

Indonesia



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Health Survey**

2007

Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2007

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

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PREFACE

The 2007 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) is the sixth in a series of surveys undertaken as part of the international Demographic and Health Surveys project. The first survey was the National Indonesia Contraceptive Prevalence Survey carried out in 1987. Subsequent surveys were conducted in 1991, 1994, 1997, and 2002-2003. The 2007 IDHS was designed together with Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)-Statistics Indonesia, the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (NFPCB), and the Ministry of Health (MOH). BPS-Statistics Indonesia is responsible for the survey design, implementation, and data processing.

The main objective of 2007 IDHS was to provide detailed information on population, family planning, and health for policymakers and program managers. The 2007 IDHS was conducted in all 33 provinces in Indonesia. The survey collected information on respondents' socioeconomic background, fertility levels, marriage and sexual activity, fertility preferences, knowledge and use of family planning methods, breastfeeding practices, childhood and adult mortality including maternal mortality, maternal and child health, and awareness and behavior regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually-transmitted infections.

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

Training of the 2007 IDHS field staff was conducted in June and July 2007, followed by fieldwork from 25 June to 31 December, 2007. Fieldwork in several provinces including Riau Islands, Papua, and West Papua had to be extended because of flooding and other problems. Data collection was completed in all areas in February 2008. Processing of the data took place between September 2007 and March 2008.

I would like to extend my gratitude and appreciation to the report-writing team from BPS, NFPCB, MOH, and Macro International for providing assistance in the preparation of the report.

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PREFACE

In line with the change in paradigm from highly centralized to decentralized government, since 2004 Family Planning affairs have been handed over to district governments. This fundamental change needed different strategic management so that the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) reformulated the vision, missions, and grand strategies of the national family planning programs.

The new vision of BKKBN is aimed at mobilizing the community participation so that "All Families Participate in Family Planning". In this vision, all families in the country are expected to actively improve their family welfare by participating in various programs that are developed by BKKBN. To achieve the mission of achieving the norm "Small, Happy and Prosperous Family," BKKBN has developed five grand strategies with regards to 1) mobilizing and empowering the community, 2) readjustment of family planning management, 3) strengthening human resources of the programs, 4) enhancing resilience and welfare of families, and 5) increasing financial sources of family planning program at all levels.

On the other hand, family planning programs face challenges brought about by the paradigm shift. For the purpose of strategic planning and decision making, accurate and comprehensive data and information with regards to family planning and fertility are needed. One of the most important sources of such data and information is the Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS). The 2007 IDHS is the sixth of a series of surveys carried out since 1987. When family planning programs were thought to be weakening since the last decade, the 2007 IDHS is of more importance since the survey provides chances for further in-depth analysis on relationship among various factors with regards to population, Family Planning, fertility, as well as maternal and child health. The data and information provided by the survey will undoubtedly be very beneficial for program improvements in the future.

I congratulate the 2007 IDHS Steering and Technical Committees for spearheading and finishing the final report. I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Badan Pusat Statistik-Statistics Indonesia (BPS), the Ministry of Health, and Macro International, Inc. for their close cooperation in the preparation and finalization of the survey report. My thanks also go to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for providing technical assistance through Macro International Inc. I also would like to extend my gratitude to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) which provides funds for printing and shipping the survey questionnaires, the Ford Foundation for the expansion of the sample in 15 districts in Java, and to UNICEF for taking part in supporting the implementation of the 2007 IDHS.

Jakarta, December 2008
Dr. Sugiri Syarief, MPA
Chairperson, National Family Planning
Coordinating Board

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The 2007 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) is a nationally representative survey of 40,701 households, 32,895 ever-married women age 15-49, and 8,758 currently married men age 15-54. The 2007 IDHS is the sixth national sample survey of its kind to be undertaken in Indonesia. When analyzing trends in the various IDHS data sets, caution should be used because of differences in geographic coverage. The current survey includes 33 provinces in Indonesia.

The main purpose of the 2007 IDHS is to provide policymakers and program managers with detailed information on fertility, family planning, maternal and child health, childhood and adult mortality, and knowledge of and attitudes related to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections.

FERTILITY

The results of the 2007 IDHS show that the total fertility rate (TFR) in Indonesia has remained at 2.6. This figure represents the average number of children an Indonesian woman would have by the end of her reproductive years if she were to bear children at the age-specific rates observed for the three years preceding the survey. At this level, the TFR for Indonesia is lower than rates in some other countries in Southeast Asia, such as Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines, and Timor-Leste, but not as low as rates in Singapore, Thailand, or Vietnam; the TFR in Malaysia is the same as the Indonesian rate.

While the TFR in the 2007 IDHS is the same as that in the 2002-2003 IDHS, there are small differences in the pattern of age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs). The age-specific fertility rate for women age 25-29 declined and for the ASFR for women age 30-34 increased. There are large variations in the total fertility rate amongst provinces in Indonesia, ranging from 1.8 in DI Yogyakarta to 4.2 in East Nusa Tenggara. The TFR in East Nusa Tenggara is twice

that in DKI Jakarta, East Java, and Bali. The differentials by province in the TFR in the 2007 IDHS show the same pattern as those in the 2002-2003 IDHS.

Fertility varies across subgroups of women. Women in urban areas have an average of 0.5 fewer children than women in rural areas. By level of education, the results of the 2007 IDHS show an inverted U-shaped relationship between education and fertility; women with some primary and completed primary education have slightly higher fertility than other women. The relationship between fertility and household wealth status (wealth index) does not show the expected pattern. While the highest fertility rate is for women in the lowest quintile (TFR=3.0), it is followed by the middle quintile (TFR=2.8) and then the highest quintile (TFR=2.7). The second and Fourth quintiles each have a TFR of 2.5 children per woman.

FACTORS AFFECTING FERTILITY

The number of children a woman has is affected by a number of factor including, level of education (which delays marriage), age at marriage, age at first birth, desired number of children, and use of contraceptive methods.

Education. Women of reproductive age are increasingly better educated. The percentage of women who have had some secondary education increased from 38 percent in 2002-2003 to 46 percent in 2007.

Age at marriage. The 2007 IDHS shows that Indonesian women are remaining single for a longer period of time; women who marry, do so at a later age. In the 2002-2003 IDHS, the median age at marriage for women age 25-49 was 19.2 years; in the 2007 IDHS that figure has increased to 19.8 years.

Age at first birth. Indonesian women are waiting longer to have their first birth. The median age at first birth for women age 25-49 increased from 21.0 years in the 2002-2003 IDHS to 21.5 years in the 2007 IDHS.

Birth intervals. Fertility is affected by the length of birth intervals. Results from the 2007 IDHS indicate that half of births occurred 54.6 months after the previous birth, and 57 percent of births were occurred 48 months or more after the previous birth.

Desire for smaller families. The 2007 IDHS data indicate that the desire to limit child-bearing remains at the same level as in the 2002-2003 IDHS (54 percent).

Gap between actual fertility and wanted fertility. The results of the 2007 IDHS show that one in ten pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey was mistimed and 7 percent were not wanted at all. If all unwanted births were avoided, the total (wanted) fertility rate for Indonesia would be 2.2 births per woman instead of the actual rate of 2.6 births per woman. The same gap between actual and wanted fertility was seen in the 2002-2003 IDHS.

USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Use of any method of contraception among currently married women in Indonesia has increased from 57 percent in 1997 to 61 percent in 2007. Between the 2002-2003 IDHS and the 2007 IDHS, use of any modern method remained virtually unchanged at 54 percent for ever-married women and 57 percent for currently married women.

Method mix. The most commonly used modern methods for both ever-married and currently married women are injectables (30 and 32 percent, respectively). Contraceptive pills are also popular (13 percent for both ever-married and currently married women). Compared with the 2002-2003 IDHS data, use of injectables increased four percentage points, from 28 to 32 percent, whereas use of the IUD and implants decreased by one percentage points each, from 6 to 5 percent for the IUD, and from 4 to 3 percent for implants.

Differentials in contraceptive use. While women in urban areas are slightly more likely than women in rural areas to use family planning (63 and 61 percent, respectively), use of modern

methods in urban and rural areas is almost the same (57 and 58 percent, respectively). There are differences in the method mix in urban and rural areas, with urban women relying more on the IUD, condoms, and female sterilization, whereas rural women are more likely to use injectables and implants. In general, contraceptive use increases with respondents' level of education and wealth status, and increases rapidly with the number of living children a woman has, from (for modern methods) 8 percent among women with no children to 64 percent among women with one or two children, after which contraceptive use declines to 42 percent for women with five or more children.

In Java, contraceptive use varies across provinces, from 61 percent in West Java to 67 percent in DI Yogyakarta. There was a steady increase in use in all provinces until 2002-2003. Use rates decreased between the 2002-2003 IDHS and the 2007 IDHS, except in West Java Province. The most significant decrease was in DI Yogyakarta (from 76 to 67 percent) followed by DKI Jakarta (from 63 to 60 percent).

Source of supply. Contraceptive users are relying increasingly on private medical sources for their methods. Use of government sources decreased from 28 percent in 2002-2003 to the current level of 22 percent, while use of private medical sources increased from 63 percent to 69 percent, and use of other sources remained at 8 percent. The substantial increase in the use of private sources is mainly due to the increased use of private midwives—29 percent of current use of modern methods (an increase of three percentage points)—pharmacy/drug stores—9 percent of current use of modern methods (an increase of three percentage points), and other private medical sources—7 percent of current use of modern methods (an increase of six percentage points).

Quality of use of contraception. In the 2007 IDHS, 92 percent of pill users were able to show the pill package to the interviewer, and among these women, eight in ten took the pill in correct order and reported taking a pill less than two days before the interview. Among users of injectables, only 4 to 9 percent were not current with their injections.

Unmet need for family planning. Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either do not want any

more children or want to wait before having their next birth, but are not using any method of family planning. The 2007 IDHS data show that total unmet need for family planning in Indonesia is 9 percent, of which 4 percent is unmet need for spacing and 5 percent is for unmet need for limiting. The level of unmet need has remained at about the same level since 1997. Overall, the total demand for family planning is 71 percent, of which 87 percent has been satisfied. If all of this demand were satisfied, the contraceptive prevalence rate in Indonesia could be expected to reach 71 percent. The percentage of demand satisfied in 2007 is one percentage point lower than the percentage reported in the 2002-2003 IDHS (87 and 88 percent, respectively).

Self-reliance in family planning. Almost all family planning users (91 percent) pay for their methods and services. Injectables and pill users are more likely to pay for their contraceptive method (97 and 96 percent, respectively) than users of other methods. Self-reliance is much lower for IUD users, with only 69 percent of users paying for their method. Self-reliance in the use of contraceptive methods is higher in the 2007 IDHS than in the 2002-2003 IDHS (91 and 88 percent, respectively).

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Antenatal care. Ninety-three percent of women received antenatal care from a medical professional during pregnancy for the most recent birth in the past five years, while 4 percent received no antenatal care. Sixty-six percent of pregnant women had four or more antenatal care visits, as recommended by the government; however, this level of coverage is below the target of 90 percent in the maternal health program. Overall, three in four pregnant women received antenatal care services in the first trimester. Half of these women made the first antenatal care visit when they were 2.7 months pregnant. As expected, mothers in urban areas are more likely to receive antenatal care from a medical professional than mothers in rural areas.

Delivery care. Forty-six percent of births in the five years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility; 10 percent were deliv-

ered in a public facility (government hospital or health center) and 36 percent were delivered in a private facility. There has been an increase of six percentage points in the proportion of deliveries occurring in health facilities since the 2002-2003 IDHS (from 40 to 46 percent). Overall, 79 percent of births in the five years before the survey were assisted at delivery by a skilled provider; 12 percent were delivered by a doctor/OB/GYN and 68 percent were delivered by a nurse/midwife/village midwife. There has been an increase of 13 percentage points in assistance at delivery by a medical professional since the 2002-2003 IDHS (from 66 to 79 percent).

Postnatal care. In the 2007 IDHS, women who had given birth outside a health facility were asked if they had received postnatal care. Overall, 83 percent of these women received postnatal care; 70 percent received care during the 2 days following delivery, 6 percent received care 3 to 6 days after delivery, and 7 percent received care 7 to 41 days after delivery.

CHILD HEALTH

Childhood immunization. Information from health cards combined with mothers' reports shows that 59 percent of children age 12-23 months are fully immunized. This is seven percentage points higher than the immunization level reported in the 2002-2003 IDHS (52 percent).

Childhood illnesses. Acute respiratory infection (ARI), diarrhea, and malaria are common causes of childhood death. In the two weeks before the survey, 8 percent of children were reported to have symptoms of ARI, of whom 60 percent were taken to a health facility. Eleven percent of children had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, 45 percent of whom were taken to a health provider. Sixty-one percent of children with diarrhea were given oral rehydration therapy, that is, solution prepared from oral rehydration salts (ORS), recommended home fluids (RHF), or increased fluids.

Breastfeeding. Breastfeeding is practiced almost universally in Indonesia, with 95 percent of children under five having been breastfed for some period of time. However, only 44 percent of babies are put to the breast within one hour of birth (as recommended), and a total of 62 percent of babies have begun breastfeeding within the first day after birth. The overall

median duration of any breastfeeding is 22.3 months, which is similar to the duration in the 2002-2003 (22.1 months). Exclusive breastfeeding is not widely practiced in Indonesia. Despite the government's recommendation that infants receive breast milk exclusively through the first six months of life, only 48 percent of infants under 2 months of age are exclusively breastfed. At age 4 to 5 months, just 18 percent of infants are receiving breast milk only, without complementary foods. Overall, less than one in three infants under age six months (32 percent) are breastfed exclusively. This is lower than the level of exclusive breastfeeding reported in the 2002-2003 IDHS (40 percent).

Perceived problems in accessing health care. In the 2007 IDHS, women were asked whether they have problems seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves. The most often cited problem is getting money for treatment (25 percent). Other concerns include distance to health facility (15 percent), having to take transport (13 percent), and concern that no female worker is available (11 percent).

AWARENESS OF HIV/AIDS AND OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS. According to the results of this survey, 61 percent of ever-married women and 71 percent of currently married men say that they have heard of AIDS. The level of knowledge among women has increased from 59 percent and in 2002-2003, while the level of knowledge for men has decreases from 73 percent in 2002-2003. Women and men in urban areas are more likely than those in rural areas to have heard of AIDS.

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS Prevention. Knowledge of the three principal ways to reduce the transmission of HIV (abstinence, reducing the number of sexual partners, and use of condoms) is limited in Indonesia. Thirty-seven percent of women and 43 percent of men cited abstinence; 42 percent of women and 52 percent of men mentioned limiting the number of sexual partners; and 36 percent of women and 49 percent of men cited the use of condoms.

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. In the 2007 IDHS, respondents were asked if the virus that causes AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a child. They were then asked if transmission occurs during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding. Overall, between 36 and 42 percent of women said that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during any of the three situations. Men are more knowledgeable than women; the corresponding proportions for men are 45 to 51 percent.

Knowledge of the symptoms of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). STIs have been identified as co-factors in the transmission of HIV. Knowledge of the symptoms of STIs among women in Indonesia is limited; overall, 75 percent of ever-married women reported having no knowledge of STIs. Only 8 percent reported knowledge of the symptoms of STIs in a woman, and 9 percent reported knowledge of the symptoms of STIs in a man. Knowledge of the symptoms of STIs among currently married men is higher than that among ever-married women.

MALARIA

Ownership of mosquito nets. Overall, 32 percent of households own some type of mosquito net and 16 percent own more than one net. Ownership of treated mosquito nets is very low; only 4 percent of households have at least one ever-treated net—a pre-treated net or a non-pretreated net that has subsequently been soaked in insecticide at least once. Household ownership of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) is 3 percent; these include 1) factory-treated nets that do not require any further treatment; 2) pre-treated nets obtained within the past 12 months; and 3) nets that have been soaked with insecticide in the past 12 months. Because so few households in Indonesia have ITNs, statistically, the average number of ITNs per household is zero.

Use of mosquito nets by children under five. Less than one in three children under age five (31 percent) slept under any type of net on the night before the survey. Usage of nets does not vary much by the child's age or sex. Rural children are much more likely than urban children to sleep under a net (40 and 19 percent, respectively). The highest level of net usage is among children in the lowest wealth quintile (46 percent), while children in the highest wealth

quintile have the lowest level of net usage (12 percent).

Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women. Overall, 23 percent of women age 15-49 slept under a mosquito net the night before interview. Because treated nets are uncommon in Indonesia, only 2 percent of these women used an ever-treated net or an ITN. Use of mosquito nets is slightly higher among pregnant women than among all women (24 and 23 percent, respectively). Pregnant women are also more likely to use a treated net or an ITN. As with children, net usage is higher in rural areas and among women in the lower wealth quintiles. The use of mosquito net has a negative relationship with women's level of education; women with no education are the most likely to sleep under a net, while women with the highest level of education are the least likely to use a mosquito net (28 and 11 percent, respectively).

FATHER'S PARTICIPATION IN FAMILY HEALTH CARE

Antenatal care. The survey shows that for 87 percent of births in the five years preceding the survey the mothers are reported by their husbands to have received advice or care during pregnancy, 78 percent received care during delivery, and 68 percent received care in the six weeks after delivery (postpartum period).

Children's immunization. At least two in three fathers reported that their last child had been immunized. However, only four in ten fathers had any contact with a health care provider during their wife's pregnancy for that child. Most of these fathers discussed the preparations for their child's delivery. The most frequently mentioned topics of discussion were the place of delivery (60 percent) and the person providing delivery assistance (62 percent), followed by payment for the services (52 percent). A topic less frequently discussed by fathers is transportation to the place of delivery (32 percent), probably because many deliveries take place at home.

MORTALITY

Childhood mortality. The infant mortality rate in Indonesia has declined from 142 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1967 to 34 deaths in 2005. At current mortality levels, 44 of every 1,000 children born in Indonesia die before the fifth birthday. In general, there is a strong inverse relationship between wealth and mortality rates; children living in richer households have lower mortality rates (26 deaths per 1,000 live births) than children in poorer households (56 deaths per 1,000 live births). Childhood mortality rates decline as the length of the birth interval increases. For example, the infant mortality rate for children born less than two years after a previous birth (77 deaths per 1,000 live births) is more than three times higher than the rate for children born after an interval of four or more years (28 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Adult mortality. The adult mortality rate for the period 0-4 years preceding the survey is 2 deaths per 1,000 population for both women and men. While the mortality rate increases with age for both sexes, male mortality rates are slightly higher than female rates at most ages. Analysis of the past IDHS surveys indicates that there has been a slight increase in both female and male adult mortality from 1992 to 2007.

Maternal mortality. Using direct procedures, the maternal mortality ratio for Indonesia is estimated at 228 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births for the period 2004-2007. Analysis of maternal mortality ratios estimated for the 1994 IDHS and the 2007 IDHS seems to confirm the continuing downward trend of maternal mortality in Indonesia, and indicate that the decline is greater in recent years.

CONTINUING CHALLENGES

Although eight in ten births were wanted at the time of conception, 12 percent of births were wanted but at a later time, and 7 percent were not wanted at all. The proportion of mistimed and unwanted births (19 percent) is about the same as reported in the 2002-2003 IDHS, except for a slightly lower proportion of births wanted then and a higher proportion of births wanted later.

While use of family planning has been increasing over time, there is heavy reliance on supply methods, particularly injectables and the pill. Greater program emphasis needs to be placed on long-term methods such as the IUD, implants, and sterilization.

In the maternal health sector, while selected health indicators have shown improvement, the target of 90 percent of women having at least one antenatal care visit in the first trimester has not been reached.

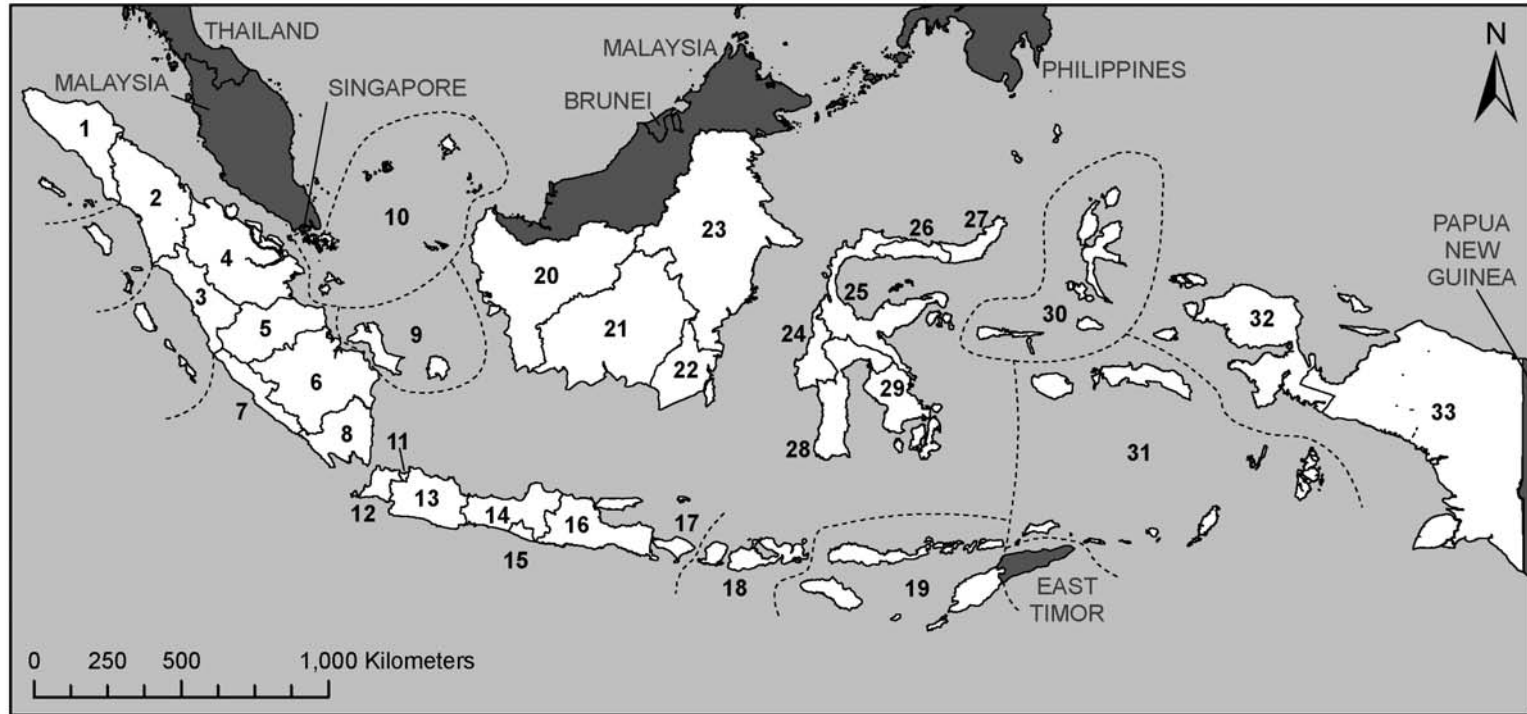
Whereas the proportion of home deliveries has declined over the years, in 2007 more than half (54 percent) of deliveries took place outside of a health facility.

While coverage of childhood immunization has increased, the dropout rate between the first and third doses of DPT and polio remains high; 23 percent for DPT and 18 percent for polio. Furthermore, a high proportion of children age 12-23 months are not fully immunized.

Given the higher morbidity and mortality risks to newborns and mothers after delivery, it is important to see that all new mothers receive postnatal care. In the 2007 IDHS, 16 percent of women did not receive postnatal care.

Although childhood mortality continues to decline slowly, or has leveled off in some groups, one in three births in Indonesia has an elevated mortality risk that is avoidable. These include births in which the mother is too young (under age 18) or too old (age 35 or older), the birth interval is too short (less than two years), or the mother has had too many prior births (three or more)

INDONESIA



- | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|----|--------------------|----|--------------------|
| 1 | Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam | 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 | North Maluku |
| 9 | Bangka Belitung | 20 | West Kalimantan | 31 | Maluku |
| 10 | Riau Islands | 21 | Central Kalimantan | 32 | West Papua |
| 11 | DKI Jakarta | 22 | South Kalimantan | 33 | Papua |

INTRODUCTION

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 from November to April.

Indonesia is administratively divided into provinces. Since 2001, the number of provinces was 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 370 districts and 96 municipalities in Indonesia. The next lower administrative units are subdistricts and villages. In 2007, there were 6,131 subdistricts and 73,405 villages in Indonesia. The entire village is classified as urban or rural.

Since proclaiming its independence in 1945, Indonesia has experienced several political shifts. In 1948, a rebellious movement by the Communist Party took place in Madiun. Up until the end of 1949, when the Dutch gave up control over Indonesia, there were disputes against the ruling democratic republic. Some factions, supported by the Dutch, formed the Federation of Indonesian Republics, which lasted less than one year. From 1950 to 1959, Indonesia faced several political problems including the adoption of a multiparty system (which resulted in political and economic instability) and rebellious uprisings caused by ideological, ethnic, and racial differences. The history of the Republic of Indonesia had a turning point after an aborted coup by the Communist Party in September 1965. In 1966, President Soeharto began a new era with the establishment of the New Order Government, which was oriented toward overall development.

After more than 30 years under the New Order Government, Indonesia has made substantial progress, particularly in stabilizing political and economic conditions. A period of great economic growth was experienced from 1968 to 1986, when per capita income increased sharply from about US \$50 to US \$385. This increase was primarily the result of the international oil boom in the early 1980s, from which more than 60 percent of the country’s foreign exchange came. The drop in the price of crude oil and natural gas in 1985 forced the government to look for alternative sources of income, such as manufacturing, international trade, and service industries. This effort has been successful. Per capita income has increased to approximately US \$1,124 in 1996, while the economic growth was nearly 5

percent. All of these successes ended in mid-1997 when the Asian economy collapsed. The value of the currency plummeted, prices increased, and unemployment rose dramatically. In addition, parts of the country suffered from relatively long droughts and extensive forest fires.

In 1998, Indonesia went through its worst economic crisis, when the economic growth rate dropped to negative 13 percent (BPS, 2003). At the same time, the political situation became unstable in several regions. President Soeharto was ousted and replaced by his Vice President, B.J. Habibie. This time was known as the reform era. Since 1998, Indonesia has had four presidents, B.J. Habibie, Abdurrahman Wahid, Megawati Soekarnoputri and Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono who, for the first time in Indonesia's history, was elected directly in the 2004 general election.

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. Since 2000, the economy has recovered, with a growth rate of 5 percent in 2000 and 6 percent in 2007.

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 2000 Population Censuses and the 2007 National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) show that in the past 35 years Indonesia has undergone a major improvement in the area of education. The literacy rate among persons age 10 years and older increased from 61 percent in 1971 to 93 percent in 2007. The improvement in education is most pronounced among females. Whereas in 1971 school attendance among children age 7-12 years was 62 percent for males and 58 percent for females, the corresponding rates in 2007 were 93 percent and 98 percent, respectively. From 1971 to 2007, the proportion of people who never attended school declined, while that of graduates at all levels increased. The proportion of people who finished primary school only increased from 20 percent in 1971 to 31 percent in 2007, while the proportion of those who attended junior high school or higher education increased from 7 percent in 1971 to 41 percent in 2007. At all levels, the increase in education among females has been greater than that of males (CBS, 1972; BPS 2008).

The fact that a larger number of girls are enrolled in education, and for a longer period, has a direct impact on the increase of the average age at first marriage. The mean age at first marriage increased from 20 years in 1971 to 22 and 23 years in 1990 and 2000, respectively (BPS, 2002a). This increase was greater in urban areas than in rural areas. The increasing level of completed education has also provided women with greater opportunity to participate in the labor force. Labor force participation among women age 10 and older increased from 33 percent in 1971 to 50 percent in 2007. Most women work in agriculture, trade, or the service industries, with the employment status being mostly an unpaid family worker and regular employee (BPS, 2008).

1.2 POPULATION

According to the 2000 Population Census, the population of Indonesia was 205.8 million in 2000 and was projected to reach 225.6 million in 2007. 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 86.6 million people (42 percent of the population) lived in urban areas in 2000, compared with 118 million (52 percent of the population) in 2007. In 2000, more than 88 percent of the Indonesian population was Muslim.

Indonesia's population growth rate has declined in the last two decades. Between 1980 and 1990, the average annual population growth rate was 1.98 percent, compared with 1.49 percent between 1990 and 2000 (see Table 1.1). This figure was projected to decline further to 1.28 percent between 2000 and 2007.

Another characteristic of Indonesia is the uneven distribution of the population among the islands and provinces. The 2000 Population Census indicates that the population density varies not only across islands, but also among provinces of the same island. Java, which covers only 7 percent of the total area of Indonesia, is inhabited by 59 percent of the country's population, making the population density of Java (951 persons per square kilometer) higher than that of other islands. By comparison, Kalimantan has a density of 20 persons per square kilometer. Within provinces in Java, the population density ranges from 12,700 persons per square kilometer in DKI Jakarta to 726 persons per square kilometer in East Java. Population density at the national level was 109 persons per square kilometer in 2000 and projected to be 119 persons per square kilometer in 2007.

Indicators	1990 census	2000 census	2007 projection ¹
Population (millions)	179.4	206.3	225.6
Growth rate (GR) ² (percent)	1.98	1.49	1.28
Density (pop/km ²)	93.0	109.0	119.0
Percent urban	31	42	48
Reference period	1986-89	1996-99	2007
Crude birth rate (CBR) ³	28	23	19
Crude death rate (CDR) ⁴	9	8	6
Life expectancy ⁵			
Male	57.9	63.5	68.4
Female	61.5	67.3	72.4

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 people in the period 1986-1989, declined to 23 per 1,000 people during 1996-1999, resulting in an annual decline of two percent. These figures suggest a more rapid decline in fertility in more recent years. The CBR in 2007 was projected to be 19 births per 1,000 population.

The same data sources also demonstrate that in Indonesia there has been a significant decline in mortality levels, and life expectancy at birth for both males and females has increased. For males, life expectancy increased from 58 years in 1990 to 68 years in 2007. The corresponding figures for females are 62 and 72 years, respectively.

1.3 POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

The government of Indonesia has implemented many of its development programs responding to population-related issues since 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 10 of 1992, family planning is explicitly defined as efforts to increase the society's concern and participation in delaying marriage, controlling births, fostering family resilience, and improving family welfare, to create small, happy, and prosperous families.

A new paradigm was introduced in 1999. Based on Law Number 22 in 1999 on Regional Government (which was later revised through Law Number 32 in 2004), the system of the country was changed from strongly centralized government to regional autonomy at the district or municipality level. In line with the new era, since 2004 family planning authorities have also been transferred to the district or municipality government.

To anticipate the changing strategic environments brought about by decentralization processes that are going through the country, since 2007 BKKBN has reformulated its vision, mission and grand strategies of the national family planning programs (BKKBN, 2008). The new vision of BKKBN is to mobilize the community to participate in family planning programs as “All Families Participate in Family Planning” is articulated. By this vision, all families in the country are expected to actively improve their family welfare through BKKBN's programs.

To bring the mission of making the norm of “small, happy and prosperous family” into reality, BKKBN has formulated five grand strategies, i.e., (1) to push and empower the whole community in family planning programs, (2) to refine the management of family planning programs in accordance with the new era, (3) to strengthen human resources of family planning programs, (4) to improve the resilience and welfare of families through family planning programs, and (5) to increase financial sources of family planning programs at all levels. Through these strategies it is expected that the family planning programs, considered by many as weakened during the new era of decentralization, can be improved.

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 by adequate housing and environmental sanitation.

In mid-September 1998, a new health paradigm was introduced that focuses health development more on the health promotion and prevention than on curative and rehabilitative services. The new vision is reflected in the motto “Healthy Indonesia 2010.” Year 2010 was used as a target to allow sufficient time for measuring success in achieving the goals set.

In mid-September 1998, a new health paradigm was introduced that focused more on health promotion and prevention rather than on curative and rehabilitative services. The new vision was reflected in the motto *Healthy Indonesia 2010*. In October 1999, the Ministry of Health presented the *Health Development Plan Towards Healthy Indonesia 2010*, which outlined the following goals: (a) to lead and initiate health-oriented national development; (b) to maintain and enhance individual, family,

and public health, along with improving the environment; (c) to maintain and enhance the quality, equitability and affordability of health services; and (d) to promote public self-reliance in achieving good health.

In March 2006, the Ministry of Health issued a new *Strategic plan 2005-2009* emphasizing the new vision “self reliant communities to pursue healthy living” and its mission “to make people healthy”. The values underlying the vision and mission include: people-oriented approach, rapid and appropriate response, teamwork, high integrity, and transparency and accountability. The four pillars or priorities that form the basis of the new health approach are: (i) social mobilization and community empowerment; (ii) improvement of community access to quality care services; (iii) improvement of surveillance, monitoring and health information system; and (iv) increase in health financing” (MOH, 2006).

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The 2007 IDHS is the sixth survey conducted in Indonesia under the auspices of the DHS program. Previous IDHS surveys were: the 1987 National Indonesia Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (NICPS), the 1991 IDHS, the 1994 IDHS, the 1997 IDHS, and the 2002-03 IDHS. Since 2002-03, the survey was expanded to include a survey of currently married men age 15-54 and unmarried women and men age 15-24 (Indonesia Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey–IYARHS). Findings from this survey are presented in a separate report.

The 2007 IDHS was specifically designed to meet the following objectives:

- Provide data concerning fertility, family planning, maternal and child health, 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, analyze factors that affect such changes, such as marital status and patterns, residence, education, breastfeeding habits, and knowledge, use, and availability of contraception.;
- Evaluate achievement of goals previously set by the national health programs, with special focus on maternal and child health;
- Assess men’s participation and utilization of health services, as well as of their families;
- Assist in creating an international database that allows cross-country comparisons that can be used by the program managers, policymakers, and researchers in the area of family planning, fertility, and health in general.

1.6 ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY

The 2007 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) was implemented by Statistics Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik—BPS). The Government of Indonesia supported the local costs of the survey. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) provided funds for questionnaire printing and shipment. Macro International Inc. (Macro) provided limited technical assistance under the auspices of the Demographic and Health Surveys (MEASURE DHS) program, which is supported by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The Ford Foundation provided funds for the expansion of the sample in 15 districts in Java, to allow estimates at the individual district level. UNICEF also provided funds to allow estimates at the individual district level in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province and for two districts in North Sumatera Province, Nias and South Nias.

A survey Steering Committee was established. This committee consisted of senior representatives from BPS, BKKBN, MOH, the State Ministry for Women Empowerment, and the Demographic Institute at the University of Indonesia. A Technical Team, consisting of members of the same organizations, 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 2007 IDHS used three questionnaires: the Household Questionnaire (HQ), the Ever-Married Women's Questionnaire (EMWQ) and the Married Men's Questionnaire (MMQ). In consultation with BKKBN and MOH, BPS made a decision to base the 2007 IDHS survey instruments largely on the questionnaires used in the 2002-03 IDHS to facilitate trend analysis. Input was solicited from other potential data users, and several modifications were made to optimize the draft 2007 IDHS instruments to collect the needs for population and health data. The draft IDHS questionnaires were also compared with the most recent version of the standard questionnaires used in the DHS program and minor modifications incorporated to facilitate international comparison.

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

The EMWQ was used to collect information from all ever-married women age 15-49. These women were asked questions on the following topics:

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

The MMQ was administered to all currently married men age 15-54 living in every third household in the IDHS sample. The MMQ collected much of the same information included in the EMWQ, but was shorter because it did not contain questions on reproductive history, maternal and child health, nutrition and maternal mortality. Instead, men were asked about their knowledge and participation in health-care-seeking practices for their children.

1.8 DATA COLLECTION

As in previous surveys, data were collected by teams of interviewers. The 2007 IDHS employed 104 interviewing teams to collect the data. Each team consisted of one team supervisor, one field editor, three female interviewers, and one male interviewer. A total of 832 persons, 468 women and of 364 men, participated in the main survey training for interviewers. Training took place in June 2007 in seven training centers (Medan, Padang, Banten, Yogyakarta, Denpasar, Banjarmasin, and Makasar), and in July 2007 in two training centers (Jayapura and Manokwari). The training included class presentations, mock interviews, and tests. All of the participants were trained using the EMWQ. Once the materials for the women's interview were completed, the male participants were trained in conducting an interview using the MMQ. The training included practice interviews in Bahasa Indonesia and the participant's local language.

Data collection principally took place from 25 June to 31 December, 2007. However, fieldwork had to be extended in several provinces including Riau Islands, Papua, and West Papua because of flooding and other problems. Fieldwork was completed in all areas in February 2008.

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.

As in previous IDHS surveys, the 2007 IDHS sample was designed to produce estimates at the national, urban-rural, and provincial levels. Table 1.2 is a summary of the results of the fieldwork for the 2007 IDHS from both the household and individual interviews, by urban-rural residence. In general, the response rates for both the household and individual interviews in the 2007 IDHS are high. A total of 42,341 households were selected in the sample, of which 41,131 were occupied. Of these households, 40,701 were successfully interviewed, yielding a household response rate of 99 percent.

In the interviewed households, 34,227 women were identified for individual interview and of these completed interviews were conducted with 32,895 women, yielding a response rate of 96 percent. In a third of the households, 9,716 eligible men were identified, of which 8,758 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 90 percent. The lower response rate for men was due to the more frequent and longer absence of men from the household.

Table 1.2 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Indonesia 2007

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	16,920	25,421	42,341
Households occupied	16,429	24,702	41,131
Households interviewed	16,224	24,477	40,701
Household response rate ¹	98.8	99.1	99.0
Individual interviews: women			
Number of eligible women	13,608	20,619	34,227
Number of eligible women interviewed	13,087	19,808	32,895
Eligible women response rate ²	96.2	96.1	96.1
Individual interviews: men			
Number of eligible men	3,927	5,789	9,716
Number of eligible men interviewed	3,510	5,248	8,758
Eligible men response rate ²	89.4	90.7	90.1

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

This chapter presents information on some demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the population in the sampled households. This chapter also considers the physical conditions in the households, including source of drinking water, availability of electricity, sanitation facilities, building materials, and possession of household durable goods. Information on the characteristics of the households and the individual women and men interviewed is essential for the interpretation of survey findings and can provide an approximate indication of the representativeness of the Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey.

For the purpose of the 2007 IDHS, a household is defined as a person or a group of persons, related or unrelated, who live together in the same dwelling unit and share a common source of food. The Household Questionnaire (see Appendix F) was used to collect information on all usual residents and visitors who spent the night preceding the survey in the household. This method of data collection allows the analysis of either *de jure* (usual residents) or *de facto* (those who are there at the time of the survey) populations.

2.1 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, AND RESIDENCE

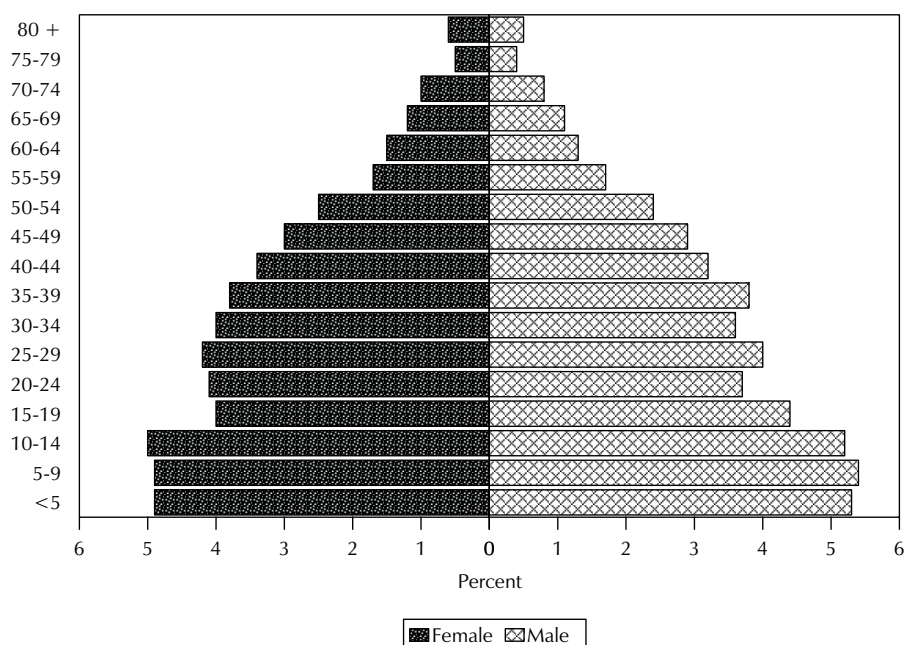
Age and sex are important demographic variables and are the primary basis of demographic classification in vital statistics, censuses, and surveys. They are also important variables in the study of mortality, fertility, and nuptiality.

The distribution of the *de facto* household population in the 2007 IDHS is shown in Table 2.1 by five-year age groups, according to sex and urban-rural residence. The 2007 IDHS households constitute a population of 164,052 persons. The data show that there are an equal proportion of women and men in the population (50 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-one percent of the population is under age 15; only 6 percent are age 65 or over, as can be seen in the population pyramid (Figure 2.1).

Age	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	10.2	9.3	9.7	10.9	10.0	10.4	10.6	9.7	10.1
5-9	10.4	9.1	9.8	11.1	10.2	10.7	10.8	9.8	10.3
10-14	9.4	9.4	9.4	11.3	10.3	10.8	10.5	9.9	10.2
15-19	9.2	8.8	9.0	8.5	7.3	7.9	8.8	7.9	8.4
20-24	8.5	9.1	8.8	6.7	7.5	7.1	7.5	8.2	7.9
25-29	9.0	9.1	9.1	7.2	7.9	7.5	8.0	8.4	8.2
30-34	8.1	8.4	8.2	6.8	7.7	7.2	7.3	8.0	7.7
35-39	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.6
40-44	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.6
45-49	5.4	5.8	5.6	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.7	6.0	5.9
50-54	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9
55-59	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4
60-64	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.7
65-69	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3
70-74	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.8
75-79	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0
80 +	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	35,024	35,381	70,406	46,355	47,291	93,646	81,379	82,672	164,052

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



2.2 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Information about the composition of households by sex of the head of the household and size of the household is presented in Table 2.2. These characteristics 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.

The 2007 IDHS data show that 13 percent of households are headed by women. This proportion is slightly higher than the level observed in the 2002-03 IDHS (BPS and ORC Macro, 2003). Moreover, the proportion of female-headed households is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas (14 and 12 percent, respectively).

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	86.4	87.7	87.1
Female	13.6	12.3	12.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
1	6.2	5.7	5.9
2	11.1	13.8	12.7
3	19.9	22.3	21.3
4	24.1	23.7	23.9
5	16.9	16.6	16.7
6	11.1	9.4	10.1
7	4.9	4.6	4.7
8	2.9	2.0	2.4
9+	3.0	1.9	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	4.2	4.0	4.1
Number of households	16,883	23,818	40,701

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.

Six percent of households have only one member, with urban and rural areas having the same proportion of one-member households (6 percent, respectively). However, very large households (nine persons or more) still exist in Indonesia (3 percent in urban and 2 percent in rural areas). The sex composition of the population does not show much variation by urban-rural residence. Table 2.2 shows that the overall mean household size in Indonesia is 4.1 persons. The household size in rural and urban areas is similar (4.0 and 4.2, respectively). The same pattern was observed in the 2002-2003 IDHS (BPS and ORC Macro, 2003).

2.3 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND PARENTAL SURVIVAL

Information on children's living arrangements, specifically fosterhood and orphanhood, is presented in Table 2.3. Several aspects of the table are of interest, particularly the extent of orphanhood (i.e., the proportion of children who have lost one or both parents). Provincial differences are shown in Appendix Table A-2.1.

In the 2007 IDHS, information was collected on all persons under age 15 regarding their living arrangements and the survival status of their biological parents. A large majority of children under age 15 live with both of their parents (85 percent); this percentage is slightly lower than that reported for the 2002-2003 IDHS (88 percent). The level of orphanhood in Indonesia is relatively low, 97 percent of children under age 15 have either their father or mother alive. Six percent of children under age 15 are not living with a biological parent, but only 4 percent are orphans (one or both parents dead).

Younger children are more likely than older children to live with both parents. For example, 90 percent of children under age 2 compared with 80 percent of that age 10-14 live with both parents. Male children are as likely as female children to live with both parents, while children in urban areas are slightly more likely than children in rural areas to live with their parents (87 percent compared with 84 percent).

Table 2.3 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 15 by children's living arrangements and survival status of parents, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent				Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead	Number of children	
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both dead					Missing information on father/mother
Age														
0-4	89.0	6.1	1.1	0.8	0.2	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	2.6	1.7	16,625
<2	90.1	7.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	1.6	1.1	6,673
2-4	88.3	5.5	1.2	1.2	0.3	2.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	3.3	2.1	9,952
5-9	85.5	4.6	2.0	1.5	0.6	4.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	100.0	5.5	3.6	16,941
10-14	80.0	4.2	3.6	2.2	1.0	6.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	100.0	8.5	6.3	16,854
Sex														
Male	84.6	5.3	2.1	1.6	0.5	4.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	100.0	5.5	3.9	26,085
Female	85.0	4.7	2.3	1.4	0.6	4.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	5.6	3.9	24,335
Residence														
Urban	86.5	4.6	2.0	1.4	0.5	3.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	4.7	3.4	20,383
Rural	83.7	5.2	2.3	1.6	0.6	4.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	100.0	6.1	4.2	30,037
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	83.8	5.2	3.0	1.2	0.9	4.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	100.0	5.5	5.4	11,371
Second	83.3	5.1	2.6	1.7	0.4	5.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	100.0	6.4	4.6	10,112
Middle	83.5	5.5	2.0	1.7	0.4	5.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	100.0	6.4	3.5	10,130
Fourth	85.8	4.8	1.7	1.6	0.4	4.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	100.0	5.3	2.9	9,531
Highest	88.0	4.3	1.5	1.2	0.7	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	3.9	2.6	9,276
Total <15	84.8	5.0	2.2	1.5	0.6	4.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	100.0	5.5	3.9	50,420

Note: Table is based on de jure members, i.e., usual residents.

2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL 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 2007 IDHS, information on educational attainment was collected for every member of the household. The 2007 IDHS results can be used to show the educational attainment of household members as well as school attendance, repetition, and drop-out rates among youth.

2.4.1 Educational Attainment of the Household Population

For the purposes of the analysis presented below, the official age for entry into the primary school is six. The official primary school ages are 6-13, while the ages for secondary school are 14-17. Table 2.4 shows the percent distribution of the de facto male and female population age six and over by the highest level of education attained, according to age and residence. Table 2.4 indicates that there are substantial differences in the level of education by background characteristics. Overall, men are slightly better educated than women; 12 percent of females age six and above have never attended school compared with only 6 percent of males. In all age groups except 6-19 males are more likely to have been educated and more likely to stay in school than females.

In 1994, based on the President's Instruction Number 1, the Government of Indonesia declared "Nine Years Compulsory Education" for children under age of 15. This campaign resulted in achieving equity in education for males and females. While there are small differences in educational attainment between males and females in older age groups, the gap in educational attainment is no longer visible by gender in the youngest age cohort. These figures imply that in recent years, girls have had as much opportunity as boys to pursue education.

The percentage of males and females who have never attended school increases steadily with age. Among females, this proportion increases from 1 percent among those age 10-14 years to 57 percent in the oldest age group (65 years or older). The increase is less dramatic among males, from 1 percent to 28 percent, respectively.

Table 2.4 shows that older people have less education. For example, the median number of years of schooling among men age 50-54 years is 5.4 years, whereas for men age 20-24 the median is 8.9 years. The difference for women is even greater: a median of 4.5 years for age 50-54 and 8.7 years for age 20-24. Urban residents are much more likely to attend school and stay in school than rural residents. Only 4 percent of men in urban areas have never gone to school, compared with 8 percent in the rural areas. For women, the corresponding figures are 7 percent in the urban areas and 15 percent in the rural areas. The urban-rural differential is also evident from the median years of schooling: for men the median is 8.2 years and 5.4 years, respectively. For women the difference is less pronounced, 6.9 years and 5.2 years, respectively.

Provincial differences are shown in Appendix Table A-2.2.

Table 2.4 Educational attainment of household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male and female household populations age six and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median number of years completed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

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
FEMALE										
Age										
6-9	7.4	91.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	6,615	1.1
10-14	0.7	42.3	11.0	45.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	8,207	5.3
15-19	1.0	5.0	15.2	57.4	15.9	5.5	0.1	100.0	6,560	8.8
20-24	1.6	7.3	21.1	28.1	28.2	13.7	0.1	100.0	6,785	8.7
25-29	2.1	9.4	28.3	22.9	24.3	12.9	0.1	100.0	6,928	8.4
30-34	3.1	10.8	34.4	20.4	21.6	9.6	0.0	100.0	6,588	7.4
35-39	6.1	14.6	31.4	17.9	22.1	7.8	0.0	100.0	6,310	5.9
40-44	12.2	26.1	27.2	12.6	14.2	7.6	0.1	100.0	5,598	5.4
45-49	17.9	32.0	26.3	11.0	7.2	5.5	0.2	100.0	4,976	5.0
50-54	22.1	29.7	27.5	10.9	5.9	3.5	0.6	100.0	4,088	4.5
55-59	24.3	28.0	27.1	9.2	8.3	2.7	0.5	100.0	2,817	4.4
60-64	38.9	26.9	21.3	5.8	4.5	1.7	1.0	100.0	2,421	1.9
65+	57.1	21.7	14.4	3.0	2.8	0.2	0.8	100.0	5,310	0.0
Residence										
Urban	7.3	21.1	17.8	23.9	19.8	9.9	0.2	100.0	31,502	6.9
Rural	15.1	30.8	23.8	19.8	7.5	2.7	0.3	100.0	41,714	5.2
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	21.6	37.9	22.0	14.2	3.5	0.4	0.4	100.0	14,383	3.5
Second	16.3	31.2	25.3	19.7	6.3	0.9	0.3	100.0	14,390	5.1
Middle	11.6	26.8	24.8	23.2	10.9	2.7	0.1	100.0	14,657	5.4
Fourth	6.8	22.8	21.0	26.1	17.0	6.1	0.2	100.0	14,633	5.9
Highest	3.0	15.3	13.4	24.2	25.5	18.5	0.2	100.0	15,153	8.9
Total	11.7	26.6	21.2	21.5	12.8	5.8	0.2	100.0	73,216	5.5
MALE										
Age										
6-9	9.1	90.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	7,248	0.9
10-14	1.0	48.8	10.9	39.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	8,541	5.0
15-19	1.1	7.0	13.9	60.3	14.9	2.9	0.0	100.0	7,158	8.6
20-24	1.4	7.9	18.5	26.4	33.5	12.2	0.1	100.0	6,095	8.9
25-29	1.8	8.7	25.4	23.3	29.9	10.7	0.2	100.0	6,486	8.6
30-34	1.5	9.8	26.3	23.2	29.8	9.3	0.2	100.0	5,966	8.5
35-39	2.7	11.2	28.6	19.1	28.1	10.2	0.1	100.0	6,169	8.3
40-44	4.7	18.6	26.4	15.4	24.4	10.4	0.2	100.0	5,306	6.0
45-49	6.9	26.4	29.3	13.4	14.7	9.1	0.1	100.0	4,676	5.6
50-54	9.5	28.6	28.8	13.2	12.7	7.1	0.1	100.0	3,985	5.4
55-59	10.8	22.8	33.2	12.9	14.5	5.4	0.4	100.0	2,822	5.5
60-64	18.7	25.3	29.4	9.3	10.6	5.5	1.2	100.0	2,078	5.2
65+	28.0	30.8	26.1	6.1	6.9	1.5	0.6	100.0	4,666	2.7
Residence										
Urban	3.5	21.6	15.5	23.6	25.2	10.5	0.2	100.0	30,740	8.2
Rural	7.8	31.8	24.6	22.0	10.5	3.0	0.2	100.0	40,461	5.4
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	12.3	39.4	24.7	17.3	5.2	0.6	0.5	100.0	13,741	4.7
Second	8.0	33.0	26.5	22.7	8.5	1.2	0.2	100.0	14,515	5.3
Middle	5.2	27.1	24.1	25.9	14.9	2.6	0.2	100.0	14,303	5.7
Fourth	3.1	22.0	19.0	25.8	23.7	6.3	0.1	100.0	14,384	7.6
Highest	1.4	15.8	9.1	21.6	31.6	20.3	0.1	100.0	14,259	11.1
Total	5.9	27.4	20.7	22.7	16.8	6.2	0.2	100.0	71,201	5.7

Note: Total includes 10 unweighted women and 12 unweighted men with information missing on age

¹ Completed 6th grade at the primary level

² Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

2.4.2 School Attendance Rates

The 2007 IDHS collected information on school attendance that allows the calculation of net attendance ratios (NARs) and gross attendance ratios (GARs). The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school-age population (6-13 years) that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school-age population (14-17 years) that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100 percent. The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, of any age, expressed as the percentage of the official primary-school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students up to an age limit of 24 years, expressed as the percentage of the official secondary-school-age population. The GARs are almost always higher than the NARs because the GAR includes participation by those who are older or younger than the official age range for that level. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100 percent. Youth are considered to be attending school currently if they attended formal academic school at any point during the given school year.

The gender parity index (GPI) assesses sex-related differences in school attendance rates and is calculated by dividing the GAR for females by the GAR for males. A GPI less than one indicate a gender disparity in favour of males, i.e., a higher proportion of males than females attends that level of schooling. A GPI greater than one indicates a gender disparity in favour of females. A GPI of one indicates parity or equality between the rates of participation for males and females.

Table 2.5.1 indicates that at primary school and secondary school levels there are large differences in NAR and GAR across background characteristics. Table 2.5.1 shows that in primary school, the NAR and GAR are slightly higher in rural than in urban areas (85 percent compared with 84 percent, and 103 percent compared with 101 percent, respectively). The gender parity index is 0.97 in rural areas and 0.94 in urban areas. Moreover, the NAR and GAR are slightly higher for men than for women (86 percent compared with 84 percent and 104 percent compared with 100 percent, respectively).

Residence/ wealth index	Net attendance ratio ¹			Gross attendance ratio ²			Gender Parity Index ³
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Residence							
Urban	85.7	82.5	84.1	103.7	97.9	100.9	0.94
Rural	85.6	84.4	85.0	104.3	100.8	102.6	0.97
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	85.2	86.2	85.7	104.8	105.4	105.1	1.01
Second	87.4	85.4	86.5	107.1	101.1	104.2	0.94
Middle	85.5	83.8	84.7	104.5	98.6	101.5	0.94
Fourth	86.2	83.1	84.7	103.8	97.8	100.9	0.94
Highest	83.9	78.8	81.4	99.6	94.2	97.0	0.94
Total	85.7	83.6	84.7	104.1	99.7	101.9	0.96

¹ The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school-age (7-12 years) population that is attending primary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100 percent.

² The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100 percent.

³ The Gender Parity Index is the ratio of the GAR for females to the GAR for males.

Table 2.5.2 shows that secondary school attendance ratios are much lower and differ substantially by background characteristics. The NAR and GAR for secondary school are 58 and 72 percent, respectively. The NAR for secondary school is substantially higher in urban areas (65 percent) than in rural areas (53 percent). The GAR for secondary school is also substantially higher in urban areas (80 percent) than in rural areas (66 percent). In addition, the NAR and GAR for secondary school differ substantially between males and females. In general, the NAR and GAR are lower for males than for females. For the NAR, it is 57 for males compared with 59 for females, and for the GAR, it is 70 for males compared with 75 for females.

Residence/ wealth index	Net attendance ratio ¹			Gross attendance ratio ²			Gender Parity Index ³
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Residence							
Urban	65.0	64.6	64.8	79.4	81.4	80.4	1.02
Rural	51.4	54.5	52.9	63.8	69.2	66.3	1.08
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	35.5	37.7	36.5	44.4	47.4	45.8	1.07
Second	47.9	54.2	50.8	58.8	67.5	62.7	1.15
Middle	57.0	59.7	58.3	69.5	74.5	71.9	1.07
Fourth	67.0	72.2	69.5	83.1	89.7	86.3	1.08
Highest	80.4	69.3	74.7	98.9	91.1	94.9	0.92
Total	57.2	59.0	58.1	70.4	74.6	72.4	1.06

¹ The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school age (13-18 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100 percent.

² The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100 percent.

³ The Gender Parity Index is the ratio of the GAR for females to the GAR for males.

2.5 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POSSESSIONS

2.5.1 Household Environment

The physical characteristics of the dwelling in which a household lives are important determinants of the health status of household members, especially children. They can also be used as indicators of the socioeconomic status of households. In the 2007 IDHS respondents were asked a number of questions about the physical characteristics of the household environment. These included questions on source of drinking water, type of sanitation facility, type of flooring, walls and roof, and number of rooms in the dwelling. The results are presented both in terms of sampled households and the de jure population.

2.5.2 Drinking Water

Increasing access to improved drinking water is one of the Millennium Development Goals that Indonesia along with other nations worldwide has adopted (United Nations General Assembly, 2001). Table 2.6 includes 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 which are likely to provide water suitable for drinking include a piped source within the dwelling or plot, public tap, tube well or borehole, protected well, or spring and rainwater.¹

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, 2005).

Table 2.6 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source, time to collect, and person who usually collects drinking water; and percentage of households and the de jure by treatment of drinking water, according to residence, Indonesia 2007

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Piped into dwelling	20.6	5.0	11.5	22.0	5.1	12.3
Piped to yard/plot	2.5	1.6	1.9	2.6	1.6	2.1
Public tap/standpipe	4.0	2.3	3.0	3.8	2.3	2.9
Open well - in dwelling	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.5
Open well - in yard/plot	3.3	8.3	6.2	3.4	8.4	6.2
Open well - public	1.3	4.0	2.9	1.2	4.0	2.8
Protected well - in dwelling	19.6	12.9	15.7	20.7	13.4	16.5
Protected well - in yard/plot	12.3	17.6	15.4	12.1	17.5	15.2
Protected well - public	5.4	10.8	8.6	5.0	10.4	8.1
Spring	3.3	22.8	14.7	3.4	22.5	14.3
River/stream	0.8	4.8	3.1	0.9	5.2	3.3
Pond/lake/dam	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Rainwater	1.8	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.2
Tanker truck	4.0	1.1	2.3	4.1	1.0	2.3
Bottled water ¹	17.3	2.6	8.7	14.9	2.3	7.7
Other	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using any improved source of drinking water	80.4	54.5	65.2	80.6	54.4	65.6
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises	87.5	70.3	77.4	88.1	70.2	77.9
Less than 30 minutes	10.8	24.0	18.5	10.1	23.7	17.9
30 minutes or longer	1.0	4.7	3.2	1.0	5.1	3.4
Don't know/missing	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who usually collects drinking water						
Adult female 15+	5.8	18.6	13.3	5.2	18.5	12.8
Adult male 15+	5.3	8.6	7.2	5.1	8.3	6.9
Female child under age 15	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.3	1.5	1.0
Male child under age 15	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9
Water on premises	87.5	70.3	77.4	88.1	70.2	77.9
Missing	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking²						
Boiled	86.4	93.5	90.6	88.3	93.6	91.4
Bleach/chlorine	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2
Ceramic, sand or other filter	3.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.6	4.3
Solar disinfection	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	21.0	27.4	24.8	21.9	28.2	25.5
No treatment	10.7	4.7	7.2	8.9	4.4	6.3
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ³	86.9	93.6	90.8	88.9	93.8	91.7
Number	16,883	23,818	40,701	71,433	95,569	167,002

¹ Because the quality of bottled water is not known, households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or non-improved source according to their water source for cooking and washing.

² Respondents may report multiple treatment methods so the sum of treatment may exceed 100 percent.

³ 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 from a source that is not readily accessible to the household may be contaminated during transport or storage. Another factor in considering the accessibility of water sources is the fact that burden of fetching water often falls disproportionately on female members of the household. Households were further asked if they treat the water before drinking it.

Table 2.6 shows that protected wells, whether in the dwelling, in the yard, or at a public tap, are the main source of drinking water (40 percent). Sixteen percent of households use water that is either piped into the residence or into the yard or obtained from the public tap. This proportion is much higher in the urban than in the rural areas (27 and 9 percent, respectively). Other sources of drinking water include springs (15 percent), other open water such as rivers and ponds (3 percent), and bottled water (9 percent). Rural households are much more likely to use spring water than urban households (23 percent compared with 3 percent). On the other hand, bottled water is more common in urban areas (17 percent) than in rural areas (3 percent).

The urban-rural differences are also reflected in the time taken to draw water. In urban areas, 98 percent of households have water in the house or yard, compared with 70 percent of rural households. Additionally, 11 percent of urban households are within 15 minutes of a water source, compared with 24 percent of rural households.

2.5.3 Household Sanitation Facilities and Other Characteristics

Ensuring adequate sanitation facilities is another of the Millennium Development Goals that Indonesia shares 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 toilet facilities are more exposed to the risk of diseases like dysentery, diarrhea, and typhoid fever. More than half of households in the sample (57 percent) have a private toilet, a slight increase from 54 percent found in the 2002-2003 IDHS (BPS and ORC Macro, 2003). Ten percent of households use a shared facility, and the remaining 33 percent do not have a toilet. This latter percentage is slightly higher than that found in the 2002-2003 IDHS (28 percent). The urban-rural differences are notable; 75 percent of households in urban areas have a private toilet, compared with 43 percent in rural areas.

Table 2.7 shows the distribution of households by the distance from the well to the nearest septic tank. Forty-eight percent of households have no well. For 10 percent of the households, the nearest septic tank is less than seven meters from their well, and for 33 percent, the nearest septic tank is seven meters from the well.

Table 2.7 Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics and percentage using solid fuel for cooking; and among those using solid fuels, percent distribution by type of chimney/stove, according to residence, Indonesia 2007

Housing characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity						
Yes	98.2	86.1	91.1	98.2	85.8	91.1
No	1.8	13.9	8.9	1.8	14.1	8.8
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sanitation facility						
Private with septic tank	65.7	32.7	46.4	66.8	33.6	47.8
Private with no septic tank	9.7	10.4	10.1	10.5	10.7	10.6
Shared/public	10.9	8.9	9.8	9.0	8.1	8.5
River/stream/creek	8.6	19.9	15.2	8.4	19.7	14.9
Pit	2.3	15.2	9.9	2.2	14.5	9.3
Bush/forest/yard/field/ no facility	2.2	11.9	7.9	2.4	12.4	8.1
Other	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8
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
Distance from well to nearest septic tank						
No well	54.5	43.2	47.9	53.8	43.1	47.7
Less than 7 meters	10.4	9.3	9.7	10.6	9.1	9.7
7 meters or more	28.6	36.2	33.1	29.1	36.6	33.4
Don't know/missing	6.5	11.3	9.3	6.5	11.2	9.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material						
Dirt/ earth	5.2	18.2	12.8	4.6	16.4	11.4
Bamboo	0.3	1.7	1.1	0.4	1.7	1.2
Wood	5.9	18.3	13.1	5.9	19.1	13.4
Brick/concrete	30.8	34.7	33.1	30.9	35.8	33.7
Tile	19.5	11.0	14.6	19.5	10.8	14.5
Ceramic/marble/granite	37.9	15.8	25.0	38.4	15.8	25.4
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Missing	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel						
Electricity	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
LPG/natural gas/biogas	20.4	3.8	10.7	21.0	3.9	11.2
Kerosene	54.6	18.7	33.6	55.2	18.5	34.2
Coal/lignite	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charcoal	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4
Wood	21.7	76.3	53.6	22.3	76.6	53.4
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No food cooked in household	2.5	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.4
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹	22.0	76.8	54.0	22.6	77.2	53.8
Number of households	16,883	23,818	40,701	71,433	95,569	167,002
Number of households/ population using solid fuel	3,707	18,290	21,997	16,119	73,767	89,885

LPG=Liquid petroleum gas

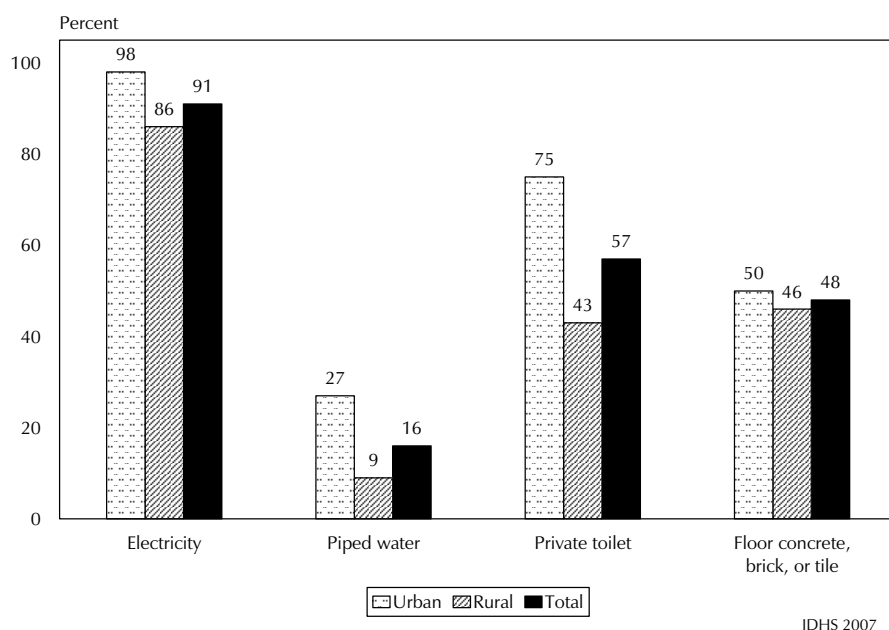
¹ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, and straw/shrubs/grass

The type of flooring material in the dwelling can be considered as both an economic indicator and a health indicator for household. Some floor materials like dirt or earth pose health problems for the household because they are the natural environment of pests such as insects and parasites, and may be a source of dust. This kind of flooring is also more difficult to keep clean. In Indonesia, 13 percent of households have a dirt floor. Almost half of households (48 percent) live in dwellings with a concrete, brick, or tile floor, while 13 percent have a wooden floor. There are substantial urban-rural differentials by type of floor material. Whereas 50 percent of urban households have a concrete, brick, or tile floor, the proportion in rural areas is 46 percent. Conversely, 18 percent of rural households have a dirt floor, compared with 5 percent in urban areas.

The majority of the households uses kerosene and firewood or straw for cooking (34 and 54 percent, respectively); while 11 percent use liquid propane gas (LPG) or natural gas. There are substantial urban-rural differentials by type of cooking fuel. Whereas 55 percent of urban households use kerosene for cooking, only 19 percent of rural households do so. Furthermore, 20 percent of urban households use gas for cooking compared with 4 percent of households in rural areas.

Table 2.7 shows that 91 percent of the households covered in the 2007 IDHS have electricity, a large increase from the 80 percent reported in the 1997 IDHS (BPS and MI, 1998). There are significant urban-rural differentials, with 98 percent of urban households having electricity, compared with 86 percent of rural households (see Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2 Housing Characteristics by Residence



2.6 HOUSEHOLD POSSESSIONS

The presence of durable goods in the households, such as a radio, television, telephone, refrigerator, motorcycle, and private car, is another indicator of the household's socioeconomic status. Moreover, particular goods have specific benefits. Ownership of a radio or television is a measure of access to mass media and exposure to innovative ideas; telephone ownership measures access to an efficient means of communication; refrigerator ownerships prolongs the wholesomeness of foods; and ownership of private transport allows greater access to many services away from the local area.

Table 2.8 shows that 49 percent of households have a radio, 69 percent have a television, 42 percent have telephone or mobile phone, 25 percent have a refrigerator, 47 percent have a bicycle, 45 percent have a motorcycle or scooter, and 7 percent of households have a private car or truck. Thirteen percent of households have none of the durable goods listed in Table 2.8. Ownership of durable goods (except for the radio) has increased since the 2002-2003 IDHS (BPS and ORC Macro, 2003). Ownership of radios has decreased from 62 percent in 1997 to 49 percent in 2007, while ownership of televisions increased from 48 to 69 percent.

Ownership of specific durable goods varies by urban-rural residence. In general, these goods are more available in urban households than in rural households. For example, 85 percent of urban households have a television set, compared with 57 percent of rural households. A telephone is available in 61 percent of urban households compared with 29 percent of rural households. Furthermore, urban households are three times as likely to own a private car or truck as rural households (11 and 3 percent, respectively).

Durable goods	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Radio	58.3	42.3	49.0	59.8	42.9	50.1
Television	84.9	57.2	68.7	87.6	60.3	72.0
Telephone/mobile phone	61.3	28.5	42.1	63.4	31.0	44.9
Refrigerator	43.1	12.6	25.2	46.0	13.7	27.5
Bicycle	52.5	43.4	47.2	57.1	46.5	51.0
Motorcycle/scooter	55.7	37.3	45.0	59.3	40.1	48.3
Car/truck	10.8	3.4	6.5	12.0	3.8	7.3
None of the above	5.3	19.1	13.4	4.1	16.7	11.3
Number	16,883	23,818	40,701	71,433	95,569	167,002

2.7 WEALTH INDEX

The wealth index is a background characteristic that is used throughout the report as a proxy for long-term standard of living of the household. It is based on the data for household ownership of consumer goods; dwelling characteristics; source of drinking water source; toilet facilities; and other characteristics related to the socioeconomic status of households. To construct the index, each of these assets was assigned a weight (factor score) generated through principal component analysis, and the resulting asset scores were standardized in relation to a standard normal distribution with a mean of zero and standard deviation of one (Gwatkin et al., 2000). Each household was then assigned a score for each asset, and the scores were summed for each household. Individuals were ranked according to the total score of the household in which they resided. The sample was then divided into quintiles from one (lowest) to five (highest). A single asset index was developed on the basis of data from the entire country sample and this index is used in all the tabulations presented in the report.

Table 2.9 shows the distribution of the de jure household population into the five wealth quintiles by residence. The distribution indicates the degree to which wealth is evenly (or unevenly) distributed by urban-rural residence. Data in Table 2.9 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. For example, more than half of the rural population is in the two lowest quintiles, while two-thirds of the urban population is in the two highest quintiles.

Table 2.9 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the jure population by wealth quintiles, according to residence and province, Indonesia 2007

Residence/province	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Residence							
Urban	4.4	10.1	18.9	28.1	38.5	100.0	71,433
Rural	31.7	27.4	20.8	13.9	6.2	100.0	95,569
Sumatera							
DI Aceh	36.1	26.8	17.1	14.0	6.0	100.0	2,820
North Sumatera	26.9	19.2	21.5	16.4	15.9	100.0	9,131
West Sumatera	22.6	30.8	20.2	14.0	12.4	100.0	3,237
Riau	21.9	22.1	14.4	21.7	19.9	100.0	2,582
Jambi	23.6	25.0	20.9	18.6	11.9	100.0	1,651
South Sumatera	32.2	21.9	22.2	13.4	10.2	100.0	4,706
Bengkulu	29.9	22.0	18.5	16.4	13.2	100.0	1,089
Lampung	21.1	27.0	24.8	15.7	11.5	100.0	5,147
Bangka Belitung	15.0	19.3	20.9	25.0	19.7	100.0	989
Kep Bangka Belitung	13.6	12.8	18.1	26.2	29.2	100.0	707
Java							
DKI Jakarta	0.3	3.4	8.0	25.1	63.2	100.0	7,342
West Java	9.7	14.3	20.7	27.8	27.5	100.0	27,052
Central Java	15.0	21.3	25.1	22.6	15.9	100.0	27,012
DI Yogyakarta	5.4	16.4	25.7	24.3	28.3	100.0	2,946
East Java	13.3	24.5	21.0	21.2	20.0	100.0	28,017
Banten	13.5	15.1	20.2	17.6	33.6	100.0	6,752
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	5.3	13.9	18.4	26.7	35.7	100.0	2,713
West Nusa Tenggara	28.4	27.8	15.9	14.8	13.1	100.0	3,506
East Nusa Tenggara	65.8	14.9	10.1	6.8	2.3	100.0	3,617
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	42.6	20.8	13.5	14.3	8.8	100.0	3,365
Central Kalimantan	51.8	22.7	11.7	7.5	6.4	100.0	1,411
South Kalimantan	35.5	27.5	18.7	11.6	6.8	100.0	2,601
East Kalimantan	24.6	22.7	20.0	15.7	17.0	100.0	2,257
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	18.1	28.3	24.0	23.2	6.4	100.0	1,973
Central Sulawesi	45.0	21.9	15.6	8.1	9.4	100.0	1,838
South Sulawesi	37.3	23.0	16.8	11.4	11.5	100.0	5,882
Southeast Sulawesi	49.0	17.8	12.3	11.3	9.7	100.0	1,476
Gorontalo	42.9	22.4	11.3	13.2	10.2	100.0	773
West Sulawesi	51.9	19.1	14.9	9.5	4.6	100.0	779
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	42.2	22.3	13.9	14.8	6.9	100.0	1,091
North Maluku	29.8	27.5	20.8	16.4	5.6	100.0	745
Papua	27.7	22.5	17.2	19.9	12.7	100.0	472
West Papua	58.9	12.7	15.8	8.2	4.4	100.0	1,321
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	167,002

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a demographic and socioeconomic profile of the 2007 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) sample of ever-married women and currently married men. 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 including age, marital status, educational level, and residential characteristics. More detailed information on education, literacy, and exposure to mass media are then discussed. This is followed by data on the employment and earnings of women, decision making in the household, and attitudes on women's position in relation to others in the household.

3.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Table 3.1 shows the distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 interviewed in the 2007 IDHS by background characteristics including age, marital status, urban-rural residence, educational level, wealth index, and religion.

The findings show that approximately one-third of women and one in five men are under age 30. Table 3.1 also shows that 94 percent of women are currently married, and the remaining 6 percent is split between divorced and widowed women. Forty-two percent of women and 43 percent of men live in urban areas.

Seven percent of ever-married women and 4 percent of currently married men have never attended formal schooling. More women than men completed primary school (31 and 27 percent, respectively), but more men than women have secondary education (31 and 25 percent, respectively). Overall, the data indicate that women are becoming better educated. While the percentage of ever-married women with no education is similar to that in the 2002-2003 IDHS, the percentage of those with some secondary education increased from 38 percent in 2002-2003 to 46 percent in 2007.

Looking at the distribution of respondents by religion, 89 percent of women and 88 percent of men are Muslim and 9 percent are Christian (Protestant or Catholic). The small remaining percentages are Hindus, Buddhists, or other religions. Differentials in background characteristics by province are presented in Appendix Table A-3.1.

Table 3.1 Distribution of respondents by background characteristics

Percent distribution of ever-married women and currently married men by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Ever-married women			Currently married men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	2.6	845	914	0.3	29	19
20-24	12.4	4,094	4,156	4.9	432	442
25-29	17.5	5,771	6,170	12.7	1,116	1,190
30-34	18.3	6,020	6,317	16.2	1,418	1,587
35-39	18.3	6,004	5,898	19.2	1,679	1,708
40-44	16.3	5,365	5,034	17.9	1,570	1,500
45-49	14.6	4,795	4,406	15.5	1,359	1,268
50-54	na	na	na	13.2	1,155	1,044
Marital status						
Married	94.0	30,931	30,869	100.0	8,758	8,758
Divorced/separated	3.1	1,012	1,035	na	na	na
Widowed	2.9	952	991	na	na	na
Residence						
Urban	41.8	13,745	13,087	42.6	3,728	3,510
Rural	58.2	19,150	19,808	57.4	5,030	5,248
Education						
No education	6.9	2,271	2,237	4.2	365	346
Some primary	16.9	5,572	5,503	18.3	1,605	1,444
Complete primary	30.6	10,077	8,834	26.7	2,339	2,084
Some secondary	20.6	6,781	7,048	19.7	1,721	1,868
Secondary +	24.9	8,193	9,273	31.1	2,727	3,016
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	18.9	6,219	8,453	19.1	1,676	2,226
Second	20.1	6,606	6,578	19.4	1,698	1,750
Middle	20.4	6,710	5,965	20.4	1,788	1,594
Fourth	20.4	6,713	5,918	19.6	1,713	1,527
Highest	20.2	6,647	5,981	21.5	1,882	1,661
Religion						
Islam	88.5	29,104	26,185	88.2	7,724	6,881
Protestant	6.0	1,989	3,598	6.1	531	990
Catholic	2.9	958	1,406	3.0	263	368
Hindu	1.8	592	1,286	2.0	174	408
Buddhist	0.4	139	253	0.4	33	62
Confucian	0.0	0	0	0.1	7	12
Other	0.2	74	120	0.2	18	26
Missing	0.1	38	47	0.1	8	11
Total	100.0	32,895	32,895	100.0	8,758	8,758

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

3.2 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Table 3.2 shows the percent distribution of respondents by highest level of schooling attained or completed, according to age, residence, and household wealth status. Young women and men are more likely to have attended school than older respondents. The percentage of respondents who have never attended school increases with age for both men and women. For example, 2 percent of ever-married women and 1 percent of currently married men age 20-24 have no formal education, compared with 18 percent of women and 7 percent of men age 45-49. Similarly, 35 percent of women age 20-24 had some secondary education, compared with only 11 percent of women age 45-49. The corresponding figures for men are 31 and 14 percent, respectively.

Table 3.2 Educational attainment by background characteristics

Percent distribution of ever-married women and currently married men by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median grade completed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Number	Median years completed
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary			
EVER-MARRIED WOMEN									
Age									
15-19	2.2	10.6	38.6	39.2	9.1	0.3	100.0	845	5.9
20-24	1.5	9.4	28.5	34.9	21.7	4.0	100.0	4,094	8.2
25-29	2.1	10.1	31.3	25.1	22.9	8.5	100.0	5,771	8.2
30-34	3.0	11.0	35.4	21.2	21.1	8.2	100.0	6,020	6.3
35-39	5.9	15.0	31.7	18.4	21.8	7.3	100.0	6,004	5.9
40-44	12.5	26.4	27.4	12.5	14.1	7.1	100.0	5,365	5.4
45-49	18.0	32.0	26.5	10.9	7.0	5.6	100.0	4,795	5.0
Residence									
Urban	3.7	11.2	23.5	22.4	27.7	11.5	100.0	13,745	8.5
Rural	9.2	21.1	35.7	19.3	11.2	3.4	100.0	19,150	5.5
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	14.7	30.1	34.8	14.7	5.2	0.5	100.0	6,219	5.1
Second	9.9	22.5	38.5	19.3	9.0	0.9	100.0	6,606	5.5
Middle	6.5	16.3	35.7	23.7	14.9	2.9	100.0	6,710	5.8
Fourth	2.7	12.2	29.1	26.3	23.6	6.0	100.0	6,713	8.2
Highest	1.2	4.5	15.3	18.6	36.9	23.3	100.0	6,647	11.3
Total	6.9	16.9	30.6	20.6	18.1	6.8	100.0	32,895	5.8
CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN									
Age									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	29	5.9
20-24	1.2	13.0	26.9	31.2	23.7	4.0	100.0	432	8.2
25-29	1.3	8.8	29.2	26.0	28.7	5.9	100.0	1,116	8.4
30-34	1.5	9.2	27.6	23.5	29.0	9.2	100.0	1,418	8.4
35-39	3.2	12.5	27.8	21.0	26.2	9.3	100.0	1,679	8.2
40-44	3.3	22.0	22.5	14.7	24.8	12.7	100.0	1,570	8.0
45-49	7.3	27.2	28.8	14.1	11.7	11.0	100.0	1,359	5.5
50-54	10.0	34.0	24.2	15.3	9.1	7.0	100.0	1,155	5.2
Residence									
Urban	2.4	11.4	19.5	20.3	32.3	14.0	100.0	3,728	8.9
Rural	5.4	23.5	32.0	19.2	14.4	5.5	100.0	5,030	5.7
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	9.8	28.9	35.2	16.9	8.4	0.8	100.0	1,676	5.3
Second	5.1	29.1	32.9	21.1	10.4	1.3	100.0	1,698	5.5
Middle	3.3	20.2	31.9	22.2	18.5	4.0	100.0	1,788	5.8
Fourth	1.9	11.3	23.3	22.2	32.0	9.3	100.0	1,713	8.6
Highest	1.0	3.9	11.7	16.0	38.9	28.2	100.0	1,882	11.4
Total	4.1	18.3	26.7	19.7	22.0	9.1	100.0	8,758	6.6

Note: An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Completed 6 grade at the primary level² Completed 6 grade at the secondary level

The IDHS data indicate that educational opportunities vary by urban-rural residence. Urban women and men are more likely to go to school than their rural counterparts. Four percent of urban women and 2 percent of urban men have not attended school, compared with 9 percent of women and 5 percent of men in rural areas. Comparison of the median number of years of education completed shows a similar pattern, with urban women having a median of 8.5 years of schooling and rural women having 5.5 years. For men, the corresponding figures are 8.9 and 5.7 years, respectively. There are significant differentials in educational attainment across provinces (see Appendix Table A-3.2).

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 2007 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.

Table 3.3 shows that the majority of respondents are literate, 87 percent of ever-married women and 91 percent of currently married men cannot read at all. The percentage of women who cannot read at all is 12 percent; 9 percent of men cannot read at all. Younger respondents are more likely to be literate than older respondents. Whereas 96 percent of women and men age 20-24 are literate, the proportion among respondents age 45-49 is 70 percent for women and 85 percent for men. 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 (98 percent each). The variation in literacy rates by province is presented in Appendix Table A-3.3.

Table 3.3 Literacy								
Percent distribution of ever-married women and currently married men by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2007								
Background characteristic	Secondary school or higher	No schooling or primary school			Missing	Total	Percentage literate ¹	Number
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all				
EVER-MARRIED WOMEN								
Age								
15-19	48.6	40.0	6.1	4.5	0.9	100.0	94.6	845
20-24	60.6	31.5	3.6	3.8	0.5	100.0	95.7	4,094
25-29	56.4	33.1	5.4	4.5	0.6	100.0	95.0	5,771
30-34	50.6	36.9	5.7	6.0	0.8	100.0	93.2	6,020
35-39	47.4	34.6	7.0	10.6	0.3	100.0	89.0	6,004
40-44	33.7	33.0	11.8	21.0	0.5	100.0	78.5	5,365
45-49	23.5	33.2	13.6	29.2	0.5	100.0	70.3	4,795
Residence								
Urban	61.6	26.7	5.4	5.8	0.5	100.0	93.7	13,745
Rural	34.0	39.3	9.5	16.7	0.6	100.0	82.8	19,150
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	20.4	39.9	13.5	25.6	0.7	100.0	73.8	6,219
Second	29.1	42.8	10.0	17.5	0.6	100.0	81.9	6,606
Middle	41.5	39.4	7.7	11.0	0.5	100.0	88.5	6,710
Fourth	55.9	32.0	5.9	5.7	0.6	100.0	93.8	6,713
Highest	78.9	16.6	2.4	1.8	0.3	100.0	97.8	6,647
Total	45.5	34.1	7.8	12.1	0.5	100.0	87.4	32,895
CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN								
Age								
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	29
20-24	58.9	30.2	7.2	3.6	0.0	100.0	96.4	432
25-29	60.7	30.7	4.3	3.7	0.6	100.0	95.7	1,116
30-34	61.7	30.8	3.9	3.3	0.3	100.0	96.4	1,418
35-39	56.4	34.1	3.7	5.5	0.3	100.0	94.3	1,679
40-44	52.1	32.3	7.1	8.1	0.4	100.0	91.5	1,570
45-49	36.8	40.2	8.2	14.2	0.5	100.0	85.2	1,359
50-54	31.4	35.2	9.9	22.8	0.6	100.0	76.6	1,155
Residence								
Urban	66.6	24.6	3.8	4.5	0.5	100.0	95.0	3,728
Rural	39.1	40.5	7.8	12.2	0.4	100.0	87.4	5,030
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	26.1	43.9	11.6	18.0	0.4	100.0	81.6	1,676
Second	32.9	42.6	9.4	14.6	0.5	100.0	84.9	1,698
Middle	44.6	40.4	6.8	7.6	0.6	100.0	91.8	1,788
Fourth	63.6	30.1	2.5	3.6	0.2	100.0	96.3	1,713
Highest	83.1	13.9	0.8	1.8	0.4	100.0	97.8	1,882
Total	50.8	33.8	6.1	8.9	0.4	100.0	90.7	8,758
Note: An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.								
¹ Refers to respondents who attended secondary school or higher and those 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 2007 IDHS, exposure to media was assessed by asking how often a respondent reads a newspaper, watches television, or listens to the radio. Tables 3.4 shows the percentage of ever-married women and currently married men who were exposed to different types of media by age, urban-rural residence, level of education, and wealth quintile.

Table 3.4 shows that television is the most popular mass media among ever-married women and currently married men (78 and 80 percent, respectively), followed by radio with 27 percent of women and 32 percent of men. Readership of print media is much lower for both women and men (12 and 24 percent, respectively). Since 2002-2003, there has been a decrease in the proportion of women exposed to all three media, from 9 percent to 6 percent in the 2007 IDHS.

Women and men living in urban areas and those age 30-44 are more likely to have access to all three media than their rural counterparts or those in other age groups. The findings also show that education is strongly associated with exposure to mass media. For instance, 14 percent of women and 22 percent of men with secondary or higher education are likely to have access to all three types of media, compared with 2 and 5 percent, respectively, of women and men with some primary education. In general, men have greater exposure to mass media than women. This differential applies to all population groups. Appendix Table A-3.4 shows the variation in media exposure among ever-married women and currently married men by province.

Table 3.4 Exposure to mass media: Women						
Percentage of ever-married women and currently married men who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007						
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	All three media at least once a week	None of the specified media at least once a week	Number
EVER-MARRIED WOMEN						
Age						
15-19	6.0	72.0	32.3	2.3	21.3	845
20-24	8.7	79.2	32.2	4.8	15.9	4,094
25-29	12.8	81.3	28.9	5.5	14.9	5,771
30-34	13.2	80.7	27.6	5.7	15.8	6,020
35-39	14.2	78.7	27.8	6.7	17.6	6,004
40-44	13.4	74.7	25.1	6.3	21.7	5,365
45-49	9.2	72.4	22.0	3.4	24.2	4,795
Residence						
Urban	20.0	86.7	29.7	8.8	10.4	13,745
Rural	6.2	71.5	25.7	2.9	24.0	19,150
Education						
No education	0.3	50.3	12.4	0.1	46.2	2,271
Some primary	2.1	66.0	19.8	1.0	30.2	5,572
Complete primary	4.8	76.7	26.4	2.5	19.0	10,077
Some secondary	9.4	83.4	30.6	4.4	12.7	6,781
Secondary +	33.0	90.3	35.1	14.3	6.4	8,193
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	2.8	45.4	19.0	1.1	46.8	6,219
Second	4.6	72.9	25.4	1.9	22.1	6,606
Middle	7.1	84.9	27.6	3.3	12.3	6,710
Fourth	12.6	90.6	30.9	6.1	7.5	6,713
Highest	32.3	93.0	33.3	14.3	4.9	6,647
Total	12.0	77.8	27.3	5.4	18.3	32,895

Continued...

Table 3.4—Continued

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	All three media at least once a week	None of the specified media at least once a week	Number
CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN						
Age						
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	29
20-24	14.0	82.6	32.5	6.3	13.4	432
25-29	22.9	81.9	31.8	7.4	13.9	1,116
30-34	27.2	81.7	33.6	11.4	12.7	1,418
35-39	25.5	81.2	36.2	11.6	13.7	1,679
40-44	25.7	82.1	31.1	11.5	12.3	1,570
45-49	23.5	78.7	28.1	8.0	17.5	1,359
50-54	19.9	75.5	30.3	8.8	19.8	1,155
Residence						
Urban	36.0	88.4	33.0	13.7	7.4	3,728
Rural	14.7	74.4	31.3	6.9	20.3	5,030
Education						
No education	2.2	46.9	20.0	0.4	49.3	365
Some primary	4.7	70.2	24.9	2.1	25.3	1,605
Complete primary	10.2	76.7	31.8	4.5	18.2	2,339
Some secondary	19.1	84.5	33.2	7.5	10.3	1,721
Secondary +	52.6	91.4	37.1	21.7	3.9	2,727
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	6.3	51.1	25.5	3.0	40.5	1,676
Second	11.1	75.8	30.3	5.6	19.0	1,698
Middle	17.9	87.5	34.0	8.1	8.5	1,788
Fourth	28.2	92.7	33.5	10.6	4.6	1,713
Highest	52.4	92.6	36.0	20.7	3.5	1,882
Total	23.8	80.4	32.0	9.8	14.8	8,758

Note: An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

3.5 EMPLOYMENT

3.5.1 Employment status

Respondents in the 2007 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, are you currently working?*” 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. Are you currently doing any of these things or any other work?*” 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 57 percent of ever-married women are currently employed, 3 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.

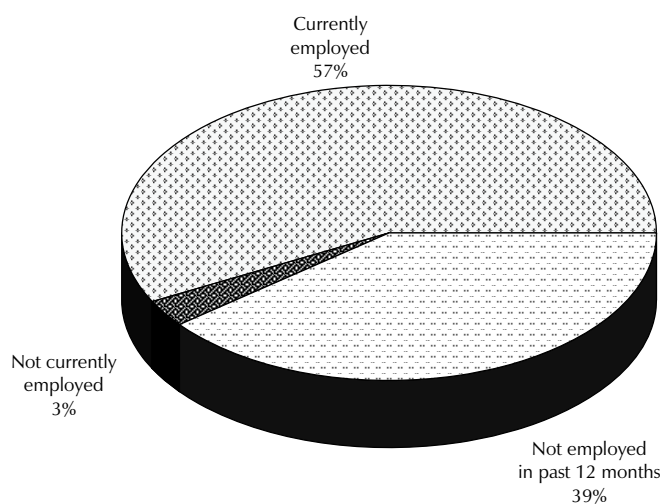
Table 3.5.1 shows that, in general, there is a negative relationship between current employment and household wealth status. The likelihood of a woman being employed goes down as the household wealth quintile increases.

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the past 12 months	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed			
Age					
15-19	29.7	9.3	61.0	100.0	845
20-24	38.7	5.7	55.6	100.0	4,094
25-29	49.5	4.1	46.3	100.0	5,771
30-34	57.0	3.4	39.7	100.0	6,020
35-39	63.8	2.4	33.8	100.0	6,004
40-44	67.6	2.1	30.3	100.0	5,365
45-49	68.0	2.2	29.9	100.0	4,795
Marital status					
Married	56.2	3.4	40.4	100.0	30,931
Divorced/separated/widowed	74.3	3.5	22.3	100.0	1,964
Number of living children					
0	54.3	7.2	38.5	100.0	2,687
1-2	55.2	3.3	41.4	100.0	18,545
3-4	60.9	2.7	36.4	100.0	8,908
5+	62.2	2.0	35.8	100.0	2,754
Residence					
Urban	53.1	3.0	43.8	100.0	13,745
Rural	60.2	3.6	36.2	100.0	19,150
Education					
No education	75.9	2.3	21.8	100.0	2,271
Some primary	63.9	3.0	33.0	100.0	5,572
Complete primary	56.9	3.4	39.7	100.0	10,077
Some secondary	47.0	4.4	48.5	100.0	6,781
Secondary +	56.6	3.0	40.4	100.0	8,193
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	61.8	4.2	33.9	100.0	6,219
Second	59.2	3.5	37.3	100.0	6,606
Middle	56.9	3.8	39.3	100.0	6,710
Fourth	52.6	3.2	44.2	100.0	6,713
Highest	56.2	2.2	41.6	100.0	6,647
Total	57.3	3.4	39.3	100.0	32,895

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 3.5.2 shows that almost all currently married men are currently employed (98 percent), another 1 percent were employed at some time in the past year, and 1 percent were not employed at all during the past year. There are small variations across subgroups of men. Appendix Tables A-3.5.1 and A-3.5.2 show the percent distribution of ever-married women and currently married men by employment status, according to province.

Figure 3.1 Employment Status of Women Age 15-49



IDHS 2007

Table 3.5.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of currently married men by employment status, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Employed in the past 12 months		Not employed in the past 12 months	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed	Not currently employed			
Age					
15-19	*	*	*	100.0	29
20-24	96.4	3.3	0.3	100.0	432
25-29	97.3	2.1	0.6	100.0	1,116
30-34	98.5	1.3	0.2	100.0	1,418
35-39	98.5	0.9	0.6	100.0	1,679
40-44	98.6	0.5	0.9	100.0	1,570
45-49	98.3	1.3	0.4	100.0	1,359
50-54	96.9	0.7	2.4	100.0	1,155
Number of living children					
0	97.4	2.2	0.4	100.0	723
1-2	98.1	1.2	0.6	100.0	4,855
3-4	97.8	0.8	1.4	100.0	2,411
5+	98.2	1.3	0.5	100.0	769
Residence					
Urban	97.6	1.3	1.1	100.0	3,728
Rural	98.3	1.1	0.6	100.0	5,030
Education					
No education	96.7	1.5	1.7	100.0	365
Some primary	98.8	0.6	0.5	100.0	1,605
Complete primary	97.9	1.3	0.8	100.0	2,339
Some secondary	97.1	1.8	1.1	100.0	1,721
Secondary +	98.3	1.0	0.7	100.0	2,727
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	98.3	1.4	0.3	100.0	1,676
Second	97.5	1.5	1.0	100.0	1,698
Middle	98.0	0.9	1.0	100.0	1,788
Fourth	97.7	1.5	0.8	100.0	1,713
Highest	98.4	0.7	0.9	100.0	1,882
Total	98.0	1.2	0.8	100.0	8,758

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed

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 the percent distribution of ever-married women who were employed during the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics. The data indicate that 40 percent of ever-married women work in agriculture; about half (20 percent) of these women work on their own land. The majority of women who work in the nonagricultural sector are engaged in sales and services occupations (37 percent).

Respondents' occupations vary by age: younger women who work in agriculture tend to work on family land, while older women tend to work on their own land. In the nonagricultural sector, the engagement of women in sales and services increases with age. 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 sales and services professions.

Background characteristic	Agriculture					Nonagriculture						Total	Number of women
	Own land	Family land	Someone else's land	Rented land	Don't know/missing	Professional/technical/managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Other/missing		
Age													
15-19	19.6	14.2	22.0	1.8	0.2	1.4	0.4	26.1	14.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	330
20-24	16.8	8.2	11.1	0.7	1.1	3.7	2.9	35.9	19.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	1,816
25-29	16.3	4.8	10.1	1.4	0.7	8.1	3.7	37.0	17.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	3,093
30-34	16.9	4.3	13.2	1.5	0.6	5.9	3.1	38.4	15.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	3,631
35-39	20.5	3.7	14.4	1.5	0.3	7.3	2.5	38.7	11.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,974
40-44	21.9	3.2	13.6	2.0	0.6	8.8	3.0	38.1	8.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,740
45-49	28.0	3.0	15.9	1.2	1.1	6.8	1.8	33.5	8.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	3,362
Marital status													
Married	20.8	4.3	13.5	1.4	0.7	7.1	2.9	36.2	12.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	18,420
Divorced/separated/widowed	15.2	4.4	12.9	1.5	0.6	4.9	1.9	45.4	13.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,526
Number of living children													
0	13.6	5.3	8.0	1.3	0.3	9.9	4.6	39.0	17.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,653
1-2	18.1	4.4	13.7	1.0	0.6	7.2	3.4	36.5	14.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	10,855
3-4	22.9	3.9	13.9	1.5	0.9	7.0	1.8	39.0	9.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,669
5+	32.4	4.5	15.7	4.0	0.6	2.7	0.7	31.0	8.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,769
Residence													
Urban	2.2	0.7	4.9	0.5	0.4	10.7	5.6	56.9	17.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	7,720
Rural	31.9	6.7	18.8	2.0	0.8	4.6	1.0	24.3	9.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	12,225
Education													
No education	35.0	5.1	27.8	2.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	20.2	8.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,776
Some primary	30.6	5.4	23.4	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	28.7	9.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,731
Complete primary	25.0	5.5	16.4	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	36.2	14.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	6,074
Some secondary	16.4	4.8	6.9	2.0	0.7	1.9	0.4	47.6	18.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	3,489
Secondary +	4.4	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.6	26.5	11.0	42.5	10.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	4,876
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	41.2	8.8	22.9	2.9	0.9	1.1	0.2	13.8	8.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,108
Second	29.2	5.6	22.8	1.9	0.9	1.7	0.5	26.5	10.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	4,143
Middle	18.6	4.2	14.0	1.3	0.6	4.6	1.3	39.2	16.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,070
Fourth	8.8	2.2	5.6	0.6	0.2	8.4	1.8	52.7	19.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,744
Highest	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	19.8	10.5	54.9	10.4	0.1	0.3	100.0	3,879
Total	20.4	4.4	13.4	1.5	0.7	7.0	2.8	36.9	12.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	19,946

Table 3.6.2 shows the percent distribution of currently married men who were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics. Thirty-nine percent of currently married men work in agriculture, with around half (20 percent) working on their own land. Men in the nonagricultural sector, like women, are far more likely to work in sales and services than in other professions (29 percent). They also show the same variations across subgroups as 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 married men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Agriculture					Nonagriculture						Total	Number of men
	Own land	Family land	Someone else's land	Rented land	Don't know/missing	Professional/technical/managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Agri-culture	Other/missing		
Age													
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	29
20-24	14.3	11.3	14.7	3.4	0.7	1.8	0.7	25.9	25.2	1.7	0.3	100.0	430
25-29	14.3	6.0	10.3	0.9	0.4	3.4	3.4	32.2	26.3	1.6	1.2	100.0	1,109
30-34	16.0	6.1	11.2	1.9	0.4	5.6	3.1	33.9	19.4	1.1	1.3	100.0	1,415
35-39	18.6	3.5	12.4	1.5	0.8	6.9	3.5	31.1	19.1	1.7	0.9	100.0	1,668
40-44	21.3	2.2	11.5	1.1	0.5	8.7	4.6	28.9	18.3	1.7	1.2	100.0	1,555
45-49	24.7	2.5	16.4	1.2	1.0	9.6	4.4	24.5	12.2	1.7	1.8	100.0	1,353
50-54	27.1	2.2	17.0	1.0	0.5	5.2	5.5	26.2	12.0	2.1	1.3	100.0	1,127
Number of living children													
0	15.6	6.6	9.6	1.3	0.9	3.9	4.1	36.1	19.3	1.8	0.8	100.0	720
1-2	18.4	4.4	12.8	1.6	0.4	6.4	3.8	29.1	20.2	1.7	1.0	100.0	4,823
3-4	20.8	2.6	14.1	0.8	0.7	8.3	4.0	30.2	16.1	1.1	1.4	100.0	2,378
5+	30.3	4.5	14.7	2.1	0.9	3.9	3.6	23.0	12.1	2.8	2.1	100.0	765
Residence													
Urban	4.1	0.7	5.2	0.8	0.7	9.2	6.5	44.4	25.8	0.7	1.9	100.0	3,686
Rural	31.6	6.6	18.9	1.8	0.5	4.5	1.9	18.4	12.7	2.3	0.7	100.0	5,000
Education													
No education	37.2	3.1	28.9	0.3	1.2	1.4	0.1	13.4	11.5	3.0	0.0	100.0	359
Some primary	27.9	4.0	27.4	2.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	21.2	14.4	1.7	0.4	100.0	1,596
Complete primary	27.8	5.9	13.3	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	30.6	16.6	2.6	0.6	100.0	2,322
Some secondary	16.7	5.9	12.1	2.3	0.5	1.6	2.6	30.1	25.8	1.2	1.2	100.0	1,703
Secondary +	8.2	1.7	3.1	0.7	0.5	19.0	10.5	34.9	18.3	0.9	2.3	100.0	2,707
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	36.6	8.8	25.8	2.4	0.9	0.9	0.5	11.0	10.3	2.7	0.1	100.0	1,672
Second	28.3	4.9	20.4	1.6	0.5	1.2	1.2	20.9	18.0	2.2	0.7	100.0	1,680
Middle	20.5	4.9	13.2	1.9	0.5	4.9	2.7	29.1	19.8	1.6	0.9	100.0	1,770
Fourth	11.9	2.0	6.3	0.6	0.5	7.8	4.0	41.2	24.2	0.7	0.9	100.0	1,700
Highest	4.1	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.6	16.6	10.2	43.2	19.0	1.0	3.1	100.0	1,865
Total	19.9	4.1	13.1	1.4	0.6	6.5	3.9	29.4	18.3	1.6	1.2	100.0	8,686

Note: An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

3.6 FORM OF WOMEN'S EARNINGS

Table 3.7 shows the percent distribution of ever-married 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). Sixty-one percent of women received their earnings in cash; 6 percent receive payment in cash and in kind; and 29 percent receive no payment (Figure 3.2). The majority of women who work in agriculture (53 percent) receive no payment, while among women engaged in nonagricultural professions, only 13 percent reported receiving no payment.

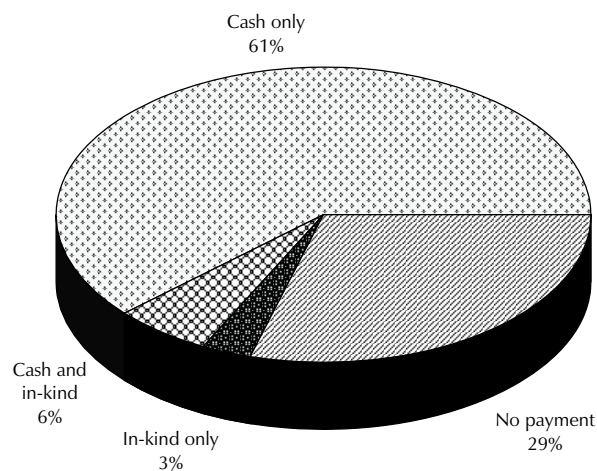
Table 3.7 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women 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 2007

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Non-agricultural work	Total
Type of earnings			
Cash only	31.3	81.7	61.4
Cash and in-kind	8.3	4.6	6.1
In-kind only	7.4	0.2	3.1
Not paid	52.9	13.2	29.2
Missing	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member	60.3	12.8	32.0
Employed by nonfamily member	27.8	46.2	38.8
Self-employed	11.7	40.6	28.9
Missing	0.2	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	58.1	90.6	77.5
Seasonal	36.9	4.9	17.8
Occasional	4.5	4.1	4.3
Missing	0.4	0.4	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during past 12 months	8,038	11,902	19,946

Note: Total includes 15 women with information missing on type of employment who are not shown separately.

Figure 3.2 Type of Earnings of Employed Women Age 15-49



IDHS 2007

Six in 10 women who work in the agricultural sector are employed by a family member, while women who work in the nonagricultural sector are more likely to be employed by a non-family member (46 percent) or are self-employed (41 percent). Nine in 10 women who work in nonagricultural jobs work all year, compared with 58 percent of women in agriculture. Thirty-seven percent of ever-married women in the agriculture sector work seasonally.

3.7 CONTROL OVER WOMEN'S EARNINGS AND WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION TO HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES

Employed women who earn cash for their work were asked about who the main decisionmaker is with regard to the use of their earnings. This information allows the assessment of women's control over their own earnings. In addition, to assess the relative importance of women's earnings, respondents were asked about the proportion of household expenditures met by their earnings. This information not only allows an evaluation of the relative importance of women's earnings in the household economy, but has implications for the empowerment of women. It is expected that employment and earnings are more likely to empower women if they perceive their earnings as important for meeting the needs of their household. Table 3.8 shows the distribution of ever-married women by person who decides how earnings are used and by proportion of household expenditures met by earnings, according to background characteristics.

Table 3.8 shows that 69 percent of ever-married women reported that they alone decide how their earnings are to be spent, and 28 percent reported that they decide jointly with someone else (mostly husbands). Only 3 percent of women reported that someone else makes the decision on how their earnings are used.

Table 3.8 also shows that respondents' control over the use of their earnings varies little by background characteristics, except for marital status. Divorced, separated, or widowed women are substantially more likely to decide alone how their earnings are used than women who are married (95 and 66 percent, respectively). While 30 percent of married women report that this decision is made jointly with someone else, only 4 percent of divorced, separated, or widowed women shared the decision making with someone else.

When asked about the proportion of household expenditures that are met by their earnings, 47 percent of women reported that their earnings support all of the household expenditures and 39 percent reported that their earnings support half or more. Across subgroups, the data show that older women, those who are widowed, separated, or divorced, women with a larger number of children, rural women, and those who are less educated are more likely to meet all of their household's expenditures. Appendix Table A-3.7 shows provincial variations regarding the decision on use of earnings in the household and women's contribution to household expenditures.

Table 3.8 Decision on use of earnings and contribution of earnings to household expenditures

Percent distribution of ever-married women employed in the 12 months preceding the survey receiving cash earnings by person who decides how earnings are used and by proportion of household expenditures met by earnings, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Person who decides how the woman's earnings are used:				Total	Proportion of household expenditures met by earnings					Total	Number of women
	Self only	Jointly ¹	Someone else only ²	Missing		Almost none/ none	Less than half	Half or more	All	Don't know/ missing		
Age												
15-19	74.1	18.3	3.6	3.9	100.0	7.2	9.0	44.8	33.9	5.0	100.0	208
20-24	66.7	30.0	2.7	0.6	100.0	6.5	12.1	44.0	36.0	1.5	100.0	1,206
25-29	64.4	29.8	3.6	2.1	100.0	5.4	12.8	41.5	39.8	0.5	100.0	2,121
30-34	67.1	29.4	3.0	0.5	100.0	3.2	10.2	37.6	48.4	0.6	100.0	2,534
35-39	68.0	28.1	2.6	1.3	100.0	2.7	9.2	39.3	47.9	0.9	100.0	2,699
40-44	72.2	24.8	2.2	0.8	100.0	1.7	9.2	39.9	48.2	1.1	100.0	2,527
45-49	72.1	24.6	2.3	0.9	100.0	1.7	7.1	33.9	56.7	0.5	100.0	2,158
Marital status												
Married	65.9	29.9	3.0	1.1	100.0	3.3	10.4	40.7	44.7	0.9	100.0	12,170
Divorced/separated/ widowed	95.0	4.1	0.2	0.7	100.0	2.9	5.2	23.3	68.3	0.4	100.0	1,283
Number of living children												
0	70.3	27.0	1.7	1.0	100.0	10.5	15.1	46.8	26.0	1.5	100.0	1,203
1-2	68.4	27.6	3.0	1.1	100.0	3.0	10.1	40.4	45.8	0.7	100.0	7,538
3-4	69.0	27.6	2.3	1.0	100.0	2.2	8.4	36.2	52.3	0.8	100.0	3,702
5+	68.0	26.9	3.9	1.3	100.0	1.1	7.0	30.2	60.3	1.3	100.0	1,010
Residence												
Urban	72.0	24.9	2.4	0.6	100.0	4.3	9.8	41.2	44.3	0.4	100.0	6,529
Rural	65.5	29.9	3.1	1.5	100.0	2.3	9.9	37.0	49.4	1.3	100.0	6,924
Education												
No education	75.6	21.3	2.1	1.0	100.0	1.3	5.5	26.8	64.9	1.5	100.0	960
Some primary	71.9	24.7	2.3	1.2	100.0	1.6	7.7	29.6	60.3	0.8	100.0	2,192
Complete primary	69.1	26.7	3.3	1.0	100.0	1.9	8.8	33.1	55.4	0.8	100.0	3,829
Some secondary	66.6	29.6	2.4	1.3	100.0	3.1	11.9	42.4	41.3	1.4	100.0	2,375
Secondary +	66.2	29.9	2.8	1.0	100.0	6.1	11.9	50.6	30.8	0.6	100.0	4,097
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	61.9	33.0	3.2	1.9	100.0	1.5	7.0	32.7	57.0	1.8	100.0	2,024
Second	69.2	27.3	2.4	1.1	100.0	2.1	9.6	31.4	55.9	1.0	100.0	2,405
Middle	71.2	24.7	3.0	1.1	100.0	2.2	8.3	36.0	52.7	0.8	100.0	2,851
Fourth	70.6	26.7	2.1	0.6	100.0	2.8	11.6	43.5	41.6	0.5	100.0	2,937
Highest	68.6	27.3	3.1	1.0	100.0	6.8	11.6	47.4	33.6	0.6	100.0	3,236
Total	68.7	27.5	2.7	1.1	100.0	3.3	9.9	39.1	46.9	0.9	100.0	13,453

¹ With husband or someone else

² Includes husband

Table 3.9 shows the distribution of currently married working women by person who decides how cash earnings are used and the extent to which their earnings meet household expenditures. Sixty-six percent of currently married women make their own decisions on how their earnings are used. Interestingly, women who do not contribute any cash to the household expenditures are much more likely to make the decision on cash spending alone (78 percent) than those who cover all of their household expenditures (67 percent).

Almost all women who are not currently married (98 percent) make their own decisions on how their cash will be used, regardless of their contribution to the household expenditures (data not shown).

Table 3.9 Women's control over earnings
Percent distributions of currently married women who received cash earnings for work in the past 12 months by person who decides how earnings are used, according to proportion of household expenditures met by earnings, Indonesia 2007

Contribution to household expenditures	Person who decides how woman's cash earnings are used						Total	Number of women
	Self only	Jointly with husband	Jointly with someone else	Husband only	Someone else only	Missing		
Almost none/none	78.0	13.1	1.0	2.8	4.3	0.8	100.0	406
Less than half	67.2	27.9	0.1	3.0	0.2	1.7	100.0	1,261
Half or more	63.8	31.8	0.1	3.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	4,956
All	66.8	29.6	0.0	2.3	0.1	1.2	100.0	5,434
Don't know/missing	60.6	34.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.9	100.0	113
Total ¹	65.9	29.8	0.1	2.8	0.2	1.1	100.0	12,170

¹ Excludes cases where a woman or her husband/partner has no earnings, and includes cases where a woman does not know whether she earned more or less than her husband/partner

3.8 WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

In addition to information on women's education, employment status, and control over earnings, the 2007 IDHS obtained information from both ever-married women and currently married men on other measures of women's status and empowerment. Specifically, questions were asked about women's participation in specific household decisions, on their degree of acceptance of wife beating, and on their opinions about when a wife should be able to refuse sex with her husband. These data provide insights into women's control over their lives and environment, and their attitudes toward traditional gender roles. These are important aspects of women's empowerment and are relevant for understanding women's demographic and health behaviors.

3.8.1 Women's Participation in Decision Making

To assess women's decision making autonomy, information was collected on women's participation in five different decisions: respondent's own health care, large household purchases, household purchases for daily needs, visits to family or relatives, and what food to cook each day. Table 3.10.1 shows the percent distribution of ever-married women by who in the household usually has the final say in making each of the specified decisions. Table 3.10.2 shows the distribution of currently married men by person they think should have the final say in making specific decisions. Women are considered to participate in decision making if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband or someone else.

The data show that for two of the four decisions (what food should be cooked each day and household purchases for daily needs), women are the main decisionmakers. Half of women say that they are responsible for their own health care. Decisions on large household purchases and visits the woman's family or relatives are more likely to be made by the respondent jointly with her husband.

Comparing participation in decision making by marital status, currently married women are substantially less likely to make specific decisions by themselves than women who are not currently married. For instance, about half of currently married women (51 percent) decide themselves about their own health care, compared with 89 percent of women who are not married.

Table 3.10.1 Women's participation in decision making

Percent distribution of ever-married women by person who has the final say in making five specific decisions by current marital status, according to type of decision, Indonesia 2007

Decision	Currently married women							Women who are not married ¹								
	Self only	Jointly with husband	Jointly with someone else	Husband only	Someone else only	No decision/missing	Total	Number of women	Self only	Jointly with husband	Jointly with someone else	Husband only	Someone else only	No decision/missing	Total	Number of women
Own health care	50.9	33.2	0.3	14.4	0.6	0.6	100.0	30,931	88.7	1.5	3.3	0.4	5.2	1.0	100.0	1,964
Large household purchases	16.6	62.5	0.5	17.9	1.2	1.2	100.0	30,931	72.8	3.9	8.4	1.2	9.6	4.2	100.0	1,964
Daily household purchases	81.5	12.7	0.9	3.1	1.4	0.4	100.0	30,931	82.6	1.4	5.6	0.4	8.8	1.2	100.0	1,964
Visits to family or relatives	15.7	71.1	0.7	10.3	0.5	1.6	100.0	30,931	74.6	4.1	10.1	0.6	7.3	3.2	100.0	1,964
What food to cook each day	87.9	6.5	1.7	1.1	2.0	0.8	100.0	30,931	81.0	0.9	5.8	0.3	10.1	1.9	100.0	1,964

¹ Divorced or widowed women

Table 3.10.2 shows that most men think that women should make decisions about household purchases for daily needs, while decisions about large household purchases and visiting family or relatives should be made together by the wife and husband.

Table 3.10.2 Women's participation in decision making according to men

Percent distribution of currently married men by person who they think should have the final say in making three specific decisions, Indonesia 2007

Decision	Person who should have final say						Total	Number of men
	Wife only	Wife and husband equally	Husband	Husband and someone else	Someone else	No decision/missing		
Large household purchases	12.3	70.0	16.2	0.2	0.5	0.8	100.0	8,758
Daily household purchases	64.3	27.3	7.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	100.0	8,758
Visits to family or relatives	5.8	80.2	12.3	0.1	0.3	1.3	100.0	8,758

Table 3.11.1 shows the percentage of ever-married women who reported that they decide alone or jointly about specific household decisions, according to background characteristics. The results indicate that the majority of women participate in all household decisions including purchases for daily household needs and what food to cook each day (94 percent each), visits to her family or relatives (86 percent), and her own health care (85 percent). It is in decisions regarding major household purchases that women are less likely to have a say (79 percent). Overall, two in three ever-married women participate in all five of the specified decisions and very few (1 percent) say that they do not participate in any of the decisions.

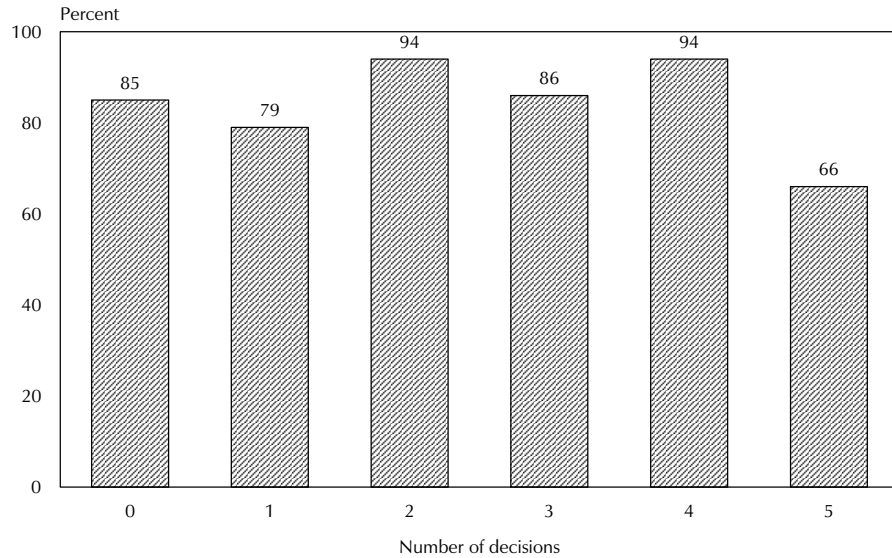
The degree of independence in making household decisions increases with age and number of children. The most educated women and women who earn cash are more likely to have a final say in all the specified decisions.

Table 3.11.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women who say that they alone or jointly have the final say in five specific decisions, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who say that they alone or jointly have final say in the following decisions:					Percentage who participate in all decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the decisions	Number of women
	Own health care	Major household purchases	Purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives	What food to cook each day			
Age								
15-19	74.8	65.5	83.9	79.9	81.8	49.3	2.3	845
20-24	81.2	73.7	87.0	83.4	86.8	57.4	2.1	4,094
25-29	84.6	80.5	93.7	85.8	93.2	65.2	0.8	5,771
30-34	85.0	79.6	95.1	87.1	95.4	67.3	1.0	6,020
35-39	86.9	81.5	95.8	87.6	95.6	69.4	0.7	6,004
40-44	83.8	79.5	95.2	87.8	95.3	67.0	0.9	5,365
45-49	85.8	79.5	94.5	86.6	95.6	68.2	1.6	4,795
Marital status								
Married	84.1	79.1	94.2	86.8	94.4	65.6	0.9	30,931
Divorced/separated/ widowed	90.2	76.7	84.0	78.7	81.9	67.1	4.9	1,964
Number of living children								
0	77.8	74.3	86.7	82.3	82.8	54.4	2.6	2,687
1-2	85.2	79.6	93.5	87.0	93.6	66.1	1.0	18,545
3-4	85.3	80.0	95.6	86.5	96.4	68.3	1.0	8,908
5+	83.6	76.4	94.6	85.4	95.8	65.5	1.5	2,754
Residence								
Urban	85.6	80.1	93.4	87.4	92.6	66.2	1.1	13,745
Rural	83.6	78.2	93.8	85.6	94.4	65.4	1.2	19,150
Education								
No education	80.7	73.9	91.9	80.8	94.6	60.1	2.3	2,271
Some primary	81.4	75.2	93.0	83.6	94.8	62.2	1.6	5,572
Complete primary	83.9	77.4	94.0	86.3	94.7	65.4	1.1	10,077
Some secondary	84.0	79.5	93.2	87.1	93.4	65.2	1.1	6,781
Secondary +	88.7	84.5	94.4	89.2	91.6	70.4	0.7	8,193
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	82.5	76.4	92.5	83.2	95.3	64.3	1.5	6,219
Second	83.2	76.9	93.5	85.0	94.2	63.4	1.2	6,606
Middle	84.8	79.8	93.8	87.2	93.8	66.5	1.4	6,710
Fourth	85.5	80.5	94.1	88.2	93.5	67.1	0.9	6,713
Highest	86.2	81.2	94.1	87.9	91.5	67.0	0.8	6,647
Employment (past 12 months)								
Not employed	83.6	77.6	92.8	86.6	94.1	64.7	1.2	12,944
Employed for cash	87.2	82.3	94.7	87.7	92.7	69.0	0.9	13,453
Employed not for cash	80.5	75.0	93.1	83.1	94.7	60.8	1.7	6,446
Missing	69.5	70.8	86.2	77.1	86.4	61.9	12.2	52
Total	84.5	79.0	93.6	86.3	93.6	65.7	1.2	32,895

Figure 3.3 Number of Decisions in Which Women Participate in the Final Say



IDHS 2007

Table 3.11.2 shows the attitudes of men regarding their wife’s participation in three specific household decisions, by background characteristics. It is interesting to note that men are more likely to report that women have the final say in decisions about major household purchases than women (82 and 79 percent, respectively). Appendix Table A-3.8 shows women’s participation in decision making by province and Appendix Table A-3.9 shows men’s attitude toward wives’ participation in decision making by province.

Table 3.11.2 Men's attitudes toward wives' participation in decision making

Percentage of currently married men who say a wife should have the greater say alone or equal say with her husband on three specific decisions, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who say that a wife should have the greater say alone or equal say with her husband in the following decisions			Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the decisions	Number of men
	Major household purchases	Purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives			
Age						
15-19	97.9	98.3	95.1	94.3	0.9	29
20-24	74.8	89.2	78.8	62.7	4.7	432
25-29	81.8	91.6	84.3	72.9	3.5	1,116
30-34	83.5	92.4	88.1	75.5	2.6	1,418
35-39	81.6	90.8	86.8	72.5	3.5	1,679
40-44	83.3	90.8	85.9	72.3	3.6	1,570
45-49	84.2	91.6	87.0	74.6	3.3	1,359
50-54	80.9	93.6	85.3	74.7	3.1	1,155
Number of living children						
0	82.0	90.5	88.1	76.1	5.1	723
1-2	83.4	91.9	86.6	74.4	2.8	4,855
3-4	82.2	92.1	86.6	73.0	3.5	2,411
5+	75.7	89.6	78.0	63.3	4.6	769
Residence						
Urban	84.3	92.9	87.8	75.2	2.6	3,728
Rural	80.8	90.7	84.7	71.7	3.9	5,030
Education						
No education	72.3	88.2	83.1	63.9	7.3	365
Some primary	77.8	89.5	83.1	67.4	3.5	1,605
Complete primary	82.8	89.2	84.2	72.8	4.9	2,339
Some secondary	83.0	93.5	87.3	75.4	2.6	1,721
Secondary +	85.3	94.2	88.8	76.8	1.9	2,727
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	77.6	88.4	81.0	65.7	5.0	1,676
Second	79.4	87.5	83.8	69.4	4.7	1,698
Middle	82.3	92.5	87.4	75.1	2.8	1,788
Fourth	85.5	93.9	87.6	77.6	3.1	1,713
Highest	86.0	95.3	89.6	77.6	1.4	1,882
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	74.8	89.1	86.5	71.5	7.4	70
Employed not for cash	82.3	91.6	86.0	73.2	3.3	8,686
Missing	100.0	84.5	100.0	84.5	0.0	1
Total	82.3	91.6	86.0	73.2	3.3	8,758

3.8.2 Attitudes toward Wife Beating

To assess women's degree of acceptance of wife beating, the 2007 IDHS asked ever-married women, "Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations?" The five situations presented to women for their opinion were: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, and she refuses to have sex with him. The first five columns in Table 3.12.1 and Table 3.12.2 show how acceptance of wife beating varies in each situation. The last column shows the percentage of ever-married women and currently married men who feel that a husband is justified in beating his wife for at least one of the specified reasons.

It is worth noting that women who have no final say in household decisions are the least likely to agree that wife beating is justified (25 percent), while women who participate in one or two household decisions are most likely to agree with at least one of the specified reasons for wife beating (41 percent). Women who participate in three or four decisions and those who participate in five decisions are less likely to agree (37 to 27 percent, respectively). Appendix Table A-3.10 shows women's attitudes toward wife beating by province and Appendix Table A-3.11 shows men's attitudes toward wife beating by province.

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Age							
15-19	5.4	11.0	32.0	33.1	9.5	40.8	845
20-24	3.1	8.0	29.7	31.8	7.5	38.8	4,094
25-29	3.4	6.5	24.8	27.3	7.1	33.0	5,771
30-34	3.0	6.2	23.3	24.4	6.7	30.4	6,020
35-39	3.1	6.8	23.8	24.7	7.2	31.1	6,004
40-44	3.0	6.2	20.1	20.1	6.0	25.9	5,365
45-49	2.8	6.4	20.2	19.7	5.5	25.5	4,795
Marital status							
Married	3.1	6.8	24.0	25.0	6.8	31.2	30,931
Divorced/separated/widowed	3.2	6.3	19.3	19.9	6.0	25.2	1,964
Number of living children							
0	3.8	6.8	24.4	26.5	6.6	31.9	2,687
1-2	2.8	6.4	23.6	24.8	6.4	30.8	18,545
3-4	2.9	6.6	23.1	23.7	6.8	30.2	8,908
5+	5.2	9.9	25.5	25.7	9.2	32.2	2,754
Residence							
Urban	1.9	4.5	20.1	20.6	4.8	26.1	13,745
Rural	4.0	8.4	26.3	27.7	8.1	34.2	19,150
Education							
No education	5.1	12.3	23.9	22.3	8.8	29.7	2,271
Some primary	4.1	8.1	24.9	25.1	8.0	31.4	5,572
Complete primary	3.2	6.6	23.9	25.2	7.0	31.8	10,077
Some secondary	2.6	6.6	26.9	27.8	6.9	34.3	6,781
Secondary +	2.3	4.6	20.0	22.0	4.9	26.7	8,193
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	6.2	12.0	28.4	30.8	9.6	37.8	6,219
Second	3.5	7.9	26.5	27.2	8.3	34.2	6,606
Middle	3.0	6.6	24.2	25.4	6.5	31.4	6,710
Fourth	1.9	4.1	21.5	23.0	5.6	28.4	6,713
Highest	1.3	3.5	18.2	17.5	3.9	23.0	6,647
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed	2.6	6.3	24.0	24.7	6.2	30.4	12,944
Employed for cash	3.2	6.5	21.9	22.7	6.4	28.8	13,453
Employed not for cash	4.3	8.3	26.9	28.9	8.5	36.1	6,446
Missing	1.7	8.4	10.2	16.3	5.6	19.1	52
Number of decisions in which woman has final say¹							
0	4.1	6.0	21.7	17.3	6.7	24.9	383
1-2	4.6	11.5	31.6	32.9	9.5	41.3	2,113
3-4	3.4	7.8	28.2	29.2	8.0	37.1	8,786
5	2.9	5.9	21.1	22.2	6.0	27.4	21,613
Total	3.1	6.8	23.7	24.7	6.7	30.8	32,895

Table 3.12.2 Men's attitudes toward wife beating

Percentage of currently married men who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for five specific reasons, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Age							
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	29
20-24	1.5	6.6	16.7	14.8	2.2	23.6	432
25-29	1.5	5.3	11.5	13.1	2.7	18.8	1,116
30-34	1.4	5.1	12.1	13.1	3.4	17.4	1,418
35-39	1.5	5.2	11.8	11.6	2.3	16.2	1,679
40-44	0.9	4.6	11.4	11.0	2.2	16.6	1,570
45-49	1.6	4.1	10.0	9.4	2.4	13.8	1,359
50-54	1.5	3.2	9.5	9.5	2.7	12.3	1,155
Number of living children							
0	1.7	5.4	11.8	11.3	2.3	17.0	723
1-2	0.9	4.3	10.7	10.9	2.4	15.5	4,855
3-4	2.1	5.0	12.0	11.3	2.9	16.7	2,411
5+	1.8	6.0	13.8	15.0	3.1	19.5	769
Residence							
Urban	0.6	3.4	9.9	8.7	1.5	13.6	3,728
Rural	1.9	5.7	12.6	13.4	3.4	18.2	5,030
Education							
No education	4.9	9.4	16.3	16.1	4.2	22.7	365
Some primary	1.2	4.0	12.2	11.4	3.2	16.3	1,605
Complete primary	1.4	4.8	11.6	12.3	2.7	16.3	2,339
Some secondary	1.2	4.4	12.1	12.6	2.6	18.5	1,721
Secondary +	1.1	4.7	9.7	9.3	1.9	14.1	2,727
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	3.0	7.8	15.6	16.7	4.3	22.6	1,676
Second	1.6	5.0	12.9	12.5	3.0	17.3	1,698
Middle	0.9	3.3	10.3	11.8	2.6	15.9	1,788
Fourth	0.4	3.4	10.1	10.2	2.0	14.6	1,713
Highest	1.0	4.3	8.7	6.5	1.3	11.6	1,882
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed	0.2	4.0	7.4	8.5	1.7	10.7	70
Employed	1.4	4.7	11.5	11.5	2.6	16.3	8,686
Total	1.4	4.7	11.4	11.4	2.6	16.3	8,758

Note: An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

3.8.3 Women's Attitudes toward Refusing Sexual Intercourse with Husband

The extent of control women have over when and with whom they have sexual intercourse is an indicator of women's empowerment and has implications for demographic and health outcomes. In the 2007 IDHS, women were asked whether a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband under four circumstances: she knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease (STD); she knows her husband has sex with other women; she has recently given birth; and she is tired or not in the mood. These four circumstances for which women's opinions are sought have been chosen because they are effective in combining issues of women's rights and consequences for women's health.

Table 3.13 shows the percentage of ever-married women who say that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for specific reasons by background characteristics. Findings show that 57 percent of women agree that a wife is justified in refusing sex with her husband for all four of the specified reasons. On the other hand, 6 percent of women agree with none of the specified reasons.

Respondents are most likely to agree with a woman's right to refuse sex with her husband if she gave birth recently (92 percent). Women are the least likely to agree that a wife has a right to refuse sex if she is tired or not in the mood (67 percent). Justification for a wife refusing to have sex with her husband does not show a clear pattern by background characteristics, except for education and employment status. Better-educated women and women who are employed for cash are more likely than other women to agree with all four reasons for a wife to refuse sex with her husband. Appendix Table A-3.12 shows the differentials across provinces in women's attitudes toward a wife refusing to have sex with her husband.

Background characteristic	Wife is justified in refusing intercourse with her husband if she:				Percentage who agree with all four specified reasons	Percentage who agree with none of the specified reasons	Number of women
	Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	Knows husband has intercourse with other women	Has recently given birth	Is tired or not in the mood			
Age							
15-19	76.6	83.8	89.2	62.5	52.2	7.3	845
20-24	83.3	86.1	92.8	67.9	58.1	4.6	4,094
25-29	85.9	85.5	93.8	70.0	60.6	4.1	5,771
30-34	84.1	84.6	93.4	66.7	58.3	4.9	6,020
35-39	84.3	82.4	92.3	66.1	57.1	5.4	6,004
40-44	81.8	80.3	92.0	64.6	54.7	6.3	5,365
45-49	78.9	79.0	89.7	65.0	54.7	7.6	4,795
Marital status							
Married	83.2	83.3	92.5	66.9	57.3	5.3	30,931
Divorced/separated/widowed	79.7	78.8	89.4	63.0	55.7	9.0	1,964
Number of living children							
0	82.3	82.9	91.0	65.1	56.1	6.1	2,687
1-2	84.9	84.9	93.5	68.4	59.3	4.4	18,545
3-4	81.9	81.2	91.8	64.7	54.8	6.2	8,908
5+	75.1	76.5	87.5	62.8	51.1	9.9	2,754
Residence							
Urban	86.9	85.1	93.8	68.1	59.7	4.3	13,745
Rural	80.2	81.5	91.2	65.6	55.4	6.3	19,150
Education							
No education	67.1	71.7	85.0	61.6	46.3	11.8	2,271
Some primary	76.8	78.9	89.6	65.6	53.9	7.7	5,572
Complete primary	81.7	82.6	92.4	66.8	56.4	5.7	10,077
Some secondary	86.9	85.2	93.8	68.1	60.2	4.0	6,781
Secondary +	90.1	87.5	94.9	67.4	60.9	3.3	8,193
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	74.2	76.9	87.3	64.5	52.0	9.8	6,219
Second	81.3	82.8	92.0	66.8	56.5	5.6	6,606
Middle	83.5	84.1	93.2	66.6	58.0	5.1	6,710
Fourth	84.7	83.9	94.1	68.0	58.1	3.8	6,713
Highest	90.8	86.9	94.6	67.2	61.0	3.5	6,647
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed	84.4	83.4	92.3	64.7	56.2	5.7	12,944
Employed for cash	83.4	83.7	93.1	68.3	58.7	4.7	13,453
Employed not for cash	79.4	80.7	90.9	67.1	56.0	6.6	6,446
Missing	83.4	82.3	75.1	58.6	50.1	16.3	52
Number of decisions in which woman has final say¹							
0	64.9	70.8	78.3	60.1	48.0	18.9	383
1-2	81.5	82.3	93.8	67.2	57.1	4.7	2,113
3-4	81.8	82.5	93.8	68.2	56.6	4.2	8,786
5	84.0	83.5	91.8	66.1	57.6	5.9	21,613
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified							
0	82.8	83.1	91.7	66.8	58.1	6.1	22,749
1-2	84.2	82.8	94.3	66.0	54.9	3.8	7,451
3-4	81.8	82.1	91.8	63.8	51.9	4.5	2,139
5	82.5	85.3	90.0	80.1	68.8	5.8	555
Total	83.0	83.0	92.3	66.6	57.2	5.5	32,895

3.9 LIFESTYLE MEASURES

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 2007 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 smoked in the past 24 hours. When interpreting the data on tobacco use, it is important to recognize that some respondents may, out of embarrassment, under-report tobacco use.

Table 3.14.1 shows that 3 percent of ever-married women smoke tobacco regularly. Among women who smoke cigarettes, 34 percent reported smoking 1-2 cigarettes and 29 percent smoked 3-5 cigarettes in the past 24 hours. It is of interest to note that 14 percent of women who smoke cigarettes reported smoking 10 or more cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

Background characteristic	Use of tobacco by women			Number of women	Number of cigarettes in past 24 hours						Total	Number of cigarette smokers
	Cigarettes	Other tobacco	Does not use tobacco		0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10+	Don't know/missing		
Age												
15-19	1.3	0.0	98.7	845	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
20-24	1.6	0.1	98.3	4,094	4.0	29.7	23.9	23.9	5.5	13.0	100.0	65
25-29	1.3	0.3	98.4	5,771	2.5	56.3	17.4	10.2	12.0	1.6	100.0	76
30-34	1.7	0.2	98.1	6,020	6.4	25.4	18.6	19.9	19.0	10.8	100.0	102
35-39	2.7	0.3	96.9	6,004	1.2	35.5	26.7	17.3	18.5	0.8	100.0	164
40-44	3.6	0.5	95.9	5,365	2.5	38.6	35.0	14.3	6.7	2.9	100.0	195
45-49	5.4	0.6	94.1	4,795	1.4	29.3	34.9	13.6	17.8	2.9	100.0	257
Residence												
Urban	3.2	0.1	96.6	13,745	1.8	35.3	24.1	22.2	12.8	3.8	100.0	446
Rural	2.2	0.5	97.3	19,150	3.3	33.0	34.6	8.5	16.1	4.5	100.0	424
Education												
No education	3.4	2.0	94.6	2,271	0.0	13.6	42.7	11.6	32.2	0.0	100.0	77
Some primary	3.8	0.6	95.6	5,572	1.4	36.5	34.2	13.4	9.2	5.4	100.0	210
Complete primary	2.1	0.2	97.7	10,077	2.9	39.6	23.1	20.7	8.3	5.5	100.0	215
Some secondary	2.5	0.0	97.5	6,781	4.0	37.2	34.5	7.4	13.0	3.8	100.0	166
Secondary +	2.5	0.1	97.4	8,193	3.1	31.5	21.2	20.4	20.6	3.2	100.0	203
Maternity status												
Pregnant	0.6	0.5	98.9	1,664	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	1.0	0.2	98.8	6,236	0.7	31.9	31.3	6.4	14.7	15.1	100.0	63
Neither	3.2	0.3	96.5	24,996	2.5	34.3	29.3	16.1	14.6	3.2	100.0	797
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	2.3	1.0	96.7	6,219	4.3	28.8	28.7	11.3	23.3	3.7	100.0	145
Second	2.5	0.3	97.1	6,606	1.8	24.5	41.8	12.2	13.4	6.3	100.0	168
Middle	2.4	0.2	97.3	6,710	4.0	35.9	43.5	7.8	6.4	2.3	100.0	164
Fourth	2.8	0.1	97.1	6,713	1.4	47.6	17.6	15.2	12.8	5.4	100.0	190
Highest	3.1	0.1	96.9	6,647	1.7	32.2	18.6	27.8	16.7	3.0	100.0	205
Total	2.6	0.3	97.0	32,895	2.5	34.2	29.2	15.5	14.4	4.1	100.0	871

Note: An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.14.2 shows that among currently married men who smoked cigarettes in the past 24 hours, 5 percent reported smoking 1-2 cigarettes, 12 percent smoked 3-5 cigarettes, and 62 percent smoked 10 or more cigarettes. Appendix Tables A-3.13.1 and A-3.13.2 present the differentials in the use of tobacco by women and men by province.

Table 3.14.2 Use of tobacco: Men

Percentage of currently married men who smoke cigarettes or tobacco and percent distribution of cigarette smokers by number of cigarettes smoked in preceding 24 hours, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Use of tobacco by men			Number of men	Number of cigarettes in past 24 hours					Don't know/missing	Total	Number of cigarette smokers
	Cigarettes	Other tobacco	Does not use tobacco		0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10+			
Age												
15-19	*	*	*	29	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
20-24	50.7	1.3	9.6	432	0.2	4.6	12.3	27.7	55.2	0.0	100.0	219
25-29	52.7	3.5	16.8	1,116	0.2	4.9	13.6	24.1	55.7	1.6	100.0	588
30-34	47.4	3.3	17.8	1,418	0.7	6.0	16.3	19.5	56.4	1.0	100.0	672
35-39	33.2	2.3	17.0	1,679	0.8	6.6	9.6	14.4	68.2	0.4	100.0	558
40-44	29.2	2.1	12.3	1,570	0.3	4.0	10.3	16.7	67.6	1.2	100.0	458
45-49	13.3	1.4	5.9	1,359	0.0	2.6	10.2	18.1	68.6	0.5	100.0	180
50-54	6.6	0.9	2.9	1,155	0.0	0.6	9.9	4.5	85.0	0.0	100.0	76
Residence												
Urban	32.1	0.8	15.2	3,728	0.5	6.2	13.0	22.5	56.3	1.5	100.0	1,195
Rural	31.1	3.2	10.1	5,030	0.4	4.2	12.0	16.7	66.2	0.4	100.0	1,562
Education												
No education	18.2	4.2	7.2	365	0.0	5.1	3.7	10.9	80.2	0.0	100.0	66
Some primary	22.5	3.8	5.7	1,605	0.6	2.9	11.0	16.7	68.7	0.0	100.0	360
Complete primary	32.1	3.1	8.9	2,339	0.1	4.5	16.1	19.2	59.4	0.7	100.0	751
Some secondary	35.7	1.5	12.7	1,721	0.8	6.2	9.9	22.7	59.7	0.7	100.0	615
Secondary +	35.4	0.6	19.3	2,727	0.5	5.5	12.4	18.5	61.6	1.6	100.0	965
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	34.4	6.8	9.2	1,676	0.4	4.1	11.9	17.1	66.4	0.1	100.0	576
Second	33.4	2.6	7.7	1,698	0.5	5.7	12.7	16.8	63.3	0.9	100.0	567
Middle	31.7	1.4	13.6	1,788	0.3	4.7	11.5	19.4	64.1	0.0	100.0	566
Fourth	31.7	0.1	12.4	1,713	0.6	3.3	13.5	21.1	60.8	0.7	100.0	543
Highest	26.8	0.5	17.6	1,882	0.4	7.6	12.7	22.2	54.2	3.0	100.0	505
Total	31.5	2.2	12.2	8,758	0.4	5.1	12.4	19.2	61.9	0.9	100.0	2,758

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

The 2007 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) collected information on current, past, and cumulative fertility. This chapter presents the results of the survey on levels, trends, and differentials in fertility based on the analysis of the birth histories collected from ever-married women age 15-49 interviewed during the survey. Women were first asked a series of questions to determine the total number of live births that occurred in their lifetime. Second, 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. Birth history information is used to assess current fertility (age-specific and total fertility) and completed fertility (number of children ever born [alive] to women), as well as to look at other fertility-related factors, such as age at first birth, birth intervals, and teenage childbearing.

From population censuses and surveys in Indonesia, fertility and mortality rates have been estimated using indirect methods, and are based on the number of children ever born and children surviving. The fertility measures presented here are calculated directly from the birth history data. There are some limitations with both procedures. Because interviews were conducted only with living women, there was no information on the fertility of women who have died. The fertility rates would be biased if the mortality of women of childbearing age was high or if there were significant differences in fertility between living and dead women. In Indonesia, neither of these situations appears to be the case. The 2007 IDHS collected data only from ever-married women. Since most births in Indonesia occur within marriage, the number of births to single women is negligible.

The accuracy of fertility data is affected primarily by underreporting of births (especially children who died in early infancy) and misreporting of the date of birth. Errors in underreporting of births affect the estimates of fertility levels, while misreporting of dates of births can distort estimates of fertility trends. If these errors vary by socioeconomic characteristics of the women, the differentials in fertility will also be affected.

Fertility estimates are affected by the reporting accuracy of women of reproductive age (15-49) in the Household Questionnaire.¹

¹ Comparison of the age distribution of women age 15-49 in the 2007 IDHS, in the Population Census, and in previous national surveys indicates that the IDHS may have missed reporting some women, especially those who have never been married. For example, the percentage of single women age 15-29 in the 2007 IDHS is lower than that in the 2005 Inter-censal Population Survey (SUPAS). On the other hand, the percentage of ever-married women age 15-29 in the 2007 IDHS is higher than in the SUPAS. The discrepancy resulted in overestimation of age-specific fertility rates, especially for women age 20-29, when the fertility rates are highest. The reestimated TFR after adjusting for the missing never-married women is 2.4 births per woman, 0.2 births fewer than the unadjusted estimate.

4.1 CURRENT FERTILITY LEVELS AND TRENDS

4.1.1 Fertility Levels

The most widely used measures of current fertility are the total fertility rate (TFR) and the age-specific fertility rate (ASFR).² The TFR is calculated by summing the ASFRs and can be defined as the total number of births a woman would have by the end of her childbearing period if she were to pass through those years bearing children at the currently observed rates of age-specific fertility. To obtain the most recent estimates of fertility—without compromising the statistical precision of estimates and in an attempt to avoid possible displacement of births from five to six years before the survey—the three-year period preceding the survey is used. It corresponds roughly to the calendar period 2005-2007.

Table 4.1 shows total fertility, age specific fertility, general fertility, and the crude birth rate by residence for the three years preceding the survey. The 2007 IDHS data indicate that the TFR remains constant at 2.6, which means that, on average, a woman in Indonesia would have 2.6 children in her lifetime. Although the level of fertility remains the same as that in the 2002-2003 IDHS, there is a slight change in the pattern of ASFR. ASFR decreased for age group 25-29 and increased for age group 30-34 (Figure 4.1).

Age group	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
15-19	26	74	51
20-24	116	153	135
25-29	138	131	134
30-34	104	110	108
35-39	59	70	65
40-44	17	21	19
45-49	4	7	6
TFR	2.3	2.8	2.6
GFR	80	97	89
CBR	20.2	21.5	20.9

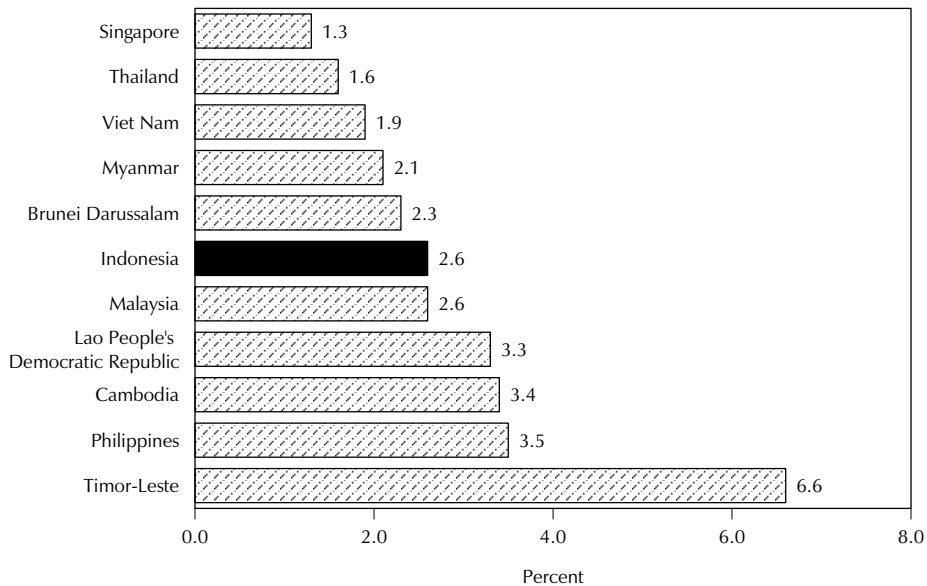
² Numerators of the ASFRs are calculated by summing the number of live births that occurred in the period 1 to 36 months preceding the survey (determined by the date of interview and the date of birth of the child) and classifying them by age (in five-year groups) of the mother at the time of birth (determined by the mother's date of birth). The denominators of the rates are the number of woman-years lived in each of the specified five-year groups during the 1 to 36 months preceding the survey. Since only women who had ever married were interviewed in the IDHS, the numbers of women in the denominators of the rates were inflated by factors calculated from information in the Household Questionnaire on populations ever married to produce a count of all women. Never-married women are presumed not to have given birth.

As expected, ASFRs are lower in urban areas than in rural areas for almost every age group. However, there are differences in patterns. For women in the youngest age group, ASFRs are much higher in rural than in urban areas. For women in the next two age groups, the reverse is seen. ASFR is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Peak childbearing for urban women is at age 25-29 (138 children per 1,000 women), whereas for rural women the peak is at age 20-24 (153 children per 1,000 women).

The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births per 1,000 women age 15-49. The GFR for rural women is much higher than for urban women (97 compared with 80 live births per 1,000 women). The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 population, which in 2007 is 20.9. All of these rates are lower than those reported in the 2002-2003 IDHS.

Comparing the results of the 2002-2003 IDHS with those of the 2007 IDHS shows that the TFR in urban areas was lower in 2007 than in 2002-2003 (2.3 compared with 2.4 births per woman), however the TFR in rural areas was higher in 2007 than in 2002-2003 (2.8 compared with 2.7 births per woman).

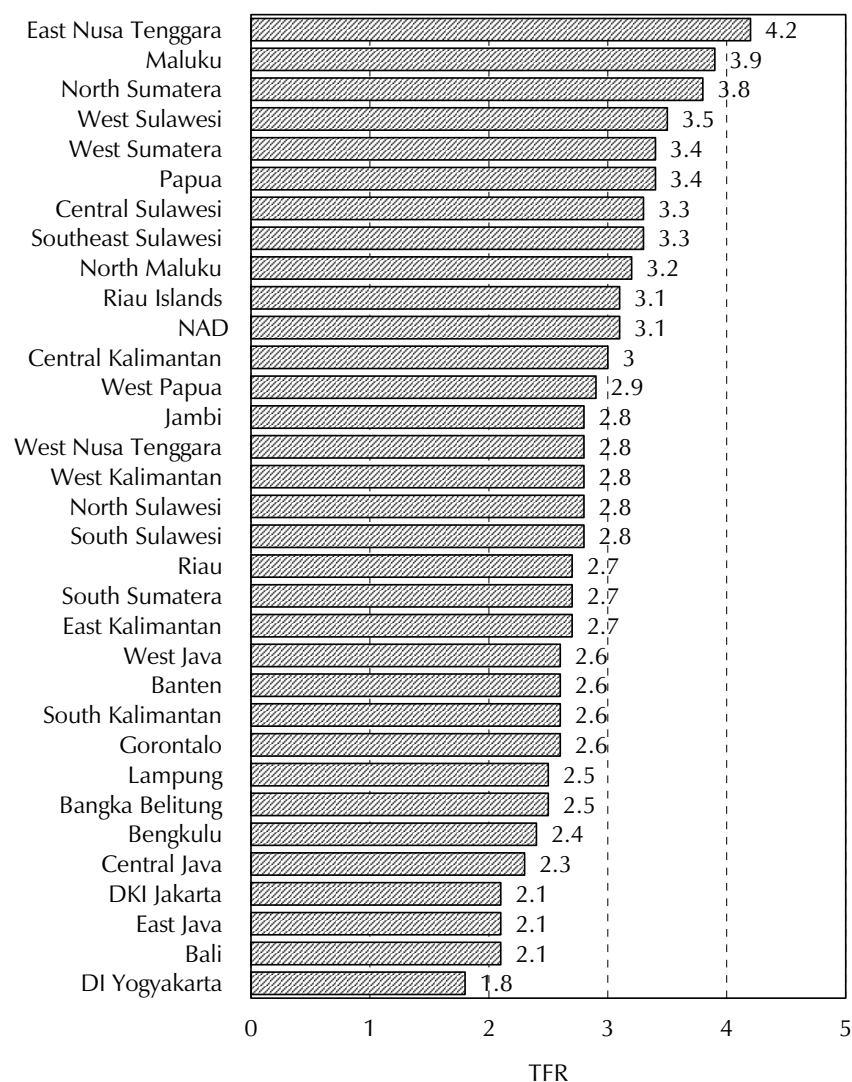
Figure 4.1 Total Fertility Rates in Southeast Asian Countries



Source: UNESCAP. 2007. Population and Development Indicators for Asia and the Pacific, 2007, DHS reports for Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, and Vietnam

Figure 4.2 compares the TFR in Indonesia with rates in neighboring South-East Asian countries. The TFR in Indonesia is higher than rates in Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Myanmar, and Brunei. It is the same as the rate in Malaysia, and lower than rates in the four remaining countries: Lao PDR, Cambodia, Philippines, and Timor-Leste.

Figure 4.2 Total Fertility Rate by Province



IDHS 2007

4.1.2 Differentials in Current and Completed Fertility

Fertility is known to vary by place of residence, education, and other background characteristics of women. Table 4.2 shows several indicators of fertility including the total fertility rate, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and the percentage currently pregnant. The mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 is an indicator of cumulative fertility; it reflects the fertility performance of older women who are nearing the end of their reproductive period. If fertility remains stable over time, the two fertility measures, total fertility rate (TFR) and children ever born (CEB), tend to be very similar. The percentage of pregnant women provides a useful additional measure of current fertility, although it is recognized that it may not capture all early stage pregnancies.

Table 4.2 indicates that there are variations in the TFR by residence, region, education, and wealth quintile. Results of the 2007 IDHS show that education has an inverted U-shaped relationship with

fertility. Women with no education and women with the highest education have the lowest fertility rates, while women with some primary, completed primary, and some secondary education have higher fertility rates. There is no clear pattern in fertility levels by wealth quintile except that the TFR is highest among women in the lowest (poorest) quintile (3.0).

Table 4.2 also presents information on respondents who were pregnant. Four percent of women reported that they were pregnant at the time of the survey. The proportion is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas, and generally increases with education. There is no clear pattern in the proportion pregnant by wealth quintile.

Table 4.2 presents a crude assessment of trends in fertility by comparing current fertility with a measure of completed fertility: the mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49. The mean number of children ever born to older women who are nearing the end of their reproductive period is an indicator of average completed fertility among women who began childbearing during the three decades preceding the survey. If fertility remained constant over time and the reported data on both children ever born and births during the three years preceding the survey are reasonably accurate, the TFR and the mean number of children ever born for women 40-49 are expected to be similar. When fertility levels have been falling, the TFR will be substantially lower than the mean number of children ever born. The 2007 IDHS data show that the mean number of children ever born for women age 40-49 is much higher than the TFR for the three years preceding the survey (3.5 compared with 2.6 children per woman), indicating a recent substantial reduction in fertility.

Fertility has declined in both urban and rural areas, at all educational levels, and for all wealth quintiles. The difference between current and completed fertility is highest in urban areas (1.1 births), among women who have no education (1.7 births), and among women in the lower wealth quintiles (1.2 and 1.3 births).

Appendix Table A-4.1 and Figure 4.3 show provincial differentials in fertility. There are large variations in the TFR among provinces in Indonesia, ranging from 1.8 births per woman in DI Yogyakarta to 4.2 births per woman in East Nusa Tenggara. The TFR in East Nusa Tenggara is twice that of DKI Jakarta, East Java, and Bali. In the 2002-2003 IDHS, DI Yogyakarta and East Nusa Tenggara also have the lowest and the highest TFRs.

Table 4.2 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 2007

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	2.3	3.8	3.4
Rural	2.8	4.0	3.7
Education			
No education	2.4	1.9	4.1
Some primary	2.8	2.7	3.9
Complete primary	2.8	4.2	3.5
Some secondary	2.7	3.8	3.4
Secondary +	2.5	4.6	2.7
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	3.0	4.0	4.2
Second	2.5	3.4	3.8
Middle	2.8	3.6	3.6
Fourth	2.5	4.5	3.3
Highest	2.7	4.1	3.0
Total	2.6	3.9	3.5

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

4.1.3 Trends in Fertility

Table 4.3 uses information from the retrospective birth histories (obtained from IDHS respondents) to examine trends in age-specific fertility rates for successive five-year periods before the survey. To calculate these rates, 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.

Table 4.3 shows that over time there has been a decline in ASFRs in every age group. The declines are steeper between the periods 10-14 and 15-19 years preceding the survey. Although there has been a decline in all age groups for the periods 5-9 and 0-4 years preceding the survey, the declines for age groups 20-24, 30-34 and 35-39 are not significant. The largest decline occurs in age group 25-29.

Besides comparing current and completed fertility using data from the 2007 IDHS, trends in fertility can be assessed by comparing the current TFR with estimates from previous DHS surveys. Figure 4.3 shows the TFRs for IDHS surveys carried out in 1991, 1994, 1997, 2002-2003, and 2007.

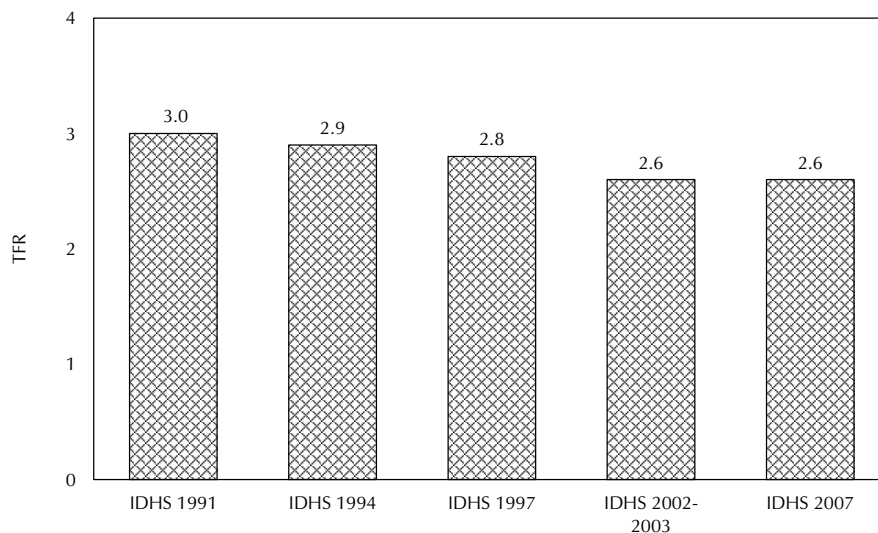
Table 4.3 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, by mother's age at the time of the birth, Indonesia 2007

Mother's age at birth	Number of years preceding survey			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
15-19	52	61	67	77
20-24	133	134	153	169
25-29	133	148	153	163
30-34	111	114	111	[136]
35-39	61	63	[83]	
40-44	19	[32]		
45-49	[6]			

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

Figure 4.3 Trends in Total Fertility Rates, IDHS Surveys 1991-2007



4.2 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND CHILDREN SURVIVING

Table 4.4 presents the distribution of ever-married women and currently married women 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 cumulated 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.

The information on parity is useful for understanding a number of related issues. First, the results show how average family size varies across age groups. They also offer insight into the impact of marital status on women's fertility. Almost all women in Indonesia are married by age 30 (see Table 9.1). Thus, differences in parity between ever-married women and currently married women primarily reflect the effects of widowhood and divorce on fertility. In addition, the percentage of women in their 40s who have never had children provides an indicator of the level of primary infertility,³ or the inability to bear children. Voluntary childlessness is rare in developing countries like Indonesia; married women in their late 40s with no live births are generally thought to be unable to bear children. Finally, a comparison of the mean number of children ever born and surviving children among women in their 40s reflects the extent and impact of mortality on the population.

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	93.4	5.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,341	0.07	0.07	
20-24	51.0	37.7	9.4	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,681	0.62	0.60	
25-29	23.1	37.5	27.7	8.8	2.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,842	1.32	1.25	
30-34	11.3	19.7	37.1	20.1	7.5	2.7	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,472	2.08	1.96	
35-39	6.3	10.4	32.5	25.5	13.8	6.0	3.2	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	6,213	2.74	2.56	
40-44	5.4	7.8	24.8	23.2	17.0	9.8	5.2	3.7	1.9	0.7	0.7	100.0	5,518	3.29	2.97	
45-49	4.9	7.4	18.3	21.4	16.5	11.3	8.0	4.6	3.1	1.6	3.0	100.0	4,884	3.82	3.35	
Total	29.3	19.0	21.6	13.8	7.5	3.9	2.2	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	100.0	42,951	1.88	1.73	
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																
15-19	50.3	43.4	6.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	814	0.56	0.53	
20-24	20.0	61.5	15.4	2.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,952	1.02	0.97	
25-29	8.6	44.0	33.4	10.6	2.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,585	1.57	1.49	
30-34	4.5	20.4	39.9	22.1	8.3	3.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,765	2.26	2.14	
35-39	2.8	10.0	33.4	27.0	14.6	6.3	3.4	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	5,704	2.87	2.69	
40-44	2.5	7.5	25.0	23.8	17.8	10.2	5.5	4.0	2.0	0.7	0.8	100.0	4,899	3.44	3.10	
45-49	3.0	6.3	18.5	22.3	16.6	12.0	8.4	4.7	3.3	1.8	3.2	100.0	4,211	3.97	3.49	
Total	7.6	24.6	28.2	18.2	9.8	5.1	2.9	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	100.0	30,931	2.47	2.27	

³ It should be pointed out here that this estimate of primary infertility does not include women who may have had one or more births but who are unable to have more children (i.e., secondary infertility).

Table 4.4 shows that, on average, women give birth to less than one child before their mid-20s, two children by their mid-30s, and about four children by their mid- to late 40s. This pattern is similar to that seen in the 2002-2003 IDHS, with a lower mean number of children ever born to women age 15-49 (1.88 compared with 1.99 in 2002-2003).

The same pattern is found among currently married women, except that the mean number of children ever born is higher for currently married women (2.47 children) than for all women (1.88 children). The difference in the mean number of children ever born between all women and currently married women is due to a substantial proportion of young and unmarried women in the former (all women) category who exhibit lower fertility.

4.3 BIRTH INTERVALS

Information on the length of birth intervals provides insight into birth spacing patterns. Research shows that children born too soon after a previous birth are at an increased risk of dying, particularly when the interval between births is less than 24 months. Maternal health is also jeopardized when births are closely spaced.

Table 4.5 shows the distribution of second- and higher-order births in the five years preceding the survey by the number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics. About 6 percent of births are less than 18 months apart and 13 percent have an interval of less than two years. Seventeen percent of births are born 24-35 months after the previous birth, and 70 percent are at least three years apart.

The overall median birth interval is 54.6 months, a slight increase from the 2002-2003 IDHS, which was 54.2 months. The median number of months since the preceding birth increases substantially with age, from 24.4 months for women age 15-19 to 69.4 months for women age 40-49. There are no marked differences in the length of the median birth interval by sex of the preceding birth or by urban-rural residence.

Studies have shown that the death of a preceding child leads to a shorter birth interval than when the preceding child survived. Data from the 2007 IDHS indicate that 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 (56.4 months and 31.6 months, respectively). Appendix Table A-4.2 shows the variation in median birth intervals across provinces.

Table 4.5 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 2007

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	41.9	6.5	49.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	52	24.4
20-29	9.6	10.3	20.6	15.0	14.0	30.5	100.0	3,472	43.3
30-39	4.4	5.2	14.6	12.4	12.7	50.7	100.0	5,851	60.5
40-49	3.3	2.9	14.6	10.8	9.2	59.2	100.0	1,240	69.4
Birth order									
2-3	6.2	6.4	14.4	11.8	13.1	48.1	100.0	7,495	57.9
4-6	5.8	7.0	20.3	15.8	11.6	39.6	100.0	2,653	48.9
7+	7.1	8.2	33.6	17.3	12.0	21.9	100.0	467	36.6
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	6.3	7.4	16.7	13.1	13.1	43.4	100.0	5,508	53.5
Female	6.1	5.8	16.8	12.9	12.1	46.4	100.0	5,107	56.1
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	5.0	6.2	16.4	13.0	12.7	46.7	100.0	9,909	56.4
Dead	22.7	12.5	22.0	12.8	11.2	18.9	100.0	706	31.6
Residence									
Urban	6.5	6.3	14.4	13.9	13.1	45.8	100.0	4,209	55.7
Rural	6.0	6.8	18.3	12.4	12.3	44.2	100.0	6,406	54.1
Education									
No education	9.7	5.8	23.5	11.1	7.2	42.6	100.0	500	47.8
Some primary	5.8	5.3	18.3	13.8	12.3	44.5	100.0	1,561	54.4
Complete primary	4.8	5.5	15.3	10.7	12.1	51.5	100.0	3,314	61.4
Some secondary	6.5	6.2	15.3	13.8	12.1	46.1	100.0	2,429	56.5
Secondary +	7.1	9.2	17.6	14.9	14.9	36.4	100.0	2,810	48.7
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	7.2	8.9	24.9	15.1	11.5	32.4	100.0	2,688	42.8
Second	5.5	7.0	16.3	11.6	12.3	47.3	100.0	2,107	57.3
Middle	6.1	5.5	14.0	11.2	12.3	50.8	100.0	2,063	60.4
Fourth	4.9	5.0	12.6	12.6	13.6	51.2	100.0	1,897	61.0
Highest	6.8	5.8	12.6	14.0	14.1	46.7	100.0	1,859	56.5
Total	6.2	6.6	16.7	13.0	12.6	44.8	100.0	10,615	54.6

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.

4.4 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.

The age at which childbearing commences is an important determinant of the overall level of fertility as well as the health and welfare of the mother and child. Postponement of first births as a result of an increase in age at marriage has been found to contribute to overall fertility decline. Table 4.6 shows the percentage of women who have given birth by specific ages and the median age at first birth, by current age. The data indicate that women are gradually having children at an older age. The median age at first birth has increased from 20.4 years for women age 45-49 to 22.5 years for women age 25-29. The increase in age at first birth can also be seen from the increase over time in the proportion of women who have given birth at age 15. Seven percent of women age 45-49 had their first child by age 15 compared with less than 1 percent of women age 15-19.

Table 4.6 Age at first birth

Among all women, percentage who gave birth by exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, according to current age, Indonesia 2007

Current age	Percentage who gave birth by exact age					Percentage who have never given birth	Number of women	Median age at first birth
	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	0.4	na	na	na	na	93.4	6,341	a
20-24	1.3	10.1	26.2	na	na	51.0	6,681	a
25-29	1.4	12.1	28.6	46.3	66.0	23.1	6,842	22.5
30-34	3.1	15.6	31.6	49.8	69.4	11.3	6,472	22.0
35-39	3.0	17.9	34.7	51.3	70.7	6.3	6,213	21.8
40-44	5.7	24.8	43.8	60.3	77.2	5.4	5,518	20.8
45-49	6.7	26.9	45.9	64.6	80.5	4.9	4,884	20.4
20-49	3.3	17.2	34.3	na	na	18.2	36,610	a
25-49	3.8	18.8	36.1	53.7	72.1	10.8	29,929	21.5

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

Table 4.7 presents differentials in the median age at first birth among women age 25-49 by age, residence, and education. Results of the 2007 IDHS indicate that the median age at first birth is 21.5 years, which is slightly higher than the results of the 2002-2003 IDHS and the 1997 IDHS (21.0 and 20.8 years, respectively). As seen in the 2002-2003 IDHS, urban women in the 2007 IDHS start childbearing more than two years later than their rural counterparts (22.9 years compared with 20.6 years). A positive relationship exists between level of education and median age at first birth; better-educated women start childbearing at a later age than women with less education.

Table 4.7 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women age 25-49 years, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Age					Women age 25-49
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
Residence						
Urban	24.3	23.7	23.2	21.4	21.0	22.9
Rural	21.2	20.8	20.7	20.2	20.0	20.6
Education						
No education	21.1	19.7	19.6	19.1	19.7	19.6
Some primary	19.9	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.4
Complete primary	20.5	20.4	20.2	19.7	20.1	20.2
Some secondary	21.4	21.6	21.3	20.8	20.6	21.2
Secondary +	a	25.6	25.3	24.9	24.4	a
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	20.8	20.7	20.5	21.1	20.1	20.7
Second	21.0	20.6	20.5	19.8	19.8	20.4
Middle	21.8	21.1	21.3	19.9	19.7	20.9
Fourth	22.7	22.4	21.9	20.6	20.3	21.7
Highest	24.4	24.1	23.6	22.7	21.6	23.3
Total	22.5	22.0	21.8	20.8	20.4	21.5

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

The median age at first birth increases with the woman's level of education and wealth status. The median age at first birth increases from 19.6 years for women with no education to 21.2 for women with some secondary education. Women in wealthier households tend to marry at a later age than women in poorer households. The median age for women in the highest wealth quintile is 2.6 years higher than

that for women in the lowest wealth quintile (23.3 and 20.7 years, respectively). Appendix Table A-4.3 shows the median age at first birth among women age 25-49 by province.

4.5 TEENAGE FERTILITY

The issue of adolescent fertility is important for both health and social reasons. Adolescent childbearing has potentially negative demographic and social consequences. Children born to very young mothers face an increased risk of illness and death. 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 4.8 shows the percentage of women age 15-19 who are mothers or are pregnant with their first child by background characteristics. Teenagers who have never married are assumed to have had no pregnancies and no births. The 2007 IDHS findings show that 9 percent of adolescents have started childbearing: 7 percent have had a live birth, and 2 percent are currently pregnant with their first child. Since 2002-2003, there has been a small decline in the proportion of adolescents who have begun childbearing, from 10 percent to the current level of 9 percent.

The proportion of teenagers who have started having children increases rapidly with age. While less than 1 percent of women age 15 have started childbearing, one in five women age 19 is either a mother or is pregnant with her first child. Rural teenagers are more likely than urban teenagers to have started childbearing (13 percent compared with 4 percent).

There is an inverse relationship between early childbearing and education. Teenagers with less education are more likely to start childbearing earlier than better-educated women; 19 percent of teenagers with no education had begun childbearing compared with 4 percent of those with secondary or higher education.

By wealth status, the proportion of teenagers who have begun childbearing increases from 6 percent among those living in households in the lowest wealth quintile to 17 percent among those in the fourth wealth quintile, then drops to 10 percent among those in the highest quintile. Overall, however, because of variations in sample size, three-fourths of teenagers who have begun childbearing live in households in the three lowest wealth quintiles. Variation in the prevalence of teenage pregnancy and motherhood by province is presented in Appendix Table A-4.4.

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun child-bearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.6	0.1	0.7	1,410
16	1.9	0.6	2.5	1,136
17	4.7	2.2	6.9	1,404
18	10.7	3.3	14.0	1,238
19	16.4	3.7	20.1	1,154
Residence				
Urban	2.9	1.0	3.9	3,082
Rural	9.9	2.8	12.7	3,316
Education				
No education	16.0	2.7	18.7	70
Some primary	19.2	2.0	21.2	315
Complete primary	16.4	5.0	21.4	974
Some secondary	4.2	1.3	5.5	3,707
Secondary +	2.4	1.4	3.8	1,253
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	4.8	1.1	5.9	2,835
Second	5.0	1.4	6.4	2,317
Middle	8.0	1.8	9.8	1,034
Fourth	11.2	5.6	16.8	499
Highest	6.4	3.1	9.6	425
Total	6.6	1.9	8.5	6,341

5.1 KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Acquiring knowledge about fertility control is an important step toward gaining access to contraceptive methods and using a suitable method in a timely and effective manner. In the 2007 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), data on knowledge of family planning methods were obtained by first asking the respondent to name ways that a couple can delay or avoid a pregnancy or birth. If the respondent did not spontaneously mention a particular method, the interviewer described the method and asked the respondent if she recognized it. Descriptions were included in the questionnaire for nine modern family planning methods: female sterilization, male sterilization, the pill, intrauterine device (IUD), injectables, implants, condom, intravag/diaphragm, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM). Information was also collected on two traditional methods: periodic abstinence and withdrawal. All other traditional or folk methods mentioned by the respondent, such as herbs (*jamu*) and abdominal massage (*pijat*), were recorded as well.

Table 5.1 shows knowledge of contraceptive methods for ever-married women and currently married women as well as for currently married men. The results indicate that knowledge of contraceptive methods is widespread among women and men. Almost all ever-married women and currently married women (98 and 99 percent, respectively) know at least one method of family planning. Knowledge of modern methods for ever-married women and currently married women is as high as knowledge of any method. Knowledge of contraceptive methods or modern methods is almost universal among currently married men. Almost half of women and men know at least one traditional method.

Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods among women and men has remained unchanged since 2003, while knowledge of traditional methods has increased from 41 to 48 percent for both ever-married women and currently married women. For currently married men, knowledge of traditional methods increased from 37 percent in 2002-2003 to 44 percent in 2007.

The most widely known methods for both ever-married women and currently married women are injectables and the pill (96 and 97 percent, respectively). Implants and the IUD are known to 86 percent of ever-married women and 84 percent of currently married women. Knowledge of the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) and diaphragm among women is relatively low (23 and 14 percent, respectively). Emergency contraception (6 percent) is the least known method among both ever-married

Table 5.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of ever-married women, currently married women, and currently married men who know any contraceptive method, by specific method, Indonesia 2007

Method	Women		Currently married men
	Ever-married women	Currently married women	
Any method	98.4	98.6	94.5
Any modern method	98.1	98.3	94.1
Female sterilization	65.5	66.1	39.2
Male sterilization	39.0	39.4	30.0
Pill	94.9	95.1	86.1
IUD	83.4	83.9	67.2
Injectables	96.3	96.5	87.8
Implants	85.9	86.4	60.0
Male condom	76.2	76.8	80.9
Diaphragm	13.6	13.7	10.5
Lactational amenorrhea (LAM)	23.0	23.3	11.3
Emergency contraception	6.3	6.4	4.5
Any traditional method	47.7	48.4	44.1
Periodic abstinence	38.0	38.5	31.1
Withdrawal	32.8	33.3	33.3
Folk method	6.0	6.0	3.7
Mean number of methods known by respondents	6.6	6.7	5.5
Number of respondents	32,895	30,931	8,758

and currently married women. There is limited knowledge of the emergency contraceptive method because this method is relatively new and has not been included in the national family planning program.

Knowledge of contraceptive methods among men is similar to that among women. Injectables and the pill are the most well known methods (88 and 86 percent, respectively), followed by the male condom (81 percent). Knowledge of LAM, the diaphragm, and emergency contraception is limited (11, 11, and 5 percent, respectively).

In general, women are more knowledgeable about contraceptive methods than men. The average number of methods known for currently married women is 6.7, compared with 5.5 methods among currently married men.

Figure 5.1 shows that knowledge of contraceptive methods among married women has continued to increase since 1991. Knowledge of implants increased significantly during the last decade, from 68 percent to the current level of 86 percent. Knowledge of the male condom and female sterilization has also increased since 1991. Knowledge of injectables and male sterilization increased by 9 percentage points each.

Figure 5.1 Percentage of Currently Married Women Who Know Specific Modern Contraceptive Methods, Indonesia 1991 and 2007

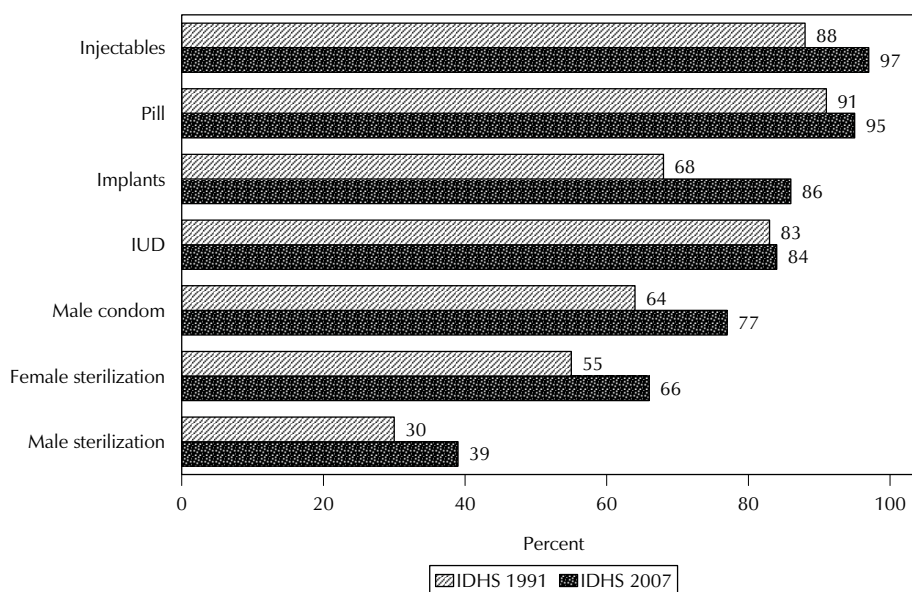


Table 5.2 shows the percentage of currently married women and currently married men who know of at least one contraceptive method by several background characteristics. Almost all currently married women and 94 percent of currently married men know at least one modern method of family planning methods. Among married women, knowledge of any contraceptive methods is slightly lower among younger and older women than among women in their 20s and 30s. Knowledge of modern methods is similar to knowledge of any method.

Almost all women in the urban areas know at least one contraceptive method and at least one modern method, while the figures for rural areas is 98 percent. Knowledge of contraceptive methods increases with the level of education. Almost all currently married women with secondary or higher education know at least one modern method, compared with 90 percent of women with no education. A similar pattern is seen for the relationship between the wealth index and knowledge of a contraceptive method. Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods increases with increasing wealth index quintile, from 94 percent for women in the lowest quintile to all women in the highest quintile.

For currently married men, knowledge of at least one contraceptive method and at least one modern method is slightly lower among younger and older men than among men age 25 to 49. Urban men, those with more education, and men in the highest wealth quintile have higher levels of knowledge about family planning methods than other men. Variation in knowledge of contraceptive methods by province is presented in Appendix Table A-5.1.

Table 5.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods by background characteristics						
Percentage of currently married women and currently married men who know of at least one contraceptive method and who know of at least one modern method by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007						
Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Know of any method	Know of any modern method ¹	Number	Know of any method	Know of any modern method ¹	Number
Age						
15-19	97.2	97.0	814	*	*	29
20-24	98.9	98.7	3,952	93.9	92.6	432
25-29	99.1	98.8	5,585	96.1	95.7	1,116
30-34	99.3	99.0	5,765	95.9	95.3	1,418
35-39	99.1	98.9	5,704	95.8	95.5	1,679
40-44	98.1	97.8	4,899	95.5	95.2	1,570
45-49	96.7	96.3	4,211	95.1	94.7	1,359
50-54	na	na	na	88.1	87.8	1,155
Residence						
Urban	99.5	99.5	12,842	97.8	97.7	3,728
Rural	97.9	97.5	18,089	92.1	91.5	5,030
Education						
No education	91.9	89.5	2,004	63.7	62.3	365
Some primary	97.3	97.0	5,112	89.2	88.3	1,605
Complete primary	98.9	98.8	9,511	94.9	94.5	2,339
Some secondary	99.5	99.5	6,494	98.1	97.9	1,721
Secondary +	99.9	99.8	7,810	99.2	99.1	2,727
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	95.4	94.3	5,773	87.2	85.9	1,676
Second	98.4	98.2	6,233	92.1	91.4	1,698
Middle	99.2	99.2	6,342	95.7	95.7	1,788
Fourth	99.6	99.6	6,358	97.4	97.4	1,713
Highest	99.9	99.9	6,225	99.5	99.5	1,882
Total	98.6	98.3	30,931	94.5	94.1	8,758
Note: An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.						
¹ Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, diaphragm, foam or jelly, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and emergency contraception						
na = Not applicable						

5.2 EXPOSURE TO FAMILY PLANNING MESSAGES

The objectives of the information, education, and communication (IEC) component of the Indonesia's family planning program is to increase the knowledge, awareness, and practice of family planning in order to institutionalize the norm of the "small, happy, and prosperous family." Family planning IEC activities are carried out through face-to-face and group interaction and mass IEC.

Face-to-face and group IEC activities are conducted by teams or individuals, such as the Family Planning Fieldworker (PLKB), Family Planning Fieldworker Supervisor (PPLKB/Family Planning Coordinator/Chief of "UPT"), medical staff (dokter, bidan), community worker in the village (Village Family Planning Management Assistant/PPKBD, and Sub-Village Family Planning Management Assistant/Sub PPKBD, cadre). These persons' activities are focused on providing family planning information and promoting the use of family planning. They operate at the grassroots level and work with community organizations such as religious groups, family planning acceptors groups, and women's organizations (PKK).

Mass IEC in family planning is the dissemination of family planning program information, managed by a program administrator. Mass IEC uses various media, including print (newspaper/magazine), electronic (radio, TV, family planning information mobile unit), and traditional media. IEC activities for television are shown on government-run stations, both at the central and regional stations. Family planning information is carried on the radio by government and private stations throughout the country. Family planning programs are also inserted in traditional art performances, such as *'ketoprak'* and *'wayang orang'*.

In an effort to investigate which sources of family planning information are reaching the target populations, ever-married women and currently married men in the 2007 IDHS were asked a series of questions on their exposure to such information. Respondents were asked whether they heard or saw a message on family planning on the radio or television, or if they read it in a newspaper or magazine, poster or pamphlet in the six months preceding the survey. Ever-married women and currently married men were also asked whether they had received any family planning messages through personal contact.

5.2.1 Exposure to Mass Media

Information on the sources of family planning messages is presented in Table 5.3. In general, men are more likely than women to obtain family planning messages through a variety of mass media. The most often cited media for family planning messages is television; 26 percent of ever-married women and 31 percent of currently married men saw family planning messages on television in the past six months. Print media is also popular; 14 percent of ever-married women and 21 percent of currently married men read family planning messages on a poster, followed by 11 percent of women and 18 percent of men who read those messages in newspapers or magazines. Radio was mentioned by 10 percent of women and 14 percent of men. More than two in three ever-married women (67 percent) and 59 percent of currently married men were not exposed to any media sources with family planning messages in the past six months.

The proportion of ever-married women who have heard family planning messages varies somewhat by age. Women age 25-39 are slightly more likely to receive family planning messages through at least one media than women in other age groups. Furthermore, as expected, women who live in urban areas are more exposed to family planning messages (all media sources) than rural women. For instance, 34 percent of women in urban areas watched a family planning message on television in the past six months versus 20 percent in rural areas.

Table 5.3 Exposure to family planning messages

Percentage of ever-married women and currently married men who heard or saw a family planning message on the radio or television or in a newspaper or on a poster or a pamphlet in the past six months, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	Poster	Pamphlet	None of the specified media sources	Number
EVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	6.7	22.2	6.3	11.2	4.1	70.4	845
20-24	8.8	25.5	9.5	13.4	6.6	66.6	4,094
25-29	10.4	28.5	13.6	17.1	9.2	62.3	5,771
30-34	11.4	29.4	13.2	16.3	9.0	62.2	6,020
35-39	10.7	28.6	13.6	14.7	8.3	64.2	6,004
40-44	10.0	23.1	10.6	12.0	7.5	70.3	5,365
45-49	7.7	18.6	6.6	9.0	5.6	76.0	4,795
Residence							
Urban	12.5	34.0	18.6	20.6	12.5	56.3	13,745
Rural	8.0	20.0	6.1	9.1	4.3	74.1	19,150
Education							
No education	3.3	7.4	0.2	1.8	0.4	90.3	2,271
Some primary	4.8	14.0	1.5	4.8	2.6	82.1	5,572
Complete primary	7.2	19.5	4.3	7.9	3.7	75.1	10,077
Some secondary	11.9	29.9	10.8	15.4	7.5	62.0	6,781
Secondary +	16.8	43.4	30.1	29.6	18.5	43.1	8,193
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	5.4	10.5	2.4	4.7	2.0	84.5	6,219
Second	7.5	19.5	4.3	8.1	3.8	75.2	6,606
Middle	8.7	24.3	7.4	10.9	5.7	69.7	6,710
Fourth	10.8	31.1	13.0	16.4	8.4	60.2	6,713
Highest	16.6	42.6	28.9	28.6	18.5	45.0	6,647
Total	9.9	25.8	11.3	13.9	7.8	66.7	32,895
CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN							
Age							
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	29
20-24	10.9	28.6	10.8	16.5	11.2	64.3	432
25-29	11.0	35.8	17.1	22.5	14.3	54.9	1,116
30-34	16.8	36.1	23.5	25.9	16.8	51.8	1,418
35-39	14.6	31.6	17.9	21.8	11.9	56.5	1,679
40-44	14.0	31.9	20.4	23.4	15.1	57.8	1,570
45-49	13.0	27.4	16.7	17.5	11.7	63.5	1,359
50-54	11.9	22.3	12.8	13.2	9.3	70.1	1,155
Residence							
Urban	15.7	39.0	26.8	29.4	19.1	47.6	3,728
Rural	12.0	24.7	11.3	14.3	8.8	67.6	5,030
Education							
No education	2.0	4.7	1.4	2.8	1.2	93.4	365
Some primary	7.0	14.1	2.9	5.3	2.4	80.6	1,605
Complete primary	10.2	24.6	7.7	12.1	5.2	68.2	2,339
Some secondary	13.9	30.9	15.9	20.1	13.1	58.7	1,721
Secondary +	21.6	49.4	39.0	40.0	28.0	34.3	2,727
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	9.1	14.9	5.8	7.4	3.1	79.5	1,676
Second	11.6	26.3	9.1	12.0	6.6	67.2	1,698
Middle	11.0	28.2	13.3	17.0	9.6	62.7	1,788
Fourth	15.3	37.2	21.4	26.3	16.2	50.9	1,713
Highest	20.2	45.7	37.8	39.0	28.6	37.7	1,882
Total	13.6	30.8	17.9	20.7	13.2	59.1	8,758

Note: An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Women with lower education have less access to family planning information through any mass media than those with higher education. For example, 43 percent women with secondary or higher education saw a family planning message on television, compared with 7 percent of women with no formal education. Thirty percent women with secondary or higher education level read family planning messages in a newspaper or magazine in the past six months compared with only 2 percent of women with some primary education.

Exposure to family planning messages is positively associated with a person's wealth status; those in the higher wealth quintiles are more likely to be exposed to family planning messages than those in the lower wealth quintiles. For example, 5 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile listen to family planning messages on radio, compared with 17 percent of women in the highest wealth quintile.

The pattern of exposure to family planning messages for men is similar to that of women. Urban men have better access to family planning information through mass media than rural men. Additionally, education and household wealth status have a positive association with access to family planning messages in a variety of media. For instance, 49 percent of men with secondary or higher education saw family planning messages on TV, compared with only 5 percent of men with no education. Thirty-eight percent of men in the highest wealth quintile read a newspaper or magazine, compared with only 6 percent of men in the lowest wealth quintile. Appendix Table A-5.2 shows the exposure of women and men to family planning messages through variety of media by province.

In the survey, women were asked whether they receive family planning information from specific types of persons, including family planning fieldworkers, teachers, health providers, religious leaders, and community leaders. Table 5.4 presents data on exposure to family planning messages through personal contacts by background characteristics.

Background characteristic	Family planning officer	Teacher	Religious leader	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Village leader	Women's group	Pharmacist	Number of women
Age									
15-19	3.9	0.6	0.5	3.9	12.4	0.6	1.0	0.1	845
20-24	5.9	0.6	1.1	4.2	16.5	1.3	2.4	0.5	4,094
25-29	8.1	0.7	1.3	5.5	17.2	1.1	3.8	0.5	5,771
30-34	9.2	0.4	1.2	4.9	16.4	1.9	4.7	0.5	6,020
35-39	8.9	0.5	1.6	5.1	16.2	2.3	6.0	0.5	6,004
40-44	7.1	0.5	1.7	4.1	11.5	1.9	5.8	0.3	5,365
45-49	5.4	0.7	1.6	3.0	8.2	2.5	5.9	0.5	4,795
Residence									
Urban	7.2	0.6	1.6	6.1	15.4	1.6	5.5	0.5	13,745
Rural	7.7	0.5	1.3	3.4	13.7	2.0	4.2	0.4	19,150
Education									
No education	4.1	0.5	0.7	1.3	4.8	1.7	2.2	0.1	2,271
Some primary	4.3	0.5	0.8	2.2	9.1	1.4	2.9	0.1	5,572
Complete primary	6.4	0.2	1.2	2.8	13.2	1.7	4.0	0.3	10,077
Some secondary	9.6	0.5	1.8	4.9	17.9	2.2	5.6	0.5	6,781
Secondary +	10.2	1.1	1.9	8.8	19.3	2.1	6.9	0.9	8,193
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	6.3	0.3	1.0	2.4	11.7	1.6	2.3	0.2	6,219
Second	7.3	0.5	1.4	2.8	13.3	1.8	3.5	0.2	6,606
Middle	7.4	0.4	1.2	3.9	13.1	1.9	4.8	0.3	6,710
Fourth	7.8	0.7	1.5	5.0	17.0	1.9	5.8	0.6	6,713
Highest	8.5	0.7	1.9	8.4	16.8	1.9	7.2	0.8	6,647
Total	7.5	0.6	1.4	4.5	14.4	1.8	4.8	0.4	32,895

In general, the proportion of ever-married women who reported receiving family planning messages through personal contact is relatively low. The persons mentioned most often are nurses and midwives (14 percent), followed by family planning officers (8 percent), and women's groups and medical doctors (5 percent each). Few women (less than 2 percent) mentioned a religious leader, community leader, teacher, or pharmacist as sources of family planning information. This may be due to more frequent interaction of women with midwives and nurses regarding health-related matters than family planning matters. Contacts with family planning workers are mainly focused on issues of contraception.

The levels of exposure to family planning messages, especially through family planning personnel and midwives or nurses, are higher than those reported in the 2002-2003 IDHS, while contact with other persons remains unchanged.

In general, the pattern of dissemination of family planning information through personal contact does not vary by age, except for contact by a nurse or midwife. Women age 20-39 are more likely to have received a family planning message from a midwife or nurse than women in other age groups. Similarly, there is no variation in dissemination of family planning information through personal contacts by urban-rural residence.

Overall, women with higher education are more likely to have received a family planning message from a family planning officer, a medical doctor, a midwife or a nurse in the past six months than less educated women. There is positive association between household wealth status and exposure to family planning messages through personal contacts. The percentage of women who were exposed to family planning officers ranges from 6 percent among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 9 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile. Provincial differentials in the proportion of women who heard family planning messages through specific persons are shown in Appendix Table A-5.3.

5.2.2 Dissemination of Family Planning Information

IEC activities are also carried out through community groups that are formed at the village or neighborhood level. IEC activities at periodic community group meetings are generally handled by a family planning fieldworker or by the group leader. Family planning information is also disseminated through word of mouth among neighbors and friends (*gethok tular*).

In the 2007 IDHS, currently married women who were not using contraception were asked whether they were visited by a family planning worker who discussed family planning in the 12 months prior to the survey. Women were also asked whether they had visited a health facility in the past year and, if so, whether a staff person at that facility spoke to them about family planning. This information is useful in determining if nonusers of family planning are being reached by family planning programs and initiatives in Indonesia.

Table 5.5 shows the data on nonusers of family planning who were visited by family planning worker or staff in a health facility. Overall, only 4 percent of nonusers of family planning were visited by a family planning worker who discussed family planning, and 6 percent visited a health facility and discussed family planning with a staff person at that facility. Twenty-five percent of nonusers of family planning visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning with any staff member. This indicates a missed opportunity and demonstrates that family planning services have not been fully integrated into the health service delivery system for women. Nine in ten nonusers reported that they neither discussed family planning with a fieldworker nor with staff at a health facility in the past 12 months.

Table 5.5 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women who are not using contraception, the percentage who during the last 12 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 neither discussed family planning with a fieldworker nor at a health facility, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

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 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who neither discussed family planning with fieldworker nor at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15-19	2.9	5.2	24.2	93.3	461
20-24	2.9	6.4	35.8	91.4	1,659
25-29	4.6	9.2	33.0	88.0	2,193
30-34	4.8	9.4	28.0	87.9	2,028
35-39	4.5	5.6	24.6	91.4	2,077
40-44	4.6	4.4	18.4	92.5	2,421
45-49	4.4	3.0	16.2	93.6	2,995
Residence					
Urban	3.8	7.3	29.4	90.1	5,679
Rural	4.7	5.2	21.7	91.8	8,154
Education					
No education	3.9	2.4	11.4	94.5	1,417
Some primary	4.3	3.6	19.3	93.0	2,799
Complete primary	4.8	6.0	21.6	90.6	3,957
Some secondary	4.6	6.8	28.4	90.3	2,515
Secondary +	3.5	9.3	37.2	89.0	3,145
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	4.8	4.5	17.9	92.4	3,153
Second	3.6	4.8	21.7	92.7	2,646
Middle	5.2	5.9	27.0	90.3	2,729
Fourth	4.6	7.3	29.5	89.4	2,627
Highest	3.3	8.1	29.4	90.3	2,678
Total	4.3	6.0	24.9	91.1	13,834

Missed opportunity to discuss family planning issues with nonusers who visited a health facility is higher among urban women, better educated women, and women in the higher wealth quintiles. For example, 11 percent of nonusers with no education visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning compared with 37 percent of nonusers with secondary or higher education. Variation in the proportion of nonusers who had contact with family planning providers in the past 12 months by province is presented in Appendix Table A-5.4.

5.3 DISCUSSION OF FAMILY PLANNING WITH HUSBAND

Although discussion between husband and wife about contraceptive use is not a precondition for adoption of contraception, its absence may be an impediment to use. Interpersonal communication is thus an important intermediate step along the path to eventual adoption and especially continuation of contraceptive use. Lack of discussion may reflect a lack of personal interest, hostility to the subject, or customary reticence in talking about sex-related matters. To explore this subject, currently married women and currently married men in the 2007 IDHS were asked whether they discussed family planning with their spouse in the past 12 months. The results are shown in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6 Discussion of family planning between husband and wife

Percent distribution of currently married women who know a contraception method by the number of times they discussed family planning with their husband in the past year, and percentage of currently married men who know a contraceptive method who discussed family planning with their wife in the past six months, according to current age, Indonesia 2007

Age	Number of times woman discussed family planning with husband				Total	Number of women	Men who discussed family planning with wife	Number of men
	Never	One or two times	Three or more times	Missing				
15-19	41.7	42.5	15.3	0.5	100.0	791	*	23
20-24	33.9	46.4	19.4	0.3	100.0	3,907	23.2	405
25-29	30.8	49.8	19.1	0.3	100.0	5,534	27.8	1,073
30-34	35.1	48.5	16.0	0.3	100.0	5,728	29.8	1,360
35-39	38.9	45.3	15.5	0.3	100.0	5,654	23.5	1,609
40-44	52.7	35.3	11.5	0.5	100.0	4,808	20.1	1,499
45-49	65.3	27.2	7.2	0.2	100.0	4,071	17.5	1,293
50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.7	1,017
Total	41.8	42.8	15.0	0.3	100.0	30,492	21.8	8,279

Note: An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

The finding indicates that 58 percent of women discussed family planning with their spouse at least once in the past year. Women 20-34 discussed family planning more frequently with their husbands than women in other age groups. Forty-two percent of currently married women never discussed family planning with their spouse in the past year.

It is important to note that women were more likely than men to say that they had discussed family planning with their spouse. For example, 58 percent of currently married women said that they discussed family planning with their husband in the past 12 months, compared with 22 percent of currently married men. Variation by province in the proportion of currently married women and currently married men who discussed family planning at least once with their spouse is shown in Appendix Table A-5.5.

5.4 ATTITUDES OF COUPLES TOWARD FAMILY PLANNING

When couples have a positive attitude toward family planning, they are more likely to adopt a family planning method. In the 2007 IDHS survey, currently married women were asked whether they approved of couples using family planning and what they perceived as their husband's attitude toward family planning. This information is important in the formulation of family planning policies because it indicates the extent to which further education and publicity are needed to increase acceptance of family planning.

The findings indicate that 95 percent of currently married women who know at least one contraceptive method approve of a couple using contraception; only 5 percent disapprove. Nine in ten (88 percent) currently married women reported that both they and their husband approve of the use of family planning by couples. Disagreement between women and their husbands is low. Only 3 percent of currently married women who said they approve of family planning, think that their husbands also approve; 2 percent of women disapprove of family planning while their husbands approve.

Acceptance of family planning by couples is higher among women age 20-39 than women in other age groups. Education level and household wealth status have a positive association with acceptance of the use of family planning by couples. The percentage of couples who approve of family planning ranges from 74 percent among couples in which the woman has no formal education to 91 percent among couples in which the wife has secondary or higher education. Eighty percent of couples in the lowest wealth quintile approve of family planning compared with 91 percent of couples in the highest wealth quintile. Variation by province in attitudes toward the use of family planning by couples is presented in Appendix Table A-5.6.

Background characteristic	Respondent approves of family planning			Respondent disapproves of family planning			Respondent unsure ¹	Total	Number of women
	Husband approves	Husband disapproves	Husband's attitude unknown, missing	Husband approves	Husband disapproves	Husband's attitude unknown, missing			
Age									
15-19	84.2	2.1	4.4	1.8	4.5	0.7	2.3	100.0	791
20-24	90.0	2.2	2.5	2.0	1.6	0.3	1.4	100.0	3,907
25-29	90.8	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.4	0.3	1.3	100.0	5,534
30-34	90.2	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.0	0.4	1.3	100.0	5,728
35-39	88.5	2.6	2.6	1.8	2.4	0.3	1.7	100.0	5,654
40-44	84.8	3.0	3.3	1.9	3.2	0.4	3.4	100.0	4,808
45-49	80.9	3.8	4.0	2.3	3.9	0.7	4.3	100.0	4,071
Residence									
Urban	90.0	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.9	0.4	1.2	100.0	12,784
Rural	86.1	2.6	3.2	2.1	2.8	0.4	2.9	100.0	17,708
Education									
No education	73.6	4.3	5.0	2.4	4.8	1.0	8.9	100.0	1,842
Some primary	82.0	3.0	4.2	2.6	3.7	0.8	3.7	100.0	4,975
Complete primary	88.6	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.3	0.3	1.5	100.0	9,411
Some secondary	90.7	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.9	0.2	1.3	100.0	6,463
Secondary +	91.3	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.6	0.2	1.0	100.0	7,801
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	80.3	3.3	4.6	2.0	3.9	0.7	5.2	100.0	5,509
Second	87.3	2.2	3.5	1.6	2.8	0.4	2.3	100.0	6,134
Middle	88.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.1	0.3	1.9	100.0	6,294
Fourth	90.9	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.5	0.4	0.9	100.0	6,334
Highest	90.8	2.8	1.3	2.0	2.0	0.2	0.9	100.0	6,222
Total	87.7	2.6	2.8	1.9	2.4	0.4	2.2	100.0	30,492

¹ Includes missing

5.5 KNOWLEDGE OF THE FERTILE PERIOD

A basic knowledge of female reproductive physiology and the fertile period is useful for the successful practice of periodic abstinence. The success of periodic abstinence as a family planning method depends on women's and men's understanding of the monthly cycle and the days when a woman is most likely to conceive. In the 2007 IDHS, ever-married women were asked about their knowledge of a woman's fertile period. Table 5.8 shows the percent distribution of ever-married women and currently married men by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to current use or nonuse of periodic abstinence.

The findings show that accurate knowledge of the reproductive cycle is generally limited, which indicates that there is still a significant need for educating women and men about the mechanism of reproduction and the fertile period. Only 19 percent of ever-married women and 16 percent of currently married men gave the ‘correct’ response, that a woman has the greatest chance of becoming pregnant in the middle of her ovulatory cycle. As expected, women and men who use periodic abstinence are considerably more knowledgeable about the ovulatory cycle than women and men in general. Fifty-nine percent of women who are using periodic abstinence have correct knowledge of the fertile period, compared with 18 percent of women who are not using this method. The corresponding figures for men are 39 and 16 percent, respectively. Overall, 29 percent of ever-married women and 54 percent of currently married men do not know when a woman is most likely to conceive during the menstrual cycle.

Knowledge of the fertile period of women has increased slightly since 2003. The proportion of women who have correct knowledge of the fertile period has increased from 16 percent in 2002-2003 to 19 percent in the 2007 IDHS.

Table 5.8 Knowledge of fertile period
Percent distribution of ever-married women and currently married men by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to current use of periodic abstinence, Indonesia 2007

Perceived fertile period	Ever-married women			Currently married men		
	Users of rhythm method	Nonusers of rhythm method	All	Users of rhythm method	Nonusers of rhythm method	All
Just before her menstrual period begins	4.8	3.1	3.2	0.8	2.0	2.0
During her menstrual period	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
Right after her menstrual period has ended	21.0	21.7	21.6	36.3	17.5	17.7
Halfway between two menstrual periods	59.3	18.2	18.8	39.2	15.8	16.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
No specific time	5.9	27.3	27.0	2.6	10.1	10.0
Don't know	8.6	28.9	28.6	20.1	54.0	53.7
Missing	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	466	32,429	32,895	88	8,670	8,758

5.6 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTION

All women interviewed in the 2007 IDHS survey who reported that they had heard of a method of family planning were asked whether they had ever used that method. Ever use refers to use of a method at any time, with no distinction between past and present use. Table 5.9.1 shows the percentage of ever-married women and currently married women who have ever used any contraceptive method, by specific method and age.

The findings indicate that 83 percent of ever-married women and 84 percent of currently married women have used a contraceptive method at some time. The percentage of women who have ever used a modern contraceptive method is 80 percent among ever-married women, and 82 percent among currently married women. The proportion of women who have ever used a modern contraceptive method is slightly higher in the 2007 IDHS compared with the 2002-2003 IDHS. The corresponding figures from the 2002-2003 IDHS are 78 percent for ever-married women and 79 percent for currently married women.

Table 5.9.1 Ever use of contraception: Women

Percentage of ever-married women and currently married women who have ever used any contraceptive method by method, according to age, Indonesia 2007

Age	Modern method										Traditional method					Number of women	
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Diaphragm	LAM	Emergency contraception	Any traditional method	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal		Folk method
EVER-MARRIED WOMEN																	
15-19	57.5	55.6	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.4	43.3	1.3	1.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.1	0.5	2.2	1.8	845
20-24	76.7	74.9	0.0	0.1	30.8	2.1	64.4	3.0	3.0	0.1	1.8	0.2	7.5	1.5	5.8	1.0	4,094
25-29	84.8	82.3	0.2	0.1	38.7	5.2	70.6	6.8	5.8	0.1	3.1	0.3	11.1	3.5	8.0	1.1	5,771
30-34	88.6	86.1	1.3	0.1	45.6	10.4	71.9	10.6	6.6	0.1	3.6	0.3	13.2	5.6	8.3	1.6	6,020
35-39	87.6	85.2	3.6	0.3	47.3	15.9	66.5	13.8	7.7	0.3	2.9	0.2	15.0	7.0	9.1	2.3	6,004
40-44	83.4	80.8	6.3	0.5	45.2	24.2	55.9	10.5	6.5	0.3	3.1	0.4	11.8	5.1	7.0	2.0	5,365
45-49	76.0	73.8	6.9	0.5	39.7	27.1	41.4	9.2	5.4	0.4	3.0	0.1	10.1	3.9	5.8	1.7	4,795
Total	82.8	80.4	3.0	0.3	41.3	13.9	62.0	9.1	5.9	0.2	2.9	0.3	11.6	4.5	7.3	1.7	32,895
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																	
15-19	57.9	56.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	0.2	43.9	1.2	1.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	4.2	0.5	2.1	1.8	814
20-24	77.6	75.7	0.0	0.1	31.3	2.0	65.2	3.1	3.0	0.1	1.9	0.2	7.5	1.6	5.9	0.9	3,952
25-29	85.6	83.2	0.2	0.1	39.3	5.3	71.2	6.9	5.8	0.1	3.2	0.3	11.1	3.5	7.9	1.2	5,585
30-34	89.6	87.0	1.3	0.1	46.4	10.5	72.7	10.6	6.8	0.1	3.6	0.3	13.6	5.8	8.6	1.6	5,765
35-39	88.6	86.1	3.8	0.3	47.8	15.9	67.8	14.0	7.9	0.3	2.6	0.2	15.6	7.3	9.4	2.4	5,704
40-44	85.2	82.6	6.6	0.6	46.5	25.0	57.4	11.0	6.7	0.4	3.1	0.4	12.4	5.3	7.4	2.0	4,899
45-49	78.7	76.4	7.4	0.5	41.1	28.5	43.4	9.7	5.9	0.3	3.0	0.2	10.7	4.1	6.3	1.7	4,211
Total	84.2	81.7	3.0	0.3	42.1	14.0	63.4	9.3	6.1	0.2	2.9	0.3	11.9	4.7	7.6	1.7	30,931

LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

Injectables and the pill are the most commonly used methods of contraception. Injectables have been used by 62 percent of ever-married women and 63 percent of currently married women. The pill has been used by four in ten women. The IUD and implants have been used by 14 percent and 9 percent, respectively, of both ever-married women and currently married women. Use of male sterilization, female sterilization and the male condom is relatively low (less than 1 percent, 3 percent and 6 percent, respectively). Traditional methods have been used by 12 percent of women, 5 percent have used periodic abstinence, and 7 percent have used withdrawal.

There has been a noticeable increase in the level of ever use of injectables, the male condom, and traditional methods since 2002-2003. In the 2002-2003 IDHS, 54 percent of currently married had used injectables, 4 percent had used condoms, and 9 percent had used traditional methods. In the 2007 IDHS, the corresponding proportions are 62 percent, 6 percent, and 12 percent, respectively. Ever use of other contraceptive methods was unchanged between the two surveys.

Ever use of contraceptive methods reported by men is much lower than that reported by women. Only 23 percent of currently married men have ever used a contraceptive method, while the corresponding figure for currently married women is 84 percent. As expected, use of male contraceptive methods by men is higher than that reported by women. For instance, 13 percent of men reported having ever used a condom compared with 6 percent of women. Variation by province on ever use of contraception for women and men is presented in Appendix Tables A-5.7 and A-5.8.

Table 5.9.2 Ever use of contraception: Men

Percentage of currently married men who have ever used any contraceptive method by method, according to age, Indonesia 2007

Age	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method			Any traditional method	Traditional method		Number of men
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Male condom		Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	
15-19	12.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	12.2	0.8	11.4	29
20-24	17.3	10.8	0.0	0.0	10.6	9.2	3.5	7.2	432
25-29	17.6	10.6	0.1	0.0	10.6	11.6	4.4	9.5	1,116
30-34	25.8	16.2	1.4	0.1	15.7	14.8	6.6	11.3	1,418
35-39	22.1	15.9	2.3	0.5	13.5	11.8	6.2	7.9	1,679
40-44	23.3	16.5	2.5	0.6	14.2	13.5	7.4	9.2	1,570
45-49	27.3	19.6	3.8	0.7	15.6	14.5	9.3	8.7	1,359
50-54	21.6	16.4	7.9	0.9	9.1	9.1	4.9	6.3	1,155
Total	22.8	15.7	2.8	0.4	13.2	12.5	6.4	8.8	8,758

Table 5.10 presents the distribution of ever-married women who have ever used a contraceptive method by the number of living children they had when they first used family planning. The table is used primarily to identify the acceptance of the small family norm and the use of family planning as a method for spacing births. Seven of 10 women started using family planning before they had two children, 14 percent of women used family planning for the first time when they had two children, and 12 percent used it after they had three or more children. There is a trend toward younger women starting to use family planning when they have fewer children. For example, 40 percent of women age 15-19 and 19 percent of those age 20-24 started using family planning before they had any children, compared with 2 percent of women age 45-49.

Comparison with data from the 2002-2003 IDHS shows that the proportion of women who started using a contraceptive method when they had one child increased by 9 percentage points (57 percent compared with 66 percent). The increase in contraceptive use occurred mainly among young women (age 15-29). These findings indicate that young women are starting to use family planning at an earlier age and at lower parity. Variation on proportion of women who have ever used contraception by number of living children at the time of first use by province is shown in Appendix Table A-5.9.

Table 5.10 Number of children at first use of contraception

Percent distribution of women who had ever used contraception by number of living children at the time of first use of contraception, according to current age, Indonesia 2007

Current age	Number of living children at time of first use of contraception						Total	Number of women
	0	1	2	3	4+	Missing		
15-19	39.8	56.8	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	486
20-24	19.1	74.6	5.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,142
25-29	10.4	77.4	9.1	2.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	4,892
30-34	6.4	72.3	13.9	5.0	2.2	0.1	100.0	5,335
35-39	5.0	66.4	16.0	6.8	5.6	0.1	100.0	5,262
40-44	2.9	56.7	20.3	9.6	10.5	0.1	100.0	4,473
45-49	1.6	44.7	21.5	13.8	18.3	0.2	100.0	3,646
Total	7.7	65.8	14.4	6.2	5.8	0.1	100.0	27,234

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 here as the proportion of currently married women age 15-49 that were using a method of family planning at the time of the survey. This chapter presents data concerning levels, trends, and differentials in current use; sources of family planning methods; age at time of first use of contraception; accessibility; reasons for using a particular method; and some indicators on the quality of use of the pill, injectables, and condoms.

6.1 CURRENT USE OF FAMILY PLANNING

This section presents information on the prevalence of contraceptive use among ever-married women and currently married women age 15-49. Level of contraceptive use is the most widely used indicator for measuring the success of family planning programs. Furthermore, it can be used to estimate the reduction in fertility attributable to contraception.

Table 6.1 shows the percent distribution of ever-married and currently married women who are using specific family planning methods by age. The results indicate that 58 percent of ever-married women and 61 percent of currently married women are using contraception. Furthermore, 54 percent of ever-married women and 57 percent of currently married women are using modern methods. Traditional methods are not commonly used in Indonesia; only 4 percent of ever-married and 4 percent of currently married women use a traditional method. Among modern methods, injectables are the most commonly used method for both ever-married and currently married women (30 and 32 percent, respectively), followed by the pill (13 percent for both ever-married and currently married women).

Modern methods are popular among women of all ages. However, younger women (age 15-19) and older women (age 45-49) are less likely to be using contraception than women in the mid-childbearing ages (20 to 39 years). Injectables, the pill, and implants are more popular among women age 20-34, whereas older women (age 35-44) tend to use long-term methods such as the intrauterine device (IUD), female sterilization, and male sterilization.

Compared with the 2002-2003 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) data, use of injectables has increased by four percentage points from 28 percent in the 2002-2003 IDHS to 32 percent in the 2007 IDHS, whereas use of the IUD and implants has decreased by one percentage point each. Use of the IUD declined from 6 percent in the 2002-2003 IDHS to 5 percent in the 2007 IDHS, and use of implants declined from 4 percent in the 2002-2003 IDHS to 3 percent in the 2007 IDHS.

Data from the 2007 IDHS at the national level and for selected provinces cannot be directly compared with data collected in the 2002-2003 IDHS because of differences in geographical coverage. The 2002-2003 IDHS did not include the following provinces: Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Riau Islands, West Sulawesi, Maluku, North Maluku, West Papua, and Papua. The prevalence of use of modern contraceptive methods in the 2007 IDHS is virtually the same as that in the 2002-2003 IDHS, for both ever-married women and currently married women (54 and 57 percent, respectively).

Table 6.1 Current use of contraception by age

Percent distribution of ever-married women and of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Indonesia 2007

Age	Any method	Modern method									Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women	
		Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	LAM	Any traditional method	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal				Folk method
EVER-MARRIED WOMEN																	
15-19	45.4	44.8	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.2	33.5	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	54.6	100.0	845
20-24	59.5	57.9	0.0	0.0	11.6	1.2	42.4	2.0	0.5	0.1	1.6	0.3	1.0	0.2	40.5	100.0	4,094
25-29	62.0	58.8	0.2	0.0	13.6	2.5	39.0	2.4	1.0	0.0	3.2	0.9	2.1	0.3	38.0	100.0	5,771
30-34	66.3	62.1	1.3	0.1	14.3	4.1	37.7	3.0	1.6	0.1	4.2	1.7	2.1	0.4	33.7	100.0	6,020
35-39	65.4	60.1	3.6	0.2	15.6	6.0	29.2	4.0	1.5	0.0	5.3	2.5	2.3	0.5	34.6	100.0	6,004
40-44	54.9	50.3	6.3	0.5	11.7	7.2	20.0	2.7	1.8	0.0	4.6	1.9	2.3	0.4	45.1	100.0	5,365
45-49	37.5	34.1	6.9	0.5	6.9	7.3	10.4	1.3	0.8	0.0	3.4	1.0	2.0	0.4	62.5	100.0	4,795
Total	57.9	54.2	3.0	0.2	12.5	4.7	30.0	2.6	1.2	0.0	3.8	1.4	2.0	0.4	42.1	100.0	32,895
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																	
15-19	46.8	46.2	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	34.8	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	53.2	100.0	814
20-24	61.5	59.9	0.0	0.0	12.0	1.3	43.9	2.1	0.6	0.1	1.6	0.3	1.1	0.2	38.5	100.0	3,952
25-29	64.1	60.7	0.2	0.0	14.1	2.6	40.3	2.5	1.0	0.0	3.3	0.9	2.1	0.3	35.9	100.0	5,585
30-34	69.1	64.7	1.3	0.1	14.9	4.2	39.3	3.1	1.7	0.1	4.4	1.7	2.2	0.5	30.9	100.0	5,765
35-39	68.6	63.0	3.8	0.2	16.3	6.2	30.7	4.1	1.6	0.0	5.5	2.7	2.4	0.5	31.4	100.0	5,704
40-44	59.6	54.6	6.6	0.5	12.9	7.9	21.7	3.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	2.1	2.5	0.5	40.4	100.0	4,899
45-49	42.1	38.2	7.4	0.5	7.9	8.1	11.8	1.5	1.0	0.0	3.9	1.2	2.2	0.5	57.9	100.0	4,211
Total	61.4	57.4	3.0	0.2	13.2	4.9	31.8	2.8	1.3	0.0	4.0	1.5	2.1	0.4	38.6	100.0	30,931

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

LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

6.2 DIFFERENTIALS IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Table 6.2 shows the prevalence of contraceptive use among currently married women by background characteristics. From these results, it is possible to examine differences in the method mix among current users in various subgroups. Table 6.2 and Figure 6.1 show that use of family planning in urban areas is slightly higher than in the rural areas (63 and 61 percent, respectively). However, use of modern methods is virtually the same in the two areas (57 and 58 percent, respectively). There are differences in the method mix by residence, with urban women relying more on IUDs, condoms, and female sterilization, while rural women rely more on injectables and implants.

Table 6.2 also shows that contraceptive use in general increases with the respondent's level of education. Forty percent of currently married women with no education are using a modern method compared with 61 percent of women who completed primary education or who had some secondary education, after which it declines to 58 percent for women with the highest level of education. The contraceptive method used also varies by level of education. The use of modern methods increases with women's level of education, except for implants, which are more likely to be used by women with no education.

Table 6.2 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of all women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Namibia 2006-07

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		Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Folk method			
Residence																	
Urban	62.5	57.1	4.0	0.2	13.9	6.7	28.0	1.8	2.4	0.0	5.3	2.3	2.6	0.4	37.5	100.0	12,842
Rural	60.6	57.5	2.3	0.2	12.8	3.6	34.5	3.5	0.5	0.0	3.0	0.9	1.7	0.4	39.4	100.0	18,089
Education																	
No education	42.3	40.1	2.5	0.8	7.1	3.5	21.7	4.2	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.9	1.2	57.7	100.0	2,004
Some primary	54.0	51.5	4.1	0.2	11.7	3.8	27.9	3.3	0.4	0.0	2.6	0.5	1.6	0.5	46.0	100.0	5,112
Completed primary	64.0	61.1	2.2	0.2	14.7	3.7	36.9	2.9	0.4	0.0	2.9	0.7	1.9	0.3	36.0	100.0	9,511
Some secondary	65.5	61.4	2.8	0.1	13.9	3.3	37.8	2.4	1.1	0.0	4.1	1.6	2.3	0.3	34.5	100.0	6,494
Secondary +	64.4	57.8	3.6	0.2	13.6	8.8	26.0	2.1	3.4	0.1	6.6	3.4	2.8	0.3	35.6	100.0	7,810
Number of living children																	
0	8.3	7.9	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	91.7	100.0	2,488
1-2	68.1	64.3	1.1	0.1	14.5	5.4	38.7	3.0	1.4	0.0	3.7	1.5	1.9	0.3	31.9	100.0	17,447
3-4	67.7	62.5	6.7	0.3	15.1	5.9	29.6	3.2	1.6	0.0	5.2	1.9	2.6	0.7	32.3	100.0	8,396
5+	46.7	41.5	7.1	0.5	8.0	2.7	19.3	2.7	1.0	0.0	5.2	1.4	3.3	0.5	53.3	100.0	2,600
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	53.0	49.9	1.6	0.1	12.5	1.5	30.5	3.5	0.1	0.0	3.1	0.6	1.8	0.8	47.0	100.0	5,773
Second	63.3	60.3	2.1	0.1	14.1	4.0	35.7	4.0	0.3	0.0	3.0	0.9	1.8	0.3	36.7	100.0	6,233
Middle	62.4	59.0	3.5	0.3	12.9	3.4	35.4	2.7	0.7	0.0	3.5	1.1	2.2	0.2	37.6	100.0	6,342
Fourth	63.8	59.1	3.2	0.2	14.0	5.6	32.6	1.9	1.6	0.0	4.7	2.0	2.3	0.4	36.2	100.0	6,358
Highest	63.5	57.9	4.7	0.3	12.5	9.8	24.9	1.8	3.8	0.0	5.6	2.9	2.3	0.3	36.5	100.0	6,225
Total	61.4	57.4	3.0	0.2	13.2	4.9	31.8	2.8	1.3	0.0	4.0	1.5	2.1	0.4	38.6	100.0	30,931

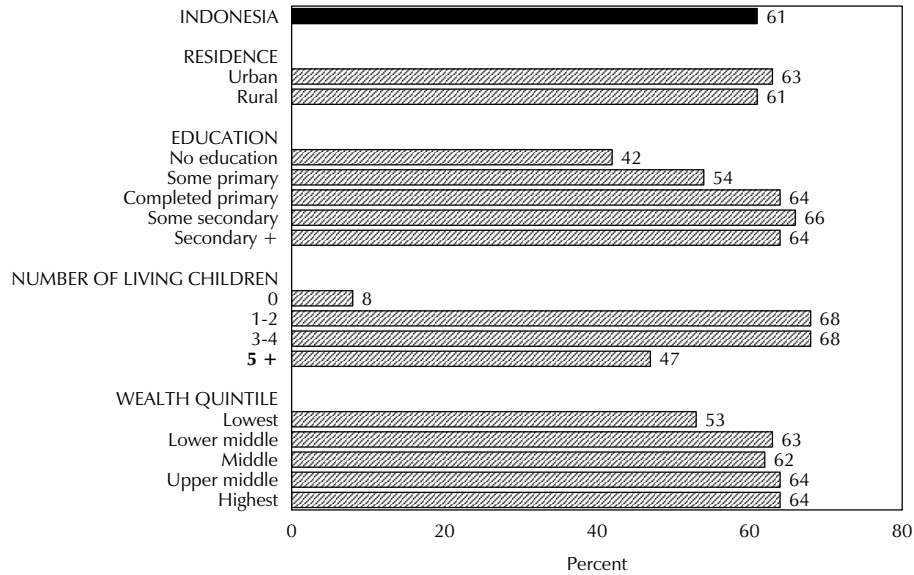
Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

Contraceptive use increases rapidly with the number of living children a woman has. Use of any modern method ranges from 8 percent among women with no living children to 64 percent among women with one or two children, after which it declines to 42 percent for women with five or more children. The most popular family planning methods among childless women are injectables and the pill. Use of injectables increases substantially after the first child, from 4 percent among childless women to 39 percent among those with one or two children. The proportion of women who use female sterilization increases from 1 percent for women with one or two children to 7 percent for women with three or more children.

Overall, use of any method of family planning increases with increasing wealth quintile, but the gap is narrowing. In the 2007 IDHS, 53 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile use family planning compared with 64 percent of women in the highest quintile. In the 2002-2003 IDHS, the corresponding proportions are 52 and 64 percent, respectively. Appendix Table A-6.1 shows the percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method used, according to province.

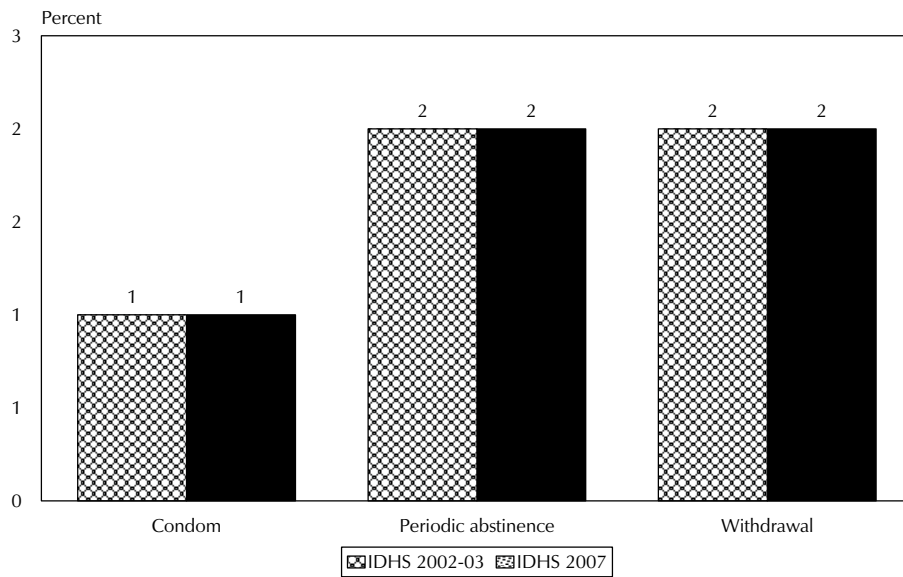
Figure 6.1 Contraceptive Use among Currently Married Women Age 15-49 by Background Characteristics



IDHS 2007

The 2007 IDHS collected information on the use of male methods of family planning from currently married men. Figure 6.2 shows that use of male methods of family planning in Indonesia is limited. The most popular methods are periodic abstinence (2 percent) and withdrawal (2 percent). Only 1 percent of married men use condoms. The figures have not changed since the 2002-2003 IDHS.

Figure 6.2 Contraceptive Use among Currently Married Men Age 15-54, IDHS 2002-2003 and IDHS 2007



6.3 TRENDS IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Table 6.3 shows trends in current use of contraceptive methods among currently married women during the period 1991-2007. Findings show that use of any method by currently married women has increased from 50 percent in the 1991 IDHS to 61 percent in the 2007 IDHS. There has been a shift in the use of some modern methods. In 1991, the pill was used by 15 percent of currently married women; this rate increased slightly between 1991 and 1994, but has declined steadily since, with 13 percent of currently married women using the pill in the 2007 IDHS. Use of the IUD has also decreased steadily during the past 20 years, from 13 percent in 1991 to the current rate of 5 percent. On the other hand, use of injectables has increased substantially, from 12 percent in 1991 to 32 percent in 2007. While the pill was the most commonly used modern method in the 1991 and 1994 IDHS surveys, injectables have been the most commonly used modern method since the 1997 IDHS.

Table 6.3 Trends in use of specific contraceptive methods, Indonesia 1991-2007

Percentage of currently married women who are currently using a contraceptive method, by specific method, Indonesia 1991-2007

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

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 West Java includes Banten. In the 2002-2003 IDHS West Java excludes Banten. The 2007 IDHS covers all 33 provinces.

The marked changes in levels and patterns of contraceptive use in Java during the past 20 years are shown in Table 6.4 and Figure 6.3. This analysis focuses on the island of Java because 57 percent of Indonesia's population (approximately 131 million) lives there.

The 2007 IDHS results indicate that contraceptive prevalence in Java ranges from 61 percent in West Java to 67 percent in DI Yogyakarta. Contraceptive use increased steadily in all provinces in Java until the 2002-2003 IDHS. Use rates decreased thereafter, except in West Java Province. The largest decrease (nine percentage points) was in DI Yogyakarta, where contraceptive use declined from 76 to 67 percent. In DKI Jakarta, the decline was three percentage points, from 63 to 60 percent.

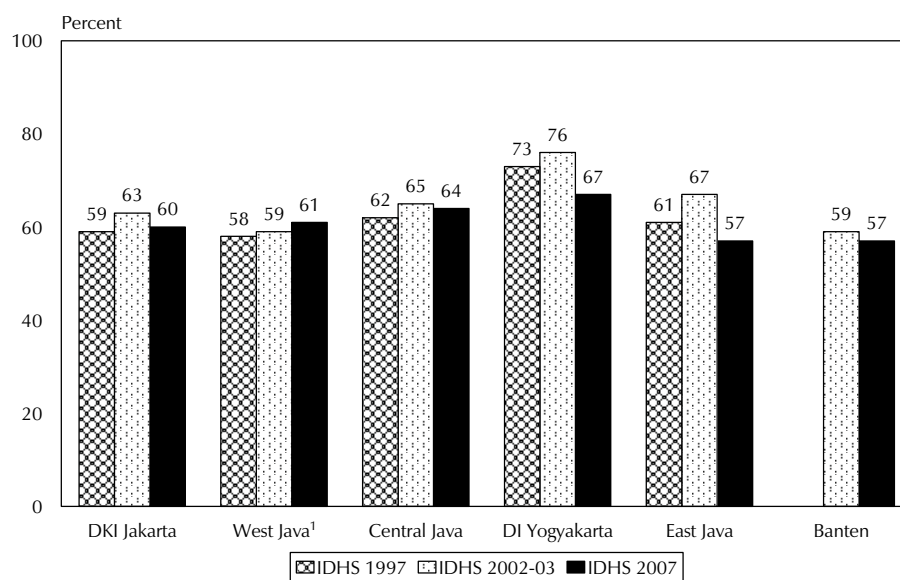
Table 6.4 Trends in contraceptive use by province in Java 1991-2007

Percentage of currently married women who are currently using a method of contraception, by province, Java 1991-2007

Province	IDHS 1991	IDHS 1994	IDHS 1997	IDHS 2003	IDHS 2007
DKI Jakarta	56	60	59	63	60
West Java	51	57	58	59	61
Central Java	50	61	62	65	64
DI Yogyakarta	71	70	73	76	67
East Java	55	56	61	67	66
Banten	-	-	-	59	57

Note: In the 1991, 1994, and 1997 IDHS, West Java includes Banten. In the 2002-2003 IDHS West Java excludes Banten.

Figure 6.3 Trends in Use of Contraceptive Methods by Province in Java, 1997-2007



¹ In the 1997 IDHS, West Java includes Banten. Since 2002-2003 West Java excludes Banten.

6.4 CONTRACEPTIVE USE BY WOMEN'S STATUS

A woman's desire and ability to manage her fertility and her choice of contraceptive methods are in part affected by her status, self-image, and sense of empowerment. A woman who feels that she does not have much control over basic aspects of her life may be less likely to feel that she can make and carry out decisions about her fertility. She may also feel the need to choose methods that are less obvious or that do not depend on her husband's cooperation.

Table 6.5 shows the percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to three indicators of women's status. Use of any method of contraception and use of any modern method increase substantially with increasing number of decisions in which a woman has a final say. For example, 48 percent of women who have no say in any of the five specified decisions are using a contraceptive method, compared with 62 percent of women who themselves or jointly have a final say in all five decisions. Use of contraception among currently married women also increases with increasing number of reasons that justify refusing sexual relations with their husband. Fifty-two percent of women who reported that there is no justifiable reason to refuse sex with their husband reported using a contraceptive method, compared with 62 percent of those who reported more than two reasons that justify refusing sex with their husband.

Contraceptive use is inversely related to the number of reasons that justify wife beating. For example, 61 percent of women who believe that a man is not justified in beating his wife for any reason are using a contraceptive method, compared with 54 percent of women who believe that wife beating is justified for all five specified reasons.

Table 6.5 Current use of contraception by woman's status

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to selected indicators of women's status, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method							Male condom	LAM	Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Periodic abstinence				Withdrawal	Folk method				
Number of decisions in which woman has final say¹																		
0	47.5	45.4	0.1	0.0	3.6	6.2	33.8	1.1	0.6	0.0	2.1	0.5	1.5	0.1	52.5	100.0	287	
1-2	57.3	54.5	2.7	0.1	13.0	4.1	31.8	1.9	0.8	0.1	2.8	0.8	1.7	0.3	42.7	100.0	1,903	
3-4	60.5	56.7	2.6	0.3	13.5	4.3	32.2	2.7	1.0	0.0	3.9	1.5	1.7	0.7	39.5	100.0	8,446	
5	62.3	58.1	3.3	0.2	13.3	5.2	31.7	2.9	1.5	0.0	4.2	1.6	2.3	0.3	37.7	100.0	20,295	
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband																		
0	51.5	48.0	4.1	0.1	9.9	3.4	26.6	3.4	0.3	0.0	3.5	1.6	0.9	1.0	48.5	100.0	1,635	
1-2	58.6	54.7	2.6	0.5	11.9	3.6	32.2	3.1	0.6	0.0	3.9	1.0	2.4	0.5	41.4	100.0	3,704	
3-4	62.4	58.4	3.0	0.2	13.7	5.2	32.1	2.7	1.5	0.0	4.0	1.6	2.1	0.4	37.6	100.0	25,592	
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified																		
0	61.2	57.2	3.3	0.2	12.9	5.5	31.0	2.7	1.5	0.0	4.0	1.6	2.1	0.3	38.8	100.0	21,279	
1-2	63.8	59.6	2.6	0.2	14.8	3.5	34.6	2.9	1.0	0.0	4.2	1.4	2.1	0.7	36.2	100.0	7,100	
3-4	56.5	53.2	2.0	0.0	12.1	3.3	32.3	2.8	0.6	0.1	3.3	0.9	2.0	0.4	43.5	100.0	2,028	
5	54.4	50.5	3.8	0.8	10.2	4.8	25.7	4.3	1.0	0.0	3.8	0.8	2.7	0.4	45.6	100.0	524	
Total	61.4	57.4	3.0	0.2	13.2	4.9	31.8	2.8	1.3	0.0	4.0	1.5	2.1	0.4	38.6	100.0	30,931	

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

LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

¹ Either by herself or jointly with others

6.5 QUALITY OF USE

6.5.1 Pill Use Compliance

Since 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 2007 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 6.6. The findings indicate that the majority (63 percent) of pill users take the combined oral contraceptive (combined pill) and 12 percent use the progestin-only oral contraceptive (single pill). Overall, 92 percent of pills users were able to show the pill package to the interviewer. About eight in ten pill users took their pills in order and had taken a pill less than two days before the interview.

Table 6.6 also shows that urban women are more likely than rural women to use the combined pill (67 and 60 percent, respectively). No differences were seen between urban and rural women in pill compliance—at least 81 percent took the pills in order and the last pill was taken less than two days preceding the survey. There is no clear pattern in pill compliance by age group or level of education. Women in the lowest wealth quintile have a lower level of pill compliance than women in the higher wealth quintiles. Appendix Table A-6.2 shows the variation in pill compliance across provinces.

Table 6.6 Pill use compliance

Percentage of currently married women using the pill, percent distribution of pill users by type of pill, and by whether pill users could show a pill packet, and percent pill users who took a pill less than two days ago, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Percent using	Currently married women	Pill packet seen by type of pill			Packet not seen/ missing	Percentage of pill users who:		Number of pill users
			Combination	Single	Other		Took pill in order	Took pill <2 days ago	
Age									
15-19	10.0	814	45.4	15.0	32.7	6.9	89.0	90.3	81
20-24	12.0	3,952	66.8	8.1	17.2	7.9	86.5	84.3	476
25-29	14.1	5,585	66.1	12.0	15.9	6.1	82.8	85.3	787
30-34	14.9	5,765	63.2	12.3	15.5	9.0	84.0	81.2	859
35-39	16.3	5,704	63.5	10.2	17.4	8.9	81.9	85.0	930
40-44	12.9	4,899	58.5	17.0	15.0	9.6	84.0	81.2	630
45-49	7.9	4,211	65.5	10.3	14.9	9.3	83.9	74.3	333
Residence									
Urban	13.9	12,842	67.3	9.9	14.6	8.2	83.3	80.6	1,786
Rural	12.8	18,089	60.3	13.4	17.8	8.5	83.9	84.5	2,310
Education									
No education	7.1	2,004	69.7	5.1	18.3	6.8	84.6	84.5	143
Some primary	11.7	5,112	57.8	16.2	17.3	8.7	82.9	85.1	598
Completed primary	14.7	9,511	61.3	11.2	18.8	8.6	84.6	82.5	1,394
Some secondary	13.9	6,494	65.5	10.3	15.5	8.7	83.6	82.9	901
Secondary +	13.6	7,810	66.4	12.5	13.3	7.8	82.9	81.8	1,059
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	12.5	5,773	56.0	14.0	20.6	9.4	79.6	81.7	724
Second	14.1	6,233	65.8	10.9	16.0	7.3	86.1	83.9	880
Middle	12.9	6,342	62.7	13.0	16.6	7.6	83.3	83.2	820
Fourth	14.0	6,358	61.9	12.9	16.9	8.3	85.9	83.1	890
Highest	12.5	6,225	69.7	8.6	12.2	9.5	82.6	82.0	781
Total	13.2	30,931	63.4	11.9	16.4	8.4	83.7	82.8	4,096

6.5.2 Quality of Use of Injectables

In the 2007 IDHS, women who use injectables were asked whether they use one-month or three-month injectables. 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 6.7 shows that 81 percent of users of one-month injectables received an injection in the past four weeks and 96 percent of users of three-month injectables had an injection in the past three months. These findings suggest that users of three-month injectables are more compliant than users of one-month injectables.

Compliance in the use of one-month injectables and three-month injectables does not vary by urban-rural residence or level of education. On the other hand, older women are more compliant in the use of injectables than younger women. Overall, there is little variation in compliance between users of the three-month and one-month injectables. Appendix Table A-6.3 shows the variation in quality of use of injectables across provinces.

Table 6.7 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 background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Users of one-month injections		Users of three-month injections	
	Percent who had an injection in the past 4 weeks	Number of users	Percent who had an injection in the past 3 months	Number of users
Age				
15-19	*	18	98.4	265
20-24	87.8	150	96.8	1,599
25-29	81.0	226	96.7	2,032
30-34	84.8	202	96.1	2,086
35-39	69.9	139	96.0	1,627
40-44	72.9	83	93.8	993
45-49	*	35	95.4	469
Residence				
Urban	79.9	542	96.4	3,090
Rural	81.4	311	96.0	5,982
Education				
No education	*	7	94.9	428
Some primary	(68.5)	33	97.6	1,397
Completed primary	80.3	163	96.1	3,378
Some secondary	84.5	208	95.8	2,260
Secondary +	80.0	442	95.7	1,609
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	(82.4)	29	96.3	1,740
Second	78.6	77	95.9	2,164
Middle	86.7	99	96.9	2,161
Fourth	80.5	253	95.5	1,825
Highest	79.1	396	95.6	1,182
Total	80.5	853	96.1	9,072

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.

6.6 INFORMED CHOICE

Informed choice is an important tool for monitoring the quality of family planning services. All providers of sterilization must inform potential users that they will 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. Family planning providers should also inform all method users of the potential side effects of each method and what they should do if they experience side effects. This information assists users in coping with side effects and decreases unnecessary discontinuation of temporary methods. Users of temporary methods should also be informed of the choices they have with respect to other methods.

Table 6.8 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 and what to do if they experienced any of these side effects, by specific method, initial source of method, and background characteristics. The data show that about one in three (35 percent) current users were informed about the possible side effects or problems with their current method, and one in three current users were informed what to do if they experienced side effects. Forty-three percent of current users were informed of other methods that could be used. A large majority of women (84 percent) who were sterilized were informed that they would not have any (more) children if they underwent the operation (data not shown).

Table 6.8 Informed choice

Among current users of specific modern contraceptive methods who adopted the method in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about the side effects of the current method used, percentage who were informed what to do if side effects were experienced, percentage who were informed of other methods that could be used for contraception, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Method/initial source and background characteristics	Type of information			Number of women
	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if side effects experienced ¹	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used ²	
Method				
Female sterilization	43.8	38.2	35.7	293
Pill	30.3	32.1	42.5	2,864
IUD	66.3	68.9	61.1	543
Injectables	34.7	36.4	42.5	7,248
Implants	34.6	38.3	35.2	669
Initial source of method				
<i>Public sector</i>	35.5	38.8	40.6	2,470
Government hospital	44.5	39.7	34.8	248
Government health center	34.7	38.6	41.1	2,043
Government clinic	(41.6)	(46.8)	(41.6)	44
Family planning fieldworker	32.4	44.9	47.3	71
Family planning mobile unit	25.5	28.3	41.7	65
<i>Private medical sector</i>	36.7	37.9	44.5	8,185
Private hospital	39.5	39.7	44.8	236
Private clinic	50.2	50.5	53.4	172
Private doctor	50.4	56.7	53.0	351
Private midwife	39.1	40.6	46.0	3,967
Private village midwife	34.3	33.9	43.0	2,693
Pharmacy/drugstore	21.5	24.9	36.3	725
Other private medical	*	*	*	40
<i>Other source</i>	22.0	22.7	32.8	790
Delivery post	32.1	31.1	40.9	199
Health post	24.9	26.9	30.6	237
Family planning post	22.8	17.8	28.6	75
Friends/relatives	27.2	19.8	32.0	57
Shop	8.3	13.1	29.3	222
Other	29.9	34.3	34.4	173
Residence				
Urban	40.8	42.1	49.2	4,748
Rural	31.6	33.5	38.3	6,870
Education				
No education	24.1	23.0	26.1	310
Some primary	26.0	25.9	30.1	1,423
Completed primary	27.3	30.0	34.8	3,658
Some secondary	37.3	38.6	47.0	3,053
Secondary +	48.0	50.0	55.2	3,175
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	25.3	26.1	33.2	2,112
Second	28.3	31.0	37.3	2,486
Middle	34.6	36.8	42.1	2,432
Fourth	39.7	41.4	46.0	2,407
Highest	49.1	49.9	55.3	2,181
Total	35.3	37.0	42.8	11,618

Note: Table excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives. 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

¹ Among users of female sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, and implants

² Among users of female sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, diaphragm, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)

Among current users of various methods, pill users are the least likely to be informed about possible side effects and what to do if problems occur while they are using the pill.

There are small differences in the provision of information about the side effects of methods and the action to be taken in the event that side effects occur across the three main sectors providing contraceptive methods. However, the private sector (medical or otherwise) is more likely than the public sector to inform women of other methods they can use.

There are differences by urban-rural residence in the level of informed choice among current users of modern contraceptive methods; urban women are better informed than rural women. Current users of modern methods who have a higher level of education are more likely than those who have a lower level of education to be informed about side effects or problems with their method, what to do in case problems occur, and other methods they can use. A similar pattern is seen by wealth quintile. For example, 25 percent of women in the poorest quintile are informed about side effects or problems with their method, compared with 49 percent of women in the richest quintile. Variations across provinces in the provision of information to potential contraceptive users are presented in Appendix Table A-6.4.

6.7 PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT METHOD

In the 2007 IDHS, all contraceptive users were asked whether they had experienced any health problems with the method they were using. Table 6.9 shows that the vast majority of users (78 percent or higher) of the most commonly-used modern methods (pill, IUD, injectables, and implants) do not have any health problems as a result of using their method. The most common problem reported by pill users is headache (6 percent). Six percent of users of injectables cited the absence of menstruation as a problem in using the method.

Table 6.9 Problems with current method of contraception

Percent distribution of current users of selected methods by the main health problem with the method, according to method characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Main problem with current method	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants
None	85.9	95.2	78.1	86.5
Weight gain	1.6	0.3	2.6	1.1
Weight loss	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.1
Bleeding	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4
Hypertension	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3
Headache	5.8	0.7	6.1	2.9
Nausea	2.7	0.2	0.4	0.1
No menstruation	0.2	0.1	6.2	2.1
Weak/tired	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7
Other/don't know	2.1	2.0	3.8	5.9
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4,100	1,537	9,860	863

6.8 COST AND ACCESSIBILITY OF METHODS

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 2007 IDHS, current users were asked

where they obtained their current contraceptive method the last time, and how much they paid for the method and for the services. The results are presented in Table 6.10.

Table 6.10 shows that 22 percent of all current users obtained their method from a government service delivery point, and most of them (17 percent) paid for the method and services. Sixty-nine percent of users obtained their current method from a private facility, and most of them (67 percent) paid for it. One in ten current users obtained their method from sources other than the government or the private sector, such as a village birth delivery post (*polindes*), integrated health post (*posyandu*), family planning post, village contraceptive distribution center, friends, or a shop. Almost all of these users paid for the methods and services. Overall, 91 percent of current users pay for their contraceptive method.

Injectables users and pill users are more likely to pay for their contraceptive method (97 and 96 percent, respectively) than users of other methods. Self-reliance is much lower for IUD users, with only 69 percent of IUD users paying for their method.

Method	Government		Private		Other		Total	Number of women
	Free	Pay	Free	Pay	Free	Pay		
Female sterilization	23.4	44.7	5.7	26.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	978
Male sterilization	(42.8)	(22.1)	(6.5)	(13.1)	(15.4)	(0.0)	100.0	66
Pill	1.8	11.6	1.0	61.9	0.9	22.9	100.0	4,094
IUD	21.7	20.9	7.9	47.5	1.3	0.7	100.0	1,531
Injectables	1.4	14.6	1.2	78.7	0.4	3.7	100.0	9,853
Implants	18.9	31.5	4.4	37.1	5.1	3.1	100.0	859
Condom	3.6	3.6	2.0	78.0	2.8	9.9	100.0	406
Total	5.5	16.7	2.2	66.9	0.9	7.8	100.0	17,788

Note: Excludes cases where cost of method was "don't know" or missing (3 and 39 weighted cases). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Self-reliance in contraceptive use in the 2007 IDHS is three percentage points higher than in the 2002-2003 IDHS (91 and 88 percent, respectively). The proportion of current users who received their method from a government source decreased between the two surveys, from 28 percent in the 2002-2003 IDHS to the current level of 22 percent. Appendix Table A-6.5 shows that the level of self-reliance varies markedly by source of contraceptive method and province.

Table 6.11 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 2007 IDHS shows that women who rely on government sources are much more likely to get free services (25 percent) than those who use private sources (3 percent) or other sources (11 percent).

The cost of methods in a government facility is less than in a private facility. For example, injectables cost Rp.15.000 in a private facility, compared with Rp.14.000 in a government facility. An IUD costs Rp.146.000 in the private sector, compared with Rp.45.000 in the government sector. This pattern is slightly different from that observed in the 2002-2003 IDHS, however the average price of an IUD in the private sector has increased one and a half times.

Table 6.11 Mean cost of contraceptive method 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 2007

Method	Source of last method								
	Government			Private			Other		
	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	34.4	767	666	18.1	2,389	310	*	*	3
Male sterilization	(65.9)	(563)	43	*	*	13	*	*	10
Pill	13.3	6	547	1.6	7	2,572	4.0	4	975
IUD	50.9	45	652	14.3	146	849	(66.9)	(139)	30
Injectables	9.0	14	1,579	1.5	15	7,869	9.1	13	405
Implants	37.5	52	433	10.5	130	356	62.1	98	70
Condom	(50.2)	(9)	29	2.5	12	325	(22.2)	(9)	52
Total	24.8	133	3,949	3.1	75	12,294	10.5	13	1,545

Note: Excludes cases where cost of method was "don't know" or missing (3 and 39 weighted cases). 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 difference in 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 female sterilization and IUD insertion in the private sector is more than three times that in the government sector. Similarly, the cost of implants at a private source is almost three times that at a government source (Rp.130.000 compared with Rp. 52.000).

6.9 SOURCE OF METHODS

Information about sources of contraceptive methods is important for family planning program administrators because the family planning movement is currently directed toward self-sustainability and greater use of the private sector. Table 6.12 shows the percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by the most recent source of method. The findings from the 2007 IDHS indicate that contraceptive users are much more likely to rely on private medical sources than government sources (69 and 22 percent, respectively). Eight percent of users obtained their method from other sources such as *posyandu*, *polindes*, family planning posts, and friends or relatives. Among private sources, nurse/midwives or village midwives are the most commonly reported sources (48 percent), while among other sources, health posts and shops are the primary choices for obtaining family planning methods (2 and 3 percent, respectively).

Figure 6.4 shows the distribution of current users of modern methods by source of supply. Use of government sources decreased from 28 to 22 percent between the 2002-2003 IDHS and the 2007 IDHS. During the same period, use of private medical sources increased from 63 to 69 percent, while use of other sources remained at 8 percent. The substantial increase in the use of private sources is mainly due to the increased use of private midwives (3 percentage points), pharmacy/drugstores (3 percentage points), and other private medical sources (6 percentage points). Figure 6.5 shows that most women who obtain their family planning method from a government sector do so at a health center (16 percent).

Table 6.12 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of method, according to specific method, Indonesia 2007

Source	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Total ¹
Public sector	68.1	13.4	42.5	16.0	50.5	7.2	22.2
Government hospital	64.3	0.2	7.0	0.5	3.7	0.6	4.9
Government health center	2.3	11.3	33.6	14.8	44.0	4.0	16.0
Government clinic	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Family planning fieldworker	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.5
Family planning mobile unit	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.3
Other	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.1
Private medical sector	31.6	62.8	55.3	79.8	41.3	79.9	69.1
Private hospital	23.4	0.2	5.9	0.4	1.3	0.1	2.2
Private clinic	0.9	1.1	2.3	1.5	0.4	0.5	1.3
Private doctor	0.6	1.0	1.5	2.2	1.0	0.3	1.7
Private midwife	0.0	14.6	24.2	40.2	20.5	5.0	28.8
Private village midwife	0.0	12.2	5.6	28.2	14.7	1.5	19.6
Pharmacy / drugstore	0.0	30.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	71.4	8.7
Other private medical	6.8	3.4	15.8	7.3	3.5	1.2	6.8
Other source	0.0	21.4	1.4	3.8	4.1	10.2	7.6
Delivery post	0.0	1.1	0.5	2.1	0.8	0.2	1.5
Health post	0.0	4.9	0.7	1.3	2.6	0.4	2.1
Family planning post	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6
Friends/relatives	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.5
Shop	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	2.8
Other	0.1	2.4	0.5	0.3	3.9	1.1	1.0
Don't know	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	981	4,100	1,537	9,860	863	407	17,815

¹ Total includes other modern methods but excludes lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).

Figure 6.4 Trends in Source of Supply of Modern Contraceptive Methods, Indonesia 2002-03 and 2007

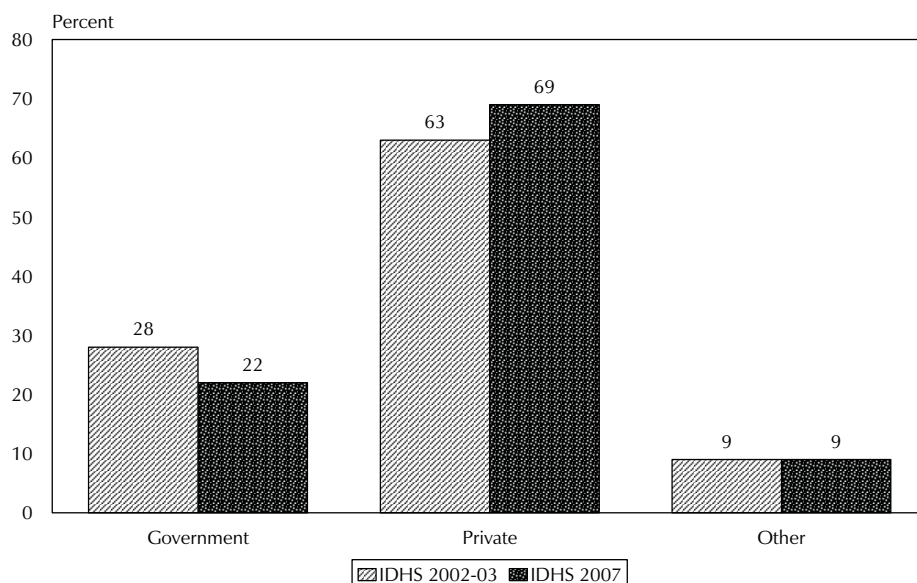
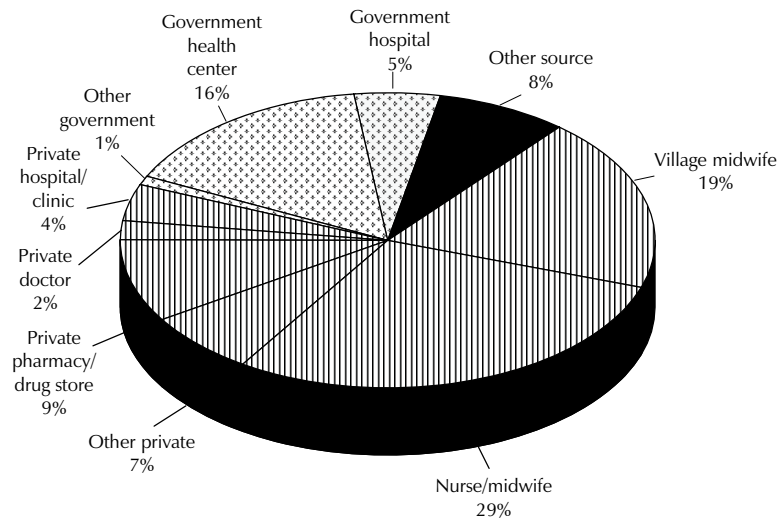


Figure 6.5 Distribution of Current Users of Modern Contraceptive Methods by Source of Supply



IDHS 2007

Sources of family planning methods vary by method. Two in three sterilized women had their operation in a government hospital and one-third in a private medical facility. Forty-four percent of all implants and 34 percent of all IUD insertions took place in a government health center. Sixty-three percent of pill users obtained their pills from the private medical sector, specifically 30 percent from pharmacies or drugstores, 15 percent from midwives or nurses, and 12 percent from village midwives.

6.10 TIMING OF STERILIZATION

Given the importance of female sterilization as a way of preventing pregnancies among women in high-risk groups, the family planning movement supports the dissemination of information about this method. The program also provides services in accordance with a woman's age and health status. Trends in the use of sterilization as a family planning method are of interest, especially the age of women at the time of the operation. When using these data, however, the problem of censoring must be taken into account. Because the survey includes only ever-married women age 15-49, sterilized women age 50 and over are not covered.

Table 6.13 shows the percent distribution of sterilized women by age at the time of sterilization according to the number of years since the operation. As expected, the vast majority (73 percent) of women were sterilized at age 30 or over. The median age at the time of sterilization is 32.8 years, which is 0.9 years later than the median reported in the 2002-2003 IDHS (31.9 years).

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	0.0	4.6	38.9	48.3	8.2	0.0	100.0	142	35.3
2-3	0.6	11.1	32.4	47.0	4.6	4.4	100.0	86	35.1
4-5	0.0	8.3	31.4	47.6	12.6	0.0	100.0	132	35.6
6-7	5.0	15.2	23.8	46.2	9.8	0.0	100.0	121	35.1
8-9	0.8	16.8	37.7	38.3	6.4	0.0	100.0	88	33.9
10+	13.6	34.5	37.9	14.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	412	a
Total	6.5	20.6	34.9	32.5	5.1	0.4	100.0	981	32.8

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

This chapter addresses issues of fertility preferences including the extent of unwanted fertility in Indonesia, the degree of acceptance of the two-child family norm, and the level of need for contraceptive services. Respondents in the 2007 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) were asked questions concerning the following: whether they wanted more children; if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the next child; and if they could start afresh, how many children in all they would want. In addition, the survey included two important questions relating to the status of women and conformity of husbands' and wives' opinions on the ideal number of children.

The concept of the small family ("Two Children is Better") promotes regulation of birth intervals through the use of contraceptive methods and has long been an objective of the Indonesian Family Planning Program. A new vision of the family planning program—"All Families Participate in Family Planning"—was launched in 2007 with a mission to create small, happy, and wealthy families.

Interpretation of data on fertility preferences has always been the subject of controversy. Survey questions have been criticized on the grounds that 1) answers are misleading because they may reflect unformed, ephemeral views that are held with weak intensity and little conviction and 2) they do not take into account the effect of social pressures or the attitude of other family members, particularly the husband, who may exert a major influence on reproductive decisions.

The first objection has greater force in societies where the idea of conscious reproductive choice may still be alien; preference data from these settings should be interpreted with caution. This objection may be irrelevant in Indonesia, where widespread public exposure to the family planning program has no doubt caused most people to establish opinions regarding fertility regulation. 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 separately suggests that there is little difference in their views.

The inclusion of women who are currently pregnant complicates the measurement of views on future childbearing. For these women, the question on desire for more children was rephrased to refer to their desire for another child after the one that they are expecting. To take into account the way in which the preference variable is defined for pregnant women, the results were classified by number of living children, including current pregnancy. In addition, the question on preferred waiting time before the next birth was rephrased for pregnant women to clarify that the information wanted was the preferred waiting time after the birth of the child currently expected. Data for women who have been sterilized require special analytic treatment. The general strategy in some tables in this chapter is to classify these married women and men as wanting no more additional children.

7.1 DESIRE FOR ADDITIONAL CHILDREN

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of currently married women and men by desire for more children, according to the number of living children. Forty-one percent of married women said that they wanted to have additional children; 14 percent want a child within two years, 24 percent want a child after two years or more, and 3 percent were unsure about the timing of another birth. Fifty percent of married women said that they wanted no more children, while 3 percent had been sterilized. Four percent of women were not sure whether they wanted another child.

Table 7.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men by desire for children, according to number of living children, Indonesia 2007

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Have another soon ²	83.2	20.4	7.7	3.5	2.4	1.3	0.8	13.8
Have another later ³	6.3	54.8	21.0	9.6	6.0	3.6	1.9	24.1
Have another, undecided when	2.4	5.4	3.7	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.5	3.3
Undecided	1.1	3.2	5.0	4.5	3.7	3.4	5.0	4.0
Want no more	3.9	14.9	59.8	72.5	76.7	80.4	81.2	50.2
Sterilized ⁴	0.1	0.3	2.0	6.4	7.8	8.8	6.1	3.3
Declared infecund	3.0	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.8	1.3	4.0	1.2
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,859	8,239	9,566	5,789	2,823	1,315	1,340	30,931
MEN ⁵								
Have another soon ²	77.1	21.7	8.8	6.0	3.8	3.2	3.7	15.0
Have another later ³	10.9	55.8	25.9	12.9	8.2	5.1	4.4	26.8
Have another, undecided when	4.8	7.4	6.8	4.6	4.2	2.5	2.9	5.8
Undecided	1.4	2.3	6.2	7.1	7.1	12.1	10.5	5.6
Want no more	2.9	11.0	49.0	64.3	68.2	69.7	65.8	42.5
Sterilized ⁴	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.4
Declared infecund	2.5	1.3	2.6	4.7	7.3	6.6	11.4	3.7
Missing	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	550	2,296	2,670	1,610	842	409	381	8,758

na = Not applicable

¹ The number of living children includes current pregnancy for women

² Wants next birth within 2 years

³ Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years

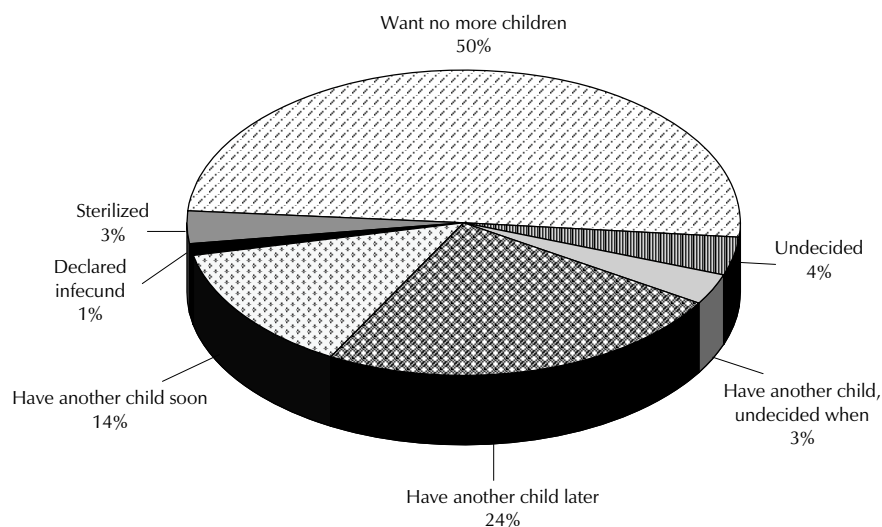
⁴ Includes both female and male sterilization

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 wife).

The desire to stop childbearing increases substantially after a woman has had two or more children. More than six in ten of currently married women with two children want no more children or have been sterilized. Eight in ten women with three children either have been sterilized or want no more children, and nine in ten women with larger families want no more children. Findings from the 2002-2003 IDHS show the same patterns.

The desire to have children is slightly higher among men than among women. Forty-eight percent of married men reported that they wanted to have more children; 15 percent want to have another child in two years; 27 percent want to have another child after two years, and 6 percent want to have another child but have not decided when. Forty-two percent of men do not want to have any more children; less than 1 percent are sterilized. Six percent of married men have not decided whether they want another child (Figure 7.1).

Figure 7.1 Fertility Preferences of Currently Married Women 15-49



IDHS 2007

Table 7.2.1 shows the percentage of currently married women who want no more children by number of living children and background characteristics. Data for men are shown in Table 7.2.2.

Looking at differentials by background characteristics, Table 7.2.1 shows that, in general, urban women are slightly more likely to want to stop childbearing than rural women. The same differentials were seen in the 2002-2003 IDHS. In general, the desire to stop childbearing declines with increasing education and wealth quintile. However, at parities three and above, the woman's education and wealth quintile no longer have a bearing on her desire to stop childbearing.

Background characteristic	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	3.9	13.1	65.7	83.3	89.5	94.9	91.8	55.5
Rural	4.0	16.7	58.9	75.6	81.4	86.0	84.8	52.0
Education								
No education	0.7	45.9	76.8	80.2	77.1	91.1	86.5	72.0
Some primary	6.3	30.4	62.7	74.5	83.3	89.3	85.8	64.6
Complete primary	4.9	15.5	61.1	79.8	83.7	87.7	87.2	54.4
Some secondary	3.9	10.4	57.7	77.4	86.5	90.4	90.9	45.5
Secondary +	2.9	10.4	62.8	82.0	90.9	88.9	94.0	46.9
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	3.5	15.5	47.4	64.7	75.9	81.6	84.0	48.2
Second	1.8	17.2	60.8	78.4	83.8	88.3	87.4	53.0
Middle	5.4	14.6	64.3	81.3	85.1	93.5	86.9	54.4
Fourth	5.0	13.9	64.1	81.5	85.6	95.8	92.3	53.6
Highest	3.8	14.9	67.7	86.2	95.1	93.6	94.4	57.7
Total	4.0	15.2	61.8	78.9	84.6	89.3	87.3	53.5

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

The desire to stop having children is slightly lower among men than among women; 43 percent of men desire to limit childbearing compared with 54 percent of women. As with women, men in urban areas and those with higher education are more likely than other men to want to stop childbearing. Desire to stop childbearing is also correlated with household wealth quintile. The percentage of men who want to stop having children is 37 percent among men in the lowest wealth quintile and 46 percent among men in the highest wealth quintile. Appendix Table A-7.1.1 shows the differentials in the desire for no more children for women by province and Appendix Table A-7.1.2 shows the differentials in the desire for no more children for men by province.

Table 7.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men								
Percentage of currently married men age who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2007								
Background characteristic	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	3.3	8.9	49.5	69.8	80.7	78.1	74.6	44.9
Rural	2.7	12.9	49.6	60.1	61.7	65.8	62.7	41.5
Education								
No education	17.7	17.9	48.3	73.3	68.6	86.4	68.7	58.8
Some primary	6.0	28.0	59.9	63.1	63.9	63.0	68.5	54.2
Complete primary	0.9	13.3	52.8	63.5	67.0	64.2	72.0	43.0
Some secondary	3.6	6.7	41.8	67.5	75.4	76.4	56.8	37.9
Secondary +	0.8	6.0	46.2	62.9	74.2	75.0	57.5	37.4
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	5.7	10.4	38.6	52.0	53.9	65.0	59.5	36.8
Second	3.1	13.2	53.5	62.5	63.9	62.4	66.6	44.2
Middle	0.6	13.6	51.3	65.3	73.4	73.7	72.1	44.6
Fourth	3.2	8.7	52.2	68.0	80.8	73.4	66.1	42.8
Highest	1.3	10.0	49.5	72.2	76.4	85.0	88.0	45.8
Total	2.9	11.2	49.6	64.5	69.2	70.4	66.8	42.9

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 wife).

7.2 NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Unmet need is defined here as the percentage of currently married women who either do not want any more children or want to wait before having their next birth, but are not using any method of family planning. Women with an unmet need for “spacing” include pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed; amenorrheic women whose last birth was mistimed; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrheic, who are not using any method of family planning, and who want to wait two or more years for their next birth. Also included in unmet need for spacing are fecund women who are not using any method of family planning and are unsure whether they want another child or who want another child but are unsure when to have the birth. Unmet need for “limiting” refers to pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted; amenorrheic women whose last child was unwanted; and women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrheic, who are not using any method of family planning, and who want no more children. Measures of unmet need for family planning are used to evaluate the extent to which programs are meeting the demand for services. Women who have been sterilized are considered to want no more children.

According to these criteria, the total unmet need for family planning services in Indonesia is 9 percent, of which 4 percent is for spacing and 5 percent is for limiting (Table 7.3). The level of unmet need has remained at about the same level since 1997.

Demand for family planning is defined as the sum of contraceptive prevalence (including currently pregnant or amenorrheic women whose pregnancy or last birth was the result of a contraceptive failure) and unmet need (BPS and ORC Macro, 2003). Overall, the total demand for family planning is 71 percent, of which 87 percent has been satisfied. If all of this need were satisfied, a contraceptive prevalence rate of about 71 percent could, theoretically, be expected. The percentage of demand satisfied is similar to that in the 2002-2003 IDHS (88 percent).

Table 7.3 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage for the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning ¹			Met need for family planning (currently using) ²			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Age											
15-19	7.3	2.5	9.8	41.8	5.1	46.8	49.1	7.6	56.6	82.7	814
20-24	7.9	1.9	9.8	51.3	10.2	61.5	59.4	12.1	71.5	86.3	3,952
25-29	7.7	1.9	9.6	44.5	19.5	64.1	52.5	21.5	74.0	87.1	5,585
30-34	5.3	3.9	9.2	31.5	37.6	69.1	36.9	41.6	78.5	88.3	5,765
35-39	2.7	6.8	9.5	14.6	54.0	68.6	17.4	61.0	78.4	87.9	5,704
40-44	1.0	8.6	9.6	4.1	55.5	59.6	5.1	64.1	69.2	86.1	4,899
45-49	0.5	5.5	6.0	1.4	40.7	42.1	1.9	46.3	48.2	87.5	4,211
Residence											
Urban	4.0	4.7	8.8	23.7	38.8	62.5	27.9	43.6	71.5	87.7	12,842
Rural	4.5	4.7	9.2	26.1	34.5	60.6	30.7	39.3	70.0	86.8	18,089
Education											
No education	3.0	7.7	10.6	8.7	33.6	42.3	11.7	41.3	53.0	79.9	2,004
Some primary	3.2	6.2	9.4	16.5	37.6	54.0	19.8	43.8	63.6	85.2	5,112
Complete primary	4.1	4.9	9.0	25.6	38.4	64.0	29.8	43.4	73.2	87.7	9,511
Some secondary	5.2	4.0	9.2	32.2	33.3	65.5	37.6	37.4	74.9	87.8	6,494
Secondary +	4.9	3.4	8.4	28.4	36.0	64.4	33.5	39.5	72.9	88.5	7,810
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	6.5	6.2	12.7	25.7	27.3	53.0	32.4	33.6	66.0	80.7	5,773
Second	4.3	4.3	8.5	27.4	35.9	63.3	31.8	40.4	72.2	88.2	6,233
Middle	4.1	4.7	8.9	25.0	37.5	62.4	29.2	42.3	71.6	87.6	6,342
Fourth	3.3	3.9	7.3	25.6	38.2	63.8	29.0	42.2	71.2	89.8	6,358
Highest	3.6	4.6	8.2	21.9	41.7	63.5	25.5	46.3	71.8	88.6	6,225
Total	4.3	4.7	9.1	25.1	36.3	61.4	29.5	41.1	70.6	87.2	30,931

¹ Unmet need for spacing includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed; amenorrheic women who are not using family planning and whose last birth was mistimed, or whose last birth was unwanted but now say they want more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrheic, who are not using any method of family planning, and say they want to wait 2 or more years for their next birth. Also included in unmet need for spacing are fecund women who are not using any method of family planning and say they are unsure whether they want another child or who want another child but are unsure when to have the birth. Unmet need for limiting refers to pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted; amenorrheic women who are not using family planning, whose last child was unwanted and who do not want any more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrheic, who are not using any method of family planning, and who want no more children

² Using for spacing is defined as women who are using some method of family planning and say they want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another. Using for limiting is defined as women who are using and who want no more children. Note that the specific methods used are not taken into account here

Unmet need for family planning services varies by age. Younger women are more likely to express a need for spacing birth, while older women more often want to limit births. There are no notable differences in the need for family planning between urban and rural women. Unmet need generally declines with increasing education; the more educated the women, the lower the percentage with unmet need.

Unmet need for family planning tends to decrease with increasing wealth quintile; from 13 percent for women in the lowest quintile to 8 percent for women in the highest quintile.

The age pattern of total demand for family planning takes the shape of an inverted U; it is low among women age 15-19 (57 percent) and women age 45-49 (48 percent), and peaks among women age 30-34 (79 percent). There are small differences in total demand for family planning between urban and rural women. The percentage of demand for family planning that is satisfied is positively related to level of education, ranging from 80 percent for women no education and 85 percent for women with some primary education, to 88 percent for women with some secondary education and higher. Appendix Table A-7.2 shows the total unmet need for family planning by province.

7.3 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

In the 2007 IDHS, each respondent was asked to perform the difficult task of considering, abstractly and independently of her actual family size, the number of children she would choose if she could start again. Since most ever-married women in the sample are currently married, the ideal number of children for both groups is the same.

Table 7.4 Ideal number of children								
Percent distribution of women and men by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to number of living children, Indonesia 2007								
Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
EVER-MARRIED WOMEN								
0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
1	5.1	4.3	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	2.2
2	57.2	61.0	57.0	30.9	23.7	17.7	9.7	46.5
3	17.0	17.2	17.8	32.8	11.1	15.0	11.0	19.4
4	6.6	8.0	11.0	16.1	34.9	18.9	20.8	13.8
5	2.3	1.9	2.9	4.0	6.0	16.4	6.3	3.8
6+	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.1	5.5	9.2	19.6	2.8
Non-numeric responses	10.3	6.5	8.2	13.4	18.2	22.3	32.2	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,057	8,817	10,087	6,101	3,024	1,405	1,404	32,895
Mean ideal number of children for:²								
Ever-married	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.5	2.8
Number	1,844	8,246	9,260	5,283	2,474	1,093	951	29,152
Currently married women	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.5	2.8
Number	1,685	7,762	8,808	5,043	2,347	1,026	907	27,578
CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN³								
0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
1	2.5	3.5	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.5
2	52.7	57.1	50.5	25.4	17.8	7.8	11.8	40.9
3	22.2	21.3	24.3	34.3	19.0	18.8	14.3	24.0
4	10.2	7.6	11.4	16.8	30.3	18.9	18.3	13.8
5	4.0	2.2	2.9	5.9	7.4	20.6	5.4	4.7
6+	1.5	2.0	1.9	5.1	8.5	13.9	33.2	5.1
Non-numeric responses	6.8	6.4	8.4	11.5	16.9	19.8	16.5	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	550	2,296	2,670	1,610	842	409	381	8,758
Mean ideal number of children for:²								
Currently married men	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.7	4.3	4.9	3.0
Number	512	2,150	2,446	1,425	701	328	318	7,880
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).								

There is a correlation between actual and ideal family size; women who have a small number of children are more likely to want a small number of children. As parity increases, the ideal number of children also increases. Two reasons have been suggested for this divergence. First, to the extent that women want to achieve their fertility desires, those who want large families tend to have large families. Second, women may rationalize their actual family size to be their ideal family size. As the actual number of children increases, the preferred family size increases. Further, women with large families, being on average older than women with small families, may have larger ideal family sizes because of attitudes they acquired 20 to 30 years ago.

Despite the likelihood of some rationalization, respondents frequently state ideal family sizes that are lower than their actual number of living children. The difference can be taken as an indicator of surplus or unwanted fertility. For example, among women with five or more children, the ideal number of children they want to have is smaller than the actual number of children they have. Among women with six or more children, 48 percent reported an ideal family size smaller than their current number of children; a similar pattern is seen for men. More than half of women and men with no children said that their ideal number of children is two.

Table 7.5 shows the mean ideal number of children for all ever-married women by age and selected background characteristics. The ideal number of children varies by age; older women tend to want larger families than younger women. Urban women want smaller families than rural women (2.7 compared with 2.9 children). More educated women tend to want smaller families than women with less education. For example, the mean ideal number of children for women with no education is 3.3 children, while for women with secondary or higher education, it is 2.6 children. Women's ideal number of children decreases with increasing wealth status; the mean ideal number of children for women in the lowest quintile is 3.2 children compared with 2.6 children for women in the highest quintile. Appendix Table A-7.3 shows the variation in the ideal number of children by province.

Background characteristic	Age							Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
Residence								
Urban	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7
Rural	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.9
Education								
No education	*	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3
Some primary	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1
Complete primary	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.8
Some secondary	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.7
Secondary +	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.2
Second	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.8
Middle	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.7
Fourth	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7
Highest	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6
Total	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.8

Note: An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

7.4 UNPLANNED AND UNWANTED FERTILITY

In the 2007 IDHS, women were asked a series of questions about each child born in the preceding five years and any current pregnancy, to determine whether the pregnancy was wanted then, wanted at a later time, or not wanted. These questions form a particularly 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 fertility.

The IDHS questions on fertility planning are extremely demanding. The respondent is required to recall accurately her wishes at one or more points in time during the past five years and to report them honestly. The danger of rationalization is present; an unwanted conception may well have become a cherished child. Despite these potential problems of comprehension, recall, and truthfulness, results from previous surveys have proved surprisingly plausible. Respondents are willing to report unwanted conceptions, although some postpartum rationalization probably occurs. The result is probably an underestimate of unwanted fertility.

Table 7.6 shows the percent distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey and current pregnancies by fertility planning status, according to birth order and mother's age at birth. Eight in ten births were wanted at the time of conception, 12 percent were wanted but at a later time, and 7 percent were not wanted at all. These figures are similar to those reported in the 2002-2003 IDHS, with a slightly lower proportion of births wanted then and a slightly higher proportion of births wanted later.

Birth order is strongly associated with the planning status of births. In the 2007 IDHS, the proportion of births wanted at the time of conception decreases as birth order increases, while the proportion of births that were not wanted increases. Almost all first births (93 percent) were wanted at the time of conception, while one in four births of order four or higher were not wanted.

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	93.3	5.4	0.4	0.9	100.0	6,462
2	81.3	15.8	2.5	0.5	100.0	5,166
3	72.1	16.7	10.8	0.4	100.0	3,136
4+	58.1	15.9	25.1	0.8	100.0	3,403
Mother's age at birth						
<20	89.3	8.6	0.9	1.2	100.0	1,831
20-24	85.9	11.5	1.8	0.8	100.0	5,014
25-29	81.8	14.2	3.7	0.4	100.0	4,847
30-34	75.8	14.1	9.3	0.8	100.0	3,888
35-39	66.1	10.8	22.5	0.6	100.0	1,954
40-44	53.0	6.8	39.8	0.5	100.0	557
45-49	33.1	15.5	49.5	1.9	100.0	76
Total	79.6	12.3	7.4	0.7	100.0	18,168

The planning status of births 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. The percentage of unwanted births increases with mother's age; it is less than 1 percent among women under age 20, compared with 40 percent among women age 40-44. The patterns seen for unwanted births by age and by birth order are similar to those reported in the 2002-2003 IDHS, except for the higher proportion of non-first births wanted later.

Appendix Table A-7.4 shows the differentials in the fertility planning status by province.

Table 7.7 shows wanted fertility rates for women; wanted fertility rates are calculated in the same way as conventional age-specific fertility rates, except that only births classified as "wanted" are included in the numerator. A birth is considered wanted if the number of living children at the time of conception was less than or equal to the current ideal number of children reported by the respondent. Wanted fertility rates express the level of fertility that would theoretically result if all unwanted births were prevented. Comparison of actual fertility rates and wanted fertility rates suggests the potential demographic impact of the elimination of unwanted births. The smaller the gap is between the actual fertility rate and the wanted fertility rate, the more successful the woman is in achieving her fertility desires.

Overall, the total wanted fertility rate in Indonesia is lower than actual the total fertility rate. Thus, if unwanted births could be eliminated, total fertility in Indonesia would be 2.2 children per women, instead of 2.6. The total wanted fertility rate is similar to that reported in the 2002-2003 IDHS. Table 7.7 shows the differences between the wanted fertility rate and the actual fertility rate by background characteristics. There are small differences in the gap between wanted and actual fertility by urban-rural residence and by women's education. The gap between wanted fertility and actual fertility decreases with increasing wealth status, ranging from a difference of 0.6 children for women in the poorest quintile to 0.2 among women in the wealthiest quintile. Appendix Table A-7.5 shows the wanted and actual fertility rates by province.

7.5 FERTILITY PREFERENCES BY WOMEN'S STATUS

An increase in women's status and empowerment is recognized as an important factor in reducing fertility; higher status is associated with smaller desired family size and the ability to meet family-size goals through the effective use of contraception. Table 7.8 shows the mean ideal number of children and the unmet need for spacing and limiting by three indicators of women's status: women's participation in decisionmaking, women's attitude toward wives refusing sex with their husband, and women's attitude toward wife beating. In the 2007 IDHS, women were asked about their participation in the following decisions: their own health care, making large household purchases, making daily household purchases, visiting family or relatives, and deciding what food to cook each day.

The data show that women's participation in household decisionmaking is not associated with their ideal number of children. However, the unmet need for family planning decreases with increasing number of decisions in which a woman participates; unmet need for women who do not participate in

Table 7.7 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rates	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	2.0	2.3
Rural	2.4	2.8
Education		
No education	2.0	2.4
Some primary	2.3	2.8
Complete primary	2.4	2.8
Some secondary	2.3	2.7
Secondary +	2.1	2.5
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	2.4	3.0
Second	2.0	2.5
Middle	2.4	2.8
Fourth	2.2	2.5
Highest	2.5	2.7
Total	2.2	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 4.2.

making household decisions is 16 percent, compared with 9 percent for women who participate in all the specified decisions.

The number of reasons for which wives are justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with their husbands are negatively associated with the mean ideal number of children, but the number of reasons justifying wife beating is positively associated with the mean ideal number of children. On the other hand, the number of reasons justifying wife beating is positively associated with unmet need for family planning.

Women's status indicator	Mean ideal number of children ¹	Number of women	Unmet need for family planning ²			Number of women
			For spacing	For limiting	Total	
Number of decisions in which woman has final say³						
0	2.8	237	5.7	9.8	15.5	287
1-2	2.8	1,717	6.8	3.4	10.2	1,903
3-4	2.8	7,435	4.2	5.0	9.2	8,446
5	2.8	18,188	4.1	4.7	8.8	20,295
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband						
0	3.1	1,332	4.0	6.3	10.4	1,635
1-2	3.0	3,116	4.6	4.3	8.9	3,704
3-4	2.8	23,129	4.3	4.7	9.0	25,592
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified						
0	2.7	19,015	4.1	4.7	8.8	21,279
1-2	2.8	6,299	4.2	4.6	8.9	7,100
3-4	3.1	1,796	6.5	4.6	11.1	2,028
5	3.2	468	6.1	6.4	12.4	524
Total	2.8	27,578	4.3	4.7	9.1	30,931

¹ Excludes women who gave non-numeric responses
² See Table 7.3 for definition of unmet need for family planning
³ Alone or jointly with others

This chapter focuses on women who are not using family planning and the reasons women and men stop using contraceptive methods. Five topics are discussed: contraceptive discontinuation rates, reasons for discontinuing use, reasons for nonuse, intention to use contraception in the future, and methods potential users intend to use.

8.1 DISCONTINUATION RATES

Improvement in the quality of contraceptive use is one of the goals of Indonesia's family planning program. One measure of the quality of use is the rate at which users discontinue using a method of contraception. Reasons for discontinuation may include contraceptive failure, dissatisfaction with the method, side effects, and lack of availability. High rates of discontinuation, method failure, and method switching may indicate that improvements are needed in counseling in the selection of methods, follow-up care, and accessibility of services.

Life-table contraceptive discontinuation rates derived from the survey are presented in Table 8.1. These are cumulative first-year discontinuation rates and represent the proportion of users discontinuing a method within 12 months after the start of use. Rates are calculated by dividing the number of discontinuations for each reason at each duration of use in single months by the number of months of exposure at that duration. The single-month rates are then totaled to produce a one-year rate. The reasons for discontinuation are treated as competing risks (net rates). Several reasons for discontinuation are tabulated, including method failure (woman became pregnant while using contraception), desire to become pregnant, side effects or health concerns, and other reasons.

Table 8.1 First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates

Percentage of contraceptive users who discontinued use of a method within 12 months after beginning its use, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Indonesia 2007

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility-related reasons	Side effects/health concerns	Other method-related reasons	Other reason	Total	Switched to another method
Pill	3.1	8.5	1.6	12.1	8.7	4.8	38.8	19.0
IUD	0.6	0.6	1.2	5.6	0.7	1.1	9.9	5.5
Injectables	0.7	4.3	2.1	10.3	2.8	2.8	23.0	11.7
Implants	0.1	0.4	0.0	3.5	1.1	0.6	5.7	2.6
Male condom	4.8	8.6	4.3	3.9	10.3	6.5	38.3	16.1
Periodic abstinence	5.4	7.8	2.2	1.9	5.6	2.0	24.9	6.8
Withdrawal	3.0	8.2	0.4	1.2	6.7	4.7	24.2	9.2
Other	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.7	4.4	1.3
All methods	1.6	5.4	1.8	9.5	4.6	3.4	26.3	12.9
Number of episodes of use	303	1,002	346	1,783	886	638	4,959	2,438

Note: Table is based on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-59 months prior to the survey

The discontinuation rates were calculated from information collected in the calendar portion of the Women's Questionnaire. All episodes of contraceptive use between January 2002 and the date of the interview were recorded in the calendar, along with the reason for any discontinuation of use during this period. The discontinuation rates presented here refer to all episodes of contraceptive use that began during the period covered by the calendar. Specifically, the first-year contraceptive discontinuation rates shown in Table 8.1 refer to the period 3-59 months preceding the survey; the month of the interview and the preceding two months are ignored to avoid bias that may be introduced by unrecognized pregnancies.

Overall, 26 percent of contraceptive users discontinued using a method within 12 months of starting use; 10 percent stopped using because of their fear of side effects or health concerns, 5 percent stopped use to become pregnant, 5 percent stopped using because of method-related reasons, 3 percent stopped for other reasons (including cost, inconvenience, marital dissolution/separation, and infrequent sex), and 2 percent stopped using because they became pregnant while using the contraceptive method (method failure). The discontinuation rate in the 2007 IDHS is higher than that in the 2002-2003 IDHS (26 and 20 percent, respectively). During the same period, the proportion of users who switched to another method increased from 9 percent in 2002-2003 to 13 percent in 2007.

The discontinuation rates vary by method. Among modern contraceptive methods, the pill and male condoms have the highest rates (38 to 39 percent), followed by injectables (23 percent). Traditional methods also have high rates of discontinuation; one in four users of periodic abstinence and withdrawal stopped using within 12 months of starting use.

The one-year discontinuation rate for the pill has increased from 32 percent in the 2002-2003 IDHS to 39 percent in the 2007 IDHS. The discontinuation rate for injectables increased from 18 percent in the 2002-2003 IDHS to 23 percent in the 2007 IDHS.

Contraceptive discontinuation rates according to specific reasons vary by method. For example, the proportion of users who stopped using because they became pregnant (method failure) is highest for users of periodic abstinence and male condoms (5 percent each) and lowest for implants and the IUD (less than 1 percent). Most of pill users and male condom users discontinued use because they switched to another method (19 and 16 percent, respectively). Side effects and health concerns were cited by 12 percent of pill users and 10 percent of women who used injectables.

8.2 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Another perspective on contraceptive discontinuation is provided in Table 8.2, which shows the percent distribution of discontinuations in the five years preceding the survey by reasons for discontinuation, according to method. The most common reason for discontinuing a method remains the same as in the 2002-2003 IDHS—that is, the desire to become pregnant (31 percent). This applies to all methods, except LAM, for which the common reason given for discontinuing is the desire for a more effective method (33 percent). Other reasons for discontinuing a method include side effects (18 percent), health concerns (11 percent), and method failure (7 percent) (see Figure 8.1). Side effects and health concerns are mentioned frequently by users of injectables, the IUD, the pill and implants (14 to 23 percent), while method failure and desire for a pregnancy are commonly cited reasons for discontinuing traditional methods. The reasons for discontinuing contraceptive methods have not changed substantially since the 2002-2003 IDHS. Discontinuation because of method failure decreased from 10 to 7 percent, and discontinuation because of side effects increased from 14 to 18 percent.

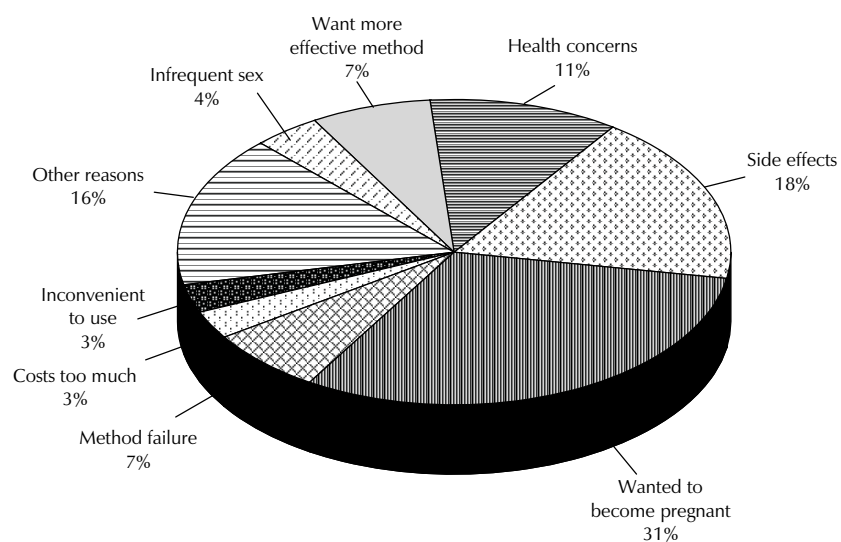
Table 8.2 Reasons for discontinuation of contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the five years preceding the survey by main reason given by women for discontinuation, according to specific method, Indonesia 2007

Reason	Pill	IUD	Injection	Implants	Condom	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	All methods
Became pregnant while using	12.1	5.1	3.4	0.4	11.6	9.3	28.8	16.4	10.8	6.9
Wanted to become pregnant	29.8	29.7	31.8	27.3	28.7	12.8	35.0	41.6	47.7	31.2
Husband disapproved	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6
Side effects	14.7	17.1	22.5	13.8	6.3	0.0	5.8	2.5	0.9	18.1
Health concerns	9.6	14.1	11.9	12.5	2.1	2.2	2.6	3.4	2.8	10.6
Access/availability	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.4
Wanted a more effective method	10.9	2.0	5.1	6.2	13.8	32.5	14.1	13.9	6.7	7.4
Inconvenient to use	2.8	5.1	2.3	3.3	11.4	1.4	1.3	4.6	6.2	2.9
Infrequent sex/husband away	3.7	1.3	4.8	1.9	8.5	3.2	3.1	0.7	0.0	4.1
Costs too much	1.3	1.1	2.7	13.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	2.6
Fatalistic	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.4
Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal	1.0	4.4	1.0	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.4	1.1
Marital dissolution/separation	2.0	3.9	2.4	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.1	4.0	2.2
Other	9.4	10.4	9.5	14.1	9.4	18.5	4.3	7.1	9.1	9.6
Don't know	0.3	2.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3
Missing	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.6	3.6	17.2	2.0	4.3	7.7	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	4,690	653	8,646	862	307	36	333	475	94	16,096

LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

Figure 8.1 Reasons for Discontinuation of Contraceptive Methods



IDHS 2007

8.3 INTENTION TO USE CONTRACEPTION IN THE FUTURE

Intention to use contraception in the future provides a forecast of potential demand for family planning services and represents a summary indicator of attitudes toward contraception among current nonusers. The distinction between intention to use in the next 12 months and intention to use later is useful in assessing the extent of demand in the near future. In Indonesia, where the contraceptive prevalence rate is high, nonusers are the group most targeted by family planning programs and providers.

Respondents who were not using any method of contraception at the time of the interview were asked if they intended to use a method at any time in the future. Table 8.3 shows the distribution of currently married women who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children. The results of the 2007 IDHS indicate that 46 percent of nonusers intend to use family planning sometime in the future, 45 percent do not intend to use family planning, and 8 percent are unsure.

Table 8.3 Future use of contraception						
Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Indonesia 2007						
Intention	Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN						
Intends to use	56.5	59.9	50.4	38.2	23.2	46.2
Unsure	11.8	7.3	6.2	7.4	7.9	7.8
Does not intend to use	31.4	32.2	42.7	52.9	67.7	45.1
Missing	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,653	3,254	2,673	1,837	2,533	11,951
CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN						
Intends to use	13.0	14.1	11.0	9.2	6.6	10.9
Unsure	12.4	8.1	7.4	7.8	11.3	8.9
Does not intend to use	74.3	77.3	80.4	82.1	81.1	79.4
Missing	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	601	1,603	1,716	1,068	1,166	6,154
Note: For men, excludes cases in which man says he is not using method but reports that wife is.						
¹ Includes current pregnancy						

The intention to use a contraceptive method in the future decreases with increasing number of children (i.e., women with one child are more likely to use a method of contraception than women with more than one child). Fifty-seven percent of women with no children intend to use a family planning method in the future, compared with 46 percent in the 2002-2003 IDHS.

Among male respondents who were not using any contraceptive method, only 11 percent said that they intend to use a method in the future, 9 percent were unsure, and 79 percent had no intention to use in the future (Table 8.3). For men, the correlation between the desire not to use a contraceptive method in the future and the number of living children is not as strong as for women.

8.4 REASONS FOR NONUSE

One of the best ways of assessing obstacles to family planning programs is to ask women and men why they are not using a contraceptive method; this was done in the 2007 IDHS. Table 8.4 shows the distribution of currently married nonusers who do not intend to use family planning by reason for not using contraception, according to age.

The majority of women who are not using a contraceptive method and do not intend to use a method cited fertility-related reasons for nonuse (51 percent). This includes being menopausal or having had a hysterectomy (15 percent), being subfecund or infecund (14 percent), or wanting as many children as possible (12 percent). The next most often cited reasons are method-related (36 percent), including fear of side effects of method (12 percent), concern that method will affect their health (10 percent), concern that method source is inconvenient to use (2 percent), and concern that the method costs too much (3 percent). For men, the major reasons for not using a contraceptive method are method-related (25 percent), followed by fertility-related reasons (22 percent), such as wanting as many children as possible (10 percent) or that wife is menopausal (7 percent).

Reason	Women			Men		
	15-29	30-49	Total	15-29	30-54	Total
Fertility-related reasons	39.3	52.2	50.8	16.7	23.7	22.4
Infrequent sex/no sex	4.9	8.6	8.2	0.4	2.7	2.2
Menopausal/had hysterectomy	0.1	16.9	15.1	0.5	8.7	7.2
Subfecund/infecund	5.3	15.0	13.9	0.6	1.9	1.7
Faith	1.9	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.1
Wants as many children as possible	27.2	10.5	12.3	14.3	9.2	10.2
Opposition to use	9.9	4.1	4.8	9.7	10.4	10.3
Respondent opposed	1.5	1.1	1.2	6.0	7.1	6.9
Husband/partner opposed	7.2	2.6	3.1	2.2	1.5	1.6
Others opposed	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Religious prohibition	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.5	1.8	1.7
Lack of knowledge	1.7	1.2	1.3	10.2	8.6	8.9
Knows no method	1.7	0.7	0.8	9.6	7.4	7.8
Knows no source	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.1
Method-related reasons	39.0	35.1	35.5	28.1	23.7	24.5
Health concerns	9.2	10.2	10.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Fear of side effects	24.6	10.8	12.3	13.0	10.2	10.7
Lack of access/too far	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Costs too much	1.6	2.6	2.5	0.7	1.1	1.0
Inconvenient to use	2.0	1.4	1.5	10.7	8.5	8.9
Interferes with body's normal process	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3
Too old	0.0	9.1	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	3.1	4.2	4.1	16.6	11.8	12.7
Don't know	6.3	2.8	3.1	18.0	13.5	14.3
Missing	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	8.2	6.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	586	4,808	5,394	877	4,011	4,888

Note: For men, excludes cases where man says he is not using but says his wife is using

As expected, older women are more likely to cite being menopausal or having had a hysterectomy, or are subfecund or infecund, while younger women are more likely to want to have more children.

The large proportion of women who mentioned health concerns and fear of side effects as reasons for not using contraception suggests that family planning program managers need to expand family planning counselling to eliminate misunderstandings women may have about contraceptive methods and the possible side effects, especially young women. Comprehensive information on available methods including their advantages and disadvantages would enable nonusers to make informed choices before deciding on a contraceptive method to use.

The reasons for not using contraception cited by men also vary by age; younger men tend to report method-related reasons (28 percent) such as fear of side effects (13 percent) more often than fertility-related reasons (17 percent), although 14 percent mentioned the fertility-related reason, “want as many children as possible.” Older men are equally likely to report fertility-related reasons (24 percent) as method-related reasons (24 percent); 10 percent of older men mentioned fear of side effects, 9 percent mentioned “wants as many children as possible,” and 9 percent mentioned wife was menopausal or had a hysterectomy. One-fourth of both younger and older men cited method-related reasons for not using contraception, including health concerns and fear of side effects.

8.5 PREFERRED METHOD

Table 8.5 presents data on currently married women and currently married men who are not using a family planning method but intend to use a method in the future. The 2007 IDHS findings indicate that most of these women intend to use injectables (61 percent), while 17 percent say that they intend to use the pill.

Comparison of the results of this survey with those of the 2002-2003 IDHS shows that injectables have become the preferred method among women, increasing from 56 percent in 2002-2003 to 61 percent in 2007. Use of the pill has declined in popularity from 19 percent in 2002-2003 to 17 percent in 2007.

Table 8.5 shows that the majority of men who intend to use a method of contraception in the future prefer condoms (59 percent). Interestingly, 9 percent of men said that they would prefer to use male sterilization, whereas very few currently married women mentioned this method as a preferred choice. Six percent of currently married men who intend to use a method in the future reported that they will use “other” methods, including female methods.

Table 8.5 Preferred method of contraception for future use

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men who are not using a contraceptive method but who intend to use in the future by preferred method, Indonesia 2007

Preferred method	Women	Men
Female sterilization	1.9	0.0
Male sterilization	0.0	9.2
Pill	17.2	0.0
IUD	6.1	0.0
Injectables	61.2	0.0
Implants	4.9	0.0
Condom	0.7	59.3
Diaphragm	0.0	0.0
Lactation amenorrhea	0.0	0.0
Periodic abstinence	1.2	6.6
Withdrawal	0.4	4.1
Other	1.8	6.3
Unsure	4.5	13.3
Missing	0.1	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0
Number	5,520	668

Note: For men, excludes cases where man says he is not using but says his wife is using

The principal factors other than contraception that affect a woman's risk of becoming pregnant—marriage, sexual intercourse, postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and secondary infertility—are discussed in this chapter. Marriage is a primary indicator of the exposure of women to the risk of pregnancy and, therefore, is important for understanding fertility patterns. Populations in which age at marriage is low tend to be those with early childbearing and high fertility.

In the 2007 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), questions relating to the proximate determinants of fertility were included in the individual questionnaire, which was administered only to ever-married women. However, a number of the tables in this chapter are based on all women, that is, on ever-married women and never-married women. In constructing these tables, the denominators have been expanded to represent all women by multiplying the number of ever-married women by an inflation factor equal to the ratio of all women to ever-married women reported in the Household Questionnaire. The inflation factors are calculated by single years of age, either for the population as a whole or, in cases where the results are presented by background characteristics, separately for each category.

9.1 CURRENT MARITAL STATUS

The percent distribution of all women age 15-49 by current marital status and age is shown in Table 9.1. The data indicate that 23 percent of women have never married, 72 percent are currently married, 2 percent are divorced, and 2 percent are widowed. The percentage never married decreases rapidly from 87 percent among teenagers (age 15-19) to 39 percent among women age 20-24. The virtual universality of marriage is evidenced by the fact that 93 percent of woman age 30-34 are married, divorced, or widowed. The proportion of women who are widowed increases steadily with age, from less than 1 percent of women under age 30 to 5 percent of women age 40-44, and then to 8 percent of women age 45-49, while the proportion divorced is highest (4 percent) among two age groups, women 40-44 and women 45-49. The distribution of women by marital status and province is shown in Appendix Table A-9.1.

Age	Marital status				Total	Number of women
	Never married	Married	Divorced	Widowed		
15-19	86.7	12.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	6,341
20-24	38.7	59.2	2.0	0.1	100.0	6,681
25-29	15.6	81.6	2.1	0.6	100.0	6,842
30-34	7.0	89.1	2.5	1.4	100.0	6,472
35-39	3.4	91.8	2.4	2.4	100.0	6,213
40-44	2.8	88.8	3.7	4.7	100.0	5,518
45-49	1.8	86.2	3.8	8.2	100.0	4,884
Total	23.4	72.0	2.4	2.2	100.0	42,951

9.2 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Whether or not marriage coincides with 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 9.2 shows the proportion of women married by specific ages and the median age at first marriage for successive age groups. 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. In drawing conclusions about trends, the data for the oldest cohorts in Table 9.2 should be interpreted with caution because these women may not recall marriage date or age at marriage with accuracy.

Table 9.2 Age at first marriage								
Percentage of women who were first married by specific exact age and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Indonesia 2007								
Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number	Median age at first marriage
	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	1.7	na	na	na	na	86.7	6,341	a
20-24	4.3	22.0	40.7	na	na	38.7	6,681	a
25-29	5.1	24.0	43.4	58.6	75.7	15.6	6,842	20.8
30-34	8.6	28.0	46.4	63.3	78.6	7.0	6,472	20.4
35-39	9.1	31.7	49.6	64.7	80.2	3.4	6,213	20.0
40-44	15.1	43.4	59.4	71.9	84.4	2.8	5,518	18.9
45-49	16.8	46.6	65.0	77.4	88.2	1.8	4,884	18.3
20-49	9.3	31.6	49.8	na	na	12.5	36,610	a
25-49	10.4	33.7	51.8	66.4	80.9	6.6	29,929	19.8

Note: Age at first marriage is the age at which the respondent began living with her first spouse/partner.
na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women married for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

There has been a substantial change in the age at which women first marry. For example, 17 percent of women age 45-49 were married by age 15, compared with 9 percent of women age 30-34 and less than 5 percent of women age 20-24. Similarly, two in three women age 45-49 were married by age 20, whereas four in ten women age 20-24 were married by that age. Overall, the median age at first marriage has increased from 18.3 years among women in the oldest age group to 20.8 years among women age 25-29. Comparing the results of the 2007 IDHS with those of the 2002-2003 IDHS confirms the trend toward increasing age at marriage; at the time of the 2002-2003 survey, the median age at first marriage among woman age 25-49 was 19.2 years (BPS and ORC Macro, 2003), compared with 19.8 years in the 2007 survey.

Figure 9.1 shows the increase in age at first marriage in the provinces in Java between 1994 and 2007.

Figure 9.1 Median Age at First Marriage by Province in Java 1994, 1997, and 2002-2003

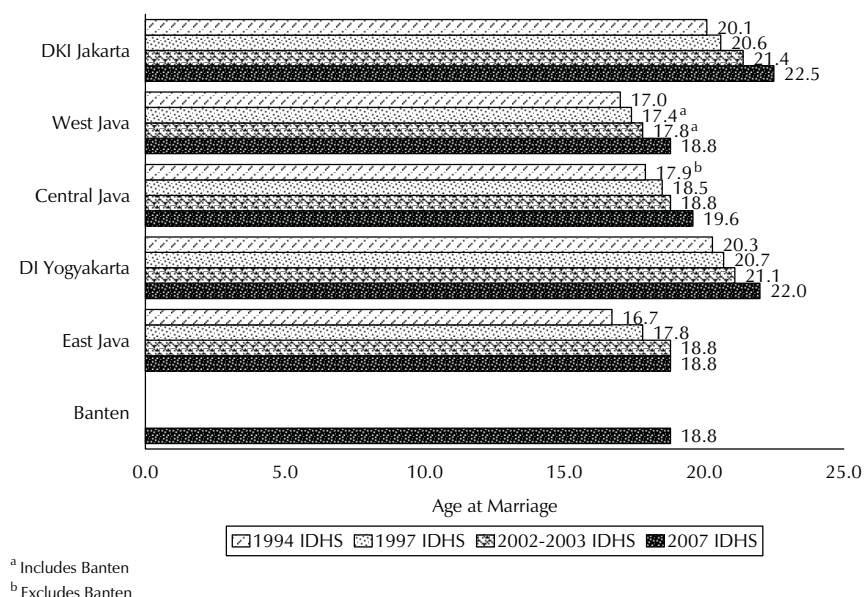


Table 9.3 shows the median age at first marriage according to residence, level of education, and wealth index quintile. In general, urban women marry more than two years later than rural women (21.3 years compared with 18.7 years). Also, age at first marriage increases with level of education and wealth status. For example, the median age at first marriage among women with some secondary education is 21.3 years, more than three years later than among women with no education (17.8 years). Women in wealthier households marry later than women in households in poorer households; the median age at first marriage for women in the highest wealth quintile is 21.9 years, compared with 18.7 years for women in the lowest wealth quintile. Variations in age at first marriage according to province are presented in Appendix Table A-9.2.

Background characteristic	Age					Women age 25-49
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
Residence						
Urban	22.6	22.2	21.6	19.7	19.2	21.3
Rural	19.5	19.2	18.8	18.1	17.8	18.7
Education						
No education	a	19.2	18.0	17.1	17.5	17.8
Some primary	22.8	18.7	17.9	17.7	17.5	18.2
Complete primary	22.0	19.7	18.9	18.5	18.3	19.5
Some secondary	24.0	21.4	20.4	19.7	19.6	21.3
Secondary +	a	25.7	24.7	24.3	23.5	a
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	19.2	19.0	18.5	18.6	17.9	18.7
Second	19.4	19.0	18.6	17.7	17.7	18.5
Middle	20.4	19.6	19.6	17.7	17.6	19.1
Fourth	21.1	20.8	20.1	18.9	17.9	19.9
Highest	22.7	22.8	22.2	21.4	20.2	21.9
Total	20.8	20.4	20.0	18.9	18.3	19.8

Note: Age at first marriage is the age at which the respondent began living with her first spouse/partner.
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women married for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

9.3 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Although age at marriage is often used as a proxy measure for the beginning of exposure to the risk of pregnancy, some women and men engage in sexual activity before marriage. The 2007 IDHS collected information on the timing of first sexual intercourse for women and men.

Table 9.4 shows the proportion of women and men who had first sexual intercourse by specific ages and the median age at first sexual intercourse for successive age groups. The median is defined as the age by which 50 percent of all women and men in the age group had had sexual intercourse. 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 and men had experienced sexual intercourse by the time of survey.

Ten percent of women age 25-49 had first sex by age 15, while 52 percent had first sex by age 20. Older women are more likely than younger women to have had their first sexual encounter at an earlier age. There has been a substantial change in the age at which women have first sexual intercourse. For example, 15 percent of women age 45-49 had first sexual intercourse by age 15, compared with 8 percent women age 30-34 and 7 percent of women age 20-24. Overall, the median age at first sexual intercourse has increased from 18.5 years among women age 45-49 to 20.0 years among women age 25-29.

Table 9.4 Age at first sexual intercourse								
Percentage of ever-married women and currently married men who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had intercourse, and median age at first intercourse, according to current age, Indonesia 2007								
Current age	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age:					Percentage who never had intercourse	Number	Median age at first intercourse
	15	18	20	22	25			
EVER-MARRIED WOMEN								
15-19	13.5	na	na	na	na	0.0	845	a
20-24	6.7	34.6	65.1	na	na	0.3	4,094	19.0
25-29	6.0	27.4	49.8	67.0	86.2	0.1	5,771	20.0
30-34	8.2	28.8	47.5	64.5	79.7	0.0	6,020	20.3
35-39	8.8	31.7	49.0	63.3	78.6	0.0	6,004	20.1
40-44	14.5	43.1	58.4	70.6	82.1	0.0	5,365	19.0
45-49	15.4	44.6	61.7	73.8	83.7	0.0	4,795	18.5
15-24	7.9	na	na	na	na	0.2	4,939	a
20-49	9.8	34.6	54.4	na	na	0.1	32,050	19.5
25-49	10.3	34.6	52.8	67.5	82.0	0.0	27,956	19.7
CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN								
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	0.0	29	a
20-24	0.2	10.2	30.8	na	na	0.0	432	a
25-29	0.2	6.6	19.6	36.5	72.5	0.0	1,116	23.1
30-34	0.5	5.7	14.1	26.1	53.8	0.0	1,418	24.5
35-39	0.4	4.8	16.2	33.3	57.2	0.0	1,679	24.1
40-44	0.3	8.1	18.1	35.1	58.5	0.0	1,570	23.7
45-49	0.4	10.2	24.5	44.9	67.2	0.0	1,359	22.6
50-54	0.0	8.9	23.8	43.1	69.5	0.0	1,155	22.7
20-49	0.4	7.2	19.0	na	na	0.0	7,574	a
25-49	0.4	7.0	18.3	35.0	61.1	0.0	7,143	23.6
15-24	0.2	na	na	na	na	0.0	460	a
20-54	0.3	7.4	19.7	na	na	0.0	8,729	a
25-54	0.3	7.3	19.1	36.1	62.3	0.0	8,298	23.5
na = Not applicable because of censoring								
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 data for married men show a later age at first sex for all age groups, compared with women. Very few men had had sex by age 15, and only 7 percent of men age 20-49 had had sex by age 18. Sixty-one percent of men age 25-49 had had sex by age 25.

As in the case of women, there has been a substantial increase in the age at first sexual intercourse among men. For example, 9 percent of men age 50-54 had first sexual intercourse by age 18, compared with 6 percent of men age 30-34, and with less than 11 percent of men age 20-24. Similarly, two in ten men age 50-54 had first sexual intercourse by age 20, compared with three in ten men age 20-24. Overall, the median age at first sexual intercourse increased from 22.7 years among men age 50-54 to 24.5 years among men age 30-34.

Table 9.5.1 shows the median age at first sexual intercourse for women by residence, level of education, and wealth quintile. Urban woman had first sexual intercourse later than rural women (21.0 years compared with 18.7 years). More educated women had first sexual intercourse at a later age than less educated women. The median age at first sexual intercourse for women with secondary and higher education is 23.5 years, six years later than the median age for women with no education (17.2 years). The median age at first sexual intercourse increases with wealth status; the median for women in the highest wealth quintile is three years later than the median age for women in the lowest wealth quintile (22.0 years compared with 18.7 years).

Background characteristic	Age					Women age 25-49
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
Residence						
Urban	21.3	21.8	21.6	19.8	19.4	21.0
Rural	19.0	19.2	18.9	18.2	18.0	18.7
Education						
No education	18.3	17.0	17.3	16.7	17.4	17.2
Some primary	18.1	17.6	17.7	17.3	17.5	17.6
Complete primary	18.7	18.6	18.5	17.9	18.3	18.5
Some secondary	19.3	20.1	19.8	19.3	19.7	19.7
Secondary +	22.8	23.8	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.5
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	18.8	19.0	18.7	18.6	18.2	18.7
Second	19.1	19.2	18.7	17.7	18.0	18.6
Middle	19.9	19.5	19.9	17.7	18.0	19.0
Fourth	20.6	20.7	20.6	18.8	18.3	19.9
Highest	22.2	22.9	22.5	21.4	20.7	22.0
Total	20.0	20.3	20.1	19.0	18.5	19.7

Table 9.5.2 shows the median age at first sexual intercourse among men by background characteristics. For men age 25-54, the median age at first sexual intercourse is higher in urban areas (24.4 years) than in rural areas (22.8 years). More educated men began having sexual intercourse at a later age than less educated men. Among men with some secondary education, the median age at first sexual intercourse is 23.3 years, almost three years later than among men with no education (20.5 years). Men in the highest wealth quintile had first sexual intercourse at a later age than men in the lowest wealth quintile. For example, the median age at first sexual intercourse for men in the fourth wealth quintile is 23.6 years, two years later than the median for men in the lowest wealth quintile (21.9 years).

Appendix Tables A-9.3.1 and A-9.3.2 show the variation in median age at first sexual intercourse for women and men by province.

Table 9.5.2 Median age at first intercourse: Currently married men

Median age at first sexual intercourse among currently married men by five-year age groups, age 25-54, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Age						Men age 25-54
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	
Residence							
Urban	23.8	25.2	25.0	25.1	23.2	23.4	24.4
Rural	22.6	23.7	23.2	22.8	22.2	22.1	22.8
Education							
No education	20.5	19.9	21.6	18.9	20.7	20.6	20.5
Some primary	22.2	22.5	22.9	21.3	20.9	21.8	21.7
Complete primary	22.9	23.7	22.7	22.8	22.2	22.6	22.8
Some secondary	22.9	23.9	23.4	22.9	23.0	23.5	23.3
Secondary +	23.6	25.7	25.7	26.4	25.7	25.8	a
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	21.9	23.1	22.1	21.1	20.8	21.8	21.9
Second	22.5	23.5	23.1	22.6	21.6	22.4	22.5
Middle	23.5	23.7	24.4	23.0	22.7	22.6	23.5
Fourth	23.3	25.1	25.0	23.3	23.0	21.7	23.6
Highest	a	25.5	25.2	26.4	24.4	23.9	a
Total	23.1	24.5	24.1	23.7	22.6	22.7	23.5

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

9.4 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 2007 IDHS, currently married women were asked how long ago their last sexual intercourse occurred.

Table 9.6 provides information on the timing of last sexual intercourse by background characteristics. Overall, 80 percent of married women were sexually active in the four weeks preceding the survey and almost all married women reported having had intercourse in the year preceding the survey. Three percent of married women had their most recent sexual intercourse one or more years before the survey.

There is a negative relationship between recent sexual activity and age. Older women tend to be less likely to report recent sexual activity than younger women; 80 percent or more of married women under age 35 were sexually active in the four weeks preceding the survey, compared with 65 percent of women age 45-49. There are no substantial differences in recent sexual activity among women who have been married for 0-15 years. However, women married for longer durations are less likely to have engaged in recent sexual activity.

Women in rural areas are slightly less likely to have been sexually active in the past four weeks (78 percent), compared with women in urban areas (83 percent). There is a positive relationship between education and recent sexual activity. Women with no education are less likely to be sexually active than educated women; 63 percent of women with no education were sexually active, compared with 87 percent of women with secondary or higher education. This relationship may be due in part to the fact that less educated women tend to be older than more educated women, and recent sexual activity is closely associated with age.

Table 9.6 Recent sexual activity

Percent distribution of currently married women by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Total	Number of women
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year ¹	One or more years	Missing		
Age						
15-19	83.4	14.4	2.0	0.2	100.0	814
20-24	82.4	15.1	2.0	0.4	100.0	3,952
25-29	83.9	13.8	1.8	0.5	100.0	5,585
30-34	85.0	12.6	2.0	0.5	100.0	5,765
35-39	83.5	14.3	1.8	0.4	100.0	5,704
40-44	76.7	19.5	3.1	0.7	100.0	4,899
45-49	65.1	27.1	7.2	0.5	100.0	4,211
Marital duration, married only once²						
0-4 years	82.4	15.2	2.0	0.4	100.0	5,580
5-9 years	84.0	13.8	1.8	0.4	100.0	5,371
10-14 years	85.3	12.1	2.1	0.5	100.0	5,110
15-19 years	84.2	13.0	2.2	0.6	100.0	4,263
20-24 years	78.7	18.8	1.9	0.5	100.0	3,499
25+ years	67.0	26.6	5.9	0.5	100.0	4,455
Married more than once	75.0	19.4	4.9	0.7	100.0	2,653
Residence						
Urban	83.1	14.2	2.3	0.4	100.0	12,842
Rural	78.0	18.2	3.2	0.6	100.0	18,089
Education						
No education	62.7	27.6	8.3	1.4	100.0	2,004
Some primary	71.5	23.2	4.7	0.6	100.0	5,112
Completed primary	80.5	16.5	2.5	0.5	100.0	9,511
Some secondary	83.5	14.6	1.6	0.3	100.0	6,494
Secondary +	87.0	11.0	1.6	0.4	100.0	7,810
Wealth index quintile						
Lowest	75.8	18.6	4.5	1.1	100.0	5,773
Second	75.8	20.0	3.8	0.5	100.0	6,233
Middle	79.7	17.8	2.2	0.3	100.0	6,342
Fourth	82.4	14.9	2.1	0.5	100.0	6,358
Highest	86.5	11.6	1.6	0.2	100.0	6,225
Current contraceptive method						
Female sterilization	79.5	17.4	3.1	0.1	100.0	941
Male sterilization	70.5	23.7	5.7	0.0	100.0	67
Pill	91.2	8.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	4,096
IUD	84.1	13.5	1.9	0.4	100.0	1,518
Injectables	85.8	13.3	0.6	0.2	100.0	9,849
Implants	81.5	14.8	3.2	0.5	100.0	857
Condom	94.8	5.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	407
Lactational amenorrhea	93.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	10
Periodic abstinence	91.4	7.7	0.4	0.5	100.0	466
Withdrawal	87.7	11.5	0.3	0.5	100.0	646
Other	74.2	7.9	13.2	4.7	100.0	123
No method	69.8	23.6	5.7	0.9	100.0	11,951
Total	80.1	16.6	2.8	0.5	100.0	30,931

¹ Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the past 4 weeks² Excludes women who are not currently married

Women in the lowest wealth quantile are less likely to be sexually active than those in the highest wealth quantile; 76 percent of women in households in the lowest wealth quintile are sexually active, compared with 87 percent of women in households in the highest wealth quintile.

As expected, women who are using a contraceptive method are more likely to be sexually active than women who are not using a method. Also, the 2007 IDHS data suggest that type of contraceptive method used is related to the timing of sexual activity; for example, 86 percent of women using injectables and 80 percent of sterilized women had had sex in the past four weeks, compared with 91 percent of women using the pill. Age differences between women using permanent methods (sterilized women) and women using temporary methods (for spacing) may partly explain variations in the patterns of sexual activity. Appendix Table A-9.4 shows currently married women by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to province.

9.5 POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEA, ABSTINENCE, AND INSUSCEPTIBILITY

Among women who are not using contraception, exposure to the risk of pregnancy in the period following a birth is influenced primarily by two factors: breastfeeding and sexual abstinence. Breastfeeding prolongs postpartum protection from conception (insusceptibility) through its effect on the length of the period of amenorrhea (the period prior to the return of menses) following a birth. More frequent breastfeeding and breastfeeding for longer durations, as well as delays in the age at which supplementary foods are introduced, are associated with longer periods of postpartum amenorrhea. Delaying the resumption of sexual relations following a birth also prolongs the period of postpartum protection. For purposes of the following discussion, women are defined as insusceptible to pregnancy if they are not at risk of conception, either because they are amenorrheic or because they are abstaining following a birth.

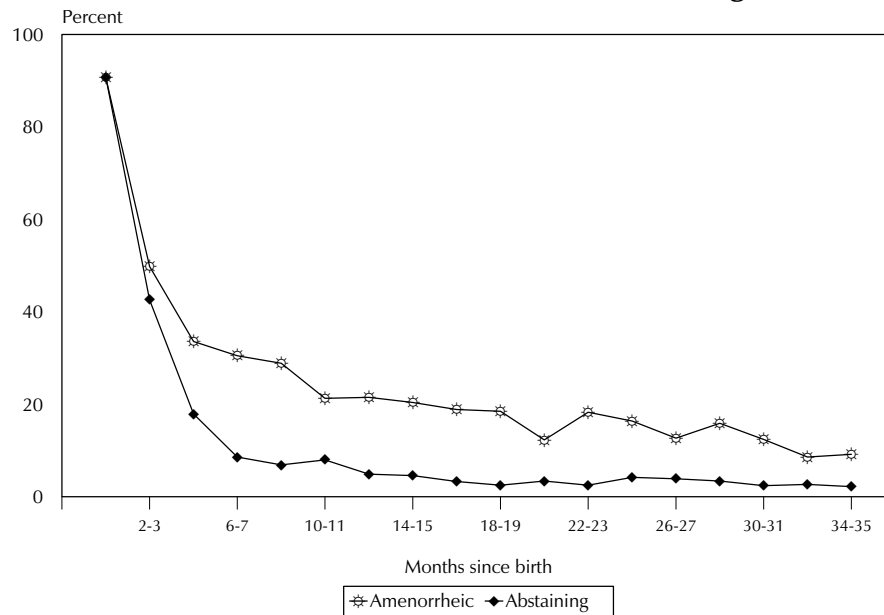
Table 9.7 shows the percentage of births in the three years preceding the survey for which the mother is postpartum amenorrheic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by the number of months since the birth. The estimates shown in Table 9.7 are based on current status data; that is, they refer to the woman's situation at the time of the survey. The data are grouped in two-month intervals to minimize fluctuations in the estimates.

Table 9.7 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility				
Percentage of births in the three years preceding the survey for which the mothers are postpartum amenorrheic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Indonesia 2007				
Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births
	Amenorrheic	Abstaining	Insusceptible ¹	
< 2	90.7	90.8	96.0	485
2-3	49.8	42.6	64.4	609
4-5	33.6	17.9	40.5	609
6-7	30.5	8.6	33.7	608
8-9	28.9	6.9	32.6	611
10-11	21.3	8.0	26.4	518
12-13	21.5	4.9	25.1	584
14-15	20.4	4.6	23.3	568
16-17	18.9	3.3	21.0	442
18-19	18.5	2.5	20.7	569
20-21	12.3	3.4	15.3	488
22-23	18.3	2.5	20.4	542
24-25	16.4	4.2	19.3	581
26-27	12.7	3.9	15.3	548
28-29	15.9	3.4	18.9	539
30-31	12.4	2.4	14.4	539
32-33	8.6	2.7	10.2	521
34-35	9.2	2.2	10.6	520
Total	24.5	11.7	28.4	9,882
Median	3.1	2.4	4.1	na
Mean	9.1	4.6	10.4	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

Table 9.7 shows that almost all women are insusceptible to pregnancy in the first two months following a birth, and both amenorrhea and abstinence contribute to their insusceptibility. However, the contribution of abstinence to the period of insusceptibility becomes increasingly less important from the fourth month after birth because most women have resumed sexual relations by that time. The decrease in the protective effect of amenorrhea is less rapid; 50 percent of women are still amenorrheic at 2 to 3 months after birth, 22 percent are still amenorrheic at 12 to 13 months, and 16 percent are still amenorrheic at 24 to 25 months (Figure 9.2).

Figure 9.2 Percentage of Births in the Past Three Years for Which the Mother is Amenorrheic or Abstaining



IDHS 2007

The median durations of postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility among women are shown in Table 9.8 by background characteristics. Women under 30 years of age are insusceptible to the risk of pregnancy for one month less than women age 30 years and over (3.8 and 4.9 months, respectively). The corresponding periods for urban and rural women are 3.4 and 4.8 months, respectively. Women with less education are insusceptible for a longer period than more educated women; the median duration of insusceptibility is 8.5 months for women with no education, compared with 3.6 months for women with a secondary or higher education. Women in the lowest wealth quintile are insusceptible for a longer period (6 months) than women in the highest wealth quintile (3.2 months). The contribution of amenorrhea to the period of insusceptibility is greater than the contribution of abstinence for all groups. Appendix Table A-9.5 shows the differentials in postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility, by province.

Table 9.8 Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence and postpartum insusceptibility by background characteristics

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 2007

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility ¹	Number of births
Mother's age				
15-29	2.7	2.4	3.8	5,588
30-49	4.1	2.4	4.9	4,294
Residence				
Urban	2.5	2.3	3.4	4,088
Rural	3.7	2.5	4.8	5,794
Education				
No education	6.8	3.8	8.5	312
Some primary	4.1	2.3	5.0	1,116
Complete primary	4.1	2.6	6.0	2,831
Some secondary	2.8	2.3	3.5	2,510
Secondary +	2.5	2.3	3.6	3,113
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	4.7	2.3	6.0	2,222
Second	3.8	3.2	6.2	1,906
Middle	3.3	2.4	3.8	2,020
Fourth	2.4	2.4	3.2	1,845
Highest	2.3	2.2	3.2	1,889
Total	3.1	2.4	4.1	9,882

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

9.6 TERMINATION OF EXPOSURE

Another factor influencing the risk of pregnancy among women is menopause. 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 9.9 shows that, as expected, the proportion of women who are menopausal increases with age from 11 percent among women age 30-34 to 22 percent among those age 44-45, and 45 percent among women age 48-49.

Table 9.9 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal, by age, Indonesia 2007

Age	Percentage menopausal	Number of women
30-34	11.1	6,020
35-39	14.4	6,004
40-41	13.9	2,206
42-43	18.4	2,165
44-45	21.6	2,135
46-47	32.0	1,941
48-49	44.8	1,713
Total	18.4	22,184

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

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

For some time, Indonesia's health programs have focused on reducing the high levels of infant and child mortality. Infant and child mortality rates are relevant not only in evaluating the progress of health programs, but also in monitoring the current demographic situation and providing input for population projections. In addition, they can be used to identify subgroups of the population that have high mortality risks.

This chapter reports on levels, trends, and differentials in infant and child mortality based on the 2007 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) and selected earlier surveys. The following rates are used to measure early childhood mortality:

Neonatal mortality:	the probability of dying within the first month of life
Postneonatal mortality:	the probability of dying after the first month of life but before exact age one year
Infant mortality:	the probability of dying between birth and exact age one year
Child mortality:	the probability of dying between exact age one and exact age five
Under-five mortality:	the probability of dying between birth and exact age five
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.

Data on infant and child mortality in the 2007 IDHS are derived from the birth history section of the individual questionnaire. The section begins with questions about the respondent's childbearing experience, including the number of sons and daughters who live in the household, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. For each live birth, information was collected on name, date of birth, sex, whether the birth was single or multiple, and survivorship status of birth. For living children, information was also collected on age at last birthday and whether the child resided with the mother. For children who had died, the respondent was asked to provide the age at death.

10.1 ASSESSMENT OF DATA QUALITY

A retrospective birth history, such as that included in the 2007 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 nonsurviving 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 events that occurred further in the past 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.

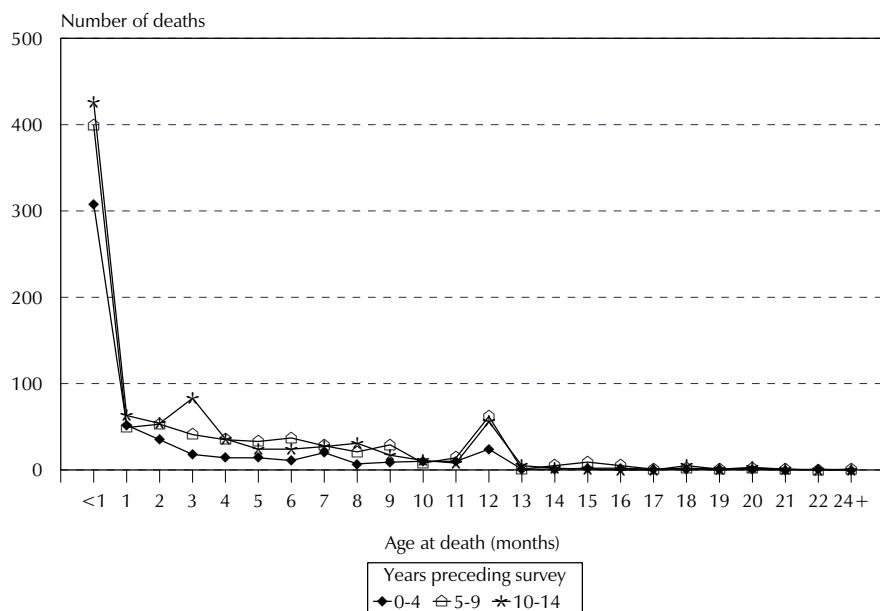
The 2007 IDHS data can be examined for evidence of the existence and extent of some of these biases. With respect to the misreporting of children’s birth dates, as shown in Appendix Table D-4, there is a deficit of births in calendar year five (year 2002) and an excess of births in calendar year seven (year 2000). 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 2002 through the date of the survey) to reduce their workload.

To reduce the effect of birth transference out of the reference period, an analysis was conducted by separating births in the year of the survey (approximate calendar year 2007) and calculating infant and childhood mortality for the period 1-5 years preceding the survey (approximate calendar years 2002-2006). The differences between these rates and the rates referring to the period 0-4 years preceding the survey are insignificant. However, the analysis does show that childhood mortality in the recent past may have been underestimated.

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 one month in days and age at death under two years in months. Interviewers were also instructed to probe for exact age at death in months whenever it was reported as “one year” or “12 months.”

The distribution of deaths among children under two years is shown in Appendix Table D-6. There is evidence of heaping of deaths at age 12 months, a common error that can affect infant mortality estimates. As expected, 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 be seen in Figure 10.1, 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 10.1 Reported Age at Death in Months



IDHS 2007

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 over age 49 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 2007 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.

10.2 LEVELS AND TRENDS IN INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

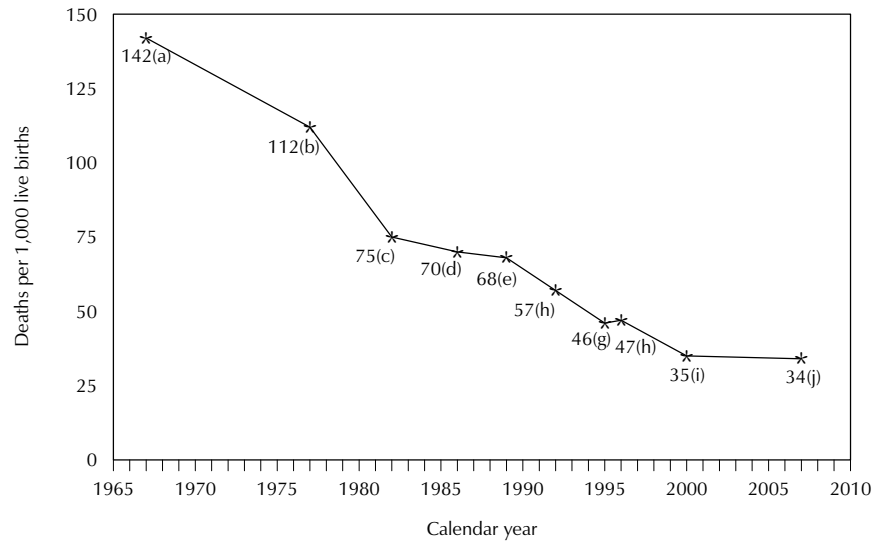
Table 10.1 presents estimates of childhood mortality for three five-year periods preceding the survey. The data indicate that under-five mortality has declined 36 percent over the 10-year period, from 69 deaths per 1,000 live births in the period 1993-1997 to 44 per 1,000 in the period 2003-2007. Infant deaths comprise the majority of under-five deaths. During the 10-year period, postneonatal mortality declined at a faster rate (40 percent) than neonatal mortality rate (32 percent). As a result, the majority of infant deaths now take place during the first month of life.

Years preceding the survey	Approximate calendar year	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
0-4	2003-2007	19	15	34	10	44
5-9	1998-2002	23	20	44	15	58
10-14	1993-1997	28	25	53	16	69

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

Using estimates from prior surveys and censuses, Figure 10.2 shows that the infant mortality rate has declined from 142 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1967 to 34 deaths per 1000 live births in 2005. Slight fluctuations in the estimates are expected as they were calculated using different estimation techniques. There are also differences in the geographic coverage of the various surveys and censuses. Figure 10.2 shows that the decline in the infant mortality rate has slowed in recent years.

Figure 10.2 Infant Mortality Rates, Selected Sources, Indonesia, 1971-2007



Source: (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) IDHS 2007

The decline in childhood mortality indicated by the IDHS 2007 and described in Table 10.1 may be exaggerated. Comparison of the last three IDHS surveys (1997, 2002-2003, and 2007) shows a different pattern of mortality decline.

Infant mortality declined from 46 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1993-1997 to 34 per 1,000 in 2003-2007, with an annual reduction rate (ARR) of 3 percent. The ARR between 1998-2002 and 2003-2007 is less than 1 percent (from 35 deaths per 1,000 live births to 34 per 1,000). In the same period, under-five mortality declined from 58 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1993-1997 to 44 per 1,000 in 2003-2007, with an annual reduction rate (ARR) of 3 percent. The ARR in under-five mortality between 1998-2002 and 2003-2007 is also less than 1 percent (46 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1998-2002 to 44 per 1,000 in 2003-2007). The ARR for other five-year estimates as well as the 10-year period between 1993-1997 and 2003-2007 are shown in Table 10.2.

Table 10.2 and Figure 10.3 show that the three most recent IDHS surveys tend to give lower 0-4 year period mortality estimates and higher 5-9 year period mortality estimates. The infant mortality estimate for the 0-4 year period preceding the survey for the 2007 IDHS therefore should be higher than 34 deaths per 1,000 live births, and for the 2002-2003 IDHS it should be higher than 35 deaths per 1,000 live births. Using estimates for infant mortality rates in the 5-9 year period preceding the survey, the ARR for the last two IDHS surveys is 3 percent. Assuming this ARR is correct, the 0-4 year period estimate for the 2002-2003 IDHS is 41 deaths per 1,000 live births, and for the 2007 IDHS it is 37 deaths per 1,000 live births. This means that in the 2002-2003 IDHS, the IMR estimate 35 per thousand for the period 0-4 years preceding the survey should be inflated by 17 percent, giving an estimated infant mortality rate of 41 deaths per 1,000 live births; for the 2007 IDHS, the IMR should be inflated by at least 10 percent, giving an estimated infant mortality rate of 37 deaths per 1000 live births (Figure 10.3).

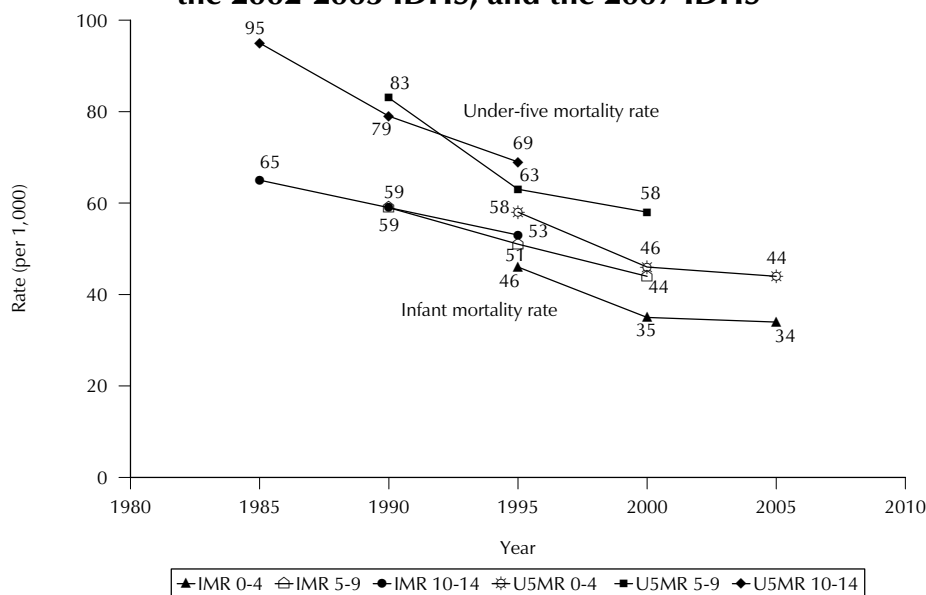
Table 10.2 Trends in early childhood mortality rates

Infant and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, IDHS 1997, 2002-2003, and 2007

Survey	Years preceding survey	Approximate calendar year	Infant mortality			Under-five mortality		
			Infant mortality rate (${}_1q_0$)	ARR five-year period (percent)	ARR 1997-2007 (percent)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)	ARR five-year period (percent)	ARR 1997-2007 (percent)
IDHS 2007	0-4	2003-2007	34	0.58	3.02	44	0.89	2.76
	5-9	1998-2002	44	2.95	2.93	58	1.65	3.58
	10-14	1993-1997	53	2.14	2.04	69	2.71	3.20
IDHS 2002-2003	0-4	1998-2002	35	5.47	na	46	4.64	na
	5-9	1993-1997	51	2.91	na	63	5.51	na
	10-14	1988-1992	59	1.94	na	79	3.69	na
IDHS 1997	0-4	1993-1997	46	na	na	58	na	na
	5-9	1988-1992	59	na	na	83	na	na
	10-14	1983-1987	65	na	na	95	na	na

ARR = Annual Reduction Rate. Five-year ARR is derived from comparing two successive IDHS surveys. Ten-year ARR is based on comparing the 1997 IDHS and 2007 IDHS. ARR is assumed to decline exponentially. na = Not applicable

Figure 10.3 Trends in Infant and Under-five Mortality Rates for Five-year Periods Preceding the 1997 IDHS, the 2002-2003 IDHS, and the 2007 IDHS



10.3 MORTALITY DIFFERENTIALS

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.

This section discusses the socioeconomic and biodemographic differentials for which data were collected in the 2007 IDHS. The socioeconomic determinants include place of residence, mother's educational attainment, and wealth index quintile. The biodemographic determinants include sex of child, age of mother, parity, and birth interval. Several other variables shown to be related to child health and mortality, such as birth weight, antenatal care, and delivery assistance are also discussed.

Table 10.3 presents early childhood mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey (approximately 1998-2007) by socioeconomic characteristics of the mother. In general, children born to mothers living in urban areas have lower mortality rates than those born to women in rural areas. For example, the postneonatal mortality rate in urban areas is about half that in rural areas (12 per 1,000 live births compared with 21 per 1,000 live births). The same pattern was found in previous IDHS surveys, for all ages at death and in all areas of the country. The lower mortality rates in urban areas may be related to the greater availability of health facilities and better health-seeking practices of urban dwellers.

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	18	12	31	7	38
Rural	24	21	45	16	60
Mother's education					
No education	39	34	73	22	94
Some primary	26	25	51	19	69
Complete primary	23	21	44	12	56
Some secondary	22	13	35	10	45
Secondary +	14	10	24	8	32
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	27	28	56	23	77
Second	25	22	47	12	59
Middle	19	13	33	12	44
Fourth	17	12	29	8	36
Highest	17	9	26	6	32

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

The 2007 IDHS data show that mother's educational attainment is inversely related to childhood mortality levels; children of less educated mothers generally have higher mortality rates than those born to more educated mothers. For instance, the infant mortality rate for children whose mothers had no education is 73 deaths per 1,000 live births, compared with 24 deaths per 1,000 live births for children whose mothers have secondary or higher education. Past IDHS surveys also showed a wide gap in infant and childhood mortality rates between children whose mothers have the lowest and highest education levels.

There is an inverse relationship between household wealth status and childhood mortality, with children in richer households having lower mortality than those in poorer households. For example, the infant mortality rate for children in the lowest wealth quintile is 56 deaths per 1,000 live births, compared to 26 deaths per 1,000 live births for children in the highest wealth quintile. Comparing the 2007 IDHS

with the 2002-2003 IDHS, there is a slight reduction in the childhood mortality gap between children in the lowest and highest wealth quintiles.

Appendix Table A-10.1 shows childhood mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey by province. Infant mortality varies widely by province, ranging from 19 deaths per 1,000 live births in DI Yogyakarta to 74 per 1,000 in West Sulawesi. The under-five mortality is also lowest in DI Yogyakarta (22 deaths per 1,000 live births) and highest in West Sulawesi (96 per 1,000 live births).

Table 10.4 shows the trends in infant mortality by province from approximately 1985 to 2007. Infant mortality in many provinces declined from the late 1980s to 1999-2003, but the decline has slowed in the past five years. West Nusa Tenggara, which had the highest infant mortality rate until 1999-2003 was replaced by West Sulawesi in 2007.

Table 10.4 Trends in infant mortality by province				
Infant mortality rates (per 1000) for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by province, 1994-2007				
Province	IDHS 1994 (1985-1994)	IDHS 1997 (1988-1997)	IDHS 2002-2003 (1994-2003)	IDHS 2007 (1998-2007)
Sumatera				
DI Aceh	na	na	na	25
North Sumatera	61	45	42	46
West Sumatera	68	66	48	47
Riau	72	60	43	37
Jambi	60	68	41	39
South Sumatera	60	53	30	42
Bengkulu	74	72	53	46
Lampung	38	48	55	43
Bangka Belitung ¹	na	na	43	39
Riau Islands ¹	na	na	na	43
Java				
DKI Jakarta	30	26	35	28
West Java	89	61	44	39
Central Java	51	45	36	26
DI Yogyakarta	30	23	20	19
East Java	62	36	43	35
Banten ¹	na	na	38	46
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	58	40	14	34
West Nusa Tenggara	110	111	74	72
East Nusa Tenggara	71	60	59	57
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	97	70	47	46
Central Kalimantan	16	55	40	30
South Kalimantan	83	71	45	58
East Kalimantan	61	51	42	26
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	66	48	25	35
Central Sulawesi	87	95	52	60
South Sulawesi	64	63	47	41
Southeast Sulawesi	79	78	67	41
Gorontalo ¹	na	na	77	52
West Sulawesi ¹	na	na	na	74
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	na	na	na	59
North Maluku	na	na	na	51
Papua	na	na	na	36
West Papua	na	na	na	41
Total	66	52	43	39
Note: The 2002-2003 IDHS did not include Nangroe Aceh Darussalam, Maluku, North Maluku, and Papua province. IDHS before 2002-2003 included East Timor.				
na = not applicable				
¹ Provinces that were split off from South Sumatera, Riau, West Java, North Sulawesi and South Sulawesi provinces, respectively				

10.4 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 10.5 shows early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics. The rates for males are consistently higher than those for females. For example, the infant mortality rate for males is 23 percent higher than the rate for females, and the under-five mortality rate for males is 22 percent higher than for females.

Mother's age at birth can affect a child's chances of survival. Table 10.5 shows that neonatal mortality rates and infant mortality rates exhibit the expected U-shaped relationship with mother's age—high for women in the young age groups, low for women in the middle age groups, and high for women in the older age groups. For example, the infant mortality rate for women under age 20 when they gave birth is 56 deaths per 1,000 live births. The rate decreases for women who gave birth at age 20-29 years and 30-39 (32 and 42 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively), and then rises to 59 deaths per 1,000 live births for women who gave birth at age 40-49 years. The higher rates for younger and older women may be related to biological factors that lead to complications during pregnancy and delivery.

The 2007 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 40 deaths per 1,000 live births, the rate for seventh-order births or higher is 86 deaths per 1,000 live births.

As expected, childhood mortality rates decline as the birth interval increases. For example, the infant mortality rate for children born less than two years after a previous birth is almost three times higher than the rate for children born after an interval of four or more years (77 deaths per 1,000 live births compared with 28 deaths per 1,000 live births).

A child's size at birth has been shown to be strongly associated with the risk of dying during infancy, particularly during the first months of life. In the 2007 IDHS, for all children born in the five years preceding the survey, mothers were asked whether the child was very small, small, average size, large, or very large at birth. Although subjective, the mother's judgment has been shown to correlate closely with the actual birth weight. The 2007 IDHS results show that mortality levels are higher among children perceived by their mother to have been small or very small at birth than among other children. Neonatal mortality rates for infants who were judged by their mothers to be small or very small at birth are, for example, more than four times higher than for infants who were reported by their mothers to be average or large at birth (49 deaths per 1,000 live births compared with 11 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Table 10.5 also shows the relationship between infant and child mortality and antenatal care and delivery assistance. As expected, childhood mortality is generally lowest for children of mothers who received antenatal care and were assisted at delivery by a medical professional; childhood mortality is highest for children of mothers who received neither antenatal care nor assistance at delivery from a trained professional. For example, the infant mortality rate for children whose mothers received antenatal care and were assisted at delivery by a medical professional is 17 deaths per 1,000 live births, compared with 85 deaths per 1,000 live births for children whose mothers received neither antenatal care nor assistance at delivery from a trained provider.

Table 10.5 Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Demographic characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Child's sex					
Male	24	19	43	13	56
Female	19	16	35	12	46
Mother's age at birth					
<20	30	26	56	17	72
20-29	16	16	32	10	42
30-39	26	17	43	13	55
40-49	33	26	59	33	90
Birth order					
1	21	19	40	9	49
2-3	16	14	30	11	41
4-6	29	21	50	19	68
7+	56	30	86	29	112
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	44	33	77	27	101
2 years	19	21	40	20	59
3 years	20	15	35	12	46
4+ years	16	12	28	9	37
Birth size³					
Small/very small	49	18	67	na	na
Average or larger	11	10	21	na	na
Don't know/missing	64	75	139	na	na
Antenatal care/delivery assistance					
Both ANC and DA	10	7	17	na	na
ANC only	9	9	18	na	na
DA only	35	23	58	na	na
Neither ANC or DA	54	32	85	na	na

Note: For ANC and DA, providers included only doctor, nurse, midwife, and/or village midwife.
 ANC = Antenatal care
 DA = Delivery assistance
 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

10.5 MORTALITY BY WOMEN'S STATUS

Although there is no direct association, women's status has been found to influence infant and child mortality levels through women's ability to control resources and make decisions. In the 2007 IDHS, women were asked about their attitudes toward certain aspects of their autonomy including the number of household decisions in which the woman participates in the final say, the number of reasons with which she agrees that a wife is justified in refusing sexual relations with her husband, and the number of reasons in which she agrees that justify wife beating. A woman is considered more independent if she participates in a larger number of household decisions and agrees with a greater number of reasons for a woman to refuse sexual intercourse with her husband. On the other hand, the more reasons she agrees justify wife beating, the less independent she is.

Table 10.6 presents childhood mortality rates by women's status indicators. The relationship between mother's participation in decisionmaking and levels of child mortality does not show a clear pattern. It is expected that children whose mothers have greater say in household decisionmaking will

have lower mortality; however, Table 10.5 shows that this pattern occurs only regarding postneonatal mortality.

The number of reasons that justify a woman's refusal to have sexual relations with her husband operates in the same way as decisionmaking. The more reasons a woman agrees with, the more likely she is to have greater independence. Thus, children of mothers who agree with no reasons would be expected to have the highest mortality rates. Table 10.6 shows that the expected result is seen only for postneonatal and under-five mortality.

Attitudes toward wife beating are another reflection of women's status. Women who do not approve of any reasons that justify wife beating are assumed to enjoy higher status, which in turn, translates into a more favorable mortality profile for their children. Table 10.6 generally shows the expected results; and conversely, children of mothers who agree with 3-5 reasons that justify wife beating have the least favorable mortality profile.

Table 10.6 Early childhood mortality rates by women's status					
Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by indicators of women's status, Indonesia 2007					
Empowerment indicator	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN)	Infant mortality (_{1q0})	Child mortality (_{4q1})	Under-five mortality (_{5q0})
Number of decisions in which women participate¹					
0	13	28	42	12	53
1-2	20	22	42	11	52
3-4	24	20	45	15	59
5	20	16	36	11	47
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband²					
0	17	24	41	16	56
1-2	19	18	37	16	53
3-4	22	17	39	12	50
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified³					
0	20	14	34	11	44
1-2	20	21	41	15	55
3-4	36	30	66	16	81
5	26	42	68	20	87

¹ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.5.1 for the list of decisions.
² See Table 15.6.1 for the list of reasons
³ See Table 15.7.1 for the list of reasons

10.6 PERINATAL MORTALITY

In the 2007 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. In this report, perinatal deaths include pregnancy losses that occurred after seven completed months of gestation (stillbirths), and deaths among live births that occurred 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 may be a fine one, depending often on the observed presence or absence of some faint signs of life after delivery. The causes of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths overlap, and examining

just one or the other can understate the actual level of mortality around the time of delivery. For this reason, in this report, both event types are combined and examined together.

The perinatal mortality rate is a useful indicator of the state of delivery services, both in terms of the use of these services and their ability to ensure delivery of healthy babies. Data in Table 10.7 show that overall, 174 stillbirths and 241 early neonatal deaths were reported in the survey, resulting in a perinatal mortality rate of 25 per 1,000 pregnancies in Indonesia. The 2002-2003 IDHS results were almost the same, showing a perinatal mortality rate of 24 per 1,000 pregnancies.

Perinatal mortality is highest among births to women who gave birth after age 40, and lowest among births to women age 20-29. Table 10.7 shows that the duration of the previous pregnancy interval has a strong effect on the outcome of the index pregnancy. Pregnancies occurring within 15 months of a previous birth have the highest risk of pregnancy loss or early death (51 pregnancy losses or early deaths per 1,000 pregnancies), while the safest interval is above 15 months (19-21 pregnancy losses or early deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).

Table 10.7 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 2007				
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	41	46	50	1,757
20-29	84	94	20	8,997
30-39	38	90	24	5,351
40-49	11	10	36	572
Previous pregnancy interval in months⁴				
First pregnancy	87	87	31	5,609
<15	12	30	51	828
15-26	13	24	21	1,815
27-38	15	16	20	1,600
39+	47	83	19	6,825
Residence				
Urban	78	90	24	6,913
Rural	95	151	25	9,765
Mother's education				
No education	5	16	36	585
Some primary	15	31	23	2,012
Complete primary	63	83	30	4,821
Some secondary	37	67	25	4,169
Secondary +	53	43	19	5,091
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	42	63	27	3,848
Second	36	75	34	3,281
Middle	34	45	24	3,279
Fourth	41	27	21	3,163
Highest	20	31	16	3,107
Total	174	241	25	16,678

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 1000.
⁴ Categories correspond to birth intervals of <24 mos., 24-35 mos., 36-47 mos., and 48+ mos.

Perinatal mortality rates are similar in urban and rural areas (24 and 25 per 1,000 pregnancies, respectively). Perinatal mortality is highest among births to women with no education (36 pregnancy losses or early deaths per 1,000 pregnancies), almost double that of births to the most educated women (19 pregnancy losses or early deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).

In general, there is an inverse relationship between wealth and perinatal mortality rate; children living in richer households have lower mortality. For example, the perinatal mortality rate for children in households in the lowest wealth quintile is 27 pregnancy losses or early deaths per 1,000 pregnancies, while the rate for children in households in the highest wealth quintile is 16 pregnancy losses or early deaths per 1,000 pregnancies.

10.7 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOR

There is a strong relationship between maternal fertility patterns and children's survival risks. Generally, infants and children have been shown to have a greater probability of dying if they are born to mothers who are too young or too old, if they are born after a short birth interval, or if they are of high birth order. These factors are of particular interest because they are easily avoidable at low cost.

For purposes of the analysis of high-risk fertility presented in Table 10.8, a mother is classified as too young if she is less than 18 years of age and too old if she is over 34 years of age at the time of delivery. A short birth interval is defined as a birth occurring less than 24 months after the previous birth, and a child is of high birth order if the mother had previously given birth to three or more children (i.e., if the child is of birth order four or higher). Although first births are commonly associated with high mortality risk, even if they occur when the mother is age 18 to 34 years, they are not included in the high-risk category (unless they occur too early or late), because they are considered unavoidable.

The first column in Table 10.8 shows the percentage of births in the five years preceding the survey that fall into these various risk categories. Thirty-two percent of births in Indonesia have an elevated risk of death that is avoidable, another 32 percent are first births for which risk is considered unavoidable, and 36 percent of births are not in any high-risk category. Among those who are at risk, 21 percent of births are in only one of the high-risk categories, while 11 percent are in multiple high-risk categories (due to combinations of mother's age, birth order, and birth interval).

Table 10.8 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 2007

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	35.5	1.00	29.5 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	32.1	1.38	6.0
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	3.0	3.62	0.3
Mother's age >34	4.7	2.29	18.3
Birth interval <24 months	5.5	2.51	8.3
Birth order >3	8.1	2.26	5.6
Subtotal	21.4	2.53	32.5
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.1	0.00	0.1
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.2	0.47	0.5
Age >34 and birth order >3	8.3	2.01	26.8
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.8	5.95	2.2
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.7	3.41	2.4
Subtotal	11.0	2.46	32.0
In any avoidable high-risk category	32.4	2.50	64.5
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births/women	16,504	na	30,931

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.

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

The single high-risk category with the largest percentage of births is *birth order three or higher*, which constitutes 8 percent of births. The mortality associated with this category is 2.26 times that of births with no elevated mortality risk. Single mortality risks are highest for births to mothers who are too young and births with intervals that are too short; 3 and 6 percent of births fall in these categories, respectively.

The multiple high-risk category with the largest percentage of births is *children with birth order three or higher born to mothers age 34 or older* (8 percent). Compared with births with no elevated risk, these births have a 100 percent greater risk of dying in early childhood. The multiple high-risk category with the highest risk ratio is the combination *age more than 34 years, birth interval less than 24 months, and birth order three or higher*. The 1 percent of children in this category are almost six times more likely to die than children with no elevated mortality risk.

This chapter presents findings from several areas of importance to maternal health, i.e., antenatal and delivery care, complications during pregnancy and delivery, postnatal care, women's status, and problems in accessing health care. Information on birth registration is also presented.

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 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 person who assisted with the delivery, the place of delivery, and the rate of caesarean section. Information on postnatal care is collected for women who did not give birth in a health facility; it includes the time since delivery that PNC was received, and the provider of the PNC. Combined with information about pregnancy complications and neonatal and infant mortality rates, this information helps identify groups that are underserved. The questions about birth weight and size provide useful information to countries seeking to reduce infant mortality through a reduction in low-birth-weight infants.

Women's use of antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care services from health professionals is examined in relation to their level of empowerment as measured by three indicators of women's status. In societies where health care is widespread, women's status may not affect access to maternal health services; in other societies, however, increased empowerment of women is likely to be associated with an increase in their ability to seek out and use health services to better meet their own health goals, including the goal of safe motherhood.

11.1 ANTENATAL CARE

11.1.1 Antenatal Care

Table 11.1 shows the percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years prior the survey according to the provider of antenatal care received during pregnancy and background characteristics. In Indonesia, antenatal care is defined as pregnancy-related health care provided by a medical professional (i.e., general practitioner, obstetrician, gynecologist, 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 highest qualified provider.

Among 32,895 ever-married women age 15-49 interviewed in the survey, 14,043 were mothers who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Ninety-three percent of women received antenatal care from a medical professional: 79 percent received care from a nurse, midwife, or village midwife; 12 percent received care from an obstetrician or gynecologist, and 2 percent received care from a general practitioner. Compared with the 2002-2003 IDHS, ANC coverage has remained at about the same level (92 and 93 percent, respectively) (BPS and ORC Macro, 2003).

Table 11.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women 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 2007

Background characteristic	Doctor	OB/GYN	Nurse/ midwife/ village midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Other/ don't know	No one	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹	Number of women
Mother's age at birth									
<20	1.7	4.3	84.8	4.3	0.4	4.4	100.0	90.8	1,385
20-34	2.0	13.1	79.2	1.9	0.3	3.6	100.0	94.2	10,552
35-49	1.9	11.9	76.3	2.7	0.2	7.0	100.0	90.1	2,106
Birth order									
1	2.1	13.8	79.3	1.9	0.4	2.5	100.0	95.2	4,856
2-3	1.8	13.1	79.5	2.0	0.3	3.4	100.0	94.4	6,568
4-5	2.0	7.3	81.1	2.8	0.3	6.5	100.0	90.4	1,860
6+	2.3	2.9	72.9	5.6	0.5	15.8	100.0	78.1	759
Residence									
Urban	2.0	20.8	74.9	0.6	0.2	1.5	100.0	97.7	5,897
Rural	1.9	5.7	82.5	3.4	0.4	6.1	100.0	90.1	8,145
Education									
No education	1.5	0.7	60.5	10.6	0.8	26.0	100.0	62.6	458
Some primary	1.7	2.4	78.0	7.7	0.2	9.9	100.0	82.2	1,677
Complete primary	1.8	3.1	87.5	2.0	0.6	5.0	100.0	92.4	4,106
Some secondary	1.9	6.4	88.2	1.3	0.1	2.1	100.0	96.4	3,543
Secondary +	2.3	30.3	66.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	100.0	99.1	4,260
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.1	1.5	78.6	6.0	0.3	11.5	100.0	82.2	3,010
Second	2.4	3.2	86.5	2.7	0.5	4.7	100.0	92.1	2,791
Middle	1.9	6.5	87.1	1.6	0.2	2.7	100.0	95.5	2,812
Fourth	1.6	11.7	85.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	100.0	98.5	2,742
Highest	1.7	39.1	58.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	99.2	2,688
Total	1.9	12.0	79.3	2.2	0.3	4.2	100.0	93.3	14,043

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, nurse, midwife, and auxiliary nurse/midwife.

Antenatal coverage is slightly higher among mothers who were age 20-34 at the birth of the child. Mothers of third- or lower-order births are more likely to receive antenatal care from a medical professional. Women in urban areas are more likely than those in rural areas to receive antenatal care from a medical professional (98 and 90 percent, respectively). Whereas 21 percent of urban women received ANC from an obstetrician or a gynecologist, only 6 percent of rural women did so. On the other hand, women in rural areas are much more likely than those in urban areas to receive antenatal care from a traditional birth attendant (TBA) or to receive no antenatal care (11 and 2 percent, respectively).

There is a strong relationship between antenatal care coverage 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 or a gynecologist (31 and 39 percent, respectively). Appendix Table A-11.1 shows the provincial differentials in antenatal care coverage.

11.1.2 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 the following schedule: 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, 2001a).

Table 11.2 shows that 66 percent of pregnant women met the government's recommended schedule of ANC visits. However, this proportion is still below the target of 90 percent set by the maternal health program, and is only slightly higher than that reported in the 2002-2003 IDHS (64 percent) (BPS and ORC Macro, 2003).

More than eight in ten pregnant women had four or more ANC visits. Women in urban areas were more likely to make four or more ANC visits than women in rural areas (90 and 76 percent, respectively).

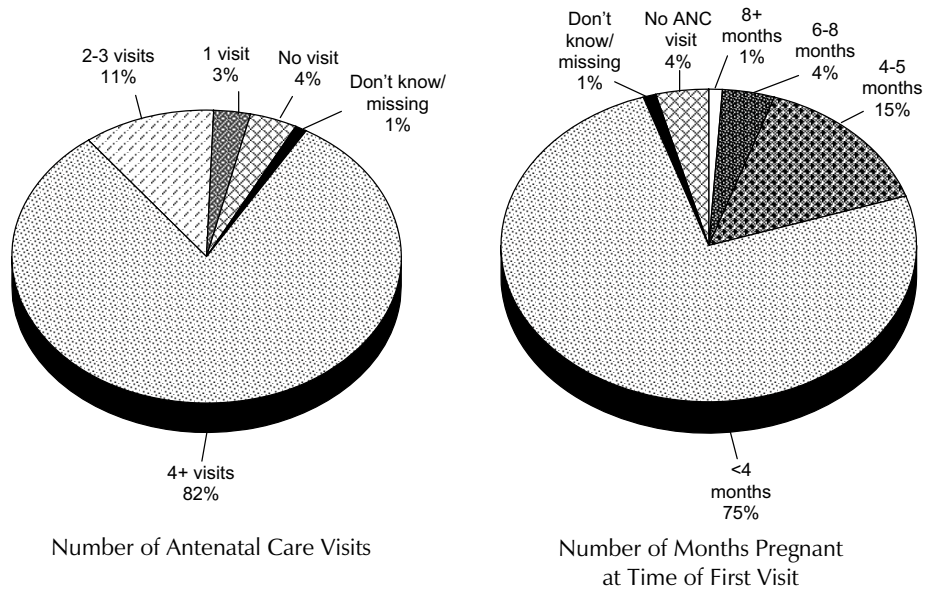
Overall, three in four pregnant women received the first antenatal care in the first trimester. Half of these women started antenatal care at 2.7 months of pregnancy. Urban women started ANC earlier than rural women; the median number of months pregnant at first visit is 2.4 and 3.0 months, respectively. The number of antenatal care visits and the number of months pregnant at time of the first ANC visit is shown in Figure 11.1.

Table 11.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women 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, by the timing of the first visit, and whether there was at least one ANC visit in each trimester, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to residence, Indonesia 2007

Number and timing of ANC visits	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Number of ANC visits			
None	1.5	6.1	4.2
1	1.5	3.3	2.6
2-3	6.7	14.3	11.1
4+	89.9	75.5	81.5
Don't know/missing	0.4	0.8	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			
	76.5	57.5	65.5
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit			
No antenatal care	1.5	6.1	4.2
<4	83.2	69.6	75.3
4-5	11.5	17.1	14.7
6-7	3.1	5.1	4.3
8+	0.5	1.4	1.0
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.7	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women			
	5,897	8,145	14,043
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)			
	2.4	3.0	2.7
Number of women with ANC			
	5,812	7,646	13,457

Figure 11.1 Number of Antenatal Care Visits and Number of Months Pregnant at Time of First ANC Visit



11.1.3 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, and abdominal examination (Ministry of Health, 2001a). In any antenatal care visit, a woman should be informed of the signs of pregnancy complications, have her weight measured, and give blood and urine samples. Table 11.3 shows the services typically received during antenatal care visits; abdominal examination (96 percent), blood pressure measured (92 percent), weight measured (91 percent), urine sample taken (40 percent) and height measured (33 percent). Overall, almost 40 percent of pregnant women were informed of the signs of pregnancy complications. The percentages were highest for women age 20-34 (40 percent), urban women (43 percent), women with first births (43 percent), women with secondary or higher education (50 percent), and women in the two highest wealth quintiles (47 and 51 percent).

Table 11.3 also shows the positive relationship between women's level of education or wealth status and the components of antenatal care; the higher the level of education or household wealth quintile, the more likely it is that women will receive antenatal care.

There is a negative relationship between birth order and mother's receipt of iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy for the last birth, while mother's level education and wealth status show a positive relationship. Women in urban areas are more likely to take iron tablets or syrup than those in rural areas.

Background characteristic	Content of care among women who received antenatal care							Number of women	Percentage who received iron tablets	Number of women
	Informed of signs of pregnancy complications	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Abdominal examination			
Age at birth										
<20	31.7	84.2	28.4	89.2	32.0	20.5	94.3	1,324	74.6	1,385
20-34	40.1	91.8	34.4	92.5	42.4	30.3	96.6	10,175	78.9	10,552
35-49	37.0	89.7	31.3	90.9	33.9	29.8	94.1	1,959	71.2	2,106
Birth order										
1	42.9	91.8	36.0	93.1	45.4	30.4	96.5	4,733	80.6	4,856
2-3	38.7	92.2	34.0	92.9	40.3	29.4	96.6	6,347	80.0	6,568
4-5	33.8	87.0	28.9	89.3	32.4	27.7	93.9	1,739	68.8	1,860
6+	24.2	77.9	18.9	80.2	20.4	23.5	92.6	638	54.9	759
Residence										
Urban	43.3	96.6	38.1	96.4	49.2	33.9	97.6	5,812	84.0	5,897
Rural	35.4	86.2	29.8	88.5	33.2	25.7	94.8	7,646	72.5	8,145
Education										
No education	16.8	75.3	17.6	71.7	16.0	17.0	89.8	339	42.3	458
Some primary	19.6	77.7	22.5	79.6	23.9	23.4	91.7	1,510	60.6	1,677
Complete primary	33.7	89.2	26.9	90.5	33.4	25.9	95.9	3,900	73.3	4,106
Some secondary	41.7	92.3	33.3	94.2	42.6	28.5	96.7	3,468	81.9	3,543
Secondary +	49.8	96.7	44.4	97.4	51.9	36.0	97.7	4,240	87.9	4,260
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	25.7	76.9	24.1	81.5	22.0	22.6	92.9	2,665	61.9	3,010
Second	32.0	87.9	29.4	88.8	32.9	26.8	95.1	2,658	72.9	2,791
Middle	38.5	93.2	31.9	94.5	40.7	28.9	97.3	2,737	81.7	2,812
Fourth	47.3	96.5	38.0	96.6	48.1	30.6	97.1	2,722	85.8	2,742
Highest	50.5	98.9	43.3	98.0	56.6	37.2	97.7	2,676	86.1	2,688
Total	38.8	90.7	33.3	91.9	40.1	29.2	96.0	13,457	77.3	14,043

The maternal health program of the Indonesian Ministry of Health recommends that pregnant women take at least 90 iron tablets during pregnancy (Ministry of Health, 2001a). The consumption of iron supplements is discussed in Chapter 14. Appendix Table A-11.2 shows that there are small variations by province in the components of antenatal care received by pregnant women.

11.1.4 Tetanus Toxoid Injections

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 (TT) 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, 2000).

Table 11.4 shows that the coverage of TT immunization varies by age and parity. Overall, half of women received two or more TT injections during pregnancy, 22 percent received one injection, and 26 percent received no TT injection. The table shows that the likelihood that a mother receives two more TT injections has a positive relationship with her level of education and wealth status. For instance, 19 percent of women with no education received two or more TT injections compared with 55 percent of women with secondary or higher education. Appendix Table A-11.3 shows the percent distribution of women who received tetanus toxoid injections by province.

Table 11.4 Tetanus toxoid injections						
Percent distribution of mothers who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by number of tetanus toxoid injections received during pregnancy for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2007						
Background characteristic	None	One injection	Two or more injections	Don't know/missing	Total	Number of mothers
Mother's age at birth						
<20	32.5	19.3	45.6	2.5	100.0	1,385
20-34	24.3	22.4	50.7	2.6	100.0	10,552
35-49	29.4	20.3	47.4	2.9	100.0	2,106
Birth order						
1	23.7	23.1	50.4	2.7	100.0	4,856
2-3	23.7	22.2	51.3	2.8	100.0	6,568
4-5	30.6	19.1	47.7	2.5	100.0	1,860
6+	46.8	16.2	35.7	1.2	100.0	759
Residence						
Urban	21.4	23.7	52.3	2.6	100.0	5,897
Rural	29.2	20.4	47.8	2.6	100.0	8,145
Education						
No education	66.5	12.1	18.5	2.9	100.0	458
Some primary	43.7	17.5	36.5	2.3	100.0	1,677
Complete primary	27.5	20.7	49.1	2.7	100.0	4,106
Some secondary	20.3	22.8	54.4	2.5	100.0	3,543
Secondary +	17.6	24.8	54.8	2.8	100.0	4,260
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	41.6	16.4	39.8	2.2	100.0	3,010
Second	25.9	22.0	49.6	2.6	100.0	2,791
Middle	22.8	22.4	52.1	2.6	100.0	2,812
Fourth	17.1	24.5	56.0	2.5	100.0	2,742
Highest	20.5	24.4	51.8	3.4	100.0	2,688
Total	25.9	21.8	49.7	2.6	100.0	14,043

11.1.5 Complications of Pregnancy

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 11.5 shows that 89 percent of women reported no complications during pregnancy. Among those who reported complications, 3 percent had excessive vaginal bleeding, 2 percent had labor before nine months, and 1 percent each had fever and the fetus in breech position. Less than 1 percent of women each had convulsions and fainting, swelling, hypertension, and dizziness. The last three complications were added in the 2007 IDHS.

While some problems that may lead to complications may have been detected during an ANC visit, the data show that reports of complications during pregnancy vary little by whether the woman received antenatal care. In fact, births to women who had four or more ANC visits are more likely to be associated with complications than births to women with fewer ANC visits. Advice or treatment from a medical professional or a health facility is expected to be sought for births involving complications. Among women who had premature labor, 42 percent took rest and 35 percent went to see a traditional birth attendant. Medical professionals were contacted by 25 percent or less of women who had premature labor. Sixty percent of women who had excessive vaginal bleeding saw a medical professional (midwife and doctor), 29 percent went to a health facility, and 22 percent took medication. No complications were reported for seven in ten births in which the infant died within one month, 88 percent of births that were delivered by a health professional, and 78 percent of births that were delivered by caesarean section.

Table 11.5 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 complication and maternity care indicators, Indonesia 2007

Maternity care indicators	Premature labor	Excessive vaginal bleeding	Fever	Convulsions and fainting	Fetus in breech position	Swelling	Hypertension	Dizziness	Other	No complications	Number of births
Number of ANC visits											
None	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.9	93.7	585
1-3 times	2.0	1.8	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.7	93.0	1,917
4+ times	2.4	2.7	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	4.0	88.6	11,448
Don't know/missing	1.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	92.9	92
Actions taken to resolve complications											
Nothing	24.3	4.3	13.9	5.9	2.9	9.3	0.0	6.0	46.0	na	67
Rest	41.6	17.3	13.4	7.5	1.3	4.7	2.0	12.5	34.0	na	205
Take medication	26.6	22.0	15.3	8.3	2.5	2.7	4.7	8.9	35.1	na	174
See TBA	34.5	19.3	12.3	2.6	19.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	38.4	na	90
See midwife	25.0	25.2	12.0	4.0	7.9	3.2	5.1	2.8	29.5	na	641
See doctor	16.9	34.7	8.6	4.4	13.9	1.0	5.4	1.9	32.4	na	425
Go to health facility	20.4	29.1	13.8	4.8	10.9	2.2	4.2	2.9	34.9	na	258
Other	23.9	14.9	2.7	2.3	27.4	8.9	1.7	3.6	28.4	na	124
Baby died within one month of birth	8.4	10.2	1.6	3.0	3.4	4.3	0.0	0.2	4.9	70.0	148
Delivery assisted by a health provider	2.4	3.0	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	4.0	88.1	10,419
Delivery by C-section	3.6	4.7	2.1	0.5	4.7	0.4	1.1	0.0	8.3	77.9	1,020
Total	2.3	2.5	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	3.7	89.4	14,043

Note: Total includes 15 women who took herbs and 13 women with information missing on action taken to overcome the complications
na = Not applicable

11.2 DELIVERY

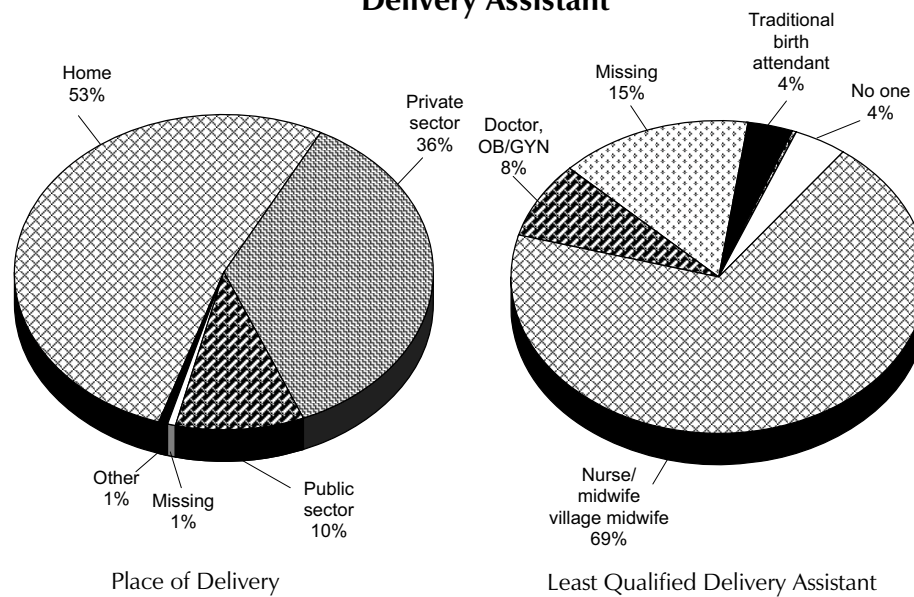
11.2.1 Place of Delivery

Forty-six percent of births in the five years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility, 10 percent were delivered in a public facility (government hospital or health center), and 36 percent were delivered in a private health facility (private hospital, clinic, private doctor/midwife) (Table 11.6 and Figure 11.2).

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	8.8	27.0	62.1	0.7	1.4	100.0	35.8	1,716
20-34	9.5	37.9	51.3	0.7	0.6	100.0	47.4	12,482
35-49	11.2	35.0	52.7	0.6	0.5	100.0	46.2	2,306
Birth order								
1	11.7	42.7	44.2	0.7	0.7	100.0	54.4	5,855
2-3	8.8	36.8	53.1	0.8	0.6	100.0	45.6	7,529
4-5	7.7	26.8	64.3	0.4	0.8	100.0	34.5	2,207
6+	8.7	15.4	75.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	24.1	913
Residence								
Urban	12.9	57.4	28.6	0.7	0.4	100.0	70.3	6,835
Rural	7.4	21.5	69.6	0.6	0.8	100.0	28.9	9,669
Mother's education								
No education	5.9	9.5	81.4	1.4	1.8	100.0	15.4	579
Some primary	5.8	16.1	76.6	1.0	0.5	100.0	22.0	1,996
Complete primary	7.1	23.8	67.2	0.9	0.9	100.0	31.0	4,759
Some secondary	9.6	39.1	50.2	0.5	0.7	100.0	48.7	4,132
Secondary +	14.2	57.1	28.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	71.2	5,038
Antenatal care visits¹								
None	2.4	8.7	86.7	0.5	1.7	100.0	11.1	585
1-3	6.6	13.4	79.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	20.0	1,917
4+	10.9	43.1	45.2	0.7	0.1	100.0	54.0	11,448
Don't know/missing	10.2	24.4	39.2	0.4	25.7	100.0	34.6	92
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	5.2	8.4	84.8	0.9	0.7	100.0	13.6	3,806
Second	8.3	23.4	66.8	0.5	1.0	100.0	31.7	3,245
Middle	11.4	36.5	51.1	0.6	0.4	100.0	47.9	3,245
Fourth	12.2	49.5	37.1	0.7	0.5	100.0	61.7	3,122
Highest	12.4	71.0	15.5	0.6	0.6	100.0	83.3	3,086
Total	9.7	36.4	52.7	0.7	0.6	100.0	46.1	16,504

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

Figure 11.2 Place of Delivery and Least Qualified Delivery Assistant



IDHS 2007

Caution should be exercised when comparing data from the 2007 IDHS with previous IDHS data because responses to the “place of delivery” question are classified differently in the current survey. The 2007 IDHS includes new categories under private medical: private hospital, clinic, doctors, obstetricians and gynecologists, private midwives, private nurse, and village midwives. These are health professionals who provide delivery services at their practice site. On the other hand, delivery in the home of midwives and village midwives, which in 1997 was classified as home delivery, is currently classified under medical facility. Furthermore, health post, delivery post, and other similar facilities are classified separately in the 2007 IDHS. The percentage of deliveries in a health facility (46 percent) is substantially higher than that reported in the 1997 IDHS (21 percent) (Central Bureau of Statistics et al., 1998) and in the 2002-2003 IDHS (40 percent) (BPS and ORC Macro, 2003).

Births to women in high-risk age groups (younger than 20 and 35 and older) are more likely to take place at a home (62 and 53 percent, respectively) than births to women age 20-34 (51 percent). High-order births (6+) are much more likely to take place at home (75 percent) than first-order births (44 percent).

The utilization of health facilities for delivery is considerably higher in urban areas than in rural areas (70 and 29 percent, respectively). Births to mothers who have no education are much more likely to be delivered at home than births to mothers who have secondary and higher education (81 and 28 percent, respectively). 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 (87 and 45 percent, respectively). Births to mothers who are in the lowest wealth quintile are almost five times as likely to deliver at home as births to mothers in the highest wealth quintile (85 and 16 percent, respectively). Appendix Table A-11.4 shows that there are substantial variations in the place of delivery by province.

11.2.2 Assistance during Delivery

The Ministry of Health set 2010 as the target for 90 percent of births to be assisted at delivery by medical staff (Ministry of Health, 2001b). To measure progress toward this goal, respondents were asked

about all of the persons who assisted them during delivery. Table 11.7 shows the distribution of births by the most qualified person providing assistance during delivery. This is the person to whom the woman may have been referred if she had any problems in her pregnancy. Seventy-nine percent of births in the five years preceding the survey were assisted by a medical professional; 68 percent by a nurse/midwife/village midwife; 10 percent by an obstetrician/gynecologist; and 2 percent by a doctor.

Comparison with data from past IDHS surveys indicates that there has been an increase in the proportion of births assisted at delivery by medical professionals, from 66 percent in the 2002-2003 IDHS to 79 percent in the 2007 IDHS). While there has been a shift away from TBAs, these persons still have a role to play in delivery assistance, especially in rural areas (3 percent), for births to mothers with no education (8 percent), and for high-order births (5 percent).

Table 11.7 Assistance during delivery: 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 births assisted by skilled provider, and percentage delivered by caesarean section, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery							Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider ¹	Percentage delivered by C-section	Number of births
	Doctor	OB/GYN	Nurse/midwife/village midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Other/don't know	No one	Missing				
Mother's age at birth											
<20	1.4	3.5	68.4	3.5	0.4	3.6	19.3	100.0	73.3	4.2	1,716
20-34	1.7	11.0	66.9	1.6	0.3	3.0	15.5	100.0	79.7	6.9	12,482
35-49	1.7	10.9	69.7	2.5	0.2	6.4	8.7	100.0	82.3	8.4	2,306
Birth order											
1	1.7	11.5	65.8	1.5	0.3	2.1	17.1	100.0	79.0	9.0	5,855
2-3	1.6	11.4	69.4	1.7	0.2	2.9	12.8	100.0	82.3	6.0	7,529
4-5	1.7	6.1	68.4	2.3	0.3	5.5	15.7	100.0	76.2	4.7	2,207
6+	1.9	2.4	60.6	4.7	0.4	13.2	16.9	100.0	64.9	4.5	913
Place of delivery											
Health facility	1.6	19.1	66.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	12.3	100.0	86.7	14.8	7,601
Elsewhere ²	1.8	2.7	69.4	3.5	0.2	5.8	16.7	100.0	73.9	0.1	8,798
Missing	0.0	0.7	12.4	0.0	22.5	9.3	55.1	100.0	13.1	0.0	106
Residence											
Urban	1.7	18.0	64.7	0.6	0.1	1.3	13.7	100.0	84.3	11.0	6,835
Rural	1.6	4.8	69.5	2.8	0.4	5.2	15.8	100.0	75.9	3.9	9,669
Mother's education											
No education	1.2	0.5	47.8	8.4	0.6	20.6	21.0	100.0	49.5	2.6	579
Some primary	1.5	2.1	65.5	6.4	0.2	8.3	16.0	100.0	69.1	2.3	1,996
Complete primary	1.5	2.7	75.5	1.7	0.5	4.3	13.7	100.0	79.8	2.9	4,759
Some secondary	1.6	5.5	75.6	1.1	0.1	1.8	14.3	100.0	82.7	6.5	4,132
Secondary +	2.0	25.6	56.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	15.4	100.0	83.8	13.1	5,038
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	1.7	1.2	62.1	4.7	0.3	9.1	20.9	100.0	65.0	1.8	3,806
Second	2.1	2.8	74.4	2.3	0.4	4.1	14.0	100.0	79.2	4.5	3,245
Middle	1.7	5.6	75.5	1.4	0.2	2.3	13.3	100.0	82.8	5.1	3,245
Fourth	1.4	10.3	74.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	12.2	100.0	86.5	7.3	3,122
Highest	1.4	34.0	50.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	12.9	100.0	86.4	16.8	3,086
Total	1.7	10.2	67.5	1.9	0.3	3.5	14.9	100.0	79.4	6.8	16,504

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, nurse, midwife, and auxiliary nurse/midwife.

² Includes health post and delivery post

Delivery assistance by a skilled provider varies according to background characteristics of the mother. The percentage of births delivered by a skilled provider increases with age of the mother, mother's level of education, and wealth status. The percentage of births delivered by a skilled provider

decreases with increasing birth order, and is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Appendix Table A-11.5 shows the differentials across provinces in assistance during delivery by the most qualified person.

Table 11.7 also shows that 7 percent of births in the five years preceding the survey were delivered by caesarean section. Women most likely to have delivery by caesarean section are those age 35-49 (8 percent), those with first-order births (9 percent), women in urban areas (11 percent), women with secondary and higher education (13 percent), and women in the highest wealth quintile (17 percent).

Table 11.8 shows the distribution of births by the least qualified person providing assistance during delivery. While the assistant identified in Table 11.7 may be the person to whom the woman was referred if she had any problems with her pregnancy, Table 11.8 shows the point person in the delivery. While a medical professional was the least qualified person attending 77 percent of births, a medical professional was the most qualified person attending 79 percent of births. The difference (2 percent) suggests that some births are referred by less qualified persons to more qualified persons.

The differentials in delivery assistance for the least qualified assistant by mother's background characteristics show the same pattern as that for the most qualified assistant.

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery							Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider ¹	Percentage delivered by C-section	Number of births
	Doctor	OB/GYN	Nurse/ midwife/ village midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Other/ don't know	No one	Missing				
Table 11.8 Assistance during delivery: 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 births assisted by skilled provider, and percentage delivered by caesarean section, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2007											
Mother's age at birth											
<20	0.6	2.4	66.7	7.1	0.4	3.6	19.3	100.0	69.7	4.2	1,716
20-34	0.9	7.7	68.8	3.8	0.3	3.0	15.5	100.0	77.5	6.9	12,482
35-49	1.2	7.1	72.1	4.4	0.2	6.4	8.7	100.0	80.4	8.4	2,306
Birth order											
1	0.8	7.7	68.3	3.7	0.3	2.1	17.1	100.0	76.8	9.0	5,855
2-3	1.0	8.1	71.2	3.9	0.2	2.9	12.8	100.0	80.2	6.0	7,529
4-5	0.8	4.3	68.2	5.2	0.3	5.5	15.7	100.0	73.3	4.7	2,207
6+	1.4	1.8	58.7	7.7	0.4	13.2	16.9	100.0	61.8	4.5	913
Place of delivery											
Health facility	0.8	13.8	71.0	1.1	0.1	0.9	12.3	100.0	85.6	14.8	7,601
Elsewhere ²	1.0	1.3	68.1	6.9	0.2	5.8	16.7	100.0	70.5	0.1	8,798
Missing	0.0	0.7	7.8	4.6	22.5	9.3	55.1	100.0	8.6	0.0	106
Residence											
Urban	1.0	13.1	69.2	1.7	0.1	1.3	13.7	100.0	83.2	11.0	6,835
Rural	0.9	2.9	69.0	6.0	0.4	5.2	15.8	100.0	72.7	3.9	9,669
Mother's education											
No education	1.0	0.4	45.1	11.3	0.6	20.6	21.0	100.0	46.6	2.6	579
Some primary	0.8	1.4	63.9	9.4	0.2	8.3	16.0	100.0	66.1	2.3	1,996
Complete primary	0.9	1.8	74.2	4.7	0.5	4.3	13.7	100.0	76.8	2.9	4,759
Some secondary	1.0	3.3	76.0	3.5	0.1	1.8	14.3	100.0	80.4	6.5	4,132
Secondary +	0.9	18.2	63.3	1.5	0.2	0.4	15.4	100.0	82.4	13.1	5,038
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	1.0	0.7	59.3	8.7	0.3	9.1	20.9	100.0	61.0	1.8	3,806
Second	1.1	1.5	73.3	5.6	0.4	4.1	14.0	100.0	75.9	4.5	3,245
Middle	1.1	3.3	76.3	3.4	0.2	2.3	13.3	100.0	80.7	5.1	3,245
Fourth	0.6	6.6	78.2	1.4	0.4	0.7	12.2	100.0	85.4	7.3	3,122
Highest	0.7	25.4	59.7	0.9	0.1	0.4	12.9	100.0	85.7	16.8	3,086
Total	0.9	7.1	69.0	4.2	0.3	3.5	14.9	100.0	77.1	6.8	16,504
Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the least qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.											
¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, and auxiliary nurse/midwife.											
² Includes health post and delivery post											

11.2.3 Delivery Characteristics

In Indonesia, caesarean sections are generally performed only for certain medical indications and for complicated deliveries (Ministry of Health, 2001c). According to the 2007 IDHS, 7 percent of births were reported as delivered by caesarean section (Table 11.9). This rate has not changed since the 1997 IDHS (Central Bureau of Statistics et al., 1998). Caesarean section is more likely to be performed for first births (9 percent), for births to mothers with secondary or higher education (13 percent), and births to mothers in the highest wealth quintile (17 percent). Caesarean section is also more common in urban areas (11 percent) than in rural areas (4 percent).

Because a large proportion of deliveries take place at home, 17 percent of babies were not weighed at birth. Babies are more likely to be weighed at birth if they are born to women age 20-34, they are first-order births, the mother lives in an urban area, the mother is educated, or the mother is in the highest wealth quintile. For example, while 56 percent of births to women with no education were not weighed at birth, only 5 percent of babies born to mothers with completed secondary education were not weighed at birth.

Table 11.9 shows that 6 percent of babies were reported to weigh less than 2.5 kilograms at birth. The birth weight of babies is related to the characteristics of the mother; babies are more likely to have been weighed and to have an average birth weight of 2.5 kilograms or more if they were born to mothers age 20-34, they are first births, the mother lives in an urban area, the mother is educated, and the mother is in the highest wealth quintile.

Table 11.9 Delivery characteristics

Percentage of births in the 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 background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Delivery by C-section	Birth weight				Total	Percent distribution of all live births by size of child at birth				Total	Number of births
		Not weighed	Less than 2.5 kg	2.5 kg or more	Don't know/missing		Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/missing		
Mother's age at birth												
<20	4.2	24.3	6.4	67.2	2.1	100.0	3.1	16.5	74.7	5.7	100.0	1,716
20-34	6.9	15.6	5.4	77.7	1.3	100.0	1.9	12.2	82.3	3.6	100.0	12,482
35-49	8.4	18.4	5.5	74.8	1.3	100.0	2.9	10.8	82.1	4.3	100.0	2,306
Birth order												
1	9.0	12.3	6.1	80.2	1.4	100.0	2.6	13.8	80.2	3.4	100.0	5,855
2-3	6.0	15.5	5.4	78.1	1.1	100.0	1.7	12.0	83.0	3.3	100.0	7,529
4-5	4.7	24.1	5.0	69.2	1.7	100.0	2.1	10.7	81.9	5.3	100.0	2,207
6+	4.5	41.4	3.8	52.9	2.0	100.0	3.5	10.6	77.1	8.8	100.0	913
Residence												
Urban	11.0	4.5	5.4	89.3	0.8	100.0	1.9	10.9	85.8	1.4	100.0	6,835
Rural	3.9	25.7	5.6	67.0	1.7	100.0	2.3	13.5	78.5	5.7	100.0	9,669
Mother's education												
No education	2.6	55.7	2.7	37.6	3.9	100.0	4.4	11.8	71.9	11.9	100.0	579
Some primary	2.3	39.7	5.4	53.5	1.4	100.0	2.9	14.7	74.4	8.0	100.0	1,996
Complete primary	2.9	19.3	6.2	72.8	1.6	100.0	1.8	14.3	78.9	5.0	100.0	4,759
Some secondary	6.5	12.6	4.9	81.1	1.4	100.0	2.2	12.0	82.9	2.8	100.0	4,132
Secondary +	13.1	4.7	5.6	89.0	0.7	100.0	1.9	10.1	86.7	1.2	100.0	5,038
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	1.8	43.7	6.1	47.9	2.3	100.0	2.9	15.1	72.8	9.2	100.0	3,806
Second	4.5	20.3	5.6	72.4	1.6	100.0	2.0	13.1	80.2	4.7	100.0	3,245
Middle	5.1	9.1	4.2	85.8	0.9	100.0	2.0	11.4	84.8	1.8	100.0	3,245
Fourth	7.3	4.4	5.8	89.0	0.8	100.0	2.0	12.5	84.0	1.5	100.0	3,122
Highest	16.8	1.1	5.8	92.2	0.9	100.0	1.7	9.3	87.8	1.2	100.0	3,086
Total	6.8	16.9	5.5	76.2	1.3	100.0	2.2	12.4	81.5	3.9	100.0	16,504

In the 2007 IDHS, respondents were asked about their perception of the size of their newborn. Fifteen percent of births were perceived by their mothers as being either very small or smaller than average. Differentials in the perceived size of the baby at birth across subgroups are the same as differences found in the actual weight of babies at birth. Babies that are more likely to be perceived as average in size or larger are those born to mothers age 20-34, lower-order births, births to mothers living in an urban area, babies whose mothers are educated, and babies whose mothers are in the higher wealth quintiles (Table 11.9). Differentials in delivery characteristics by province are shown in Appendix Table A-11.6.

11.2.4 Preparation for Delivery

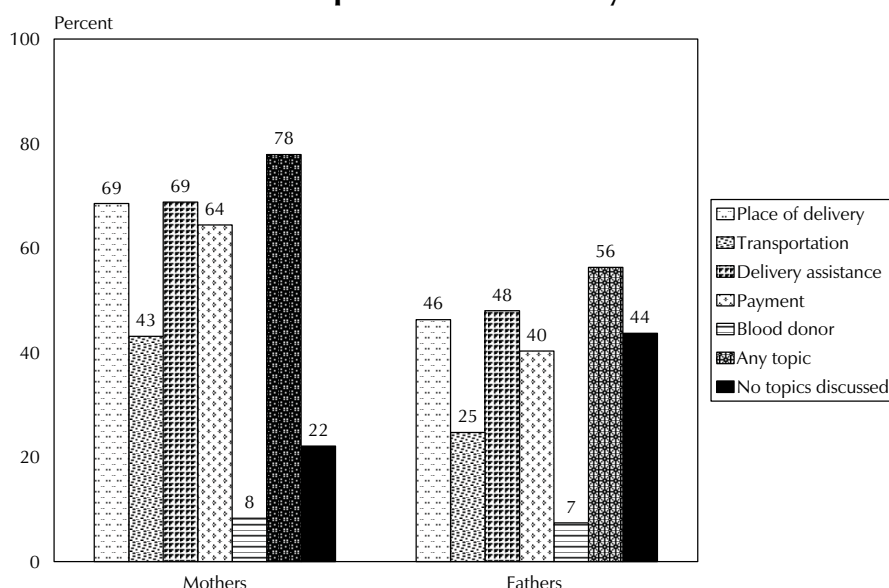
To ensure the safety of the mother and infant at the time of delivery, certain preparations need to be made. These include deciding who is going to assist in the delivery, where the delivery is going to take place, how the woman is going to get to the place of delivery, and how much the delivery is going to cost. In the 2007 IDHS, respondents were asked whether they had discussed at least one topic related to preparation for delivery. Table 11.10 shows that 78 percent of women reported that issues related to the baby's delivery were discussed with their spouse. The subjects discussed most often were place of delivery, delivery assistant, and payment for services (64 to 69 percent). Less often discussed were issues of transportation (43 percent) and potential blood donors (8 percent).

Background characteristic	Topics discussed						No topics discussed	Number of births
	Place to deliver	Transportation	Delivery assistance	Payment	Blood donor	Any topic		
Age								
15-19	56.4	33.3	57.9	51.4	6.6	68.0	32.0	418
20-24	68.7	42.2	69.6	65.5	7.2	80.1	19.9	2,954
25-29	72.3	45.6	72.5	66.8	8.5	80.9	19.1	3,885
30-34	70.0	45.1	68.8	64.5	9.7	77.7	22.3	3,305
35-39	66.8	42.8	67.6	66.0	8.5	76.8	23.2	2,331
40-44	60.3	36.2	62.4	56.9	7.9	69.8	30.2	909
45-49	53.1	32.6	56.1	47.3	5.6	64.0	36.0	241
Marital status								
Married	68.6	43.2	68.9	64.6	8.3	78.1	21.9	13,691
Divorced/separated/ widowed	63.1	37.8	64.9	56.0	9.4	72.2	27.8	351
Residence								
Urban	77.4	51.2	74.2	71.5	11.3	84.4	15.6	5,897
Rural	62.0	37.3	65.0	59.3	6.2	73.2	26.8	8,145
Education								
No education	34.3	17.3	37.7	30.0	3.4	42.9	57.1	458
Some primary	53.4	26.9	56.3	50.1	3.7	65.5	34.5	1,677
Complete primary	58.7	33.7	60.8	58.3	5.3	71.1	28.9	4,106
Some secondary	72.3	45.0	72.1	68.0	7.5	82.3	17.7	3,543
Secondary +	84.3	59.8	82.1	76.6	14.4	89.4	10.6	4,260
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	54.8	29.3	58.3	52.9	5.2	66.7	33.3	3,010
Second	61.9	38.2	65.2	61.2	6.3	74.9	25.1	2,791
Middle	67.2	40.8	68.2	63.7	8.0	77.8	22.2	2,812
Fourth	75.5	48.5	72.9	69.9	8.7	83.6	16.4	2,742
Highest	85.0	60.6	81.0	75.9	14.0	87.9	12.1	2,688
Total	68.5	43.1	68.8	64.4	8.3	77.9	22.1	14,043

Mothers in urban areas, better educated mothers, and those in the highest wealth quintile are more likely than other mothers to discuss issues related to their baby’s delivery. For example, mothers with secondary or higher education are almost twice as likely to discuss topics related to the delivery as mothers with no education (89 and 43 percent, respectively).

Currently married men who had a child in the five years preceding the survey were asked whether they had discussed preparations for their child’s delivery. (The findings are presented in Chapter 18.) Figure 11.3 compares the responses of the mothers and fathers. It is interesting to note that fathers are as likely as mothers to report having had discussions on aspects of their child’s birth. Appendix Table A-11.7 shows the variations across provinces in preparations for delivery.

Figure 11.3 Topics Discussed Regarding Preparation for Delivery



IDHS 2007

11.2.5 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 11.11 shows that 53 percent of women reported having no complications during delivery. Prolonged labor was reported for 37 percent of births, water broke more than six hours before delivery was reported for 17 percent of births, and excessive vaginal bleeding was reported for 9 percent of births. Two other complications, fever/foul smelling vaginal discharge and maternal convulsions occurred less frequently (7 and 2 percent, respectively).

Women assisted by a health professional during delivery—regardless of whether they received antenatal care or not—are the most likely to report delivery complications. As expected, women who give birth by caesarean section were more likely to report complications (64 percent). Most of the complications are related to prolonged labor (39 percent). For babies who died within one month of birth, 59 percent of the mothers reported complications, including prolonged labor (38 percent), water broke more than six hours before delivery (21 percent), and excessive vaginal bleeding (19 percent). There are negligible differences in the prevalence of delivery complications by urban-rural residence (data not shown).

Table 11.11 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 complication and maternity care indicators, Indonesia 2007

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	39.8	9.4	7.2	1.9	18.1	4.6	49.7	8,836
ANC only	29.8	8.4	6.3	2.2	13.7	2.2	61.5	3,099
DA only	37.0	8.9	6.9	1.2	17.7	4.2	50.4	1,002
Neither ANC or DA	29.8	6.6	4.6	3.0	11.4	3.8	62.0	1,105
Baby died within one month of birth	38.1	19.2	9.5	9.3	21.1	7.7	40.7	148
Delivery by C-section	38.5	11.8	8.8	3.6	22.4	15.7	35.8	1,020
Total	36.6	8.9	6.8	2.0	16.5	4.0	53.3	14,043

Note: For ANC and DA, providers included only doctor, nurse, midwife, and/or village midwife.
 ANC = Antenatal care
 DA = Delivery assistance

11.3 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. The timing of postnatal care is important because the first two days after delivery are critical; most maternal and neonatal deaths occur during this period.

In the 2007 IDHS, respondents were asked if they had received postnatal care for the last delivery. Overall, eight in ten women received postnatal care; 70 percent receiving PNC within 2 days of delivery, 6 percent within 3-6 days after delivery, and 7 percent between 7 and 41 days after delivery. One in six women did not receive any postnatal care.

Table 11.12 shows that mother's age is associated with the likelihood of receiving postnatal care; younger women are slightly more likely to have a checkup after delivery than older women. Women with higher-order births are less likely to receive PNC than those with lower-order births. There are slight differences in postnatal care coverage between women in rural and urban areas. As expected, PNC coverage increases with women's level of education and wealth status. Forty percent of mothers with no education and 77 percent of mothers in the lowest wealth quintile had no postnatal care. Appendix Table A-11.8 shows the variations in postnatal care coverage by province.

Table 11.12 Postnatal care by background characteristics

Percent distribution of women who had a noninstitutional live birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing of postnatal care for the most recent noninstitutional birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal checkup				No postnatal checkup ¹	Total	Number of women
	Within 2 days of delivery	3-6 days after delivery	7-41 days after delivery	Don't know/missing			
Mother's age at birth							
<20	71.8	6.5	6.8	0.5	14.4	100.0	861
20-34	70.6	6.2	7.2	0.2	15.8	100.0	5,415
35-49	67.5	5.1	6.6	0.1	20.8	100.0	1,104
Birth order							
1	69.5	7.4	9.5	0.3	13.3	100.0	2,139
2-3	72.5	6.1	6.2	0.1	15.0	100.0	3,496
4-5	71.1	5.3	4.8	0.1	18.8	100.0	1,186
6+	57.7	2.6	7.7	0.4	31.6	100.0	560
Residence							
Urban	69.1	6.5	9.7	0.1	14.5	100.0	1,713
Rural	70.6	5.9	6.3	0.2	17.0	100.0	5,667
Mother's education							
No education	53.9	1.8	2.9	1.4	39.9	100.0	386
Some primary	63.2	6.5	6.4	0.3	23.6	100.0	1,272
Complete primary	71.3	7.0	7.3	0.2	14.3	100.0	2,782
Some secondary	75.6	5.1	5.8	0.1	13.4	100.0	1,777
Secondary +	72.8	6.4	10.4	0.1	10.4	100.0	1,164
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	66.6	5.4	5.0	0.4	22.7	100.0	2,585
Second	70.4	6.2	6.2	0.1	17.1	100.0	1,885
Middle	74.3	6.2	8.6	0.1	10.8	100.0	1,447
Fourth	74.7	5.5	10.0	0.1	9.8	100.0	1,023
Highest	67.8	10.5	10.9	0.1	10.7	100.0	440
Total	70.3	6.1	7.0	0.2	16.4	100.0	7,380

Note: Noninstitutional includes respondent's home, other home, health post, delivery post and other places of delivery.
¹ Includes women who received a checkup after 41 days

11.4 MATERNAL HEALTH CARE AND WOMEN'S STATUS

Since the 2002-2003 IDHS, data have been collected on indicators of women's status. These indicators are: number of decisions in which women participate, number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband, and number of reasons for which wife beating is justified.

Table 11.13 shows the relationship between women's status indicators and receipt of maternal health services (antenatal care, postnatal care, and delivery care) from a medical professional. Of the three indicators, the number of reasons for a woman to refuse to have sexual intercourse with her husband shows the strongest positive association with receipt of maternal health care. Women who agree with more reasons to refuse sexual intercourse with their husband are more likely to receive antenatal care, postnatal care, and delivery care from a medical professional than women who agree with fewer reasons. For example, 94 percent of women who feel it justifiable to refuse to have sexual intercourse with their husband for 5 reasons received antenatal care, compared with only 83 percent of women who said there was no justifiable reason to refuse sexual intercourse with their husband.

Table 11.13 Maternal health care and women's status

Percentage of women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth, and percentage of births in the five years preceding the survey for which mother's received professional delivery care, by women's status indicators, Indonesia 2007

Woman's status indicator	Received antenatal care from doctor/nurse/midwife/village midwife	Received postnatal care within the first two days of delivery ¹	Number of women	Births for which mothers received delivery care from doctor/nurse/midwife/village midwife	Number of births
Number of decisions in which women participate²					
0	88.4	59.1	123	72.4	152
1-2	90.7	70.0	927	68.5	1,089
3-4	92.5	75.6	3,780	71.7	4,435
5	94.4	73.2	8,861	74.2	10,441
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband					
0	82.8	58.1	703	58.5	877
1-2	90.5	69.5	1,521	68.4	1,774
3-4	94.3	74.9	11,819	74.5	13,852
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified					
0	94.0	73.1	9,230	75.7	10,722
1-2	93.4	74.8	3,530	71.9	4,182
3-4	87.7	71.6	1,042	58.0	1,310
5	87.4	73.5	241	56.5	290
Total	93.3	73.4	14,043	73.0	16,504

¹ Includes mothers who delivered in a health facility

² Either by herself or jointly with others

11.5 PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING HEALTH CARE

Many factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves when they need it. In this survey, all women were asked if getting medical advice or treatment for themselves was a big problem or not, with respect to the following: knowing where to go, getting permission to go, getting money needed for treatment, distance to the health facility, having to take transport, not wanting to go alone, and concern that there may not be a female health provider.

Table 11.14 shows the percentage of ever-married women who reported having big problems in accessing health care by background characteristics. Forty-one percent of women reported having at least one problem in accessing health care. The most often cited problem was getting money for treatment (25 percent). Other concerns included distance to the health facility (15 percent), having to take transport (13 percent), and concern that no female provider would be available (11 percent).

Younger women, women with many children, women who are no longer married, those who live in rural areas, women with no education, and women from the poorest households are more likely to report problems in accessing health care than other women.

The 2002-2003 IDHS shows the same general pattern in accessing health care; the main problems are economic (24 percent) and the distance to the health facility and transportation (12 percent each). Appendix Table A-11.9 shows the differentials in problems women have in accessing health care by province.

Table 11.14 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of ever-married women who reported that they have big problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care							At least one problem accessing health care	Number of women
	Knowing where to go for treatment	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Having to take transport	Not wanting to go alone	Concern no female provider available		
Age									
15-19	8.1	6.6	31.8	21.1	18.5	25.1	17.3	55.2	845
20-29	5.7	4.3	24.8	16.6	14.2	14.6	13.6	43.9	9,866
30-39	5.3	4.0	25.8	15.3	13.4	10.1	9.9	40.3	12,024
40-49	4.9	4.0	24.1	13.6	11.9	10.9	8.0	37.5	10,160
Number of living children									
0	6.4	5.1	24.3	15.9	14.8	18.6	19.1	46.6	2,687
1-2	5.1	3.6	23.3	14.6	12.5	12.6	10.7	39.9	18,545
3-4	4.9	4.3	26.1	14.7	12.9	9.1	8.1	38.7	8,908
5+	7.8	6.7	35.0	21.6	18.7	12.4	10.2	48.8	2,754
Marital status									
Married	5.3	4.2	24.4	15.2	13.2	12.3	10.7	40.5	30,931
Divorced/separated/widowed	6.5	3.4	35.9	16.6	14.8	9.4	9.3	47.0	1,964
Residence									
Urban	3.5	2.5	19.9	7.1	5.5	8.2	9.6	33.1	13,745
Rural	6.7	5.4	28.9	21.2	18.9	14.9	11.4	46.5	19,150
Education									
No education	11.3	8.6	40.8	31.7	28.2	20.3	10.0	57.4	2,271
Some primary	6.8	6.0	32.4	20.8	18.4	15.3	11.3	47.9	5,572
Complete primary	4.9	3.5	27.5	16.3	14.6	12.0	10.7	43.7	10,077
Some secondary	4.9	3.7	23.9	13.2	11.1	11.8	11.0	40.7	6,781
Secondary +	3.8	2.9	13.9	7.6	5.9	8.0	10.0	28.3	8,193
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	11.0	9.4	45.9	34.8	32.5	19.5	12.1	61.7	6,219
Second	5.4	4.6	30.3	19.0	16.5	12.7	10.8	46.5	6,606
Middle	4.8	3.1	23.0	11.8	9.4	10.8	10.5	40.2	6,710
Fourth	3.4	2.2	17.7	7.8	5.8	10.1	9.8	33.1	6,713
Highest	2.6	2.0	10.1	4.6	3.7	7.8	10.2	24.5	6,647
Employed in past 12 months									
Not employed	5.3	4.3	25.4	14.9	12.9	11.5	10.0	40.2	12,949
Employed for cash	4.5	3.3	22.8	12.5	10.7	11.0	10.2	38.0	13,453
Employed not for cash	7.2	5.6	29.3	22.0	19.4	15.7	12.8	48.5	6,446
Missing	11.4	10.7	36.5	20.0	21.6	13.3	8.9	47.7	47
Total	5.4	4.2	25.1	15.3	13.3	12.1	10.6	40.9	32,895

11.6 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Birth registration is recognized as one of children's rights in Indonesia. While registration is compulsory, Indonesia has never had a comprehensive registration system for either statistical or legal purposes. The Government of Indonesia has carried out initiatives on a pilot basis to revive the civil registration system in the country with no apparent success. In the 2007 IDHS, mothers were asked—for their children born since January 2002—if the births had been registered. Mothers who gave a positive response to this question were asked to show any records they had for their children; these could be one

or more of the following documents: a hospital record, a record issued by the village office, a proof of birth issued by the regency or municipality office as substitute for the birth certificate, and a birth certificate (legal document issued by the civil registrar). Table 11.15 shows the distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey by whether the births were registered and the type of certificate obtained.

Overall, 53 percent of these births were reported as registered. However, for 10 percent of births the document was not shown to the interviewer. Three percent of births have a village record and 2 percent have proof of birth issued by the regency or municipality office.

Among registered births, 63 percent have a birth certificate and 22 percent have a hospital record. Coverage of birth certificates is highest for births to mothers age 30-34 (57 percent), mothers who live in urban areas (71 percent), mothers who have completed secondary or higher education (74 percent), and mothers in the highest wealth quintile (84 percent).

Background characteristic	Percent of births registered	Number of births	Registration document						Total	Number of registered births
			Not seen	Hospital record	Village record	Proof of birth	Birth certificate	Missing		
Age										
15-19	38.9	471	10.7	24.3	6.2	1.3	57.5	0.0	100.0	183
20-24	51.7	3,448	12.6	20.4	3.5	2.1	61.3	0.2	100.0	1,784
25-29	54.4	4,642	10.6	20.9	1.9	2.8	63.3	0.4	100.0	2,524
30-34	57.4	3,879	7.3	22.9	2.1	1.3	66.1	0.3	100.0	2,227
35-39	53.5	2,784	9.1	21.9	2.3	3.0	63.5	0.2	100.0	1,489
40-44	47.5	1,023	11.5	19.9	2.5	2.8	63.1	0.2	100.0	486
45-49	48.5	257	19.6	29.5	7.7	2.2	41.0	0.0	100.0	125
Residence										
Urban	70.5	6,835	7.5	18.6	1.7	2.1	70.0	0.2	100.0	4,818
Rural	41.4	9,669	13.3	25.2	3.6	2.5	55.0	0.4	100.0	3,999
Education										
No education	17.5	579	12.3	31.0	0.8	5.8	50.0	0.0	100.0	101
Some primary	30.3	1,996	13.5	36.3	5.7	5.3	39.1	0.1	100.0	606
Complete primary	44.2	4,759	9.9	26.8	5.4	1.3	56.4	0.2	100.0	2,104
Some secondary	55.2	4,132	11.6	22.3	2.3	2.1	61.5	0.2	100.0	2,279
Secondary +	74.0	5,038	8.7	15.5	0.6	2.3	72.4	0.4	100.0	3,727
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	22.9	3,806	15.0	32.5	3.7	3.4	44.8	0.5	100.0	871
Second	44.1	3,245	15.5	25.5	4.0	2.9	52.0	0.2	100.0	1,432
Middle	56.2	3,245	10.2	23.6	4.2	2.3	59.2	0.5	100.0	1,825
Fourth	67.3	3,122	8.7	22.9	2.0	2.4	63.8	0.2	100.0	2,102
Highest	83.8	3,086	6.5	13.3	0.6	1.4	78.0	0.1	100.0	2,588
Total	53.4	16,504	10.1	21.6	2.6	2.3	63.2	0.3	100.0	8,817

The 2007 IDHS reported higher coverage of birth certificates than the 2005 Intercensal Population Survey (SUPAS) (63 percent, compared with 43 percent). The coverage of birth certificates among children under five in the 2005 SUPAS was also higher in urban areas than in rural areas (59 and 31 percent, respectively) (BPS, 2006). Appendix Table A-11.10 shows that there are large differentials in birth registration coverage by province.

Table 11.16 shows the distribution of births that were not registered by reason for not registering the birth, according to background characteristics. The reasons cited most often have to do with cost; either the respondent said that registering the birth cost too much (26 percent), or the respondent did not want to pay the late fee (3 percent).

Mothers' knowledge about birth registration is limited; 12 percent of women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey did not know that a child has to be registered, and 8 percent of women did not know where to register the birth. While 8 percent of women said that the place for registration of births is too far away, 41 percent of women did not give any reason for not registering their children's births. It is interesting to note that women with the highest education and women in the highest wealth quintile are the most likely to fail to give specific reasons for not registering the births. Appendix Table A-11.11 shows reasons for not registering births by province.

Table 11.16 Reason for not registering birth									
Percent distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey that were not registered by reason for not registering birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2007									
Background characteristic	Reason for not registering birth							Total	Number of births not registered
	Costs too much	Too far	Did not know child has to be registered	Late, did not want to pay fine	Did not know where to register	Other	Missing		
Age									
15-19	19.1	6.7	15.2	1.2	15.2	40.4	2.2	100.0	288
20-24	24.3	8.8	12.7	2.7	9.3	40.5	1.7	100.0	1,665
25-29	23.9	9.7	10.9	2.6	8.1	43.1	1.7	100.0	2,118
30-34	26.4	8.7	12.5	3.4	7.3	40.0	1.8	100.0	1,652
35-39	28.8	6.3	12.3	1.5	7.5	42.2	1.4	100.0	1,295
40-44	34.5	5.0	11.7	2.7	8.9	34.5	2.8	100.0	537
45-49	24.5	5.9	21.0	2.2	10.6	33.8	2.0	100.0	133
Residence									
Urban	27.4	4.6	5.9	3.4	3.9	52.9	1.8	100.0	2,017
Rural	25.4	9.5	14.5	2.2	10.1	36.6	1.8	100.0	5,670
Education									
No education	23.3	6.4	24.3	0.3	18.5	25.0	2.2	100.0	478
Some primary	31.2	8.1	13.9	1.7	14.1	29.6	1.4	100.0	1,391
Complete primary	30.2	9.0	12.0	2.1	7.6	36.9	2.2	100.0	2,654
Some secondary	23.6	8.1	11.2	3.1	6.0	46.7	1.3	100.0	1,852
Secondary +	16.0	7.6	8.0	4.3	3.9	58.4	1.8	100.0	1,312
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	26.4	11.2	17.8	1.7	12.6	28.9	1.4	100.0	2,935
Second	30.1	8.1	12.7	2.3	7.2	37.5	2.1	100.0	1,813
Middle	25.8	5.6	7.3	3.4	6.6	49.9	1.4	100.0	1,420
Fourth	23.9	5.8	6.2	3.1	4.0	54.6	2.4	100.0	1,020
Highest	12.0	4.0	4.6	4.8	2.8	69.3	2.5	100.0	499
Total	25.9	8.2	12.2	2.5	8.4	40.9	1.8	100.0	7,687

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.

The 2007 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. BCG is given at birth or at first clinical contact; DPT 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 1997, the Indonesian MOH expanded the program to include three doses of the Hepatitis B (HB) vaccine, to be given before a child's first birthday (MOH, 2003).

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 or 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 for their records, to be able to monitor their child's growth and keep track of immunizations, not all keep these documents for their records. Furthermore, not all infants receive postnatal care and therefore not all have a health card.

In the 2007 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, and 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 and 2007 IDHS surveys was done differently from the 1994 and 1997 IDHS surveys. The two most recent surveys recorded information on polio vaccines 1 through 4, while the earlier surveys recorded information on polio vaccines 0 to 3. In the most recent IDHS surveys, a child is considered fully immunized if she/he has received BCG, measles and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (polio 1 through 3, except for polio 4).

12.1 IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE FOR CHILDREN AGE 12-23 MONTHS

Table 12.1 and Figure 12.1 show the percentage of children age 12-23 months who have received various immunizations by source of information (health card or health book or mother's report). This is the youngest cohort of children who have reached the age by which they should be fully immunized. Overall, 51 percent of children age 12-23 months were fully immunized by the time of the survey. With regard to specific vaccines, 87 percent of children age 12-23 months had received the first dose of polio, 83 percent had received the first dose of DPT vaccine, and 84 percent had received BCG vaccine. Although coverage for the first doses of DPT and polio is relatively high (83 and 87 percent, respectively), only 64 and 71 percent, respectively, went on to receive the third dose of DPT and polio. The dropout between the first and third doses of polio is noticeable, 23 percent for DPT and 18 percent for polio. Sixty-seven percent of children age 12-23 months received immunization against measles. Data show that about one in ten children 12-23 months (11 percent) did not receive any vaccinations at all.

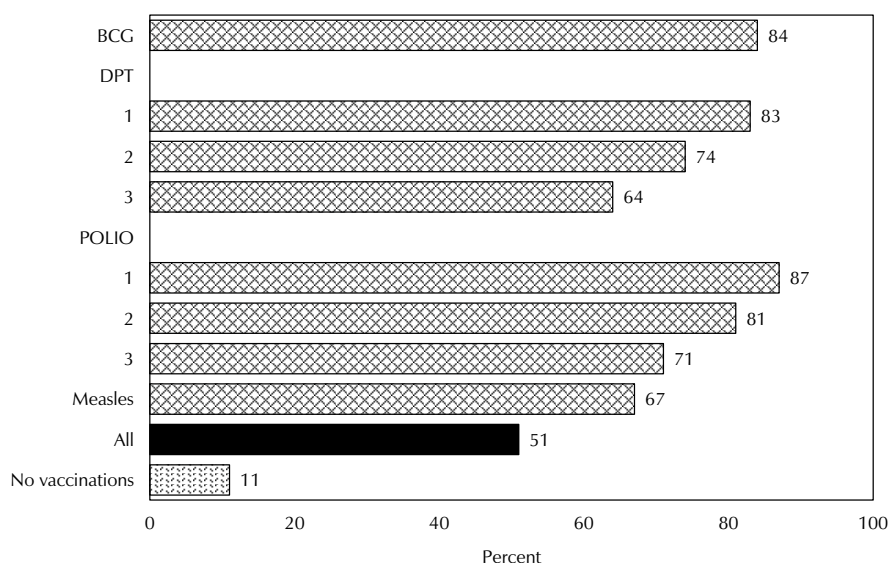
Table 12.1 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (health card or mother's report), and percentage vaccinated by 12 months of age, Indonesia 2007

Source of information	BCG	DPT			Polio			Measles	All basic vaccinations ¹	No vaccinations	Number of children
		1	2	3	1	2	3				
Vaccinated at any time before survey											
Health card	34.6	35.8	33.3	31.2	35.9	33.9	32.3	30.9	27.0	0.0	1,139
Mother's report	50.8	48.7	42.4	35.4	53.3	48.6	41.2	45.5	31.6	8.5	1,955
Either source	85.4	84.4	75.7	66.7	89.2	82.6	73.5	76.4	58.6	8.6	3,094
Vaccinated by 12 months of age											
	84.4	82.9	73.7	64.3	87.2	81.0	71.1	67.0	50.7	10.7	3,094

Note: For children whose information was based on the mother's report, the proportion of vaccinations given during the first year of life was assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.
¹ BCG, measles and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (except polio 4)

Figure 12.1 Percentage of Children Age 12-23 Months Vaccinated by 12 Months of Age (Information from Health Cards and Mothers' Reports)



IDHS 2007

When compared with the data from the 2002-2003 IDHS, immunization coverage among children has increased for all vaccines. The overall basic coverage increased by 7 percentage points, from 44 percent in 2002-2003 to 51 percent in 2007. On the other hand, the percentage of children who did not receive any vaccinations remained the same (11 percent) between the two surveys (BPS and ORC Macro, 2003). Appendix Table A-12.1 shows the variation in immunization coverage across provinces.

Table 12.2 shows the percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by background characteristics. Information on children's immunizations collected from health cards is presented in the top panel; information from mother's recall is in the middle panel; and information from both sources is in the bottom panel. The data show that health cards were seen at the time of the interview for 37 percent of children age 12-23 months, an increase of six percentage points from the 2002-2003 IDHS (31 percent).

Among children with health cards, 73 percent had received all the recommended vaccines, which is a slight increase from the coverage reported in the 2002-2003 IDHS. According to the information on the health cards, the highest coverage is for BCG, DPT 1 and DPT 2, and polio 1 (90 percent or higher), while the lowest coverage is for polio 4 (77 percent). Immunization coverage according to the health cards varies by background characteristics. Girls are more likely than boys to have been fully immunized, and urban children are more likely than rural children to have been fully immunized. A positive correlation is seen between the likelihood of a child being fully immunized and mother's level of education and wealth status; there is a negative correlation between vaccination coverage and children's birth order.

Table 12.2 Vaccinations by background characteristics													
Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to health card or mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007													
Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio				Measles	All ¹	No vaccinations	Percentage with health card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	1	2	3	4					
HEALTH CARD													
Sex													
Male	93.5	96.8	89.1	83.3	97.0	90.7	86.9	76.2	83.6	70.1	0.0	100.0	614
Female	94.4	97.6	92.3	86.5	98.4	93.9	88.7	76.9	84.2	77.1	0.3	100.0	525
Birth order													
1	94.1	97.8	91.6	87.4	96.1	91.7	88.4	78.4	84.5	76.0	0.0	100.0	478
2-3	93.9	97.5	91.1	84.8	99.2	93.9	88.7	76.0	83.0	72.4	0.1	100.0	509
4-5	93.3	93.6	88.3	80.2	97.4	89.4	85.3	75.2	86.0	70.8	0.7	100.0	126
6+	(95.6)	(95.1)	(73.2)	(59.5)	(95.7)	(81.1)	(67.2)	(58.4)	(80.2)	(53.1)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Residence													
Urban	95.7	98.2	93.0	87.4	99.4	94.5	90.7	80.3	83.2	76.5	0.1	100.0	486
Rural	92.7	96.3	88.8	82.8	96.3	90.4	85.5	73.7	84.5	70.9	0.1	100.0	653
Mother's education													
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Some primary	95.3	88.1	81.3	73.4	99.1	92.7	84.3	77.1	83.7	66.5	0.0	100.0	84
Complete primary	91.0	97.6	87.1	79.0	97.0	88.8	82.4	66.7	82.0	69.0	0.2	100.0	344
Some secondary	93.4	97.7	92.0	87.6	98.4	93.4	90.4	83.2	83.0	77.3	0.0	100.0	308
Secondary +	97.4	99.2	95.6	91.6	97.5	95.0	91.9	80.7	87.2	77.0	0.0	100.0	391
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	87.4	93.6	80.7	71.9	98.1	87.8	78.5	70.6	81.0	62.2	0.4	100.0	164
Second	93.4	97.9	92.2	84.3	95.7	90.9	87.1	72.1	85.9	72.8	0.1	100.0	209
Middle	91.3	95.0	90.0	86.0	98.0	93.6	88.8	77.2	88.1	75.7	0.0	100.0	239
Fourth	97.7	98.8	93.6	87.9	97.1	93.4	88.5	76.0	80.5	73.2	0.0	100.0	296
Highest	97.0	99.0	92.8	89.2	99.5	93.3	92.7	84.6	84.3	79.2	0.3	100.0	232
Total	93.9	97.1	90.6	84.8	97.6	92.2	87.7	76.5	83.9	73.3	0.1	100.0	1,139

Continued...

Table 12.2—Continued

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio				Measles	All ¹	No vaccinations	Percentage with health card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	1	2	3	4					
MOTHER'S REPORT													
Sex													
Male	81.6	77.1	66.0	54.7	83.9	76.6	63.2	41.0	69.9	48.0	14.3	0.0	1,008
Female	79.2	76.9	68.1	57.5	84.7	77.3	67.2	45.6	74.4	52.1	12.7	0.0	948
Birth order													
1	85.5	82.6	71.7	62.1	87.3	80.1	69.5	47.1	74.6	53.9	10.3	0.0	661
2-3	80.4	77.4	68.4	55.4	84.6	78.6	66.1	43.6	73.2	50.5	13.5	0.0	874
4-5	73.1	69.1	60.2	50.9	79.6	71.0	59.9	38.6	66.8	45.7	17.9	0.0	289
6+	71.7	63.4	49.3	41.8	77.4	63.5	48.6	31.9	63.1	36.2	20.6	0.0	131
Residence													
Urban	89.8	87.1	77.8	67.0	91.6	86.4	77.0	53.9	81.3	61.9	7.6	0.0	788
Rural	74.2	70.2	59.8	48.8	79.4	70.6	57.1	36.0	65.8	41.9	17.5	0.0	1,167
Mother's education													
No education	56.0	43.9	38.3	26.0	62.6	41.6	25.7	11.1	47.4	17.2	37.4	0.0	56
Some primary	63.5	53.7	43.8	34.2	69.6	60.9	49.1	23.4	57.1	28.1	26.6	0.0	268
Complete primary	73.7	71.1	59.6	48.1	79.3	70.0	54.9	34.9	64.1	41.6	18.2	0.0	554
Some secondary	83.6	80.6	68.1	56.5	86.7	79.2	65.7	47.8	71.2	49.0	10.3	0.0	447
Secondary +	93.6	92.4	85.2	74.8	95.1	91.5	84.0	58.6	88.2	70.2	4.0	0.0	631
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	64.9	57.8	46.2	35.5	70.3	61.6	46.7	25.9	57.1	31.4	26.9	0.0	471
Second	78.2	73.4	62.0	50.6	82.4	72.1	56.3	34.0	68.1	42.0	12.8	0.0	379
Middle	80.9	81.1	71.5	55.0	86.8	79.8	67.3	46.4	72.2	47.6	11.3	0.0	396
Fourth	91.3	89.0	79.1	70.1	94.2	86.9	79.4	60.6	82.6	63.6	5.4	0.0	350
Highest	92.1	89.8	82.9	76.3	92.2	89.5	82.4	55.3	85.3	72.2	7.2	0.0	360
Total	80.5	77.0	67.0	56.1	84.3	77.0	65.2	43.2	72.0	50.0	13.5	0.0	1,955
HEALTH CARD AND MOTHER'S REPORT													
Sex													
Male	86.1	84.5	74.7	65.6	88.9	82.0	72.2	54.4	75.1	56.4	8.9	37.9	1,622
Female	84.7	84.3	76.8	67.9	89.6	83.2	74.8	56.7	77.9	61.0	8.2	35.6	1,472
Birth order													
1	89.1	89.0	80.0	72.7	91.0	85.0	77.4	60.2	78.8	63.2	6.0	41.9	1,139
2-3	85.4	84.8	76.8	66.3	90.0	84.2	74.4	55.5	76.8	58.6	8.6	36.8	1,382
4-5	79.2	76.5	68.7	59.8	85.0	76.6	67.6	49.7	72.6	53.3	12.6	30.4	416
6+	75.7	68.7	53.3	44.8	80.5	66.4	51.7	36.3	66.0	39.0	17.1	16.7	158
Residence													
Urban	92.0	91.3	83.6	74.8	94.6	89.5	82.2	64.0	82.0	67.5	4.7	38.1	1,274
Rural	80.8	79.5	70.2	61.0	85.4	77.7	67.3	49.5	72.5	52.3	11.3	35.9	1,820
Mother's education													
No education	59.2	48.2	42.1	28.7	67.7	45.9	32.0	17.7	49.4	18.6	31.5	18.5	69
Some primary	71.1	61.9	52.7	43.5	76.6	68.5	57.5	36.2	63.5	37.3	20.3	23.8	352
Complete primary	80.3	81.3	70.1	59.9	86.1	77.2	65.4	47.1	71.0	52.1	11.3	38.3	898
Some secondary	87.6	87.6	77.9	69.2	91.5	85.0	75.8	62.3	76.0	60.6	6.1	40.8	754
Secondary +	95.0	95.0	89.1	81.2	96.0	92.8	87.1	67.1	87.8	72.8	2.5	38.2	1,022
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	70.7	67.1	55.1	44.9	77.5	68.4	54.9	37.5	63.3	39.4	20.0	25.8	635
Second	83.6	82.1	72.8	62.6	87.1	78.8	67.2	47.5	74.4	53.0	8.3	35.5	587
Middle	84.8	86.3	78.5	66.7	91.0	85.0	75.4	58.0	78.2	58.1	7.0	37.6	634
Fourth	94.3	93.5	85.7	78.2	95.5	89.9	83.6	67.6	81.6	68.0	2.9	45.8	646
Highest	94.0	93.4	86.8	81.4	95.0	91.0	86.4	66.8	84.9	74.9	4.5	39.2	592
Total	85.4	84.4	75.7	66.7	89.2	82.6	73.5	55.5	76.4	58.6	8.6	36.8	3,094

Note: 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.

¹ BCG, measles and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (except polio 4)

Immunization coverage based on mothers' reports is considerably lower than the coverage based on written records. According to mothers' reports, only 50 percent of children age 12-23 months are fully immunized, compared with 73 percent of children with health cards. The highest coverage based on mother's recall is for polio 1 and BCG (80 percent or more), while the lowest coverage is for polio 4 (43 percent). The correlation between immunization coverage and background characteristics, based on mothers' reports, is similar to that seen for health card. Full immunization coverage for girls is higher than for boys (52 and 48 percent, respectively). There is an inverse relationship between immunization

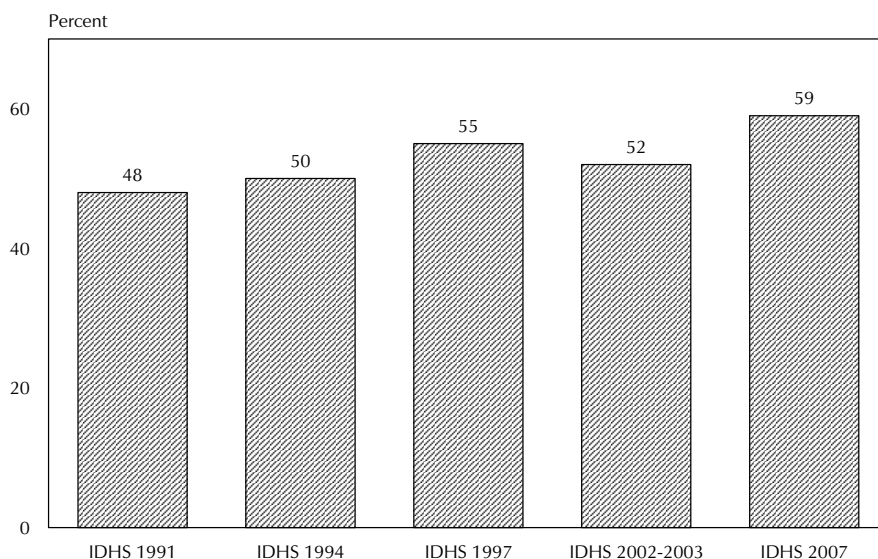
coverage and birth order; i.e., first-order births have the highest full vaccination coverage (54 percent), while sixth- or higher-order births have the lowest full vaccination coverage (36 percent). A substantially higher proportion of children in urban areas are fully immunized compared with rural areas (62 and 42 percent, respectively). Variations in immunization coverage by mother’s level of education are also marked. Only 17 percent of children whose mothers have no education are fully vaccinated compared with 70 percent of children whose mothers have secondary or higher education. Similarly, immunization coverage for children in the lowest wealth quintile (31 percent) is less than half that for children in the highest wealth quintile (72 percent).

Based on the information from both health cards and mothers’ reports, 59 percent of children age 12-23 months were fully immunized at the time of the survey. The results from these two combined sources of information show correlations between immunization coverage and background characteristics similar to those observed for the two sources individually. Sixth- or higher-order births (17 percent), children in rural areas (11 percent), children whose mothers have had no education (32 percent), and children living in households in the lowest wealth quintile (20 percent) are the least likely to have received any immunizations at all.

Finally, Table 12.2 shows that immunization cards were seen for only 37 percent of children age 12-23 months. Cards were more likely to have been seen for boys, first-order births, children living in urban areas, children of mothers with complete primary or higher education, and children of mothers in the highest two wealth quintiles.

Figure 12.2 shows that the percentage of children 12-23 months who are fully immunized based on information from health cards and mothers’ reports has increased since the 1991 IDHS, from 48 percent to the current level of 59 percent. Caution should be used when comparing the results of the 2002-2003 IDHS with those of the 2007 IDHS surveys because the 2007 IDHS covered the whole country (33 provinces), while the 2002-2003 IDHS excluded three provinces (Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Maluku, and Papua).

Figure 12.2 Percentage of Children Age 12-23 Months Who Are Fully Immunized (Information from Health Cards and Mothers’ Reports)



12.2 IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE FOR CHILDREN AGE 12-59 MONTHS

While the previous tables in this chapter refer to children age 12-23 months, Table 12.3 is based on children age 12 to 59 months, and shows the percentage of children age 12-59 months who received specific vaccines against the six major preventable childhood diseases during the first year of life (according to health card or mother's report) and the percentage of children with a vaccination card.

Table 12.3 shows that more than one in two children (51 percent) age 12-23 months received all basic vaccination, and 37 percent had a vaccination card seen at the time of the interview. Differentials across provinces in immunization coverage in the first year of life are shown in Appendix Table A-12.2.

Age in months	BCG	BCG			Polio			Measles	All basic vaccine-tions ¹	No vaccine-tions	Percentage with health card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	1	2	3					
12-23	84.4	82.9	73.7	64.3	87.2	81.0	71.1	67.0	50.7	10.7	36.8	3,094
24-35	80.8	78.8	69.0	56.2	87.1	81.5	69.1	66.4	46.7	11.4	23.5	3,162
36-47	78.4	76.7	70.2	57.8	83.5	79.3	70.1	65.3	48.1	14.6	16.9	3,098
48-59	79.2	77.7	68.1	58.1	83.9	79.9	71.7	66.7	48.7	14.2	12.0	3,166
Total	81.2	79.2	70.4	59.4	85.7	80.8	70.8	66.7	48.7	12.4	22.2	12,520

Note: Information was obtained from the vaccination card or if there was no written record, from the mother. For children whose information was based on the mother's report, the proportion of vaccinations given during the first year of life was assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccinations.

¹ BCG, measles and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio 4)

12.3 HEPATITIS B IMMUNIZATION

As mentioned earlier, the Government of Indonesia expanded the national immunization program in 1997 to include three doses of Hepatitis B (HB) vaccine. The government also recommends that all Hepatitis B vaccinations be given before the child reaches the age of one year (MOH, 2003). Immunization coverage for Hepatitis B based on both health cards and mothers' reports is presented in Table 12.4 and Appendix Table A-12.2.

Table 12.4 shows that 60 percent of children age 12-23 months have received three doses of Hepatitis B immunization. The coverage varies according to demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, except for child's sex. Sixth- and higher- order children are less likely to receive all three doses of HB (39 percent) compared with lower-order births (66 percent for first births). Urban children, children whose mothers have secondary or higher education, and children in the highest wealth quintile are more likely than other children to have received three doses of Hepatitis B vaccine. Coverage of hepatitis immunization by province is presented in Appendix Table A-12.2.

Table 12.4 Hepatitis B vaccination coverage

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received hepatitis B vaccinations at any time before the survey (according to health card or mother's report), by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B vaccination			Number of children
	HB1	HB2	HB3	
Sex				
Male	80.5	71.5	59.4	1,622
Female	80.4	72.0	61.2	1,472
Birth order				
1	84.0	75.1	65.8	1,139
2-3	82.3	73.3	59.6	1,382
4-5	71.8	64.9	55.6	416
6+	61.5	51.3	39.1	158
Residence				
Urban	88.8	81.0	70.0	1,274
Rural	74.6	65.2	53.5	1,820
Mother's education				
No education	45.0	39.4	21.7	69
Some primary	60.6	47.5	36.6	352
Complete primary	75.5	64.1	51.5	898
Some secondary	82.4	75.3	65.1	754
Secondary +	92.6	86.3	75.3	1,022
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	61.7	51.3	41.1	635
Second	76.5	64.8	51.0	587
Middle	83.6	73.7	58.7	634
Fourth	89.1	83.4	74.2	646
Highest	91.7	85.7	76.8	592
Total	80.5	71.7	60.3	3,094

This chapter presents findings on the prevalence and treatment of childhood illnesses. The 2007 IDHS survey collected information on several infectious diseases common among children under five years, 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 five 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 with fever are malaria, respiratory and intestinal infections, measles, and typhoid. In the 2007 IDHS, information about the prevalence of fever in the preceding two weeks in children less than five years of age was collected, although the causes of fever were not specified. The prevalence of diarrhea among children under five is also collected by asking mothers about the incidents 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.

13.1 PREVALENCE AND TREATMENT OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS AND FEVER

In the 2007 IDHS, the prevalence of ARI was estimated by asking mothers whether their children under age five 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 13.1 shows that overall, 11 percent of children had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks preceding the survey. The lowest prevalence of ARI is seen among children less than age 6 months (6 percent) and the highest prevalence is among children age 24-35 months (14 percent). The prevalence of ARI does not vary much by child's sex and residence. Children of mothers who smoke are more likely to suffer from symptoms of ARI (16 percent) compared with children of mothers who are nonsmokers (11 percent). There is a strong association between ARI prevalence in children and mother's level of education and wealth quintile. The lower the education of the mother, the higher is the prevalence of ARI among their children. ARI prevalence is highest for children in the lowest wealth quintile (14 percent) and lowest for children in the highest wealth quintile (9 percent). As expected, children living in households that use electricity or gas for cooking are less likely to suffer from ARI symptoms than children living in households that use kerosene or wood, straw or grass for cooking.

Table 13.1 Prevalence and treatment of acute respiratory infection and/or fever

Percentage of children under five years of age who had a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing (symptoms of acute respiratory infection [ARI]), percentage of children who had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey, and percentage of children with symptoms of ARI and/or fever for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Prevalence of ARI and/or fever among children under five			Treatment among children under five with symptoms of ARI and/or fever	
	Percentage of children with symptoms of		Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	
	ARI ¹	fever		Number of children	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	6.4	21.3	1,686	60.1	402
6-11	12.2	39.9	1,719	73.2	739
12-23	13.0	39.8	3,094	70.3	1,325
24-35	14.0	34.1	3,162	63.5	1,181
36-47	9.9	28.8	3,098	63.1	991
48-59	10.1	24.9	3,166	62.5	900
Sex					
Male	11.8	32.2	8,249	64.6	2,904
Female	10.6	30.9	7,676	67.4	2,634
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	15.6	37.2	317	42.2	130
Does not smoke	11.1	31.5	15,608	66.5	5,408
Cooking fuel					
Electricity or gas	8.1	22.3	1,790	76.7	449
Kerosene	11.1	31.0	5,728	72.5	1,984
Wood/ straw/ grass	12.0	34.0	8,399	60.3	3,103
Residence					
Urban	10.3	29.1	6,649	70.5	2,166
Rural	11.9	33.4	9,275	63.0	3,372
Mother's education					
No education	15.5	38.1	539	37.4	217
Some primary	14.4	33.5	1,920	55.7	713
Complete primary	11.4	34.0	4,562	62.2	1,683
Some secondary	10.6	34.3	3,989	70.6	1,479
Secondary +	9.9	25.8	4,915	74.9	1,446
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	13.9	34.8	3,627	50.6	1,391
Second	12.5	33.4	3,100	64.5	1,140
Middle	10.8	35.1	3,136	72.0	1,186
Fourth	9.9	30.4	3,051	75.3	1,031
Highest	8.5	23.4	3,010	73.6	791
Total	11.2	31.6	15,925	65.9	5,539

Note: Total includes children with information missing on cooking fuel. The category electricity or gas includes no food cooked in household and the category wood/straw/grass includes coal/lignite/charcoal.

¹ Symptoms of ARI (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which was chest-related) is considered a proxy for pneumonia

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, traditional practitioner, delivery post, health post, and health cadre

Since the 2002-2003 IDHS, there has been an increase of three percentage points in the prevalence of ARI in children under five years.

Table 13.1 also shows that 32 percent of children had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey, an increase of six percentage points compared with the prevalence reported in the 2002-2003 IDHS. The highest percentage of children with fever is observed among those age 6-23 months (40 percent). Looking at residence, the prevalence of fever is slightly higher among children in rural areas (33 percent) than among those in urban areas (29 percent). Similar to ARI, children of smoking mothers are more likely to suffer from fever than children of nonsmoking mothers (37 and 32 percent, respectively). Gender does not make much difference in the prevalence of fever. On the other hand, mother's education and socio-economic status do have an impact on the prevalence of fever in children—the lower the level of education of the mother, the higher the prevalence of fever in children under five. Furthermore, the prevalence of fever is highest for children in the lowest wealth quintile (35 percent); it is lowest for children in the highest wealth quintile (23 percent). Children living in households that cook with electricity or gas are less likely to experience fever than children living in the households that cook with kerosene or wood, straw or grass.

More than six in ten (66 percent) of children with symptoms of ARI and/or fever were taken to a health facility or health provider for treatment, an increase of nine percentage points compared with the rate reported in the 2002-2003 IDHS. This increase may indicate an improvement in the accessibility of basic health services in Indonesia.

There is no clear pattern for health-seeking behavior by age of child. Children living in urban areas, those with nonsmoking mothers, and children living in households that use electricity or gas for cooking are more likely to be taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment for ARI and/or fever than other children. The expected positive association is observed between seeking treatment for ARI and/or fever and mothers' level of education and wealth quintile. Appendix Table A-13.1 shows the prevalence of ARI and fever by province.

Table 13.2 presents information on the types of drugs given to children with fever by urban-rural residence. One in two children with fever during the two weeks prior to the survey was given acetaminophen or paracetamol, similar to the rate reported in the 2002-2003 IDHS (47 percent). Six percent of children were given aspirin, while less than 1 percent were given antimalarial drugs. Thirty percent of the children were given other drugs that respondents were not able to specify. It must be noted that 16 percent of children did not get any medication at all, an increase of 6 percentage points since the 2002-2003 IDHS. The percentage of children that did not take any drug for fever is higher among rural children (19 percent) than among their urban counterparts (13 percent).

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Fansidar	0.0	0.1	0.1
Chloroquine/Nivaquine	0.3	1.0	0.7
Aspirin	5.0	6.8	6.1
Acetaminophen/paracetamol	50.9	48.9	49.7
Ibuprofen	1.2	0.7	0.9
Other	33.6	27.1	29.6
Missing	0.5	1.2	0.9
No drug	12.7	18.5	16.3
Number of children	1,937	3,096	5,033

13.2 DISPOSAL OF CHILDREN'S 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 13.3 presents information on the disposal of children's stools, by background characteristics. Data show that 71 percent of mothers of children under age five dispose of their youngest child's stools safely (that is, children use a toilet or latrine, the stools are rinsed into the toilet or latrine, the stools are buried, or disposable or washable diapers are used). Mothers report that one in four children always use a toilet or latrine, three in ten have their stools thrown into a toilet or latrine, and 8 percent report throwing or burying their children's stools in the yard. Twelve percent of mothers throw their children's stools outside their dwelling, 4 percent rinse them away, and 11 percent of mothers leave the stools in the open.

Comparing these results with those from the 2002-2003 IDHS indicates there has been an increase of four percentage points in the percentage of children that always use a toilet/latrine. On the other hand, the percentage of mothers who reported throwing their children's stools into a toilet/latrine (29 percent) has decreased slightly from 31 percent in the 2002-2003 IDHS.

Table 13.3 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of mothers who are living with their youngest child under five years, by way in which child's fecal matter is disposed of, according to background characteristics and type of toilet, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Stools contained			Stools uncontained				Use diapers				Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely	Number of mothers	
	Child uses toilet/latrine	Thrown into toilet/latrine	Thrown/buried in yard	Thrown outside dwelling	Rinsed away	Dis-posed in open setting	Do nothing	Dispos-able	Wash-able	Other	Missing				
Age in months															
<6	4.7	28.4	4.7	9.4	9.3	6.4	0.2	3.3	31.6	1.6	0.3	100.0	72.8	1,664	
6-11	8.5	34.8	8.4	14.1	6.3	10.3	0.4	2.6	12.8	1.6	0.1	100.0	67.1	1,684	
12-23	17.5	34.8	8.9	14.9	4.5	9.3	0.4	2.4	5.4	1.5	0.3	100.0	69.0	2,929	
24-35	29.1	27.1	10.9	12.2	3.0	12.7	0.7	0.8	1.9	1.3	0.3	100.0	69.8	2,748	
36-47	36.6	26.5	8.6	10.9	1.4	12.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.5	100.0	72.9	2,471	
48-59	44.0	23.9	6.8	9.9	1.5	11.8	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.1	100.0	75.5	2,164	
Residence															
Urban	35.1	33.5	3.5	6.1	2.9	8.0	0.1	2.7	6.7	1.0	0.3	100.0	81.5	5,733	
Rural	17.4	26.2	11.8	16.4	4.7	12.8	0.7	0.6	7.6	1.5	0.3	100.0	63.6	7,927	
Education															
No education	9.2	12.5	20.8	20.7	5.4	20.7	1.8	1.0	4.1	3.0	0.7	100.0	47.7	436	
Some primary	15.9	19.2	14.1	18.6	4.2	18.6	1.4	0.2	5.9	1.6	0.1	100.0	55.4	1,638	
Complete primary	20.0	26.2	10.9	16.3	3.7	13.1	0.5	0.4	7.2	1.2	0.4	100.0	64.7	3,978	
Some secondary	24.0	30.9	6.9	11.4	4.8	11.2	0.2	1.0	8.2	1.1	0.3	100.0	71.0	3,444	
Secondary +	35.3	36.5	3.5	5.1	3.3	4.0	0.1	3.5	7.3	1.2	0.2	100.0	86.0	4,163	
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	7.8	14.0	17.6	23.8	5.7	19.4	1.4	0.4	7.4	2.2	0.5	100.0	47.2	2,927	
Second	16.1	27.1	10.9	18.1	4.2	13.9	0.5	0.4	6.8	1.7	0.3	100.0	61.3	2,698	
Middle	23.4	32.6	7.2	9.6	5.1	12.2	0.3	1.1	7.4	0.9	0.2	100.0	71.8	2,751	
Fourth	35.5	36.1	4.0	5.5	2.4	5.3	0.1	2.2	8.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	85.7	2,675	
Highest	43.6	38.1	0.9	2.0	2.3	2.0	0.0	3.5	6.4	0.9	0.3	100.0	92.5	2,608	
Toilet facility															
Private, with septic tank	37.4	38.0	3.2	4.8	2.7	2.7	0.2	2.4	7.6	0.7	0.3	100.0	88.5	6,238	
Private, without septic tank	28.1	41.4	3.9	7.5	3.3	5.5	0.2	2.1	6.7	0.9	0.4	100.0	82.2	1,506	
Shared/public	24.3	30.0	8.6	12.6	4.5	10.2	0.4	0.6	7.4	1.1	0.2	100.0	70.9	1,348	
Pit latrine	14.5	38.9	12.6	13.3	7.2	5.2	1.6	0.1	5.0	1.3	0.5	100.0	71.0	1,121	
Yard/bush/forest	1.8	2.8	34.9	32.3	6.3	10.1	2.2	0.9	6.4	2.1	0.3	100.0	46.7	760	
River/stream/creek	4.6	5.7	13.8	25.2	4.7	34.6	0.5	0.3	8.1	2.3	0.1	100.0	32.6	2,091	
Other	5.9	3.7	11.4	24.5	5.9	37.5	0.2	0.3	6.3	3.9	0.5	100.0	27.5	589	
Total	24.8	29.3	8.3	12.1	4.0	10.8	0.5	1.5	7.2	1.3	0.3	100.0	71.1	13,659	

Safe disposal of children's stools varies little by child's age. However, children's stools are much more likely to be disposed of safely in urban areas than in rural areas (82 and 64 percent, respectively). Disposal of a child's stools varies substantially by mother's level of education and socio-economic status. Mothers with secondary or higher education are much more likely to dispose of their children's stools safely (86 percent) than mothers with no education (48 percent). Similarly, mothers in the highest wealth quintile are much more likely to dispose of their children's stools safely (93 percent) than mothers in the lowest wealth quintile (47 percent). Access to a private toilet facility increases the likelihood that a child's stools are disposed of safely; about nine in ten children living in households with a private toilet facility with a septic tank have their stools disposed of safely compared with only about three in ten children in a household without a toilet facility. Appendix Table A-13.2 shows the variation in the disposal of children's stools by province.

13.3 PREVALENCE OF 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. In interpreting the findings of the 2007 IDHS survey, it should be borne in mind that the prevalence of diarrhea varies seasonally.

Table 13.4 shows the percentage of children under five with diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey according to selected background characteristics. Overall, 14 percent of children under age five years had diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey, slightly higher than the 11 percent reported in the 2002-2003 IDHS survey. 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. The prevalence of diarrhea is slightly higher among male children and those living in the rural areas than among female children and those living in urban areas. There is a negative correlation between the prevalence of diarrhea and mother's level of education and wealth status. The prevalence of diarrhea decreases as mother's education attainment and the household wealth quintile increase. In general, it is lower among children living in households that use piped water or water from a protected well than among children living in households that use an open well or surface water for drinking. Furthermore, fewer children living in households with a private toilet facility with a septic tank suffer from diarrhea than children living in households with other types of toilet facilities. Appendix Table A-13.3 shows the variation in the prevalence of diarrhea by province.

Table 13.4 Prevalence of diarrhea

Percentage of children under five years with diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey	Number of children
Age in months		
<6	11.1	1,686
6-11	17.6	1,719
12-23	20.7	3,094
24-35	15.3	3,162
36-47	9.9	3,098
48-59	8.3	3,166
Sex		
Male	14.8	8,249
Female	12.5	7,676
Residence		
Urban	12.0	6,649
Rural	14.9	9,275
Mother's education		
No education	18.1	539
Some primary	16.6	1,920
Complete primary	15.0	4,562
Some secondary	14.0	3,989
Secondary +	10.6	4,915
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	17.7	3,627
Second	14.7	3,100
Middle	12.5	3,136
Fourth	13.1	3,051
Highest	9.7	3,010
Source of drinking water		
Piped	12.0	3,053
Protected well	12.7	5,906
Open well	16.1	4,578
Surface	17.1	1,043
Other/missing	10.9	1,342
Toilet facility		
Private, with septic tank	11.1	7,203
Private, without septic tank	14.2	1,747
Shared/public	15.9	1,547
Pit latrine	15.2	1,294
Yard/bush/forest	14.7	988
River/stream/creek	18.4	2,432
Other	14.0	705
Total	13.7	15,925

13.4 KNOWLEDGE OF ORS

A simple and effective response to dehydration caused by diarrhea is 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 were asked whether they know about Oralit, the most commonly used ORS brand in the country.

Table 13.5 shows that knowledge of ORS is almost universal among women in Indonesia with a birth in the five years preceding the survey, similar to the rate reported in the 2002-2003 IDHS. Knowledge of ORS is somewhat lower among women age 15-19 when compared with older women. Furthermore, urban women are somewhat more likely than rural women to know about ORS (97 and 90 percent, respectively). Mother's education is positively associated with knowledge of ORS packets; only 61 percent of mothers with no education have heard about ORS compared with 98 percent of women with secondary or higher education. The same pattern is observed for household wealth status; 83 percent of mothers in the lowest wealth quintile know about ORS compared with 98 percent of mothers in the highest wealth quintile. Appendix Table A-13.4 shows mother's knowledge of ORS by province.

Table 13.5 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of mothers with births in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhea, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage of mothers who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	79.6	418
20-24	91.7	2,954
25-29	93.9	3,885
30-34	95.4	3,305
35-49	92.2	3,481
Residence		
Urban	96.7	5,897
Rural	90.2	8,145
Education		
No education	61.2	458
Some primary	83.4	1,677
Complete primary	92.2	4,106
Some secondary	96.0	3,543
Secondary +	98.2	4,260
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	83.1	3,010
Second	92.0	2,791
Middle	95.5	2,812
Fourth	96.9	2,742
Highest	98.3	2,688
Total	92.9	14,043

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

13.5 DIARRHEA TREATMENT

In the 2007 IDHS, mothers of children who had diarrhea were asked about what was done to treat the illness. Table 13.6 shows the percentage of children with diarrhea who received specific treatments according to background characteristics.

Data in the table show that 51 percent of children under five with diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey were taken to a health facility or provider, similar to the percentage reported in the 2002-2003 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 other age groups. Male children are slightly more likely to be taken to a health facility or provider than female children. Mother's level of education and the socioeconomic status of the household are related to whether young children receive treatment for diarrhea. The higher the mother's level of education and the higher the household wealth quintile, the more likely it is that children with diarrhea are to be taken for treatment to a health facility or provider.

Even though more than nine in ten mothers reported knowing about ORS packets, only about one-third (35 percent) of children with diarrhea were treated with ORS (or a prepackaged liquid); these results are similar to those reported in the 2002-2003 IDHS. Thirty percent of children with diarrhea were given increased fluids, 22 percent were given recommended home fluids (RHF), and 61 percent were given oral rehydration therapy (either ORS, RHF or increased fluids). Looking at treatments other than ORT, 48 percent of children with diarrhea received syrup or pills, while 14 percent were given a home remedy or other treatment. Seventeen percent of children with diarrhea did not receive any treatment at all.

Table 13.6 Diarrhea treatment

Among children under age five who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage taken for treatment to a health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), and percentage given other treatments, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

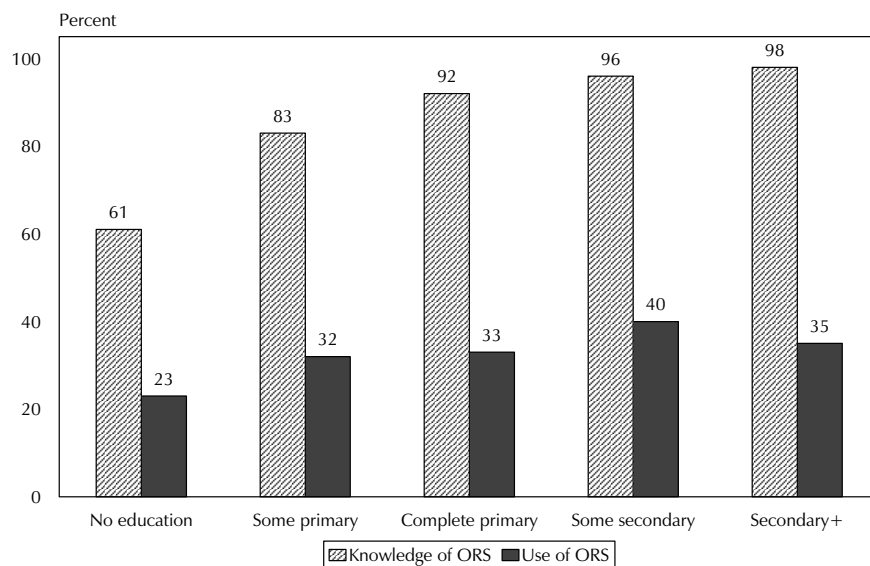
Background characteristic	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)						Other treatments					No treatment	Number of children with diarrhea	
	Percentage taken to a health facility or provider ¹	Oral rehydration salts (ORS) packets	Recommended home fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	In-creased fluids	ORT, RHF or in-creased fluids	Pills/syrup	Injection	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/other	Missing			
Age in months														
<6	31.3	6.6	7.3	11.8	22.8	33.4	27.9	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	50.1	187	
6-11	59.1	28.0	15.4	37.2	23.0	51.7	45.5	0.6	0.0	14.0	0.5	23.0	302	
12-23	57.1	40.2	25.2	52.7	33.8	67.9	49.8	0.7	0.3	17.3	0.2	9.2	640	
24-35	52.0	37.7	25.1	50.8	33.9	65.1	50.8	0.1	0.0	10.8	0.6	14.0	482	
36-47	39.7	35.1	29.3	50.2	26.0	59.7	44.3	0.6	0.1	16.6	0.4	16.3	306	
48-59	52.3	42.7	21.4	51.5	34.3	68.0	58.1	0.9	0.1	11.7	0.4	11.3	261	
Sex														
Male	52.1	35.4	25.7	49.0	31.1	63.7	50.6	0.7	0.0	13.3	0.5	14.2	1,217	
Female	49.7	33.7	18.3	42.4	29.4	57.5	44.2	0.3	0.2	14.9	0.2	20.4	963	
Residence														
Urban	54.4	33.4	21.0	43.9	29.0	58.7	52.9	0.9	0.3	14.4	0.3	16.1	799	
Rural	49.1	35.4	23.2	47.4	31.1	62.2	44.8	0.3	0.0	13.8	0.4	17.4	1,381	
Mother's education														
No education	27.7	23.3	11.1	30.2	25.5	49.8	39.2	1.3	0.0	16.0	0.9	24.3	97	
Some primary	40.7	31.6	24.8	46.4	28.0	60.9	39.2	0.1	0.0	10.0	0.4	20.8	318	
Complete primary	45.2	32.5	20.0	44.7	31.0	59.6	44.2	0.7	0.0	17.0	0.4	16.3	683	
Some secondary	59.1	40.3	26.1	51.3	31.8	64.8	53.6	0.3	0.0	12.1	0.3	14.5	558	
Secondary +	60.7	35.3	22.2	45.2	30.2	60.7	53.0	0.6	0.5	14.2	0.2	16.6	522	
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	37.7	31.6	26.0	47.0	27.2	60.1	37.9	0.2	0.1	12.3	0.6	20.2	642	
Second	46.2	36.1	23.1	47.4	28.8	63.4	46.5	0.8	0.0	17.0	0.5	14.3	454	
Middle	61.3	38.4	20.5	48.4	34.6	64.8	51.7	0.6	0.0	16.5	0.3	13.5	393	
Fourth	58.3	39.6	21.1	46.4	31.4	58.5	49.3	0.5	0.6	11.3	0.0	18.8	399	
Highest	64.3	27.4	17.9	38.7	32.4	56.9	64.3	0.7	0.0	13.2	0.2	16.1	291	
Total	51.0	34.7	22.4	46.1	30.3	60.9	47.8	0.5	0.1	14.0	0.4	16.9	2,180	

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS), pre-packaged ORS packet, and recommended home fluids (RHF).

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, traditional practitioner, delivery post, health post, and health cadre

Figure 13.1 shows knowledge and use of ORS by mother's education. There is a positive association between knowledge and use of ORS and mother's education.

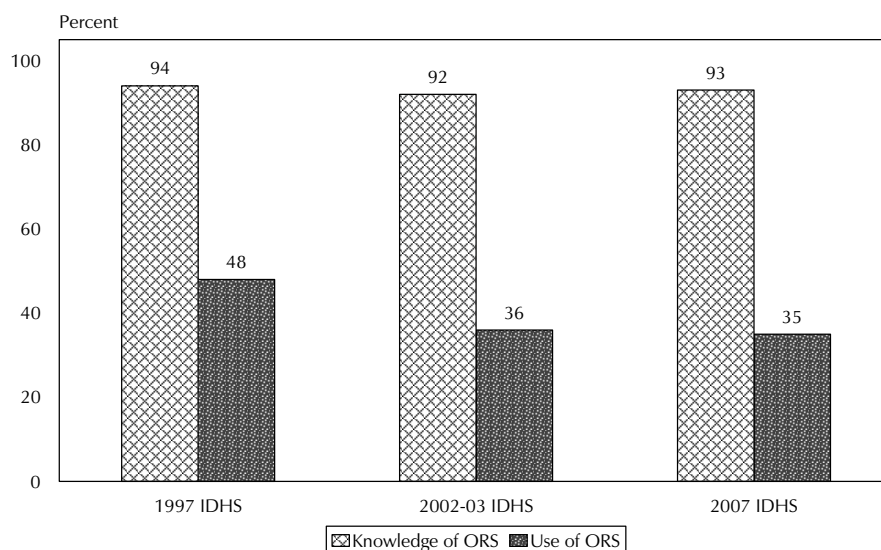
Figure 13.1 Knowledge and Use of ORS Packets among Mothers Who Gave Birth in the Past Five Years, by Level of Education



IDHS 2007

Figure 13.2 shows the trends in knowledge and use of ORS packets for treatment of diarrhea over the past decade. There were no significant changes in knowledge and use of ORS between the 2002-2003 IDHS and the 2007 IDHS. However, use of ORS decreased by eight percentage points between the 1997 IDHS and the 2002-2003 IDHS, and continued to decrease slightly over the past five years (from 36 to 35 percent).

Figure 13.2 Trends in Knowledge and Use of ORS Packets for Treatment of Diarrhea by Mothers Who Gave Birth in the Past Five Years



13.6 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 13.7 shows the results on feeding practices during diarrhea. Only 30 percent of children with diarrhea were given more fluids than usual, while 45 percent received the same amount. It must be noted that 22 percent of children with diarrhea received less liquids or no liquids at all. Table 13.7 also shows that only 8 percent of children received more food than usual during their diarrhea, 43 percent received the same amount of food as usual, while 44 percent were given less food or no food at all.

Figure 13.3 compares feeding practices during diarrhea for children under five, according to the 1997, 2002-2003, and 2007 IDHS surveys. Overall, the proportion of children with diarrhea in Indonesia who were given the recommended liquids and fed according to recommendations, decreased between the 1997 IDHS and the 2002-2003 IDHS, and practices have changed only slightly since the 2002-2003 IDHS.

Table 13.7 Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children under five years who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, Indonesia 2007

Feeding practices	Percent
Amount of liquids offered	
Same as usual	45.4
More	30.3
Somewhat less	15.2
Much less	2.3
None	4.6
Don't know/missing	2.1
Total	100.0
Amount of food offered	
Same as usual	42.8
More	8.1
Somewhat less	37.4
Much less	5.6
None	1.1
Never gave food	4.1
Don't know/missing	0.8
Total	100.0
Number of children	2,180

Figure 13.3 Trends in Feeding Practices among Children Under Five With Diarrhea

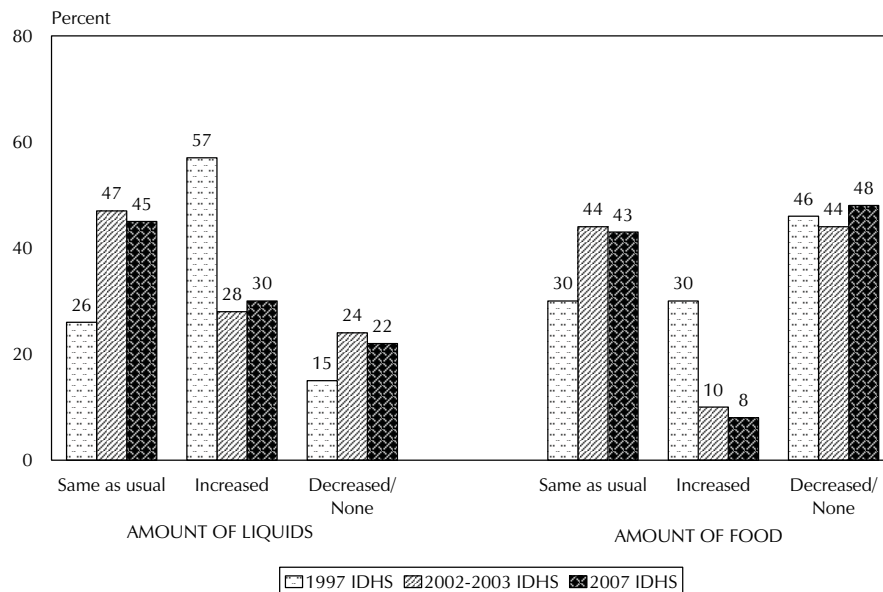


Table 13.8 shows feeding practices during diarrhea by background characteristics. Fifty-four percent of children with diarrhea continued feeding and were given ORT and/or increased fluids during the diarrhea episode, while 27 percent were given increased fluids and continued feeding. The percentage of children that continued feeding and were correctly given ORT and/or increased fluids is lower among children under six months of age. Male children and those living in rural areas are somewhat more likely than female children and those living in urban areas to continue feeding and receive ORT and/or increased liquids; however, there is no clear association between mother's level of education and household wealth quintile and proper feeding practices during diarrhea.

Table 13.8 Feeding practices during diarrhea by background characteristics

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 background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids offered						Total	Amount of food offered						Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage who continued feeding and were given ORT and/or increased fluids	Number of children with diarrhea	
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know/missing		More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food					Don't know/missing
Age in months																		
<6	22.8	48.1	12.8	0.7	15.5	0.1	100.0	3.0	38.7	18.9	1.4	4.7	33.1	0.2	100.0	12.2	19.2	187
6-11	23.0	58.2	12.3	1.7	3.7	1.0	100.0	5.4	50.5	29.9	5.4	1.4	6.7	0.6	100.0	19.3	44.3	302
12-23	33.8	44.0	15.0	2.2	4.6	0.4	100.0	8.9	38.4	42.1	8.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	100.0	29.8	60.2	640
24-35	33.9	42.5	16.9	2.2	1.7	2.9	100.0	10.9	42.0	40.6	4.9	0.3	0.2	1.1	100.0	32.0	61.6	482
36-47	26.0	47.1	15.8	3.2	3.0	5.0	100.0	6.6	50.3	35.3	6.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	100.0	22.1	53.5	306
48-59	34.3	35.2	17.3	3.9	4.6	4.7	100.0	9.9	40.5	44.2	3.2	0.4	0.1	1.7	100.0	32.7	63.9	261
Sex																		
Male	31.1	44.1	15.3	2.6	4.6	2.2	100.0	7.0	41.9	38.3	7.2	1.0	3.9	0.6	100.0	26.9	56.2	1,217
Female	29.4	46.9	15.2	2.0	4.6	2.0	100.0	9.5	44.0	36.2	3.6	1.2	4.3	1.2	100.0	26.1	51.9	963
Residence																		
Urban	29.0	43.2	16.6	2.4	6.5	2.3	100.0	9.4	43.7	34.2	6.5	1.1	4.6	0.6	100.0	24.8	51.7	799
Rural	31.1	46.6	14.5	2.3	3.5	2.1	100.0	7.4	42.3	39.3	5.1	1.1	3.8	1.0	100.0	27.6	55.8	1,381
Mother's education																		
No education	25.5	41.1	20.3	4.2	1.7	7.2	100.0	7.1	50.7	35.2	1.7	0.1	3.7	1.6	100.0	22.4	44.7	97
Some primary	28.0	51.1	13.7	1.6	4.0	1.5	100.0	6.0	41.4	41.1	7.1	0.8	3.1	0.5	100.0	23.2	54.1	318
Complete primary	31.0	46.0	14.7	2.1	3.9	2.3	100.0	6.8	41.8	40.3	5.0	1.6	3.4	1.1	100.0	27.7	52.8	683
Some secondary	31.8	46.2	13.8	2.6	3.4	2.3	100.0	7.9	43.7	34.6	7.7	0.4	4.9	0.8	100.0	26.6	56.8	558
Secondary +	30.2	41.0	17.4	2.4	7.7	1.2	100.0	11.7	42.6	34.8	4.0	1.4	4.7	0.7	100.0	27.9	55.5	522
Wealth quintile																		
Lowest	27.2	49.8	14.6	2.5	3.5	2.4	100.0	6.1	43.5	39.1	3.6	1.5	5.0	1.2	100.0	24.9	54.5	642
Second	28.8	47.3	14.5	2.9	3.0	3.5	100.0	7.4	43.6	37.5	5.9	1.1	3.1	1.3	100.0	23.6	56.0	454
Middle	34.6	41.0	16.6	2.6	2.8	2.4	100.0	7.8	46.1	34.2	8.3	0.5	2.7	0.4	100.0	29.2	57.8	393
Fourth	31.4	41.7	17.7	2.0	6.7	0.5	100.0	11.3	40.6	39.0	6.3	0.9	1.6	0.4	100.0	29.4	52.9	399
Highest	32.4	43.5	12.6	1.2	8.8	1.5	100.0	10.0	38.6	35.8	5.0	1.2	8.9	0.6	100.0	27.4	48.4	291
Total	30.3	45.4	15.2	2.3	4.6	2.1	100.0	8.1	42.8	37.4	5.6	1.1	4.1	0.8	100.0	26.6	54.3	2,180

¹ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhea episode.

13.7 CHILDREN'S HEALTH CARE AND WOMEN'S STATUS

The 2007 IDHS used three indicators of women's status to examine the relationship between children's health care and women's status: the number of household decisions in which women participate, the number of reasons given for a woman to refuse having sexual intercourse with her husband, and the number of reasons for which wife beating is justified.

Table 13.9 shows that there is a positive relationship between children's health care and women's status. The greater the number of household decisions in which women participate, the higher the proportion of children who have been fully vaccinated and taken for treatment of fever, ARI, and diarrhea. Furthermore, the greater the number of reasons women give for refusing sexual intercourse with their husband, the higher the proportion of children who have been fully vaccinated. Finally, the lower the number of reasons given by women that justify wife beating, the higher the proportion of children who have been fully vaccinated and received treatment for fever and/or ARI from a health provider.

Table 13.9 Children's health care by women's status

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who were fully vaccinated and percentage of children under five years who were ill with a fever and/or symptoms of ARI and diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey who were taken to a health provider for treatment, by women's status indicators, Indonesia 2007

Women's status indicator	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated ¹		Children with fever and/or symptoms of ARI taken to a health provider ²		Children with diarrhea taken to a health provider	
	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	35.1	31	59.5	45	(48.1)	17
1-2	47.9	196	69.4	412	45.4	162
3-4	57.9	855	66.0	1,575	51.4	631
5	60.8	1,946	66.2	3,359	52.0	1,307
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband						
0	38.2	162	66.5	247	53.4	136
1-2	52.5	320	61.6	643	48.7	234
3-4	60.6	2,612	66.5	4,648	51.1	1,810
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified						
0	61.3	2,035	67.2	3,298	51.4	1,250
1-2	56.0	781	65.0	1,568	49.8	662
3-4	49.4	227	61.8	550	52.8	225
5	31.5	51	61.3	122	48.8	43
Total	58.6	3,094	65.9	5,539	51.0	2,180

Note: The figure in parentheses is based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Those who have received BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, traditional practitioner, delivery post, health post, and health cadre

³ Either alone or jointly with others

13.8 HAND-WASHING PRACTICES

Many diseases are easily transmitted through contaminated foods or from hand to mouth. Hand washing minimizes the transmission of both enteric (fecal) and respiratory pathogens. In the 2007 IDHS, respondents were asked whether they washed their hands before preparing meals for their family.

Table 13.10 shows that practically all women reported that they washed their hands before preparing the meal for their family the last time (97 percent). There are almost no variations in hand-washing practices by background characteristics.

Table 13.10 Hand-washing practices

Percent distribution of women by whether they washed their hands before preparing a meal for their family the last time, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Washed hands	Did not wash hands	Never prepared meals	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age						
15-19	95.3	2.5	2.2	0.0	100.0	845
20-24	94.3	3.3	2.4	0.0	100.0	4,094
25-29	96.3	2.4	1.2	0.1	100.0	5,771
30-34	97.4	2.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	6,020
35+	96.9	2.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	16,164
Residence						
Urban	96.9	1.6	1.4	0.2	100.0	13,745
Rural	96.3	2.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	19,150
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	94.0	5.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	6,219
Second	97.1	2.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	6,606
Middle	96.2	2.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	6,710
Fourth	97.8	1.1	0.9	0.1	100.0	6,713
Highest	97.3	0.9	1.6	0.2	100.0	6,647
Source of drinking water						
Piped	97.1	1.8	1.0	0.1	100.0	5,340
Protected well	96.9	1.8	1.3	0.0	100.0	13,338
Open well	97.1	2.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	4,139
Surface	94.5	4.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	5,898
Other/missing	97.0	1.8	1.2	0.1	100.0	4,180
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises	97.1	1.7	1.1	0.1	100.0	25,745
Less than 2 minutes	95.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	210
2-4 minutes	94.4	4.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	926
5-9 minutes	95.3	3.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	2,132
10+ minutes	94.1	5.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	3,592
Don't know/missing	94.9	4.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	290
Total	96.5	2.3	1.1	0.1	100.0	32,895

This chapter reviews 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 fed 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. Mother's nutritional status also influences her ability to have a successful pregnancy and delivery, and to successfully breastfeed her baby after he/she is born. 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 their 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 six months of age, 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, 2002c).

14.1 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 depletions associated with pregnancy. The effect of breastfeeding on return of menses is moderated by both duration and intensity of breastfeeding (Ministry of Health, 2002b).

Table 14.1 shows the percentage of children born in the five years before the survey by breastfeeding status and the timing of initial breastfeeding, by background characteristics. Breastfeeding is nearly universal in Indonesia, with 95 percent of children born in the five years preceding the survey having been breastfed at some time. This is true for all subgroups of children, except for children of women who did not get any assistance during delivery in the past five years (85 percent were breastfed at some point).

More than four in ten children (44 percent) were breastfed within one hour of birth, and more than six in ten (62 percent) were breastfed within one day of birth. The percentage of children who were breastfed within one hour and within one day of birth is inversely associated with mother's education and wealth quintile, i.e., generally, the lower the mother's level of education and household wealth quintile, the higher the percentage of children who were breastfed early. Children of mothers who delivered without any assistance are also more likely to initiate breastfeeding within one hour or within one day of birth. Table 14.1 shows that the percentage of born children who receive a prelacteal feed—that is,

something other than breast milk during the first three days of life—is quite high in Indonesia (65 percent). Children in urban areas, those born to mothers with secondary or higher education, children of mothers who were assisted by a health professional during delivery and born in a health facility, and children in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to receive a prelacteal feed than other children. Appendix Table A-14.1 shows the differentials in the initiation of breastfeeding by province.

Table 14.1 Initial breastfeeding						
Percentage of children born in the five years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, and for last-born children ever breastfed, the percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth and the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007						
Background characteristic	Breastfeeding among children born in past five years		Last-born children ever breastfed			Number of last-born children ever breastfed
	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth ¹	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ²	
Sex						
Male	95.0	8,614	43.1	59.9	64.6	7,008
Female	95.4	7,890	44.7	63.2	64.5	6,463
Residence						
Urban	93.7	6,835	41.6	60.0	68.8	5,571
Rural	96.2	9,669	45.5	62.5	61.6	7,899
Mother's education						
No education	94.3	579	56.6	72.1	48.7	439
Some primary	96.4	1,996	47.8	63.4	59.2	1,629
Complete primary	96.1	4,759	44.8	62.7	60.9	3,966
Some secondary	95.3	4,132	43.7	61.1	64.9	3,411
Secondary +	93.9	5,038	40.2	58.8	71.8	4,026
Assistance at delivery						
Health professional ³	94.7	12,048	42.7	61.1	67.1	9,939
Traditional birth attendant	96.7	3,969	47.5	63.0	58.8	3,207
Other	98.1	380	43.0	60.0	48.6	272
No one	85.1	108	54.4	65.0	24.6	52
Place of delivery						
Health facility	94.1	7,600	43.0	62.4	70.1	6,326
At home	96.1	8,690	45.0	60.9	60.0	7,012
Other	95.5	215	33.0	51.6	43.0	88
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	96.4	3,806	46.8	64.4	57.6	2,926
Second	96.3	3,245	47.0	63.4	62.3	2,710
Middle	94.5	3,245	42.0	59.2	66.3	2,683
Fourth	95.1	3,122	43.2	60.5	65.6	2,620
Highest	93.3	3,086	40.0	59.7	72.3	2,533
Total	95.2	16,504	43.9	61.5	64.6	13,471

Note: Table is based on births in the past five years 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

14.2 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. Information on breastfeeding and supplementation was obtained in the 2007 IDHS by asking mothers about the

current breastfeeding status of all children under five years of age and, for the youngest child born in the three years before the survey and living with the mother, food (liquids or solids) given to the child the day before the survey.

Table 14.2 shows the percent distribution of youngest children under three years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and the percentage of children under three years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months. Early introduction of foods that are low in energy and nutrients or prepared under unhygienic conditions may result in undernutrition and infection with foreign organisms, which may result in a lower immunity to disease among young children (Ministry of Health, 2002a). Contrary to WHO recommendations, only about one-third (32 percent) of children under six months are exclusively breastfed in Indonesia. Among children under four months, only about four in ten (41 percent) are exclusively breastfed. Since the 2002-2003 IDHS, the proportion of children who are exclusively breastfed until six months of age has declined by 8 percentage points. Furthermore, in the 2002-2003 IDHS, 64 percent of infants less than two months of age were exclusively breastfed, compared with 48 percent in the 2007 IDHS.

After six months of age, breast milk alone does not provide sufficient nutrition for the infant; thus, children over the age of six months should not be exclusively breastfed. Table 14.2 shows that 75 percent of children age 6-9 months living with their mothers receive some kind of complementary food, as per the recommended guidelines. The percentage of introduction of complementary feeding after 6 months of age remains unchanged since the 2002-2003 IDHS.

Table 14.2 Breastfeeding status by age

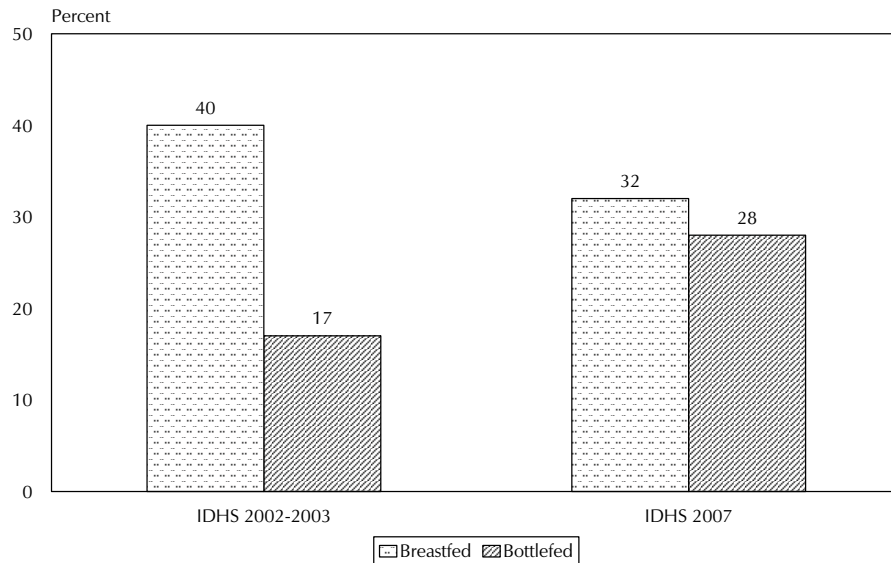
Percent distribution of youngest children under three years living with their mother by breastfeeding status, the percentage currently breastfeeding; and the percentage of all children under three years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Indonesia 2007

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:						Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under three years living with mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	4.6	48.3	5.8	0.6	28.6	12.2	100.0	95.4	479	25.1	486
2-3	10.5	34.4	9.6	1.7	16.5	27.2	100.0	89.5	590	30.2	599
4-5	9.7	17.8	10.6	2.6	11.2	48.1	100.0	90.3	595	27.8	601
6-8	13.3	5.5	4.4	0.5	3.1	73.2	100.0	86.7	904	26.2	921
9-11	16.5	0.8	1.6	1.1	0.8	79.1	100.0	83.5	779	28.5	798
12-17	20.9	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.1	76.4	100.0	79.1	1,499	33.4	1,562
18-23	43.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	55.5	100.0	57.0	1,430	36.7	1,533
24-35	69.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	29.5	100.0	30.2	2,748	32.4	3,162
<4	7.9	40.6	7.9	1.2	21.9	20.5	100.0	92.1	1,069	27.9	1,085
<6	8.5	32.4	8.9	1.7	18.1	30.4	100.0	91.5	1,664	27.9	1,686
6-9	13.7	4.5	3.8	0.6	2.5	75.0	100.0	86.3	1,188	26.9	1,215
12-15	20.1	0.6	2.2	0.4	0.1	76.5	100.0	79.9	1,090	33.4	1,119
12-23	31.7	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	66.2	100.0	68.3	2,929	35.1	3,094
20-23	49.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	49.7	100.0	50.3	915	37.3	995

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a 24-hour period (yesterday and the past night). Children classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids/juice, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semisolids) 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 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 Based on all children under three years

Figure 14.1 Percentage of Children under 6 Months of Age Who Are Exclusively Breastfed and Bottlefed, IDHS 2002-2003 and 2007



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. However, this practice has become common in Indonesia. Table 14.2 shows that about three in ten children (28 percent) were given a bottle with a nipple as early as two months of age. The results also show that 28 percent of children less than six months of age are bottle-fed. This is an 11 percentage points increase from the level in the 2002-2003 IDHS (17 percent).

14.3 DURATION AND FREQUENCY OF BREASTFEEDING

Table 14.3 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 about 21 months, and the mean duration is about the same. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is about one month, while the mean duration is about three months. Figure 14.2 shows that the median duration of any breastfeeding in Indonesia has been steadily decreasing from about 23.9 months in 1997 and about 22 months in 2002-2003 to about 20.7 months in 2007.

There are only small variations in the median duration of any breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. Male children, children of uneducated mothers and of mothers with secondary or higher education, and children in the highest wealth quintile have the lowest median duration of any breastfeeding, compared with other children.

For mothers to enhance their supply of breast milk and delay the return of menstruation, frequent breastfeeding must be practiced throughout the day and night (Ministry of Health, 2002d). Data presented in Table 14.3 indicate that almost all (95 percent) of breastfeeding children under six months of age were breastfed six or more times in the preceding 24 hours. Children are breastfed more frequently during the day than at night. Appendix Table A-14.2 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding by province.

Table 14.3 Median duration and frequency of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the three years preceding the survey, percentage of breastfeeding children under six months living with the mother who were breastfed six or more times in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and mean number of feeds (day/night), by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past three years ¹				Frequency of breastfeeding among children under six months ²			
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predominant breast-feeding ³	Number of children	Percentage breastfed 6+ times in past 24 hours	Mean number of day feeds	Mean number of night feeds	Number of children
Sex								
Male	20.2	0.7	0.8	5,235	94.7	7.4	5.8	827
Female	21.1	1.0	1.6	4,725	96.4	7.4	5.6	654
Residence								
Urban	19.6	0.7	0.7	4,115	94.4	7.0	5.5	611
Rural	21.4	0.7	1.7	5,844	96.2	7.6	5.8	870
Mother's education								
No education	19.8	1.1	2.0	314	98.9	7.9	6.3	38
Some primary	23.1	0.7	1.3	1,126	95.4	7.5	5.2	149
Complete primary	23.2	0.7	1.5	2,860	97.9	8.3	6.1	405
Some secondary	20.8	0.7	1.6	2,528	96.5	7.4	5.5	432
Secondary +	18.2	0.7	0.8	3,131	92.0	6.5	5.6	457
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	21.7	1.0	2.3	2,253	95.3	7.4	5.2	326
Second	21.7	0.7	0.7	1,920	98.5	8.4	6.4	301
Middle	21.3	1.3	1.9	2,032	96.0	7.7	6.1	317
Fourth	20.8	0.7	1.5	1,861	98.4	7.1	5.6	258
Highest	17.6	0.5	0.6	1,894	89.0	6.1	5.3	280
Total	20.7	0.7	1.2	9,960	95.4	7.4	5.7	1,481
Mean for all children	21.0	2.7	3.7	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Median and mean durations are based on current status. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey.

na = Not applicable

¹ It is assumed that non-last-born children and last-born children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding

² Excludes children without a valid answer on the number of times breastfed

³ Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

Figure 14.2 Median Duration of Any Breastfeeding (in Months) among Children Born in the Past Three Years, IDHS 1997, 2002-2003, and 2007



14.4 TYPES OF COMPLEMENTARY FOODS

The World Health Organization recommends the introduction of solid food to infants around the age of six months because by that age breast milk by itself is no longer sufficient to maintain a child's optimal growth. 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 six months or older should be fed small quantities of solid and semisolid foods throughout the day. During this transition from breastfeeding to complementary feeding at ages 6-23 months, the prevalence of malnutrition among young children increases substantially in many countries. This phenomenon is attributed primarily to increased infections and poor feeding practices.

Table 14.4 provides information on the types of food given to the youngest child under three years living with the mother on the day and night preceding the survey, according to breastfeeding status. The percentage of children receiving solid or semisolid food increases gradually by age. It is encouraging to note that at 6-8 months of age more than eight in ten children are consuming solid or semisolid food. However, the introduction of other liquids such as water, juice, and infant formula takes place earlier than the recommended age of six months. Even among the youngest group of breastfeeding children (<2 months), 33 percent receive infant formula in addition to breast milk. More than half (53 percent) of children age 4-5 months have started consuming solid or semisolid food. The early introduction of water and foods increases the risk of infections, and thus contributes to malnutrition.

Consumption of liquids other than milk increases gradually with age and by age 12-17 months about six in ten breastfeeding children (59 percent) and nonbreastfeeding children (66 percent) receive liquid supplements other than milk. Consumption of milk other than breast milk peaks at age 24-35 months (21 percent among breastfeeding children and 33 percent of nonbreastfeeding children). Supplementing with infant formula at any age is relatively common in Indonesia, with breastfeeding children age 6-17 months being the most likely to consume it (29-30 percent).

At age 6-8 months, children are more likely to consume foods made from grains—80 percent of breastfeeding children and 79 percent of nonbreastfeeding children—than other types of solid or semisolid foods. About half of children age 6-8 months consumed vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables in the day and night preceding the survey. Meat, fish, poultry, and eggs have bodybuilding substances essential to good health, and they are important for balanced physical and mental development. At age 6-8 months, about three in ten breastfeeding children and four in ten nonbreastfeeding children consumed meat, fish, shellfish, poultry or eggs. As expected, more nonbreastfeeding children consumed supplements at an earlier age than breastfeeding children.

Table 14.4 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day and night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under three years of age who are living with the mother by type of foods consumed in the day and night preceding the interview, according to breastfeeding status and age, Indonesia 2007

Age in months	Infant formula	Other milk/cheese/yogurt ¹	Other liquids ²	Solid or semisolid foods								Number of children
				Food made from grains ³	Fruits and vegetables	Food made from roots and tubers	Food made from legumes and nuts	Meat, fish, poultry, and eggs	Food made with oil/fat/butter	Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A ⁴	Any solid or semisolid food	
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN												
<2	33.4	1.7	3.8	8.0	8.1	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.7	2.5	12.7	457
2-3	30.2	2.2	8.5	23.8	10.3	1.8	2.3	2.7	3.7	7.2	30.4	528
4-5	28.1	1.5	16.1	46.1	18.6	4.2	7.3	8.5	5.0	17.0	52.9	537
6-8	30.1	4.6	34.1	80.1	31.0	15.7	20.9	30.7	19.0	47.6	84.3	784
9-11	28.5	6.9	46.6	88.5	45.1	29.8	37.2	57.3	40.3	76.7	94.8	651
12-17	29.5	9.1	59.1	94.2	51.4	37.9	51.8	71.2	49.1	82.9	96.5	1,185
18-23	27.7	18.3	69.7	94.4	51.0	41.4	54.7	74.0	53.1	83.7	97.2	814
24-35	23.6	20.8	70.5	95.7	49.3	38.0	57.7	78.6	63.0	77.3	97.8	829
<6	30.4	1.8	9.8	26.9	12.6	2.4	3.6	4.4	3.5	9.3	33.1	1,522
6-9	29.5	5.5	35.5	83.1	33.5	18.8	24.2	35.2	23.4	54.2	86.8	1,026
6-23	29.0	9.8	53.5	90.0	45.5	32.1	42.7	60.0	41.5	73.9	93.6	3,434
Total	28.6	9.3	44.5	74.2	37.3	25.1	34.5	48.0	34.6	57.4	78.2	5,785
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN												
6-8	84.6	10.0	38.1	79.2	38.7	23.4	17.4	42.1	14.1	51.0	84.6	121
9-11	88.3	9.2	62.4	94.0	54.1	40.9	48.4	71.9	40.5	82.2	97.4	129
12-17	72.6	14.7	66.4	96.5	61.2	42.4	54.3	72.8	48.9	84.9	99.3	314
18-23	52.9	30.5	78.3	99.0	56.7	40.3	61.6	82.1	60.6	88.3	99.3	615
24-35	42.5	33.0	75.6	98.8	58.0	44.6	63.2	80.3	62.7	86.6	99.4	1,918
<6	82.2	4.5	17.2	48.7	25.9	5.3	2.3	8.0	6.1	12.9	55.0	142
6-9	86.8	8.7	42.0	82.2	41.2	26.1	24.0	47.1	20.1	58.4	87.5	162
6-23	65.3	21.9	69.3	95.7	55.8	39.2	53.7	74.4	50.5	82.9	97.6	1,178
Total	52.5	27.7	70.7	95.5	55.8	40.9	57.1	75.0	55.8	82.0	96.8	3,239

Note: Breastfeeding status and food consumed refer to a 24-hour period (yesterday and the past 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 fruits and vegetables included such as pumpkin, carrots, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, mangoes, papayas, jackfruit, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A

14.5 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices include timely initiation of feeding solid/semisolid foods from age six 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. The minimum IYCF practices for children age 6-23 months are defined as follows: continued breastfeeding, feeding at least the minimum number of times per day (according to age), and feeding from the minimum number of food groups per day. However, not all infants and young children are breastfed. Therefore, for nonbreastfeeding children, the criteria reflected under "feeding practices" are as follows: receiving breast milk substitutes (that is, commercially produced infant formula, tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk, cheese, yogurt, and other milk products), being fed at least the minimum number of times per day, and eating from the minimum number of food groups for nonbreastfed infants and young children.

Table 14.5 highlights infant and young child feeding practices among youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother, by background characteristics and breastfeeding status. As shown in Table 14.5 and Figure 14.3, more than four in ten children age 6-23 months (41 percent) are fed according to recommended IYCF practices; that is, they are given milk or milk products and foods from recommended food groups and are fed at least the recommended minimum number of times per day. Nearly all children age 6-23 months (93 percent) are breastfed or given milk products, three-quarters are given the recommended number of foods (foods from three or more groups for breastfed children), and more than half (53 percent) are fed at least as often as is recommended.

Table 14.5 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who were fed according to three IYCF feeding practices based on the number of food groups and number of times fed during the day and night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					
	3+ food groups ¹	Minimum times or more ²	Both 3+ food groups and minimum times or more	Number of breastfed children 6-23 months	Milk or milk products ³	4+ food groups	4+ times or more	With 3 IYCF practices ⁴	Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months	Breast-milk or milk products	3+ or 4+ food groups ⁵	Minimum times or more ⁶	With all 3 IYCF practices	Number of all children 6-23 months
Age														
6-8	47.6	80.2	44.4	784	88.0	41.7	3.4	1.9	121	98.4	46.8	70.0	38.7	904
9-11	73.0	62.0	48.7	651	88.3	80.6	7.7	6.2	129	98.1	74.3	53.0	41.7	779
12-17	85.3	62.6	55.2	1,185	76.1	81.3	13.8	10.4	314	95.0	84.5	52.4	45.8	1,499
18-23	87.8	64.8	59.3	814	64.4	87.2	13.5	9.0	615	84.7	87.5	42.7	37.6	1,430
Sex														
Male	76.1	69.7	55.4	1,773	71.5	82.1	14.5	11.2	644	92.4	77.7	55.0	43.6	2,417
Female	73.8	64.2	49.4	1,661	73.8	78.1	8.8	4.8	534	93.6	74.8	50.7	38.6	2,196
Residence														
Urban	82.2	72.1	61.3	1,296	84.8	83.2	12.0	9.5	610	95.1	82.5	52.9	44.7	1,906
Rural	70.6	63.9	47.2	2,138	59.4	77.2	11.8	7.1	569	91.5	72.0	53.0	38.7	2,707
Mother's education														
No education	53.0	49.1	37.6	83	23.3	74.3	5.1	0.0	19	85.7	57.0	40.9	30.6	102
Some primary	70.3	64.1	45.4	392	43.9	64.2	4.9	2.8	92	89.3	69.1	52.8	37.3	484
Complete primary	72.0	62.8	46.7	1,085	61.6	82.0	17.7	11.3	257	92.6	73.9	54.2	39.9	1,342
Some secondary	75.1	67.5	52.8	922	68.3	79.8	13.0	6.6	271	92.8	76.2	55.1	42.3	1,193
Secondary +	82.1	74.1	63.0	952	86.5	82.7	10.1	9.0	539	95.1	82.3	50.9	43.5	1,491
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	62.9	63.0	43.8	791	45.0	67.9	10.1	6.8	194	89.2	63.9	52.5	36.5	985
Second	76.0	63.8	50.0	661	49.6	75.7	11.5	5.6	176	89.4	75.9	52.8	40.7	837
Middle	76.0	66.8	53.3	727	76.6	82.7	13.0	6.8	230	94.4	77.6	53.8	42.1	957
Fourth	77.8	70.3	54.8	702	81.5	82.9	9.9	9.1	257	95.0	79.2	54.1	42.5	958
Highest	86.0	72.8	63.7	554	91.7	86.4	14.1	11.2	321	97.0	86.2	51.2	44.4	875
Total	75.0	67.0	52.5	3,434	72.5	80.3	11.9	8.3	1,178	93.0	76.3	52.9	41.2	4,612

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, 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; h. foods made with oil, fat, butter.

² At least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months

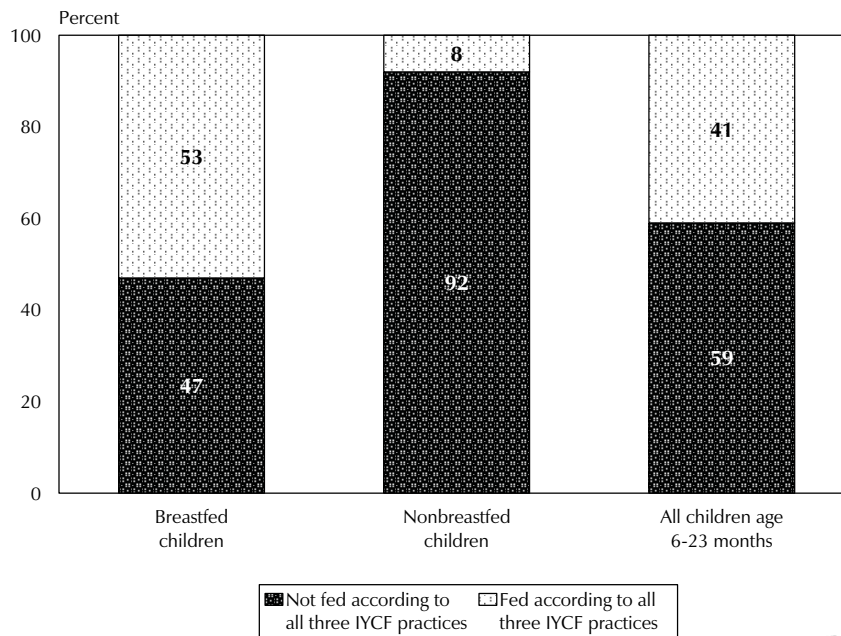
³ Includes commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and cheese, yogurt and other milk products

⁴ Nonbreastfed children ages 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices if they receive other milk or milk products and are fed at least the minimum number of times per day with at least the minimum number of food groups.

⁵ 3+ food groups for breastfed children and 4+ food groups for nonbreastfed children

⁶ Fed solid or semisolid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months, 3+ times for other breastfed children, and 4+ times for nonbreastfed children.

Figure 14.3 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Practices



IDHS 2007

These feeding practices are better among children age 12-17 months. For example, 46 percent of children 12-17 months are fed according to IYCF recommendations, compared with 39 percent of children 6-8 months. The findings indicate that male children, children in urban areas, children of mothers with some secondary or higher education, and children in the highest wealth quintile are more likely than other children to be fed according to recommendations.

Breastfed children are more than five times as likely to be fed the minimum number of times per day as nonbreastfed children (67 and 12 percent, respectively) but are less likely to receive the recommended number of food groups (75 and 80 percent, respectively). Appendix Table A-14.3 shows the variation in infant and young children feeding practices across provinces.

14.6 FOODS CONSUMED BY MOTHERS

The quality and quantity of foods that mothers consume influences their health and that of their children, especially the health of breastfeeding children. The 2007 IDHS included questions on the type of foods consumed by mothers of children under age three during the day and night preceding the interview.

The results in Table 14.6 indicate that the staple diet of mothers of young children in Indonesia consists of foods made from grains (consumed by 99 percent of mothers), vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (consumed by 88 percent of mothers), and meat, fish, poultry and eggs (consumed by 79 percent of mothers). More than six in ten women (65 percent) consume foods made from legumes, more than half (54 percent) consume other fruits and vegetables, and less than half the women (46 percent) consume foods made from roots and tubers. Overall, 66 percent of women consume foods made with oil, fat, or butter. Smaller proportions of mothers consume milk (16 percent) or milk products (4 percent). Appendix Table A-14.4 shows micronutrient intake among mothers according to province.

Table 14.6 Foods consumed by mothers in the day and night preceding the interview

Among mothers age 15-49 with a child under age three years living with them, the percentage who consumed specific types of foods in the day and night preceding the interview, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Solid or semisolid foods										Number of women
	Liquids		Foods made from grains	Foods made from roots/tubers	Foods made from legumes	Meat/fish/shellfish/poultry/eggs	Cheese/yogurt	Vitamin A-rich fruits/vegetables	Other fruits/vegetables	Foods made with oil/fat/butter	
	Milk	Other liquids									
Age											
15-19	9.8	99.7	98.6	39.5	60.9	73.1	2.2	83.1	46.3	60.0	391
20-29	15.4	99.4	98.6	44.3	65.3	80.3	3.2	88.2	52.9	66.2	4,704
30-39	18.7	99.5	99.1	48.8	66.2	79.6	4.4	89.1	57.4	67.0	3,360
40-49	11.7	98.9	98.6	44.5	63.7	73.4	2.8	88.4	54.7	64.3	569
Residence											
Urban	23.2	99.6	99.2	44.9	72.5	84.9	5.4	91.1	58.1	68.6	3,738
Rural	11.2	99.3	98.4	46.4	60.3	75.3	2.2	86.3	51.8	64.4	5,286
Education											
No education	6.1	96.1	91.4	45.8	43.4	55.2	4.3	77.3	41.1	51.7	276
Some primary	6.2	99.2	98.3	43.6	57.8	72.1	0.8	82.0	47.0	63.2	1,017
Complete primary	9.7	99.3	98.7	43.2	64.8	74.3	1.8	86.5	49.4	63.0	2,607
Some secondary	13.3	99.9	99.3	45.8	66.5	78.5	2.0	88.7	53.1	68.5	2,307
Secondary +	29.0	99.6	99.2	48.8	69.9	89.5	7.4	93.0	64.1	69.5	2,818
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	7.0	98.9	97.3	45.3	44.6	70.6	1.9	82.4	45.7	56.1	1,976
Second	10.3	99.1	98.5	44.4	63.7	75.6	1.6	86.1	51.6	65.2	1,730
Middle	13.2	99.6	99.3	45.5	74.4	76.2	1.8	89.8	54.7	71.0	1,874
Fourth	19.1	99.9	99.4	44.1	71.4	84.8	3.5	91.3	55.3	68.5	1,717
Highest	32.7	99.8	99.5	49.6	75.0	90.9	9.4	92.6	65.9	70.9	1,727
Total	16.1	99.4	98.8	45.7	65.4	79.3	3.6	88.3	54.4	66.1	9,024

Note: Foods consumed in the past 24-hour period (yesterday and the past night).

¹ Includes fruits and vegetables included in the questionnaire such as pumpkin, red or yellow yams or squash, carrots, red sweet potatoes, green leafy vegetables, mangoes, papayas, jackfruit, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A

14.7 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE

Micronutrient deficiencies are a result of inadequate intake of micronutrient-rich foods and the inadequate utilization of available micronutrients in the diet as a result of infections, parasitic infestations, and other factors. Measures of micronutrient fortification, micronutrient supplementation with iron and vitamin A, consumption of vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods, and micronutrient status in terms of night blindness are discussed in this section for both women and children.

14.7.1 Micronutrient Intake among Children

Micronutrient deficiency has serious consequences for childhood morbidity and mortality. Children can receive micronutrients from foods, fortified foods, and direct supplementation.

The 2007 IDHS collected information on the consumption of vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods and vitamin A supplements. Table 14.7 shows the intake of these key micronutrients among children. Both vitamin A and iron are important to a child's healthy development. Vitamin A is an essential micronutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage. VAD can also increase the severity of infections such as measles and diarrheal diseases in children and can slow recovery from illness. Vitamin A is found in breast milk, other milks, liver, eggs, fish, butter, red palm oil, mangoes, papayas, carrots, pumpkins, and dark green leafy vegetables. The liver can store enough vitamin A for four to six months. Periodic dosing (usually every six months) of vitamin A supplements is one method of ensuring that children at risk do not develop VAD. Iron is essential for cognitive development. Low iron intake also contributes to anemia. Iron requirements are greatest between the ages of 6 and 11 months, when growth is extremely rapid.

Table 14.7 Micronutrient intake among children

Among youngest children age 6-35 months who are living with their mother, the percentage who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day and night preceding the survey, and among all children age 6-59 months, the percentage who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with the mother			All children age 6-59 months	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children
Age in months					
6-8	55.0	32.2	904	41.4	921
9-11	83.9	59.7	779	62.3	798
12-17	90.5	71.5	1,499	70.0	1,562
18-23	93.7	77.5	1,430	74.6	1,533
24-35	94.2	79.8	2,748	72.1	3,162
36-47	na	na	0	69.6	3,098
48-59	na	na	0	69.7	3,166
Sex					
Male	87.8	70.1	3,797	68.2	7,326
Female	87.0	69.2	3,564	68.8	6,913
Birth order					
1	86.0	69.4	2,564	69.1	4,999
2-3	88.3	70.2	3,395	70.8	6,550
4-5	88.0	71.9	997	65.5	1,894
6+	87.8	61.5	404	52.6	796
Breastfeeding status					
Breastfeeding	83.1	63.6	4,263	65.6	4,739
Not breastfeeding	93.7	78.3	3,041	70.4	9,312
Residence					
Urban	90.3	75.0	3,025	74.0	5,927
Rural	85.4	66.0	4,335	64.6	8,312
Mother's education					
No education	88.0	54.2	232	43.0	495
Some primary	84.6	65.4	852	54.5	1,747
Complete primary	85.4	64.6	2,176	66.4	4,120
Some secondary	87.9	69.8	1,828	73.1	3,509
Secondary +	90.0	77.6	2,273	75.3	4,368
Mother's age at birth					
15-19	80.5	60.2	239	52.1	294
20-24	84.0	65.5	1,738	67.7	2,866
25-29	88.2	73.8	2,028	68.5	4,006
30-34	88.9	71.0	1,682	70.7	3,443
35-49	89.5	69.1	1,674	68.4	3,630
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	82.4	60.8	1,626	54.5	3,266
Second	87.2	66.7	1,409	68.9	2,771
Middle	86.9	69.2	1,530	72.0	2,791
Fourth	88.9	73.4	1,404	75.6	2,737
Highest	92.6	79.8	1,393	74.2	2,673
Total	87.4	69.7	7,360	68.5	14,239

Note: Information on vitamin A and iron supplements medication is based on the mother's recall. There are 56 children age 6-35 months and 188 children age 6-59 months with information missing on breastfeeding status.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, mango, papaya, jackfruit, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A

² Includes meat, (including organ meat)

Table 14.7 shows that 87 percent of youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mothers consumed foods rich in vitamin A in the 24-hour period before the survey. Consumption of foods rich in vitamin A increases from 55 percent among children age 6-8 months to 94 percent among children age 24-35 months. There is no variation by sex of child in the consumption of vitamin A-rich foods. Not surprisingly, breastfeeding children are significantly less likely to consume foods rich in vitamin A than non-breastfeeding children. Children living in urban areas and children in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to consume vitamin A-rich foods than other children.

Seven in ten children age 6-35 months consumed foods rich in iron in the 24 hours preceding the interview. Variations in children's consumption of foods rich in iron by background characteristics are similar to those observed for consumption of vitamin A-rich foods.

Sixty-nine percent of children age 6-59 months received a vitamin A supplement in the six months before the survey. Children age 6-8 months are the least likely to receive the vitamin A supplements when compared with older children. Children living in urban areas, those born to highly educated mothers, children of mothers age 20 or older, and children in the highest wealth quintiles are more likely to have received vitamin A supplements in past 6 months than other children. Sixty-six percent of breastfeeding children received vitamin A supplements compared with 70 percent of non-breastfeeding children. Appendix Table A-14.5 shows the variations in vitamin A consumption and supplementation by province.

14.7.2 Micronutrient Intake among Mothers

A mother's nutritional status during pregnancy is important both for the child's intrauterine development and for protection against maternal morbidity and mortality. Night blindness is an indicator of severe vitamin A deficiency, and pregnant women are especially prone to suffer from it. This section discusses women's micronutrient intake status, both in terms of food intake and supplementation. Adequate micronutrient intake by women has important benefits for both women and their children. Breastfeeding children benefit from micronutrient supplementation that mothers receive, especially vitamin A. Iron supplementation of women during pregnancy protects mother and infant against anemia. It is estimated that one-fifth of perinatal mortality and one-tenth of maternal mortality are attributable to iron deficiency anemia. Anemia also results in an increased risk of premature delivery and low birth weight. Finally, iodine deficiency is also related to a number of adverse pregnancy outcomes.

Table 14.8 presents the data on micronutrient intake for mothers of young children by background characteristics. The results indicate the 96 percent of mothers of young children consumed vitamin A-rich foods and 79 percent consumed iron-rich foods in the 24 hours preceding the survey. In general, the consumption of vitamin A-rich foods by women with young children does not vary much by background characteristics. Consumption of iron-rich foods by mothers of young children is higher in urban areas (85 percent), mothers with secondary or higher education (90 percent), and mothers in households in the highest wealth quintile (91 percent). Consumption of both vitamin A and iron-rich foods does not vary much by the age of the mothers and number of children ever born.

In addition to improving food intake, supplementation is an important strategy for addressing micronutrient deficiencies. Postpartum supplementation with vitamin A is important in reducing the proportion of women experiencing night blindness. Vitamin A deficiency can lead to increased risk of mortality and morbidity as well as night blindness. Table 14.8 shows that only 45 percent of women reported that they had received a vitamin A capsule in the two months after delivery of their last-born child. Women with 1-3 children, those living in urban areas, women with higher education, and women living in households in the two highest wealth quintiles are the more likely to have received a vitamin A dose postpartum than other women.

Table 14.8 Micronutrient intake among mothers

Among women age 15-49 with a child under age three years living with her, the percentage who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the 24 hours preceding the survey; among women age 15-49 with a child born in the past five years, the percentage who received a vitamin A dose in the two months after the birth of the last child; the percentage who during the pregnancy for the last child suffered from night blindness, and the percentage who took iron tablets or syrup for specific numbers of days, during pregnancy for the last birth, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Women with a child under three years living with her			Percentage who received vitamin A dose postpartum ³	Percentage who suffered night blindness during pregnancy for last child		Number of days women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy for last birth					Number of women	
	Percentage consumed vitamin A-rich foods ¹	Percentage consumed iron-rich foods ²	Number of women		Reported	Adjusted ⁴	None	<60	60-89	90+	Don't know/missing		
Age													
15-19	94.7	73.1	391	34.3	0.8	0.1	25.4	33.4	4.5	29.8	6.8	418	
20-24	94.4	77.3	2,189	41.7	2.4	0.7	20.0	35.6	8.7	28.9	6.8	2,954	
25-29	96.0	82.9	2,515	45.3	1.5	0.2	18.7	35.1	8.4	30.4	7.4	3,885	
30-34	96.3	80.7	2,012	47.6	1.9	0.3	18.6	33.8	8.5	30.2	8.9	3,305	
35-49	95.4	76.5	1,917	44.6	3.2	0.4	24.8	31.2	7.6	27.0	9.3	3,481	
Number of children ever born													
1	95.2	79.9	3,198	45.7	1.5	0.3	17.5	33.1	8.7	33.3	7.4	4,856	
2-3	95.8	80.0	4,152	46.1	2.0	0.3	18.1	34.3	8.6	30.4	8.5	6,568	
4-5	95.6	78.7	1,191	41.3	3.2	0.4	28.6	35.5	6.8	20.3	8.7	1,860	
6+	94.7	70.9	483	32.0	5.8	0.7	43.4	30.7	4.8	14.1	7.0	759	
Residence													
Urban	97.7	84.9	3,738	51.0	1.9	0.2	14.2	33.6	8.8	35.4	8.0	5,897	
Rural	93.9	75.3	5,286	39.9	2.4	0.5	25.3	34.1	7.8	24.7	8.1	8,145	
Education													
No education	87.0	55.2	276	25.0	7.2	0.3	54.2	21.4	6.2	10.4	7.8	458	
Some primary	94.2	72.1	1,017	31.1	3.4	0.3	37.3	32.6	6.2	17.1	6.8	1,677	
Complete primary	94.0	74.3	2,607	40.5	1.7	0.4	24.2	34.6	8.3	24.5	8.4	4,106	
Some secondary	95.4	78.5	2,307	47.0	2.3	0.5	16.6	36.3	9.0	31.1	7.0	3,543	
Secondary +	98.3	89.5	2,818	54.0	1.5	0.2	10.5	32.9	8.4	38.9	9.3	4,260	
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	91.8	70.6	1,976	34.3	4.0	0.8	36.3	34.0	7.0	15.4	7.3	3,010	
Second	93.7	75.6	1,730	40.0	2.5	0.2	24.6	34.6	6.9	25.8	8.2	2,791	
Middle	95.7	76.2	1,874	46.0	1.8	0.5	17.2	34.7	10.6	30.6	6.9	2,812	
Fourth	98.6	84.8	1,717	50.8	1.4	0.2	12.3	38.4	8.3	32.8	8.2	2,742	
Highest	98.2	90.9	1,727	53.1	1.0	0.1	11.2	27.6	8.3	43.0	9.9	2,688	
Total	95.5	79.3	9,024	44.6	2.2	0.4	20.7	33.9	8.2	29.2	8.1	14,043	

¹ Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, red sweet potatoes, mango, papaya, jackfruit, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A

² Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs

³ In the first two months after delivery

⁴ Women who reported night blindness but did not report difficulty with vision during the day

Two percent of mothers reported having difficulty seeing at night but, when this figure is adjusted to include only those mothers who had no difficulty seeing in the daytime, less than 1 percent of mothers suffered from night blindness during their most recent pregnancy in the past five years.

Iron supplementation during pregnancy is important to avoid problems iron deficiency for both the woman and her fetus. The results in Table 14.8 indicate that 21 percent women who gave birth during the five years preceding the survey did not receive any iron supplementation during the pregnancy for their last birth. Among women who reported that they took iron supplements, the majority took the supplements for less than 60 days (34 percent), 8 percent took the iron supplements for 60-89 days, and 29 percent took the supplements as per the recommendations, i.e., for 90 or more days. Variations in the intake of iron supplementation during pregnancy by background characteristics is similar to those observed for vitamin A supplementation. Appendix Table A-14.6 shows the variations in micronutrient intake among mothers of young children by province.

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 (IDUs), known as unsafe injections, followed by heterosexual contact, followed by perinatal 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.

Indonesia has one of the fastest growing HIV epidemics in Asia. Although HIV prevalence among adults is still generally low, it has reached a high level in specific populations such as injecting drug users and sex workers. In Papua, the prevalence in the general population is more than 20 times the national average. A recent survey in Papua found that 1 percent of the general population is HIV positive (European Union, WHO, UNICEF, and UNAIDS, 2006). The HIV/AIDS epidemic in Indonesia is spreading rapidly across almost all 33 provinces.

An impressive expansion of the response to the epidemic has been seen in the past two to three years, 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 geographical, health systems capacity, the nature and size of the epidemic and available resources. Explain this last sentence!

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). The Commission promotes the National AIDS Strategy known as the "AIDS National Action Plan 2007-2010" (NAC, 2007) with targets to achieve the following: scale up harm reduction activities to reach 80 percent of IDUs; promote 100 percent condom use at hotspots to reach 80 percent of female and male sex workers; provide comprehensive HIV prevention services to 80 percent of IDUs in prisons; provide antiretroviral therapy (ART) to all people living with HIV and AIDS (PLHA) who need ART; and provide HIV prevention messages to all youth/adolescents.

The data obtained in the 2007 IDHS provide an opportunity to assess some of the factors related to HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The principal objective of this chapter is to establish the prevalence of relevant knowledge, perceptions, and behaviors at the national and provincial level, and within socioeconomic subgroups of the population. In this way, AIDS control programs and strategies can target those groups most in need of information and services and most vulnerable to the risk of HIV. The indicators reported in this chapter do not include the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) indicators because the survey sample was limited to ever-married women and currently married men; UNGASS indicators measure all women and men.

This chapter presents findings about current levels of knowledge (general and specific) on AIDS-related issues, such as the proportion who have ever heard about AIDS, sources of information about AIDS, methods of preventing AIDS, misconceptions about AIDS, and knowledge of other AIDS-related

issues. The chapter discusses the topics AIDS and spouses, 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 young adults. The chapter concludes with information on the proportion of respondents who know a person who is living with HIV or AIDS, knowledge of voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), and where to access VCT.

15.1 KNOWLEDGE OF AIDS

IDHS respondents were asked whether they had heard of HIV/AIDS. Those who reported having heard of HIV or AIDS were asked where they obtained the information. Table 15.1 shows the percentage of ever-married women and currently married men who have ever heard of AIDS, by background characteristics. Overall, 61 percent of ever-married women and 71 percent of currently married men said that they had heard of AIDS. The percentage of ever-married women who have heard of AIDS varies by age in an inverted U-shaped pattern, i.e., it increases from 52 percent for age group 15-19 to a peak of 72 percent for age group 25-29, after which it decreases to 47 percent for age group 40-49. The pattern for men is similar to that for women.

The percentage of women who have heard of AIDS is higher among currently married women than widowed or divorced women (62 and 49 percent, respectively). Women and men in urban areas are much more likely to have heard about AIDS than those in rural areas. For example, 77 percent of urban women have heard of AIDS, compared with 49 percent of rural women. Similarly, 86 percent of urban men have heard of AIDS, compared with 61 percent of rural men. The percentage of women and men who have heard of AIDS increases with level of education (Figure 15.1) and increasing wealth quintile.

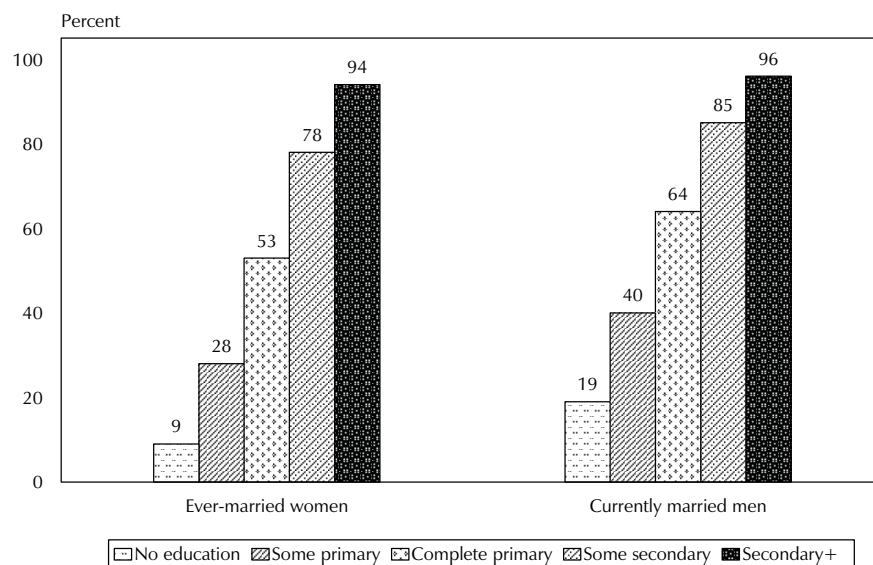
Table 15.1 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of ever-married women and currently married men who have heard of AIDS by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Ever-married women		Currently married men	
	Has heard of AIDS	Number of women	Has heard of AIDS	Number of men
Age				
15-24	66.0	4,939	67.3	460
15-19	52.4	845	*	29
20-24	68.8	4,094	68.7	432
25-29	71.8	5,771	77.4	1,116
30-39	65.4	12,024	79.4	3,097
40-49	47.3	10,160	68.3	2,930
50-54	na	0	53.7	1,155
Marital status				
Married/living together	61.8	30,931	71.4	8,758
Divorced/separated/widowed	49.3	1,964	na	0
Residence				
Urban	77.3	13,745	85.5	3,728
Rural	49.3	19,150	61.0	5,030
Education				
No education	9.4	2,271	18.7	365
Some primary	27.8	5,572	39.6	1,605
Complete primary	52.8	10,077	63.7	2,339
Some secondary	77.6	6,781	84.6	1,721
Secondary +	94.3	8,193	95.5	2,727
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	29.9	6,219	43.8	1,676
Second	47.1	6,606	60.9	1,698
Middle	61.1	6,710	71.3	1,788
Fourth	74.9	6,713	83.9	1,713
Highest	89.9	6,647	94.2	1,882
Total	61.0	32,895	71.4	8,758

Note: An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed
na = Not applicable

Figure 15.1 Percentage of Ever-married Women and Currently Married Men Who Have Heard of AIDS by Level of Education



IDHS 2007

Figure 15.2 shows that the percentage of ever-married women who have heard of AIDS increased from 38 percent in 1994 to 61 percent in 2007. In 2007, knowledge of AIDS among currently married men was higher than among ever-married women (71 and 61 percent, respectively). Knowledge of AIDS among ever-married women and currently married men by province is presented in Appendix Table A-15.1.

Figure 15.2 Percentage of Ever-married Women and Currently Married Men Who Have Heard of AIDS, Indonesia 1994-2007



The most common source of information about AIDS for both women and men is television (89 and 87 percent, respectively) (Tables 15.2.1 and 15.2.2). Other sources include newspaper/magazine (29 percent of women and 41 percent of men), family/friends (23 percent of women and 36 percent of men), and radio (20 percent of women and 26 percent of men). Few respondents cited health providers as a source for information about HIV/AIDS (7 percent of women and 9 percent of men). For both women and men, the percentage who had heard of AIDS from television and radio was higher in urban areas than in rural areas, and increased with increasing level of education and wealth quintile.

Table 15.2.1 Source of information on HIV/AIDS: women

Percent distribution of ever-married women who have heard of AIDS by source of information on HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Source of information on HIV/AIDS											Number of women who have heard of AIDS	
	Radio	Television	Newspaper/magazines	Poster	Health professional	Religious institution	School/teacher	Community meeting	Friend/relative	Workplace	Internet		Other
Age													
15-24	21.6	88.4	26.9	4.5	5.9	0.7	4.8	2.4	20.7	2.7	0.1	0.5	3,260
15-19	18.9	86.8	24.3	2.4	4.8	2.6	8.2	3.5	16.9	0.1	0.0	1.8	443
20-24	22.0	88.6	27.3	4.9	6.1	0.4	4.3	2.2	21.3	3.1	0.1	0.3	2,816
25-29	19.7	90.7	30.5	4.3	6.8	0.4	2.7	2.5	22.8	3.3	0.6	0.6	4,146
30-39	20.9	89.6	32.0	4.8	6.8	0.6	1.1	4.0	22.7	3.2	0.2	0.9	7,860
40-49	18.2	85.2	25.8	3.2	6.6	1.3	1.1	5.7	24.7	4.9	0.1	0.8	4,808
Marital status													
Married/living together	20.1	88.8	29.4	4.3	6.6	0.7	2.1	3.8	22.5	3.5	0.3	0.7	19,105
Divorced/separated/widowed	19.4	83.3	29.2	3.3	5.9	0.6	1.3	4.3	29.5	4.6	0.0	1.0	968
Residence													
Urban	21.5	91.4	37.4	5.8	6.6	0.7	2.2	3.9	23.3	4.6	0.4	0.7	10,626
Rural	18.6	85.3	20.3	2.6	6.7	0.7	1.8	3.7	22.4	2.4	0.1	0.7	9,447
Education													
No education	10.3	65.7	3.6	0.5	5.2	6.0	0.0	5.2	34.9	0.3	0.0	0.6	214
Some primary	10.9	77.2	4.8	0.9	4.3	0.7	0.0	3.8	28.8	1.4	0.0	0.6	1,550
Complete primary	14.3	83.9	11.3	1.1	4.9	0.4	0.0	2.8	23.5	1.8	0.0	0.5	5,317
Some secondary	19.7	90.0	23.3	3.5	6.5	0.5	1.1	3.2	21.7	2.5	0.0	0.5	5,265
Secondary +	26.5	93.7	51.6	7.8	8.4	1.0	4.6	4.9	21.7	5.9	0.7	1.1	7,727
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	20.4	72.8	15.2	2.2	6.9	1.5	2.0	3.6	26.8	2.3	0.0	0.8	1,857
Second	16.7	84.6	16.5	1.9	6.6	0.5	1.3	3.4	23.9	1.3	0.0	0.4	3,110
Middle	18.0	88.6	20.6	2.8	5.6	0.8	1.6	3.0	22.0	2.6	0.0	0.8	4,101
Fourth	20.6	91.0	29.1	4.6	6.6	0.4	2.1	4.2	22.5	3.7	0.1	0.5	5,026
Highest	22.8	93.3	46.7	6.9	7.2	0.9	2.7	4.4	21.9	5.6	0.8	1.0	5,978
Total	20.1	88.5	29.4	4.3	6.6	0.7	2.1	3.8	22.9	3.5	0.3	0.7	20,073

Table 15.2.2 Source of information on HIV/AIDS: men

Percent distribution of currently married men who have heard of AIDS by source of information on HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Source of information on HIV/AIDS											Number of men who have heard of AIDS	
	Radio	Television	Newspaper/magazines	Poster	Health professional	Religious institution	School/teacher	Community meeting	Friend/relative	Workplace	Internet		Other
Age													
15-24	20.8	81.3	37.1	8.7	6.5	0.4	6.9	1.5	46.1	8.2	2.2	3.2	310
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
20-24	21.7	81.9	38.4	9.1	6.6	0.4	7.2	1.6	45.4	8.4	2.3	3.1	296
25-29	24.1	88.5	41.2	12.0	8.1	0.5	5.2	2.1	39.8	12.7	0.2	0.4	863
30-39	28.0	87.2	43.8	10.6	8.3	0.9	2.9	2.8	35.5	12.2	0.9	1.8	2,461
40-49	25.1	86.5	41.0	7.5	9.4	1.2	1.4	3.8	34.8	10.8	0.2	2.2	2,000
50-54	27.8	83.0	35.7	6.7	9.1	1.6	1.0	3.6	31.8	10.8	0.1	0.9	621
Residence													
Urban	25.5	90.2	51.3	13.0	7.9	0.6	2.8	3.1	36.3	13.6	0.7	1.7	3,186
Rural	26.8	82.5	31.2	5.5	9.4	1.4	2.7	3.0	35.7	9.3	0.4	1.7	3,068
Education													
No education	8.8	61.3	9.3	6.8	1.5	5.8	0.5	2.2	33.9	19.4	0.0	2.4	68
Some primary	14.5	71.7	6.6	0.8	5.4	0.3	0.1	2.1	41.9	7.6	0.0	2.5	635
Complete primary	22.0	81.0	20.8	2.9	4.0	0.9	0.1	3.0	34.6	10.7	0.0	0.5	1,490
Some secondary	25.5	85.9	35.7	5.4	6.8	0.5	0.9	1.4	39.6	9.2	0.0	2.0	1,456
Secondary +	32.1	94.2	65.7	17.3	13.3	1.3	5.9	4.3	33.4	14.0	1.3	2.0	2,605
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	28.2	71.4	23.1	2.4	9.4	2.7	2.1	4.1	35.1	7.7	0.1	1.2	734
Second	23.9	79.7	24.5	3.1	7.5	0.8	1.8	2.0	35.6	8.1	0.0	2.2	1,035
Middle	23.2	84.2	30.8	5.8	8.8	0.5	2.1	3.4	40.6	9.2	0.1	2.3	1,276
Fourth	26.7	91.8	45.8	10.0	7.2	0.7	3.1	1.7	36.3	11.9	0.1	0.8	1,437
Highest	28.3	93.9	63.0	17.9	9.9	0.9	3.6	4.0	33.1	16.3	1.7	1.8	1,772
Total	26.1	86.5	41.4	9.3	8.6	1.0	2.7	3.1	36.0	11.5	0.6	1.7	6,254

Note: An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

15.2 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 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, limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner, and abstaining from sex.

Table 15.3 shows levels of knowledge of the various HIV prevention methods by background characteristics. Thirty-six percent of ever-married women and 49 percent of currently married men know that using condoms can reduce transmission of HIV. Knowledge of condom use is similar across age groups. The percentage of respondents who know that use of condoms can reduce the risk of HIV transmission is higher for urban residents, men, respondents with higher education, and respondents in the higher wealth quintiles.

Table 15.3 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of ever-married women and currently married men who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, by having one sex partner who is HIV negative and has no other partners, and by abstaining from sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Ever-married women					Currently married men				
	Using condoms ¹	Limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV-negative partner ²	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV-negative partner ^{1,2}	Abstaining from sexual intercourse	Number of women	Using condoms ¹	Limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV-negative partner ²	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV-negative partner ^{1,2}	Abstaining from sexual intercourse	Number of men
Age										
15-24	38.1	44.7	31.2	39.9	4,939	49.5	49.2	42.7	39.8	460
15-19	27.5	32.4	21.0	27.2	845	44.4	41.8	41.8	42.9	29
20-24	40.3	47.2	33.4	42.6	4,094	49.8	49.7	42.8	39.6	432
25-29	40.8	49.2	34.0	42.4	5,771	52.6	56.7	45.4	44.4	1,116
30-39	39.3	46.0	33.6	40.3	12,024	56.0	59.3	47.5	49.1	3,097
40-49	26.6	32.4	22.5	27.3	10,160	46.5	49.5	38.2	40.9	2,930
50-54	na	na	na	na	0	32.3	38.0	28.2	30.9	1,155
Marital status										
Married/living together	35.9	42.8	30.3	37.1	30,931	48.9	52.4	41.3	42.9	8,758
Divorced/separated/widowed	28.4	32.7	23.8	29.3	1,964	na	na	na	na	0
Residence										
Urban	48.9	56.4	42.4	49.3	13,745	62.2	66.6	53.7	52.7	3,728
Rural	25.8	32.0	20.9	27.5	19,150	39.1	41.8	32.2	35.6	5,030
Education										
No education	4.3	5.2	3.1	4.7	2,271	3.2	5.7	2.7	4.8	365
Some primary	11.2	15.0	8.7	12.3	5,572	21.6	22.9	16.8	18.5	1,605
Complete primary	26.0	32.2	20.6	27.7	10,077	36.8	41.1	29.0	35.0	2,339
Some secondary	44.9	53.8	37.5	47.3	6,781	59.6	62.1	49.3	51.4	1,721
Secondary +	64.5	73.6	56.8	64.0	8,193	74.9	79.5	66.5	63.7	2,727
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	12.6	17.2	9.5	14.1	6,219	23.4	24.6	17.4	21.8	1,676
Second	23.8	29.1	18.6	26.1	6,606	37.2	40.2	31.0	32.6	1,698
Middle	33.3	40.7	28.1	35.1	6,710	47.1	50.6	38.3	41.0	1,788
Fourth	44.5	53.5	38.1	46.1	6,713	61.2	64.6	52.5	52.4	1,713
Highest	61.3	68.5	53.8	60.0	6,647	72.9	78.5	64.8	64.0	1,882
Total	35.5	42.2	29.9	36.6	32,895	48.9	52.4	41.3	42.9	8,758

na = Not applicable

¹ Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse

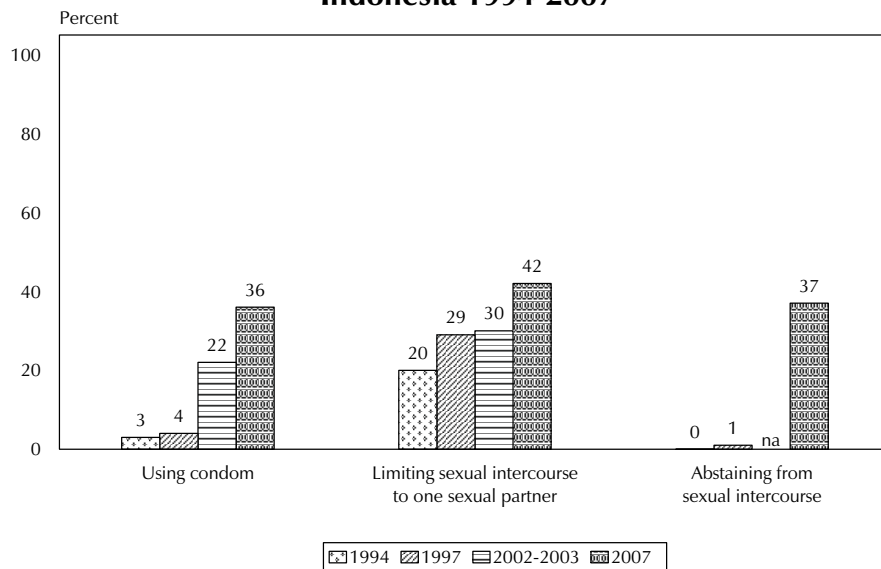
² Partner who has no other partners

The result shows that 42 percent of ever-married women and 52 percent of currently married men know the HIV prevention method: limiting sexual intercourse to one faithful, HIV-negative partner. The proportion with knowledge about limiting sexual intercourse to one faithful partner is similar across age groups. Knowledge about limiting sexual intercourse to one faithful, HIV-negative partner is higher for urban residents, men, respondents with higher education, and respondents in the higher wealth quintiles.

Table 15.8 also shows that 37 percent of ever-married women and 43 percent of currently married men know that abstinence is a way to prevent HIV. At the national level, the percentage with this knowledge is highest among women age 20-39 and men age 25-39. Knowledge of abstinence as a way to prevent HIV is also higher for urban residents, men, respondents with higher education, and respondents in the higher wealth quintiles.

Figure 15.3 shows levels of knowledge about prevention of HIV/AIDS among ever-married women since 1994. Data are presented for three methods: condom use, limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV-negative partner, and delaying sexual debut (abstinence). The results show that knowledge of condom use to prevent HIV/AIDS increased slowly, from 3 percent in 1994 to 36 percent in 2007. Knowledge of limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV-negative partner as a means of reducing the likelihood of HIV transmission increased from 20 percent in 1994 to 47 percent in 2002-2003; then it decreased to 42 percent in 2007. On the other hand, knowledge of delaying sexual debut (abstinence) decreased from 90 percent in 1994 to 45 percent in 2002-2003; then it decreased further to 37 percent in 2007.

Figure 15.3 Trends in Knowledge of HIV Prevention Methods among Ever-married Women Who Have Heard of AIDS, Indonesia 1994-2007



na = Not applicable

15.3 REJECTION OF MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT HIV/AIDS

Stigma and discrimination are two of the constraints in the prevention of HIV/AIDS. Stigma and discrimination usually arise from misconceptions about HIV/AIDS. For program efforts to succeed, therefore, it is important that common misconceptions about HIV/AIDS are corrected. Common misconceptions about HIV and AIDS include the idea that all HIV-positive persons appear ill, the belief that the virus can be transmitted through mosquito or other insect bites, and the belief that a person can get AIDS by sharing food with someone who has HIV, or by witchcraft, or other supernatural means. Respondents were asked about these misconceptions and the findings are presented in Tables 15.4.1 and 15.4.2.

Table 15.4.1 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS: Women

Percentage of ever-married women who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	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	AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has AIDS			
Age							
15-24	48.6	30.4	49.6	30.6	15.2	9.5	4,939
15-19	37.7	22.2	36.3	18.8	9.8	5.7	845
20-24	50.8	32.1	52.4	33.1	16.3	10.3	4,094
25-29	52.2	35.5	56.9	35.4	18.3	11.1	5,771
30-39	47.7	31.9	51.7	32.0	16.8	10.8	12,024
40-49	31.5	19.8	35.2	19.2	9.3	5.8	10,160
Marital status							
Married/living together	44.1	28.9	47.9	28.8	14.7	9.3	30,931
Divorced/separated/widowed	34.9	22.9	36.6	22.6	11.5	7.3	1,964
Residence							
Urban	59.3	40.2	63.8	40.9	22.7	14.9	13,745
Rural	32.3	20.2	35.4	19.5	8.6	5.0	19,150
Education							
No education	4.9	1.7	4.0	1.7	0.3	0.2	2,271
Some primary	14.4	8.4	15.7	6.4	2.1	1.1	5,572
Complete primary	33.1	20.1	35.7	18.3	7.7	3.9	10,077
Some secondary	55.4	34.8	60.3	35.1	16.0	10.2	6,781
Secondary +	77.4	55.0	84.1	57.8	34.0	22.7	8,193
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	17.1	10.5	18.8	8.8	3.3	1.9	6,219
Second	29.3	18.3	32.5	17.9	6.8	3.8	6,606
Middle	41.1	26.1	44.3	24.9	11.1	7.1	6,710
Fourth	55.7	35.2	59.6	36.2	18.1	10.7	6,713
Highest	72.8	51.4	78.9	53.1	32.3	21.7	6,647
Total 15-49	43.6	28.6	47.2	28.4	14.5	9.1	32,895

¹ Two most common local misconceptions: AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites, and by sharing food with an HIV-positive person
² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one HIV-negative 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 AIDS transmission or prevention.

It is worth noting that among the misconceptions presented, knowledge was highest for witchcraft or other supernatural means (i.e., 47 percent of women and 60 percent of men said that HIV cannot be transmitted by witchcraft or other supernatural means). Similarly, 44 percent of women and 51 percent of men correctly reported that a healthy-looking person can have HIV. Level of education and household wealth quintile both appear to be strongly related to accurate knowledge about the ways in which HIV can and cannot be transmitted; the lower the level of education and wealth quintile, the lower the level of accurate knowledge about HIV transmission. The percentage of respondents who said that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and rejected the two most common local misconceptions is 15 percent for ever-married women and 17 percent for currently married men.

Tables 15.4.1 and 15.4.2 provide an assessment of the level of comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. Comprehensive knowledge is defined as knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one faithful, HIV-negative partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission or prevention: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with a person who has HIV or AIDS. The results show that the percentage of respondents with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS is very low: 9 percent among ever-married women and 13 percent among currently married men. These low levels of comprehensive knowledge of HIV are of particular concern regarding women age 15-19 and 40-49, and men age 15-19 and 50-54, for whom comprehensive knowledge is 6 percent or less.

Table 15.4.2 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS: Men

Percentage of currently married men who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	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	AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has AIDS			
Age							
15-24	51.8	38.8	58.2	30.3	18.6	14.7	460
15-19	42.7	3.9	44.4	7.8	2.1	2.1	29
20-24	52.4	41.1	59.1	31.8	19.7	15.5	432
25-29	52.9	41.0	67.1	38.0	21.3	16.2	1,116
30-39	59.2	40.6	68.9	36.3	20.3	14.9	3,097
40-49	47.6	32.3	55.8	27.7	15.2	11.4	2,930
50-54	36.2	25.7	41.9	20.1	10.6	5.7	1,155
Residence							
Urban	64.1	46.1	75.3	42.9	24.6	18.5	3,728
Rural	41.4	28.2	48.9	22.5	12.0	8.4	5,030
Education							
No education	4.4	3.3	8.5	3.4	1.6	0.1	365
Some primary	20.2	16.5	27.0	10.7	3.3	2.2	1,605
Complete primary	39.8	28.0	49.1	17.6	7.9	4.9	2,339
Some secondary	60.6	38.7	73.3	34.1	15.8	10.2	1,721
Secondary +	79.2	56.4	87.7	56.8	36.8	28.8	2,727
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	25.1	17.5	31.8	12.9	5.4	3.1	1,676
Second	36.8	24.7	47.6	19.6	9.2	6.3	1,698
Middle	50.8	35.2	59.2	25.7	13.6	9.7	1,788
Fourth	60.5	43.8	73.7	37.7	20.7	15.2	1,713
Highest	78.8	55.4	85.3	57.3	35.8	27.5	1,882
Total	51.1	35.8	60.2	31.2	17.3	12.7	8,758

¹ Two most common local misconceptions: AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites, and by sharing food with an HIV-positive person

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one HIV-negative 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 AIDS transmission or prevention.

15.4 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS-RELATED ISSUES

Increasing the general knowledge about the transmission of HIV from mother to child and reducing the risk of transmission through the use of antiretroviral drugs is critical to reducing mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCT). To assess MTCT knowledge, respondents were asked if HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding.

Table 15.5 shows the percentage of ever-married women and currently married men who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery, and breastfeeding, and the percentage who know someone personally who has the virus that causes AIDS or has died of AIDS, by background characteristics. According to the 2007 IDHS, 42 percent of ever-married women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, 36 percent know that HIV can be transmitted during delivery, and 40 percent know that HIV can be transmitted through breastfeeding. Only 3 percent know someone personally who has the virus that causes AIDS or has died of AIDS.

Background characteristic	Ever-married women					Currently married men				
	Percentage who say HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child			Percentage who know someone personally who has the virus that causes AIDS or has died of AIDS	Number of women	Percentage who say HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child			Percentage who know someone personally who has the virus that causes AIDS or has died of AIDS	Number of men
	During pregnancy	During delivery	Through breast-feeding			During pregnancy	During delivery	Through breast-feeding		
Age										
15-24	42.3	35.1	42.8	2.5	4,939	42.2	39.2	38.3	7.0	460
15-19	29.8	24.0	32.1	2.2	845	*	*	*	*	29
20-24	44.8	37.4	45.0	2.6	4,094	42.3	39.1	37.9	6.8	432
25-29	50.8	43.8	49.2	3.2	5,771	53.9	47.2	49.7	4.3	1,116
30-39	46.2	38.2	43.0	3.6	12,024	58.8	51.2	56.1	5.6	3,097
40-49	32.4	28.9	30.7	3.0	10,160	47.5	41.8	44.6	4.9	2,930
Marital status										
Married/Living together	42.7	36.4	40.8	3.1	30,931	na	na	na	na	0
Divorced/Separated/ Widowed	33.0	27.7	32.5	3.3	1,964	na	na	na	na	0
Residence										
Urban	58.9	50.4	55.1	4.3	13,745	67.9	59.6	63.0	5.7	3,728
Rural	30.1	25.4	29.6	2.4	19,150	38.6	34.2	36.8	4.3	5,030
Education										
No education	4.2	4.0	4.9	0.5	2,271	6.3	5.9	4.6	1.0	365
Some primary	14.4	12.5	14.5	1.3	5,572	22.5	19.0	22.3	2.1	1,605
Complete primary	30.3	25.4	29.9	2.1	10,077	36.2	31.7	35.0	3.3	2,339
Some secondary	52.4	43.6	50.4	3.3	6,781	59.5	51.5	57.1	5.7	1,721
Secondary +	77.7	67.0	71.9	6.4	8,193	81.3	72.8	74.2	7.8	2,727
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	15.7	13.4	16.3	1.5	6,219	23.0	20.2	23.0	3.0	1,676
Second	27.0	23.0	27.0	2.3	6,606	36.0	30.6	35.1	4.1	1,698
Middle	39.1	32.1	37.3	2.9	6,710	48.0	41.2	45.3	4.4	1,788
Fourth	53.9	44.8	51.2	3.6	6,713	64.8	58.1	61.7	5.3	1,713
Highest	73.2	64.4	67.8	5.4	6,647	80.0	71.5	71.7	7.4	1,882
Total	42.2	35.9	40.3	3.2	32,895	51.0	45.0	47.9	4.9	8,758

Table 15.5 shows that 51 percent of currently married men know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, 45 percent know that HIV can be transmitted during delivery, and 48 percent know that HIV can be transmitted through breastfeeding. Five percent of currently married men know someone personally who has the virus that causes AIDS or has died of AIDS. Knowledge of all four HIV/AIDS-related issues tends to be higher for urban residents, respondents with higher education, and respondents in the higher wealth quintiles.

15.5 DISCUSSION OF HIV/AIDS

In the 2007 IDHS, currently married women and men who had heard of AIDS were asked whether they had ever discussed HIV/AIDS prevention with their spouse.

Tables 15.6.1 and 15.6.2 show the percentage of currently women and men who ever discussed HIV/AIDS with their spouses, by background characteristic. Discussion about HIV/AIDS prevention among spouses is limited, only 17 percent among women and 19 percent among men. Inter-spousal discussion about HIV/AIDS is more common among couples in urban areas, those with higher education, and those in the higher wealth quintiles (Figure 15.4). Appendix Table A-15.2 shows the percent distribution of currently married women by whether they ever discussed HIV/AIDS prevention with their husband, according to province.

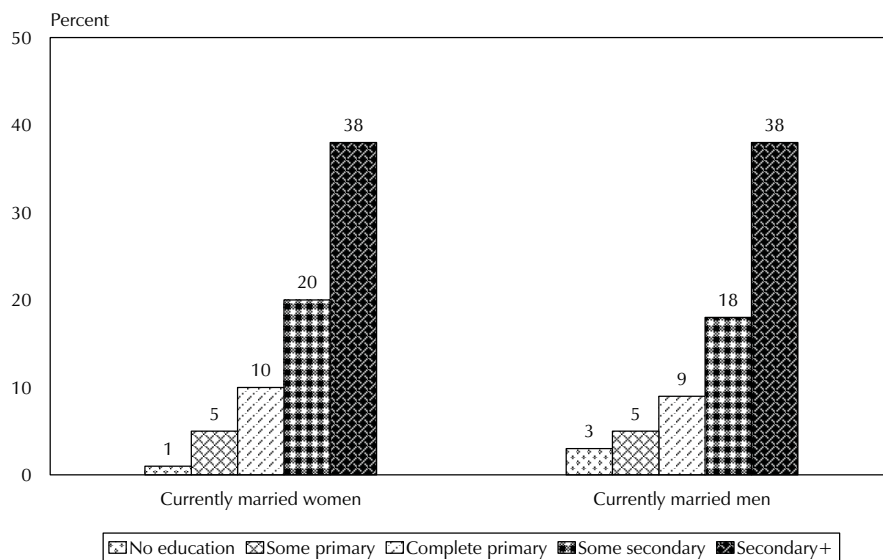
Table 15.6.1 Discussion of HIV/AIDS with husband						
Percent distribution of currently married women by whether they ever discussed HIV/AIDS prevention with their husband, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2007						
Background characteristic	Ever discussed HIV/AIDS prevention	Never discussed HIV/AIDS prevention	Don't know/missing	Has not heard of AIDS	Total	Number of women
Age						
15-24	14.9	48.8	2.3	34.0	100.0	4,939
15-19	10.2	40.2	2.0	47.6	100.0	845
20-24	15.9	50.6	2.4	31.2	100.0	4,094
25-29	19.8	49.9	2.1	28.2	100.0	5,771
30-39	20.5	42.2	2.7	34.6	100.0	12,024
40-49	13.6	29.3	4.4	52.7	100.0	10,160
Residence						
Urban	24.8	48.1	4.4	22.7	100.0	13,745
Rural	12.1	35.2	2.1	50.7	100.0	19,150
Education						
No education	1.3	7.4	0.7	90.6	100.0	2,271
Some primary	4.5	21.2	2.1	72.2	100.0	5,572
Complete primary	10.4	39.7	2.7	47.2	100.0	10,077
Some secondary	19.6	54.4	3.6	22.3	100.0	6,781
Secondary +	37.5	52.5	4.3	5.7	100.0	8,193
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	6.3	22.1	1.5	70.1	100.0	6,219
Second	10.4	34.7	2.0	52.9	100.0	6,606
Middle	14.8	43.3	3.0	38.9	100.0	6,710
Fourth	21.6	49.7	3.6	25.1	100.0	6,713
Highest	33.3	51.6	5.0	10.1	100.0	6,647
Total	17.4	40.6	3.1	39.0	100.0	32,895

Table 15.6.2 Discussion of HIV/AIDS with wife

Percent distribution of currently married men by whether they ever discussed HIV/AIDS prevention with their wife, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Ever discussed HIV/AIDS prevention	Never discussed HIV/AIDS prevention	Don't know/missing	Has not heard of AIDS	Total	Number of men
Age						
15-24	14.2	52.8	0.2	32.7	100.0	460
15-19	0.0	45.9	0.0	54.1	100.0	29
20-24	15.2	53.3	0.2	31.3	100.0	432
25-29	17.5	59.9	0.1	22.5	100.0	1,116
30-39	22.1	57.3	0.1	20.5	100.0	3,097
40-49	19.2	49.1	0.0	31.7	100.0	2,930
50-54	12.8	40.6	0.3	46.3	100.0	1,155
Residence						
Urban	25.6	59.7	0.2	14.5	100.0	3,728
Rural	13.9	47.0	0.1	39.0	100.0	5,030
Education						
No education	2.5	16.2	0.2	81.1	100.0	365
Some primary	4.9	34.6	0.1	60.4	100.0	1,605
Complete primary	9.1	54.6	0.1	36.2	100.0	2,339
Some secondary	17.8	66.6	0.2	15.4	100.0	1,721
Secondary +	38.4	57.0	0.1	4.5	100.0	2,727
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	7.9	35.8	0.1	56.2	100.0	1,676
Second	12.6	48.3	0.0	39.1	100.0	1,698
Middle	14.5	56.7	0.3	28.5	100.0	1,788
Fourth	22.9	61.0	0.0	16.1	100.0	1,713
Highest	34.9	59.2	0.1	5.8	100.0	1,882
Total	18.9	52.4	0.1	28.5	100.0	8,758

Figure 15.4 Percentage of Currently Married Women and Currently Married Men Who Have Discussed AIDS Prevention with Their Spouse by Level of Education



IDHS 2007

15.6 SOCIAL ASPECT OF HIV/AIDS

Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect both people's willingness to be tested and adherence to antiretroviral therapy. Reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is, thus, an important indicator of the success of programs targeting HIV and AIDS prevention and control.

In the IDHS 2007, to assess the level of stigma, survey respondents who had heard of AIDS were asked if they would be willing to care for a relative who was sick with AIDS in their own household, if they would be willing to buy fresh vegetables from a market vendor who had HIV, if they thought a female teacher who has HIV but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching, and if they would want to keep secret a family member's HIV-positive status. Tables 15.7.1 and 15.7.2 show the results for ever-married women and currently married men.

Background characteristic	Percentage of respondents who:				Percentage expressing attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in the respondent's home	Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus	Say that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member has HIV		
Age						
15-24	70.0	34.4	51.2	52.1	12.8	3,260
15-19	69.4	28.2	44.3	46.3	7.1	443
20-24	70.1	35.4	52.2	53.0	13.6	2,816
25-29	67.6	34.3	51.0	57.0	14.0	4,146
30-39	67.4	34.9	46.1	61.1	15.1	7,860
40-49	65.1	27.4	36.4	63.3	11.2	4,808
Marital status						
Married/living together	67.4	33.0	45.6	59.2	13.6	19,105
Divorced/separated/widowed	65.7	31.5	44.6	60.7	11.7	968
Residence						
Urban	67.8	36.1	49.5	57.8	15.2	10,626
Rural	66.8	29.3	41.2	61.1	11.7	9,447
Education						
No education	66.4	16.3	23.1	55.8	5.9	214
Some primary	67.4	19.0	27.5	60.2	7.1	1,550
Complete primary	63.7	25.2	38.6	60.0	9.2	5,317
Some secondary	69.2	33.5	46.4	59.6	14.2	5,265
Secondary +	68.6	41.1	54.1	58.6	17.6	7,727
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	64.1	21.8	34.9	63.2	8.9	1,857
Second	65.0	28.3	39.7	59.7	9.4	3,110
Middle	67.8	29.7	43.7	59.5	12.7	4,101
Fourth	69.2	33.8	47.2	58.7	14.5	5,026
Highest	67.7	40.2	51.9	58.3	16.9	5,978
Total 15-49	67.3	32.9	45.6	59.3	13.6	20,073

Overall, 67 percent of women and men reported that they are willing to care for a family member with HIV in their own household. Among issues related to stigma, the lowest acceptance is willingness to buy fresh vegetables from a person with HIV (33 percent of women and 39 percent of men). The second lowest acceptance is for a female teacher to continue teaching in spite of being HIV positive (46 percent of women and 41 percent of men). Higher acceptance is seen for not wanting to keep secret the HIV-positive status of a family member (59 percent of women and 63 percent of men).

Looking at all the stigma indicators together, the percentage of women and men expressing accepting attitudes is fairly low, with 14 percent of ever-married women and 16 percent of currently married men expressing accepting attitudes on all four indicators.

Table 15.7.2 Accepting attitudes toward persons living with HIV/AIDS: Men

Among currently married men who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage of respondents who:				Percentage expressing accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in the respondent's home	Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus	Say that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member has HIV		
Age						
15-24	74.4	42.2	44.7	48.2	10.8	310
15-19	93.4	36.4	35.7	52.5	4.7	13
20-24	73.6	42.5	45.1	48.0	11.1	296
25-29	71.7	40.0	51.0	55.1	16.1	863
30-39	66.4	40.1	41.4	64.0	16.5	2,461
40-49	66.9	38.5	37.3	67.7	16.5	2,000
50-54	59.5	29.2	32.6	66.6	11.0	621
Residence						
Urban	69.8	44.5	46.1	64.3	18.9	3,186
Rural	64.1	32.5	35.1	62.5	12.2	3,068
Education						
No education	54.4	14.0	16.0	37.5	0.3	68
Some primary	61.7	24.0	25.9	61.1	7.8	635
Complete primary	61.4	26.1	27.9	61.5	7.8	1,490
Some secondary	68.8	36.2	38.3	62.7	13.5	1,456
Secondary +	70.8	51.4	53.6	66.2	23.6	2,605
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	56.6	25.1	26.3	63.7	7.6	734
Second	64.6	30.0	32.1	61.9	8.6	1,035
Middle	66.2	34.1	37.9	63.2	15.2	1,276
Fourth	69.9	39.1	39.8	62.0	14.7	1,437
Highest	70.9	52.1	54.5	65.6	24.1	1,772
Total	67.0	38.6	40.7	63.4	15.6	6,254

15.7 KNOWLEDGE OF A SOURCE FOR MALE CONDOMS

Condom use among the sexually active population plays an important role in preventing the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. In the 2007 IDHS, ever-married women age 15-49 were asked whether they knew a source where they could obtain condoms if they wanted them.

Table 15.8 shows the percentage of ever-married women who know where someone can obtain condoms and where they themselves can access condoms whenever they need them. The results indicate that 43 percent of women know where they can obtain condoms and 28 percent said they could get male condoms if they need them.

Table 15.8 Knowledge of source of male condoms and access to condoms			
Percentage of ever-married women who know a source for male condoms, and percentage who think they themselves could get a male condom, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007			
Background characteristic	Knows a source for male condoms	Could get a male condom	Number of women
Age			
15-24	39.4	24.0	4,939
15-19	29.3	15.1	845
20-24	41.5	25.8	4,094
25-29	48.2	31.2	5,771
30-39	47.3	31.4	12,024
40-49	38.0	24.4	10,160
Marital status			
Married/living together	43.7	28.6	30,931
Divorced/separated/widowed	38.8	19.3	1,964
Residence			
Urban	60.9	39.7	13,745
Rural	30.9	19.8	19,150
Education			
No education	8.0	4.2	2,271
Some primary	19.3	10.1	5,572
Complete primary	31.6	19.1	10,077
Some secondary	51.5	32.7	6,781
Secondary +	77.3	54.2	8,193
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	17.6	10.4	6,219
Second	30.0	19.1	6,606
Middle	39.0	24.8	6,710
Fourth	54.4	34.5	6,713
Highest	74.2	50.4	6,647
Total	43.4	28.1	32,895

Knowledge of a source for male condoms and being able to obtain condoms increases substantially with level of education and wealth quintile. Also, the percentage who know a source for condoms and are able to obtain condoms is twice as high in urban areas as in rural areas.

15.8 ATTITUDES TOWARD NEGOTIATING SAFER SEX

The high levels of sexual transmission of HIV make negotiating for safer sex indispensable, especially in marital unions where women's status is limited by societal expectations, thereby increasing their vulnerability to HIV transmission. Table 15.9 shows that 83 percent of ever-married women believe a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows her husband has sex with other women. This attitude increases with increasing level of education.

Table 15.9 Attitudes toward refusing sexual intercourse with husband

Percentage of ever-married women who believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband when she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, she knows her husband has been with other women, she has recently given birth or is menstruating, and she is tired or not in the mood, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	A wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when:				Number of women
	She knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	She knows her husband has been with other women	She has recently given birth or is menstruating	She is tired or not in the mood	
Age					
15-24	82.2	85.7	92.2	67.0	4,939
15-19	76.6	83.8	89.2	62.5	845
20-24	83.3	86.1	92.8	67.9	4,094
25-29	85.9	85.5	93.8	70.0	5,771
30-39	84.2	83.5	92.9	66.4	12,024
40-49	80.4	79.7	90.9	64.8	10,160
Marital status					
Married/living together	83.2	83.3	92.5	66.9	30,931
Divorced/separated/widowed	79.7	78.8	89.4	63.0	1,964
Residence					
Urban	86.9	85.1	93.8	68.1	13,745
Rural	80.2	81.5	91.2	65.6	19,150
Education					
No education	67.1	71.7	85.0	61.6	2,271
Some primary	76.8	78.9	89.6	65.6	5,572
Complete primary	81.7	82.6	92.4	66.8	10,077
Some secondary	86.9	85.2	93.8	68.1	6,781
Secondary +	90.1	87.5	94.9	67.4	8,193
Total	83.0	83.0	92.3	66.6	32,895

15.9 HIGHER-RISK SEX

15.9.1 Multiple Sexual Partners

Information on sexual behavior is important in designing and monitoring intervention programs to control the spread of HIV. The 2007 IDHS included questions on respondents' sexual partners over their lifetime and during the 12 months preceding the survey. Information on the use of condoms at last sexual intercourse with each type of partner was collected for women and men. These questions are sensitive, and it is recognized that some respondents may have been reluctant to provide information on recent sexual behavior.

Table 15.10 shows the percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them (nonmarital, noncohabiting partner), by background characteristics. The results show that 3 in 1,000 currently married men engaged in sexual intercourse with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in the past 12 months.

Table 15.10 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among men

Percentage of currently married men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner	Number of men
Age		
15-24	0.1	460
15-19	*	29
20-24	0.2	432
25-29	0.3	1,116
30-39	0.2	3,097
40-49	0.5	2,930
50-54	0.1	1,155
Residence		
Urban	0.5	3,728
Rural	0.1	5,030
Education		
No education	0.1	365
Some primary	0.3	1,605
Complete primary	0.1	2,339
Some secondary	0.4	1,721
Secondary +	0.5	2,727
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	0.0	1,676
Second	0.4	1,698
Middle	0.4	1,788
Fourth	0.1	1,713
Highest	0.5	1,882
Total	0.3	8,758

Note: An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

15.10 KNOWLEDGE OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS AND THEIR SYMPTOMS

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are an important predisposing factor that increases the likelihood of HIV transmission. Without appropriate intervention to combat STIs in Indonesia, it will be difficult to reduce the transmission of HIV in the population. The main strategy for controlling STIs is increasing public knowledge of the symptoms of STIs, informing people how to avoid contracting an STI, and informing them where to seek help/information on STIs when they need it. Knowing the symptoms of STIs is one of the most important factors leading people to seek medical care at a health facility. Knowledge of the symptoms of STIs increases the likelihood of early detection and prompt treatment, two key components used to measure program success.

In the 2007 IDHS, respondents were asked whether they had ever heard of STIs and the symptoms of STIs. Table 15.11.1 shows the percentage of ever-married women who ever heard of STIs and the symptoms of STIs, by background characteristics. Overall, only 25 percent of ever-married women reported that they had heard of STIs; the percentage is higher in urban areas than rural areas, and increases with respondent's level of education and wealth quintile.

Table 15.11.1 Knowledge of symptoms of STIs: women

Percentage of ever-married women by knowledge of symptoms associated with sexually transmitted infections (STIs), in a man and in a woman, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2007 - 12 Dec 2008

Background characteristic	Knowledge of symptoms of STI in a man				Knowledge of symptoms of STI in a woman			Number of women
	No knowledge of STIs	No symptoms mentioned	Mentioned one symptom	Mentioned two or more symptoms	No symptoms mentioned	Mentioned one symptom	Mentioned two or more symptoms	
Age								
15-24	80.0	8.9	5.5	5.5	10.7	3.8	5.5	4,939
15-19	86.5	6.8	4.1	2.6	7.6	3.7	2.2	845
20-24	78.7	9.4	5.8	6.1	11.3	3.8	6.2	4,094
25-29	72.2	9.9	8.0	9.9	13.0	6.8	8.0	5,771
30-39	71.3	10.2	8.3	10.1	13.0	7.0	8.6	12,024
40-49	77.2	8.2	6.8	7.8	9.7	6.3	6.8	10,160
Marital status								
Married/living together	74.4	9.5	7.3	8.8	11.8	6.3	7.5	30,931
Divorced/separated/widowed	78.7	6.5	8.6	6.3	8.4	5.9	7.1	1,964
Residence								
Urban	62.5	13.2	10.9	13.4	16.2	9.4	11.9	13,745
Rural	83.4	6.5	4.8	5.3	8.4	4.0	4.3	19,150
Education								
No education	96.6	2.3	0.9	0.3	2.6	0.6	0.2	2,271
Some primary	92.0	3.9	2.2	1.9	4.7	1.8	1.5	5,572
Complete primary	86.7	6.1	3.6	3.6	7.5	3.2	2.6	10,077
Some secondary	72.1	11.6	7.9	8.4	14.1	7.0	6.8	6,781
Secondary +	43.9	17.0	17.0	22.1	22.0	14.1	20.1	8,193
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	91.1	3.9	2.5	2.4	4.9	1.9	2.0	6,219
Second	86.1	5.7	4.1	4.0	7.4	3.4	3.1	6,606
Middle	79.3	8.7	5.9	6.0	10.6	5.1	4.9	6,710
Fourth	68.4	12.3	9.4	9.9	15.6	7.3	8.7	6,713
Highest	49.3	15.5	14.6	20.6	19.1	13.2	18.3	6,647
Total	74.6	9.3	7.4	8.7	11.6	6.3	7.5	32,895

Table 15.11.2 shows the differentials in knowledge of STIs and STI symptoms among currently married men by background characteristics. Overall, only 51 percent of currently married men reported that they had heard of STIs; the percentage is higher in urban areas than in rural areas, and increases with level of education and wealth quintile.

Table 15.11.2 Knowledge of symptoms of STIs: men

Percentage of currently married men by knowledge of symptoms associated with sexually transmitted infections (STIs), in a man and in a woman, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	No knowledge of STIs	Knowledge of symptoms of STI in a man			Knowledge of symptoms of STI in a woman			Number of men
		No symptoms mentioned	Mentioned one symptom	Mentioned two or more symptoms	No symptoms mentioned	Mentioned one symptom	Mentioned two or more symptoms	
Age								
15-24	56.4	7.6	17.6	18.5	35.2	2.8	5.6	460
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	29
20-24	56.4	8.0	16.3	19.3	34.8	2.9	6.0	432
25-29	47.7	10.5	20.8	20.9	41.7	5.8	4.8	1,116
30-39	45.0	11.0	18.3	25.6	40.1	7.6	7.3	3,097
40-49	49.0	12.0	15.0	24.0	36.4	7.5	7.0	2,930
50-54	59.0	11.1	14.3	15.7	31.4	4.6	5.0	1,155
Residence								
Urban	34.2	11.1	22.2	32.6	46.4	9.2	10.2	3,728
Rural	60.3	11.1	13.1	15.6	31.2	4.9	3.7	5,030
Education								
No education	87.7	3.9	6.3	2.1	9.8	1.0	1.5	365
Some primary	72.1	8.6	11.2	8.1	23.8	2.8	1.4	1,605
Complete primary	63.6	11.9	11.4	13.1	31.0	3.3	2.2	2,339
Some secondary	44.7	11.1	21.6	22.7	44.0	6.3	5.0	1,721
Secondary +	20.9	12.9	23.5	42.6	51.4	13.0	14.8	2,727
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	74.9	8.8	7.9	8.4	21.1	2.3	1.7	1,676
Second	62.3	11.1	12.9	13.7	30.6	3.9	3.1	1,698
Middle	50.7	10.9	18.8	19.7	38.8	5.7	4.9	1,788
Fourth	41.1	11.5	20.6	26.7	43.7	9.1	6.1	1,713
Highest	20.2	13.0	23.6	43.2	52.3	11.9	15.6	1,882
Total	49.2	11.1	16.9	22.8	37.7	6.7	6.5	8,758

Note: An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Figure 15.5 shows the percentage of currently married women and men who do not know any symptoms of STIs by level of education. Most women with no education and 9 in 10 men with no education do not know any STI symptoms. The percentage of those who do not know any symptoms of STIs decreases in the higher level of education. However, at all levels of education, the percentage of women who do not know any STI symptoms is higher than it is for men. Appendix Table A-15.3 shows knowledge of symptoms of STIs among ever-married women by province.

Figure 15.5 Percentage of Ever-married Women and Currently Married Men Who Do Not Know the Symptoms of STIs, by Level of Education



IDHS 2007

15.11 SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON STIs

Tables 15.12.1 and 15.12.2 indicate that the most common source of information on STIs for both women and men is television (11 percent for women and 17 percent for men); next is friend/family (7 percent for women and 20 percent for men), radio (2 percent for women and 5 percent for men) and health provider (1 percent for women and 2 percent for men). The percentage of women and men who have heard of STIs from television is higher in urban areas than in rural areas, and increases with level of education and wealth quintile.

Table 15.12.1 Sources of information on STIs: Women

Percentage of ever-married women who reported specific sources of information on STIs, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Sources of information on STIs											Number of women
	Radio	Television	Newspaper/magazines	Flyers/poster	Health provider	FBO	School/teacher	Community gathering	Friend/family	Workplace	Missing	
Age												
15-24	2.0	8.7	1.5	0.1	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.4	4.5	0.3	80.2	4,939
15-19	1.1	4.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.8	1.2	4.0	0.0	86.6	845
20-24	2.2	9.5	1.6	0.1	0.7	0.0	1.7	0.2	4.7	0.4	78.9	4,094
25-29	2.9	12.1	2.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	7.2	0.4	72.5	5,771
30-39	3.0	12.1	2.8	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.7	7.6	0.3	71.5	12,024
40-49	1.7	9.3	1.9	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	7.2	0.5	77.4	10,160
Marital status												
Married/living together	2.4	10.9	2.3	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.6	7.0	0.3	74.5	30,931
Divorced/separated/ Widowed	2.4	7.9	1.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	6.7	0.6	78.7	1,964
Residence												
Urban	3.6	17.0	3.6	0.2	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.7	8.9	0.6	62.7	13,745
Rural	1.6	6.2	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	5.6	0.1	83.5	19,150
Education												
No education	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.1	96.6	2,271
Some primary	0.5	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.1	0.0	92.1	5,572
Complete primary	0.8	5.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.6	0.1	86.9	10,077
Some secondary	2.7	11.2	1.4	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	9.5	0.6	72.2	6,781
Secondary +	6.1	25.6	7.3	0.3	2.1	0.1	2.5	1.1	9.9	0.8	44.3	8,193
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	0.9	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	4.0	0.0	91.2	6,219
Second	1.4	5.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.2	5.4	0.0	86.2	6,606
Middle	2.1	8.3	1.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	6.2	0.3	79.5	6,710
Fourth	2.8	13.1	2.7	0.2	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.7	9.0	0.6	68.6	6,713
Highest	4.9	24.3	6.0	0.2	1.8	0.1	1.6	0.9	10.0	0.7	49.6	6,647
Total	2.4	10.7	2.3	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.5	6.9	0.4	74.8	32,895

Table 15.12.2 Sources of information on STIs: Men

Percentage of currently married men who reported specific sources of information on STIs, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Source of information on STIs											Number of men
	Radio	Television	Newspaper/magazines	Flyers/poster	Health provider	FBO	School/teacher	Community gathering	Friend/family	Workplace	Missing	
Age												
15-24	3.8	11.6	4.5	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	17.9	0.8	57.2	460
15-19	0.0	16.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.0	56.8	29
20-24	4.0	11.2	4.4	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	17.7	0.8	57.2	432
25-29	4.5	19.0	4.7	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.7	1.1	19.0	0.6	48.2	1,116
30-39	5.7	17.1	5.3	0.5	2.4	0.1	0.8	0.8	20.4	1.5	45.5	3,097
40-49	4.1	16.6	4.3	0.2	2.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	20.5	1.2	49.3	2,930
50-54	4.6	12.1	3.2	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	17.8	0.6	59.4	1,155
Marital status												
Married/living together	4.8	16.2	4.6	0.4	2.4	0.1	0.6	0.6	19.8	1.1	49.6	8,758
Residence												
Urban	6.1	24.2	7.2	0.7	2.5	0.0	0.9	0.4	22.0	1.4	34.5	3,728
Rural	3.8	10.3	2.6	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.3	0.7	18.1	0.9	60.7	5,030
Education												
No education	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	9.4	0.0	87.8	365
Some primary	0.7	5.5	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	18.6	0.8	72.5	1,605
Complete primary	2.6	7.2	1.9	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	20.1	1.5	63.9	2,339
Some secondary	4.8	14.9	2.8	0.5	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.9	26.3	1.4	45.5	1,721
Secondary +	9.7	33.0	10.8	0.7	4.0	0.1	1.7	0.4	17.4	1.0	21.2	2,727
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	2.4	4.6	1.5	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	12.9	1.3	75.2	1,676
Second	3.1	8.2	1.6	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	20.7	0.8	63.0	1,698
Middle	4.2	14.0	3.9	0.4	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	22.0	1.0	51.1	1,788
Fourth	5.8	19.3	5.6	0.6	3.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	21.8	1.0	41.5	1,713
Highest	8.0	33.2	9.7	0.7	3.2	0.0	1.6	0.7	21.0	1.5	20.4	1,882
Total	4.8	16.2	4.6	0.4	2.4	0.1	0.6	0.6	19.8	1.1	49.6	8,758

15.12 SELF-REPORTING OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

In the 2007 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 15.13 shows the self-reported prevalence of STIs and STI symptoms in the population for women and men.

The results in Table 15.13 indicate that about 2 percent of women and 1 percent of men who have ever been sexually active had an STI and/or an STI symptom in the 12 months preceding the survey. The prevalence of an STI or STI symptom is higher for younger women (3 percent) and men (1 percent). Among women, the prevalence of self-reported STI is higher in urban areas (3 percent) than in rural area (2 percent), and higher among women with secondary or higher education (4 percent) than those with little or no education (less than 1 percent).

Table 15.13 Self-reporting of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STIs symptoms

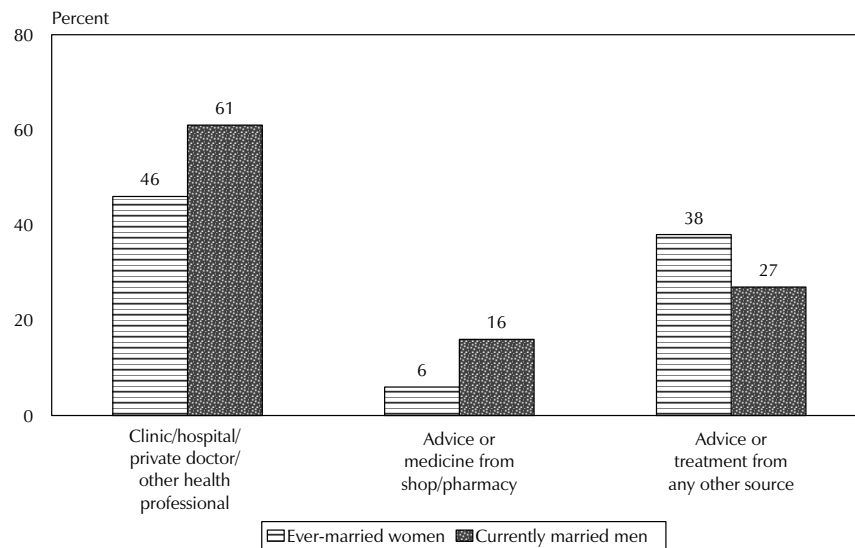
Among ever-married women and currently married men who ever had sexual intercourse, the percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Ever-married women				Currently married men			
	Bad-smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore/ulcer	STI/genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	Bad-smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore/ulcer	STI/genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
Age								
15-24	2.5	0.4	2.7	4,927	0.9	0.2	1.0	460
15-19	1.4	0.1	1.5	845	*	*	*	29
20-24	2.7	0.5	3.0	4,082	0.9	0.2	1.0	432
25-29	1.9	0.4	2.0	5,768	0.4	0.3	0.5	1,116
30-39	2.0	0.3	2.2	12,022	0.7	0.4	0.8	3,097
40-49	1.2	0.2	1.3	10,158	0.5	0.2	0.7	2,930
50-54	na	na	na	0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1,155
Marital status								
Married	1.8	0.3	2.0	30,922	0.5	0.3	0.7	8,758
Divorced/separated/ widowed	1.1	0.1	1.2	1,953	na	na	na	0
Residence								
Urban	2.3	0.5	2.6	13,729	0.5	0.3	0.7	3,728
Rural	1.4	0.2	1.5	19,146	0.5	0.3	0.7	5,030
Education								
No education	0.3	0.0	0.3	2,270	0.0	0.1	0.1	365
Some primary	0.7	0.1	0.7	5,565	0.7	0.2	0.8	1,605
Complete primary	1.0	0.2	1.1	10,071	0.6	0.5	0.9	2,339
Some secondary	2.4	0.6	2.7	6,780	0.4	0.3	0.6	1,721
Secondary +	3.4	0.5	3.8	8,188	0.4	0.1	0.6	2,727
Total	1.8	0.3	2.0	32,875	0.5	0.3	0.7	8,758

Note: An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

The 2007 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 in Figure 15.6 indicate that 46 percent of women and 61 percent of men sought advice or treatment from a clinic/hospital/private doctor/other health facility or health professional. Advice or medicine received from a shop/pharmacy is considered an alternative way to treat STI symptoms by 16 percent of men.

Figure 15.6 Percentage of Ever-married Women and Currently Married Men Reporting an STI or Symptoms of an STI in the Past 12 Months Who Sought Advice or Treatment



IDHS 2007

15.13 HIV AND AIDS KNOWLEDGE AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AMONG YOUTH

This section addresses HIV-related knowledge and sexual behavior among youth age 15-24. Special attention is paid to this group because it accounts for half of all new HIV cases worldwide. The 2007 IDHS also reports on comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission by age at first sex and knowledge of a source of condoms.

15.13.1 HIV-Related Knowledge among Young Adults

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 part 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 1) knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one faithful, HIV-negative partner can reduce the likelihood of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission or prevention.

Table 15.14 shows that the proportion of young women and men with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS is very low (10 percent for women and 15 percent for men). It is higher in urban areas than in rural areas, with urban women twice as likely to have knowledge about HIV as rural women. For both women and men, increase in comprehensive knowledge is associated with increased level of education and wealth quintile.

Table 15.14 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS and of a source of condoms among young people

Percentage of ever-married women 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 2007

Background characteristic	Ever-married women			Currently married men	
	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	Percentage who know a condom source ²	Number of women	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	Number of men
Age					
15-19	5.7	29.0	845	*	29
15-17	3.1	21.2	271	*	0
18-19	7.0	32.7	575	*	28
20-24	10.3	41.2	4,094	15.5	432
20-22	8.7	37.2	2,185	9.7	146
23-24	12.1	45.7	1,909	18.5	286
Residence					
Urban	15.6	59.0	1,708	18.8	151
Rural	6.3	28.5	3,232	12.7	309
Education					
No education	1.8	7.9	79	*	5
Some primary	2.5	11.6	472	3.5	56
Complete primary	3.6	21.4	1,495	6.4	131
Some secondary	9.6	43.7	1,762	12.5	147
Secondary +	20.6	68.8	1,131	32.1	121
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	3.0	17.1	1,218	2.2	121
Second	5.7	31.8	1,185	14.7	122
Middle	10.2	41.7	987	11.9	66
Fourth	13.7	52.8	936	25.5	98
Highest	22.5	71.7	614	26.8	53
Total	9.5	39.1	4,939	14.7	460

Note: 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 condom 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. The components of comprehensive knowledge are presented in Tables 15.4.1, and 15.4.2.

² Friends, family members, and home are not considered sources for condoms.

15.13.2 Knowledge of Condom Sources among Young Women

Condom use among young adults 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 young adults obtaining and using them. Table 15.14 shows that 39 percent of young women know a source where they can get a condom. As expected, the proportion of young women who know where to get condoms increases with level of education and wealth quintile.

15.13.3 Age at First Sex

Age at first sex among young adults age 15-24 is one of the UNGASS indicators that is reported every other year. Because Indonesia is considered to have a concentrated epidemic—transmission is predominantly through unsafe injection among intravenous drug users (IDUs) 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 15.15 shows the proportion of women and men in the 15-19 and 20-24 age cohorts who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and before age 18. Eight percent of young women and less than 1 percent of young men had sexual intercourse by age 15, while 38 percent of young women and 12 percent of young men had sexual intercourse by age 18.

It should be noted that the highest proportion of young people who had sexual intercourse before the age of 15 is women age 15-17 (26 percent) and the highest proportion to have sexual intercourse by age 18 is women age 18-19 (63 percent). The proportion of young people who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and before age 18 tends to be higher among those with little or no education and those in the lower wealth quintiles.

Background characteristic	Ever-married women				Currently married men			
	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of women age 15-24	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of women age 18-24	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of men age 15-24	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of men age 18-24
Age								
15-19	13.5	845	*	*	*	29	*	*
15-17	26.2	271	*	*	*	0	*	*
18-19	7.5	575	63.1	575	*	28	*	28
20-24	6.7	4,094	34.6	4,094	0.2	432	10.2	432
20-22	8.1	2,185	41.5	2,185	0.4	146	10.3	146
23-24	5.1	1,909	26.7	1,909	0.1	286	10.1	286
Knows condom source								
Yes	3.6	1,930	26.7	1,873	na	0	na	0
No	10.6	3,009	45.7	2,796	na	0	na	0
Residence								
Urban	3.9	1,708	28.2	1,667	0.2	151	15.3	151
Rural	10.0	3,232	43.6	3,002	0.2	309	9.7	309
Education								
No education	19.1	79	50.9	70	*	5	*	5
Some primary	20.2	472	60.8	435	0.0	56	14.0	56
Complete primary	14.3	1,495	57.2	1,390	0.0	131	17.6	131
Some secondary	3.6	1,762	36.5	1,646	0.4	147	10.5	146
Secondary +	0.1	1,131	7.4	1,129	0.3	121	5.3	121
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	11.9	1,218	50.4	1,114	0.0	121	12.3	121
Second	10.1	1,185	47.5	1,096	0.5	122	7.0	122
Middle	5.5	987	33.8	950	0.0	66	7.1	66
Fourth	4.8	936	27.5	910	0.4	98	12.0	98
Highest	4.2	614	21.0	598	0.0	53	25.0	53
Total	7.9	4,939	38.1	4,669	0.2	460	11.6	460

15.14 KNOWLEDGE OF VOLUNTARY COUNSELING AND TESTING FOR HIV

Knowledge of a person's HIV status helps the HIV-negative person make decisions about reducing the risk of contracting HIV and increasing the use of safer sex practices. For those who are HIV-positive, knowledge of their HIV status allows them to take action to protect their sexual partners, access treatment, and plan for the future.

Knowledge of HIV status is one of the most important components of HIV/AIDS prevention and control. Knowing one's HIV status can open access to prevention services as well as care and support services and treatment services. The Ministry of Health estimated in 2006 that there were 193,000 PLHAs in Indonesia (MOH, 2006). However, only 17 percent had contacted or enrolled in HIV care by 2008. Faced with this large gap in coverage, the Government of Indonesia has accelerated the expansion of voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) sites to increase national coverage.

Regarding knowledge of the counseling procedure prior to having an HIV test, only a few respondents said they had heard of it (6 percent of women and 7 percent of men). Likewise, very few respondents reported knowing a place where they can receive VCT services (Tables 15.16.1 and 15.16.2). Among these persons, 7 percent of women and 6 percent of men said that they can receive testing and counseling in government hospitals/PHC/clinics/VCT; only 1 percent of both women and men said they can receive HIV testing and counseling services in private hospitals, PHCs, clinics, or VCT clinic.

Table 15.16.1 Knowledge of where to get voluntary counseling and testing services for HIV: Women

Percentage of ever-married women who know where to get VCT services for HIV, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Government				Private						Missing	Number of women	
	Hospital	Health center	VCT clinic	Other	Hospital	Clinic	VCT clinic	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Other			
Age													
15-24	3.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	94.1	4,939	
15-19	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	97.2	845	
20-24	3.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	93.4	4,094	
25-29	5.8	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	91.5	5,771	
30-39	6.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	91.7	12,024	
40-49	4.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	94.2	10,160	
Marital status													
Married/living together	5.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	92.8	30,931	
Divorced/separated/ Widowed	5.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	93.0	1,964	
Residence													
Urban	9.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	88.1	13,745	
Rural	2.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	96.1	19,150	
Education													
No education	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.7	2,271	
Some primary	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	98.8	5,572	
Complete primary	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	97.5	10,077	
Some secondary	4.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	93.7	6,781	
Secondary +	14.5	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.4	80.2	8,193	
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	98.6	6,219	
Second	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	97.0	6,606	
Middle	3.7	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	95.1	6,710	
Fourth	6.7	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	90.8	6,713	
Highest	12.8	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	82.8	6,647	
Total	5.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	92.8	32,895	

Table 15.16.2 Knowledge of where to get voluntary counseling and testing services for HIV: Men

Percentage of currently married men who know where to get VCT services for HIV, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Government				Private				Missing	Number of men
	Hospital	Health center	VCT clinic	Other	Hospital	VCT clinic	Doctor	Other		
Age										
15-24	3.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	94.8	460
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	29
20-24	4.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	94.4	432
25-29	4.2	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	93.5	1,116
30-39	4.7	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	93.2	3,097
40-49	4.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	93.8	2,930
50-54	3.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	95.8	1,155
Residence										
Urban	6.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	90.6	3,728
Rural	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	96.3	5,030
Education										
No education	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.7	365
Some primary	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.5	1,605
Complete primary	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	98.0	2,339
Some secondary	2.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	95.4	1,721
Secondary +	10.7	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.0	85.3	2,727
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	98.7	1,676
Second	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	96.4	1,698
Middle	3.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	95.6	1,788
Fourth	5.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	92.5	1,713
Highest	9.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	86.8	1,882
Total	4.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	93.9	8,758

Chapter 10 provides an assessment of mortality during the first few years of life. This chapter discusses adult mortality, particularly deaths among women due to maternal causes. Although the level of maternal mortality is generally considered to be one of the most important indicators of a country's health status, reliable data are scarce and estimates can vary substantially.

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 of 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 specific 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 (Rutenberg and Sullivan, 1991). Another simple measure of maternal mortality is the *proportion maternal of deaths of females of reproductive age (PMDF)*, or the proportion of deaths among all women of reproductive age due to maternal causes. It is believed that the PMDF is more accurate than the maternal mortality rate (Hill et al., 2007). The PMDF is obtained directly by dividing maternal deaths by deaths among females of reproductive age.

16.1 DATA

To obtain data on adult mortality and maternal mortality, the IDHS questionnaire included a sibling survivorship history that obtained a detailed account of the survivorship of all of the live-born children of the respondent's mother (i.e., maternal siblings). Before the 2007 IDHS, sibling history was collected only from female respondents. In the 2007 IDHS, male respondents were also asked these questions, the objective being to expand the basis for calculating mortality rates. Estimates based on responses of male respondents are presented elsewhere.

To obtain the sibling history, each respondent was first asked to give the total number of live births to her/his mother. The respondent was next asked to list all of the children born to her/his mother starting with the first child 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 years or above, 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 42 hours after the end of a pregnancy?*" and if negative, "*Did [NAME OF SISTER] die due to complications of pregnancy or childbirth?*" For surviving and dead siblings, an additional question was asked to determine whether the sibling had ever been married.

The estimation of adult mortality 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 16.1 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 of surviving siblings, and the age at death and years since death for deceased siblings.

Of the 181,095 siblings reported in the sibling histories of IDHS female respondents, survival status was not reported for 67 (less than 0.1 percent). Among surviving siblings, current age (used to estimate exposure to death) was reported for virtually all surviving siblings (99.6 percent). Among deceased siblings, complete reporting of age at death and years since death was also nearly universal; for 88 percent of deceased siblings, both age at death and years since the death (or year of death) were reported. Age at death was missing for less than 2 percent of deceased siblings, while years since death was missing for 9 percent of deceased siblings. Rather than exclude siblings with missing data from the analysis, information on the birth order of siblings in conjunction with other information was used to impute the missing data.¹ The sibling survivorship data, including cases with imputed values, were used in the direct estimation of adult and maternal mortality.

	Females		Males		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All siblings	88,576	100.0	92,519	100.0	181,095	100.0
Surviving	79,159	89.4	80,644	87.2	159,803	88.2
Deceased	9,397	10.6	11,827	12.8	21,224	11.7
Information missing	20	0.0	47	0.1	68	0.0
Surviving siblings	79,159	100.0	80,644	100.0	159,803	100.0
Age reported	78,806	99.6	80,286	99.6	159,092	99.6
Age missing	352	0.4	359	0.4	711	0.4
Deceased siblings	9,397	100.0	11,827	100.0	21,224	100.0
AD and YSD reported	8,298	88.3	10,437	88.2	18,735	88.3
Missing only AD	170	1.8	136	1.1	306	1.4
Missing only YSD	788	8.4	1,069	9.0	1,857	8.8
Missing both	140	1.5	186	1.6	326	1.5

16.2 DIRECT ESTIMATES OF ADULT MORTALITY

Table 16.2 presents the age-specific male and female mortality rates for the five-year period before the survey, which corresponds roughly to 2003-2007. 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 (619 female and 835 male deaths), the age-specific rates are subject to large sampling variation.

¹ The imputation procedure is based on the assumption that the reported birth ordering 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 bracketing 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 missing information. If both pieces of information were missing, the distribution of age at death for siblings for whom the years since death was unreported, but age at death was reported, was used as a basis for imputing the age at death.

Table 16.2 Adult mortality rates

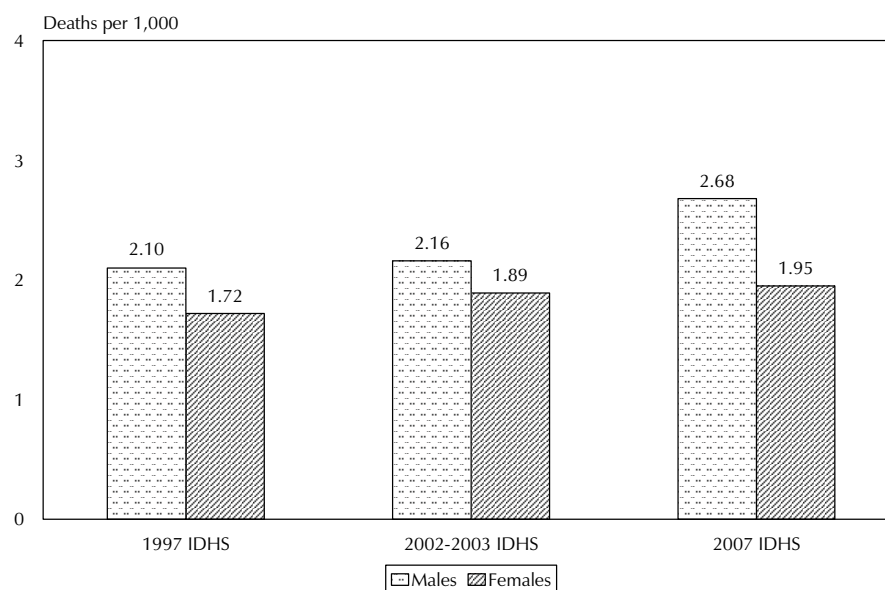
Direct estimates of age-specific mortality rates for women and men age 15-49 based on the survivorship of sisters and brothers of survey respondents for the period 0-4 years preceding the survey, Indonesia 2007

Current age	Females			Males		
	Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rates	Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rates
15-19	28	36,631	0.76	84	36,466	2.31
20-24	63	52,378	1.21	97	52,686	1.85
25-29	69	58,635	1.18	105	60,435	1.74
30-34	103	59,058	1.74	87	61,240	1.45
35-39	111	54,252	2.05	159	55,234	2.87
40-44	147	40,489	3.63	131	40,346	3.26
45-49	98	25,726	3.80	170	26,722	6.35
Total	619	327,170	1.95 ^a	835	333,129	2.68 ^a

^a Age adjusted

The female mortality rate is 1.95 deaths per 1,000 and the male mortality rate is 2.68 deaths per 1,000. As expected, mortality increases with age for both sexes. In general, at most ages, male mortality rates are slightly higher than female rates. Analysis of past IDHS surveys shows that there has been a slight increase in both female and male adult mortality from 1992 to 2007 (Figure 16.1).

Figure 16.1 Trends in Adult Mortality Rates (per 1,000), Women and Men Age 15-49, IDHS 1997-2007



16.3 ESTIMATES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY

Direct age-specific estimates of maternal mortality from the reported survivorship of sisters are shown in Table 16.3 for the five-year period preceding 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.

A maternal death is defined as any death that occurs during pregnancy, during childbirth, or within two months after the birth or the termination of the pregnancy.² The number of maternal deaths (62) 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 years). For the period 0-4 years before the survey, the rate for deaths due to causes related to pregnancy and childbearing is 0.18 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 10 percent of all deaths among 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 (0.078) for the same period. In this way, the obstetrical risk of pregnancy and childbearing is highlighted. By direct estimation procedures, the maternal mortality ratio is estimated as 228 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births for the period 2004-2007.

Age	Maternal deaths	Exposure (years)	Mortality rates (1,000)
15-19	4	36,631	0.10
20-24	6	52,378	0.12
25-29	22	58,635	0.38
30-34	16	59,058	0.27
35-39	5	54,252	0.10
40-44	7	40,489	0.18
45-49	2	25,726	0.07
Total 15-49	62	327,170	0.18 ^a
General fertility rate ¹			0.078
Maternal mortality ratio ²			228

¹ Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure
² Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as maternal mortality rate divided by the general fertility rate
^a Age adjusted

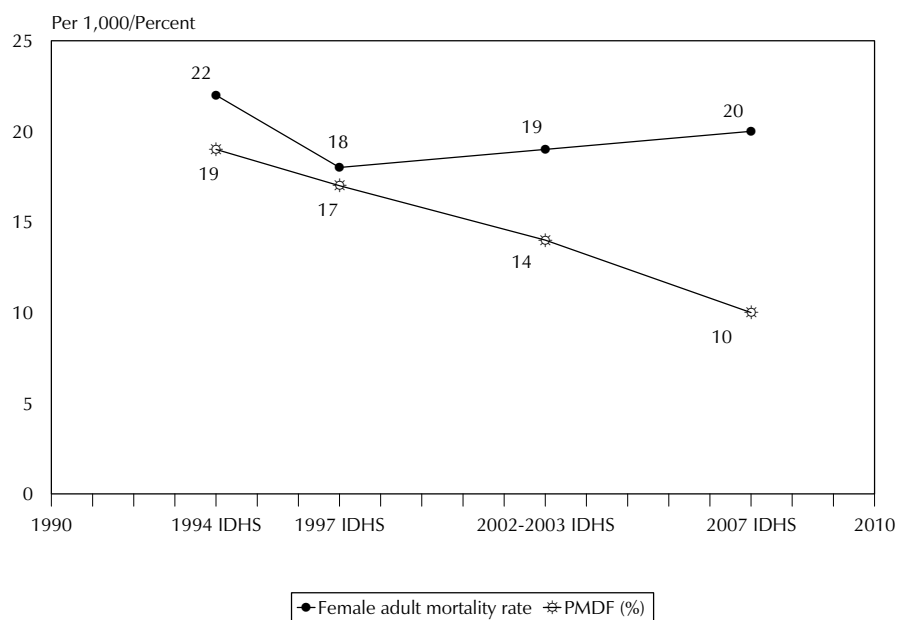
² This definition includes all deaths that occurred during pregnancy and in the two months following the birth, even if the death was due to nonmaternal causes. This definition is unlikely to result in overreporting of maternal deaths, however, because most deaths among women in the specified period are due to maternal causes, and maternal deaths are more likely to be underreported than overreported.

16.4 TRENDS IN MATERNAL MORTALITY

Analysis of the maternal mortality ratio (MMRatio) estimated from the 1994 IDHS showed that for the five-year period (1990-1994) the maternal mortality ratio was 390 deaths per 100,000 births. An unpublished analysis of data from the 1997 IDHS implied a slight decline in the ratio to 334 deaths per 100,000 births for the period 1993-1997. The MMRatio estimates of 307 deaths per 100,000 births in the 2002-2003 IDHS and 228 deaths per 100,000 births in the 2007 IDHS appear to confirm the downward trend in maternal mortality in Indonesia. The trend is clearly seen in the annual reduction (ARR) of the MMRatio between the 2002-2003 IDHS and the 2007 IDHS of about 5 percent, compared with about 2 percent between the 1997 IDHS and the 2002-2003 IDHS.³

Despite the slight increase in female adult mortality in Indonesia, the decline in maternal mortality indicates success in reducing the role of maternal deaths in overall female adult mortality. Figure 16.2 shows the changes in female adult mortality and the PMDF for the past four IDHS surveys. The PMDF has declined continuously from 19 percent (1994 IDHS) to 10 percent (2007 IDHS).

Figure 16.2 Changes in Adult Female Mortality Rates and PMDFs, IDHS 1994-2007



³ Note that the figures for the MMRatios from all four surveys are subject to high sampling errors and the 95 percent confidence intervals surrounding the figures overlap. Even at a somewhat more relaxed level of confidence (67 percent), the intervals around the 1994 and 2007 figures still overlap, making it difficult to conclude with confidence that there has been any decline in the level of maternal mortality in Indonesia over the past 10 to 15 years.

17.1 INTRODUCTION

Malaria is a communicable disease that is prevalent in the tropical and subtropical regions. More than one million deaths each year can be attributed to malaria. In Indonesia, deaths due to malaria are high; about 70 million people—or 35 percent of the population in malaria endemic areas—are malaria positive. Among the more than 576 districts and municipalities in Indonesia, 424 are malaria endemic (China Review, 2009). The eastern part of the country has the highest number of reported malaria cases. This includes Papua, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, North Maluku, and Southeast Sulawesi Provinces. Provinces in other parts of Indonesia that have a high prevalence of malaria cases include West Kalimantan, Bangka-Belitung, South Sumatera, Bengkulu and Riau Provinces (Lie Birchall, 2008).

The National Malaria Control Program (NMCP) has set up elimination targets by island as follows: in Java-Bali and Batam by 2010 in Java and Nangroe Aceh Darusalam by 2015, in Sumatera, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and NTB by 2020, and in Papua, West Papua, Maluku, North Maluku, and East Nusa Tenggara by 2030.

Malaria control measures prioritizes early diagnosis and prompt treatment (EDPT) and vector control using bed nets, especially long lasting insecticide nets (LLIN), indoor residual spraying (IRS), and environmental methods. All of these are carried out with increased community participation, involving Malaria Village Post and Village Malaria Post Cadres, and inter-sectoral collaboration. In 2001, the Government of Indonesia initiated a strategic plan in roll back malaria program (*Gerakan Berantas Kembali Malaria, abbreviated as Gebrak Malaria*), which involves various segments of the community, including the private sector, business community, non-profit organizations, and other development agents (MOH, 2001).

To collect information on the impact of these malaria interventions at the community level, the 2007 IDHS included questions on ownership of bednets, use of bednets by pregnant women and young children, and prompt treatment of fever in children under age five.

17.2 OWNERSHIP AND USE OF MOSQUITO NETS

The Government of Indonesia is committed to meeting Millennium Development Goals for malaria indicators by 2015, including reducing malaria morbidity and mortality by 50 percent, 80 percent of children under five in malaria endemic areas sleeping under insecticide-treated net), 80 percent of pregnant woman in malaria endemic areas sleeping under insecticide-treated net, 80 percent of uncomplicated *P. falciparum* malaria treated with artemicin combination therapy/ACT, 80 percent of severe malaria cases treated with artemicin derivatives, and 80 percent of households have at least one insecticide-treated net. The Ministry of Health conducts periodic surveys to determine bed net coverage and usage in communities in the sentinel regions targeted through the Global Fund activities where nets were distributed in many endemic areas of Indonesia.

Table 17.1 shows the percentage of households owning various types of mosquito nets (treated or untreated) and the average number of nets per household by background characteristics. Overall, 32

percent of households own some type of mosquito net. Sixteen percent of households own more than one net. Ownership of treated mosquito nets—i.e., a net that had been pretreated with insecticide or a non-pretreated net has subsequently been soaked with insecticide at least once—is limited (4 percent). A somewhat smaller proportion of households (3 percent) own an insecticide-treated net (ITN), which is 1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment; 2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months; or 3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months. The last column in Table 17.1 indicates that, on average, ITNs are nonexistent in Indonesia.

Rural households are more likely to own some type of mosquito net than urban households. Ownership of mosquito nets has a negative relationship with wealth status; households in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely to own a net than households in the highest wealth quintile.

Table 17.1 Ownership of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one and with more than one mosquito net (treated or untreated), ever-treated mosquito net, and insecticide-treated net (ITN), and the average number of nets per household, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Any type of mosquito net			Ever-treated mosquito net ¹			Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ²			Number of households
	Percentage with at least one	Percentage with more than one	Average number of nets per household	Percentage with at least one	Percentage with more than one	Average number of ever-treated nets per household	Percentage with at least one	Percentage with more than one	Average number of ITNs per household	
Residence										
Urban	18.2	8.4	0.3	1.9	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	16,883
Rural	41.6	21.9	0.7	4.8	1.8	0.1	3.8	1.4	0.1	23,818
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	47.2	22.8	0.8	6.0	2.0	0.1	5.0	1.7	0.1	8,529
Second	42.0	22.4	0.7	4.5	1.8	0.1	3.5	1.4	0.1	8,465
Middle	32.8	17.9	0.6	3.7	1.3	0.1	2.7	0.8	0.0	7,993
Fourth	22.6	12.0	0.4	2.2	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.0	8,119
Highest	12.2	5.1	0.2	1.4	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	7,594
Total	31.9	16.3	0.5	3.6	1.4	0.1	2.8	1.0	0.0	40,701

¹ An ever-treated net is a pretreated net or a non-pretreated net that has subsequently been soaked with insecticide at least once.
² An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is 1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment, or 2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or 3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Table 17.2 provides information on the percentage of children under five years who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) on the night before the survey, by background characteristics. Overall, 31 percent of children under five slept under a net on the night before the survey. Usage of nets does not vary much by child's age, although infants are more likely to sleep under a net than older children. There is no difference in mosquito net usage by sex of the child. Rural children are more likely than urban children to sleep under a net (40 and 19 percent, respectively). Children in the lowest wealth quintile have the highest level of net usage (46 percent), while children in the highest wealth quintile have the lowest level of net usage (12 percent).

Table 17.2 Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children under five years of age who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), an ever-treated mosquito net, or an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage of children who slept under:			Number of children
	Any net the night before the survey	An ever-treated net the night before the survey ¹	An ITN the night before the survey ²	
Age (months)				
<12	36.8	4.5	3.6	3,465
12-23	31.2	4.8	3.7	3,177
24-35	31.5	4.1	3.1	3,284
36-47	27.2	3.7	2.9	3,300
48-59	29.6	4.1	3.1	3,339
Sex				
Male	31.0	4.4	3.4	8,594
Female	31.6	4.1	3.2	7,972
Residence				
Urban	18.7	2.3	1.6	6,847
Rural	40.2	5.6	4.5	9,719
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	46.2	7.0	5.9	3,740
Second	42.2	5.5	4.3	3,249
Middle	32.9	4.4	2.9	3,305
Fourth	20.1	2.3	1.5	3,180
Highest	11.6	1.5	1.3	3,092
Total	31.3	4.3	3.3	16,566

¹ An ever-treated net is 1) a pretreated net or a non-pretreated net that has subsequently been soaked with insecticide at least once.

² An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is 1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment, or 2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or 3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Table 17.3 shows the percentage of all women and pregnant women who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) on the night before the survey, by background characteristics. Overall, 23 percent of women age 15-49 slept under a mosquito net the night before interview. Because treated nets are uncommon in Indonesia, only 2 percent of these women used an ever-treated net or an ITN. Usage of mosquito nets is slightly higher among pregnant women than among all women (24 and 23 percent, respectively). Pregnant women are also more likely than women generally to use a treated net or an ITN. As in the case of children, net usage is higher in rural areas and among women in the lower wealth quintiles. The data in Table 17.3 indicate there is a negative association between women's level of education and use of a mosquito net; women with no education are most likely to sleep under a net, while women in the highest education level are the least likely to use a mosquito net (28 and 11 percent, respectively).

Table 17.3 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 and pregnant women age 15-49 who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), an ever-treated mosquito net, or an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage of all women age 15-49 who slept under:				Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 who slept under:			
	Any net the night before the survey	An ever-treated net the night before the survey ¹	An ITN the night before the survey ²	Number of women	Any net the night before the survey	An ever-treated net the night before the survey ¹	An ITN the night before the survey ²	Number of women
Residence								
Urban	11.0	1.1	0.7	19,884	9.9	1.1	1.0	726
Rural	33.2	3.5	2.7	23,862	35.0	4.1	3.4	918
Education								
No education	28.0	2.7	2.0	2,557	41.3	3.7	3.7	47
Primary	28.7	3.0	2.3	17,609	29.6	3.5	2.8	631
Secondary	20.0	2.2	1.6	19,563	21.2	2.7	2.3	796
More than secondary	10.7	1.1	0.8	3,991	10.7	0.1	0.1	169
Missing	19.1	0.0	0.0	23	na	na	na	0
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	41.2	4.9	4.0	7,741	45.9	5.5	4.5	378
Second	35.5	3.5	2.7	8,166	31.4	2.1	1.8	317
Middle	24.3	2.3	1.6	8,715	22.7	4.5	3.9	295
Fourth	14.8	1.4	0.9	9,127	11.2	0.7	0.6	347
Highest	5.6	0.6	0.4	9,998	4.7	0.8	0.6	307
Total	23.1	2.4	1.8	43,746	23.9	2.8	2.3	1,644

¹ An ever-treated net is 1) a pretreated net or a non-pretreated net that has subsequently been soaked with insecticide at least once.

² An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is 1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment, or 2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or 3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

One of the established policies of the Indonesian government is to involve men in the health care of their wives and children. Men are expected to be involved in making decisions and taking actions regarding family planning, antenatal care, preparation for delivery, and children's immunization and nutrition (Ministry of Health, 2001d).

The participation and responsibility of men in reproductive health is to promote women's health status. Important decisions such as who will provide assistance during delivery and what contraceptive method will be used are usually made by the husband. The new approach to increasing men's participation in reproductive health is to provide them with the right information and involve them in each effort to improve the reproductive health status of their wife. Some activities that involve men's participation are family planning, utilization of contraceptive methods, ensuring safe delivery by a medical professional, assisting in newborn infant care, being a good father, not abusing women, and avoiding the transmission of STDs and HIV (Ministry of Health, 2001a). The next section presents information on men's involvement in ensuring safe motherhood for their wives and proper health care for their children.

18.1 ADVICE AND CARE DURING ANTENATAL PERIOD, DELIVERY, AND POSTNATAL PERIOD

In the 2007 IDHS, currently married men who had had at least one child since January 1997 were asked several questions regarding the pregnancy care of the mother of their last-born child, and the health care received by the child. Table 18.1 shows the percentage of last births in the five years preceding the survey for which mothers received advice or care from a doctor or a health provider during the pregnancy, delivery, and during the six-week period after delivery. For 87 percent of births, men reported that the child's mother received advice or care during the pregnancy, 78 percent received care during delivery, and 68 percent received care in the six weeks after delivery. The percentages vary somewhat by men's age; fathers in their thirties are the most likely to say that the mother of their last-born child received advice or care during the pregnancy, during delivery, and during the six-week

Table 18.1 Advice and care received by mother during pregnancy, delivery, and after delivery

Among last births in the five years preceding the survey, percentage for which mothers received advice or care from a health care provider (according to fathers' reports), by type of advice or care and father's background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage of mothers who received advice or care (fathers' reports):			Number of fathers
	During pregnancy	During delivery	During the six weeks after delivery	
Age				
15-19	*	*	*	6
20-24	87.6	77.7	65.4	264
25-29	86.4	77.1	66.0	791
30-34	89.4	81.8	70.2	902
35-39	85.7	73.6	68.2	825
40-44	89.2	79.9	68.7	633
45-49	79.9	71.6	63.1	243
50-54	71.8	72.7	58.5	104
Residence				
Urban	94.0	90.0	76.1	1,651
Rural	81.0	67.8	60.8	2,118
Father's education				
No education	48.6	39.1	26.0	98
Some primary	75.2	63.3	45.5	482
Complete primary	83.2	68.2	60.1	975
Some secondary	87.7	77.8	70.7	816
Secondary +	95.3	91.3	81.3	1,398
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	69.5	53.5	43.3	804
Second	83.5	67.9	62.0	712
Middle	89.6	80.8	70.7	768
Fourth	94.8	91.1	77.2	712
Highest	97.4	95.3	85.7	774
Total	86.7	77.5	67.5	3,769

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

period after delivery. As expected, fathers in urban areas, those who are better-educated, and those in the higher wealth quintiles are more likely to report that the mother received advice or care during the pregnancy, delivery, and during the six-week period after delivery than other fathers. Appendix Table A-18.1 shows the percentage of last births in the five years preceding the survey for which mothers received advice or care during the pregnancy by province.

18.2 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILDREN'S IMMUNIZATION

Currently married men were also asked if their last living child born in the five years preceding the survey had been immunized against tuberculosis (BCG), polio, DPT, measles, and hepatitis B. Table 18.2 presents information on the specific immunizations received by the children, according to fathers' reports: BCG (77 percent), polio (83 percent), DPT (71 percent), measles (67 percent), and hepatitis B vaccine 68 percent. Reporting of children's immunizations varies by fathers' background characteristics. In general, children of fathers age 40-44, children who live in urban areas, children of better-educated fathers, 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, 85 percent of children whose fathers reside in urban areas have received BCG vaccine, compared with 70 percent of children whose fathers reside in rural areas. Furthermore, 40 percent of children born to men with no education have received BCG vaccine, compared with 86 percent of children of men with secondary or higher education; 62 percent of children of men in the lowest wealth quintile have received BCG vaccine, compared with 90 percent of children of men in the highest wealth quintile. Appendix Table A-18.2 shows the percentage of children immunized with each vaccine by the province in which the father resides.

Background characteristic	Percentage of last-born children who received specific vaccines (fathers' reports)					Number of fathers
	BCG	Polio	DPT	Measles	Hepatitis B	
Age						
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	5
20-24	61.5	66.6	48.8	37.8	45.3	262
25-29	75.7	82.1	70.8	65.8	65.3	781
30-34	79.2	86.1	75.2	70.1	72.0	887
35-39	75.9	82.6	69.4	67.8	66.0	798
40-44	82.4	88.6	78.7	74.3	77.2	623
45-49	78.7	87.8	72.2	69.7	71.3	235
50-54	73.0	77.9	66.4	66.3	62.4	94
Residence						
Urban	84.9	87.4	79.6	72.3	76.8	1,637
Rural	70.4	80.2	64.6	62.6	60.9	2,048
Father's education						
No education	40.3	55.2	30.5	27.7	29.9	94
Some primary	69.4	79.5	62.1	64.1	59.6	459
Complete primary	70.2	79.0	64.5	61.9	61.7	951
Some secondary	78.0	84.8	73.9	65.8	68.2	796
Secondary +	85.6	88.9	80.3	74.6	77.5	1,385
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	62.3	69.9	53.6	52.3	49.8	778
Second	72.4	85.0	66.5	66.6	63.1	684
Middle	77.8	86.2	74.7	67.6	68.2	755
Fourth	82.2	86.2	76.2	67.3	75.4	698
Highest	89.6	90.3	85.7	80.9	83.6	770
Total	76.8	83.4	71.3	66.9	68.0	3,685

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

18.3 CONTACT WITH HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

In the 2007 IDHS, men's involvement in their wives' pregnancy and care was measured by asking male respondents whether they talked to a health care provider about the pregnancy care or the health of the mother of their last-born child in the five years preceding the survey. Men were also asked specifically about the topics they discussed during such contacts with a doctor or health provider. This information is presented in Table 18.3. The findings show that during their wife's last pregnancy, only 32 percent of fathers talked to a health care provider about the pregnancy care and the health of their wife. Of these men, 26 percent talked with a health care provider about the types of foods their wife should eat during the pregnancy, 25 percent talked about how much rest she should have during the pregnancy, and 27 percent talked about the types of health problems for which she should get immediate medical attention.

Fathers in urban areas, those who are better educated, and those in the higher wealth quintiles are more likely than other fathers to talk with a health care provider about their wife's health and care during the pregnancy. Appendix Table A-18.3 shows the variation by province in the level of contact between fathers and health care providers regarding their wife's pregnancy and health.

Background characteristic	Topics of discussion with health care providers				Number of fathers
	Percentage who talked with health care provider	Types of foods wife eats during pregnancy	How much rest wife should have during pregnancy	Types of health problems for which wife should get immediate medical attention	
Age					
15-19	*	*	*	*	6
20-24	29.0	23.8	19.9	20.9	264
25-29	44.5	37.4	35.5	37.7	791
30-34	44.2	37.5	38.7	39.2	902
35-39	41.4	31.9	30.2	35.2	825
40-44	39.3	30.0	31.6	33.6	633
45-49	38.1	28.2	30.0	31.4	243
50-54	19.7	16.7	17.8	13.0	104
Residence					
Urban	51.4	43.2	43.0	45.8	1,651
Rural	32.3	24.7	24.3	25.7	2,118
Father's education					
No education	7.9	3.2	3.8	7.7	98
Some primary	24.3	11.7	12.2	16.1	482
Complete primary	25.9	18.3	18.4	20.6	975
Some secondary	35.7	27.9	27.0	28.9	816
Secondary +	61.8	55.2	54.6	55.7	1,398
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	20.4	13.7	13.8	17.3	804
Second	32.3	23.1	21.6	23.6	712
Middle	41.1	31.6	31.7	32.8	768
Fourth	46.8	39.1	39.7	40.8	712
Highest	63.3	57.2	56.1	58.3	774
Total	40.7	32.8	32.5	34.5	3,769

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

18.4 PREPARATIONS 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 the place of delivery, the person to assist with the delivery, transportation to the place of delivery, the cost associated with the delivery, and identification of a possible blood donor, if needed.

In the 2007 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 five years preceding the survey. This information is presented in Table 18.4. The results show that, overall, 72 percent of fathers discussed with someone at least one of the topics related to the delivery. The most frequently discussed topics are delivery assistance (62 percent) and the place of delivery (60 percent), followed by payment for the services (52 percent). A topic less frequently discussed by fathers is transportation to the place of delivery (32 percent), probably because the majority of deliveries in Indonesia take place at home. Identification of a potential blood donor during delivery was discussed by only 10 percent of the fathers.

Table 18.4 Preparation for delivery

Among children born in the past five years, percentage of last-born children whose fathers discussed specific topics about delivery, according to father's background characteristics, Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage of fathers who discussed topics about delivery						No topics discussed	Number of fathers
	Place of delivery	Transportation	Delivery assistance	Payment	Blood donor	Any topic		
Age								
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
20-24	58.0	31.6	55.7	54.5	4.8	71.4	28.6	264
25-29	60.9	29.2	59.1	51.3	9.5	72.1	27.9	791
30-34	60.9	35.5	65.9	54.7	12.3	72.8	27.2	902
35-39	57.8	32.0	61.8	52.2	8.4	72.5	27.5	825
40-44	60.2	30.9	65.2	49.4	9.9	74.9	25.1	633
45-49	59.6	27.6	57.5	42.5	7.2	69.2	30.8	243
50-54	46.2	32.1	45.4	51.2	9.5	61.2	38.8	104
Residence								
Urban	68.5	37.1	66.8	55.8	11.8	77.8	22.2	1,651
Rural	52.4	27.6	57.7	48.5	7.7	68.0	32.0	2,118
Father's education								
No education	23.8	13.4	39.2	26.2	3.6	43.6	56.4	98
Some primary	51.1	23.5	49.5	38.5	4.7	64.3	35.7	482
Complete primary	48.0	21.9	52.1	48.2	4.1	65.6	34.4	975
Some secondary	56.1	29.0	62.9	51.5	10.7	70.8	29.2	816
Secondary +	74.8	44.3	73.4	60.6	14.7	82.7	17.3	1,398
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	43.3	19.9	50.2	41.5	4.8	60.3	39.7	804
Second	45.2	25.6	50.9	44.3	6.9	63.0	37.0	712
Middle	66.1	32.2	68.9	57.7	9.4	77.9	22.1	768
Fourth	66.6	36.4	62.0	56.9	12.1	76.8	23.2	712
Highest	76.2	44.9	76.0	58.5	14.5	83.8	16.2	774
Total	59.5	31.7	61.7	51.7	9.5	72.3	27.7	3,769

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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CHAPTER 2 CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table A-2.1 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood by province

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 15 by children's living arrangements and survival status of parents, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent					Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead	Number of children	
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both dead	Missing information on father/mother				Total
Sumatera														
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	88.0	2.9	5.4	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	100.0	2.2	6.9	962
North Sumatera	89.1	2.3	3.2	1.1	1.1	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	100.0	2.9	5.0	3,396
West Sumatera	86.4	3.9	4.6	0.3	0.6	2.8	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	4.0	6.4	1,087
Riau	90.5	3.0	1.8	0.5	0.8	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	3.2	3.4	857
Jambi	87.3	4.6	2.6	0.5	0.4	3.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	100.0	4.3	4.0	540
South Sumatera	89.9	2.9	2.8	0.4	1.0	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	100.0	2.5	4.5	1,474
Bengkulu	90.2	3.5	1.2	0.6	0.4	3.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	4.1	2.6	362
Lampung	84.4	3.2	1.1	2.7	0.7	6.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	100.0	7.4	2.8	1,576
Bangka Belitung	90.0	3.3	2.2	0.5	0.6	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	3.4	3.3	292
Riau Islands	87.9	2.6	1.9	1.1	0.7	4.2	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.3	100.0	5.5	3.9	221
Java														
DKI Jakarta	88.9	4.2	2.0	0.4	0.7	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	100.0	3.3	3.5	1,907
West Java	83.5	6.5	1.0	2.8	0.7	4.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	100.0	5.1	2.4	7,952
Central Java	84.6	5.3	1.8	1.6	0.1	5.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	100.0	6.2	2.9	7,718
DI Yogyakarta	84.1	7.1	1.8	1.2	0.7	4.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	4.7	2.9	674
East Java	81.3	6.1	2.8	2.0	0.3	5.7	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	100.0	7.1	4.6	7,150
Banten	88.5	3.6	2.3	0.7	0.4	3.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	100.0	4.3	3.6	2,243
Bali and Nusa Tenggara														
Bali	91.7	1.9	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	2.8	3.0	727
West Nusa Tenggara	73.9	11.0	3.0	3.5	0.7	6.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	100.0	7.6	5.4	1,165
East Nusa Tenggara	80.1	4.9	2.8	0.6	1.7	7.0	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.8	100.0	9.1	6.6	1,417
Kalimantan														
West Kalimantan	88.7	3.2	2.2	0.5	1.0	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	100.0	3.8	4.3	1,052
Central Kalimantan	91.5	2.5	1.6	0.6	0.1	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	100.0	3.1	2.4	477
South Kalimantan	85.2	5.2	2.9	0.8	0.5	3.8	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	100.0	4.8	4.5	780
East Kalimantan	89.3	4.0	1.1	0.4	0.3	3.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	100.0	4.3	2.5	738
Sulawesi														
North Sulawesi	82.0	4.7	1.6	0.9	0.3	8.4	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.6	100.0	9.8	3.4	576
Central Sulawesi	86.4	3.1	2.4	0.7	0.2	5.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	100.0	6.5	3.8	618
South Sulawesi	80.6	6.5	2.3	0.6	1.0	6.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.1	100.0	8.9	5.4	1,966
Southeast Sulawesi	79.9	7.3	2.4	2.1	0.3	6.0	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	7.9	4.6	554
Gorontalo	84.4	4.3	2.5	1.1	0.6	5.3	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	6.8	4.6	266
West Sulawesi	83.9	4.0	2.4	1.4	0.5	5.7	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	100.0	7.3	4.6	283
Maluku and Papua														
Maluku	82.8	4.5	1.4	0.8	0.9	8.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	9.4	3.3	423
North Maluku	82.0	5.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	6.8	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	100.0	8.3	4.2	277
Papua	83.2	3.5	4.4	1.0	1.6	3.4	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.1	100.0	5.2	7.8	180
West Papua	88.1	2.3	2.6	1.2	0.9	3.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	100.0	4.4	5.0	511
Total <15	84.8	5.0	2.2	1.5	0.6	4.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	100.0	5.5	3.9	50,420

Note: Table is based on de jure members, i.e., usual residents.

Table A-2.2 Educational attainment of household population by province

Percent distribution of the de facto male and female household populations age six and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median number of years completed, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	No education	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	More than secondary	Don't know/missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
MALE										
Sumatera										
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	3.9	25.1	19.7	27.9	16.9	6.0	0.4	100.0	1,138	6.0
North Sumatera	3.4	25.6	12.5	30.3	21.4	6.1	0.5	100.0	3,740	7.4
West Sumatera	3.8	32.0	16.0	26.8	14.5	6.6	0.4	100.0	1,326	5.8
Riau	4.9	24.9	18.5	24.3	19.4	7.5	0.4	100.0	1,129	6.0
Jambi	4.5	27.4	23.5	25.4	15.0	4.1	0.0	100.0	722	5.7
South Sumatera	2.4	29.1	23.8	25.6	15.5	3.5	0.2	100.0	2,033	5.7
Bengkulu	4.1	31.0	16.3	25.1	17.1	6.4	0.1	100.0	461	5.8
Lampung	4.0	31.8	21.2	24.4	14.5	3.9	0.2	100.0	2,291	5.6
Bangka Belitung	6.6	30.4	25.2	19.9	13.1	4.8	0.0	100.0	431	5.5
Riau Islands	5.9	24.9	16.9	20.8	24.9	6.1	0.5	100.0	294	6.7
Java										
DKI Jakarta	1.6	13.9	12.5	23.5	34.2	14.1	0.1	100.0	3,173	10.1
West Java	3.8	25.6	26.0	21.1	17.7	5.9	0.1	100.0	11,524	5.8
Central Java	6.6	30.5	22.9	21.6	12.9	5.3	0.1	100.0	11,640	5.5
DI Yogyakarta	5.8	19.8	13.7	24.2	21.4	15.1	0.1	100.0	1,324	8.3
East Java	9.4	28.1	22.5	20.4	14.2	5.3	0.1	100.0	12,068	5.5
Banten	6.2	25.6	22.6	21.9	17.6	6.0	0.2	100.0	2,919	5.8
Bali and Nusa Tenggara										
Bali	6.5	21.2	16.8	22.7	22.9	9.7	0.2	100.0	1,288	7.7
West Nusa Tenggara	9.4	27.0	16.4	24.3	16.3	6.3	0.2	100.0	1,453	5.7
East Nusa Tenggara	7.0	37.8	18.2	19.7	11.9	4.6	0.8	100.0	1,422	5.2
Kalimantan										
West Kalimantan	9.4	32.2	18.0	21.7	13.8	4.2	0.6	100.0	1,409	5.4
Central Kalimantan	2.6	25.9	24.5	25.1	15.0	6.5	0.5	100.0	613	5.8
South Kalimantan	3.8	31.3	18.8	24.1	14.7	7.0	0.2	100.0	1,062	5.7
East Kalimantan	4.0	25.4	15.9	24.3	22.2	7.8	0.4	100.0	973	7.4
Sulawesi										
North Sulawesi	1.5	26.8	16.6	27.7	21.2	5.8	0.4	100.0	858	7.0
Central Sulawesi	3.8	26.3	23.5	24.2	15.0	6.7	0.5	100.0	739	5.8
South Sulawesi	10.3	30.1	15.7	21.4	15.7	6.5	0.4	100.0	2,426	5.5
Southeast Sulawesi	5.4	28.3	12.6	29.0	15.9	8.5	0.3	100.0	571	6.3
Gorontalo	4.8	39.7	18.8	19.8	12.5	3.9	0.5	100.0	337	5.3
West Sulawesi	8.3	29.2	23.7	21.4	12.9	4.3	0.1	100.0	311	5.5
Maluku and Papua										
Maluku	2.7	30.6	17.0	24.7	18.6	6.1	0.2	100.0	451	5.9
North Maluku	4.0	27.7	16.8	26.0	20.5	4.8	0.3	100.0	302	5.9
Papua	8.3	21.6	15.4	24.4	22.4	6.3	1.6	100.0	201	7.3
West Papua	20.1	25.2	14.2	19.3	14.4	5.2	1.5	100.0	574	5.3
Total	5.9	27.4	20.7	22.7	16.8	6.2	0.2	100.0	71,201	5.7

Continued...

Table A-2.2—Continued

Province	No education	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	More than secondary	Don't know/missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
FEMALE										
Sumatera										
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	9.9	25.6	20.4	25.2	11.3	7.2	0.4	100.0	1,240	5.7
North Sumatera	6.4	25.6	15.4	26.2	19.2	6.6	0.5	100.0	3,880	6.0
West Sumatera	7.2	32.3	14.6	22.6	14.6	8.5	0.2	100.0	1,414	5.7
Riau	8.3	25.2	18.1	23.5	17.0	7.4	0.6	100.0	1,094	5.8
Jambi	9.0	28.7	21.0	23.1	13.8	4.2	0.2	100.0	697	5.6
South Sumatera	6.7	31.2	23.4	22.1	13.1	3.2	0.2	100.0	2,024	5.5
Bengkulu	8.1	30.8	17.3	23.3	13.6	6.7	0.3	100.0	459	5.6
Lampung	9.3	31.2	21.0	22.4	11.7	4.1	0.2	100.0	2,170	5.4
Bangka Belitung	11.3	30.6	23.8	17.3	13.1	3.8	0.1	100.0	423	5.3
Riau Islands	9.9	23.6	16.6	22.4	20.3	6.7	0.3	100.0	298	5.9
Java										
DKI Jakarta	3.5	16.2	17.3	25.0	25.8	12.1	0.0	100.0	3,281	8.5
West Java	7.4	26.1	27.5	21.4	12.2	5.3	0.1	100.0	11,805	5.6
Central Java	14.8	26.6	23.2	20.6	9.6	5.1	0.1	100.0	12,066	5.4
DI Yogyakarta	15.5	19.7	13.5	22.3	16.1	12.9	0.0	100.0	1,367	6.0
East Java	17.8	26.8	21.1	18.9	10.2	4.9	0.2	100.0	12,714	5.2
Banten	10.7	29.4	20.2	21.2	12.3	6.2	0.1	100.0	2,948	5.5
Bali and Nusa Tenggara										
Bali	16.5	19.9	21.0	19.8	15.5	6.9	0.4	100.0	1,260	5.6
West Nusa Tenggara	17.4	26.5	17.1	23.2	11.1	4.4	0.3	100.0	1,540	5.3
East Nusa Tenggara	11.7	34.7	22.5	18.8	8.0	3.5	0.8	100.0	1,533	5.1
Kalimantan										
West Kalimantan	19.7	29.1	15.8	20.2	10.5	4.2	0.4	100.0	1,397	5.1
Central Kalimantan	6.0	25.4	24.6	25.3	12.6	5.5	0.6	100.0	568	5.7
South Kalimantan	9.9	32.9	18.0	22.0	11.4	5.6	0.2	100.0	1,170	5.4
East Kalimantan	7.8	27.3	16.9	23.1	17.7	7.1	0.1	100.0	935	5.8
Sulawesi										
North Sulawesi	1.5	24.1	17.3	27.3	23.2	6.3	0.5	100.0	835	7.5
Central Sulawesi	5.8	26.7	26.4	21.8	11.8	7.0	0.5	100.0	751	5.6
South Sulawesi	14.7	26.4	18.4	21.0	12.3	6.5	0.6	100.0	2,604	5.4
Southeast Sulawesi	10.9	27.3	13.8	28.0	12.9	6.7	0.3	100.0	626	5.7
Gorontalo	5.3	33.0	20.7	21.9	13.1	5.4	0.6	100.0	330	5.5
West Sulawesi	12.2	29.6	22.0	22.4	9.2	4.1	0.6	100.0	321	5.3
Maluku and Papua										
Maluku	3.9	27.7	23.5	22.8	15.9	6.0	0.3	100.0	447	5.7
North Maluku	5.8	31.2	17.3	27.2	12.5	5.7	0.3	100.0	311	5.6
Papua	10.7	25.9	18.5	22.3	16.9	4.6	1.1	100.0	188	5.7
West Papua	33.6	24.0	13.7	15.1	8.8	4.1	0.7	100.0	518	2.8
Total	11.7	26.6	21.2	21.5	12.8	5.8	0.2	100.0	73,216	5.5

Total includes 10 unweighted women and 12 unweighted men with missing information on age

¹ Completed 6th grade at the primary level

² Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

CHAPTER 3 CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS AND WOMEN'S STATUS

Table A-3.1 Distribution of respondents by province

Percent distribution of ever-married women and currently married men by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Ever-married women			Currently married men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1.6	514	929	1.6	137	245
North Sumatera	4.5	1,487	1,126	4.2	370	277
West Sumatera	1.7	570	905	1.6	137	217
Riau	1.5	494	991	1.5	130	243
Jambi	1.1	367	874	1.1	95	231
South Sumatera	2.8	928	1,055	2.8	241	289
Bengkulu	0.6	211	753	0.6	53	197
Lampung	2.9	963	920	3.1	271	265
Bangka Belitung	0.6	194	815	0.6	52	222
Riau Islands	0.4	140	731	0.4	36	184
Java						
DKI Jakarta	4.5	1,471	1,722	4.7	408	497
West Java	16.9	5,545	1,693	16.5	1,444	432
Central Java	16.4	5,383	1,450	17.3	1,517	425
DI Yogyakarta	1.7	551	1,110	1.7	146	305
East Java	18.0	5,924	1,485	17.8	1,561	387
Banten	4.0	1,310	1,413	3.9	344	357
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	1.8	587	1,302	2.0	174	409
West Nusa Tenggara	2.1	705	964	2.2	194	272
East Nusa Tenggara	1.9	627	821	2.0	172	236
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	1.9	628	933	1.8	162	236
Central Kalimantan	0.9	294	792	0.9	82	223
South Kalimantan	1.7	550	953	1.5	128	237
East Kalimantan	1.4	475	837	1.5	132	218
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	1.1	373	894	1.2	102	229
Central Sulawesi	1.0	339	818	1.0	89	210
South Sulawesi	3.2	1,067	1,217	3.0	259	280
Southeast Sulawesi	0.8	259	767	0.7	60	172
Corontalo	0.5	163	884	0.5	46	224
West Sulawesi	0.4	139	757	0.5	41	226
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	0.5	168	805	0.5	44	222
North Maluku	0.4	129	754	0.4	36	194
Papua	0.8	251	723	0.8	70	209
West Papua	0.3	89	702	0.3	24	188
Total	100.0	32,895	32,895	100.0	8,758	8,758

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

Table A-3.2 Educational attainment by province

Percent distribution of ever-married women and currently married men by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median grade completed, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Highest level of schooling						Missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	More than secondary				
EVER-MARRIED WOMEN										
Sumatera										
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	5.9	13.6	29.3	24.7	17.7	8.9	0.0	100.0	514	7.3
North Sumatera	6.2	10.8	19.6	22.4	32.2	8.7	0.0	100.0	1,487	8.6
West Sumatera	2.9	22.8	17.0	23.8	23.6	10.0	0.0	100.0	570	8.1
Riau	5.5	14.3	27.0	21.7	23.9	7.7	0.0	100.0	494	8.0
Jambi	5.4	20.3	28.8	20.9	19.5	4.9	0.3	100.0	367	5.8
South Sumatera	2.8	24.0	32.5	20.0	17.5	3.2	0.0	100.0	928	5.7
Bengkulu	5.1	18.4	25.2	22.9	21.5	6.9	0.0	100.0	211	6.3
Lampung	3.4	20.0	31.6	23.2	17.8	4.1	0.0	100.0	963	5.8
Bangka Belitung	6.8	22.7	32.8	15.4	17.9	4.5	0.0	100.0	194	5.6
Riau Islands	8.3	15.8	20.4	20.2	28.0	7.4	0.0	100.0	140	8.2
Java										
DKI Jakarta	1.9	8.7	21.8	22.4	32.6	12.7	0.0	100.0	1,471	8.8
West Java	4.2	15.5	37.2	19.8	17.0	6.3	0.0	100.0	5,545	5.8
Central Java	7.4	16.9	35.7	21.0	12.9	6.2	0.0	100.0	5,383	5.7
DI Yogyakarta	4.7	10.5	18.8	23.7	27.5	14.8	0.0	100.0	551	8.7
East Java	10.0	18.7	33.2	18.7	13.9	5.5	0.0	100.0	5,924	5.6
Banten	8.9	21.0	28.4	16.8	16.0	8.9	0.0	100.0	1,310	5.7
Bali and Nusa Tenggara										
Bali	8.8	12.7	28.5	17.1	23.2	9.6	0.0	100.0	587	6.0
West Nusa Tenggara	15.8	18.6	24.0	19.6	17.7	4.4	0.0	100.0	705	5.6
East Nusa Tenggara	8.3	19.0	36.8	17.4	13.4	5.0	0.0	100.0	627	5.6
Kalimantan										
West Kalimantan	13.8	22.3	23.5	22.3	13.6	4.3	0.1	100.0	628	5.6
Central Kalimantan	3.9	14.2	30.7	24.6	18.9	7.8	0.0	100.0	294	6.6
South Kalimantan	4.5	22.8	26.0	21.9	18.7	6.2	0.0	100.0	550	5.8
East Kalimantan	5.4	14.9	21.3	26.0	24.2	8.3	0.0	100.0	475	8.2
Sulawesi										
North Sulawesi	0.3	13.1	19.4	26.7	33.7	6.8	0.0	100.0	373	8.7
Central Sulawesi	3.2	15.3	36.8	21.7	16.3	6.7	0.0	100.0	339	5.8
South Sulawesi	7.2	18.7	25.9	21.5	18.9	7.8	0.0	100.0	1,067	5.9
Southeast Sulawesi	5.9	16.9	20.9	28.8	19.9	7.7	0.0	100.0	259	7.8
Gorontalo	2.7	25.2	27.7	20.6	17.3	6.5	0.0	100.0	163	5.8
West Sulawesi	7.2	19.7	29.5	23.6	15.2	4.8	0.0	100.0	139	5.8
Maluku and Papua										
Maluku	2.3	14.0	29.8	20.8	26.1	7.0	0.0	100.0	168	8.1
North Maluku	2.5	20.1	24.4	26.2	20.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	129	6.5
Papua	38.9	13.7	15.1	14.9	13.4	4.0	0.0	100.0	251	4.0
West Papua	8.0	13.2	23.7	22.1	27.5	5.5	0.0	100.0	89	8.2
Total	6.9	16.9	30.6	20.6	18.1	6.8	0.0	100.0	32,895	5.8

Continued...

Table A-3.2—Continued

Province	Highest level of schooling							Missing	Total	Number
	Province	No education	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	More than secondary			
CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN										
Sumatera										
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	5.2	13.0	23.8	24.5	24.5	9.1	0.0	100.0	137	8.2
North Sumatera	2.3	11.5	15.0	26.3	34.3	10.6	0.0	100.0	370	8.8
West Sumatera	3.8	26.9	13.0	28.1	17.9	10.4	0.0	100.0	137	7.5
Riau	3.2	12.5	18.3	22.4	32.3	11.0	0.2	100.0	130	8.8
Jambi	2.1	21.6	28.4	21.1	19.9	7.0	0.0	100.0	95	5.9
South Sumatera	1.3	22.7	33.1	19.8	19.6	3.5	0.0	100.0	241	5.8
Bengkulu	1.2	15.1	21.5	23.8	23.2	15.2	0.0	100.0	53	8.4
Lampung	1.1	22.6	26.2	22.7	23.2	4.2	0.0	100.0	271	6.2
Bangka Belitung	3.7	26.3	34.3	14.9	16.1	4.8	0.0	100.0	52	5.6
Riau Islands	7.8	19.1	15.9	17.1	33.7	6.4	0.0	100.0	36	8.4
Java										
DKI Jakarta	0.0	5.5	12.2	20.9	46.0	15.5	0.0	100.0	408	11.2
West Java	2.0	16.2	36.2	16.7	18.1	10.6	0.3	100.0	1,444	5.9
Central Java	5.2	22.8	30.6	15.9	16.9	8.6	0.0	100.0	1,517	5.7
DI Yogyakarta	1.7	9.8	17.1	23.6	29.9	17.9	0.0	100.0	146	9.2
East Java	6.8	22.0	27.1	20.3	16.6	7.2	0.0	100.0	1,561	5.8
Banten	5.0	12.6	28.6	16.9	29.4	7.5	0.0	100.0	344	8.1
Bali and Nusa Tenggara										
Bali	2.2	12.2	21.3	18.2	32.1	14.1	0.0	100.0	174	8.9
West Nusa Tenggara	7.3	19.0	24.5	21.2	21.0	6.9	0.0	100.0	194	5.9
East Nusa Tenggara	3.6	20.6	29.8	21.0	19.0	6.0	0.0	100.0	172	5.9
Kalimantan										
West Kalimantan	7.5	20.1	22.4	25.4	19.3	5.2	0.0	100.0	162	6.0
Central Kalimantan	2.7	10.6	31.7	21.4	22.9	10.7	0.0	100.0	82	8.2
South Kalimantan	0.9	29.9	20.7	23.2	16.7	8.5	0.0	100.0	128	5.8
East Kalimantan	3.2	13.3	15.0	21.7	34.5	12.3	0.0	100.0	132	9.9
Sulawesi										
North Sulawesi	0.1	16.1	23.0	25.9	26.9	7.9	0.0	100.0	102	8.3
Central Sulawesi	0.5	12.8	31.6	25.2	23.7	6.3	0.0	100.0	89	6.7
South Sulawesi	7.7	21.9	16.7	18.1	23.7	11.9	0.0	100.0	259	7.0
Southeast Sulawesi	3.7	16.5	14.0	22.6	27.4	15.9	0.0	100.0	60	8.8
Gorontalo	3.7	33.9	24.1	12.9	16.2	9.3	0.0	100.0	46	5.5
West Sulawesi	6.4	11.5	43.2	19.6	13.6	5.7	0.0	100.0	41	5.7
Maluku and Papua										
Maluku	1.0	7.8	23.9	25.5	28.4	13.4	0.0	100.0	44	8.7
North Maluku	0.9	12.4	22.4	25.6	29.8	8.9	0.0	100.0	36	8.6
Papua	25.0	9.9	20.3	18.3	20.5	6.0	0.0	100.0	70	5.7
West Papua	3.5	10.0	21.1	26.9	29.5	9.0	0.0	100.0	24	8.5
Total	4.1	18.3	26.7	19.7	22.0	9.1	0.1	100.0	8,758	6.6

¹ Completed grade 6 at the primary level² Completed grade 6 at the secondary level

Table A-3.3 Literacy by province

Percent distribution of ever-married women and currently married men by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Secondary school or higher	No schooling or primary school			Missing	Total	Percentage	
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all			literate	Number
EVER-MARRIED WOMEN								
Sumatera								
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	51.3	23.8	13.7	10.8	0.4	100.0	88.8	514
North Sumatera	63.4	20.1	6.6	9.9	0.0	100.0	90.1	1,487
West Sumatera	57.4	27.6	4.4	9.9	0.7	100.0	89.4	570
Riau	53.2	28.8	6.3	10.4	1.2	100.0	88.3	494
Jambi	45.2	33.5	10.5	10.9	0.0	100.0	89.1	367
South Sumatera	40.7	34.8	15.3	8.7	0.5	100.0	90.8	928
Bengkulu	51.3	29.7	6.8	11.4	0.9	100.0	87.7	211
Lampung	45.0	38.1	5.6	11.0	0.3	100.0	88.7	963
Bangka Belitung	37.7	46.3	5.3	9.9	0.7	100.0	89.3	194
Riau Islands	55.6	24.1	9.6	9.6	1.2	100.0	89.2	140
Java								
DKI Jakarta	67.7	22.7	5.3	2.9	1.4	100.0	95.7	1,471
West Java	43.1	43.1	6.3	7.1	0.5	100.0	92.4	5,545
Central Java	40.1	37.6	8.2	14.0	0.1	100.0	85.8	5,383
DI Yogyakarta	66.0	23.4	3.3	7.2	0.1	100.0	92.7	551
East Java	38.1	35.6	8.5	17.4	0.5	100.0	82.2	5,924
Banten	41.7	36.6	9.6	11.6	0.5	100.0	87.8	1,310
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	49.9	26.2	9.3	13.9	0.7	100.0	85.5	587
West Nusa Tenggara	41.6	28.2	5.9	23.6	0.8	100.0	75.7	705
East Nusa Tenggara	35.9	36.6	8.0	17.0	2.5	100.0	80.5	627
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	40.2	31.5	8.4	19.3	0.5	100.0	80.2	628
Central Kalimantan	51.3	33.4	6.2	7.8	1.4	100.0	90.8	294
South Kalimantan	46.7	32.9	11.4	8.6	0.3	100.0	91.0	550
East Kalimantan	58.4	28.0	5.4	8.0	0.1	100.0	91.9	475
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	67.3	25.5	3.6	2.4	1.2	100.0	96.4	373
Central Sulawesi	44.7	38.7	6.6	9.2	0.8	100.0	90.0	339
South Sulawesi	48.2	27.8	10.3	12.7	1.0	100.0	86.3	1,067
Southeast Sulawesi	56.3	25.2	5.6	12.1	0.8	100.0	87.1	259
Gorontalo	44.4	35.5	11.2	8.5	0.4	100.0	91.1	163
West Sulawesi	43.6	31.0	9.3	15.6	0.5	100.0	83.9	139
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	53.9	32.9	4.3	7.4	1.5	100.0	91.1	168
North Maluku	52.9	19.0	13.7	13.7	0.7	100.0	85.6	129
Papua	32.3	16.0	9.0	42.2	0.6	100.0	57.2	251
West Papua	55.1	20.1	9.4	13.2	2.3	100.0	84.5	89
Total	45.5	34.1	7.8	12.1	0.5	100.0	87.4	32,895

Continued...

Table A-3.3—Continued

	Secondary school or higher	No schooling or primary school			Missing	Total	Percentage	
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all			literate	Number
CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN								
Sumatera								
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	58.0	20.6	14.6	5.5	1.3	100.0	93.1	137
North Sumatera	71.2	20.1	3.1	5.0	0.7	100.0	94.3	370
West Sumatera	56.4	27.4	4.9	11.1	0.3	100.0	88.6	137
Riau	65.7	22.4	3.3	8.3	0.2	100.0	91.5	130
Jambi	47.9	36.8	11.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	95.7	95
South Sumatera	42.9	34.5	14.8	7.8	0.0	100.0	92.2	241
Bengkulu	62.3	27.8	5.4	4.2	0.4	100.0	95.5	53
Lampung	50.1	39.1	8.1	2.6	0.0	100.0	97.4	271
Bangka Belitung	35.8	55.0	3.2	6.0	0.0	100.0	94.0	52
Riau Islands	57.2	28.4	5.5	8.9	0.0	100.0	91.1	36
Java								
DKI Jakarta	82.3	15.1	0.1	1.1	1.3	100.0	97.6	408
West Java	45.4	45.5	3.3	4.8	1.0	100.0	94.2	1,444
Central Java	41.4	37.2	10.9	10.5	0.0	100.0	89.5	1,517
DI Yogyakarta	71.5	21.8	3.1	3.6	0.0	100.0	96.4	146
East Java	44.1	37.2	4.0	14.7	0.0	100.0	85.3	1,561
Banten	53.8	30.3	10.7	5.0	0.1	100.0	94.8	344
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	64.4	25.1	4.2	6.1	0.2	100.0	93.7	174
West Nusa Tenggara	49.2	29.8	4.5	15.4	1.1	100.0	83.5	194
East Nusa Tenggara	46.0	34.0	4.1	15.2	0.6	100.0	84.2	172
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	50.0	31.8	5.9	10.9	1.5	100.0	87.7	162
Central Kalimantan	55.0	35.5	3.9	5.6	0.0	100.0	94.4	82
South Kalimantan	48.4	42.9	1.9	6.3	0.4	100.0	93.3	128
East Kalimantan	68.5	23.2	3.5	4.8	0.0	100.0	95.2	132
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	60.8	30.0	3.2	6.0	0.0	100.0	94.0	102
Central Sulawesi	55.1	24.7	8.7	9.4	2.1	100.0	88.5	89
South Sulawesi	53.7	19.6	7.1	19.6	0.0	100.0	80.4	259
Southeast Sulawesi	65.8	15.5	11.2	7.4	0.0	100.0	92.6	60
Gorontalo	38.4	36.2	13.3	10.6	1.4	100.0	88.0	46
West Sulawesi	38.9	34.3	18.4	8.4	0.0	100.0	91.6	41
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	67.3	27.3	1.5	3.4	0.5	100.0	96.1	44
North Maluku	64.3	25.9	3.3	6.5	0.0	100.0	93.5	36
Papua	44.8	20.6	6.3	26.6	1.7	100.0	71.7	70
West Papua	65.4	24.0	5.6	4.8	0.2	100.0	95.0	24
Total	50.8	33.8	6.1	8.9	0.4	100.0	90.7	8,758

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

Table A-3.4 Exposure to mass media by province

Percentage of ever-married women and currently married men who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to radio at least once a week	All three media at least once a week	No media at least once a week	Number
EVER-MARRIED WOMEN						
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	10.1	61.3	17.4	4.9	35.4	514
North Sumatera	17.9	74.2	29.5	9.5	20.8	1,487
West Sumatera	17.9	78.6	33.6	9.4	15.7	570
Riau	19.4	80.0	31.6	7.3	14.9	494
Jambi	14.5	83.3	20.9	5.5	13.5	367
South Sumatera	8.7	65.0	26.2	3.6	29.7	928
Bengkulu	20.5	80.2	34.2	8.6	13.5	211
Lampung	8.3	81.5	29.7	3.6	13.2	963
Bangka Belitung	15.7	85.1	21.8	5.4	11.6	194
Riau Islands	28.6	88.1	29.2	11.9	8.4	140
Java						
DKI Jakarta	28.5	91.7	24.0	9.8	5.2	1,471
West Java	11.9	82.7	27.3	5.5	14.0	5,545
Central Java	9.3	79.9	25.8	3.9	16.1	5,383
DI Yogyakarta	24.6	85.9	52.8	15.0	8.9	551
East Java	7.6	81.3	30.3	4.0	16.3	5,924
Banten	10.1	77.8	22.4	3.8	19.6	1,310
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	13.4	77.3	39.5	8.5	19.6	587
West Nusa Tenggara	8.1	73.1	24.8	3.7	22.8	705
East Nusa Tenggara	8.7	30.8	16.0	2.1	59.5	627
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	6.5	63.1	17.0	1.8	33.6	628
Central Kalimantan	12.6	71.1	21.5	4.2	24.1	294
South Kalimantan	12.2	82.2	23.5	4.9	13.9	550
East Kalimantan	18.8	77.1	20.9	5.7	18.1	475
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	19.4	78.6	27.8	11.3	17.5	373
Central Sulawesi	11.0	76.3	28.0	5.5	19.3	339
South Sulawesi	12.2	73.5	31.2	6.9	22.2	1,067
Southeast Sulawesi	15.2	70.7	26.5	7.7	24.4	259
Gorontalo	10.6	64.2	33.8	7.2	30.8	163
West Sulawesi	12.9	75.8	38.6	6.4	17.4	139
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	9.4	52.4	17.9	2.6	40.2	168
North Maluku	21.4	70.7	20.3	6.1	23.6	129
Papua	5.3	40.3	12.2	1.8	55.6	251
West Papua	10.7	60.8	25.3	6.7	35.3	89
Total	12.0	77.8	27.3	5.4	18.3	32,895

Continued...

Table A-3.4 —Continued

Province	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to radio at least once a week	All three media at least once a week	No media at least once a week	Number
CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN						
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	29.0	78.3	15.6	5.2	18.3	137
North Sumatera	40.1	85.2	23.9	12.7	12.6	370
West Sumatera	25.2	81.7	36.5	11.2	14.1	137
Riau	31.9	91.6	36.3	15.2	4.2	130
Jambi	16.6	83.9	31.7	4.6	9.0	95
South Sumatera	14.9	81.8	21.2	4.4	14.7	241
Bengkulu	26.9	75.2	34.6	12.5	15.8	53
Lampung	13.6	78.3	32.8	4.9	14.5	271
Bangka Belitung	21.5	75.1	21.7	8.5	20.4	52
Riau Islands	34.3	85.1	30.0	9.7	10.9	36
Java						
DKI Jakarta	54.9	88.3	37.1	22.0	5.4	408
West Java	21.7	84.9	22.7	6.1	13.0	1,444
Central Java	19.9	81.3	37.8	9.3	12.4	1,517
DI Yogyakarta	52.4	92.0	62.5	32.6	2.2	146
East Java	16.0	78.6	31.6	7.3	17.5	1,561
Banten	26.3	65.3	29.3	11.9	23.6	344
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	26.8	92.0	58.9	15.9	5.8	174
West Nusa Tenggara	14.0	83.6	32.9	4.5	12.8	194
East Nusa Tenggara	20.4	45.1	29.8	8.0	42.2	172
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	15.6	70.4	26.5	8.7	24.8	162
Central Kalimantan	24.5	84.2	26.7	13.5	12.4	82
South Kalimantan	27.1	88.1	44.4	12.0	5.3	128
East Kalimantan	31.1	80.8	19.4	9.5	14.7	132
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	37.1	77.8	26.2	15.0	19.0	102
Central Sulawesi	14.4	75.9	27.1	8.6	19.9	89
South Sulawesi	33.6	81.6	47.3	17.4	12.8	259
Southeast Sulawesi	30.5	94.9	42.7	18.3	3.5	60
Gorontalo	18.9	62.4	29.9	11.5	34.8	46
West Sulawesi	22.9	86.0	50.8	17.5	10.0	41
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	15.8	53.5	19.4	4.3	39.0	44
North Maluku	34.0	88.9	37.6	13.8	9.3	36
Papua	13.7	41.2	23.2	5.2	48.6	70
West Papua	10.6	57.5	36.2	6.6	29.1	24
Total	23.8	80.4	32.0	9.8	14.8	8,758

Table A-3.5.1 Employment status by province: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women by employment status, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed	Not currently employed				
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	52.7	1.5	45.8	0.0	100.0	514
North Sumatera	62.9	2.6	34.4	0.0	100.0	1,487
West Sumatera	66.9	3.6	29.4	0.0	100.0	570
Riau	48.2	3.8	47.9	0.1	100.0	494
Jambi	60.1	3.5	36.5	0.0	100.0	367
South Sumatera	68.7	2.7	28.6	0.0	100.0	928
Bengkulu	80.7	4.4	14.9	0.0	100.0	211
Lampung	69.7	4.2	26.1	0.0	100.0	963
Bangka Belitung	45.9	2.3	51.9	0.0	100.0	194
Riau Islands	36.9	3.5	59.6	0.0	100.0	140
Java						
DKI Jakarta	49.2	2.1	48.7	0.0	100.0	1,471
West Java	40.1	4.8	55.1	0.0	100.0	5,545
Central Java	63.4	3.8	32.7	0.1	100.0	5,383
DI Yogyakarta	71.9	3.8	24.3	0.0	100.0	551
East Java	66.3	2.9	30.9	0.0	100.0	5,924
Banten	43.9	2.6	53.6	0.0	100.0	1,310
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	75.5	2.2	22.3	0.0	100.0	587
West Nusa Tenggara	57.4	4.2	38.5	0.0	100.0	705
East Nusa Tenggara	68.8	2.3	28.9	0.0	100.0	627
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	64.0	0.8	35.3	0.0	100.0	628
Central Kalimantan	57.2	6.3	36.4	0.0	100.0	294
South Kalimantan	61.7	3.8	34.5	0.0	100.0	550
East Kalimantan	50.8	2.1	47.1	0.0	100.0	475
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	40.0	1.9	58.0	0.1	100.0	373
Central Sulawesi	60.8	1.6	37.6	0.0	100.0	339
South Sulawesi	44.4	3.6	51.9	0.0	100.0	1,067
Southeast Sulawesi	57.2	2.6	40.2	0.0	100.0	259
Gorontalo	42.7	4.7	52.6	0.0	100.0	163
West Sulawesi	58.1	2.7	39.1	0.2	100.0	139
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	45.3	2.8	51.7	0.1	100.0	168
North Maluku	51.4	2.0	46.7	0.0	100.0	129
Papua	71.9	3.1	24.9	0.1	100.0	251
West Papua	42.5	1.4	55.9	0.2	100.0	89
Total	57.3	3.4	39.3	0.0	100.0	32,895

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 by province: Men

Percent distribution of currently married men by employment status, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed	Not currently employed				
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	99.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	137
North Sumatera	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	370
West Sumatera	98.6	0.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	137
Riau	98.9	0.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	130
Jambi	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	95
South Sumatera	99.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	241
Bengkulu	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	53
Lampung	98.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	271
Bangka Belitung	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	52
Riau Islands	96.3	2.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	36
Java						
DKI Jakarta	96.7	2.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	408
West Java	97.6	1.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,444
Central Java	98.6	1.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,517
DI Yogyakarta	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	146
East Java	96.5	1.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	1,561
Banten	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	344
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	98.3	0.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	174
West Nusa Tenggara	98.6	0.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	194
East Nusa Tenggara	98.7	0.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	172
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	98.5	1.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	162
Central Kalimantan	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	82
South Kalimantan	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	128
East Kalimantan	97.2	1.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	132
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	97.8	1.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	102
Central Sulawesi	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	89
South Sulawesi	97.9	1.0	0.8	0.4	100.0	259
Southeast Sulawesi	99.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	60
Gorontalo	98.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	46
West Sulawesi	98.8	0.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	41
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	44
North Maluku	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	36
Papua	95.5	3.1	1.2	0.3	100.0	70
West Papua	95.8	1.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	24
Total	98.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	8,758

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 by province: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Agriculture					Nonagriculture							Total	Number of women
	Own land	Family land	Some-one else's land	Rented land	Don't know/missing	Professional/technical/managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agri-culture	Other/missing		
Sumatera														
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	32.1	6.3	8.1	7.4	0.6	11.7	3.8	24.5	5.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	278
North Sumatera	24.5	5.7	8.7	8.5	0.8	11.0	3.8	29.8	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	974
West Sumatera	25.5	5.8	12.7	4.2	0.8	10.2	2.8	28.7	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	403
Riau	20.4	1.8	14.8	0.5	1.6	11.1	4.0	40.4	4.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	257
Jambi	38.0	7.0	15.6	0.6	0.2	6.3	2.4	27.0	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	233
South Sumatera	28.4	11.3	19.5	2.0	0.5	4.5	1.3	22.9	9.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	662
Bengkulu	45.1	6.8	11.8	2.7	0.5	7.2	2.2	21.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	180
Lampung	31.9	7.3	17.4	1.7	0.1	4.4	0.9	30.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	711
Bangka Belitung	25.8	10.8	7.8	0.0	0.0	5.5	5.2	34.5	9.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	93
Riau Islands	4.5	3.1	1.7	1.2	0.0	11.4	6.1	58.9	12.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	56
Java														
DKI Jakarta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	9.4	9.1	67.3	13.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	755
West Java	7.8	3.8	13.5	0.4	1.2	7.3	3.1	47.1	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,489
Central Java	15.5	1.6	14.9	1.0	0.7	4.7	1.7	40.0	19.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,617
DI Yogyakarta	14.9	2.2	7.1	0.4	0.3	9.4	4.3	44.9	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	417
East Java	18.3	3.9	20.1	1.4	0.3	5.8	1.6	32.8	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,096
Banten	6.6	4.3	13.2	0.3	0.8	8.8	3.7	46.6	15.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	608
Bali and Nusa Tenggara														
Bali	19.2	2.5	9.3	0.3	0.2	5.9	5.5	40.9	15.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	456
West Nusa Tenggara	20.4	1.4	26.5	0.8	0.7	4.1	2.6	37.3	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	434
East Nusa Tenggara	49.8	5.4	3.4	0.0	0.7	7.4	1.6	22.4	8.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	445
Kalimantan														
West Kalimantan	52.6	12.4	4.5	2.9	0.7	4.4	0.7	20.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	406
Central Kalimantan	32.9	7.5	16.4	0.1	0.3	9.3	2.6	25.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	187
South Kalimantan	20.3	7.1	13.7	1.3	0.8	7.6	2.5	37.6	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	360
East Kalimantan	24.7	2.2	4.7	0.6	0.9	11.9	6.9	41.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	251
Sulawesi														
North Sulawesi	16.7	2.8	6.1	0.7	0.8	13.9	8.1	47.8	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	156
Central Sulawesi	43.1	5.5	4.4	0.6	0.7	9.3	3.6	29.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	211
South Sulawesi	33.3	5.0	6.2	0.4	1.2	11.9	3.2	29.1	9.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	513
Southeast Sulawesi	38.3	8.0	3.9	0.1	0.1	8.1	6.2	31.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	155
Gorontalo	25.2	4.3	9.2	0.5	1.8	9.9	4.9	37.9	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	77
West Sulawesi	42.4	4.2	5.9	0.3	0.6	5.6	2.1	31.6	7.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	85
Maluku and Papua														
Maluku	22.1	11.5	3.4	0.0	0.8	10.3	6.9	39.1	5.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	81
North Maluku	39.0	2.6	1.1	0.1	0.3	12.2	3.3	40.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69
Papua	52.0	20.3	2.1	0.0	2.4	4.0	1.2	14.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	188
West Papua	31.3	12.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	7.7	2.3	39.2	3.0	0.7	0.0	1.1	100.0	39
Total	20.4	4.4	13.4	1.5	0.7	7.0	2.8	36.9	12.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	19,946

Table A-3.6.2 Occupation by province: Men

Percent distribution of currently married men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Agriculture					Nonagriculture						Total	Number of men
	Own land	Family land	Some-one else's land	Rented land	Don't know/missing	Professional/technical/managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Agri-culture	Other/missing		
Sumatera													
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	24.3	4.2	9.6	3.4	0.6	8.5	5.6	28.6	10.3	3.3	1.6	100.0	137
North Sumatera	19.1	7.1	7.4	4.5	0.5	6.7	6.0	22.4	20.9	1.3	4.1	100.0	370
West Sumatera	22.0	8.3	21.6	4.3	0.6	4.6	5.4	19.7	12.2	0.7	0.5	100.0	136
Riau	20.7	5.1	14.3	0.0	0.2	7.4	6.5	23.9	20.1	0.7	1.0	100.0	129
Jambi	29.0	10.7	17.0	0.8	2.6	8.6	2.4	17.8	10.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	95
South Sumatera	23.9	4.8	18.4	4.1	0.4	4.1	2.2	19.5	18.4	3.9	0.3	100.0	240
Bengkulu	34.0	5.2	18.0	0.5	0.6	7.8	9.2	17.9	6.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	53
Lampung	35.7	10.5	18.8	1.6	0.5	5.8	1.3	15.7	8.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	267
Bangka Belitung	22.9	3.6	11.6	0.0	0.0	3.9	2.2	30.4	23.6	1.6	0.3	100.0	52
Riau Islands	10.0	1.0	4.2	0.3	2.0	11.9	4.0	37.9	21.2	5.7	1.7	100.0	35
Java													
DKI Jakarta	2.0	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.7	14.4	6.7	43.5	29.3	0.1	1.4	100.0	403
West Java	7.3	3.6	9.6	1.6	0.6	6.6	3.7	40.8	23.6	1.0	1.5	100.0	1,434
Central Java	13.4	2.9	19.5	0.2	0.2	5.7	3.2	36.4	17.7	0.3	0.5	100.0	1,509
DI Yogyakarta	9.9	2.0	6.1	0.7	0.0	10.2	6.0	33.4	29.6	1.7	0.3	100.0	146
East Java	28.3	3.1	18.0	1.6	0.5	4.1	2.5	28.1	11.0	1.9	1.1	100.0	1,533
Banten	5.4	1.8	10.1	0.3	0.6	6.7	2.7	32.3	34.5	4.0	1.4	100.0	343
Bali and Nusa Tenggara													
Bali	9.9	5.1	12.6	0.0	0.0	9.2	5.6	36.1	17.3	2.4	1.8	100.0	172
West Nusa Tenggara	20.2	3.9	11.5	3.2	1.8	4.3	6.1	17.8	24.2	6.5	0.6	100.0	193
East Nusa Tenggara	53.3	1.8	5.5	1.0	0.3	4.5	5.7	13.7	9.5	2.7	1.9	100.0	171
Kalimantan													
West Kalimantan	44.6	8.4	5.5	2.2	0.0	4.4	0.9	19.7	10.4	3.6	0.3	100.0	161
Central Kalimantan	39.9	10.3	8.2	0.0	0.9	7.0	6.4	11.9	12.9	0.6	1.7	100.0	82
South Kalimantan	18.7	5.5	9.6	2.3	1.3	7.7	1.2	23.0	28.3	1.5	0.8	100.0	128
East Kalimantan	28.0	1.4	3.1	0.9	0.4	8.6	6.1	17.1	30.0	1.8	2.6	100.0	130
Sulawesi													
North Sulawesi	28.6	5.2	13.4	4.9	1.6	10.0	4.8	16.2	14.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	102
Central Sulawesi	45.9	4.8	7.4	1.7	1.4	5.1	3.9	11.1	10.9	4.7	3.1	100.0	89
South Sulawesi	25.4	8.3	16.3	0.0	1.3	9.9	5.0	18.0	14.1	0.4	1.2	100.0	256
Southeast Sulawesi	39.5	2.0	5.1	0.0	2.4	7.6	10.2	16.4	12.7	2.0	1.9	100.0	59
Gorontalo	32.9	4.3	8.5	0.5	0.8	6.8	6.0	13.4	18.2	6.6	2.0	100.0	46
West Sulawesi	47.9	7.6	9.3	0.8	2.2	4.1	2.3	14.9	9.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	41
Maluku and Papua													
Maluku	41.8	5.7	8.4	0.0	1.0	8.8	8.1	9.0	12.2	4.1	0.8	100.0	44
North Maluku	32.5	8.8	5.1	0.0	0.4	4.9	3.9	21.0	22.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	36
Papua	41.5	8.5	2.1	0.0	2.5	9.5	4.3	9.0	10.7	7.0	4.8	100.0	69
West Papua	35.1	1.7	2.5	0.5	1.9	5.8	7.5	24.1	13.7	3.9	3.3	100.0	23
Total	19.9	4.1	13.1	1.4	0.6	6.5	3.9	29.4	18.3	1.6	1.2	100.0	8,686

Table A-3.7 Decision on use of earnings and contribution of earnings to household expenditures by province

Percent distribution of ever-married women employed in the 12 months preceding the survey receiving cash earnings by person who decides how earnings are used and by proportion of household expenditures met by earnings, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Person who decides how the woman's earnings are used:					Proportion of household expenditures met by earnings					Total	Number of women
	Self only	Jointly ¹	Someone else only	Missing	Total	Almost none/none	Less than half	Half or more	All	Don't know/missing		
Sumatera												
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	42.4	48.8	4.8	4.1	100.0	7.1	13.1	46.2	30.0	3.6	100.0	156
North Sumatera	62.7	31.1	3.6	2.7	100.0	7.0	9.2	45.2	36.7	1.9	100.0	586
West Sumatera	68.1	25.9	5.3	0.7	100.0	5.0	8.4	45.5	41.1	0.0	100.0	243
Riau	54.7	40.5	4.4	0.4	100.0	6.1	12.0	38.7	42.1	1.1	100.0	179
Jambi	45.5	48.0	4.1	2.5	100.0	4.6	17.4	37.3	39.6	1.2	100.0	131
South Sumatera	52.7	39.8	5.3	2.1	100.0	2.1	15.2	32.6	49.9	0.1	100.0	399
Bengkulu	67.2	29.4	3.0	0.4	100.0	4.1	19.5	52.6	23.8	0.0	100.0	72
Lampung	66.9	30.7	1.9	0.5	100.0	3.5	10.0	33.9	51.6	1.0	100.0	385
Bangka Belitung	47.5	47.5	2.6	2.4	100.0	8.9	17.5	49.4	23.7	0.5	100.0	71
Riau Islands	66.1	27.4	4.6	2.0	100.0	9.5	9.9	41.6	38.1	0.9	100.0	48
Java												
DKI Jakarta	88.2	9.5	1.9	0.4	100.0	5.6	10.7	40.7	42.7	0.3	100.0	681
West Java	78.3	17.1	3.8	0.7	100.0	4.3	8.7	32.4	53.0	1.7	100.0	1,759
Central Java	65.2	32.6	1.6	0.6	100.0	1.8	11.4	34.6	52.2	0.0	100.0	2,763
DI Yogyakarta	71.7	26.4	1.2	0.7	100.0	1.8	6.9	50.3	40.9	0.0	100.0	319
East Java	78.0	18.8	2.3	1.0	100.0	2.9	7.0	40.1	49.7	0.4	100.0	2,734
Banten	70.5	27.4	1.2	0.9	100.0	1.0	5.4	26.5	59.1	8.0	100.0	428
Bali and Nusa Tenggara												
Bali	58.0	36.9	3.8	1.4	100.0	2.8	18.1	38.4	40.6	0.0	100.0	344
West Nusa Tenggara	68.6	24.6	4.7	2.1	100.0	1.4	5.1	40.6	52.0	0.9	100.0	301
East Nusa Tenggara	35.2	57.2	5.0	2.6	100.0	0.4	8.8	48.9	40.5	1.3	100.0	249
Kalimantan												
West Kalimantan	31.5	64.9	2.9	0.6	100.0	1.0	6.2	66.9	25.5	0.3	100.0	236
Central Kalimantan	48.5	47.6	0.1	3.8	100.0	2.5	10.2	43.8	42.3	1.3	100.0	147
South Kalimantan	69.5	27.0	3.0	0.5	100.0	5.3	13.2	30.3	51.0	0.3	100.0	231
East Kalimantan	66.9	29.5	2.5	1.1	100.0	8.1	14.9	50.2	26.4	0.4	100.0	175
Sulawesi												
North Sulawesi	52.9	40.6	4.3	2.2	100.0	2.6	10.0	55.2	31.1	1.2	100.0	112
Central Sulawesi	51.0	41.0	6.9	1.1	100.0	3.6	11.8	54.1	29.9	0.6	100.0	103
South Sulawesi	83.6	13.4	1.9	1.1	100.0	1.8	9.4	47.6	41.2	0.0	100.0	256
Southeast Sulawesi	75.9	20.6	1.6	1.9	100.0	3.5	16.5	38.5	41.0	0.5	100.0	65
Gorontalo	71.6	23.1	3.2	2.2	100.0	8.0	18.8	46.9	26.4	0.0	100.0	44
West Sulawesi	79.4	16.2	2.3	2.1	100.0	4.0	20.1	31.1	38.9	5.9	100.0	48
Maluku and Papua												
Maluku	60.1	33.0	2.9	3.9	100.0	2.0	3.3	66.9	27.8	0.0	100.0	57
North Maluku	55.1	40.2	3.7	1.0	100.0	4.5	17.4	57.3	20.5	0.3	100.0	62
Papua	42.8	52.4	4.7	0.0	100.0	5.8	15.0	42.0	33.9	3.2	100.0	52
West Papua	52.3	41.8	3.4	2.6	100.0	2.2	6.0	59.8	32.0	0.0	100.0	19
Total	68.7	27.5	2.7	1.1	100.0	3.3	9.9	39.1	46.9	0.9	100.0	13,453

¹ With husband or someone else

² Includes husband

Table A-3.8 Women's participation in decisionmaking by province

Percentage of ever-married women who say that they alone or jointly have the final say in specific decisions, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives	Deciding what food to cook each day	Percentage who participate in all decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the decisions	Number of women
Sumatera								
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	83.5	81.0	86.4	83.7	91.0	67.6	3.0	514
North Sumatera	87.7	85.2	95.1	89.5	95.7	73.8	1.7	1,487
West Sumatera	76.8	77.0	89.8	85.9	92.4	58.8	2.3	570
Riau	79.1	80.4	94.4	90.0	95.7	67.0	1.4	494
Jambi	84.1	84.7	94.2	91.2	98.1	74.6	0.5	367
South Sumatera	82.7	73.4	90.9	73.2	91.3	55.9	3.3	928
Bengkulu	78.9	78.5	95.4	89.8	96.2	62.1	0.9	211
Lampung	74.8	76.4	96.2	83.5	95.8	60.6	1.0	963
Bangka Belitung	91.1	86.5	95.9	92.6	98.3	79.1	0.6	194
Riau Islands	68.5	68.3	84.5	82.1	88.0	50.0	5.6	140
Java								
DKI Jakarta	89.4	82.5	95.6	88.3	93.2	70.3	0.4	1,471
West Java	83.0	77.1	93.8	84.9	93.7	62.9	0.8	5,545
Central Java	88.3	83.1	95.4	91.6	93.8	72.3	0.4	5,383
DI Yogyakarta	90.1	76.0	91.8	85.3	90.3	62.4	0.8	551
East Java	81.5	72.1	91.8	83.9	91.1	55.7	1.3	5,924
Banten	84.4	79.0	93.6	83.3	94.9	66.3	1.1	1,310
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	68.0	62.0	87.7	76.0	92.1	51.4	5.3	587
West Nusa Tenggara	78.3	82.8	97.1	88.2	97.3	63.8	0.4	705
East Nusa Tenggara	95.3	91.4	96.5	92.9	95.7	84.7	1.0	627
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	86.7	83.3	93.1	89.3	96.7	74.9	1.5	628
Central Kalimantan	83.8	83.4	94.9	89.2	96.3	69.7	0.8	294
South Kalimantan	83.2	76.5	90.0	84.2	92.4	60.3	1.7	550
East Kalimantan	89.4	82.7	95.5	86.9	95.3	71.8	1.1	475
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	93.0	89.4	95.8	91.2	97.2	81.4	0.7	373
Central Sulawesi	82.2	81.6	95.4	85.1	96.1	66.5	0.6	339
South Sulawesi	94.4	92.2	95.8	94.5	95.9	86.9	1.2	1,067
Southeast Sulawesi	84.5	82.4	95.4	82.5	94.7	70.8	0.9	259
Corontalo	90.0	78.9	91.9	80.1	94.6	63.6	1.3	163
West Sulawesi	86.0	84.6	94.2	87.8	94.8	72.9	1.9	139
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	83.8	69.7	91.7	76.7	95.4	58.5	1.2	168
North Maluku	78.9	70.3	89.7	73.0	91.8	46.4	1.5	129
Papua	89.0	74.6	91.8	72.6	93.0	63.6	3.5	251
West Papua	86.2	73.8	88.8	84.8	90.0	61.2	3.6	89
Total	84.5	79.0	93.6	86.3	93.6	65.7	1.2	32,895

Table A-3.9 Men's attitude toward wives' participation in decisionmaking by province

Percentage of currently married men who think a wife should have the greater say alone or equal say with her husband on specific decisions, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives	All decisions	None of the decisions	Number of men
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	86.5	84.1	92.9	71.4	0.4	137
North Sumatera	69.5	93.1	77.1	56.9	3.7	370
West Sumatera	57.5	88.7	71.1	46.7	5.6	137
Riau	87.1	89.7	88.5	78.8	2.6	130
Jambi	88.7	95.7	97.7	85.2	0.0	95
South Sumatera	85.1	97.2	85.8	78.2	1.6	241
Bengkulu	72.6	91.5	67.2	55.6	4.2	53
Lampung	80.6	92.7	85.9	73.0	3.7	271
Bangka Belitung	77.9	90.4	79.8	63.0	1.6	52
Riau Islands	80.8	94.8	80.9	68.0	1.9	36
Java						
DKI Jakarta	93.9	97.1	90.1	84.5	0.7	408
West Java	75.4	92.6	83.0	66.7	4.6	1,444
Central Java	86.7	89.7	90.6	75.8	1.2	1,517
DI Yogyakarta	83.5	93.0	84.0	72.6	3.5	146
East Java	84.3	90.8	87.9	80.4	5.3	1,561
Banten	85.7	92.9	86.9	75.5	2.5	344
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	86.3	95.2	91.7	82.8	3.5	174
West Nusa Tenggara	89.7	94.7	88.6	81.5	2.6	194
East Nusa Tenggara	86.5	93.9	86.2	75.4	3.8	172
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	83.9	81.2	74.0	61.8	7.0	162
Central Kalimantan	78.7	93.6	78.9	68.1	1.8	82
South Kalimantan	76.4	90.4	80.7	65.4	4.8	128
East Kalimantan	88.2	84.5	90.2	71.7	2.3	132
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	77.5	86.8	82.9	66.1	2.6	102
Central Sulawesi	84.3	89.1	80.2	71.2	4.3	89
South Sulawesi	82.9	94.3	90.7	77.2	2.0	259
Southeast Sulawesi	79.4	96.9	67.7	56.8	0.4	60
Gorontalo	65.2	97.8	94.2	62.4	1.3	46
West Sulawesi	79.3	93.9	76.3	69.9	4.5	41
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	66.5	91.4	78.0	54.9	3.2	44
North Maluku	94.7	96.6	93.3	89.3	1.0	36
Papua	73.7	80.0	72.2	58.4	10.1	70
West Papua	82.4	89.8	86.7	74.4	6.5	24
Total	82.3	91.6	86.0	73.2	3.3	8,758

Table A-3.10 Women's attitude toward wife beating by province

Percentage of ever-married women who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by province, Indonesia 2007

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							
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	9.5	12.4	36.1	34.8	12.1	42.2	514
North Sumatera	7.4	12.8	32.1	34.2	11.4	42.6	1,487
West Sumatera	1.5	4.2	24.0	27.7	5.0	33.7	570
Riau	3.6	5.4	34.7	35.0	9.5	44.9	494
Jambi	1.5	3.6	12.3	11.6	6.2	16.8	367
South Sumatera	4.3	9.2	29.8	36.8	10.4	41.1	928
Bengkulu	8.6	13.7	39.7	46.0	16.3	53.4	211
Lampung	4.4	6.9	31.8	38.7	9.5	45.5	963
Bangka Belitung	6.3	7.1	29.1	30.9	8.4	37.8	194
Riau Islands	5.1	6.6	33.8	33.9	7.6	43.7	140
Java							
DKI Jakarta	0.6	1.1	6.3	7.3	0.9	9.3	1,471
West Java	2.0	3.8	25.6	26.0	5.1	32.0	5,545
Central Java	2.3	4.9	15.9	17.2	4.5	21.4	5,383
DI Yogyakarta	1.0	1.7	8.0	9.1	1.6	11.1	551
East Java	1.3	5.1	22.6	22.9	5.2	30.0	5,924
Banten	3.5	5.9	24.6	18.8	10.6	28.9	1,310
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	2.3	6.9	16.0	17.4	4.2	20.6	587
West Nusa Tenggara	9.2	37.3	68.7	69.0	31.5	77.3	705
East Nusa Tenggara	3.6	11.4	21.4	24.8	5.1	29.9	627
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	7.7	10.9	16.8	19.1	8.6	22.1	628
Central Kalimantan	5.3	7.0	26.7	38.0	7.7	42.6	294
South Kalimantan	3.3	6.4	34.9	34.0	8.3	43.2	550
East Kalimantan	2.7	5.7	16.9	23.0	4.8	27.5	475
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	3.3	6.2	12.8	12.6	4.3	16.0	373
Central Sulawesi	6.5	11.4	46.4	38.7	10.4	55.1	339
South Sulawesi	3.6	6.7	18.6	20.1	5.9	23.4	1,067
Southeast Sulawesi	6.3	9.0	34.4	29.6	8.7	44.0	259
Gorontalo	0.8	2.4	9.6	10.0	2.0	13.6	163
West Sulawesi	12.5	13.7	35.3	35.7	12.8	42.9	139
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	8.1	20.9	32.8	33.5	11.3	43.4	168
North Maluku	4.5	21.0	41.3	34.8	8.8	50.7	129
Papua	7.1	17.9	36.0	38.8	10.3	50.1	251
West Papua	11.3	11.6	14.4	23.5	5.0	35.1	89
Total	3.1	6.8	23.7	24.7	6.7	30.8	32,895

¹ Either by herself or jointly with others

Table A-3.11 Men's attitude toward wife beating by province

Percentage of currently married men who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by province, Indonesia 2007

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							
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	4.3	5.7	17.5	19.8	4.3	23.3	137
North Sumatera	2.8	4.9	11.6	15.1	2.4	19.6	370
West Sumatera	2.9	3.5	12.1	13.6	4.4	17.6	137
Riau	1.2	5.4	15.1	16.1	4.7	18.3	130
Jambi	0.0	2.1	12.6	11.6	0.8	16.5	95
South Sumatera	0.0	4.5	6.6	7.5	1.2	12.4	241
Bengkulu	2.0	3.8	21.1	19.6	7.8	27.1	53
Lampung	1.3	3.1	14.0	12.0	4.2	19.6	271
Bangka Belitung	2.7	3.0	17.6	24.8	4.8	30.6	52
Riau Islands	0.9	5.5	14.0	16.0	5.2	21.3	36
Java							
DKI Jakarta	0.0	0.2	2.0	1.8	0.8	2.6	408
West Java	1.3	4.6	10.8	10.5	1.2	15.5	1,444
Central Java	0.4	0.9	5.5	6.8	1.7	9.1	1,517
DI Yogyakarta	0.6	2.5	6.9	7.8	5.3	13.8	146
East Java	0.5	3.5	9.6	8.9	1.3	12.6	1,561
Banten	1.4	1.7	14.7	6.4	4.7	18.9	344
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	0.3	29.1	28.9	29.7	1.5	30.4	174
West Nusa Tenggara	1.7	7.9	18.6	16.2	6.6	25.0	194
East Nusa Tenggara	4.2	16.3	26.5	21.4	3.9	32.9	172
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	1.6	5.9	8.3	16.3	4.7	20.0	162
Central Kalimantan	0.0	6.5	2.4	4.6	3.5	13.3	82
South Kalimantan	3.9	7.3	12.8	10.9	7.5	16.0	128
East Kalimantan	1.9	4.5	38.4	39.2	3.2	43.5	132
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	0.4	7.3	5.7	8.0	2.1	14.0	102
Central Sulawesi	3.6	9.7	26.6	27.7	3.3	33.4	89
South Sulawesi	0.8	4.0	8.7	7.8	4.7	14.8	259
Southeast Sulawesi	4.4	15.3	31.7	31.6	2.8	44.2	60
Gorontalo	0.9	2.3	2.0	3.8	1.4	7.2	46
West Sulawesi	2.5	17.4	18.5	19.2	2.2	28.3	41
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	11.6	23.2	23.0	27.0	3.7	36.3	44
North Maluku	1.0	8.1	19.3	6.2	2.0	22.4	36
Papua	18.4	24.3	42.2	50.4	17.1	63.7	70
West Papua	18.9	21.5	32.1	27.9	14.5	43.0	24
Total	1.4	4.7	11.4	11.4	2.6	16.3	8,758

Table A-3.12 Women's attitude toward refusing sex with husband by province

Percentage of ever-married women who believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband in specific reasons by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Wife is justified in refusing intercourse with her husband if she:				Percentage who agree with all of the specified reasons	Percentage who agree with none of the specified reasons	Number
	Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	Knows husband has intercourse with other women	Has recently given birth	Is tired or not in the mood			
Sumatera							
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	69.9	73.6	79.4	48.1	38.8	12.5	514
North Sumatera	83.0	79.9	91.2	76.2	64.8	7.2	1,487
West Sumatera	85.3	86.7	97.4	67.5	57.9	1.1	570
Riau	73.0	72.5	83.2	52.8	41.8	14.0	494
Jambi	85.3	88.1	91.5	77.1	70.4	7.2	367
South Sumatera	77.5	82.0	91.9	59.1	46.9	5.5	928
Bengkulu	86.8	88.7	93.8	68.8	60.1	3.2	211
Lampung	77.7	81.1	92.7	58.5	48.4	5.6	963
Bangka Belitung	80.2	77.0	85.7	56.9	49.5	10.4	194
Riau Islands	90.5	84.5	95.5	69.3	60.2	1.9	140
Java							
DKI Jakarta	93.7	91.8	94.6	71.1	68.0	2.6	1,471
West Java	87.7	85.3	94.6	62.6	56.3	4.6	5,545
Central Java	81.0	85.4	93.3	62.5	53.0	3.7	5,383
DI Yogyakarta	95.7	95.1	98.5	85.3	81.9	1.0	551
East Java	83.2	82.4	95.8	73.1	58.7	2.5	5,924
Banten	84.1	81.2	92.5	65.7	57.2	5.5	1,310
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	82.7	80.9	84.7	76.9	70.6	12.6	587
West Nusa Tenggara	73.3	71.5	82.8	54.3	41.5	11.6	705
East Nusa Tenggara	71.7	78.4	80.0	70.4	63.0	18.1	627
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	88.1	91.6	94.0	85.5	79.1	5.5	628
Central Kalimantan	85.7	78.7	98.3	69.4	54.2	0.8	294
South Kalimantan	86.7	81.0	96.7	54.5	45.1	1.4	550
East Kalimantan	83.3	82.6	90.7	59.8	49.6	6.9	475
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	88.0	86.8	89.0	82.9	80.7	9.9	373
Central Sulawesi	88.7	90.0	94.2	74.5	68.2	3.2	339
South Sulawesi	79.4	78.8	90.6	64.2	56.5	8.0	1,067
Southeast Sulawesi	70.1	67.4	76.4	75.0	58.4	16.4	259
Gorontalo	69.8	76.7	83.6	64.6	51.9	14.6	163
West Sulawesi	76.3	79.9	81.9	76.8	68.3	15.8	139
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	80.3	80.8	88.3	77.8	67.0	9.5	168
North Maluku	76.7	78.3	78.3	59.2	52.8	15.7	129
Papua	64.8	54.4	62.2	43.7	31.1	28.1	251
West Papua	73.7	58.1	74.2	43.5	29.4	13.7	89
Total	83.0	83.0	92.3	66.6	57.2	5.5	32,895

¹ Either by herself or jointly with others

Table A-3.13.1 Use of tobacco by province: Women

Percentage of ever-married women who smoke cigarettes or tobacco , according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Uses tobacco		Does not use tobacco	Number of women
	Cigarettes	Other tobacco		
Sumatera				
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	0.5	0.1	99.4	514
North Sumatera	4.3	0.1	95.6	1,487
West Sumatera	4.3	0.2	95.5	570
Riau	3.1	0.2	96.7	494
Jambi	2.7	0.0	97.2	367
South Sumatera	1.0	0.1	99.0	928
Bengkulu	2.1	0.2	97.7	211
Lampung	2.6	0.2	97.2	963
Bangka Belitung	2.1	0.1	97.8	194
Riau Islands	4.3	0.3	95.4	140
Java				
DKI Jakarta	3.5	0.0	96.5	1,471
West Java	7.2	0.6	92.2	5,545
Central Java	1.3	0.1	98.6	5,383
DI Yogyakarta	0.5	0.0	99.5	551
East Java	0.4	0.0	99.6	5,924
Banten	4.2	0.2	95.6	1,310
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	0.7	0.5	98.8	587
West Nusa Tenggara	0.2	0.0	99.8	705
East Nusa Tenggara	0.3	0.3	99.4	627
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	1.7	2.3	96.0	628
Central Kalimantan	1.7	0.1	98.1	294
South Kalimantan	1.1	0.0	98.9	550
East Kalimantan	2.6	0.1	97.3	475
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	4.9	0.1	95.0	373
Central Sulawesi	1.4	0.5	98.1	339
South Sulawesi	0.6	0.2	99.2	1,067
Southeast Sulawesi	2.9	0.0	97.1	259
Gorontalo	1.8	0.2	97.9	163
West Sulawesi	1.0	0.1	98.9	139
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	0.6	0.3	99.1	168
North Maluku	4.5	0.2	95.3	129
Papua	5.6	10.8	83.6	251
West Papua	1.3	2.0	96.8	89
Total	2.6	0.3	97.0	32,895

Table A-3.13.2 Use of tobacco by province: Men

Percentage of currently married men who smoke cigarettes or tobacco and percent distribution of cigarette smokers by number of cigarettes smoked in preceding 24 hours, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Uses tobacco		Does not use tobacco	Number of men	Number of cigarettes in the past 24 hours					Don't know/missing	Total	Number of cigarette smokers
	Cigarettes	Other tobacco			0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10+			
Sumatera												
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	46.2	0.8	12.6	137	0.0	0.5	1.7	6.0	44.7	47.1	100.0	119
North Sumatera	40.2	0.4	12.0	370	0.0	1.7	3.6	3.5	37.1	54.1	100.0	324
West Sumatera	50.4	0.0	5.5	137	0.0	1.7	4.4	4.7	42.5	46.7	100.0	130
Riau	35.9	0.3	13.7	130	0.0	0.7	2.6	4.6	33.3	58.8	100.0	112
Jambi	36.4	0.0	8.7	95	0.6	1.9	0.0	4.9	32.5	60.1	100.0	87
South Sumatera	40.2	2.0	6.7	241	0.3	0.6	1.2	5.2	36.7	56.0	100.0	220
Bengkulu	39.3	1.6	10.2	53	0.0	0.9	3.0	3.6	37.0	55.5	100.0	47
Lampung	34.4	5.3	8.3	271	0.0	2.0	5.7	9.3	22.9	60.2	100.0	234
Bangka Belitung	37.6	0.0	17.1	52	0.0	0.6	2.3	5.9	36.6	54.6	100.0	43
Riau Islands	36.8	0.2	20.1	36	0.0	2.0	8.2	4.2	31.8	53.8	100.0	28
Java												
DKI Jakarta	36.6	0.0	15.4	408	0.4	1.2	3.5	11.2	26.9	56.8	100.0	345
West Java	33.3	2.3	9.2	1,444	0.0	3.1	7.9	10.0	16.6	62.4	100.0	1,278
Central Java	25.7	2.4	16.2	1,517	0.0	1.3	4.8	6.8	18.3	68.8	100.0	1,234
DI Yogyakarta	19.3	1.3	12.8	146	0.4	2.0	3.2	6.0	10.9	77.5	100.0	126
East Java	24.2	1.6	9.9	1,561	0.0	2.5	3.6	4.8	15.3	73.7	100.0	1,381
Banten	38.7	0.0	11.8	344	0.0	0.2	3.4	4.4	35.6	56.4	100.0	303
Bali and Nusa Tenggara												
Bali	20.7	1.4	20.6	174	0.0	0.3	8.2	7.3	10.7	73.4	100.0	136
West Nusa Tenggara	34.3	6.5	7.1	194	0.0	0.3	2.6	10.3	26.5	60.3	100.0	168
East Nusa Tenggara	35.7	12.6	13.8	172	0.6	5.1	8.0	10.3	24.5	51.5	100.0	126
Kalimantan												
West Kalimantan	30.3	6.1	12.2	162	1.1	2.8	2.2	5.3	25.6	63.0	100.0	132
Central Kalimantan	32.7	0.0	15.8	82	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.4	34.2	61.2	100.0	69
South Kalimantan	25.5	0.0	20.0	128	2.0	3.1	1.1	2.1	23.0	68.6	100.0	103
East Kalimantan	34.6	1.3	13.9	132	0.0	0.0	1.0	10.4	28.7	59.9	100.0	112
Sulawesi												
North Sulawesi	31.6	1.7	9.8	102	0.0	2.0	6.3	7.5	19.9	64.3	100.0	91
Central Sulawesi	39.0	4.2	17.1	89	1.3	1.1	4.7	13.8	28.7	50.4	100.0	70
South Sulawesi	31.3	2.5	17.3	259	1.4	1.4	4.1	7.9	23.8	61.4	100.0	208
Southeast Sulawesi	45.8	1.3	15.2	60	0.7	1.6	3.9	13.3	35.3	45.2	100.0	50
Gorontalo	33.7	2.0	7.9	46	0.0	0.4	3.0	8.1	25.8	62.6	100.0	41
West Sulawesi	43.9	0.8	10.2	41	0.0	1.5	3.1	5.5	38.9	51.0	100.0	37
Maluku and Papua												
Maluku	42.9	0.8	11.2	44	0.0	1.7	10.9	6.3	29.8	51.2	100.0	39
North Maluku	47.0	1.9	9.3	36	0.0	0.8	6.8	11.3	34.1	47.1	100.0	32
Papua	26.5	12.2	13.6	70	1.6	0.7	5.5	9.3	18.7	64.3	100.0	52
West Papua	35.4	2.4	22.2	24	0.0	1.6	4.1	4.4	36.6	53.3	100.0	18
Total	31.5	2.2	12.2	8,758	0.2	1.9	4.6	7.1	22.8	63.6	100.0	7,494

CHAPTER 4 FERTILITY

Table A-4.1 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 2007

Province	Total fertility rate	Percentage women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Sumatera			
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	3.1	6.1	4.2
North Sumatera	3.8	3.6	4.7
West Sumatera	3.4	3.8	4.3
Riau	2.7	4.6	4.0
Jambi	2.8	5.3	3.6
South Sumatera	2.7	3.1	4.2
Bengkulu	2.4	3.9	4.0
Lampung	2.5	4.0	4.3
Bangka Belitung Islands	2.5	5.5	4.2
Riau Islands	3.1	4.7	3.3
Java			
DKI Jakarta	2.1	3.8	3.2
West Java	2.6	4.1	3.7
Central Java	2.3	3.5	3.3
DI Yogyakarta	1.8	4.4	2.5
East Java	2.1	2.6	2.8
Banten	2.6	3.4	4.6
Bali and Nusa Tenggara			
Bali	2.1	3.5	2.5
West Nusa Tenggara	2.8	4.9	4.1
East Nusa Tenggara	4.2	6.2	4.2
Kalimantan			
West Kalimantan	2.8	5.1	4.0
Central Kalimantan	3.0	7.1	3.6
South Kalimantan	2.6	5.7	3.7
East Kalimantan	2.7	5.7	3.7
Sulawesi			
North Sulawesi	2.8	4.1	2.8
Central Sulawesi	3.3	4.0	3.9
South Sulawesi	2.8	4.1	3.7
Southeast Sulawesi	3.3	5.6	4.3
Gorontalo	2.6	3.8	3.2
West Sulawesi	3.5	6.3	4.4
Maluku and Papua			
Maluku	3.9	5.1	4.4
North Maluku	3.2	6.5	4.3
Papua	3.4	4.7	4.3
West Papua	2.9	4.2	3.8
Total	2.6	3.9	3.5

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

Table A-4.2 Birth intervals by province

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 2007

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									
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	3.8	8.3	18.3	18.2	14.7	36.6	100.0	218	49.0
North Sumatera	14.1	14.9	29.2	16.7	9.0	16.1	100.0	908	31.7
West Sumatera	5.0	5.9	22.6	16.0	12.7	37.8	100.0	275	48.3
Riau	6.3	5.3	17.8	15.7	17.7	37.2	100.0	190	50.8
Jambi	1.4	1.5	14.3	14.1	11.5	57.2	100.0	115	68.9
South Sumatera	3.9	5.3	20.8	16.2	12.6	41.1	100.0	324	51.5
Bengkulu	3.6	3.4	11.7	13.5	13.9	53.8	100.0	78	62.3
Lampung	3.8	3.7	13.0	11.9	10.7	56.8	100.0	310	66.1
Bangka Belitung	8.2	6.7	12.1	11.9	14.7	46.5	100.0	55	56.5
Riau Islands	10.4	8.2	15.3	13.7	10.0	42.5	100.0	60	52.1
Java									
DKI Jakarta	6.2	4.9	14.8	14.0	15.4	44.6	100.0	433	56.3
West Java	4.9	4.6	8.7	11.3	14.2	56.3	100.0	1,622	66.3
Central Java	3.4	3.1	12.0	11.7	13.6	56.2	100.0	1,401	66.0
DI Yogyakarta	2.2	3.7	13.0	17.8	10.8	52.5	100.0	113	61.5
East Java	5.7	5.7	12.9	6.7	9.8	59.1	100.0	1,211	70.3
Banten	6.9	6.4	13.4	10.2	14.5	48.6	100.0	481	58.8
Bali and Nusa Tenggara									
Bali	2.5	4.3	16.7	15.8	14.6	46.1	100.0	162	57.1
West Nusa Tenggara	6.4	7.4	15.1	13.4	12.3	45.3	100.0	276	55.3
East Nusa Tenggara	6.8	8.3	33.5	15.5	13.4	22.5	100.0	370	36.8
Kalimantan									
West Kalimantan	8.0	9.7	19.1	9.9	13.7	39.6	100.0	224	50.8
Central Kalimantan	4.8	5.9	17.0	15.3	8.9	48.0	100.0	101	57.5
South Kalimantan	4.3	7.6	13.2	13.6	13.0	48.3	100.0	188	58.7
East Kalimantan	8.1	7.1	16.4	16.4	11.6	40.5	100.0	169	49.7
Sulawesi									
North Sulawesi	5.5	4.9	12.4	15.5	13.0	48.7	100.0	126	58.3
Central Sulawesi	7.1	7.9	20.5	16.9	15.0	32.7	100.0	173	46.8
South Sulawesi	7.4	9.0	25.6	15.4	12.0	30.6	100.0	431	42.6
Southeast Sulawesi	7.7	15.2	24.7	14.6	11.2	26.6	100.0	141	37.3
Corontalo	6.9	7.2	18.0	16.1	12.4	39.4	100.0	52	49.7
West Sulawesi	9.4	10.2	27.1	14.8	12.5	26.0	100.0	75	37.7
Maluku and Papua									
Maluku	9.9	13.4	31.4	15.4	14.0	15.9	100.0	110	34.2
North Maluku	11.1	8.6	21.0	16.1	11.2	32.0	100.0	65	42.7
Papua	5.9	8.8	21.4	23.8	13.3	26.8	100.0	115	42.6
West Papua	12.2	10.9	33.0	12.7	9.9	21.3	100.0	44	32.4
Total	6.2	6.6	16.7	13.0	12.6	44.8	100.0	10,615	54.6

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-4.3 Median age at first birth by province

Median age at first birth among women age 25-49 years, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Age					Women age 25-49
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	23.1	21.6	21.7	20.7	21.1	21.8
North Sumatera	24.4	24.1	24.0	23.3	21.8	23.6
West Sumatera	23.0	22.4	21.9	21.7	21.5	22.2
Riau	22.6	22.7	22.4	21.5	21.3	22.2
Jambi	21.2	20.9	21.0	21.4	20.2	21.0
South Sumatera	21.6	21.0	21.3	20.3	20.0	20.9
Bengkulu	20.9	21.1	20.4	19.5	20.5	20.6
Lampung	21.9	21.4	20.3	19.5	19.1	20.6
Bangka Belitung	22.6	21.5	22.3	20.5	21.1	21.8
Riau Islands	24.1	23.5	23.7	22.7	22.8	23.5
Java						
DKI Jakarta	a	25.1	23.8	22.6	21.5	24.0
West Java	22.4	21.5	20.9	19.6	19.4	20.8
Central Java	22.7	22.0	22.1	20.6	20.3	21.5
DI Yogyakarta	24.6	24.8	24.1	23.3	21.5	23.7
East Java	22.0	21.1	21.2	20.1	20.2	20.9
Banten	21.6	21.3	20.5	20.3	19.0	20.7
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	22.8	22.7	23.3	22.3	21.3	22.5
West Nusa Tenggara	21.4	21.9	21.4	20.9	20.7	21.3
East Nusa Tenggara	22.7	22.6	23.3	23.6	22.8	23.0
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	22.0	21.7	21.0	20.9	20.4	21.4
Central Kalimantan	20.3	21.6	21.8	21.5	20.1	21.1
South Kalimantan	21.2	21.6	21.3	20.0	19.5	20.7
East Kalimantan	22.6	22.1	22.8	20.7	19.8	21.8
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	22.1	22.3	23.3	22.0	21.2	22.2
Central Sulawesi	21.5	21.6	21.5	21.7	20.1	21.4
South Sulawesi	22.5	22.9	23.2	21.7	21.7	22.4
Southeast Sulawesi	21.4	20.8	21.4	21.5	20.3	21.1
Gorontalo	20.7	21.8	22.0	22.8	22.0	21.8
West Sulawesi	21.7	22.1	21.4	20.6	20.3	21.4
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	23.3	22.8	23.1	22.9	24.0	23.2
North Maluku	21.8	21.8	21.2	20.9	21.7	21.5
Papua	21.1	21.5	21.0	21.3	22.0	21.4
West Papua	21.4	21.5	21.9	21.8	21.1	21.5
Total	22.5	22.0	21.8	20.8	20.4	21.5

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table A-4.4 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood by province

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 2007

Province	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Sumatera				
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	4.1	2.6	6.7	106
North Sumatera	3.2	0.7	3.9	392
West Sumatera	9.3	1.9	11.2	103
Riau	6.9	2.6	9.5	115
Jambi	16.4	3.5	19.8	60
South Sumatera	12.5	1.5	14.1	211
Bengkulu	7.4	1.1	8.6	48
Lampung	4.1	3.7	7.8	179
Bangka Belitung	9.4	2.2	11.6	43
Riau Islands	5.7	1.4	7.2	21
Java				
DKI Jakarta	1.2	0.9	2.2	333
West Java	5.8	3.1	8.9	1,006
Central Java	7.8	1.5	9.3	819
DI Yogyakarta	3.3	1.8	5.1	104
East Java	7.1	1.2	8.3	876
Banten	3.6	2.2	5.8	352
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	0.8	0.2	1.0	116
West Nusa Tenggara	7.9	3.2	11.1	159
East Nusa Tenggara	4.6	1.7	6.3	175
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	10.1	1.5	11.6	130
Central Kalimantan	21.2	4.5	25.7	60
South Kalimantan	10.6	3.6	14.1	105
East Kalimantan	5.4	6.0	11.4	82
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	6.7	1.4	8.0	72
Central Sulawesi	6.2	1.3	7.5	78
South Sulawesi	10.6	1.1	11.7	244
Southeast Sulawesi	11.1	1.8	12.9	79
Gorontalo	12.7	2.9	15.6	34
West Sulawesi	13.8	3.1	16.8	30
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	7.1	0.5	7.6	26
North Maluku	3.9	3.2	7.2	34
Papua	13.8	2.2	16.0	46
West Papua	10.9	2.3	13.2	21
Total	6.6	1.9	8.5	6,341

CHAPTER 5 KNOWLEDGE AND EVER USE OF FAMILY PLANNING

Table A-5.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods by province

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men who know of at least one contraceptive method and who know of at least one modern method by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Women			Men		
	Know of any method	Know of any modern method ¹	Number	Know of any method	Know of any modern method ¹	Number
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	96.0	95.7	472	90.2	90.2	137
North Sumatera	95.7	95.6	1,389	96.9	96.5	370
West Sumatera	99.3	99.3	532	96.7	96.7	137
Riau	97.2	96.5	474	96.0	96.0	130
Jambi	99.2	99.1	346	99.2	99.2	95
South Sumatera	99.0	99.0	871	98.8	98.8	241
Bengkulu	99.6	99.6	200	93.2	93.2	53
Lampung	99.6	99.6	925	98.4	98.4	271
Bangka Belitung	99.2	99.2	182	95.0	95.0	52
Riau Islands	98.8	98.8	134	97.0	97.0	36
Java						
DKI Jakarta	99.9	99.9	1,352	100.0	100.0	408
West Java	99.9	99.9	5,243	97.9	97.9	1,444
Central Java	99.4	99.4	5,158	97.5	97.5	1,517
DI Yogyakarta	100.0	100.0	517	99.7	99.3	146
East Java	98.5	98.4	5,525	88.5	88.3	1,561
Banten	99.4	99.3	1,231	92.7	92.7	344
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	99.5	99.5	564	98.9	98.5	174
West Nusa Tenggara	98.1	97.8	636	95.7	95.3	194
East Nusa Tenggara	90.0	89.9	577	86.9	81.3	172
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	97.1	97.0	590	93.9	93.9	162
Central Kalimantan	100.0	99.8	280	96.2	96.2	82
South Kalimantan	99.3	99.2	507	100.0	100.0	128
East Kalimantan	99.2	99.1	455	91.1	91.1	132
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	99.7	99.7	360	96.4	95.9	102
Central Sulawesi	99.7	99.7	319	96.1	94.7	89
South Sulawesi	97.1	96.4	967	84.2	81.0	259
Southeast Sulawesi	97.5	97.2	242	94.6	94.4	60
Gorontalo	99.7	99.7	152	80.1	80.1	46
West Sulawesi	97.3	97.3	131	79.2	78.7	41
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	93.1	91.2	157	78.8	75.9	44
North Maluku	97.2	96.5	120	92.4	91.8	36
Papua	85.1	61.9	242	77.1	66.6	70
West Papua	93.2	92.8	83	91.3	91.2	24
Total	98.6	98.3	30,931	94.5	94.1	8,758

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-5.2 Exposure to family planning messages by province

Percentage of ever-married women and currently married men who heard or saw a family planning message on the radio or television or in a newspaper or on a poster or a pamphlet in the past few months, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	Poster	Pamphlet	None of the specified media sources	Number
EVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Sumatera							
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	8.9	22.7	10.6	5.7	6.3	72.2	514
North Sumatera	9.3	19.8	11.9	16.2	14.9	63.4	1,487
West Sumatera	16.3	30.6	16.1	23.2	8.3	56.0	570
Riau	11.5	25.4	13.7	10.7	7.3	66.2	494
Jambi	9.1	26.8	11.4	10.6	6.6	68.6	367
South Sumatera	7.8	18.8	7.1	9.5	5.7	75.7	928
Bengkulu	12.0	29.4	13.4	15.7	6.0	59.8	211
Lampung	6.8	17.1	6.0	7.3	4.3	78.3	963
Bangka Belitung	6.8	23.9	9.7	11.7	5.8	70.8	194
Riau Islands	8.5	25.8	18.8	16.7	11.9	61.7	140
Java							
DKI Jakarta	17.0	46.9	29.9	25.8	16.8	46.9	1,471
West Java	11.4	30.7	13.6	18.6	11.4	61.2	5,545
Central Java	7.5	24.5	9.3	10.9	3.6	70.8	5,383
DI Yogyakarta	11.9	25.4	16.0	16.1	6.0	61.5	551
East Java	7.4	20.7	7.7	12.1	6.8	71.1	5,924
Banten	9.8	30.9	10.0	20.3	14.3	62.0	1,310
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	15.1	33.6	14.7	9.8	3.6	62.1	587
West Nusa Tenggara	17.0	30.6	10.0	9.1	5.6	65.4	705
East Nusa Tenggara	8.5	13.5	7.6	12.3	3.0	73.5	627
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	6.9	19.7	7.4	3.3	2.0	78.0	628
Central Kalimantan	9.6	33.1	14.9	25.2	13.8	52.1	294
South Kalimantan	8.0	26.5	8.6	11.5	5.7	67.6	550
East Kalimantan	5.7	26.7	14.3	16.1	7.5	64.8	475
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	16.5	29.5	17.6	18.3	9.7	63.1	373
Central Sulawesi	14.8	31.0	10.3	13.0	8.4	59.4	339
South Sulawesi	7.1	20.4	8.1	8.3	3.5	75.4	1,067
Southeast Sulawesi	18.5	30.9	12.2	13.6	5.2	64.0	259
Gorontalo	19.8	29.3	12.7	7.7	3.4	65.5	163
West Sulawesi	20.5	29.3	12.5	10.0	7.4	64.1	139
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	7.9	22.3	8.3	6.0	3.0	72.4	168
North Maluku	14.7	25.7	14.8	13.6	3.2	67.2	129
Papua	10.9	15.5	7.1	12.3	3.9	73.2	251
West Papua	19.0	28.1	9.8	10.6	6.6	59.3	89
Total	9.9	25.8	11.3	13.9	7.8	66.7	32,895

Continued...

Table A-5.2—Continued

Province	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	Poster	Pamphlet	None of the specified media sources	
CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN							
Sumatera							
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	9.2	27.4	21.2	14.6	15.3	61.8	137
North Sumatera	11.1	33.8	19.8	20.2	19.7	59.0	370
West Sumatera	14.4	32.0	14.7	17.1	16.5	61.2	137
Riau	12.4	27.2	16.3	22.1	19.7	62.1	130
Jambi	13.0	27.2	15.1	18.9	17.1	63.0	95
South Sumatera	5.3	14.1	8.7	4.4	1.2	82.0	241
Bengkulu	13.7	34.0	18.0	22.1	12.3	56.8	53
Lampung	11.5	36.4	13.6	8.5	5.1	61.3	271
Bangka Belitung	6.1	17.3	12.0	10.5	5.6	73.9	52
Riau Islands	25.1	49.4	37.0	43.2	28.5	34.3	36
Java							
DKI Jakarta	11.7	42.4	26.9	39.9	15.8	36.5	408
West Java	14.3	39.6	22.6	30.4	20.1	47.6	1,444
Central Java	13.8	28.8	18.8	22.6	13.3	59.2	1,517
DI Yogyakarta	25.4	33.1	29.9	33.8	28.2	39.0	146
East Java	10.2	17.0	6.9	8.9	6.9	77.2	1,561
Banten	15.9	42.7	27.2	31.1	17.4	46.9	344
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	14.4	32.8	13.2	8.1	4.6	65.7	174
West Nusa Tenggara	9.2	27.7	10.6	8.1	6.6	67.4	194
East Nusa Tenggara	11.6	15.3	13.5	11.1	9.5	78.8	172
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	13.1	24.7	15.3	14.0	4.9	65.0	162
Central Kalimantan	11.7	35.1	27.2	10.4	6.4	58.5	82
South Kalimantan	18.4	34.0	20.9	33.0	9.3	49.0	128
East Kalimantan	6.6	44.1	20.9	9.9	8.0	50.6	132
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	28.1	54.6	40.3	37.5	23.7	35.1	102
Central Sulawesi	28.7	39.6	24.9	32.2	18.3	44.9	89
South Sulawesi	21.5	38.4	22.0	29.3	14.8	50.7	259
Southeast Sulawesi	22.6	35.4	18.9	14.7	9.0	56.0	60
Gorontalo	30.7	47.0	31.7	26.7	10.8	44.8	46
West Sulawesi	22.2	46.2	20.7	23.8	18.9	44.7	41
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	12.2	29.7	15.6	17.9	14.6	63.0	44
North Maluku	24.7	42.5	27.9	37.3	26.9	43.0	36
Papua	19.6	19.8	15.7	12.1	6.3	69.4	70
West Papua	28.4	33.0	20.7	15.5	5.8	54.2	24
Total	13.6	30.8	17.9	20.7	13.2	59.1	8,758
na = Not applicable							

Table A-5.3 Exposure to family planning messages through personal contact by province

Percentage of ever-married women who received (heard or saw) a family planning message as a result of contact with specific persons in the past six months according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Family planning officer	Teacher	Religious leader	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Village leader	Women's group	Pharmacist	Number of women
Sumatera									
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	8.9	0.9	2.1	6.0	18.6	1.0	1.5	0.8	514
North Sumatera	5.6	0.6	1.8	4.4	12.4	1.6	3.0	0.8	1,487
West Sumatera	11.5	1.7	1.9	7.1	21.7	2.6	5.8	0.5	570
Riau	7.6	0.6	2.0	5.8	11.6	1.1	3.1	0.4	494
Jambi	7.9	1.6	2.6	6.6	27.5	4.0	8.1	1.4	367
South Sumatera	6.5	0.5	1.7	3.0	15.3	1.5	3.1	0.2	928
Bengkulu	13.9	0.7	2.5	6.2	15.3	4.4	5.7	0.9	211
Lampung	4.7	0.1	0.8	3.3	9.2	1.6	3.0	0.2	963
Bangka Belitung	3.9	0.0	0.3	2.4	8.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	194
Riau Islands	3.9	0.4	1.6	5.9	13.1	0.8	2.4	0.2	140
Java									
DKI Jakarta	6.4	0.4	0.7	7.2	20.0	0.4	1.6	0.4	1,471
West Java	8.5	0.7	2.3	5.1	16.7	2.1	6.7	0.7	5,545
Central Java	8.1	0.5	0.8	4.0	14.0	1.9	7.4	0.2	5,383
DI Yogyakarta	8.3	0.2	2.4	5.1	11.5	3.9	11.1	0.1	551
East Java	5.6	0.3	1.0	3.7	10.9	1.4	4.2	0.4	5,924
Banten	7.7	0.2	0.4	2.5	8.2	0.4	1.2	0.1	1,310
Bali and Nusa Tenggara									
Bali	5.3	0.4	0.4	3.4	13.9	0.2	2.1	0.2	587
West Nusa Tenggara	10.8	1.2	3.4	7.3	14.7	7.0	8.2	0.5	705
East Nusa Tenggara	12.5	0.6	1.4	4.6	25.5	1.9	1.4	0.4	627
Kalimantan									
West Kalimantan	3.2	0.4	0.4	2.1	10.9	0.3	0.9	0.2	628
Central Kalimantan	17.4	0.8	1.4	4.7	29.0	0.8	1.1	1.3	294
South Kalimantan	6.3	0.4	0.6	2.2	12.1	0.8	2.3	0.1	550
East Kalimantan	6.1	0.8	2.2	7.5	19.8	0.8	3.1	0.4	475
Sulawesi									
North Sulawesi	11.4	1.5	4.0	8.7	15.2	8.5	8.4	1.2	373
Central Sulawesi	8.1	0.4	1.5	4.9	16.6	2.2	4.0	1.0	339
South Sulawesi	6.2	0.2	0.2	2.5	8.3	0.7	1.5	0.1	1,067
Southeast Sulawesi	12.0	0.8	2.7	7.9	19.9	2.2	6.4	1.1	259
Gorontalo	19.7	0.6	1.6	6.1	21.1	6.2	12.3	0.2	163
West Sulawesi	9.6	2.3	2.4	9.6	22.5	3.4	5.0	1.9	139
Maluku and Papua									
Maluku	4.1	0.3	1.7	2.5	9.5	0.7	2.6	0.7	168
North Maluku	13.4	1.0	2.8	10.8	20.3	6.6	3.9	1.6	129
Papua	4.6	0.9	1.5	4.7	20.0	4.8	2.1	0.2	251
West Papua	10.1	1.1	4.9	8.2	15.0	0.5	5.6	1.0	89
Total	7.5	0.6	1.4	4.5	14.4	1.8	4.8	0.4	32,895

Table A-5.4 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers by province

Percentage of women who are not using contraception, the percentage who during the last 12 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 neither discussed family planning with a fieldworker nor at a health facility, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Percentage of women who were visited by fieldworker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who neither discussed family planning with fieldworker nor at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Sumatera					
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	2.7	3.0	13.4	95.8	290
North Sumatera	3.4	3.9	14.4	93.3	733
West Sumatera	6.6	12.4	31.8	83.4	248
Riau	5.1	7.8	26.6	90.0	225
Jambi	3.5	5.9	26.4	91.8	141
South Sumatera	4.6	3.4	15.9	92.6	364
Bengkulu	6.9	10.2	28.6	87.7	63
Lampung	2.9	4.1	40.1	94.1	305
Bangka Belitung	3.7	3.1	24.3	93.9	70
Riau Islands	1.1	7.0	26.2	92.2	62
Java					
DKI Jakarta	1.1	5.6	31.2	93.6	654
West Java	4.4	7.9	21.8	89.5	2,330
Central Java	5.3	5.1	22.8	90.8	2,072
DI Yogyakarta	2.4	5.9	49.6	92.9	204
East Java	3.3	4.8	31.5	92.3	2,255
Banten	4.5	6.2	19.5	90.3	604
Bali and Nusa Tenggara					
Bali	6.2	6.3	23.0	90.2	192
West Nusa Tenggara	6.4	4.8	21.7	91.5	355
East Nusa Tenggara	10.1	12.4	27.9	82.6	383
Kalimantan					
West Kalimantan	5.2	4.1	21.7	92.3	257
Central Kalimantan	4.1	8.3	27.2	89.7	108
South Kalimantan	1.3	5.5	26.3	93.7	223
East Kalimantan	5.7	13.1	32.3	84.7	205
Sulawesi					
North Sulawesi	3.9	6.9	17.8	91.1	122
Central Sulawesi	5.5	8.3	27.9	88.4	135
South Sulawesi	3.1	4.3	18.7	94.4	549
Southeast Sulawesi	4.3	9.6	27.0	88.5	135
Gorontalo	10.1	7.9	21.3	85.8	71
West Sulawesi	5.3	7.8	29.8	88.8	80
Maluku and Papua					
Maluku	4.3	5.2	20.6	92.2	115
North Maluku	6.3	3.1	20.6	91.8	70
Papua	4.4	5.2	28.9	91.2	157
West Papua	1.2	6.8	19.8	92.5	56
Total	4.3	6.0	24.9	91.1	13,834

Table A-5.5 Discussion of family planning between husband and wife by province

Percent distribution of currently married women who know a contraception method by the number of times they discussed family planning with their husband in the past year, and percentage of currently married men who know a contraceptive method who discussed family planning with their wife in the past six months, according to current age, Indonesia 2007

Province	Number of times woman discussed family planning with husband ¹				Total	Number of women	Men who discussed family planning with wife	Number of men
	Never	Once or twice	Three or more times	Missing				
Sumatera								
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	32.5	58.6	7.6	1.3	100.0	452	18.9	124
North Sumatera	38.5	45.0	15.5	1.0	100.0	1,326	21.5	359
West Sumatera	34.7	43.4	21.4	0.4	100.0	529	21.2	133
Riau	36.2	39.1	24.5	0.2	100.0	461	16.2	125
Jambi	42.4	44.7	12.8	0.1	100.0	344	6.9	94
South Sumatera	33.4	41.2	25.1	0.3	100.0	862	3.8	238
Bengkulu	25.2	45.7	29.0	0.1	100.0	199	28.3	50
Lampung	31.6	50.4	17.8	0.3	100.0	922	19.2	266
Bangka Belitung	35.1	49.9	14.7	0.2	100.0	181	10.8	49
Riau Islands	33.2	48.6	16.7	1.5	100.0	132	14.4	35
Java								
DKI Jakarta	42.3	41.6	15.8	0.3	100.0	1,350	51.2	408
West Java	35.4	45.4	19.2	0.1	100.0	5,238	28.7	1,414
Central Java	45.6	42.2	12.2	0.1	100.0	5,126	14.3	1,479
DI Yogyakarta	46.6	44.0	9.3	0.1	100.0	517	33.2	146
East Java	56.6	33.4	10.0	0.0	100.0	5,444	11.8	1,382
Banten	35.2	47.4	16.4	1.0	100.0	1,224	21.7	318
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	36.0	57.1	6.2	0.6	100.0	560	23.6	172
West Nusa Tenggara	38.4	40.8	20.2	0.6	100.0	624	16.1	186
East Nusa Tenggara	33.4	45.1	19.4	2.2	100.0	518	44.3	149
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	37.7	51.3	10.5	0.4	100.0	573	27.8	152
Central Kalimantan	19.1	58.2	22.2	0.5	100.0	280	34.2	79
South Kalimantan	45.6	38.3	15.7	0.3	100.0	503	32.9	128
East Kalimantan	34.0	43.9	21.6	0.5	100.0	451	45.2	120
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	32.0	46.3	20.6	1.1	100.0	358	11.9	99
Central Sulawesi	32.3	46.6	19.5	1.5	100.0	318	22.8	85
South Sulawesi	46.7	48.4	4.4	0.5	100.0	939	26.1	218
Southeast Sulawesi	36.3	34.6	28.5	0.5	100.0	236	25.3	56
Gorontalo	32.3	47.8	18.6	1.3	100.0	152	29.5	37
West Sulawesi	35.6	45.2	19.1	0.1	100.0	127	45.1	33
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	48.8	33.4	16.8	0.9	100.0	146	14.2	35
North Maluku	34.2	46.6	19.0	0.3	100.0	117	30.0	33
Papua	48.7	34.4	15.4	1.5	100.0	206	20.2	54
West Papua	52.2	31.3	14.3	2.2	100.0	78	13.2	22
Total	41.8	42.8	15.0	0.3	100.0	30,492	21.8	8,279

¹ Includes women who report use of male sterilization, male condoms or withdrawal

Table A-5.6 Attitudes toward family planning by province

Percent distribution of currently married women who know a method of family planning and their perceptions of their husband's attitude toward family planning, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Respondent approves of family planning			Respondent disapproves of family planning			Respondent unsure ¹	Total	Number of women
	Husband approves	Husband disapproves	Husband's attitude unknown, missing	Husband approves	Husband disapproves	Husband's attitude unknown, missing			
Sumatera									
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	76.3	4.6	4.8	0.2	6.0	1.2	6.9	100.0	452
North Sumatera	80.0	4.7	4.8	1.7	4.2	0.9	3.7	100.0	1,326
West Sumatera	87.9	3.3	2.6	0.7	2.8	0.3	2.4	100.0	529
Riau	83.5	5.6	2.4	2.9	2.6	0.5	2.5	100.0	461
Jambi	85.8	2.0	1.8	4.9	3.2	0.4	1.9	100.0	344
South Sumatera	90.9	1.7	3.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	2.7	100.0	862
Bengkulu	92.7	2.5	1.2	1.9	1.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	199
Lampung	92.1	1.7	1.4	1.5	2.0	0.1	1.3	100.0	922
Bangka Belitung	87.8	3.8	2.3	2.4	2.3	0.3	1.1	100.0	181
Riau Islands	84.8	4.5	2.7	1.9	3.8	0.1	2.2	100.0	132
Java									
DKI Jakarta	92.9	2.1	2.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	100.0	1,350
West Java	87.3	2.4	1.5	4.3	2.7	0.1	1.6	100.0	5,238
Central Java	90.5	2.8	1.4	1.4	2.4	0.2	1.3	100.0	5,126
DI Yogyakarta	96.8	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	100.0	517
East Java	89.2	2.2	2.8	1.3	2.3	0.7	1.4	100.0	5,444
Banten	85.6	2.1	2.8	4.7	1.9	0.2	2.7	100.0	1,224
Bali and Nusa Tenggara									
Bali	94.5	1.3	2.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	560
West Nusa Tenggara	88.2	3.3	4.1	1.1	1.7	0.0	1.7	100.0	624
East Nusa Tenggara	75.2	2.2	6.8	1.5	3.1	0.7	10.5	100.0	518
Kalimantan									
West Kalimantan	91.3	1.9	1.1	0.8	2.6	0.3	2.0	100.0	573
Central Kalimantan	85.7	1.4	5.6	2.0	0.6	0.1	4.5	100.0	280
South Kalimantan	91.8	2.6	2.2	0.9	2.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	503
East Kalimantan	90.5	2.0	4.0	0.7	1.2	0.6	1.0	100.0	451
Sulawesi									
North Sulawesi	94.0	1.0	2.5	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	100.0	358
Central Sulawesi	93.6	1.8	2.0	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.9	100.0	318
South Sulawesi	78.3	3.4	9.9	0.3	2.8	0.6	4.6	100.0	939
Southeast Sulawesi	80.9	4.2	3.7	1.9	6.2	0.8	2.4	100.0	236
Gorontalo	88.4	1.1	4.0	0.8	1.7	0.8	3.1	100.0	152
West Sulawesi	79.3	4.4	5.7	2.1	4.8	0.7	2.9	100.0	127
Maluku and Papua									
Maluku	69.3	3.5	8.7	1.7	7.8	1.2	7.9	100.0	146
North Maluku	71.2	5.8	8.2	1.6	4.5	0.6	8.1	100.0	117
Papua	53.8	3.0	6.6	3.2	9.5	1.2	22.8	100.0	206
West Papua	61.2	8.4	11.0	1.5	4.7	1.6	11.7	100.0	78
Total	87.7	2.6	2.8	1.9	2.4	0.4	2.2	100.0	30,492

¹ Includes missing

Table A-5.7 Ever use of contraception by province: Women

Percentage of ever-married women and currently married women who have ever used any contraceptive method by method, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Modern method										Traditional method						
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Im-plants	Male condom	Dia-phragm	LAM	Emergency contra-ception	Any tradi-tional method	Periodic absti-nence	With-drawal	Folk method	Number of women
EVER-MARRIED WOMEN																	
Sumatra																	
Nangroe Aceh Darussalam	64.1	62.4	0.6	0.0	22.4	3.3	51.7	1.5	2.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.6	1.0	1.1	1.7	514
North Sumatra	73.1	64.3	6.9	0.0	29.5	8.3	43.7	5.5	5.3	0.2	2.5	0.5	23.8	8.7	17.9	2.4	1,487
West Sumatra	84.0	80.1	2.6	0.0	36.0	15.7	65.3	13.6	7.3	0.2	3.6	0.2	22.6	6.6	18.7	1.6	570
Riau	79.5	77.1	2.4	0.0	45.6	8.1	61.2	8.3	6.1	0.2	3.2	0.2	15.8	5.2	12.5	0.6	494
Jambi	84.5	82.5	2.3	0.1	49.2	6.9	64.0	14.1	4.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	8.6	3.1	2.1	3.8	367
South Sumatra	84.4	83.5	2.2	0.0	41.4	4.9	70.1	21.4	3.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	7.0	4.0	3.0	0.7	928
Bengkulu	90.5	89.1	1.4	0.1	55.7	11.0	79.3	19.8	8.7	0.4	1.4	0.3	9.9	3.8	7.0	1.0	211
Lampung	90.4	88.6	1.2	0.1	54.5	11.5	75.5	12.2	5.6	0.3	1.4	0.7	16.5	6.1	12.4	1.1	963
Bangka Belitung	82.4	80.6	1.7	0.0	48.0	3.4	58.1	5.7	4.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	5.4	1.9	3.8	0.4	194
Riau Islands	80.8	78.6	2.4	0.0	48.8	8.4	55.5	4.2	7.7	0.3	4.3	0.5	11.0	5.2	6.3	1.3	140
Java																	
DKI Jakarta	82.1	80.7	2.5	0.3	42.2	15.6	60.3	4.5	11.0	0.1	1.5	0.1	10.1	5.5	5.2	1.2	1,471
West Java	88.4	88.1	1.5	0.5	57.6	14.6	70.3	6.8	5.8	0.3	0.9	0.3	7.2	3.1	4.7	1.0	5,545
Central Java	83.2	81.8	5.0	0.5	31.4	14.1	66.0	11.5	6.9	0.3	0.6	0.0	8.2	4.2	4.6	0.6	5,383
DI Yogyakarta	85.6	79.9	3.3	0.2	28.4	29.8	53.1	6.0	19.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	28.0	13.8	18.9	1.1	551
East Java	84.7	82.6	3.8	0.1	39.8	20.1	59.0	8.9	6.6	0.2	10.2	0.5	13.8	4.8	9.7	1.9	5,924
Banten	82.7	82.3	2.7	0.7	37.0	10.9	70.0	8.6	5.2	0.0	2.6	0.8	5.9	2.5	4.2	0.4	1,310
Bali and Nusa Tenggara																	
Bali	89.3	86.3	2.8	0.2	27.1	49.9	54.2	2.4	9.1	0.1	3.2	0.1	14.9	7.4	10.0	0.7	587
West Nusa Tenggara	82.6	81.1	2.0	0.1	23.0	11.8	64.9	18.5	1.7	0.1	0.6	0.0	5.1	1.7	1.5	2.8	705
East Nusa Tenggara	65.6	57.0	2.2	0.0	18.4	9.4	43.6	7.4	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.3	24.4	12.2	14.2	2.1	627
Kalimantan																	
West Kalimantan	81.6	80.1	2.3	0.3	45.5	6.2	64.3	6.2	2.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	4.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	628
Central Kalimantan	87.4	86.4	0.8	0.3	54.5	3.3	66.1	5.1	3.2	0.1	2.3	0.4	8.4	2.7	3.9	3.1	294
South Kalimantan	86.5	85.4	1.3	0.0	68.8	3.6	60.8	8.2	7.2	0.4	1.1	0.0	13.2	2.3	6.1	6.6	550
East Kalimantan	81.8	80.5	2.3	0.1	56.4	9.2	61.1	7.8	7.9	0.2	3.7	0.2	12.3	4.6	6.1	2.7	475
Sulawesi																	
North Sulawesi	89.4	88.4	1.8	0.1	55.4	18.7	68.4	16.4	3.4	0.3	1.7	0.2	7.8	6.0	2.3	0.7	373
Central Sulawesi	83.8	80.9	2.5	0.2	54.9	7.5	59.2	12.7	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	9.3	3.1	4.6	2.5	339
South Sulawesi	73.0	66.4	1.1	0.0	38.1	4.7	50.8	6.2	2.4	0.1	0.9	0.2	17.6	3.0	14.8	1.5	1,067
Southeast Sulawesi	72.4	68.8	1.8	0.0	42.4	4.5	47.5	15.0	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.0	12.7	4.9	7.5	1.4	259
Gorontalo	78.2	78.0	1.4	0.0	50.2	18.5	47.6	18.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.6	2.3	1.3	0.2	163
West Sulawesi	66.9	65.3	1.2	0.2	43.6	3.0	42.3	8.6	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.1	6.6	3.2	3.4	1.1	139
Maluku and Papua																	
Maluku	54.6	48.9	2.6	0.1	17.7	5.5	40.3	6.2	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	12.7	4.1	6.2	3.8	168
North Maluku	76.3	74.0	1.8	0.1	30.3	5.4	60.9	15.3	2.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	8.9	2.3	3.6	3.7	129
Papua	63.4	36.6	2.7	0.2	17.2	5.4	27.5	5.2	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	30.7	1.7	2.9	33.2	251
West Papua	57.9	54.6	2.6	0.5	24.4	5.1	42.4	4.8	3.6	0.2	3.4	0.0	8.4	4.9	4.1	1.8	89
Total	82.8	80.4	3.0	0.3	41.3	13.9	62.0	9.1	5.9	0.2	2.9	0.3	11.6	4.5	7.3	1.7	32,895

Continued...

Table A-5.7—Continued

Province	CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN										Traditional method						
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Im-plants	Male condom	Dia-phragm	LAM	Emergency contraception	Any tradi-tional method	Periodic absti-nence	With-drawal	Folk method	Number of women
Sumatera																	
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	66.8	64.9	0.6	0.0	22.8	3.6	53.9	1.5	2.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	3.9	1.1	1.2	1.9	472
North Sumatera	74.7	65.6	7.4	0.0	30.3	8.5	44.2	5.7	5.5	0.2	2.6	0.5	24.7	8.9	18.7	2.3	1,389
West Sumatera	85.0	80.9	2.6	0.0	36.8	15.9	66.8	13.8	7.7	0.2	3.6	0.2	23.6	7.0	19.4	1.7	532
Riau	80.7	78.4	2.5	0.0	46.3	8.2	62.3	8.6	6.1	0.2	3.1	0.0	16.2	5.3	12.8	0.5	474
Jambi	85.6	83.5	2.4	0.1	50.1	6.9	64.5	14.9	4.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	8.6	3.3	2.3	3.5	346
South Sumatera	86.1	85.3	2.3	0.0	42.4	5.1	72.3	22.2	3.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	7.0	4.1	3.1	0.6	871
Bengkulu	91.6	90.1	1.5	0.1	57.0	11.5	80.5	20.2	8.9	0.4	1.5	0.2	9.9	3.5	7.0	1.1	200
Lampung	91.6	89.2	1.3	0.1	55.1	11.2	76.7	12.3	5.8	0.3	1.3	0.7	17.0	6.4	12.7	1.1	925
Bangka Belitung	83.6	82.1	1.6	0.0	48.5	3.4	59.7	5.9	4.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	5.3	1.8	3.8	0.3	182
Riau Islands	81.9	79.6	2.2	0.0	49.7	8.0	56.1	4.4	8.0	0.3	3.9	0.6	11.1	5.1	6.6	1.3	134
Java																	
DKI Jakarta	83.2	81.8	2.7	0.4	43.0	15.3	62.5	4.5	11.6	0.1	1.6	0.1	10.6	5.8	5.4	1.1	1,352
West Java	89.1	88.7	1.5	0.6	58.5	14.2	71.2	6.7	6.1	0.3	0.9	0.3	7.3	3.3	4.7	1.0	5,243
Central Java	84.0	82.6	4.9	0.6	31.7	14.1	66.8	11.6	6.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	8.4	4.3	4.8	0.7	5,158
DIYogyakarta	87.3	81.6	3.5	0.2	29.1	30.7	54.2	6.1	20.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	29.0	14.3	19.6	1.2	517
East Java	86.4	84.2	3.9	0.1	40.8	20.6	60.7	9.3	6.6	0.2	10.1	0.5	14.4	4.9	10.1	2.0	5,525
Banten	84.4	84.0	2.9	0.5	38.0	11.3	71.7	8.9	5.4	0.0	2.8	0.8	6.1	2.5	4.5	0.4	1,231
Bali and Nusa Tenggara																	
Bali	89.8	86.7	2.9	0.2	27.4	49.6	55.1	2.5	9.3	0.1	3.1	0.1	15.1	7.6	10.1	0.7	564
West Nusa Tenggara	84.2	82.7	2.3	0.2	23.1	11.5	67.7	19.0	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	5.2	1.8	1.6	2.7	636
East Nusa Tenggara	68.5	59.8	2.3	0.0	19.3	9.8	46.0	7.7	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	25.6	12.7	15.2	2.1	577
Kalimantan																	
West Kalimantan	83.3	81.6	2.4	0.3	45.6	6.4	65.4	6.5	2.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	4.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	590
Central Kalimantan	88.9	87.9	0.8	0.2	54.7	3.3	67.7	5.0	3.2	0.1	2.4	0.4	8.9	2.8	4.1	3.3	280
South Kalimantan	87.6	86.5	1.3	0.0	69.8	3.7	62.2	8.4	7.6	0.5	1.1	0.0	13.5	2.2	6.5	6.7	507
East Kalimantan	82.7	81.4	2.4	0.1	56.9	8.7	62.2	7.5	8.3	0.2	3.7	0.2	12.9	4.8	6.4	2.8	455
Sulawesi																	
North Sulawesi	90.6	89.5	1.6	0.1	56.5	18.8	69.6	16.6	3.4	0.3	1.7	0.2	7.9	6.1	2.4	0.8	360
Central Sulawesi	85.2	82.1	2.4	0.1	56.2	7.7	60.8	13.1	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	9.6	3.2	4.7	2.5	319
South Sulawesi	76.7	69.6	1.3	0.0	39.5	5.1	53.7	6.5	2.6	0.1	0.9	0.3	18.9	3.3	15.8	1.6	967
Southeast Sulawesi	74.3	70.4	1.7	0.0	43.0	4.2	49.3	15.0	1.3	0.2	1.7	0.0	13.4	5.3	7.9	1.4	242
Corontalo	80.8	80.6	1.5	0.0	52.2	19.0	49.9	18.4	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	3.8	2.5	1.4	0.3	152
West Sulawesi	69.3	67.6	1.2	0.2	45.2	3.1	44.2	8.8	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	6.9	3.3	3.6	1.2	131
Maluku and Papua																	
Maluku	56.8	51.1	2.8	0.2	18.1	5.5	42.0	6.6	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	12.8	4.1	6.5	3.7	157
North Maluku	78.7	76.4	1.9	0.2	31.1	5.3	63.5	15.7	2.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	9.1	2.4	3.5	4.0	120
Papua	64.0	37.1	2.5	0.2	17.3	5.6	27.8	5.4	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	30.9	1.8	3.1	33.5	242
West Papua	59.2	56.2	2.8	0.5	24.7	5.5	44.1	5.0	3.9	0.2	3.0	0.1	8.1	4.8	3.8	1.9	83
Total	84.2	81.7	3.0	0.3	42.1	14.0	63.4	9.3	6.1	0.2	2.9	0.3	11.9	4.7	7.6	1.7	30,931

LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

Table A-5.8 Ever use of contraception by province: Men

Percentage of currently married men who have ever used any contraceptive method by method, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method			Any traditional method	Traditional method		Number of men
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Male condom		Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	
Sumatera									
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	6.5	2.4	0.7	0.0	2.2	4.3	1.0	3.7	137
North Sumatera	30.1	19.9	6.1	0.0	15.8	16.0	6.7	12.3	370
West Sumatera	34.6	15.4	2.3	0.0	13.4	26.3	13.2	19.6	137
Riau	25.7	18.5	0.8	0.0	17.9	12.5	6.8	9.2	130
Jambi	13.6	10.7	2.4	0.0	9.4	5.7	3.0	4.0	95
South Sumatera	10.3	7.4	2.3	0.0	5.5	5.1	2.5	2.8	241
Bengkulu	17.1	13.7	1.8	0.2	13.3	4.1	2.0	2.6	53
Lampung	14.0	10.0	1.1	0.0	9.0	5.7	3.9	3.0	271
Bangka Belitung	11.7	10.9	1.9	0.0	9.7	3.6	1.7	3.2	52
Riau Islands	40.6	29.7	0.4	0.0	29.3	18.2	10.5	11.3	36
Java									
DKI Jakarta	28.7	23.6	1.4	0.3	21.9	10.1	5.9	6.7	408
West Java	25.7	20.3	2.5	1.1	18.0	12.4	5.0	9.8	1,444
Central Java	23.9	17.6	4.3	0.8	13.3	11.6	5.7	7.9	1,517
DI Yogyakarta	67.8	47.2	2.2	0.0	45.3	50.7	29.4	42.9	146
East Java	17.7	13.7	3.5	0.0	10.7	8.6	4.8	5.4	1,561
Banten	20.7	11.6	0.0	1.4	10.6	14.2	7.7	11.4	344
Bali and Nusa Tenggara									
Bali	39.9	27.9	2.6	1.3	24.3	26.8	12.2	20.5	174
West Nusa Tenggara	7.4	5.7	1.7	0.0	4.1	2.5	0.9	2.1	194
East Nusa Tenggara	29.4	6.7	3.1	0.0	4.0	25.6	19.3	10.3	172
Kalimantan									
West Kalimantan	16.7	10.6	2.4	0.2	7.5	10.9	4.7	8.4	162
Central Kalimantan	16.7	6.0	0.0	0.5	6.0	11.8	7.3	9.7	82
South Kalimantan	21.1	15.5	0.7	0.0	14.8	12.4	6.9	6.7	128
East Kalimantan	17.3	11.5	2.7	0.6	8.7	9.4	8.9	2.2	132
Sulawesi									
North Sulawesi	26.6	10.7	0.9	0.0	9.9	21.5	11.8	13.1	102
Central Sulawesi	15.6	6.0	1.6	0.0	5.0	12.3	9.9	5.7	89
South Sulawesi	29.7	10.8	1.3	0.0	10.0	23.5	9.2	17.1	259
Southeast Sulawesi	23.3	8.7	2.6	1.2	4.8	16.6	11.0	11.6	60
Gorontalo	5.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.7	2.8	1.3	46
West Sulawesi	7.5	4.0	0.8	0.0	3.3	3.9	1.2	2.7	41
Maluku and Papua									
Maluku	27.9	10.7	2.4	0.0	8.6	24.5	11.2	21.3	44
North Maluku	9.7	4.3	1.3	0.0	4.3	5.3	3.0	2.3	36
Papua	17.8	11.5	4.8	0.5	6.7	11.0	7.4	6.6	70
West Papua	10.3	7.2	1.2	0.0	7.2	7.2	5.3	4.3	24
Total	22.8	15.7	2.8	0.4	13.2	12.5	6.4	8.8	8,758

Table A-5.9 Number of children at first use of contraception by province

Percent distribution of women who had ever used contraception by number of living children at the time of first use of contraception, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Number of living children at time of first use of contraception						Total	Number of women
	0	1	2	3	4+	Missing		
Sumatera								
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1.2	57.7	15.7	12.2	12.4	0.8	100.0	329
North Sumatera	1.2	48.0	17.2	13.4	20.2	0.0	100.0	1,088
West Sumatera	2.4	68.8	12.8	8.3	7.3	0.4	100.0	479
Riau	1.0	68.2	14.3	6.8	9.5	0.1	100.0	393
Jambi	3.3	69.8	13.1	6.5	7.2	0.1	100.0	310
South Sumatera	3.5	66.6	12.9	7.6	9.3	0.0	100.0	783
Bengkulu	1.7	72.2	14.6	5.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	191
Lampung	10.3	65.9	11.2	6.6	6.0	0.0	100.0	871
Bangka Belitung	4.7	72.7	12.1	3.6	6.9	0.0	100.0	160
Riau Islands	2.9	69.8	13.5	8.7	5.0	0.0	100.0	113
Java								
DKI Jakarta	2.9	79.3	9.4	4.4	3.5	0.5	100.0	1,207
West Java	12.8	66.5	12.8	4.2	3.7	0.0	100.0	4,901
Central Java	3.6	68.3	15.9	7.5	4.8	0.0	100.0	4,478
DI Yogyakarta	3.3	78.6	14.5	2.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	472
East Java	13.5	66.2	14.4	3.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	5,019
Banten	9.3	62.9	10.1	6.8	10.8	0.1	100.0	1,083
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	3.0	81.9	10.5	2.5	1.9	0.3	100.0	525
West Nusa Tenggara	3.5	64.1	16.8	7.1	7.7	0.7	100.0	582
East Nusa Tenggara	0.9	57.3	18.9	12.3	10.2	0.4	100.0	411
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	2.4	68.1	14.0	6.5	8.5	0.6	100.0	512
Central Kalimantan	7.5	68.8	14.7	5.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	257
South Kalimantan	30.0	50.0	9.8	4.1	5.9	0.2	100.0	476
East Kalimantan	6.4	68.6	13.8	6.3	4.6	0.3	100.0	388
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	1.9	78.4	13.2	5.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	334
Central Sulawesi	2.1	54.1	22.9	11.4	9.4	0.0	100.0	284
South Sulawesi	4.0	49.9	25.9	10.4	9.6	0.1	100.0	779
Southeast Sulawesi	2.5	45.9	23.3	12.3	15.7	0.2	100.0	188
Gorontalo	2.3	68.9	15.0	8.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	128
West Sulawesi	2.6	50.1	22.8	12.6	11.8	0.0	100.0	93
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	3.3	47.5	16.9	12.3	19.6	0.4	100.0	92
North Maluku	1.8	49.1	24.2	12.4	12.3	0.2	100.0	99
Papua	3.8	68.3	14.3	6.4	7.0	0.2	100.0	159
West Papua	2.7	59.9	11.9	12.6	12.5	0.4	100.0	52
Total	7.7	65.8	14.4	6.2	5.8	0.1	100.0	27,234

CHAPTER 6 CURRENT USE OF FAMILY PLANNING

Table A-6.1 Current use of contraception by province

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to province, Indonesia 2007

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	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal				Folk method
Sumatera																	
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	47.4	45.4	0.6	0.0	9.3	1.3	33.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	2.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	52.6	100.0	472
North Sumatera	54.2	42.6	7.4	0.0	11.7	2.1	17.4	1.9	2.1	0.1	11.5	2.8	7.9	0.9	45.8	100.0	1,389
West Sumatera	59.9	52.8	2.6	0.0	8.7	5.8	29.9	3.9	1.9	0.0	7.2	1.8	5.1	0.2	40.1	100.0	532
Riau	56.7	52.8	2.5	0.0	14.7	1.6	31.3	1.7	1.0	0.0	4.0	1.6	2.2	0.2	43.3	100.0	474
Jambi	65.2	62.5	2.4	0.0	18.4	1.5	34.3	4.7	1.2	0.0	2.7	2.0	0.4	0.3	34.8	100.0	346
South Sumatera	64.8	62.6	2.3	0.0	10.1	0.9	44.1	4.8	0.5	0.0	2.1	1.3	0.7	0.2	35.2	100.0	871
Bengkulu	74.0	70.4	1.5	0.1	13.0	1.7	46.9	5.4	1.8	0.0	3.6	1.2	1.8	0.5	26.0	100.0	200
Lampung	71.1	66.0	1.3	0.1	14.6	2.5	42.3	3.9	1.4	0.0	5.0	1.8	3.1	0.2	28.9	100.0	925
Bangka Belitung	67.8	64.7	1.6	0.0	26.2	1.6	31.6	1.8	1.9	0.0	3.1	1.4	1.7	0.1	32.2	100.0	182
Riau Islands	57.6	54.0	2.2	0.0	17.6	3.0	27.3	1.1	2.8	0.1	3.5	2.3	1.0	0.1	42.4	100.0	134
Java																	
DKI Jakarta	60.1	56.4	2.7	0.4	13.8	6.5	27.2	2.1	3.6	0.3	3.7	2.2	1.4	0.1	39.9	100.0	1,352
West Java	61.1	60.3	1.5	0.4	19.4	5.1	31.0	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	38.9	100.0	5,243
Central Java	63.7	60.0	4.9	0.6	8.7	4.0	37.6	2.6	1.6	0.0	3.8	1.9	1.8	0.1	36.3	100.0	5,158
DI Yogyakarta	66.9	54.8	3.5	0.2	6.8	13.9	21.7	2.0	6.6	0.1	12.0	4.1	7.7	0.3	33.1	100.0	517
East Java	66.1	62.3	3.9	0.0	12.1	7.9	33.7	4.2	0.5	0.0	3.8	1.3	2.0	0.5	33.9	100.0	5,525
Banten	57.4	55.4	2.9	0.3	9.9	4.4	35.7	1.5	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	42.6	100.0	1,231
Bali and Nusa Tenggara																	
Bali	69.4	65.4	2.9	0.1	7.7	23.8	26.7	1.2	2.9	0.0	4.0	2.4	1.5	0.1	30.6	100.0	564
West Nusa Tenggara	54.8	52.2	2.3	0.2	7.0	4.6	33.5	4.3	0.4	0.0	2.7	0.6	0.6	1.4	45.2	100.0	636
East Nusa Tenggara	42.1	30.1	2.3	0.0	4.3	2.2	19.4	1.6	0.2	0.0	12.0	5.2	6.1	0.7	57.9	100.0	577
Kalimantan																	
West Kalimantan	62.7	61.2	2.4	0.0	15.5	2.2	38.5	1.7	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.8	37.3	100.0	590
Central Kalimantan	66.5	65.2	0.8	0.1	23.2	1.0	37.9	1.7	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	33.5	100.0	280
South Kalimantan	64.4	63.2	1.3	0.0	29.9	1.1	26.8	3.4	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	35.6	100.0	507
East Kalimantan	59.2	55.4	2.4	0.1	20.9	2.4	24.6	2.9	2.1	0.0	3.9	1.0	1.5	1.3	40.8	100.0	455
Sulawesi																	
North Sulawesi	69.3	66.7	1.6	0.0	23.1	5.9	29.2	6.6	0.3	0.0	2.6	2.2	0.3	0.1	30.7	100.0	360
Central Sulawesi	63.6	59.8	2.4	0.0	21.8	2.7	28.6	3.9	0.3	0.0	3.8	1.7	1.3	0.8	36.4	100.0	319
South Sulawesi	53.4	42.9	1.3	0.0	12.1	1.2	25.2	2.8	0.2	0.1	10.5	1.5	8.4	0.6	46.6	100.0	967
Southeast Sulawesi	50.7	44.4	1.7	0.0	16.3	0.9	19.7	5.1	0.6	0.1	6.2	3.0	3.1	0.2	49.3	100.0	242
Gorontalo	60.1	58.8	1.5	0.0	17.8	9.1	19.1	10.9	0.0	0.2	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	39.9	100.0	152
West Sulawesi	45.4	44.5	1.2	0.0	19.4	1.4	19.6	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	54.6	100.0	131
Maluku and Papua																	
Maluku	34.1	29.4	2.8	0.0	4.2	1.3	18.5	2.0	0.6	0.0	4.8	1.3	1.5	2.0	65.9	100.0	157
North Maluku	48.8	46.2	1.9	0.0	7.3	1.0	31.0	5.0	0.1	0.0	2.5	1.0	0.2	1.3	51.2	100.0	120
Papua	38.3	24.5	2.5	0.2	5.9	1.3	11.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.9	2.1	10.8	61.7	100.0	242
West Papua	39.6	37.5	2.8	0.4	6.8	1.3	23.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.2	1.1	60.4	100.0	83
Total	61.4	57.4	3.0	0.2	13.2	4.9	31.8	2.8	1.3	0.0	4.0	1.5	2.1	0.4	38.6	100.0	30,931

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

LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

Table A-6.2 Pill use compliance by province

Percentage of currently married women using the pill, percent distribution of pill users by type of pill, and by whether pill users could show a pill packet, and percent pill users who took a pill less than two days ago, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Percent using	Currently married women	Could show packet by type of pill			Package not seen/ missing	Percentage of pill users who:		Number of pill users
			Combi-nation	Single	Other		Took pill in order	Took pill <2 days ago	
Sumatera									
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	9.3	472	53.2	15.0	15.7	16.2	81.0	88.6	44
North Sumatera	11.7	1,389	53.7	15.9	14.7	15.6	70.6	73.8	162
West Sumatera	8.7	532	68.8	0.0	18.1	13.1	75.4	79.5	46
Riau	14.7	474	61.3	14.4	14.5	9.8	75.5	79.0	70
Jambi	18.4	346	50.7	36.3	9.1	3.9	93.8	92.3	64
South Sumatera	10.1	871	58.1	12.7	21.5	7.8	86.3	91.0	88
Bengkulu	13.0	200	68.9	7.4	12.0	11.7	82.9	76.1	26
Lampung	14.6	925	73.0	5.7	16.5	4.8	85.2	77.5	135
Bangka Belitung	26.2	182	80.2	13.2	3.5	3.1	93.8	92.8	48
Riau Islands	17.6	134	69.2	5.1	7.7	18.0	78.8	76.3	24
Java									
DKI Jakarta	13.8	1,352	72.6	11.9	9.3	6.2	84.1	77.6	187
West Java	19.4	5,243	66.8	13.2	12.0	8.1	87.2	86.7	1,018
Central Java	8.7	5,158	51.2	9.5	29.7	9.6	75.3	72.4	449
DI Yogyakarta	6.8	517	73.0	4.8	16.8	5.4	86.0	89.0	35
East Java	12.1	5,525	58.4	10.6	25.0	6.1	85.4	85.3	669
Banten	9.9	1,231	55.8	20.2	11.2	12.8	76.7	71.8	121
Bali and Nusa Tenggara									
Bali	7.7	564	47.5	29.8	13.7	9.0	90.6	81.9	43
West Nusa Tenggara	7.0	636	69.0	10.6	10.7	9.7	86.3	86.1	44
East Nusa Tenggara	4.3	577	(39.7)	(18.4)	(34.6)	(7.3)	(91.6)	79.9	25
Kalimantan									
West Kalimantan	15.5	590	67.6	6.2	20.5	5.7	93.7	91.9	91
Central Kalimantan	23.2	280	78.5	2.2	14.5	4.7	88.9	86.8	65
South Kalimantan	29.9	507	93.3	0.5	0.6	5.5	85.6	89.2	152
East Kalimantan	20.9	455	90.0	5.2	0.2	4.6	88.7	82.5	95
Sulawesi									
North Sulawesi	23.1	360	59.2	23.7	5.2	12.0	83.8	84.7	83
Central Sulawesi	21.8	319	35.8	32.2	17.5	14.5	78.8	82.0	69
South Sulawesi	12.1	967	66.8	1.9	23.8	7.5	84.3	86.8	117
Southeast Sulawesi	16.3	242	68.8	6.4	5.7	19.1	73.5	75.3	39
Corontalo	17.8	152	56.2	9.1	27.8	7.0	88.3	80.4	27
West Sulawesi	19.4	131	59.2	16.6	16.5	7.6	75.1	86.4	25
Maluku and Papua									
Maluku	4.2	157	(40.5)	(21.4)	(13.4)	(24.7)	(61.5)	(67.5)	7
North Maluku	7.3	120	50.8	12.3	12.6	24.2	73.9	81.0	9
Papua	5.9	242	(49.7)	(20.5)	(12.5)	(17.3)	(67.8)	(80.2)	14
West Papua	6.8	83	(46.8)	(39.5)	(5.7)	(8.0)	(86.5)	(67.4)	6
Total	13.2	30,931	63.4	11.9	16.4	8.4	83.7	82.8	4,096

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

Table A-6.3 Use of injectables by province

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 2007

Province	Users of one-month injections		Users of three-month injections	
	Percent who had an injection in the past 4 weeks	Number of users	Percent who had an injection in the past 3 months	Number of users
Sumatera				
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	(82.6)	24	94.2	133
North Sumatera	(89.4)	52	95.6	190
West Sumatera	(82.2)	18	98.0	141
Riau	(81.1)	23	96.0	125
Jambi	*	9	99.4	110
South Sumatera	*	16	97.8	369
Bengkulu	*	5	97.2	89
Lampung	*	17	95.5	374
Bangka Belitung	(92.4)	12	98.8	46
Riau Islands	76.4	11	95.6	26
Java				
DKI Jakarta	74.5	74	97.4	294
West Java	82.5	160	96.6	1,483
Central Java	(69.1)	79	94.1	1,887
DI Yogyakarta	*	4	99.1	109
East Java	(89.9)	177	98.2	1,691
Banten	(57.9)	23	95.6	418
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	(76.2)	19	98.4	132
West Nusa Tenggara	*	7	95.0	214
East Nusa Tenggara	*	2	92.4	110
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	(75.9)	23	95.0	205
Central Kalimantan	(81.7)	13	95.0	94
South Kalimantan	(87.4)	26	96.1	111
East Kalimantan	(85.4)	28	93.4	90
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	(61.4)	8	93.4	97
Central Sulawesi	*	3	98.0	90
South Sulawesi	*	9	96.2	236
Southeast Sulawesi	*	1	94.5	47
Gorontalo	*	0	93.6	30
West Sulawesi	*	1	97.5	25
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	*	2	96.4	28
North Maluku	*	1	86.3	36
Papua	*	3	87.2	27
West Papua	*	3	88.8	17
Total	80.5	853	96.1	9,072

Note: 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-6.4 Informed choice by province

Among current users of modern methods who adopted the method in the five years preceding the survey, 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 that could use, by method and source, Indonesia 2007

Province	Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within five years preceding the survey:			Number of women
	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if side effects experienced	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	
Sumatera				
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	34.5	35.5	38.9	165
North Sumatera	24.9	33.1	30.7	386
West Sumatera	38.5	35.8	53.9	209
Riau	33.8	37.9	35.7	179
Jambi	27.2	32.2	37.1	155
South Sumatera	33.1	31.6	46.9	391
Bengkulu	30.8	36.7	40.1	101
Lampung	29.0	32.2	34.7	419
Bangka Belitung	25.2	28.5	31.9	78
Riau Islands	33.4	35.6	38.7	53
Java				
DKI Jakarta	52.4	45.8	56.6	507
West Java	39.8	41.7	45.8	2,199
Central Java	31.7	32.9	36.1	1,958
DI Yogyakarta	54.7	57.1	56.6	131
East Java	34.1	38.7	45.9	1,850
Banten	33.2	32.4	36.6	502
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	53.0	48.6	55.9	186
West Nusa Tenggara	34.5	33.8	40.1	251
East Nusa Tenggara	56.7	60.7	58.5	144
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	24.4	20.5	33.8	263
Central Kalimantan	38.5	45.5	62.6	125
South Kalimantan	30.7	32.2	35.1	244
East Kalimantan	42.5	46.8	53.6	180
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	30.9	29.2	40.3	163
Central Sulawesi	32.4	36.9	48.2	150
South Sulawesi	26.3	27.7	36.1	304
Southeast Sulawesi	33.5	38.8	40.6	85
Gorontalo	28.0	26.8	35.7	55
West Sulawesi	25.1	24.2	35.1	45
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	23.8	30.0	36.5	34
North Maluku	24.5	17.0	38.0	44
Papua	47.1	53.8	64.4	42
West Papua	61.1	57.1	66.0	24
Total	35.3	37.0	42.7	11,623

Note: Table excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives.

na = Not applicable

¹ Among women who were sterilized in the five years preceding the survey

² Source at start of current episode of use

Table A-6.5 Payment for contraceptive method and services

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by source of method and whether method is free or respondent pays for it, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Government		Private		Other		Total	Number of women
	Free	Pay	Free	Pay	Free	Pay		
Sumatera								
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1.9	25.9	0.9	69.2	0.4	1.8	100.0	213
North Sumatera	6.0	13.9	2.5	72.6	0.7	4.3	100.0	589
West Sumatera	12.6	20.4	3.9	58.4	0.9	3.9	100.0	283
Riau	3.5	21.5	2.7	66.9	0.4	5.0	100.0	248
Jambi	5.3	17.7	4.3	68.2	0.4	4.0	100.0	215
South Sumatera	3.5	8.0	2.1	83.7	0.0	2.8	100.0	545
Bengkulu	4.4	13.4	1.7	74.3	0.7	5.5	100.0	140
Lampung	1.7	12.2	1.6	77.7	0.4	6.4	100.0	611
Bangka Belitung	2.8	14.8	1.0	71.0	0.5	10.0	100.0	118
Riau Islands	3.1	8.6	3.7	81.9	0.7	2.0	100.0	72
Java								
DKI Jakarta	3.5	15.2	1.2	76.6	0.5	3.0	100.0	759
West Java	3.6	9.1	1.9	72.3	0.2	12.9	100.0	3,174
Central Java	4.7	14.0	2.9	71.7	1.0	5.7	100.0	3,112
DI Yogyakarta	14.5	15.9	2.6	61.2	2.4	3.4	100.0	285
East Java	7.7	19.3	1.6	62.0	1.1	8.2	100.0	3,457
Banten	3.3	13.8	2.1	73.3	0.5	7.0	100.0	677
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	9.2	20.7	4.8	64.8	0.1	0.3	100.0	372
West Nusa Tenggara	8.1	34.3	0.9	37.3	1.7	17.8	100.0	331
East Nusa Tenggara	16.2	40.7	3.0	17.7	10.4	12.1	100.0	174
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	1.2	20.3	1.2	72.3	0.1	5.0	100.0	361
Central Kalimantan	2.2	31.0	1.1	56.9	0.6	8.1	100.0	182
South Kalimantan	5.4	12.6	2.2	62.7	2.1	15.0	100.0	321
East Kalimantan	5.3	23.0	2.2	62.8	1.0	5.7	100.0	252
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	4.5	26.4	1.7	58.3	2.1	7.1	100.0	241
Central Sulawesi	7.7	24.1	3.0	48.8	0.4	16.0	100.0	191
South Sulawesi	9.6	31.4	1.8	51.2	1.4	4.7	100.0	415
Southeast Sulawesi	6.8	20.8	3.8	46.8	2.9	19.0	100.0	109
Gorontalo	6.5	34.0	2.0	36.7	2.3	18.6	100.0	90
West Sulawesi	5.2	28.1	3.7	52.3	0.8	9.9	100.0	58
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	5.5	33.8	0.7	48.8	1.8	9.4	100.0	46
North Maluku	7.3	29.6	4.4	54.8	0.0	3.9	100.0	56
Papua	17.3	51.3	3.6	18.1	2.9	6.7	100.0	59
West Papua	8.9	51.8	0.6	36.5	0.2	2.0	100.0	31
Total	5.5	16.7	2.2	66.9	0.9	7.8	100.0	17,788

Note: Excludes cases where cost of method was 'Don't know' or missing (3 and 39 unweighted cases)

CHAPTER 7 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Table A-7.1.1 Desire to limit childbearing by province: Women

Percentage of currently married women who want no more children, by number of living children by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Sumatera								
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1.9	9.5	18.5	45.2	58.7	62.8	65.8	32.7
North Sumatera	0.0	8.7	46.3	70.5	81.8	91.5	91.2	58.7
West Sumatera	0.0	8.6	45.0	68.2	86.6	88.1	90.6	52.7
Riau	0.4	6.3	44.0	68.1	86.9	82.0	89.2	46.4
Jambi	0.0	6.9	50.3	77.3	86.2	75.7	85.7	46.0
South Sumatera	0.0	7.6	49.4	82.5	93.7	93.1	86.8	54.1
Bengkulu	0.0	2.5	52.0	79.5	90.0	95.7	94.2	53.9
Lampung	12.8	9.3	53.1	82.1	92.6	93.2	95.0	53.4
Bangka Belitung	0.0	9.2	53.6	75.7	91.7	96.2	96.0	46.0
Riau Islands	14.3	20.5	54.5	79.6	84.0	89.0	91.5	53.2
Java								
DKI Jakarta	2.1	12.1	65.5	87.7	91.5	97.5	95.3	52.9
West Java	3.3	15.8	64.2	78.7	86.4	96.0	85.6	54.2
Central Java	3.4	16.1	66.8	91.9	94.5	97.9	96.0	58.9
DI Yogyakarta	3.4	13.3	84.0	94.3	92.3	100.0	100.0	59.0
East Java	7.7	22.7	78.1	94.0	93.1	94.1	97.4	58.6
Banten	1.4	8.8	40.0	50.8	56.5	83.1	79.2	39.7
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	2.4	34.8	81.2	87.9	91.4	93.7	100.0	68.3
West Nusa Tenggara	0.0	11.5	45.3	67.7	81.8	90.7	91.7	45.7
East Nusa Tenggara	0.0	9.1	35.5	48.4	74.7	76.3	76.0	44.1
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	4.2	11.8	46.6	73.5	82.6	77.0	75.5	46.7
Central Kalimantan	4.9	10.2	51.2	68.0	88.1	98.1	91.1	45.4
South Kalimantan	5.6	9.6	40.6	69.0	85.4	87.4	89.4	42.3
East Kalimantan	2.0	16.2	50.8	72.8	82.6	85.6	81.1	48.9
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	5.0	14.8	72.8	86.0	95.1	100.0	100.0	59.2
Central Sulawesi	0.0	14.7	48.4	70.6	86.0	85.1	97.4	53.3
South Sulawesi	2.9	4.8	42.7	59.5	72.2	78.1	76.1	43.8
Southeast Sulawesi	0.0	4.1	28.0	48.6	67.0	69.0	87.9	40.2
Gorontalo	8.9	18.6	62.4	74.8	84.9	86.9	92.4	55.7
West Sulawesi	6.6	8.1	27.5	43.8	66.2	63.5	68.1	36.4
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	5.3	10.1	38.9	54.6	75.8	89.1	90.1	51.3
North Maluku	0.0	9.6	27.1	60.0	71.5	77.2	86.1	42.5
Papua	1.8	8.9	44.2	41.6	52.4	60.4	74.4	36.9
West Papua	1.0	8.6	30.1	49.0	68.6	59.0	66.1	38.2
Total	4.0	15.2	61.8	78.9	84.6	89.3	87.3	53.5

Note: Women who have been sterilized are considered to want no more children.

¹ The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

Table A-7.1.2 Desire to limit childbearing by province: Men

Percentage of currently married men age who want no more children, by number of living children by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Sumatera								
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	0.0	1.7	9.9	16.5	50.4	52.1	58.2	20.7
North Sumatera	0.0	4.6	13.7	59.4	65.0	60.6	43.7	39.8
West Sumatera	4.7	5.9	25.2	49.4	66.6	61.9	72.4	38.0
Riau	0.0	4.0	31.9	76.1	63.4	63.7	80.6	38.0
Jambi	0.0	6.0	49.1	63.1	68.5	90.0	91.2	42.1
South Sumatera	0.0	1.7	29.7	52.0	64.0	52.2	46.6	31.0
Bengkulu	9.0	4.9	46.4	75.9	93.5	98.5	78.3	52.7
Lampung	10.9	12.2	44.0	63.2	68.2	66.7	66.9	42.7
Bangka Belitung	0.0	2.5	42.6	55.3	81.7	69.3	60.7	35.7
Riau Islands	0.0	10.4	49.0	60.9	81.8	76.9	87.5	44.9
Java								
DKI Jakarta	1.9	6.6	38.3	61.0	75.4	63.5	88.8	35.0
West Java	0.0	10.6	52.9	65.9	66.1	62.2	83.2	43.1
Central Java	0.0	11.4	57.2	78.5	90.4	93.9	82.5	52.3
DI Yogyakarta	4.5	8.6	71.8	86.4	100.0	100.0	72.0	52.7
East Java	6.8	20.0	62.1	81.0	81.0	82.8	74.7	48.5
Banten	0.0	3.8	26.8	30.7	42.4	51.7	45.4	23.4
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	4.7	21.9	72.4	75.3	75.7	88.7	82.9	59.7
West Nusa Tenggara	6.2	15.2	66.0	73.6	76.0	90.4	74.0	53.2
East Nusa Tenggara	0.0	4.2	27.9	47.4	66.6	64.6	67.6	40.7
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	5.3	4.0	42.6	42.7	57.6	81.0	49.6	36.4
Central Kalimantan	5.8	2.4	45.5	54.2	64.5	20.5	63.7	33.7
South Kalimantan	0.0	2.2	34.2	65.9	47.4	100.0	85.2	36.1
East Kalimantan	5.6	24.8	46.2	70.2	70.6	77.4	64.1	49.3
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	0.0	19.9	47.2	69.3	47.1	53.2	0.0	43.3
Central Sulawesi	19.3	2.9	19.5	55.5	43.8	76.8	53.8	30.8
South Sulawesi	0.0	1.7	27.3	27.2	49.6	65.1	42.2	27.2
Southeast Sulawesi	0.0	0.0	17.2	44.9	36.9	70.0	83.6	32.4
Gorontalo	0.0	10.0	43.7	45.5	32.9	23.0	58.6	32.7
West Sulawesi	0.0	2.9	18.8	31.4	26.6	26.6	34.4	19.7
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	0.0	5.9	23.3	28.2	53.9	66.1	52.4	31.8
North Maluku	0.0	2.2	32.0	31.7	60.8	62.7	51.7	33.8
Papua	0.0	10.8	38.0	35.7	48.6	41.6	48.1	33.0
West Papua	5.6	0.9	37.4	42.4	49.0	78.3	65.2	38.3
Total	2.9	11.2	49.6	64.5	69.2	70.4	66.8	42.9

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).

Table A-7.2 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women by province

Percentage of currently married women with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage for the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Unmet need for family planning ¹			Met need for family planning (currently using) ²			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Sumatera											
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	8.9	3.0	12.0	29.3	18.1	47.4	38.3	21.1	59.4	79.8	472
North Sumatera	5.1	7.2	12.3	15.2	38.9	54.2	20.8	46.3	67.1	81.6	1,389
West Sumatera	6.3	5.0	11.2	24.1	35.9	59.9	30.4	40.9	71.3	84.2	532
Riau	5.5	3.6	9.1	25.6	31.1	56.7	31.3	34.7	66.1	86.2	474
Jambi	3.5	3.6	7.0	30.0	35.2	65.2	33.7	38.7	72.5	90.3	346
South Sumatera	3.4	4.0	7.4	27.1	37.7	64.8	30.5	41.7	72.2	89.8	871
Bengkulu	2.7	3.4	6.1	31.0	43.0	74.0	33.9	46.5	80.4	92.4	200
Lampung	2.4	3.1	5.5	31.3	39.8	71.1	33.9	43.0	76.8	92.8	925
Bangka Belitung	1.9	1.3	3.2	33.6	34.2	67.8	35.5	35.5	71.0	95.5	182
Riau Islands	5.3	7.1	12.3	22.6	34.9	57.6	28.1	42.0	70.1	82.4	134
Java											
DKI Jakarta	3.2	3.7	6.9	23.3	36.9	60.1	26.5	40.6	67.1	89.7	1,352
West Java	4.6	5.4	10.0	26.1	35.0	61.1	30.8	40.5	71.3	85.9	5,243
Central Java	2.7	4.7	7.4	24.0	39.8	63.7	26.8	44.5	71.3	89.7	5,158
DI Yogyakarta	2.9	3.9	6.8	21.1	45.7	66.9	24.5	50.0	74.4	90.8	517
East Java	3.2	5.1	8.2	24.3	41.8	66.1	27.5	47.1	74.6	88.9	5,525
Banten	5.6	3.4	9.0	33.1	24.3	57.4	38.8	27.6	66.5	86.4	1,231
Bali and Nusa Tenggara											
Bali	2.2	3.6	5.8	13.9	55.5	69.4	16.1	59.1	75.2	92.3	564
West Nusa Tenggara	8.6	4.3	12.9	26.4	28.4	54.8	35.2	32.7	67.8	81.0	636
East Nusa Tenggara	9.8	7.7	17.4	20.9	21.2	42.1	31.0	29.1	60.2	71.0	577
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	4.7	3.0	7.7	30.9	31.8	62.7	35.6	34.8	70.4	89.1	590
Central Kalimantan	3.7	2.1	5.7	31.8	34.8	66.5	35.5	36.9	72.4	92.1	280
South Kalimantan	3.3	2.9	6.2	36.6	27.8	64.4	39.9	30.7	70.6	91.2	507
East Kalimantan	3.4	4.3	7.7	25.0	34.3	59.2	28.5	38.6	67.0	88.6	455
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	2.2	3.9	6.1	24.1	45.1	69.3	26.3	49.1	75.5	91.9	360
Central Sulawesi	4.0	4.3	8.3	27.9	35.7	63.6	32.5	40.1	72.6	88.6	319
South Sulawesi	9.2	4.6	13.9	24.8	28.6	53.4	34.1	33.3	67.4	79.4	967
Southeast Sulawesi	8.5	4.4	12.9	27.6	23.0	50.7	36.4	27.6	64.0	79.9	242
Gorontalo	4.9	1.8	6.6	23.2	36.9	60.1	28.2	38.7	66.9	90.1	152
West Sulawesi	12.3	5.0	17.4	26.7	18.7	45.4	39.1	23.7	62.8	72.4	131
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	8.9	13.5	22.4	13.2	21.0	34.1	22.1	34.5	56.6	60.3	157
North Maluku	6.7	6.3	13.0	25.3	23.5	48.8	32.0	29.8	61.8	78.9	120
Papua	7.7	8.1	15.8	19.5	18.8	38.3	27.2	26.9	54.1	70.8	242
West Papua	12.2	4.3	16.6	18.4	21.2	39.6	30.6	25.5	56.2	70.5	83
Total	4.3	4.7	9.1	25.1	36.3	61.4	29.5	41.1	70.6	87.2	30,931

¹ Unmet need for spacing includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed; amenorrheic women who are not using family planning and whose last birth was mistimed, or whose last birth was unwanted but now say they want more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrheic, who are not using any method of family planning, and say they want to wait 2 or more years for their next birth. Also included in unmet need for spacing are fecund women who are not using any method of family planning and say they are unsure whether they want another child or who want another child but are unsure when to have the birth. Unmet need for limiting refers to pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted; amenorrheic women who are not using family planning, whose last child was unwanted and who do not want any more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrheic, who are not using any method of family planning, and who want no more children

² Using for spacing is defined as women who are using some method of family planning and say they want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another. Using for limiting is defined as women who are using and who want no more children. Note that the specific methods used are not taken into account here

Table A-7.3 Mean ideal number of children by province

Mean ideal number of children for all ever-married women by age and province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Age						Total	
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44		45-49
Sumatera								
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.1
North Sumatera	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.7	3.7
West Sumatera	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.0
Riau	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.1
Jambi	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.6
South Sumatera	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.1
Bengkulu	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.4	2.8
Lampung	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.6	2.9
Bangka Belitung	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.9	3.0
Riau Islands	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.4	2.7
Java								
DKI Jakarta	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.6
West Java	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.8
Central Java	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.6
DI Yogyakarta	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.3
East Java	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Banten	4.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.2
West Nusa Tenggara	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.1
East Nusa Tenggara	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.5
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.1
Central Kalimantan	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.7
South Kalimantan	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.5	2.9
East Kalimantan	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.6	2.8
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3
Central Sulawesi	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.9	2.9
South Sulawesi	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.1
Southeast Sulawesi	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.6
Gorontalo	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.2	2.7
West Sulawesi	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.6	4.4	4.8	5.3	4.0
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.4
North Maluku	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.0
Papua	4.0	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.7
West Papua	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.3
Total	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.8

¹ Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table A-7.4 Fertility planning status by province

Percent distribution of births to women in the five years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Planning status of birth				Total	Number of births
	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more	Missing		
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	84.8	12.3	2.2	0.7	100.0	368
North Sumatera	80.5	11.0	7.9	0.6	100.0	1,274
West Sumatera	77.8	10.9	11.1	0.2	100.0	412
Riau	76.3	18.6	4.3	0.8	100.0	321
Jambi	82.7	6.4	10.0	0.8	100.0	210
South Sumatera	80.5	12.7	5.3	1.6	100.0	528
Bengkulu	77.7	12.7	9.6	0.0	100.0	121
Lampung	79.0	12.6	7.8	0.5	100.0	502
Bangka Belitung	88.5	5.8	4.8	0.9	100.0	117
Riau Islands	72.1	19.4	7.8	0.7	100.0	101
Java						
DKI Jakarta	83.4	10.8	5.3	0.4	100.0	825
West Java	76.1	15.2	7.7	1.0	100.0	2,885
Central Java	80.6	10.6	8.5	0.3	100.0	2,545
DI Yogyakarta	78.2	12.8	8.7	0.2	100.0	235
East Java	78.0	10.4	10.9	0.7	100.0	2,363
Banten	75.9	16.7	7.3	0.1	100.0	756
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	86.8	8.9	3.9	0.4	100.0	281
West Nusa Tenggara	83.1	13.3	3.1	0.6	100.0	457
East Nusa Tenggara	79.5	12.4	6.8	1.3	100.0	562
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	85.3	10.5	3.2	1.0	100.0	416
Central Kalimantan	86.5	8.2	4.7	0.6	100.0	186
South Kalimantan	81.8	9.9	7.5	0.7	100.0	330
East Kalimantan	80.8	12.6	6.2	0.5	100.0	296
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	71.3	13.5	13.4	1.7	100.0	211
Central Sulawesi	78.5	12.6	8.1	0.9	100.0	261
South Sulawesi	84.1	12.1	2.8	0.9	100.0	692
Southeast Sulawesi	82.5	12.0	4.6	0.9	100.0	213
Gorontalo	84.1	8.8	6.1	0.9	100.0	90
West Sulawesi	69.2	26.0	4.5	0.3	100.0	115
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	84.1	6.9	8.3	0.7	100.0	155
North Maluku	79.6	14.0	5.6	0.7	100.0	105
Papua	78.1	16.5	4.0	1.4	100.0	165
West Papua	74.5	16.2	6.1	3.2	100.0	68
Total	79.6	12.3	7.4	0.7	100.0	18,168

Table A-7.5 Wanted fertility rates by province

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Total wanted fertility rates	Total fertility rate
Sumatera		
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	2.8	3.1
North Sumatera	3.2	3.8
West Sumatera	2.7	3.4
Riau	2.2	2.7
Jambi	2.3	2.8
South Sumatera	2.3	2.7
Bengkulu	2.1	2.4
Lampung	2.1	2.5
Bangka Belitung	2.2	2.5
Riau Islands	2.4	3.1
Java		
DKI Jakarta	1.8	2.1
West Java	2.2	2.6
Central Java	2.0	2.3
DI Yogyakarta	1.5	1.8
East Java	1.8	2.1
Banten	2.2	2.6
Bali and Nusa Tenggara		
Bali	1.7	2.1
West Nusa Tenggara	2.4	2.8
East Nusa Tenggara	3.6	4.2
Kalimantan		
West Kalimantan	2.4	2.8
Central Kalimantan	2.5	3.0
South Kalimantan	2.3	2.6
East Kalimantan	2.3	2.7
Sulawesi		
North Sulawesi	2.1	2.8
Central Sulawesi	2.5	3.3
South Sulawesi	2.4	2.8
Southeast Sulawesi	2.8	3.3
Corontalo	2.1	2.6
West Sulawesi	3.2	3.5
Maluku and Papua		
Maluku	3.0	3.9
North Maluku	2.7	3.2
Papua	2.6	2.9
West Papua	2.7	3.4
Total	2.2	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 4.2.

CHAPTER 9 OTHER PROXIMATE DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY

Table A-9.1 Current marital status by province						
Percent distribution of women by current marital status, according to province, Indonesia 2007						
Province	Marital status				Total	Number of women
	Never married	Married	Divorced	Widowed		
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	21.3	72.3	1.2	5.1	100.0	653
North Sumatera	16.8	77.7	1.9	3.6	100.0	1,787
West Sumatera	23.2	71.6	3.0	2.2	100.0	743
Riau	19.7	77.1	1.5	1.7	100.0	615
Jambi	28.1	67.8	2.0	2.1	100.0	510
South Sumatera	31.6	64.2	1.5	2.7	100.0	1,356
Bengkulu	21.3	74.4	2.5	1.8	100.0	268
Lampung	20.1	76.8	1.6	1.5	100.0	1,206
Bangka Belitung	23.4	72.1	1.8	2.7	100.0	253
Riau Islands	18.8	77.8	1.4	2.0	100.0	172
Java						
DKI Jakarta	16.4	76.9	3.4	3.4	100.0	1,758
West Java	25.0	71.0	2.8	1.3	100.0	7,390
Central Java	17.9	78.7	1.4	2.0	100.0	6,555
DI Yogyakarta	15.0	79.8	2.5	2.8	100.0	648
East Java	25.8	69.2	2.6	2.4	100.0	7,989
Banten	25.1	70.4	2.3	2.3	100.0	1,749
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	15.5	81.0	1.5	2.0	100.0	695
West Nusa Tenggara	25.5	67.2	4.3	3.1	100.0	946
East Nusa Tenggara	18.1	75.4	3.2	3.3	100.0	765
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	30.7	65.2	2.2	1.9	100.0	905
Central Kalimantan	37.0	59.8	1.6	1.5	100.0	467
South Kalimantan	27.8	66.6	3.3	2.4	100.0	762
East Kalimantan	26.0	70.9	1.7	1.4	100.0	641
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	18.6	78.5	1.7	1.2	100.0	458
Central Sulawesi	24.3	71.2	2.1	2.3	100.0	447
South Sulawesi	30.5	63.0	3.6	2.9	100.0	1,536
Southeast Sulawesi	35.1	60.7	1.7	2.5	100.0	399
Corontalo	34.0	61.5	2.3	2.3	100.0	247
West Sulawesi	30.4	65.1	2.8	1.7	100.0	200
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	18.6	76.0	3.2	2.2	100.0	207
North Maluku	22.2	72.5	4.2	1.1	100.0	166
Papua	24.7	72.7	1.0	1.6	100.0	333
West Papua	27.5	67.6	2.3	2.6	100.0	123
Total	23.4	72.0	2.4	2.2	100.0	42,951

Table A-9.2 Median age at first marriage by province

Median age at first marriage among women by five-year age groups, age 25-49, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Age					Women age 25-49
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	21.6	20.4	19.9	19.1	18.6	20.2
North Sumatera	22.9	23.1	22.5	21.6	20.1	22.1
West Sumatera	21.1	20.9	20.3	20.4	20.1	20.6
Riau	21.3	21.4	20.3	20.4	19.5	20.7
Jambi	19.6	19.3	19.5	18.7	17.7	19.1
South Sumatera	20.4	19.4	19.8	18.2	17.9	19.3
Bengkulu	19.2	20.1	19.3	18.5	18.9	19.3
Lampung	20.3	19.9	18.6	17.9	16.7	19.0
Bangka Belitung	21.4	20.3	20.4	19.6	19.7	20.4
Riau Islands	22.4	22.2	22.0	21.3	20.2	21.8
Java						
DKI Jakarta	23.5	23.6	22.7	20.7	19.8	22.5
West Java	20.3	19.8	19.1	17.5	17.3	18.8
Central Java	21.1	20.2	20.2	18.6	18.5	19.6
DI Yogyakarta	23.0	23.1	22.5	21.5	20.0	22.0
East Java	19.8	19.5	19.0	18.1	17.6	18.8
Banten	20.2	19.9	18.6	17.1	17.3	18.8
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	21.7	21.6	21.9	21.0	19.7	21.3
West Nusa Tenggara	19.8	20.8	19.7	19.5	19.3	19.9
East Nusa Tenggara	20.9	21.5	22.1	22.4	21.2	21.7
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	20.9	20.4	20.1	19.5	19.2	20.1
Central Kalimantan	18.8	20.3	19.8	19.7	18.2	19.4
South Kalimantan	19.2	19.2	19.7	17.8	17.5	18.7
East Kalimantan	21.2	20.6	20.7	18.0	18.4	20.4
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	20.9	21.4	21.7	21.0	20.2	21.0
Central Sulawesi	20.2	20.1	19.9	20.2	19.0	20.0
South Sulawesi	20.5	21.1	21.2	19.7	19.4	20.5
Southeast Sulawesi	19.8	19.2	20.3	19.5	18.8	19.6
Gorontalo	19.7	21.1	20.9	21.2	20.0	20.6
West Sulawesi	20.1	20.3	19.3	18.1	18.3	19.4
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	22.4	22.3	21.8	21.2	22.5	22.2
North Maluku	20.3	20.4	19.6	19.0	19.6	20.0
Papua	19.9	20.0	19.1	19.7	19.7	19.6
West Papua	20.6	20.7	20.6	20.7	19.8	20.5
Total	20.8	20.4	20.0	18.9	18.3	19.8

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her first spouse/partner

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women married for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table A-9.3 Recent sexual activity by province

Percent distribution of currently married women by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Total	Number of women
	Within the last 4 weeks	Within 1 year ¹	One or more years	Missing		
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	88.6	9.6	1.2	0.6	100.0	472
North Sumatera	84.1	13.7	1.7	0.5	100.0	1,389
West Sumatera	83.5	14.7	1.0	0.8	100.0	532
Riau	85.3	12.5	2.0	0.1	100.0	474
Jambi	82.6	14.6	2.7	0.1	100.0	346
South Sumatera	79.6	18.2	2.0	0.3	100.0	871
Bengkulu	87.3	11.0	1.2	0.5	100.0	200
Lampung	82.7	15.8	1.3	0.1	100.0	925
Bangka Belitung	88.4	9.6	1.5	0.4	100.0	182
Riau Islands	80.9	16.7	1.5	0.9	100.0	134
Java						
DKI Jakarta	86.8	11.8	1.2	0.2	100.0	1,352
West Java	83.8	14.7	1.4	0.1	100.0	5,243
Central Java	74.8	22.2	2.9	0.1	100.0	5,158
DI Yogyakarta	79.9	16.9	3.2	0.0	100.0	517
East Java	74.5	20.0	5.3	0.2	100.0	5,525
Banten	86.2	11.4	1.2	1.2	100.0	1,231
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	91.0	7.2	1.4	0.4	100.0	564
West Nusa Tenggara	78.6	14.3	6.9	0.2	100.0	636
East Nusa Tenggara	73.0	16.3	8.1	2.7	100.0	577
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	82.3	13.7	2.1	1.8	100.0	590
Central Kalimantan	87.2	11.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	280
South Kalimantan	86.4	11.4	1.7	0.5	100.0	507
East Kalimantan	82.2	15.6	1.2	1.0	100.0	455
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	82.3	14.4	2.4	0.9	100.0	360
Central Sulawesi	85.4	12.7	1.0	0.8	100.0	319
South Sulawesi	79.7	17.0	2.9	0.5	100.0	967
Southeast Sulawesi	74.4	20.8	3.3	1.5	100.0	242
Gorontalo	78.9	18.9	1.2	1.0	100.0	152
West Sulawesi	82.2	13.9	3.4	0.6	100.0	131
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	77.3	18.5	3.6	0.7	100.0	157
North Maluku	76.0	19.9	3.7	0.4	100.0	120
Papua	59.8	16.7	7.9	15.6	100.0	242
West Papua	80.0	11.7	3.5	4.7	100.0	83
Total	80.1	16.6	2.8	0.5	100.0	30,931

¹ Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks

² Excludes women who are not currently married

Table A-9.4 Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence and postpartum insusceptibility by province

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the three years preceding the survey, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Postpartum amenorrhea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility	Number of births
Sumatera				
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	4.3	1.9	5.2	203
North Sumatera	5.1	2.0	5.8	716
West Sumatera	3.1	2.0	3.3	234
Riau	2.4	1.9	3.4	171
Jambi	3.5	2.1	3.5	110
South Sumatera	2.4	2.3	2.8	298
Bengkulu	4.2	2.3	4.8	63
Lampung	3.1	2.3	4.0	286
Bangka Belitung	3.1	2.6	3.4	63
Riau Islands	2.2	1.9	2.2	58
Java				
DKI Jakarta	2.4	2.1	2.8	438
West Java	2.6	2.2	3.4	1,560
Central Java	2.7	2.7	4.0	1,374
DI Yogyakarta	3.9	2.7	4.3	122
East Java	2.8	4.2	4.8	1,317
Banten	3.3	2.4	3.6	404
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	2.1	1.4	2.1	143
West Nusa Tenggara	4.6	2.4	5.5	243
East Nusa Tenggara	5.6	4.1	7.5	313
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	3.4	2.2	3.6	222
Central Kalimantan	2.7	2.0	3.4	101
South Kalimantan	2.2	2.1	2.5	171
East Kalimantan	2.8	1.9	3.3	157
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	2.2	1.5	2.5	116
Central Sulawesi	4.6	2.5	5.0	139
South Sulawesi	3.8	2.1	4.9	381
Southeast Sulawesi	5.3	2.3	6.3	107
Gorontalo	3.6	2.8	4.0	48
West Sulawesi	4.3	2.1	6.7	61
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	4.3	2.9	6.0	89
North Maluku	5.0	2.8	5.7	53
Papua	3.1	2.8	4.9	82
West Papua	2.2	1.7	3.1	36
Total	3.1	2.4	4.1	9,882

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-9.5.1 Median age at first intercourse by province: Ever-married women

Median age at first sexual intercourse among ever-married women by five-year age groups, age 25-49, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Age					Women age 25-49
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	20.3	20.3	20.2	19.1	18.6	19.8
North Sumatera	21.6	22.5	23.1	21.7	20.5	21.9
West Sumatera	20.7	20.9	20.5	20.4	20.4	20.6
Riau	20.8	21.6	20.6	20.9	19.8	20.9
Jambi	19.4	19.4	19.7	18.9	17.9	19.2
South Sumatera	20.2	19.5	20.1	18.3	18.3	19.4
Bengkulu	19.4	19.9	19.2	18.3	18.9	19.3
Lampung	19.4	20.0	18.5	18.0	16.8	18.7
Bangka Belitung	21.0	20.7	20.3	19.7	20.1	20.4
Riau Islands	21.2	22.7	22.2	21.9	20.8	21.8
Java						
DKI Jakarta	21.7	22.5	22.2	20.3	19.7	21.5
West Java	19.9	19.7	19.3	17.6	17.8	18.9
Central Java	19.9	20.1	20.5	18.8	18.8	19.6
DI Yogyakarta	21.8	22.5	22.2	21.1	19.8	21.4
East Java	18.9	19.3	19.2	18.1	17.7	18.7
Banten	19.5	20.2	18.8	17.2	17.5	18.8
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	20.7	20.7	21.0	20.7	20.1	20.7
West Nusa Tenggara	19.7	20.8	20.0	19.8	19.3	19.9
East Nusa Tenggara	20.4	21.7	21.6	22.7	21.0	21.5
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	20.9	21.0	20.6	20.6	19.8	20.7
Central Kalimantan	19.0	20.4	20.3	19.9	18.1	19.6
South Kalimantan	18.8	18.9	20.0	17.7	17.5	18.6
East Kalimantan	20.6	20.5	21.1	18.6	18.7	20.3
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	20.2	21.1	21.4	20.5	20.4	20.7
Central Sulawesi	19.3	20.1	19.8	20.6	19.0	19.8
South Sulawesi	19.5	20.7	20.6	19.6	19.1	20.0
Southeast Sulawesi	19.2	19.1	20.6	19.9	19.0	19.6
Gorontalo	19.5	21.1	21.6	21.1	20.3	20.7
West Sulawesi	19.6	20.0	18.7	18.3	19.3	19.3
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	20.1	19.9	20.3	20.7	22.2	20.4
North Maluku	20.0	19.9	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.1
Papua	19.3	19.1	19.0	19.0	19.2	19.1
West Papua	20.1	20.7	20.4	20.7	20.0	20.4
Total	20.0	20.3	20.1	19.0	18.5	19.7

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

Table A-9.5.2 Median age at first intercourse by province: Currently married men

Median age at first sexual intercourse among currently married men by five-year age groups, age 25-54, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Age						Men age 25-54
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	
Sumatera							
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	24.5	25.5	26.8	27.0	25.1	24.2	a
North Sumatera	23.9	25.1	25.4	25.1	23.2	22.7	24.2
West Sumatera	22.5	24.0	27.6	23.9	24.1	23.8	24.1
Riau	24.5	25.0	25.5	25.1	23.1	23.3	24.8
Jambi	23.2	25.4	24.6	21.6	22.8	23.1	23.6
South Sumatera	22.9	24.8	23.9	22.7	21.7	21.9	23.2
Bengkulu	23.7	25.0	23.3	25.9	24.6	23.6	24.3
Lampung	23.3	25.0	24.7	24.3	22.8	22.6	24.1
Bangka Belitung	23.0	24.3	23.0	23.7	24.3	22.7	23.6
Riau Islands	23.4	24.1	24.1	23.7	22.7	24.2	23.6
Java							
DKI Jakarta	23.2	25.5	26.1	25.6	24.1	24.7	a
West Java	23.5	25.2	22.3	23.7	22.5	22.0	23.3
Central Java	23.5	25.2	25.4	23.3	22.1	23.4	23.7
DI Yogyakarta	23.4	25.2	25.1	26.6	24.4	23.6	24.8
East Java	22.8	24.6	24.2	23.0	22.3	22.3	23.3
Banten	23.9	24.0	25.4	25.3	23.2	22.0	24.3
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	21.5	23.1	20.8	22.4	21.0	23.4	22.3
West Nusa Tenggara	22.9	22.5	23.7	24.0	21.9	23.0	23.0
East Nusa Tenggara	20.1	20.6	22.5	22.7	23.5	22.1	21.7
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	22.0	25.0	24.4	22.2	23.7	22.3	23.2
Central Kalimantan	21.4	24.1	23.5	25.3	23.7	25.9	24.0
South Kalimantan	22.5	23.7	21.9	24.2	19.9	20.4	22.4
East Kalimantan	24.1	23.0	23.7	24.3	24.7	23.9	23.8
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	19.7	19.6	21.0	20.8	22.9	21.2	20.8
Central Sulawesi	21.3	20.7	21.8	21.6	21.6	24.0	21.7
South Sulawesi	22.8	22.3	21.2	25.3	23.6	22.5	22.7
Southeast Sulawesi	20.5	21.2	21.5	24.7	24.4	23.7	22.6
Gorontalo	21.2	21.1	22.8	23.0	23.4	23.0	22.3
West Sulawesi	19.5	21.3	22.3	22.5	21.2	20.4	21.1
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	19.5	20.1	19.6	19.6	20.4	20.3	20.0
North Maluku	18.4	19.5	19.6	19.8	18.9	20.9	19.5
Papua	20.4	21.1	18.7	22.5	21.1	23.6	20.8
West Papua	19.2	20.9	20.2	20.0	25.6	27.4	20.6
Total	23.1	24.5	24.1	23.7	22.6	22.7	23.5
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the men had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group							

CHAPTER 10 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Table A-10.1 Early childhood mortality rates by province by province

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN)	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-five mortality (5q0)
Sumatera					
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	14	11	25	21	45
North Sumatera	24	22	46	22	67
West Sumatera	34	13	47	16	62
Riau	28	8	37	11	47
Jambi	23	15	39	9	47
South Sumatera	25	17	42	11	52
Bengkulu	17	29	46	20	65
Lampung	27	16	43	13	55
Bangka Belitung	20	19	39	8	46
Riau Islands	18	25	43	16	58
Java					
DKI Jakarta	15	13	28	9	36
West Java	19	19	39	10	49
Central Java	14	12	26	6	32
DI Yogyakarta	15	3	19	3	22
East Java	21	14	35	10	45
Banten	25	21	46	13	58
Bali and Nusa Tenggara					
Bali	14	19	34	4	38
West Nusa Tenggara	34	38	72	21	92
East Nusa Tenggara	31	26	57	24	80
Kalimantan					
West Kalimantan	23	23	46	14	59
Central Kalimantan	13	17	30	4	34
South Kalimantan	39	19	58	19	75
East Kalimantan	16	11	26	12	38
Sulawesi					
North Sulawesi	24	11	35	9	43
Central Sulawesi	28	31	60	10	69
South Sulawesi	22	19	41	12	53
Southeast Sulawesi	16	25	41	21	62
Gorontalo	22	31	52	18	69
West Sulawesi	46	27	74	25	96
Maluku and Papua					
Maluku	25	34	59	37	93
North Maluku	32	19	51	24	74
Papua	24	17	41	25	64
West Papua	21	16	36	26	62

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

CHAPTER 11 MATERNAL HEALTH

Table A-11.1 Antenatal care by province

Percent distribution of women 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 2007

Province	Doctor	OB/GYN	Nurse/ midwife/ village midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Other/ don't know	No one	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider	Number of women
Sumatera									
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1.8	10.2	77.3	4.2	0.4	6.2	100.0	89.2	269
North Sumatera	2.8	11.9	74.7	1.7	0.5	8.5	100.0	89.3	803
West Sumatera	2.2	10.4	83.4	3.0	0.1	0.8	100.0	96.0	304
Riau	6.2	18.3	68.7	1.3	0.4	5.1	100.0	93.2	243
Jambi	2.9	7.0	74.8	10.3	0.9	4.2	100.0	84.6	169
South Sumatera	1.9	8.3	81.0	1.5	0.3	6.9	100.0	91.3	424
Bengkulu	4.3	8.1	81.3	2.1	0.0	4.2	100.0	93.7	100
Lampung	2.5	9.3	83.6	1.4	0.3	2.9	100.0	95.4	409
Bangka Belitung	0.0	13.5	80.4	1.4	0.2	4.4	100.0	94.0	93
Riau Islands	2.6	28.3	62.9	0.7	1.4	4.1	100.0	93.8	76
Java									
DKI Jakarta	0.6	24.5	74.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	99.5	649
West Java	1.5	11.4	82.3	1.2	0.4	3.1	100.0	95.3	2,328
Central Java	1.2	10.5	85.6	0.4	0.4	1.9	100.0	97.3	2,109
DI Yogyakarta	1.0	25.5	72.8	0.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	99.3	179
East Java	2.1	11.5	79.6	3.4	0.0	3.4	100.0	93.2	1,947
Banten	1.7	14.4	70.3	8.7	0.6	4.4	100.0	86.3	599
Bali and Nusa Tenggara									
Bali	1.6	30.5	66.6	0.1	0.5	0.7	100.0	98.8	225
West Nusa Tenggara	1.2	5.3	88.8	0.7	0.0	4.0	100.0	95.3	347
East Nusa Tenggara	3.3	6.0	77.8	2.4	0.4	10.0	100.0	87.1	375
Kalimantan									
West Kalimantan	2.4	5.2	82.9	1.4	0.4	7.6	100.0	90.6	312
Central Kalimantan	1.9	5.7	83.3	5.1	0.0	3.9	100.0	91.0	138
South Kalimantan	1.9	9.7	81.5	2.4	0.0	4.6	100.0	93.0	249
East Kalimantan	3.9	19.9	70.1	2.7	0.0	3.4	100.0	93.9	218
Sulawesi									
North Sulawesi	4.6	19.1	72.2	0.8	0.6	2.7	100.0	95.9	166
Central Sulawesi	2.4	9.2	79.1	4.5	0.3	4.5	100.0	90.7	192
South Sulawesi	1.0	9.6	81.5	2.3	0.4	5.1	100.0	92.2	500
Southeast Sulawesi	3.2	6.4	81.7	4.3	0.0	4.3	100.0	91.3	144
Gorontalo	4.6	11.4	72.5	4.7	0.5	6.2	100.0	88.5	68
West Sulawesi	1.2	4.1	81.3	1.6	0.0	11.8	100.0	86.6	75
Maluku and Papua									
Maluku	3.3	9.8	57.1	15.6	0.0	14.1	100.0	70.3	99
North Maluku	3.7	11.4	72.9	5.9	0.7	5.4	100.0	88.0	71
Papua	2.1	11.7	55.2	0.4	1.8	28.8	100.0	69.0	117
West Papua	2.9	18.6	59.0	1.9	1.7	15.9	100.0	80.4	45
Total	1.9	12.0	79.3	2.2	0.3	4.2	100.0	93.3	14,043

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, nurse, midwife, and auxiliary nurse/midwife

Table A-11.2 Components of antenatal care by province

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, among women receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage receiving specific antenatal services, and the percentage who took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the last five years, the percentage with selected services:								Among women with a live birth in the last five years, the percentage who during the pregnancy of their last birth:	
	Informed of signs of pregnancy complications	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Abdominal examination	Number of women	Took iron tablets or syrup	Number of women
Sumatera										
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	29.8	77.9	21.6	83.1	31.0	35.7	94.7	252	57.0	269
North Sumatera	27.7	66.6	12.1	79.8	36.1	20.7	89.3	735	62.7	803
West Sumatera	40.5	88.6	34.6	88.8	27.9	28.0	98.3	301	77.3	304
Riau	36.8	82.7	17.4	89.3	36.6	27.9	92.9	231	65.9	243
Jambi	31.0	76.5	22.8	85.2	20.9	23.6	95.7	162	70.9	169
South Sumatera	30.6	87.8	19.7	92.7	25.6	25.1	94.1	395	69.6	424
Bengkulu	38.3	83.4	22.1	91.9	21.5	19.0	97.3	96	78.8	100
Lampung	33.8	93.5	22.3	96.3	36.8	22.8	95.6	397	81.3	409
Bangka Belitung	31.0	94.8	25.4	94.8	33.0	30.6	96.1	89	78.5	93
Riau Islands	45.1	93.1	38.9	90.9	55.0	42.7	97.2	73	77.5	76
Java										
DKI Jakarta	39.9	99.6	37.6	98.9	69.6	58.0	98.9	646	80.3	649
West Java	50.8	95.7	34.6	94.9	38.8	27.8	96.2	2,255	82.1	2,328
Central Java	40.9	97.9	22.2	96.6	45.9	27.4	97.9	2,068	83.5	2,109
DI Yogyakarta	52.5	99.1	38.8	98.5	57.0	53.4	98.8	178	94.1	179
East Java	39.8	91.0	49.7	91.2	45.5	21.7	97.4	1,881	80.7	1,947
Banten	27.1	86.0	21.9	84.2	34.0	26.8	96.0	573	70.1	599
Bali and Nusa Tenggara										
Bali	40.0	98.4	52.9	94.8	55.7	44.5	98.8	223	92.8	225
West Nusa Tenggara	37.9	94.4	39.3	93.9	29.1	26.4	99.4	334	87.4	347
East Nusa Tenggara	37.4	91.3	45.4	85.2	23.0	36.3	96.7	338	83.4	375
Kalimantan										
West Kalimantan	25.6	90.9	39.4	92.5	42.2	39.3	87.5	288	54.4	312
Central Kalimantan	48.0	84.8	33.4	87.8	40.3	26.6	95.0	133	72.8	138
South Kalimantan	42.6	87.4	29.2	90.6	28.0	22.1	94.4	238	75.7	249
East Kalimantan	44.6	95.7	49.6	96.1	45.8	29.3	96.0	210	81.3	218
Sulawesi										
North Sulawesi	35.5	92.6	60.2	92.9	39.3	42.7	95.2	161	88.5	166
Central Sulawesi	36.0	82.4	35.1	86.8	27.8	30.1	96.6	184	75.7	192
South Sulawesi	28.1	90.4	45.5	94.9	42.8	26.5	96.8	474	71.9	500
Southeast Sulawesi	32.1	69.6	18.9	85.1	16.0	33.5	94.3	138	58.9	144
Gorontalo	25.2	82.3	46.3	87.4	22.1	37.0	92.9	64	67.3	68
West Sulawesi	21.5	85.6	57.6	86.9	43.2	48.3	90.3	66	59.1	75
Maluku and Papua										
Maluku	16.1	61.7	28.3	69.1	12.8	17.6	89.8	85	57.0	99
North Maluku	26.3	81.9	39.7	83.9	28.0	31.9	91.2	68	84.1	71
Papua	44.7	94.0	44.1	87.5	28.6	40.0	88.0	84	56.3	117
West Papua	46.1	93.4	48.3	89.4	40.2	52.5	94.9	38	65.1	45
Total	38.8	90.7	33.3	91.9	40.1	29.2	96.0	13,457	77.3	14,043

Table A-11.3 Tetanus toxoid injections by province

Percent distribution of mothers who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by number of tetanus toxoid injections received during pregnancy for the most recent birth, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	None	One injection	Two or more injections	Don't know/missing	Total	Number of mothers
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	43.4	12.3	42.7	1.6	100.0	269
North Sumatera	64.9	12.8	19.3	3.1	100.0	803
West Sumatera	17.6	19.2	61.9	1.3	100.0	304
Riau	33.6	21.0	41.5	3.9	100.0	243
Jambi	29.9	21.8	46.7	1.6	100.0	169
South Sumatera	33.4	16.1	47.3	3.3	100.0	424
Bengkulu	23.1	17.1	59.5	0.3	100.0	100
Lampung	21.0	22.4	53.6	3.0	100.0	409
Bangka Belitung	21.9	14.8	58.8	4.5	100.0	93
Riau Islands	42.7	19.1	30.4	7.8	100.0	76
Java						
DKI Jakarta	21.8	24.8	51.6	1.8	100.0	649
West Java	17.9	19.0	60.6	2.5	100.0	2,328
Central Java	16.1	26.4	53.1	4.5	100.0	2,109
DI Yogyakarta	13.7	28.4	56.1	1.8	100.0	179
East Java	31.5	28.1	39.0	1.3	100.0	1,947
Banten	35.0	16.2	45.1	3.7	100.0	599
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	11.3	28.8	58.6	1.2	100.0	225
West Nusa Tenggara	28.4	21.0	48.8	1.8	100.0	347
East Nusa Tenggara	22.7	21.5	54.8	0.9	100.0	375
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	30.9	17.3	49.5	2.3	100.0	312
Central Kalimantan	22.6	30.4	43.1	3.9	100.0	138
South Kalimantan	29.8	14.0	55.0	1.2	100.0	249
East Kalimantan	16.0	29.1	53.5	1.4	100.0	218
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	11.4	23.1	63.5	2.0	100.0	166
Central Sulawesi	18.4	19.5	59.3	2.9	100.0	192
South Sulawesi	17.1	22.7	59.2	1.0	100.0	500
Southeast Sulawesi	19.1	18.1	59.4	3.4	100.0	144
Corontalo	25.5	36.9	33.0	4.7	100.0	68
West Sulawesi	21.6	19.8	56.6	2.0	100.0	75
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	42.3	13.9	42.6	1.2	100.0	99
North Maluku	13.6	14.8	68.0	3.6	100.0	71
Papua	43.4	17.1	31.6	7.9	100.0	117
West Papua	29.9	18.3	42.0	9.9	100.0	45
Total	25.9	21.8	49.7	2.6	100.0	14,043

Table A-11.4 Place of delivery by province

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 2007

Province	Health facility		Home	Other	Missing	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private sector						
Sumatera								
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	7.7	17.1	74.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	24.8	324
North Sumatera	5.1	29.9	64.4	0.4	0.2	100.0	35.0	1,197
West Sumatera	18.5	45.0	34.7	1.5	0.4	100.0	63.5	383
Riau	4.9	38.7	55.4	0.2	0.8	100.0	43.6	290
Jambi	5.6	20.5	72.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	26.1	186
South Sumatera	7.6	25.8	64.9	0.2	1.5	100.0	33.4	491
Bengkulu	6.3	5.8	87.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.1	111
Lampung	2.5	42.2	54.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	44.7	452
Bangka Belitung	10.1	33.1	54.4	1.5	0.9	100.0	43.2	103
Riau Islands	11.0	65.3	23.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	76.3	93
Java								
DKI Jakarta	14.8	73.7	11.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	88.4	741
West Java	6.0	38.6	54.5	0.1	0.8	100.0	44.6	2,600
Central Java	7.6	45.5	46.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	53.1	2,308
DI Yogyakarta	16.9	69.9	12.7	0.3	0.2	100.0	86.8	201
East Java	8.5	57.0	32.0	1.6	0.9	100.0	65.5	2,178
Banten	3.7	34.4	61.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	38.1	695
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	24.6	66.2	8.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	90.8	253
West Nusa Tenggara	25.9	6.3	58.4	8.9	0.6	100.0	32.2	412
East Nusa Tenggara	16.1	4.5	77.5	0.5	1.4	100.0	20.7	507
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	8.8	24.9	65.2	0.4	0.7	100.0	33.7	374
Central Kalimantan	5.2	8.9	84.9	0.4	0.6	100.0	14.1	160
South Kalimantan	8.8	10.5	79.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	19.4	289
East Kalimantan	21.2	24.6	53.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	45.8	262
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	26.6	28.4	43.0	0.5	1.5	100.0	55.0	191
Central Sulawesi	11.7	7.3	80.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	19.0	243
South Sulawesi	16.0	14.6	68.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	30.6	631
Southeast Sulawesi	6.3	2.0	90.5	0.6	0.5	100.0	8.4	192
Gorontalo	13.7	8.0	74.8	2.6	0.9	100.0	21.7	82
West Sulawesi	8.9	3.7	87.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	12.6	103
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	8.4	4.0	87.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	12.4	143
North Maluku	10.7	7.3	80.5	0.4	1.0	100.0	18.0	93
Papua	18.9	7.4	70.8	1.2	1.7	100.0	26.2	152
West Papua	32.5	6.5	55.7	1.4	3.9	100.0	39.0	62
Total	9.7	36.4	52.7	0.7	0.6	100.0	46.1	16,504

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

Table A-11.5 Assistance during delivery by province: 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 2007

Province	Person providing assistance during delivery							Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	Percentage delivered by C-section	Number of births
	Doctor	OB/GYN	Nurse/ midwife/ village midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Other/ don't know	No one	Missing				
Sumatera											
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	0.5	8.8	63.2	25.9	0.4	0.3	1.0	100.0	72.5	4.9	324
North Sumatera	1.0	12.4	71.0	10.7	0.1	0.9	3.9	100.0	84.5	7.0	1,197
West Sumatera	1.9	12.8	65.8	18.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	100.0	80.5	8.7	383
Riau	1.4	13.3	70.2	13.1	0.6	0.1	1.2	100.0	84.9	11.4	290
Jambi	0.7	7.4	61.8	28.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	100.0	69.8	3.9	186
South Sumatera	0.5	10.6	56.5	28.6	0.4	1.6	1.9	100.0	67.5	3.8	491
Bengkulu	1.6	6.1	64.5	25.5	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	72.3	2.7	111
Lampung	0.5	6.5	62.8	28.9	0.2	0.6	0.5	100.0	69.8	3.8	452
Bangka Belitung	2.7	9.3	69.5	17.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	81.5	3.0	103
Riau Islands	1.6	21.8	68.3	5.3	0.5	1.4	1.2	100.0	91.6	13.1	93
Java											
DKI Jakarta	1.5	30.3	65.5	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.3	13.8	741
West Java	0.8	11.1	56.3	29.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	100.0	68.2	6.3	2,600
Central Java	1.0	12.0	70.0	16.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.0	5.4	2,308
DI Yogyakarta	3.2	35.1	57.4	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.8	10.3	201
East Java	0.6	13.9	63.0	21.6	0.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	77.5	9.0	2,178
Banten	0.4	14.6	37.2	46.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	100.0	52.1	9.4	695
Bali and Nusa Tenggara											
Bali	3.2	30.4	59.0	5.3	0.3	0.0	1.8	100.0	92.6	12.2	253
West Nusa Tenggara	1.3	8.5	54.5	33.8	0.4	0.0	1.5	100.0	64.3	6.7	412
East Nusa Tenggara	1.8	4.6	39.8	42.9	0.7	1.5	8.6	100.0	46.2	4.2	507
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	0.6	8.2	53.4	34.9	0.2	0.8	1.9	100.0	62.2	7.9	374
Central Kalimantan	1.0	4.6	62.6	25.9	0.0	0.6	5.4	100.0	68.1	1.4	160
South Kalimantan	1.1	10.3	64.1	21.8	0.4	0.8	1.4	100.0	75.6	4.6	289
East Kalimantan	1.3	16.6	57.6	19.0	0.0	1.2	4.3	100.0	75.5	8.7	262
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	2.0	24.5	60.8	10.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	100.0	87.3	11.2	191
Central Sulawesi	1.2	9.8	48.6	36.6	0.4	0.0	3.4	100.0	59.6	4.3	243
South Sulawesi	0.3	9.0	49.5	32.4	0.6	0.7	7.6	100.0	58.8	3.2	631
Southeast Sulawesi	0.4	3.1	53.1	40.6	0.2	0.4	2.1	100.0	56.6	2.1	192
Gorontalo	0.6	12.9	40.1	45.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	100.0	53.6	3.3	82
West Sulawesi	1.1	3.8	38.9	44.8	0.0	0.7	10.7	100.0	43.8	3.0	103
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	0.5	3.9	28.4	63.5	0.2	0.4	3.1	100.0	32.8	1.8	143
North Maluku	1.7	9.8	34.3	43.7	3.1	2.2	5.2	100.0	45.9	4.2	93
Papua	2.7	5.5	38.2	7.4	2.0	12.0	32.3	100.0	46.3	4.9	152
West Papua	0.8	9.7	47.2	27.1	1.1	4.8	9.3	100.0	57.7	4.8	62
Total	1.0	12.6	59.4	24.0	0.3	0.7	2.0	100.0	73.0	6.8	16,504

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, nurse, midwife and auxiliary nurse/midwife.

² Includes Health Post and Delivery Post.

Table A-11.6 Assistance during delivery by province: 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 2007

Province	Person providing assistance during delivery							Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	Percentage delivered by C-section	Number of births
	Doctor	OB/GYN	Nurse/ midwife/ village midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Other/ don't know	No one	Missing				
Sumatera											
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	0.0	3.3	58.6	36.6	0.4	0.3	1.0	100.0	61.8	4.9	324
North Sumatera	0.6	5.3	74.6	14.6	0.1	0.9	3.9	100.0	80.5	7.0	1,197
West Sumatera	0.2	1.4	75.3	22.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	100.0	76.9	8.7	383
Riau	0.9	10.1	67.0	20.1	0.6	0.1	1.2	100.0	77.9	11.4	290
Jambi	0.0	2.9	42.4	53.1	0.6	0.4	0.7	100.0	45.2	3.9	186
South Sumatera	0.0	5.9	53.9	36.3	0.4	1.6	1.9	100.0	59.8	3.8	491
Bengkulu	0.0	0.2	47.0	50.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	47.1	2.7	111
Lampung	0.0	2.7	50.6	45.4	0.2	0.6	0.5	100.0	53.3	3.8	452
Bangka Belitung	1.1	1.9	69.0	26.5	0.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	72.0	3.0	103
Riau Islands	0.9	7.2	78.7	10.1	0.5	1.4	1.2	100.0	86.9	13.1	93
Java											
DKI Jakarta	0.0	7.6	85.4	6.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	93.0	13.8	741
West Java	0.1	4.7	49.9	43.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	100.0	54.6	6.3	2,600
Central Java	0.1	2.8	58.0	38.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.9	5.4	2,308
DI Yogyakarta	0.0	1.9	90.7	7.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.6	10.3	201
East Java	0.4	4.9	67.1	26.6	0.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	72.4	9.0	2,178
Banten	0.2	3.3	43.4	52.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	100.0	46.8	9.4	695
Bali and Nusa Tenggara											
Bali	0.4	6.7	85.4	5.5	0.3	0.0	1.8	100.0	92.5	12.2	253
West Nusa Tenggara	0.5	3.1	45.9	48.5	0.4	0.0	1.5	100.0	49.6	6.7	412
East Nusa Tenggara	1.0	1.8	38.0	48.3	0.7	1.5	8.6	100.0	40.8	4.2	507
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	0.2	3.9	50.4	42.6	0.2	0.8	1.9	100.0	54.5	7.9	374
Central Kalimantan	0.1	1.5	48.1	44.4	0.0	0.6	5.4	100.0	49.7	1.4	160
South Kalimantan	0.3	2.1	58.7	36.3	0.4	0.8	1.4	100.0	61.1	4.6	289
East Kalimantan	0.5	6.9	61.8	25.3	0.0	1.2	4.3	100.0	69.2	8.7	262
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	0.4	9.5	73.5	14.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	100.0	83.4	11.2	191
Central Sulawesi	0.2	3.9	37.0	55.0	0.4	0.0	3.4	100.0	41.2	4.3	243
South Sulawesi	0.0	3.2	47.9	40.0	0.6	0.7	7.6	100.0	51.1	3.2	631
Southeast Sulawesi	0.2	1.0	28.8	67.3	0.2	0.4	2.1	100.0	30.0	2.1	192
Gorontalo	0.3	4.1	24.6	69.6	0.1	0.5	0.7	100.0	29.0	3.3	82
West Sulawesi	0.2	1.4	23.7	63.3	0.0	0.7	10.7	100.0	25.3	3.0	103
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	0.0	2.4	26.5	67.5	0.2	0.4	3.1	100.0	28.8	1.8	143
North Maluku	0.5	2.0	31.7	55.4	3.1	2.2	5.2	100.0	34.2	4.2	93
Papua	0.2	1.1	41.4	10.9	2.0	12.0	32.3	100.0	42.7	4.9	152
West Papua	0.5	4.8	48.1	31.5	1.1	4.8	9.3	100.0	53.4	4.8	62
Total	0.3	4.1	57.8	34.9	0.3	0.7	2.0	100.0	62.2	6.8	16,504

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, nurse, midwife and auxiliary nurse/midwife.

² Includes Health Post and Delivery Post.

Table A-11.7 Delivery characteristics by province

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 2007

Province	Delivery by C-section	Birth weight				Total	Percent distribution of all live births by size of child at birth				Total	Number of births
		Not weighed	Less than 2.5 kg	2.5 kg or more	Don't know/missing		Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/missing		
Sumatera												
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	4.9	34.9	3.5	59.8	1.9	100.0	2.6	11.6	80.3	5.6	100.0	324
North Sumatera	7.0	25.7	3.8	68.8	1.7	100.0	2.3	7.3	87.2	3.2	100.0	1,197
West Sumatera	8.7	9.9	5.7	83.6	0.9	100.0	3.1	13.4	81.2	2.4	100.0	383
Riau	11.4	16.1	3.9	79.2	0.8	100.0	0.8	11.0	82.0	6.2	100.0	290
Jambi	3.9	21.6	3.9	72.4	2.0	100.0	1.8	9.4	82.9	5.9	100.0	186
South Sumatera	3.8	21.6	5.2	71.7	1.4	100.0	2.3	11.5	83.2	3.1	100.0	491
Bengkulu	2.7	16.1	4.4	79.5	0.0	100.0	2.1	10.1	86.5	1.3	100.0	111
Lampung	3.8	16.9	3.4	79.3	0.5	100.0	1.8	12.3	83.3	2.6	100.0	452
Bangka Belitung	3.0	9.0	4.8	85.3	0.9	100.0	1.6	8.7	88.0	1.7	100.0	103
Riau Islands	13.1	7.1	3.3	88.8	0.9	100.0	0.5	7.9	88.9	2.6	100.0	93
Java												
DKI Jakarta	13.8	0.4	6.0	93.2	0.4	100.0	2.5	14.1	83.0	0.5	100.0	741
West Java	6.3	8.4	5.7	85.0	0.9	100.0	1.5	14.1	82.2	2.2	100.0	2,600
Central Java	5.4	2.8	5.7	91.0	0.5	100.0	1.4	10.9	86.9	0.8	100.0	2,308
DI Yogyakarta	10.3	1.2	7.0	91.6	0.2	100.0	2.7	8.9	88.1	0.2	100.0	201
East Java	9.0	15.9	5.2	78.0	0.9	100.0	1.2	13.4	82.1	3.3	100.0	2,178
Banten	9.4	34.8	3.0	59.4	2.8	100.0	5.0	5.1	87.0	2.9	100.0	695
Bali and Nusa Tenggara												
Bali	12.2	4.4	6.5	88.4	0.8	100.0	1.1	10.5	85.7	2.7	100.0	253
West Nusa Tenggara	6.7	19.2	10.0	68.5	2.3	100.0	1.4	12.5	76.1	10.0	100.0	412
East Nusa Tenggara	4.2	36.1	8.3	51.8	3.8	100.0	1.3	11.2	71.2	16.4	100.0	507
Kalimantan												
West Kalimantan	7.9	26.1	7.6	64.0	2.2	100.0	1.7	20.2	66.9	11.3	100.0	374
Central Kalimantan	1.4	20.1	3.2	74.9	1.8	100.0	3.1	4.6	88.5	3.8	100.0	160
South Kalimantan	4.6	15.8	7.9	75.5	0.8	100.0	4.3	16.5	74.7	4.5	100.0	289
East Kalimantan	8.7	8.1	9.4	82.2	0.2	100.0	3.1	13.6	80.9	2.3	100.0	262
Sulawesi												
North Sulawesi	11.2	7.1	6.7	83.0	3.2	100.0	2.5	11.6	80.7	5.2	100.0	191
Central Sulawesi	4.3	25.6	6.0	67.4	1.0	100.0	5.4	18.1	74.8	1.7	100.0	243
South Sulawesi	3.2	33.8	6.2	58.5	1.4	100.0	2.9	21.1	70.4	5.6	100.0	631
Southeast Sulawesi	2.1	38.5	3.5	56.1	1.9	100.0	2.2	13.5	81.7	2.6	100.0	192
Gorontalo	3.3	39.4	4.9	51.0	4.7	100.0	4.7	19.3	66.0	10.0	100.0	82
West Sulawesi	3.0	42.8	5.0	48.9	3.3	100.0	11.5	15.7	67.5	5.3	100.0	103
Maluku and Papua												
Maluku	1.8	69.3	1.7	27.3	1.7	100.0	4.0	11.3	66.5	18.2	100.0	143
North Maluku	4.2	44.6	7.8	43.3	4.3	100.0	11.0	14.1	61.3	13.5	100.0	93
Papua	4.9	52.1	5.1	36.0	6.7	100.0	1.4	16.3	67.2	15.1	100.0	152
West Papua	4.8	39.2	3.8	44.4	12.5	100.0	1.5	6.1	62.0	30.4	100.0	62
Total	6.8	16.9	5.5	76.2	1.3	100.0	2.2	12.4	81.5	3.9	100.0	16,504

Table A-11.8 Preparation for delivery by province

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 province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Topics discussed					Any topic	No topics discussed	Number of births
	Place to deliver	Transportation	Delivery assistance	Payment	Blood donor			
Sumatera								
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	63.1	43.5	66.8	65.1	12.2	77.6	22.4	269
North Sumatera	57.4	31.4	67.4	60.5	5.1	78.0	22.0	803
West Sumatera	79.4	63.7	73.9	70.1	12.3	85.3	14.7	304
Riau	66.4	48.3	69.7	69.2	10.2	78.1	21.9	243
Jambi	58.4	36.7	60.9	51.3	8.2	69.5	30.5	169
South Sumatera	77.4	40.7	79.0	68.5	5.9	84.5	15.5	424
Bengkulu	67.3	36.4	73.3	67.2	11.5	78.4	21.6	100
Lampung	75.5	45.4	79.4	70.6	5.1	85.1	14.9	409
Bangka Belitung	66.8	43.6	66.9	64.7	9.1	71.4	28.6	93
Riau Islands	73.4	55.4	67.6	65.6	14.7	77.5	22.5	76
Java								
DKI Jakarta	81.4	63.0	76.9	79.3	15.6	85.8	14.2	649
West Java	68.7	39.6	67.6	64.0	8.3	74.4	25.6	2,328
Central Java	65.7	34.9	65.2	55.6	4.7	76.3	23.7	2,109
DI Yogyakarta	89.5	69.3	86.5	76.8	10.9	90.8	9.2	179
East Java	72.3	52.2	70.7	71.6	5.8	82.2	17.8	1,947
Banten	63.7	42.6	68.6	63.4	2.9	72.2	27.8	599
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	77.7	59.6	69.3	71.8	10.0	82.1	17.9	225
West Nusa Tenggara	69.4	53.7	68.6	68.4	11.1	76.8	23.2	347
East Nusa Tenggara	63.9	41.7	68.2	63.4	18.0	71.9	28.1	375
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	68.1	51.9	71.6	69.8	20.6	78.2	21.8	312
Central Kalimantan	68.1	36.4	79.5	65.3	11.4	89.0	11.0	138
South Kalimantan	60.2	27.9	62.0	48.2	1.5	70.8	29.2	249
East Kalimantan	82.7	64.0	85.9	81.7	17.1	92.3	7.7	218
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	60.2	49.7	58.3	59.2	30.8	67.2	32.8	166
Central Sulawesi	64.6	31.1	72.7	74.1	11.6	83.3	16.7	192
South Sulawesi	64.0	29.4	55.9	54.7	6.2	75.0	25.0	500
Southeast Sulawesi	66.1	32.1	61.4	57.8	4.8	77.2	22.8	144
Gorontalo	63.1	36.9	68.8	68.0	10.5	76.3	23.7	68
West Sulawesi	43.8	24.9	45.6	37.9	6.6	51.4	48.6	75
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	61.0	25.1	67.7	55.6	1.9	73.1	26.9	99
North Maluku	54.2	28.6	58.2	51.4	10.7	65.2	34.8	71
Papua	58.0	33.3	58.0	33.5	11.8	63.2	36.8	117
West Papua	60.2	27.1	58.0	52.7	9.1	65.6	34.4	45
Total	68.5	43.1	68.8	64.4	8.3	77.9	22.1	14,043

Table A-11.9 Postnatal care by province

Percent distribution of women who had non-institutional live birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing of postnatal care for the most recent non-institutional birth, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal checkup				No postnatal checkup ¹	Total	Number of women
	Within 2 days of delivery	3-6 days after delivery	7-41 days after delivery	Don't know/missing			
Sumatera							
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	65.6	10.1	2.2	0.3	21.8	100.0	201
North Sumatera	51.4	3.9	5.8	0.2	38.7	100.0	515
West Sumatera	70.6	2.1	4.0	0.0	23.3	100.0	110
Riau	55.1	9.2	8.0	0.0	27.7	100.0	140
Jambi	75.9	8.9	5.8	0.0	9.4	100.0	126
South Sumatera	69.0	5.8	7.0	0.0	18.2	100.0	284
Bengkulu	88.8	1.6	1.8	0.0	7.9	100.0	87
Lampung	87.0	3.4	4.3	0.0	5.4	100.0	222
Bangka Belitung	61.1	15.6	6.3	0.0	16.9	100.0	52
Riau Islands	54.1	6.5	21.1	0.0	18.3	100.0	17
Java							
DKI Jakarta	64.6	9.7	9.7	0.0	16.0	100.0	77
West Java	65.2	12.1	16.0	0.1	6.6	100.0	1,276
Central Java	84.8	4.7	3.7	0.0	6.9	100.0	971
DI Yogyakarta	93.5	2.4	2.2	0.0	2.0	100.0	25
East Java	82.6	2.8	5.4	0.7	8.5	100.0	660
Banten	58.1	4.6	10.5	0.1	26.6	100.0	371
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	56.1	5.9	8.4	0.8	28.8	100.0	19
West Nusa Tenggara	62.9	6.3	8.7	0.0	22.1	100.0	231
East Nusa Tenggara	67.6	3.7	4.3	0.5	23.9	100.0	292
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	75.3	2.8	1.7	0.0	20.2	100.0	207
Central Kalimantan	69.8	10.7	9.6	0.5	9.4	100.0	118
South Kalimantan	70.3	13.6	7.3	0.3	8.6	100.0	198
East Kalimantan	62.9	2.5	3.5	0.2	30.9	100.0	114
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	54.7	3.6	11.7	1.5	28.5	100.0	73
Central Sulawesi	85.5	2.4	5.8	0.0	6.4	100.0	155
South Sulawesi	73.4	2.4	1.0	0.0	23.1	100.0	338
Southeast Sulawesi	84.7	2.2	2.6	0.0	10.5	100.0	132
Gorontalo	77.3	2.2	3.8	0.0	16.7	100.0	53
West Sulawesi	70.1	4.1	3.5	0.7	21.7	100.0	64
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	67.4	3.0	2.6	0.9	26.1	100.0	86
North Maluku	59.2	1.4	1.3	0.1	38.0	100.0	57
Papua	26.9	2.7	2.9	1.4	66.0	100.0	83
West Papua	27.4	7.8	6.6	2.6	55.5	100.0	25
Total	70.3	6.1	7.0	0.2	16.4	100.0	7,380

Note: Non-institutional includes respondent's home, other home, health post, delivery post, and other places of delivery.
¹ Includes women who received a checkup after 41 days

Table A-11.10 Problems in accessing health care by province

Percentage of ever-married women who reported that they have big problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Problems in accessing health care								Number of women
	Knowing where to go for treatment	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Having to take transport	Not wanting to go alone	Concern no female provider available	At least one problem accessing health care	
Sumatera									
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	12.2	15.1	43.7	33.3	32.9	16.7	7.7	55.5	514
North Sumatera	8.7	7.0	28.5	12.9	11.8	8.0	8.9	40.6	1,487
West Sumatera	9.3	10.5	33.1	18.0	15.5	15.4	12.1	45.7	570
Riau	6.9	5.8	22.4	15.3	10.4	19.6	17.9	49.1	494
Jambi	7.8	3.7	19.6	10.3	7.6	14.9	8.3	35.9	367
South Sumatera	10.3	7.5	35.9	18.6	16.3	15.0	14.8	52.3	928
Bengkulu	5.4	5.2	20.2	13.2	12.2	13.0	10.3	39.6	211
Lampung	5.9	6.2	19.1	11.3	9.4	11.3	8.0	32.9	963
Bangka Belitung	2.7	2.2	16.0	10.7	8.6	10.5	8.4	29.7	194
Riau Islands	5.5	3.3	22.4	14.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	36.3	140
Java									
DKI Jakarta	2.1	1.7	21.1	4.2	2.7	4.2	6.3	28.8	1,471
West Java	3.1	1.8	21.6	12.7	8.8	9.0	10.6	35.6	5,545
Central Java	4.9	3.0	27.5	13.3	11.2	10.0	8.1	42.5	5,383
DI Yogyakarta	1.1	0.5	15.0	5.4	5.2	6.8	3.0	22.5	551
East Java	3.1	1.9	16.4	11.3	10.5	15.8	16.4	40.0	5,924
Banten	4.1	2.9	25.5	14.7	11.9	9.4	12.7	41.1	1,310
Bali and Nusa Tenggara									
Bali	7.5	5.1	24.8	18.2	17.1	14.9	10.9	35.3	587
West Nusa Tenggara	6.7	10.9	32.5	18.0	14.7	10.8	7.6	40.9	705
East Nusa Tenggara	15.2	12.4	42.0	33.0	34.6	12.9	11.5	52.0	627
Kalimantan									
West Kalimantan	6.5	5.1	28.8	35.4	30.9	17.9	8.0	47.2	628
Central Kalimantan	5.3	4.4	45.1	33.4	32.0	16.0	11.6	62.7	294
South Kalimantan	4.7	3.6	15.8	15.2	11.0	15.7	10.1	33.9	550
East Kalimantan	4.9	2.4	24.6	28.9	28.0	21.7	15.4	53.0	475
Sulawesi									
North Sulawesi	4.8	3.9	24.5	10.4	11.4	5.9	6.9	33.4	373
Central Sulawesi	13.5	19.2	45.3	28.9	26.1	21.8	9.1	64.7	339
South Sulawesi	7.8	4.8	30.6	22.8	20.6	13.2	3.3	43.3	1,067
Southeast Sulawesi	9.0	4.5	45.6	25.3	25.0	15.8	7.4	58.9	259
Gorontalo	10.1	9.1	48.4	23.8	22.4	12.6	7.0	56.3	163
West Sulawesi	17.6	13.1	33.0	32.5	29.9	23.5	11.9	50.6	139
Maluku and Papua									
Maluku	13.2	8.4	50.1	41.1	37.6	22.0	16.5	62.3	168
North Maluku	15.9	14.1	31.1	29.5	30.0	18.3	13.8	52.3	129
Papua	4.6	3.2	43.6	35.3	36.9	8.7	4.7	54.8	251
West Papua	11.8	16.8	49.2	40.6	40.0	21.5	7.5	59.1	89
Total	5.4	4.2	25.1	15.3	13.3	12.1	10.6	40.9	32,895

Table A-11.11 Birth registration by province

Percentage of births in the five years before the survey that were registered, and of those registered, percent distributed by type of certificate, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Percent of births registered	Number of births	Registration document						Total	Number of registered births
			Not seen	Hospital record	Village record	Proof of birth	Birth certificate	Missing		
Sumatera										
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	24.5	324	23.4	13.4	2.0	1.5	59.7	0.0	100.0	80
North Sumatera	28.8	1,197	18.1	36.3	1.7	3.2	39.7	0.9	100.0	345
West Sumatera	57.4	383	12.9	45.9	0.0	11.1	29.7	0.5	100.0	219
Riau	46.8	290	11.7	28.9	0.0	7.0	52.3	0.1	100.0	136
Jambi	49.5	186	4.8	11.2	1.5	1.6	80.9	0.0	100.0	92
South Sumatera	52.7	491	7.1	32.2	1.0	2.3	56.3	1.1	100.0	259
Bengkulu	49.8	111	15.0	15.5	0.0	1.1	67.5	0.8	100.0	55
Lampung	57.2	452	8.1	29.0	0.4	2.9	59.5	0.0	100.0	259
Bangka Belitung	77.4	103	3.5	17.9	1.3	2.5	74.9	0.0	100.0	80
Riau Islands	75.4	93	11.5	24.7	1.5	4.6	56.9	0.7	100.0	70
Java										
DKI Jakarta	82.9	741	4.6	17.7	0.2	0.2	77.1	0.1	100.0	614
West Java	52.4	2,600	8.1	14.9	0.9	2.4	73.7	0.1	100.0	1,362
Central Java	79.7	2,308	11.6	23.1	7.1	1.3	56.9	0.0	100.0	1,839
DI Yogyakarta	93.8	201	2.7	20.0	0.0	1.1	76.3	0.0	100.0	189
East Java	64.4	2,178	9.7	15.7	2.4	2.4	69.8	0.0	100.0	1,402
Banten	42.3	695	4.5	24.0	2.2	0.1	68.8	0.5	100.0	294
Bali and Nusa Tenggara										
Bali	53.0	253	5.5	26.9	2.1	0.3	65.0	0.2	100.0	134
West Nusa Tenggara	28.7	412	13.0	28.2	1.6	3.6	52.2	1.3	100.0	118
East Nusa Tenggara	28.0	507	19.3	37.4	0.8	12.0	29.9	0.6	100.0	142
Kalimantan										
West Kalimantan	37.1	374	12.6	15.3	0.0	0.7	71.1	0.3	100.0	139
Central Kalimantan	46.5	160	15.5	27.4	0.5	0.0	56.6	0.0	100.0	75
South Kalimantan	49.4	289	7.7	10.8	1.3	0.6	78.1	1.5	100.0	143
East Kalimantan	64.8	262	10.8	31.6	1.0	1.2	55.3	0.0	100.0	170
Sulawesi										
North Sulawesi	45.1	191	16.6	26.0	0.0	0.4	54.5	2.5	100.0	86
Central Sulawesi	23.4	243	41.1	19.1	1.0	2.1	36.7	0.0	100.0	57
South Sulawesi	38.2	631	6.8	21.6	4.4	2.0	63.8	1.4	100.0	241
Southeast Sulawesi	22.8	192	15.8	15.1	0.4	1.8	65.1	1.7	100.0	44
Gorontalo	30.2	82	6.2	34.0	2.3	6.3	49.9	1.3	100.0	25
West Sulawesi	27.1	103	22.1	12.5	0.0	2.0	63.4	0.0	100.0	28
Maluku and Papua										
Maluku	18.7	143	18.0	9.2	3.5	2.3	66.2	0.8	100.0	27
North Maluku	20.8	93	12.4	11.0	0.0	15.8	60.2	0.6	100.0	19
Papua	31.3	152	18.6	11.3	3.5	0.6	64.9	1.0	100.0	48
West Papua	42.7	62	15.3	27.0	6.7	3.1	47.8	0.0	100.0	27
Total	53.4	16,504	10.1	21.6	2.6	2.3	63.2	0.3	100.0	8,817

Table A-11.12 Reason for not registering birth by province

Percentage of births in the five years before the survey that were not registered by reason for not registering the birth, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Reason not registering birth							Total	Number of births not registered
	Costs too much	Too far	Did not know child has to be registered	Late, did not want to pay fine	Did not know where to register	Other	Missing		
Sumatera									
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	12.1	10.4	29.4	4.3	19.4	23.4	1.0	100.0	244
North Sumatera	20.2	5.6	22.2	2.5	8.0	41.2	0.3	100.0	852
West Sumatera	20.1	7.6	7.3	0.7	4.6	54.5	5.2	100.0	163
Riau	23.7	13.6	5.0	1.6	5.2	48.7	2.2	100.0	154
Jambi	22.0	18.1	7.3	1.8	7.6	41.3	1.9	100.0	94
South Sumatera	32.9	8.1	8.7	1.8	9.5	35.7	3.3	100.0	232
Bengkulu	29.5	2.1	2.2	0.0	3.2	62.9	0.0	100.0	55
Lampung	44.0	5.0	4.6	1.2	3.2	40.9	1.1	100.0	194
Bangka Belitung	22.6	11.6	9.1	4.1	5.4	43.5	3.7	100.0	23
Riau Islands	22.5	5.7	7.3	3.4	4.3	49.7	7.1	100.0	23
Java									
DKI Jakarta	35.9	6.1	0.9	3.1	6.3	46.6	1.0	100.0	126
West Java	43.2	2.0	9.6	0.8	3.0	39.9	1.5	100.0	1,238
Central Java	30.0	3.9	6.6	7.4	3.2	46.1	2.8	100.0	468
DI Yogyakarta	30.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.5	4.0	100.0	12
East Java	17.5	8.5	10.5	1.6	12.7	46.3	2.9	100.0	776
Banten	44.9	2.7	2.3	2.4	8.3	39.1	0.3	100.0	401
Bali and Nusa Tenggara									
Bali	29.7	6.1	9.8	6.8	5.0	41.2	1.5	100.0	119
West Nusa Tenggara	19.4	7.6	11.7	0.9	9.2	50.7	0.5	100.0	294
East Nusa Tenggara	13.2	11.8	22.3	0.0	14.0	36.5	2.3	100.0	365
Kalimantan									
West Kalimantan	39.9	16.3	5.2	1.7	6.7	27.5	2.7	100.0	235
Central Kalimantan	15.9	15.4	20.1	5.9	10.3	31.2	1.1	100.0	86
South Kalimantan	19.9	10.8	11.6	2.3	12.1	41.6	1.7	100.0	147
East Kalimantan	14.5	33.5	6.7	0.0	9.3	34.2	1.8	100.0	92
Sulawesi									
North Sulawesi	26.8	8.6	2.4	16.6	6.6	35.3	3.6	100.0	105
Central Sulawesi	17.7	10.3	22.3	1.0	5.7	41.6	1.4	100.0	186
South Sulawesi	13.6	11.9	15.5	2.6	17.1	37.9	1.5	100.0	390
Southeast Sulawesi	14.1	13.3	18.1	13.3	11.7	28.5	1.0	100.0	149
Gorontalo	24.0	6.5	2.0	0.7	1.6	63.7	1.5	100.0	57
West Sulawesi	8.6	15.0	18.8	0.5	12.9	43.6	0.5	100.0	75
Maluku and Papua									
Maluku	8.4	33.7	3.5	1.6	12.5	39.9	0.5	100.0	116
North Maluku	8.1	6.2	9.4	2.2	7.1	64.8	2.2	100.0	74
Papua	8.2	16.9	33.3	1.1	15.9	20.8	3.7	100.0	105
West Papua	7.0	15.7	16.7	2.7	9.8	40.3	7.7	100.0	36
Total	25.9	8.2	12.2	2.5	8.4	40.9	1.8	100.0	7,687

CHAPTER 12 IMMUNIZATION OF CHILDREN

Table A-12.1 Vaccinations by province

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to health card or mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	BCG	DPT			Polio				Measles	All ¹	No vaccinations	Percentage with health card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	1	2	3	4					
HEALTH CARD													
Sumatera													
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	78.7	94.2	71.7	60.4	87.5	66.5	66.5	50.6	66.7	39.6	0.0	100.0	10
North Sumatera	89.0	95.4	79.7	68.9	97.9	83.3	78.3	48.7	64.8	50.6	0.0	100.0	65
West Sumatera	96.7	97.5	87.0	81.8	100.0	95.8	87.5	77.4	77.7	69.3	0.0	100.0	26
Riau	85.7	94.0	85.2	74.9	87.3	84.2	76.9	67.6	78.1	61.6	0.0	100.0	16
Jambi	100.0	100.0	93.2	88.9	100.0	100.0	95.5	88.3	74.7	70.5	0.0	100.0	12
South Sumatera	100.0	96.3	91.5	76.0	100.0	98.2	90.6	67.4	66.7	60.1	0.0	100.0	26
Bengkulu	100.0	100.0	95.2	85.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.3	86.3	71.8	0.0	100.0	7
Lampung	97.4	97.6	89.3	85.2	97.4	94.8	86.1	66.2	83.2	65.3	0.0	100.0	46
Bangka Belitung	100.0	100.0	96.3	91.0	94.0	94.0	89.0	55.7	88.0	75.4	0.0	100.0	8
Riau Islands	92.8	96.3	91.7	84.5	96.3	96.3	89.1	80.6	92.3	80.6	0.0	100.0	5
Java													
DKI Jakarta	94.6	94.6	86.1	83.8	98.5	89.6	86.1	75.7	86.6	76.9	0.0	100.0	37
West Java	93.2	96.2	87.5	80.9	96.3	88.0	83.8	70.2	85.7	70.8	0.0	100.0	248
Central Java	97.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.1	87.8	85.0	0.0	100.0	211
DI Yogyakarta	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.0	92.0	0.0	100.0	20
East Java	88.0	98.5	90.8	84.8	95.8	86.7	80.3	76.7	84.6	74.8	0.0	100.0	139
Banten	76.4	89.7	63.8	58.7	95.6	86.2	76.0	62.6	75.0	51.8	0.0	100.0	22
Bali and Nusa Tenggara													
Bali	98.4	98.4	96.2	85.3	100.0	98.4	96.2	89.6	84.9	83.0	0.0	100.0	23
West Nusa Tenggara	97.0	93.2	93.2	80.8	97.0	88.7	85.1	68.8	89.4	72.4	3.0	100.0	21
East Nusa Tenggara	95.8	92.0	88.5	76.2	100.0	100.0	86.9	76.3	94.7	72.3	0.0	100.0	24
Kalimantan													
West Kalimantan	95.6	97.5	93.1	90.0	97.5	97.5	93.1	83.2	81.8	78.7	0.0	100.0	23
Central Kalimantan	85.8	91.6	84.2	78.5	100.0	91.6	79.8	56.0	84.2	72.5	0.0	100.0	4
South Kalimantan	100.0	98.2	94.4	90.3	100.0	96.0	90.6	86.5	84.8	77.2	0.0	100.0	15
East Kalimantan	92.8	96.4	95.1	95.1	96.4	96.4	96.4	93.2	91.4	86.5	3.6	100.0	25
Sulawesi													
North Sulawesi	100.0	97.7	97.7	92.5	100.0	100.0	97.7	92.5	92.8	87.9	0.0	100.0	15
Central Sulawesi	96.2	100.0	97.1	80.4	100.0	100.0	96.2	86.3	84.1	71.4	0.0	100.0	16
South Sulawesi	100.0	96.6	87.7	87.7	97.0	90.3	83.9	75.2	87.7	75.2	0.0	100.0	31
Southeast Sulawesi	94.0	88.6	73.2	62.0	95.1	85.0	71.3	62.0	81.4	62.0	0.0	100.0	14
Gorontalo	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.4	100.0	100.0	95.4	85.3	82.8	77.0	0.0	100.0	5
West Sulawesi	93.5	97.0	90.2	80.8	100.0	90.5	80.8	71.0	90.5	71.7	0.0	100.0	6
Maluku and Papua													
Maluku	100.0	95.3	95.3	74.4	100.0	90.1	72.0	55.2	77.1	72.0	0.0	100.0	4
North Maluku	89.9	95.5	85.5	71.4	100.0	87.6	78.3	63.5	79.7	63.6	0.0	100.0	6
Papua	100.0	100.0	95.5	84.3	100.0	95.5	90.1	84.3	84.3	84.3	0.0	100.0	7
West Papua	77.8	100.0	92.8	56.9	100.0	92.8	88.2	38.9	88.9	45.8	0.0	100.0	3
Total	93.9	97.1	90.6	84.8	97.6	92.2	87.7	76.5	83.9	73.3	0.1	100.0	1,139

Continued...

Table A-12.1—Continued

Province	BCG	DPT			Polio				Measles	All ¹	No vaccinations	Percentage with health card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	1	2	3	4					
MOTHER'S REPORT													
Sumatera													
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	60.5	51.5	42.0	28.6	66.1	52.0	43.1	16.5	46.9	24.3	31.0	0.0	53
North Sumatera	57.2	53.4	42.2	27.5	74.4	68.0	53.7	24.9	47.5	25.9	21.5	0.0	166
West Sumatera	81.5	78.0	65.8	61.6	87.6	77.9	68.0	58.7	69.9	55.0	8.0	0.0	45
Riau	68.7	67.4	64.0	43.8	69.8	60.5	49.4	28.9	65.5	34.0	28.1	0.0	44
Jambi	56.9	62.1	50.9	37.7	62.1	58.0	48.0	21.0	54.8	31.5	37.9	0.0	23
South Sumatera	86.7	83.9	74.8	63.8	89.7	77.6	61.2	32.1	76.1	51.9	8.6	0.0	53
Bengkulu	84.3	79.5	70.4	49.4	97.8	84.4	68.3	45.9	78.3	46.3	2.2	0.0	14
Lampung	90.4	91.5	79.7	73.6	96.4	93.5	86.6	69.6	83.7	68.3	1.6	0.0	63
Bangka Belitung	63.8	60.9	58.5	57.3	74.1	67.1	60.0	51.7	58.4	50.5	25.0	0.0	14
Riau Islands	79.8	78.8	67.4	63.7	89.3	81.2	71.2	56.3	79.4	57.0	10.7	0.0	15
Java													
DKI Jakarta	86.0	84.1	78.8	74.9	87.9	84.5	81.2	42.2	77.0	69.3	12.1	0.0	96
West Java	86.7	83.1	70.7	60.9	87.7	81.8	67.5	49.7	77.4	58.0	10.6	0.0	295
Central Java	94.2	93.1	86.7	76.9	98.2	87.9	83.2	60.9	86.4	64.7	1.8	0.0	219
DI Yogyakarta	100.0	100.0	99.5	96.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.9	99.5	96.3	0.0	0.0	15
East Java	86.5	79.8	72.5	61.5	85.0	81.2	71.1	53.1	77.6	58.2	10.4	0.0	214
Banten	81.3	71.5	63.0	46.7	92.3	77.8	60.3	29.9	77.0	34.4	6.7	0.0	101
Bali and Nusa Tenggara													
Bali	90.6	93.6	80.7	70.3	87.9	81.5	78.5	56.1	86.0	62.8	6.4	0.0	26
West Nusa Tenggara	82.2	82.3	72.1	54.9	85.4	82.7	61.4	42.4	76.8	49.4	14.6	0.0	56
East Nusa Tenggara	83.3	77.0	60.0	44.6	85.3	77.3	48.3	22.3	71.3	36.7	13.5	0.0	71
Kalimantan													
West Kalimantan	74.6	73.6	56.9	51.5	69.6	58.0	50.2	36.2	62.1	37.2	25.0	0.0	50
Central Kalimantan	79.8	75.3	53.4	45.1	89.4	83.8	51.7	35.2	83.1	36.8	5.5	0.0	24
South Kalimantan	72.5	65.8	47.5	38.4	74.2	68.5	48.9	40.5	51.4	38.4	24.1	0.0	33
East Kalimantan	79.9	79.1	72.9	57.7	82.9	78.5	67.1	56.1	74.6	54.4	17.1	0.0	29
Sulawesi													
North Sulawesi	93.9	91.7	84.8	75.2	91.0	89.6	82.6	39.6	82.0	68.7	6.1	0.0	23
Central Sulawesi	71.5	70.3	62.6	44.1	77.3	67.9	58.2	22.3	65.5	38.1	19.2	0.0	27
South Sulawesi	72.1	69.1	62.1	52.0	72.2	70.6	61.6	45.4	61.9	47.4	24.5	0.0	81
Southeast Sulawesi	80.3	80.7	72.1	68.3	84.7	73.9	70.2	39.1	78.4	66.1	15.3	0.0	23
Gorontalo	76.2	73.8	55.2	48.2	74.2	64.6	59.8	35.9	63.7	46.1	19.1	0.0	11
West Sulawesi	73.1	64.0	58.7	46.5	76.3	72.4	55.2	31.5	65.8	42.1	22.9	0.0	10
Maluku and Papua													
Maluku	60.8	61.5	47.4	37.7	62.7	48.9	39.4	28.4	54.4	32.8	33.1	0.0	20
North Maluku	62.7	41.8	34.5	20.8	65.6	44.5	29.1	14.0	63.7	18.7	34.4	0.0	8
Papua	62.4	59.9	37.3	26.0	62.4	42.2	20.1	14.9	55.8	14.9	35.8	0.0	22
West Papua	56.4	52.1	41.4	29.2	65.2	59.0	46.9	20.0	46.0	17.6	34.1	0.0	10
Total	80.5	77.0	67.0	56.1	84.3	77.0	65.2	43.2	72.0	50.0	13.5	0.0	1,955

Continued...

Table A-12.1—Continued

Province	BCG	DPT			Polio				Measles	All ¹	No vaccinations	Percentage with health card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	1	2	3	4					
HEALTH CARD AND MOTHER'S REPORT													
Sumatera													
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	63.5	58.4	46.8	33.7	69.6	54.3	46.9	22.0	50.1	26.8	26.0	16.2	63
North Sumatera	66.2	65.3	52.8	39.2	81.0	72.3	60.7	31.6	52.4	32.8	15.5	28.2	231
West Sumatera	87.1	85.2	73.6	69.0	92.1	84.5	75.2	65.5	72.7	60.2	5.1	36.6	71
Riau	73.3	74.5	69.7	52.1	74.5	66.9	56.8	39.3	68.9	41.4	20.6	26.8	60
Jambi	71.7	75.1	65.4	55.2	75.1	72.4	64.3	44.1	61.7	44.8	24.9	34.3	35
South Sumatera	91.0	88.0	80.3	67.8	93.1	84.3	70.9	43.6	73.0	54.6	5.8	32.8	80
Bengkulu	89.6	86.4	78.8	61.6	98.6	89.6	79.0	62.3	81.0	54.9	1.4	33.8	21
Lampung	93.4	94.1	83.8	78.5	96.8	94.0	86.4	68.1	83.5	67.0	0.9	42.4	110
Bangka Belitung	76.7	74.8	71.9	69.3	81.2	76.7	70.3	53.1	68.9	59.3	16.1	35.5	21
Riau Islands	82.8	82.8	73.0	68.6	90.9	84.7	75.3	62.0	82.4	62.5	8.2	23.2	20
Java													
DKI Jakarta	88.4	87.0	80.8	77.4	90.9	85.9	82.6	51.5	79.7	71.5	8.7	27.8	133
West Java	89.6	89.1	78.4	70.0	91.6	84.6	74.9	59.1	81.2	63.9	5.7	45.7	543
Central Java	95.7	96.5	93.2	88.3	99.1	93.8	91.5	76.7	87.1	74.7	0.9	49.1	430
DI Yogyakarta	100.0	100.0	99.8	97.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.6	95.2	93.8	0.0	56.7	35
East Java	87.1	87.2	79.7	70.7	89.3	83.3	74.7	62.4	80.3	64.8	6.3	39.4	353
Banten	80.4	74.7	63.1	48.8	92.9	79.3	63.1	35.7	76.6	37.4	5.5	17.5	123
Bali and Nusa Tenggara													
Bali	94.3	95.9	87.9	77.3	93.5	89.4	86.7	71.6	85.5	72.2	3.4	46.5	49
West Nusa Tenggara	86.3	85.3	77.9	62.0	88.6	84.4	67.9	49.6	80.3	55.7	11.4	27.4	78
East Nusa Tenggara	86.5	80.8	67.3	52.6	89.0	83.0	58.1	36.0	77.2	45.7	10.0	25.4	95
Kalimantan													
West Kalimantan	81.2	81.1	68.1	63.5	78.3	70.3	63.6	50.9	68.2	50.1	17.2	31.1	73
Central Kalimantan	80.7	77.7	58.1	50.1	91.0	85.0	56.0	38.3	83.3	42.2	4.7	15.1	28
South Kalimantan	81.3	76.2	62.5	55.0	82.4	77.3	62.3	55.2	62.1	50.8	16.4	32.0	48
East Kalimantan	85.9	87.1	83.2	75.0	89.1	86.8	80.6	73.3	82.4	69.2	10.9	46.2	53
Sulawesi													
North Sulawesi	96.2	94.0	89.7	81.8	94.5	93.6	88.4	59.9	86.2	76.1	3.8	38.4	38
Central Sulawesi	80.5	81.2	75.2	57.3	85.6	79.6	72.1	45.6	72.3	50.3	12.2	36.5	43
South Sulawesi	79.8	76.7	69.2	61.8	79.1	76.0	67.8	53.6	69.0	55.1	17.8	27.5	112
Southeast Sulawesi	85.4	83.6	72.5	65.9	88.6	78.0	70.6	47.6	79.5	64.6	9.6	37.1	37
Gorontalo	83.2	81.5	68.4	58.6	81.8	75.0	70.3	50.5	69.3	55.2	13.4	29.5	16
West Sulawesi	80.6	76.2	70.3	59.2	85.1	79.1	64.7	46.1	74.9	53.0	14.5	37.0	15
Maluku and Papua													
Maluku	67.7	67.4	55.8	44.2	69.3	56.2	45.2	33.1	58.4	39.7	27.3	17.6	24
North Maluku	73.9	63.8	55.4	41.5	79.7	62.1	49.3	34.3	70.2	37.1	20.3	41.0	14
Papua	72.0	70.2	52.1	40.9	72.0	55.8	38.0	32.6	63.0	32.6	26.7	25.5	29
West Papua	61.0	62.4	52.5	35.2	72.7	66.2	55.8	24.1	55.3	23.7	26.7	21.6	12
Total	85.4	84.4	75.7	66.7	89.2	82.6	73.5	55.5	76.4	58.6	8.6	36.8	3,094

Note: Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.

² BCC, measles and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

Table A-12.2 Hepatitis B vaccination coverage by province

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received hepatitis B vaccinations at any time before the survey (according to health card or mother's report), by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Hepatitis B vaccination			Number of children
	HB1	HB2	HB3	
Sumatera				
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	50.3	38.3	27.4	63
North Sumatera	58.4	48.6	38.1	231
West Sumatera	81.3	76.5	71.9	71
Riau	73.7	58.7	49.3	60
Jambi	66.3	54.9	41.5	35
South Sumatera	84.5	73.4	57.5	80
Bengkulu	79.0	72.4	61.6	21
Lampung	90.9	81.9	72.5	110
Bangka Belitung	71.1	66.1	64.3	21
Riau Islands	79.5	72.6	64.3	20
Java				
DKI Jakarta	87.1	81.1	67.3	133
West Java	85.6	77.6	66.0	543
Central Java	94.9	90.1	77.2	430
DI Yogyakarta	100.0	94.5	88.1	35
East Java	82.9	71.2	63.3	353
Banten	72.0	61.4	48.3	123
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	92.3	86.1	78.2	49
West Nusa Tenggara	82.6	74.4	59.4	78
East Nusa Tenggara	69.1	53.8	36.9	95
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	70.4	65.6	58.5	73
Central Kalimantan	80.3	63.3	47.6	28
South Kalimantan	69.8	60.8	52.9	48
East Kalimantan	83.7	76.1	67.3	53
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	87.9	78.4	58.6	38
Central Sulawesi	75.4	63.9	46.3	43
South Sulawesi	73.8	66.9	54.1	112
Southeast Sulawesi	80.0	73.1	60.5	37
Corontalo	75.7	67.5	54.7	16
West Sulawesi	74.8	66.0	50.6	15
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	58.6	50.3	39.2	24
North Maluku	72.2	59.0	35.2	14
Papua	65.4	44.1	35.4	29
West Papua	52.6	40.2	31.4	12
Total	80.5	71.7	60.3	3,094

Table A-12.3 Child's weight and size at birth by province

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight by birth weight; percent distribution of all live births in the five years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth and percentage of all births with a reported birth weight, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Percent distribution of births with a reported birth weight			Number of births	Percentage of all births with a reported birth weight	Percent distribution of all live births by size of child at birth				Total	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		
Sumatera											
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	5.5	94.5	100.0	205	63.2	2.6	11.6	80.3	5.6	100.0	324
North Sumatera	5.2	94.8	100.0	869	72.5	2.3	7.3	87.2	3.2	100.0	1,197
West Sumatera	6.3	93.7	100.0	341	89.2	3.1	13.4	81.2	2.4	100.0	383
Riau	4.7	95.3	100.0	241	83.0	0.8	11.0	82.0	6.2	100.0	290
Jambi	5.2	94.8	100.0	142	76.3	1.8	9.4	82.9	5.9	100.0	186
South Sumatera	6.8	93.2	100.0	378	77.0	2.3	11.5	83.2	3.1	100.0	491
Bengkulu	5.2	94.8	100.0	93	83.9	2.1	10.1	86.5	1.3	100.0	111
Lampung	4.1	95.9	100.0	374	82.7	1.8	12.3	83.3	2.6	100.0	452
Bangka Belitung	5.3	94.7	100.0	93	90.1	1.6	8.7	88.0	1.7	100.0	103
Riau Islands	3.6	96.4	100.0	85	92.1	0.5	7.9	88.9	2.6	100.0	93
Java											
DKI Jakarta	6.1	93.9	100.0	735	99.2	2.5	14.1	83.0	0.5	100.0	741
West Java	6.3	93.7	100.0	2,360	90.8	1.5	14.1	82.2	2.2	100.0	2,600
Central Java	5.9	94.1	100.0	2,231	96.7	1.4	10.9	86.9	0.8	100.0	2,308
DI Yogyakarta	7.1	92.9	100.0	198	98.6	2.7	8.9	88.1	0.2	100.0	201
East Java	6.3	93.7	100.0	1,812	83.2	1.2	13.4	82.1	3.3	100.0	2,178
Banten	4.7	95.3	100.0	433	62.3	5.0	5.1	87.0	2.9	100.0	695
Bali and Nusa Tenggara											
Bali	6.8	93.2	100.0	240	94.9	1.1	10.5	85.7	2.7	100.0	253
West Nusa Tenggara	12.8	87.2	100.0	323	78.5	1.4	12.5	76.1	10.0	100.0	412
East Nusa Tenggara	13.9	86.1	100.0	305	60.2	1.3	11.2	71.2	16.4	100.0	507
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	10.6	89.4	100.0	268	71.6	1.7	20.2	66.9	11.3	100.0	374
Central Kalimantan	4.1	95.9	100.0	125	78.1	3.1	4.6	88.5	3.8	100.0	160
South Kalimantan	9.5	90.5	100.0	241	83.4	4.3	16.5	74.7	4.5	100.0	289
East Kalimantan	10.3	89.7	100.0	240	91.7	3.1	13.6	80.9	2.3	100.0	262
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	7.5	92.5	100.0	171	89.7	2.5	11.6	80.7	5.2	100.0	191
Central Sulawesi	8.2	91.8	100.0	178	73.5	5.4	18.1	74.8	1.7	100.0	243
South Sulawesi	9.6	90.4	100.0	409	64.8	2.9	21.1	70.4	5.6	100.0	631
Southeast Sulawesi	5.8	94.2	100.0	115	59.6	2.2	13.5	81.7	2.6	100.0	192
Gorontalo	8.7	91.3	100.0	46	55.9	4.7	19.3	66.0	10.0	100.0	82
West Sulawesi	9.2	90.8	100.0	56	53.9	11.5	15.7	67.5	5.3	100.0	103
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	5.7	94.3	100.0	41	28.9	4.0	11.3	66.5	18.2	100.0	143
North Maluku	15.3	84.7	100.0	48	51.1	11.0	14.1	61.3	13.5	100.0	93
Papua	12.5	87.5	100.0	63	41.2	1.4	16.3	67.2	15.1	100.0	152
West Papua	7.9	92.1	100.0	30	48.3	1.5	6.1	62.0	30.4	100.0	62
Total	6.7	93.3	100.0	13,490	81.7	2.2	12.4	81.5	3.9	100.0	16,504

¹ Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

CHAPTER 13 CHILDHOOD DISEASES

Table A-13.1 Prevalence and treatment of acute respiratory infections (ARI) and/or fever by province

Percentage of children under five years of age who had a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing (symptoms of ARI), percentage of children who had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey, and percentage of children with symptoms of ARI and/or fever for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Prevalence of ARI and/or fever among children under five			Treatment among children under five with symptoms of ARI and/or fever	
	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI	Percentage of children with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	Number of children
Sumatera					
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	16.4	38.7	313	74.5	129
North Sumatera	13.5	31.1	1,146	64.8	420
West Sumatera	15.5	38.3	366	69.1	158
Riau	13.5	31.3	282	75.1	102
Jambi	9.9	24.5	179	69.8	50
South Sumatera	8.9	22.6	473	70.0	123
Bengkulu	18.9	37.8	106	73.0	45
Lampung	5.3	26.2	443	68.3	126
Bangka Belitung	10.3	31.6	99	76.6	34
Riau Islands	16.9	29.4	89	78.7	32
Java					
DKI Jakarta	8.1	22.4	723	81.2	178
West Java	11.3	33.3	2,504	58.1	939
Central Java	8.3	25.7	2,263	72.4	665
DI Yogyakarta	5.3	24.4	197	73.2	53
East Java	12.0	34.3	2,106	71.4	755
Banten	9.2	34.8	672	63.6	238
Bali and Nusa Tenggara					
Bali	10.0	20.9	248	83.2	56
West Nusa Tenggara	12.6	42.6	380	61.7	174
East Nusa Tenggara	16.5	36.7	478	62.0	199
Kalimantan					
West Kalimantan	17.2	31.4	361	55.0	128
Central Kalimantan	9.2	32.9	156	61.6	58
South Kalimantan	13.5	39.1	272	48.6	111
East Kalimantan	12.2	31.4	256	63.0	86
Sulawesi					
North Sulawesi	14.6	29.7	185	77.3	64
Central Sulawesi	14.7	44.0	235	56.0	108
South Sulawesi	6.7	34.6	607	64.9	213
Southeast Sulawesi	16.2	36.5	185	45.3	74
Gorontalo	20.9	44.2	77	55.7	37
West Sulawesi	23.5	43.7	96	52.5	46
Maluku and Papua					
Maluku	8.2	27.2	134	42.6	40
North Maluku	13.7	37.8	88	66.9	36
Papua	7.6	31.0	144	74.7	47
West Papua	4.5	21.9	59	78.8	13
Total	11.2	31.6	15,925	65.9	5,539

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, traditional practitioner, delivery post, health post, and health cadre

Table A-13.2 Disposal of children's stools by province

Percent distribution of mothers who are living with their youngest child under five years, by way in which child's fecal matter is disposed of, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Stools contained			Stools uncontained				Use diapers				Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely	Number of mothers
	Child uses toilet/latrine	Thrown into toilet/latrine	Thrown/buried in yard	Thrown outside dwelling	Rinsed away	Disposed in open setting	Do nothing	Dispos-able	Wash-able	Other	Missing			
Sumatera														
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	7.5	19.7	17.7	22.4	9.8	7.0	0.2	3.2	12.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	60.1	264
North Sumatera	17.8	32.9	5.2	16.6	9.2	8.5	0.0	1.4	6.0	1.9	0.5	100.0	63.3	782
West Sumatera	11.2	19.3	6.7	10.0	10.3	28.0	0.0	1.0	11.8	1.3	0.3	100.0	50.0	296
Riau	17.5	39.0	10.1	14.1	5.4	5.2	0.1	1.6	6.2	0.4	0.5	100.0	74.3	240
Jambi	21.1	28.4	10.5	3.3	1.8	24.1	0.0	0.7	8.2	1.6	0.4	100.0	68.9	164
South Sumatera	19.8	23.4	5.4	11.5	12.8	20.6	0.4	0.0	5.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	54.2	420
Bengkulu	27.9	19.6	11.7	11.5	5.4	15.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	4.8	0.2	100.0	62.6	98
Lampung	25.6	36.8	9.8	9.5	4.2	3.6	0.0	0.9	8.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	82.0	404
Bangka Belitung	22.1	19.3	20.5	17.2	2.3	1.4	1.2	3.1	10.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	75.6	90
Riau Islands	8.2	42.6	5.5	10.7	1.2	0.4	0.0	12.2	14.5	4.2	0.5	100.0	83.0	72
Java														
DKI Jakarta	42.5	40.1	0.5	2.7	1.6	5.1	0.0	3.0	4.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	90.2	622
West Java	37.5	35.6	2.1	6.6	0.6	5.5	0.0	1.8	9.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	86.8	2,251
Central Java	31.7	24.1	8.9	10.5	2.1	12.7	0.0	0.6	7.6	1.4	0.4	100.0	72.9	2,077
DI Yogyakarta	35.2	37.4	13.2	1.2	1.9	5.6	0.0	1.5	3.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	91.1	175
East Java	19.7	36.2	7.9	9.8	2.3	17.1	0.8	0.9	4.3	0.8	0.2	100.0	69.0	1,895
Banten	19.0	18.9	10.6	12.9	11.1	13.8	0.7	2.1	7.6	2.6	0.8	100.0	58.1	587
Bali and Nusa Tenggara														
Bali	29.8	26.4	10.6	13.0	0.8	1.5	4.5	0.2	12.1	1.2	0.1	100.0	79.0	216
West Nusa Tenggara	17.0	20.1	20.3	24.2	1.2	5.5	1.8	2.4	6.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	66.4	330
East Nusa Tenggara	6.6	25.6	28.4	18.2	1.5	6.2	2.8	1.1	7.4	0.9	1.3	100.0	69.1	360
Kalimantan														
West Kalimantan	19.1	22.9	3.3	32.9	5.9	8.9	2.3	0.4	2.2	1.9	0.2	100.0	48.0	305
Central Kalimantan	29.8	17.1	1.9	20.8	8.6	6.0	0.0	2.6	12.3	0.3	0.7	100.0	63.6	134
South Kalimantan	24.4	20.7	4.6	11.5	1.5	25.1	0.3	5.4	3.9	2.6	0.0	100.0	59.0	238
East Kalimantan	25.4	37.4	2.3	14.8	4.2	7.3	0.0	3.2	5.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	73.2	209
Sulawesi														
North Sulawesi	19.3	39.7	18.4	7.9	1.5	4.3	0.0	2.0	6.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	85.6	161
Central Sulawesi	12.1	21.9	18.8	19.6	2.4	16.2	0.0	1.5	5.8	1.1	0.5	100.0	60.2	188
South Sulawesi	18.4	19.4	11.6	20.2	10.9	3.3	1.4	1.2	9.3	3.5	0.8	100.0	59.9	487
Southeast Sulawesi	7.2	28.6	14.1	24.3	9.8	10.0	0.0	0.3	4.7	0.6	0.4	100.0	54.9	141
Gorontalo	11.4	19.9	12.7	23.1	1.8	11.3	0.2	1.4	16.6	1.2	0.4	100.0	62.0	65
West Sulawesi	10.3	19.4	11.3	39.1	6.3	4.5	0.0	1.9	5.8	1.4	0.0	100.0	48.7	72
Maluku and Papua														
Maluku	18.5	13.7	10.6	2.8	2.1	31.4	0.3	2.1	10.7	7.5	0.2	100.0	55.7	96
North Maluku	16.5	16.6	23.3	14.1	5.9	13.2	0.0	3.8	3.9	2.5	0.2	100.0	64.1	68
Papua	12.1	18.6	16.7	14.3	0.9	20.0	1.2	1.0	2.2	11.0	1.9	100.0	50.6	111
West Papua	13.1	34.6	7.1	20.1	3.5	9.6	2.4	1.7	4.4	2.5	1.2	100.0	60.8	43
Total	24.8	29.3	8.3	12.1	4.0	10.8	0.5	1.5	7.2	1.3	0.3	100.0	71.1	13,659

Table A-13.3 Prevalence of diarrhea by province

Percentage of children under five years with diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey	Number of children
Sumatera		
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	19.1	313
North Sumatera	15.8	1,146
West Sumatera	14.5	366
Riau	16.7	282
Jambi	15.3	179
South Sumatera	14.7	473
Bengkulu	20.5	106
Lampung	10.6	443
Bangka Belitung	6.4	99
Riau Islands	14.3	89
Java		
DKI Jakarta	6.9	723
West Java	18.2	2,504
Central Java	9.3	2,263
DI Yogyakarta	5.4	197
East Java	13.3	2,106
Banten	10.1	672
Bali and Nusa Tenggara		
Bali	9.1	248
West Nusa Tenggara	18.5	380
East Nusa Tenggara	15.2	478
Kalimantan		
West Kalimantan	15.2	361
Central Kalimantan	20.8	156
South Kalimantan	15.7	272
East Kalimantan	13.7	256
Sulawesi		
North Sulawesi	14.1	185
Central Sulawesi	15.8	235
South Sulawesi	11.7	607
Southeast Sulawesi	14.2	185
Gorontalo	16.7	77
West Sulawesi	22.2	96
Maluku and Papua		
Maluku	9.7	134
North Maluku	14.1	88
Papua	15.3	144
West Papua	13.0	59
Total	13.7	15,925

¹ See Table 2.7 for definition of categories.

² See Table 2.8 for definition of categories.

Table A-13.4 Knowledge of ORS packets by province

Percentage of mothers with births in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhea, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Percentage of mothers who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Sumatera		
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	94.7	269
North Sumatera	87.0	803
West Sumatera	93.9	304
Riau	90.6	243
Jambi	94.9	169
South Sumatera	91.8	424
Bengkulu	93.9	100
Lampung	93.9	409
Bangka Belitung	94.8	93
Riau Islands	84.7	76
Java		
DKI Jakarta	97.3	649
West Java	97.8	2,328
Central Java	95.1	2,109
DI Yogyakarta	99.8	179
East Java	90.3	1,947
Banten	96.1	599
Bali and Nusa Tenggara		
Bali	96.2	225
West Nusa Tenggara	93.3	347
East Nusa Tenggara	84.5	375
Kalimantan		
West Kalimantan	87.7	312
Central Kalimantan	91.9	138
South Kalimantan	95.0	249
East Kalimantan	95.3	218
Sulawesi		
North Sulawesi	94.8	166
Central Sulawesi	89.2	192
South Sulawesi	89.4	500
Southeast Sulawesi	89.8	144
Gorontalo	87.7	68
West Sulawesi	83.7	75
Maluku and Papua		
Maluku	79.8	99
North Maluku	89.1	71
Papua	67.7	117
West Papua	80.4	45
Total	92.9	14,043

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table A-13.5 Diarrhea treatment by province

Among children under age five who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage taken for treatment to a health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), and percentage given other treatments, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)											Number of children with diarrhea	
	Percentage taken to a health facility or provider ¹	Oral rehydration salts (ORS) packets	Recommended home fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	In-creased fluids	ORT, RHF or in-creased fluids	Other treatments				No treatment		
							Pills/syrup	Injection	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/other	Missing		
Sumatera													
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	68.9	36.2	34.9	51.3	34.8	67.8	57.0	1.6	0.0	12.4	0.0	14.5	60
North Sumatera	45.5	25.0	15.5	31.8	24.7	46.8	43.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	1.2	21.5	181
West Sumatera	51.3	37.1	39.4	56.8	48.3	81.0	38.8	1.3	0.0	17.0	0.0	8.7	53
Riau	49.7	45.9	14.6	49.6	21.9	56.8	45.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	19.7	47
Jambi	67.2	55.3	37.6	73.4	20.3	80.4	56.3	1.8	0.0	7.7	0.0	5.5	27
South Sumatera	53.6	49.9	21.2	56.7	30.4	66.5	36.1	1.1	0.0	8.6	0.0	18.5	69
Bengkulu	47.8	33.8	33.7	48.7	35.7	67.3	38.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	0.0	10.3	22
Lampung	60.6	34.0	20.0	51.2	20.4	59.5	50.4	2.6	0.0	15.5	0.9	16.7	47
Bangka Belitung	73.7	53.9	16.6	63.0	32.5	71.2	66.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.3	8.7	6
Riau Islands	59.4	45.7	22.4	56.4	15.2	58.9	43.1	0.0	0.0	17.7	1.2	18.8	13
Java													
DKI Jakarta	59.5	48.2	27.0	58.5	26.4	71.0	63.5	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	10.7	50
West Java	47.9	30.1	14.7	36.2	33.9	56.8	60.2	0.4	0.0	10.2	0.4	13.6	455
Central Java	51.7	23.2	17.7	35.2	34.6	52.2	52.9	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	26.0	211
DI Yogyakarta	69.6	49.6	42.4	78.9	54.8	89.7	61.2	0.0	0.0	20.4	0.0	0.0	11
East Java	50.2	32.0	27.2	47.5	30.4	62.5	42.1	0.7	0.7	12.3	0.0	22.0	279
Banten	57.5	27.3	16.5	36.2	18.2	46.0	54.6	1.4	0.0	13.8	1.3	14.5	68
Bali and Nusa Tenggara													
Bali	84.3	54.3	30.5	61.6	26.8	67.8	54.3	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	11.6	23
West Nusa Tenggara	42.2	43.2	33.6	63.0	16.9	68.8	26.7	1.2	0.0	20.4	0.0	15.9	70
East Nusa Tenggara	51.6	57.5	47.9	79.5	26.6	83.0	30.9	0.0	0.0	4.9	2.4	10.8	73
Kalimantan													
West Kalimantan	47.3	41.4	25.0	55.3	25.7	62.3	49.8	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	17.9	55
Central Kalimantan	63.3	48.5	28.1	60.6	28.6	66.5	52.6	0.0	0.5	13.5	0.0	10.1	33
South Kalimantan	42.5	34.4	15.5	40.2	30.5	58.9	47.6	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	18.9	43
East Kalimantan	35.4	39.6	17.7	46.1	36.9	61.4	41.4	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.0	23.2	35
Sulawesi													
North Sulawesi	58.4	33.0	13.8	39.7	45.1	67.2	57.2	0.0	1.5	8.2	0.0	11.0	26
Central Sulawesi	42.9	34.2	25.0	53.2	33.3	68.4	45.3	0.0	0.0	29.3	0.0	5.9	37
South Sulawesi	48.3	32.8	10.1	38.9	34.7	60.0	42.5	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	18.0	71
Southeast Sulawesi	41.4	33.9	24.7	48.7	27.2	64.1	29.7	0.0	1.5	18.6	0.0	18.2	26
Gorontalo	52.2	38.7	47.1	64.5	56.1	75.6	43.3	7.2	0.0	33.7	0.7	6.9	13
West Sulawesi	51.7	35.2	30.3	55.0	33.3	64.3	28.9	0.0	0.0	23.5	0.9	18.9	21
Maluku and Papua													
Maluku	21.8	20.9	40.3	56.2	17.9	65.1	31.5	0.8	0.0	30.1	0.0	13.1	13
North Maluku	49.5	35.5	20.6	49.4	38.0	64.4	20.8	0.0	0.0	31.6	0.0	18.2	12
Papua	70.6	57.7	31.8	72.9	11.1	73.6	15.8	0.0	0.0	33.8	1.1	17.3	22
West Papua	75.9	56.7	22.2	65.7	22.6	69.6	38.3	3.8	0.0	20.2	0.0	11.8	8
Total	51.0	34.7	22.4	46.1	30.3	60.9	47.8	0.5	0.1	14.0	0.4	16.9	2,180

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS), pre-packaged ORS packet, and recommended home fluids (RHF).

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, traditional practitioner, delivery post, health post, and health cadre

Table A-13.6 Feeding practices during diarrhea by province

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 2007

Province	Amount of liquids offered						Total	Amount of food offered						Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage who continued feeding and were given ORT and/or increased fluids	Number of children with diarrhea	
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know/missing		More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food					Don't know/missing
Sumatera																		
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	34.8	39.7	18.7	2.3	2.5	2.0	100.0	7.8	45.9	38.2	6.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	33.0	64.5	60
North Sumatera	24.7	42.2	20.8	2.2	8.1	2.0	100.0	5.4	44.6	37.3	1.4	1.5	6.9	2.9	100.0	21.8	42.2	181
West Sumatera	48.3	29.6	18.3	1.2	0.5	2.2	100.0	10.5	35.4	46.0	3.2	0.6	4.3	0.0	100.0	44.8	76.1	53
Riau	21.9	49.9	8.0	1.1	9.7	9.5	100.0	6.7	49.8	27.7	4.0	5.0	1.9	4.9	100.0	21.9	48.4	47
Jambi	20.3	44.5	26.0	0.7	5.9	2.8	100.0	0.0	47.0	40.1	5.2	1.0	5.3	1.5	100.0	14.6	70.6	27
South Sumatera	30.4	38.2	26.9	1.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	12.4	29.8	48.7	3.4	2.1	3.5	0.0	100.0	28.0	61.2	69
Bengkulu	35.7	42.8	14.6	0.0	5.2	1.7	100.0	6.0	42.2	40.6	2.5	1.9	6.8	0.0	100.0	35.2	64.9	22
Lampung	20.4	49.0	24.3	0.0	3.8	2.5	100.0	0.0	39.2	45.2	13.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	18.3	46.4	47
Bangka Belitung	32.5	56.9	3.8	0.0	4.4	2.3	100.0	5.6	64.7	23.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	2.3	100.0	32.5	66.8	6
Riau Islands	15.2	41.6	31.2	1.3	4.0	6.6	100.0	0.0	37.0	38.7	9.4	1.1	4.8	9.0	100.0	11.8	43.6	13
Java																		
DKI Jakarta	26.4	34.7	24.5	3.7	10.8	0.0	100.0	12.8	36.5	38.0	6.0	1.3	5.4	0.0	100.0	21.4	63.8	50
West Java	33.9	44.8	11.7	1.5	6.1	1.9	100.0	10.7	42.7	36.7	5.4	0.6	3.9	0.0	100.0	30.8	51.2	455
Central Java	34.6	39.1	15.6	5.6	5.1	0.0	100.0	3.8	25.9	53.1	13.3	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	25.6	42.2	211
DI Yogyakarta	54.8	19.8	25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.2	51.5	35.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	54.8	89.7	11
East Java	30.4	58.6	7.0	0.7	0.0	3.4	100.0	4.7	52.6	33.4	4.5	0.0	4.8	0.0	100.0	26.5	56.3	279
Banten	18.2	39.9	30.7	9.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	1.5	37.7	39.6	16.4	3.5	0.0	1.3	100.0	15.4	33.0	68
Bali and Nusa Tenggara																		
Bali	26.8	58.9	5.9	4.3	4.1	0.0	100.0	11.4	63.3	18.7	4.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.1	63.9	23
West Nusa Tenggara	16.9	64.7	8.2	1.1	2.4	6.8	100.0	3.3	58.0	24.9	1.6	3.3	4.3	4.5	100.0	12.1	58.9	70
East Nusa Tenggara	26.6	42.3	19.8	4.4	3.4	3.5	100.0	14.1	30.8	41.0	4.6	2.6	3.5	3.5	100.0	21.7	75.4	73
Kalimantan																		
West Kalimantan	25.7	42.3	22.2	3.9	4.0	1.9	100.0	5.5	39.5	45.9	5.6	1.1	2.3	0.0	100.0	24.4	55.7	55
Central Kalimantan	28.6	45.6	17.1	2.4	5.3	1.0	100.0	19.8	39.8	29.9	5.4	0.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	26.5	63.5	33
South Kalimantan	30.5	36.4	18.6	7.5	5.1	1.9	100.0	14.7	30.0	44.3	7.2	2.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	25.6	52.5	43
East Kalimantan	36.9	44.5	10.9	0.6	4.7	2.5	100.0	14.6	48.7	29.6	0.6	1.9	4.6	0.0	100.0	33.4	57.3	35
Sulawesi																		
North Sulawesi	45.1	38.5	14.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	20.5	40.4	32.3	4.4	1.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	40.7	61.4	26
Central Sulawesi	33.3	52.5	9.9	1.4	1.2	1.6	100.0	11.8	53.8	25.8	5.1	1.3	2.3	0.0	100.0	29.8	63.5	37
South Sulawesi	34.7	45.2	9.6	1.1	8.1	1.3	100.0	8.3	55.0	21.0	2.6	1.3	10.3	1.5	100.0	30.9	53.5	71
Southeast Sulawesi	27.2	46.6	16.3	2.1	7.8	0.0	100.0	6.4	49.7	34.6	3.4	0.8	4.9	0.0	100.0	25.9	59.1	26
Gorontalo	56.1	26.3	13.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	14.6	28.5	47.6	5.5	0.0	2.4	1.3	100.0	50.0	69.5	13
West Sulawesi	33.3	46.6	12.3	0.8	5.7	1.2	100.0	8.6	48.4	30.7	6.4	2.1	2.9	0.9	100.0	28.1	57.6	21
Maluku and Papua																		
Maluku	17.9	61.7	12.2	3.4	4.9	0.0	100.0	12.2	64.7	16.1	2.3	0.0	2.8	1.8	100.0	15.6	61.0	13
North Maluku	38.0	31.2	23.0	1.3	6.5	0.0	100.0	11.0	31.5	46.6	2.9	0.0	8.0	0.0	100.0	37.5	62.5	12
Papua	11.1	55.1	22.4	3.0	3.8	4.5	100.0	17.3	60.8	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	100.0	7.8	70.3	22
West Papua	22.6	46.3	7.9	1.7	5.9	15.6	100.0	24.2	44.7	26.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.3	100.0	22.6	67.0	8
Total	30.3	45.4	15.2	2.3	4.6	2.1	100.0	8.1	42.8	37.4	5.6	1.1	4.1	0.8	100.0	26.6	54.3	2,180

¹ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhea episode.

Table A-13.7 Hand-washing practices by province

Percentage of women who washed their hands before preparing a meal for their family the last time, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Washed hands	Did not wash hands	Never prepared meals	Missing	Total	Number of women
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	98.4	1.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	514
North Sumatera	95.1	3.5	1.3	0.2	100.0	1,487
West Sumatera	86.4	13.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	570
Riau	97.6	1.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	494
Jambi	97.6	0.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	367
South Sumatera	96.3	1.3	2.4	0.0	100.0	928
Bengkulu	96.7	2.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	211
Lampung	91.0	7.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	963
Bangka Belitung	98.0	1.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	194
Riau Islands	98.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	140
Java						
DKI Jakarta	97.1	1.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	1,471
West Java	97.3	1.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	5,545
Central Java	97.9	1.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	5,383
DI Yogyakarta	98.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	551
East Java	98.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	5,924
Banten	93.5	2.4	2.6	1.5	100.0	1,310
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	93.8	5.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	587
West Nusa Tenggara	98.9	0.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	705
East Nusa Tenggara	86.5	13.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	627
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	97.1	2.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	628
Central Kalimantan	98.2	1.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	294
South Kalimantan	98.2	0.2	1.4	0.1	100.0	550
East Kalimantan	98.3	1.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	475
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	98.3	1.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	373
Central Sulawesi	98.2	1.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	339
South Sulawesi	96.6	2.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,067
Southeast Sulawesi	98.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	259
Gorontalo	98.8	0.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	163
West Sulawesi	97.4	2.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	139
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	98.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	168
North Maluku	99.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	129
Papua	73.4	25.0	1.3	0.4	100.0	251
West Papua	80.8	17.8	0.9	0.4	100.0	89
Total	96.5	2.3	1.1	0.1	100.0	32,895

CHAPTER 14 INFANT FEEDING

Table A-14.1 Initial breastfeeding by province

Percentage of children born in the five years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, and for the last children born in the five years preceding the survey ever breastfed, the percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth and the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Breastfeeding among children born in past five years		Among last-born children ever breastfed:			
	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children born in past five years	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last-born children ever breastfed
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	94.8	324	41.6	65.5	57.5	258
North Sumatera	94.7	1,197	23.4	38.1	82.9	766
West Sumatera	96.0	383	31.1	68.9	67.5	295
Riau	92.2	290	36.6	51.5	65.3	228
Jambi	96.0	186	26.4	46.8	71.2	163
South Sumatera	94.2	491	40.2	51.7	67.6	406
Bengkulu	96.2	111	33.4	48.5	76.9	97
Lampung	95.0	452	49.0	61.8	64.8	391
Bangka Belitung	88.3	103	28.7	64.3	48.9	82
Riau Islands	83.7	93	36.1	55.2	75.6	65
Java						
DKI Jakarta	94.1	741	28.3	50.3	75.0	614
West Java	95.2	2,600	46.9	60.2	53.1	2,228
Central Java	96.0	2,308	45.2	61.8	68.7	2,039
DI Yogyakarta	96.4	201	42.8	73.2	54.5	173
East Java	95.5	2,178	51.5	74.5	69.5	1,881
Banten	94.5	695	46.6	56.0	72.6	573
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	94.8	253	54.3	78.8	47.1	214
West Nusa Tenggara	96.2	412	58.0	77.2	47.8	336
East Nusa Tenggara	97.3	507	48.8	73.3	33.4	369
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	95.2	374	50.0	54.4	59.6	298
Central Kalimantan	96.8	160	42.9	57.0	72.8	133
South Kalimantan	92.6	289	46.9	56.2	70.7	233
East Kalimantan	95.2	262	51.0	68.3	69.3	210
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	93.4	191	60.8	78.2	40.7	154
Central Sulawesi	96.7	243	44.0	48.9	69.7	187
South Sulawesi	97.6	631	43.8	62.4	85.0	486
Southeast Sulawesi	95.3	192	31.6	48.8	68.3	139
Gorontalo	95.1	82	26.2	59.3	73.2	65
West Sulawesi	93.5	103	40.0	53.5	49.0	72
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	96.2	143	32.5	52.2	55.2	96
North Maluku	93.7	93	37.1	54.7	48.7	67
Papua	92.6	152	56.3	81.3	36.7	109
West Papua	94.2	62	41.0	78.2	48.8	43
Total	95.2	16,504	43.9	61.5	64.6	13,471

Note: Table is based on births in the past five years 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 auxiliary midwife

Table A-14.2 Median duration and frequency of breastfeeding by province

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the three years preceding the survey, percentage of breastfeeding children under six months living with the mother who were breastfed six or more times in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and mean number of feeds (day/night), by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past three years				Frequency of breastfeeding among children under six months			
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predomi- nant breast-feeding	Number of children	Percentage breastfed 6+ times in past 24 hours	Mean number of day feeds	Mean number of night feeds	Number of children
Sumatera								
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	19.7	0.6	0.6	205	93.1	6.2	4.8	31
North Sumatera	18.6	0.6	1.1	724	92.1	7.7	6.2	101
West Sumatera	20.1	1.8	3.1	237	100.0	7.8	5.3	36
Riau	19.3	0.6	0.6	173	(98.2)	(6.8)	(7.0)	29
Jambi	24.2	0.7	2.1	112	(96.0)	(6.4)	(4.6)	16
South Sumatera	22.3	1.7	3.1	299	98.8	7.3	5.1	44
Bengkulu	19.5	2.8	3.9	64	(97.7)	(7.1)	(7.3)	8
Lampung	19.1	1.4	2.6	287	(98.7)	(7.6)	(6.1)	41
Bangka Belitung	4.2	0.5	0.7	63	*	*	*	4
Riau Islands	3.9	0.5	0.5	58	(89.2)	(5.2)	(4.5)	6
Java								
DKI Jakarta	19.7	0.6	0.7	441	93.4	6.9	5.5	52
West Java	21.0	1.2	2.2	1,571	94.0	6.9	5.9	248
Central Java	23.6	0.7	0.7	1,377	94.1	6.8	5.0	212
DI Yogyakarta	22.6	0.7	0.7	123	(95.0)	(7.5)	(6.4)	19
East Java	17.9	0.7	0.7	1,336	98.9	10.2	7.5	208
Banten	21.9	0.5	0.5	408	95.4	6.9	4.6	83
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	22.8	0.4	0.4	144	(96.3)	(7.4)	(5.7)	22
West Nusa Tenggara	19.3	1.3	2.4	245	93.3	6.6	4.5	38
East Nusa Tenggara	18.8	2.0	3.2	317	98.7	7.8	5.3	45
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	31.0	0.7	1.4	223	(97.5)	(6.6)	(4.9)	26
Central Kalimantan	16.0	0.7	0.7	101	(98.4)	(6.0)	(5.7)	13
South Kalimantan	23.4	1.9	2.2	173	(96.6)	(6.6)	(4.9)	17
East Kalimantan	18.6	1.8	2.4	157	(98.2)	(7.5)	(6.3)	27
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	18.1	0.5	0.5	119	*	*	*	11
Central Sulawesi	22.6	0.7	0.7	140	(94.0)	(6.6)	(5.7)	20
South Sulawesi	22.1	3.2	4.4	382	95.1	6.5	4.6	59
Southeast Sulawesi	21.5	0.7	1.9	108	(88.2)	(6.6)	(4.8)	15
Gorontalo	22.9	0.4	0.6	48	(94.2)	(5.7)	(4.8)	7
West Sulawesi	18.4	3.2	3.5	61	(90.5)	(6.0)	(4.1)	8
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	23.0	3.2	3.6	89	92.0	5.0	5.1	15
North Maluku	13.0	0.7	2.6	55	(90.5)	(5.4)	(4.9)	8
Papua	20.7	0.5	0.6	84	(82.8)	(5.8)	(4.5)	10
West Papua	14.5	0.5	0.6	37	(98.9)	(4.9)	(5.0)	4
Total	20.7	0.7	1.2	9,960	95.4	7.4	5.7	1,481

Note: Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey. 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.

na = Not applicable

¹ It is assumed that non-last-born children and last-born children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding

² Excludes children without a valid answer on the number of times breastfed

³ Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

Table A-14.3 Micronutrient intake among children by province

Among youngest children age 6-35 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, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Among youngest children age 6-35 months living with the mother:			Among all children age 6-59 months:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children
Sumatera					
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	82.6	62.6	155	71.3	279
North Sumatera	84.9	71.4	461	34.3	1,024
West Sumatera	85.4	72.7	176	65.6	328
Riau	85.9	77.1	126	57.9	250
Jambi	89.2	78.6	85	71.2	161
South Sumatera	90.5	76.1	233	63.6	424
Bengkulu	90.6	74.2	51	66.5	99
Lampung	88.5	65.5	227	72.3	395
Bangka Belitung	88.9	80.1	54	70.1	94
Riau Islands	93.2	88.9	42	66.5	81
Java					
DKI Jakarta	93.2	84.3	339	73.7	655
West Java	91.0	72.5	1,200	74.5	2,233
Central Java	83.5	58.2	1,071	73.0	2,025
DI Yogyakarta	89.1	76.9	95	84.1	178
East Java	83.7	62.6	959	72.8	1,860
Banten	90.1	68.5	290	62.6	582
Bali and Nusa Tenggara					
Bali	87.5	75.8	114	78.6	224
West Nusa Tenggara	88.4	72.1	174	77.9	339
East Nusa Tenggara	92.8	58.4	222	76.3	429
Kalimantan					
West Kalimantan	89.0	74.2	172	67.2	331
Central Kalimantan	92.2	82.2	76	71.4	142
South Kalimantan	87.7	78.5	134	70.1	252
East Kalimantan	87.0	75.3	112	75.9	226
Sulawesi					
North Sulawesi	89.8	76.5	94	77.0	172
Central Sulawesi	83.7	71.5	103	77.6	211
South Sulawesi	89.0	80.7	273	65.1	544
Southeast Sulawesi	87.6	75.2	74	68.0	167
Corontalo	85.6	70.5	33	60.0	69
West Sulawesi	86.3	74.9	43	60.7	86
Maluku and Papua					
Maluku	81.4	76.3	56	45.7	117
North Maluku	86.1	83.2	35	54.1	78
Papua	84.7	50.4	59	57.2	131
West Papua	81.7	65.7	26	57.8	53
Total	87.4	69.7	7,360	68.5	14,239

Note: Information on vitamin A and iron supplements is based on the mother's recall.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, red or yellow yams or squash, carrots, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, mango, papaya, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A, and red palm oil [if data are collected.]

² Includes meat, (including organ meat)

Table A-14.4 Micronutrient intake among mothers by province

Among women age 15-49 with a child under age three years living with her, the percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the 24 hours preceding the survey; 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; among mothers age 15-49 who during the pregnancy of the last child born in the five years prior to the survey, the percentage who suffered from night blindness, the percentage who took iron tablets or syrup for specific numbers of days, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Among women with a child under three years living with her			Percentage who received vitamin A dose postpartum	Night blindness reported	Night blindness adjusted ²	Number of days women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy of last birth				Don't know/missing	Number of women
	Percentage consumed vitamin A-rich foods ¹	Percentage consumed iron-rich foods	Number of women				None	<60	60-89	90+		
Sumatera												
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	96.5	78.1	189	43.8	2.8	0.3	41.1	34.6	4.5	4.8	15.1	269
North Sumatera	96.0	85.7	582	32.9	5.5	1.2	34.8	37.3	3.8	13.4	10.7	803
West Sumatera	97.0	84.9	213	47.3	1.5	0.0	19.7	28.4	6.9	40.0	5.0	304
Riau	97.8	91.1	159	34.6	3.9	0.1	28.3	40.3	4.6	10.4	16.5	243
Jambi	99.0	87.8	104	45.2	1.9	0.0	26.8	38.9	7.0	19.2	8.0	169
South Sumatera	97.1	88.5	282	31.2	2.4	0.7	28.4	34.4	6.6	22.1	8.4	424
Bengkulu	96.3	83.7	59	35.6	3.1	1.0	20.3	33.7	11.4	31.7	2.9	100
Lampung	97.3	74.9	275	41.9	1.0	0.1	17.5	46.7	4.2	11.4	20.2	409
Bangka Belitung	99.6	97.6	59	40.9	3.2	0.7	20.5	30.2	10.5	34.5	4.3	93
Riau Islands	98.0	95.3	50	61.3	2.3	1.1	18.4	34.8	4.3	28.3	14.2	76
Java												
DKI Jakarta	98.9	93.8	406	54.7	0.5	0.0	15.1	32.8	12.1	28.8	11.3	649
West Java	94.3	80.6	1,465	45.0	1.5	0.5	15.7	39.5	9.2	28.0	7.5	2,328
Central Java	94.1	66.7	1,306	47.6	2.3	0.0	15.2	28.1	11.7	40.0	5.0	2,109
DI Yogyakarta	98.7	87.7	114	54.8	0.6	0.3	5.3	7.3	9.3	75.2	3.0	179
East Java	90.4	67.6	1,199	43.7	0.4	0.0	18.7	23.1	10.9	45.7	1.6	1,947
Banten	99.0	83.9	380	40.0	4.4	0.2	27.2	36.1	3.6	16.2	16.8	599
Bali and Nusa Tenggara												
Bali	96.9	85.6	136	64.5	1.6	0.3	6.2	17.3	8.5	63.6	4.4	225
West Nusa Tenggara	96.1	78.0	215	51.5	5.1	1.7	12.1	33.6	6.6	45.5	2.2	347
East Nusa Tenggara	96.5	62.6	271	58.3	2.7	0.8	16.0	19.6	11.8	37.9	14.8	375
Kalimantan												
West Kalimantan	95.6	82.1	201	40.4	5.0	1.4	44.1	42.4	1.0	4.1	8.4	312
Central Kalimantan	99.4	89.5	90	45.2	2.5	1.0	26.3	37.8	4.8	19.3	11.7	138
South Kalimantan	98.7	95.7	154	33.1	1.3	0.2	23.8	31.3	12.1	30.2	2.6	249
East Kalimantan	99.1	90.1	142	35.9	4.6	0.0	17.4	33.5	5.2	37.0	6.9	218
Sulawesi												
North Sulawesi	97.9	85.4	106	63.0	2.3	1.0	9.7	54.3	6.0	13.4	16.7	166
Central Sulawesi	94.9	80.9	127	46.6	0.7	0.2	23.6	50.0	6.3	12.5	7.7	192
South Sulawesi	98.8	94.0	336	41.7	1.3	0.0	23.2	62.7	2.1	3.2	8.9	500
Southeast Sulawesi	99.3	90.8	92	46.2	4.6	1.0	36.1	37.4	2.5	6.0	18.0	144
Gorontalo	95.6	81.1	41	51.3	3.5	0.3	30.8	46.7	3.3	5.4	13.9	68
West Sulawesi	97.3	90.5	52	43.0	4.0	0.8	37.8	48.3	5.6	3.6	4.7	75
Maluku and Papua												
Maluku	98.3	92.3	72	32.5	1.5	0.0	42.2	28.4	7.5	15.0	6.8	99
North Maluku	97.5	94.0	45	51.0	3.3	0.9	15.2	38.1	8.8	23.2	14.7	71
Papua	94.8	54.2	72	33.2	3.2	0.6	33.6	28.8	5.0	11.0	21.5	117
West Papua	90.6	76.7	31	42.2	1.1	0.3	30.4	23.3	8.1	16.3	21.8	45
Total	95.5	79.3	9,024	44.6	2.2	0.4	20.7	33.9	8.2	29.2	8.1	14,043

¹ Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, red or yellow yams or squash, carrots, red sweet potatoes, mango, papaya, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A.

² Women who reported night blindness but did not report difficulty with vision during the day

Table A-14.5 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices by province

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed according to three IYCF feeding practices based upon number of food groups and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					
	3+ food groups ¹	Minimum times or more ²	Both 3+ food groups and minimum times or more	Number of breastfed children 6-23 months	Milk or milk products ³	4+ food groups	4+ times or more	With 3 IYCF practices ⁴	Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months	Breast-milk or milk products	3+ or 4+ food groups ⁵	Minimum times or more ⁶	With all 3 IYCF practices	Number of all children 6-23 months
Sumatera														
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	64.3	65.7	47.3	69	73.2	73.4	9.6	0.5	28	92.3	66.9	49.5	33.8	98
North Sumatera	71.3	67.7	51.9	212	69.5	83.8	3.6	2.3	106	89.8	75.5	46.3	35.4	318
West Sumatera	73.9	52.1	45.1	89	53.1	79.9	2.7	0.0	28	88.8	75.3	40.3	34.3	117
Riau	75.3	57.2	45.8	58	70.8	85.0	3.9	3.3	29	90.3	78.5	39.4	31.7	87
Jambi	83.2	61.6	52.1	45	73.9	85.8	11.1	6.1	11	94.9	83.7	51.7	43.1	56
South Sumatera	76.7	66.1	48.5	107	62.9	68.9	11.0	3.2	29	92.1	75.1	54.5	38.9	136
Bengkulu	84.0	62.6	56.2	24	60.6	86.8	9.7	4.9	8	89.7	84.7	48.8	42.8	32
Lampung	81.1	58.5	47.8	112	74.6	82.8	8.5	0.9	47	92.5	81.6	43.7	33.9	159
Bangka Belitung	73.2	60.5	41.0	17	91.4	77.0	1.5	0.0	13	96.3	74.8	35.2	23.4	31
Riau Islands	88.3	73.5	68.5	13	95.4	91.1	0.0	0.0	15	97.5	89.8	33.8	31.5	28
Java														
DKI Jakarta	83.2	67.5	56.7	138	96.2	91.2	12.0	12.0	76	98.7	86.0	47.8	40.9	214
West Java	76.6	71.4	51.9	619	84.6	85.7	29.0	24.1	171	96.7	78.5	62.2	45.9	790
Central Java	73.8	68.1	53.4	551	67.9	81.0	15.2	11.8	127	94.0	75.1	58.2	45.6	678
DI Yogyakarta	85.3	83.7	70.2	43	96.7	84.0	13.5	10.2	15	99.1	85.0	65.5	54.7	58
East Java	74.4	68.3	56.3	383	58.5	73.1	4.8	1.7	127	89.7	74.0	52.5	42.7	511
Banten	78.4	40.0	32.8	133	78.7	82.8	2.2	0.0	43	94.8	79.4	30.8	24.7	177
Bali and Nusa Tenggara														
Bali	77.9	87.8	71.3	57	72.3	96.4	21.8	15.6	15	94.2	81.8	74.1	59.7	72
West Nusa Tenggara	77.6	60.0	50.6	79	49.1	80.6	19.2	6.5	28	86.6	78.4	49.3	39.0	107
East Nusa Tenggara	64.8	80.2	58.1	100	52.5	65.3	2.9	0.7	39	86.8	64.9	58.7	42.1	139
Kalimantan														
West Kalimantan	72.3	69.8	54.5	67	70.2	76.0	17.1	16.0	33	90.2	73.5	52.5	41.8	100
Central Kalimantan	75.4	73.2	56.7	35	82.1	85.6	1.6	1.6	13	95.0	78.2	53.4	41.5	48
South Kalimantan	75.4	57.5	48.3	63	87.2	64.4	0.0	0.0	18	97.2	73.0	44.8	37.7	81
East Kalimantan	76.1	72.3	56.6	48	91.7	69.3	11.6	7.5	26	97.1	73.7	51.1	39.5	73
Sulawesi														
North Sulawesi	76.0	76.5	63.3	35	74.3	85.6	16.6	10.5	22	90.3	79.6	53.8	43.3	57
Central Sulawesi	72.1	81.4	62.8	52	76.1	73.6	23.8	16.2	13	95.1	72.4	69.5	53.2	65
South Sulawesi	75.8	66.2	55.8	129	68.2	86.1	8.5	7.2	41	92.4	78.3	52.4	44.2	170
Southeast Sulawesi	65.7	64.0	46.2	39	69.4	67.5	10.5	3.3	11	93.4	66.1	52.4	36.9	49
Gorontalo	70.5	72.7	49.6	16	52.4	60.1	16.0	4.0	6	86.4	67.5	56.5	36.6	23
West Sulawesi	67.1	62.5	49.1	21	59.0	78.9	20.9	14.7	7	90.0	70.0	52.3	40.7	27
Maluku and Papua														
Maluku	63.1	67.7	52.3	29	40.3	80.7	0.0	0.0	7	88.2	66.6	54.4	42.0	36
North Maluku	69.0	58.4	39.7	12	50.5	64.4	9.5	5.5	9	79.0	67.0	37.6	25.1	22
Papua	60.9	48.5	36.2	28	65.9	64.5	19.5	13.3	10	91.0	61.9	40.8	30.1	39
West Papua	74.6	68.8	57.5	10	63.9	61.3	4.9	3.3	7	84.3	68.9	41.1	34.0	17
Total	75.0	67.0	52.5	3,434	72.5	80.3	11.9	8.3	1,178	93.0	76.3	52.9	41.2	4,612

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, 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; h. foods made with oil, fat, butter.

² At least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months

³ Includes commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and cheese, yogurt and other milk products

⁴ Nonbreastfed children ages 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices if they receive other milk or milk products and are fed at least the minimum number of times per day with at least the minimum number of food groups.

⁵ 3+ food groups for breastfed children and 4+ food groups for nonbreastfed children

⁶ Fed solid or semisolid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months, 3+ times for other breastfed children, and 4+ times for nonbreastfed children.

Table A-14.6 Foods consumed by mothers in the day or night preceding the interview by province

Among mothers age 15-49 with a child under age three years living with them, the percentage who consumed specific types of foods in the day or night preceding the interview, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Liquids		Solid or semisolid foods							Foods made with oil/ fat/ butter	Number of women
	Milk	Other liquids	Foods made from grains	Foods made from roots/ tubers	Foods made from legumes	Meat/ fish/ shellfish/ poultry/ eggs	Cheese/ yogurt	Vitamin A -rich fruits/ vegetables	Other fruits/ vegetables		
Sumatera											
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	16.1	99.6	98.0	42.3	42.5	78.1	3.5	90.5	61.2	60.1	189
North Sumatera	13.7	97.4	97.2	52.6	52.6	85.7	2.2	93.8	57.7	41.0	582
West Sumatera	16.6	100.0	99.0	68.5	73.7	84.9	2.9	93.4	64.7	77.9	213
Riau	24.3	99.5	98.3	57.0	63.4	91.1	7.6	91.8	67.0	74.9	159
Jambi	27.8	100.0	98.2	65.2	77.9	87.8	2.3	97.5	69.1	59.2	104
South Sumatera	36.8	99.3	99.0	41.1	56.9	88.5	4.2	92.1	37.1	52.8	282
Bengkulu	15.7	99.2	100.0	58.7	70.6	83.7	3.6	90.4	61.5	64.4	59
Lampung	10.4	99.8	98.6	44.2	83.3	74.9	2.5	92.8	54.8	73.6	275
Bangka Belitung	13.7	99.7	100.0	51.6	55.7	97.6	4.7	95.7	64.0	55.2	59
Riau Islands	26.0	98.4	98.9	40.7	48.1	95.3	8.5	90.2	66.9	68.5	50
Java											
DKI Jakarta	24.5	100.0	99.5	52.8	72.8	93.8	7.4	95.1	50.6	64.4	406
West Java	22.8	100.0	99.9	47.3	67.0	80.6	4.6	81.1	47.7	71.2	1,465
Central Java	6.7	99.3	99.1	40.1	83.2	66.7	1.8	89.7	55.0	79.3	1,306
DI Yogyakarta	24.7	100.0	99.6	58.2	87.1	87.7	7.6	95.5	74.1	88.3	114
East Java	10.4	100.0	99.2	36.0	76.2	67.6	2.4	82.1	51.4	51.2	1,199
Banten	19.1	99.2	98.9	50.7	78.5	83.9	5.3	91.2	58.6	78.5	380
Bali and Nusa Tenggara											
Bali	9.2	96.6	97.0	37.5	68.9	85.6	3.8	88.4	60.9	78.4	136
West Nusa Tenggara	9.4	99.3	99.4	50.1	66.9	78.0	4.3	86.8	62.9	76.0	215
East Nusa Tenggara	9.4	100.0	99.5	55.7	28.3	62.6	1.4	89.9	43.3	50.1	271
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	21.6	99.3	97.7	40.3	40.2	82.1	0.7	90.4	46.8	68.8	201
Central Kalimantan	20.3	100.0	96.7	52.9	57.2	89.5	8.1	92.4	67.9	86.3	90
South Kalimantan	17.6	100.0	99.2	39.3	58.1	95.7	4.2	86.5	61.1	60.5	154
East Kalimantan	36.1	100.0	99.7	57.0	69.6	90.1	10.6	94.6	63.5	69.0	142
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	15.0	97.0	97.2	53.5	43.1	85.4	3.8	91.2	63.3	62.5	106
Central Sulawesi	12.3	100.0	99.8	47.5	41.7	80.9	6.2	86.2	57.8	75.4	127
South Sulawesi	10.1	99.4	99.4	31.9	42.3	94.0	0.8	92.5	62.4	68.5	336
Southeast Sulawesi	21.8	99.8	98.7	40.3	31.8	90.8	3.8	89.3	48.0	59.2	92
Gorontalo	10.6	99.8	99.4	28.3	38.3	81.1	1.6	84.7	61.5	57.3	41
West Sulawesi	15.0	99.7	99.2	30.9	37.4	90.5	1.8	83.7	76.2	65.1	52
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	11.9	99.5	97.5	53.2	35.8	92.3	1.7	84.8	37.4	83.4	72
North Maluku	28.7	99.7	96.7	54.3	38.0	94.0	3.8	85.4	63.1	64.2	45
Papua	17.1	94.6	72.0	62.1	28.8	54.2	5.4	88.3	43.2	46.9	72
West Papua	19.1	98.5	94.5	55.6	32.0	76.7	2.7	86.9	45.8	65.2	31
Total	16.1	99.4	98.8	45.7	65.4	79.3	3.6	88.3	54.4	66.1	9,024

Note: Foods consumed in the past 24-hour period (yesterday and last night).

¹ Includes pumpkin, red or yellow yams or squash, carrots, red sweet potatoes, green leafy vegetables, mangoes, papayas, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A

CHAPTER 15 HIV AND AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOR

Table A-15.1 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS by province

Percentage of ever-married women and currently married men who have heard of AIDS and percentage who believe there is a way to avoid getting AIDS, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Ever-married women		Currently married men	
	Has heard of AIDS	Number of women	Has heard of AIDS	Number of men
Sumatera				
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	43.4	514	56.6	137
North Sumatera	60.9	1,487	82.1	370
West Sumatera	66.2	570	72.4	137
Riau	67.6	494	85.7	130
Jambi	54.0	367	78.6	95
South Sumatera	51.5	928	46.4	241
Bengkulu	56.7	211	66.0	53
Lampung	62.0	963	72.9	271
Bangka Belitung	58.2	194	75.8	52
Riau Islands	68.8	140	89.1	36
Java				
DKI Jakarta	91.0	1,471	97.2	408
West Java	67.5	5,545	77.0	1,444
Central Java	63.3	5,383	72.2	1,517
DI Yogyakarta	81.7	551	93.7	146
East Java	55.2	5,924	65.0	1,561
Banten	56.8	1,310	59.4	344
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	72.9	587	83.9	174
West Nusa Tenggara	42.5	705	57.4	194
East Nusa Tenggara	35.6	627	51.5	172
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	45.1	628	71.2	162
Central Kalimantan	55.7	294	66.6	82
South Kalimantan	66.1	550	85.6	128
East Kalimantan	69.3	475	66.0	132
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	76.7	373	83.3	102
Central Sulawesi	52.5	339	66.9	89
South Sulawesi	48.0	1,067	57.1	259
Southeast Sulawesi	51.8	259	81.2	60
Gorontalo	41.2	163	53.0	46
West Sulawesi	42.4	139	41.8	41
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	55.6	168	58.7	44
North Maluku	46.9	129	64.6	36
Papua	56.4	251	66.0	70
West Papua	60.0	89	89.3	24
Total	61.0	32,895	71.4	8,758

Table A-15.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods by province

Percentage of ever-married women and currently married men 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, by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, and by abstaining from sexual intercourse, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Ever-married women					Currently married men				
	Using condoms	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner	Abstaining from sexual intercourse	Number of women	Using condoms	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner	Abstaining from sexual intercourse	Number of men
Sumatera										
Nangroe Aceh Darussalam	15.8	21.7	11.5	16.2	514	27.4	28.7	17.7	30.8	137
North Sumatera	33.8	36.6	28.0	33.1	1,487	63.2	55.4	47.7	49.3	370
West Sumatera	39.5	53.2	35.0	47.1	570	40.3	49.5	32.5	42.1	137
Riau	38.4	44.2	31.9	38.7	494	60.7	69.5	57.0	58.2	130
Jambi	24.7	32.3	19.4	23.8	367	52.6	49.5	42.0	50.5	95
South Sumatera	22.7	32.4	19.5	27.8	928	28.8	31.8	25.2	29.7	241
Bengkulu	36.1	38.8	29.5	36.4	211	45.1	57.0	42.5	46.5	53
Lampung	34.4	46.2	31.5	39.0	963	36.7	53.5	31.7	30.9	271
Bangka Belitung	35.8	41.2	30.1	30.2	194	34.4	23.6	18.2	29.8	52
Riau Islands	38.5	44.8	32.5	41.2	140	63.7	69.2	54.0	50.1	36
Java										
DKI Jakarta	61.7	73.6	57.8	66.3	1,471	85.6	86.4	78.4	64.9	408
West Java	41.8	52.0	36.5	47.0	5,545	51.5	64.1	47.4	47.2	1,444
Central Java	34.7	43.3	28.9	34.2	5,383	47.7	42.8	33.7	41.3	1,517
DI Yogyakarta	63.5	70.1	60.2	56.0	551	81.6	91.0	79.5	80.9	146
East Java	35.8	37.3	29.1	35.9	5,924	43.6	48.1	37.8	36.0	1,561
Banten	27.8	34.5	22.4	25.0	1,310	39.8	41.6	34.4	36.8	344
Bali and Nusa Tenggara										
Bali	39.0	42.4	30.4	33.4	587	74.5	76.1	69.4	47.1	174
West Nusa Tenggara	19.7	20.2	12.4	18.8	705	22.5	26.7	17.9	16.8	194
East Nusa Tenggara	16.0	20.3	12.7	19.1	627	38.6	44.3	35.9	38.4	172
Kalimantan										
West Kalimantan	22.5	27.7	19.4	22.7	628	42.8	52.0	36.5	45.5	162
Central Kalimantan	36.2	42.6	30.6	41.0	294	45.7	48.9	36.6	37.4	82
South Kalimantan	30.1	48.0	25.6	32.4	550	71.2	77.0	66.6	73.5	128
East Kalimantan	38.6	41.6	30.1	36.0	475	51.2	56.1	47.5	52.9	132
Sulawesi										
North Sulawesi	44.7	53.2	36.6	41.2	373	65.5	59.6	52.0	44.2	102
Central Sulawesi	23.6	27.6	16.3	21.4	339	37.9	43.7	32.4	44.4	89
South Sulawesi	27.5	32.0	21.8	28.4	1,067	40.5	42.7	36.1	43.3	259
Southeast Sulawesi	22.5	30.3	17.4	23.3	259	54.4	50.9	34.0	40.7	60
Gorontalo	16.0	20.7	12.1	18.4	163	32.1	26.2	22.1	26.5	46
West Sulawesi	19.2	22.1	13.9	19.1	139	26.3	25.9	20.7	30.5	41
Maluku and Papua										
Maluku	35.5	44.3	31.0	43.4	168	33.3	35.5	27.6	28.9	44
North Maluku	14.5	16.3	9.1	13.4	129	36.9	43.6	29.6	25.0	36
Papua	32.7	31.0	23.3	31.8	251	41.0	37.8	26.3	39.5	70
West Papua	31.6	35.5	23.9	32.4	89	71.1	58.0	49.9	51.1	24
Total	35.5	42.2	29.9	36.6	32,895	48.9	52.4	41.3	42.9	8,758

¹ Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse

² Partner who has no other partners

Table A-15.3.1 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS by province: Women

Percentage of ever-married women who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS by province, Indonesia 2007

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	Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS	Number of women
	A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus	AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has AIDS			
Sumatera							
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	21.8	19.9	31.6	21.7	10.6	4.3	514
North Sumatera	39.5	25.1	46.5	29.0	10.9	8.4	1,487
West Sumatera	49.4	22.4	48.0	23.9	12.3	9.2	570
Riau	43.8	24.1	48.2	25.4	10.8	7.9	494
Jambi	31.6	26.6	44.1	29.2	12.4	6.9	367
South Sumatera	38.9	18.0	35.3	16.7	7.1	3.7	928
Bengkulu	43.9	20.9	41.5	26.0	11.4	7.4	211
Lampung	43.6	21.3	46.4	23.5	8.9	6.3	963
Bangka Belitung	45.4	31.4	48.4	33.7	18.1	10.5	194
Riau Islands	54.4	29.2	56.8	36.9	18.3	11.3	140
Java							
DKI Jakarta	73.7	56.2	77.6	53.4	35.4	25.2	1,471
West Java	53.6	31.7	54.1	29.0	15.6	10.9	5,545
Central Java	46.4	28.2	46.9	30.8	15.2	9.1	5,383
DI Yogyakarta	62.3	55.9	74.4	56.1	35.7	29.0	551
East Java	38.8	26.4	44.2	24.4	12.4	7.2	5,924
Banten	43.6	25.2	40.7	28.2	15.4	7.6	1,310
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	43.9	41.8	51.9	41.4	21.7	11.4	587
West Nusa Tenggara	24.9	16.1	28.2	17.1	6.1	2.3	705
East Nusa Tenggara	18.4	15.0	24.5	12.5	5.7	3.1	627
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	29.6	20.8	36.3	21.8	9.3	5.5	628
Central Kalimantan	35.4	23.8	47.6	24.5	9.0	4.9	294
South Kalimantan	45.9	30.6	53.4	27.0	12.0	6.3	550
East Kalimantan	47.6	36.9	56.0	37.6	18.8	8.9	475
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	41.5	35.2	53.7	32.6	14.9	8.7	373
Central Sulawesi	24.6	24.5	39.5	24.5	9.2	4.2	339
South Sulawesi	31.2	25.2	37.2	26.1	15.1	9.7	1,067
Southeast Sulawesi	25.4	21.8	39.0	21.2	7.2	3.9	259
Gorontalo	13.9	25.0	30.5	19.9	7.9	5.1	163
West Sulawesi	26.4	15.7	29.1	16.6	7.0	3.1	139
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	40.2	31.0	44.6	27.5	15.3	9.5	168
North Maluku	21.7	14.4	24.1	11.0	4.1	1.1	129
Papua	33.5	22.4	33.7	22.4	11.6	7.6	251
West Papua	36.1	38.9	52.7	34.1	17.9	7.6	89
Total	43.6	28.6	47.2	28.4	14.5	9.1	32,895

¹ Two most common local misconceptions: AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites, and by sharing food with an infected person

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condom 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.

Table A-15.3.2 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS by province: Men

Percentage of currently married men who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS by province, Indonesia 2007

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	Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS	Number of men
	A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus	AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has AIDS			
Sumatera							
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	31.4	32.1	44.6	19.9	11.9	6.8	137
North Sumatera	44.3	42.0	67.6	34.9	18.9	16.6	370
West Sumatera	37.7	22.5	59.9	19.0	4.5	3.9	137
Riau	62.6	39.5	69.7	35.3	18.9	16.7	130
Jambi	52.9	30.0	60.0	26.0	13.1	10.9	95
South Sumatera	40.8	20.9	38.9	19.0	13.9	9.6	241
Bengkulu	41.9	22.9	47.7	29.5	10.2	7.8	53
Lampung	56.0	36.5	62.6	33.2	18.0	9.9	271
Bangka Belitung	65.0	27.9	60.4	23.3	14.8	3.7	52
Riau Islands	71.1	47.2	81.5	49.7	27.4	15.1	36
Java							
DKI Jakarta	75.1	53.0	82.1	54.2	33.2	27.6	408
West Java	54.3	31.7	65.4	29.2	12.8	11.2	1,444
Central Java	57.3	38.5	61.9	31.6	19.4	11.2	1,517
DI Yogyakarta	88.5	65.4	88.9	59.3	40.8	34.9	146
East Java	41.4	37.7	54.3	27.8	15.8	11.5	1,561
Banten	50.3	38.0	54.2	33.9	23.2	15.7	344
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	72.8	47.1	79.1	46.2	29.9	27.8	174
West Nusa Tenggara	31.6	22.7	50.0	28.9	10.8	4.3	194
East Nusa Tenggara	37.7	22.7	38.0	20.6	12.3	8.9	172
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	59.7	28.5	54.3	32.3	18.5	12.7	162
Central Kalimantan	33.0	37.0	57.4	30.1	15.5	10.7	82
South Kalimantan	59.8	40.6	74.4	32.1	11.6	11.2	128
East Kalimantan	42.6	46.2	63.4	31.3	17.9	12.9	132
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	67.6	32.3	69.8	28.0	15.5	11.2	102
Central Sulawesi	38.9	17.1	47.4	21.7	6.0	2.6	89
South Sulawesi	43.7	20.5	42.6	26.3	14.7	13.5	259
Southeast Sulawesi	62.8	33.4	66.7	36.4	19.0	10.7	60
Gorontalo	16.7	31.6	40.6	22.9	9.4	2.9	46
West Sulawesi	26.2	21.1	33.8	18.4	7.2	4.4	41
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	36.0	31.2	53.9	25.6	14.4	10.6	44
North Maluku	26.8	32.4	50.0	16.7	6.6	6.0	36
Papua	29.7	27.6	38.4	27.0	13.8	8.7	70
West Papua	62.9	60.3	77.6	57.9	39.8	27.2	24
Total	51.1	35.8	60.2	31.2	17.3	12.7	8,758

¹ Two most common local misconceptions: AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites, and by sharing food with an infected person

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condom 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.

Table A-15.4 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS-related issues by province

Percentage of ever-married women and currently married men who gave specific responses to questions on various HIV/AIDS-related issues, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Ever-married women					Currently married men				
	Percentage who say HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child			Percentage who know someone personally who has the virus that causes AIDS or has died of AIDS	Number of women	Percentage who say HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child			Percentage who know someone personally who has the virus that causes AIDS or has died of AIDS	Number of men
	During delivery	During pregnancy	Through breast-feeding			During delivery	During pregnancy	Through breast-feeding		
Sumatera										
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	24.1	25.6	26.4	5.0	514	27.1	31.8	31.6	5.4	137
North Sumatera	28.8	41.1	32.5	4.0	1,487	47.9	58.0	56.0	4.5	370
West Sumatera	41.0	46.8	45.3	3.9	570	44.5	48.6	45.1	4.2	137
Riau	37.1	46.9	41.5	4.2	494	59.0	63.5	62.7	3.8	130
Jambi	23.5	30.1	27.6	4.1	367	39.6	44.2	41.2	2.8	95
South Sumatera	28.2	35.3	33.8	2.0	928	30.1	31.9	32.6	4.7	241
Bengkulu	31.3	36.8	34.0	1.7	211	41.3	49.1	44.0	5.1	53
Lampung	34.3	43.4	40.6	3.0	963	44.2	49.8	42.5	4.8	271
Bangka Belitung	42.4	46.6	45.8	3.2	194	37.6	46.9	44.0	3.7	52
Riau Islands	47.3	56.5	52.3	5.0	140	58.2	71.3	61.0	7.0	36
Java										
DKI Jakarta	75.1	80.8	78.8	8.6	1,471	87.9	87.8	86.2	9.1	408
West Java	44.7	51.6	50.9	1.9	5,545	51.3	61.3	57.3	5.5	1,444
Central Java	34.2	40.7	37.7	3.7	5,383	42.6	46.3	43.2	2.6	1,517
DI Yogyakarta	55.5	61.7	54.4	1.9	551	66.8	75.7	64.9	2.8	146
East Java	28.1	34.6	33.7	1.5	5,924	39.6	45.8	42.1	5.1	1,561
Banten	35.7	38.8	39.5	2.1	1,310	42.9	44.7	43.9	2.9	344
Bali and Nusa Tenggara										
Bali	46.8	49.9	50.7	2.4	587	62.4	67.1	65.8	4.2	174
West Nusa Tenggara	23.2	24.8	25.7	1.9	705	40.2	43.4	43.3	4.4	194
East Nusa Tenggara	21.6	24.5	22.6	4.8	627	31.5	35.6	35.0	7.1	172
Kalimantan										
West Kalimantan	32.6	34.2	34.6	4.6	628	42.9	47.4	47.6	8.5	162
Central Kalimantan	25.7	34.8	32.6	2.1	294	41.7	42.8	40.7	1.8	82
South Kalimantan	37.4	45.0	45.7	2.5	550	34.9	56.0	59.4	3.1	128
East Kalimantan	41.4	47.4	44.1	2.9	475	33.0	43.7	41.7	2.4	132
Sulawesi										
North Sulawesi	44.2	47.7	46.1	4.6	373	57.1	62.4	58.7	4.8	102
Central Sulawesi	30.0	33.0	32.3	2.5	339	33.6	39.5	36.1	4.9	89
South Sulawesi	20.2	28.4	24.0	4.7	1,067	25.7	34.7	27.3	5.8	259
Southeast Sulawesi	28.4	31.6	31.1	2.3	259	25.8	40.6	35.1	22.8	60
Gorontalo	20.4	26.4	24.6	10.5	163	21.6	30.8	19.2	4.7	46
West Sulawesi	16.9	21.5	18.7	3.5	139	16.7	20.8	17.0	1.8	41
Maluku and Papua										
Maluku	36.1	43.9	41.9	4.9	168	42.0	44.1	42.9	13.0	44
North Maluku	20.7	24.5	26.2	3.2	129	33.8	40.3	37.9	5.6	36
Papua	29.7	30.1	31.0	9.5	251	29.9	31.6	28.9	12.5	70
West Papua	43.7	50.2	48.5	8.5	89	54.2	58.3	56.9	12.5	24
Total	35.9	42.2	40.3	3.2	32,895	45.0	51.0	47.9	4.9	8,758

Table A-15.5 Discussion of HIV/AIDS with husband by province

Percent distribution of currently married women by whether they ever discussed HIV/AIDS prevention with their husband, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Ever discussed HIV/AIDS prevention	Never discussed HIV/AIDS prevention	Don't know/missing	Has not heard of AIDS	Total	Number of women
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	16.5	28.2	0.1	55.2	100.0	472
North Sumatera	23.5	37.0	0.3	39.2	100.0	1,389
West Sumatera	23.1	44.5	0.0	32.4	100.0	532
Riau	21.8	47.0	0.2	31.1	100.0	474
Jambi	18.6	35.7	0.3	45.4	100.0	346
South Sumatera	9.7	42.5	0.0	47.8	100.0	871
Bengkulu	25.6	31.0	0.2	43.2	100.0	200
Lampung	14.6	48.1	0.1	37.2	100.0	925
Bangka Belitung	18.3	40.2	0.1	41.4	100.0	182
Riau Islands	33.0	36.8	0.1	30.1	100.0	134
Java						
DKI Jakarta	35.0	56.7	0.2	8.1	100.0	1,352
West Java	20.8	46.9	0.0	32.3	100.0	5,243
Central Java	17.0	46.3	0.1	36.5	100.0	5,158
DI Yogyakarta	27.3	55.7	0.0	17.0	100.0	517
East Java	12.7	43.8	0.0	43.6	100.0	5,525
Banten	16.8	41.5	0.1	41.6	100.0	1,231
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	19.1	54.0	0.0	26.9	100.0	564
West Nusa Tenggara	14.5	29.5	0.1	55.9	100.0	636
East Nusa Tenggara	18.4	17.1	0.7	63.8	100.0	577
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	15.7	29.5	0.1	54.7	100.0	590
Central Kalimantan	21.6	34.9	0.2	43.3	100.0	280
South Kalimantan	14.4	52.9	0.0	32.7	100.0	507
East Kalimantan	26.5	43.0	0.4	30.2	100.0	455
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	28.0	48.6	0.4	23.1	100.0	360
Central Sulawesi	16.6	35.7	0.5	47.2	100.0	319
South Sulawesi	14.0	35.6	0.3	50.2	100.0	967
Southeast Sulawesi	16.8	35.9	0.5	46.9	100.0	242
Gorontalo	16.4	25.1	0.2	58.3	100.0	152
West Sulawesi	11.4	32.2	0.2	56.3	100.0	131
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	26.6	28.9	0.0	44.5	100.0	157
North Maluku	15.6	30.5	0.7	53.2	100.0	120
Papua	32.6	24.0	0.8	42.5	100.0	242
West Papua	40.9	20.1	0.4	38.6	100.0	83
Total	18.5	43.1	0.1	38.2	100.0	30,931

Table A-15.6 Discussion of HIV/AIDS with wife by province

Percent distribution of currently married men by whether they ever discussed HIV/AIDS prevention with their wife, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Ever discussed HIV/AIDS prevention	Never discussed HIV/AIDS prevention	Don't know/missing	Has not heard of AIDS	Total	Number of men
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	18.3	38.3	0.0	43.4	100.0	137
North Sumatera	26.3	55.8	0.5	17.4	100.0	370
West Sumatera	15.0	57.4	0.0	27.6	100.0	137
Riau	25.6	60.1	0.0	14.3	100.0	130
Jambi	19.5	59.1	0.0	21.4	100.0	95
South Sumatera	6.1	40.4	0.0	53.6	100.0	241
Bengkulu	17.8	48.3	0.0	34.0	100.0	53
Lampung	20.0	52.9	0.0	27.1	100.0	271
Bangka Belitung	16.1	59.6	0.0	24.2	100.0	52
Riau Islands	30.5	58.6	0.4	10.5	100.0	36
Java						
DKI Jakarta	27.9	68.9	0.3	2.8	100.0	408
West Java	22.0	55.0	0.0	23.0	100.0	1,444
Central Java	15.1	57.1	0.0	27.8	100.0	1,517
DI Yogyakarta	30.2	63.5	0.0	6.3	100.0	146
East Java	14.1	50.8	0.0	35.0	100.0	1,561
Banten	20.1	39.3	0.0	40.6	100.0	344
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	33.7	50.2	0.0	16.1	100.0	174
West Nusa Tenggara	5.9	51.5	0.0	42.6	100.0	194
East Nusa Tenggara	20.3	30.8	0.3	48.5	100.0	172
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	19.9	49.6	2.0	28.4	100.0	162
Central Kalimantan	12.9	53.7	0.0	33.4	100.0	82
South Kalimantan	20.1	65.4	0.0	14.4	100.0	128
East Kalimantan	12.4	52.9	0.7	34.0	100.0	132
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	31.2	51.8	0.4	16.7	100.0	102
Central Sulawesi	16.2	50.6	0.0	33.1	100.0	89
South Sulawesi	19.8	37.3	0.5	42.4	100.0	259
Southeast Sulawesi	21.7	59.5	0.0	18.8	100.0	60
Gorontalo	27.1	25.9	0.0	47.0	100.0	46
West Sulawesi	10.3	31.5	0.0	58.2	100.0	41
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	23.7	35.0	0.4	40.9	100.0	44
North Maluku	17.9	46.3	0.5	35.4	100.0	36
Papua	35.0	31.0	0.0	34.0	100.0	70
West Papua	40.9	48.4	0.0	10.7	100.0	24
Total	18.9	52.4	0.1	28.5	100.0	8,758

Table A-15.7.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS by province: Women

Among ever-married women who have heard of AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with AIDS, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Percentage of women who:				Percentage expressing attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in the woman's home	Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus	Say that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus		
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	57.9	21.6	29.9	58.7	7.3	223
North Sumatera	59.1	25.9	39.4	65.0	12.6	906
West Sumatera	79.7	22.7	40.1	58.2	10.2	378
Riau	65.2	31.3	45.2	52.8	10.7	334
Jambi	74.0	31.8	49.2	65.4	13.8	198
South Sumatera	55.6	22.6	38.8	43.8	7.9	478
Bengkulu	76.1	23.4	47.6	67.0	11.2	120
Lampung	71.2	37.8	46.6	53.3	14.6	597
Bangka Belitung	69.7	33.5	50.6	61.2	14.9	113
Riau Islands	68.8	41.7	55.5	58.2	17.8	96
Java						
DKI Jakarta	58.9	38.9	43.6	56.0	15.1	1,338
West Java	62.2	30.9	49.4	57.9	13.3	3,741
Central Java	75.1	39.2	51.1	57.1	15.3	3,410
DI Yogyakarta	80.1	47.1	69.7	73.0	29.2	451
East Java	75.5	35.1	48.2	58.0	14.0	3,272
Banten	82.7	40.7	48.1	54.8	19.1	744
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	52.8	22.8	31.0	74.3	8.4	428
West Nusa Tenggara	62.6	18.8	33.2	51.3	5.4	300
East Nusa Tenggara	42.9	16.4	22.1	70.4	7.8	223
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	65.2	29.5	38.8	63.9	10.4	283
Central Kalimantan	55.5	29.0	36.0	61.7	10.9	164
South Kalimantan	67.2	29.8	44.1	55.2	11.9	364
East Kalimantan	62.0	42.2	53.3	63.4	14.0	329
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	65.5	33.7	35.7	72.8	15.1	286
Central Sulawesi	53.0	18.7	31.0	81.8	9.5	178
South Sulawesi	63.0	25.7	34.1	72.8	11.0	512
Southeast Sulawesi	43.4	12.6	19.6	77.6	3.9	134
Gorontalo	47.6	22.6	25.8	71.3	11.3	67
West Sulawesi	68.9	22.8	29.5	71.9	9.9	59
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	29.0	22.5	27.4	79.5	5.4	94
North Maluku	47.8	17.7	17.9	57.7	4.9	61
Papua	63.0	22.2	32.2	40.0	10.2	141
West Papua	42.2	23.2	25.0	51.4	2.5	54
Total	67.3	32.9	45.6	59.3	13.6	20,073

Table A-15.7.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS by province: Men

Among currently married men who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Percentage of men who:				Percentage expressing attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in the man's home	Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus	Say that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and 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		
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	64.5	19.9	18.5	72.8	8.3	78
North Sumatera	60.4	35.2	30.1	64.5	13.2	304
West Sumatera	84.9	24.4	24.5	41.4	6.9	99
Riau	64.1	37.1	38.0	68.6	17.0	111
Jambi	65.5	38.2	45.7	69.7	19.9	75
South Sumatera	57.5	24.3	38.2	80.6	14.1	112
Bengkulu	62.8	33.4	42.0	63.2	16.5	35
Lampung	85.5	53.7	41.8	56.5	22.6	197
Bangka Belitung	72.4	41.2	35.8	81.4	20.3	39
Riau Islands	55.4	41.7	47.8	71.3	18.9	32
Java						
DKI Jakarta	86.1	52.8	44.4	70.7	25.2	397
West Java	58.4	37.1	40.1	44.8	9.9	1,112
Central Java	73.9	42.1	43.7	64.8	19.1	1,095
DI Yogyakarta	86.0	53.3	69.4	66.1	27.9	137
East Java	62.2	35.7	41.3	67.2	13.8	1,014
Banten	73.3	48.2	50.0	81.4	21.8	204
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	93.2	48.9	32.6	84.5	18.6	146
West Nusa Tenggara	70.5	32.2	42.2	59.7	16.7	111
East Nusa Tenggara	37.5	22.9	21.5	84.7	11.3	88
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	76.4	40.5	49.0	58.6	21.3	115
Central Kalimantan	42.9	33.1	35.5	35.4	9.6	55
South Kalimantan	69.4	31.3	38.3	54.9	10.9	110
East Kalimantan	61.4	35.6	65.8	87.5	20.5	87
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	49.2	22.5	21.9	72.0	7.2	85
Central Sulawesi	45.7	25.2	27.4	70.9	8.6	59
South Sulawesi	67.8	40.8	44.9	68.8	15.8	148
Southeast Sulawesi	34.1	32.3	43.3	89.1	8.7	48
Gorontalo	42.0	15.4	23.5	88.3	6.3	24
West Sulawesi	38.9	25.5	26.3	87.9	15.0	17
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	39.0	25.9	21.4	84.2	9.4	26
North Maluku	55.9	16.7	25.2	61.5	5.5	23
Papua	54.9	28.3	30.1	44.6	9.7	46
West Papua	55.2	38.6	30.2	41.8	6.7	21
Total	67.0	38.6	40.7	63.4	15.6	6,254

Table A-15.8 Knowledge of source of male condoms and access to condoms by province

Percentage of ever-married women who know a source for male condoms, and percentage who think they themselves could get a male condom, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Knows a source for male condoms	Could get a male condom	Number of women
Sumatera			
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	30.4	21.9	514
North Sumatera	57.0	38.2	1,487
West Sumatera	50.7	38.4	570
Riau	42.0	29.9	494
Jambi	36.3	24.9	367
South Sumatera	44.3	33.2	928
Bengkulu	47.1	35.1	211
Lampung	49.6	39.3	963
Bangka Belitung	39.9	28.0	194
Riau Islands	57.5	32.3	140
Java			
DKI Jakarta	78.6	46.7	1,471
West Java	44.2	27.1	5,545
Central Java	44.3	31.1	5,383
DI Yogyakarta	88.3	73.5	551
East Java	37.5	19.6	5,924
Banten	35.6	23.9	1,310
Bali and Nusa Tenggara			
Bali	53.5	40.7	587
West Nusa Tenggara	20.2	10.1	705
East Nusa Tenggara	22.8	7.3	627
Kalimantan			
West Kalimantan	26.3	17.2	628
Central Kalimantan	43.4	31.4	294
South Kalimantan	48.4	36.8	550
East Kalimantan	52.4	30.2	475
Sulawesi			
North Sulawesi	45.8	41.9	373
Central Sulawesi	25.7	15.8	339
South Sulawesi	27.3	18.3	1,067
Southeast Sulawesi	32.8	21.8	259
Gorontalo	28.5	18.5	163
West Sulawesi	24.0	14.1	139
Maluku and Papua			
Maluku	32.0	12.1	168
North Maluku	32.9	7.8	129
Papua	25.9	9.7	251
West Papua	53.1	31.5	89
Total	43.4	28.1	32,895

Table A-15.9 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband by province

Percentage of ever-married women who believe that, if a husband has a sexually transmitted disease, his wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with him or asking that they use a condom, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Woman is justified to refusing to have sexual intercourse	Number of women
Sumatera		
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	69.9	514
North Sumatera	83.0	1,487
West Sumatera	85.3	570
Riau	73.0	494
Jambi	85.3	367
South Sumatera	77.5	928
Bengkulu	86.8	211
Lampung	77.7	963
Bangka Belitung	80.2	194
Riau Islands	90.5	140
Java		
DKI Jakarta	93.7	1,471
West Java	87.7	5,545
Central Java	81.0	5,383
DI Yogyakarta	95.7	551
East Java	83.2	5,924
Banten	84.1	1,310
Bali and Nusa Tenggara		
Bali	82.7	587
West Nusa Tenggara	73.3	705
East Nusa Tenggara	71.7	627
Kalimantan		
West Kalimantan	88.1	628
Central Kalimantan	85.7	294
South Kalimantan	86.7	550
East Kalimantan	83.3	475
Sulawesi		
North Sulawesi	88.0	373
Central Sulawesi	88.7	339
South Sulawesi	79.4	1,067
Southeast Sulawesi	70.1	259
Corontalo	69.8	163
West Sulawesi	76.3	139
Maluku and Papua		
Maluku	80.3	168
North Maluku	76.7	129
Papua	64.8	251
West Papua	73.7	89
Total	83.0	32,895

Table A-15.10 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months by province

Among currently married men the percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a nonmarital, noncohabitating partner, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner	Number of men
Sumatera		
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	0.0	137
North Sumatera	0.2	370
West Sumatera	0.0	137
Riau	0.0	130
Jambi	0.0	95
South Sumatera	0.3	241
Bengkulu	0.0	53
Lampung	0.0	271
Bangka Belitung	0.0	52
Riau Islands	0.9	36
Java		
DKI Jakarta	0.6	408
West Java	0.3	1,444
Central Java	0.5	1,517
DI Yogyakarta	0.5	146
East Java	0.0	1,561
Banten	0.0	344
Bali and Nusa Tenggara		
Bali	1.2	174
West Nusa Tenggara	0.0	194
East Nusa Tenggara	1.1	172
Kalimantan		
West Kalimantan	0.0	162
Central Kalimantan	0.0	82
South Kalimantan	0.2	128
East Kalimantan	0.0	132
Sulawesi		
North Sulawesi	0.6	102
Central Sulawesi	0.0	89
South Sulawesi	0.0	259
Southeast Sulawesi	1.2	60
Gorontalo	0.0	46
West Sulawesi	0.6	41
Maluku and Papua		
Maluku	0.6	44
North Maluku	2.6	36
Papua	2.8	70
West Papua	0.0	24
Total	0.3	8,758

Table A-15.11.1 Knowledge of symptoms of STIs by province: Women

Percentage of ever-married women by knowledge of symptoms associated with sexually transmitted infections (STIs), in a man and in a woman, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	No knowledge of STIs	Knowledge of symptoms of STI in a man			Knowledge of symptoms of STI in a woman			Number of women
		No symptoms mentioned	Mentioned one symptom	Mentioned two or more symptoms	No symptoms mentioned	Mentioned one symptom	Mentioned two or more symptoms	
Sumatera								
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	88.2	4.6	1.6	5.6	4.5	1.8	5.5	514
North Sumatera	77.3	8.6	5.2	9.0	11.0	4.7	7.0	1,487
West Sumatera	71.2	12.8	8.1	7.9	15.7	6.7	6.4	570
Riau	79.8	7.8	5.1	7.3	8.8	4.8	6.7	494
Jambi	79.2	7.0	5.5	8.3	8.5	2.9	9.4	367
South Sumatera	79.5	7.8	7.0	5.8	10.9	4.8	4.8	928
Bengkulu	75.9	10.8	5.8	7.5	11.8	5.8	6.5	211
Lampung	74.9	13.0	5.7	6.5	17.2	3.5	4.5	963
Bangka Belitung	69.0	12.2	7.8	11.1	13.7	7.4	9.9	194
Riau Islands	59.8	16.2	8.4	15.5	19.9	6.3	14.0	140
Java								
DKI Jakarta	58.3	10.9	11.8	19.0	14.1	11.0	16.6	1,471
West Java	76.0	9.0	6.3	8.7	10.2	6.5	7.3	5,545
Central Java	75.8	10.9	7.9	5.4	12.5	6.6	5.1	5,383
DI Yogyakarta	46.8	11.1	10.8	31.4	10.6	10.4	32.2	551
East Java	77.6	8.8	8.4	5.2	11.9	6.1	4.4	5,924
Banten	74.7	10.7	5.3	9.4	11.9	6.0	7.5	1,310
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	65.3	17.2	4.7	12.8	19.6	3.8	11.3	587
West Nusa Tenggara	87.1	3.4	3.6	5.9	4.5	2.5	5.8	705
East Nusa Tenggara	80.2	7.6	3.5	8.8	7.5	4.5	7.9	627
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	85.5	5.1	3.4	6.0	5.0	4.1	5.4	628
Central Kalimantan	55.4	12.4	16.7	15.5	18.0	13.5	13.1	294
South Kalimantan	68.8	6.2	9.8	15.2	11.4	9.9	10.0	550
East Kalimantan	47.1	19.3	18.5	15.1	29.7	13.4	9.9	475
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	68.7	11.7	5.4	14.3	12.8	3.6	15.0	373
Central Sulawesi	67.8	12.4	7.7	12.1	16.5	7.0	8.7	339
South Sulawesi	75.8	2.5	9.8	11.9	8.8	6.6	8.8	1,067
Southeast Sulawesi	74.2	6.0	7.9	11.9	10.1	5.0	10.8	259
Gorontalo	82.9	4.1	6.5	6.5	4.6	7.3	5.3	163
West Sulawesi	87.8	5.9	4.3	2.1	8.0	2.6	1.6	139
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	71.8	4.3	5.8	18.0	6.5	5.2	16.6	168
North Maluku	81.5	8.5	4.6	5.4	8.9	3.9	5.7	129
Papua	78.5	4.9	6.8	9.8	6.3	4.4	10.7	251
West Papua	74.0	8.2	5.8	12.0	9.1	5.3	11.5	89
Total	74.6	9.3	7.4	8.7	11.6	6.3	7.5	32,895

Table A-15.11.2 Knowledge of symptoms of STIs by province: Men

Percentage of currently married men by knowledge of symptoms associated with sexually transmitted infections (STIs), in a man and in a woman, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	No knowledge of STIs	Knowledge of symptoms of STI in a man			Knowledge of symptoms of STI in a woman			Number of men
		No symptoms mentioned	Mentioned one symptom	Mentioned two or more symptoms	No symptoms mentioned	Mentioned one symptom	Mentioned two or more symptoms	
Sumatera								
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	73.6	6.6	3.1	16.6	15.0	1.0	10.3	137
North Sumatera	34.6	8.1	24.7	32.6	39.1	16.0	10.3	370
West Sumatera	45.3	15.0	16.2	23.5	46.6	4.9	3.2	137
Riau	36.4	14.9	24.6	24.1	47.5	10.9	5.2	130
Jambi	48.7	25.1	12.4	13.8	43.9	3.6	3.9	95
South Sumatera	77.8	4.4	3.2	14.6	12.7	2.0	7.5	241
Bengkulu	53.9	17.6	13.9	14.7	37.0	5.4	3.6	53
Lampung	55.6	17.0	16.9	10.5	36.9	6.2	1.3	271
Bangka Belitung	52.1	11.4	11.3	25.3	33.9	6.2	7.7	52
Riau Islands	27.3	27.2	17.5	27.9	61.4	5.2	6.2	36
Java								
DKI Jakarta	9.9	8.7	26.4	55.0	73.0	9.0	8.1	408
West Java	48.2	10.3	15.5	26.0	37.9	6.4	7.4	1,444
Central Java	47.3	14.0	18.1	20.6	36.9	7.6	8.2	1,517
DI Yogyakarta	28.8	19.5	14.0	37.7	38.2	18.1	15.0	146
East Java	54.8	10.2	22.8	12.2	37.4	5.6	2.1	1,561
Banten	63.2	6.3	9.2	21.3	21.5	7.2	8.2	344
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	35.3	8.0	12.0	44.8	48.6	3.3	12.9	174
West Nusa Tenggara	62.9	6.1	8.9	22.1	25.9	5.0	6.2	194
East Nusa Tenggara	67.3	8.8	4.7	19.3	24.0	1.7	7.0	172
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	53.0	15.8	10.2	21.0	36.1	7.8	3.2	162
Central Kalimantan	38.7	11.2	18.1	32.0	37.9	5.1	18.3	82
South Kalimantan	12.1	18.9	20.3	48.7	73.4	7.1	7.4	128
East Kalimantan	54.5	4.4	20.5	20.7	38.9	0.8	5.8	132
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	31.0	18.0	25.0	25.9	52.4	10.2	6.3	102
Central Sulawesi	51.5	18.1	19.4	11.0	44.2	2.9	1.4	89
South Sulawesi	64.3	4.8	12.0	18.9	27.6	5.4	2.7	259
Southeast Sulawesi	33.1	19.4	15.2	32.4	50.2	6.5	10.1	60
Gorontalo	78.9	11.5	3.8	5.8	17.0	1.3	2.8	46
West Sulawesi	80.0	3.5	8.8	7.7	13.4	4.1	2.5	41
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	58.4	6.6	12.7	22.4	24.5	8.1	9.0	44
North Maluku	58.8	8.6	16.3	16.3	34.3	4.9	2.0	36
Papua	66.6	6.2	6.8	20.5	15.9	7.2	10.3	70
West Papua	64.6	8.2	4.0	23.2	19.6	0.9	14.9	24
Total	49.2	11.1	16.9	22.8	37.7	6.7	6.5	8,758

Table A-15.12 Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STIs symptoms by province

Among ever-married women and currently married men 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 2007

Province	Ever-married women				Currently married men			
	Bad-smelling/abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore/ulcer	STI/genital discharge/sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	Bad-smelling/abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore/ulcer	STI/genital discharge/sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
Sumatera								
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1.0	0.1	1.0	514	0.6	0.1	0.6	137
North Sumatera	2.6	0.4	2.7	1,487	0.0	0.0	0.0	370
West Sumatera	3.4	0.5	3.6	570	0.2	0.2	0.2	137
Riau	1.3	0.2	1.4	494	0.0	0.0	0.0	130
Jambi	1.6	0.8	2.1	367	0.0	0.0	0.0	95
South Sumatera	0.6	0.2	0.8	928	0.3	0.0	0.3	241
Bengkulu	2.5	0.1	2.5	211	0.0	0.0	0.0	53
Lampung	1.5	0.3	1.8	962	0.0	0.0	0.0	271
Bangka Belitung	2.8	0.0	2.8	194	0.0	0.0	0.0	52
Riau Islands	2.4	0.8	3.1	140	0.6	0.8	1.2	36
Java								
DKI Jakarta	1.6	0.2	1.7	1,470	0.2	0.6	0.7	408
West Java	0.5	0.0	0.5	5,539	0.3	0.2	0.5	1,444
Central Java	2.2	0.8	2.7	5,379	1.0	0.1	1.1	1,517
DI Yogyakarta	2.8	0.6	3.1	551	0.8	0.0	0.8	146
East Java	2.0	0.2	2.0	5,921	0.6	0.3	0.6	1,561
Banten	1.0	0.1	1.1	1,310	0.2	0.5	0.7	344
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	2.1	0.2	2.4	587	0.1	0.6	0.7	174
West Nusa Tenggara	0.9	0.2	1.0	705	1.4	0.7	1.7	194
East Nusa Tenggara	1.8	0.1	1.9	627	0.5	0.3	0.8	172
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	0.8	0.2	0.9	628	0.2	0.0	0.2	162
Central Kalimantan	5.0	0.1	5.0	294	0.1	0.1	0.1	82
South Kalimantan	1.7	0.5	1.8	550	1.1	0.4	1.1	128
East Kalimantan	5.0	1.0	5.6	475	0.3	0.3	0.6	132
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	6.2	0.2	6.3	373	0.7	3.4	3.8	102
Central Sulawesi	6.9	0.1	6.9	339	0.0	0.6	0.6	89
South Sulawesi	1.3	0.1	1.3	1,064	0.4	0.0	0.4	259
Southeast Sulawesi	2.7	0.3	2.8	259	1.4	1.4	1.4	60
Gorontalo	1.6	0.3	1.8	163	0.0	0.0	0.0	46
West Sulawesi	2.7	0.5	2.7	139	0.0	0.0	0.0	41
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	2.2	0.2	2.3	168	1.5	0.9	1.9	44
North Maluku	2.9	0.5	3.1	129	0.5	0.0	0.5	36
Papua	0.3	0.3	0.5	251	0.2	1.2	1.2	70
West Papua	2.5	1.3	3.5	89	1.7	1.2	2.9	24
Total	1.8	0.3	2.0	32,875	0.5	0.3	0.7	8,758

Table A-15.13 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS and of a source of condoms among young women by province

Percentage of young ever-married women age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about AIDS and percentage with knowledge of a source of condoms, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS	Percentage who know a condom source	Number of women
Sumatera			
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	4.3	27.9	82
North Sumatera	4.7	47.6	162
West Sumatera	8.0	51.3	73
Riau	4.1	36.0	63
Jambi	4.7	28.2	72
South Sumatera	5.6	32.8	159
Bengkulu	7.2	35.6	30
Lampung	6.8	47.1	146
Bangka Belitung	11.1	34.1	44
Riau Islands	8.4	60.1	20
Java			
DKI Jakarta	25.7	80.3	173
West Java	12.9	42.9	908
Central Java	13.0	48.1	697
DI Yogyakarta	34.9	90.9	55
East Java	6.8	34.0	893
Banten	6.3	23.1	204
Bali and Nusa Tenggara			
Bali	12.1	60.4	51
West Nusa Tenggara	2.8	16.3	128
East Nusa Tenggara	2.5	8.7	97
Kalimantan			
West Kalimantan	6.0	24.4	117
Central Kalimantan	2.4	33.1	68
South Kalimantan	6.2	43.8	111
East Kalimantan	9.4	49.5	73
Sulawesi			
North Sulawesi	9.1	45.5	49
Central Sulawesi	4.6	21.6	67
South Sulawesi	10.9	22.2	180
Southeast Sulawesi	4.6	20.2	58
Gorontalo	4.4	20.7	28
West Sulawesi	4.8	23.2	27
Maluku and Papua			
Maluku	10.0	23.2	24
North Maluku	0.6	30.5	23
Papua	7.9	23.7	40
West Papua	6.2	46.3	18
Total	9.5	39.1	4,939

¹ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condom 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. The components of comprehensive knowledge are presented in Tables 13.2, 13.3.1, and 13.3.2.

² The following responses are not considered sources for condoms: friends, family members and home.

Table A-15.14 Age at first sexual intercourse among youth by province

Percentage of young ever-married women and of young currently married men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young ever-married women and of young currently married men age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Ever-married women				Currently married men			
	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of women age 15-24	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of women age 18-24	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of men age 15-24	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of men age 18-24
Sumatera								
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	8.3	82	na	na	0.0	7	na	na
North Sumatera	6.2	162	na	na	0.0	15	na	na
West Sumatera	5.0	73	34.4	69	0.0	7	9.6	7
Riau	5.5	63	34.1	61	0.0	5	3.0	5
Jambi	4.2	72	43.1	68	0.0	8	12.2	8
South Sumatera	12.2	159	45.1	142	0.0	13	23.3	13
Bengkulu	7.2	30	34.5	28	0.0	3	28.6	3
Lampung	4.0	146	33.0	141	0.0	10	0.0	10
Bangka Belitung	7.7	44	35.1	43	0.0	7	16.8	7
Riau Islands	5.0	20	24.7	19	0.0	1	0.0	1
Java								
DKI Jakarta	2.1	173	21.6	168	0.0	19	13.3	19
West Java	10.9	908	38.7	858	0.0	92	16.0	92
Central Java	0.5	697	32.5	678	0.0	63	0.0	63
DI Yogyakarta	0.8	55	18.5	53	0.0	6	0.0	6
East Java	10.4	893	40.1	826	0.0	87	10.0	87
Banten	9.2	204	41.3	191	0.0	14	0.0	14
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	8.8	51	41.4	49	0.0	4	59.1	4
West Nusa Tenggara	7.6	128	42.1	123	0.0	14	7.1	14
East Nusa Tenggara	6.4	97	40.7	95	6.2	10	23.8	10
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	11.7	117	46.3	106	0.0	8	29.3	8
Central Kalimantan	11.7	68	52.1	63	0.0	6	14.1	6
South Kalimantan	8.5	111	40.2	106	0.0	8	12.2	8
East Kalimantan	9.6	73	46.0	67	0.0	6	34.9	6
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	4.2	49	39.5	47	0.0	8	22.1	8
Central Sulawesi	9.0	67	47.9	64	0.0	5	24.1	5
South Sulawesi	12.7	180	51.4	166	0.0	18	8.0	18
Southeast Sulawesi	11.9	58	52.5	53	9.0	4	18.0	4
Gorontalo	6.1	28	42.8	26	0.0	3	9.1	3
West Sulawesi	13.8	27	57.2	26	0.0	2	29.0	2
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	8.5	24	41.1	24	0.0	3	30.2	3
North Maluku	5.0	23	42.6	22	0.0	2	28.8	2
Papua	12.1	40	54.5	38	0.0	4	21.3	3
West Papua	12.0	18	46.8	17	0.0	1	18.3	1
Total	7.9	4,939	38.1	4,669	0.2	460	11.6	460

na = Not available

¹ The following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members, and home.

CHAPTER 17 MALARIA AND OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

Table A-17.1 Ownership of mosquito nets by province

Percentage of households with at least one and more than one mosquito net (treated or untreated), ever-treated mosquito net and insecticide-treated net (ITN), and the average number of nets per household, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Any type of mosquito net			Ever treated mosquito net			Insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITNs)			Number of households
	Percentage with at least one	Percentage with more than one	Average number of nets per household	Percentage with at least one	Percentage with more than one	Average number of ever-treated nets per household	Percentage with at least one	Percentage with more than one	Average number of ITNs per household	
Sumatera										
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	69.4	37.3	1.2	46.6	21.1	0.7	39.6	17.0	0.6	647
North Sumatera	41.3	19.7	0.7	6.8	1.3	0.1	6.3	1.1	0.1	1,983
West Sumatera	19.3	6.3	0.3	2.6	1.2	0.0	1.7	0.8	0.0	742
Riau	39.5	23.1	0.7	6.6	1.9	0.1	4.7	1.5	0.1	597
Jambi	53.9	25.3	0.9	14.7	3.6	0.2	11.0	2.3	0.1	401
South Sumatera	51.8	29.2	0.9	9.7	3.8	0.1	7.4	3.0	0.1	1,073
Bengkulu	44.6	21.4	0.7	27.1	13.0	0.4	24.6	11.8	0.4	262
Lampung	71.1	44.0	1.3	11.1	3.1	0.1	9.6	2.6	0.1	1,283
Bangka Belitung	48.4	21.4	0.7	35.3	14.2	0.5	32.3	12.7	0.5	240
Riau Islands	28.0	8.8	0.4	14.1	2.4	0.2	12.8	2.1	0.2	174
Java										
DKI Jakarta	5.0	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1,645
West Java	9.7	3.4	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	6,840
Central Java	28.7	12.5	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	6,880
DI Yogyakarta	15.1	5.7	0.2	2.1	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.0	813
East Java	28.9	13.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	7,493
Banten	14.3	4.4	0.2	1.7	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	1,479
Bali and Nusa Tenggara										
Bali	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	691
West Nusa Tenggara	23.1	8.1	0.3	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	883
East Nusa Tenggara	45.1	21.7	0.8	8.3	2.2	0.1	6.8	1.5	0.1	732
Kalimantan										
West Kalimantan	69.8	42.1	1.3	4.9	2.9	0.1	3.5	1.9	0.1	746
Central Kalimantan	88.6	60.9	1.8	8.4	6.1	0.2	6.7	4.6	0.1	333
South Kalimantan	82.2	56.2	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	671
East Kalimantan	56.2	30.2	1.0	2.4	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	508
Sulawesi										
North Sulawesi	8.0	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	463
Central Sulawesi	58.7	32.1	1.0	4.3	2.1	0.1	2.1	1.0	0.0	402
South Sulawesi	79.0	54.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	1,322
Southeast Sulawesi	77.9	52.3	1.7	2.8	2.0	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.0	315
Gorontalo	12.6	4.0	0.2	2.8	1.2	0.0	1.8	0.7	0.0	171
West Sulawesi	84.0	53.9	1.7	1.6	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	166
Maluku and Papua										
Maluku	17.6	6.3	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	196
North Maluku	27.4	8.5	0.4	6.8	1.3	0.1	5.4	1.0	0.1	149
Papua	23.1	10.8	0.4	6.9	3.8	0.1	5.8	3.0	0.1	100
West Papua	37.9	24.8	0.7	10.7	5.0	0.2	9.7	4.4	0.2	302
Total	31.9	16.3	0.5	3.6	1.4	0.1	2.8	1.0	0.0	40,701

¹ An ever-treated net is 1) a pretreated net or a non-pretreated which has subsequently been soaked with insecticide at any time.

² An insecticide treated net (ITN) is 1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment, or 2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or 3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Table A-17.2 Use of mosquito nets by children by province

Percentage of children under five years of age who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), an ever-treated mosquito net, and an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Percentage who slept under any net the night before the survey	Percentage who slept under an ever-treated net the night before the survey	Percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey	Number of children
Sumatera				
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	57.9	38.8	32.4	323
North Sumatera	38.8	5.7	5.1	1,178
West Sumatera	15.9	2.4	2.3	368
Riau	32.7	5.9	4.5	292
Jambi	56.7	18.1	13.4	184
South Sumatera	50.4	12.6	8.6	493
Bengkulu	51.1	37.1	33.9	109
Lampung	64.8	17.5	15.0	470
Bangka Belitung	50.7	42.8	37.1	102
Riau Islands	20.5	9.6	8.9	88
Java				
DKI Jakarta	5.6	0.7	0.6	729
West Java	8.9	1.1	0.7	2,617
Central Java	27.3	1.1	0.3	2,385
DI Yogyakarta	17.7	1.7	1.2	206
East Java	30.4	0.4	0.0	2,234
Banten	11.8	1.0	0.2	692
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	2.5	0.3	0.3	248
West Nusa Tenggara	20.3	1.0	0.7	405
East Nusa Tenggara	42.2	7.8	6.7	503
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	66.7	6.5	4.6	363
Central Kalimantan	87.2	10.0	8.1	158
South Kalimantan	73.3	1.4	1.4	276
East Kalimantan	48.8	2.0	1.3	265
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	4.6	0.0	0.0	197
Central Sulawesi	55.5	3.6	2.1	241
South Sulawesi	66.8	1.6	1.0	620
Southeast Sulawesi	70.3	2.0	0.5	194
Gorontalo	4.7	1.1	1.1	81
West Sulawesi	64.2	0.6	0.6	101
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	14.2	1.4	0.8	142
North Maluku	20.5	3.3	2.5	92
Papua	25.7	6.8	4.9	62
West Papua	35.0	8.1	6.9	151
Total	31.3	4.3	3.3	16,566

¹ An ever-treated net is 1) a pretreated net or a non-pretreated which has subsequently been soaked with insecticide at any time.

² An insecticide treated net (ITN) is 1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment, or 2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or 3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Table A-17.3 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women by province

Percentage of all women age 15-49 and pregnant women age 15-49 who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), an ever treated mosquito net, and an insecticide treated net (ITN) the night before the survey, by province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Percentage of all women age 15-49 who				Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 who			
	Slept under any net the night before the survey	Slept under an ever-treated net the night before the survey	Slept under an ITN the night before the survey	Number of women	Slept under any net the night before the survey	Slept under an ever-treated net the night before the survey	Slept under an ITN the night before the survey	Number of women
Sumatera								
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	51.5	32.9	27.2	737	51.6	34.8	29.4	43
North Sumatera	31.9	4.1	3.5	2,180	34.1	2.5	0.7	75
West Sumatera	10.9	1.6	1.1	778	8.1	1.3	1.3	29
Riau	28.7	4.1	3.1	694	29.9	8.5	8.5	31
Jambi	40.3	9.4	6.9	453	47.9	10.9	8.9	24
South Sumatera	39.9	6.8	4.8	1,236	37.5	5.1	3.0	38
Bengkulu	29.4	18.1	16.2	281	30.6	18.7	18.7	11
Lampung	55.1	8.0	6.7	1,267	52.4	10.0	10.0	50
Bangka Belitung	26.8	19.2	18.0	261	30.8	21.4	18.4	14
Riau Islands	12.1	5.0	4.7	192	17.5	6.2	2.7	8
Java								
DKI Jakarta	2.4	0.2	0.2	2,276	3.4	0.0	0.0	84
West Java	5.3	0.4	0.4	7,089	4.1	0.6	0.6	284
Central Java	18.5	0.4	0.1	7,048	18.4	0.0	0.0	237
DI Yogyakarta	7.7	1.2	1.1	783	5.2	1.5	1.5	34
East Java	20.7	0.4	0.1	7,313	13.7	0.0	0.0	183
Banten	7.3	1.3	0.8	1,837	10.4	0.0	0.0	59
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	0.5	0.0	0.0	812	0.0	0.0	0.0	28
West Nusa Tenggara	14.9	1.0	0.5	946	15.6	0.9	0.9	45
East Nusa Tenggara	35.7	5.8	4.7	898	35.7	3.2	2.3	54
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	60.1	4.4	3.0	840	53.7	4.1	3.3	40
Central Kalimantan	79.7	7.0	5.3	359	84.9	4.8	3.2	24
South Kalimantan	66.3	0.9	0.6	724	54.4	0.0	0.0	39
East Kalimantan	40.5	1.3	0.6	616	42.8	0.7	0.7	33
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	5.1	0.2	0.2	487	2.5	0.0	0.0	19
Central Sulawesi	48.2	3.2	1.6	470	58.8	7.9	7.9	18
South Sulawesi	65.2	1.0	0.4	1,519	65.3	0.0	0.0	59
Southeast Sulawesi	65.1	3.1	1.3	371	65.7	3.5	1.8	20
Gorontalo	6.3	1.9	1.4	214	0.0	0.0	0.0	8
West Sulawesi	67.2	0.9	0.6	188	65.6	3.1	3.1	11
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	9.4	0.8	0.6	263	13.3	0.0	0.0	12
North Maluku	14.3	2.3	2.0	179	14.6	0.0	0.0	11
Papua	14.5	5.3	4.3	117	17.3	12.0	8.6	5
West Papua	27.2	4.8	4.0	319	26.5	0.0	0.0	12
Total	23.1	2.4	1.8	43,746	23.9	2.8	2.3	1,644

¹ An ever-treated net is 1) a pretreated net or a non-pretreated which has subsequently been soaked with insecticide at any time.

² An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is 1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment or 2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or 3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

CHAPTER 18 FATHER'S PARTICIPATION IN FAMILY HEALTH CARE

Table A-18.1 Advice or care received by mother during pregnancy and delivery and after delivery by province

Percentage of last births in the five years preceding the survey for which mothers received advice or care from a health care provider (based on father's report), by type of advice or care and father's province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Received advice or care			Number of fathers
	During pregnancy	During delivery	During the six weeks after delivery	
Sumatera				
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	77.4	79.2	58.2	80
North Sumatera	79.8	78.0	37.6	201
West Sumatera	77.4	66.5	63.2	72
Riau	85.2	83.1	69.6	63
Jambi	80.9	71.3	74.6	39
South Sumatera	78.4	58.9	60.0	108
Bengkulu	88.6	78.1	76.1	25
Lampung	84.4	66.5	48.3	120
Bangka Belitung	94.4	86.7	58.4	27
Riau Islands	90.7	88.1	70.5	19
Java				
DKI Jakarta	98.5	93.9	97.9	193
West Java	89.8	80.7	72.1	578
Central Java	96.8	88.0	68.2	624
DI Yogyakarta	100.0	100.0	88.7	44
East Java	87.5	75.4	77.4	539
Banten	75.5	65.0	60.5	160
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	94.7	91.6	63.9	70
West Nusa Tenggara	72.1	62.1	62.7	90
East Nusa Tenggara	90.6	52.9	62.8	106
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	82.7	76.2	66.8	76
Central Kalimantan	72.5	70.2	55.8	38
South Kalimantan	90.1	78.9	77.0	53
East Kalimantan	92.6	86.6	76.3	61
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	90.5	92.6	76.2	39
Central Sulawesi	73.0	66.7	52.4	50
South Sulawesi	78.1	70.1	64.0	127
Southeast Sulawesi	72.5	63.0	48.2	36
Gorontalo	74.9	69.1	52.8	21
West Sulawesi	59.6	49.4	44.9	23
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	65.7	79.3	54.3	22
North Maluku	75.0	66.0	56.5	20
Papua	62.7	56.3	51.1	34
West Papua	62.1	56.8	52.3	13
Total	86.7	77.5	67.5	3,769

Table A-18.2 Specific vaccines received by children under five by province

Percentage of last living children born in the five years preceding the survey who received specific vaccines (based on father's report), by father's province, Indonesia 2007

Province	BCG	Polio	DPT	Measles	Hepatitis B	Number of fathers
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	70.1	85.6	66.4	61.0	51.1	77
North Sumatera	62.4	79.0	61.6	56.3	54.7	192
West Sumatera	76.0	80.9	70.1	64.9	62.4	71
Riau	73.4	81.0	68.1	69.8	65.5	62
Jambi	92.0	89.5	89.2	86.8	81.8	38
South Sumatera	86.2	86.5	79.2	69.4	71.5	107
Bengkulu	70.9	84.5	66.8	69.9	68.2	24
Lampung	89.5	88.3	80.6	73.8	79.6	119
Bangka Belitung	69.2	78.7	63.4	77.1	70.0	26
Riau Islands	86.2	89.4	84.2	80.7	82.7	19
Java						
DKI Jakarta	91.5	89.5	87.7	74.6	81.8	193
West Java	71.3	76.2	70.1	61.6	69.0	566
Central Java	90.1	95.2	86.0	75.9	84.0	613
DI Yogyakarta	94.9	95.4	91.5	84.1	84.4	44
East Java	65.0	81.1	58.6	63.9	56.8	526
Banten	77.2	80.1	69.3	67.5	73.9	158
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	89.8	93.2	88.2	80.6	89.6	69
West Nusa Tenggara	79.2	83.8	76.4	78.8	59.8	86
East Nusa Tenggara	72.9	67.6	49.5	43.6	39.1	102
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	69.9	81.9	53.2	61.4	53.8	73
Central Kalimantan	66.3	81.3	58.8	58.4	64.0	37
South Kalimantan	69.5	83.2	58.3	67.5	57.2	51
East Kalimantan	66.8	71.6	67.7	68.2	63.9	60
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	88.1	84.0	70.5	70.1	64.6	39
Central Sulawesi	63.5	80.9	52.9	50.7	43.9	49
South Sulawesi	75.7	81.2	74.2	62.7	69.6	123
Southeast Sulawesi	70.9	80.8	58.9	62.4	64.3	35
Gorontalo	93.3	88.4	75.0	64.8	45.6	19
West Sulawesi	76.8	70.3	62.1	61.1	57.8	22
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	69.0	71.6	55.1	50.9	51.0	22
North Maluku	80.7	78.6	60.4	64.3	54.8	19
Papua	63.5	70.1	56.7	57.2	54.7	34
West Papua	85.3	84.8	76.1	71.8	68.3	13
Total	76.8	83.4	71.3	66.9	68.0	3,685

Table A-18.3 Father's contact with health care provider about wife's health and pregnancy by province

Percentage of last births in the five years preceding the survey whose father discussed with a health care provider about the health of the mother or the pregnancy, and among these, percentage who discussed specific topics according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Talked with health care provider	Topics of discussion			Number of fathers
		Types of foods she eats during pregnancy	How much rest she should have during pregnancy	Types of health problems for which she should get immediate medical attention	
Sumatera					
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	47.7	44.2	45.4	46.2	80
North Sumatera	42.3	35.6	36.2	39.1	201
West Sumatera	32.4	31.0	27.8	27.9	72
Riau	47.7	40.1	39.6	41.0	63
Jambi	22.2	19.2	18.0	17.1	39
South Sumatera	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.1	108
Bengkulu	32.6	26.3	26.9	26.5	25
Lampung	46.7	38.9	34.2	35.7	120
Bangka Belitung	38.1	33.6	33.6	34.1	27
Riau Islands	64.1	57.4	56.6	49.8	19
Java					
DKI Jakarta	49.6	45.2	46.8	47.3	193
West Java	41.9	38.8	36.7	36.8	578
Central Java	44.3	24.9	27.7	40.2	624
DI Yogyakarta	56.9	47.9	44.6	56.0	44
East Java	45.8	36.3	34.0	29.9	539
Banten	43.5	39.2	37.7	38.0	160
Bali and Nusa Tenggara					
Bali	56.9	51.0	53.0	56.9	70
West Nusa Tenggara	17.5	15.3	13.8	15.3	90
East Nusa Tenggara	16.4	12.5	15.5	14.7	106
Kalimantan					
West Kalimantan	51.2	34.0	28.4	39.5	76
Central Kalimantan	25.1	22.0	23.2	23.7	38
South Kalimantan	32.7	26.0	24.6	29.4	53
East Kalimantan	68.7	65.8	66.2	62.2	61
Sulawesi					
North Sulawesi	42.1	36.1	36.0	34.8	39
Central Sulawesi	28.5	22.4	24.7	22.4	50
South Sulawesi	19.2	15.8	15.9	11.5	127
Southeast Sulawesi	34.7	34.7	33.8	33.6	36
Gorontalo	43.5	39.8	37.7	34.9	21
West Sulawesi	18.1	16.7	17.5	15.0	23
Maluku and Papua					
Maluku	27.3	22.7	23.2	24.2	22
North Maluku	47.3	40.1	34.8	44.7	20
Papua	34.6	22.2	29.6	30.7	34
West Papua	33.3	28.2	30.1	30.1	13
Total	40.7	32.8	32.5	34.5	3,769

Table A-18.4 Preparation for delivery by province

Percentage of last births born in the five years preceding the survey whose father discussed specific topics about delivery, according to province, Indonesia 2007

Province	Topics discussed					No topics discussed	Number of fathers	
	Place to deliver	Transportation	Delivery assistance	Payment	Blood donor			Any topic
Sumatera								
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	58.4	35.8	67.4	64.4	21.4	76.6	23.4	80
North Sumatera	63.3	22.1	67.9	57.1	10.4	76.0	24.0	201
West Sumatera	64.5	56.7	62.1	62.5	37.6	74.1	25.9	72
Riau	52.1	34.7	59.4	46.2	15.1	61.4	38.6	63
Jambi	19.3	9.4	29.0	8.9	1.7	35.2	64.8	39
South Sumatera	30.6	16.6	34.7	31.0	4.7	36.7	63.3	108
Bengkulu	51.9	36.6	59.5	44.3	4.5	67.9	32.1	25
Lampung	73.1	33.3	79.2	53.3	8.2	88.2	11.8	120
Bangka Belitung	53.3	50.8	57.8	53.8	6.5	68.5	31.5	27
Riau Islands	66.8	49.3	72.8	52.3	17.0	79.8	20.2	19
Java								
DKI Jakarta	60.1	45.2	56.9	62.5	12.7	64.8	35.2	193
West Java	67.5	26.6	73.8	58.7	7.4	83.4	16.6	578
Central Java	62.2	22.6	57.5	42.2	4.8	73.2	26.8	624
DI Yogyakarta	76.3	44.7	80.6	68.6	16.4	91.5	8.5	44
East Java	54.4	42.4	57.2	50.5	10.9	63.7	36.3	539
Banten	51.1	27.5	60.4	55.6	15.0	77.4	22.6	160
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	82.3	60.2	81.5	83.1	0.9	87.7	12.3	70
West Nusa Tenggara	70.7	29.7	50.8	34.1	4.4	77.9	22.1	90
East Nusa Tenggara	65.4	20.7	75.6	50.0	10.1	80.9	19.1	106
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	52.7	30.7	53.9	51.2	11.2	63.3	36.7	76
Central Kalimantan	49.7	31.8	64.8	53.5	1.6	71.4	28.6	38
South Kalimantan	64.4	34.3	74.8	53.3	2.2	85.8	14.2	53
East Kalimantan	67.7	39.8	58.7	56.5	3.1	81.9	18.1	61
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	74.4	58.1	70.0	74.3	34.7	84.4	15.6	39
Central Sulawesi	42.9	18.4	50.7	44.4	7.3	65.5	34.5	50
South Sulawesi	52.2	35.1	48.8	54.2	7.8	62.9	37.1	127
Southeast Sulawesi	35.0	21.4	40.0	32.9	16.1	49.7	50.3	36
Gorontalo	66.4	49.8	70.0	75.0	10.6	76.7	23.3	21
West Sulawesi	30.7	25.7	47.3	49.9	6.1	59.0	41.0	23
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	30.4	13.6	59.3	32.0	3.6	64.2	35.8	22
North Maluku	66.0	29.3	70.3	55.1	14.7	88.5	11.5	20
Papua	42.5	29.8	44.3	31.6	13.9	50.8	49.2	34
West Papua	59.4	37.9	66.9	55.4	20.6	70.7	29.3	13
Total	59.5	31.7	61.7	51.7	9.5	72.3	27.7	3,769

B.1 INTRODUCTION

The objectives of the 2007 IDHS obtained data from representative samples of ever-married women 15-49 and currently married men 15-54 are to:

- estimate demographic rates, particularly fertility and under-five mortality rates;
- measure the level of contraceptive knowledge and practice
- look at key child health indicators including the level of immunizations; the prevalence and treatment of diarrhea and other diseases; and child feeding practices;
- assess the coverage of maternity care services;
- explore men's involvement in reproductive health; and
- investigate the direct and indirect determinants that influence the maternal and child health situation.

B.2 SAMPLE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

Administratively, 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 2007 IDHS sample is designed to provide estimates with acceptable precision for the following domains:

- Indonesia as a whole;
- Each of 33 provinces covered in the survey, and
- Urban and rural areas of Indonesia

The census blocks (CBs) are the primary sampling unit for the 2007 IDHS. The sample developed for the 2007 National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas) was used as a frame for the selection of the 2007 IDHS sample. Household listing was done in all CBs covered in the 2007 Sakernas. This eliminates the need to conduct a separate household listing for the 2007 IDHS.

A minimum of 40 CBs per province has been imposed in the 2007 IDHS design. Since the sample was designed to provide reliable indicators for each province, the number of CBs in each province was not allocated proportional to the population of the province nor proportional by urban-rural classification. Therefore, a final weighing adjustment procedure was done to obtain estimates for all domains.

The 2007 IDHS sample is selected using a stratified two-stage design consisting of 1,694 CBs. Once the number of households was allocated to each province by urban and rural areas, the number of CBs was calculated based on an average sample take of 25 selected households (Table B-1.1). All ever-married women age 15-49 and all unmarried persons age 15-24 in these households are eligible for

individual interview. Eight households in each CB selected for the women sample were selected for male interview. All currently married men age 15-54 identified in the selected households were interviewed (Table B-1.2).

This sample is designed to provide estimates for the following domains:

- Indonesia as a whole;
- Urban and rural areas of Indonesia;
- Province, for key indicators in the majority of provinces.

In each province, the selection of CBs in urban and rural areas was done using multistage stratified sampling. In urban areas, in the first stage, CBs were selected using systematic sampling. In each selected CB, 25 households were randomly selected. In rural areas, the household selection was done in three stages. In the first stage, subdistricts were selected with probability proportional to the number of households. In the second stage, from each selected subdistrict, CBs were selected using systematic sampling. In the third stage, in each cluster, 25 households were randomly selected.

In each of the 15 districts in Java, clusters were selected systematically with probability proportional to the number of households. In the second stage, in each CB, 25 households were randomly selected to allow estimates at the individual district. UNICEF also provided funds to allow estimates at the individual district in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province and two districts in North Sumatera Province, Nias and South Nias.

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, 42,341 households were selected for the 2007 IDHS. Of these, 99 percent were successfully interviewed, 1 percent were not interviewed because there were found to be 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 ranges from 90 percent in West Papua to 99 percent in Bangka Belitung and Bali (Table B-2.2).

Tables B-2.3 presents the survey coverage for women interviews. Of 34,227 women eligible for individual interview, 96 percent were successfully interviewed, 3 percent were not interviewed because they were not at home. Urban women are as likely as rural women to be interviewed in the survey. The response rate does not vary much by province. The lowest rate is in West Papua (88 percent), while in Jambi and South Sumatera, the response rate is 99 percent.

Table B-3.1 shows 13,551 households were selected for male subsample of the 2007 IDHS. Ninety-nine percent of those households were successfully interviewed, 2 percent were not interviewed because the household was absent. The overall response rate ranges from 92 percent in West Papua to 99 in Bangka Belitung and Bali (Table B-3.2).

Table B-3.3 shows that 9,716 eligible men were identified for individual interview and of these, completed interviews were conducted with 8,310 men. The principal reason for nonresponse among eligible men was the failure to find them at home despite repeated visits to the household (8 percent). The lower response rate for men 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 less than 80 percent in north Maluku and West Papua to 97 percent in South Sumatera.

Table B-1.1 Sample allocation by province

Province	Census blocks			Households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	9	41	50	225	1,025	1,250
North Sumatera	27	36	63	675	900	1,575
West Sumatera	15	35	50	375	875	1,250
Riau	23	27	50	575	675	1,250
Jambi	11	29	40	275	725	1,000
South Sumatera	17	33	50	425	825	1,250
Bengkulu	12	28	40	300	700	1,000
Lampung	11	39	50	275	975	1,250
Bangka Belitung	17	23	40	425	575	1,000
Riau Islands	31	9	40	775	225	1,000
Java						
DKI Jakarta	82	0	82	2,050	0	2,050
West Java	44	42	86	1,100	1,050	2,150
Central Java	32	44	76	800	1,100	1,900
DI Yogyakarta	42	26	68	1,050	650	1,700
East Java	33	43	76	825	1,075	1,900
Banten	39	29	68	975	725	1,700
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	33	29	62	825	725	1,550
West Nusa Tenggara	19	31	50	475	775	1,250
East Nusa Tenggara	6	34	40	150	850	1,000
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	13	37	50	325	925	1,250
Central Kalimantan	12	28	40	300	700	1,000
South Kalimantan	19	31	50	475	775	1,250
East Kalimantan	22	18	40	550	450	1,000
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	19	31	50	475	775	1,250
Central Sulawesi	8	32	40	200	800	1,000
South Sulawesi	19	44	63	475	1,100	1,575
Southeast Sulawesi	9	31	40	225	775	1,000
Gorontalo	11	29	40	275	725	1,000
West Sulawesi	6	34	40	150	850	1,000
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	10	30	40	250	750	1,000
North Maluku	8	32	40	200	800	1,000
West Papua	10	30	40	250	750	1,000
Papua	7	33	40	175	825	1,000
Total	676	1,018	1,694	16,900	25,450	42,350

Table B-1.2 Expected number of respondents by province

Province	Ever-married women 15-49			Married men 15-54		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh						
Darussalam	180	820	1,000	65	295	360
North Sumatera	540	720	1,260	194	259	454
West Sumatera	300	700	1,000	108	252	360
Riau	460	540	1,000	166	194	360
Jambi	220	580	800	79	209	288
South Sumatera	340	660	1,000	122	238	360
Bengkulu	240	560	800	86	202	288
Lampung	220	780	1,000	79	281	360
Bangka Belitung	340	460	800	122	166	288
Riau Islands	620	180	800	223	65	288
Java						
DKI Jakarta	1,640	0	1,640	590	0	590
West Java	880	840	1,720	317	302	619
Central Java	640	880	1,520	230	317	547
DI Yogyakarta	840	520	1,360	302	187	490
East Java	660	860	1,520	238	310	547
Banten	780	580	1,360	281	209	490
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	660	580	1,240	238	209	446
West Nusa Tenggara	380	620	1,000	137	223	360
East Nusa Tenggara	120	680	800	43	245	288
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	260	740	1,000	94	266	360
Central Kalimantan	240	560	800	86	202	288
South Kalimantan	380	620	1,000	137	223	360
East Kalimantan	440	360	800	158	130	288
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	380	620	1,000	137	223	360
Central Sulawesi	160	640	800	58	230	288
South Sulawesi	380	880	1,260	137	317	454
Southeast Sulawesi	180	620	800	65	223	288
Gorontalo	220	580	800	79	209	288
West Sulawesi	120	680	800	43	245	288
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	200	600	800	72	216	288
North Maluku	160	640	800	58	230	288
West Papua	200	600	800	72	216	288
Papua	140	660	800	50	238	288
Total	13,520	20,360	33,880	4,867	7,330	12,197

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 response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region, Indonesia 2007

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Selected households			
Completed (C)	95.9	96.3	96.1
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.8	0.7	0.7
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	0.3	0.1	0.2
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.1	0.0	0.1
Household absent (HA)	1.7	2.0	1.9
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.9	0.5	0.7
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other (O)	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	16,920	25,421	42,341
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	98.8	99.1	99.0
Eligible women			
Completed (EWC)	96.2	96.1	96.1
Not at home (EWNH)	2.7	2.8	2.8
Postponed (EWP)	0.0	0.1	0.1
Refused (EWR)	0.6	0.5	0.5
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.2	0.1	0.1
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.2	0.4	0.3
Other (EWO)	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	13,608	20,619	34,227
Eligible women response rate (EWRR) ²	96.2	96.1	96.1
Overall response rate (ORR) ³	95.0	95.2	95.1

¹ Using the number of households in specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

² Using the number of eligible women in specific response categories, the eligible woman response rate (EWRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * EWC}{EWC + EWNH + EWP + EWR + EWPC + EWI + EWO}$$

³ The overall response rate (ORR) is calculated as:

$$ORR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

Table B-2.2 Sample implementation: results of the household interview: women

Percent distribution of households by results of the household interview, and household, response rates, according to urban-rural residence and province, Indonesia 2007

Residence and province	Selected households									Total	Number of sampled households	Household response rate (HRR) ¹	
	Completed (C)	Household present but 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	95.9	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	16,920	98.8	
Rural	96.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	25,421	99.1	
Sumatera													
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	94.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.2	1.8	0.5	0.3	100.0	1,250	99.2	
North Sumatera	96.6	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,569	99.0	
West Sumatera	96.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,253	99.3	
Riau	94.9	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,270	98.5	
Jambi	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	984	100.0	
South Sumatera	97.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,243	99.7	
Bengkulu	96.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,000	99.2	
Lampung	97.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,250	98.9	
Bangka Belitung	99.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,000	99.8	
Riau Islands	94.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.3	1.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	1,006	98.8	
Java													
DKI Jakarta	95.7	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	2,048	97.8	
West Java	96.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,150	98.9	
Central Java	97.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,905	99.0	
DI Yogyakarta	98.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,700	99.5	
East Java	98.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,912	99.7	
Banten	96.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,700	99.5	
Bali and Nusa Tenggara													
Bali	99.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,550	99.6	
West Nusa Tenggara	97.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,250	99.3	
East Nusa Tenggara	97.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,003	99.7	
Kalimantan													
West Kalimantan	93.9	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.5	1.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	1,250	98.2	
Central Kalimantan	92.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	996	98.0	
South Kalimantan	95.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	2.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,248	99.0	
East Kalimantan	92.5	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	4.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	100.0	1,000	97.8	
Sulawesi													
North Sulawesi	95.8	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,250	98.9	
Central Sulawesi	96.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,000	99.8	
South Sulawesi	98.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,575	99.6	
Southeast Sulawesi	96.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,001	99.2	
Gorontalo	95.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	994	99.4	
West Sulawesi	95.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	992	98.0	
Maluku and Papua													
Maluku	96.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	1,000	99.5	
North Maluku	95.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,000	98.7	
Papua	92.2	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.1	5.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	999	97.5	
West Papua	89.7	2.6	0.1	1.7	0.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	993	95.2	
Total	96.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	42,341	99.0	

¹ Using the number of households in 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: results 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 2007

Residence and province	Selected households							Total	Number of women	Eligible women response rate (EWRR) ¹	Overall response rate (ORR) ²
	Completed (EWC)	Not at home (EWNH)	Post-poned (EWP)	Refused (EWR)	Partly completed (EWPC)	Incapacitated (EWI)	Other (EWO)				
Residence											
Urban	96.2	2.7	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	13,608	96.2	95.0
Rural	96.1	2.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	20,619	96.1	95.2
Sumatera											
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	97.9	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	949	97.9	97.1
North Sumatera	96.3	2.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,169	96.3	95.4
West Sumatera	96.3	2.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	940	96.3	95.6
Riau	97.0	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,022	97.0	95.5
Jambi	98.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	884	98.9	98.9
South Sumatera	98.8	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,068	98.8	98.5
Bengkulu	95.9	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	785	95.9	95.1
Lampung	98.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	939	98.0	96.9
Bangka Belitung	98.1	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	831	98.1	97.9
Riau Islands	92.2	6.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	793	92.2	91.0
Java											
DKI Jakarta	97.1	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,773	97.1	95.0
West Java	98.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,727	98.0	97.0
Central Java	98.2	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,477	98.2	97.2
DI Yogyakarta	98.1	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,131	98.1	97.7
East Java	97.3	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,526	97.3	97.1
Banten	95.4	4.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,481	95.4	94.9
Bali and Nusa Tenggara											
Bali	98.3	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,325	98.3	97.9
West Nusa Tenggara	98.5	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	979	98.5	97.8
East Nusa Tenggara	96.5	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	851	96.5	96.2
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	93.4	3.9	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	100.0	999	93.4	91.8
Central Kalimantan	95.1	3.4	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	833	95.1	93.2
South Kalimantan	96.2	2.7	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	991	96.2	95.2
East Kalimantan	95.1	3.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	880	95.1	93.0
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	92.5	6.6	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	966	92.5	91.6
Central Sulawesi	98.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	833	98.2	98.0
South Sulawesi	95.9	3.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,269	95.9	95.5
Southeast Sulawesi	95.6	2.9	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	802	95.6	94.8
Gorontalo	95.7	2.8	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	924	95.7	95.1
West Sulawesi	94.0	4.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	100.0	805	94.0	92.2
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	94.8	3.8	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	849	94.8	94.3
North Maluku	89.7	7.0	0.5	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	841	89.7	88.5
Papua	92.0	4.3	0.0	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.1	100.0	786	92.0	89.6
West Papua	87.9	7.4	0.1	2.4	0.5	1.8	0.0	100.0	799	87.9	83.6
Total	96.1	2.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	34,227	96.1	95.1

¹ Using the number of eligible women in specific response categories, the eligible woman response rate (EWRR) is calculated as:

$$\text{EWRR} = \frac{100 * \text{EWC}}{\text{EWC} + \text{EWNH} + \text{EWP} + \text{EWR} + \text{EWPC} + \text{EWI} + \text{EWO}}$$

² The overall response rate (ORR) is calculated as:

$$\text{ORR} = \text{HRR} * \text{EWRR}/100$$

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 response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region, Indonesia 2007

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Selected households			
Completed (C)	96.0	96.7	96.4
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.6	0.5	0.6
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	0.4	0.1	0.2
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.0	0.1	0.1
Household absent (HA)	1.7	1.7	1.7
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.9	0.6	0.7
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other (O)	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	5,409	8,142	13,551
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	98.9	99.3	99.1
Eligible men			
Completed (EMC)	89.4	90.7	90.1
Not at home (EMNH)	8.8	7.8	8.2
Postponed (EMP)	0.1	0.3	0.2
Refused (EMR)	1.2	0.9	1.0
Partly completed (EMPC)	0.2	0.1	0.2
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.1	0.3	0.2
Other (EMO)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	3,927	5,789	9,716
Eligible men response rate (EMRR) ²	89.4	90.7	90.1
Overall response rate (ORR) ³	88.4	90.0	89.3
¹ Using the number of households in specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:			
$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$			
² Using the number of eligible men in specific response categories, the eligible man response rate (EMRR) is calculated as:			
$\frac{100 * EMC}{EMC + EMNH + EMP + EMR + EMPC + EMI + EMO}$			
³ The overall response rate (ORR) is calculated as:			
$ORR = HRR * EMRR/100$			

Table B-3.2 Sample implementation: results of the household interview: men

Percent distribution of households by results of the household interview, and household, response rates, according to urban-rural residence and province, Indonesia 2007

Residence and province	Selected households									Total	Number of sampled households	Household response rate (HRR) ¹
	Completed (C)	Household present but 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	96.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	5,409	98.9
Rural	96.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	8,142	99.3
Sumatera												
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	95.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.2	100.0	401	99.0
North Sumatera	96.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	503	99.2
West Sumatera	96.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.8	1.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	400	99.5
Riau	95.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	400	99.0
Jambi	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	320	100.0
South Sumatera	98.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	398	99.5
Bengkulu	95.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	319	98.7
Lampung	98.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	400	99.2
Bangka Belitung	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	320	100.0
Riau Islands	94.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	321	99.7
Java												
DKI Jakarta	96.5	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	100.0	657	98.1
West Java	95.8	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	687	98.4
Central Java	97.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	608	99.7
DI Yogyakarta	97.8	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	544	99.3
East Java	97.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	608	99.7
Banten	96.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	545	99.4
Bali and Nusa Tenggara												
Bali	99.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	496	99.4
West Nusa Tenggara	98.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	400	99.7
East Nusa Tenggara	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	320	100.0
Kalimantan												
West Kalimantan	94.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.3	1.5	0.5	0.3	100.0	400	99.0
Central Kalimantan	93.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	320	98.0
South Kalimantan	96.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	400	99.2
East Kalimantan	92.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.8	0.6	0.0	1.6	100.0	320	98.3
Sulawesi												
North Sulawesi	96.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	400	99.5
Central Sulawesi	96.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	320	99.7
South Sulawesi	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	504	99.8
Southeast Sulawesi	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	320	99.7
Gorontalo	95.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	320	99.4
West Sulawesi	94.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	320	97.7
Maluku and Papua												
Maluku	96.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	320	99.7
North Maluku	95.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	320	98.4
Papua	95.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	320	98.7
West Papua	91.9	2.5	0.3	1.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	320	95.8
Total	96.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	13,551	99.1

¹ Using the number of households in 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: results of individual interview: men

Percent distribution of eligible men by results of the individual interview, and eligible women and overall response rates, according to urban-rural residence and province, Indonesia 2007

Residence and province	Selected households							Total	Number of men	Eligible men response rate (EWRR) ¹	Overall response rate (ORR)
	Completed (EWC)	Not at home (EWNH)	Post-poned (EWP)	Refused (EWR)	Partly completed (EWPC)	Incapacitated (EWI)	Other (EWO)				
Residence											
Urban	89.4	8.8	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,927	89.4	88.4
Rural	90.7	7.8	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	5,789	90.7	90.0
Sumatera											
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	91.4	6.3	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	268	91.4	90.5
North Sumatera	90.5	7.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	306	90.5	89.8
West Sumatera	90.0	9.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	241	90.0	89.6
Riau	84.1	15.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	289	84.1	83.2
Jambi	92.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	249	92.8	92.8
South Sumatera	97.0	1.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	298	97.0	96.5
Bengkulu	92.1	5.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.9	100.0	214	92.1	90.9
Lampung	93.6	5.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	283	93.6	92.9
Bangka Belitung	94.9	3.0	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	234	94.9	94.9
Riau Islands	84.8	12.9	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	217	84.8	84.5
Java											
DKI Jakarta	94.0	5.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	529	94.0	92.2
West Java	90.2	9.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	479	90.2	88.7
Central Java	96.6	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	440	96.6	96.3
DI Yogyakarta	95.0	4.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	321	95.0	94.3
East Java	91.1	5.9	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	425	91.1	90.8
Banten	84.8	13.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	421	84.8	84.3
Bali and Nusa tenggara											
Bali	96.7	2.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	423	96.7	96.1
West Nusa Tenggara	95.1	3.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	286	95.1	94.9
East Nusa Tenggara	93.3	4.7	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	253	93.3	93.3
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	84.3	11.8	0.0	1.8	0.4	0.7	1.1	100.0	280	84.3	83.4
Central Kalimantan	94.1	4.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	237	94.1	92.2
South Kalimantan	94.0	5.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	252	94.0	93.3
East Kalimantan	86.2	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	253	86.2	84.7
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	79.5	16.3	0.7	2.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	288	79.5	79.1
Central Sulawesi	89.4	10.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	235	89.4	89.1
South Sulawesi	84.8	13.0	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	330	84.8	84.7
Southeast Sulawesi	89.1	8.8	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	193	89.1	88.8
Gorontalo	83.9	14.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	267	83.9	83.4
West Sulawesi	92.6	5.7	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	244	92.6	90.5
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	92.1	6.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	241	92.1	91.8
North Maluku	78.2	18.1	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	248	78.2	77.0
Papua	90.5	8.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	231	90.5	89.3
West Papua	78.0	15.8	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	241	78.0	74.7
Total	90.1	8.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	9,716	90.1	89.3

¹ Using the number of eligible men falling into specific response categories, the eligible man response rate (EWRR) is calculated as:

$$\text{EWRR} = \frac{100 * \text{EMC}}{\text{EMC} + \text{EMNH} + \text{EMP} + \text{EMR} + \text{EMPC} + \text{EMI} + \text{EMO}}$$

² The overall response rate (ORR) is calculated as:

$$\text{ORR} = \text{HRR} * \text{EMRR}/100$$

B.3 TRAINING

A total of 832 persons, 468 women and of 364 men, participated in the main survey training for interviewers. Training took place in June 2007 in seven training centers between (Medan, Padang, Banten, D.I. Yogyakarta, Denpasar, Banjarmasin, and Makasar), and in July 2007 in two training centers (Jayapura and Manokwari). The training included class presentations, mock interviews, and tests. All of the participants were trained using the Women's Questionnaire. Once the materials for the women's interview were completed, the male participants were trained in conducting an interview using the Men's Questionnaire. The training included practice interviews in Bahasa Indonesia and the participant's local language.

B.4 FIELDWORK

The 2007 IDHS employed 104 interviewing teams to collect the data. Fieldwork principally took place from June 25 to December 31, 2007. However, fieldwork had to be extended in several provinces including Riau Islands, Papua and West Papua because of flooding and other problems. Fieldwork was completed in all areas in February 2008.

B.5 DATA PROCESSING

All completed questionnaires for the IDHS, accompanied by their control forms, were returned to the BPS central office in Jakarta for data processing. This consisted of office editing, coding of open-ended questions, data entry, verification, and editing computer-identified errors. A team of 42 data entry clerks, data editors and data entry supervisors processed the data. Data entry and editing was carried using a computer package program called CSPro, which was specifically designed to process DHS-type survey data. During the preparation of the data entry programs, a BPS staff spent several weeks at ORC Macro offices in Calverton, Maryland. Data entry and editing activities, which began in September, 2007 were completed in March 2008.

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 2007 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (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 2007 IDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are 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 2007 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 2007 IDHS is the ISSA Sampling Error Module. This module used the Taylor linearization method of 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:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

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

where h represents the stratum which varies from 1 to H ,
 m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,
 y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
 x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and
 f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is 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* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2007 IDHS, there were 1,694 non-empty clusters. Hence, 1,693 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 1,693 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1,693 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded),
and
 k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, ISSA 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. ISSA also computes the relative error and confidence limits for the estimates.

Sampling errors for the 2007 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, 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) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$), 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). In the case of the total fertility rate, the number of unweighted cases is not relevant, as there is no known unweighted value for woman-years of exposure to childbearing.

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *children ever born to women aged 40-49*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average from the national sample is 3.623 and its standard error is 0.056. Therefore, to obtain the 95 percent confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, i.e., $3.623 \pm 2 \times 0.056$. There is a high probability (95 percent) that the true average number of children ever born to all women aged 40 to 49 is between 3.511 and 3.735.

There are differentials in the relative standard error for the estimates of sub-populations. For example, for the variable *want no more children*, the relative standard errors as a percent of the estimated mean for the whole country, and for the urban areas are 1.1 percent and 2.0 percent, respectively.

For the total sample, the value of the design effect (DEFT), averaged over all variables, is 2.06 which means that, because of multi-stage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 2.06 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table C.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors for ever-married women sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Estimate	Base population
Urban	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Literate	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
No education	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Secondary education	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Net attendance ratio in primary school	Ratio	Children 7-12 years
Currently married	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Married before age 20	Proportion	Ever-married women 20-49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Currently pregnant	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Children ever born	Mean	Ever-married women 15-49
Children surviving	Mean	Ever-married women 15-49
Children ever born to women age 40-49	Mean	Ever-married women 40-49
Total fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	All women 15-49
Know any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Ever used any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using any modern contraceptive 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 female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using periodic abstinence	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Used public sector source	Proportion	Current users of modern methods
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Ideal family size	Mean	All women 15-49
Perinatal mortality (0-4 years)	Ratio	Number of pregnancies of 7+ months
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Postneonatal mortality (0-4 years)	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality (0-4 years)	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality (5-9 years)	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality (10-14 years)	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Child mortality (0-4 years)	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Mothers received tetanus injection for last birth	Proportion	Women with at least one live birth in five years before survey
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	Proportion	Births occurring 1-59 months before interview
Having diarrhea in two weeks before survey	Proportion	Children age 0-59 months
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhea in two weeks before interview
Taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhea in two weeks before interview
Vaccination card seen	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received BCG	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received DPT (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received Polio (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received measles	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	All women who have heard of HIV/AIDS

Table C.2 Sampling errors for national sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Stand-ard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Rela-tive error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weight-ed (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.418	0.009	32895	32895	3.284	0.021	0.4	0.436
Literate	0.874	0.006	32895	32895	3.23	0.007	0.862	0.885
No education	0.069	0.005	32895	32895	3.338	0.068	0.06	0.078
Secondary education	0.455	0.009	32895	32895	3.172	0.019	0.438	0.473
Currently married	0.94	0.002	32895	32895	1.756	0.002	0.936	0.945
Married before age 20	0.09	0.002	31981	32050	1.491	0.027	0.085	0.095
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.346	0.007	31981	32050	2.73	0.021	0.331	0.36
Currently pregnant	0.051	0.002	32895	32895	1.403	0.034	0.047	0.054
Children ever born	2.461	0.025	32895	32895	2.553	0.01	2.41	2.512
Children surviving	2.259	0.021	32895	32895	2.464	0.009	2.216	2.302
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.623	0.056	9440	10160	2.589	0.015	3.511	3.735
Knows any contraceptive method	0.986	0.001	30869	30931	2.152	0.001	0.983	0.989
Ever using contraceptive method	0.842	0.005	30869	30931	2.418	0.006	0.831	0.852
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.614	0.006	30869	30931	2.262	0.01	0.601	0.626
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.574	0.006	30869	30931	2.277	0.011	0.561	0.587
Currently using pill	0.132	0.004	30869	30931	2.268	0.033	0.124	0.141
Currently using IUD	0.049	0.003	30869	30931	2.449	0.061	0.043	0.055
Currently using female sterilization	0.03	0.002	30869	30931	2.487	0.08	0.026	0.035
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.015	0.001	30869	30931	1.497	0.069	0.013	0.017
Public sector source	0.222	0.008	16856	17815	2.509	0.036	0.206	0.238
Want no more children	0.535	0.006	30869	30931	2.154	0.011	0.523	0.547
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.241	0.005	30869	30931	1.946	0.02	0.231	0.25
Ideal family size	2.79	0.025	29012	29152	3.444	0.009	2.741	2.84
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.497	0.009	15334	14043	2.143	0.018	0.479	0.515
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.046	0.004	12291	11757	2.109	0.089	0.038	0.055
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.137	0.005	17891	15925	1.822	0.038	0.126	0.147
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.347	0.016	2536	2180	1.548	0.048	0.314	0.379
Taken to a health provider	0.398	0.017	2536	2180	1.513	0.042	0.365	0.432
Vaccination card seen	0.368	0.016	3487	3094	1.839	0.044	0.336	0.4
Received BCG	0.854	0.01	3487	3094	1.62	0.012	0.834	0.875
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.667	0.015	3487	3094	1.724	0.022	0.637	0.696
Received polio (3 doses)	0.733	0.013	3487	3094	1.653	0.018	0.706	0.759
Received measles	0.764	0.012	3487	3094	1.593	0.016	0.74	0.789
Fully immunized	0.586	0.015	3487	3094	1.649	0.025	0.556	0.615
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.404	0.007	19726	20073	2.016	0.017	0.39	0.418
TFR (3 years)	2.59	0.041	na	122864	1.837	0.016	2.509	2.671
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	24.834	1.887	18823	16678	1.493	0.076	21.06	28.608
Neonatal mortality (0-4)	19.332	1.645	18747	16610	1.436	0.085	16.042	22.622
Postneonatal PNN (0-4)	14.911	1.485	18773	16644	1.551	0.1	11.942	17.88
Infant mortality (0-4)	34.243	2.173	18778	16645	1.452	0.063	29.898	38.588
Infant mortality (5-9)	43.697	2.4	18691	16673	1.382	0.055	38.897	48.497
Infant mortality (10-14)	53.246	3.285	16418	15523	1.661	0.062	46.676	59.816
Child mortality (0-4)	10.461	1.153	18844	16675	1.319	0.11	8.155	12.766
Under-5 mortality (0-4)	44.346	2.429	18880	16712	1.431	0.055	39.488	49.203
MEN								
Urban residence	0.426	0.010	8758	8758	1.933	0.024	0.405	0.446
Literate	0.907	0.007	8757	8757	2.199	0.008	0.893	0.920
No education	0.041	0.005	8758	8758	2.161	0.111	0.032	0.050
Secondary education or higher	0.508	0.011	8758	8758	2.109	0.022	0.485	0.530
Married before age 20	0.227	0.009	8297	8298	2.010	0.041	0.208	0.245
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.074	0.004	8739	8729	1.599	0.060	0.065	0.083
Knows any contraceptive method	0.945	0.007	8758	8758	2.833	0.007	0.932	0.959
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.941	0.007	8758	8758	2.782	0.007	0.927	0.955
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.228	0.010	8758	8758	2.276	0.045	0.208	0.248
Want no more children	0.425	0.010	8758	8758	1.824	0.023	0.406	0.444
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.268	0.008	8758	8758	1.696	0.030	0.252	0.284
Ideal family size	3.003	0.036	7931	7880	2.235	0.012	2.932	3.075
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.156	0.009	6280	6254	1.906	0.056	0.139	0.174

na = Not applicable

Table C.3 Sampling errors for urban sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Stand-ard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Rela-tive error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weight-ed (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	1	0	13087	13745	na	0	1	1
Literate	0.937	0.005	13087	13745	2.491	0.006	0.927	0.948
No education	0.037	0.005	13087	13745	2.764	0.123	0.028	0.046
Secondary education	0.616	0.013	13087	13745	3.153	0.022	0.589	0.643
Currently married	0.934	0.004	13087	13745	1.735	0.004	0.927	0.942
Married before age 20	0.091	0.004	12891	13572	1.489	0.042	0.083	0.098
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.247	0.011	12891	13572	2.766	0.043	0.226	0.268
Currently pregnant	0.054	0.003	13087	13745	1.417	0.052	0.048	0.059
Children ever born	2.354	0.035	13087	13745	2.366	0.015	2.284	2.423
Children surviving	2.206	0.028	13087	13745	2.149	0.013	2.149	2.263
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.487	0.083	3877	4301	2.648	0.024	3.321	3.652
Knows any contraceptive method	0.995	0.001	12244	12842	1.228	0.001	0.994	0.997
Ever using contraceptive method	0.858	0.006	12244	12842	1.839	0.007	0.846	0.869
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.625	0.008	12244	12842	1.747	0.012	0.609	0.64
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.571	0.008	12244	12842	1.742	0.014	0.556	0.587
Currently using pill	0.139	0.005	12244	12842	1.728	0.039	0.128	0.15
Currently using IUD	0.067	0.005	12244	12842	2.233	0.075	0.057	0.077
Currently using female sterilization	0.04	0.003	12244	12842	1.837	0.081	0.034	0.047
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.023	0.002	12244	12842	1.455	0.085	0.019	0.027
Public sector source	0.179	0.01	6813	7374	2.191	0.057	0.158	0.199
Want no more children	0.555	0.009	12244	12842	1.9	0.015	0.538	0.572
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.23	0.006	12244	12842	1.614	0.027	0.218	0.242
Ideal family size	2.672	0.025	11799	12350	2.479	0.009	2.623	2.722
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.523	0.012	5906	5897	1.846	0.024	0.498	0.547
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.02	0.004	4866	5024	1.989	0.201	0.012	0.029
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.12	0.007	6801	6649	1.596	0.056	0.107	0.134
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.334	0.027	819	799	1.549	0.082	0.28	0.389
Taken to a health provider	0.42	0.026	819	799	1.405	0.062	0.368	0.472
Vaccination card seen	0.381	0.022	1343	1274	1.535	0.056	0.338	0.424
Received BCG	0.92	0.01	1343	1274	1.317	0.011	0.9	0.941
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.748	0.02	1343	1274	1.573	0.026	0.708	0.787
Received polio (3 doses)	0.822	0.015	1343	1274	1.403	0.019	0.791	0.853
Received measles	0.82	0.019	1343	1274	1.724	0.023	0.782	0.859
Fully immunized	0.675	0.021	1343	1274	1.524	0.031	0.633	0.716
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.396	0.01	10346	10626	2.029	0.025	0.377	0.416
TFR (3 years)	2.315	0.047	na	56178	1.494	0.02	2.221	2.41
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	24.312	3.393	7070	6913	1.688	0.14	17.527	31.098
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	18.171	1.975	13784	13689	1.445	0.109	14.22	22.122
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	12.462	1.634	13792	13696	1.636	0.131	9.195	15.73
Infant mortality (0-9)	30.633	2.483	13794	13696	1.468	0.081	25.668	35.599
Child mortality (0-9)	7.415	1.073	13811	13714	1.289	0.145	5.269	9.56
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	37.821	2.706	13823	13721	1.438	0.072	32.408	43.234
MEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	3510	3728	-NaN	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literate	0.950	0.007	3510	3728	1.837	0.007	0.937	0.964
No education	0.024	0.005	3510	3728	2.102	0.227	0.013	0.035
Secondary education or higher	0.666	0.017	3510	3728	2.079	0.025	0.633	0.699
Married before age 20	0.159	0.011	3363	3577	1.719	0.068	0.138	0.181
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.054	0.005	3504	3716	1.418	0.101	0.043	0.064
Knows any contraceptive method	0.978	0.004	3510	3728	1.661	0.004	0.969	0.986
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.977	0.004	3510	3728	1.630	0.004	0.969	0.985
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.314	0.015	3510	3728	1.896	0.047	0.284	0.344
Want no more children	0.446	0.014	3510	3728	1.615	0.030	0.419	0.473
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.267	0.013	3510	3728	1.726	0.048	0.241	0.293
Ideal family size	2.864	0.044	3201	3364	2.029	0.015	2.777	2.952
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.189	0.014	3089	3186	1.936	0.072	0.162	0.217

na = Not applicable

Table C.4 Sampling errors for rural sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Stand-ard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Rela-tive error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weight-ed (WN)			R-2SE	R+ 2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0	0	19808	19150	na	na	0	0
Literate	0.828	0.009	19808	19150	3.468	0.011	0.809	0.846
No education	0.092	0.007	19808	19150	3.536	0.079	0.077	0.106
Secondary education	0.34	0.011	19808	19150	3.285	0.033	0.318	0.362
Currently married	0.945	0.003	19808	19150	1.761	0.003	0.939	0.95
Married before age 20	0.09	0.003	19090	18477	1.491	0.034	0.083	0.096
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.418	0.01	19090	18477	2.729	0.023	0.399	0.438
Currently pregnant	0.048	0.002	19808	19150	1.387	0.044	0.044	0.053
Children ever born	2.538	0.037	19808	19150	2.755	0.014	2.465	2.611
Children surviving	2.297	0.031	19808	19150	2.711	0.014	2.235	2.359
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.724	0.077	5563	5859	2.623	0.021	3.569	3.879
Knows any contraceptive method	0.979	0.002	18625	18089	2.272	0.002	0.974	0.984
Ever using contraceptive method	0.83	0.008	18625	18089	2.732	0.009	0.815	0.845
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.606	0.009	18625	18089	2.585	0.015	0.587	0.624
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.575	0.009	18625	18089	2.611	0.016	0.557	0.594
Currently using pill	0.128	0.006	18625	18089	2.631	0.05	0.115	0.141
Currently using IUD	0.036	0.004	18625	18089	2.665	0.1	0.029	0.044
Currently using female sterilization	0.023	0.003	18625	18089	3.086	0.146	0.016	0.03
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.009	0.001	18625	18089	1.512	0.115	0.007	0.011
Public sector source	0.253	0.011	10043	10441	2.623	0.045	0.23	0.276
Want no more children	0.52	0.009	18625	18089	2.342	0.016	0.503	0.537
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.248	0.007	18625	18089	2.146	0.027	0.235	0.262
Ideal family size	2.877	0.04	17213	16802	3.983	0.014	2.797	2.957
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.478	0.013	9428	8145	2.334	0.027	0.452	0.503
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.066	0.007	7425	6733	2.166	0.099	0.053	0.079
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.149	0.007	11090	9275	1.929	0.05	0.134	0.164
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.354	0.021	1717	1381	1.554	0.058	0.312	0.395
Taken to a health provider	0.386	0.021	1717	1381	1.558	0.055	0.343	0.428
Vaccination card seen	0.359	0.023	2144	1820	2.05	0.063	0.313	0.404
Received BCG	0.808	0.016	2144	1820	1.752	0.02	0.776	0.84
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.61	0.021	2144	1820	1.856	0.034	0.568	0.652
Received polio (3 doses)	0.67	0.019	2144	1820	1.777	0.029	0.631	0.709
Received measles	0.725	0.016	2144	1820	1.557	0.022	0.693	0.757
Fully immunized	0.523	0.02	2144	1820	1.768	0.039	0.482	0.564
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.413	0.01	9380	9447	1.981	0.024	0.393	0.433
TFR (3 years)	2.83	0.063	na	66939	1.984	0.022	2.704	2.956
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	25.203	2.153	11753	9765	1.325	0.085	20.898	29.509
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	23.546	1.511	23610	19568	1.292	0.064	20.525	26.568
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	21.295	1.519	23641	19586	1.402	0.071	18.258	24.333
Infant mortality (0-9)	44.842	2.147	23644	19587	1.331	0.048	40.548	49.136
Child mortality (0-9)	16.014	1.541	23684	19628	1.639	0.096	12.932	19.097
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	60.138	2.791	23721	19649	1.487	0.046	54.557	65.719
MEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	5248	5030	-NaN	-NaN	0.000	0.000
Literate	0.874	0.011	5247	5029	2.324	0.012	0.853	0.896
No education	0.054	0.007	5248	5030	2.203	0.127	0.040	0.068
Secondary education or higher	0.391	0.014	5248	5030	2.077	0.036	0.363	0.419
Married before age 20	0.278	0.014	4934	4721	2.159	0.050	0.250	0.305
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.090	0.007	5235	5014	1.687	0.074	0.076	0.103
Knows any contraceptive method	0.921	0.011	5248	5030	3.065	0.012	0.898	0.944
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.915	0.012	5248	5030	3.001	0.013	0.891	0.938
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.164	0.014	5248	5030	2.647	0.082	0.137	0.192
Want no more children	0.410	0.014	5248	5030	1.995	0.033	0.383	0.437
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.269	0.010	5248	5030	1.667	0.038	0.249	0.289
Ideal family size	3.107	0.054	4730	4516	2.391	0.017	2.999	3.214
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.122	0.011	3191	3068	1.860	0.089	0.100	0.143

na = Not applicable

Table C.5 Sampling errors for NAD sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Stand-ard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Rela-tive error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weight-ed (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.207	0.012	929	514	0.927	0.06	0.182	0.232
Literate	0.888	0.016	929	514	1.52	0.018	0.856	0.919
No education	0.059	0.013	929	514	1.634	0.215	0.033	0.084
Secondary education	0.513	0.033	929	514	2.016	0.065	0.446	0.579
Currently married	0.919	0.008	929	514	0.908	0.009	0.903	0.935
Married before age 20	0.093	0.012	912	505	1.232	0.128	0.069	0.116
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.322	0.03	912	505	1.959	0.094	0.262	0.383
Currently pregnant	0.085	0.011	929	514	1.189	0.128	0.063	0.107
Children ever born	2.772	0.086	929	514	1.305	0.031	2.6	2.944
Children surviving	2.594	0.085	929	514	1.406	0.033	2.423	2.764
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.306	0.181	253	141	1.254	0.042	3.944	4.667
Knows any contraceptive method	0.958	0.011	854	472	1.576	0.011	0.937	0.98
Ever using contraceptive method	0.668	0.029	854	472	1.816	0.044	0.609	0.726
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.474	0.026	854	472	1.536	0.055	0.421	0.526
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.454	0.027	854	472	1.576	0.059	0.4	0.508
Currently using pill	0.093	0.017	854	472	1.754	0.187	0.058	0.128
Currently using IUD	0.013	0.005	854	472	1.371	0.415	0.002	0.023
Currently using female sterilization	0.006	0.003	854	472	1.185	0.505	0	0.013
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.006	0.002	854	472	0.931	0.415	0.001	0.011
Public sector source	0.278	0.056	394	213	2.483	0.202	0.166	0.39
Want no more children	0.327	0.023	854	472	1.419	0.07	0.281	0.373
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.306	0.025	854	472	1.592	0.082	0.256	0.356
Ideal family size	4.094	0.112	774	427	2.011	0.027	3.869	4.319
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.427	0.046	496	269	2.068	0.109	0.334	0.519
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.097	0.028	397	217	1.898	0.293	0.04	0.154
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.191	0.029	581	313	1.59	0.15	0.134	0.249
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.362	0.071	108	60	1.464	0.197	0.219	0.504
Taken to a health provider	0.587	0.071	108	60	1.358	0.122	0.444	0.73
Vaccination card seen	0.162	0.044	112	63	1.273	0.271	0.074	0.25
Received BCG	0.635	0.061	112	63	1.355	0.097	0.512	0.758
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.337	0.066	112	63	1.481	0.195	0.206	0.469
Received polio (3 doses)	0.469	0.063	112	63	1.341	0.135	0.343	0.596
Received measles	0.501	0.053	112	63	1.132	0.107	0.394	0.608
Fully immunized	0.268	0.055	112	63	1.333	0.207	0.157	0.379
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.366	0.033	411	223	1.402	0.091	0.299	0.433
TFR (3 years)	3.093	0.152	na	20169	1.063	0.049	2.788	3.397
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	25.467	11.689	605	330	1.847	0.459	2.089	48.845
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	14.018	3.293	1178	642	0.951	0.235	7.432	20.604
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	11.189	3.331	1179	642	1.075	0.298	4.527	17.851
Infant mortality (0-9)	25.207	4.817	1179	642	1.051	0.191	15.573	34.841
Child mortality (0-9)	20.621	5.317	1180	643	1.203	0.258	9.987	31.255
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	45.308	7.272	1181	643	1.147	0.161	30.764	59.853
MEN								
Urban residence	0.228	0.032	245	137	1.179	0.139	0.165	0.291
Literate	0.931	0.016	244	137	0.994	0.017	0.899	0.963
No education	0.052	0.017	245	137	1.215	0.332	0.017	0.086
Secondary education or higher	0.580	0.049	245	137	1.548	0.084	0.482	0.678
Married before age 20	0.172	0.033	236	131	1.339	0.192	0.106	0.238
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.040	0.015	245	137	1.180	0.371	0.010	0.069
Knows any contraceptive method	0.902	0.026	245	137	1.364	0.029	0.850	0.954
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.902	0.026	245	137	1.364	0.029	0.850	0.954
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.065	0.021	245	137	1.324	0.320	0.023	0.107
Want no more children	0.207	0.037	245	137	1.411	0.177	0.134	0.281
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.414	0.038	245	137	1.208	0.092	0.338	0.490
Ideal family size	4.340	0.131	211	118	1.152	0.030	4.077	4.602
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.083	0.029	140	78	1.235	0.348	0.025	0.141

na = Not applicable

Table C.6 Sampling errors for North Sumatera sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.438	0.027	1126	1487	1.81	0.061	0.385	0.492
Literate	0.901	0.025	1126	1487	2.827	0.028	0.85	0.951
No education	0.062	0.026	1126	1487	3.67	0.425	0.009	0.115
Secondary education	0.634	0.037	1126	1487	2.561	0.058	0.56	0.707
Currently married	0.934	0.008	1126	1487	1.056	0.008	0.918	0.95
Married before age 20	0.106	0.008	1109	1465	0.904	0.079	0.089	0.123
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.174	0.022	1109	1465	1.957	0.128	0.129	0.219
Currently pregnant	0.052	0.006	1126	1487	0.928	0.118	0.039	0.064
Children ever born	3.349	0.137	1126	1487	2.04	0.041	3.076	3.623
Children surviving	3.052	0.109	1126	1487	1.896	0.036	2.834	3.269
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.849	0.203	364	478	1.613	0.042	4.443	5.255
Knows any contraceptive method	0.955	0.02	1046	1389	3.166	0.021	0.914	0.996
Ever using contraceptive method	0.747	0.024	1046	1389	1.82	0.033	0.698	0.796
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.542	0.026	1046	1389	1.714	0.049	0.489	0.595
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.426	0.025	1046	1389	1.614	0.058	0.377	0.476
Currently using pill	0.117	0.018	1046	1389	1.814	0.154	0.081	0.153
Currently using IUD	0.021	0.006	1046	1389	1.374	0.289	0.009	0.033
Currently using female sterilization	0.074	0.012	1046	1389	1.512	0.166	0.049	0.098
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.028	0.005	1046	1389	0.978	0.18	0.018	0.037
Public sector source	0.202	0.032	444	593	1.68	0.159	0.138	0.266
Want no more children	0.587	0.017	1046	1389	1.099	0.029	0.554	0.621
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.208	0.014	1046	1389	1.113	0.067	0.18	0.236
Ideal family size	3.659	0.131	1010	1345	2.731	0.036	3.397	3.921
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.193	0.022	607	803	1.399	0.116	0.148	0.238
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.043	0.014	363	472	1.324	0.331	0.014	0.071
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.158	0.017	860	1146	1.305	0.11	0.123	0.192
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.25	0.046	154	181	1.112	0.182	0.159	0.341
Taken to a health provider	0.331	0.053	154	181	1.166	0.161	0.224	0.437
Vaccination card seen	0.282	0.042	177	231	1.242	0.15	0.197	0.367
Received BCG	0.662	0.051	177	231	1.415	0.077	0.56	0.764
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.392	0.044	177	231	1.186	0.113	0.303	0.481
Received polio (3 doses)	0.607	0.049	177	231	1.322	0.081	0.508	0.705
Received measles	0.524	0.036	177	231	0.934	0.068	0.453	0.595
Fully immunized	0.328	0.038	177	231	1.054	0.116	0.252	0.405
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.415	0.03	674	906	1.595	0.073	0.354	0.475
TFR (3 years)	3.842	0.213	na	6088	1.445	0.055	3.416	4.267
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	15.627	4.727	902	1201	1.067	0.302	6.173	25.081
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	23.766	4.52	1769	2333	1.155	0.19	14.726	32.807
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	22.434	4.787	1770	2335	1.383	0.213	12.859	32.008
Infant mortality (0-9)	46.2	7.248	1770	2335	1.37	0.157	31.703	60.697
Child mortality (0-9)	22.102	5.919	1778	2345	1.509	0.268	10.264	33.941
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	67.281	10.49	1779	2346	1.606	0.156	46.301	88.261
MEN								
Urban residence	0.461	0.030	277	370	0.986	0.064	0.402	0.520
Literate	0.943	0.017	277	370	1.217	0.018	0.909	0.977
No education	0.023	0.013	277	370	1.448	0.569	0.000	0.049
Secondary education or higher	0.712	0.040	277	370	1.454	0.056	0.633	0.791
Married before age 20	0.170	0.029	266	356	1.247	0.169	0.112	0.227
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.036	0.013	277	370	1.125	0.352	0.011	0.061
Knows any contraceptive method	0.969	0.015	277	370	1.438	0.016	0.938	0.999
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.965	0.015	277	370	1.370	0.016	0.934	0.995
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.301	0.034	277	370	1.216	0.111	0.234	0.369
Want no more children	0.398	0.035	277	370	1.197	0.088	0.328	0.469
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.241	0.029	277	370	1.128	0.121	0.183	0.299
Ideal family size	4.017	0.163	263	352	1.630	0.041	3.691	4.342
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.132	0.025	225	304	1.094	0.188	0.082	0.181

na = Not applicable

Table C.7 Sampling errors for West Sumatera sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.277	0.034	905	570	2.268	0.122	0.209	0.344
Literate	0.894	0.013	905	570	1.272	0.015	0.868	0.92
No education	0.029	0.006	905	570	1.147	0.22	0.016	0.042
Secondary education	0.574	0.032	905	570	1.927	0.055	0.51	0.637
Currently married	0.933	0.012	905	570	1.387	0.012	0.91	0.956
Married before age 20	0.131	0.016	881	556	1.431	0.124	0.099	0.164
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.266	0.031	881	556	2.076	0.116	0.204	0.328
Currently pregnant	0.052	0.008	905	570	1.146	0.164	0.035	0.068
Children ever born	2.944	0.062	905	570	0.93	0.021	2.82	3.069
Children surviving	2.669	0.053	905	570	0.928	0.02	2.562	2.775
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.308	0.164	277	176	1.292	0.038	3.981	4.636
Knows any contraceptive method	0.993	0.003	846	532	0.901	0.003	0.988	0.998
Ever using contraceptive method	0.85	0.016	846	532	1.272	0.018	0.818	0.881
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.599	0.026	846	532	1.542	0.043	0.547	0.651
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.528	0.033	846	532	1.939	0.063	0.461	0.594
Currently using pill	0.087	0.013	846	532	1.36	0.152	0.061	0.113
Currently using IUD	0.058	0.012	846	532	1.528	0.212	0.033	0.082
Currently using female sterilization	0.026	0.007	846	532	1.234	0.26	0.012	0.039
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.018	0.005	846	532	1.18	0.298	0.007	0.029
Public sector source	0.329	0.042	435	283	1.855	0.127	0.246	0.413
Want no more children	0.527	0.027	846	532	1.593	0.052	0.473	0.582
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.248	0.026	846	532	1.755	0.105	0.196	0.3
Ideal family size	3.037	0.079	712	452	1.874	0.026	2.88	3.194
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.619	0.026	488	304	1.171	0.042	0.567	0.671
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.158	0.022	366	230	1.156	0.14	0.113	0.202
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.145	0.014	592	366	0.942	0.099	0.116	0.174
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.371	0.066	86	53	1.189	0.177	0.239	0.502
Taken to a health provider	0.365	0.06	86	53	1.083	0.164	0.245	0.484
Vaccination card seen	0.366	0.06	118	71	1.312	0.163	0.247	0.486
Received BCG	0.871	0.04	118	71	1.264	0.046	0.791	0.951
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.69	0.064	118	71	1.468	0.093	0.562	0.818
Received polio (3 doses)	0.75	0.06	118	71	1.461	0.08	0.631	0.869
Received measles	0.727	0.062	118	71	1.481	0.086	0.603	0.852
Fully immunized	0.602	0.068	118	71	1.481	0.113	0.466	0.739
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.458	0.028	588	378	1.384	0.062	0.401	0.515
TFR (3 years)	3.376	0.166	na	2254	1.109	0.049	3.044	3.709
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	40.875	6.425	630	390	0.701	0.157	28.026	53.725
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	34.42	6.567	1209	740	1.072	0.191	21.286	47.553
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	12.52	4.2	1211	741	1.183	0.335	4.12	20.919
Infant mortality (0-9)	46.939	7.47	1211	741	1.097	0.159	31.999	61.879
Child mortality (0-9)	16.227	4.159	1215	744	0.956	0.256	7.908	24.546
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	62.404	10.144	1217	745	1.289	0.163	42.116	82.693
MEN								
Urban residence	0.289	0.033	217	137	1.061	0.113	0.223	0.354
Literate	0.886	0.030	217	137	1.406	0.034	0.825	0.947
No education	0.038	0.015	217	137	1.172	0.403	0.007	0.068
Secondary education or higher	0.564	0.046	217	137	1.362	0.082	0.472	0.656
Married before age 20	0.229	0.028	207	130	0.945	0.121	0.174	0.284
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.060	0.018	217	137	1.109	0.300	0.024	0.095
Knows any contraceptive method	0.967	0.016	217	137	1.314	0.016	0.935	0.999
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.967	0.016	217	137	1.314	0.016	0.935	0.999
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.346	0.035	217	137	1.096	0.103	0.275	0.417
Want no more children	0.380	0.045	217	137	1.355	0.118	0.290	0.469
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.324	0.038	217	137	1.202	0.118	0.247	0.400
Ideal family size	3.252	0.172	181	114	1.545	0.053	2.908	3.595
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.069	0.022	154	99	1.074	0.320	0.025	0.113

na = Not applicable

Table C.8 Sampling errors for Riau sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Stand-ard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Rela-tive error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weight-ed (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.347	0.037	991	494	2.437	0.106	0.273	0.421
Literate	0.883	0.019	991	494	1.886	0.022	0.845	0.922
No education	0.055	0.009	991	494	1.194	0.158	0.037	0.072
Secondary education	0.532	0.044	991	494	2.772	0.083	0.444	0.62
Currently married	0.959	0.008	991	494	1.278	0.008	0.943	0.975
Married before age 20	0.084	0.008	965	481	0.909	0.097	0.067	0.1
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.239	0.026	965	481	1.862	0.107	0.187	0.29
Currently pregnant	0.063	0.009	991	494	1.204	0.148	0.044	0.081
Children ever born	2.631	0.072	991	494	1.206	0.028	2.486	2.776
Children surviving	2.449	0.051	991	494	0.935	0.021	2.348	2.55
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.064	0.182	288	142	1.429	0.045	3.699	4.428
Knows any contraceptive method	0.972	0.008	953	474	1.432	0.008	0.957	0.988
Ever using contraceptive method	0.807	0.016	953	474	1.24	0.02	0.776	0.839
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.567	0.019	953	474	1.196	0.034	0.529	0.606
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.528	0.019	953	474	1.2	0.037	0.489	0.566
Currently using pill	0.147	0.016	953	474	1.353	0.106	0.116	0.178
Currently using IUD	0.016	0.006	953	474	1.491	0.379	0.004	0.028
Currently using female sterilization	0.025	0.005	953	474	0.993	0.201	0.015	0.035
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.016	0.004	953	474	1.065	0.273	0.007	0.024
Public sector source	0.248	0.034	488	250	1.749	0.138	0.18	0.317
Want no more children	0.464	0.023	953	474	1.414	0.049	0.419	0.51
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.268	0.018	953	474	1.271	0.068	0.231	0.304
Ideal family size	3.05	0.069	837	411	1.595	0.023	2.912	3.189
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.415	0.031	496	243	1.404	0.075	0.353	0.478
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.023	0.009	397	197	1.18	0.387	0.005	0.041
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.167	0.027	582	282	1.641	0.163	0.112	0.221
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.459	0.066	80	47	1.212	0.143	0.328	0.591
Taken to a health provider	0.408	0.059	80	47	1.104	0.145	0.29	0.526
Vaccination card seen	0.268	0.055	115	60	1.332	0.204	0.159	0.378
Received BCG	0.733	0.066	115	60	1.632	0.09	0.6	0.865
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.521	0.075	115	60	1.626	0.144	0.371	0.671
Received polio (3 doses)	0.556	0.072	115	60	1.563	0.129	0.413	0.699
Received measles	0.689	0.073	115	60	1.705	0.105	0.544	0.834
Fully immunized	0.414	0.061	115	60	1.336	0.148	0.292	0.537
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.355	0.021	687	334	1.173	0.06	0.312	0.398
TFR (3 years)	2.685	0.158	na	1945	1.186	0.059	2.369	3
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	28.399	9.915	608	295	1.434	0.349	8.568	48.229
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	28.364	4.26	1170	568	0.847	0.15	19.843	36.885
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	8.378	3.079	1169	568	1.171	0.367	2.22	14.535
Infant mortality (0-9)	36.742	6.163	1170	568	1.077	0.168	24.415	49.068
Child mortality (0-9)	10.908	3.324	1172	570	1.074	0.305	4.259	17.556
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	47.249	7.372	1173	570	1.121	0.156	32.505	61.992
MEN								
Urban residence	0.356	0.044	243	130	1.424	0.123	0.269	0.444
Literate	0.915	0.023	243	130	1.265	0.025	0.869	0.960
No education	0.032	0.013	243	130	1.163	0.409	0.006	0.059
Secondary education or higher	0.657	0.041	243	130	1.344	0.062	0.575	0.739
Married before age 20	0.180	0.033	236	125	1.315	0.183	0.114	0.246
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.028	0.011	242	130	1.047	0.395	0.006	0.051
Knows any contraceptive method	0.960	0.016	243	130	1.261	0.016	0.929	0.992
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.960	0.016	243	130	1.261	0.016	0.929	0.992
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.257	0.035	243	130	1.261	0.138	0.186	0.328
Want no more children	0.380	0.034	243	130	1.104	0.091	0.311	0.449
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.341	0.030	243	130	0.969	0.087	0.281	0.400
Ideal family size	3.291	0.130	224	121	1.374	0.039	3.032	3.551
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.170	0.024	216	111	0.921	0.139	0.122	0.217

na = Not applicable

Table C.9 Sampling errors for Jambi sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.234	0.043	874	367	3.005	0.184	0.148	0.32
Literate	0.891	0.016	874	367	1.529	0.018	0.859	0.924
No education	0.054	0.011	874	367	1.408	0.2	0.032	0.075
Secondary education	0.452	0.039	874	367	2.325	0.087	0.374	0.53
Currently married	0.943	0.012	874	367	1.471	0.012	0.92	0.966
Married before age 20	0.09	0.016	836	351	1.645	0.181	0.057	0.122
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.382	0.029	836	351	1.73	0.076	0.324	0.441
Currently pregnant	0.064	0.01	874	367	1.167	0.151	0.045	0.083
Children ever born	2.391	0.076	874	367	1.274	0.032	2.24	2.543
Children surviving	2.224	0.06	874	367	1.129	0.027	2.105	2.343
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.624	0.187	239	100	1.447	0.051	3.251	3.997
Knows any contraceptive method	0.992	0.004	822	346	1.163	0.004	0.985	0.999
Ever using contraceptive method	0.856	0.017	822	346	1.352	0.019	0.823	0.889
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.652	0.028	822	346	1.71	0.044	0.595	0.709
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.625	0.029	822	346	1.705	0.046	0.567	0.683
Currently using pill	0.184	0.013	822	346	0.93	0.068	0.159	0.209
Currently using IUD	0.015	0.003	822	346	0.807	0.229	0.008	0.022
Currently using female sterilization	0.024	0.01	822	346	1.814	0.403	0.005	0.044
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.02	0.008	822	346	1.546	0.377	0.005	0.035
Public sector source	0.228	0.034	499	216	1.83	0.151	0.159	0.297
Want no more children	0.46	0.021	822	346	1.18	0.045	0.419	0.501
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.237	0.018	822	346	1.221	0.076	0.201	0.273
Ideal family size	2.632	0.042	745	310	1.191	0.016	2.548	2.717
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.467	0.04	394	169	1.601	0.085	0.388	0.547
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.197	0.028	351	152	1.32	0.141	0.141	0.252
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.153	0.033	420	179	1.893	0.217	0.086	0.219
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.553	0.049	63	27	0.794	0.088	0.456	0.65
Taken to a health provider	0.592	0.05	63	27	0.804	0.084	0.493	0.691
Vaccination card seen	0.343	0.04	78	35	0.777	0.118	0.262	0.424
Received BCG	0.717	0.051	78	35	1.042	0.072	0.614	0.82
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.552	0.063	78	35	1.16	0.115	0.426	0.679
Received polio (3 doses)	0.643	0.055	78	35	1.043	0.085	0.533	0.753
Received measles	0.617	0.081	78	35	1.528	0.132	0.454	0.779
Fully immunized	0.448	0.088	78	35	1.615	0.196	0.272	0.625
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.511	0.03	463	198	1.285	0.059	0.451	0.57
TFR (3 years)	2.774	0.172	na	1288	1.006	0.062	2.43	3.118
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	31.539	6.84	441	188	0.833	0.217	17.859	45.219
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	23.191	6.74	875	365	1.321	0.291	9.712	36.671
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	15.335	5.876	876	365	1.246	0.383	3.584	27.086
Infant mortality (0-9)	38.526	6.554	876	365	0.918	0.17	25.419	51.634
Child mortality (0-9)	8.658	3.717	876	365	0.964	0.429	1.223	16.092
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	46.85	8.072	877	365	1.04	0.172	30.707	62.994
MEN								
Urban residence	0.242	0.044	231	95	1.573	0.183	0.153	0.331
Literate	0.957	0.016	231	95	1.177	0.016	0.926	0.989
No education	0.021	0.010	231	95	1.085	0.491	0.000	0.041
Secondary education or higher	0.479	0.050	231	95	1.524	0.105	0.379	0.580
Married before age 20	0.268	0.045	214	87	1.488	0.169	0.177	0.358
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.060	0.020	231	95	1.254	0.327	0.021	0.099
Knows any contraceptive method	0.992	0.004	231	95	0.680	0.004	0.985	1.000
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.992	0.004	231	95	0.680	0.004	0.985	1.000
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.136	0.034	231	95	1.494	0.248	0.069	0.204
Want no more children	0.421	0.042	231	95	1.283	0.099	0.338	0.505
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.219	0.036	231	95	1.328	0.166	0.146	0.291
Ideal family size	2.791	0.093	207	86	1.105	0.033	2.606	2.977
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.199	0.038	178	75	1.269	0.191	0.123	0.275

na = Not applicable

Table C.10 Sampling errors for South Sumatera sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.328	0.039	1055	928	2.727	0.12	0.249	0.407
Literate	0.908	0.012	1055	928	1.358	0.013	0.884	0.932
No education	0.028	0.008	1055	928	1.564	0.285	0.012	0.044
Secondary education	0.407	0.033	1055	928	2.197	0.082	0.341	0.474
Currently married	0.939	0.007	1055	928	1.012	0.008	0.924	0.954
Married before age 20	0.085	0.01	1010	881	1.192	0.123	0.064	0.106
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.378	0.03	1010	881	1.96	0.079	0.318	0.438
Currently pregnant	0.04	0.005	1055	928	0.79	0.119	0.031	0.05
Children ever born	2.778	0.11	1055	928	1.868	0.039	2.559	2.997
Children surviving	2.502	0.083	1055	928	1.699	0.033	2.336	2.668
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.235	0.173	339	300	1.557	0.041	3.889	4.58
Knows any contraceptive method	0.99	0.003	991	871	0.919	0.003	0.984	0.996
Ever using contraceptive method	0.861	0.015	991	871	1.334	0.017	0.832	0.89
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.648	0.019	991	871	1.262	0.03	0.609	0.686
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.626	0.02	991	871	1.288	0.032	0.587	0.666
Currently using pill	0.101	0.018	991	871	1.913	0.182	0.064	0.137
Currently using IUD	0.009	0.003	991	871	0.952	0.327	0.003	0.014
Currently using female sterilization	0.023	0.007	991	871	1.388	0.287	0.01	0.036
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.013	0.003	991	871	0.739	0.205	0.008	0.018
Public sector source	0.114	0.018	622	545	1.384	0.155	0.079	0.15
Want no more children	0.541	0.032	991	871	2.004	0.059	0.477	0.604
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.223	0.016	991	871	1.238	0.073	0.19	0.256
Ideal family size	3.053	0.074	966	850	1.857	0.024	2.904	3.201
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.473	0.036	492	424	1.601	0.077	0.4	0.545
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.086	0.028	420	358	1.987	0.32	0.031	0.141
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.147	0.021	541	473	1.34	0.146	0.104	0.189
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.499	0.081	83	69	1.384	0.163	0.336	0.661
Taken to a health provider	0.402	0.063	83	69	1.11	0.156	0.276	0.528
Vaccination card seen	0.328	0.059	95	80	1.204	0.181	0.209	0.447
Received BCG	0.91	0.042	95	80	1.402	0.046	0.826	0.995
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.678	0.065	95	80	1.324	0.096	0.548	0.808
Received polio (3 doses)	0.693	0.06	95	80	1.23	0.086	0.574	0.812
Received measles	0.73	0.072	95	80	1.533	0.098	0.587	0.873
Fully immunized	0.546	0.071	95	80	1.355	0.13	0.404	0.688
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.266	0.032	546	478	1.709	0.121	0.202	0.331
TFR (3 years)	2.729	0.152	na	3439	1.154	0.056	2.426	3.032
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	22.455	7.56	570	495	1.233	0.337	7.334	37.575
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	24.812	6.302	1135	988	1.255	0.254	12.208	37.417
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	16.695	4.59	1137	990	1.205	0.275	7.514	25.876
Infant mortality (0-9)	41.507	8.543	1137	990	1.344	0.206	24.421	58.594
Child mortality (0-9)	10.701	3.542	1137	990	0.985	0.331	3.617	17.785
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	51.764	8.313	1139	991	1.17	0.161	35.139	68.39
MEN								
Urban residence	0.345	0.044	289	241	1.563	0.127	0.257	0.432
Literate	0.922	0.020	289	241	1.246	0.021	0.882	0.961
No education	0.013	0.006	289	241	0.960	0.492	0.000	0.026
Secondary education or higher	0.429	0.042	289	241	1.442	0.098	0.345	0.513
Married before age 20	0.302	0.037	275	228	1.344	0.123	0.227	0.376
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.090	0.025	289	241	1.478	0.277	0.040	0.140
Knows any contraceptive method	0.988	0.007	289	241	1.047	0.007	0.974	1.001
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.988	0.007	289	241	1.047	0.007	0.974	1.001
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.103	0.030	289	241	1.694	0.295	0.042	0.164
Want no more children	0.310	0.052	289	241	1.902	0.167	0.206	0.413
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.342	0.045	289	241	1.600	0.131	0.252	0.431
Ideal family size	3.345	0.083	275	230	1.223	0.025	3.178	3.512
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.141	0.043	141	112	1.465	0.306	0.054	0.227

na = Not applicable

Table C.11 Sampling errors for Bengkulu sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.283	0.044	753	211	2.662	0.154	0.196	0.371
Literate	0.877	0.012	753	211	1.012	0.014	0.853	0.901
No education	0.051	0.013	753	211	1.563	0.245	0.026	0.077
Secondary education	0.513	0.033	753	211	1.814	0.064	0.447	0.579
Currently married	0.946	0.011	753	211	1.367	0.012	0.923	0.968
Married before age 20	0.101	0.012	735	206	1.082	0.119	0.077	0.125
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.35	0.017	735	206	0.983	0.049	0.316	0.385
Currently pregnant	0.051	0.006	753	211	0.735	0.115	0.039	0.063
Children ever born	2.676	0.051	753	211	0.826	0.019	2.574	2.778
Children surviving	2.416	0.055	753	211	1.033	0.023	2.306	2.525
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.032	0.111	200	55	0.879	0.028	3.809	4.254
Knows any contraceptive method	0.996	0.002	715	200	0.922	0.002	0.991	1
Ever using contraceptive method	0.916	0.011	715	200	1.066	0.012	0.894	0.938
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.74	0.017	715	200	1.043	0.023	0.706	0.774
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.704	0.023	715	200	1.334	0.032	0.658	0.749
Currently using pill	0.13	0.015	715	200	1.173	0.114	0.1	0.159
Currently using IUD	0.017	0.005	715	200	1.085	0.31	0.006	0.027
Currently using female sterilization	0.015	0.005	715	200	0.998	0.3	0.006	0.024
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.012	0.005	715	200	1.13	0.377	0.003	0.022
Public sector source	0.178	0.034	506	140	1.975	0.189	0.111	0.246
Want no more children	0.539	0.032	715	200	1.696	0.059	0.476	0.603
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.276	0.023	715	200	1.37	0.083	0.23	0.321
Ideal family size	2.804	0.054	681	191	1.484	0.019	2.696	2.912
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.595	0.032	354	100	1.22	0.053	0.531	0.658
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.083	0.019	316	90	1.236	0.23	0.045	0.121
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.205	0.02	379	106	0.947	0.096	0.166	0.244
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.338	0.083	71	22	1.506	0.246	0.172	0.504
Taken to a health provider	0.399	0.076	71	22	1.327	0.19	0.247	0.55
Vaccination card seen	0.338	0.052	72	21	0.95	0.153	0.235	0.442
Received BCG	0.896	0.039	72	21	1.113	0.044	0.818	0.974
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.616	0.06	72	21	1.078	0.098	0.495	0.737
Received polio (3 doses)	0.79	0.045	72	21	0.962	0.057	0.7	0.88
Received measles	0.81	0.042	72	21	0.924	0.052	0.726	0.893
Fully immunized	0.549	0.067	72	21	1.175	0.123	0.415	0.684
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.513	0.036	433	120	1.496	0.07	0.441	0.585
TFR (3 years)	2.433	0.167	na	787	1.261	0.068	2.099	2.766
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	27.524	8.047	404	113	0.989	0.292	11.43	43.617
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	17.497	5.473	856	238	1.049	0.313	6.55	28.444
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	28.821	9.796	855	238	1.701	0.34	9.23	48.412
Infant mortality (0-9)	46.318	10.447	856	238	1.372	0.226	25.424	67.212
Child mortality (0-9)	19.681	7.525	861	240	1.426	0.382	4.631	34.731
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	65.087	12.407	862	240	1.329	0.191	40.273	89.902
MEN								
Urban residence	0.289	0.051	197	53	1.571	0.176	0.187	0.390
Literate	0.955	0.014	197	53	0.944	0.015	0.927	0.983
No education	0.012	0.007	197	53	0.953	0.618	0.000	0.027
Secondary education or higher	0.623	0.048	197	53	1.380	0.077	0.527	0.718
Married before age 20	0.248	0.036	185	51	1.141	0.147	0.175	0.320
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.078	0.023	196	53	1.176	0.289	0.033	0.124
Knows any contraceptive method	0.932	0.021	197	53	1.158	0.022	0.890	0.973
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.932	0.021	197	53	1.158	0.022	0.890	0.973
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.171	0.038	197	53	1.409	0.222	0.095	0.247
Want no more children	0.524	0.034	197	53	0.948	0.065	0.456	0.592
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.198	0.033	197	53	1.161	0.167	0.132	0.265
Ideal family size	2.844	0.065	151	40	0.791	0.023	2.714	2.974
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.165	0.030	132	35	0.930	0.183	0.105	0.226

na = Not applicable

Table C.12 Sampling errors for Lampung sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.229	0.016	920	963	1.14	0.069	0.197	0.261
Literate	0.887	0.012	920	963	1.182	0.014	0.863	0.912
No education	0.034	0.008	920	963	1.368	0.242	0.017	0.05
Secondary education	0.45	0.029	920	963	1.794	0.065	0.391	0.509
Currently married	0.961	0.007	920	963	1.068	0.007	0.947	0.975
Married before age 20	0.113	0.01	899	943	0.919	0.086	0.094	0.133
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.415	0.021	899	943	1.301	0.052	0.372	0.457
Currently pregnant	0.052	0.007	920	963	0.965	0.136	0.038	0.066
Children ever born	2.626	0.073	920	963	1.158	0.028	2.479	2.773
Children surviving	2.384	0.056	920	963	1.028	0.023	2.272	2.495
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.31	0.173	256	271	1.255	0.04	3.964	4.656
Knows any contraceptive method	0.996	0.002	883	925	0.955	0.002	0.993	1
Ever using contraceptive method	0.911	0.012	883	925	1.219	0.013	0.887	0.934
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.711	0.018	883	925	1.174	0.025	0.675	0.747
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.66	0.02	883	925	1.254	0.03	0.62	0.7
Currently using pill	0.146	0.014	883	925	1.142	0.093	0.119	0.174
Currently using IUD	0.025	0.006	883	925	1.211	0.256	0.012	0.037
Currently using female sterilization	0.013	0.005	883	925	1.259	0.373	0.003	0.022
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.018	0.004	883	925	0.949	0.239	0.009	0.026
Public sector source	0.139	0.022	589	611	1.562	0.16	0.095	0.184
Want no more children	0.534	0.017	883	925	0.992	0.031	0.501	0.567
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.285	0.018	883	925	1.151	0.061	0.25	0.32
Ideal family size	2.933	0.052	864	901	1.399	0.018	2.828	3.037
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.536	0.042	398	409	1.658	0.078	0.452	0.62
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.03	0.009	355	366	1.028	0.315	0.011	0.048
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.106	0.015	432	443	0.977	0.141	0.076	0.136
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.34	0.066	47	47	0.874	0.193	0.208	0.471
Taken to a health provider	0.475	0.091	47	47	1.178	0.191	0.293	0.657
Vaccination card seen	0.424	0.063	107	110	1.3	0.149	0.297	0.55
Received BCG	0.934	0.037	107	110	1.342	0.039	0.86	1.007
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.785	0.042	107	110	1.012	0.053	0.701	0.869
Received polio (3 doses)	0.851	0.03	107	110	0.848	0.035	0.792	0.91
Received measles	0.835	0.055	107	110	1.449	0.066	0.725	0.945
Fully immunized	0.67	0.055	107	110	1.174	0.082	0.56	0.78
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.396	0.021	578	597	1.05	0.054	0.353	0.438
TFR (3 years)	2.459	0.156	na	3610	1.113	0.063	2.148	2.771
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	30.757	8.311	447	459	1.022	0.27	14.135	47.378
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	26.788	5.932	963	1012	1.009	0.221	14.924	38.651
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	15.927	3.128	963	1012	0.735	0.196	9.672	22.182
Infant mortality (0-9)	42.714	6.047	963	1012	0.874	0.142	30.62	54.809
Child mortality (0-9)	13.33	5.22	965	1015	1.168	0.392	2.889	23.771
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	55.475	7.782	965	1015	0.968	0.14	39.91	71.04
MEN								
Urban residence	0.209	0.020	265	271	0.817	0.098	0.168	0.250
Literate	0.974	0.011	265	271	1.161	0.012	0.951	0.997
No education	0.011	0.006	265	271	0.945	0.561	0.000	0.023
Secondary education or higher	0.501	0.038	265	271	1.243	0.076	0.425	0.578
Married before age 20	0.204	0.022	255	261	0.867	0.107	0.160	0.248
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.038	0.014	265	271	1.203	0.370	0.010	0.067
Knows any contraceptive method	0.984	0.010	265	271	1.272	0.010	0.965	1.004
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.984	0.010	265	271	1.272	0.010	0.965	1.004
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.140	0.019	265	271	0.895	0.136	0.102	0.178
Want no more children	0.427	0.028	265	271	0.904	0.064	0.372	0.482
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.350	0.025	265	271	0.868	0.073	0.299	0.401
Ideal family size	2.882	0.105	251	256	1.366	0.037	2.672	3.093
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.226	0.033	192	197	1.090	0.146	0.160	0.292

na = Not applicable

Table C.13 Sampling errors for Bangka Belitung sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Stand-ard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Rela-tive error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weight-ed (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.386	0.042	815	194	2.462	0.109	0.302	0.47
Literate	0.893	0.021	815	194	1.921	0.023	0.852	0.935
No education	0.068	0.014	815	194	1.633	0.212	0.039	0.097
Secondary education	0.377	0.045	815	194	2.654	0.12	0.287	0.467
Currently married	0.941	0.01	815	194	1.18	0.01	0.922	0.961
Married before age 20	0.088	0.012	784	188	1.164	0.134	0.065	0.112
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.293	0.026	784	188	1.582	0.088	0.241	0.344
Currently pregnant	0.073	0.01	815	194	1.094	0.137	0.053	0.093
Children ever born	2.367	0.062	815	194	0.885	0.026	2.243	2.49
Children surviving	2.211	0.063	815	194	1.006	0.028	2.086	2.336
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.347	0.182	189	45	0.991	0.042	3.982	4.711
Knows any contraceptive method	0.992	0.003	771	182	0.904	0.003	0.987	0.998
Ever using contraceptive method	0.836	0.014	771	182	1.061	0.017	0.808	0.864
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.678	0.019	771	182	1.11	0.028	0.641	0.715
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.647	0.022	771	182	1.253	0.033	0.603	0.69
Currently using pill	0.262	0.023	771	182	1.438	0.087	0.217	0.308
Currently using IUD	0.016	0.007	771	182	1.562	0.439	0.002	0.03
Currently using female sterilization	0.016	0.005	771	182	1.218	0.345	0.005	0.027
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.014	0.005	771	182	1.267	0.39	0.003	0.024
Public sector source	0.176	0.032	508	118	1.914	0.184	0.111	0.241
Want no more children	0.46	0.022	771	182	1.203	0.047	0.417	0.503
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.292	0.023	771	182	1.378	0.077	0.247	0.337
Ideal family size	2.99	0.12	703	166	1.967	0.04	2.749	3.23
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.588	0.027	384	93	1.077	0.046	0.535	0.642
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.018	0.007	346	84	1.02	0.397	0.004	0.033
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.064	0.017	412	99	1.419	0.271	0.029	0.098
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.539	0.065	33	6	0.656	0.12	0.41	0.668
Taken to a health provider	0.723	0.081	33	6	0.922	0.112	0.561	0.884
Vaccination card seen	0.355	0.055	90	21	1.081	0.155	0.245	0.465
Received BCG	0.767	0.067	90	21	1.46	0.087	0.633	0.901
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.693	0.068	90	21	1.368	0.098	0.557	0.829
Received polio (3 doses)	0.692	0.07	90	21	1.402	0.101	0.553	0.832
Received measles	0.689	0.074	90	21	1.477	0.107	0.542	0.837
Fully immunized	0.593	0.09	90	21	1.717	0.152	0.413	0.774
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.447	0.026	475	113	1.126	0.057	0.396	0.499
TFR (3 years)	2.489	0.148	na	740	1.093	0.059	2.193	2.785
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	15.354	8.719	429	103	1.481	0.568	0	32.791
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	19.914	8.081	864	203	1.471	0.406	3.751	36.076
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	19.084	4.217	865	203	0.91	0.221	10.65	27.519
Infant mortality (0-9)	38.998	10.283	865	203	1.323	0.264	18.432	59.564
Child mortality (0-9)	7.567	2.943	867	203	0.942	0.389	1.68	13.454
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	46.27	10.729	868	204	1.249	0.232	24.812	67.728
MEN								
Urban residence	0.365	0.044	222	52	1.372	0.122	0.276	0.453
Literate	0.940	0.019	222	52	1.168	0.020	0.903	0.977
No education	0.037	0.010	222	52	0.752	0.259	0.018	0.056
Secondary education or higher	0.358	0.051	222	52	1.587	0.143	0.255	0.460
Married before age 20	0.256	0.042	195	45	1.347	0.165	0.172	0.341
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.092	0.021	221	51	1.064	0.225	0.051	0.134
Knows any contraceptive method	0.950	0.015	222	52	1.027	0.016	0.920	0.980
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.950	0.015	222	52	1.027	0.016	0.920	0.980
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.117	0.025	222	52	1.170	0.216	0.067	0.168
Want no more children	0.357	0.025	222	52	0.781	0.070	0.307	0.407
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.332	0.038	222	52	1.206	0.115	0.256	0.408
Ideal family size	3.296	0.195	193	45	1.514	0.059	2.906	3.685
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.203	0.021	169	39	0.679	0.104	0.161	0.245

na = Not applicable

Table C.14 Sampling errors for Sampling errors for Riau Islands sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Stand-ard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Rela-tive error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weight-ed (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.796	0.045	731	140	3.041	0.057	0.705	0.887
Literate	0.892	0.025	731	140	2.137	0.027	0.843	0.941
No education	0.083	0.024	731	140	2.306	0.284	0.036	0.13
Secondary education	0.556	0.041	731	140	2.214	0.073	0.474	0.637
Currently married	0.958	0.008	731	140	1.095	0.008	0.942	0.974
Married before age 20	0.108	0.014	723	138	1.2	0.128	0.08	0.136
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.176	0.022	723	138	1.532	0.123	0.133	0.219
Currently pregnant	0.063	0.013	731	140	1.444	0.206	0.037	0.089
Children ever born	2.333	0.069	731	140	1.187	0.03	2.194	2.472
Children surviving	2.177	0.048	731	140	0.905	0.022	2.081	2.273
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.396	0.132	181	37	0.995	0.039	3.132	3.659
Knows any contraceptive method	0.988	0.005	700	134	1.107	0.005	0.979	0.997
Ever using contraceptive method	0.819	0.02	700	134	1.379	0.025	0.779	0.859
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.576	0.028	700	134	1.506	0.049	0.519	0.632
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.54	0.029	700	134	1.562	0.054	0.482	0.599
Currently using pill	0.176	0.035	700	134	2.398	0.196	0.107	0.245
Currently using IUD	0.03	0.007	700	134	1.009	0.217	0.017	0.043
Currently using female sterilization	0.022	0.007	700	134	1.24	0.309	0.009	0.036
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.023	0.005	700	134	0.921	0.225	0.013	0.034
Public sector source	0.116	0.026	371	73	1.582	0.227	0.064	0.169
Want no more children	0.532	0.023	700	134	1.241	0.044	0.485	0.578
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.229	0.021	700	134	1.32	0.092	0.187	0.271
Ideal family size	2.731	0.049	650	123	1.067	0.018	2.633	2.83
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.304	0.026	404	76	1.138	0.086	0.251	0.356
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.013	0.009	318	61	1.507	0.75	0	0.032
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.143	0.019	479	89	1.065	0.13	0.106	0.181
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.457	0.078	61	13	1.167	0.17	0.302	0.612
Taken to a health provider	0.468	0.048	61	13	0.755	0.102	0.372	0.563
Vaccination card seen	0.232	0.057	99	20	1.38	0.247	0.117	0.346
Received BCG	0.828	0.056	99	20	1.519	0.068	0.715	0.941
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.686	0.091	99	20	1.992	0.133	0.504	0.867
Received polio (3 doses)	0.753	0.07	99	20	1.661	0.093	0.612	0.894
Received measles	0.824	0.055	99	20	1.475	0.067	0.714	0.935
Fully immunized	0.625	0.091	99	20	1.918	0.146	0.442	0.807
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.408	0.029	536	96	1.355	0.07	0.351	0.466
TFR (3 years)	3.095	0.181	na	534	1.313	0.058	2.734	3.456
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	23.596	8.206	503	94	1.144	0.348	7.185	40.007
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	17.76	7.503	847	162	1.532	0.422	2.754	32.766
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	24.896	15.113	848	162	1.972	0.607	-5.33	55.123
Infant mortality (0-9)	42.657	20.18	848	162	2.281	0.473	2.296	83.017
Child mortality (0-9)	16.051	9.366	850	163	1.336	0.584	-2.681	34.784
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	58.023	28.016	851	163	2.234	0.483	1.992	114.055
MEN								
Urban residence	0.796	0.043	184	36	1.442	0.054	0.710	0.882
Literate	0.911	0.038	184	36	1.789	0.041	0.836	0.986
No education	0.078	0.032	184	36	1.630	0.415	0.013	0.142
Secondary education or higher	0.572	0.049	184	36	1.329	0.085	0.475	0.669
Married before age 20	0.098	0.029	179	35	1.300	0.296	0.040	0.156
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.079	0.019	184	36	0.963	0.244	0.040	0.117
Knows any contraceptive method	0.970	0.018	184	36	1.414	0.018	0.935	1.006
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.970	0.018	184	36	1.414	0.018	0.935	1.006
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.406	0.053	184	36	1.458	0.130	0.300	0.512
Want no more children	0.449	0.041	184	36	1.104	0.090	0.368	0.530
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.237	0.045	184	36	1.416	0.188	0.148	0.326
Ideal family size	2.865	0.098	170	33	1.004	0.034	2.669	3.062
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.189	0.034	166	32	1.109	0.179	0.121	0.256
na = Not applicable								

Table C.15 Sampling errors for DKI Jakarta sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Stand-ard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Rela-tive error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weight-ed (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	1	0	1722	1471	na	0	1	1
Literate	0.957	0.008	1722	1471	1.559	0.008	0.942	0.973
No education	0.019	0.004	1722	1471	1.082	0.189	0.012	0.026
Secondary education	0.677	0.024	1722	1471	2.167	0.036	0.628	0.726
Currently married	0.919	0.009	1722	1471	1.388	0.01	0.901	0.937
Married before age 20	0.094	0.009	1702	1454	1.267	0.096	0.076	0.112
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.222	0.02	1702	1454	1.958	0.089	0.183	0.262
Currently pregnant	0.057	0.006	1722	1471	1.067	0.104	0.045	0.069
Children ever born	2.175	0.047	1722	1471	1.263	0.021	2.082	2.268
Children surviving	2.068	0.044	1722	1471	1.274	0.021	1.98	2.157
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.392	0.093	500	422	1.233	0.027	3.206	3.578
Knows any contraceptive method	0.999	0.001	1588	1352	1.344	0.001	0.997	1.001
Ever using contraceptive method	0.832	0.011	1588	1352	1.174	0.013	0.81	0.854
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.601	0.014	1588	1352	1.176	0.024	0.573	0.63
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.564	0.016	1588	1352	1.295	0.029	0.532	0.596
Currently using pill	0.138	0.011	1588	1352	1.269	0.08	0.116	0.16
Currently using IUD	0.065	0.008	1588	1352	1.356	0.129	0.048	0.081
Currently using female sterilization	0.027	0.005	1588	1352	1.197	0.181	0.017	0.037
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.022	0.004	1588	1352	1.102	0.182	0.014	0.031
Public sector source	0.187	0.033	898	762	2.518	0.175	0.121	0.253
Want no more children	0.529	0.014	1588	1352	1.144	0.027	0.5	0.558
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.247	0.017	1588	1352	1.575	0.069	0.213	0.281
Ideal family size	2.618	0.048	1555	1326	2.065	0.018	2.522	2.714
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.516	0.028	752	649	1.519	0.053	0.46	0.571
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.001	0.001	643	558	0.986	1.016	0	0.004
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.069	0.012	838	723	1.355	0.178	0.044	0.093
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.482	0.059	65	50	0.869	0.122	0.364	0.6
Taken to a health provider	0.516	0.052	65	50	0.764	0.1	0.412	0.62
Vaccination card seen	0.278	0.041	162	133	1.144	0.148	0.196	0.36
Received BCG	0.884	0.032	162	133	1.246	0.037	0.82	0.949
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.774	0.043	162	133	1.275	0.056	0.688	0.86
Received polio (3 doses)	0.826	0.035	162	133	1.159	0.043	0.755	0.897
Received measles	0.797	0.043	162	133	1.324	0.054	0.711	0.882
Fully immunized	0.715	0.055	162	133	1.509	0.077	0.605	0.824
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.319	0.024	1565	1338	2.003	0.074	0.271	0.366
TFR (3 years)	2.097	0.097	na	6444	1.289	0.046	1.903	2.291
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	6.644	2.689	864	743	0.979	0.405	1.266	12.022
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	14.798	3.69	1646	1412	1.253	0.249	7.417	22.178
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	12.825	2.823	1647	1413	0.979	0.22	7.18	18.47
Infant mortality (0-9)	27.623	4.872	1647	1413	1.125	0.176	17.88	37.366
Child mortality (0-9)	8.947	2.405	1649	1415	1.044	0.269	4.137	13.757
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	36.323	4.626	1650	1416	0.952	0.127	27.071	45.574
MEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	497	408	-NaN	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literate	0.976	0.011	497	408	1.673	0.012	0.953	0.999
No education	0.000	0.000	497	408	-NaN	-NaN	0.000	0.000
Secondary education or higher	0.823	0.024	497	408	1.431	0.030	0.774	0.872
Married before age 20	0.120	0.016	475	389	1.086	0.135	0.088	0.153
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.040	0.009	496	408	1.030	0.227	0.022	0.058
Knows any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	497	408	-NaN	0.000	1.000	1.000
Known any modern contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	497	408	-NaN	0.000	1.000	1.000
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.287	0.025	497	408	1.230	0.087	0.237	0.337
Want no more children	0.347	0.017	497	408	0.782	0.048	0.314	0.381
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.334	0.020	497	408	0.932	0.059	0.294	0.373
Ideal family size	2.737	0.066	413	338	1.358	0.024	2.605	2.869
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.252	0.035	480	397	1.759	0.139	0.182	0.321

na = Not applicable

Table C.16 Sampling errors for West Java sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.49	0.028	1693	5545	2.289	0.057	0.434	0.546
Literate	0.924	0.01	1693	5545	1.606	0.011	0.904	0.945
No education	0.042	0.008	1693	5545	1.582	0.184	0.026	0.057
Secondary education	0.431	0.025	1693	5545	2.053	0.057	0.382	0.48
Currently married	0.946	0.007	1693	5545	1.308	0.008	0.931	0.96
Married before age 20	0.076	0.007	1645	5382	1.075	0.093	0.062	0.09
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.4	0.02	1645	5382	1.626	0.049	0.361	0.439
Currently pregnant	0.051	0.005	1693	5545	0.918	0.096	0.041	0.061
Children ever born	2.455	0.079	1693	5545	1.782	0.032	2.297	2.612
Children surviving	2.209	0.058	1693	5545	1.567	0.026	2.092	2.326
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.699	0.206	516	1749	2.165	0.056	3.288	4.111
Knows any contraceptive method	0.999	0.001	1606	5243	0.975	0.001	0.997	1.001
Ever using contraceptive method	0.891	0.016	1606	5243	2.054	0.018	0.859	0.923
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.611	0.021	1606	5243	1.722	0.034	0.569	0.653
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.603	0.021	1606	5243	1.712	0.035	0.561	0.645
Currently using pill	0.194	0.017	1606	5243	1.719	0.087	0.16	0.228
Currently using IUD	0.051	0.008	1606	5243	1.46	0.157	0.035	0.067
Currently using female sterilization	0.015	0.003	1606	5243	1.042	0.211	0.009	0.021
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.006	0.002	1606	5243	1.022	0.332	0.002	0.01
Public sector source	0.127	0.017	986	3174	1.605	0.134	0.093	0.161
Want no more children	0.542	0.016	1606	5243	1.298	0.03	0.509	0.574
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.208	0.011	1606	5243	1.065	0.052	0.186	0.229
Ideal family size	2.79	0.07	1336	4365	2.107	0.025	2.651	2.93
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.606	0.031	734	2328	1.702	0.051	0.544	0.669
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.033	0.012	646	2056	1.724	0.371	0.009	0.058
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.182	0.02	798	2504	1.331	0.108	0.142	0.221
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.301	0.052	145	455	1.307	0.172	0.197	0.404
Taken to a health provider	0.406	0.05	145	455	1.133	0.123	0.306	0.505
Vaccination card seen	0.457	0.043	169	543	1.099	0.093	0.372	0.542
Received BCG	0.896	0.034	169	543	1.416	0.037	0.829	0.963
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.7	0.048	169	543	1.344	0.068	0.604	0.796
Received polio (3 doses)	0.749	0.044	169	543	1.31	0.059	0.661	0.838
Received measles	0.812	0.039	169	543	1.278	0.048	0.734	0.889
Fully immunized	0.639	0.05	169	543	1.331	0.078	0.539	0.738
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.361	0.022	1162	3741	1.586	0.062	0.316	0.406
TFR (3 years)	2.555	0.093	na	19793	1.033	0.036	2.369	2.741
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	26.725	6.161	829	2623	0.97	0.231	14.403	39.048
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	19.426	4.003	1645	5212	0.924	0.206	11.419	27.432
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	19.082	3.597	1646	5214	1.028	0.189	11.887	26.276
Infant mortality (0-9)	38.507	4.743	1646	5214	0.865	0.123	29.021	47.993
Child mortality (0-9)	10.493	3.707	1649	5225	1.446	0.353	3.078	17.907
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	48.596	6.06	1650	5227	0.982	0.125	36.477	60.715
MEN								
Urban residence	0.517	0.030	432	1444	1.243	0.058	0.457	0.577
Literate	0.942	0.010	432	1444	0.929	0.011	0.921	0.963
No education	0.020	0.008	432	1444	1.131	0.386	0.004	0.035
Secondary education or higher	0.454	0.036	432	1444	1.520	0.080	0.381	0.527
Married before age 20	0.266	0.030	405	1352	1.362	0.112	0.206	0.326
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.075	0.015	429	1434	1.184	0.201	0.045	0.105
Knows any contraceptive method	0.979	0.010	432	1444	1.423	0.010	0.960	0.999
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.979	0.010	432	1444	1.423	0.010	0.960	0.999
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.257	0.022	432	1444	1.031	0.084	0.214	0.301
Want no more children	0.420	0.029	432	1444	1.199	0.068	0.363	0.477
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.260	0.028	432	1444	1.338	0.109	0.204	0.317
Ideal family size	2.778	0.093	331	1090	1.338	0.033	2.592	2.963
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.099	0.016	335	1112	0.977	0.161	0.067	0.131

na = Not applicable

Table C.17 Sampling errors for Central Java sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Stand-ard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Rela-tive error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weight-ed (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.401	0.021	1450	5383	1.602	0.051	0.36	0.443
Literate	0.858	0.019	1450	5383	2.046	0.022	0.821	0.896
No education	0.074	0.012	1450	5383	1.729	0.16	0.05	0.098
Secondary education	0.401	0.027	1450	5383	2.124	0.068	0.346	0.455
Currently married	0.958	0.006	1450	5383	1.15	0.006	0.946	0.97
Married before age 20	0.08	0.007	1421	5272	0.978	0.088	0.066	0.094
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.331	0.019	1421	5272	1.535	0.058	0.293	0.37
Currently pregnant	0.044	0.005	1450	5383	0.835	0.102	0.035	0.053
Children ever born	2.323	0.065	1450	5383	1.522	0.028	2.192	2.453
Children surviving	2.208	0.058	1450	5383	1.466	0.026	2.092	2.324
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.384	0.129	487	1799	1.505	0.038	3.126	3.642
Knows any contraceptive method	0.994	0.002	1387	5158	0.958	0.002	0.99	0.998
Ever using contraceptive method	0.84	0.013	1387	5158	1.335	0.016	0.813	0.866
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.637	0.017	1387	5158	1.314	0.027	0.603	0.671
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.6	0.017	1387	5158	1.316	0.029	0.565	0.634
Currently using pill	0.087	0.009	1387	5158	1.171	0.102	0.069	0.105
Currently using IUD	0.04	0.008	1387	5158	1.589	0.209	0.023	0.057
Currently using female sterilization	0.049	0.009	1387	5158	1.597	0.189	0.03	0.068
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.019	0.003	1387	5158	0.932	0.18	0.012	0.026
Public sector source	0.187	0.021	842	3117	1.549	0.111	0.145	0.228
Want no more children	0.589	0.02	1387	5158	1.548	0.035	0.548	0.63
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.212	0.013	1387	5158	1.225	0.063	0.185	0.239
Ideal family size	2.62	0.054	1335	4969	2.012	0.021	2.512	2.729
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.531	0.025	571	2109	1.186	0.047	0.481	0.58
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.006	0.003	518	1913	0.948	0.539	0	0.012
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.093	0.011	613	2263	0.871	0.113	0.072	0.114
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.232	0.073	57	211	1.284	0.313	0.087	0.378
Taken to a health provider	0.385	0.059	57	211	0.896	0.154	0.266	0.503
Vaccination card seen	0.491	0.051	118	430	1.092	0.103	0.39	0.593
Received BCG	0.957	0.022	118	430	1.169	0.023	0.913	1.001
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.883	0.037	118	430	1.23	0.042	0.809	0.956
Received polio (3 doses)	0.915	0.025	118	430	0.974	0.028	0.864	0.965
Received measles	0.871	0.038	118	430	1.231	0.044	0.794	0.948
Fully immunized	0.747	0.04	118	430	0.992	0.054	0.666	0.827
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.426	0.017	904	3410	1.057	0.041	0.391	0.461
TFR (3 years)	2.298	0.113	na	19942	1.067	0.049	2.072	2.524
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	20.271	5.783	631	2333	0.968	0.285	8.704	31.837
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	13.578	3.702	1284	4754	1.069	0.273	6.173	20.982
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	11.937	3.629	1285	4758	1.072	0.304	4.678	19.196
Infant mortality (0-9)	25.514	5.061	1285	4758	1.056	0.198	15.392	35.637
Child mortality (0-9)	6.232	2.49	1285	4758	0.986	0.4	1.252	11.213
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	31.588	5.37	1286	4761	0.986	0.17	20.849	42.327
MEN								
Urban residence	0.402	0.027	425	1517	1.114	0.066	0.349	0.455
Literate	0.895	0.019	425	1517	1.260	0.021	0.858	0.933
No education	0.052	0.015	425	1517	1.366	0.284	0.022	0.081
Secondary education or higher	0.414	0.036	425	1517	1.508	0.087	0.342	0.486
Married before age 20	0.209	0.024	408	1454	1.175	0.113	0.161	0.256
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.040	0.009	425	1517	0.904	0.215	0.023	0.057
Knows any contraceptive method	0.975	0.008	425	1517	1.042	0.008	0.959	0.991
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.975	0.008	425	1517	1.042	0.008	0.959	0.991
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.239	0.033	425	1517	1.604	0.139	0.173	0.306
Want no more children	0.515	0.025	425	1517	1.045	0.049	0.464	0.566
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.277	0.021	425	1517	0.982	0.077	0.234	0.320
Ideal family size	2.807	0.077	414	1480	1.417	0.027	2.654	2.961
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.191	0.036	307	1095	1.582	0.186	0.120	0.262

na = Not applicable

Table C.18 Sampling errors for DI Yogyakarta sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.583	0.027	1110	551	1.825	0.046	0.529	0.637
Literate	0.927	0.012	1110	551	1.536	0.013	0.903	0.951
No education	0.047	0.011	1110	551	1.747	0.237	0.025	0.069
Secondary education	0.66	0.026	1110	551	1.844	0.04	0.608	0.713
Currently married	0.938	0.009	1110	551	1.209	0.009	0.921	0.956
Married before age 20	0.125	0.011	1096	544	1.084	0.087	0.103	0.147
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.18	0.02	1096	544	1.693	0.109	0.141	0.219
Currently pregnant	0.062	0.007	1110	551	0.91	0.106	0.049	0.075
Children ever born	1.916	0.041	1110	551	1.089	0.022	1.833	1.998
Children surviving	1.84	0.042	1110	551	1.162	0.023	1.757	1.923
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.628	0.068	398	198	0.981	0.026	2.492	2.764
Knows any contraceptive method	1	0	1041	517	na	0	1	1
Ever using contraceptive method	0.873	0.012	1041	517	1.171	0.014	0.849	0.897
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.669	0.019	1041	517	1.292	0.028	0.631	0.706
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.548	0.019	1041	517	1.238	0.035	0.51	0.587
Currently using pill	0.068	0.007	1041	517	0.838	0.097	0.055	0.081
Currently using IUD	0.139	0.013	1041	517	1.172	0.09	0.114	0.165
Currently using female sterilization	0.035	0.006	1041	517	1.06	0.172	0.023	0.047
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.041	0.007	1041	517	1.081	0.163	0.027	0.054
Public sector source	0.305	0.021	579	285	1.105	0.069	0.262	0.347
Want no more children	0.59	0.02	1041	517	1.297	0.034	0.55	0.629
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.198	0.019	1041	517	1.54	0.096	0.16	0.236
Ideal family size	2.252	0.026	1086	539	1.31	0.012	2.199	2.304
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.561	0.034	361	179	1.313	0.061	0.493	0.63
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.003	0.003	313	157	0.987	0.995	0	0.009
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.054	0.013	404	197	1.125	0.237	0.028	0.079
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.496	0.152	20	11	1.405	0.306	0.192	0.801
Taken to a health provider	0.206	0.094	20	11	1.077	0.458	0.017	0.395
Vaccination card seen	0.567	0.076	72	35	1.291	0.134	0.415	0.719
Received BCG	1	0	72	35	na	0	1	1
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.97	0.018	72	35	0.911	0.019	0.933	1.007
Received polio (3 doses)	1	0	72	35	na	0	1	1
Received measles	0.952	0.024	72	35	0.937	0.025	0.905	1
Fully immunized	0.938	0.025	72	35	0.869	0.027	0.889	0.988
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.604	0.022	913	451	1.375	0.037	0.559	0.648
TFR (3 years)	1.811	0.101	na	2230	1.108	0.056	1.609	2.013
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	14.726	5.42	417	203	0.912	0.368	3.886	25.566
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	15.34	5.097	862	424	1.222	0.332	5.145	25.534
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	3.47	1.973	862	424	0.978	0.569	-0.477	7.417
Infant mortality (0-9)	18.81	5.141	862	424	1.111	0.273	8.527	29.093
Child mortality (0-9)	3.357	1.853	863	424	0.935	0.552	-0.349	7.063
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	22.104	5.808	863	424	1.162	0.263	10.488	33.719
MEN								
Urban residence	0.610	0.031	305	146	1.093	0.050	0.549	0.671
Literate	0.964	0.017	305	146	1.587	0.018	0.930	0.998
No education	0.017	0.011	305	146	1.496	0.656	0.000	0.039
Secondary education or higher	0.715	0.025	305	146	0.980	0.035	0.664	0.765
Married before age 20	0.166	0.028	294	141	1.289	0.169	0.110	0.222
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.032	0.014	305	146	1.391	0.438	0.004	0.060
Knows any contraceptive method	0.997	0.003	305	146	1.003	0.003	0.990	1.003
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.993	0.005	305	146	0.999	0.005	0.984	1.003
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.678	0.037	305	146	1.367	0.054	0.605	0.752
Want no more children	0.527	0.029	305	146	1.014	0.055	0.469	0.585
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.226	0.026	305	146	1.078	0.114	0.174	0.278
Ideal family size	2.352	0.045	301	144	1.283	0.019	2.262	2.441
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.279	0.030	287	137	1.135	0.108	0.219	0.339

na = Not applicable

Table C.19 Sampling errors for East Java sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.382	0.024	1485	5924	1.932	0.064	0.333	0.43
Literate	0.822	0.023	1485	5924	2.3	0.028	0.776	0.867
No education	0.1	0.019	1485	5924	2.417	0.188	0.063	0.138
Secondary education	0.381	0.026	1485	5924	2.03	0.067	0.33	0.432
Currently married	0.933	0.007	1485	5924	1.125	0.008	0.918	0.947
Married before age 20	0.088	0.007	1445	5784	0.941	0.08	0.074	0.102
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.421	0.026	1445	5784	1.984	0.061	0.369	0.472
Currently pregnant	0.031	0.005	1485	5924	1.128	0.163	0.021	0.041
Children ever born	2.047	0.067	1485	5924	1.824	0.033	1.914	2.181
Children surviving	1.875	0.058	1485	5924	1.847	0.031	1.758	1.992
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.824	0.112	485	1968	1.525	0.04	2.6	3.048
Knows any contraceptive method	0.985	0.004	1378	5525	1.256	0.004	0.977	0.993
Ever using contraceptive method	0.864	0.017	1378	5525	1.827	0.02	0.831	0.898
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.661	0.02	1378	5525	1.544	0.03	0.622	0.701
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.623	0.021	1378	5525	1.607	0.034	0.581	0.665
Currently using pill	0.121	0.014	1378	5525	1.598	0.116	0.093	0.149
Currently using IUD	0.079	0.012	1378	5525	1.649	0.152	0.055	0.103
Currently using female sterilization	0.039	0.009	1378	5525	1.734	0.233	0.021	0.057
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.013	0.003	1378	5525	1.133	0.264	0.006	0.02
Public sector source	0.27	0.027	836	3457	1.788	0.102	0.215	0.325
Want no more children	0.586	0.02	1378	5525	1.473	0.033	0.547	0.625
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.252	0.017	1378	5525	1.453	0.067	0.218	0.286
Ideal family size	2.338	0.071	1430	5760	2.915	0.031	2.195	2.481
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.39	0.034	493	1947	1.523	0.086	0.323	0.458
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.056	0.019	438	1731	1.68	0.33	0.019	0.094
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.133	0.021	536	2106	1.437	0.162	0.09	0.176
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.32	0.05	68	279	0.866	0.156	0.22	0.42
Taken to a health provider	0.31	0.058	68	279	1.041	0.187	0.194	0.426
Vaccination card seen	0.394	0.079	96	353	1.502	0.201	0.236	0.553
Received BCG	0.871	0.038	96	353	1.061	0.044	0.795	0.947
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.707	0.055	96	353	1.12	0.077	0.598	0.817
Received polio (3 doses)	0.747	0.053	96	353	1.14	0.071	0.641	0.854
Received measles	0.803	0.045	96	353	1.062	0.056	0.713	0.894
Fully immunized	0.648	0.057	96	353	1.101	0.088	0.534	0.761
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.439	0.02	811	3272	1.158	0.046	0.398	0.479
TFR (3 years)	2.137	0.128	na	20853	1.149	0.06	1.882	2.393
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	24.683	6.067	558	2200	0.938	0.246	12.548	36.817
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	21.051	4.483	1141	4461	0.926	0.213	12.085	30.017
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	14.407	3.651	1141	4461	0.941	0.253	7.105	21.709
Infant mortality (0-9)	35.458	5.566	1141	4461	0.865	0.157	24.326	46.59
Child mortality (0-9)	10.172	3.266	1145	4479	1.11	0.321	3.641	16.703
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	45.269	6.79	1145	4479	0.967	0.15	31.688	58.85
MEN								
Urban residence	0.380	0.032	387	1561	1.279	0.083	0.317	0.443
Literate	0.853	0.029	387	1561	1.587	0.034	0.796	0.910
No education	0.068	0.018	387	1561	1.402	0.265	0.032	0.104
Secondary education or higher	0.441	0.031	387	1561	1.224	0.070	0.379	0.503
Married before age 20	0.228	0.033	365	1474	1.519	0.147	0.161	0.295
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.081	0.016	384	1547	1.122	0.194	0.049	0.112
Knows any contraceptive method	0.885	0.033	387	1561	2.063	0.038	0.819	0.952
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.883	0.034	387	1561	2.067	0.038	0.815	0.951
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.177	0.036	387	1561	1.852	0.204	0.105	0.248
Want no more children	0.485	0.033	387	1561	1.295	0.068	0.419	0.551
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.251	0.023	387	1561	1.053	0.093	0.204	0.297
Ideal family size	2.663	0.131	362	1460	1.718	0.049	2.402	2.924
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.138	0.023	246	1014	1.027	0.164	0.093	0.183

na = Not applicable

Table C.20 Sampling errors for Banten sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Stand-ard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Rela-tive error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weight-ed (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.585	0.061	1413	1310	4.669	0.105	0.462	0.707
Literate	0.878	0.017	1413	1310	1.979	0.02	0.844	0.913
No education	0.089	0.02	1413	1310	2.625	0.224	0.049	0.129
Secondary education	0.417	0.029	1413	1310	2.227	0.07	0.359	0.476
Currently married	0.939	0.012	1413	1310	1.842	0.012	0.916	0.963
Married before age 20	0.082	0.012	1371	1270	1.602	0.145	0.058	0.106
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.414	0.027	1371	1270	2.066	0.066	0.359	0.469
Currently pregnant	0.046	0.009	1413	1310	1.608	0.195	0.028	0.064
Children ever born	2.924	0.083	1413	1310	1.374	0.029	2.757	3.091
Children surviving	2.597	0.078	1413	1310	1.553	0.03	2.441	2.754
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.698	0.25	423	411	1.968	0.053	4.198	5.198
Knows any contraceptive method	0.994	0.003	1311	1231	1.27	0.003	0.989	1
Ever using contraceptive method	0.844	0.013	1311	1231	1.249	0.015	0.819	0.869
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.574	0.017	1311	1231	1.254	0.03	0.539	0.608
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.554	0.017	1311	1231	1.202	0.03	0.521	0.587
Currently using pill	0.099	0.008	1311	1231	0.987	0.082	0.082	0.115
Currently using IUD	0.044	0.015	1311	1231	2.597	0.333	0.015	0.074
Currently using female sterilization	0.029	0.011	1311	1231	2.295	0.369	0.007	0.05
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.008	0.002	1311	1231	0.928	0.287	0.003	0.012
Public sector source	0.173	0.035	715	681	2.493	0.204	0.102	0.244
Want no more children	0.397	0.024	1311	1231	1.739	0.059	0.35	0.444
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.288	0.021	1311	1231	1.683	0.073	0.246	0.33
Ideal family size	3.258	0.111	1042	966	2.369	0.034	3.037	3.48
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.451	0.039	641	599	2.006	0.087	0.373	0.53
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.121	0.019	544	513	1.337	0.154	0.084	0.158
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.101	0.021	716	672	1.779	0.204	0.06	0.142
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.273	0.064	85	68	1.165	0.235	0.145	0.402
Taken to a health provider	0.394	0.073	85	68	1.248	0.184	0.249	0.539
Vaccination card seen	0.175	0.038	138	123	1.15	0.217	0.099	0.251
Received BCG	0.804	0.055	138	123	1.584	0.068	0.695	0.913
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.488	0.08	138	123	1.836	0.163	0.329	0.647
Received polio (3 doses)	0.631	0.058	138	123	1.374	0.091	0.516	0.746
Received measles	0.766	0.049	138	123	1.341	0.064	0.668	0.865
Fully immunized	0.374	0.067	138	123	1.6	0.18	0.24	0.509
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.48	0.029	835	744	1.664	0.06	0.423	0.538
TFR (3 years)	2.645	0.131	na	5047	1.241	0.05	2.383	2.908
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	40.594	17.186	755	716	2.393	0.423	6.223	74.966
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	24.825	4.186	1575	1492	0.995	0.169	16.452	33.198
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	21.038	5.595	1581	1495	1.355	0.266	9.847	32.229
Infant mortality (0-9)	45.863	6.747	1581	1495	1.156	0.147	32.369	59.356
Child mortality (0-9)	13.126	3.371	1578	1494	1.084	0.257	6.385	19.868
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	58.387	8.769	1584	1498	1.297	0.15	40.849	75.926
MEN								
Urban residence	0.576	0.062	357	344	2.369	0.108	0.452	0.700
Literate	0.948	0.021	357	344	1.759	0.022	0.907	0.990
No education	0.050	0.020	357	344	1.761	0.407	0.009	0.091
Secondary education or higher	0.538	0.036	357	344	1.355	0.067	0.466	0.610
Married before age 20	0.209	0.025	343	330	1.148	0.121	0.158	0.259
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.058	0.017	357	344	1.360	0.290	0.024	0.092
Knows any contraceptive method	0.927	0.019	357	344	1.352	0.020	0.889	0.964
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.927	0.019	357	344	1.352	0.020	0.889	0.964
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.207	0.044	357	344	2.059	0.214	0.118	0.295
Want no more children	0.220	0.026	357	344	1.192	0.119	0.168	0.272
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.201	0.037	357	344	1.724	0.182	0.128	0.275
Ideal family size	3.773	0.153	340	320	1.654	0.041	3.466	4.079
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.218	0.029	220	204	1.052	0.135	0.159	0.276

na = Not applicable

Table C.21 Sampling errors for Bali sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.507	0.048	1302	587	3.442	0.094	0.411	0.602
Literate	0.855	0.015	1302	587	1.494	0.017	0.825	0.884
No education	0.088	0.012	1302	587	1.491	0.133	0.065	0.111
Secondary education	0.499	0.031	1302	587	2.223	0.062	0.438	0.561
Currently married	0.96	0.006	1302	587	1.156	0.007	0.947	0.972
Married before age 20	0.109	0.009	1291	584	0.988	0.079	0.092	0.126
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.258	0.02	1291	584	1.657	0.078	0.217	0.298
Currently pregnant	0.048	0.004	1302	587	0.745	0.092	0.039	0.057
Children ever born	2.079	0.079	1302	587	2.402	0.038	1.92	2.237
Children surviving	1.978	0.067	1302	587	2.206	0.034	1.844	2.112
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.619	0.136	410	187	2.108	0.052	2.348	2.891
Knows any contraceptive method	0.995	0.003	1244	564	1.375	0.003	0.989	1
Ever using contraceptive method	0.898	0.016	1244	564	1.825	0.017	0.866	0.929
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.694	0.015	1244	564	1.148	0.022	0.664	0.724
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.654	0.019	1244	564	1.396	0.029	0.616	0.691
Currently using pill	0.077	0.011	1244	564	1.398	0.137	0.056	0.098
Currently using IUD	0.238	0.019	1244	564	1.552	0.079	0.201	0.276
Currently using female sterilization	0.029	0.004	1244	564	0.932	0.153	0.02	0.038
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.024	0.006	1244	564	1.351	0.245	0.012	0.036
Public sector source	0.299	0.023	821	372	1.461	0.078	0.252	0.346
Want no more children	0.683	0.028	1244	564	2.156	0.042	0.626	0.74
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.13	0.018	1244	564	1.87	0.137	0.094	0.166
Ideal family size	2.237	0.043	1254	564	2.12	0.019	2.15	2.324
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.586	0.024	495	225	1.066	0.04	0.539	0.633
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.001	0.001	430	197	0.578	1.027	0	0.002
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.091	0.014	546	248	1.061	0.149	0.064	0.119
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.543	0.077	53	23	1.094	0.141	0.389	0.696
Taken to a health provider	0.426	0.102	53	23	1.393	0.239	0.222	0.63
Vaccination card seen	0.465	0.065	102	49	1.346	0.14	0.335	0.595
Received BCG	0.943	0.024	102	49	1.088	0.026	0.894	0.991
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.773	0.052	102	49	1.297	0.068	0.668	0.877
Received polio (3 doses)	0.867	0.042	102	49	1.277	0.048	0.784	0.951
Received measles	0.855	0.052	102	49	1.533	0.061	0.751	0.959
Fully immunized	0.722	0.055	102	49	1.269	0.076	0.613	0.831
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.407	0.03	946	428	1.856	0.073	0.348	0.466
TFR (3 years)	2.053	0.106	na	2269	0.974	0.052	1.841	2.264
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	12.656	5.857	564	255	1.253	0.463	0.943	24.369
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	14.44	4.453	1184	523	0.985	0.308	5.534	23.346
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	19.163	5.466	1183	523	1.2	0.285	8.232	30.094
Infant mortality (0-9)	33.603	8.093	1184	523	1.295	0.241	17.417	49.789
Child mortality (0-9)	4.235	1.729	1183	523	0.916	0.408	0.777	7.694
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	37.696	8.538	1184	523	1.325	0.226	20.62	54.772
MEN								
Urban residence	0.520	0.050	409	174	2.025	0.096	0.420	0.620
Literate	0.937	0.018	409	174	1.488	0.019	0.901	0.972
No education	0.022	0.009	409	174	1.229	0.407	0.004	0.040
Secondary education or higher	0.644	0.035	409	174	1.486	0.055	0.573	0.714
Married before age 20	0.213	0.027	400	170	1.305	0.125	0.160	0.267
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.143	0.015	409	174	0.862	0.105	0.113	0.173
Knows any contraceptive method	0.989	0.011	409	174	2.097	0.011	0.968	1.011
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.985	0.013	409	174	2.120	0.013	0.959	1.010
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.399	0.050	409	174	2.053	0.125	0.300	0.499
Want no more children	0.585	0.042	409	174	1.708	0.071	0.501	0.668
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.159	0.026	409	174	1.427	0.163	0.107	0.210
Ideal family size	2.170	0.040	392	167	1.393	0.018	2.091	2.250
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.186	0.027	346	146	1.279	0.144	0.133	0.240

na = Not applicable

Table C.22 Sampling errors for West Nusa Tenggara sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Stand-ard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Rela-tive error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weight-ed (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.337	0.021	964	705	1.405	0.064	0.294	0.379
Literate	0.757	0.024	964	705	1.754	0.032	0.708	0.805
No education	0.158	0.02	964	705	1.675	0.125	0.118	0.197
Secondary education	0.416	0.034	964	705	2.135	0.081	0.348	0.484
Currently married	0.902	0.014	964	705	1.414	0.015	0.875	0.929
Married before age 20	0.083	0.009	936	684	1.049	0.114	0.064	0.102
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.316	0.03	936	684	1.943	0.093	0.257	0.375
Currently pregnant	0.064	0.008	964	705	1.011	0.125	0.048	0.08
Children ever born	2.582	0.073	964	705	1.246	0.028	2.437	2.727
Children surviving	2.259	0.069	964	705	1.381	0.031	2.12	2.397
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.183	0.163	251	185	1.306	0.039	3.857	4.509
Knows any contraceptive method	0.981	0.006	872	636	1.378	0.007	0.968	0.994
Ever using contraceptive method	0.842	0.018	872	636	1.475	0.022	0.805	0.878
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.548	0.024	872	636	1.416	0.044	0.5	0.596
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.522	0.024	872	636	1.446	0.047	0.473	0.571
Currently using pill	0.07	0.011	872	636	1.235	0.153	0.048	0.091
Currently using IUD	0.046	0.013	872	636	1.776	0.275	0.021	0.071
Currently using female sterilization	0.023	0.007	872	636	1.336	0.297	0.009	0.036
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.006	0.003	872	636	1.05	0.463	0	0.011
Public sector source	0.427	0.036	469	333	1.573	0.084	0.355	0.499
Want no more children	0.457	0.026	872	636	1.521	0.056	0.406	0.509
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.33	0.024	872	636	1.504	0.073	0.282	0.378
Ideal family size	3.071	0.084	889	648	1.647	0.027	2.903	3.239
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.488	0.036	473	347	1.578	0.074	0.415	0.56
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.017	0.008	388	287	1.156	0.443	0.002	0.032
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.185	0.024	521	380	1.349	0.131	0.136	0.233
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.432	0.028	97	70	0.539	0.066	0.376	0.489
Taken to a health provider	0.403	0.059	97	70	1.127	0.147	0.284	0.522
Vaccination card seen	0.274	0.065	107	78	1.497	0.237	0.145	0.404
Received BCG	0.863	0.042	107	78	1.246	0.048	0.78	0.946
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.62	0.065	107	78	1.379	0.105	0.49	0.751
Received polio (3 doses)	0.679	0.056	107	78	1.213	0.082	0.568	0.79
Received measles	0.803	0.05	107	78	1.289	0.062	0.703	0.902
Fully immunized	0.557	0.065	107	78	1.33	0.116	0.428	0.686
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.356	0.029	418	300	1.221	0.08	0.299	0.413
TFR (3 years)	2.813	0.165	na	2619	1.12	0.058	2.484	3.142
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	36.098	11.231	570	417	1.267	0.311	13.636	58.561
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	33.596	7.537	1099	797	1.167	0.224	18.521	48.67
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	38.484	8.697	1099	797	1.469	0.226	21.089	55.879
Infant mortality (0-9)	72.08	11.716	1099	797	1.356	0.163	48.649	95.511
Child mortality (0-9)	21.074	4.743	1100	797	1.077	0.225	11.588	30.56
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	91.634	13.409	1100	797	1.392	0.146	64.816	118.452
MEN								
Urban residence	0.343	0.030	272	194	1.027	0.086	0.284	0.402
Literate	0.835	0.027	272	194	1.200	0.032	0.781	0.889
No education	0.073	0.021	272	194	1.328	0.287	0.031	0.116
Secondary education or higher	0.492	0.035	272	194	1.150	0.071	0.422	0.562
Married before age 20	0.284	0.035	253	180	1.217	0.122	0.215	0.353
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.058	0.026	272	194	1.800	0.442	0.007	0.109
Knows any contraceptive method	0.957	0.015	272	194	1.255	0.016	0.926	0.988
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.953	0.015	272	194	1.181	0.016	0.923	0.983
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.074	0.017	272	194	1.045	0.225	0.040	0.107
Want no more children	0.532	0.049	272	194	1.622	0.092	0.434	0.631
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.247	0.032	272	194	1.222	0.130	0.183	0.311
Ideal family size	3.265	0.130	262	186	1.289	0.040	3.004	3.525
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.167	0.035	163	111	1.184	0.208	0.098	0.236

na = Not applicable

Table C.23 Sampling errors for East Nusa Tenggara sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+ 2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.148	0.019	821	627	1.549	0.13	0.11	0.187
Literate	0.805	0.031	821	627	2.226	0.038	0.743	0.866
No education	0.083	0.023	821	627	2.338	0.271	0.038	0.128
Secondary education	0.359	0.034	821	627	2.018	0.094	0.291	0.427
Currently married	0.921	0.01	821	627	1.107	0.011	0.9	0.941
Married before age 20	0.122	0.012	804	613	1.034	0.098	0.098	0.146
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.21	0.027	804	613	1.854	0.127	0.157	0.264
Currently pregnant	0.088	0.007	821	627	0.745	0.084	0.073	0.102
Children ever born	3.086	0.15	821	627	1.987	0.049	2.786	3.385
Children surviving	2.806	0.142	821	627	2.085	0.051	2.521	3.09
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.334	0.336	257	190	2.103	0.078	3.661	5.006
Knows any contraceptive method	0.899	0.029	754	577	2.593	0.032	0.842	0.956
Ever using contraceptive method	0.685	0.038	754	577	2.255	0.056	0.609	0.762
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.421	0.036	754	577	2.007	0.086	0.349	0.493
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.301	0.031	754	577	1.867	0.104	0.239	0.363
Currently using pill	0.043	0.009	754	577	1.278	0.22	0.024	0.062
Currently using IUD	0.022	0.006	754	577	1.051	0.253	0.011	0.034
Currently using female sterilization	0.023	0.007	754	577	1.336	0.318	0.008	0.037
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.052	0.009	754	577	1.158	0.18	0.033	0.071
Public sector source	0.569	0.05	234	174	1.542	0.088	0.469	0.669
Want no more children	0.441	0.026	754	577	1.418	0.058	0.39	0.493
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.307	0.024	754	577	1.423	0.078	0.259	0.355
Ideal family size	3.501	0.137	713	542	2.629	0.039	3.227	3.775
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.548	0.039	490	375	1.719	0.07	0.471	0.626
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.043	0.012	339	258	1.113	0.284	0.019	0.068
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.152	0.021	622	478	1.333	0.14	0.109	0.195
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.575	0.076	96	73	1.344	0.132	0.424	0.727
Taken to a health provider	0.501	0.053	96	73	0.915	0.106	0.395	0.607
Vaccination card seen	0.254	0.049	127	95	1.222	0.193	0.156	0.352
Received BCG	0.865	0.041	127	95	1.335	0.047	0.783	0.947
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.526	0.065	127	95	1.43	0.123	0.396	0.656
Received polio (3 doses)	0.581	0.068	127	95	1.504	0.116	0.446	0.716
Received measles	0.772	0.061	127	95	1.621	0.079	0.65	0.895
Fully immunized	0.457	0.066	127	95	1.469	0.145	0.325	0.59
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.316	0.034	316	223	1.293	0.107	0.249	0.384
Delivery at health facility	0.268	0.039	812	620	2.533	0.147	0.189	0.347
Knowledge of HIV	0.356	0.05	821	627	3.003	0.141	0.256	0.457
Unmet need FP	0.16	0.017	821	627	1.352	0.108	0.126	0.195
TFR	4.217	0.194	na	2570	0.938	0.046	3.829	4.605
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	33.151	6.935	668	513	0.908	0.209	19.281	47.021
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	30.776	5.45	1294	990	0.993	0.177	19.875	41.676
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	26.421	6.54	1298	993	1.508	0.248	13.342	39.501
Infant mortality (0-9)	57.197	10.097	1298	993	1.407	0.177	37.002	77.391
Child mortality (0-9)	24.08	6.447	1300	995	1.381	0.268	11.187	36.974
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	79.9	11.696	1304	998	1.411	0.146	56.507	103.292
MEN								
Urban residence	0.157	0.039	236	172	1.641	0.248	0.079	0.235
Literate	0.842	0.030	236	172	1.265	0.036	0.782	0.902
No education	0.036	0.012	236	172	1.022	0.343	0.011	0.061
Secondary education or higher	0.460	0.050	236	172	1.527	0.108	0.361	0.559
Married before age 20	0.155	0.028	223	161	1.170	0.183	0.098	0.212
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.140	0.027	236	172	1.192	0.193	0.086	0.194
Knows any contraceptive method	0.869	0.042	236	172	1.903	0.048	0.785	0.952
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.813	0.042	236	172	1.644	0.051	0.729	0.897
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.294	0.049	236	172	1.632	0.165	0.197	0.391
Want no more children	0.407	0.033	236	172	1.022	0.080	0.342	0.473
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.308	0.038	236	172	1.278	0.125	0.231	0.385
Ideal family size	3.760	0.138	228	165	1.410	0.037	3.483	4.037
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.113	0.024	128	88	0.866	0.215	0.064	0.162

na = Not applicable

Table C.24 Sampling errors for West Kalimantan sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Stand-ard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Rela-tive error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weight-ed (WN)			R-2SE	R+ 2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.27	0.047	933	628	3.217	0.173	0.176	0.363
Literate	0.802	0.021	933	628	1.642	0.027	0.759	0.845
No education	0.138	0.021	933	628	1.881	0.154	0.096	0.181
Secondary education	0.402	0.031	933	628	1.953	0.078	0.34	0.465
Currently married	0.941	0.011	933	628	1.438	0.012	0.919	0.963
Married before age 20	0.088	0.011	900	605	1.111	0.119	0.067	0.109
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.304	0.031	900	605	1.99	0.1	0.243	0.365
Currently pregnant	0.068	0.009	933	628	1.129	0.137	0.049	0.086
Children ever born	2.595	0.097	933	628	1.578	0.037	2.4	2.789
Children surviving	2.358	0.089	933	628	1.634	0.038	2.18	2.536
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.172	0.229	231	158	1.616	0.055	3.715	4.629
Knows any contraceptive method	0.971	0.005	886	590	0.96	0.006	0.96	0.982
Ever using contraceptive method	0.833	0.019	886	590	1.532	0.023	0.794	0.871
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.627	0.014	886	590	0.841	0.022	0.6	0.654
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.612	0.017	886	590	1.01	0.027	0.579	0.645
Currently using pill	0.155	0.019	886	590	1.53	0.12	0.117	0.192
Currently using IUD	0.022	0.007	886	590	1.461	0.326	0.008	0.037
Currently using female sterilization	0.024	0.005	886	590	0.963	0.204	0.014	0.034
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.004	0.004	886	590	1.772	0.951	0	0.011
Public sector source	0.214	0.032	541	362	1.822	0.15	0.15	0.278
Want no more children	0.467	0.019	886	590	1.112	0.04	0.43	0.504
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.303	0.022	886	590	1.415	0.072	0.259	0.346
Ideal family size	3.082	0.062	836	569	1.305	0.02	2.957	3.207
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.495	0.028	462	312	1.208	0.057	0.439	0.551
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.023	0.009	375	255	1.135	0.385	0.005	0.04
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.152	0.02	536	361	1.226	0.134	0.111	0.192
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.414	0.059	87	55	1.044	0.143	0.295	0.532
Taken to a health provider	0.297	0.048	87	55	0.891	0.16	0.202	0.393
Vaccination card seen	0.311	0.059	105	73	1.316	0.189	0.194	0.429
Received BCG	0.812	0.038	105	73	0.999	0.046	0.736	0.887
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.635	0.059	105	73	1.282	0.094	0.516	0.754
Received polio (3 doses)	0.636	0.055	105	73	1.193	0.087	0.525	0.746
Received measles	0.682	0.069	105	73	1.534	0.101	0.544	0.82
Fully immunized	0.501	0.075	105	73	1.564	0.15	0.35	0.652
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.418	0.044	422	283	1.829	0.105	0.331	0.506
TFR (3 years)	2.771	0.179	na	2414	1.286	0.065	2.412	3.13
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	21.399	5.113	560	377	0.842	0.239	11.172	31.626
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	22.895	5.972	1092	723	1.068	0.261	10.951	34.838
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	22.918	4.874	1095	725	1.081	0.213	13.171	32.666
Infant mortality (0-9)	45.813	7.219	1096	725	0.981	0.158	31.374	60.252
Child mortality (0-9)	13.914	3.801	1096	725	1.002	0.273	6.312	21.515
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	59.089	9.566	1101	728	1.134	0.162	39.958	78.221
MEN								
Urban residence	0.261	0.031	236	162	1.078	0.118	0.200	0.323
Literate	0.877	0.034	236	162	1.579	0.039	0.809	0.945
No education	0.075	0.024	236	162	1.419	0.325	0.026	0.124
Secondary education or higher	0.500	0.040	236	162	1.231	0.080	0.419	0.580
Married before age 20	0.266	0.030	225	154	1.014	0.113	0.206	0.326
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.100	0.020	236	162	1.033	0.202	0.059	0.140
Knows any contraceptive method	0.939	0.019	236	162	1.191	0.020	0.902	0.976
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.939	0.019	236	162	1.191	0.020	0.902	0.976
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.167	0.031	236	162	1.261	0.184	0.106	0.228
Want no more children	0.362	0.035	236	162	1.108	0.096	0.293	0.432
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.344	0.027	236	162	0.887	0.080	0.289	0.399
Ideal family size	3.464	0.132	217	150	1.259	0.038	3.200	3.728
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.213	0.035	169	115	1.119	0.166	0.143	0.284

na = Not applicable

Table C.25 Sampling errors for Central Kalimantan sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.237	0.038	792	294	2.54	0.162	0.16	0.314
Literate	0.908	0.021	792	294	2.086	0.024	0.865	0.951
No education	0.039	0.014	792	294	1.98	0.352	0.011	0.066
Secondary education	0.513	0.053	792	294	2.997	0.104	0.406	0.619
Currently married	0.95	0.008	792	294	0.971	0.008	0.935	0.965
Married before age 20	0.1	0.012	747	276	1.069	0.118	0.076	0.123
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.382	0.027	747	276	1.516	0.071	0.328	0.436
Currently pregnant	0.085	0.012	792	294	1.195	0.139	0.062	0.109
Children ever born	2.254	0.09	792	294	1.502	0.04	2.073	2.435
Children surviving	2.131	0.08	792	294	1.458	0.038	1.971	2.291
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.614	0.232	182	65	1.472	0.064	3.15	4.077
Knows any contraceptive method	0.971	0.005	886	590	0.96	0.006	0.96	0.982
Ever using contraceptive method	0.889	0.017	755	280	1.463	0.019	0.856	0.923
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.665	0.021	755	280	1.217	0.031	0.624	0.707
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.652	0.021	755	280	1.202	0.032	0.611	0.694
Currently using pill	0.232	0.031	755	280	1.988	0.132	0.171	0.293
Currently using IUD	0.01	0.003	755	280	0.795	0.287	0.004	0.016
Currently using female sterilization	0.008	0.006	755	280	1.753	0.712	0	0.019
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.009	0.005	755	280	1.574	0.596	0	0.02
Public sector source	0.332	0.042	491	182	1.969	0.126	0.248	0.416
Want no more children	0.454	0.028	755	280	1.551	0.062	0.398	0.511
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.249	0.016	755	280	1.029	0.065	0.216	0.281
Ideal family size	2.741	0.039	727	269	1.032	0.014	2.662	2.819
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.431	0.074	372	138	2.872	0.171	0.283	0.579
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.117	0.031	318	116	1.708	0.265	0.055	0.179
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.208	0.043	414	156	2.086	0.204	0.123	0.293
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.485	0.093	91	33	1.739	0.191	0.3	0.67
Taken to a health provider	0.583	0.05	91	33	0.916	0.085	0.483	0.682
Vaccination card seen	0.151	0.067	71	28	1.623	0.44	0.018	0.285
Received BCG	0.807	0.08	71	28	1.765	0.099	0.648	0.967
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.501	0.068	71	28	1.183	0.135	0.366	0.637
Received polio (3 doses)	0.56	0.079	71	28	1.389	0.141	0.402	0.718
Received measles	0.833	0.041	71	28	0.968	0.05	0.75	0.916
Fully immunized	0.422	0.074	71	28	1.307	0.175	0.274	0.57
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.366	0.041	472	164	1.861	0.113	0.283	0.448
TFR (3 years)	2.994	0.306	na	1012	1.866	0.102	2.382	3.606
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	19.884	7.681	434	163	1.163	0.386	4.523	35.245
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	12.643	3.955	862	318	1.084	0.313	4.733	20.552
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	16.967	5.494	863	319	1.24	0.324	5.98	27.954
Infant mortality (0-9)	29.61	8.515	863	319	1.489	0.288	12.58	46.639
Child mortality (0-9)	4.486	1.919	863	318	0.94	0.428	0.649	8.323
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	33.963	9.786	864	319	1.659	0.288	14.391	53.535
MEN								
Urban residence	0.198	0.032	223	82	1.201	0.162	0.134	0.262
Literate	0.944	0.028	223	82	1.804	0.030	0.888	1.000
No education	0.027	0.018	223	82	1.644	0.660	0.000	0.063
Secondary education or higher	0.550	0.054	223	82	1.623	0.099	0.442	0.658
Married before age 20	0.234	0.035	205	76	1.179	0.149	0.164	0.304
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.066	0.024	222	81	1.449	0.367	0.017	0.114
Knows any contraceptive method	0.962	0.025	223	82	1.931	0.026	0.913	1.012
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.962	0.025	223	82	1.931	0.026	0.913	1.012
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.167	0.036	223	82	1.441	0.216	0.094	0.239
Want no more children	0.331	0.044	223	82	1.398	0.133	0.243	0.420
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.180	0.036	223	82	1.388	0.199	0.108	0.252
Ideal family size	2.981	0.126	217	80	1.615	0.042	2.728	3.234
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.096	0.029	164	55	1.259	0.303	0.038	0.154

na = Not applicable

Table C.26 Sampling errors for South Kalimantan sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.341	0.037	953	550	2.436	0.11	0.266	0.416
Literate	0.91	0.016	953	550	1.771	0.018	0.877	0.943
No education	0.045	0.016	953	550	2.319	0.347	0.014	0.076
Secondary education	0.467	0.036	953	550	2.216	0.077	0.395	0.539
Currently married	0.922	0.01	953	550	1.155	0.011	0.902	0.942
Married before age 20	0.087	0.011	917	529	1.151	0.123	0.065	0.108
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.422	0.025	917	529	1.504	0.058	0.373	0.472
Currently pregnant	0.073	0.009	953	550	1.101	0.127	0.054	0.092
Children ever born	2.434	0.073	953	550	1.249	0.03	2.287	2.581
Children surviving	2.163	0.053	953	550	1.065	0.025	2.057	2.27
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.816	0.128	253	141	0.983	0.033	3.561	4.071
Knows any contraceptive method	0.993	0.003	876	507	0.917	0.003	0.988	0.998
Ever using contraceptive method	0.876	0.016	876	507	1.415	0.018	0.845	0.908
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.644	0.014	876	507	0.894	0.022	0.615	0.673
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.632	0.014	876	507	0.835	0.022	0.604	0.659
Currently using pill	0.299	0.018	876	507	1.182	0.061	0.262	0.336
Currently using IUD	0.011	0.003	876	507	0.889	0.283	0.005	0.017
Currently using female sterilization	0.013	0.005	876	507	1.202	0.354	0.004	0.022
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.005	0.003	876	507	1.132	0.555	0	0.01
Public sector source	0.18	0.03	566	321	1.878	0.169	0.119	0.241
Want no more children	0.423	0.021	876	507	1.274	0.05	0.381	0.466
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.347	0.02	876	507	1.235	0.057	0.307	0.387
Ideal family size	2.882	0.055	767	443	1.267	0.019	2.773	2.991
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.55	0.032	418	249	1.316	0.057	0.486	0.613
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.086	0.017	358	212	1.161	0.197	0.052	0.12
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.157	0.025	453	272	1.5	0.16	0.107	0.208
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.344	0.058	65	43	1.043	0.167	0.229	0.459
Taken to a health provider	0.324	0.059	65	43	1.086	0.182	0.206	0.442
Vaccination card seen	0.32	0.078	77	48	1.516	0.244	0.164	0.475
Received BCG	0.813	0.053	77	48	1.24	0.065	0.706	0.919
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.55	0.065	77	48	1.185	0.118	0.421	0.68
Received polio (3 doses)	0.623	0.066	77	48	1.241	0.106	0.49	0.755
Received measles	0.621	0.049	77	48	0.925	0.079	0.522	0.719
Fully immunized	0.508	0.055	77	48	1.005	0.109	0.398	0.619
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.36	0.03	638	364	1.567	0.083	0.3	0.419
TFR (3 years)	2.644	0.168	na	2006	1.246	0.063	2.308	2.979
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	49.747	5.614	489	292	0.589	0.113	38.52	60.975
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	38.932	5.034	956	563	0.785	0.129	28.865	48.999
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	18.973	5.681	958	564	1.286	0.299	7.611	30.336
Infant mortality (0-9)	57.905	5.995	958	564	0.779	0.104	45.915	69.895
Child mortality (0-9)	18.627	4.784	960	565	1.026	0.257	9.059	28.194
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	75.453	8.89	962	566	0.965	0.118	57.672	93.234
MEN								
Urban residence	0.358	0.028	237	128	0.899	0.078	0.302	0.414
Literate	0.933	0.016	237	128	0.984	0.017	0.901	0.965
No education	0.009	0.006	237	128	0.982	0.663	0.000	0.021
Secondary education or higher	0.484	0.043	237	128	1.320	0.089	0.398	0.570
Married before age 20	0.349	0.027	223	120	0.834	0.076	0.296	0.402
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.089	0.018	236	127	0.953	0.199	0.054	0.124
Knows any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	237	128	-NaN	0.000	1.000	1.000
Known any modern contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	237	128	-NaN	0.000	1.000	1.000
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.211	0.035	237	128	1.325	0.167	0.140	0.281
Want no more children	0.361	0.041	237	128	1.316	0.114	0.279	0.443
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.345	0.041	237	128	1.320	0.118	0.264	0.427
Ideal family size	3.084	0.113	223	121	1.273	0.037	2.857	3.311
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.109	0.031	204	110	1.430	0.288	0.046	0.171

na = Not applicable

Table C.27 Sampling errors for East Kalimantan sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Stand-ard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Rela-tive error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weight-ed (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.543	0.05	837	475	2.877	0.091	0.444	0.643
Literate	0.919	0.018	837	475	1.959	0.02	0.882	0.956
No education	0.054	0.013	837	475	1.613	0.234	0.028	0.079
Secondary education	0.584	0.042	837	475	2.464	0.072	0.5	0.668
Currently married	0.958	0.006	837	475	0.851	0.006	0.946	0.97
Married before age 20	0.108	0.012	815	462	1.082	0.109	0.084	0.131
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.327	0.024	815	462	1.475	0.074	0.278	0.375
Currently pregnant	0.073	0.012	837	475	1.346	0.166	0.048	0.097
Children ever born	2.452	0.046	837	475	0.734	0.019	2.359	2.545
Children surviving	2.255	0.046	837	475	0.862	0.02	2.163	2.347
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.833	0.188	222	126	1.277	0.049	3.456	4.209
Knows any contraceptive method	0.992	0.004	806	455	1.302	0.004	0.984	1
Ever using contraceptive method	0.827	0.02	806	455	1.524	0.025	0.786	0.868
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.592	0.021	806	455	1.23	0.036	0.55	0.635
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.554	0.019	806	455	1.069	0.034	0.517	0.591
Currently using pill	0.209	0.018	806	455	1.272	0.087	0.172	0.245
Currently using IUD	0.024	0.005	806	455	0.982	0.22	0.013	0.035
Currently using female sterilization	0.024	0.005	806	455	0.839	0.188	0.015	0.033
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.01	0.003	806	455	0.976	0.337	0.003	0.017
Public sector source	0.283	0.038	443	252	1.793	0.136	0.206	0.36
Want no more children	0.489	0.03	806	455	1.711	0.062	0.429	0.55
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.239	0.018	806	455	1.214	0.076	0.203	0.276
Ideal family size	2.834	0.052	715	397	1.203	0.019	2.729	2.939
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.535	0.04	380	218	1.576	0.075	0.455	0.615
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.031	0.011	309	175	1.123	0.355	0.009	0.054
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.137	0.038	444	256	2.244	0.279	0.06	0.213
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.396	0.071	61	35	1.069	0.18	0.254	0.538
Taken to a health provider	0.284	0.055	61	35	0.954	0.192	0.175	0.393
Vaccination card seen	0.462	0.067	96	53	1.278	0.144	0.329	0.595
Received BCG	0.859	0.041	96	53	1.144	0.048	0.776	0.941
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.75	0.042	96	53	0.937	0.056	0.666	0.834
Received polio (3 doses)	0.806	0.043	96	53	1.042	0.053	0.721	0.892
Received measles	0.824	0.045	96	53	1.157	0.055	0.734	0.914
Fully immunized	0.692	0.047	96	53	0.999	0.068	0.598	0.786
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.409	0.039	589	329	1.947	0.096	0.33	0.488
TFR (3 years)	2.694	0.158	na	1725	1.039	0.059	2.378	3.009
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	12.764	4.843	455	263	0.936	0.379	3.078	22.45
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	15.678	3.284	941	539	0.773	0.209	9.109	22.246
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	10.513	4.236	942	540	1.11	0.403	2.042	18.985
Infant mortality (0-9)	26.191	4.808	942	540	0.817	0.184	16.576	35.806
Child mortality (0-9)	12.47	4.13	943	540	1.08	0.331	4.21	20.73
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	38.334	7.985	944	541	1.136	0.208	22.364	54.304
MEN								
Urban residence	0.536	0.050	218	132	1.478	0.093	0.436	0.636
Literate	0.952	0.017	218	132	1.163	0.018	0.918	0.986
No education	0.032	0.015	218	132	1.276	0.476	0.002	0.063
Secondary education or higher	0.685	0.035	218	132	1.102	0.051	0.615	0.754
Married before age 20	0.218	0.037	208	126	1.285	0.169	0.145	0.292
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.146	0.033	217	131	1.352	0.222	0.081	0.211
Knows any contraceptive method	0.911	0.036	218	132	1.861	0.039	0.839	0.983
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.911	0.036	218	132	1.861	0.039	0.839	0.983
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.173	0.033	218	132	1.303	0.193	0.106	0.240
Want no more children	0.487	0.041	218	132	1.200	0.084	0.406	0.569
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.209	0.034	218	132	1.233	0.163	0.141	0.277
Ideal family size	2.966	0.084	202	121	1.012	0.028	2.797	3.134
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.205	0.072	144	87	2.127	0.350	0.061	0.349

na = Not applicable

Table C.28 Sampling errors for North Sulawesi sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Stand-ard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Rela-tive error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weight-ed (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.362	0.059	894	373	3.665	0.163	0.245	0.48
Literate	0.964	0.014	894	373	2.21	0.014	0.936	0.991
No education	0.003	0.002	894	373	1.07	0.68	0	0.007
Secondary education	0.673	0.045	894	373	2.862	0.067	0.583	0.762
Currently married	0.964	0.008	894	373	1.239	0.008	0.949	0.98
Married before age 20	0.134	0.012	876	365	1.061	0.091	0.11	0.158
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.225	0.017	876	365	1.196	0.075	0.192	0.259
Currently pregnant	0.053	0.006	894	373	0.847	0.119	0.041	0.066
Children ever born	2.14	0.051	894	373	1.181	0.024	2.039	2.241
Children surviving	2.023	0.047	894	373	1.184	0.023	1.929	2.118
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.91	0.104	277	111	1.267	0.036	2.701	3.119
Knows any contraceptive method	0.997	0.002	859	360	0.93	0.002	0.993	1
Ever using contraceptive method	0.906	0.007	859	360	0.661	0.007	0.893	0.919
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.693	0.013	859	360	0.81	0.018	0.667	0.718
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.667	0.015	859	360	0.928	0.022	0.637	0.697
Currently using pill	0.231	0.025	859	360	1.708	0.106	0.182	0.281
Currently using IUD	0.059	0.012	859	360	1.512	0.207	0.034	0.083
Currently using female sterilization	0.016	0.006	859	360	1.339	0.359	0.004	0.027
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.022	0.008	859	360	1.54	0.353	0.006	0.037
Public sector source	0.308	0.028	576	242	1.429	0.089	0.253	0.363
Want no more children	0.592	0.02	859	360	1.22	0.035	0.552	0.633
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.2	0.018	859	360	1.298	0.089	0.165	0.236
Ideal family size	2.319	0.044	881	367	1.447	0.019	2.232	2.406
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.635	0.036	394	166	1.471	0.056	0.564	0.706
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.005	0.004	332	141	0.902	0.681	0	0.012
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.141	0.028	442	185	1.608	0.197	0.085	0.196
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.33	0.062	63	26	0.996	0.188	0.206	0.454
Taken to a health provider	0.5	0.072	63	26	1.084	0.145	0.355	0.645
Vaccination card seen	0.384	0.074	95	38	1.432	0.192	0.237	0.531
Received BCG	0.962	0.019	95	38	0.948	0.02	0.924	1
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.818	0.044	95	38	1.076	0.053	0.731	0.905
Received polio (3 doses)	0.884	0.034	95	38	1.001	0.038	0.817	0.951
Received measles	0.862	0.037	95	38	1.021	0.043	0.788	0.936
Fully immunized	0.761	0.051	95	38	1.127	0.066	0.66	0.862
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.498	0.029	695	286	1.537	0.059	0.439	0.556
TFR (3 years)	2.761	0.177	na	1385	1.155	0.064	2.407	3.115
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	18.548	7.706	459	192	1.243	0.415	3.136	33.96
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	24.052	5.839	888	368	1.099	0.243	12.374	35.73
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	10.964	3.403	890	369	0.986	0.31	4.159	17.77
Infant mortality (0-9)	35.017	7.856	890	369	1.212	0.224	19.304	50.729
Child mortality (0-9)	8.738	3.52	888	368	0.96	0.403	1.698	15.777
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	43.448	10.355	890	369	1.337	0.238	22.738	64.159
MEN								
Urban residence	0.345	0.047	229	102	1.494	0.136	0.251	0.439
Literate	0.940	0.020	229	102	1.269	0.021	0.900	0.980
No education	0.001	0.001	229	102	0.588	1.019	0.000	0.004
Secondary education or higher	0.608	0.025	229	102	0.788	0.042	0.557	0.659
Married before age 20	0.192	0.037	213	95	1.383	0.195	0.117	0.267
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.195	0.026	228	102	0.985	0.133	0.143	0.246
Knows any contraceptive method	0.964	0.014	229	102	1.137	0.015	0.935	0.992
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.959	0.014	229	102	1.088	0.015	0.931	0.988
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.266	0.038	229	102	1.299	0.143	0.190	0.342
Want no more children	0.433	0.049	229	102	1.501	0.114	0.334	0.531
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.210	0.037	229	102	1.358	0.175	0.137	0.283
Ideal family size	2.550	0.081	210	95	1.051	0.032	2.387	2.713
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.072	0.027	190	85	1.426	0.372	0.018	0.126

na = Not applicable

Table C.29 Sampling errors for Central Sulawesi sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Stand-ard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Rela-tive error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weight-ed (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.168	0.016	818	339	1.204	0.094	0.136	0.199
Literate	0.9	0.017	818	339	1.618	0.019	0.866	0.934
No education	0.032	0.01	818	339	1.58	0.303	0.013	0.052
Secondary education	0.447	0.044	818	339	2.505	0.097	0.36	0.534
Currently married	0.941	0.009	818	339	1.103	0.01	0.923	0.959
Married before age 20	0.091	0.01	799	330	0.966	0.108	0.071	0.111
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.364	0.039	799	330	2.292	0.107	0.286	0.442
Currently pregnant	0.054	0.011	818	339	1.421	0.207	0.032	0.077
Children ever born	2.796	0.092	818	339	1.429	0.033	2.612	2.98
Children surviving	2.497	0.066	818	339	1.217	0.026	2.366	2.628
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.063	0.204	212	88	1.369	0.05	3.656	4.471
Knows any contraceptive method	0.997	0.002	772	319	0.951	0.002	0.993	1.001
Ever using contraceptive method	0.852	0.019	772	319	1.493	0.022	0.813	0.89
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.636	0.025	772	319	1.44	0.039	0.586	0.686
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.598	0.027	772	319	1.551	0.046	0.543	0.652
Currently using pill	0.218	0.016	772	319	1.069	0.073	0.186	0.25
Currently using IUD	0.027	0.009	772	319	1.49	0.322	0.01	0.044
Currently using female sterilization	0.024	0.01	772	319	1.721	0.393	0.005	0.043
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.017	0.006	772	319	1.257	0.34	0.006	0.029
Public sector source	0.32	0.033	458	191	1.52	0.104	0.253	0.386
Want no more children	0.533	0.028	772	319	1.532	0.052	0.478	0.588
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.311	0.023	772	319	1.39	0.074	0.265	0.357
Ideal family size	2.904	0.08	772	319	1.555	0.027	2.745	3.063
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.593	0.038	456	192	1.652	0.064	0.517	0.668
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.148	0.038	347	145	2.023	0.258	0.071	0.224
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.158	0.016	555	235	0.958	0.098	0.127	0.189
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.342	0.068	86	37	1.27	0.198	0.207	0.478
Taken to a health provider	0.403	0.083	86	37	1.495	0.205	0.238	0.568
Vaccination card seen	0.365	0.077	104	43	1.627	0.21	0.211	0.518
Received BCG	0.805	0.054	104	43	1.382	0.067	0.698	0.912
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.573	0.057	104	43	1.179	0.1	0.459	0.688
Received polio (3 doses)	0.71	0.056	104	43	1.256	0.079	0.598	0.821
Received measles	0.723	0.045	104	43	1.027	0.062	0.633	0.813
Fully immunized	0.503	0.055	104	43	1.131	0.11	0.392	0.614
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.415	0.026	434	178	1.116	0.064	0.362	0.468
TFR (3 years)	3.266	0.176	na	1305	1.144	0.054	2.913	3.618
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	17.616	5.878	579	246	0.983	0.334	5.859	29.372
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	28.363	7.358	1084	452	1.122	0.259	13.647	43.078
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	31.248	12.153	1086	454	2.125	0.389	6.942	55.554
Infant mortality (0-9)	59.611	18.276	1086	454	2.04	0.307	23.059	96.164
Child mortality (0-9)	9.778	3.275	1085	453	0.922	0.335	3.227	16.329
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	68.806	19.424	1087	454	2.071	0.282	29.958	107.655
MEN								
Urban residence	0.170	0.024	210	89	0.921	0.141	0.122	0.218
Literate	0.885	0.030	210	89	1.339	0.033	0.826	0.944
No education	0.005	0.005	210	89	0.960	0.969	0.000	0.014
Secondary education or higher	0.551	0.065	210	89	1.876	0.117	0.422	0.680
Married before age 20	0.303	0.038	198	84	1.152	0.124	0.228	0.379
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.110	0.021	208	88	0.952	0.188	0.069	0.152
Knows any contraceptive method	0.961	0.013	210	89	0.951	0.013	0.936	0.987
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.947	0.015	210	89	0.951	0.016	0.918	0.977
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.156	0.032	210	89	1.286	0.207	0.092	0.221
Want no more children	0.308	0.046	210	89	1.429	0.148	0.217	0.400
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.322	0.034	210	89	1.054	0.106	0.254	0.390
Ideal family size	3.043	0.107	182	76	1.058	0.035	2.828	3.257
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.086	0.025	141	59	1.061	0.292	0.036	0.136

na = Not applicable

Table C.30 Sampling errors for South Sulawesi sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Stand-ard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Rela-tive error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weight-ed (WN)			R-2SE	R+ 2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.302	0.021	1217	1067	1.575	0.069	0.26	0.343
Literate	0.863	0.016	1217	1067	1.608	0.018	0.831	0.895
No education	0.072	0.013	1217	1067	1.705	0.175	0.047	0.098
Secondary education	0.482	0.028	1217	1067	1.931	0.057	0.427	0.537
Currently married	0.906	0.01	1217	1067	1.214	0.011	0.886	0.926
Married before age 20	0.095	0.008	1170	1028	0.902	0.081	0.08	0.111
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.35	0.015	1170	1028	1.088	0.043	0.32	0.381
Currently pregnant	0.057	0.006	1217	1067	0.873	0.102	0.045	0.068
Children ever born	2.771	0.095	1217	1067	1.655	0.034	2.581	2.961
Children surviving	2.555	0.092	1217	1067	1.785	0.036	2.371	2.74
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.02	0.177	352	310	1.405	0.044	3.665	4.374
Knows any contraceptive method	0.971	0.008	1107	967	1.503	0.008	0.956	0.986
Ever using contraceptive method	0.767	0.019	1107	967	1.461	0.024	0.73	0.804
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.534	0.02	1107	967	1.343	0.038	0.494	0.575
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.429	0.019	1107	967	1.28	0.044	0.391	0.467
Currently using pill	0.121	0.012	1107	967	1.173	0.095	0.098	0.144
Currently using IUD	0.012	0.003	1107	967	0.86	0.236	0.006	0.017
Currently using female sterilization	0.013	0.005	1107	967	1.376	0.365	0.003	0.022
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.015	0.004	1107	967	1.019	0.25	0.007	0.022
Public sector source	0.41	0.034	477	415	1.507	0.083	0.342	0.478
Want no more children	0.438	0.017	1107	967	1.148	0.039	0.403	0.472
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.284	0.017	1107	967	1.282	0.061	0.249	0.319
Ideal family size	3.092	0.076	988	875	1.77	0.025	2.94	3.245
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.592	0.031	569	500	1.506	0.052	0.53	0.654
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.038	0.01	433	379	1.073	0.26	0.018	0.058
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.117	0.017	690	607	1.308	0.145	0.083	0.151
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.328	0.055	83	71	0.987	0.168	0.217	0.438
Taken to a health provider	0.402	0.062	83	71	1.059	0.153	0.279	0.525
Vaccination card seen	0.275	0.045	124	112	1.143	0.165	0.185	0.366
Received BCG	0.798	0.048	124	112	1.295	0.06	0.703	0.893
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.618	0.074	124	112	1.701	0.12	0.47	0.766
Received polio (3 doses)	0.669	0.064	124	112	1.516	0.096	0.541	0.798
Received measles	0.69	0.061	124	112	1.471	0.089	0.567	0.813
Fully immunized	0.551	0.074	124	112	1.652	0.134	0.404	0.698
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.503	0.032	584	512	1.55	0.064	0.439	0.567
TFR (3 years)	2.843	0.144	na	4250	1.22	0.051	2.554	3.132
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	33.172	6.464	727	640	0.986	0.195	20.244	46.101
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	21.745	3.08	1492	1307	0.799	0.142	15.585	27.905
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	19.469	3.205	1492	1307	0.875	0.165	13.058	25.879
Infant mortality (0-9)	41.214	4.29	1492	1307	0.815	0.104	32.634	49.794
Child mortality (0-9)	11.838	2.789	1496	1311	0.968	0.236	6.26	17.415
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	52.563	5.721	1496	1311	0.954	0.109	41.122	64.005
MEN								
Urban residence	0.325	0.031	280	259	1.099	0.095	0.263	0.387
Literate	0.804	0.027	280	259	1.126	0.033	0.751	0.858
No education	0.077	0.017	280	259	1.087	0.226	0.042	0.111
Secondary education or higher	0.537	0.035	280	259	1.162	0.065	0.468	0.607
Married before age 20	0.298	0.029	261	241	1.039	0.099	0.239	0.357
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.127	0.019	280	259	0.961	0.151	0.088	0.165
Knows any contraceptive method	0.842	0.030	280	259	1.371	0.036	0.783	0.902
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.810	0.033	280	259	1.388	0.040	0.745	0.875
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.297	0.040	280	259	1.466	0.135	0.217	0.377
Want no more children	0.272	0.030	280	259	1.110	0.109	0.213	0.331
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.213	0.035	280	259	1.409	0.162	0.144	0.282
Ideal family size	3.397	0.154	212	201	1.285	0.045	3.090	3.705
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.158	0.031	158	148	1.069	0.197	0.096	0.220

na = Not applicable

Table C.31 Sampling errors for Southeast Sulawesi sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+ 2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.246	0.02	767	259	1.273	0.08	0.207	0.286
Literate	0.871	0.025	767	259	2.026	0.028	0.822	0.92
No education	0.059	0.015	767	259	1.721	0.249	0.029	0.088
Secondary education	0.563	0.037	767	259	2.084	0.066	0.489	0.638
Currently married	0.934	0.009	767	259	1.06	0.01	0.915	0.953
Married before age 20	0.088	0.015	726	245	1.389	0.166	0.059	0.118
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.363	0.019	726	245	1.068	0.052	0.325	0.402
Currently pregnant	0.079	0.014	767	259	1.386	0.171	0.052	0.107
Children ever born	2.961	0.09	767	259	1.222	0.03	2.781	3.14
Children surviving	2.718	0.065	767	259	1.019	0.024	2.589	2.848
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.442	0.152	190	65	0.962	0.034	4.138	4.745
Knows any contraceptive method	0.975	0.006	718	242	1.038	0.006	0.963	0.987
Ever using contraceptive method	0.743	0.036	718	242	2.231	0.049	0.67	0.816
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.507	0.039	718	242	2.104	0.078	0.428	0.585
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.444	0.034	718	242	1.836	0.077	0.376	0.512
Currently using pill	0.163	0.018	718	242	1.273	0.108	0.128	0.198
Currently using IUD	0.009	0.004	718	242	1.114	0.439	0.001	0.017
Currently using female sterilization	0.017	0.005	718	242	1.038	0.291	0.007	0.028
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.03	0.008	718	242	1.3	0.278	0.013	0.046
Public sector source	0.276	0.032	318	109	1.267	0.115	0.212	0.339
Want no more children	0.402	0.019	718	242	1.017	0.046	0.364	0.439
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.327	0.017	718	242	0.97	0.052	0.293	0.361
Ideal family size	3.559	0.136	690	233	2.376	0.038	3.288	3.831
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.594	0.039	427	144	1.623	0.065	0.517	0.671
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.133	0.022	301	102	1.132	0.167	0.088	0.177
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.142	0.024	546	185	1.521	0.17	0.094	0.191
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.339	0.096	79	26	1.69	0.285	0.146	0.531
Taken to a health provider	0.392	0.079	79	26	1.313	0.201	0.234	0.55
Vaccination card seen	0.371	0.051	113	37	1.115	0.138	0.268	0.473
Received BCG	0.854	0.033	113	37	0.976	0.038	0.788	0.92
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.659	0.046	113	37	1.014	0.069	0.568	0.751
Received polio (3 doses)	0.701	0.045	113	37	1.021	0.064	0.612	0.79
Received measles	0.795	0.041	113	37	1.062	0.051	0.714	0.877
Fully immunized	0.641	0.047	113	37	1.029	0.073	0.547	0.735
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.338	0.027	399	134	1.138	0.08	0.284	0.392
TFR (3 years)	3.273	0.226	na	1022	1.5	0.069	2.82	3.726
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	17.1	6.472	575	194	1.051	0.378	4.157	30.043
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	15.931	4.16	1065	356	1.059	0.261	7.612	24.25
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	25.243	7.095	1067	356	1.167	0.281	11.053	39.433
Infant mortality (0-9)	41.174	8.151	1068	356	1.131	0.198	24.872	57.477
Child mortality (0-9)	21.32	5.086	1067	356	1.025	0.239	11.148	31.491
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	61.616	9.061	1071	357	1.03	0.147	43.493	79.739
MEN								
Urban residence	0.262	0.041	172	60	1.204	0.155	0.181	0.343
Literate	0.926	0.021	172	60	1.057	0.023	0.883	0.968
No education	0.037	0.014	172	60	0.994	0.386	0.009	0.066
Secondary education or higher	0.658	0.058	172	60	1.599	0.088	0.542	0.774
Married before age 20	0.235	0.046	161	56	1.373	0.196	0.143	0.327
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.157	0.042	172	60	1.516	0.269	0.072	0.241
Knows any contraceptive method	0.946	0.013	172	60	0.753	0.014	0.920	0.972
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.944	0.013	172	60	0.752	0.014	0.917	0.970
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.233	0.038	172	60	1.172	0.163	0.157	0.308
Want no more children	0.312	0.041	172	60	1.169	0.133	0.229	0.395
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.465	0.035	172	60	0.911	0.075	0.396	0.535
Ideal family size	3.719	0.281	164	56	1.818	0.076	3.156	4.281
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.087	0.021	136	48	0.862	0.241	0.045	0.128

na = Not applicable

Table C.32 Sampling errors for Gorontalo sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.28	0.069	884	163	4.562	0.246	0.142	0.418
Literate	0.911	0.015	884	163	1.583	0.017	0.881	0.942
No education	0.027	0.007	884	163	1.278	0.257	0.013	0.041
Secondary education	0.444	0.04	884	163	2.413	0.091	0.363	0.525
Currently married	0.931	0.009	884	163	1.055	0.01	0.913	0.949
Married before age 20	0.095	0.012	851	157	1.195	0.127	0.071	0.119
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.278	0.024	851	157	1.538	0.085	0.23	0.325
Currently pregnant	0.049	0.006	884	163	0.848	0.126	0.037	0.061
Children ever born	2.446	0.068	884	163	1.211	0.028	2.309	2.582
Children surviving	2.237	0.062	884	163	1.267	0.028	2.112	2.361
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.257	0.147	256	46	1.135	0.045	2.964	3.55
Knows any contraceptive method	0.997	0.002	818	152	0.924	0.002	0.994	1.001
Ever using contraceptive method	0.808	0.019	818	152	1.413	0.024	0.769	0.847
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.601	0.022	818	152	1.284	0.037	0.557	0.645
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.588	0.021	818	152	1.243	0.036	0.545	0.631
Currently using pill	0.178	0.014	818	152	1.015	0.076	0.151	0.205
Currently using IUD	0.091	0.018	818	152	1.774	0.196	0.056	0.127
Currently using female sterilization	0.015	0.004	818	152	0.828	0.232	0.008	0.023
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.011	0.002	818	152	0.56	0.185	0.007	0.015
Public sector source	0.404	0.04	488	90	1.796	0.099	0.324	0.484
Want no more children	0.557	0.016	818	152	0.917	0.029	0.525	0.588
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.188	0.012	818	152	0.847	0.062	0.165	0.211
Ideal family size	2.661	0.055	795	148	1.184	0.02	2.552	2.77
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.33	0.038	367	68	1.565	0.116	0.253	0.406
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.078	0.021	293	55	1.365	0.272	0.036	0.121
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.167	0.018	419	77	0.991	0.11	0.13	0.204
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.387	0.038	75	13	0.637	0.098	0.311	0.462
Taken to a health provider	0.477	0.064	75	13	1.05	0.135	0.348	0.606
Vaccination card seen	0.295	0.057	89	16	1.172	0.192	0.182	0.408
Received BCG	0.832	0.056	89	16	1.425	0.068	0.719	0.945
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.586	0.07	89	16	1.343	0.119	0.446	0.726
Received polio (3 doses)	0.703	0.049	89	16	1.018	0.07	0.605	0.802
Received measles	0.693	0.075	89	16	1.535	0.108	0.543	0.843
Fully immunized	0.552	0.077	89	16	1.46	0.139	0.399	0.706
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.383	0.029	358	67	1.142	0.077	0.324	0.441
TFR (3 years)	2.606	0.166	na	592	1.125	0.064	2.274	2.937
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	31.948	9.011	449	83	1.097	0.282	13.926	49.969
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	21.692	5.423	957	176	1.168	0.25	10.846	32.537
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	30.533	6.05	958	176	1.048	0.198	18.432	42.633
Infant mortality (0-9)	52.225	9.355	958	176	1.219	0.179	33.516	70.934
Child mortality (0-9)	18.086	5.254	961	177	1.108	0.291	7.578	28.595
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	69.366	10.884	962	177	1.239	0.157	47.599	91.134
MEN								
Urban residence	0.299	0.087	224	46	2.851	0.292	0.124	0.474
Literate	0.880	0.021	224	46	0.970	0.024	0.837	0.922
No education	0.037	0.016	224	46	1.285	0.440	0.004	0.069
Secondary education or higher	0.384	0.034	224	46	1.036	0.088	0.316	0.451
Married before age 20	0.234	0.022	208	43	0.737	0.093	0.191	0.278
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.098	0.021	224	46	1.059	0.215	0.056	0.141
Knows any contraceptive method	0.801	0.048	224	46	1.780	0.059	0.705	0.896
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.801	0.048	224	46	1.780	0.059	0.705	0.896
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.054	0.013	224	46	0.835	0.233	0.029	0.080
Want no more children	0.327	0.055	224	46	1.744	0.167	0.218	0.437
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.093	0.023	224	46	1.193	0.250	0.047	0.139
Ideal family size	2.816	0.099	220	45	1.122	0.035	2.618	3.014
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.063	0.025	113	24	1.086	0.396	0.013	0.113

na = Not applicable

Table C.33 Sampling errors for West Sulawesi sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.168	0.028	757	139	2.024	0.164	0.113	0.224
Literate	0.839	0.025	757	139	1.857	0.03	0.79	0.889
No education	0.072	0.016	757	139	1.683	0.22	0.04	0.103
Secondary education	0.436	0.042	757	139	2.351	0.097	0.351	0.521
Currently married	0.936	0.008	757	139	0.933	0.009	0.92	0.953
Married before age 20	0.084	0.013	726	133	1.22	0.149	0.059	0.11
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.412	0.037	726	133	2.021	0.09	0.338	0.486
Currently pregnant	0.084	0.012	757	139	1.205	0.145	0.059	0.108
Children ever born	3.038	0.119	757	139	1.491	0.039	2.799	3.277
Children surviving	2.624	0.084	757	139	1.319	0.032	2.457	2.792
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.639	0.234	185	36	1.239	0.05	4.171	5.106
Knows any contraceptive method	0.973	0.009	708	131	1.49	0.009	0.955	0.991
Ever using contraceptive method	0.693	0.046	708	131	2.672	0.067	0.601	0.786
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.454	0.042	708	131	2.251	0.093	0.37	0.538
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.445	0.043	708	131	2.297	0.097	0.359	0.531
Currently using pill	0.194	0.03	708	131	2.039	0.156	0.133	0.255
Currently using IUD	0.014	0.006	708	131	1.336	0.421	0.002	0.026
Currently using female sterilization	0.012	0.006	708	131	1.466	0.491	0	0.025
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.005	0.003	708	131	1.071	0.578	0	0.01
Public sector source	0.332	0.04	321	58	1.523	0.121	0.252	0.413
Want no more children	0.364	0.027	708	131	1.473	0.073	0.311	0.417
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.364	0.026	708	131	1.416	0.07	0.313	0.415
Ideal family size	3.968	0.128	686	126	1.601	0.032	3.711	4.225
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.566	0.039	412	75	1.604	0.07	0.487	0.645
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.094	0.03	274	50	1.672	0.315	0.035	0.154
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.222	0.021	533	96	1.055	0.095	0.18	0.264
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.352	0.049	115	21	1.002	0.139	0.254	0.449
Taken to a health provider	0.38	0.052	115	21	1.039	0.136	0.277	0.484
Vaccination card seen	0.37	0.097	90	15	1.819	0.263	0.175	0.564
Received BCG	0.806	0.057	90	15	1.316	0.071	0.692	0.92
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.592	0.052	90	15	0.953	0.087	0.489	0.695
Received polio (3 doses)	0.635	0.058	90	15	1.088	0.091	0.52	0.75
Received measles	0.749	0.051	90	15	1.083	0.069	0.647	0.852
Fully immunized	0.53	0.052	90	15	0.942	0.098	0.427	0.634
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.485	0.031	326	59	1.105	0.063	0.424	0.546
TFR (3 years)	3.488	0.214	na	529	1.282	0.061	3.061	3.916
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	42.179	7.769	577	104	0.877	0.184	26.641	57.716
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	46.238	6.862	1115	199	0.974	0.148	32.514	59.961
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	27.333	7.248	1119	199	1.311	0.265	12.837	41.829
Infant mortality (0-9)	73.57	10.799	1119	199	1.196	0.147	51.972	95.169
Child mortality (0-9)	24.632	6.97	1122	200	1.149	0.283	10.692	38.571
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	96.39	14.615	1126	200	1.345	0.152	67.161	125.619
MEN								
Urban residence	0.128	0.023	226	41	1.035	0.180	0.082	0.174
Literate	0.916	0.026	226	41	1.430	0.029	0.863	0.969
No education	0.064	0.025	226	41	1.507	0.385	0.015	0.113
Secondary education or higher	0.389	0.053	226	41	1.620	0.135	0.284	0.494
Married before age 20	0.337	0.052	213	39	1.607	0.155	0.233	0.442
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.183	0.033	226	41	1.292	0.182	0.116	0.250
Knows any contraceptive method	0.792	0.040	226	41	1.466	0.050	0.713	0.872
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.787	0.039	226	41	1.417	0.049	0.710	0.865
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.075	0.019	226	41	1.079	0.252	0.037	0.113
Want no more children	0.197	0.033	226	41	1.251	0.168	0.131	0.263
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.299	0.034	226	41	1.123	0.115	0.230	0.367
Ideal family size	3.525	0.170	183	34	1.488	0.048	3.186	3.865
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.150	0.033	89	17	0.859	0.218	0.085	0.215

na = Not applicable

Table C.34 Sampling errors for Maluku sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.273	0.034	805	168	2.185	0.126	0.204	0.341
Literate	0.911	0.022	805	168	2.235	0.025	0.867	0.956
No education	0.023	0.008	805	168	1.534	0.349	0.007	0.04
Secondary education	0.539	0.042	805	168	2.371	0.077	0.455	0.622
Currently married	0.934	0.011	805	168	1.246	0.012	0.912	0.956
Married before age 20	0.099	0.01	791	165	0.927	0.1	0.079	0.118
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.27	0.019	791	165	1.177	0.069	0.232	0.307
Currently pregnant	0.074	0.013	805	168	1.36	0.17	0.048	0.099
Children ever born	3.261	0.155	805	168	1.925	0.048	2.95	3.571
Children surviving	2.939	0.095	805	168	1.365	0.032	2.749	3.13
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.54	0.402	232	47	2.321	0.089	3.735	5.344
Knows any contraceptive method	0.931	0.023	750	157	2.448	0.024	0.885	0.976
Ever using contraceptive method	0.568	0.048	750	157	2.647	0.084	0.472	0.664
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.341	0.033	750	157	1.906	0.097	0.275	0.407
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.294	0.029	750	157	1.754	0.099	0.235	0.352
Currently using pill	0.042	0.007	750	157	0.98	0.171	0.028	0.056
Currently using IUD	0.013	0.005	750	157	1.131	0.365	0.003	0.022
Currently using female sterilization	0.028	0.006	750	157	1.076	0.232	0.015	0.041
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.013	0.005	750	157	1.094	0.347	0.004	0.022
Public sector source	0.395	0.053	238	46	1.66	0.134	0.289	0.5
Want no more children	0.513	0.016	750	157	0.896	0.032	0.48	0.545
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.226	0.025	750	157	1.658	0.112	0.175	0.277
Ideal family size	3.366	0.112	724	150	2.061	0.033	3.142	3.589
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.426	0.043	462	99	1.884	0.1	0.34	0.511
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.221	0.052	287	60	2.164	0.237	0.116	0.325
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.097	0.022	623	134	1.817	0.228	0.053	0.141
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.209	0.039	67	13	0.752	0.189	0.13	0.287
Taken to a health provider	0.139	0.052	67	13	1.174	0.373	0.035	0.243
Vaccination card seen	0.176	0.052	114	24	1.48	0.297	0.071	0.281
Received BCG	0.677	0.067	114	24	1.542	0.099	0.543	0.811
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.442	0.085	114	24	1.839	0.192	0.272	0.612
Received polio (3 doses)	0.452	0.082	114	24	1.777	0.182	0.287	0.616
Received measles	0.584	0.066	114	24	1.447	0.113	0.452	0.717
Fully immunized	0.397	0.075	114	24	1.653	0.189	0.247	0.547
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.208	0.031	466	94	1.658	0.15	0.146	0.271
TFR (3 years)	3.893	0.298	na	723	1.548	0.077	3.297	4.489
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	25.351	6.875	667	144	1.173	0.271	11.6	39.101
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	25.079	8.194	1358	294	1.889	0.327	8.691	41.468
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	33.799	8.415	1358	294	1.646	0.249	16.968	50.63
Infant mortality (0-9)	58.879	12.987	1358	294	1.949	0.221	32.904	84.853
Child mortality (0-9)	36.679	8.063	1367	295	1.328	0.22	20.553	52.805
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	93.398	19.038	1367	295	2.176	0.204	55.321	131.475
MEN								
Urban residence	0.266	0.034	222	44	1.137	0.127	0.198	0.333
Literate	0.961	0.019	222	44	1.470	0.020	0.923	0.999
No education	0.010	0.006	222	44	0.858	0.573	0.000	0.022
Secondary education or higher	0.673	0.039	222	44	1.246	0.058	0.595	0.752
Married before age 20	0.174	0.037	207	41	1.406	0.214	0.100	0.248
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.221	0.039	222	44	1.380	0.174	0.144	0.298
Knows any contraceptive method	0.788	0.073	222	44	2.664	0.093	0.641	0.934
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.759	0.071	222	44	2.473	0.094	0.617	0.901
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.279	0.059	222	44	1.971	0.213	0.160	0.398
Want no more children	0.318	0.038	222	44	1.208	0.119	0.242	0.394
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.221	0.043	222	44	1.523	0.192	0.136	0.306
Ideal family size	4.235	0.250	214	43	1.745	0.059	3.734	4.736
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.094	0.034	131	26	1.329	0.362	0.026	0.162

na = Not applicable

Table C.35 Sampling errors for North Maluku sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.226	0.046	754	129	3.002	0.202	0.135	0.318
Literate	0.856	0.019	754	129	1.517	0.023	0.817	0.895
No education	0.025	0.009	754	129	1.536	0.348	0.008	0.043
Secondary education	0.529	0.06	754	129	3.309	0.114	0.409	0.65
Currently married	0.932	0.014	754	129	1.534	0.015	0.904	0.96
Married before age 20	0.115	0.009	734	127	0.747	0.076	0.098	0.133
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.333	0.028	734	127	1.604	0.084	0.277	0.388
Currently pregnant	0.09	0.012	754	129	1.197	0.139	0.065	0.115
Children ever born	2.803	0.076	754	129	1.08	0.027	2.651	2.955
Children surviving	2.557	0.069	754	129	1.122	0.027	2.42	2.694
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.516	0.128	169	28	0.762	0.028	4.259	4.773
Knows any contraceptive method	0.972	0.009	700	120	1.399	0.009	0.955	0.99
Ever using contraceptive method	0.787	0.025	700	120	1.644	0.032	0.737	0.838
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.488	0.023	700	120	1.2	0.047	0.442	0.533
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.462	0.025	700	120	1.317	0.054	0.413	0.512
Currently using pill	0.073	0.009	700	120	0.917	0.124	0.055	0.091
Currently using IUD	0.01	0.004	700	120	1.065	0.409	0.002	0.018
Currently using female sterilization	0.019	0.006	700	120	1.172	0.318	0.007	0.031
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.01	0.004	700	120	1.089	0.419	0.002	0.018
Public sector source	0.369	0.058	306	56	2.116	0.158	0.252	0.486
Want no more children	0.425	0.02	700	120	1.058	0.047	0.386	0.465
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.2	0.024	700	120	1.562	0.118	0.152	0.247
Ideal family size	3.014	0.084	602	101	1.773	0.028	2.845	3.183
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.68	0.036	398	71	1.569	0.053	0.608	0.751
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.074	0.021	294	52	1.375	0.277	0.033	0.116
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.141	0.027	480	88	1.682	0.19	0.088	0.195
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.355	0.069	74	12	1.204	0.194	0.217	0.493
Taken to a health provider	0.448	0.095	74	12	1.589	0.211	0.259	0.638
Vaccination card seen	0.41	0.104	79	14	1.794	0.254	0.202	0.618
Received BCG	0.739	0.048	79	14	0.922	0.065	0.642	0.835
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.415	0.096	79	14	1.665	0.231	0.223	0.607
Received polio (3 doses)	0.478	0.107	79	14	1.807	0.224	0.264	0.693
Received measles	0.702	0.046	79	14	0.841	0.065	0.611	0.794
Fully immunized	0.371	0.089	79	14	1.59	0.24	0.193	0.55
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.29	0.036	336	61	1.466	0.125	0.217	0.362
TFR (3 years)	3.171	0.194	na	506	1.352	0.061	2.782	3.559
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	20.242	7.233	516	94	1.12	0.357	5.777	34.708
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	31.754	8.19	1007	180	1.32	0.258	15.373	48.135
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	19.323	6.243	1008	181	1.421	0.323	6.837	31.808
Infant mortality (0-9)	51.076	11.398	1008	181	1.46	0.223	28.28	73.872
Child mortality (0-9)	23.895	4.884	1010	181	1.005	0.204	14.127	33.663
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	73.75	12.346	1011	181	1.337	0.167	49.059	98.442
MEN								
Urban residence	0.266	0.062	194	36	1.940	0.232	0.143	0.390
Literate	0.935	0.027	194	36	1.546	0.029	0.880	0.990
No education	0.009	0.006	194	36	0.923	0.714	0.000	0.021
Secondary education or higher	0.643	0.055	194	36	1.604	0.086	0.532	0.754
Married before age 20	0.250	0.044	182	34	1.365	0.176	0.162	0.338
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.228	0.042	194	36	1.399	0.185	0.143	0.312
Knows any contraceptive method	0.924	0.026	194	36	1.339	0.028	0.873	0.975
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.918	0.026	194	36	1.299	0.028	0.866	0.969
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.097	0.050	194	36	2.330	0.513	0.000	0.196
Want no more children	0.338	0.053	194	36	1.560	0.157	0.232	0.444
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.225	0.049	194	36	1.615	0.216	0.128	0.322
Ideal family size	3.518	0.164	169	32	1.633	0.047	3.190	3.847
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.055	0.019	122	23	0.928	0.350	0.016	0.093

na = Not applicable

Table C.36 Sampling errors for Papua sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.324	0.041	702	89	2.342	0.128	0.241	0.407
Literate	0.845	0.031	702	89	2.24	0.036	0.784	0.907
No education	0.08	0.028	702	89	2.712	0.347	0.024	0.136
Secondary education	0.551	0.055	702	89	2.906	0.099	0.442	0.66
Currently married	0.933	0.009	702	89	0.994	0.01	0.914	0.952
Married before age 20	0.102	0.011	672	85	0.965	0.111	0.079	0.125
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.269	0.028	672	85	1.658	0.105	0.212	0.326
Currently pregnant	0.061	0.015	702	89	1.684	0.249	0.031	0.091
Children ever born	2.898	0.109	702	89	1.399	0.038	2.68	3.116
Children surviving	2.735	0.105	702	89	1.48	0.039	2.525	2.946
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.314	0.27	186	22	1.665	0.063	3.773	4.854
Knows any contraceptive method	0.932	0.017	655	83	1.748	0.018	0.898	0.967
Ever using contraceptive method	0.592	0.051	655	83	2.646	0.086	0.49	0.694
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.396	0.043	655	83	2.237	0.108	0.31	0.482
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.375	0.041	655	83	2.172	0.11	0.292	0.457
Currently using pill	0.068	0.015	655	83	1.498	0.217	0.038	0.097
Currently using IUD	0.013	0.011	655	83	2.508	0.869	0	0.034
Currently using female sterilization	0.028	0.009	655	83	1.358	0.313	0.011	0.046
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.007	0.006	655	83	1.813	0.816	0	0.02
Public sector source	0.609	0.089	242	31	2.827	0.146	0.432	0.787
Want no more children	0.382	0.05	655	83	2.621	0.13	0.282	0.482
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.101	0.018	655	83	1.52	0.178	0.065	0.136
Ideal family size	3.325	0.167	605	76	2.982	0.05	2.992	3.658
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.42	0.061	354	45	2.323	0.145	0.298	0.541
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.079	0.016	236	30	0.918	0.204	0.047	0.111
Had diarrhea in two weeks before survey	0.13	0.034	466	59	1.943	0.259	0.063	0.198
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.567	0.121	56	8	1.699	0.213	0.325	0.809
Taken to a health provider	0.704	0.077	56	8	1.187	0.109	0.55	0.858
Vaccination card seen	0.216	0.064	96	12	1.518	0.295	0.088	0.343
Received BCG	0.61	0.044	96	12	0.888	0.072	0.522	0.698
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.352	0.056	96	12	1.142	0.158	0.241	0.463
Received polio (3 doses)	0.558	0.056	96	12	1.105	0.1	0.446	0.67
Received measles	0.553	0.063	96	12	1.236	0.113	0.428	0.678
Fully immunized	0.237	0.067	96	12	1.541	0.282	0.103	0.371
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.196	0.047	370	54	2.274	0.24	0.102	0.29
TFR (3 years)	3.449	0.318	na	331	1.6	0.092	2.813	4.084
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	24.464	7.58	493	63	1.09	0.31	9.304	39.625
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	20.548	7.74	988	125	1.68	0.377	5.068	36.027
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	15.718	6.957	989	125	1.703	0.443	1.803	29.632
Infant mortality (0-9)	36.265	13.508	989	125	2.116	0.372	9.25	63.281
Child mortality (0-9)	26.286	7.941	990	125	1.474	0.302	10.405	42.167
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	61.598	18.254	991	125	2.118	0.296	25.09	98.107
MEN								
Urban residence	0.327	0.046	188	24	1.339	0.141	0.235	0.419
Literate	0.950	0.023	188	24	1.460	0.024	0.903	0.997
No education	0.035	0.021	188	24	1.568	0.599	0.000	0.078
Secondary education or higher	0.654	0.040	188	24	1.154	0.061	0.574	0.735
Married before age 20	0.163	0.024	183	23	0.889	0.149	0.114	0.212
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.228	0.056	188	24	1.830	0.246	0.116	0.340
Knows any contraceptive method	0.913	0.048	188	24	2.342	0.053	0.816	1.009
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.912	0.048	188	24	2.336	0.053	0.815	1.009
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.103	0.045	188	24	2.036	0.439	0.013	0.194
Want no more children	0.383	0.078	188	24	2.185	0.203	0.228	0.538
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.099	0.042	188	24	1.905	0.421	0.016	0.182
Ideal family size	3.769	0.179	163	20	1.523	0.047	3.412	4.127
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.067	0.033	163	21	1.658	0.485	0.002	0.133

na = Not applicable

Table C.37 Sampling errors for West Papua sample, Indonesia 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban	0.162	0.025	723	251	1.838	0.156	0.111	0.212
Literate	0.572	0.084	723	251	4.555	0.147	0.404	0.74
No education	0.389	0.095	723	251	5.238	0.244	0.199	0.579
Secondary education	0.323	0.057	723	251	3.303	0.178	0.208	0.438
Currently married	0.965	0.011	723	251	1.638	0.012	0.943	0.988
Married before age 20	0.099	0.011	692	241	1.009	0.116	0.076	0.122
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.394	0.044	692	241	2.388	0.113	0.305	0.483
Currently pregnant	0.052	0.01	723	251	1.192	0.189	0.033	0.072
Children ever born	2.717	0.124	723	251	1.809	0.046	2.469	2.965
Children surviving	2.49	0.104	723	251	1.674	0.042	2.283	2.697
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.858	0.176	180	63	1.141	0.046	3.506	4.211
Knows any contraceptive method	0.849	0.032	697	242	2.384	0.038	0.785	0.914
Ever using contraceptive method	0.64	0.038	697	242	2.066	0.059	0.565	0.715
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.383	0.039	697	242	2.12	0.102	0.305	0.461
Currently using any modern contraceptive method	0.245	0.055	697	242	3.359	0.223	0.136	0.355
Currently using pill	0.059	0.022	697	242	2.418	0.367	0.016	0.102
Currently using IUD	0.013	0.007	697	242	1.695	0.552	0	0.028
Currently using female sterilization	0.025	0.008	697	242	1.383	0.324	0.009	0.042
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.009	0.004	697	242	1.202	0.483	0	0.017
Public sector source	0.684	0.101	155	60	2.693	0.147	0.483	0.886
Want no more children	0.369	0.044	697	242	2.39	0.118	0.282	0.457
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.168	0.024	697	242	1.689	0.143	0.12	0.216
Ideal family size	3.667	0.214	642	225	3.271	0.058	3.24	4.094
Mothers received 2+ tetanus injection for last birth	0.316	0.053	340	117	2.091	0.167	0.21	0.421
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.044	0.039	246	85	2.97	0.889	0	0.121
Had diarrhoea in two weeks before survey	0.153	0.036	418	144	1.745	0.234	0.081	0.224
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.577	0.093	62	22	1.281	0.161	0.391	0.763
Taken to a health provider	0.664	0.082	62	22	1.156	0.124	0.5	0.829
Vaccination card seen	0.255	0.077	80	29	1.616	0.303	0.1	0.409
Received BCG	0.72	0.068	80	29	1.375	0.094	0.584	0.855
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.409	0.066	80	29	1.222	0.162	0.276	0.541
Received polio (3 doses)	0.38	0.074	80	29	1.378	0.194	0.232	0.527
Received measles	0.63	0.064	80	29	1.198	0.101	0.503	0.758
Fully immunized	0.326	0.073	80	29	1.408	0.223	0.181	0.471
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.287	0.07	376	141	3.008	0.245	0.146	0.427
TFR (3 years)	2.894	0.229	na	913	1.274	0.079	2.437	3.351
Perinatal mortality (0-4)	32.052	12.303	448	154	1.241	0.384	7.446	56.658
Neonatal mortality (0-9)	23.568	8.259	993	340	1.508	0.35	7.051	40.085
Postneonatal mortality PNN (0-9)	17.289	6.502	993	340	1.366	0.376	4.286	30.293
Infant mortality (0-9)	40.857	9.954	993	340	1.354	0.244	20.95	60.765
Child mortality (0-9)	24.575	7.591	994	340	1.107	0.309	9.393	39.757
Under-5 mortality (0-9)	64.428	14.606	994	340	1.494	0.227	35.216	93.64
MEN								
Urban residence	0.167	0.021	209	70	0.793	0.123	0.126	0.208
Literate	0.717	0.053	209	70	1.700	0.074	0.610	0.823
No education	0.250	0.063	209	70	2.101	0.252	0.124	0.376
Secondary education or higher	0.448	0.053	209	70	1.544	0.119	0.341	0.554
Married before age 20	0.327	0.040	196	67	1.200	0.123	0.246	0.408
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.222	0.039	206	70	1.359	0.177	0.144	0.301
Knows any contraceptive method	0.771	0.049	209	70	1.697	0.064	0.672	0.870
Known any modern contraceptive method	0.666	0.087	209	70	2.660	0.131	0.492	0.840
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.178	0.039	209	70	1.455	0.217	0.101	0.256
Want no more children	0.325	0.052	209	70	1.603	0.160	0.221	0.429
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.179	0.030	209	70	1.138	0.169	0.118	0.239
Ideal family size	4.307	0.331	186	63	2.024	0.077	3.646	4.968
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.097	0.037	131	46	1.422	0.381	0.023	0.170

na = Not applicable

Table D.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Indonesia 2007

Age	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	1,672	2.0	1,877	2.3
1	1,497	1.8	1,646	2.0
2	1,587	1.9	1,679	2.1
3	1,619	2.0	1,693	2.1
4	1,634	2.0	1,726	2.1
5	1,449	1.8	1,557	1.9
6	1,657	2.0	1,971	2.4
7	1,805	2.2	1,905	2.3
8	1,534	1.9	1,718	2.1
9	1,619	2.0	1,654	2.0
10	1,599	1.9	1,829	2.2
11	1,652	2.0	1,799	2.2
12	1,787	2.2	1,699	2.1
13	1,595	1.9	1,577	1.9
14	1,574	1.9	1,637	2.0
15	1,469	1.8	1,562	1.9
16	1,298	1.6	1,479	1.8
17	1,306	1.6	1,479	1.8
18	1,328	1.6	1,457	1.8
19	1,159	1.4	1,181	1.5
20	1,385	1.7	1,190	1.5
21	1,347	1.6	1,170	1.4
22	1,291	1.6	1,182	1.5
23	1,372	1.7	1,242	1.5
24	1,391	1.7	1,311	1.6
25	1,672	2.0	1,445	1.8
26	1,292	1.6	1,193	1.5
27	1,407	1.7	1,554	1.9
28	1,230	1.5	1,213	1.5
29	1,326	1.6	1,081	1.3
30	1,476	1.8	1,432	1.8
31	1,294	1.6	1,183	1.5
32	1,305	1.6	1,229	1.5
33	1,229	1.5	1,067	1.3
34	1,285	1.6	1,056	1.3
35	1,609	1.9	1,568	1.9
36	1,180	1.4	1,084	1.3
37	1,287	1.6	1,344	1.7
38	1,165	1.4	1,151	1.4
39	1,068	1.3	1,022	1.3
40	1,235	1.5	1,286	1.6
41	1,091	1.3	1,029	1.3
42	1,195	1.4	1,154	1.4
43	1,064	1.3	942	1.2
44	1,013	1.2	895	1.1
45	1,209	1.5	1,260	1.5
46	838	1.0	871	1.1
47	1,173	1.4	988	1.2
48	980	1.2	843	1.0
49	777	0.9	713	0.9
50	1,105	1.3	1,070	1.3
51	765	0.9	668	0.8
52	923	1.1	843	1.0
53	660	0.8	716	0.9
54	635	0.8	690	0.8
55	987	1.2	804	1.0
56	530	0.6	587	0.7
57	580	0.7	657	0.8
58	381	0.5	403	0.5
59	339	0.4	371	0.5
60	949	1.1	734	0.9
61	317	0.4	266	0.3
62	525	0.6	463	0.6
63	411	0.5	332	0.4
64	219	0.3	283	0.3
65	796	1.0	681	0.8
66	265	0.3	262	0.3
67	424	0.5	392	0.5
68	250	0.3	237	0.3
69	202	0.2	190	0.2
70+	3,374	4.1	2,905	3.6
Don't know/missing	11	0.0	5	0.0
Total	82,672	100.0	81,379	100.0

Table D.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10-54, interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age groups, Indonesia 2007

Age group	Household population of women age 10-54	Ever-married women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
			Number	Percent	
10-14	8,207	0	na	na	na
15-19	6,560	884	849	2.6	96.1
20-24	6,785	4,208	4,082	12.5	97.0
25-29	6,928	5,860	5,709	17.5	97.4
30-34	6,588	6,129	5,955	18.3	97.2
25-39	6,310	6,085	5,936	18.2	97.6
40-44	5,598	5,451	5,302	16.3	97.3
45-49	4,976	4,881	4,723	14.5	96.8
50-54	4,088	4,008	na	na	na
15-49	43,746	33,498	32,556	100.0	97.2

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 women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the household schedule.

na = Not applicable

Table D.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10-59, interviewed men age 15-54 and percent of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), Indonesia 2007

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	Percent	
10-14	3,055	0	na	na	na
15-19	2,602	32	31	0.3	98.3
20-24	2,310	540	472	5.0	87.4
25-29	2,358	1,351	1,208	12.8	89.4
30-34	2,080	1,688	1,526	16.1	90.4
25-39	2,183	1,993	1,820	19.3	91.3
40-44	1,904	1,805	1,684	17.8	93.3
45-49	1,674	1,598	1,472	15.6	92.1
50-54	1,386	1,338	1,242	13.1	92.8
55-59	974	927	0	0.0	0.0
15-54	16,497	10,345	9,455	100.0	91.4

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 schedule.

na = Not applicable

Table D.3 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Indonesia 2007

Subject	Reference group	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Birth date	Births in past 15 years		
Month only		5.34	48,660
Month and year		0.17	48,660
Age at death	Deceased children born in the past 15 years	0.09	2,674
Age/date at first union¹	Ever-married women	0.07	32,895
	Currently married men	0.08	8,758
Respondent's education	All women	0.01	32,895
	All men	0.07	8,758
Diarrhea in past 2 weeks	Living children 0-59 months	0.72	15,925

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 2007

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
2007	2,124	44	2,168	99.9	100.0	99.9	120.8	202.6	122.1	na	na	na
2006	3,271	94	3,365	99.9	100.0	99.9	107.2	226.0	109.3	na	na	na
2005	3,112	127	3,239	99.8	98.0	99.8	111.6	119.9	111.9	97.3	113.4	97.8
2004	3,128	129	3,258	99.8	97.4	99.7	104.9	230.0	108.0	100.0	102.2	100.1
2003	3,142	127	3,269	99.8	100.0	99.8	100.2	131.5	101.3	104.8	85.4	103.9
2002	2,868	168	3,035	99.9	96.3	99.7	106.2	132.2	107.5	89.1	97.7	89.6
2001	3,291	216	3,507	95.7	71.5	94.2	107.2	171.2	110.3	102.1	110.0	102.5
2000	3,581	225	3,806	94.0	66.5	92.4	109.9	107.0	109.8	111.6	111.6	111.6
1999	3,124	187	3,312	94.4	63.9	92.7	114.8	103.3	114.1	96.6	89.8	96.2
1998	2,884	192	3,077	93.1	58.3	90.9	98.7	126.5	100.2	94.5	93.8	94.4
2003-2007	14,777	521	15,299	99.9	98.9	99.8	107.9	167.2	109.5	na	na	na
1998-2002	15,748	988	16,737	95.3	70.6	93.9	107.5	125.8	108.5	na	na	na
1993-1997	14,496	1,081	15,576	92.3	57.9	90.0	101.3	112.0	102.0	na	na	na
1988-1992	12,373	1,245	13,617	90.5	52.0	87.0	110.8	137.1	112.9	na	na	na
< 1988	16,915	2,810	19,725	81.8	45.6	76.7	107.5	131.2	110.6	na	na	na
All	39,778	1,166	40,944	99.7	95.7	99.6	105.0	137.9	105.8	na	na	na

¹ Both year and month of birth given

² $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

³ $[2B_x / (B_x - 1 + B_x + 1)] \times 100$, where B_x is the number of births in calendar year x

na = Not applicable

Table D.5 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0-6 days, for five-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Indonesia 2007

Age at death (days)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1	111	132	138	123	504
1	68	92	79	84	323
2	22	22	38	26	108
3	15	29	24	20	87
4	8	12	6	22	48
5	16	13	15	7	51
6	2	14	8	9	33
7	30	57	70	67	224
8	1	1	7	3	11
9	1	0	3	8	11
10	4	5	3	4	15
11	0	1	4	2	7
12	3	2	2	2	8
13	2	1	0	0	3
14	3	3	3	6	15
15	3	3	4	5	14
16	1	1	1	1	3
17	1	1	1	0	3
18	1	0	0	1	1
19	0	0	2	0	2
20	8	3	7	9	27
21	1	0	2	0	3
22	0	0	5	1	6
23	5	0	0	0	5
24	1	1	2	0	4
25	3	0	2	6	11
26	0	0	0	1	1
27	0	0	0	1	2
28	0	5	0	8	14
29	1	0	0	1	1
30	0	1	0	0	1
31+	0	0	1	1	2
Total 0-30	308	399	426	414	1,548
Percent early neonatal ¹	78.1	78.5	72.6	70.2	74.6

¹ ≤6 days/≤30 days

Table D.6 Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, for five-year periods of birth preceding the survey, Indonesia 2007

Age at death (months)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1 ^a	308	399	426	414	1,548
1	52	49	63	92	257
2	35	53	54	76	218
3	18	41	83	65	207
4	14	35	36	28	112
5	14	33	24	13	84
6	11	37	24	30	103
7	20	28	27	33	108
8	7	21	31	30	89
9	9	29	17	31	86
10	10	8	11	13	42
11	10	14	8	12	43
12	24	62	56	64	207
13	1	1	5	0	8
14	1	5	2	6	14
15	2	9	1	1	14
16	2	5	0	0	7
17	1	1	0	5	7
18	1	2	5	14	22
19	1	1	1	0	3
20	1	2	3	1	6
21	0	1	1	0	3
22	1	0	0	0	1
24+	0	1	0	0	1
1 year	3	6	8	4	20
Total 0-11	188	183	198	158	728
Percent neonatal ¹	71.3	78.1	65.4	56.4	68.2

¹ Under one month/under one year

^a Includes deaths under one month reported in days

PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2007 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

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Sarni Maniar Berliana
Tri Windiarto
Nuraini
Bahtiar
Marine Sohadi Angkat
Rudi H. Harianja
Hasbullah
Suparna
Alwan Fuzani
Sri Kadarwati
Sapto Wintardi
I Gusti Made Purnawijaya
I Gede Nyoman Subadri
Masfian Noor
Misnawati

Ari Prihandini
Peni Setyowati
Diah Rismasari
Dra. Enny Pramudyastuti
Erli Widhi Astuti
Nilham, SE
Teguh Sugiyarto
Adang Suteja
Asep Ripa Gahara
Dini Iriani
Daryanto
Hermawanti Marhaeni
Yoyo Karyono
Dhanial Iswanto
Minto Setiyo
Ahmad Hartiono
Rieka Zhuraida
Yaya Setiadi
Mohammad Nafis
Dedi Hermanto
Anang Zakaria
Nana Suharna
Hermawan Agustina

**DATA PROCESSING SUPERVISOR
(BPS-Statistics Indonesia)**

Tri Windiarto
Ahmad Azhari
Adang Parlin

FIELD TEAMS BY PROVINCE

Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam

BPS Province Director H. Iskandar Asyeik
Field Coordinator M. Marwan

Note:
Two teams in each
regency/municipality.

West Sumatera

BPS Province Director Muchsin Ayub
Field Coordinator Hanif Yahya

Supervisor Nilham
 Teguh Sugiyarto
 Jubeidi

Editor Resiwati Fajrina MZ
 Maizarni
 Hani Setiani

Interviewers Novienti
 Novis Zeni Putri
 Desmaini
 Maulidya Harahap
 Rahmi Agusri
 Silvia Nila
 Riza Ulfina
 Afri Roza
 Desevaria
 Akmal Setiawan
 Dedi Arman
 Donaldi

Jambi

BPS Province Director Budi Purwadi
Field Coordinator Nano Suharno

Supervisor Arpan Soni
 Fauzi Kadir
 Johardi

Editor Yulizar Z
 Retno Indrawati
 Dewi Handayani
 Ainil Mardiah
 Siti Nurhayati
 Gaib Emi Lestari
 Saniah Binti Manan

North Sumatera

BPS Province Director HM Nasir Syarbaini
Field Coordinator Sukardi

Supervisor Ropinus Marpaung
 Endra
 Rukyan Siregar
 Abdul Hakim Parapat

Editor Munawati
 Khairani
 Melati Simanjuntak
 Maria F. Sirah

Interviewers Komaria
 Silvia Devtyanti A. Siagian
 Siti Aisyah Sipahutar
 Devita Norani Saragih
 Teresia Karolinda Siagian
 Chrtstiani Pandiangan
 Ing Mariani Hastuti
 Emmy Khairani Ritonga
 Senja Lestari
 Anna Verawati Sigiro
 Ida R. Lumbantobing
 Suyati
 Akmad H Asian Harahap
 Suyitno
 Ahmad Nazwar Aritonang
 Amrizal

Riau

BPS Province Director Alimuddin Sidabalok
Field Coordinator Rufiansyah Putera

Supervisor Guswandi
 Suparso Midjan
 Jejen Priyatna
 Angsoka Dewi
 Din Nurika Agustina
 Sri Wahyuni

Interviewers Yenni Elvira
 Fephi Erjasari
 Megananda Sinulingga
 Prima Budiraharti
 Meita Komalasari
 Wulaneka Dwisaptantri
 Hermasani Tya Maretta

	Nurhayati Rahmawati Nurnizawati Eloen Madjid Afriyanti Asrul Darzal Jasman		Emmijarti S. Artati Sarip Utoyo Rusli Djamal Sukarwanto
Bengkulu		South Sumatera	
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Supervisor	Azhar Efendi Fitri Aryati	Supervisor	Helmi Tarmizi Edi Subeno KMS. M. Amin
Editor	Sri Indiyah W Yenda Syufriani	Editor	Evi Salvidar Nyimas Halimah Rohana
Interviewers	Meli Handayani CP Eko Fajariyanto Andi Setiawan Arlina Yati Mirhanudin Chamsiah Hidayani Eka Prihartini Tutik Daryani Amalela Neti Mahmuda Aryadi Willy Nugraha SY Merealita Ana Faatin Nadya Pratiwi	Interviewers	Sarinah Lia Nurliana Maryam Ely Rahmawati Yuhestia Evi Rosiana Marpaleni Mita Septiyandari Irma Damayanti Syukur Arsyad PM. Hamonangan
Bangka Belitung Islands		Lampung	
BPS Province Director Koordinator Lapangan	Syafril Sapto Harjuli Wahyu	BPS Province Director Koordinator Lapangan	Tjipto Sanjoto Ano Herwana
Supervisor	Ashar Zainubi Nuraini	Supervisor	Siswanto Eko Purnomo Gita Yudianingsih
Editor	Aje Nasrun Desiana Arbani S	Editor	Agustin Wahyu Setyawati Nur Indah Zaitun Rochmah
Interviewers	Betaria Ginting Haenil Idrus Sri Hapsari Susilowati Karmila Saprida Pasmawarti Oktavia Hartini Descik Junaini	Interviewers	Arum Purbowati Wardiana Neny Cahyawati Farida Iriyani Dian Wuryandari Syafiatin Anita Maryama Sriyatun Neni Aditina Shanti Kartika Astri Lestari Rosadi Zein

Evi Rusyanti
Abdul Maliki
Yudi Andika
Subagio

Jafri
Andriazi

DKI Jakarta

BPS Province Director
Koordinator Lapangan

Sunari
Sri Santo Budi M

Supervisor

Hasbullah
Gandari Adianti
Rini Apsari

Editor

Zen Abdurahman
Chaerul Anwar
S. Zahrowati

Interviewers

Sri Purwaningsih
Luky Windarti
Indri Lisyani Sutopo
Yulianti
Suwarni
Kusmiyati
Dwi Setiaji
Dian Anggraeni
Endang Rubianti
Nur Pudyanto
Probo K
Aziz Kurniawan

Riau Islands

BPS Province Director
Koordinator Lapangan

Aminul Akbar
Gantjang Amannullah

Supervisor

Donny Cahyo Wibowo
Purwo Astono

Editor

Eko Aprianto
Arief Hidayat
Nila Fridhowati

Interviewers

Edy Purnomo
Siti Kartini Susilowati
Dina Asnawati
Zuarnis
Yulia Virantina
Gina Damayani
Tiara Wulan Sari
Tarmini
Desfor Indah Sihotang
Rukiah
Syaiful
Masju Purwoko
M. Jupri

Central Java

BPS Province Director
Koordinator Lapangan

Indrarto Hadijanto
Teguh Pramono

Supervisor

Mugiyana
Purwo Santosa
Aris Khariri
Andi Muhammad

Editor

Rina Kartiningrum
Siti Komsatun
Nurul Choiriyati

Interviewers

Ely Lystiana H
Sri Haryati
Retno Widowati
Susi Ernasari
Suprapti
Siti Utami
Yunita Nareswari
Mulyati
Setya Dwi Daryuni
Any Sulistyowati

West Java

BPS Province Director
Koordinator Lapangan

H. Lukman Ismail
Sri Daty

Supervisor

Eman Sulaiman
Tarfian Effendi
Zezen Zainudin
Ujang Mauludin

Editor

Santi Gantini
Dessy Ariany E
Resti Apriani

Interviewers

Resta Apriana
Anthus Zalva K
Afni M Milah
Ida Farida
Mamay Rohimah
Dwi Juliastuti
Nyimas Sari Purwasanti
Mulyaningsih
Novi
Kiki Karwal
Lis Sumarsih

Nurul Endah W
Rini Ambarwati
Lestania Jayanti
Riarto
Pono
Ferri Suyanto
Ary Supriyadi

Sri Utami
Yusliti
Dadang Abdullah
Derry Nugraha
Munir
Budi Junior

East Java

BPS Province Director
Koordinator Lapangan

Djamal
Hera Hendra Permana

Supervisor

Henry
Supardi
Sapto W
Hermanto

Editor

Endang Susiloningrum
Yuniarni Eri Wahyuti

Interviewers

Pungki Restia N
Yeni Setyowati
Rupi Sosmiati
Sri Handayani
Dian Eka
Ary Maryatun
Rofikotul Arfati
Citra Kusumaningtias
Yuni Nurhidayati
Sri Handayani
Tutik Handayani
Dwi Wahyuni P
Mega Citra Utami
Yeni Nuraini
Umar Faruq
Fauzil Alim
Sidik Subiyanto
Prayudho BJ

Bali

BPS Province Director
Koordinator Lapangan

Ida Komang Wisnu
Eko Marsoro

Supervisor

I Gusti Made Purnajiwa
Putu Sukartana
Komang Bagus Pawastra
Khikmah Pancawati

Editor

Made Ariani
Lin Purwati

Interviewers

Emiyati Yane

DI Yogyakarta

BPS Province Director
Koordinator Lapangan

R. Lukito Praptoprijoko
Thoman Pardosi

Supervisor

Surahman
Sismuji Sanyoto
Alwan Fauzani
Handani Murda

Editor

Susiatri
Winarti

Interviewers

Endang Eko Nurwiyati
Slamet Murdaniasih
Rita Wijayanti
Wieneke
Arika Nugrahaeni
Widanarti
Yuniarsi Sumardiati
Lidwina Astu Wuryansari
Wihandari Ismuninggar
Amir Mishbahul Munir
Waluyo
Gampang Raharjo

Banten

BPS Province Director
Koordinator Lapangan

Nanan Sunandi
Bambang Luarso

Supervisor

Dadang Ahdiat
Amiruddin
Moh. Nafies
Ati Setianingsih

Editor

Endaryani
Mulyani Puji Lestari
Lilis Maemunah
Ning Sri Lestari

Interviewers

Eti Nuryani
Hilda
Desi Novianti
Hayati Nufus
Heni Harnaningsih
Siti Munawaroh

	Sri Susilawati Dewa Ayu Rah Dewi Ida Ayu Made Adayani Badiah Ni Wayan Sunadi Made Ayu Wirawati Pande Made Swatiti Nyoman Surati I Wayan Pariarta I Ketut Mondai The And Anak Agung Gede DK		Ade Lilis SJ Saprudin Agus Ramdani Asalila
		West Nusa Tenggara	
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		Supervisor	Ir. Peter Willem Drs. M. Sapoan Tri Harjanto Hertina Yusnissa Baiq Diah Rosmarini Wahyudiarti
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Interviewers			

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Editor				
Interviewers				
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Supervisor	Sukaryo H. Hadi Purwo H Sumaryati Dwi Jayati Indah Sari Rabbiah A Evi Lutfiana Diarti Hakim Kartika Sari Jerniati Mastura Herawaty Siti Aminah Saleha Wiwidya M. Haidir L Yamin		Interviewers	
Editor				
Interviewers				

	Husaini		Audy Magente
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Interviewers	Niken A Anggraeni Dedi Irama Eko Mardiana Sem Kogoya Beti Kaway Priyo Suharto Endang Firman Arther L Purmiasa Yulius Urupmabin Yustince Yoku Samijan	Interviewers	Yohilda Kutani Heri Tribowo Fatimah Djohar Siti Sara Moa Efraim Sabandar Stevi Sabandar Nurhaidah Sirun Juliana Sanaky Kristina Demotekay Abd. Rajab M.T.B Yidrus Boften Abram T Marewa

III. LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AND VISITORS

NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS (NAME)	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	AGE 0-4	AGE ≥15
				Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?		BIRTH CERTIFICATE	MARITAL STATUS
	<p>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</p> <p>AFTER LISTING ALL NAMES, RELATIONSHIP AND SEX, ASK QUESTIONS 1)-5) BELOW TO MAKE SURE THAT ALL NAMES HAVE BEEN WRITTEN.</p> <p>THEN FINISH COLUMNS (5)-(19) FOR EACH LINE.</p>	<p>What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household?</p> <p>*) SEE CODES BELOW</p>	<p>Is (NAME) male of female?</p> <p>CIRCLE ONE OF THE CODES</p>	<p>Does (NAME) usually live here?</p> <p>CIRCLE ONE OF THE CODES</p>	<p>Did (NAME) stay here last night?</p> <p>CIRCLE ONE OF THE CODES</p>	<p>How old is (NAME) at last birthday?</p> <p>AGE MUST BE FILLED</p> <p>IF > 95 WRITE '95'</p>	<p>Does (NAME) have birth certificate?</p> <p>IF 'NO', ASK:</p> <p>Has (NAME) ever been registered to the Civil Registration Office?</p> <p>**) SEE CODES BELOW</p>	<p>What is (NAME) marital status?</p> <p>**) SEE CODES BELOW</p>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
01		<input type="text"/>	M F 1 2	YES NO 1 2	YES NO 1 2	YEAR(S) <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
09		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

***) 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

****) CODES FOR COLUMN (8): BIRTH CERTIFICATE**

- 1 = HAS BIRTH CERTIFICATE
- 2 = REGISTERED
- 3 = NEITHER
- 8 = DON'T KNOW

****) CODES FOR COLUMN (9): MARITAL STATUS**

- 1 = SINGLE
- 2 = MARRIED
- 3 = DIVORCED
- 4 = WIDOWED

PERSONS WHO SPENT THE NIGHT IN THIS HOUSEHOLD

ELIGIBILITY			AGE 0 - 14 YEARS				IF AGE 5 OR OLDER		
			PARENTAL SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE				EDUCATION		
			NATURAL MOTHER		NATURAL FATHER		Has (NAME) ever been to school? IF CODE '2' IS CIRCLED, GO TO NEXT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level? ****) SEE CODES BELOW	IF AGE 5-24 YEARS Is (NAME) still in school?
Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive? IF CODE '2' OR '8' IS CIRCLED, GO TO COLUMN (15)	IF STILL ALIVE Did (NAME)'s natural mother live in this household or stay here last night? IF 'YES': What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. RECORD '00' IF NOT IN HH SCHEDULE	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive? IF CODE '2' OR '8' IS CIRCLED, GO TO COLUMN (15)	IF STILL ALIVE Does (NAME)'s natural father live in this household? IF 'YES': What is his name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. RECORD '00' IF NOT IN HH SCHEDULE						
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
01	01	01	YES NO DK 1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	YES NO DK 1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	YES NO 1 2	LEVEL GRADE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	YES NO 1 2
02	02	02	1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2
03	03	03	1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2
04	04	04	1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2
05	05	05	1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2
06	06	06	1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2
07	07	07	1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2
08	08	08	1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2
09	09	09	1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2
10	10	10	1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2
11	11	11	1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2
12	12	12	1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2
13	13	13	1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 8	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2

****) CODE FOR COLUMN (18): EDUCATION

LEVEL:
 1 = PRIMARY SCHOOL
 2 = JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
 3 = SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
 4 = ACADEMY/ D1/D2/ D3
 5 = UNIVERSITY
 8 = DONT KNOW

GRADE:
 0 = FIRST YEAR
 1-6 = GRADE 1-6
 7 = COMPLETED
 8 = DONT KNOW

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED

- Just to make sure that I have a complete listing:
- 1) Are there other persons such as small children or infants that we have not listed? YES NO
 - 2) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers or friend who usually live here? YES NO
 - 3) Are there guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who for six months or more, who have not been listed? YES NO
 - 4) Are there any other people who usually live here, but have been away for less than 6 months? YES NO
 - 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? YES NO

YES NO

ENTER EACH IN TABLE

ENTER EACH IN TABLE

ENTER EACH IN TABLE

ENTER EACH IN TABLE

CROSS OUT

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
26	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? IF PRIVATE TOILET, ASK WHETHER WITH SEPTIC TANK OR WITHOUT SEPTIC TANK	PRIVATE WITH SEPTIC TANK 11 WITH NO SEPTIC TANK 12 SHARED/PUBLIC 21 RIVER/STREAM/CREEK 31 PIT 41 YARD/BUSH/FOREST 51 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/> → 28 <input type="checkbox"/> → 28
27	How many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text"/> 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
28	CHECK 20: WELL <input type="checkbox"/> (CODE 21, 22, 23, 31, 32, 33) ↓	OTHER THAN <input type="checkbox"/> CODE 21, 22, 23, 31, 32, 33	→ 30
29	How far is the distance between the well and the nearest septic tank? (ROUNDED UP IN METER). IF > 95 RECORD '95'	DISTANCE (IN METER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
30	What is the ownership status of this dwelling unit?	OWNED 1 CONTRACT/RENT 2 FREE 3 OFFICIAL 4 PARENT'S/FAMILY'S/RELATIVE'S 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
31	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR. (RECORD OBSERVATION).	DIRT/EARTH 11 BAMBOO 21 WOOD 22 BRICK/CONCRETE 31 TILE 32 CERAMIC/MARBLE/GRANITE 33 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
32	What is the floor area of this house? (IN SQUARE METERS) IF > 995 RECORD '995'	SQUARE METERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	
33	What is the primary construction material of the outer walls of this house?	BRICK 1 WOOD 2 BAMBOO 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
34	What is the primary construction material of the roof?	BRICK/CONCRETE 1 WOOD 2 TILE 3 ASBESTOS/ZINC 4 LEAVES 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
35	Does your household have: Electricity? Radio? Color television? Telephone/Mobile phone? Refrigerator?	YES NO ELECTRICITY 1 2 RADIO 1 2 COLOR TELEVISION 1 2 TELEPHONE/MOBILE PHONE 1 2 REFRIGERATOR 1 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	NET # 1	NET # 2	NET # 3
45	ASK THE RESPONDENT TO SHOW YOU THE NETS IN THE HOUSEHOLD. IF MORE THAN 3 NETS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2
46	How many months ago did your household obtain the mosquito net? IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH, RECORD '00'.	MONTHS AGC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 37 OR MORE MONTHS AGC 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 37 OR MORE MONTHS AGC 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 37 OR MORE MONTHS AGC 95 NOT SURE 98
47	OBSERVE OR ASK THE BRAND/TYPE OF MOSQUITO NET, E.G., Where did you get this net from? Have you ever received free net from the government or non-government organization? If YES, what is the brand name?	FREE NET PERMANET/ NET PERMA . . . 11 OLYSET NET . . . 16 (51) ← OTHER FREE NET 21 (49) ← HAND MADE/ PURCHASED . . . 31 DON'T KNOW . . . 98	FREE NET PERMANET/ NET PERMA . . . 11 OLYSET NET . . . 16 (51) ← OTHER FREE NET 21 (49) ← HAND MADE/ PURCHASED . . . 31 DON'T KNOW . . . 98	FREE NET PERMANET/ NET PERMA . . . 11 OLYSET NET . . . 16 (51) ← OTHER FREE NET 21 (49) ← HAND MADE/ PURCHASED . . . 31 DON'T KNOW . . . 98
48	When you got the net, was it treated with an insecticide to kill or repel mosquitos?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
49	Since you got the mosquito net, was it ever soaked or dipped in a liquid to kill or repel mosquitos?	YES 1 NO 2 (51) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (51) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (51) ← DON'T KNOW 8
50	How many months ago was the net last soaked or dipped? IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH, RECORD '00'.	MONTHS AGC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 25 OR MORE MONTHS AGC 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 25 OR MORE MONTHS AGO 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 25 OR MORE MONTHS AGO 95 NOT SURE 98
51	Who slept under this mosquito net last night? Anyone else? WRITE NAME AND LINE NUMBER. MAKE SURE YOU HAVE LISTED ALL NAME AND LINE NUMBER.	NAME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NAME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NAME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
53		GO TO 45 FOR THE NEXT BED NET; IF NO MORE BED NET, END INTERVIEW.	GO TO 45 FOR THE NEXT BED NET; IF NO MORE BED NET, END INTERVIEW.	GO TO 45 FOR THE NEXT BED NET; IF NO MORE BED NET, END INTERVIEW.



**2007 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
WOMEN'S QUESTIONNAIRE**

Confidential

I. IDENTIFICATION		CODE
1. PROVINCE _____		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
2. REGENCY/MUNICIPALITY*) _____		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3. SUBDISTRICT _____		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
4. VILLAGE*) _____		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
5. URBAN/RURAL**) URBAN -1 RURAL -2		<input type="text"/>
6. CENSUS BLOCK NUMBER _____		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
7. 2007 IDHS SAMPLE CODE		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
8. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
9. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____		
10. NAME OF RESPONDENT _____		
11. RESPONDENT LINE NUMBER		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

II. INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY MONTH YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NUMBER
RESULT***)	_____	_____	_____	RESULT
NEXT VISIT DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <input type="text"/>
TIME	_____	_____		

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

LANGUAGE IN INTERVIEW: _____

DAILY SPOKEN LANGUAGE: _____

USE INTERPRETER: YES -1 NO -2

	FIELD EDITOR	SUPERVISOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME	_____	_____	_____	_____
DATE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

*) Cross out category not used
 **) Circle selected category

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

INFORMED CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____ and I work for the Badan Pusat Statistik. We are conducting a national survey about the health of women, men, and children. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. I want to ask questions about your health and the health of your children. This information 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 if we should come to any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question; or you can stop the interview at any time. 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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT. IF LESS THAN 15 OR OLDER THAN 49 END INTERVIEW. CORRECT 07IDHS-HH BLOCK III COLUMN (7).	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
106A	Are you now married, divorced or widowed?	MARRIED 1 DIVORCED 2 WIDOWED 3	
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 111
108	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, junior high, senior high, academy or university?	PRIMARY SCHOOL 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 3 ACADEMY 4 UNIVERSITY 5	
109	What is the highest (grade/year) you completed at that level? FIRST YEAR = 0, COMPLETED = 7, DON'T KNOW = 8	GRADE <input type="text"/>	
110	CHECK 108: PRIMARY SCHOOL <input type="checkbox"/> JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL OR HIGHER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 114

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
201	Now 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 <table border="1" data-bbox="1203 386 1299 491" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DAUGHTERS AT HOME <table border="1" data-bbox="1203 449 1299 491" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
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 <table border="1" data-bbox="1203 627 1299 732" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE <table border="1" data-bbox="1203 690 1299 732" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
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 <table border="1" data-bbox="1203 932 1299 1037" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> GIRLS DEAD <table border="1" data-bbox="1203 995 1299 1037" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL <table border="1" data-bbox="1203 1100 1299 1152" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
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 <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> → PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.										
210	CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> NO BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> → 226										

211 Now I would like to record the 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
What name was given to your (first/next) baby? (NAME)	Were any of these births twins?	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	In what month and year was (NAME) born? PROBE: What is his/her birthday?	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	Is (NAME) living with you?	RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD).	How old was (NAME) when he/she died? IF '1 YR', PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?
01	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (NEXT BIRTH)	DAYS... 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS... 3	
02	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS... 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS... 3	YES... 1 NO... 2
03	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS... 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS... 3	YES... 1 NO... 2
04	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS... 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS... 3	YES... 1 NO... 2
05	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS... 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS... 3	YES... 1 NO... 2
06	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS... 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS... 3	YES... 1 NO... 2
07	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS... 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS... 3	YES... 1 NO... 2

212	213	214	215	216	217 IF ALIVE:	218 IF ALIVE:	219 IF ALIVE:	220 IF DEAD:	221
What name was given to your next baby? (NAME)	Were any of these births twins?	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	In what month and year was (NAME) born? PROBE: What is his/her birthday?	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN 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 YR', PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?
08	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2
09	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2
10	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2
11	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2
12	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS... 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES... 1 NO... 2
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			
223	<p>COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN HISTORY ABOVE AND MARK:</p> <p>NUMBERS ARE SAME <input type="checkbox"/> NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT <input type="checkbox"/> → (PROBE AND RECONCILE)</p> <p>CHECK: FOR EACH BIRTH (Q. 215): YEAR OF BIRTH IS RECORDED.</p> <p>FOR EACH LIVING CHILD (Q. 217): CURRENT AGE IS RECORDED.</p> <p>FOR EACH DEAD CHILD (Q. 220): AGE AT DEATH IS RECORDED.</p> <p>FOR AGE AT DEATH 12 MONTHS OR 1 YEAR: PROBE TO DETERMINE EXACT NUMBER OF MONTHS (Q. 220).</p>								
224	CHECK 215 AND ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN JANUARY 2002 OR LATER. IF NONE, RECORD '0' AND SKIP TO 226.								

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
225	FOR EACH BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2002, ENTER 'L' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN COLUMN 1 OF THE CALENDAR. FOR EACH BIRTH, ASK THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THE PREGNANCY LASTED AND RECORD 'P' 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.) WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'L' CODE.		
226	Are you pregnant now? BE CAREFUL WHEN ASKING THIS QUESTION TO A DIVORCED OR WIDOWED WOMAN.	YES 1 NO 2 UNSURE 8	→ 229
227	How many months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. ENTER 'H' IN COLUMN 1 OF THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
228	At the time you became pregnant, did you want to become pregnant <u>then</u> , did you want to wait until <u>later</u> , or did you <u>not want</u> to have any (more) children at all?	THEN 1 LATER 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
229	Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, was aborted, or ended in a stillbirth?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 237
230	When did the last such pregnancy end?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
231	CHECK 230: LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN <input type="checkbox"/> JAN. 2002 OR LATER ↓ LAST PREGNANCY ENDED BEFORE <input type="checkbox"/> JAN. 2002 →		→ 237
232	How many months pregnant were you when the last such pregnancy ended? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. ENTER 'K' IN COLUMN 1 OF THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'H' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
233	Have you ever had any other pregnancies which did not result in a live birth?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 237
234	ASK THE DATE AND THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY FOR EACH EARLIER NON-LIVE BIRTH PREGNANCY BACK TO JANUARY 2002. ENTER 'K' IN COLUMN 1 OF THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT EACH PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'H' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.		
235	Did you have any pregnancies before January 2002 that ended in a miscarriage, abortion or stillbirth?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 237
236	When did the last such pregnancy that terminated before January 2002 end?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																		
237	When did your last menstrual period start? _____ (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO 1 <table border="1" data-bbox="1203 195 1297 254"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS AGO 2 <table border="1" data-bbox="1203 254 1297 312"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MONTHS AGO 3 <table border="1" data-bbox="1203 312 1297 371"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEARS AGO 4 <table border="1" data-bbox="1203 371 1297 430"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY ... 994 BEFORE LAST BIRTH 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996																			
238	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual relations?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 239A																		
239	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																			
239A	CHECK 106A: RESPONDENT'S MARITAL STATUS MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED/WIDOWED <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> → 239G																		
239B	Did your husband know when you had your last menstrual period?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 239D																		
239C	Did your husband ask about your condition regarding your last menstrual period, such as: Whether you had excessive bleeding? Whether the period was on time? The duration of the period? Whether you had excessive pain? Other concerns?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BLEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ON TIME</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURATION</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EXCESSIVE PAIN</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	BLEEDING	1	2	ON TIME	1	2	DURATION	1	2	EXCESSIVE PAIN	1	2	OTHER	1	2	
	YES	NO																			
BLEEDING	1	2																			
ON TIME	1	2																			
DURATION	1	2																			
EXCESSIVE PAIN	1	2																			
OTHER	1	2																			
239D	CHECK 214: HAS AT LEAST ONE DAUGHTER <input type="checkbox"/> NO DAUGHTER <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> → 239G																		
239E	CHECK 217: HAS DAUGHTER(S) AGE 10 OR OLDER <input type="checkbox"/> HAS NO DAUGHTER AGE 10 OR OLDER <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> → 239G																		
239F	Did your husband know when (any of) your teenage daughter(s) had her first menstrual period?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																			

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
239G	Do you know the signs of danger during pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 242
240	What kind of health problems can endanger a woman when she is pregnant? Any other problems? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	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	
241	What should she do if she experienced this problem? Any other problems? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	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	
242	What kind of problems can endanger a woman during labor and delivery? Any other problems? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	WATER BREAKS TOO SOON A EXCESSIVE BLEEDING DURING AND AFTER DELIVERY B FEVER C LONG LABOR D FAINT E CONVULSIONS F PLACENTA DID NOT COME OUT G BABY STILLBORN H OTHER X DON'T KNOW Z	→ 244
243	What should she do if she experienced this problem? Any other problems? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	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	
244	What kind of problems can happen to a woman after giving birth? Any other problems? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	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	→ 301
245	What should be done to a woman who experienced these problems? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	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 3. KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF CONTRACEPTION

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
 CIRCLE CODE 1 IN 301 FOR EACH METHOD MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. THEN PROCEED DOWN COLUMN 301, READING THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF EACH METHOD NOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. CIRCLE CODE 1 OR 2 IF METHOD IS RECOGNIZED, AND ASK 302 OR CIRCLE CODE 3 IF NOT RECOGNIZED.

301	Which ways or methods have you ever heard about?		302 Have you ever used (METHOD)?
01	FEMALE STERILIZATION/TUBSECTOMY Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBED ... 2 NO 3 ↓	Have you ever had 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, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBED ... 2 NO 3 ↓	Have you ever had a husband who had an operation to avoid having any more children? YES 1 NO 2
03	PILL Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBED ... 2 NO 3 ↓	YES 1 NO 2
04	IUD Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBED ... 2 NO 3 ↓	YES 1 NO 2
05	INJECTABLES Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one, two or three months.	YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBED ... 2 NO 3 ↓	YES 1 NO 2
06	NORPLANT/IMPLANT 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, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBED ... 2 NO 3 ↓	YES 1 NO 2
07	CONDOM Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBED ... 2 NO 3 ↓	YES 1 NO 2
08	INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM Women can place a tissue or a thin flexible disk in the vagina before intercourse.	YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBED ... 2 NO 3 ↓	YES 1 NO 2
09	LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD (LAM) Up to 6 months after child birth, a woman can use a method that requires she breastfeeds frequently, day and night, and that her menstrual period has not returned.	YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBED ... 2 NO 3 ↓	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, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBED ... 2 NO 3 ↓	YES 1 NO 2
11	WITHDRAWAL Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBED ... 2 NO 3 ↓	YES 1 NO 2
12	EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION As an emergency measure after unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills at any time within five days to prevent pregnancy.	YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBED ... 2 NO 3 ↓	YES 1 NO 2
13	OTHERS. Other methods that can prevent pregnancy.	YES 1 _____ (SPECIFY) _____ (SPECIFY) NO 2 ↓	YES 1 _____ (SPECIFY) _____ (SPECIFY) NO 2
303	CHECK 302: NOT A SINGLE "YES" (NEVER USED) <input type="checkbox"/> AT LEAST ONE "YES" (EVER USED) <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 307

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
304	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 306
305	ENTER '0' IN COLUMN 1 OF THE CALENDAR IN EACH BLANK MONTH. _____		→ 329
306	What have you used or done? CORRECT 302 AND 303 (AND 301 IF NECESSARY).		
307	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 CHILDREN <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
308	CHECK 302 (01): WOMAN NOT STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> WOMAN STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 311A
309	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 318
310	Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 318
311	Which method are you using? IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST. IF INJECTABLE, ASK THE TYPE. IF IMPLANT, ASK THE TYPE.	FEMALE STERILIZATION A MALE STERILIZATION B PILL C IUD D INJECTABLES 1 MONTH E INJECTABLES 3 MONTH F IMPLANTS 3 YEARS G IMPLANTS 3 YEARS H CONDOM I INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM J LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD K RHYTHM METHOD L WITHDRAWAL M OTHER X (SPECIFY)	→ 313 → 316A → 312H → 312K → 316A → 316B → 318
311A	CHECK 308: IF RIGHT BOX IS CHECKED, CIRCLE 'A' FOR FEMALE STERILIZATION.		
312	Do you have a package of pills in the house?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 312B
312A	Please show me the package of pills you are now using. (RECORD TYPE OF PILLS). COMBINATION: GRACIAL 28 GYNERA LYNDIOL MARVELON 28 MERCILON 28 MICROGYNON MIKRODIOL NORDETTE 28 OVOSTAT 28 LIVODIOL 28 TRINORDIOL 21/TRINORDIOL 28 SINGLE: EXCLUTON	PACKAGE SEEN COMBINATION 1 SINGLE 2 OTHER 6 PACKAGE NOT SEEN 8	→ 312C

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
312N	CHECK 312L: MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO <input type="checkbox"/> WITHIN 36 MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> 316A	MORE THAN 60 MONTHS AGO <input type="checkbox"/> WITHIN 60 MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> 316A	
312O	Why haven't you had the implant taken out?	HUSBAND AWAY 1 FORGOT 2 HEALTH REASON 3 COST TOO MUCH 4 OTHER 6	→ 316B
313	In what facility did the sterilization take place? IF SOURCE IS HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTRE OR CLINIC, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) IF BOTH CODE 'A' AND 'B' CIRCLED IN 311, ASK 313-317 ABOUT FEMALE STERILIZATION	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL 11 HEALTH CENTER 12 CLINIC 13 MOBILE UNIT 14 OTHER PUBLIC 16 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL 21 MATERNITY HOSPITAL 22 MATERNITY CLINIC 23 CLINIC 24 DOCTOR 25 OBGYN 26 MOBILE UNIT 27 OTHER 28 (SPECIFY) OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
314	CHECK 311: CODE 'A' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> Before the sterilization operation, were you told that you would not be able to have any (more) children because of the operation? Before the sterilization operation, was your husband told that he would not be able to have any (more) children because of the operation?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
314A	Have you ever heard about recanalisation, that is an operation to reverse sterilization?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 316
314B	Do you know where a person can have an operation to reverse sterilization?	YES 1 NO 2	
316	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
316A	For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping? PROBE: In what month and year did you start using (CURRENT METHOD) continuously?	YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
316B	What was the cost to get the sterilization/method, including consultation and registration?	COST RUPIAH <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
317	<p>CHECK 316/316A:</p> <p>YEAR IS 2002 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN COLUMN 1 OF THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING.</p> <p>ENTER CODE FOR METHOD SOURCE IN CLIMUN 2 OF THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH STRATING USE AND GO TO 318.</p>	<p>YEAR IS 2001 OR EARLIER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN COLUMN 1 OF THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2002.</p> <p>THEN SKIP TO →</p>	327
318	<p>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.</p> <p>USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2002.</p> <p>USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS.</p> <p>IN COLUMN 1, ENTER METHOD USE CODE OR '0' FOR NONUSE IN EACH BLANK MONTH.</p> <p>ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS:</p> <p>COLUMN 1: * When was the last time you used a method? Which method was that?</p> <p> * When did you start using that method? How long after the birth of (NAME)?</p> <p> * How long did you use the method then?</p> <p>IN COLUMN 2, ENTER METHOD SOURCE CODE IN FIRST MONTH OF EACH USE.</p> <p>ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS:</p> <p>COLUMN 2: * Where did you obtain the method when you started using it?</p> <p> * Where did you get advice on how to use the method [for LAM, rhythm, or withdrawal]</p> <p>IN COLUMN 3, ENTER CODES FOR DISCONTINUATION NEXT TO LAST MONTH OF USE. NUMBER OF CODES IN COLUMN 3 MUST BE THE SAME AS NUMBER OF INTERRUPTIONS OF METHOD USE IN COLUMN 1.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS:</p> <p>COLUMN 3: * Why did you stop using the (METHOD)?</p> <p> * Did you become pregnant while using (METHOD), or did you stop to get pregnant, or did you stop for some other reason?</p> <p>IF DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO BECOME PREGNANT, ASK:</p> <p> * How many months did it take you to get pregnant after you stopped using (METHOD)?</p> <p> AND ENTER '0' IN EACH SUCH MONTH IN COLUMN 1.</p>		
321	<p>CHECK 311/311A:</p> <p>CIRCLE METHOD CODE:</p> <p>IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 311/311A, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.</p>	<p>NO CODE CIRCLED 00</p> <p>FEMALE STERILIZATION 01</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION 02</p> <p>PILL 03</p> <p>IUD 04</p> <p>INJECTION 1 MONTH 05</p> <p>INJECTION 3 MONTHS 06</p> <p>IMPLANT 3 YEARS 07</p> <p>IMPLANT 5 YEARS 08</p> <p>CONDOM 09</p> <p>INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM 10</p> <p>LAM 11</p> <p>PERIODIC ABSTINENCE 12</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL 13</p> <p>OTHER METHOD 96</p>	<p>→ 329</p> <p>→ 327</p> <p>→ 327</p>

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
322	You obtained (CURRENT METHOD) from (SOURCE OF METHOD) (FROM CALENDAR) in (DATE). At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 324
323	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 324
323A	Did you ask a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	
324	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES 1 NO 2	
324A	Do you have any health problems in using (CURRENT METHOD IN 321)?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 325
324C	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	
325	When you obtained (CURRENT METHOD) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM CALENDAR) in (DATE), were you told about other methods of family planning which you could use?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 327
326	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	
327	CHECK 311/311A CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CIRCLED IN 311/311A, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION 01 MALE STERILIZATION 02 PILL 03 IUD/SPIRAL 04 INJECTION 1 MONTH 05 INJECTION 3 MONTHS 06 IMPLANT 3 YEARS 07 IMPLANT 5 YEARS 08 CONDOM 09 INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM 10 LAM 11 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE 12 WITHDRAWAL 13 OTHER 96	→ 331 → 331

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
328	<p>Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time?</p> <p>IF SOURCE IS HOSPITAL OR CLINIC, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE, PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>HEALTH CENTER 12</p> <p>CLINIC 13</p> <p>FP FIELDWORKER 14</p> <p>FP MOBILE UNIT 15</p> <p>OTHER 16</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>MATERNITY HOSPITAL 22</p> <p>MATERNITY CLINIC 23</p> <p>CLINIC 24</p> <p>DOCTOR 25</p> <p>OBGYN 26</p> <p>MIDWIFE 27</p> <p>NURSE 28</p> <p>VILLAGE MIDWIFE 29</p> <p>PHARMACY/DRUG STORE 30</p> <p>OTHER 31</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>DELIVERY POST 41</p> <p>HEALTH POST 42</p> <p>FP POST 43</p> <p>FRIENDS/RELATIVES 44</p> <p>SHOP 45</p> <p>OTHER 46</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	<p>→ 331</p>
329	<p>Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>→ 331</p>
330	<p>Where is that?</p> <p>IF SOURCE IS HOSPITAL OR CLINIC, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE, PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p> <p>Any other place?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL A</p> <p>HEALTH CENTER B</p> <p>CLINIC C</p> <p>FP FIELDWORKER D</p> <p>FP MOBILE UNIT E</p> <p>OTHER F</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL G</p> <p>MATERNITY HOSPITAL H</p> <p>MATERNITY CLINIC I</p> <p>CLINIC J</p> <p>DOCTOR K</p> <p>OBGYN L</p> <p>MIDWIFE M</p> <p>NURSE N</p> <p>VILLAGE MIDWIFE O</p> <p>PHARMACY/DRUG STORE P</p> <p>OTHER Q</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>DELIVERY POST R</p> <p>HEALTH POST S</p> <p>FP POST T</p> <p>FRIENDS/RELATIVES U</p> <p>SHOP V</p> <p>OTHER X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	
331	<p>In the last 6 months, were you visited by a fieldworker who talked to you about family planning?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
332	<p>In the last 6 months, have you visited by a health facility for care for yourself (or your children)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>→ 401</p>
333	<p>Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY, POSTNATAL CARE AND BREASTFEEDING

401	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2002 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/> NO BIRTHS IN 2002 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/> → 487			
402	ENTER IN THE TABLE THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AND SURVIVAL STATUS OF EACH BIRTH IN 2002 OR LATER. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 BIRTHS, USE LAST 2 COLUMNS OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRES). Now I would like to ask you some questions about the health of all your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)			
403	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%; text-align: center;">LINE NUMBER FROM 212</td> <td style="width:33%; text-align: center;">LAST BIRTH LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/></td> <td style="width:33%; text-align: center;">SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>	LINE NUMBER FROM 212	LAST BIRTH LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/>	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/>
LINE NUMBER FROM 212	LAST BIRTH LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/>	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/>		
404	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%; text-align: center;">FROM 212 AND 216</td> <td style="width:33%;"> NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> </td> <td style="width:33%;"> NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> </td> </tr> </table>	FROM 212 AND 216	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>
FROM 212 AND 216	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>		
405	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> At the time you became pregnant with (NAME), did you want to become pregnant <u>then</u>, did you want to wait until <u>later</u>, or did you <u>not want</u> to have any (more) children at all? </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> THEN 1 (SKIP TO 406A) ← LATER 2 NOT AT ALL 3 (SKIP TO 406A) ← </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> THEN 1 (SKIP TO 406A) ← LATER 2 NOT AT ALL 3 (SKIP TO 406A) ← </td> </tr> </table>	At the time you became pregnant with (NAME), did you want to become pregnant <u>then</u> , did you want to wait until <u>later</u> , or did you <u>not want</u> to have any (more) children at all?	THEN 1 (SKIP TO 406A) ← LATER 2 NOT AT ALL 3 (SKIP TO 406A) ←	THEN 1 (SKIP TO 406A) ← LATER 2 NOT AT ALL 3 (SKIP TO 406A) ←
At the time you became pregnant with (NAME), did you want to become pregnant <u>then</u> , did you want to wait until <u>later</u> , or did you <u>not want</u> to have any (more) children at all?	THEN 1 (SKIP TO 406A) ← LATER 2 NOT AT ALL 3 (SKIP TO 406A) ←	THEN 1 (SKIP TO 406A) ← LATER 2 NOT AT ALL 3 (SKIP TO 406A) ←		
406	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> How much longer would you have liked to wait before having (NAME)? </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998 </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998 </td> </tr> </table>	How much longer would you have liked to wait before having (NAME)?	MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998
How much longer would you have liked to wait before having (NAME)?	MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998		
406A	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> Does (NAME)'s have a birth certificate? </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 406D) ← DON'T KNOW 8 </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 406D) ← DON'T KNOW 8 </td> </tr> </table>	Does (NAME)'s have a birth certificate?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 406D) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 406D) ← DON'T KNOW 8
Does (NAME)'s have a birth certificate?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 406D) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 406D) ← DON'T KNOW 8		
406B	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> May I see the document? CHECK THE DOCUMENT PRODUCED BY THE RESPONDENT. </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> NOT SEEN 4 HOSPITAL RECORD 2 VILLAGE RECORD 3 PROOF OF BIRTH 4 (SKIP TO 407) ← BIRTH CERTIFICATE 5 </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> NOT SEEN 1 HOSPITAL RECORD 2 VILLAGE RECORD 3 PROOF OF BIRTH 4 (SKIP TO 407) ← BIRTH CERTIFICATE 5 </td> </tr> </table>	May I see the document? CHECK THE DOCUMENT PRODUCED BY THE RESPONDENT.	NOT SEEN 4 HOSPITAL RECORD 2 VILLAGE RECORD 3 PROOF OF BIRTH 4 (SKIP TO 407) ← BIRTH CERTIFICATE 5	NOT SEEN 1 HOSPITAL RECORD 2 VILLAGE RECORD 3 PROOF OF BIRTH 4 (SKIP TO 407) ← BIRTH CERTIFICATE 5
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406C	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> How old was (NAME) when you registered his/her birth? </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> WEEKS 2 <input type="text"/> MONTHS 3 <input type="text"/> YEARS 4 <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998 (SKIP TO 407) ← </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> WEEKS 2 <input type="text"/> MONTHS 3 <input type="text"/> YEARS 4 <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998 (SKIP TO 423) ← </td> </tr> </table>	How old was (NAME) when you registered his/her birth?	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> WEEKS 2 <input type="text"/> MONTHS 3 <input type="text"/> YEARS 4 <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998 (SKIP TO 407) ←	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> WEEKS 2 <input type="text"/> MONTHS 3 <input type="text"/> YEARS 4 <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998 (SKIP TO 423) ←
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406D	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> Why didn't (NAME) have a birth certificate? </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> 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 </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> 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 </td> </tr> </table>	Why didn't (NAME) have a birth certificate?	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
Why didn't (NAME) have a birth certificate?	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 _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____																					
410A	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 4th and 6th month? c. Between the 7th month and delivery? SUM IN a, b AND c MUST BE EQUAL TO NUMBER IN 409.	NUMBER OF ANC VISITS 0-3 MONTHS <table border="1" data-bbox="943 310 1044 359"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> 4-6 MONTHS <table border="1" data-bbox="943 359 1044 407"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> 7 MONTH-DELIVERY <table border="1" data-bbox="943 407 1044 455"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																						
411	How many months pregnant were you when you the last time you received antenatal care?	MONTH <table border="1" data-bbox="943 562 1044 611"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98																						
412	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once? Were you weighed? 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?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WEIGHT</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HEIGHT</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BLOOD PRESSURE</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>URINE SAMPLE</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BLOOD SAMPLE</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>STOMACH</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	WEIGHT	1	2	HEIGHT	1	2	BLOOD PRESSURE	1	2	URINE SAMPLE	1	2	BLOOD SAMPLE	1	2	STOMACH	1	2	
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STOMACH	1	2																						
413	Were you told about the signs of pregnancy complications?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 414A) ← DON'T KNOW 8																						
414	Were you told where to go if you had any of these complications?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																						
414A	During your pregnancy with (NAME), did you discuss with anyone about: Where you plan to deliver? Transportation to the place of deliver? Who is going to assist with the delivery? Payment for the delivery? Identifying a possible blood donor?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLACE TO DELIVER</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TRANSPORTATION</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DELIVERY ASSISTANT</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PAYMENT</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BLOOD DONOR</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	PLACE TO DELIVER	1	2	TRANSPORTATION	1	2	DELIVERY ASSISTANT	1	2	PAYMENT	1	2	BLOOD DONOR	1	2				
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PAYMENT	1	2																						
BLOOD DONOR	1	2																						
414B	Did you have any complications during this pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 415) ←																						
414C	What were they? Any other complications? RECORD ALL COMPLICATIONS/ SYMPTOMS MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT REPONSES.	LABOR BEFORE 9 MONTHS A VAGINAL BLEEDING B FEVER C CONVULSIONS AND FAINTING D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)																						

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH	
		NAME _____		NAME _____	
414D	What did you do to overcome the complication? Anything else? RECORD ALL ACTIONS MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT REPONSES.	NOTHING A REST B TAKE MEDICATION C HERBS D SEE TBA E SEE MIDWIFE F SEE DOCTOR G GO TO 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 417) ← DON'T KNOW 8			
416	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get this tetanus injection?	TIMES <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8			
417	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets? SHOW TABLET.	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 419) ← DON'T KNOW 8			
418	For how many days during this pregnancy did you take the iron tablets? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER.	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW998			
419	During this pregnancy, did you have difficulty with your vision during daylight?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8			
420	During this pregnancy, did you suffer from night blindness?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8			
423	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 AVERAGE 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	
424	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 425A) ← DON'T KNOW 8		YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 425A) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
425	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	GRAMS FROM CARD 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GRAMS FROM RECALL 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 99998		GRAMS FROM CARD 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GRAMS FROM RECALL 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW99998	
425A	After (NAME) was born, did a health professional or a traditional birth attendant check on his/her health?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 426) ← DON'T KNOW 8		YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 426) ← DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
425B	How many days or weeks after delivery did the first check take place?	AFTER DELIVERY DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	AFTER DELIVERY DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998
425C	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR GENERAL 11 OBGYN 12 PEDIATRICIAN 13 NURSE 14 MIDWIFE 15 VILLAGE/MIDWIFE 16 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR GENERAL 11 OBGYN 12 PEDIATRICIAN 13 NURSE 14 MIDWIFE 15 VILLAGE/MIDWIFE 16 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)
425D	Where did this first check take place? IF SOURCE IS HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL 21 HEALTH CENTER 22 OTHER 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL 31 MATERNITY HOSPITAL 32 MATERNITY CLINIC 33 CLINIC 34 DOCTOR 35 OBGYN 36 PEDIATRICIAN 37 MIDWIFE 38 NURSE 39 VILLAGE MIDWIFE 40 OTHER 41 (SPECIFY) OTHER HEALTH POST 51 DELIVERY POST 52 OTHER 56 (SPECIFY)	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL 21 HEALTH CENTER 22 OTHER 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL 31 MATERNITY HOSPITAL 32 MATERNITY CLINIC 33 CLINIC 34 DOCTOR 35 OBGYN 36 PEDIATRICIAN 37 MIDWIFE 38 NURSE 39 VILLAGE MIDWIFE 40 OTHER 41 (SPECIFY) OTHER HEALTH POST 51 DELIVERY POST 52 OTHER 56 (SPECIFY)
426	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 PERSONNEL DOCTOR A OBGYN B PEDIATRICIAN C NURSE/MIDWIFE D VILLAGE/MIDWIFE E OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F RELATIVE/FRIEND G OTHER X (SPECIFY) NO ONE Y	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A OBGYN B PEDIATRICIAN C NURSE/MIDWIFE D VILLAGE/MIDWIFE E OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F RELATIVE/FRIEND G OTHER X (SPECIFY) NO ONE Y

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____																												
427	<p>Where did you give birth to (NAME)?</p> <p>IF SOURCE IS HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.</p> <p>_____ (NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 (SKIP TO 428A) ←</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL 21 HEALTH CENTER 22 OTHER 26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL 31 MATERNITY HOSPITAL 32 MATERNITY CLINIC 33 CLINIC 34 DOCTOR 35 OBGYN 36 MIDWIFE 37 NURSE 38 VILLAGE MIDWIFE 39 OTHER 40 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER HEALTH POST 51 DELIVERY POST 52 OTHER 56 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 428A) ←</p>	<p>HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 (SKIP TO 428A) ←</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL 21 HEALTH CENTER 22 OTHER 26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL 31 MATERNITY HOSPITAL 32 MATERNITY CLINIC 33 CLINIC 34 DOCTOR 35 OBGYN 36 MIDWIFE 37 NURSE 38 VILLAGE MIDWIFE 39 OTHER 40 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER HEALTH POST 51 DELIVERY POST 52 OTHER 56 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 428A) ←</p>																												
427A	Was your husband with you when you delivered (NAME)?	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>																												
428	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean section?	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>																												
428A	<p>At the time of the birth of (NAME), did you have:</p> <p>Labor that is the strong and regular contractions lasting more than one day and one night?</p> <p>A lot more vaginal bleeding than normal following childbirth (more than 3 cloths)?</p> <p>A high fever and foul smelling vaginal discharge?</p> <p>Convulsions with loss of consciousness?</p> <p>Water broke more than 6 hours before delivery?</p> <p>Any other complications?</p> <p>IF YES, SPECIFY.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DON'T KNOW</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PROLONGED LABOR</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VAGINAL BLEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEVER/FOUL SMELLING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CONVULSIONS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WATER BROKE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>_____ (SPECIFY)</p>		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 BROKE	1	2	8	OTHER	1	2	8	
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429	After (NAME) was born, did a health professional or a traditional birth attendant check on your health?	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 433) ←</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 435) ←</p>																												
429A	<p>How many days or weeks after delivery did the first check take place?</p> <p>RECORD '00' DAYS IF SAME DAY.</p>	<p>AFTER DELIVERY MONTHS 1</p> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> <p>YEARS 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>																													

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
440	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 447) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 447) ←
441	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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAYS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	IMMEDIATELY 000 HOURS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAYS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
442	In the first three days after delivery, before your milk began flowing regularly, was (NAME) given anything to drink or eat other than breast milk?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 444) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 446) ←
443	What was (NAME) given to drink or eat? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	INFANT FORMULA A OTHER MILK B PLAIN WATER C SUGAR OR SUGAR WATER D RICE WATER E FRUIT JUICE F TEA G HONEY H SEMI-SOLID FOOD I OTHER X (SPECIFY)	INFANT FORMULA A OTHER MILK B PLAIN WATER C SUGAR OR SUGAR WATER D RICE WATER E FRUIT JUICE F TEA G HONEY H SEMI-SOLID FOOD I OTHER X (SPECIFY)
444	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 446) ←	
445	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 448) ←	
446	For how many months did you breastfeed (NAME)?	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98
447	CHECK 404: CHILD ALIVE?	ALIVE <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 450) (GO TO 405 FOR NEXT BIRTH, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 454).	ALIVE <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 450) (GO TO 405 FOR NEXT BIRTH, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 454).
448	How many times did you breast-feed last night between sunset and sunrise? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER	NUMBER OF NIGHTTIME FEEDINGS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
449	How many times did you breast-feed yesterday during the day-light hours? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER	NUMBER OF DAYLIGHT FEEDINGS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH	
		NAME _____		NAME _____	
450	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or today?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8		YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
451	Was sugar added to any of the foods or liquids (NAME) ate yesterday?	YES 1 NO 2		YES 1 NO 2	
452	How many <u>times</u> did (NAME) eat solid, semisolid, or soft foods other than liquids yesterday during the day and at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD 7.	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8		NUMBER OF TIMES ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8	
453		GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 454.		GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 454.	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST-BIRTH																								
461	Has (NAME) received any vaccinations that are not recorded on this card, including vaccinations received in a national immunization day campaign? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS BCG, POLIO 1-4, DPT 1-3, AND/OR MEASLES VACCINES	YES 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATION AND WRITE '66 IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 460) (SKIP TO 464) NO 2 (SKIP TO 464) DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATION AND WRITE '66 IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 460) (SKIP TO 464) NO 2 (SKIP TO 464) DON'T KNOW 8																								
462	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 466) DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 466) DON'T KNOW 8																								
463	Please tell me if (NAME) received any of the following vaccinations:																										
463A	A BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES 1 NO 3 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 3 DON'T KNOW 8																								
463B	Polio vaccine, that is, pink or white drops in the mouth?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 463E) DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 463E) DON'T KNOW 8																								
463C	At what age was the first polio vaccine received?	DAYS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> WEEKS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MONTHS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>													DAYS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> WEEKS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MONTHS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>												
463D	How many times were polio vaccines received?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>																								
463E	A DPT vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh or buttocks, sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 463G) DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 463G) DON'T KNOW 8																								
463F	How many times?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>																								
463G	An injection to prevent measles, usually given in the left upper arm and only given once?	YES 1 NO 3 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 3 DON'T KNOW 8																								
463H	An injection to prevent Hepatitis B, which is usually given outside of the thigh?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 464) DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 464) DON'T KNOW 8																								
463I	How many times was the Hepatitis B vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>																								
464	Were any of the vaccinations (NAME) received during the last two years given as part of a national immunization day campaign?	YES 1 NO 2 NO VACCINATIONS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 3 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 NO VACCINATIONS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 3 DON'T KNOW 8																								

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST-BIRTH
466	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
467	Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 469) ←	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 469) ←
468	When (NAME) was ill with a cough, did she/he breathe faster than usual with short, rapid breaths?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
469	CHECK 466 and 467: FEVER OR COUGH?	YES' IN EITHER 466 OR 467 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 475)	YES' IN EITHER 466 OR 467 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 475)
470	Did you seek advice or treatment for the fever/cough?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 472) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 472) ←
471	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Any other place? RECORD ALL SOURCES MENTIONED DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL A HEALTH CENTER B OTHER C (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL D MATERNITY HOSPITAL E MATERNITY CLINIC F CLINIC G DOCTOR H PEDIATRICIAN I MIDWIFE J NURSE K VILLAGE MIDWIFE L PHARMACY/DRUG STORE M OTHER N (SPECIFY) OTHER DELIVERY POST O HEALTH POST P HEALTH CADRE Q TRADITIONAL HEALER R SHOP S OTHER X (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL A HEALTH CENTER B OTHER C (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL D MATERNITY HOSPITAL E MATERNITY CLINIC F CLINIC G DOCTOR H PEDIATRICIAN I MIDWIFE J NURSE K VILLAGE MIDWIFE L PHARMACY/DRUGSTORE M OTHER N (SPECIFY) OTHER DELIVERY POST O HEALTH POST P HEALTH CADRE Q TRADITIONAL HEALER R SHOP S OTHER X (SPECIFY)
472	CHECK 466: HAD FEVER?	YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO/'DON'T KNOW' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 475)	YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO/'DON'T KNOW' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 475)
473	Did (NAME) take any drugs for the fever?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 475) ←	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 475) ←

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST-BIRTH
480	What (else) was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? RECORD ALL RESPONSES.	PILLS/SYRUP A INJECTION B INTRAVENOUS MEDICATION C HOME REMEDIES/ HERBAL MEDICINES D (SKIP TO 482) ← OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	PILLS/SYRUP A INJECTION B INTRAVENOUS MEDICATION ... C HOME REMEDIES/ HERBAL MEDICINES D (SKIP TO 482) ← OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
481	Did you see advice or treatment for the diarrhea?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 483) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 483) ←
482	Where did you seek advice or treatment? IF SOURCE IS HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL A HEALTH CENTER B OTHER _____ C (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL D MATERNITY HOSPITAL E MATERNITY CLINIC F CLINIC G DOCTOR H PEDIATRICIAN I MIDWIFE J NURSE K VILLAGE MIDWIFE L PHARMACY/DRUG STORE M OTHER _____ N (SPECIFY) OTHER DELIVERY POST O HEALTH POST P HEALTH CADRE Q TRADITIONAL HEALER R SHOP S OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL A HEALTH CENTER B OTHER _____ C (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL D MATERNITY HOSPITAL E MATERNITY CLINIC F CLINIC G DOCTOR H OBGYN I MIDWIFE J NURSE K VILLAGE MIDWIFE L PHARMACY/DRUG STORE ... M OTHER _____ N (SPECIFY) OTHER DELIVERY POST O HEALTH POST P HEALTH CADRE Q TRADITIONAL HEALER R SHOP S OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
483		GO BACK TO 457 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 484.	GO BACK TO 457 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 484.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
484	CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN SINCE JANUARY 2002 LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 487
485	What is usually done to dispose of your (youngest) child's stools when he/she does not use any toilet facility?	CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE . . . 01 PUT INTO TOILET OR LATRINE 02 THROWN OUTSIDE HOUSE 03 THROWN/BURIED IN THE YARD 04 RINSED AWAY 05 DISPOSABLE DIAPERS 06 REUSABLE CLOTH DIAPERS 07 LEFT IN THE OPEN 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
486	CHECK 478(a), ALL COLUMNS: NO CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORALIT PACKET <input type="checkbox"/> ANY CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORALIT PACKET/NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 488
487	Have you ever heard of a special product called ORALIT you can get for the treatment of diarrhea?	YES 1 NO 2	
488	CHECK 218: HAS AT LEAST ONE CHILD LIVING WITH HER <input type="checkbox"/> HAS NO CHILD LIVING WITH HER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 490
489	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 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	
489A	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
490	<p>Now I would like to ask you some questions about health care for yourself:</p> <p>Many different factors can prevent women from getting the medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get treatment, is each of the following a big or not a big problem?</p> <p>Knowing where to go.</p> <p>Getting permission to go.</p> <p>Getting money needed for treatment.</p> <p>Distance to the health facility.</p> <p>Have to take transport.</p> <p>Not wanting to go alone.</p> <p>Concern that there may not be a female health provider.</p>			NOT A BIG PRO- BLEM BLEM	
491	<p>CHECK 215 AND 218:</p> <p>HAS AT LEAST ONE CHILD BORN IN JANUARY 2004 AND LIVING WITH HER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO CHILDREN BORN SINCE JANUARY 2004 AND LIVING WITH HER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>RECORD NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER (AND CONTINUE TO 492)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME)</p>			488	
492	<p>Now I would like to ask you about liquids (NAME FROM Q. 491 / you drank yesterday during the day or at night (last 24 hours).</p> <p>Did (NAME FROM Q. 491) / or you drink (ITEM) yesterday during the day or at night (last 24 hours)?</p> <p>a. Plain water</p> <p>b. Commercially produced infant formula?</p> <p>c. Any other milk product such as condensed sweetened milk, powdered milk, or fresh animal milk?</p> <p>d. Fruit juice?</p> <p>e. Any other liquids such as sugar water, tea, coffee, carbonated drinks, or soup broth?</p> <p>IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'. IF DON'T KNOW, RECORD '8'.</p>	<p>CHILD</p> <p>YES NO DK</p> <p>a. 1 2 8</p> <p>b. 1 2 8</p> <p>c. 1 2 8</p> <p>d. 1 2 8</p> <p>e. 1 2 8</p>	<p>MOTHER</p> <p>YES NO DK</p> <p>a. 1 2 8</p> <p>b. 1 2 8</p> <p>c. 1 2 8</p> <p>d. 1 2 8</p> <p>e. 1 2 8</p>		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES						SKIP
493	<p>Now I would like to ask you about the types of food (NAME FROM Q. 491) / you ate yesterday during the day or at night (last 24 hours).</p> <p>Did (NAME FROM Q. 491) / you ate (ITEM) yesterday during the day or at night (last 24 hours)?</p> <p>a. Any food made from grains, e.g. maize, rice, sago or other local grains?</p> <p>b. Pumpkin, sweet potatoes, or carrots?</p> <p>c. Any other foods made from roots or tubers, e.g. potatoes, cassava, or other roots/tubers?</p> <p>d. Any green leafy vegetables, such as spinach and cassava leaves?</p> <p>e. Mango, papaya, durian, jackfruit or other yellow and red fruits?</p> <p>f. Any other fruits and vegetables, e.g., bananas, apples, green beans, peas, avocados, tomatoes?</p> <p>g. Meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or eggs?</p> <p>h. Any food made from legumes, e.g., tofu, tempeh, lentils, beans, soybeans, pulses, or peanuts?</p> <p>i. Cheese or yoghurt?</p> <p>j. Any food made of oil, fat or butter?</p> <p>IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'. IF DON'T KNOW, RECORD '8'.</p>	CHILD			MOTHER			
		YES	NO	DK	YES	NO	DK	
	a.	1	2	8	a.	1	2	8
	b.	1	2	8	b.	1	2	8
	c.	1	2	8	c.	1	2	8
	d.	1	2	8	d.	1	2	8
	e.	1	2	8	e.	1	2	8
	f.	1	2	8	f.	1	2	8
	g.	1	2	8	g.	1	2	8
	h.	1	2	8	h.	1	2	8
	i.	1	2	8	i.	1	2	8
	j.	1	2	8	j.	1	2	8
495	The last time you prepared a meal for your family, before starting did you wash your hands?	YES 1 NO 2 NEVER PREPARED MEAL 3						
496	Do you currently smoke cigarettes? IF YES: What type of cigarettes do you smoke? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL TYPES MENTIONED.	YES, CIGARETTES A YES, PIPE B YES, OTHER TOBACCO C NO Y						
497	CHECK 496: CODE 'A' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> → 501						
498	In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	CIGARETTES <input type="text"/>						

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
611A	<p>Where can you get this method?</p> <p>IF SOURCE IS HOSPITAL OR CLINIC, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p> <p>Anywhere else?</p> <p>RECORD ALL SOURCES</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>HEALTH CENTER 12</p> <p>CLINIC 13</p> <p>FP MOBILE UNIT 15</p> <p>OTHER _____ 16</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>MATERNITY HOSPITAL 22</p> <p>MATERNITY CLINIC 23</p> <p>CLINIC 24</p> <p>DOCTOR 25</p> <p>OBGYN 26</p> <p>MIDWIFE 27</p> <p>NURSE 28</p> <p>VILLAGE MIDWIFE 29</p> <p>PHARMACY/DRUG STORE ... 30</p> <p>OTHER _____ 31</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER</p> <p>DELIVERY POST 41</p> <p>HEALTH POST 42</p> <p>FP POST 43</p> <p>FRIENDS/RELATIVES 44</p> <p>SHOP 45</p> <p>OTHER _____ 46</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	<p>→ 614</p>
612	<p>What is the main reason that you think you will not use a method at any time in the future?</p>	<p>FERTILITY-RELATED REASON</p> <p>NOT HAVING SEX 11</p> <p>MENOPAUSE/HISTERECTOMY . 12</p> <p>SUBFECUND/INFECUND 13</p> <p>WANTS AS MANY CHILDREN AS POSSIBLE 14</p> <p>FAITH 15</p> <p>OPPOSITION TO USE</p> <p>RESPONDENT OPPOSED ... 21</p> <p>HUSBAND OPPOSED 22</p> <p>OTHER OPPOSED 23</p> <p>RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION ... 24</p> <p>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE</p> <p>KNOWS NO METHODS 31</p> <p>KNOWS NO SOURCE 32</p> <p>METHOD RELATED REASON</p> <p>HEALTH CONCERNS 41</p> <p>FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS 42</p> <p>TOO FAR 43</p> <p>COST TOO MUCH 44</p> <p>INCONVENIENT TO USE 45</p> <p>WEIGHT GAIN/LOSS 46</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	
614	<p>CHECK 216:</p> <p>HAS LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> NO LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓ ↓</p> <p>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?</p> <p>If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p> <p>PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.</p>	<p>NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	<p>→ 616</p>

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																											
615	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would the sex not matter? "EITHER" MEANS THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITH NO SEX PREFERENCE.	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">BOYS</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">GIRLS</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">EITHER</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> NUMBER OTHER _____ 999996 (SPECIFY)		BOYS	GIRLS	EITHER																								
	BOYS	GIRLS	EITHER																											
616	Would you say that you approve or disapprove of a couple using a contraceptive method to avoid getting pregnant?	APPROVE 1 DISAPPROVE 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8																												
617	In the last six months have you heard about family planning: On the radio? On the television?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RADIO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TELEVISION</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	RADIO	1	2	TELEVISION	1	2																			
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618	In the last six months have you read about family planning: In a newspaper or magazine? In a poster? In a pamphlet?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>POSTER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PAMPHLET</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE	1	2	POSTER	1	2	PAMPHLET	1	2																
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PAMPHLET	1	2																												
619	In the last six months, have you discussed the practice of family planning with your friends, neighbors, or relatives?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 620A																											
620	With whom? Anyone else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	HUSBAND 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)																												
620A	In the last six months, did you obtain family planning information from: FP officer? Teacher? Religious leader? Doctor? Nurse or midwife? Village leader? Women's group? Pharmacist?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FP OFFICER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TEACHER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RELIGIOUS LEADER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DOCTOR</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NURSE/MIDWIFE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VILLAGE LEADER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WOMEN'S GROUP</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PHARMACIST</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	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	
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620B	In the last six months, did you obtain information about family planning from: Mobile information unit? Traditional performance (e.g., shadow puppet, drama, comedy)?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MOBILE UNIT</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TRADITIONAL PERFORMANCE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	MOBILE UNIT	1	2	TRADITIONAL PERFORMANCE	1	2																			
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621	CHECK 106A: RESPONDENT'S MARITAL STATUS MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ DIVORCED/ WIDOWED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 628																											
622	CHECK 311/311A ANY CODE <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED ↓ NO CODE <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED		→ 624																											
623	You have told me that you are using contraception. Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's decision or did you both decide together?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND 2 JOINT DECISION 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)																												
624	Now I want to ask you about your husband's views on family planning. Would you say that you approve or disapprove of a couple using a contraceptive method to avoid getting pregnant?	APPROVE 1 DISAPPROVE 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8																												

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																							
625	How often did you talk to your husband about family planning in the past year?	NEVER 1 ONCE OR TWICE 2 OFTEN 3																																								
626	CHECK 311/311A HUSBAND/ RESPONDENT <input type="checkbox"/> NOT STERILIZED ↓ HUSBAND/ RESPONDENT <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED →		628																																							
627	Do you think your husband wants 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 DONT KNOW 8																																								
628	Husbands 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 when:	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>She knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease?</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>HUSBAND HAS STD .</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>She knows her husband has sexual intercourse with other women?</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER WOMEN ...</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>She has recently given birth or is menstruating?</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>RECENT BIRTH/ MENSTRUATING .</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>She is tired or not in the mood?</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TIRED/MOOD</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	She knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease?				HUSBAND HAS STD .	1	2	8	She knows her husband has sexual intercourse with other women?				OTHER WOMEN ...	1	2	8	She has recently given birth or is menstruating?				RECENT BIRTH/ MENSTRUATING .	1	2	8	She is tired or not in the mood?				TIRED/MOOD	1	2	8				
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628A	CHECK 214, 217 AND 218: HAS AT LEAST ONE CHILD AGE <input type="checkbox"/> 10-19 YEARS ↓ HAS NO CHILD AGE 10-19 YEARS LIVING WITH HER <input type="checkbox"/>		701																																							
628B	Have you or your husband discussed the following topics with your teenage daughters?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Reproductive age?</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>REPRODUCTIVE AGE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sexually transmitted diseases?</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>STDs</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drugs?</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DRUGS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Delay in age at marriage?</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DELAY IN AGE AT MARRIAGE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Issues in family planning and reproductive health?</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ISSUES IN FP AND RH</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Puberty?</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PUBERTY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	Reproductive age?			REPRODUCTIVE AGE	1	2	Sexually transmitted diseases?			STDs	1	2	Drugs?			DRUGS	1	2	Delay in age at marriage?			DELAY IN AGE AT MARRIAGE	1	2	Issues in family planning and reproductive health?			ISSUES IN FP AND RH	1	2	Puberty?			PUBERTY	1	2	
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SECTION 7. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	<p>CHECK 106A: RESPONDENT'S MARITAL STATUS</p> <p>MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED/ WIDOWED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">→ 703</p>		
702	<p>How old was your husband on his last birthday?</p>	<p>AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	
703	<p>Did your (last) husband/partner ever attend school?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	→ 705A
704	<p>What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, secondary, or higher?</p>	<p>PRIMARY 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 3 ACADEMY 4 UNIVERSITY 5 DON'T KNOW 6</p>	→ 705A
705	<p>What was the highest (grade/year) he completed at that level?</p> <p>IN FIRST YEAR = 0, COMPLETED = 7</p>	<p>GRADE <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
705A	<p>Does/did your (last) husband work?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	→ 707
706	<p>CHECK 701:</p> <p>CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED/ WIDOWED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>What is your husband's/partner's occupation? What was your (last) husband's/ That is, what kind of work does he mainly do? partner's occupation? That is, what kind of work did he mainly do?</p> <p>DESCRIBE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE AND DO NOT CIRCLE CODE AND FILL IN BOXES</p> <p>_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> _____ _____</p> <p align="center">FILL IN BY BPS</p>	<p>PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL 01 MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATION 02 CLERICAL 03 SALES 04 SERVICES 05 AGRICULTURAL WORKER 06 INDUSTRIAL WORKER 07 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98</p>	
707	<p>Aside from your own housework, are you currently working?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	→ 709A
708	<p>As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind or unpaid. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business.</p> <p>Are you currently doing any of these other things or any other work for at least one hour in the past week?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	→ 709A
709	<p>Have you done any work in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	→ 719
709A	<p>Did/do you work in agriculture or not in agriculture?</p>	<p>AGRICULTURE 1 NOT AGRICULTURE 2</p>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
710	What is your (most recent) occupation, that is, what kind of work (do/did) you mainly do? DESCRIBE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE AND DO NOT CIRCLE CODE AND FILL IN BOXES _____ _____ _____ <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"></div> FILL IN BY BPS	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL 01 MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATION 02 CLERICAL 03 SALES 04 SERVICES 05 AGRICULTURAL WORKER 06 INDUSTRIAL WORKER 07 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
711	CHECK 709A: WORKS IN AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT WORK IN AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 713
712	Do you work mainly on your own land or on family land, or do you work on land that you rent from someone else, or do you work on someone else's land?	OWN LAND 1 FAMILY LAND 2 RENTED LAND 3 SOMEONE ELSE'S LAND 4	
713	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	
714	Do you usually work at home or away from home?	HOME 1 AWAY 2	→ 715
714A	How long did you leave home to work? RECORD TIME SINCE SHE LEFT HOME UNTIL SHE RETURNED HOME.	HOURS <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></div>	
714B	CHECK 217 and 218: HAS CHILD AGE UNDER 5 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> HAS NO CHILD AGE UNDER 5 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 713
714C	Who takes care of (NAME OF LAST CHILD) when you are working?	RESPONDENT 01 HUSBAND 02 OLDER SISTER 03 OLDER BROTHER 04 RELATIVE 05 NEIGHBOR 06 FRIEND 07 SERVANT 08 AT SCHOOL 09 CHILD CARE 10 HAS NOT WORKED SINCE LAST BIRTH 11 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	
715	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	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
716	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	<input type="checkbox"/> → 719
717	CHECK 106A: RESPONDENT'S MARITAL STATUS <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓</p> <p>Who mainly decides how the money you earn will be used: respondent, husband, respondent and husband jointly, someone else or respondent and someone else jointly?</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>DIVORCED/ WIDOWED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓</p> <p>Who mainly decides how the money you earn will be used: respondent, someone else or respondent and someone else jointly?</p> </div> </div>	RESPONDENT 1 RESPONDENT'S HUSBAND 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 RESPONDENT AND SOMEONE ELSE 5	
718	On average, how much of your household's expenditure do your earnings pay to: almost none, less than half, about half, more than half, or all?	NOTHING, ALL INCOME IS SAVED ... 1 ALMOST NONE 2 LESS THAN HALF 3 ABOUT HALF 4 MORE THAN HALF 5 ALL 6 DON'T KNOW 8	
719	Who in your family usually has the final say on the following decisions? Your own health care? Making large household purchases? Making household purchases for daily needs? Visits to family friends or relatives? What food should be cooked each day?	RESPONDENT = 1 RESPONDENT'S HUSBAND = 2 RESPONDENT & HUSBAND = 3 SOMEONE ELSE = 4 RESPONDENT & SOMEONE ELSE JOINTLY = 5 NO DECISION = 6 OWN HEALTH CARE 1 2 3 4 5 6 LARGE HH PURCHASES 1 2 3 4 5 6 DAILY PURCHASES 1 2 3 4 5 6 VISIT RELATIVES 1 2 3 4 5 6 FOOD TO COOK DAILY 1 2 3 4 5 6	
720	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	PRES./ PRES./ NOT LISTEN. NOT PRES. LISTEN. CHILDREN < 10 1 2 8 HUSBAND 1 2 8 OTHER MALES 1 2 8 OTHER FEMALES ... 1 2 8	
721	Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. 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 NEGL. CHILDREN ... 1 2 8 ARGUES 1 2 8 REFUSES SEX 1 2 8 INEDIBLE MEAL 1 2 8	

SECTION 8. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 817
801A	From which sources of information have you learned about AIDS? Anything 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 FRIEND/RELATIVE I WORK PLACE J INTERNET K OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
804	Can people reduce their chances 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	
805	Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
806	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	
807	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
808	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by not having sexual intercourse at all?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
808A	Can people get the AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
809	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
811	Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to a child?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 813
812	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	
812A	How can you tell if a person is infected by HIV/AIDS? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	PHYSICAL APPEARANCE A CHANGES IN BEHAVIOR B BY BLOOD TEST/VCT C OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
812B	Do you know about voluntary HIV testing preceded with counselling (VCT: Voluntary Counselling and Testing)?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 813

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
812C	<p>Do you know where you can get VCT services?</p> <p>IF SOURCE IS HOSPITAL OR CLINIC, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p> <p>Anywhere else?</p> <p>RECORD ALL SOURCES</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL A</p> <p>HEALTH CENTER B</p> <p>CLINIC C</p> <p>VCT CLINIC D</p> <p>OTHER E</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL F</p> <p>CLINIC G</p> <p>VCT CLINIC H</p> <p>DOCTOR I</p> <p>NURSE/MIDWIFE J</p> <p>OTHER K</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	
813	<p>CHECK 106A: RESPONDENT'S MARITAL STATUS</p> <p>MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED/ WIDOWED <input type="checkbox"/></p>		→ 815
814	Have you ever talked about ways to prevent getting the virus that causes AIDS with your husband?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
815	If a member of your family got infected with the virus that causes AIDS, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8</p>	
816	If a relative of yours became sick with the virus that causes AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/UNSURE/DEPENDS . . . 8</p>	
816A	Do you know someone personally who has the virus that causes AIDS or someone who died of AIDS?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 817
816B	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who has the AIDS virus?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
816C	If a female teacher has the AIDS virus, should she be allowed to continue teaching the school?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
817	Apart from AIDS, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 901
817A	<p>From which sources of information have you learned about sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)?</p> <p>RECORD ALL WAYS MENTIONED.</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p>	<p>RADIO A</p> <p>TELEVISION B</p> <p>NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE C</p> <p>POSTER D</p> <p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL E</p> <p>RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION F</p> <p>SCHOOL/TEACHER G</p> <p>COMMUNITY MEETING H</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE I</p> <p>WORK PLACE J</p> <p>INTERNET K</p> <p>OTHER X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	
818	<p>If a <u>man</u> has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might he have?</p> <p>Anything else?</p> <p>DON'T READ OUT RESPONSES.</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</p>	<p>ABDOMINAL PAIN A</p> <p>GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING B</p> <p>FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE ... C</p> <p>BURNING PAIN ON URINATION ... D</p> <p>REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA E</p> <p>SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA ... F</p> <p>GENITAL SORES/ULCERS G</p> <p>GENITAL WARTS H</p> <p>GENITAL ITCHING I</p> <p>BLOOD IN URINE J</p> <p>LOSS OF WEIGHT K</p> <p>IMPOTENCE L</p> <p>OTHER W</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>NO SYMPTOMS Y</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	

SECTION 9. MATERNAL MORTALITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES						SKIP
901	Now I would like to ask you some questions about you brothers and sisters, that is, all of the children born to your natural mother, including those who are living with you, those living elsewhere and those who have died. How many children did your mother give birth to, including you?	NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO NATURAL MOTHER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>						→ 916
902	How many of these births did your mother have before you were born?	NUMBER OF PRECEDING BIRTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>						
903	What was the name given to your brothers and sisters? START WITH THE OLDEST.	(1) _____	(2) _____	(3) _____	(4) _____	(5) _____	(6) _____	
904	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	
905	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 908 DK ... 8 GO TO (2)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 908 DK ... 8 GO TO (3)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 908 DK ... 8 GO TO (4)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 908 DK ... 8 GO TO (5)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 908 DK ... 8 GO TO (6)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 908 DK ... 8 GO TO (7)	
906	How old is (NAME)?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> < 10 GO TO (2)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <10 GO TO (3)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> < 10 GO TO (4)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> < 10 GO TO (5)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> < 10 GO TO (6)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> < 10 GO TO (7)	
907	Has (NAME) ever been married?	YES ... 1 GO TO (2) NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO (3) NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO (4) NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO (5) NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO (6) NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO (7) NO ... 2	
908	In what year did (NAME) die?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
909	How old was (NAME) when he/she died?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (2)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (3)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (4)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (5)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (6)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (7)	
911	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died or did (NAME) die during child-birth?	YES ... 1 GO TO 913 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 913 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 913 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 913 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 913 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 913 NO ... 2	
912	Did (NAME) die within 42 hours after the end of a pregnancy?	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	
913	Did (NAME) die due to complications of pregnancy or childbirth?	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	
914	How many live born children did (NAME) give birth to during her lifetime (before that pregnancy)?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
915	Has (NAME) ever been married?	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO (2)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO (3)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO (4)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO (5)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO (6)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO (7)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES					SKIP
903	What was the name given to your brothers and sisters? START WITH THE OLDEST.	(7) _____	(8) _____	(9) _____	(10) _____	(11) _____	(12) _____
904	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2
905	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 908 ← DK ... 8 < 10 GO TO (8) ←	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 908 ← DK ... 8 < 10 GO TO (9) ←	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 908 ← DK ... 8 < 10 GO TO (10) ←	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 908 ← DK ... 8 < 10 GO TO (11) ←	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 908 ← DK ... 8 < 10 GO TO (12) ←	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 908 ← DK ... 8 < 10 GO TO (13) ←
906	How old is (NAME)?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (8)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (9)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (10)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (11)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (12)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (13)
907	Has (NAME) ever been married?	YES ... 1 GO TO (8) ← NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO (9) ← NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO (10) ← NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO (11) ← NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO (12) ← NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO (13) ← NO ... 2
908	In what year did (NAME) die?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
909	How old was (NAME) when he/she died?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (8)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (9)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (10)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (11)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (12)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (13)
911	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died or did (NAME) die during child-birth?	YES ... 1 GO TO 913 ← NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 913 ← NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 913 ← NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 913 ← NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 913 ← NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 913 ← NO ... 2
912	Did (NAME) die within 42 hours after the end of a pregnancy?	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2
913	Did (NAME) die due to complications of pregnancy or childbirth?	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2
914	How many live born children did (NAME) give birth to during her lifetime (before this pregnancy)?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
915	Has (NAME) ever been married?	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO (8) ←	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO (9) ←	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO (10) ←	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO (11) ←	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO (12) ←	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO (13) ←
916	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>					MINUTES..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

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: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:
 ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
 ALL MONTHS SHOULD BE FILLED IN.

INFORMATION TO BE CODED FOR EACH COLUMN

		1	2	3	4		
COL. (1)	<u>BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE</u>	DEC 01					01 DEC
	B BIRTHS	NOV 02					02 NOV
	P PREGNANCIES	OCT 03					03 OCT
	T TERMINATIONS	SEP 04					04 SEP
		2 AUG 05					05 AUG 2
	0 NO METHOD	0 JUL 06					06 JUL 0
	1 FEMALE STERILIZATION	0 JUN 07					07 JUN 0
	2 MALE STERILIZATION	7 MAY 08					08 MAY 7
	3 PILL	APR 09					09 APR
	4 IUD	MAR 10					10 MAR
	5 INJECTABLES	FEB 11					11 FEB
	6 IMPLANTS	JAN 12					12 JAN
	7 CONDOM	DEC 13					13 DEC
	8 INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM	NOV 14					14 NOV
	J FOAM OR JELLY	OCT 15					15 OCT
	M LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD	SEP 16					16 SEP
	P RHYTHM METHOD	2 AUG 17					17 AUG 2
	T WITHDRAWAL	0 JUL 18					18 JUL 0
	D EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION	0 JUN 19					19 JUN 0
	X OTHER _____	6 MAY 20					20 MAY 6
	(SPECIFY)	APR 21					21 APR
		MAR 22					22 MAR
		FEB 23					23 FEB
		JAN 24					24 JAN
Col. (2)	<u>SOURCE OF CONTRACEPTION</u>	DEC 25					25 DEC
	1 GOVT. HOSPITAL	NOV 26					26 NOV
	2 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER	OCT 27					27 OCT
	3 GOVT. CLINIC	SEP 28					28 SEP
	4 FP FIELDWORKER	2 AUG 29					29 AUG 2
	5 FP MOBILE CLINIC	0 JUL 30					30 JUL 0
	6 PVT. HOSPITAL	0 JUN 31					31 JUN 0
	7 PVT. CLINIC	5 MAY 32					32 MAY 5
	8 PRIVATE DOCTOR	APR 33					33 APR
	9 MIDWIFE	MAR 34					34 MAR
	A VILLAGE MIDWIFE	FEB 35					35 FEB
	B PHARMACY/DRUGSTORE	JAN 36					36 JAN
	C DELIVERY POST	DEC 37					37 DEC
	D HEALTH POST	NOV 38					38 NOV
	E FP POST	OCT 39					39 OCT
	F FRIENDS/RELATIVES	SEP 40					40 SEP
	G SHOP	2 AUG 41					41 AUG 2
	X OTHER _____	0 JUL 42					42 JUL 0
	(SPECIFY)	0 JUN 43					43 JUN 0
		4 MAY 44					44 MAY 4
		APR 45					45 APR
COL. (3)	<u>DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION</u>	MAR 46					46 MAR
	0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY	FEB 47					47 FEB
	1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING	JAN 48					48 JAN
	2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT	DEC 49					49 DEC
	3 HUSBAND DISAPPROVED	NOV 50					50 NOV
	4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD	OCT 51					51 OCT
	5 HEALTH CONCERNS	SEP 52					52 SEP
	6 SIDE EFFECTS	2 AUG 53					53 AUG 2
	7 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR	0 JUL 54					54 JUL 0
	8 COSTS TOO MUCH	0 JUN 55					55 JUN 0
	9 INCONVENIENT TO USE	3 MAY 56					56 MAY 3
	F FATALISTIC	APR 57					57 APR
	M MENOPAUSAL	MAR 58					58 MAR
	C MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION	FEB 59					59 FEB
	N IUD EXPELLED	JAN 60					60 JAN
	X OTHER _____	DEC 61					61 DEC
	(SPECIFY)	NOV 62					62 NOV
	T DON'T KNOW	OCT 63					63 OCT
COL. (4)	<u>MARRIAGE/UNION</u>	SEP 64					64 SEP
	X IN UNION	2 AUG 65					65 AUG 2
	0 NOT IN UNION	0 JUL 66					66 JUL 0
		0 JUN 67					67 JUN 0
		2 MAY 68					68 MAY 2
		APR 69					69 APR
		MAR 70					70 MAR
		FEB 71					71 FEB
		JAN 72					72 JAN



07IDHS-ME

2007 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY MEN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Confidential

IDENTIFICATION	CODE								
1. PROVINCE _____	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>								
2. REGENCY/MUNICIPALITY*) _____									
3. SUBDISTRICT _____									
4. VILLAGE*) _____									
5. URBAN/RURAL**) URBAN -1 RURAL -2	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>								
6. CENSUS BLOCK NUMBER _____									
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8. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER									
9. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>								
10. NAME OF RESPONDENT _____									
11. RESPONDENT LINE NUMBER									

INTERVIEWER VISITS																
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT												
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> MONTH <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> YEAR <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">2</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">0</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">0</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">7</td></tr></table>									2	0	0	7
2	0	0	7													
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NUMBER <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>												
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NEXT VISIT DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>												
TIME	_____	_____														
***) RESULT CODES 1 COMPLETED 3 POSTPONED 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 7 OTHER _____ 2 NOT AT HOME 4 REFUSED 6 INCAPACITATED (SPECIFY)																
LANGUAGE IN INTERVIEW: _____																
DAILY SPOKEN LANGUAGE: _____																
USE INTERPRETER: YES - 1 NO - 2																

	FIELD EDITOR	SUPERVISOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY								
NAME	_____ <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 10px; height: 10px;"></td><td style="width: 10px; height: 10px;"></td></tr></table>			_____ <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 10px; height: 10px;"></td><td style="width: 10px; height: 10px;"></td></tr></table>			_____ <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 10px; height: 10px;"></td><td style="width: 10px; height: 10px;"></td></tr></table>			_____ <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 10px; height: 10px;"></td><td style="width: 10px; height: 10px;"></td></tr></table>		
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SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

INFORMED CONSENT	
<p>Hello. My name is _____ and I am working for Badan Pusat Statistik.</p> <p>We are conducting a national survey about the health of women, men and children. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. I would like to ask you about your health (and the health of your family). This information will help the government to plan health services. The survey usually takes about 30 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons.</p> <p>Participation in this survey is voluntary, and if we should come to any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question; or you can stop the interview at any time. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.</p> <p>At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey? May I begin the interview now?</p> <p>Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____</p> <p>RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED 1 RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 2 → END</p>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
108	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
109	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 108 AND OR 109 IF INCONSISTENT. IF AGE IS LESS THAN 15 OR OVER 54, END INTERVIEW. CORRECT 07IDHS-HH SECTION III COL (7).	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
109A	Are you currently single, married, divorced, or widowed?	SINGLE 1 MARRIED 2 DIVORCED 3 WIDOWED 4	
109B	CHECK 109 and 109A: AGE 15-54 AND MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ END
110	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 114
111	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, junior high school, senior high school, academy or university?	PRIMARY SCHOOL 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 3 ACADEMY 4 UNIVERSITY 5	
112	What is the highest (grade/year) you completed at that level? IN FIRST YEAR = 0, COMPLETED = 7, DON'T KNOW = 8	GRADE <input type="text"/>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
113	CHECK 111: PRIMARY <input type="checkbox"/> JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL OR HIGHER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 117
114	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	
115	Have you ever participated in a literacy program or any other program that involves learning to read or write (not including primary school)?	YES 1 NO 2	
116	CHECK 114: CODE '2', '3' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '1' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 118
117	Do you read a newspaper or magazine almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
118	Do you listen to the radio almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
119	Do you watch television almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
119A	What is your religion?	ISLAM 01 PROTESTANT 02 CATHOLIC 03 HINDU 04 BUDHA 05 CONFUCIAN 06 OTHER 96	
120	Are you currently working?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 120C
120A	As you know, some people take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind or unpaid. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. Do you have any job that you do continuously for at least one hour in the past week?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 120C
120B	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 201
120C	Do you work in agriculture or not in agriculture?	AGRICULTURE 1 NOT IN AGRICULTURE 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
123	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work you mainly do? DESCRIBE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE. DO NOT FILL IN BOXES. <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"></div>	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL 01 MANAGER AND ADMINISTRATOR 02 CLERICAL 03 SALES 04 SERVICES 05 AGRICULTURAL WORKER 06 PRODUCTION WORKER 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
124	CHECK 120C: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> WORKS IN AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> DOES NOT WORK IN AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div>		→ 201
125	Do you work mainly on your own land or on family land, or do you work on land that you rent from somewhere else, or do you work on someone else's land?	OWN LAND 1 FAMILY LAND 2 RENTED LAND 3 SOMEONE ELSE'S LAND 4	
125A	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	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask you about all the children 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 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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAUGHTERS AT HOME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
206	Do you have any biological sons or daughters who were 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	→ 209
207	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	BOYS DEAD <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GIRLS DEAD <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
209	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL CHILDREN <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
210	CHECK 209: NUMBER OF CHILDREN IS 2 OR MORE <input type="text"/> → NUMBER OF CHILDREN IS 0 <input type="text"/> → NUMBER OF CHILDREN IS 1 <input type="text"/> →		→ 301 → 213
211	Do the children that you have fathered all have the same biological mother?	YES 1 NO 2	
213	How old were you when your (first) child was born?	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

SECTION 3. KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF FAMILY PLANNING

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			
CIRCLE CODE 1 IN 301 FOR EACH METHOD MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. THEN PROCEED DOWN COLUMN 301, READING THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF EACH METHOD NOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. CIRCLE CODE 1 OR 2 IF METHOD IS RECOGNIZED. THEN, ASK 302 OR CIRCLE CODE '3' IF NOT RECOGNIZED.			
301	What ways or methods have you heard about? Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?		302 Have you ever used (METHOD)?
01	FEMALE STERILIZATION/TUBSECTOMY Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBESD 2 NO 3 ↴	Has your wife ever had 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, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBESD 2 NO 3 ↴	Have you ever had an operation to avoid having any more children? YES 1 NO 2
03	PILL Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBESD 2 NO 3 ↴	
04	IUD Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBESD 2 NO 3 ↴	
05	INJECTABLES Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one month or longer.	YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBESD 2 NO 3 ↴	
06	NORPLANT/IMPLANT 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, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBESD 2 NO 3 ↴	
07	CONDOM Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBESD 2 NO 3 ↴	YES 1 NO 2
08	INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM Women can place a tissue or a thin flexible disk in the vagina before intercourse.	YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBESD 2 NO 3 ↴	
09	LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD (LAM) Up to 6 months after child birth, a woman can use a method that requires she breastfeeds frequently, day and night, and that her menstrual period has not returned.	YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBESD 2 NO 3 ↴	
10	PERIODIC ABSTINENCE OR CALENDAR SYSTEM 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, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBESD 2 NO 3 ↴	YES 1 NO 2
11	WITHDRAWAL Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBESD 2 NO 3 ↴	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, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBESD 2 NO 3 ↴	
13	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
302A	Are you currently using any method of family planning?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 302C
302B	Which method are you using?	MALE STERILIZATION 1 CONDOM 2 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE 3 WITHDRAWAL 4 OTHER 6 SPECIFY	
302C	Is your wife currently using any method of family planning?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 302F
302D	Which method is your wife using? Any other method? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION A PILL B IUD C INJECTABLES D IMPLANTS E INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM F LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD G PERIODIC ABSTINENCE H WITHDRAWAL I OTHER X SPECIFY	
302F	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 308
302G	Where is that? IF THE SOURCE IS HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE, PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S)) Any other place? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL A HEALTH CENTER B CLINIC C FP FIELDWORKER D FP MOBILE UNIT E OTHER F (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL G MATERNITY HOSPITAL H MATERNITY CLINIC I CLINIC J DOCTOR (GENERAL) K OBGYN L MIDWIFE M NURSE N VILLAGE MIDWIFE O PHARMACY/DRUG STORE P OTHER Q (SPECIFY) OTHER DELIVERY POST R HEALHT POST S FP POST T FRIENDS/RELATIVES U SHOP V OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
308	From one menstrual period to the <u>next</u> , are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual relations?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 310

309	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 ENDS 3 IN THE MIDDLE OF THE CYCLE 4 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
310	Do you think that a woman who is breastfeeding can become pregnant if she has sexual relations?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
311	CHECK 301 (07) AND 302 (07): KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF CONDOM		
	HAS HEARD OF AND USED CONDOM <input type="checkbox"/> HAS HEARD OF CONDOM BUT HAS NEVER USED <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER HEARD OF CONDOM <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 323 → 324	
314	When you have sex in the last month, do you use a condom every time, sometimes, or not at all?	EVERY TIME 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3 NOT HAVING SEX 4	
316	Have you ever experienced any problems with using condoms? IF YES: What problems did you experience? PROBE: Any other problems? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL PROBLEMS MENTIONED.	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 THE 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	
316A	Have you ever paid for sex?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 317
316B	In the last 12 months, did you ever pay for sex?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 317
316C	The last time you paid for sex, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2	
317	CHECK 314: CURRENT USE OF CONDOMS		
	EVERY TIME OR SOMETIMES <input type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL/NOT HAVING SEX <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 323	

319	<p>From where do you usually obtain the condoms?</p> <p>IF SOURCE IS HOSPITAL OR CLINIC, WRITE THE NAME OF PLACE, PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE(S))</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>HEALTH CENTER 12</p> <p>CLINIC 13</p> <p>FP FIELDWORKER 14</p> <p>FP MOBILE UNIT 15</p> <p>OTHER 16</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>MATERNITY HOSPITAL 22</p> <p>MATERNITY CLINIC 23</p> <p>CLINIC 24</p> <p>DOCTOR (GENERAL) 25</p> <p>OBGYN 26</p> <p>MIDWIFE 27</p> <p>NURSE 28</p> <p>VILLAGE MIDWIFE 29</p> <p>PHARMACY/DRUG STORE 30</p> <p>OTHER 31</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER</p> <p>DELIVERY POST 41</p> <p>HEALTH POST 42</p> <p>FP POST 43</p> <p>FRIENDS/RELATIVES 44</p> <p>SHOP 45</p> <p>OTHER 46</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>																									
320	How much do you usually pay for a packet of condoms?	<p>RUPIAH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>FREE 99995</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 99998</p>	<p>→ 323</p>																								
321	How many condoms are in each packet?	NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																									
322	Do you think that at this price condoms are inexpensive, just affordable, or too expensive?	<p>INEXPENSIVE 1</p> <p>JUST AFFORDABLE 2</p> <p>TOO EXPENSIVE 3</p>																									
323	<p>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.</p> <p>Condoms diminish a man's sexual pleasure.</p> <p>A condom is very inconvenient to use.</p> <p>A condom can be reused.</p> <p>A condom protects against disease.</p> <p>A woman has no right to tell a man to use a condom.</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>DIS- AGREE</th> <th>AGREE</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DIMINISH SEXUAL PLEASURE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INCONVENIENT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CAN BE REUSED</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PROTECT AGAINST DISEASE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WOMAN'S RIGHT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		DIS- AGREE	AGREE	DK	DIMINISH SEXUAL PLEASURE	1	2	8	INCONVENIENT	1	2	8	CAN BE REUSED	1	2	8	PROTECT AGAINST DISEASE	1	2	8	WOMAN'S RIGHT	1	2	8	
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324	<p>CHECK 301 (02) AND 302 (02): KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF MALE STERILIZATION</p> <p>HAS HEARD OF MALE STERILIZATION BUT IS NOT STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>RESPONDENT IS STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>HAS NOT HEARD OF MALE STERILIZATION <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>→ 326</p> <p>→ 328</p>																								

325	Once you have had all the children you want, have you ever considered getting sterilized?	HAS CONSIDERED 1 HAS NOT CONSIDERED 2 UNSURE/DEPENDS 3 WIFE ALREADY STERILIZED 4	
326	In your opinion what are some of the advantages of male sterilization? PROBE: Any other advantages? RECORD ALL ADVANTAGES METHOD. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PUTS 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 GIVES MAN FREEDOM H OTHER X SPECIFY	
326A	CHECK 324: HAS HEARD OF MALE STERILIZATION BUT IS NOT STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>	RESPONDENT STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 328
327	Why have you never considered getting sterilized? PROBE: Any other reason? RECORD ALL ADVANTAGES METHOD. 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 E MAY REMARRY SOME DAY F COST G LOSS OF SEXUAL FUNCTION H WIFE OBJECTS I OTHER X SPECIFY	
328	I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one. Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. Women who are sterilized may become promiscuous. Being sterilized for a man is equivalent to being castrated. A woman is the one who gets pregnant, so she should be the one to get sterilized.	DIS- AGREE AGREE DK CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S 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	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARD WOMEN

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	Have you been married once, or more than once?	ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	
402	Does your wife live with you or somewhere else?	IN HOUSEHOLD 1 ELSEWHERE 2	
403	WRITE WIFE'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF WIFE DOES NOT LIVE IN THE HOUSEHOLD, ENTER '00'	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
404	CHECK 401: MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE <input type="checkbox"/> MARRIED ONCE <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 407
405	Do you have other wives who do not live in this household?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 407
406	What is the name of the wife who does not live in this household?	NAME _____	
407	How old were you when you and your (first) wife married?	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
408	How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse?	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
409	For a man, what is the best age to get married?	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
410	For a woman, what is the best age to get married?	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
411	What is the best age for a woman to have her first child?	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
412	After what age, should a woman stop having children?	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
413	Who in your family usually has the final say on the following decisions?	RESPONDENT = 1 RESPONDENT'S WIFE = 2 RESPONDENT & HIS WIFE = 3 SOMEONE ELSE = 4 RESPONDENT & SOMEONE ELSE JOINTLY = 5 NO DECISION = 6	
	Your own health care?	OWN HEALTH CARE 1 2 3 4 5 6	
	Making large household purchases?	LARGE HH PURCHASES 1 2 3 4 5 6	
	Making household purchases for daily needs?	DAILY PURCHASES 1 2 3 4 5 6	
	Visits to family friends or relatives?	VISIT RELATIVES 1 2 3 4 5 6	
	What food should be cooked each day?	FOOD TO COOK DAILY 1 2 3 4 5 6	
414	Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:	YES NO DK	
	If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM ... 1 2 8	
	If she neglects the children?	NEGL. CHILDREN ... 1 2 8	
	If she argues with him?	ARGUES 1 2 8	
	If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX 1 2 8	
	If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD 1 2 8	

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
502	CHECK 302 (02): RESPONDENT <input type="checkbox"/> NOT STERILIZED RESPONDENT <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED		→ 521
502A	COPY THE NAME OF RESPONDENT'S WIFE IF MORE THAN 2 WIVES, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE.	FIRST WIFE LINE NUMBER . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SECOND WIFE LINE NUMBER . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
503	Is (WIFE'S NAME) pregnant now?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 505) ← DK/UNSURE 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 505) ← DK/UNSURE 8
504	When (WIFE'S NAME) became pregnant, did you want her to become pregnant <u>then</u> , did you want to wait until <u>later</u> , or did <u>you not</u> want her to have more children <u>at all</u> ?	THEN 1 LATER 2 NOT AT ALL 3 (SKIP TO 506) ←	THEN 1 LATER 2 NOT AT ALL 3 (SKIP TO 506) ←
505	In the next few weeks, if you discovered that (WIFE'S NAME) was pregnant, would that be a big problem, a small problem or or no problem at all?	BIG PROBLEM ... 1 SMALL PROBLEM . 2 NO PROBLEM ... 3 STERILIZED/ NO SEX 4 (SKIP TO 507) ←	BIG PROBLEM ... 1 SMALL PROBLEM . 2 NO PROBLEM ... 3 STERILIZED/ NO SEX 4 (SKIP TO 507) ←
506	Do you think (WIFE'S NAME) wants the same number of children that you want to have with her, or does she want more or fewer than you want?	SAME NUMBER ... 1 MORE CHILDREN . 2 FEWER CHILDREN 3 DON'T KNOW ... 8	SAME NUMBER ... 1 MORE CHILDREN . 2 FEWER CHILDREN 3 DON'T KNOW ... 8
507	How often do you talk to (WIFE'S NAME) about family planning in the past year?	NEVER 1 ONCE OR TWICE . 2 OFTEN 3	NEVER 1 ONCE OR TWICE . 2 OFTEN 3
508	Do you think that (WIFE'S NAME) approves or disapproves of couples using a contraceptive method to avoid pregnancy?	APPROVES 1 DISAPPROVES ... 2 DON'T KNOW 3	APPROVES 1 DISAPPROVES ... 2 DON'T KNOW 3
508A		GO TO 503 FOR NEXT WIFE. IF NO MORE WIVES, GO TO 509.	GO TO 503 FOR NEXT WIFE. IF NO MORE WIVES, GO TO 509.
509	CHECK 503: NO WIFE <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT OR UNSURE WIFE <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT 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? Now I have some questions about the future. After the child(ren) you and your (wife/wives)/partner(s) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 516 → 521 → 516
510	How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child?	MONTHS 1 YEARS 2 SOON/NOW 993 OTHER 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
516	CHECK 302A: USE CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD NO, NOT USING <input type="checkbox"/> YES, CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/>		521
517	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	519
518	Which contraceptive method would you prefer to use?	MALE STERILIZATION 1 CONDOM 2 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE 3 WITHDRAWAL 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) UNSURE 8	521
519	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 RELIGIOUS BELIEF 15 OPPOSITION TO USE RESPONDENT OPPOSED 21 WIFE 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	
521	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> NO LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> 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? 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. THEN RECORD NUMERIC RESPONSE OR OTHER ANSWER.	NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	524
522	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would the sex not matter?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OTHER _____ 999996 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
524	In the last six months have you heard about family planning: On the radio? On the television?	YES NO RADIO 1 2 TELEVISION 1 2	
524A	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	
526	In the last six months, have you discussed the practice of family planning with your friends, neighbors, or relatives?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 601A
527	With whom? Anyone else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	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)	

SECTION 6. PARTICIPATION IN HEALTH CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
601A	CHECK 209: HAS ONE OR MORE CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> HAS/DOES NOT HAVE ANY CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 701																
602	Please tell me the name and sex of your child (who was born most recently): _____ (NAME OF CHILD) Name of (NAME OF CHILD)'s biological mother: _____ (NAME OF MOTHER)	BOY 1 GIRL 2																	
603	In what month and year was (NAME OF LAST CHILD) born?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																	
607	CHECK 603: CHILD BORN SINCE JANUARY 2002 <input type="checkbox"/> CHILD BORN BEFORE JANUARY 2002 <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 701																
612	ASK QUESTION 612 FOR PREGNANCY, DELIVERY, AND FOR THE SIX WEEKS AFTER DELIVERY. ALL QUESTIONS REFER TO THE LAST BIRTH. Did (NAME OF CHILD'S MOTHER) receive any advice or care from a doctor or any health care provider during the (pregnancy/delivery/six weeks after delivery)?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>PREGNANCY</th> <th>DELIVERY</th> <th>SIX WEEKS AFTER DELIVERY</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES 1</td> <td>YES 1</td> <td>YES 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2</td> <td>NO 2</td> <td>NO 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DK 8</td> <td>DK 8</td> <td>DK 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(GO TO 612 IN NEXT COLUMN) ←</td> <td>(GO TO 612 IN NEXT COLUMN) ←</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	PREGNANCY	DELIVERY	SIX WEEKS AFTER DELIVERY	YES 1	YES 1	YES 1	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2	DK 8	DK 8	DK 8	(GO TO 612 IN NEXT COLUMN) ←	(GO TO 612 IN NEXT COLUMN) ←			
PREGNANCY	DELIVERY	SIX WEEKS AFTER DELIVERY																	
YES 1	YES 1	YES 1																	
NO 2	NO 2	NO 2																	
DK 8	DK 8	DK 8																	
(GO TO 612 IN NEXT COLUMN) ←	(GO TO 612 IN NEXT COLUMN) ←																		
616	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 may be in danger? RECORD ALL SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES	PROLONGED LABOR A VAGINAL BLEEDING B FEVER C CONVULSIONS D BABY IN WRONG POSITION E SWOLLEN LIMBS F FAINTS G BREATHLESSNESS H TIREDNESS I OTHER X DON'T KNOW Z																	
617	At any time while (NAME OF CHILD'S MOTHER) was pregnant with (NAME OF LAST CHILD), did you yourself talk with a doctor or any other health care provider about her health or of the pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 618A																
618	Did the health provider talk to you about: What food (NAME OF CHILD'S MOTHER) 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?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DON'T RECALL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FOOD 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>REST 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PROBLEMS . 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DON'T RECALL	FOOD 1	2	3		REST 1	2	3		PROBLEMS . 1	2	3		
	YES	NO	DON'T RECALL																
FOOD 1	2	3																	
REST 1	2	3																	
PROBLEMS . 1	2	3																	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
618A	During (NAME OF CHILD'S MOTHER) pregnancy with (NAME OF CHILD), did anyone discuss with you 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	
619A	Is (NAME OF LAST CHILD) still alive?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 701
621A	Has (NAME OF LAST CHILD) received (NAME OF VACCINE)? BCG? Polio? DPT? Measles? Hepatitis?	YES NO DK BCG 1 2 8 POLIO 1 2 8 DPT 1 2 8 MEASLES ... 1 2 8 HEPATITIS ... 1 2 8	
621B	CHECK 621A: ALL VACCINES NOT ONE YES' <input type="checkbox"/> AT LEAST ONE YES' <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 624
623	What is the main reason why (NAME OF CHILD) has not received any of these vaccinations?	TOO EXPENSIVE 01 DOES NOT KNOW WHERE TO GET THEM 02 NOT AVAILABLE 03 NOT IMPORTANT/NOT NEEDED ... 04 NOT GOOD FOR CHILD'S HEALTH . 05 CHILD TOO YOUNG 06 TOO FAR/NO TRANSPORT 07 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW ANY VACCINE 97 DON'T KNOW WHY 98	
624	Does (NAME OF LAST CHILD) live with you in your household?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 627
625	In your household, who usually decides what to do if (NAME OF LAST CHILD) is ill? Anybody else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	RESPONDENT A CHILD'S MOTHER B WIFE/CHILD'S STEPMOTHER C FEMALE RELATIVE D MALE RELATIVE E OTHER X (SPECIFY) CHILD HAS NEVER BEEN ILL Y	
627	Please tell me if you would be angry with (NAME OF CHILD'S MOTHER) if she did the following: She took (NAME OF CHILD) to be vaccinated without your permission? She took (NAME OF LAST CHILD) to a doctor or health worker because she thought the child was ill without your permission?	YES NO DK VACCINATION 1 2 3 DOCTOR/HEALTH CARE 1 2 3	
628	Do you currently smoke cigarettes or tobacco? IF YES: What type of tobacco do you smoke? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL TYPES MENTIONED.	YES, CIGARETTES A YES, PIPE B YES, OTHER TOBACCO C NO Y	
629	CHECK 628: CODE 'A' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 701
630	In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	CIGARETTES <input type="text"/>	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
701	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2	717																
701A	From which sources of information have you learned about AIDS? Anything 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 FRIEND/RELATIVE I WORK PLACE J INTERNET K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)																	
704	Can people reduce their chances 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																	
705	Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
706	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																	
707	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
708	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by not having sex at all?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
708A	Can a person get the AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
709	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
711	Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to a child?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	713																
712	Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to her baby: During pregnancy? During delivery? By breastfeeding?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING PREG.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING DELIVERY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BREASTFEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	DURING PREG.	1	2	8	DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8	BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																
DURING PREG.	1	2	8																
DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8																
BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8																
712A	How do you know that someone has HIV/AIDS? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	PHYSICAL A BEHAVIOR B BLOOD TEST/VCT C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFIC) DON'T KNOW Z																	
712B	Have you heard about a voluntary test for HIV/AIDS which is preceded by counseling (VCT)?	YES 1 NO 2	713																

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
712C	<p>Do you know where you can get a VCT service?</p> <p>Any other place?</p> <p>IF SOURCE IS HOSPITAL OR CLINIC, WRITE THE NAME OF PLACE, PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE(S))</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p> <p>CIRCLE ALLMENTIONED.</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL A</p> <p>HEALTH CENTER B</p> <p>CLINIC C</p> <p>VCT CLINIC D</p> <p>OTHER _____ E</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL F</p> <p>CLINIC G</p> <p>VCT CLINIC H</p> <p>DOCTOR I</p> <p>NURSE/MIDWIFE J</p> <p>OTHER _____ K</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	
713	<p>CHECK 106A: RESPONDENT'S MARITAL STATUS</p> <p>MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED/ WIDOWED <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>→ 715</p>
714	<p>Have you ever talked about ways to prevent getting the virus that causes AIDS with your wife?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
715	<p>If a member of your family got infected with the virus that causes AIDS, would you want it to remain a secret or not?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8</p>	
716	<p>If a relative of yours became sick with the virus that causes AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK/UNSURE/DEPENDS 8</p>	
716A	<p>Do you know someone personally who has the virus that causes AIDS or someone who died of AIDS?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
716B	<p>Would you buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who has the AIDS virus?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
716C	<p>If a female teacher has the AIDS virus, should she be allowed to continue teaching the school?</p>	<p>YES (ALLOWED) 1</p> <p>NO (NOT ALLOWED) 2</p> <p>DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8</p>	
717	<p>Apart from AIDS, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	801
717A	<p>From which sources of information have you learned about sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)?</p> <p>RECORD ALL WAYS MENTIONED.</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p>	<p>RADIO A</p> <p>TELEVISION B</p> <p>NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE C</p> <p>POSTER D</p> <p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL E</p> <p>RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION F</p> <p>SCHOOL/TEACHER G</p> <p>COMMUNITY MEETING H</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE I</p> <p>WORK PLACE J</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	

SECTION 8. MATERNAL MORTALITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES						SKIP
801	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your brothers and sisters, that is, all of the children born to your natural mother, including those who are living with you, those living elsewhere and those who have died. How many children did your mother give birth to, including you?	NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO NATURAL MOTHER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>						→ 816
		IF THE RESPONSE IS '01' (RESPONDENT IS AN ONLY CHILD)						
802	How many of these births did your mother have before you were born?	NUMBER OF PRECEDING BIRTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>						
803	What was the name given to your brothers and sisters? START WITH THE OLDEST.	(1) _____	(2) _____	(3) _____	(4) _____	(5) _____	(6) _____	
804	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	
805	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 808 ← DK ... 8 GO TO (2) ←	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 808 ← DK ... 8 GO TO (3) ←	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 808 ← DK ... 8 GO TO (4) ←	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 808 ← DK ... 8 GO TO (5) ←	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 808 ← DK ... 8 GO TO (6) ←	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 808 ← DK ... 8 GO TO (7) ←	
806	How old is (NAME)?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> < 10 GO TO (2)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> < 10 GO TO (3)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> < 10 GO TO (4)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> < 10 GO TO (5)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> < 10 GO TO (6)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> < 10 GO TO (7)	
807	Has (NAME) ever been married?	YES ... 1 GO TO (2) ← NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO (3) ← NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO (4) ← NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO (5) ← NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO (6) ← NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO (7) ← NO ... 2	
808	When did (NAME) (NAME) die?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
809	How old was (NAME) when he/she died?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (2)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (3)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (4)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (5)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (6)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (7)	
811	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died or did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES ... 1 GO TO 813 ← NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 813 ← NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 813 ← NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 813 ← NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 813 ← NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 813 ← NO ... 2	
812	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 814 ←	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 814 ←	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 814 ←	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 814 ←	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 814 ←	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 814 ←	
813	Did (NAME) die due to complications of pregnancy or childbirth?	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	
814	How many live born children did (NAME) give birth to during her lifetime (before this pregnancy)?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
815	Has (NAME) ever been married?	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO (2) ←	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO (3) ←	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO (4) ←	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO (5) ←	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO (6) ←	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO (7) ←	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES						SKIP
803	What was the name given to your brothers and sisters? START WITH THE OLDEST.	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
804	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	
805	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 808 DK ... 8 GO TO (8)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 808 DK ... 8 GO TO (9)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 808 DK ... 8 GO TO (10)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 808 DK ... 8 GO TO (11)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 808 DK ... 8 GO TO (12)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 808 DK ... 8 GO TO (13)	
806	How old is (NAME)?	<input type="text"/> < 10 GO TO (8)	<input type="text"/> < 10 GO TO (9)	<input type="text"/> < 10 GO TO (10)	<input type="text"/> < 10 GO TO (11)	<input type="text"/> < 10 GO TO (12)	<input type="text"/> < 10 GO TO (13)	
807	Has (NAME) ever been married?	YES ... 1 GO TO (8) NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO (9) NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO (10) NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO (11) NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO (12) NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO (13) NO ... 2	
808	When did (NAME) (NAME) die?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
809	How old was (NAME) when he/she died?	<input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (8)	<input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (9)	<input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (10)	<input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (11)	<input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (12)	<input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (13)	
811	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died or did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES ... 1 GO TO 813 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 813 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 813 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 813 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 813 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 813 NO ... 2	
812	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 814	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 814	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 814	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 814	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 814	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 814	
813	Did (NAME) die due to complications of pregnancy or childbirth?	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	
814	How many live born children did (NAME) give birth to during her lifetime (before this pregnancy)?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
815	Has (NAME) ever been married?	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO (8)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO (9)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO (10)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO (11)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO (12)	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO (13)	
816	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR MINUTES					<input type="text"/>	

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: _____



2007 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY YOUNG ADULT QUESTIONNAIRE

Confidential

IDENTIFICATION	CODE								
1. PROVINCE _____	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>								
2. REGENCY/MUNICIPALITY*) _____									
3. SUBDISTRICT _____									
4. VILLAGE*) _____									
5. URBAN/RURAL**) URBAN -1 RURAL -2									
6. CENSUS BLOCK NUMBER _____	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>								
7. 2007 IDHS SAMPLE CODE									
8. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>								
9. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____									
10. NAME OF RESPONDENT _____									
11. RESPONDENT'S SEX**) MALE -1 FEMALE -2	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>								
12. RESPONDENT LINE NUMBER									

INTERVIEWER VISITS												
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT								
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table> MONTH <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table> YEAR <table border="1" style="width: 60px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px; text-align: center;">2</td><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px; text-align: center;">0</td><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px; text-align: center;">0</td><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px; text-align: center;">7</td></tr></table>					2	0	0	7
2	0	0	7									
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NUMBER <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table>								
RESULT***)	_____	_____	_____	RESULT <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table>								
NEXT VISIT DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></td></tr></table>								
TIME	_____	_____										
***) RESULT CODES 1 COMPLETED 3 POSTPONED 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 7 OTHER _____ 2 NOT AT HOME 4 REFUSED 6 INCAPACITATED (SPECIFY)												
LANGUAGE IN INTERVIEW _____												
DAILY SPOKEN LANGUAGE _____												
USE INTERPRETER YES — 1 NO — 2												
NAME	SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	EDITOR	KEYED BY								
DATE	_____ <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 10px; height: 10px;"></td><td style="width: 10px; height: 10px;"></td></tr></table>			_____ <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 10px; height: 10px;"></td><td style="width: 10px; height: 10px;"></td></tr></table>			_____ <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 10px; height: 10px;"></td><td style="width: 10px; height: 10px;"></td></tr></table>			_____ <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 10px; height: 10px;"></td><td style="width: 10px; height: 10px;"></td></tr></table>		

*) Cross out category not used
 **) Circle appropriate code

1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

INFORMED CONSENT

Hello.
My name is..... I am working with Badan Pusat Statistik. We are conducting a national survey of unmarried women and 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.

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 begin the interview now?

Signature of interviewer: _____

Date: 2007

RESPONDENT AGREES
TO BE INTERVIEWED

RESPONDENT DOES NOT
AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED

1
↓

2 → END

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
102	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
103	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 102 AND/OR 103 IF INCONSISTENT. IF AGE IS LESS THAN 15 OR OVER 24, END INTERVIEW.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
104	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 109
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 NOT COMPLETED = 0 COMPLETED = 7 DON'T KNOW = 8	GRADE <input type="text"/>	
107	Are you currently attending school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 109

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
108	Why is it that you are not currently attending school any more?	GRADUATED/HAD ENOUGH SCHOOLING 01 GOT PREGNANT 02 TO CARE FOR CHILDREN 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)	
109	What is your religion?	ISLAM 01 PROTESTANT 02 CATHOLIC 03 HINDU 04 BUDDHIST 05 CONFUCIAN 06 OTHER 96	
110A	Have you done any work in the past week?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 201
110B	As you know, some people take up jobs for which they receive no payment, paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, work in a small business or work in the family farm or family business. Did you do any or these things or any other work for a minimum of one hour continuously in the past week?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 201
110C	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 reason?	YES 1 NO 2	

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	<p>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?</p> <p>Any other change?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</p>	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	<p>When a girl begins to change from childhood to adolescence, she experiences some physical changes. Can you tell me what they are?</p> <p>Any other change?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</p>	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	
202A	<p>CHECK 201 AND 202:</p> <p>NO CODE 'Z' CIRCLED OR CODE 'Z' CIRCLED IN ONE QUESTION ONLY <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>CODE 'Z' CIRCLED IN BOTH 201 AND 202 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	204
203	<p>Where did you get the information about the physical changes from childhood to adolescence?</p> <p>Any other source?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</p>	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 OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
204	<p>RESPONDENT :</p> <p>FEMALE <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>MALE <input type="checkbox"/></p>	208A
205	<p>How old were you when you had your first menstruation?</p>	NEVER 00 AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	209
206	<p>Before you menstruated, did anyone talk to you about menstruation?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	208

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
207	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)	
208	The first time you menstruated, did you talk to anyone? Who did you talk to? Anybody 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	209
208A	How old were you when you had your first wet dream?	NEVER 00 AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	209
208B	Before you had wet dreams, did anyone talk to you about wet dreams?	YES 1 NO 2	209
208C	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)	
209	For women who have menstruated, from one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when she is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual relations?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	211
210	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	
211	Can a woman become pregnant by having one sexual intercourse ?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
211A	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 METHOD ... B RHYTHM OR PERIODIC ABSTINENCE C WITHDRAWAL D HERBS E OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
<p>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.</p> <p>CIRCLE CODE '1' IN 212 FOR EACH METHOD MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. THEN PROCEED DOWN THE COLUMN , READING THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF EACH METHOD NOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. CIRCLE CODE 1 OR 2 IF METHOD IS "RECOGNIZED", AND CODE 3 IF "NOT RECOGNIZED".</p>			
212	<p>What family planning methods have you heard about? (Have you ever heard about:)</p>		
	<p>01. Female sterilization. Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.</p>	<p>YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBED 2 NO 3</p>	
	<p>02. Male sterilization. Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.</p>	<p>YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBED 2 NO 3</p>	
	<p>03. Pill Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.</p>	<p>YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBED 2 NO 3</p>	
	<p>04. IUD Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.</p>	<p>YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBED 2 NO 3</p>	
	<p>05. Injectables Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one more months.</p>	<p>YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBED 2 NO 3</p>	
	<p>06. 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.</p>	<p>YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBED 2 NO 3</p>	
	<p>07. Condom Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.</p>	<p>YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBED 2 NO 3</p>	
	<p>08. Intravag/Diaphragm Women can place a thin flexible disk in their vagina before intercourse.</p>	<p>YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBED 2 NO 3</p>	
	<p>09. Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) Up to 6 months after childbirth, a woman can use a method that requires that she breastfeeds frequently, day and night, and that her menstrual period has not returned.</p>	<p>YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBED 2 NO 3</p>	
	<p>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.</p>	<p>YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBED 2 NO 3</p>	
	<p>11. Withdrawal. Men can be careful and pull out before climax</p>	<p>YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBED 2</p>	
	<p>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.</p>	<p>YES, SPONTANEOUS 1 YES, PROBED 2 NO 3</p>	
	<p>13. Other methods. Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>_____ (SPECIFY)</p> <p>_____ (SPECIFY)</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
212A	CHECK 212: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> CODE "1" OR "2" <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED	NO CODE <input type="checkbox"/> "1" OR "2" CIRCLED	→ 220
213	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
214	What method would you like to use? POSSIBLE ANSWERS FOR MALE RESPONDENT: 02, 07, 10, 11, 96 OR 98. POSSIBLE ANSWERS FOR FEMALE RESPONDENT: 01, 03, 04, 05, 06, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 96, OR 98 DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION 01 MALE STERILIZATION 02 PILL 03 IUD 04 INJECTABLES 05 IMPLANTS 06 CONDOM 07 INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM 08 LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD 09 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE 10 WITHDRAWAL 11 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98	→ 216 → 216
215	Where can you obtain this method? Any other place ? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. IF SOURCE IS HOSPITAL OR CLINIC, WRITE THE NAME OF PLACE, PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL A HEALTH CENTER B CLINIC C FP FIELDWORKER D FP MOBILE UNIT E OTHER _____ F (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL G CLINIC H PRIVATE DOCTOR I PRIVATE NURSE/MIDWIFE J VILLAGE MIDWIFE K PHARMACY/DRUG STORE L OTHER _____ M (SPECIFY) OTHER DELIVERY POST N HEALTH POST O FP POST P FRIENDS/ RELATIVES Q SHOP R OTHER _____ S (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
216	Do you want your partner to use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
220	What service of family planning do you think should be made available to unmarried youth? Information: Information about reproductive health and family planning methods? Counseling: Consultation about how to use family planning methods? Contraceptive methods: Access to family planning methods?	YES NO INFORMATION 1 2 COUNSELLING 1 2 CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS.. 1 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
221	<p>I will now read you some statements about condom use. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each.</p> <p>Condoms can be used to prevent pregnancy.</p> <p>A condom can protect against getting HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases</p> <p>A condom can be reused?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">DIS- DONT AGREE AGREE KNOW</p> <p>PREVENT PREGNANCY 1 2 8</p> <p>PREVENT HIV/AIDS AND STI 1 2 8</p> <p>CAN BE REUSED. 1 2 8</p>	
222	<p>Now I want to talk about a disease called anemia. Have you ever heard of anemia?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>→ 301</p>
223	<p>What is anemia?</p> <p>Anything else?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>LOW HEMOGLOBIN (Hb) A</p> <p>IRON DEFICIENCY B</p> <p>DEFICIT IN RED BLOOD CELLS C</p> <p>BLOOD DEFICIT D</p> <p>VITAMIN DEFICIENCY E</p> <p>LOW BLOOD PRESSURE F</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	
224	<p>What do you think is the cause of anemia?</p> <p>Anything else?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, FISH AND LIVER A</p> <p>LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS B</p> <p>BLEEDING C</p> <p>MENSTRUATION D</p> <p>MALNUTRITION E</p> <p>INFECTIOUS DISEASE F</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	
225	<p>How is anemia treated?</p> <p>Anything else?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>TAKE PILL TO INCREASE BLOOD A</p> <p>TAKE IRON TABLET B</p> <p>INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, FISH AND LIVER C</p> <p>INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF IRON-RICH VEGETABLES D</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	

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 <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> NEVER 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
302	In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to get married?	AGE IN YEARS <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
303	In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to get married?	AGE IN YEARS <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
303A	Do you think a couple who wants to get married needs to have a medical test	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 304
303B	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	
304	Who is going to choose the person you will marry : your parents, yourself, or together ?	PARENT 1 SELF 2 PARENT AND SELF 3	
305	If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many children would that be?	NUMBER <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 307
306	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?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	
307	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	
308	In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to have the first baby?	AGE IN YEARS <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO																																
309	In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to have the first baby?	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98																																	
310	How long do you think a woman should wait after one birth before she has another birth?	MONTH 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998																																	
311	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, or have an abortion?	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																																	
312	I'm going to read some statements about times when 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 pregnancy? 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?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">DIS- AGREE</th> <th style="text-align: center;">AGREE</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DON'T KNOW</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ENDANGER HER HEALTH</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ENDANGER LIFE...</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FETUS DEFORMED</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RAPED</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNMARRIED</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CAN NOT AFFORD</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ATTENDING SCHOOL</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		DIS- AGREE	AGREE	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	
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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?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FRIENDS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MOTHER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FATHER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIBLINGS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RELATIVES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TEACHER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RELIGIOUS LEADER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>		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	
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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.	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>FRIENDS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MOTHER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FATHER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIBLINGS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">D</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RELATIVES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TEACHER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">G</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RELIGIOUS LEADER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">H</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Z</td> </tr> </table>	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						
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403	CHECK 104 HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 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.	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 →</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 ↘</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8 ↘</td> </tr> </table>	YES	1 →	NO	2 ↘	DON'T KNOW	8 ↘	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>PRIMARY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ACADEMY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNIVERSITY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table>	PRIMARY	1	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	2	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	3	ACADEMY	4	UNIVERSITY	5	DON'T KNOW	8
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B. Methods of birth control.	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 →</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 ↘</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8 ↘</td> </tr> </table>	YES	1 →	NO	2 ↘	DON'T KNOW	8 ↘	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>PRIMARY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ACADEMY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNIVERSITY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table>	PRIMARY	1	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	2	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	3	ACADEMY	4	UNIVERSITY	5	DON'T KNOW	8
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D. Other sexually transmitted infections.	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 →</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 ↘</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8 ↘</td> </tr> </table>	YES	1 →	NO	2 ↘	DON'T KNOW	8 ↘	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>PRIMARY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ACADEMY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNIVERSITY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table>	PRIMARY	1	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	2	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	3	ACADEMY	4	UNIVERSITY	5	DON'T KNOW	8
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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	→ 412
408A	What places have you heard about? _____ (TULISKAN) Anywhere else? 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	
409	Do you know where this place is (any of these places are)?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 412
410	Have you ever visited this place (any of these places)?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 412
411	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	
411A	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	
412	Do you read a newspaper or magazine almost every day, at least once a week, seldom, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE PER WEEK 2 SELDOM 3 NOT AT ALL 4	→ 414
413	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? 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	CODE	SKIP TO
414	Do you listen to the radio almost every day, at least once per week, seldom, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE PER WEEK 2 SELDOM 3 NOT AT ALL 4	→ 416
415	In the last 6 months did you hear on the radio: About postponement of age of 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	
416	Do you watch television almost every day, at least once per week, seldom, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE PER WEEK 2 SELDOM 3 NOT AT ALL 4	→ 501
417	In the last 6 months did you watch on television: About postponement of age of 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	

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	Have you ever tried to smoke a cigarette?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 505A
502	How old were when you smoked a cigarette for the first time?	AGE IN YEARS <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
503	How old were you when you started smoking fairly regularly?	AGE IN YEARS <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> NEVER SMOKED REGULARLY ... 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
504	Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 505A
505	In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke? IF NOT CURRENTLY SMOKING, RECORD '00'	CIGARETTES <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
505A	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to smoke?	YES 1 NO 2	
505B	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to smoke?	YES 1 NO 2	
506	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	→ 509A
507	How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol?	AGE IN YEARS <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
508	In the last three months, on how many days did you drink an alcohol-containing beverage? IF EVERY DAY: RECORD '90'.	NUMBER OF DAYS <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> DID NOT DRINK 95	
509	Have you ever gotten "drunk" from drinking an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES 1 NO 2	
509A	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to drink an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES 1 NO 2	
509B	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to drink an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES 1 NO 2	
510	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	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
511	Have you yourself ever tried to use drugs (LOCAL TERM)?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 519
512	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)	
513	CHECK 512 : CODE 'C' NOT <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED CODE 'C' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED		→ 515
514	Have you ever injected drugs which can make you LOCAL TERMS: fly, high, intoxicated, etc. ?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 519
515	How old were you when you first injected drugs?	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T REMEMBER 98	
516	Did you inject drugs in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 518
517	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)	
518	Have you ever shared needles?	YES 1 NO 2	
519	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to use drugs?	YES 1 NO 2	
520	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to use drugs?	YES 1 NO 2	

6. HIV/AIDS AND OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
601	Now I want to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 615
602	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)	
605A	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	
605B	Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
605C	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	
605D	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
605E	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by not having sexual intercourse at all?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
605F	Can people get the AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
605G	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
607	Can the virus that causes HIV/AIDS be transmitted from a mother to a child?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 609
608	Can the virus that causes HIV/AIDS be transmitted from a mother to a child: During pregnancy? During delivery? By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK PREGNANCY 1 2 8 DELIVERY 1 2 8 BREASTFEEDING ... 1 2 8	
609	How can you tell if a person is infected with the AIDS virus? Any thing else? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES	PHYSICAL APPEARANCE A CHANGES IN BEHAVIOR..... B BY BLOOD TEST/VCT (VOLUNTARY COUNSELLING AND TESTING) ... C OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
610	Do you know about voluntary HIV test preceded by counselling (VCT: Voluntary Counselling and Testing)?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 612
611	Do you know where you can get consultation and HIV/AIDS test or VCT? Any other place? MAKE SOME PROBING TO GET THE PLACE NAME IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER A HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE WRITE THE NAME OF PLACE	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL A HEALTH CENTER B PUBLIC CLINIC C SPECIFIC CLINIC VCT..... D OTHER E (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR: HOSPITAL F PUBLIC CLINIC G SPECIFIC VCT CLINIC H PRIVATE DOCTOR I PRIVATE NURSE/MIDWIFE J OTHER K (SPECIFY) OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
612	Do you know personally someone who has the virus that causes AIDS or someone who died of HIV/AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2	
612A	Would you buy fresh vegetables from someone who sell it or a farmer if you know he/she was infected by HIV/AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
613	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 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
614	If a relative of yours became sick with the virus that causes HIV/AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household ?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
614A	In your opinion, if female teacher had AIDS, should she be allowed to continue teaching in the school?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
615	Apart from HIV/AIDS, have you heard other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 619

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
616	<p>What other infections have you heard about?</p> <p>Any other?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p> SYPHILIS A GONORRHEA B GENITAL WARTS/CONDYLOMATA C CHANROID D CLAMYDIA E CANDIDA F GENITAL HERPES G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) </p>	
617	<p>From which sources of information have you learned about sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)?</p> <p>Anywhere else?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p> 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) </p>	
618	<p>If a man has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might he have?</p> <p>Any thing else?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p> 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 </p>	
618A	<p>If a woman has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might she have?</p> <p>Any thing else?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p> 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 </p>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO																				
619	In the past 12 months, have you experienced any of the following: FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE? GENITAL SORES/ULCERS	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">NO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SORES/ULCERS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE	1	2	8	SORES/ULCERS	1	2	8									
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619A	CHECK 619: AT LEAST ONE CODE '1' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> NO CODE '1' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>		701																				
620	Where did you get advice or treatment? Any other else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	<table border="0"> <tr><td>NO MEDICAL TREATMENT</td><td style="text-align: right;">A</td></tr> <tr><td>SELF TREATMENT</td><td style="text-align: right;">B</td></tr> <tr><td>PIK-KRR</td><td style="text-align: right;">C</td></tr> <tr><td>DRUG STORE</td><td style="text-align: right;">D</td></tr> <tr><td>HOSPITAL/CLINIC</td><td style="text-align: right;">E</td></tr> <tr><td>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER</td><td style="text-align: right;">F</td></tr> <tr><td>FRIEDNS/RELATIVES</td><td style="text-align: right;">G</td></tr> <tr><td>OTHER _____</td><td style="text-align: right;">X</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>DON'T KNOW</td><td style="text-align: right;">Z</td></tr> </table>	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	
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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	Did you ever have a boy/girlfriend one word?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 705
702	How old were you when you first had a boy/girlfriend one word?	AGE IN YEARS <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
703	Do you currently have a boy/girlfriend one word?	YES 1 NO 2	
704	When you are alone with your (current/last) boy/girlfriend, one word, to show your love or just because you are curious, have you ever done any of the following: 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 HOLDING HANDS 1 2 LIP KISSING 1 2 PETTING 1 2	
IF THE RESPONDENT IS UNCOMFORTABLE WITH THE QUESTIONS, TELL HIM/HER THAT YOU KNOW THE QUESTIONS ARE SENSITIVE 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 your 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 NEED MONEY FOR LIFE/SCHOOL 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 <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
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

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO																																
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 <u>last</u> time you had sexual intercourse?	DAYS AGO 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> WEEKS AGO 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> MONTHS AGO 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEARS AGO 4 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																																	
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)	→ 717																																
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 or disapprove if: - If a man has many partners/girlfriends at the same time? - If a woman has many partners/boy at the same time?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DE- PENDS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A BOY HAS MANY GIRLFRIENDS ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A GIRL HAS MAN BOYFRIENDS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DE- PENDS	A BOY HAS MANY GIRLFRIENDS ..	1	2	8	A GIRL HAS MAN BOYFRIENDS	1	2	8																					
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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 women is an adult and knows the consequences They want to show their love	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">DIS- APPROVE</th> <th style="text-align: center;">APPROVE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LIKE SEX</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LOVE EACH OTHER ...</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLAN TO MARRY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WOMEN KNOWS CONSEQUENCES ...</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SHOW LOVE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		DIS- APPROVE	APPROVE	LIKE SEX	1	2	LOVE EACH OTHER ...	1	2	PLAN TO MARRY	1	2	WOMEN KNOWS CONSEQUENCES ...	1	2	SHOW LOVE	1	2															
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721	Do you agree very much, agree or disagree of the opinion that women should maintain virginity before marriage?	AGREE VERY MUCH 1 AGREE 2 DISAGREE 8																																	
722	Do you think men still value their partner's virginity generally?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																																	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
723	CHECK 705: NO/ <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW ↓	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 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: YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO/ <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW →		→ 734
728	Sometimes a woman becomes pregnant when she doesn't want to be. RESPONDENT IS FEMALE: In the past, have you ever become pregnant when you did not want to be? RESPONDENT IS MALE : In the past, have you ever had a sex partner who become 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	
730	CHECK 729: <input type="checkbox"/> ONCE <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERAL TIMES ↓ ↓ When you had the unwanted pregnancy, what did you do? When you had an unwanted pregnancy, what did you do about it?	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	→ 732A → 734
732	What did you do with the baby?	KEEP THE BABY 1 BABY CARED BY OTHER PEOPLE ... 2 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
732A	CHECK 730: CODE '2' <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '3' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ↓ 733A 733	OTHER CODES <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 734
733	Who helped you in stopping/aborting 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	→ 733A
733A	Who helped you when you attempted 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	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO								
735	Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone to abort a pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8									
736	Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone not to abort a pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8									
737	RECORD THE TIME	HOUR <table border="1" data-bbox="1166 401 1255 449"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> MINUTE <table border="1" data-bbox="1166 449 1255 497"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>									

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: _____

