Indonesia

SELECTED DISTRICTS OF PAPUA PROVINCE

Monitoring the situation of children and women

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
2011

Kementerian PPN/ Bappenas

Badan Pusat Statistik

unicef

MICS

The Selected Districts of Papua Province Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2011 by Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) under the leadership of the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) and the Ministry of Home Affairs. Financial and technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

MICS is an international household survey programme developed by UNICEF. The Selected Districts of Papua Province MICS was conducted as part of the fourth global round of MICS surveys (MICS4). MICS provides up-to-date information on the situation of children and women, and measures key indicators that allow countries to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. Additional information on the global MICS project may be obtained from www.childinfo.org.

Suggested citation:
BPS. [2013]. The Selected Districts of Papua Province Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011, Final Report. Jakarta, Indonesia: BPS.

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March, 2013

SUMMARY TABLE OF FINDINGS

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Indicators, Selected Districts of Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDGs Indicator Number	Indicator	Value			
				Merauke	Jayawijaya	Biak Numfor	
CHILD MORTALITY							
Child mortality	1.1	4.1	Under-five mortality rate	48	122	62	per 1,000
	1.2	4.2	Infant mortality rate	39	86	48	per 1,000
NUTRITION							
Breastfeeding and infant feeding	2.4		Children ever breastfed	92.3	94.2	93.4	per cent
	2.5		Early initiation of breastfeeding	44.1	38.5	19.0	per cent
	2.6		Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	23.3	55.0	38.3	per cent
	2.7		Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	87.0	89.9	61.8	per cent
	2.8		Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	33.6	79.0	44.3	per cent
	2.9		Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	35.6	59.5	42.9	per cent
	2.10		Duration of breastfeeding	20.0	-	18.7	months
	2.11		Bottle feeding	45.8	17.4	49.9	per cent
	2.13		Minimum meal frequency	52.0	59.6	50.8	per cent
	2.14		Age-appropriate breastfeeding	41.6	68.8	39.7	per cent
	2.15		Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	76.5	93.2	79.5	per cent
Vitamin A	2.17		Vitamin A supplementation (children under age 5)	71.4	33.1	80.7	per cent
Low birth weight	2.18		Low-birth weight infants	12.5	7.9	16.5	per cent
	2.19		Infants weighed at birth	83.2	28.3	71.4	per cent
CHILD HEALTH							
Vaccinations	3.1		Tuberculosis immunization coverage	96.3	62.7	90.8	per cent
	3.2		Polio immunization coverage	81.4	35.5	58.8	per cent
	3.3		Immunization coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)	70.1	30.9	57.3	per cent
	3.4	4.3	Measles immunization coverage	92.2	43.8	86.0	per cent
	3.5		Hepatitis B immunization coverage	69.2	32.2	48.7	per cent
Tetanus toxoid	3.7		Neonatal tetanus protection	71.5	46.9	73.6	per cent
Solid fuel use	3.11		Solid fuels	54.2	83.3	50.1	per cent
Malaria	3.12		Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)	60.5	10.5	46.2	per cent
	3.14		Children under age 5 sleeping under any mosquito net	60.3	18.3	47.2	per cent
	3.15	6.7	Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)	41.7	8.9	41.9	per cent
	3.16		Malaria diagnostics usage	24.2	12.1	44.5	per cent
	3.17		Antimalarial treatment of children under 5 the same or next day	6.7	0.2	35.9	per cent
	3.18	6.8	Antimalarial treatment of children under age 5	13.0	0.8	45.7	per cent

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDGs Indicator Number	Indicator	Value			
				Merauke	Jayawijaya	Biak Numfor	
WATER AND SANITATION							
Water and sanitation	4.1	7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	54.3	34.9	87.0	per cent
	4.2		Water treatment	76.7	26.1	71.0	per cent
	4.3	7.9	Use of improved sanitation	64.0	23.6	74.5	per cent
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH							
Contraception	5.1	5.4	Adolescent birth rate	77	145	59	per 1,000
	5.2		Early childbearing	11.1	36.9	10.2	per cent
	5.3	5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	51.8	33.7	42.5	per cent
			Unmet need	12.1	11.5	11.1	per cent
Maternal and newborn health		5.5	Antenatal care coverage:				
	5.5a		• At least once by skilled personnel	96.4	57.1	90.1	per cent
	5.5b		• At least four times by any provider	89.6	36.0	65.7	per cent
	5.6						
	5.7	5.2	Content of antenatal care	40.3	12.0	18.6	per cent
	5.8		Skilled attendant at delivery	85.7	35.6	77.3	per cent
			Institutional deliveries	61.1	27.6	42.6	per cent
EDUCATION							
Literacy and education	7.1	2.3	Literacy rate among young people				
			• women age 15-24 years	90.2	60.2	90.3	per cent
			• men age 15-24 years	92.4	71.8	92.2	per cent
	7.2		School readiness	48.3	12.5	29.2	per cent
	7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	73.0	69.6	70.7	per cent
	7.4	2.1	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	96.5	81.7	96.4	per cent
	7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	70.5	54.1	75.4	per cent
	7.6	2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary	98.6	94.2	97.3	per cent
				88.1	90.9	115.7	per cent
	7.7		Primary completion rate				
	7.8		Transition rate to secondary school	96.5	94.7	96.1	per cent
	7.9		Gender parity index (primary school)	0.98	1.04	1.03	ratio
	7.10		Gender parity index (secondary school)	1.17	0.92	1.01	ratio
CHILD PROTECTION							
Birth registration	8.1		Birth registration	65.9	19.7	32.7	per cent
Child labour (age 15-14)[1]	8.2		Child labour	20.4	36.2	22.0	per cent
	8.3		School attendance among child labourers	91.2	72.0	90.6	per cent
	8.4		Child labour among students	27.6	49.6	29.6	per cent
Child discipline	8.5		Violent discipline	86.5	92.1	91.5	per cent
Early marriage	8.6		Marriage before age 15:				
			• women age 15-49 years	9.9	15.6	3.8	per cent
			• men age 15-49 years	1.1	1.5	0.5	per cent
	8.7		Marriage before age 18				
			• women age 20-49 years	34.1	46.8	20.2	per cent
			• men age 20-49 years	3.4	11.0	3.9	per cent

[1] Results for child labour for age group 5-17 can be found in the report in Table CP.2

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDGs Indicator Number	Indicator	Value			
				Merauke	Jayawijaya	Biak Numfor	
	8.8		Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union	21.0	41.4	7.9	per cent
			Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union	2.7	9.2	1.1	per cent
	8.10b		Spousal age difference women age 20-24 years	14.7	25.1	9.0	per cent
Domestic violence	8.14		Attitudes towards domestic violence				
			• women age 15-49 years	31.1	59.4	50.6	per cent
			• men age 15-49 years	32.5	66.6	37.2	per cent
HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR, AND ORPHANED							
HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes	9.1		Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention				
			• women age 15-49 years	25.4	12.7	24.0	per cent
			• men age 15-49 years	17.8	14.1	28.1	per cent
	9.2	6.3	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people				
			• women age 15-24 years	30.2	14.1	24.7	per cent
			• men age 15-24 years	14.6	13.8	26.2	per cent
	9.3		Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV				
			• women age 15-49 years	59.7	41.0	69.4	per cent
			• men age 15-49 years	53.7	58.4	65.1	per cent
	9.4		Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV				
			• women age 15-49 years	21.5	8.2	13.9	per cent
			• men age 15-49 years	22.1	10.8	11.4	per cent
	9.5		Know a place to get tested for HIV				
			• women age 15-49 years	41.2	23.9	33.2	per cent
			• men age 15-49 years	43.9	33.6	39.2	per cent
	9.6		Have been tested and have been told result				
			• women age 15-49 years	3.7	2.0	1.3	per cent
			• men age 15-49 years	3.0	3.7	5.6	per cent
	9.7		Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the result				
			• women age 15-49 years	9.6	2.8	0.9	per cent
			• men age 15-49 years	3.9	0.0	5.1	per cent
Sexual behaviour	9.10		Young women who have never had sex	89.4	86.2	86.9	per cent
			Young men who have never had sex	77.8	79.9	74.7	per cent
	9.11		Sex before age 15 among young people				
			• women age 15-24 years	2.0	16.3	2.7	per cent
			• men age 15-24 years	2.5	7.5	0.7	per cent
	9.12		Age-mixing among sexual partners				
			• women age 15-24 years	21.2	22.0	14.1	percent
			• men age 15-24 years	2.1	0.0	1.1	percent

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDGs Indicator Number	Indicator	Value			
				Merauke	Jayawijaya	Biak Numfor	
	9.13		Sex with multiple partners				
			• women age 15-49 years	0.6	1.2	0.7	per cent
			• men age 15-49 years	3.5	13.9	5.7	per cent
	9.14		Condom use during sex with multiple partners				
			• men age 15-49 years	(25.5)	8.4	21.8	per cent
	9.15		Sex with non-regular partners				
			• women age 15-24 years	8.9	8.3	20.7	per cent
			• men age 15-24 years	49.8	38.6	58.2	per cent
Orphaned Children	9.17		Children's living arrangements	10.4	7.4	12.3	per cent
	9.18		Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	7.0	9.2	7.5	per cent
Male circumcision	9.21		Male circumcision	63.0	11.8	24.6	per cent
ALCOHOL USE							
Alcohol use	TA.3		Alcohol use				
			• women age 15-49 years	1.2	2.5	2.9	per cent
			• men age 15-49 years	20.9	12.9	24.8	per cent
	TA.4		Use of alcohol before age 15				
			• women age 15-49 years	0.3	3.7	2.1	per cent
			• men age 15-49 years	6.3	5.4	7.8	per cent

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BCG	Bacillis-Cereus-Geuerin (Tuberculosis)
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
COSIT	Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DPT	Diptheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hep B	Hepatitis B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IUD	Intrauterine Device
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
LAS	League of Arab States
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS4	The fourth round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOI	Ministry of Interior
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics (USA)
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SD	Standard Deviation
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SSD	Suleimaniya Statistical Directorate
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFFC	World Fit For Children
WHO	World Health Organization

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Selected Districts of Papua Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011 was conducted by the Statistics Indonesia – Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) – with technical and financial support from UNICEF. Similar Survey was also conducted at the same time in West Papua Province.

The Selected Districts of Papua Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was designed to collect information across a broad number of social indicators covering education, environment, health and child protection sectors in the three districts of Biak Numfor, Jayawijaya and Merauke. This report comprises a full analysis of the data for all the indicators covered by the survey.

A Steering Committee, consisting of BAPPENAS, BPS, and UNICEF, led the planning, conduct and dissemination of the survey. A team of sectoral experts from relevant ministries reviewed the global survey tools and customized them. Data collection and data entry was led by the provincial BPS office under the close supervision and guidance of central BPS. The tabulation, data processing and report writing work were supported by an independent consultant. The report was finalized by a team consisting of BPS's Directorate of Social Welfare Statistics and UNICEF Indonesia Monitoring and Evaluation Officers.

We would like to acknowledge the guidance and quality assurance provided by MICS Specialists in UNICEF Headquarters in New York and Regional Office in Bangkok.

Special thanks are due to all the master trainers, interviewers, supervisors and editors for their hard work and commitment during the survey implementation.

Finally, we would like to thank the communities and households who participated in the survey for their willingness to give their time to provide valuable information about their lives. Without their collaboration this survey would not have been possible.

We hope the findings of this report will be of valuable service to policy makers and the planners and researchers of different institutions for further developing appropriate measures to improve the lives of children and women in the three survey districts.

Any suggestion and comments for further improvement of the report are most welcome.

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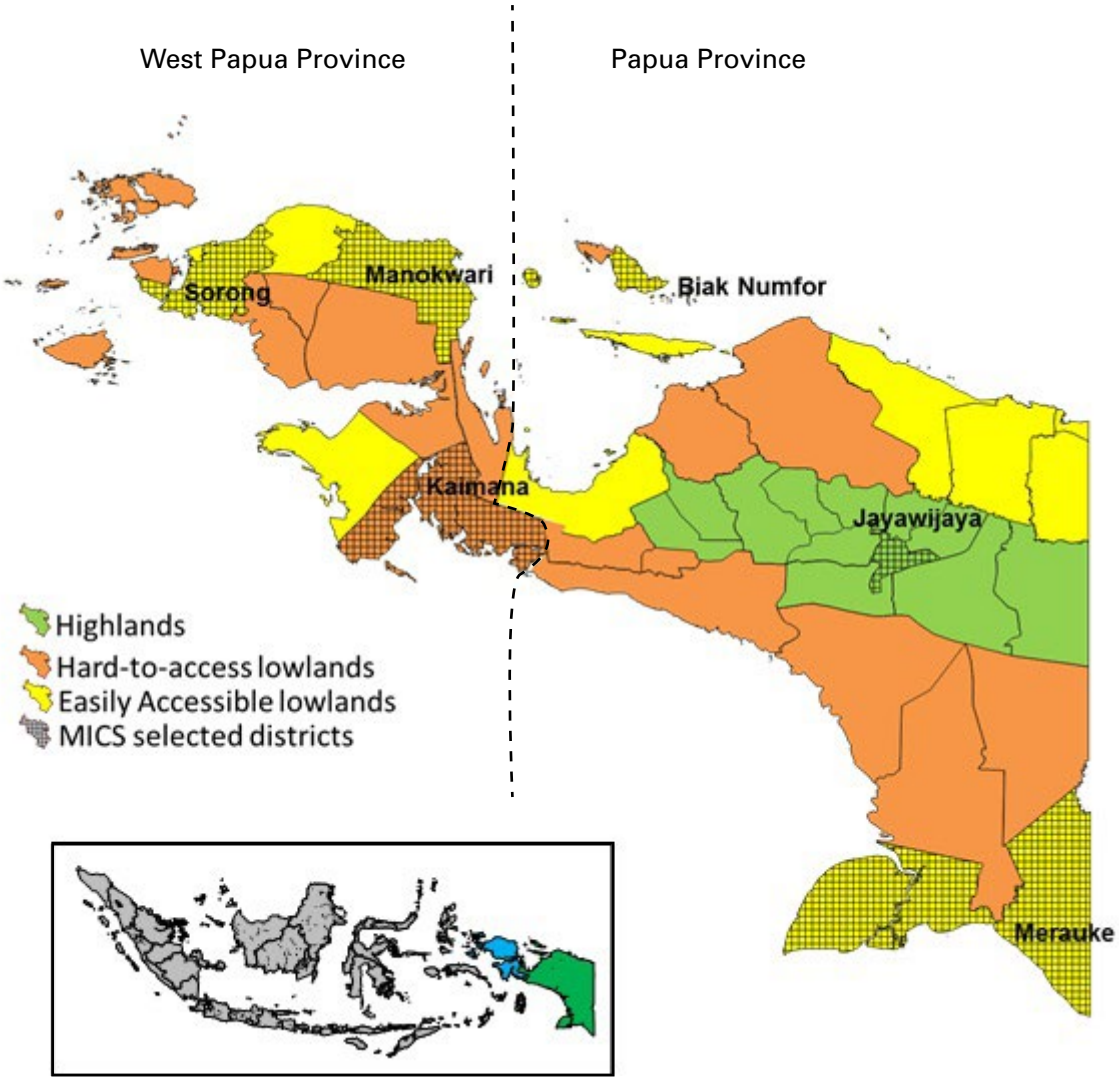
SIX SELECTED MICS DISTRICTS IN PAPUA AND WEST PAPUA PROVINCES



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Selected Districts of Papua Province Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is a sample survey of households, women, men and children covering the Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor. The survey of 3,000 selected households was conducted in 2011 and was part of the fourth round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys Programme of UNICEF.

CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rates are estimated at 39, 86 and 48 per thousand in the districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor respectively. The probabilities of dying under age 5 (U5MR) are 48, 122 and 62 per thousand in the districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor respectively.

NUTRITION

Breastfeeding. Women in Biak Numfor District were the least likely to start breastfeeding within one hour (19 per cent) compared with women in Merauke (44 per cent) and Jayawijaya (39 per cent). Breastfeeding within one day of birth was higher in Jayawijaya District (86 per cent) than in Biak Numfor (70 per cent) and Merauke (64 per cent).

Exclusive and predominant breastfeeding among children age less than six months are higher in Jayawijaya District (55 and 60 per cent respectively) than the other two districts (Merauke: 23 and 36 respectively; Biak Numfor: 38 and 43 respectively).

Appropriate feeding among children aged 6-23 months is highest in Jayawijaya District (74 per cent) compared with Merauke (47 per cent) and Biak Numfor (40 per cent) districts.

More children age 6-23 months (60 per cent) were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times in Jayawijaya compared with those in Merauke (52 per cent) and Biak Numfor (51 per cent).

Bottle feeding among children age 6-23 months was considerably lower in Jayawijaya District (17 per cent) compared with Merauke (46 per cent) and Biak Numfor (50 per cent).

Vitamin A supplements. Vitamin A supplementation coverage within the six months prior to the survey was considerably lower in Jayawijaya District (33 per cent) compared with Merauke (71 per cent) and Biak Numfor (81 per cent) districts.

Low birth weight. The estimated percentage of infants weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth was considerably lower in Jayawijaya (8 per cent) than Merauke (13 per cent) and Biak Numfor (17 per cent) districts. These percentages of births weighing below 2,500 grams are based only on the mother's recollection of the child's weight, or the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth.

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization. In general, percentages of currently vaccinated children aged 12-23 months by different vaccines fluctuated across districts, but it is worth noting that Polio 1, DPT 3 and HepB at birth are considerably lagging behind in Jayawijaya. HepB at birth has low coverage across the districts, particularly Jayawijaya District (Merauke, 58 per cent; Jayawijaya, 12 per cent; Biak Numfor, 30 per cent).

Tetanus toxoid. Tetanus toxoid coverage among women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years is considerably lower in Jayawijaya District compared with the other districts (Jayawijaya, 47 per cent; Merauke, 72 per cent; Biak Numfor, 74 per cent).

Solid fuel use. Solid fuel use is very common among households in Jayawijaya District, where 83 per cent of households use solid fuel, mostly wood. About half the households in Merauke (54 per cent) and Biak Numfor (50 per cent) are using solid fuel, also mostly wood.

Malaria. Differentials exist in the availability of ITNs among districts where the availability is least in Jayawijaya District (11 per cent) and most in Merauke District (61 per cent). The percentage of this indicator is 46 per cent in Biak Numfor District.

Compared with other districts, the percentages of children under the age of five who slept under any mosquito net or an insecticide-treated net are considerably lower in Jayawijaya District (18 and 9 per cent respectively). These percentages are 60 per cent and 42 per cent for Merauke and 47 per cent and 42 per cent for Biak Numfor District.

Compared with the other districts, which also showed a low percentage in these indicators, Jayawijaya District was strikingly lacking in anti-malarial treatment. The percentage of children receiving any anti-malarial drug in Jayawijaya was less than one per cent compared with 13 per cent in Merauke and 46 per cent in Biak Numfor. Similarly, none of the children in Jayawijaya took an anti-malarial drug same or next day compared with 7 per cent in Merauke and 36 per cent in Biak Numfor District.

The proportion of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks and who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing was highest in Biak Numfor District (45 per cent) compared with 24 per cent in Merauke and only 12 per cent in Jayawijaya District.

WATER AND SANITATION

Water. The situation in Jayawijaya District is considerably worse than in other districts; only 35 per cent of the population in this district gets its drinking water from an improved source. The percentages in Merauke and Biak Numfor districts are 54 and 87 per cent respectively. In Biak Numfor, only 14 per cent of the population uses drinking water that is piped into their dwelling or into their yard or plot. More drastically, only five and one per cent of the population use piped water in Merauke and Jayawijaya respectively. In Jayawijaya District, the most important source of drinking water is surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) (39 per cent) (an unimproved source). In Merauke, bottled water is the most important source (17 per cent) (an improved source) while in Biak Numfor it is rainwater collection (24 per cent) (an improved source).

In-house water treatment. In spite of poor indicators of drinking water from an improved source in Jayawijaya, only about a quarter of household members using unimproved drinking water sources in this district (26 per cent) use appropriate water treatment

methods. 64 per cent of them do not use any treatment. About 77 and 71 per cent of household members in Merauke and Biak Numfor respectively using unimproved drinking water sources are using an appropriate water treatment method.

Time and person to obtain water. Most of the households in Biak Numfor have an improved drinking water source on the premises (80 per cent). This is contrary to households in Jayawijaya (24 per cent) and Merauke (41 per cent). For household users from unimproved drinking water sources, it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water for 46 and 8 per cent of households in Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor districts.

More adult women in Jayawijaya (69 per cent) and Biak Numfor (61 per cent) districts collect water than adult men and children. In Merauke District slightly more adult men (49 per cent) than adult women (45 per cent) collect water.

Sanitation. Almost two-thirds of the population in Jayawijaya District has no facility or use bushes or fields (59 per cent). No facility or use of bushes or fields is much less common in Merauke (5 per cent) and Biak Numfor (8 per cent). About 49 per cent of the population in Merauke and 86 per cent in Biak Numfor use facilities that flush to a septic tank or pit (latrines).

About 75 per cent of the household population in Biak Numfor District is using an improved sanitation facility which is not shared; higher than in Merauke District (64 per cent) and considerably higher than in Jayawijaya (24 per cent).

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Fertility. The total fertility rate (TFR) is highest in Jayawijaya District (4.5 children per woman) and lowest in Merauke District (3 children per woman). TFR in Biak Numfor District is 3.5 children per woman.

Similarly, the adolescent birth rate is considerably higher in Jayawijaya District (145 births per 1,000 women) compared with the rates in Merauke (77 births per 1,000 women) and Biak Numfor (59 births per 1,000 women).

Early childbearing. Compared with the other two districts, a considerably higher percentage of giving birth before age 18 was seen in Jayawijaya (37 per cent). The rate was 11 per cent in Merauke and 10 per cent in Biak Numfor.

Contraception. The lowest current use of contraception among currently married women age 15-49 was seen in Jayawijaya District (34 per cent), mostly traditional methods. This compares with 43 per cent in Biak Numfor District and 52 per cent in Merauke District, where women mostly use modern methods.

The most popular methods in Jayawijaya are Withdrawal (9 per cent), injectables (9 per cent) and Diaphragm/foam/jelly (7 per cent). The most popular methods in Biak Numfor are IUD (18 per cent) and injectables (9 per cent). The most popular methods in Merauke are IUD (29 per cent) and the implants (13 per cent).

Antenatal care. Antenatal care (by a doctor, nurse or midwife) is high in Merauke District (96 per cent) and Biak Numfor District (90 per cent) and low in Jayawijaya District (57 per cent). Within each of the three districts, antenatal care is provided mostly by midwives, followed by doctors.

The percentage of mothers who received antenatal care at least four times was 90, 36 and 66 per cent in Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor districts respectively.

Women living in Jayawijaya were less likely to have all three tests made. These tests are: taking blood sample, checking blood pressure and taking urine specimen.

Assistance at delivery. The percentage of babies delivered by skilled personnel was 86, 36 and 77 per cent in Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor districts respectively. These deliveries were mostly assisted by midwives.

Delivery in a health facility. The percentage of babies delivered in a health facility was 61, 28 and 43 per cent in Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor districts respectively.

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Literacy among young women and men. The lowest literacy rate in young women is in Jayawijaya District (60 per cent) compared with 90 per cent each in Merauke and Biak Numfor districts. For men, literacy rates among the three districts are similar to those among women except that in Jayawijaya District (72 per cent) more men are literate than women (60 per cent). Male literacy rates in Merauke and Biak Numfor districts are 92 per cent each.

School readiness. About 48 per cent of children in Merauke who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year. This is compared with 13 per cent in Jayawijaya and 29 per cent in Biak Numfor District.

Net intake rate in primary education. Of children who are of primary school entry age (age 7) in Biak Numfor, 70.7 per cent are attending the first grade of primary school. This indicator is 69 per cent in Jayawijaya and 73 per cent in Merauke District.

Net primary school attendance rate. The majority of children of primary school age in Merauke (97 per cent) and Biak Numfor (96 per cent) are attending primary school or secondary school. A lower net primary school attendance rate was seen in Jayawijaya (82 per cent).

Net secondary school attendance rate. Compared with primary education, fewer children of secondary school age in Merauke (71 per cent) and Biak Numfor (75 per cent) are attending secondary school or higher. Again, a lower net secondary school attendance rate was seen in Jayawijaya (54 per cent).

Survival rate to grade five. Of all children starting grade one, the majority of them in each of the three districts will eventually reach grade five.

Primary completion rate. Primary completion rate was lowest rate in Merauke (88 per cent) and the highest rates in Biak Numfor (116 per cent). The primary completion rate in Jayawijaya is 91 per cent.

Transition rate to secondary school. Most children who successfully completed the last grade of primary school were found at the moment of the survey to be attending the first grade of secondary school (Merauke, 97 per cent; Jayawijaya, 95 per cent; Biak Numfor, 96 per cent).

Gender parity index. The gender parity for primary school is 0.98 in Merauke, 1.04 in Jayawijaya and 1.03 in Biak Numfor. In Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, more girls attend primary school than boys. The gender parity for secondary school is 1.17 in Merauke, 0.92 in Jayawijaya and 1.01 in Biak Numfor. This means that more girls in Merauke attend secondary school while in Jayawijaya girls are disadvantaged in attending secondary school.

CHILD PROTECTION

Birth registration. Birth registration is strikingly low in Jayawijaya (20 per cent) and in Biak Numfor Districts (33 per cent) compared with Merauke District (66 per cent).

Child labour. Child labour is more profound in Jayawijaya Districts where almost one third of children 5-17 are involved in child labour (36 per cent). This compares with 20 and 22 per cent in Merauke and Biak Numfor districts respectively.

The percentage of child labourers who are attending school in Jayawijaya is lower than in the two other districts. On the other hand, the percentage of children attending school who are involved in child labour in Jayawijaya is higher than in the two other districts.

Child discipline. High percentages of children age 2-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/caretakers or other household members in each of the three districts (Merauke, 87 per cent; Jayawijaya, 92 per cent; Biak Numfor, 92 per cent). More importantly, considerable percentages of children were subjected to severe physical punishment (Merauke, 24 per cent; Jayawijaya, 31 per cent; Biak Numfor, 26 per cent).

Early marriage. The percentage of women age 15-19 years who are currently married or in union is significantly higher in Jayawijaya (41 per cent) and significantly lower in Biak Numfor District (8 per cent) when compared with Merauke District (21 per cent).

The percentage of women married before age 15 and age 18 was considerably higher in Jayawijaya District (16 and 47 per cent respectively) compared with Merauke District (10 and 34 per cent respectively) and Biak Numfor (4 and 20 per cent respectively).

The percentage of young men age 15-19 years who are currently married or in union is higher in Jayawijaya District (9 per cent) compared with Merauke (3 per cent) and Biak Numfor (1 per cent). Among men, marriage/ union before age 15 and 18 is not common, except for Jayawijaya District which shows that 11 per cent of men are married/ in union before age 18 compared with three and four per cent in Merauke and Biak Numfor districts respectively.

About 25 per cent women age 20-24 in Jayawijaya District are currently married to a man who is older by ten years or more. This is compared with Merauke (15 per cent) and Biak Numfor districts (9 per cent).

Domestic Violence. Differences in the percentage of women who believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife were clear among districts. 59 per cent of women in Jayawijaya District accept this type of violence. This percentage is reduced in Biak Numfor and Merauke districts to 51 and 31 per cent respectively. Patterns of domestic violence indicators for men are similar to those of women but with smaller percentages.

HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AND ORPHANS

Knowledge of HIV transmission. Lower percentages of the interviewed women have heard of AIDS in Jayawijaya District than in the other two districts (Merauke, 85 per cent; Jayawijaya, 63 per cent; Biak Numfor, 96 per cent).

Comprehensive knowledge (knowing 2 ways of preventing HIV transmission and rejecting three common misconceptions) of HIV prevention methods and transmission among women age 15-49 is drastically lower in Jayawijaya District (13 per cent) than Merauke (25 per cent) and Biak Numfor (24 per cent) districts. Results were higher for women age 15-24.

Comprehensive knowledge among men age 15-49 is lower in Jayawijaya District (14 per cent) and Merauke (18 per cent) than in Biak Numfor (28 per cent) district. Unlike for women, comprehensive knowledge was lower among men in the younger age group 15-24 than knowledge of men age 15-49.

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission among women was highest in the district of Biak Numfor (69 per cent) and lowest in Jayawijaya (41 per cent). Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission from mother to child was generally higher among men than women, particularly in Jayawijaya.

Attitudes toward people living with HIV. The percentage of women agreeing to all accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV is highest in Merauke District (22 per cent) compared with Biak Numfor District (14 per cent) and Jayawijaya District (8 per cent).

Knowledge of where to be tested for HIV. A small but higher percentage of women age 15-49 have been tested and received a result in Merauke (4 per cent) compared with Jayawijaya (2 per cent) and Biak Numfor (1 per cent). Higher percentages were reported among men 15-49 in Jayawijaya (4 per cent) and Biak Numfor (6 per cent). The percentage of men who have been tested and received a result in Merauke is three per cent.

Knowledge of where to be tested for HIV among sexually active young women was higher in Merauke District (10 per cent) and considerably lower in Jayawijaya (3 per cent) and Biak Numfor (1 per cent). Among sexually active young men, five per cent have been tested in the last 12 months and received a result in Biak Numfor District compared with four per cent in Merauke District. None of the young men in Jayawijaya District have been tested in the last 12 months and received a result.

Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission. About one in six women age 15-24 years in Jayawijaya District (16 per cent) had sex before age 15. This compares with much lower percentages in Merauke (2 per cent) and Biak Numfor districts (3 per cent). Fewer men than women had sex before age 15, particularly in Jayawijaya District where only eight per cent of men had sex before age 15. This compares with lower percentages in Merauke (3 per cent) and Biak Numfor districts (1 per cent).

Sex with multiple partners. Sex with multiple partners is higher among men age 15-49 years than among women in the same age category. Fewer than one per cent of women in each of the three districts reported having sex with more than one partner in last 12 months. This compares with a high 14 per cent of men in Jayawijaya reporting having sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, six per cent in Biak Numfor and four per cent in Merauke District. Similar results were observed among women age 15-24 years. Results among men age 15-24 years were lower than those among men 15-49 years.

Sex with non-regular partners. Sex with non-marital, non-cohabiting partners in the last 12 months among women 15-24 is considerably higher in Biak Numfor District (21 per cent) than in Merauke (9 per cent) and Jayawijaya (8 per cent) districts. This indicator is considerably higher among men than among women where 58 per cent of young men age 15-24 years in Biak Numfor had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months compared with 50 per cent in Merauke and 39 per cent in Jayawijaya District.

Orphaned Children.[2] Nine per cent of children aged 0-17 years in Jayawijaya are orphans who have lost one or both parent. The percentage of orphans is slightly lower in Biak Numfor (8 per cent) and in Merauke (7 per cent) districts.

Male circumcision. Circumcision is more prevalent in Merauke District (63 per cent) than in Biak Numfor (25 per cent) and Jayawijaya districts (12 per cent). In each district, most circumcision was performed at home by health workers/professionals.

Alcohol use. About three per cent each of the women age 15-49 years in districts of Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last month. Alcohol use is considerably higher among men in the same age group with about one quarter of men age 15-49 years in Biak Numfor reporting having at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month. This compares with percentages of 21 and 13 in Merauke and Jayawijaya districts respectively.

2 Orphanhood in this report refers to children orphaned by any cause, not only HIV/AIDS.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

This report is based on the Selected Districts of Papua Province Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, conducted in 2011 by the BPS. The survey provides valuable information on the situation of children and women in three selected districts of Papua Province: Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, and was based, in large part, on the need to furnish up-to-date information on the situation of children and women in the selected districts of Papua Province to inform planning. Indonesia as a whole shows good performance on most social indicators, however, there are disparities within provinces.

This survey forms part of the fourth round of the global MICS surveys initiated in 1995 to monitor progress towards goals and targets emanating from recent international agreements: the Millennium Declaration, adopted by all 191 United Nations Member States in September 2000, and the Plan of Action of A World Fit For Children, adopted by 189 Member States at the United Nations Special Session on Children in May 2002. Both of these commitments build upon promises made by the international community at the 1990 World Summit for Children.

In signing these international agreements, governments committed themselves to improving conditions for their children and to monitoring progress towards that end. UNICEF was assigned a supporting role in this task (see table below).

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

The governments that signed the Millennium Declaration and the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives they contained:

"We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research. We will enhance international cooperation to support statistical capacity-building efforts and build community capacity for monitoring, assessment and planning." (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 60)

"…We will conduct periodic reviews at the national and subnational levels of progress in order to address obstacles more effectively and accelerate actions…." (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 61)

The **Plan of Action** (paragraph 61) also calls for the specific involvement of UNICEF in the preparation of periodic progress reports:

"… As the world's lead agency for children, the United Nations Children's Fund is requested to continue to prepare and disseminate, in close collaboration with Governments, relevant funds, programmes and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and all other relevant actors, as appropriate, information on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and the Plan of Action."

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) calls for periodic reporting on progress:

"…We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action."

This final report presents the results of the indicators and topics covered in the survey.

1.2. SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The 2011 Selected Districts of Papua Province Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey has as its primary objectives:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in three selected districts of Papua Province;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward district and provincial development plan targets, as a basis for future action;
- To contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in Indonesia and to strengthen technical expertise in the design, implementation, and analysis of such systems.
- To generate data on the situation of children and women, including the identification of vulnerable groups and of disparities, to inform policies and interventions.

1.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE SURVEY

Papua and West Papua are Indonesia's two eastern most provinces. Together the two pronvinces have an estimated population of about 3.6 million (Census 2010).
Much of the provinces' land is covered by forest. As such, travel to and around Papua and West Papua is a provinces's challenge. The main cities are not connected by road. Expensive boat or plane charter is the only option in many instances. As a result all survey costs are extremely high and data collection requires special effort. For this reason, the MICS in selected districts of Papua and West Papua was not representative of the two provinces as that would have required much higher budget availability.

The coastal areas of these provinces have been influenced by outside culture, but the tribal groups in the interior have by and large preserved traditional cultures and have

limited contact with the outside world. Therefore, accurate concepts regarding age and other such information can be challenging to collect. During supervision visits by UNICEF and Statistics Indonesia (BPS), it was observed that elders and mothers could not provide accurate information about their ages and their children's ages despite probing by the interviewers and use of local calendars.

2
SAMPLE AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1. SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the 2011 Selected Districts of Papua Province Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the district level. The three districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor were included in this survey. The sample was selected in two stages. Within each district, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 25 households was drawn in each sample enumeration area. The total sample size was 3,000 households (1,000 for each district). The sample is not self-weighting and sample weights are used. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A.

2.2. QUESTIONNAIRES

Four sets of questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire which was used to collect information on all de jure household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) a women's questionnaire administered in each household to all women aged 15-49 years; 3) a men's questionnaire administered in each household to all men aged 15-49 years; and 4) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers or caretakers for all children under 5 living in the household. The questionnaires included the following modules:

The Household Questionnaire included the following modules:

- Household Listing Form
- Education
- Water and Sanitation
- Household Characteristics
- Insecticide-treated Nets
- Child Labour
- Child Discipline

The Questionnaire for Individual Women was administered to all women aged 15-49 years living in the households, and included the following modules:

- Women's Background
- Child Mortality
- Desire for Last Birth
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Contraception

- Unmet Need
- Attitudes Towards Domestic Violence
- Marriage/Union
- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV/AIDS
- Alcohol Use

The Questionnaire for Individual Men was administered to all men aged 15-49 years living in the households, and included the following modules:

- Men's Background
- Attitudes Towards Domestic Violence
- Marriage/Union
- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV/AIDS
- Circumcision
- Alcohol Use

The Questionnaire for Children Under-Five was administered to mothers or caretakers of children under 5 years of age[3] living in the households. Normally, the questionnaire was administered to mothers of under-5 children; in cases when the mother was not listed in the household roster, a primary caretaker for the child was identified and interviewed. The questionnaire included the following modules:

- Age
- Birth Registration
- Breastfeeding
- Malaria
- Immunization

The questionnaires are based on the MICS4 model questionnaire.[4] From the MICS4 model English version, the questionnaires were translated into Bahasa Indonesia and were pre-tested in Kemtuk Village in Jayapura district and Bagai Village in Keerom district in Papua Province during 18 – 22 July 2011. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Selected Districts of Papua Province MICS questionnaires is provided in Appendix F.

2.3. TRAINING AND FIELDWORK

Training of trainers for the field was conducted for 12 days during 4-15 July 2011 in Bogor. Enumerator training was conducted in Manokwari for 15 days during 19 September- 3 October 2011. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Towards the end of the training period, trainees spent one and half days in practice interviewing in Jayapura district.

The data was collected by four teams; each was comprised of four interviewers, one editor, and a supervisor. Fieldwork began in 5 October 2011 and concluded in 5 December 2011.

[3] The terms "children under 5", "children age 0-4 years", and "children aged 0-59 months" are used interchangeably in this report.
[4] The model MICS4 questionnaires can be found at www.childinfo.org

2.4. DATA PROCESSING

Data was entered using the CSPro software. The data was entered on 12 microcomputers, carried out by 12 data entry operators under the supervision of one secondary editor and one data entry supervisor. In order to ensure quality control, all questionnaires were double-entered and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programmes developed under the global MICS4 programme and adapted to the Selected Districts of Papua MICS questionnaire were used throughout. Data processing began simultaneously with data collection in 8 October 2011 and was completed in 31 December 2011. Data was analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software programme, Version 18, and the model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF were used for this purpose.

3 SAMPLE COVERAGE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

3.1. SAMPLE COVERAGE

Of the 3,000 households selected for the three districts sample, 2,900 were found to be occupied. Of these, 2,866 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 98.8 per cent. In the interviewed households, 3,017 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 2,784 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 92.3 per cent within interviewed households. In addition, 2,996 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaire. Questionnaires were completed for 2,568 of eligible men, a response rate of 85.7 per cent within interviewed households. There were 1,561 children under age five listed in the household questionnaire. Questionnaires were completed for 1,511 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 96.8 per cent within interviewed households. Overall response rates of 91.2, 84.7 and 95.7 are calculated for the women's, men's and under-5's interviews respectively (Table HH.1).

The household response rate was similar among the three districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor; whereas the women, men and children response rates were

Table HH.1: Results of household, women's, men's and under-5 interviews

Number of households, women, men and children under 5 by results of the household, women's and under-5's interviews, and household, women's and under-5's response rates, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Area		District			
	Urban	Rural	Merauke	Jayawijaya	Biak Numfor	Total
Households						
Sampled	1,075	1,925	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Occupied	1,041	1,859	936	976	988	2,900
Interviewed	1,027	1,839	914	966	986	2,866
Household response rate	98.7	98.9	97.6	99.0	99.8	98.8
Women						
Eligible	1,215	1,802	958	956	1,103	3,017
Interviewed	1,085	1,699	841	886	1,057	2,784
Women's response rate	89.3	94.3	87.8	92.7	95.8	92.3
Women's overall response rate	88.1	93.3	85.7	91.7	95.6	91.2
Men						
Eligible	1,301	1,695	1,012	869	1,115	2,996
Interviewed	1,063	1,505	763	745	1,060	2,568
Men's response rate	81.7	88.8	75.4	85.7	95.1	85.7
Men's overall response rate	80.6	87.8	73.6	84.9	94.9	84.7
Children under 5						
Eligible	545	1,016	443	507	611	1,561
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	517	994	420	492	599	1,511
Under-5's response rate	94.9	97.8	94.8	97.0	98.0	96.8
Under-5's overall response rate	93.6	96.8	92.6	96.0	97.8	95.7

generally lower in the districts of Merauke and Jayawijaya. It is worth noting that male response rates in Merauke District were around 75 per cent and results for this district should be interpreted with some caution, as the response rates are low.

3.2. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

The age and sex distribution of the three districts survey population is provided in Table HH.2. In the 2,866 households successfully interviewed in the survey, 12,070 household members were listed. Of these, 6,182 were males, and 5,888 were females.

The age structure of the selected three districts of Papua is experiencing rapid growth with a larger proportion of its population in the younger age groups than in the older age groups. About 37 per cent of the population is under the age of 15 years. About 42 per cent of the population in the three districts comprise children 0-17 years.

Table HH.2: Household age distribution by sex

Per cent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Age						
0-4	817	13.2	698	11.9	1,515	12.5
5-9	810	13.1	765	13.0	1,574	13.0
10-14	728	11.8	669	11.4	1,397	11.6
15-19	522	8.4	522	8.9	1,044	8.6
20-24	407	6.6	456	7.8	864	7.2
25-29	485	7.8	540	9.2	1,025	8.5
30-34	430	7.0	453	7.7	883	7.3
35-39	444	7.2	457	7.8	900	7.5
40-44	410	6.6	304	5.2	715	5.9
45-49	353	5.7	316	5.4	669	5.5
50-54	276	4.5	302	5.1	577	4.8
55-59	211	3.4	184	3.1	395	3.3
60-64	128	2.1	108	1.8	235	1.9
65-69	86	1.4	54	0.9	141	1.2
70-74	33	0.5	24	0.4	57	0.5
75-79	22	0.4	24	0.4	47	0.4
80-84	13	0.2	5	0.1	18	0.2
85+	7	0.1	7	0.1	15	0.1
Dependency age groups						
0-14	2,354	38.1	2,132	36.2	4,486	37.2
15-64	3,666	59.3	3,641	61.8	7,308	60.5
65+	162	2.6	115	2.0	277	2.3
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	2,682	43.4	2,451	41.6	5,133	42.5
Adults age 18+ years	3,501	56.6	3,437	58.4	6,938	57.5
Total for 3 districts	**6,182**	**100.0**	**5,888**	**100.0**	**12,070**	**100.0**

Tables HH.3 - HH.5 provide basic information on the households, female respondents age 15-49, male respondents 15-49 and children under-5 by presenting the unweighted, as well as the weighted numbers. Information on the basic characteristics of households, women, men and children under-5 interviewed in the survey is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and can also provide an indication

Table HH.3: Household composition

Per cent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Weighted per cent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
District			
Merauke	43.6	1,248	914
Jayawijaya	27.9	799	966
Biak Numfor	28.6	819	986
Sex of household head			
Male	89.1	2,555	2,546
Female	10.9	311	320
Area			
Urban	39.5	1,132	1,027
Rural	60.5	1,734	1,839
Number of household members			
1	6.0	172	181
2	14.9	427	425
3	19.4	556	536
4	21.7	622	613
5	15.7	451	458
6	9.3	267	274
7	5.3	151	155
8	3.8	109	115
9	1.9	55	53
10+	2.0	56	56
Education of household head			
None	12.6	362	440
Primary	32.8	940	878
SMP/SM	40.4	1159	1147
Higher	14.0	402	399
Missing/DK	0.1	2	2
Ethnicity of household head*			
Papua	54.5	1,561	1,829
Jawa	25.9	741	541
Sulawesi	9.4	269	250
Maluku	4.5	129	114
Others	5.8	165	131
Missing/DK	0.0	1	1
Total for 3 districts	100.0	2,866	2,866
Households with at least			
One child age 0-4 years	40.8	2,866	2,866
One child age 0-17 years	76.1	2,866	2,866
One woman age 15-49 years	81.7	2,866	2,866
One man age 15-49 years	78.8	2,866	2,866
Mean household size	**4.2**	**2,866**	**2,866**

of the representativeness of the survey. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers. See Appendix A for more details about the weighting.

Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households. Within households, the sex of the household head, area, number of household members, education of household head and ethnicity of the household head are shown in the table. In addition to districts, these background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted numbers of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized (See Appendix A). The table also shows the proportions of households with at least one child under 18, at least one child under 5, at least one eligible woman age 15-49 and at least one man age 15-49. The table also shows the weighted average household size estimated by the survey.

About 44 per cent of the three districts Papua Province sample resides in Merauke, 28 per cent reside in Jayawijaya and 29 per cent reside in Biak Numfor. Most of the households consisted of 4 members (22 per cent) and the mean household size is 4 members. About half of the survey sample consisted of households with Papuan heads (55 per cent), followed with Javanese heads of households which accounted for about a quarter of the survey sample (25 per cent). The remaining quarter of the survey sample was headed by other ethnic groups from: Sulawesi, Maluku and others. Forty-one per cent of the households contained at least one child under-five years of age, 82 per cent contained at least one woman aged 15-49 years and 79 per cent contained at least one man aged 15-49 years. Weighted and unweighted number of cases were generally similar except for districts and some of the ethnicity of household head categories. There seems to be oversampling in Merauke District and some undersampling in Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor districts. Similarly there seems to be oversampling for Papua ethnic group and under sampling for Java.

3.3. CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE AND MALE RESPONDENTS 15-49 YEARS OF AGE AND CHILDREN UNDER-5

Tables HH.4, HH.4M and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15-49 years of age and of children under age 5. In all three tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized). In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women and children, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Table HH.4 provides background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to district, area, age, marital status, motherhood status, births in last two years, education[5], wealth index quintiles[6] and ethnicity of the household head.

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5 Unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to educational level attended by the respondent throughout this report when it is used as a background variable.

6 Principal components analysis was performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth to assign weights (factor scores) to each of the household assets. Each household was then assigned a wealth score based on these weights and the assets owned by that household. The survey household population was then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and was finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). The assets used in these calculations were as follows: source of drinking water, type of sanitation facility, persons per sleeping room, type of floor, type of roof, type of wall, type of cooking fuel, household assets, household members assets, ownership of dwelling, ownership of agricultural land, ownership of livestock, and ownership of bank account. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in *Filmer, D. and Pritchett, L., 2001. "Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data – or tears: An application to educational enrolments in states of India". Demography 38(1): 115-132. Gwatkin, D.R., Rutstein, S., Johnson, K. , Pande, R. and Wagstaff. A., 2000. Socio-Economic Differences in Health, Nutrition, and Population. HNP/Poverty Thematic Group, Washington, DC: World Bank. Rutstein, S.O. and Johnson, K., 2004. The DHS Wealth Index. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton, Maryland: ORC Macro.*

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

Per cent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Weighted per cent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
District			
Merauke	42.7	1,189	841
Jayawijaya	26.9	748	886
Biak Numfor	30.4	848	1,057
Area			
Urban	42.2	1,174	1,085
Rural	57.8	1,610	1,699
Age of woman			
15-19	16.6	462	465
20-24	14.5	403	399
25-29	18.2	506	504
30-34	14.9	414	432
35-39	15.1	420	421
40-44	10.3	288	289
45-49	10.5	291	274
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	75.3	2,096	2,086
Widowed	2.4	68	74
Divorced	0.9	24	25
Separated	1.6	45	53
Never married/in union	19.8	551	546
Motherhood status			
Ever gave birth	72.1	2,006	2,002
Never gave birth	27.9	778	782
Births in last two years			
Had a birth in last two years	19.5	544	571
Had no birth in last two years	80.5	2,240	2,213
Education			
None	13.0	362	474
Primary	28.4	789	727
SMP/SM	45.7	1,272	1,237
Higher	13.0	361	346
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	19.2	536	696
Second	18.2	506	471
Middle	18.9	528	484
Fourth	21.3	594	560
Richest	22.3	621	573
Ethnicity of household head			
Papua	53.9	1,501	1,759
Jawa	24.5	682	488
Sulawesi	10.8	302	285
Maluku	5.2	144	128
Others	5.6	156	124
Total for 3 districts	**100.0**	**2,784**	**2,784**

Table HH.4 provides background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to district, residence, age, marital status, motherhood status, births in last two years, education, wealth index quintiles and ethnicity of the household head.

About 43 per cent of female respondents 15-49 years of age live in Merauke, 27 per cent in Jayawijaya and 30 per cent in Biak Numfor. About 58 per cent of these women live in urban areas while the remaining 42 per cent live in rural areas. Of the 2,784 successfully interviewed women, 2,086 women (75 per cent) were currently married or in union, 546 women (20 per cent) were never married or in union and fewer women (5 per cent) were widowed, divorced or separated. Seventy-two per cent of women gave birth while 28 per cent never did. To assess their education, women were asked about highest level of school they reached. About 13 per cent of all women never attended any form of education. The majority (46 per cent) of all women have junior or senior secondary (SMP/SM) education, 28 per cent have primary education and only 13 per cent have higher than secondary education. Weighted and unweighted number of cases were generally similar except for districts and ethnicity of head of household.

Similarly, Table HH.4M provides background characteristics of male respondents 15-49 years of age. The table shows information on the distribution of men according to district, area, age, marital status, education, wealth index quintiles, and ethnicity.

Men's characteristics are generally similar to those of women, except that more men than women are not married or in union (32 per cent) whereas most of the remaining survey sample were currently married or in union (66 per cent).

Some background characteristics of children under-five are presented in Table HH.5. These include distribution of children by several attributes: sex, district, area of residence, age, mother's or caretaker's education, wealth and ethnicity.

The percentage of male children under-five is slightly higher compared with female (54 per cent vs 46 per cent respectively). Slightly less than one-fifth of children were under one year of age (19 per cent), 18 per cent were 12-23 months, 20 per cent were 24-35 months, 21 per cent were 36-47 months and 21 per cent were 48-59 months. The majority (61 per cent) of these children reside in rural areas whereas 39 per cent reside in urban areas. Thirteen per cent of children's mothers or care takers were uneducated, 30 per cent had primary education, 46 per cent had secondary education (SMP/SM) while 11 per cent had higher education. Weighted and unweighted number of cases were generally similar, except for districts.

Table HH.4M: Men's background characteristics

Per cent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Weighted per cent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
District			
Merauke	45.2	1,161	763
Jayawijaya	24.4	627	745
Biak Numfor	30.4	780	1,060
Area			
Urban	44.9	1,153	1,063
Rural	55.1	1,415	1,505
Age of Man			
15-19	16.4	420	443
20-24	12.9	330	332
25-29	15.9	407	391
30-34	14.3	368	365
35-39	14.9	383	385
40-44	13.5	347	350
45-49	12.2	313	302
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	65.5	1,681	1,665
Widowed	0.9	23	24
Divorced	0.5	12	15
Separated	1.1	27	31
Never married/in union	32.1	825	833
Education			
None	5.6	145	187
Primary	24.8	636	586
SMP/SM	54.1	1,390	1393
Higher	15.4	396	402
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.9	486	617
Second	17.3	445	415
Middle	19.3	496	478
Fourth	22.5	577	531
Richest	21.9	563	527
Ethnicity of household head			
Papua	52.7	1,354	1,619
Jawa	26.7	686	480
Sulawesi	9.8	252	244
Maluku	4.8	123	109
Others	5.9	152	115
Missing/DK	0.0	1	1
Total for 3 districts	**100.0**	**2,568**	**2,568**

Table HH.5: Under-5's background characteristics

Per cent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Weighted per cent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
District			
Merauke	38.1	576	420
Jayawijaya	28.0	424	492
Biak Numfor	33.9	512	599
Sex			
Male	54.2	819	799
Female	45.8	692	712
Area			
Urban	38.6	583	517
Rural	61.4	928	994
Age			
0-5 months	9.1	138	139
6-11 months	10.1	153	155
12-23 months	18.4	279	280
24-35 months	20.3	306	304
36-47 months	21.4	323	332
48-59 months	20.7	313	301
Mother's education*			
None	13.3	201	265
Primary	29.5	446	428
SMP/SM	45.9	694	661
Higher	11.2	170	157
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	22.2	335	425
Second	20.0	302	284
Middle	20.3	307	290
Fourth	19.6	297	273
Richest	17.9	270	239
Ethnicity of household head			
Papua	61.8	934	1,065
Jawa	18.3	276	194
Sulawesi	9.6	146	134
Maluku	4.0	60	51
Others	10.3	155	118
Total for 3 districts	**100.0**	**1,511**	**1,511**

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children under 5.

4
CHILD MORTALITY

One of the overarching goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is the reduction of infant and under-five mortality. Specifically, the MDGs call for the reduction in under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Monitoring progress towards this goal is an important but difficult objective. Measuring childhood mortality may seem easy, but attempts using direct questions, such as "Has anyone in this household died in the last year?" give inaccurate results. Using direct measures of child mortality from birth histories is time-consuming, more expensive, and requires greater attention to training and supervision. Alternatively, indirect methods developed to measure child mortality produce robust estimates that are comparable with the ones obtained from other sources. Indirect methods minimize the pitfalls of memory lapses, inexact or misinterpreted definitions, and poor interviewing technique.

The infant mortality rate is the probability of dying before the first birthday. The under-five mortality rate is the probability of dying before the fifth birthday. In MICS surveys, infant and under five mortality rates are calculated based on an indirect estimation technique known as the Brass method.[7] The data used in the estimation are: the mean number of children ever born for five year age groups of women from age 15 to 49, and the proportion of these children who are dead, also for five-year age groups of women (Table CM.1). The technique converts the proportions dead among children of women in each age group into probabilities of dying by taking into account the approximate length of exposure of children to the risk of dying, assuming a particular model age pattern of mortality. Based on previous information on mortality in Indonesia, the West model life table was selected as most appropriate. It should be noted that the infant and child mortality estimates presented in the report are based on relatively small numbers of cases which can lead to unstable estimates. Therefore, interpretation of these estimated should be treated with caution.

Table CM.2 provides estimates of child mortality. The infant mortality rates are estimated at 39, 86 and 48 per thousand in the districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor respectively. The probabilities of dying under age 5 (U5MR) are 48, 122 and 62 per thousand in the districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor respectively. These estimates have been calculated by averaging mortality estimates obtained from women age 25-29 and 30-34, and refer roughly to 2006. These mortality estimates show a clear disadvantage in Jayawijaya District compared with Merauke and Biak Numfor. The overall combined three districts infant and under-five mortality rates were 58 and 78 per thousand respectively. The Indonesian Demographic and Health survey conducted in 2007 gave a figure of 41 and 64 per thousand for infant and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey using the direct method of mortality estimation.

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7 *United Nations, 1983. Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIII.2). United Nations, 1990a. QFIVE, United Nations Programme for Child Mortality Estimation. New York, UN Pop Division. United Nations, 1990b. Step-by-step Guide to the Estimation of Child Mortality. New York, UN.*

Table CM.1: Children ever born, children surviving and proportion dead

Mean and total numbers of children ever born, children surviving and proportion dead by age of women, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Children ever born		Children surviving		Proportion dead	Number of women
	Mean	Total	Mean	Total		
Age						
15-19	0.089	41	0.077	35	0.141	462
20-24	0.533	215	0.484	195	0.092	403
25-29	0.997	505	0.932	472	0.065	506
30-34	1.331	551	1.208	500	0.093	414
35-39	1.704	716	1.509	635	0.114	420
40-44	1.838	529	1.633	470	0.111	288
45-49	2.085	607	1.812	527	0.131	291
Total for 3 districts	**1.136**	**3,163**	**1.018**	**2,834**	**0.104**	**2,784**

Table CM.2: Child mortality

Infant and under-five mortality rates, West Model, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

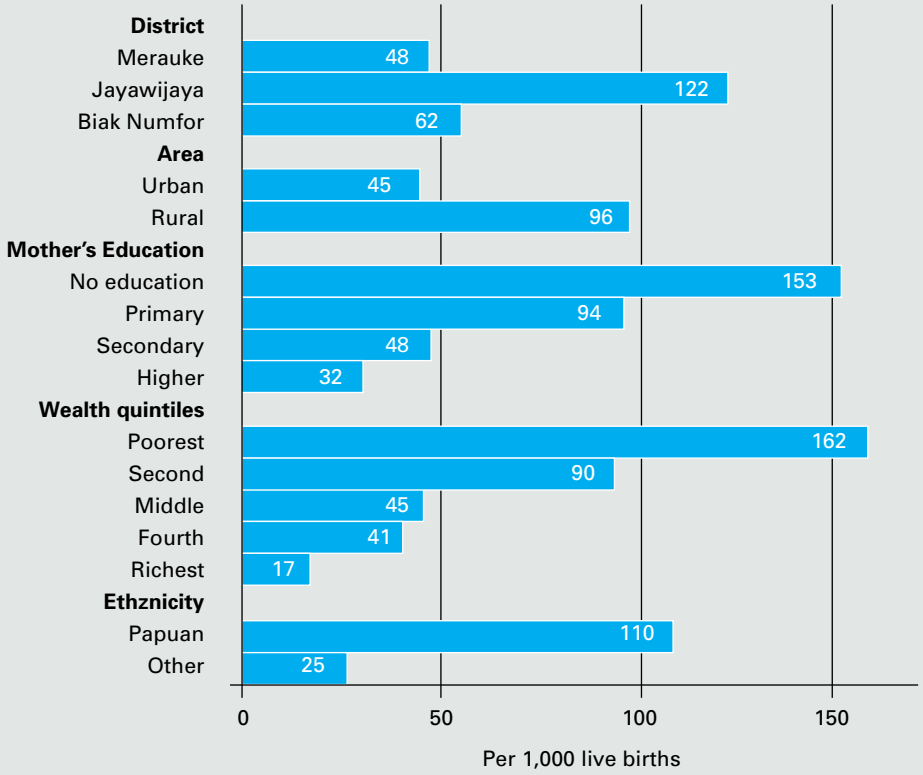
	Infant mortality rate[1]	Under-five mortality rate[2]
District		
Merauke	39	48
Jayawijaya	86	122
Biak Numfor	48	62
Sex		
Male	61	79
Female	55	77
Area		
Urban	36	45
Rural	70	96
Mother's education		
None	106	153
Primary	68	94
SMP/SM	39	48
Higher	27	32
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	112	162
Second	66	90
Middle	36	45
Fourth	33	41
Richest	15	17
Ethnicity of household head		
Papuan	79	110
Others	21	25
Total for 3 districts	**58**	**78**

[1] MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2
[2] MICS indicator 1.1; MDG indicator 4.1

Rates refer to 2006, West Model was assumed to approximate the age pattern of mortality in Indonesia

For the combined three districts, there is some difference between the probabilities of dying among males and females. There are also significant differences in mortality in terms of area of residence, educational levels, wealth and ethnicity. Mortality rates are approximately double in rural areas compared with urban. As expected, sharp negative association between mortality and education is observed; for example the under-five mortality rate decreased from 153 per thousand for children with uneducated mothers to 32 per thousand for children with mothers with higher education. Similarly, under-five mortality rate decreased sharply from 162 per thousand among children living in the poorest household to 17 per thousand among those living in the richest households. Mortality was considerably greater among children whose household heads are Papuan compared with others. Differentials in under-5 mortality rates by selected background characteristics are shown in Figure CM.1.

Figure CM. 1: Under-5 mortality rates by background characteristics, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011



5
NUTRITION

5.1. BREASTFEEDING

Breastfeeding for the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. However, many mothers stop breastfeeding too soon and there are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition and is unsafe if clean water is not readily available.

WHO/UNICEF provide the following feeding recommendations:

- Exclusive breastfeeding for first six months
- Continued breastfeeding for two years or more
- Safe and age-appropriate complementary foods beginning at 6 months
- Frequency of complementary feeding: 2 times per day for 6-8 month olds; 3 times per day for 9-11 month olds

It is also recommended that breastfeeding be initiated within one hour of birth.
The indicators related to recommended child feeding practices are as follows:

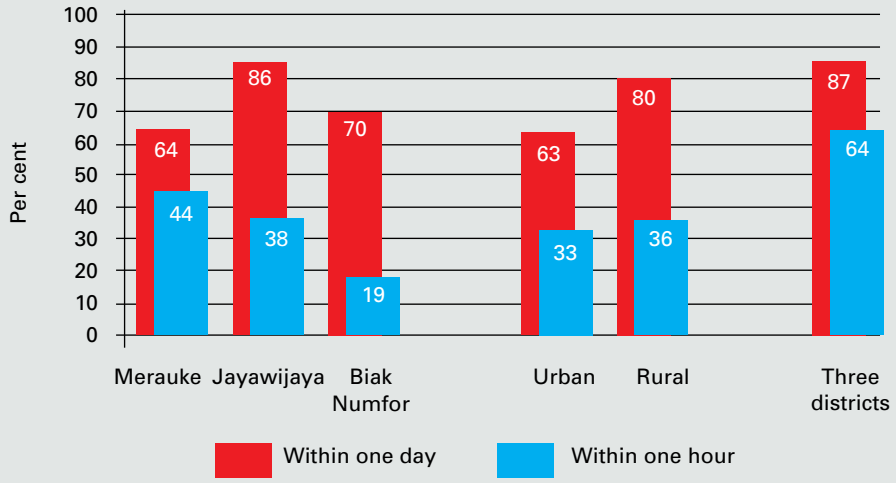
- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth)
- Exclusive breastfeeding rate (< 6 months)
- Predominant breastfeeding (< 6 months)
- Continued breastfeeding rate (at 1 year and at 2 years)
- Duration of breastfeeding
- Age-appropriate breastfeeding (0-23 months)
- Introduction of solid, semi-solid and soft foods (6-8 months)
- Minimum meal frequency (6-23 months)
- Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfeeding children (6-23 months)
- Bottle feeding (0-23 months)

Table NU.1 charts the proportion of children born in the last two years who were ever breastfed and those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth. Although a very important step in management of lactation and establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between the baby and the mother, only 35 per cent of babies in the three selected districts of Papua Province were breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, while 73 per cent of newborns start breastfeeding within one day of birth.

Women differed in the timing of initial breastfeeding according to districts, particularly when considering initiation of breastfeeding within one hour. Women in Biak Numfor District were the least likely to start breastfeeding within one hour (19 per cent) compared with women in Merauke (44 per cent) and Jayawijaya (39 per cent) (Figure NU.1).

Breastfeeding within one day of birth was higher in Jayawijaya District (86 per cent) than in Biak Numfor (70 per cent) and Merauke (64 per cent). It was also noticed that initial breastfeeding was highest among children born in the poorest households compared with the others. Children born in private hospitals (61 per cent) were more likely to be initially breastfed appropriately within one hour compared with those born in public sector hospitals (27 per cent) and those born at home (35 per cent). Children born by mothers whose head of household was Javanese were more likely to be initially breastfed with an hour (53 per cent) compared with households whose heads belong to other ethnic groups.

Figure NU.1: Percentage of mothers who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011



In Table NU.2, breastfeeding status is based on the reports of mothers/caretakers of children's consumption of food and fluids in the 24 hours prior to the interview. Exclusively breastfed refers to infants who received only breast milk (and vitamins, mineral supplements, or medicine). The table shows exclusive breastfeeding of infants during the first six months of life, as well as continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

For the three districts of Papua Province, only 39 per cent of children aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed and 46 per cent are predominantly breastfed. Exclusive and predominant breast feeding are higher in Jayawijaya District (55 and 60 per cent respectively) compared with the other two districts (Merauke: 23 and 36 respectively; Biak Numfor: 38 and 43 respectively). At age 12-15 months, 80 per cent of the children are breastfed, while this percentage is 48 per cent for children aged 20-23 months. Continued breastfeeding indicators by background characteristics are not reported due to small number of cases.

Table NU.3 shows the median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. Among children under age 3, the median duration is 22 months for any -breastfeeding, two months for exclusive breastfeeding, and four months for predominant breastfeeding.

Results show that the median duration of breastfeeding was least at Biak Numfor (19 months) district compared with Merauke (20 months) districts. The median duration of breastfeeding shows a positive correlation with mother's education and wealth.

Table NU.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of last-born children in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who were breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth	
District				
Merauke	92.3	44.1	63.9	204
Jayawijaya	94.2	38.5	86.4	174
Biak Numfor	93.4	19.0	69.7	167
Area				
Urban	91.7	32.8	63.4	237
Rural	94.4	36.1	80.2	307
Months since birth				
0-11 months	92.6	35.1	72.3	296
12-23 months	94.1	33.8	73.2	242
Assistance at delivery				
Skilled attendant	92.4	36.4	66.0	365
Traditional birth attendant	(90.9)	(19.4)	(68.3)	34
Other	95.7	33.6	92.2	129
Missing	96.3	36.2	84.7	16
Place of delivery*				
Public sector health facility	89.2	26.6	54.2	190
Private sector health facility	(100.0)	(61.3)	(77.8)	53
Home	94.5	35.0	84.0	297
Mother's education				
None	97.1	44.7	91.8	79
Primary	92.3	39.3	75.3	122
SMP/SM	93.0	33.8	71.4	279
Higher	91.1	17.4	51.8	64
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	96.5	40.3	93.3	125
Second	93.4	29.4	69.3	101
Middle	90.9	35.4	73.2	102
Fourth	90.5	30.8	62.0	112
Richest	94.3	36.4	63.5	105
Ethnicity of household head				
Papua	93.8	30.2	79.8	322
Jawa	96.1	53.4	70.4	105
Sulawesi	95.7	31.4	55.5	58
Maluku	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Others	(79.1)	(35.1)	(58.4)	37
Total for 3 districts	**93.2**	**34.7**	**72.9**	**544**

*3 cases with missing place of delivery not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 2.4
[2] MICS indicator 2.5

The adequacy of infant feeding in children under 24 months is provided in Table NU.4. Different criteria of adequate feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants aged 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as adequate feeding, while infants aged 6-23 months are considered to be adequately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft food.

As a result of these feeding patterns, half of the children aged 6-23 months are being appropriately fed (52 per cent). The level of age-appropriate feeding is highest in Jayawijaya District (74 per cent) compared with Merauke (47 per cent) and Biak Numfor (40 per cent) districts. Appropriate feeding was higher among children residing in rural areas (57 per cent) compared with urban areas (46 per cent). Appropriate feeding showed negative correlation with mother's education and wealth i.e. the percentage of appropriate feeding increases as the level of mother education decreases and it also increases as the wealth decreases (Figure NU.2). Similar patterns were observed for children age 0-23 months.

Table NU.2: Breastfeeding

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Per cent exclusively breastfed[1]	Per cent predominantly breastfed[2]	Number of children	Per cent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year)[3]	Number of children	Per cent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years)[4]	Number of children
District							
Merauke	(23.3)	(35.6)	46	(*)	33	(33.6)	35
Jayawijaya	55.0	59.5	48	(89.9)	33	(*)	21
Biak Numfor	38.3	42.9	44	(61.8)	31	(44.3)	31
Sex							
Male	37.3	46.0	77	(81.0)	41	(44.3)	51
Female	41.4	46.5	61	79.3	56	(53.8)	36
Area							
Urban	(36.8)	(47.9)	55	(78.9)	44	(45.3)	39
Rural	40.6	45.1	83	81.0	54	50.7	48
Total for 3 districts	**39.1**	**46.2**	**138**	**80.0**	**97**	**48.3**	**87**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 2.6
[2] MICS indicator 2.9
[3] MICS indicator 2.7
[4] MICS indicator 2.8

Appropriate complementary feeding of children from 6 months to two years of age is particularly important for growth and development and the prevention of undernutrition. Continued breastfeeding beyond six months should be accompanied by consumption of nutritionally adequate, safe and appropriate complementary foods that help meet nutritional requirements when breast milk is no longer sufficient. This requires that for breastfed children, two or more meals of solid, semi-solid or soft foods are needed if they are six to eight months old, and three or more meals if they are 9-23 months of age. For children 6-23 months and older who are not breastfed, four or more meals of solid, semi-solid or soft foods or milk feeds are needed.

Table NU.3: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Median duration (in months) of			Number of children age 0-35 months
	Any breastfeeding[1]	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
District				
Merauke	20.0	0.6	0.6	324
Jayawijaya		2.9	3.5	259
Biak Numfor	18.7	1.4	1.8	293
Sex				
Male	20.4	0.9	1.6	492
Female	22.1	2.1	2.3	384
Area				
Urban	20.3	1.5	2.3	347
Rural	22.7	1.6	1.9	528
Mother's education				
None		3.2	4.4	115
Primary	23.8	2.2	2.4	231
SMP/SM	20.1	0.7	0.7	429
Higher	10.1	0.5	0.6	101
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest		2.9	3.6	187
Second	20.3	2.0	2.4	167
Middle	19.6	0.7	0.7	194
Fourth	19.7	0.7	1.4	172
Richest	19.8	0.7	0.7	155
Ethnicity of household head				
Papua	24.2	2.5	3.1	535
Jawa	20.3	0.4	0.4	165
Sulawesi	19.8	1.9	2.1	86
Maluku	(14.2)	(4.8)	(4.8)	35
Others	(*)	(*)	(*)	89
Median	21.8	1.6	2.1	876
Mean for all children (0-35 months)	22.2	2.4	3.6	876

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 2.10

Overall, 32 per cent of infants age 6-8 received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (Table NU.5). Among currently breastfeeding infants this percentage is 31 while it is 34 among infants currently not breastfeeding.

Table NU.6 presents the proportion of children age 6-23 months who received semi-solid or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day according to breastfeeding status (see the note in Table NU.6 for a definition of minimum number of times for different age groups).

Overall, slightly more than half of the children age 6-23 months (54 per cent) were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times (Merauke, 52 per cent; Jayawijaya, 60 per cent; Biak Numfor, 51 per cent).

Table NU.4: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Per cent exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Per cent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Per cent appropriately breastfed[2]	Number of children
District						
Merauke	(23.3)	46	46.8	160	41.6	206
Jayawijaya	55.0	48	74.3	121	68.8	169
Biak Numfor	38.3	44	40.1	150	39.7	194
Sex						
Male	37.3	77	52.1	234	48.4	310
Female	41.4	61	52.4	198	49.8	259
Area						
Urban	(36.8)	55	45.9	192	43.9	247
Rural	40.6	83	57.2	240	52.9	323
Mother's education						
None	(56.6)	26	81.0	55	73.2	80
Primary	(43.3)	30	61.1	106	57.2	136
SMP/SM	33.2	68	46.7	214	43.4	283
Higher	(*)	14	28.2	56	28.0	70
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(54.1)	33	87.4	87	78.3	119
Second	(34.0)	29	48.0	76	44.1	105
Middle	(*)	23	46.4	94	46.2	117
Fourth	(28.8)	30	40.6	89	37.7	119
Richest	(*)	24	38.6	85	37.2	108
Ethnicity of household head						
Papua	50.6	84	59.0	260	56.9	344
Jawa	(*)	27	55.5	76	45.7	103
Sulawesi	(*)	12	(*)	46	41.1	59
Maluku	(*)	4	(*)	20	(*)	24
Others	(*)	15	16.8	49	19.0	64
Total for 3 districts	**39.1**	**138**	**52.2**	**431**	**49.0**	**569**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 2.6
[2] MICS indicator 2.14

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the possible contamination due to unsafe water and lack of hygiene in preparation. Table NU.7 shows that thirty-nine per cent of children under 6 months are fed using a bottle with a nipple. Bottle feeding is considerably lower in Jayawijaya District (17 per cent) compared with Merauke (46 per cent) and Biak Numfor (50 per cent). Bottle feeding is higher in urban areas, among children of the more educated richer women.

Figure NU.2: Percentage of children age 6-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day by mother's education and wealth index, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

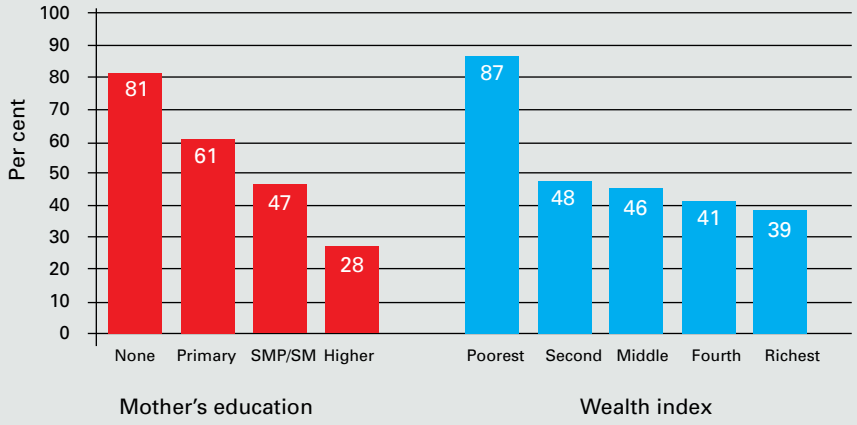


Table NU.5: Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Per cent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Per cent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Per cent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods[1]	Number of children age 6-8 months
Sex						
Male	(24.8)	34	(39.6)	8	(27.6)	42
Female	(39.6)	28	(29.8)	13	(36.4)	41
Area						
Urban	(*)	26	(25.7)	16	(22.2)	42
Rural	(39.8)	35	57.0	5	(42.0)	41
Total for 3 districts	**31.4**	**62**	**(33.5)**	**21**	**31.9**	**83**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 2.12

Table NU.6: Minimum meal frequency

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (and milk feeds for non-breastfeeding children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, according to breastfeeding status, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding			All	
	Per cent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times	Number of children age 6-23 months	Per cent receiving at least 2 milk feeds[1]	Per cent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods or milk feeds 4 times or more	Number of children age 6-23 months	Per cent with minimum meal frequency[2]	Number of children age 6-23 months
District							
Merauke	41.9	109	(76.5)	73.4	51	52.0	160
Jayawijaya	56.9	108	(*)	81.6	13	59.6	121
Biak Numfor	35.2	90	79.5	74.3	60	50.8	150
Sex							
Male	48.0	164	74.3	70.0	70	54.5	234
Female	42.0	143	86.6	80.6	55	52.7	198
Age							
6-8 months	28.1	62	(*)	79.3	21	41.1	83
9-11 months	43.8	61	(*)	100.0	9	50.8	70
12-17 months	54.3	113	(86.2)	81.4	34	60.6	148
18-23 months	46.8	71	68.4	65.5	60	55.4	131
Area							
Urban	47.9	127	89.1	82.0	65	59.5	192
Rural	43.3	180	69.5	66.7	59	49.1	240
Mother's education							
None	53.4	50	(53.9)	53.9	5	53.5	55
Primary	45.4	84	(71.5)	63.2	22	49.1	106
SMP/SM	42.3	150	77.7	68.5	64	50.2	214
Higher	45.6	24	(93.4)	97.9	33	76.0	56
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(*)	84	(*)	0.0	2	58.9	87
Second	39.2	55	(*)	62.6	21	45.5	76
Middle	27.5	62	(65.6)	59.9	33	38.7	94
Fourth	44.9	55	(86.6)	80.2	35	58.6	89
Richest	48.1	50	(100.0)	95.5	34	67.3	85
Ethnicity of household head							
Papua	46.4	198	68.6	66.3	61	51.1	260
Jawa	51.5	54	(*)	72.4	22	57.5	76
Sulawesi	37.3	32	(*)	94.6	15	(55.5)	46
Maluku	26.8	10	(*)	86.5	10	(*)	20
Others	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	26	(59.8)	49
Total for 3 districts	**45.2**	**307**	**79.7**	**74.7**	**124**	**53.7**	**431**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 2.15
[2] MICS indicator 2.13

Table NU.7: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0-23 months
District		
Merauke	45.8	206
Jayawijaya	17.4	169
Biak Numfor	49.9	194
Sex		
Male	39.4	310
Female	38.1	259
Age		
0-5 months	34.5	138
6-11 months	39.7	153
12-23 months	40.3	279
Area		
Urban	46.1	247
Rural	33.1	323
Mother's education		
None	7.7	80
Primary	38.5	136
SMP/SM	40.3	283
Higher	68.6	70
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	9.2	119
Second	38.7	105
Middle	39.8	117
Fourth	49.8	119
Richest	58.1	108
Ethnicity of household head		
Papua	30.2	344
Jawa	48.1	103
Sulawesi	51.8	59
Maluku	(*)	24
Others	(57.8)	64
Total for 3 districts	**38.8**	**569**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 2.11

5.2. VITAMIN A SUPPLEMENTS

Vitamin A is essential for eye health and proper functioning of the immune system. It is found in foods such as milk, liver, eggs, red and orange fruits, red palm oil and green leafy vegetables, although the amount of vitamin A readily available to the body from these sources varies widely. In developing areas of the world, where vitamin A is largely consumed in the form of fruits and vegetables, daily per capita intake is often insufficient to meet dietary requirements. Inadequate intakes are further compromised by increased requirements for the vitamin as children grow or during periods of illness, as well as increased losses during common childhood infections. As a result, vitamin A deficiency is quite prevalent in the developing world and particularly in countries with the highest burden of under-five deaths.

The 1990 World Summit for Children set the goal of virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency and its consequences, including blindness, by the year 2000. This goal was also endorsed at the Policy Conference on Ending Hidden Hunger in 1991, the 1992 International Conference on Nutrition, and the UN General Assembly's Special Session on Children in 2002. The critical role of vitamin A for child health and immune function also makes control of deficiency a primary component of child survival efforts, and therefore critical to the achievement of the fourth Millennium Development Goal: a two-thirds reduction in under-five mortality by the year 2015.

For countries with vitamin A deficiency problems, current international recommendations call for high-dose vitamin A supplementation every four to six months, targeted to all children between the ages of six to 59 months living in affected areas. Providing young children with two high-dose vitamin A capsules a year is a safe, cost-effective, efficient strategy for eliminating vitamin A deficiency and improving child survival. Giving vitamin A to new mothers who are breastfeeding helps protect their children during the first months of life and helps to replenish the mother's stores of vitamin A, which are depleted during pregnancy and lactation. For countries with vitamin A supplementation programmes, the definition of the indicator is the percentage of children 6-59 months of age receiving at least one high dose vitamin A supplement in the last six months.

As per the 2011 WHO recommendations, the Indonesian Ministry of Health recommends that children aged 6-59 months be given two high dose Vitamin A capsules every 6 months. In Indonesia, Vitamin A capsules are generally distributed through two National Campaigns held in February and August. Indonesian post-partum women also receive a Vitamin A capsule within eight weeks after delivery, though 2011 WHO Guidelines do not recommend this anymore.

Within the six months prior to the Selected Districts of Papua Province MICS, 64 per cent of children aged 6-59 months received a high dose Vitamin A supplement (Table NU.8). About 62 per cent of children received a high dose of vitamin A supplement according to mothers report. Vitamin A supplementation coverage is considerable lower in Jayawijaya District (33 per cent) compared with Merauke (71 per cent) and Biak Numfor (81 per cent) districts. The age pattern of Vitamin A supplementation shows that supplementation in the last six months rises from 52 per cent among children aged 6-11 months to 67 per cent among children aged 12-23 months and 24-35 months each, then declines to 62 per cent among children 36-47 months and increases to 66 per cent among 48-59 months.

Table NU.8: Children's vitamin A supplementation

Per cent distribution of children age 6-59 months by receipt of a high dose vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage who received Vitamin A according to:		Percentage of children who received Vitamin A during the last 6 months[1]	Number of children age 6-59 months
	Child health book/ vaccination card	Mother's report		
District				
Merauke	18.0	66.8	71.4	530
Jayawijaya	1.7	33.0	33.1	376
Biak Numfor	4.3	80.7	80.7	468
Sex				
Male	10.0	63.5	64.8	742
Female	7.6	61.0	63.3	632
Area				
Urban	11.5	62.1	62.6	528
Rural	7.3	62.4	65.1	845
Age				
6-11 months	14.7	47.2	51.6	153
12-23 months	15.0	65.5	67.0	279
24-35 months	8.7	64.7	67.2	306
36-47 months	5.8	61.1	62.4	323
48-59 months	4.0	65.8	66.3	313
Mother's education				
None	0.8	24.9	24.9	176
Primary	6.3	62.6	64.4	416
SMP/SM	12.3	69.9	72.5	625
Higher	11.5	73.0	73.9	156
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	0.6	37.3	38.0	303
Second	8.2	63.0	66.9	272
Middle	8.5	73.7	76.3	285
Fourth	12.6	66.7	67.9	267
Richest	16.3	74.3	75.0	246
Ethnicity of household head				
Papua	2.8	59.9	60.0	850
Jawa	24.9	73.9	81.1	249
Sulawesi	13.6	67.4	68.6	133
Maluku	(20.7)	(55.6)	(64.6)	56
Others	13.1	51.2	54.8	140
Total for 3 districts	**8.9**	**62.3**	**64.1**	**1,373**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 2.17

The mother's level of education is also related to the likelihood of Vitamin A supplementation. The percentage receiving a supplement in the last six months increases from 25 per cent among children whose mothers have no education, to 64 per cent of those whose mothers have primary education, to 73 per cent of those whose mothers have secondary education and to 74 per cent among children of mothers with higher education.

5.3. LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) carries a range of grave health risks for children. Babies who were undernourished in the womb face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early months and years. Those who survive have impaired immune function and increased risk of disease; they are likely to remain undernourished, with reduced muscle strength, throughout their lives, and suffer a higher incidence of diabetes and heart disease in later life. Children born underweight also tend to have a lower IQ and cognitive disabilities, affecting their performance in school and their job opportunities as adults.

In the developing world, low birth weight stems primarily from the mother's poor health and nutrition. Three factors have most impact: the mother's poor nutritional status before conception, short stature (due mostly to under nutrition and infections during her childhood), and poor nutrition during the pregnancy. Inadequate weight gain during pregnancy is particularly important since it accounts for a large proportion of foetal growth retardation. Moreover, diseases such as diarrhoea and malaria, which are common in many developing countries, can significantly impair foetal growth if the mother becomes infected while pregnant.

In the industrialized world, cigarette smoking during pregnancy is the leading cause of low birth weight. In developed and developing countries alike, teenagers who give birth when their own bodies have yet to finish growing run the risk of bearing underweight babies.

One of the major challenges in measuring the incidence of low birth weight is the fact that more than half of infants in the developing world are not weighed. In the past, most estimates of low birth weight for developing countries were based on data compiled from health facilities. However, these estimates are biased for most developing countries because the majority of newborns are not delivered in facilities, and those who are represent only a selected sample of all births.

Because many infants are not weighed at birth and those who are weighed may be a biased sample of all births, the reported birth weights usually cannot be used to estimate the prevalence of low birth weight among all children. Therefore, in standard MICS methodology, the percentage of births weighing below 2,500 grams is estimated from two items in the questionnaire: the mother's assessment of the child's size at birth (i.e., very small, smaller than average, average, larger than average, very large) and the mother's recall of the child's weight or the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth.[8]

For the Selected Districts of Papua Province 2011 MICS, information on mother's assessment of the child's size at birth was not collected. Therefore reporting of percentage of births weighing below 2,500 grams is only based on the mother's recall of the child's weight or the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth.

[8] For a detailed description of the methodology, see Boerma, J. T., Weinstein, K. I., Rutstein, S.O., and Sommerfelt, A. E. , 1996. Data on Birth Weight in Developing Countries: Can Surveys Help? Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 74(2), 209-16.

Table NU.9: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of last-born children in the 2 years preceding the survey that are estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Per cent of live births:		Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey
	Below 2,500 grams[1]	Weighed at birth[2]	
District			
Merauke	12.5	83.2	204
Jayawijaya	7.9	28.3	174
Biak Numfor	16.5	71.4	167
Area			
Urban	13.1	79.4	237
Rural	13.3	48.7	307
Mother's education			
None	0.0	9.6	79
Primary	12.5	56.2	122
SMP/SM	14.3	73.1	279
Higher	12.0	89.6	64
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	9.4	10.5	125
Second	18.2	60.8	101
Middle	14.1	66.2	102
Fourth	12.0	87.9	112
Richest	11.2	93.0	105
Ethnicity of household head			
Papua	18.2	41.1	322
Jawa	10.3	91.8	105
Sulawesi	10.5	93.3	58
Maluku	(13.1)	(90.0)	21
Others	(6.9)	(94.9)	37
Total for 3 districts	**13.2**	**62.1**	**544**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] **MICS indicator 2.18** (only based on the mother's recall of the child's weight or the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth)
[2] **MICS indicator 2.19**

Overall, 62 per cent of births were weighed at birth with approximately 13 per cent of infants estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth (Table NU.9). There are variations by districts. The lowest estimated percentage of infants weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth was in Jayawijaya (8 per cent) compared with 13 per cent in Merauke and 17 per cent in Biak Numfor District.

6
CHILD HEALTH

6.1. IMMUNIZATION

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 is to reduce child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunization plays a key part in this goal. Immunizations have saved the lives of millions of children in the three decades since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. Worldwide there are still 27 million children overlooked by routine immunization and as a result, vaccine-preventable diseases cause more than 2 million deaths every year.

A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure full immunization of children under one year of age at 90 per cent nationally, with at least 80 per cent coverage in every district or equivalent administrative unit.

According to UNICEF and WHO guidelines, a child should receive a BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, three doses of polio vaccine, and a measles vaccination by the age of 12 months.

According to the national immunization schedule, by a first birthday each child in Indonesia should receive through routine immunization - a BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to protect against Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus, four doses of polio vaccine, four doses of Hepatitis B vaccine and a measles or MMR vaccination at the age of 9 months or older. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunization coverage from the Selected Districts of Papua Province MICS are based on children age 12-23 months.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under five years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations, and for Polio, DPT and Hepatitis B, how many doses were received. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on both information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child.

The percentage of children age 12 to 23 months who have received each of the specific vaccinations by source of information (vaccination card and mother's recall) is shown in Table CH.1. The denominator for the table is comprised of children age 12-23 months so that only children who are old enough to be fully vaccinated are counted. In the first three columns of the table, the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at

Table CH.1: Vaccinations in first year of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to			Vaccinated by 12 months of age
	Child health book/ vaccination card	Mother's report	Either	
BCG[1]	39.5	45.8	85.3	85.3
Polio				
1	38.6	20.1	58.7	58.7
2	38.2	39.3	77.5	77.5
3	37.5	27.3	64.8	64.8
4[2]				
DPT	35.4	25.5	60.9	60.4
1	40.5	44.1	84.6	84.6
2	40.6	35.7	76.3	76.3
3[3]	40.2	15.4	55.6	55.6
Measles[4]	37.2	39.8	77.1	74.8
HepB				
At birth	27.5	8.7	36.2	36.2
1	40.0	44.1	84.1	84.1
2	40.7	35.2	75.9	75.9
3[5]	39.9	12.4	52.3	52.3
DPT/ HepB				
1	32.8	34.4	67.3	67.3
2	32.8	26.3	59.1	59.1
3	31.5	13.7	45.1	45.1
All vaccinations	35.1	3.9	39.0	34.8
No vaccinations	0.0	12.9	12.9	12.9
Number of children age 12-23 months	279	279	279	279

[1] MICS indicator 3.1
[2] MICS indicator 3.2
[3] MICS indicator 3.3
[4] MICS indicator 3.4; MDG indicator 4.3
[5] MICS indicator 3.5

any time before the survey according to the vaccination card or the mother's report. In the last column, only those children who were vaccinated before their first birthday, as recommended, are included. For children without vaccination cards, the proportion of vaccinations given before the first birthday is assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards.

Considering the three selected districts of Papua Province, approximately 85 per cent of children age 12-23 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and the first dose of DPT was given to 85 per cent. The percentage declines for subsequent doses of DPT to 76 per cent for the second dose and 56 per cent for the third dose (Figure CH.1). Similarly, 59 per cent of children received Polio 1 by age 12 months and this increases to 78 per cent for the second dose and then declines to 60 per cent by the fourth dose. The coverage for measles/ MMR vaccine by 12 months is 75 per cent. There is also a decline in the Hepatitis B vaccination from 84 per cent for the first dose to 76 per cent for the second dose and 52 per cent for the third dose. As a result, the percentage of children who had all the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday is low at only 35 per cent.

Figure CH.1: Percentage of children age12-23 months who received the recommended vaccinations by 12 months, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011.

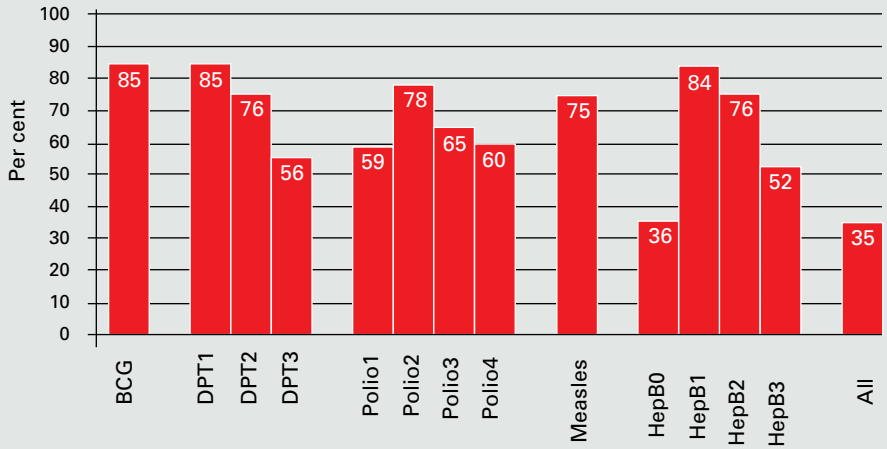


Table CH.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children 12-23 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' reports. Vaccination cards have been seen by the interviewer for only 40 per cent of children (Jayawijaya, 55 per cent; Merauke 27 per cent; Biak Numfor, 34 per cent).

Compared with all elected districts, the survey results show that Jayawijaya District has the lowest coverage for all vaccinations as well as the lowest full vaccination coverage of only 16 per cent. The full vaccination coverage in Merauke and Biak Numfor districts was 58 and 37 per cent respectively.

Often given to infants at the time of birth, BCG vaccine and DPT 1 (85 per cent each) have the highest coverage. In general, percentages of currently vaccinated children aged 12-23 months by the different vaccines fluctuated across districts, but it is worth noting that Polio 1, DPT 3 and HepB at birth are considerably lagging behind in Jayawijaya. HepB at birth has low coverage overall and among districts particularly among Jayawijaya District (Merauke, 54 per cent; Jayawijaya, 9 per cent; Biak Numfor, 31 per cent)

Mother's education is highly positively associated with vaccination coverage – Children of mothers with secondary or higher level of education are more than twice as likely to be vaccinated as those born to mothers with no education.

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of children who received:														Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 12-23 months
	BCG	Polio				DPT			Measles	HepB				None	All	
		At birth	1	2	3	1	2	3		At birth	1	2	3			
District																
Merauke	96.3	75.5	91.5	81.4	81.4	97.1	91.4	70.1	92.2	58.2	97.2	91.7	69.2	2.7	58.4	54.7	104
Jayawijaya	62.7	32.9	50	43.2	35.5	59.8	52.2	30.9	43.8	11.8	59.2	51.3	32.2	36.4	15.6	27.4	74
Biak Numfor	90.8	60.7	83.5	63.9	58.8	90.1	77.6	57.3	86	30.3	88.7	76.6	48.7	5.9	36.5	33.5	100
Sex																
Male	86.4	62.3	77.5	65.6	62.2	85	75.8	52.4	76.3	40.1	84.6	75.9	49.4	11.8	40.5	40.5	149
Female	84	54.7	77.5	63.9	59.5	84.1	76.9	59.5	78	31.5	83.5	75.9	55.8	14.2	37.4	39	129
Area																
Urban	90.2	73.2	82.6	72.2	69.6	90.7	84.2	61.2	84.1	44.6	90.8	82.2	59.5	9.2	48.9	48.6	121
Rural	81.4	47.5	73.6	59.2	54.2	79.7	69.8	51	71.6	29.5	78.9	70.7	46.5	15.8	31.5	33	157
Mother's education																
None	(45.4)	(16.9)	(35.8)	(24.9)	(20.3)	(38.8)	(31.7)	(14.6)	(35.3)	(7.8)	(38.2)	(32.6)	(17.8)	(54.6)	(9.4)	(14.1)	33
Primary	86	43.4	77.5	64.6	61.2	87.4	78.8	62.2	73	34.6	86.1	78.2	51.9	10	28.4	31	65
SMP/SM	91	71.5	85	73	67.9	90.5	81	60.2	82.9	43.3	90	81	58.5	7.3	46.8	48.1	141
Higher	(97)	(72.7)	(85.5)	(69.5)	(69.5)	(97)	(91.8)	(61.7)	(97)	(36.9)	(97)	(88.1)	(58.7)	(3)	(52.9)	(97)	40
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	54.3	12.2	40.8	24.3	18.9	47.5	35	12.4	32.4	7.4	47.4	36.4	13	45.7	3.7	7.8	54
Second	(94.7)	(57)	(84.7)	(72.2)	(68.8)	(91.5)	(81.4)	(60.5)	(85.4)	(40)	(88.4)	(78)	(54.9)	(5.2)	(36.6)	30.3	51
Middle	91.4	58.3	86.2	69.6	65.7	94	80.3	58.5	88.3	30.9	94.3	82	52	4.2	41.3	40.1	59
Fourth	89.5	74.3	87.8	76.5	71.1	91	87.5	63.8	85.1	40.4	91	87.5	61.8	7.6	48.5	58.4	57
Richest	(95.7)	(88.7)	(86.5)	(80)	(78.4)	(97)	(92.8)	(76.9)	(90.8)	(58.9)	(97)	(90.2)	(74.5)	(3)	(63)	59.1	57
Ethnicity of household head																
Papua	78.9	43.7	70.5	53.2	48.2	77	65.5	42.7	67.4	19.9	76.3	64.2	39.6	18.5	25.7	25.4	170
Jawa	(98.6)	(88.8)	(95.9)	(91.6)	(89.8)	(100)	(98.6)	(80.2)	(94.8)	(69.7)	(100)	(98.6)	(76.4)	0.0	(73.2)	69.9	50
Sulawesi	(88.3)	(79.3)	(67.3)	(64.4)	(64.4)	(88.3)	(79.6)	(57.4)	(82.6)	(49.5)	(88.3)	(82.8)	(51.2)	(11.7)	(35.2)	49.4	29
Maluku	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Others	(96.0)	(73.1)	(86.0)	(85.8)	(80.8)	(95.9)	(93)	(80.9)	(96.0)	(55.6)	(96)	(93)	(80.9)	(4.0)	(61.5)	(61.7)	31
Total for 3 districts	**85.3**	**58.7**	**77.5**	**64.8**	**60.9**	**84.6**	**76.3**	**55.6**	**77.1**	**36.2**	**84.1**	**75.9**	**52.3**	**12.9**	**39**	**39.8**	**279**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

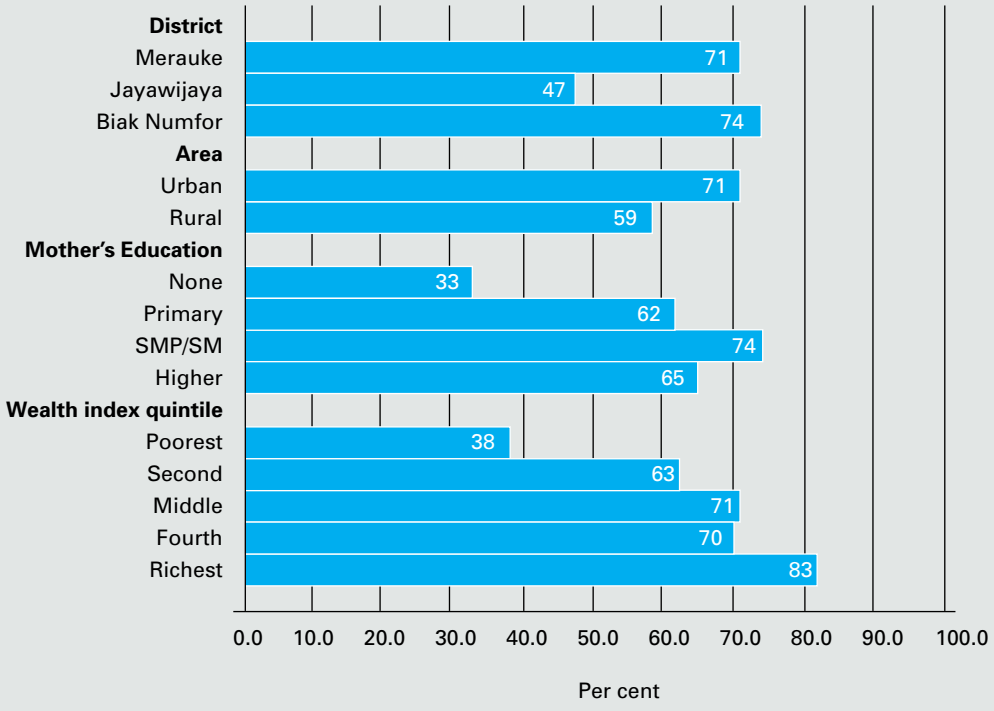
6.2. NEONATAL TETANUS PROTECTION

One of the MDGs is to reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio, with one strategy to eliminate maternal tetanus. In addition, another goal is to reduce the incidence of neonatal tetanus to less than 1 case of neonatal tetanus per 1,000 live births in every district. A World Fit for Children goal is to eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus by 2005.

The strategy for preventing maternal and neonatal tetanus is to assure all pregnant women receive at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. If a woman has not received two doses of tetanus toxoid during a particular pregnancy, she (and her newborn) are also considered to be protected against tetanus if the woman:

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the previous 3 years;
- Received at least 3 doses, the last within the previous 5 years;
- Received at least 4 doses, the last within the previous 10 years;
- Received at least 5 doses anytime during life.

Figure CH.2: Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 12 months who are protected against neonatal tetanus, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011.



To assess the status of tetanus vaccination coverage, women who gave birth during the two years before the survey were asked if they had received tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for their most recent birth, and if so, how many. Women who did not receive two or more tetanus toxoid vaccinations during this pregnancy were then asked about tetanus toxoid vaccinations they may have received prior to this pregnancy. Interviewers also asked women to present their vaccination card, on which dates of tetanus toxoid are recorded and referred to information from the cards when available.

Table CH.3: Neonatal tetanus protection

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years protected against neonatal tetanus, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of women who received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during last pregnancy but received:				Protected against tetanus[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime		
District							
Merauke	42.1	25.8	0.7	2.9	0.0	71.5	204
Jayawijaya	35.2	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.9	174
Biak Numfor	58.0	14.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	73.6	167
Area							
Urban	43.6	23.5	1.6	1.9	0.0	70.6	237
Rural	45.6	13.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	59.4	307
Education							
None	29.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.7	79
Primary	43.2	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.6	122
SMP/SM	49.6	22.0	1.1	1.6	0.0	74.2	279
Higher	45.1	16.1	1.2	2.4	0.0	64.7	64
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	29.1	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.1	125
Second	45.7	16.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	63.5	101
Middle	45.4	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.7	102
Fourth	53.5	14.2	1.3	1.4	0.0	70.5	112
Richest	52.6	25.7	2.1	2.8	0.0	83.2	105
Ethnicity of household head							
Papua	43.5	12.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	56.5	322
Jawa	39.6	31.0	0.8	2.8	0.0	74.2	105
Sulawesi	55.7	17.0	2.4	2.7	0.0	77.7	58
Maluku	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Others	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37
Total for 3 districts	**44.8**	**17.7**	**0.7**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**64.3**	**544**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] **MICS indicator 3.7**

Table CH.3 shows the protection status from tetanus of women who have had a live birth within the last 2 years. Figure CH.2 shows the protection of women against neonatal tetanus by major background characteristics.

The results of the survey indicate that tetanus toxoid coverage in the three selected districts of Papua Province is at 64 per cent and least in Jayawijaya District (Jayawijaya, 47 per cent; Merauke, 72 per cent; Biak Numfor, 74 per cent). It is worth noting that tetanus toxoid protection is much lower among the poorest households (38 per cent) compared with the richest households (83 per cent). Similarly, tetanus toxoid protection increases from 33 per cent among women with no education to 65 per cent among women with higher education.

6.3. SOLID FUEL USE

More than 3 billion people around the world rely on solid fuels for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Solid fuels include biomass fuels, such as wood, charcoal, crops or other agricultural waste, dung, shrubs and straw, and coal. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke, which contains a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is their incomplete combustion, which produces toxic elements such as carbon dioxide, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, and sulphur dioxide, among others. Use of solid fuels increases the risks of incurring acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, asthma or cataracts, and may contribute to low birth weight. The primary indicator for monitoring use of solid fuels is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking.

Table CH.4 shows that solid fuel use is common in the three selected districts of Papua Province where 61 per cent of all households are using solid fuel for cooking. The findings show that use of solid fuels is very common among households in Jayawijaya District where 83 per cent of households use solid fuel, mostly wood. About half the households in Merauke (54 per cent) and Biak Numfor (50 per cent) are using solid fuel, also mostly wood. Use of solid fuels is low in urban areas (25 per cent), but very high in rural areas, where most of the households (85 per cent) are using solid fuels. Differentials with respect to household wealth and the educational level of the household head are also significant. The findings show that use of solid fuels is more uncommon among households whose household heads are Papuan compared with households from other ethnic groups.

Solid fuel by place of cooking is shown in Table CH.5. The presence and extent of indoor pollution are dependent on cooking practices, places used for cooking, as well as types of fuel used. About half the sample cooks in a separate room used as a kitchen (48 per cent), 11 per cent cook elsewhere in the house, 38 per cent cook in a separate building and about four per cent cook outdoors. Most of the household members in Merauke (79 per cent) and 46 per cent in Biak Numfor cook in a separate room while most of the household members in Jayawijaya cook in a separate building (60 per cent).

Table CH.4: Solid fuel use

Per cent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of household members in households using:											Number of household members
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Natural Gas	Kerosene	Solid fuels				No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels for cooking[1]	
					Coal, lignite	Char-coal	Wood	Straw, shrubs, grass				
District												
Merauke	0.0	0.3	0.0	44.9	0.3	0.0	53.8	0.1	0.5	100.0	54.2	5,050
Jayawijaya	0.2	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.1	0.2	83.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.3	3,192
Biak Numfor	0.1	0.5	0.1	49.0	0.4	0.0	49.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	50.1	3,828
Area												
Urban	0.0	0.7	0.0	73.5	0.1	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	25.1	4,943
Rural	0.2	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.4	0.1	84.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	85.2	7,128
Education of household head												
None	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.4	93.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	93.7	1,214
Primary	0.0	0.2	0.0	25.6	0.5	0.0	73.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	74.0	4,049
SMP/SM	0.1	0.2	0.0	47.0	0.2	.0	52.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	52.6	5,024
Higher	0.5	1.1	0.1	67.2	0.3	0.0	29.8	0.0	0.9	100.0	30.2	1,771
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.4	0.0	0.0	30.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	30.6	13
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	99.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.9	2,412
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	98.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.9	2,417
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.7	0.5	0.0	76.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	77.0	2,416
Fourth	0.2	0.1	0.0	72.7	0.0	0.0	26.2	0.0	0.9	100.0	26.2	2,413
Richest	0.4	1.3	0.1	97.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.9	2,413
Ethnicity of household head*												
Papua	0.1	0.1	0.0	21.1	0.5	0.1	77.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	78.6	6,991
Jawa	0.1	0.2	0.0	50.2	0.0	0.0	48.6	0.0	1.0	100.0	48.6	2,678
Sulawesi	0.0	0.7	0.0	88.5	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	10.8	1,135
Maluku	0.0	0.6	0.0	85.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	14.0	541
Others	1.1	1.1	0.3	52.8	0.0	0.0	44.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	44.7	724
Total for 3 districts	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**38.7**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**60.2**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**60.6**	**12,070**

*1 case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] **MICS indicator 3.11**

Table CH.5: Solid fuel use by place of cooking

Per cent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Place of cooking:							Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house	In a separate building	Outdoors	At another place	Missing	Total	
District								
Merauke	78.7	3.0	14.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,739
Jayawijaya	17.6	21.4	60.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,659
Biak Numfor	46.3	6.2	38.5	8.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,917
Area								
Urban	51.0	14.8	24.5	9.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,243
Rural	47.4	9.7	40.2	2.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,072
Education of household head*								
None	23.0	19.2	57.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,138
Primary	56.6	8.5	31.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,997
SMP/SM	48.1	9.2	36.3	6.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,642
Higher	52.4	10.7	33.7	3.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	534
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	22.6	19.2	57.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,411
Second	60.0	8.0	26.5	5.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,390
Middle	60.3	5.6	27.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,859
Fourth	61.8	2.0	33.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	633
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Ethnicity of household head*								
Papua	36.5	13.7	44.8	4.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,492
Jawa	81.0	1.3	17.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,300
Sulawesi	83.1	3.5	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	122
Maluku	67.8	0.0	28.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	76
Others	93.7	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	324
Total for 3 districts	**48.0**	**10.5**	**37.5**	**3.8**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**7,315**

*4 cases with missing "Education of household head" and 1 case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.4. MALARIA

Malaria is a leading cause of death of children under age five in Papua Province. It also contributes to anaemia in children and is a common cause of school absenteeism. Preventive measures can dramatically reduce malaria mortality rates among children.

In areas where malaria is common, the WHO recommends Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS), use of insecticide-treated bednets (ITNs) and prompt treatment of confirmed cases with recommended anti-malarial drugs. International recommendations also suggest treating any fever in children as if it were malaria and immediately giving the child a full course of recommended anti-malarial tablets. Children with severe malaria symptoms, such as fever or convulsions, should be taken to a health facility. Also, children recovering from malaria should be given extra liquids and food and, for younger children, should continue breastfeeding.

Insecticide-treated mosquito nets, or ITNs, if used properly, are very effective in offering protection against mosquitos and other insects. The use of ITNs is one of the main health interventions applied to reduce malaria transmission in Papua. The questionnaire incorporates questions on the availability and use of bed nets, both at household level and among children under five years of age and pregnant women.

In the 2011 Selected Districts of Papua Province MICS results indicate that 43 per cent of households have at least one insecticide-treated net (Table CH.6). The percentage of households with at least one mosquito net was 54 per cent and the percentage of households with at least one long-lasting treated net is 43 per cent. Differentials exist in the availability of ITNs among districts where the availability is least in Jayawijaya District (11 per cent) and most in Merauke District (61 per cent). The percentage of this indicator is 46 per cent in Biak Numfor. Availability of at least one ITN does not show any clear increasing trend by education and wealth. This percentage is higher among households with Javanese heads (56 per cent) compared with those households with Papuan heads (37 per cent).

Results indicate that 44 per cent of children under the age of five slept under any mosquito net the night prior to the survey and 33 per cent slept under an insecticide-treated net (Table CH.7). Compared with other districts, the percentages of children under the age of five who slept under any mosquito net or an insecticide-treated net are considerably lower in Jayawijaya District (18 and 9 per cent respectively). These percentages are 60 per cent and 42 per cent for Merauke and 47 per cent and 42 per cent for Biak Numfor. There were no significant gender disparities in ITN use among children under five.

Results on the proportion of pregnant women who slept under a mosquito net during the previous night have been suppressed due to inadequate sample sizes.

Table CH.6: Household availability of insecticide treated nets and protection by a vector control method

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net, percentage of households with at least one long-lasting treated net, percentage of households with at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN) and percentage of households which either have at least one ITN or have received indoor residual spraying (IRS) in the last 12 months, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net	Percentage of households with at least one long-lasting treated net	Percentage of households with at least one ITN[1]	Number of households
District				
Merauke	73.4	60.5	60.5	1,248
Jayawijaya	24.3	10.4	10.5	799
Biak Numfor	54.3	46.2	46.2	819
Area				
Urban	45.8	33.6	33.6	1,132
Rural	59.8	48.2	48.3	1,734
Education of household head*				
None	27.0	20.2	20.2	362
Primary	70.3	56.8	56.8	940
SMP/SM	54.3	42.7	42.7	1,159
Higher	41.2	28.6	28.6	402
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	24.0	18.0	18.0	639
Second	79.3	61.6	61.7	557
Middle	79.7	65.3	65.3	533
Fourth	58.9	45.7	45.7	565
Richest	35.5	26.7	26.7	572
Ethnicity of household head*				
Papua	47.8	37.0	37.0	1,561
Jawa	69.9	56.2	56.2	741
Sulawesi	51.4	35.6	35.6	269
Maluku	43.8	38.8	38.8	129
Others	58.3	46.9	46.9	165
Total for 3 districts	**54.3**	**42.5**	**42.5**	**2,866**

*2 cases with missing "Education of household head" and 1 case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown

[1] MICS indicator 3.12

Table CH.7: Children sleeping under mosquito nets

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who slept under a mosquito net during the previous night, by type of net, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of children age 0-59 who stayed in the household the previous night	Number of children age 0-59 months	Percentage of children who:		Number of children age 0-59 months who slept in the household the previous night	Percentage of children who slept under an ITN living in households with at least one ITN	Number of children age 0-59 living in households with at least one ITN
			Slept under any mosquito net[1]	Slept under an insecticide-treated net[2]			
District							
Merauke	97.7	576	60.3	41.7	562	59.2	396
Jayawijaya	98.4	424	18.3	8.9	417	52.2	71
Biak Numfor	98.5	512	47.2	41.9	504	63.0	335
Sex							
Male	98.4	819	44.5	32.7	806	60.3	436
Female	97.9	692	43.5	32.4	678	60.0	366
Area							
Urban	97.5	583	31.1	21.6	568	46.0	266
Rural	98.6	928	52.1	39.4	915	67.2	536
Age							
0-11 months	97.8	290	41.1	30.3	284	57.1	151
12-23 months	98.4	279	43.0	34.0	274	63.5	147
24-35 months	98.3	306	48.3	34.5	301	63.0	165
36-47 months	98.4	323	45.2	34.1	317	60.2	180
48-59 months	97.9	313	42.2	29.8	306	57.0	160
Mother's education							
None	98.5	201	14.4	11.2	198	(67.6)	33
Primary	99.2	446	56.9	39.4	443	60.6	288
SMP/SM	98.6	694	46.5	37.4	684	62.5	409
Higher	93.3	170	34.4	19.3	158	41.9	73
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	98.9	335	26.0	19.1	331	71.1	89
Second	99.2	302	66.5	50.5	299	68.1	222
Middle	97.9	307	66.0	49.4	301	67.4	220
Fourth	96.4	297	44.2	30.9	286	54.3	163
Richest	98.4	270	16.2	11.9	266	29.1	109
Ethnicity of household head							
Papua	98.1	934	43.0	33.3	916	65.1	469
Jawa	98.5	276	53.1	31.2	272	48.9	174
Sulawesi	100.0	146	30.7	24.5	146	55.2	65
Maluku	96.0	60	29.3	29.3	58	(*)	27
Others	96.4	155	46.9	38.1	149	59.9	95
Total for 3 districts	**98.2**	**1,511**	**44.0**	**32.6**	**1,483**	**60.2**	**803**

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 3.14,
[2] MICS indicator 3.15; MDG indicator 6.7

Table CH.8: Anti-malarial treatment of children with anti-malarial drugs

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had fever in the last two weeks who received anti-malarial drugs, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Had a fever in last two weeks	Number of children age 0-59 months	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were treated with:							
			Anti-malarials:							
			Anti-malarials: SP/ Fansidar	Anti-malarials: Chloro-quine	Anti-malarials: Quinine/ Kina	Anti-malarials: Artesdi-aquine	Anti-malarials: Arsua-mon	Anti-malarials: Ar-terakin/ Artekin	Anti-malarials: Other Anti-malarial	Anti-malarials: Any anti-malarial drug[1]
District										
Merauke	27.4	576	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	10.2	13.0
Jayawijaya	31.5	424	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.8
Biak Numfor	31.1	512	0.4	10.7	1.7	1.6	4.5	1.4	26.7	45.7
Sex										
Male	32.5	819	0.0	3.6	0.3	0.9	2.6	0.3	11.2	18.0
Female	26.7	692	0.4	4.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.6	16.1	25.2
Area										
Urban	34.6	583	0.0	2.9	0.7	1.3	1.8	0.7	14.6	22.0
Rural	26.8	928	0.3	4.4	0.5	0.6	2.1	0.9	12.1	20.1
Age										
0-11 months	31.3	290	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.3	8.7	12.6
12-23 months	31.2	279	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5	21.5
24-35 months	33.2	306	0.7	7.4	0.8	2.3	5.8	1.5	13.8	31.3
36-47 months	27.2	323	0.0	4.2	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	20.8
48-59 months	26.5	313	0.0	4.8	1.6	0.0	3.0	0.0	9.2	16.8
Mother's education										
None	25.0	201	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Primary	28.9	446	0.0	4.1	0.5	0.0	2.7	1.2	10.0	18.5
SMP/SM	32.0	694	0.3	4.9	0.9	1.8	2.4	0.9	16.7	26.9
Higher	28.8	170	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	21.4
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	29.8	335	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.3	2.5
Second	21.3	302	0.0	5.3	2.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	11.0	18.1
Middle	34.7	307	0.0	8.6	0.0	2.2	5.6	1.4	14.1	31.9
Fourth	34.6	297	0.6	2.2	1.4	0.9	0.6	2.1	14.5	22.3
Richest	28.4	270	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	26.4	30.2
Ethnicity of household head										
Papua	30.5	934	0.2	6.0	1.0	0.9	2.6	0.8	11.7	22.3
Jawa	27.0	276	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.8	14.1	18.1
Sulawesi	32.9	146	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.3	17.3
Others	27.5	155	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.6)	0.0	0.0	(17.1)	(20.6)
Total for 3 districts	**29.8**	**1,511**	**0.1**	**3.8**	**0.6**	**0.9**	**2.0**	**0.8**	**13.2**	**20.9**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 3.18; MDG indicator 6.8

Table CH.8: Anti-malarial treatment of children with anti-malarial drugs (continued)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had fever in the last two weeks who received anti-malarial drugs, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Other medications:						DK	Percentage who took an anti-malarial drug same or next day [1]	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Other medications: Antibiotic injection	Other medications: Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophan	Other medications: Aspirin	Other medications: Ibuprofen	Other medications: Other	Other			
District									
Merauke	7.1	1.3	51.5	1.3	0.0	33.4	2.3	6.7	158
Jayawijaya	2.4	0.7	38.6	0.0	1.2	9.8	1.6	0.2	133
Biak Numfor	24.4	0.5	61.3	0.0	1.0	24.5	0.0	35.9	159
Sex									
Male	10.2	0.7	51.1	0.0	1.1	24.0	1.8	12.3	266
Female	14.1	1.0	51.2	1.1	0.0	22.2	0.5	19.1	185
Area									
Urban	15.1	1.4	56.7	1.0	0.0	27.8	0.5	16.0	202
Rural	9.2	0.4	46.6	0.0	1.2	19.6	2.0	14.3	249
Age									
0-11 months	17.7	2.3	47.6	0.0	0.3	27.3	3.4	8.2	91
12-23 months	9.4	0.0	53.0	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.0	15.2	87
24-35 months	18.2	0.9	46.3	0.0	2.8	19.6	0.0	22.4	102
36-47 months	10.0	0.8	57.8	0.0	0.0	23.6	2.3	12.9	88
48-59 months	2.1	0.0	52.0	2.5	0.0	25.1	0.8	15.9	83
Mother's education									
None	0.4	0.0	23.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.7	0.4	50
Primary	7.5	0.9	49.3	0.0	1.2	22.5	1.4	13.7	129
SMP/SM	14.2	0.8	57.0	0.9	0.7	27.1	1.4	19.4	222
Higher	24.3	1.5	57.5	0.0	0.0	28.7	0.0	14.1	49
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	1.4	0.0	20.9	0.0	0.0	8.9	3.3	1.6	100
Second	12.6	1.5	47.3	0.0	0.4	25.8	2.5	13.1	64
Middle	14.4	0.9	61.8	0.0	0.6	22.9	0.9	24.6	107
Fourth	15.4	1.1	62.3	0.0	1.3	23.7	0.0	15.0	103
Richest	16.5	0.9	64.0	2.7	1.1	39.7	0.0	21.2	77
Ethnicity of household head									
Papua	12.8	0.7	44.8	0.0	0.6	16.3	2.0	17.1	285
Jawa	7.5	1.0	54.3	2.8	0.0	44.5	0.0	13.8	74
Sulawesi	10.3	0.0	66.3	0.0	2.7	37.0	0.0	9.3	48
Others	(14.5)	(2.6)	(71.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.0)	(0.0)	(10.3)	43
Total for 3 districts	**11.8**	**0.8**	**51.1**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**23.2**	**1.3**	**15.1**	**450**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 3.17

Questions on the prevalence and treatment of fever were asked for all children under age five. Slightly fewer than one in three (30 per cent) of under five children were ill with fever in the two weeks prior to the survey (Merauke, 27 per cent; Jayawijaya, 32 per cent; Biak Numfor, 31 per cent (Table CH.8)). Fever prevalence slightly declined with age. There was no clear trend in this indicator with mother's education or wealth.

Mothers were asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including both medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility. Overall, only 17 per cent of children with fever in the last two weeks were treated with an "appropriate" anti-malarial drug and 12 per cent received anti-malarial drugs either on the same day or day after the onset of symptoms. "Appropriate" anti-malarial drugs include chloroquine, SP (sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine), artimisine combination drugs, etc.

Compared with the other districts that also showed a low percentage in these indicators, Jayawijaya District was strikingly lacking in anti-malarial treatment. The percentage of children receiving any anti-malarial drug in Jayawijaya was less than one per cent compared with 10 per cent in Merauke and 37 per cent in Biak Numfor. Similarly, none of the children in Jayawijaya took an anti-malarial drug same or next day compared with 5 per cent in Merauke and 29 per cent in Biak Numfor.

Overall in the three districts, four per cent of children with fever were given chloroquine and a very negligible per cent were given SP/ Fansidar. None received artemisinin combination therapy and most of the children were given anti-malarial drug (13 per cent). About half the children (51 per cent) were given other types of medicines that are not anti-malarial, including paracetamol, panadol and acetaminophan.

Urban children (18 per cent) are similarly treated appropriately as rural children (17 per cent). Children 0-11 months and children from the poorest households were disadvantaged in receiving appropriate ant-malarial drug. Girls (21 per cent) were more likely to receive appropriate anti-malarial drugs than boys (15 per cent).

Figure CH.3: Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks and who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

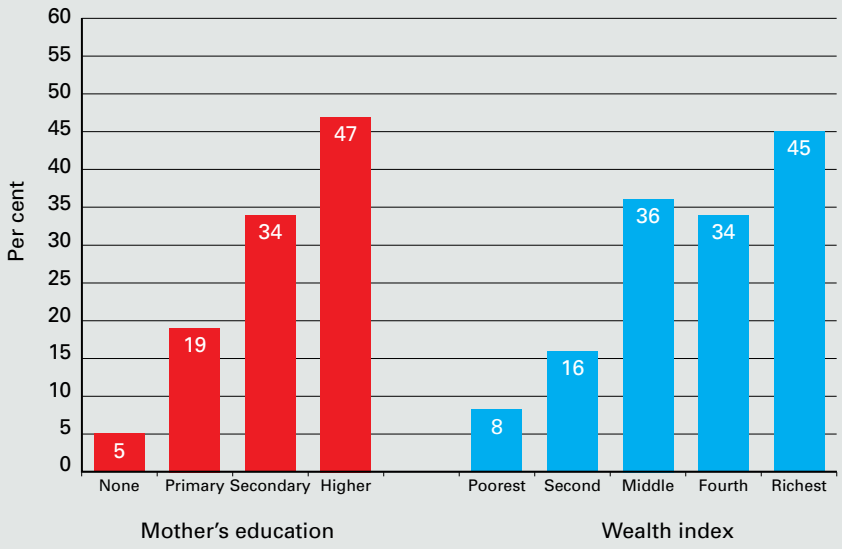


Table CH.9: Malaria diagnostics usage

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks and who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Had a finger or heel stick[1]	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks
District		
Merauke	24.2	158
Jayawijaya	12.1	133
Biak Numfor	44.5	159
Sex		
Male	27.0	266
Female	28.8	185
Area		
Urban	37.8	202
Rural	19.6	249
Age		
0-11 months	28.2	91
12-23 months	25.0	87
24-35 months	29.6	102
36-47 months	35.6	88
48-59 months	19.6	83
Mother's education		
None	4.7	50
Primary	18.9	129
SMP/SM	33.9	222
Higher	47.2	49
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	7.9	100
Second	15.7	64
Middle	35.5	107
Fourth	33.9	103
Richest	44.7	77
Ethnicity of household head		
Papua	29.2	285
Jawa	23.0	74
Sulawesi	20.1	48
Maluku	38.6	14
Others	(35.3)	43
Total for 3 districts	**27.8**	450

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] **MICS indicator 3.16**

Table CH.9 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks and who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing. Overall, 28 per cent of children with a fever in the last two weeks had a finger or heel stick. Biak Numfor District showed the highest value for this indicator (45 per cent) compared with 24 per cent in Merauke and only 12 per cent in Jayawijaya. Having a finger or heel stick for malaria testing is more common in urban areas (38 per cent) than in rural areas (20 per cent). This indicator increases dramatically by mother's education; from only 5 per cent among children of uneducated women to 47 per cent among children with higher education. A similar pattern is seen by wealth where the percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks and who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing increased from 8 per cent for children living in the poorest households to 45 per cent for those living in the richest (Figure CH.3).

7
WATER AND SANITATION

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of diseases such as trachoma, cholera, typhoid, and schistosomiasis. Drinking water can also be tainted with chemical, physical and radiological contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to its association with disease, access to drinking water may be particularly important for women and children, especially in rural areas, who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.

The MDG goal (7, C) is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The World Fit for Children goal calls for a reduction in the proportion of households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and affordable and safe drinking water by at least one-third.

The list of indicators used in MICS is as follows:
Water

- Use of improved drinking water sources
- Use of adequate water treatment method
- Time to source of drinking water
- Person collecting drinking water

Sanitation

- Use of improved sanitation facilities
- Sanitary disposal of child's faeces

For more details on water and sanitation and to access some reference documents, please visit the UNICEF childinfo website.[9]

7.1. USE OF IMPROVED WATER SOURCES

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1 and Figure WS.1. The population using improved sources of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring and rainwater collection. Bottled water is considered as an improved water source only if the household is using an improved water source for handwashing and cooking.

[9] http://www.childinfo.org/wes.html

Overall, 60 per cent of the population in the three districts is using an improved source of drinking water – 78 per cent in urban areas and 47 per cent in rural areas. The situation in Jayawijaya District is considerably worse than in other districts; only 35 per cent of the population in this district gets its drinking water from an improved source. The percentage of population in Merauke and Biak Numfor Districts are 54 and 87 per cent respectively.

The source of drinking water for the population varies strongly by district (Table WS.1). In Biak Numfor, only 14 per cent of the population uses drinking water that is piped into their dwelling or into their yard or plot. More drastically, only five and one per cent of the population use piped water in Merauke and Jayawijaya respectively. In Jayawijaya District, the most important source of drinking water is surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) (39 per cent) (an unimproved source). In Merauke, bottled water is the first most important source (17 per cent) (an improved source) while in Biak Numfor it is rainwater collection (24 per cent) (an improved source).

Figure WS.1: Per cent distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

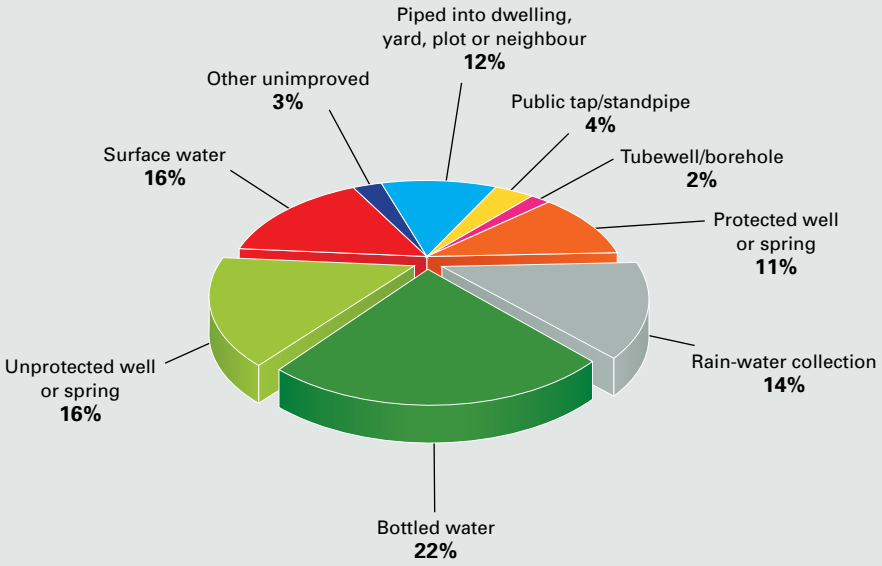


Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources

Per cent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Main source of drinking water								
	Improved sources								
	Piped water				Tube-well/ bore-hole	Pro-tected well	Pro-tected spring	Rain-water collection	Bottled water**
	Into dwelling	Into yard/ plot	To neigh-bour	Public tap/ stand-pipe					
District									
Merauke	5.4	1.2	2.3	3.6	0.3	11.4	4.1	8.7	17.2
Jayawijaya	0.7	0.7	0.0	7.1	1.2	3.1	2.7	10.7	8.8
Biak Numfor	13.5	9.8	2.1	1.0	5.7	6.1	2.7	23.7	22.4
Area									
Urban	13.1	3.9	3.3	5.0	4.0	5.7	0.3	6.6	36.0
Rural	2.3	3.7	0.4	2.9	1.1	8.8	5.3	19.0	3.2
Education of household head*									
None	1.5	1.1	0.8	5.9	0.0	4.9	3.6	8.9	1.4
Primary	3.5	3.6	1.8	4.1	0.9	9.7	3.2	15.6	8.4
SMP/SM	7.7	4.0	2.1	2.7	3.1	7.0	4.0	15.2	21.3
Higher	14.9	5.6	0.6	4.3	4.7	5.9	1.0	10.4	32.9
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.0	0.2	0.4	6.9	0.0	1.2	3.9	9.0	0.0
Second	0.3	3.5	3.1	5.8	0.3	7.3	5.2	23.1	0.0
Middle	4.7	8.4	2.6	2.6	1.6	13.1	4.6	22.1	3.1
Fourth	10.4	3.7	1.9	2.7	6.1	13.0	2.5	13.0	22.5
Richest	18.2	3.2	0.2	0.6	3.3	3.2	0.1	2.6	57.7
Ethnicity of household head*									
Papua	6.6	6.1	2.2	5.3	2.9	6.4	3.2	18.1	5.8
Jawa	3.2	0.1	0.6	1.4	0.9	11.6	2.8	10.1	26.2
Sulawesi	11.9	0.6	1.8	1.2	1.2	7.0	4.0	4.8	40.3
Maluku	12.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	3.3	6.3	5.3	6.7	47.2
Others	8.9	1.7	0.0	2.3	2.6	5.6	3.0	7.6	26.0
Total for 3 districts	**6.7**	**3.8**	**1.6**	**3.7**	**2.3**	**7.5**	**3.3**	**14.0**	**16.6**

* 13 cases with missing "Education of household head" and 1 case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
** Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8

Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources (continued)

Per cent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Main source of drinking water							Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
	Unimproved sources									
	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Tanker truck	Cart with tank/ drum	Surface water	Bottled water*	Other			
District										
Merauke	11.1	8.0	4.1	1.5	10.7	10.2	0.0	100.0	54.3	5,050
Jayawijaya	8.8	11.8	0.0	0.5	39.1	4.2	0.6	100.0	34.9	3,192
Biak Numfor	3.2	5.0	0.3	0.0	3.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	87.0	3,828
Area										
Urban	3.9	1.5	3.3	1.5	1.2	10.6	0.1	100.0	78.0	4,943
Rural	10.8	12.6	0.8	0.3	26.3	2.3	0.2	100.0	46.8	7,128
Education of household head*										
None	5.3	17.8	0.1	0.4	45.7	2.5	0.2	100.0	28.1	12,14
Primary	11.5	9.8	3.2	0.6	18.6	5.4	0.1	100.0	50.9	4,049
SMP/SM	7.3	6.0	1.6	1.1	9.7	7.2	0.2	100.0	67.0	5,024
Higher	3.9	3.2	0.5	0.6	7.3	4.0	0.3	100.0	80.2	1,771
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	8.8	16.7	0.0	0.6	51.6	0.5	0.4	100.0	21.5	2,412
Second	16.3	15.7	3.0	0.3	15.7	0.3	0.2	100.0	48.6	2,417
Middle	10.2	5.1	2.9	1.6	10.5	6.6	0.2	100.0	62.8	2,416
Fourth	4.5	2.8	1.9	1.0	2.2	11.8	0.1	100.0	75.8	2,413
Richest	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	9.1	0.0	100.0	89.1	2,413
Ethnicity of household head*										
Papua	8.6	9.9	1.8	0.6	20.7	1.5	0.3	100.0	56.6	6,991
Jawa	10.5	7.4	2.5	1.1	8.1	13.5	0.0	100.0	56.9	2,678
Sulawesi	4.6	3.5	1.7	0.4	3.8	13.1	0.0	100.0	72.9	1,135
Maluku	1.3	4.1	0.0	2.7	0.2	6.5	0.0	100.0	85.2	541
Others	3.1	2.6	0.7	0.8	30.3	4.8	0.0	100.0	57.6	724
Total for 3 districts	**8.0**	**8.1**	**1.8**	**0.8**	**16.0**	**5.7**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**59.6**	**12,070**

* 13 cases with missing "Education of household head" and 1 case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
** Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8

Use of household water treatment is presented in Table WS.2. Households were asked of ways they may be treating water at home to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered as proper treatment of drinking water. The table shows water treatment by all households and the percentage of household members living in households using unimproved water sources but using appropriate water treatment methods.

About 55 per cent of households in the selected districts of Papua Province use appropriate water treatment for unimproved drinking water sources and 34 per cent do not use any method for water treatment. The most common methods of water treatment are boiling (65 per cent), letting water stand and settle (34 per cent) and straining through a cloth (24 per cent). There exist large differentials in use of appropriate water treatment among districts. Household members in Jayawijaya District show only 26 per cent use of appropriate water treatment methods and 64 per cent of them do not use any treatment. It was also observed that appropriate water treatment use is greater in urban areas and among educated women. Appropriate water treatment use is 71 per cent in Biak Numfor and 77 per cent in Merauke District.

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table WS.3 and the person who usually collected the water in Table WS.4. Note that these results refer to one roundtrip from home to drinking water source. Information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

Table WS.3 shows that for about half of household members who use an improved source of drinking water, the source is on the premises. For eight per cent, it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water, while three per cent of household members spend 30 minutes or more for this purpose. For users of unimproved drinking water sources, water is on premises for 12 per cent of household members. One fifth of household members take less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water (21 per cent) and for seven per cent it takes more than 30 minutes. In rural areas considerably more household members spend time in collecting water compared with those in urban areas.

Table WS.2: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, and for household members living in households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Water treatment method used in the household								Number of household members	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method[1]	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other			
District											
Merauke	25.6	73.5	0.1	31.4	0.3	0.0	49.3	0.0	5,050	76.7	2,308
Jayawijaya	64.1	35.9	0.1	3.9	1.2	0.4	1.9	0.0	3,192	26.1	2,078
Biak Numfor	20.4	78.3	0.4	31.3	2.2	0.0	39.8	0.4	3,828	71.0	497
Area											
Urban	43.3	55.4	0.2	23.3	1.9	0.3	26.9	0.2	4,943	47.2	1,088
Rural	27.7	71.8	0.2	24.6	0.6	0.0	38.5	0.1	7,128	56.7	3,795
Main source of drinking water											
Improved	26.7	72.2	0.2	26.5	1.7	0.2	34.8	0.2	7,188	na	na
Unimproved	45.0	54.6	0.2	20.6	0.4	0.0	32.2	0.0	4,882	54.6	4,882
Education of household head*											
None	65.6	34.4	0.2	10.0	0.0	0.5	11.6	0.0	1,214	23.3	873
Primary	25.5	73.9	0.1	27.7	0.4	0.0	43.4	0.2	4,049	66.2	1,990
SMP/SM	33.5	65.8	0.2	23.7	1.0	0.0	32.6	0.2	5,024	55.3	1,657
Higher	34.2	63.6	0.3	26.6	4.2	0.4	29.6	0.0	1,771	61.6	351
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	69.8	30.0	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	2,412	22.7	1,894
Second	6.4	92.6	0.2	34.6	0.3	0.0	51.9	0.1	2,417	90.3	1,242
Middle	10.7	88.5	0.3	32.4	0.7	0.2	46.3	0.0	2,416	79.4	898
Fourth	27.8	71.8	0.1	29.3	1.9	0.3	39.0	0.2	2,413	56.5	584
Richest	55.8	42.4	0.4	20.7	2.8	0.0	23.9	0.4	2,413	26.3	263
Ethnicity of household head*							27.1	0.1	6,991	44.2	3,034
Papua	32.4	66.9	0.1	20.7	1.1	0.1	44.4	0.2	2,678	72.8	1,154
Jawa	34.2	64.8	0.2	25.9	0.9	0.0	32.8	0.4	1,135	51.8	307
Sulawesi	45.1	54.1	0.0	22.0	1.5	0.5	34.8	0.0	541	54.4	80
Maluku	45.3	53.2	0.0	29.3	0.0	0.0	59.0	0.0	724	91.2	307
Others	24.8	74.6	1.2	49.4	2.7	0.0					
											4,882
Total for 3 districts	**34.1**	**65.1**	**0.2**	**24.1**	**1.1**	**0.1**	**33.7**	**0.1**	**12,070**	**54.6**	

*13 cases with missing "Education of household head" and 1 case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown

[1] MICS indicator 4.2

Table WS.3: Time to source of drinking water

Per cent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources					
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/ DK	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/ DK		
District										
Merauke	40.9	9.5	3.8	0.1	21.1	16.0	8.1	0.4	100.0	5,050
Jayawijaya	23.6	8.9	2.4	0.0	8.7	45.9	8.7	1.9	100.0	3,192
Biak Numfor	80.0	5.6	1.2	0.2	1.9	8.0	2.8	0.3	100.0	3,828
Area										
Urban	69.6	6.9	1.5	0.0	13.1	5.6	1.8	1.5	100.0	4,943
Rural	34.3	9.0	3.3	0.2	10.8	32.4	9.9	0.2	100.0	7,128
Education of household head*										
None	15.5	10.7	1.9	0.0	7.9	52.6	11.1	0.3	100.0	1,214
Primary	36.8	9.6	4.2	0.3	14.4	23.7	10.1	0.9	100.0	4,049
SMP/SM	57.3	7.7	1.9	0.0	12.1	16.2	3.9	0.7	100.0	5,024
Higher	74.7	4.2	1.3	0.0	7.2	9.2	2.4	1.0	100.0	1,771
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	7.0	10.0	4.4	0.1	2.9	60.3	14.4	0.9	100.0	2,412
Second	32.5	12.4	3.4	0.3	16.7	24.5	10.1	0.1	100.0	2,417
Middle	49.3	9.9	3.7	0.0	13.9	16.3	6.4	0.6	100.0	2,416
Fourth	67.1	7.0	1.5	0.2	16.1	4.7	1.8	1.7	100.0	2,413
Richest	87.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	9.1	1.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	2,413
Ethnicity of household head*										
Papua	44.3	8.9	3.3	0.1	6.3	29.8	7.0	0.4	100.0	6,991
Jawa	48.3	6.9	1.5	0.2	25.2	12.7	4.6	0.6	100.0	2,678
Sulawesi	64.5	6.8	1.6	0.0	17.5	4.2	3.5	1.9	100.0	1,135
Maluku	76.2	8.5	0.5	0.0	9.6	3.1	1.5	0.7	100.0	541
Others	47.5	6.7	3.5	0.0	7.3	13.2	18.5	3.5	100.0	724
Total for 3 districts	**48.7**	**8.1**	**2.6**	**0.1**	**11.7**	**21.4**	**6.6**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**12,070**

* 13 cases with missing "Education of household head" and 1 case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown

Table WS.4: Person collecting water

Percentage of households without drinking water on premises, and per cent distribution of households without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of house-holds	Person usually collecting drinking water						Total	Number of households without drinking water on premises
			Adult woman	Adult man	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Missing	DK		
District										
Merauke	34.7	1,248	44.7	49.0	2.2	2.0	1.8	0.4	100.0	433
Jayawijaya	70.7	799	69.0	12.5	11.4	5.8	1.1	0.1	100.0	565
Biak Numfor	18.3	819	60.7	34.2	1.6	1.9	1.0	0.6	100.0	150
Area										
Urban	15.8	1,132	47.8	38.3	4.4	0.8	8.6	0.0	100.0	178
Rural	55.9	1,734	60.8	27.4	7.1	4.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	969
Education of household head*										
None	76.7	362	69.5	16.2	7.9	6.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	278
Primary	47.7	940	54.9	34.6	6.6	2.6	1.2	0.2	100.0	449
SMP/SM	29.8	1,159	57.0	31.4	5.3	3.8	2.1	0.5	100.0	345
Higher	18.2	402	51.1	32.5	9.1	3.3	4.0	0.0	100.0	73
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	89.5	639	70.7	14.2	9.8	5.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	572
Second	49.6	557	57.5	32.9	6.0	3.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	276
Middle	35.3	533	41.9	52.4	2.0	1.7	2.0	0.0	100.0	188
Fourth	16.5	565	30.5	56.2	0.0	2.2	9.3	1.8	100.0	93
Richest	3.0	572	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Ethnicity of household head*										
Papua	53.3	1,561	67.3	19.2	8.6	4.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	832
Jawa	25.0	741	35.5	59.4	0.9	0.3	3.1	0.9	100.0	185
Sulawesi	17.3	269	(25.4)	(68.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(0.0)	100.0	46
Maluku	14.6	129	36.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Others	39.0	165	(46.6)	(35.6)	(4.4)	(6.8)	(6.5)	(0.0)	100.0	64
Total for 3 districts	**40.0**	**2,866**	**58.8**	**29.1**	**6.7**	**3.8**	**1.3**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**1,147**

* 2 cases with missing "Education of household head" and 1 case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.4 shows that for 59 per cent of households, an adult female is usually the person collecting the water, when the source of drinking water is not on the premises. Adult men collect water in 29 per cent of cases, while for the rest of the households, female (7 per cent) or male children (4 per cent) under age 15 collect water.

7.2. USE OF IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio. An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third, and can significantly lessen the adverse health impacts of other disorders responsible for death and disease among millions of children in developing countries. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and use of a composting toilet.

Forty-threeper cent of the population of three selected districts of Papua Province is living in households that use improved sanitation facilities that flush to septic tank or flush into tanks (13 per cent) or use pit latrine with slab (13 per cent) (Table WS.5). About one fifth of the population have no facility or use bush or field (20 per cent).

Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities

Per cent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Type of toilet facility used by household									Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Total	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility				Unimproved sanitation facility								
	Flush/pour flush to:			Ventilated improved pit latrine	Flush/ pour flush to somewhere else	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/ hanging latrine	Other				
	Flush to septic tank	Flush to pit (latrine)	Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where										
District													
Merauke	35.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	31.1	0.2	12.2	1.0	1.0	0.6	4.9	100.0	5,050
Jayawijaya	24.2	8.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	6.7	0.0	0.1	0.6	59.3	100.0	3,192
Biak Numfor	69.7	16.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.3	2.4	0.1	7.7	100.0	3,828
Area													
Urban	67.0	17.1	0.3	0.0	4.2	0.6	2.6	1.1	2.8	0.3	4.0	100.0	4,943
Rural	26.7	10.6	0.0	0.3	19.7	0.2	10.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	31.4	100.0	7,128
Education of household head*													
None	9.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.2	10.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	67.6	100.0	1,214
Primary	28.4	14.2	0.0	0.1	23.1	0.3	10.9	1.3	1.7	0.7	19.4	100.0	4,049
SMP/SM	52.4	15.4	0.2	0.3	10.8	0.6	4.8	0.2	0.9	0.4	13.9	100.0	5,024
Higher	73.6	11.4	0.3	0.0	2.5	0.3	3.1	0.0	1.3	0.1	7.4	100.0	1,771
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	1.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.1	7.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	84.9	100.0	2,412
Second	14.8	19.7	0.0	0.1	33.0	0.3	15.4	0.7	1.5	1.0	13.4	100.0	2,417
Middle	44.5	17.0	0.0	0.5	21.8	0.3	9.7	0.9	1.8	0.8	2.6	100.0	2,416
Fourth	69.3	14.5	0.3	0.1	8.1	0.6	3.6	0.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,413
Richest	86.1	12.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,413
Ethnicity of household head*													
Papua	36.5	15.1	0.1	0.3	5.6	0.4	5.6	0.1	1.4	0.5	34.4	100.0	6,991
Jawa	42.9	8.5	0.1	0.0	36.2	0.0	9.3	1.9	0.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	2,678
Sulawesi	66.4	14.7	0.2	0.0	9.0	1.7	3.2	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.9	100.0	1,135
Maluku	69.9	16.2	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	541
Others	52.3	8.4	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	724
Total for 3 districts	**43.2**	**13.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**13.3**	**0.4**	**7.2**	**0.5**	**1.2**	**0.4**	**20.2**	**100.0**	**12,070**

*1 3 cases with missing "Education of household head" and 1 case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

Per cent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared[1]	Public facility	Shared by		Missing/ DK	Not shared	Public facility	Shared by				
			5 households or less	More than 5 households				5 households or less	More than 5 households			
District												
Merauke	64.0	4.2	11.3	0.6	0.0	12.3	0.3	2.5	0.1	4.9	100.0	5,050
Jayawijaya	23.6	2.3	4.7	1.2	1.2	4.8	0.1	2.5	0.4	59.3	100.0	3,192
Biak Numfor	74.5	1.6	10.6	0.8	0.2	2.5	1.4	0.7	0.0	7.7	100.0	3,828
Area												
Urban	72.4	5.2	9.6	0.9	0.5	4.2	1.2	1.9	0.1	4.0	100.0	4,943
Rural	45.7	1.2	9.1	0.8	0.3	9.3	0.1	2.0	0.2	31.4	100.0	7,128
Education of household head*												
None	16.6	1.0	2.3	0.5	0.8	8.3	0.1	2.8	0.0	67.6	100.0	1,214
Primary	50.0	4.0	10.5	1.1	0.1	11.5	1.0	2.0	0.3	19.4	100.0	4,049
SMP/SM	64.3	3.1	10.2	0.8	0.6	4.8	0.5	1.6	0.1	13.9	100.0	5,024
Higher	77.6	0.8	9.0	0.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	7.4	100.0	1,771
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	3.2	1.0	2.4	0.6	0.0	5.5	0.1	2.0	0.4	84.9	100.0	2,412
Second	44.6	5.1	16.1	1.2	0.7	15.3	0.2	3.4	0.0	13.4	100.0	2,417
Middle	64.8	4.4	13.0	1.1	0.5	9.6	0.9	2.9	0.1	2.6	100.0	2,416
Fourth	78.8	2.6	9.3	0.9	0.7	4.7	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,413
Richest	91.7	1.2	5.8	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,413
Ethnicity of household head*												
Papua	42.3	3.4	10.4	0.8	0.5	5.4	0.3	2.2	0.2	34.4	100.0	6,991
Jawa	77.7	1.8	7.6	0.5	0.1	10.0	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	2,678
Sulawesi	73.9	4.0	9.9	1.6	0.9	4.8	3.6	0.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	1,135
Maluku	81.5	2.0	10.4	1.1	0.0	3.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	541
Others	71.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	20.9	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	724
Total for 3 districts	**56.6**	**2.9**	**9.3**	**0.8**	**0.4**	**7.2**	**0.6**	**1.9**	**0.1**	**20.2**	**100.0**	**12,070**

*13 cases with missing "Education of household head" and 1 case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown

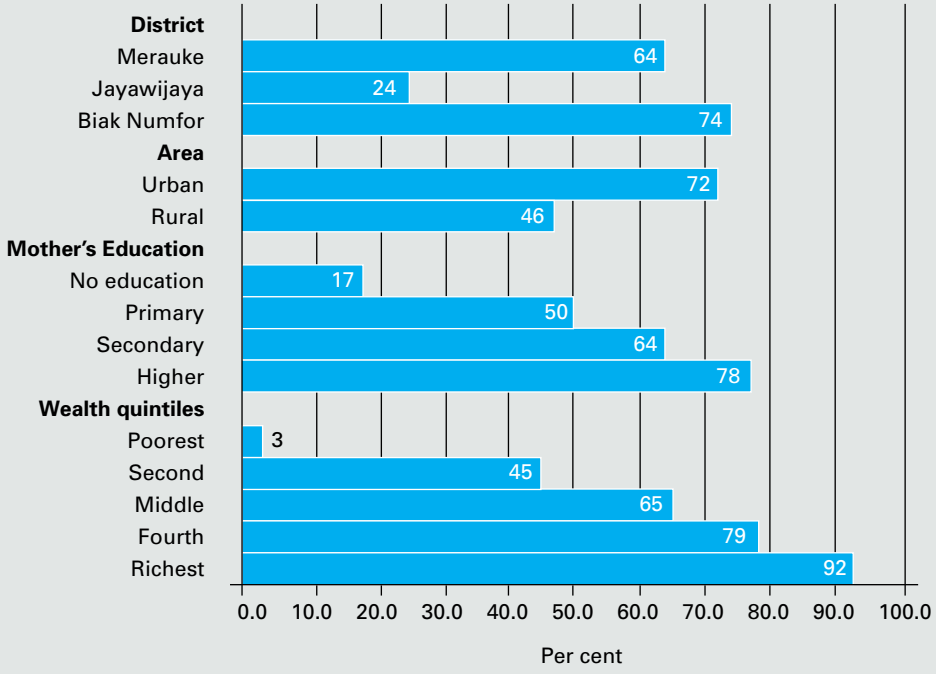
[1] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

Almost two-thirds of the population of Jayawijaya District has no facility or use bush or field (59 per cent). No facility or use of bush or field is much less common in Merauke (5 per cent) and Biak Numfor (8 per cent). About 49 per cent of the population in Merauke and 70 per cent in Biak Numfor use facilities that flush to septic tank or pit (latrines). The percentage of the population who have no facility or use bush or field is higher in rural areas (31 per cent) than urban areas (4 per cent). The table indicates that no facility or use of bush or field is strongly correlated with education of household head and wealth.

The MDGs and the WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation classify households as using an unimproved sanitation facility if they are using otherwise acceptable sanitation facilities but sharing a facility between two or more households or using a public toilet facility.

As shown in Table WS.6, 57 per cent of the household population is using an improved sanitation facility with Biak Numfor District (75 per cent) showing the highest percentage in this indicator and Jayawijaya the lowest (24 per cent). About 13 per cent of the household population are using an improved sanitation facility but this facility is shared with others. As expected, improved sanitation facility correlates strongly with area, education of head of household and wealth (Figure WS.2). For example, the percentage of households using an improved sanitation facility increases dramatically from threeper cent among the poorest household population to 92 per cent for the richest.

Figure WS.2: Percentage of household population using improved (not shared) sanitation facilities, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011.



In its 2008 report, the JMP developed a new way of presenting the access figures, by disaggregating and refining the data on drinking water and sanitation and reflecting them in "ladder" format. This ladder allows a disaggregated analysis of trends in a three rung ladder for drinking water and a four-rung ladder for sanitation. For sanitation, this gives an understanding of the proportion of population with no sanitation facilities at all, of those reliant on technologies defined by JMP as "unimproved," of those sharing

sanitation facilities of otherwise acceptable technology, and those using "improved" sanitation facilities. Table WS.7 presents the percentages of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders. The table also shows the percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal.

About 41 per cent of household population use both improved drinking sources and sanitation with clear correlation with background characteristics (Figure WS.3). Wide disparities exist among districts: The highest percentage of household population that use both improved drinking sources and sanitation was seen in Biak Numfor (65 per cent), followed by Merauke (39 per cent) and the lowest percentage was seen in Jayawijaya (only 16 per cent). Urban areas have a higher use of both improved drinking sources and sanitation (59 per cent) than rural (29 per cent). Strong positive associations exist for this indicator by education of head of household and wealth.

Figure WS.3: Percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

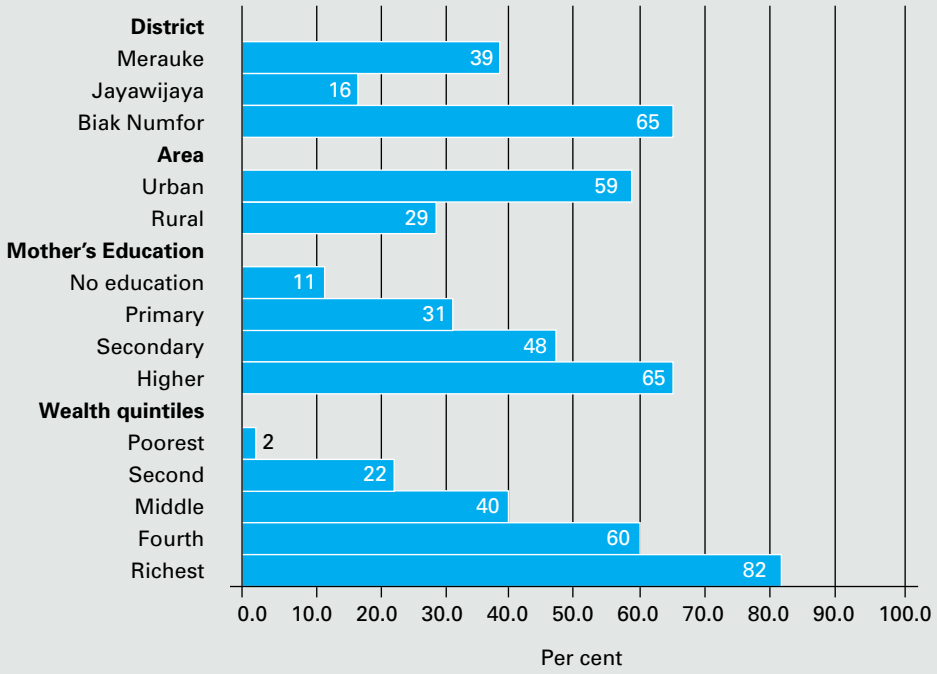


Table WS.7: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of household population using:										Number of household members
	Improved drinking water[1]		Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation [2]	Unimproved sanitation			Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation	
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved				Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation			
District											
Merauke	13.8	40.5	45.7	100.0	64.0	16.0	15.1	4.9	100.0	39.1	5,050
Jayawijaya	3.0	31.9	65.1	100.0	23.6	9.4	7.7	59.3	100.0	15.6	3,192
Biak Numfor	37.3	49.7	13.0	100.0	74.5	13.3	4.6	7.7	100.0	65.2	3,828
Area											
Urban	34.6	43.3	22.0	100.0	72.4	16.2	7.4	4.0	100.0	59.4	4,943
Rural	7.1	39.6	53.2	100.0	45.7	11.5	11.5	31.4	100.0	28.5	7,128
Education of household head*											
None	2.7	25.4	71.9	100.0	16.6	4.5	11.2	67.6	100.0	10.8	1,214
Primary	10.4	40.5	49.1	100.0	50.0	15.7	14.8	19.4	100.0	31.3	4,049
SMP/SM	22.0	45.0	33.0	100.0	64.3	14.8	7.0	13.9	100.0	48.2	5,024
Higher	37.2	43.0	19.8	100.0	77.6	10.1	4.8	7.4	100.0	64.9	1,771
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.2	21.3	78.5	100.0	3.2	4.0	7.9	84.9	100.0	1.8	2,412
Second	3.8	44.8	51.4	100.0	44.6	23.1	18.9	13.4	100.0	22.4	2,417
Middle	13.5	49.4	37.2	100.0	64.8	19.0	13.6	2.6	100.0	39.8	2,416
Fourth	22.2	53.6	24.2	100.0	78.8	13.5	7.6	0.0	100.0	60.4	2,413
Richest	52.4	36.7	10.9	100.0	91.7	7.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	81.6	2,413
Ethnicity of household head*											
Papua	15.2	41.4	43.4	100.0	42.3	15.1	8.1	34.4	100.0	33.5	6,991
Jawa	14.5	42.5	43.1	100.0	77.7	10.0	12.0	0.2	100.0	47.2	2,678
Sulawesi	34.9	38.0	27.1	100.0	73.9	16.4	8.8	0.9	100.0	54.1	1,135
Maluku	39.4	45.7	14.8	100.0	81.5	13.6	4.7	0.2	100.0	67.6	541
Others	22.2	35.4	42.4	100.0	71.0	3.6	23.9	1.4	100.0	52.9	724
Total for 3 districts	**18.4**	**41.2**	**40.4**	**100.0**	**56.6**	**13.4**	**9.8**	**20.2**	**100.0**	**41.2**	**12,070**

*13 cases with missing "Education of household head" and 1 case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown

[1]MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8
[2]MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

7.3. DISTANCE BETWEEN WATER SOURCE AND CLOSEST EXCRETA DISPOSAL

In cities, toilets are connected to septic tanks with absorption fields. In order to avoid the contamination of drinking water by sewage, the Indonesian Ministry of Public Works recommends that the distance between the septic tank absorption field and the water source be at least 10 metres.

About 52 per cent of households in all three districts reported that their water source is 10 or more metres away from the closest excreta place while about 39 per cent did not know how much the distance was. By district the proportion of households reporting water sources 10 or more metres away from the closest excreta place was 64, 53 and 29 per cent in Merauke, Biak Numfor and Jayawijaya respectively. In Jayawijaya District two thirds of households (66 per cent) did not know the distance between their water source and the closest excreta disposal place (Table WS.8) compared with 24 and 35 per cent in Merauke and Biak Numfor.

Table WS.8: Distance between water source and closest excreta disposal

Percentage of household population by distance between water source and closest excreta disposal, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of household population by distance between water source and closest excreta disposal					
	Less than 10 meters	10 meters or more	DK	Missing	Total	Number of household members
District						
Merauke	11.1	64.1	23.8	0.9	100.0	5,050
Jayawijaya	3.2	29.3	65.7	1.8	100.0	3,192
Biak Numfor	10.4	53.4	35.0	1.2	100.0	3,828
Area						
Urban	13.5	44.8	40.8	0.9	100.0	4,943
Rural	5.6	56.2	36.7	1.4	100.0	7,128
Education of household head*						
None	3.7	32.6	61.4	2.3	100.0	1,214
Primary	7.6	55.6	35.7	1.2	100.0	4,049
SMP/SM	9.8	55.1	33.9	1.2	100.0	5,024
Higher	12.5	44.9	42.0	0.6	100.0	1,771
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	1.4	27.5	67.9	3.2	100.0	2,412
Second	9.6	62.3	27.0	1.1	100.0	2,417
Middle	9.2	66.4	23.5	0.9	100.0	2,416
Fourth	11.5	57.2	30.7	0.6	100.0	2,413
Richest	12.4	44.2	43.1	0.3	100.0	2,413
Ethnicity of household head*						
Papua	8.0	46.8	43.4	1.7	100.0	6,991
Jawa	9.0	67.7	22.8	0.4	100.0	2,678
Sulawesi	14.6	44.7	40.2	0.5	100.0	1,135
Maluku	8.4	53.1	37.1	1.4	100.0	541
Others	7.1	46.9	46.0	0.0	100.0	724
Total for 3 districts	**8.8**	**51.5**	**38.4**	**1.2**	**100.0**	**12,070**

* 13 cases with missing "Education of household head" and 1 case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown

8 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

8.1. FERTILITY

In MICS4, adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates are calculated by using information on the date of last birth of each woman and are based on the one-year period (1-12 months) preceding the survey. Rates are underestimated by a very small margin due to absence of information on multiple births (twins, triplets etc) and on women having multiple deliveries during the one year period preceding the survey.

Table RH.1 shows adolescent birth rates and total fertility rate. The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the one year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates calculated for each of the 5-year age groups of women, from age 15 through to age 49. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rates prevailed.

Figure RH.1: Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with the first child, or who have begun childbearing before age 15 by district, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

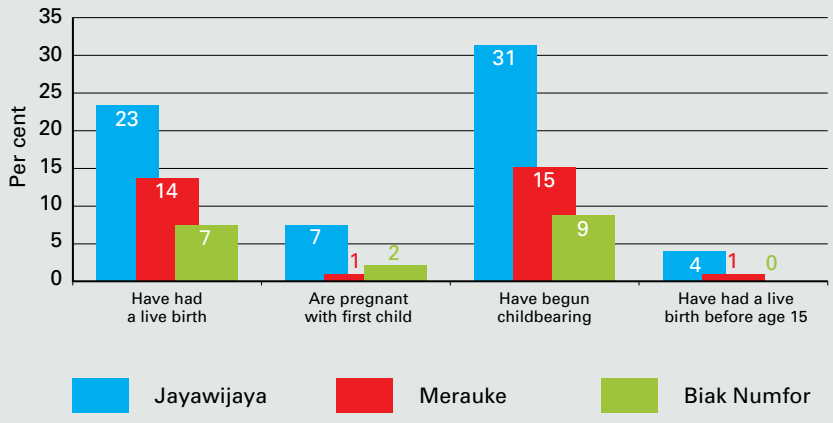


Table RH.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Adolescent birth rate[1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19)	Total fertility rate
District		
Merauke	77	3.0
Jayawijaya	145	4.5
Biak Numfor	59	3.5
Area		
Urban	68	3.4
Rural	106	3.6
Women's education		
None	248	5.5
Primary	66	3.3
SMP/SM	77	3.7
Higher	92	2.4
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	192	4.6
Second	97	4.0
Middle	42	3.5
Fourth	77	3.4
Richest	38	2.4
Ethnicity of household head		
Papua	100	4.0
Others	72	3.0
Total for 3 districts	**90**	**3.5**

[1] MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4

The TFR in the three selected districts of Papua Province for the one-year period preceding the survey is 3.5 children per woman. TFR is highest in Jayawijaya District (4.5 children per woman) and lowest in Merauke District (3 children per woman). TFR in Biak Numfor District is 3.5 children per woman.

Table RH.1 also show differentials in fertility by area residence, education, wealth quintile and ethnicity. TFR deceases as mother's education increases and also with increasing wealth. TFR is higher among households headed by Papuan compared with others.

The adolescent birth rate (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is 90 births per 1,000 women. The adolescent birth rate is considerably higher in Jayawijaya District (145 births per 1,000 women) compared with the rates in Merauke (77 births per 1,000 women) and Biak Numfor (59 births per 1,000 women). The birth rate is highest among rural adolescents, poorest adolescents and those with no education, and those whose heads of household are Papuan.

Sexual activity and childbearing early in life carry significant risks for young people all around the world. Table RH.2 presents some early childbearing indicators for women age 15-19 and 20-24 while Table RH.3 presents the trends for early childbearing. As shown in Table RH.2, 14 per cent of women age 15-19 have already given birth, three per cent are pregnant with their first child, 17 per cent have begun childbearing and one per cent given birth to a live baby before age 15. All these indicators are considerably higher in Jayawijaya District than in Merauke and Biak Numfor districts (Figure RH.1).

Table RH.2: Early childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with the first child and percentage of women age 15-19 years who have begun childbearing, percentage of women who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:				Number of women age 15-19	Percentage of women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of women age 20-24
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15			
District							
Merauke	14.2	0.8	15.0	0.6	172	11.1	193
Jayawijaya	23.3	7.3	30.6	4.0	120	36.9	97
Biak Numfor	7.2	1.7	9.0	0.0	171	10.2	113
Area							
Urban	12.4	1.5	14.0	0.2	203	7.8	190
Rural	15.2	3.8	19.1	2.1	259	25.4	213
Education							
None	(32.9)	(11.0)	(43.9)	(7.1)	31	(36.2)	36
Primary	12.4	8.0	20.3	2.3	73	30.1	68
SMP/SM	13.0	1.1	14.1	0.6	336	16.6	210
Higher	8.5	0.0	8.5	0.0	22	(*)7	89
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	30.5	7.8	38.3	5.8	84	40.1	75
Second	10.0	1.3	11.4	0.0	93	(12.5)	51
Middle	10.0	3.4	13.3	0.0	83	19.4	81
Fourth	16.5	1.6	18.1	1.0	106	12.1	102
Richest	4.3	0.8	5.1	0.0	97	4.6	94
Ethnicity of household head							
Papua	4.1	3.5	17.6	1.7	285	22.4	216
Jawa	15.6	1.6	17.2	0.0	86	11.1	109
Sulawesi	(12.1)	(3.8)	(15.9)	(0.0)	45	(12.2)	38
Maluku	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	18
Others	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	21
Total for 3 districts	**14.0**	**2.8**	**16.8**	**1.3**	**462**	**17.1**	**403**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 5.2

Seventeen per cent of women aged 20-24 years gave birth before reaching 18 years of age. Across the three districts, a considerably higher birthrate before age 18 for this age group was seen in Jayawijaya (37 per cent). This percentage was 11 per cent in Merauke and 10 per cent in Biak Numfor.

Table RH.3: Trends in early childbearing

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

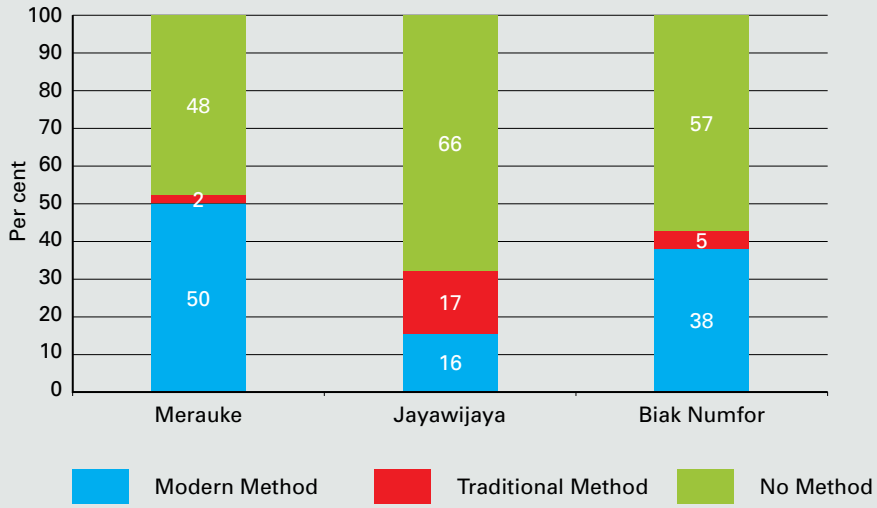
	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49
Age												
15-19	0.2	203	na	na	2.1	259	na	na	1.3	462	na	na
20-24	0.9	190	7.8	190	2.6	213	25.4	213	1.8	403	17.1	403
25-29	2.0	240	14.1	240	4.5	266	21.0	266	3.3	506	17.7	506
30-34	1.1	163	11.7	163	2.9	251	23.0	251	2.2	414	18.5	414
35-39	3.5	173	10.9	173	4.2	247	19.2	247	3.9	420	15.8	420
40-44	6.4	113	14.1	113	5.8	175	25.5	175	6.0	288	21.0	288
45-49	1.1	92	8.9	92	4.6	199	22.5	199	3.5	291	18.2	291
Total for 3 districts	**1.9**	**1,174**	**11.4**	**970**	**3.7**	**1,610**	**22.5**	**1,352**	**3.0**	**2,784**	**17.9**	**2,322**

8.2. CONTRACEPTION

Appropriate family planning is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the number of children. Access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many is critical.

Current use of contraception in the three selected districts of Papua Province was reported by 44 per cent of women currently married or in union (Table RH.4). The lowest current use was seen in Jayawijaya District (34 per cent), mostly traditional methods, compared with 43 per cent in Biak Numfor District and 52 per cent in Merauke District where women mostly use modern method (Figure RH.2).

Figure RH.2: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years using contraceptive methods, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011



The most popular methods in Jayawijaya are others (9 per cent), injectables (9 per cent) and Lactational Amenorrhoea Method (LAM) (7 per cent). The most popular methods in Biak Numfor are injectables (18 per cent) and implants (9 per cent). The most popular methods in Merauke are injectables (29 per cent) and the pill (13 per cent).

Only about 31 per cent of women aged 15-19 currently use a method of contraception compared with 41 per cent of 20-24 years old and 50 per cent of 35-39 years old women.

Women's education levels are associated with contraceptive prevalence. The percentage of women using any method of contraception rises from 26 per cent among those with no education to 43 per cent among women with primary education, to 51 per cent among women with secondary education, and drops to 44 per cent among women with higher education. In addition to differences in prevalence, the method mix varies by education. Most contraceptive users with no or primary education use 'others' (11 per cent). In contrast most contraceptive users with higher education use injectables (17 per cent).

Use of any contraceptive method did not show clearly the expected positive association between contraceptive use and number of living children a woman.

Table RH.4: Use of contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Not using any method	Per cent of women (currently married or in union) who are using:														Number of women currently married or in union with need for contraception
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ foam/ jelly	Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	Periodic abstinence/ Rhythm	Withdrawal	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	
District																	
Merauke	48.2	2.4	1.2	28.9	4.1	12.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.7	49.6	2.2	51.8	936
Jayawijaya	66.3	1.4	0.5	9.3	2.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	1.1	0.0	9.4	16.4	17.3	33.7	615
Biak Numfor	57.5	3.8	1.0	18.1	8.8	5.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.5	0.3	1.7	38.0	4.6	42.5	546
Area																	
Urban	52.2	4.6	1.8	22.8	2.6	8.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.2	0.2	2.6	40.4	7.4	47.8	812
Rural	58.3	1.1	0.4	18.7	6.1	7.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.3	0.2	4.1	34.5	7.2	41.7	1,284
Age																	
15-19	69.4	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	20.3	10.2	30.6	99
20-24	59.2	0.0	1.1	20.9	3.4	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	4.4	33.8	7.0	40.8	283
25-29	52.8	1.1	0.7	26.4	4.5	7.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.5	0.2	3.1	40.3	6.9	47.2	431
30-34	55.2	1.5	1.0	20.1	5.1	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.3	0.0	3.5	37.7	7.1	44.8	382
35-39	50.4	2.8	0.6	20.9	6.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.5	0.6	2.9	41.3	8.2	49.6	386
40-44	53.7	5.0	0.7	18.6	6.5	7.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.5	0.0	3.6	38.9	7.4	46.3	256
45-49	64.0	6.8	2.4	12.6	2.8	4.8	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	3.9	30.4	5.6	36.0	258
Number of living children																	
0	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	257
1	59.7	0.0	0.7	22.3	1.5	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.0	0.2	3.6	33.3	7.0	40.3	441
2	42.4	1.6	1.8	28.5	5.8	11.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.6	0.3	3.0	49.0	8.6	57.6	493
3	46.8	4.8	1.1	21.2	8.3	9.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	2.8	2.0	0.0	3.1	45.3	7.9	53.2	401
4+	51.4	4.9	0.8	20.3	6.3	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.9	0.4	6.0	39.2	9.3	48.6	504

[1] MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3

Table RH.4: Use of contraception (continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Not using any method	Per cent of women (currently married or in union) who are using:														Number of women currently married or in union with need for contraception
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ foam/ jelly	Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	Periodic abstinence/ Rhythm	Withdrawal	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	
Education																	
None	73.7	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	11.0	7.6	18.7	26.3	323
Primary	56.3	3.0	0.6	22.4	5.1	7.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.4	2.5	39.1	4.5	43.7	677
SMP/SM	49.0	2.2	1.1	24.7	6.0	11.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.5	0.2	1.9	46.1	4.8	51.0	873
Higher	55.8	5.4	2.9	17.3	4.8	4.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	1.9	35.6	8.6	44.2	223
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	75.4	0.1	0.0	5.0	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	9.3	7.8	16.8	24.6	459
Second	55.8	2.1	0.0	21.8	7.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.6	0.4	2.7	38.7	5.6	44.2	376
Middle	50.0	1.9	0.8	28.5	5.8	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	2.5	46.1	3.9	50.0	413
Fourth	48.4	2.3	0.6	24.3	6.1	13.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.2	1.6	47.5	4.1	51.6	425
Richest	48.3	6.0	3.3	23.7	3.3	10.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.2	0.8	46.9	4.8	51.7	423
Ethnicity of household head																	
Papua	67.6	2.2	0.4	11.3	4.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.2	0.1	6.3	20.9	11.6	32.4	1,088
Jawa	37.1	2.5	1.3	33.6	5.4	17.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.8	60.3	2.6	62.9	573
Sulawesi	48.3	2.6	1.2	28.8	4.3	13.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	50.8	0.9	51.7	218
Maluku	50.7	3.6	2.3	22.4	5.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.7	0.0	42.1	7.2	49.3	91
Others	57.9	3.4	3.1	21.9	6.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	39.7	2.4	42.1	125
Total for 3 districts	**55.9**	**2.5**	**1.0**	**20.3**	**4.8**	**8.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**2.1**	**1.4**	**0.2**	**3.5**	**36.8**	**7.3**	**44.1**	**2,096**

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3

8.3. UNMET NEED

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Unmet need is identified in MICS by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Table RH.5 shows the levels of met need for contraception, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic[10] and are fecund[11] and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant and say that pregnancy was mistimed: would have wanted to wait OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed: would have wanted to wait

Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are fecund and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant and say they do not want to have a child OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic and say that they did not want the birth

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

In this survey data was not completely collected to allow for the proper calculation of the unmet need indicators. More specifically, data was not collected on return of the menstrual period of a woman. Nonetheless results for these indicators are presented so as to give some indication of the levels of unmet need for contraception.

Total unmet need for contraception in the three districts of Papua is about 12 per cent, i.e. 12 per cent of women are not using contraceptives but want to stop having children (limit) or postpone the next pregnancy for at least two years (space) (Table RH.4A). Slightly more women are in unmet need for limiting for contraception (6.7 per cent) than in unmet need in for spacing for contraception (5 per cent).

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10 A women is postpartum amenorrheic if she had a birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child

11 A women is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, and
(1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) never menstruated, or (1c) her last menstruation occurred before her last birth, or (1d) in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
(2) She declares that she has had hysterectomy, or that she has never menstruated or that she is menopausal, or that she has been trying to get pregnant for 2 or more years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR
(3) She declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR
(4) She has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey

Table RH.4A: Unmet need for contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women currently married or in union with need for contraception
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
District									
Merauke	23.0	28.9	51.9	4.7	7.4	12.1	936	81.1	598
Jayawijaya	18.0	15.8	33.8	5.0	6.5	11.5	615	74.6	278
Biak Numfor	18.1	24.5	42.5	5.4	5.8	11.2	546	79.1	293
Area									
Urban	22.6	25.1	47.8	5.2	6.8	12.1	812	79.8	486
Rural	18.7	23.1	41.8	4.8	6.6	11.4	1284	78.5	684
Age									
15-19	30.2	0.4	30.6	14.7	3.8	18.5	99	62.3	49
20-24	33.3	7.5	40.8	8.7	1.2	9.9	283	80.5	143
25-29	32.4	15.0	47.4	5.8	4.7	10.5	431	81.8	250
30-34	19.5	25.3	44.8	5.0	5.5	10.5	382	81.0	212
35-39	15.7	34.0	49.7	2.6	9.8	12.5	386	80.0	240
40-44	7.0	39.3	46.3	2.5	12.8	15.3	256	75.2	158
45-49	2.7	33.2	36.0	1.6	8.4	10.0	258	78.2	119
Education									
None	12.3	13.9	26.3	4.0	7.3	11.3	323	69.8	121
Primary	15.9	27.9	43.8	4.6	9.1	13.8	677	76.1	390
SMP/SM	26.0	25.0	51.0	4.9	5.0	9.9	873	83.7	531
Higher	22.2	22.0	44.2	7.6	5.2	12.9	223	77.5	127
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	14.0	10.9	24.9	5.4	6.6	12.0	459	67.5	170
Second	16.0	28.3	44.2	5.1	9.5	14.5	376	75.3	221
Middle	22.8	27.3	50.0	3.9	5.9	9.8	413	83.6	247
Fourth	26.3	25.3	51.6	6.4	5.9	12.3	425	80.8	271
Richest	22.2	29.6	51.7	4.0	6.0	10.1	423	83.7	261
Ethnicity of household head									
Papua	15.7	16.8	32.5	5.7	7.4	13.1	1,088	71.3	496
Jawa	27.6	35.3	62.9	4.2	4.3	8.5	573	88.1	409
Sulawesi	24.5	27.2	51.7	3.1	7.3	10.4	218	83.2	136
Maluku	15.4	33.9	49.3	4.2	11.7	15.9	91	75.7	60
Others	21.5	20.6	42.1	6.0	7.6	13.6	125	75.6	69
Total for 3 districts	**20.2**	**23.9**	**44.1**	**5.0**	**6.7**	**11.7**	**2,096**	**79.1**	**1,170**

8.4. ANTENATAL CARE

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. Better understanding of foetal growth and development and its relationship to the mother's health has resulted in increased attention to the potential of antenatal care as an intervention to improve both maternal and newborn health. For example, if the antenatal period is used to inform women and families about the danger signs and symptoms and about the risks of labour and delivery, it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. The antenatal period also provides an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival. Tetanus immunization during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and infant. The prevention and treatment of malaria among pregnant women, management of anaemia during pregnancy and treatment of STIs can significantly improve foetal outcomes and improve maternal health. Adverse outcomes such as low birth weight can be reduced through a combination of interventions to improve women's nutritional status and prevent infections (e.g. malaria and STIs) during pregnancy. More recently, the potential of the antenatal period as an entry point for HIV prevention and care, in particular for the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child, has led to renewed interest in access to and use of antenatal services.

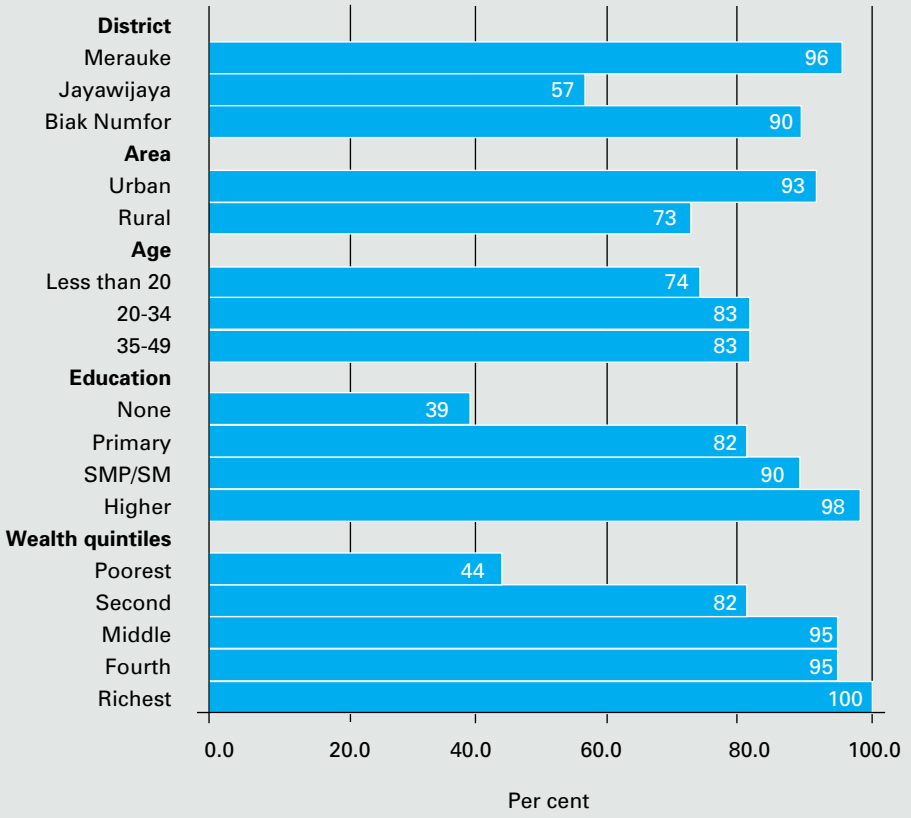
WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care. WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bateriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional)

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table RH.5. Coverage of antenatal care (by a doctor, nurse or midwife) is high in Merauke District (96 per cent) and Biak Numfor District (90 per cent) and low in Jayawijaya District (57 per cent). Within each of the three districts, antenatal care is provided mostly by midwives, followed by doctors. Antenatal care coverage is higher in urban areas (93 per cent) than in rural (73 per cent). Most women who sought antenatal care were older women (34-49 years), had higher education and lived in households among the richest fifth wealth quintile (Figure RH.3).

UNICEF and WHO recommend a minimum of at least four antenatal care visits during pregnancy. Table RH.6 shows number of antenatal care visits during the last pregnancy during the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. About 79 per cent of mothers received antenatal care more than once and 65 per cent of mothers received antenatal care at least four times. The percentage of mothers who received antenatal care at least four times was 90, 36 and 66 per cent in Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor districts respectively. Mothers from the poorest households, those with primary education and those whose head of household is Papuan are less likely than more advantaged mothers to receive antenatal care four or more times. For example, 26 per cent of the women living in the poorest households reported four or more antenatal care visits compared with 95 per cent among those living in the richest households.

Figure RH.3: Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey who received antenatal care at least once by skilled personnel, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011



The types of services pregnant women received are shown in table RH.7. Among those women who have given birth to a child during the two years preceding the survey, 79 per cent reported that a blood sample was taken during antenatal care visits, 51 per cent reported that their blood pressure was checked, 32 per cent that a urine specimen was taken and for 25 per cent all three tests were made. Women living in Jayawijaya were less likely to have all three tests made. Similarly, women with no education, poor women, younger women (age less than 20 years) and older women (35-49 years) weare also less likely to receive all tests.

Table RH.5: Antenatal care coverage

Per cent distribution of women age 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by type of personnel providing antenatal care during the pregnancy for the last birth, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Person providing antenatal care						Total	Any skilled personnel[1]	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Doctor	Midwife	Nurse	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	No antenatal care received			
District									
Merauke	38.2	57.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	100.0	96.4	204
Jayawijaya	21.8	24.8	10.4	2.3	1.3	39.3	100.0	57.1	174
Biak Numfor	24.1	60.5	5.5	0.0	1.3	8.6	100.0	90.1	167
Area									
Urban	45.3	43.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	6.8	100.0	93.2	237
Rural	15.7	51.8	5.6	1.3	1.5	24.1	100.0	73.1	307
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20	25.7	43.7	4.6	3.8	0.0	22.2	100.0	74.0	70
20-34	29.3	48.7	5.0	0.4	1.1	15.6	100.0	82.9	400
35-49	28.0	48.2	7.3	0.0	0.3	16.2	100.0	83.5	74
Education									
None	7.9	23.4	8.0	1.4	1.6	57.8	100.0	39.3	79
Primary	19.4	55.4	6.9	1.9	1.0	15.4	100.0	81.7	122
SMP/SM	31.2	54.2	4.9	0.2	0.7	8.8	100.0	90.2	279
Higher	60.3	37.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	98.1	64
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	9.5	25.4	9.4	3.3	1.5	50.9	100.0	44.3	125
Second	20.8	59.4	1.8	0.0	1.2	16.9	100.0	82.0	101
Middle	25.4	62.9	6.6	0.0	1.4	3.6	100.0	95.0	102
Fourth	34.6	53.2	6.9	0.0	0.0	5.4	100.0	94.6	112
Richest	55.5	43.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	105
Ethnicity of household head									
Papua	22.9	40.3	7.0	1.3	1.4	27.2	100.0	70.1	322
Jawa	35.4	63.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	105
Sulawesi	42.4	54.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	58
Maluku	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21
Others	(33.4)	(54.0)	(8.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(95.9)	37
Total for 3 districts	**28.6**	**48.0**	**5.3**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**16.6**	**100.0**	**81.9**	**544**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5

Table RH.6: Number of antenatal care visits

Perc ent distribution of women who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care visits by any provider, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Per cent distribution of women who had:					Total	Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	No antenetal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits[1]		
District							
Merauke	3.6	2.1	3.3	1.3	89.6	100.0	204
Jayawijaya	39.3	5.6	8.4	10.8	36.0	100.0	174
Biak Numfor	8.6	5.4	6.8	13.5	65.7	100.0	167
Area							
Urban	6.8	3.5	4.2	4.8	80.7	100.0	237
Rural	24.1	4.8	7.4	10.5	53.1	100.0	307
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	22.2	4.4	7.9	8.5	57.0	100.0	70
20-34	15.6	3.5	5.8	8.0	67.0	100.0	400
35-49	16.2	7.8	5.4	7.7	62.9	100.0	74
Education							
None	57.8	9.0	4.3	10.3	18.6	100.0	79
Primary	15.4	3.4	9.9	10.7	60.6	100.0	122
SMP/SM	8.8	3.3	5.4	6.6	75.9	100.0	279
Higher	1.9	3.8	3.4	6.7	84.2	100.0	64
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	50.9	4.8	8.0	10.5	25.8	100.0	125
Second	16.9	3.4	8.0	7.3	64.5	100.0	101
Middle	3.6	7.5	6.7	14.5	67.7	100.0	102
Fourth	5.4	4.7	6.4	4.7	78.9	100.0	112
Richest	0.0	0.7	0.7	3.2	95.4	100.0	105
Ethnicity of household head							
Papua	27.2	6.8	9.1	12.3	44.6	100.0	322
Jawa	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	97.9	100.0	105
Sulawesi	1.2	0.0	1.4	7.0	90.4	100.0	58
Maluku	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Others	(4.1)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(92.0)	100.0	37
Total for 3 districts	**16.6**	**4.2**	**6.0**	**8.1**	**65.2**	**100.0**	**544**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5

Table RH.7: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of pregnant women who had:				Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	
District					
Merauke	91.7	48.6	69.2	40.3	204
Jayawijaya	56.1	20.3	30.6	12.0	174
Biak Numfor	88.9	24.9	50.7	18.6	167
Area					
Urban	92.6	41.3	59.3	30.3	237
Rural	69.2	25.3	45.0	20.2	307
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	73.5	22.2	44.3	18.3	70
20-34	80.7	34.1	53.2	26.7	400
35-49	78.2	32.2	47.0	19.2	74
Education					
None	36.5	10.0	20.6	5.4	79
Primary	75.5	31.0	48.6	23.2	122
SMP/SM	89.2	36.0	58.2	28.1	279
Higher	97.0	46.0	63.5	35.6	64
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	41.4	9.3	22.7	6.2	125
Second	77.2	28.0	44.6	20.7	101
Middle	93.6	34.3	66.8	29.6	102
Fourth	91.7	44.7	64.2	33.0	112
Richest	100.0	48.6	62.6	36.5	105
Ethnicity of household head					
Papua	66.8	19.2	40.2	14.2	322
Jawa	99.0	56.2	71.4	48.6	105
Sulawesi	98.8	48.6	56.7	32.7	58
Maluku	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Others	(91.8)	(39.7)	(70.5)	(25.7)	37
Total for 3 districts	**79.4**	**32.3**	**51.2**	**24.6**	**544**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 5.6

8.5. MALARIA TESTING AND PROTECTION DURING ANTENATAL CARE VISIT

Pregnant women are particularly vulnerable to malaria as pregnancy reduces a woman's immunity to malaria, making her more susceptible to malaria infection and increasing the risk of illness, severe anaemia and death. For the unborn child, maternal malaria increases the risk of spontaneous abortion, stillbirth, premature delivery and low birth weight - a leading cause of child mortality.[12]

Table RH.8: Malaria testing and protection during antenatal care visit

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey who were tested for malaria and who received an ITN during any antenatal care visit by malaria test result, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of women who received antenatal care (ANC) and had malaria blood test	Percentage of women who received an ITN during antenatal visit	Number of women who had a live birth in the two years preceeding the survey	Percentage of pregnant women whose malaria test was:			Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years and who received antenatal care and recieved malaria test
				Positive (malaria present)	Negative (no malaria)	DK/ Missing	
District							
Merauke	47.9	49.7	204	23.4	71.7	4.8	98
Jayawijaya	10.4	10.5	174	7.9	88.7	3.4	18
Biak Numfor	55.5	56.7	167	56.2	42.1	0.8	92
Area							
Urban	37.7	32.5	237	41.2	58.8	0.0	90
Rural	38.6	54.0	307	33.2	60.9	5.1	118
Education of household head							
None	8.0	14.0	79	21.5	78.5	0.0	6
Primary	42.3	49.0	122	27.7	61.8	10.6	52
SMP/SM	43.6	46.9	279	40.0	58.8	0.5	122
Higher	44.2	34.7	64	42.0	58.0	0.0	28
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	11.8	24.7	125	24.0	61.2	14.8	15
Second	42.5	55.9	101	22.1	74.3	3.5	43
Middle	53.0	55.7	102	43.5	50.4	4.4	54
Fourth	43.0	42.2	112	41.2	58.8	0.0	48
Richest	46.1	33.1	105	41.1	58.9	0.0	49
Ethnicity of household head							
Papua	32.0	43.5	322	44.6	50.1	4.4	103
Jawa	47.8	49.4	105	24.2	75.8	0.0	50
Sulawesi	38.1	21.1	58	44.0	56.0	0.0	22
Maluku	62.8	54.7	21	37.3	62.7	0.0	13
Others	51.7	54.0	37	17.6	74.6	7.8	19
Total for 3 districts	**38.2**	**43.4**	**544**	**36.6**	**60.0**	**2.9**	**208**

[12] http://www.who.int/features/2003/04b/en/

Based on available evidence, WHO recommends a three-pronged approach to the prevention and management of malaria during pregnancy:

- Insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)
- Intermittent preventive treatment
- Effective case management of malarial illness.

In Indonesia, especially in malaria endemic areas, there is a policy to conduct a rapid diagnostic test (RDT) for malaria during antenatal visits. Insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) are also distributed to all pregnant women during the first antenatal visit. Furthermore, anti malarial drug is given to those pregnant mothers with positive malaria blood test results. At the request of the Ministry of Health MICS in selected districts of Papua incorporated additional questions designed to assess the implementation of this policy.

Table RH.8 shows that 38 per cent of women in the three selected districts of Papua Province who received antenatal care had a malaria blood test. The percentage is higher in Biak Numfor (56 per cent) and Merauke districts (48 per cent) but lower in Jayawijaya District (10 per cent). However, among those who received malaria tests, Jayawijaya District has the lowest percentage of women whose blood tested positive for malaria (8 per cent), while in Merauke and Biak Numfor districts, there were 36 per cent and 56 per cent respectively.

Sleeping under ITNs is an important measure for protecting pregnant women and their newborns from malaria-carrying mosquitoes. The percentage of women who received an ITN during antenatal visit in the three selected districts of Papua was reported as 43 per cent. The percentage was the highest in Biak Numfor District (57 per cent) followed by Merauke District (50 per cent) and the lowest was Jayawijaya District (11 per cent).

Table RH.9 shows that of those women whose blood tested positive for malaria, 12 per cent were given any anti-malarial drug in the three selected districts. By district the percentages were 28, 8 and 1 per cent in Biak Numfor, Merauke and Jayawijaya.

Table RH.9: Treatment for malaria

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey, who received antenatal care (ANC) and whose blood tested positive for malaria, by type of medicine given during the visit, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of women who received antenatal care (ANC)	Per cent of women (currently married or in union) who are using:													Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
		Any medicine to prevent malaria at any ANC visit during pregnancy	SP/Fansidar	Chloroquine	Quinine-Kina	Artesdiaquine	Arsuamon	Arterakin/ Artekin	Other anti-malarial	Antibiotic: Pill / Syrup	Antibiotic: Injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Ibuprofen	Other	
District															
Merauke	96.4	7.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.7	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.5	204
Jayawijaya	57.1	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	174
Biak Numfor	90.1	28.0	0.7	8.8	2.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	7.2	0.5	1.3	10.2	0.6	8.0	167
Area															
Urban	93.2	12.0	0.5	3.5	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.6	2.8	0.6	0.7	4.7	0.0	2.3	237
Rural	73.1	11.6	0.0	3.3	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.6	3.3	0.3	0.2	3.6	0.3	2.9	307
Education															
None	39.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	79
Primary	81.7	9.8	0.0	2.9	0.6	2.1	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.8	3.3	122
SMP/SM	90.2	13.9	0.4	3.9	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.5	3.8	0.8	0.8	4.3	0.0	2.6	279
Higher	98.1	18.6	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.2	6.9	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	4.7	64
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	44.3	2.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125
Second	82.0	7.9	0.0	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	1.7	101
Middle	95.0	21.6	1.1	5.0	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.8	8.5	0.9	0.6	8.4	0.9	9.2	102
Fourth	94.6	13.5	0.0	3.2	1.4	3.7	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	3.9	0.0	2.1	112
Richest	100.0	15.5	0.0	6.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	1.3	0.6	5.5	0.0	1.1	105
Ethnicity of household head															
Papua	70.1	13.2	0.4	4.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.6	3.7	0.3	0.4	4.7	0.3	3.9	322
Jawa	100.0	10.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.8	1.3	0.6	2.6	0.0	1.7	105
Sulawesi	98.8	5.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	58
Maluku	100.0	19.0	0.0	3.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	21
Others	95.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	37
Total for 3 districts	**81.9**	**11.8**	**0.2**	**3.4**	**0.8**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**3.1**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**4.1**	**0.2**	**2.7**	**544**

8.6. ASSISTANCE AT DELIVERY

Three quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate post-partum period. The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care in case of emergency. A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure that women have ready and affordable access to skilled attendance at delivery. The indicators are the proportion of births with a skilled attendant and proportion of institutional deliveries. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is also used to track progress toward the Millennium Development target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters between 1990 and 2015.

The MICS included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. A skilled attendant includes a doctor, nurse or midwife.

About 67 per cent of births occurring in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Doctor, 17 per cent; Nurse, 47 per cent; Midwife, 3 per cent) (Table RH.8). The percentages of babies who were delivered by skilled personnel were 86, 36 and 77 per cent in Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor districts respectively. These deliveries were mostly assisted by midwives. Delivery by skilled personnel is higher among women who delivered in a public sector health facility (100 per cent) than among women who delivered at home (42 per cent). Rural, uneducated, poorest women and women from households with Papuan heads are less likely to be assisted by skilled personnel.

8.7. PLACE OF DELIVERY

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby. Table RH.10 presents the percentage distribution of women age 15-49 that had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery, and the percentage of births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

About 45 per cent of births in the three selected districts of Papua Province were delivered in a health facility. The percentages of babies who were delivered in a health facility were 61, 28 and 43 per cent in Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor districts respectively. Delivery in a health facility was highest among women who had four or more visits (59 per cent) compared with only eight per cent among women with no education. Rural, uneducated, poorest women and women from households with Papuan heads are were less likely to give birth in a health facility.

Table RH.10: Assistance during delivery

Per cent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by person assisting at delivery, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Person assisting at delivery							No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Number of women who had a live birth in preceding two years
	Doctor	Midwife	Nurse	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative / Friend	Other/ missing				
District											
Merauke	20.9	64.1	0.7	8.9	0.7	4.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	85.7	204
Jayawijaya	13.2	18.2	4.2	2.2	0.6	53.2	1.3	7.0	100.0	35.6	174
Biak Numfor	17.4	56.4	3.6	7.1	9.0	6.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	77.3	167
Area											
Urban	28.5	52.5	2.8	3.9	0.0	9.6	0.5	2.3	100.0	83.7	237
Rural	8.7	42.9	2.7	8.0	5.7	28.8	1.0	2.2	100.0	54.3	307
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	13.2	39.3	4.3	5.1	4.0	33.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	56.7	70
20-34	17.0	49.3	2.5	6.2	3.5	19.3	0.9	1.3	100.0	68.8	400
35-49	23.3	42.3	2.2	7.3	0.9	14.5	0.8	8.6	100.0	67.8	74
Place of delivery											
Public sector health facility	45.5	52.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	190
Private sector health facility	(11.1)	(83.9)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(95.0)	53
Home	0.7	37.8	3.4	9.6	5.9	37.1	1.4	4.1	100.0	41.9	297
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Education											
None	7.2	9.5	1.1	1.6	1.3	66.7	2.4	10.2	100.0	17.8	79
Primary	12.5	47.1	1.6	8.9	5.3	21.5	0.9	2.1	100.0	61.2	122
SMP/SM	17.2	57.2	4.1	6.6	3.3	10.8	0.1	0.6	100.0	78.6	279
Higher	39.6	48.9	0.7	4.9	1.1	3.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	89.2	64
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	6.5	10.0	1.5	4.9	2.5	66.9	2.7	5.0	100.0	18.0	125
Second	14.4	45.8	4.4	11.8	8.1	11.7	0.0	3.8	100.0	64.6	101
Middle	13.2	59.1	4.3	8.5	5.5	7.5	0.0	2.0	100.0	76.5	102
Fourth	21.6	64.1	3.6	3.4	0.6	6.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	89.3	112
Richest	32.7	62.4	0.0	3.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.1	105
Ethnicity of household head											
Papua	15.4	31.2	3.8	6.3	5.4	32.8	1.3	3.8	100.0	50.4	322
Jawa	15.5	71.4	2.5	8.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.5	105
Sulawesi	19.0	73.4	0.0	4.7	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.4	58
Maluku	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Others	(17.4)	(47.1)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.00)	(93.8)	37
Total for 3 districts	**17.4**	**47.1**	**2.7**	**6.2**	**3.2**	**20.4**	**0.8**	**2.2**	**100.0**	**67.1**	**544**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on lessfewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2;

Table RH.11: Place of delivery

Per cent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in two years preceding the survey by place of delivery, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Place of delivery				Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women who had a live birth in preceding two years
	Public sector health facility	Private sector health facility	Home	Other			
District							
Merauke	45.7	15.4	37.7	1.2	100.0	61.1	204
Jayawijaya	25.3	2.3	71.9	0.5	100.0	27.6	174
Biak Numfor	31.8	10.8	57.4	0.0	100.0	42.6	167
Area							
Urban	50.7	22.2	26.1	1.0	100.0	72.9	237
Rural	22.7	0.2	76.8	0.3	100.0	22.9	307
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	34.6	8.2	57.1	0.0	100.0	42.9	70
20-34	34.1	10.8	54.3	0.8	100.0	44.9	400
35-49	39.6	6.0	54.3	0.0	100.0	45.7	74
Number of antenatal care visits							
None	6.5	1.5	92.0	0.0	100.0	8.0	90
1-3 visits	28.6	0.0	71.4	0.0	100.0	28.6	99
4+ visits	43.9	14.7	40.5	0.9	100.0	58.6	354
Education							
None	12.3	0.0	87.7	0.0	100.0	12.3	79
Primary	27.7	2.4	69.9	0.0	100.0	30.1	122
SMP/SM	39.2	13.0	46.6	1.2	100.0	52.2	279
Higher	57.7	21.9	20.4	0.0	100.0	79.6	64
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	10.9	0.0	88.4	0.7	100.0	10.9	125
Second	36.1	0.7	63.2	0.0	100.0	36.8	101
Middle	32.4	1.0	65.5	1.2	100.0	33.4	102
Fourth	50.9	10.6	37.3	1.2	100.0	61.5	112
Richest	47.7	37.8	14.5	0.0	100.0	85.5	105
Ethnicity of household head							
Papua	31.9	1.1	66.8	0.3	100.0	32.9	322
Jawa	24.5	29.4	44.9	1.2	100.0	53.8	105
Sulawesi	47.9	23.0	27.0	2.0	100.0	71.0	58
Maluku	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21
Others	(57.8)	(15.2)	(27.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(73.0)	37
Total for 3 districts	**34.9**	**9.8**	**54.6**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**44.7**	**544**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 5.8

9
LITERACY AND EDUCATION

9.1. LITERACY AMONG YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN

One of the World Fit for Children goals is to assure adult literacy. Adult literacy is also an MDG indicator, relating to both men and women. In MICS, since only a women's questionnaire was administered, the results are based only on females age 15-24. Literacy was assessed on the ability of women to read a short simple statement or on school attendance. The per cents literate are presented in Table ED.1.

Table ED.1: Literacy among young women

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage literate[1]	Number of women age 15-24 years
District		
Merauke	90.2	365
Jayawijaya	60.2	217
Biak Numfor	90.3	283
Area		
Urban	95.0	393
Rural	72.5	471
Education		
None	2.4	67
Primary	45.7	141
SMP/SM	98.6	545
Higher	100.0	111
Age		
15-19	82.5	462
20-24	83.0	403
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	45.7	159
Second	74.6	144
Middle	89.4	163
Fourth	96.3	208
Richest	99.2	191
Ethnicity of household head		
Papua	72.4	501
Jawa	97.4	195
Sulawesi	99.2	83
Maluku	95.2	45
Others	91.8	40
Total for 3 districts	**82.7**	**865**

[1] MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3

Table ED.1 indicates that 83 per cent of women age 15-24 in the three districts of Papua are literate with the lowest percentage in Jayawijaya District (60 per cent) compared with 90 per cent each in Merauke and Biak Numfor districts. Literacy status varies greatly by area of residence (Urban, 95 per cent; Rural, 73 per cent). Of women who stated that primary school was their highest level of education, just 46 per cent were actually able to read the statement shown to them. Four per cent of women who stated that junior secondary school was their highest level of education were not able to read the statement shown. Literacy among young women is positively associated with the wealth index. Only 46 per cent of women living in the poorest households are literate compared with 99 per cent of women living in the richest ones. Literacy rate was lowest among women who live in household with Papuan head of households.

Table ED.1M shows that literacy among men 15-24 (88 per cent) is slightly higher than literacy among women (83 per cent). Literacy rates among the three districts are similar to those among women except that in Jayawijaya District (72 per cent) more men are literate than women (60 per cent). Similarly, more men from households with Papuan heads are literate (83 per cent) than women (72 per cent).

Table ED.1M: Literacy among young men

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are literate, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage literate[1]	Percentage not known	Number of men age 15-24 years
District			
Merauke	92.4	0.0	327
Jayawijaya	71.8	0.0	146
Biak Numfor	92.2	0.0	278
Area			
Urban	95.8	0.0	356
Rural	81.6	0.0	395
Education			
None	0.0	0.0	24
Primary	58.5	0.0	136
SMP/SM	98.6	0.0	512
Higher	(100.0)	(0.0)	78
Age			
15-19	88.5	0.0	420
20-24	88.0	0.0	330
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	60.1	0.0	121
Second	87.4	0.0	141
Middle	91.0	0.0	165
Fourth	96.8	0.0	169
Richest	99.2	0.0	155
Ethnicity of household head			
Papua	83.0	0.0	439
Jawa	97.0	0.0	168
Sulawesi	(*)	(*)	67
Maluku	(*)	(*)	38
Others	(*)	(*)	39
Total for 3 districts	**88.3**	**0.0**	**751**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3

9.2. SCHOOL READINESS

Attendance of pre-school education in an organised learning or child education programme is important for the readiness of children to attend school. Table ED.2 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year.

Overall, 32 per cent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year (Merauke, 48 per cent; Jayawijaya, 13 per cent; Biak Numfor, 29 per cent). The proportion among females is slightly higher (35 per cent) than males (29 per cent). Socioeconomic status appears to have a positive correlation with school readiness – among the richest households, the percentage of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school who were attending pre-school the previous year is 70 per cent while the indicator is only 8 per cent among the poorest households. There was a clear trend linking pre-school attendance with mother's education (No education, 16 per cent; Primary, 28 per cent; Secondary, 40 per cent, Higher, 44 per cent).

Table ED.2: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
District		
Merauke	48.3	170
Jayawijaya	12.5	127
Biak Numfor	29.2	142
Sex		
Male	29.2	238
Female	34.9	202
Area		
Urban	48.0	159
Rural	22.6	280
Mother's education		
None	15.7	54
Primary	27.7	173
SMP/SM	39.6	177
Higher	44.1	30
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	8.4	93
Second	21.4	113
Middle	30.3	98
Fourth	47.3	74
Richest	70.2	61
Ethnicity of household head		
Papua	(*)	296
Jawa	(*)	77
Sulawesi	(*)	28
Maluku	(*)	19
Others	(*)	20
Total for 3 districts	**31.8**	**439**

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 7.2

9.3. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL PARTICIPATION

Universal access to basic education and the achievement of primary education by the world's children is one of the most important goals of the Millennium Development Goals and A World Fit for Children. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

The indicators for primary and secondary school attendance include:

- Net intake rate in primary education
- Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
- Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
- Female to male education ratio (or gender parity index - GPI) in primary and secondary school

The indicators of school progression include:

- Children reaching last grade of primary
- Primary completion rate
- Transition rate to secondary school

Of children who are of primary school entry age (age 7) in the three selected districts of Papua Province, 71 per cent are attending the first grade of primary school (Table ED.3) with more males attending (74 per cent) than females (68 per cent). Significant differentials are present by districts and area of residence. Attendance is highest in Merauke (73 per cent) and lowest in Jayawijaya (70 per cent). Children's participation to primary school is higher in urban areas (76 per cent) than in rural areas (69 per cent). A positive correlation between mother's education and socioeconomic status is observed; for children age 7 whose mothers have at least secondary school education, 70 per cent were attending the first grade, compared with 60 for children whose mothers have no education. In the richest households, this percentage is around 69 per cent, while it is only 51 per cent among children living in the poorest households.

Table ED.3: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
District		
Merauke	73.0	130
Jayawijaya	69.1	92
Biak Numfor	70.7	92
Sex		
Male	74.4	166
Female	67.6	147
Area		
Urban	76.2	121
Rural	68.1	193
Mother's education		
None	60.0	49
Primary	72.4	100
SMP/SM	74.4	142
Higher	70.2	22
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	51.2	63
Second	77.2	72
Middle	73.6	66
Fourth	83.4	64
Richest	69.0	48
Ethnicity of household head		
Papua	68.0	201
Jawa	83.7	55
Sulawesi	62.2	23
Maluku	65.0	21
Others	93.0	13
Total for 3 districts	**71.2**	**314**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 7.3

Table ED.4 provides the percentage of children of primary school age (7 to 12 years) who are attending primary or secondary school. The majority of children of primary school age in the three selected districts are attending school (92 per cent) (Merauke, 97 per cent; Jayawijaya, 82 per cent; Biak Numfor, 96 per cent). However, 8 per cent of the children are out of school when they are expected to be participating in school. Mothers' education is associated with primary or secondary school attendance of children of primary school age, increasing from 73 per cent for mothers with no education to 93 per cent for mothers with primary education, to 98 per cent for those who have secondary education and to 99 per cent for those with higher education. In urban areas 97 per cent of children attend school while in rural areas attendance is 90 per cent. The secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5. Only 68 per cent of children of secondary school age (13 to 18 years) are attending secondary school.

Table ED.4: Primary school attendance

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Number of children
District						
Merauke	97.5	382	95.4	333	96.5	716
Jayawijaya	80.3	259	83.3	236	81.7	495
Biak Numfor	95.0	285	97.8	297	96.4	583
Area						
Urban	96.0	322	98.0	323	97.0	645
Rural	89.7	604	90.0	544	89.8	1,148
Age at beginning of school year						
7	89.0	166	88.2	147	88.6	314
8	92.3	166	95.1	160	93.7	326
9	92.4	141	92.8	132	92.6	273
10	93.9	159	92.3	131	93.2	289
11	91.9	169	96.9	152	94.2	321
12	92.2	125	92.1	145	92.1	270
Mother's education						
None	70.4	135	75.8	134	73.1	269
Primary	93.7	351	92.9	346	93.3	696
SMP/SM	96.9	364	98.7	312	97.7	675
Higher	97.8	77	100.0	75	98.9	153
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	76.7	205	75.3	167	76.1	372
Second	91.2	212	95.1	189	93.1	401
Middle	96.9	197	95.6	192	96.2	389
Fourth	99.5	155	98.8	175	99.1	330
Richest	98.9	158	100.0	144	99.4	302
Ethnicity of household head						
Papua	87.8	567	89.3	542	88.5	1,108
Jawa	98.3	181	99.1	172	98.7	353
Sulawesi	100.0	82	97.9	63	99.1	145
Maluku	(96.7)	40	(100.0)	39	98.3	79
Others	(97.8)	56	(99.0)	53	98.4	109
Total for 3 districts	**91.9**	**926**	**93.0**	**867**	**92.4**	**1,793**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio) and percentage of children attending primary school, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Per cent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Per cent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Per cent attending primary school	Number of children
District									
Merauke	65.1	6.5	270	76.0	5.9	264	70.5	6.2	534
Jayawijaya	56.5	8.3	165	51.7	5.5	165	54.1	6.9	330
Biak Numfor	75.2	11.3	260	75.6	5.0	228	75.4	8.3	487
Area									
Urban	80.8	3.3	316	82.9	1.1	281	81.8	2.3	597
Rural	55.2	13.2	378	60.0	8.8	376	57.6	11.0	754
Age at beginning of school year	70.9	18.0	138	71.5	13.6	115	71.1	16.0	254
13	66.0	11.4	132	76.7	11.1	135	71.4	11.3	268
14	67.3	8.3	113	80.8	2.8	104	73.8	5.6	218
15	64.3	7.8	112	71.1	0.0	107	67.6	4.0	219
16	67.3	1.5	102	58.6	1.3	110	62.8	1.4	212
17	64.2	0.9	96	55.7	1.2	85	60.2	1.0	181
18									
Mother's education	40.6	12.8	101	47.5	11.4	76	43.6	12.2	178
None	60.4	15.4	231	69.6	9.8	225	64.9	12.6	456
Primary	84.6	4.9	196	83.4	2.2	198	84.0	3.5	394
SMP/SM	(90.2)	(2.8)	51	(91.6)	(0.0)	40	90.9	1.5	91
Higher	62.1	0.8	115	54.1	0.9	117	58.1	0.8	232
Cannot be determined									
Wealth index quintile	37.5	15.9	119	38.5	10.4	120	38.0	13.1	239
Poorest	52.9	10.4	149	62.4	9.4	143	57.6	9.9	292
Second	62.5	11.8	151	67.9	5.5	113	64.8	9.1	265
Middle	85.7	6.1	135	81.0	2.7	148	83.3	4.3	284
Fourth	93.2	0.0	139	95.0	0.0	133	94.1	0.0	272
Richest									
Ethnicity of household head	62.1	12.4	456	61.9	7.2	404	62.0	10.0	860
Papua	67.8	3.8	106	80.7	2.6	109	74.4	3.2	214
Jawa	84.9	0.0	72	88.0	0.0	68	86.4	0.0	140
Sulawesi	(*)	(*)	26	(86.6)	(0.0)	34	87.7	0.0	60
Maluku	(*)	(*)	35	(74.2)	(10.0)	41	(73.3)	(5.4)	76
Others									
Total for 3 districts	**66.8**	**8.7**	**694**	**69.8**	**5.5**	**657**	**68.3**	**7.2**	**1,351**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 7.5

Table ED.6: Children reaching last grade of primary school

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (Survival rate to last grade of primary school), Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Per cent attending grade 1 last year who are in grade 2 this year	Per cent attending grade 2 last year who are attending grade 3 this year	Per cent attending grade 3 last year who are attending grade 4 this year	Per cent attending grade 4 last year who are attending grade 5 this year	Per cent attending grade 5 last year who are attending grade 6 this year	Per cent who reach grade 6 of those who enter grade 1[1]
District						
Merauke	100.0	99.4	100.0	98.6	99.2	97.3
Jayawijaya	99.8	99.6	99.5	98.1	99.4	96.5
Biak Numfor	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.5	98.9	98.0
Sex						
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	98.6
Female	99.3	99.7	98.8	96.3	100.0	94.2
Area						
Urban	99.3	100.0	100.0	98.2	99.2	96.7
Rural	100.0	99.6	99.6	99.1	99.2	97.5
Mother's education						
None	100.0	100.0	97.9	94.2	97.9	90.3
Primary	100.0	99.8	100.0	98.6	98.7	97.2
SMP/SM	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5
Higher	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	100.0	99.6	98.4	100.0	100.0	98.0
Second	99.0	100.0	100.0	96.9	98.7	94.7
Middle	100.0	99.3	100.0	97.9	97.5	94.8
Fourth	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Richest	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity of household head						
Papua	99.6	99.6	99.5	97.9	98.6	95.4
Jawa	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sulawesi	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Maluku	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Others	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total for 3 districts	**99.8**	**99.7**	**99.7**	**98.8**	**99.2**	**97.2**

[1]MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2

The results show a clear association between mothers' education and wealth on secondary school net attendance ratio. For the three selected districts, this ratio is 44 per cent for children whose mothers are uneducated and increases to 91 per cent for children whose mothers education is higher than secondary. Moreover, secondary school net attendance ratio increased from 38 per cent in the poorest households to 94 per cent in the richest households.

The percentage of children entering first grade who eventually reach the last grade of primary school is presented in Table ED.6. Of all children starting grade one, the majority of them (97 per cent) will eventually reach the last grade. Notice that this number includes children that repeat grades and that eventually move up to reach last grade. Children of mothers with no education and those from households whose heads are Papuan are the least likely to eventually reach the last grade of primary school.

Table ED.7: Primary school completion and transition to secondary school

Primary school completion rates and transition rate to secondary school, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Primary school completion rate[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school[2]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year
District				
Merauke	88.1	116	96.5	101
Jayawijaya	90.9	68	94.7	51
Biak Numfor	115.7	85	96.1	84
Sex				
Male	107.1	125	94.3	115
Female	89.2	145	97.6	121
Area				
Urban	101.6	90	96.1	111
Rural	95.5	180	95.9	124
Mother's education				
None	(98.8)	36	(*)	17
Primary	102.2	109	97.7	102
SMP/SM	85.0	101	96.6	98
Higher	(*)	25	(*)	18
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	92.8	52	(88.3)	31
Second	90.0	65	(95.7)	54
Middle	102.2	56	(95.0)	44
Fourth	(109.2)	43	(97.5)	51
Richest	97.0	53	100.0	56
Ethnicity of household head				
Papua	95.2	166	95.6	135
Jawa	(108.9)	50	(98.0)	48
Sulawesi	(*)	25	(95.3)	28
Maluku	(*)	7	(*)	8
Others	(*)	17	(*)	16
Total for 3 districts	**97.5**	**270**	**96.0**	**236**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 7.7
[2] MICS indicator 7.8

The primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table ED.7. The primary completion rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year. At the moment of the survey, the primary school completion rate was 98 per cent. Large differences were observed in the primary completion rate by districts with the lowest rates found in Merauke (88 per cent) and the highest rates in Biak Numfor (116 per cent). The primary completion rate was lower in rural areas (86 per cent) compared with urban (102 per cent). The primary completion rate was also higher for male children (107) compared with female children (89 per cent).

About 96 per cent of the children who successfully completed the last grade of primary school were found at the moment the survey to be attending the first grade of secondary school (Merauke, 97 per cent; Jayawijaya, 95 per cent; Biak Numfor, 96 per cent). The transition rate for females (98 per cent) was higher than for males (94 per cent). The

Table ED.8: Education gender parity

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[1]	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR[2]
District						
Merauke	95.4	97.5	0.98	76.0	65.1	1.17
Jayawijaya	83.3	80.3	1.04	51.7	56.5	0.92
Biak Numfor	97.8	95.0	1.03	75.6	75.2	1.01
Area						
Urban	98.0	96.0	1.02	82.9	80.8	1.03
Rural	90.0	89.7	1.00	60.0	55.2	1.09
Education of mother/ caretaker						
None	75.8	70.4	1.08	47.5	40.6	1.17
Primary	92.9	93.7	0.99	69.6	60.4	1.15
SMP/SM	98.7	96.9	1.02	83.4	84.6	0.99
Higher	100.0	97.8	1.02	91.6	90.2	1.02
Cannot be determined	na	na	na	54.1	62.1	0.87
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	75.3	76.7	0.98	38.5	37.5	1.03
Second	95.1	91.2	1.04	62.4	52.9	1.18
Middle	95.6	96.9	0.99	67.9	62.5	1.09
Fourth	98.8	99.5	0.99	81.0	85.7	0.95
Richest	100.0	98.9	1.01	95.0	93.2	1.02
Ethnicity of household head						
Papua	89.3	87.8	1.02	61.9	62.1	1.00
Jawa	99.1	98.3	1.01	80.7	67.8	1.19
Sulawesi	97.9	100.0	0.98	88.0	84.9	1.04
Maluku	100.0	96.7	1.03	86.6	89.0	0.97
Others	99.0	97.8	1.01	74.2	72.2	1.03
Total for 3 districts	**93.0**	**91.9**	**1.01**	**69.8**	**66.8**	**1.04**

[1] MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1
[2] MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1

transition rate increased from 82 per cent for children whose mothers have primary education to 96 per cent for children whose mothers have secondary or higher education.

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.8. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included here are obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The last ratios provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because in most of the cases the majority of over-aged children attending primary education tend to be boys. The table shows that gender parity for primary school is 1.01, indicating that almost equal numbers of girls and boys attend primary school (Merauke, 0.98; Jayawijaya, 1.04; Biak Numfor, 1.03). The indicator did not vary greatly by background characteristics. The gender parity for secondary education is considerably higher in Merauke District (1.17) and considerably lower in Jayawijaya (0.92). This means that more girls in Merauke attend secondary school while in Jayawijaya girls are disadvantaged in attending secondary school. GPI for secondary school was markedly higher for children whose mothers have little or no primary education.

10
CHILD PROTECTION

10.1. BIRTH REGISTRATION

The International Convention on the Rights of the Child states that every child has the right to a name and a nationality and the right to protection from being deprived of his or her identity. Birth registration is a fundamental means of securing these rights for children. The World Fit for Children states the goal to develop systems to ensure the registration of every child at or shortly after birth, and fulfil his or her right to acquire a name and a nationality, in accordance with national laws and relevant international instruments. The indicator is the percentage of children under-5 years of age whose birth is registered.

Only 42 per cent of children under-five years in the three selected districts have been registered (Table CP.1). Birth registration is strikingly low in Jayawijaya District, for children living in rural areas and whose mothers have no education, and those from the poorest households (Figure CP.1). Among children whose birth was not registered, only 26 per cent of mothers/caretakers know how to register birth. Knowledge of how to register birth is least in Jayawijaya District where only 13 per cent of mother caretakers know how to register birth. These percentages are 31 and 35 per cent in Merauke and Biak Numfor districts.

Figure CP.1: Percentage of children under age 5 whose birth is registered, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011.

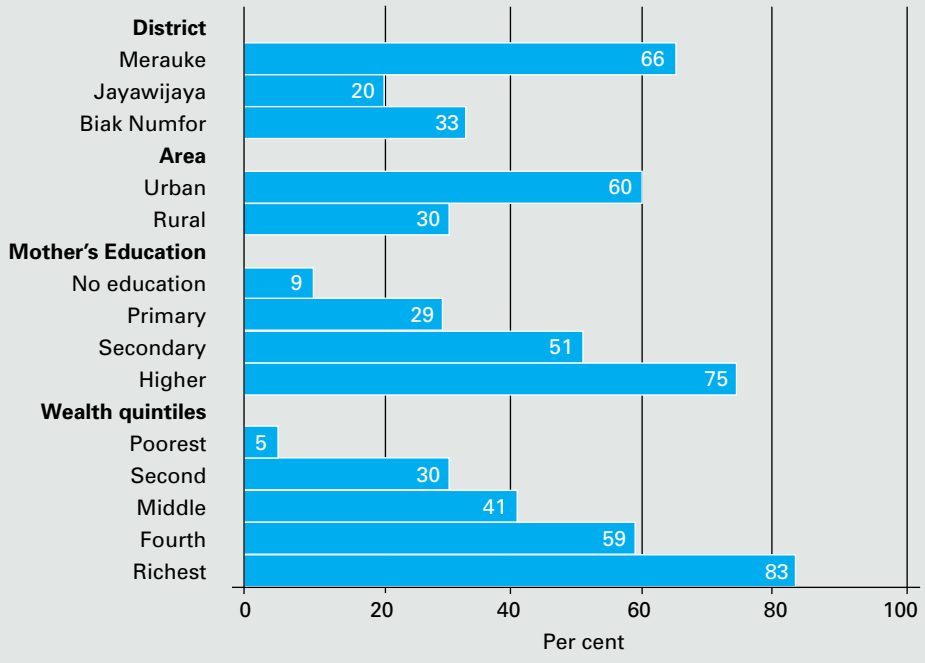


Table CP.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register birth, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities				Number of children	Children under age 5 whose birth is not registered	
	Has birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered[1]		Per cent of children whose mother/ caretaker knows how to register birth	Number of children without birth registration
	Seen	Not seen					
District							
Merauke	35.5	18.8	11.6	65.9	576	31.2	196
Jayawijaya	11.0	6.1	2.6	19.7	424	13.9	340
Biak Numfor	12.8	11.6	8.2	32.7	512	34.9	345
Sex							
Male	20.5	13.0	8.1	41.6	819	26.8	478
Female	21.4	12.6	7.8	41.8	692	25.0	403
Area							
Urban	33.6	20.7	5.9	60.2	583	42.7	232
Rural	13.0	7.9	9.2	30.1	928	20.0	649
Age							
0-11 months	13.4	9.2	11.3	33.8	290	28.8	192
12-23 months	19.4	11.0	7.6	38.0	279	30.1	173
24-35 months	21.4	11.9	11.1	44.4	306	26.1	170
36-47 months	23.0	17.3	4.9	45.3	323	26.2	176
48-59 months	26.8	14.0	5.1	45.9	313	18.2	169
Mother's education							
None	2.1	5.8	0.9	8.8	201	3.3	184
Primary	10.9	11.2	7.2	29.3	446	19.9	316
SMP/SM	28.1	13.1	10.0	51.1	694	41.3	339
Higher	40.6	24.5	9.9	74.9	170	(46.8)	43
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.2	4.5	0.5	5.3	335	6.7	318
Second	11.3	6.7	11.6	29.6	302	22.1	212
Middle	17.4	10.8	12.7	40.9	307	38.1	181
Fourth	29.3	17.8	11.6	58.7	297	54.6	123
Richest	52.3	26.7	3.7	82.7	270	(52.7)	47
Ethnicity of household head							
Papua	5.7	6.6	5.5	17.8	934	22.2	768
Jawa	53.3	23.3	9.2	85.7	276	(51.3)	39
Sulawesi	41.9	27.1	9.7	78.6	146	(60.6)	31
Maluku	48.9	20.8	12.2	81.8	60	(*)	11
Others	35.7	18.0	18.8	72.5	155	(45.3)	43
Total for 3 districts	**20.9**	**12.8**	**7.9**	**41.7**	**1,511**	**26.0**	**881**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 8.1

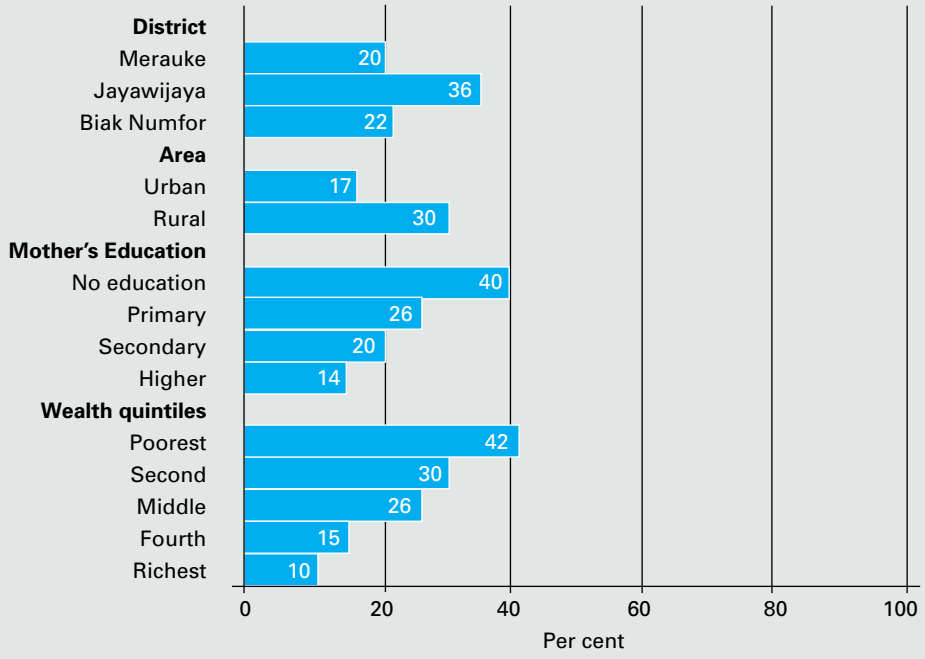
10.2. CHILD LABOUR

Article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development..." The World Fit for Children mentions nine strategies to combat child labour and the MDGs call for the protection of children against exploitation. In the Selected Districts of Papua Province 2011 MICS questionnaire, a number of questions addressed the issue of child labour, that is, children 5-17 years[13] of age involved in labour activities. A child is considered to be involved in child labour activities at the moment of the survey if during the week preceding the survey:

- Ages 5-11: at least one hour of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week.
- Ages 12-14: at least 14 hours of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week.
- Ages 15-17: at least 43 hours of economic work or 43 hours of domestic work per week.

This definition allows differentiation between child labour and child work to identify the type of work that should be eliminated. As such, the estimate provided here is a minimum of the prevalence of child labour since some children may be involved in hazardous labour activities for a number of hours that could be smaller than the numbers specified in the criteria explained above. Table CP.2 presents the results of child labour by the type of work. Percentages do not add up to the total child labour as children may be involved in more than one type of work.

Figure CP.2: Percentage of children under 5-17 involved in child labour, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011



[13] The standard MICS module has an age range of 5-14 years, this has been amended in the Papua MICS as per national definition. Results of the standard indicators are included in the summary table of findings

Table CP.2 presents the results of child labour by the type of work. The Selected Districts of Papua Province 2011 MICS survey estimates that about one in four children aged 5-17 years are involved in child labour (25 per cent). Child labour is more profound in Jayawijaya Districts where one in three the children 5-17 are involved in child labour (36 per cent). Results for children 5-14 years as per the definition of the MICS indicator are presented in the summary table of findings.

Children who do not participate in school have lower percentages of child labour (23 per cent) compared with those who go to school (26 per cent). Variations in child labour also exist by other background characteristics, with clear sharp negative association with mothers' education and wealth (Figure CP.2).

Child labour rates are considerably lower among the age group 15-17 years (1 per cent) when compared with the younger age group 12-14 years (3 per cent) and age group 5-11 years (41 per cent).

Table CP.2: Child labour

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activity and household chores during the past week, according to age groups, and percentage of children age 5-17 involved in child labour, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of children age 5-11 involved in							Number of children age 5-11
	Economic activity			Economic activity for at least one hour	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Child labour	
	Working outside household		Working for family business					
	Paid work	Unpaid work						
District								
Merauke	2.5	4.5	29.9	33.6	51.6	0.2	33.6	820
Jayawijaya	0.9	0.7	55.8	55.8	47.1	0.0	55.8	626
Biak Numfor	4.1	3.8	35.0	37.3	50.0	0.0	37.3	705
Sex								
Male	3.5	3.1	39.9	42.5	39.5	0.2	42.5	1,115
Female	1.5	3.2	38.2	40.0	60.8	0.0	40.0	1,036
Area								
Urban	2.1	3.0	27.0	29.1	46.2	0.2	29.1	793
Rural	2.8	3.3	46.2	48.4	51.9	0.0	48.4	1,358
School attendance								
Yes	2.9	3.6	39.4	41.9	54.0	0.1	41.9	1,812
No	0.5	0.9	37.6	38.2	27.5	0.0	38.2	339
Mother's education								
None	1.3	1.5	64.4	65.0	52.4	0.0	65.0	330
Primary	2.8	3.8	42.5	44.6	50.2	0.0	44.6	806
SMP/SM	3.0	3.1	29.7	32.5	48.7	0.2	32.5	840
Higher	1.0	3.5	20.9	23.3	48.3	0.0	23.3	175
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	2.2	0.9	63.0	63.0	49.5	0.0	63.0	468
Second	2.8	3.2	50.8	52.5	49.3	0.0	52.5	455
Middle	4.8	4.5	36.9	40.9	56.2	0.4	40.9	479
Fourth	1.3	5.5	21.9	24.7	48.2	0.0	24.7	395
Richest	0.9	1.7	14.4	17.0	43.8	0.0	17.0	354
Ethnicity of household head								
Papua	2.9	2.6	50.1	51.4	50.1	0.0	51.4	1,345
Jawa	1.5	4.5	17.6	22.3	54.9	0.0	22.3	405
Sulawesi	2.6	1.1	20.6	22.6	36.5	1.0	22.6	178
Maluku	0.7	7.3	10.8	15.4	44.2	0.0	15.4	102
Others	3.5	4.3	39.6	41.5	53.7	0.0	41.5	121
Total for 3 districts	**2.5**	**3.2**	**39.1**	**41.3**	**49.8**	**0.1**	**41.3**	**2,151**

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 8.2

Table CP.2: Child labour

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activity and household chores during the past week, according to age groups, and percentage of children age 5-17 involved in child labour, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of children age 12-14 involved in								Number of children age 12-14	Total child labour	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Economic activity			Economic actvity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Child labour			
	Working outside household		Working for family business								
	Paid work	Unpaid work									
District											
Merauke	7.1	3.9	53.1	0.7	1.2	76.5	2.9	4.1	332	20.4	1,419
Jayawijaya	5.3	3.1	82.1	2.4	1.7	74.0	0.0	1.7	226	36.2	983
Biak Numfor	8.7	6.1	56.7	3.4	1.4	83.8	0.0	1.4	262	22.0	1,217
Sex											
Male	10.7	4.9	64.5	3.0	1.9	67.2	1.0	2.8	422	26.1	1,865
Female	3.3	3.8	59.8	1.0	0.9	89.8	1.4	2.3	397	24.3	1,753
Area											
Urban	6.0	3.3	44.9	1.8	1.6	75.8	1.1	2.7	301	17.2	1,389
Rural	7.8	5.0	72.2	2.2	1.2	79.5	1.2	2.5	519	30.2	2,229
School attendance											
Yes	6.7	4.4	59.4	2.2	1.4	79.9	1.1	2.5	716	25.8	3,013
No	10.4	4.6	81.9	0.8	1.5	66.0	1.4	2.9	104	22.5	605
Mother's education											
None	4.3	4.2	90.4	0.0	2.2	76.2	2.0	4.2	141	40.4	553
Primary	9.6	4.5	67.0	4.1	1.5	78.0	1.1	2.6	330	26.3	1,406
SMP/SM	7.0	4.6	48.7	1.1	1.1	78.7	0.6	1.6	296	20.4	1,360
Higher	0.0	2.9	33.5	0.0	0.0	81.4	2.9	2.9	53	14.2	299
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	5.2	3.9	93.4	2.6	0.9	72.4	2.4	3.3	173	41.8	726
Second	9.7	3.8	75.4	2.8	3.1	78.9	0.5	3.5	195	30.4	808
Middle	13.9	3.3	61.7	3.4	1.7	82.8	0.9	2.6	158	26.1	772
Fourth	3.5	9.2	43.0	1.1	0.7	81.4	1.2	1.9	147	14.9	672
Richest	2.4	2.2	27.9	0.0	0.0	75.7	1.0	1.0	147	9.7	640
Ethnicity of household head											
Papua	8.0	4.3	73.6	3.0	2.0	76.7	1.6	3.6	509	31.5	2,268
Jawa	2.9	3.6	37.0	0.0	0.0	81.1	0.0	0.0	148	13.9	651
Sulawesi	6.1	7.2	40.8	2.0	0.0	78.4	2.2	2.2	78	13.1	321
Maluku	0.0	7.0	32.9	0.0	3.5	86.9	0.0	3.5	29	10.1	165
Others	(15.7)	(1.6)	(70.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(78.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	55	23.7	213
Total for 3 districts	**7.1**	**4.4**	**62.2**	**2.1**	**1.4**	**78.1**	**1.2**	**2.6**	**820**	**25.2**	**3,618**

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 8.2

Table CP.2: Child labour (continued)

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activity and household chores during the past week, according to age groups, and percentage of children age 5-17 involved in child labour, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of children age 15-17 involved in								Number of children age 15-17	Total child labour[1]	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Economic activity			Economic actvity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Child labour			
	Working outside household		Working for family business								
	Paid work	Unpaid work									
District											
Merauke	14.4	3.4	68.2	1.9	0.0	85.4	0.0	0.0	267	20.4	1,419
Jayawijaya	5.3	3.3	74.0	3.6	2.0	70.1	0.0	2.0	131	36.2	983
Biak Numfor	15.3	7.3	61.6	7.4	0.6	85.4	0.0	0.6	249	22.0	1,217
Sex											
Male	19.3	3.6	70.2	5.3	0.4	70.5	0.0	0.4	328	26.1	1,865
Female	6.4	6.2	63.4	3.4	0.8	94.4	0.0	0.8	320	24.3	1,753
Area											
Urban	8.6	2.4	54.3	1.3	0.0	82.2	0.0	0.0	295	17.2	1,389
Rural	16.5	7.0	77.3	6.9	1.1	82.3	0.0	1.1	352	30.2	2,229
School attendance											
Yes	8.8	5.0	61.9	4.0	0.1	84.9	0.0	0.1	486	25.8	3,013
No	25.3	4.6	81.8	5.4	2.1	74.5	0.0	2.1	161	22.5	605
Mother's education											
None	10.4	3.2	80.7	2.1	3.2	70.1	0.0	3.2	82	40.4	553
Primary	18.7	7.5	75.3	7.4	0.5	83.5	0.0	0.5	270	26.3	1,406
SMP/SM	9.9	3.6	57.0	2.4	0.0	83.6	0.0	0.0	224	20.4	1,360
Higher	3.3	0.9	49.6	1.8	0.0	87.9	0.0	0.0	71	14.2	299
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	12.6	3.7	91.0	6.7	3.1	78.2	0.0	3.1	85	41.8	726
Second	17.8	4.9	77.2	6.1	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	158	30.4	808
Middle	22.7	8.6	74.8	6.9	1.0	80.1	0.0	1.0	134	26.1	772
Fourth	7.6	6.4	60.8	2.7	0.0	86.9	0.0	0.0	131	14.9	672
Richest	3.1	0.5	38.2	0.0	0.0	85.3	0.0	0.0	139	9.7	640
Ethnicity of household head											
Papua	13.8	5.7	73.9	6.4	1.0	82.6	0.0	1.0	415	31.5	2,268
Jawa	15.6	3.1	52.7	0.0	0.0	80.4	0.0	0.0	98	13.9	651
Sulawesi	8.4	6.4	62.3	2.5	0.0	85.0	0.0	0.0	64	13.1	321
Maluku	(0.0)	(2.6)	(35.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(82.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	34	10.1	165
Others	(15.4)	(0.0)	(62.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(78.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	36	23.7	213
Total for 3 districts	12.9	4.9	66.8	4.4	0.6	82.3	0.0	0.6	647	25.2	3,618

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 8.2

Table CP.3: Child labour and school attendance

Percentage of children age 5-17 years involved in child labour who are attending school, and percentage of children age 5-17 years attending school who are involved in child labour, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of children involved in child labour	Percentage of children attending school	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of child labourers who are attending school	Number of children age 5-17 years involved in child labour	Percentage of children attending school who are involved in child labour	Number of children age 5-17 years attending school
District							
Merauke	26.8	87.5	1,419	83.9	380	25.7	1,241
Jayawijaya	47.5	70.8	983	68.5	466	45.9	695
Biak Numfor	26.7	88.5	1,217	86.8	325	26.2	1,077
Sex							
Male	33.8	82.2	1,865	76.7	631	31.6	1,532
Female	30.8	84.5	1,753	80.7	541	29.5	1,481
Area							
Urban	21.8	89.6	1,389	86.4	302	21.0	1,244
Rural	39.0	79.4	2,229	75.8	869	37.3	1,770
Age							
5-11	41.3	84.2	2,151	85.4	888	41.9	1,812
12-14	19.3	81.9	1,467	57.1	284	13.5	1,201
Mother's education							
None	55.8	59.5	553	58.6	309	55.0	329
Primary	33.6	83.2	1,406	83.4	472	33.7	1,170
SMP/SM	24.4	90.3	1,360	88.2	332	23.9	1,227
Higher	19.5	96.0	299	89.9	58	18.2	287
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	56.3	62.1	726	65.8	409	59.7	451
Second	37.9	81.0	808	80.1	306	37.5	654
Middle	31.8	85.8	772	84.8	245	31.4	662
Fourth	18.8	92.5	672	94.2	127	19.2	622
Richest	13.2	97.5	640	92.8	84	12.6	623
Ethnicity of household head							
Papua	40.1	77.6	2,268	76.1	909	39.2	1,761
Jawa	18.4	92.8	651	86.7	120	17.2	604
Sulawesi	19.4	93.0	321	83.9	62	17.5	298
Maluku	12.0	95.9	165	(*)	20	10.2	158
Others	28.8	90.0	213	93.3	61	29.8	191
Total for 3 districts	**32.4**	**83.3**	**3,618**	**78.5**	**1,172**	**30.5**	**3,013**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table CP.3 presents the percentage of children age 5-17 years involved in child labour who are attending school and percentage of children age 5-17 years attending school who are involved in child labour. Of the 83 per cent of the children 5-17 years of age attending school, 31 per cent are also involved in child labour activities. On the other hand, out of the 32 per cent of the children who are involved in child labour, the majority of them are also attending school (83 per cent). The percentage of child labourers who are attending school in Jayawijaya is considerably lower than in the two other districts. On the other hand, the percentage of children attending school who are involved in child labour in Jayawijaya is considerably higher than in the two other districts.

10.3. CHILD DISCIPLINE

As stated in A World Fit for Children, "children must be protected against any acts of violence …" and the Millennium Declaration calls for the protection of children against abuse, exploitation and violence. In the Selected Districts Papua Province MICS survey, mothers/caretakers of children age 2-14 years were asked a series of questions on the ways parents tend to use to discipline their children when they misbehave. Note that for the child discipline module, one child aged 2-14 per household was selected randomly during fieldwork. Out of these questions, the two indicators used to describe aspects of child discipline are: 1) the number of children 2-14 years that experience psychological aggression as punishment or minor physical punishment or severe physical punishment; and 2) the number of parents/caretakers of children 2-14 years of age that believe that in order to raise their children properly, they need to physically punish them.

In the three selected districts of Papua, 91 per cent of children age 2-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/caretakers or other household members (Merauke, 89 per cent; Jayawijaya, 92 per cent; Biak Numfor, 92 per cent) (Table CP.4). More importantly, 26 per cent of children were subjected to severe physical punishment (Merauke, 24 per cent; Jayawijaya, 31 per cent; Biak Numfor, 26 per cent). Children age 2-4 (91 per cent) and age 4-9 (92 per cent) were subjected to at least one psychological or physical punishment more than older children age 10-14 (86 per cent). Generally, education did not show a clear association with child discipline. It is of importance also to indicate that comparatively few parents/caretakers believe that in order to raise their children properly, they need to physically punish them (33 per cent), when in practice 91 per cent indicated the opposite implying an interesting contrast with the actual prevalence of physical discipline.

10.4. EARLY MARRIAGE

Marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. According to UNICEF's worldwide estimates, over 64 million women age 20-24 were married/in union before the age of 18. Factors that influence child marriage rates include: the state of the country's civil registration system, which provides proof of age for children; the existence of an adequate legislative framework with an accompanying enforcement mechanism to address cases of child marriage; and the existence of customary or religious laws that condone the practice.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner.

The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women mentions the right to protection from child marriage in article 16, which states: "The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage..." While marriage is not considered directly in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, child

Table CP.4: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 2-14 years according to method of disciplining the child, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of children age 2-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 2-14 years	Respondent believes that the child needs to be physically punished	Respondents to the child discipline module
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method[1]			
			Any	Severe				
District								
Merauke	10.9	78.9	67.4	23.5	86.5	1,521	28.8	819
Jayawijaya	6.3	85.0	79.2	30.5	92.1	1,104	46.0	534
Biak Numfor	7.5	85.0	76.9	25.8	91.5	1,283	26.8	575
Sex								
Male	8.3	82.4	75.5	27.7	90.2	2,031	33.7	989
Female	8.7	82.9	72.1	24.6	89.1	1,876	32.2	939
Area								
Urban	8.6	81.8	74.4	25.5	90.2	1,436	23.9	729
Rural	8.4	83.1	73.5	26.6	89.4	2,471	38.5	1,200
Age								
2-4 years	5.1	79.9	81.5	25.3	91.2	877	30.4	461
5-9 years	6.5	86.0	77.3	27.4	92.4	1,591	34.2	766
10-14 years	12.8	80.6	65.3	25.4	85.9	1,440	33.4	701
Education of household head								
None	7.7	82.8	76.1	28.1	89.8	359	na	na
Primary	6.6	85.3	76.9	29.0	91.6	1,278	na	na
SMP/SM	8.9	82.2	72.6	25.1	89.3	1,705	na	na
Higher	11.5	78.1	69.4	22.3	87.1	560	na	na
Respondent's education								
None	na	na	na	na	na	381	52.7	200
Primary	na	na	na	na	na	1,332	40.0	650
SMP/SM	na	na	na	na	na	1,746	26.1	845
Higher	na	na	na	na	na	448	21.2	233
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	5.8	86.8	78.8	34.4	92.4	852	52.2	403
Second	7.2	84.8	79.6	34.0	90.9	852	42.1	402
Middle	9.1	80.8	73.3	26.7	88.5	823	33.6	382
Fourth	7.8	83.4	69.4	14.6	90.8	721	18.5	384
Richest	13.6	75.8	65.5	17.6	84.9	659	15.9	358
Ethnicity of household head								
Papua	5.1	87.6	81.0	34.8	93.4	2,448	42.2	1,088
Jawa	17.0	72.6	52.9	6.0	79.6	719	19.6	454
Sulawesi	8.6	76.9	69.4	16.1	90.3	341	20.0	188
Maluku	11.2	74.9	71.3	17.0	85.5	169	16.0	87
Others	15.6	75.3	71.6	19.7	84.1	229	32.6	111
Total for 3 districts	**8.5**	**82.6**	**73.8**	**26.2**	**89.7**	**3,907**	**33.0**	**1,928**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 8.5

marriage is linked to other rights - such as the right to express their views freely, the right to protection from all forms of abuse, and the right to be protected from harmful traditional practices - and is frequently addressed by the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Other international agreements related to child marriage are the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. Child marriage was also identified by the Pan-African Forum against the Sexual Exploitation of Children as a type of commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Young married girls are a unique, though often invisible, group. Required to perform heavy amounts of domestic work, under pressure to demonstrate fertility, and responsible for raising children while still children themselves, married girls and child mothers face constrained decision-making and reduced life choices. Boys are also affected by child marriage but the issue impacts girls in far larger numbers and with more intensity. Cohabitation - when a couple lives together as if married - raises the same human rights concerns as marriage. Where a girl lives with a man and takes on the role of caregiver for him, the assumption is often that she has become an adult woman, even if she has not yet reached the age of 18. Additional concerns due to the informality of the relationship - for example, inheritance, citizenship and social recognition - might make girls in informal unions vulnerable in different ways than those who are in formally recognized marriages.

Research suggests that many factors interact to place a child at risk of marriage. Poverty, protection of girls, family honour and the provision of stability during unstable social periods are considered as significant factors in determining a girl's risk of becoming married while still a child. Women who married at younger ages were more likely to believe that it is sometimes acceptable for a husband to beat his wife and were more likely to experience domestic violence themselves. The age gap between partners is thought to contribute to these abusive power dynamics and to increase the risk of untimely widowhood.

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which girls become sexually active. Women who are married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life. Pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19, particularly among the youngest of this cohort. There is evidence to suggest that girls who marry at young ages are more likely to marry older men which puts them at increased risk of HIV infection. Parents seek to marry off their girls to protect their honour, and men often seek younger women as wives as a means to avoid choosing a wife who might already be infected. The demand for this young wife to reproduce and the power imbalance resulting from the age differential lead to very low condom use among such couples.

Three of the indicators are to estimate the percentage of women currently married/ in union, percentage married before 15 years of age and percentage married before 18 years of age. About one in five young women age 15-19 years is currently married or in union (22 per cent) (Table CP.5). This percentage is significantly higher in Jayawijaya (41 per cent) and significantly lower in Biak Numfor District (8 per cent) when compared with Merauke District (21 per cent). This indicator is strongly related to wealth where it decreases from 65 per cent among the poorest women to only four per cent among the richest women.

Ten per cent of women aged 15-49 years were married before age 15 while 34 per cent of women aged 20-49 years were married before age 18. The percentage of women married before age 15 and age 18 was considerably higher in Jayawijaya District (16 and 47 per cent respectively) compared with Merauke District (10 and 34 per cent respectively) and Biak Numfor (4 and 20 per cent respectively).

The percentage of men married at various ages is provided in Table CP.5M. Only three per cent of young men age 15-19 years are currently married or in union. This percentage is higher in Jayawijaya District (9 per cent) compared withwith Merauke (3 per cent) and Biak Numfor (1 per cent). Among men, marriage/ union before age 15 and 18 is not common, except for Jayawijaya District which shows that 11 per cent of men are married/ in union before age 18 compared with three and four per cent in Merauke and Biak Numfor respectively.

Table CP.5: Early marriage among women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women 15-19 years currently married/in union[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years
District							
Merauke	9.9	1,189	11.0	34.1	1,017	21.0	172
Jayawijaya	15.6	748	17.0	46.8	628	41.4	120
Biak Numfor	3.8	848	4.0	20.2	677	7.9	171
Area							
Urban	6.0	1,174	6.5	22.3	970	15.9	203
Rural	12.2	1,610	13.5	41.6	1,352	25.8	259
Age							
15-19	4.6	462	na	na	na	21.5	462
20-24	7.4	403	7.4	29.1	403	na	na
25-29	10.0	506	10.0	33.6	506	na	na
30-34	9.7	414	9.7	29.9	414	na	na
35-39	11.0	420	11.0	32.3	420	na	na
40-44	12.1	288	12.1	37.6	288	na	na
45-49	15.0	291	15.0	42.2	291	na	na
Education							
None	15.5	362	15.6	52.9	331	(64.5)	31
Primary	18.8	789	19.7	47.9	716	34.0	73
SMP/SM	4.9	1,272	5.7	26.5	937	16.0	336
Higher	0.0	361	0.0	3.6	338	(*)	22
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	17.4	536	18.4	50.4	452	51.7	84
Second	9.7	506	11.4	37.0	413	18.0	93
Middle	11.0	528	12.0	38.5	445	17.7	83
Fourth	6.6	594	7.3	28.9	488	19.4	106
Richest	4.3	621	5.0	16.2	524	4.3	97
Ethnicity of household head							
Papua	9.6	1,501	10.6	34.9	1,216	22.1	285
Jawa	12.2	682	13.5	41.5	596	27.0	86
Sulawesi	8.7	302	9.6	25.5	257	19.7	45
Maluku	5.3	144	5.7	11.8	117	(*)	27
Others	3.3	156	3.2	20.0	137	(*)	19
Total for 3 districts	**9.6**	**2,784**	**10.6**	**33.5**	**2,322**	**21.5**	**462**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 8.6
[2] MICS indicator 8.7
[3] MICS indicator 8.8

Table CP.5M: Early marriage among men

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men 15-19 years currently married/in union[3]	Number of men age 15-19 years
District							
Merauke	1.1	1,161	1.1	3.4	989	2.7	173
Jayawijaya	1.5	627	1.7	11.0	550	9.2	77
Biak Numfor	0.5	780	0.7	3.9	609	1.1	171
Area							
Urban	0.3	1,153	0.3	3.0	962	0.8	191
Rural	1.6	1,415	1.8	7.4	1,186	5.3	229
Age							
15-19	0.4	420			0	3.3	420
20-24	0.8	330	0.8	5.3	330	na	na
25-29	0.3	407	0.3	3.7	407	na	na
30-34	0.8	368	0.8	3.6	368	na	na
35-39	1.2	383	1.2	7.9	383	na	na
40-44	1.9	347	1.9	7.0	347	na	na
45-49	1.8	313	1.8	5.5	313	na	na
Education							
None	3.6	145	3.9	11.5	135	(*)	10
Primary	1.5	636	1.7	5.9	563	4.8	73
SMP/SM	0.6	1,390	0.7	5.4	1,066	2.6	325
Higher	0.6	396	0.6	2.8	384	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	2.1	486	2.4	12.4	424	12.9	62
Second	1.8	445	1.7	5.8	359	2.7	86
Middle	1.0	496	1.2	6.6	402	3.5	95
Fourth	0.4	577	0.4	2.2	484	0.0	93
Richest	0.1	563	0.1	1.5	478	0.0	85
Ethnicity of household head*							
Papua	1.3	1,354	1.4	8.4	1,095	4.1	260
Jawa	0.8	686	0.9	2.8	609	0.0	77
Sulawesi	0.9	252	1.1	2.7	210	(3.5)	42
Maluku	0.0	123	0.0	0.7	101	(*)	23
Others	0.0	152	0.0	1.2	133	(*)	19
Total for 3 districts	**1.0**	**2,568**	**1.1**	**5.5**	**2,148**	**3.3**	**420**

*1 case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" (15-46) and 1 case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" (20-46) not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 8.6
[2] MICS indicator 8.7
[3] MICS indicator 8.8

Table CP.6 present the proportion of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by residence and age groups. Examining the percentages married before age 15 and 18 by different age groups allow us to see the trends in early marriage over time. For example, examining the age pattern for women aged 20-49 years (Figure CP.3), it is clear that the prevalence of early marriage has declined over time; 42 per cent of women aged 45-49 years were married before their 18th birthday compared with 29 per cent of women aged 20-24 years. The percentage of women who were first married before age 18 is higher in rural areas than urban. Table CP.6M presents similar results for men and shows that early marriage is uncommon among men 20-49 with no clear trend over time.

Table CP.6: Trends in early marriage among women

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49
Age												
15-19	4.0	203	na	na	5.0	259	na	na	4.6	462	na	na
20-24	3.8	190	18.6	190	10.7	213	38.5	213	7.4	403	29.1	403
25-29	9.5	240	26.0	240	10.4	266	40.5	266	10.0	506	33.6	506
30-34	1.1	163	16.6	163	15.3	251	38.6	251	9.7	414	29.9	414
35-39	8.4	173	22.6	173	12.8	247	39.1	247	11.0	420	32.3	420
40-44	7.6	113	25.8	113	15.0	175	45.2	175	12.1	288	37.6	288
45-49	8.5	92	25.3	92	18.1	199	50.0	199	15.0	291	42.2	291
Total for 3 districts	**6.0**	**1,174**	**22.3**	**970**	**12.2**	**1,610**	**41.6**	**1,352**	**9.6**	**2,784**	**33.5**	**2,322**

Table CP.6M: Trends in early marriage among men

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men with a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49	Percentage of men with a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49	Percentage of men with a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49	Percentage of men with a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49	Percentage of men with a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49	Percentage of men with a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49
Age												
15-19	0.0	191		0	0.7	229		0	0.4	420		0
20-24	0.6	165	1.5	165	1.0	165	9.0	165	0.8	330	5.3	330
25-29	0.0	219	1.5	219	0.7	188	6.3	188	0.3	407	3.7	407
30-34	0.0	170	2.0	170	1.6	197	4.9	197	0.8	368	3.6	368
35-39	0.8	177	7.7	177	1.6	206	8.0	206	1.2	383	7.9	383
40-44	0.5	123	5.1	123	2.6	224	8.1	224	1.9	347	7.0	347
45-49	0.0	107	0.0	107	2.7	205	8.4	205	1.8	313	5.5	313
Total for 3 districts	**0.3**	**1,153**	**3.0**	**962**	**1.6**	**1,415**	**7.4**	**1,186**	**1.0**	**2,568**	**5.5**	**2,148**

Table CP.7: Spousal age difference

Per cent distribution of women currently married/in union age 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

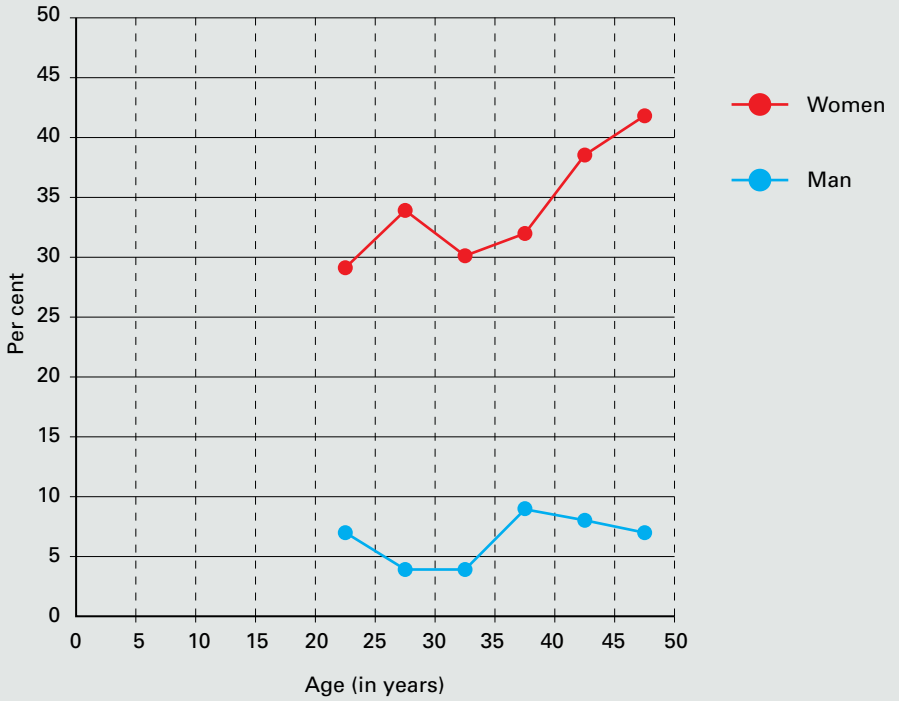
	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:						Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[1]	Husband/ partner's age unknown	Total	
District							
Merauke	8.1	43.8	29.4	14.7	4.0	100.0	140
Jayawijaya	0.0	34.8	35.5	25.1	4.6	100.0	82
Biak Numfor	17.0	43.4	28.0	9.0	2.7	100.0	60
Area							
Urban	8.0	47.2	22.4	18.5	3.9	100.0	111
Rural	7.4	37.1	36.4	15.2	3.9	100.0	171
Age							
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
20-24	7.6	41.1	30.9	16.5	3.9	100.0	283
Education							
None	(0.0)	(35.8)	(35.0)	(20.2)	(9.0)	100.0	34
Primary	(4.8)	(34.2)	(29.8)	(27.7)	(3.5)	100.0	53
SMP/SM	9.9	41.3	31.1	15.3	2.4	100.0	164
Higher	(8.9)	(57.4)	(27.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	100.0	32
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	3.8	42.7	30.0	18.9	4.7	100.0	67
Second	(0.0)	(33.6)	(36.8)	(15.2)	(14.4)	100.0	30
Middle	12.3	36.0	31.2	18.3	2.2	100.0	63
Fourth	6.7	32.8	39.5	19.3	1.7	100.0	68
Richest	(12.4)	(59.6)	(17.5)	(8.7)	(1.7)	100.0	54
Ethnicity of household head							
Papua	8.9	42.2	28.0	15.0	5.9	100.0	147
Jawa	6.9	42.9	36.3	12.4	1.5	100.0	93
Sulawesi	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Maluku	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Others	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Total for 3 districts	**7.6**	**41.1**	**30.9**	**16.5**	**3.9**	**100.0**	**283**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 8.10b

Another component is the spousal age difference with an indicator being the percentage of married/in union women who are 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table CP.7 presents the results of the age difference between husbands and wives. The results show that there are some important spousal age differences in the selected districts of Papua. About 17 per cent of women age 20-24 are currently married to a man who is older by ten years or more. About 25 per cent of women age 20-24 in Jayawijaya District are currently married to a man who is older by ten years or more. This compares with lower percentages in Merauke (15 per cent) and Biak Numfor districts (9 per cent).

Figure CP.3 Percentage of women and men aged 20-49 years married before their 18th birthday, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011



About 18 per cent[14] of women age 15-19 are currently married to men who are older by ten years (Results for women 15-19 by background characteristics were suppressed due to inadequate sample size).

10.5 TYPE OF MARRIAGE REGISTRATION

Marriage is considered official if it is registered under civil registration and both parties have the marriage certificate as important legal evidence that can protect the right of both parties and their future children. Although official or legal marriage registration has been regulated by government, in Indonesia marriages are sometimes registred through other means. Women and children can be denied their rights, such as inheritance and birth certificates, as a result of unofficial marriages. They can also face violence and discrimination.

Table CP.8 shows the types of marriage registration occurring in the three selected districts of Papua Province. The table indicates that among women currently married or in union in the three selected districts, the proportion whose marriage is officially registered (civil registration) was only 56 per cent (84 per cent in Merauke District, 51 per cent in Biak Numfor District and 20 per cent in Jayawijaya District).

[14] MICS Indicator 8.10a

Table CP.8: Type of marriage registration

Per cent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-49 according to type of marriage registration, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Type of marriage registration				Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
	Civil registration	Religious ceremony	Traditional ceremony	Community acceptance	
District					
Merauke	84.2	55.6	13.6	4.2	886
Jayawijaya	20.4	38.7	79.1	49.2	607
Biak Numfor	51.0	62.3	25.0	44.2	509
Area					
Urban	76.1	69.3	28.7	23.2	764
Rural	44.3	41.6	41.1	31.0	1,237
Age of woman					
15-19	35.4	32.5	57.9	41.8	84
20-24	52.4	38.1	39.5	33.7	256
25-29	52.2	51.1	34.7	28.1	410
30-34	53.1	56.0	41.2	33.9	365
35-39	58.0	58.8	34.7	24.7	379
40-44	66.6	61.2	30.3	21.8	254
45-49	66.7	50.5	30.2	20.2	253
Education					
None	10.8	24.6	83.0	44.1	320
Primary	54.1	53.5	30.8	24.5	647
SMP/SM	69.2	57.7	25.0	25.3	827
Higher	83.2	68.9	27.0	25.0	207
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	2.4	37.2	85.2	48.8	450
Second	47.5	44.2	26.7	31.3	353
Middle	64.0	53.1	19.1	24.5	389
Fourth	78.9	56.6	22.5	19.0	399
Richest	94.2	70.4	21.1	14.5	411
Ethnicity of household head					
Papua	20.3	53.1	59.4	46.9	1,008
Jawa	97.1	38.5	6.9	7.9	572
Sulawesi	93.5	56.5	23.9	10.7	217
Maluku	88.2	84.9	12.7	11.4	88
Others	76.4	79.0	23.0	8.5	117
Total for 3 districts	**56.4**	**52.2**	**36.4**	**28.0**	**2,001**

10.6 ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

A number of questions were asked of women and men age 15-49 years to assess their attitudes towards whether husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives for a variety of scenarios. These questions were asked to gain an indication of cultural beliefs that tend to be associated with the prevalence of violence against women by their husbands. The main assumption here is that women that agree with the statements indicating that husbands are justified to beat their wives under the situations described in reality tend to be abused by their own husbands and similarly, men who agree with the statements in reality tend to exercise violence towards their wives. The responses to these questions can be found in Table CP.9 and CP 9M.

Overall, 45 per cent of women feel that the husband has a right to hit or beat his wife for at least one of a variety of reasons. Women who approve husband violence, in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when they neglect the children (30 per cent), or if they demonstrate their autonomy, e.g. go out without telling their husbands (22 per cent) or argue with them (25 per cent). Around 15 per cent of women believe that their partner has a right to hit or beat them if they refuse to have sex with him; 11 per cent if they burn the food.

Differences in this indicator were clear among districts, where 59 per cent of women in Jayawijaya District accept this type of violence. This percentage is reduced in Biak Numfor and Merauke Districts to 51 and 31 per cent respectively. Association of domestic violence with education is clear where more than two-thirds of women with no education (59 per cent) justify this type of violence, while a lower percentage was observed for women who have higher education (35 per cent). Acceptance is more present among those living in poorest households (59 per cent) compared with richest households (35 per cent).

Results on domestic violence for men are presented in Table CP.9M. Overall, 42 per cent of men feel that the husband has a right to hit or beat his wife for at least one of a variety of reasons, a percentage slightly lower than that for women (45 per cent). Men who approve husband violence, in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when wives go out without telling their husbands (26 per cent) or argue with them (25 per cent).

Generally, a similar pattern to women is observed in this indicator among districts but with lower percentages.

Table CP.9: Attitudes toward domestic violence among women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner:								Number of women age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these reasons[1]	If she argues with parent-in-law	For any of the 6 reasons	
District									
Merauke	13.4	21.8	15.4	7.4	4.0	31.1	13.7	33.1	1,189
Jayawijaya	32.6	39.2	38.8	30.3	21.1	59.4	31.3	60.9	748
Biak Numfor	25.5	34.4	27.0	13.5	12.4	50.6	18.4	51.3	848
Area									
Urban	18.6	29.5	21.5	11.9	9.2	41.0	17.9	42.2	1,174
Rural	24.9	30.9	27.9	18.0	12.6	47.3	21.3	49.0	1,610
Age									
15-19	27.5	39.2	35.4	18.2	13.5	56.5	26.7	56.6	462
20-24	25.5	34.4	27.2	14.6	9.9	49.3	21.9	50.9	403
25-29	21.7	31.4	24.8	15.9	12.8	46.0	20.5	47.3	506
30-34	18.3	26.0	20.4	12.8	9.7	38.0	16.1	39.9	414
35-39	19.6	26.2	21.8	15.0	8.8	40.1	16.7	41.2	420
40-44	20.2	24.5	22.1	16.2	12.4	36.9	17.9	39.2	288
45-49	21.6	26.5	21.7	14.8	10.7	40.6	16.8	43.5	291
Marital/Union status									
Currently married/ in union	21.5	27.6	24.4	16.2	10.9	42.7	18.9	44.5	2,096
Formerly married /in union	30.4	41.6	25.0	15.7	11.5	50.9	25.9	52.2	137
Never married/ in union	22.9	37.7	28.2	12.4	11.9	50.3	21.9	50.8	551
Education									
None	35.5	39.1	39.7	33.9	18.2	59.1	31.1	61.5	362
Primary	22.4	31.2	26.6	17.2	14.3	45.7	22.9	47.7	789
SMP/SM	20.9	28.6	23.1	11.3	8.8	42.6	17.3	43.7	1,272
Higher	12.8	25.8	14.7	7.3	5.6	35.0	11.2	35.7	361
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	32.6	39.0	40.0	31.7	19.0	58.9	31.3	61.0	536
Second	24.4	31.3	26.7	16.2	15.3	47.3	23.3	48.8	506
Middle	22.3	30.1	24.2	12.0	10.9	43.3	16.9	45.0	528
Fourth	20.1	27.4	20.8	9.8	7.8	41.0	17.1	42.3	594
Richest	13.4	25.0	16.3	9.0	4.5	34.7	12.3	35.7	621
Ethnicity of household head									
Papua	29.1	37.4	33.4	22.3	17.8	54.6	25.1	55.7	1,501
Jawa	13.5	20.0	16.1	7.2	1.6	31.4	13.7	33.3	682
Sulawesi	14.4	23.8	15.1	9.2	5.8	34.7	13.1	37.1	302
Maluku	9.6	17.2	11.1	1.6	3.1	25.2	4.9	25.2	144
Others	19.9	32.6	18.1	10.2	6.3	43.7	23.0	46.9	156
Total for 3 districts	**22.2**	**30.3**	**25.2**	**15.4**	**11.2**	**44.6**	**19.9**	**46.1**	**2,784**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 8.14

Table CP.9M: Attitudes toward domestic violence among men

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner:								Number of men age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these reasons[1]	If she argues with parent-in-law	For any of the 6 reasons	
District									
Merauke	15.0	19.5	17.8	9.4	6.0	32.5	19.3	34.4	1,161
Jayawijaya	51.3	50.8	48.8	32.4	29.5	66.6	32.4	67.5	627
Biak Numfor	19.4	21.9	19.1	6.6	6.6	37.2	16.9	39.1	780
Area									
Urban	14.8	17.6	16.9	8.3	5.1	29.1	15.1	31.7	1,153
Rural	33.6	36.3	33.0	18.9	17.4	53.0	27.2	53.9	1,415
Age									
15-19	21.6	27.7	25.4	11.4	10.1	43.3	28.0	47.1	420
20-24	30.5	29.3	25.0	15.0	10.1	48.2	28.0	51.3	330
25-29	25.6	29.6	26.6	13.7	10.7	44.7	23.4	46.1	407
30-34	26.4	28.7	29.4	18.9	14.4	42.5	22.6	43.4	368
35-39	26.7	27.8	25.1	16.2	13.9	41.4	18.7	41.7	383
40-44	22.8	27.3	26.8	12.0	10.9	39.7	16.0	40.5	347
45-49	23.0	24.0	21.3	11.7	13.5	34.9	14.0	36.1	313
Marital/Union status									
Currently married/ in union	27.0	29.1	26.4	15.1	13.4	42.7	20.1	43.8	1,681
Formerly married /in union	35.2	35.6	37.5	25.3	21.7	50.7	30.6	55.0	62
Never married/ in union	20.8	24.7	23.5	11.4	8.2	40.6	24.5	43.5	825
Education									
None	55.0	56.5	52.5	37.1	33.4	73.3	41.0	74.5	145
Primary	29.5	29.3	31.2	17.0	14.1	47.3	23.2	48.4	636
SMP/SM	22.6	26.2	22.7	11.9	10.2	40.0	21.6	41.9	1,390
Higher	16.6	21.1	18.2	9.1	6.5	30.7	13.0	32.6	396
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	53.5	51.0	51.2	32.5	30.0	70.5	37.0	71.1	486
Second	29.0	30.5	29.3	14.1	14.1	47.3	22.2	49.7	445
Middle	25.1	29.9	25.0	14.3	11.1	45.7	21.1	46.3	496
Fourth	13.9	18.8	15.3	7.3	4.5	30.5	16.3	33.2	577
Richest	9.3	13.4	12.4	5.1	2.8	22.7	14.6	24.8	563
Ethnicity of household head*									
Papua	38.6	38.4	36.7	20.7	19.4	56.8	28.3	58.5	1,354
Jawa	11.0	17.7	15.2	8.2	3.2	28.9	16.1	30.2	686
Sulawesi	6.7	10.9	7.1	3.6	2.3	20.0	8.3	21.7	252
Maluku	12.7	16.7	17.2	5.5	2.6	26.2	17.8	27.1	123
Others	10.4	17.4	14.1	6.9	7.8	22.9	15.0	26.7	152
Total for 3 districts	**25.2**	**27.9**	**25.8**	**14.1**	**11.9**	**42.2**	**21.8**	**43.9**	**2,568**

*1 cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 8.14

11
HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR, AND ORPHANS

11.1. KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV TRANSMISSION AND MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT HIV/AIDS

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse young people and hinder prevention efforts. Different regions are likely to have variations in misconceptions although some appear to be universal (for example that sharing food can transmit HIV or mosquito bites can transmit HIV). The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV. The indicators to measure this goal as well as the MDG of reducing HIV infections by half include improving the level of knowledge of HIV and its prevention, and changing behaviours to prevent further spread of the disease. HIV modules were administered to women and men 15-49 years of age.

One indicator which is both an MDG and UNGASS indicator is the per cent of young women who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. In MICS conducted in three districts in Papua, all women who have heard of AIDS were asked whether they knew of the two main ways of preventing HIV transmission – having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time.

The results are presented in Table HA.1 for women age 15-49. In the three selected districts of Papua Province, about 80 per cent of the interviewed women have heard of AIDS with clear differentials among districts (Merauke, 84 per cent; Jayawijaya, 59 per cent; Biak Numfor, 96 per cent).

The percentage of women who know of both main ways of preventing HIV transmission is only 37 per cent. Fifty-two per cent of women know of having one faithful uninfected sex partner and 45 per cent know of using a condom every time as main ways of preventing HIV transmission. Differentials were observed in the percentage of women who know of both main ways of preventing HIV transmission by districts, with the least knowledge in Jayawijaya District (20 per cent) compared with 43 and 45 per cent in Merauke and Biak Numfor districts respectively. Lower knowledge was observed among women with lower education, those ever married or in union, the poorest women and women with Papuan heads of household.

The results for women age 15-24 are separately presented in Table HA.2. The percentage of women who have heard of AIDS is 85 per cent and the percentage of women who

know of both main ways of preventing HIV transmission is slightly higher for this age group (41 per cent) compared with the age group 15-49 (37 per cent). Differentials of these indicators are generally similar to those for age group 15-49 showing only slightly higher percentages in most categories.

Table HA.1 and HA.2 also present the percentages of women who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in the three districts of Papua Province, that HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means and sharing food with someone with AIDS. The table also provides information on whether women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites. Of the interviewed women, 33 per cent reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be infected. Sixty per cent of women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means, and 51 per cent of women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with someone with AIDS, while 56 per cent of women know that a healthy-looking person can be infected. Results for women age 14-24 were generally similar to those of women age 15-49.

Women who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention include women who know of the two main ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, and who reject the two most common misconceptions. Tables HA.1 and HA.2 also present the percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge.

Overall, only 20 per cent of women age 15-49 were found to have comprehensive knowledge, which was higher in urban areas (33 per cent) compared with rural (11 per cent). Comprehensive knowledge is drastically low in Jayawijaya District (9 per cent) compared with Merauke (25 per cent) and Biak Numfor (24 per cent). As expected, the percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge increases with the woman's education level (Figure HA.1). Comprehensive knowledge was at the lowest level among women with no education (1 per cent) and increased to 45 per cent among women higher education. Women residing in the poorest households show only two per cent comprehensive knowledge compared withwith 41 per cent in the richest households. Women living in households with Javanese heads have higher levels of comprehensive knowledge compared with others. Similar results were observed for women age 15-24.

Figure HA.1: Percentage of women who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

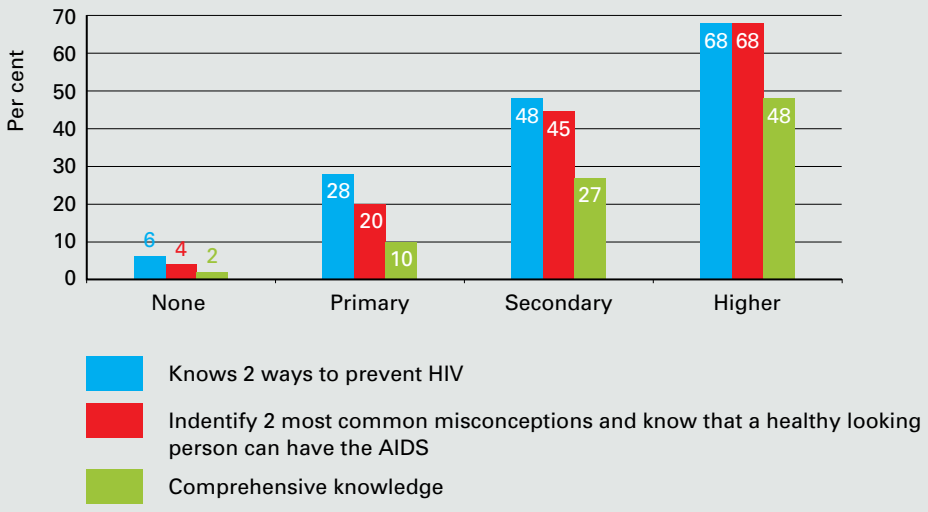


Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission among women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1]	Number of women
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
District											
Merauke	84.5	57.9	53.1	43.8	66.8	38.4	63.9	57.5	41.5	25.4	1,189
Jayawijaya	63.2	41.0	30.5	25.7	37.0	25.1	44.4	38.8	20.2	12.7	748
Biak Numfor	95.7	62.7	57.0	45.3	72.3	46.9	72.0	59.7	41.2	24.0	848
Area											
Urban	94.9	73.9	63.8	55.1	77.0	50.5	77.3	66.0	50.3	34.2	1,174
Rural	72.9	40.9	36.9	28.0	48.5	27.9	49.3	43.8	25.1	12.3	1,610
Age											
15-24	86.7	56.5	55.9	43.2	67.4	44.5	66.4	58.6	41.5	24.4	865
25-29	86.0	61.1	50.9	43.7	64.3	39.5	66.3	55.5	40.2	25.2	506
30-39	81.3	55.3	43.2	37.4	59.3	34.9	60.1	53.7	34.6	20.7	835
40-49	73.3	46.0	41.7	32.9	48.6	28.6	50.1	42.1	24.7	15.4	579
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	79.6	53.2	45.6	37.7	57.3	33.7	58.3	49.7	32.4	19.8	2,233
Never married/in union	92.5	61.3	58.9	46.3	73.2	52.7	72.3	66.9	49.1	28.8	551
Women's education											
None	35.6	16.2	8.8	5.7	11.1	10.8	22.9	17.5	4.1	1.5	362
Primary	74.6	42.9	37.1	27.9	45.6	22.9	46.7	40.4	19.8	10.1	789
SMP/SM	95.0	65.4	58.4	47.9	75.6	46.3	72.3	63.8	45.4	27.0	1,272
Higher	100.0	82.2	76.2	68.4	89.1	64.7	91.3	79.2	67.9	47.6	361
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	49.3	21.8	14.0	9.9	16.9	17.4	30.9	27.4	7.2	2.1	536
Second	80.2	49.1	41.5	34.3	54.9	27.8	49.4	47.4	26.1	15.1	506
Middle	85.9	54.6	50.6	39.2	63.4	32.2	60.1	50.1	32.0	17.7	528
Fourth	93.8	64.6	61.3	48.5	74.5	47.6	76.1	62.7	47.6	27.9	594
Richest	97.9	78.7	68.5	60.4	86.9	57.2	83.1	73.4	59.9	40.9	621
Ethnicity of household head											
Papua	76.1	45.6	38.8	30.0	48.3	32.1	52.0	45.9	24.8	13.2	1,501
Jawa	85.1	57.3	55.0	44.8	70.0	36.8	67.0	56.4	43.0	26.2	682
Sulawesi	94.4	72.2	62.0	53.6	80.8	50.5	79.0	67.2	54.8	34.5	302
Maluku	94.8	75.6	64.6	57.7	78.4	59.5	76.1	72.5	56.7	41.7	144
Others	92.6	79.1	67.5	62.3	80.1	46.1	74.4	63.5	52.3	38.5	156
Total for 3 districts	**82.2**	**54.8**	**48.2**	**39.4**	**60.5**	**37.4**	**61.1**	**53.1**	**35.7**	**21.6**	**2,784**

[1]MICS indicator 9.1

Table HA.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission among men

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage of men who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1]	Number of men
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
District											
Merauke	90.9	48.6	60.1	38.1	54.1	44.4	74.1	62.1	36.0	17.8	1,161
Jayawijaya	83.1	44.9	43.7	33.2	41.5	39.8	60.9	53.9	23.4	14.1	627
Biak Numfor	95.1	76.5	70.2	59.4	72.0	54.4	80.8	59.2	41.6	28.1	780
Area											
Urban	95.2	58.2	68.8	47.4	71.5	58.9	83.0	67.9	48.2	27.8	1,53
Rural	86.3	54.5	51.3	40.1	44.2	36.1	64.7	52.2	23.6	13.7	1,415
Age											
15-24	88.9	52.9	57.1	40.7	55.3	46.8	71.5	59.7	34.2	18.7	751
25-29	94.5	60.1	68.0	47.2	65.7	54.8	82.6	63.3	43.2	26.6	407
30-39	93.3	59.8	62.1	46.1	57.2	49.1	75.0	62.4	34.1	19.6	751
40-49	85.7	53.4	52.6	40.9	51.3	37.4	66.3	52.6	30.5	18.0	659
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	90.0	56.9	58.4	43.8	55.3	44.0	72.2	57.7	33.1	19.7	1,743
Never married/in union	90.9	54.6	60.6	42.4	59.0	51.3	74.5	62.4	38.0	20.8	825
Men's education											
None	55.1	23.4	23.1	16.8	17.5	18.6	39.7	32.1	9.1	4.2	145
Primary	82.9	43.7	43.3	30.1	37.8	27.6	59.3	44.8	15.2	6.5	636
SMP/SM	94.9	62.2	66.3	49.0	63.3	51.3	78.2	63.9	40.4	23.8	1,390
Higher	98.6	66.9	72.5	54.9	76.5	69.3	88.5	75.9	55.1	34.4	396
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	77.0	34.6	32.8	23.6	30.3	29.1	52.0	44.8	13.3	6.8	486
Second	85.3	49.8	50.0	34.3	47.7	34.4	63.0	50.2	25.2	12.3	445
Middle	91.4	60.1	60.8	46.5	52.5	43.1	69.8	56.2	27.7	16.8	496
Fourth	96.5	65.1	70.8	51.9	68.5	53.5	84.1	65.8	44.7	26.6	577
Richest	98.2	67.1	75.8	56.1	77.2	66.1	90.3	74.9	56.3	33.8	563
Ethnicity of household head*											
Papua	87.7	52.8	54.2	39.9	52.3	43.4	67.4	54.9	28.6	17.0	1,354
Jawa	91.3	59.3	63.1	48.2	57.0	43.5	75.6	62.1	37.5	21.5	686
Sulawesi	95.7	66.5	69.3	50.6	68.0	61.4	84.8	68.7	50.0	29.9	252
Maluku	96.4	58.9	73.8	50.1	76.4	62.6	87.0	71.6	54.5	30.2	123
Others	94.1	52.8	56.4	34.7	55.6	46.6	79.4	59.3	33.3	16.1	152
Total for 3 districts	**90.3**	**56.2**	**59.1**	**43.4**	**56.5**	**46.3**	**72.9**	**59.2**	**34.6**	**20.0**	**2,568**

*1 case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown

[1]MICS indicator 9.1

Table HA.2: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission among young women

Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1]	Number of women age 15-24
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
District											
Merauke	89.0	57.5	58.9	45.1	75.5	46.5	71.5	61.5	49.8	30.2	365
Jayawijaya	71.2	45.6	39.2	32.0	40.5	32.3	49.9	47.0	22.6	14.1	217
Biak Numfor	95.8	63.7	64.7	49.3	77.4	51.4	72.4	63.7	45.2	24.7	283
Area											
Urban	96.0	71.1	71.2	57.5	81.5	55.7	79.7	68.4	55.2	36.3	393
Rural	79.0	44.3	43.1	31.2	55.6	35.2	55.2	50.4	30.1	14.5	471
Age											
15-19	86.9	56.0	55.1	43.2	66.2	45.6	64.5	61.7	41.3	25.6	462
20-24	86.6	57.1	56.7	43.2	68.7	43.3	68.6	55.0	41.7	23.0	403
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	80.7	52.2	52.4	40.6	61.5	36.5	61.6	50.6	34.6	20.3	402
Never married/in union	92.0	60.3	58.8	45.4	72.5	51.5	70.5	65.5	47.5	27.9	462
Women's education											
None	31.7	16.9	8.2	6.1	12.6	14.1	19.9	13.3	3.0	0.0	67
Primary	69.7	37.6	38.2	26.1	40.7	22.8	45.3	36.3	20.4	12.0	141
SMP/SM	95.2	62.1	61.0	47.0	76.0	49.1	72.6	65.2	45.4	26.1	545
Higher	100.0	77.1	81.4	68.4	92.0	67.9	90.3	81.5	72.3	46.1	111
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	61.7	33.1	19.2	16.1	23.3	25.4	37.1	36.3	9.2	2.0	159
Second	84.4	49.2	51.7	40.5	63.0	32.7	56.8	52.7	36.1	22.0	144
Middle	87.9	55.5	58.9	41.2	68.2	41.3	66.1	55.8	37.1	17.4	163
Fourth	96.2	63.3	70.9	54.2	82.8	57.3	79.2	66.8	53.3	34.1	208
Richest	98.1	75.0	70.4	57.5	89.9	58.3	84.2	74.9	63.4	40.2	191
Ethnicity of household head*											
Papua	82.4	50.8	47.6	36.2	55.4	38.4	57.8	54.1	31.3	16.3	501
Jawa	91.5	59.1	64.2	48.0	84.3	47.3	77.8	60.0	52.0	32.9	195
Sulawesi	95.3	71.7	73.3	61.4	88.5	63.3	86.9	73.5	65.0	41.8	83
Maluku	92.1	63.3	65.1	49.3	79.0	64.0	68.7	75.7	54.8	33.0	45
Others	(94.7)	(75.7)	(71.0)	(62.5)	(78.3)	(46.6)	(72.0)	(57.4)	(54.8)	(38.0)	40
Total for 3 districts	**86.7**	**56.5**	**55.9**	**43.2**	**67.4**	**44.5**	**66.4**	**58.6**	**41.5**	**24.4**	**865**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 9.2; MDG indicator 6.3

Table HA.2M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission among young men

Percentage of young men age 15-24 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage of men who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1]	Number of men age 15-24
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
District											
Merauke	91.1	42.5	56.1	33.4	54.6	43.0	72.6	61.9	35.8	14.6	327
Jayawijaya	80.2	44.8	40.6	32.1	35.5	43.1	60.9	54.7	21.0	13.8	146
Biak Numfor	90.9	69.2	67.0	53.8	66.5	53.1	75.7	59.8	39.3	26.2	278
Area											
Urban	93.4	54.9	67.1	44.8	68.4	57.1	81.5	67.8	47.6	27.0	356
Rural	84.8	51.0	48.1	37.1	43.4	37.5	62.4	52.5	22.2	11.3	395
Age											
15-19	89.0	49.1	54.5	36.8	56.1	48.8	68.9	60.2	33.3	15.9	420
20-24	88.8	57.7	60.5	45.8	54.2	44.3	74.8	59.2	35.5	22.4	330
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	80.9	48.9	49.5	36.3	45.6	35.4	62.0	49.9	27.8	13.6	124
Never married/in union	90.5	53.6	58.6	41.6	57.2	49.1	73.4	61.7	35.5	19.7	627
Women's education											
None	(36.7)	(8.8)	(11.8)	(6.6)	(9.1)	(19.2)	(26.3)	(23.6)	(7.5)	(4.9)	24
Primary	74.1	29.9	29.8	19.8	31.5	28.2	52.6	42.9	13.4	2.9	136
SMP/SM	94.1	59.3	63.2	45.3	60.3	50.2	75.5	63.9	37.0	19.9	512
Higher	96.7	64.2	78.6	57.8	78.0	65.2	92.1	72.7	60.8	43.2	78
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	75.6	35.6	26.7	19.6	33.0	33.7	48.8	43.1	14.2	4.6	121
Second	82.2	38.6	44.0	27.0	41.9	37.7	59.6	53.0	22.3	9.6	141
Middle	91.0	57.7	58.2	44.0	50.6	41.8	70.4	62.1	30.0	17.7	165
Fourth	95.0	62.6	73.4	52.3	69.0	52.8	83.0	64.8	43.3	25.1	169
Richest	96.5	63.5	74.0	53.6	75.0	64.1	88.6	70.8	55.4	32.3	155
Ethnicity of household head											
Papua	85.8	51.9	52.5	38.0	53.9	45.3	66.5	57.2	31.5	17.8	439
Jawa	94.2	53.2	62.8	44.2	47.6	45.9	79.1	65.7	32.7	15.1	168
Sulawesi	94.3	67.1	70.8	55.0	70.3	64.2	83.2	64.8	51.0	33.2	67
Maluku	(91.9)	(45.8)	(63.9)	(40.3)	(79.5)	(45.3)	(79.8)	(64.8)	(54.4)	(29.4)	38
Others	(88.3)	(44.3)	(54.8)	(32.8)	(54.2)	(38.5)	(66.9)	(49.5)	(22.9)	(9.0)	39
Total for 3 districts	**88.9**	**52.9**	**57.1**	**40.7**	**55.3**	**46.8**	**71.5**	**59.7**	**34.2**	**18.7**	**751**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 9.2; MDG indicator 6.3

Tables HA.1M and HA.2M present the HIV/ AIDS indicators for men age 15-49 and 15-24 respectively. The percentage of comprehensive knowledge is slightly lower among men age 15-49 (20 per cent) compared with women (21 per cent). Similar trends were observed in variations by background characteristic in comprehensive knowledge for men as were observed for women. Unlike for women, comprehensive knowledge was lower among men in the younger age group 15-24 (19 per cent) than among men age 15-49 (20 per cent).

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step in encouraging women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Table HA.3. About 72 per cent of women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child, 68 per cent during pregnancy, 63 per cent during delivery and 65 per cent by breastfeeding. The percentage of women who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 58 per cent, while eight per cent of women did not know of any specific way.

District differentials exist with the highest percentage for this indicator in the district of Biak Numfor (70 per cent) and the lowest in Jayawijaya (37 per cent). The impact of education on knowledge is also clear, with the percentage among women with no education 20 per cent, rising to 45 per cent among women who have primary education, to 68 per cent among women with secondary education and rising to reach the maximum of 84 per cent among women who higher education. Wealth index is also positively correlated, with knowledge of the transmission from mother to child amounting to 27 per cent among women of the poorest 20 per cent of households, rising gradually to reach 79 per cent for women of the richest 20 per cent of households.

Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission from mother to child is similar among men (58 per cent) and women (58 per cent) (Table HA.3). About 75 per cent of men know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, 66 per cent during delivery and 70 per cent by breastfeeding. The percentage of men who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 58 per cent, while 11 per cent of men did not know of any specific way.

Table HA.3: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission among women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Per centage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Per cent who know HIV can be transmitted:				Does not know any of the specific means	Number of women
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	All three means[1]		
District							
Merauke	78.2	74.8	64.5	71.3	59.7	6.3	1,189
Jayawijaya	54.7	50.8	46.3	48.7	41.0	8.5	748
Biak Numfor	87.2	82.6	75.7	78.9	69.4	8.6	848
Area							
Urban	90.5	86.7	79.0	82.6	73.0	4.4	1,174
Rural	63.0	59.1	51.4	56.5	46.5	9.9	1,610
Age group							
15-24	80.9	76.6	67.6	73.6	62.9	5.9	865
15-19	80.7	75.9	68.2	73.0	62.0	6.2	462
20-24	81.1	77.4	67.0	74.2	64.0	5.5	403
25-29	77.5	74.2	66.4	71.6	62.0	8.5	506
30-39	74.5	70.5	63.9	66.6	57.3	6.8	835
40-49	63.0	59.1	52.0	56.2	46.3	10.3	579
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	71.8	68.2	60.7	64.9	55.3	7.8	2,233
Never married/in union	86.0	80.8	72.6	78.1	67.0	6.5	551
Education							
None	27.2	24.1	21.3	24.2	18.8	8.4	362
Primary	62.2	58.9	51.9	55.4	46.7	12.5	789
SMP/SM	88.9	84.2	73.4	80.8	68.0	6.1	1,272
Higher	99.0	96.0	92.7	90.6	83.9	1.0	361
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	37.3	33.8	31.3	32.9	27.1	12.0	536
Second	68.2	63.9	57.2	61.1	51.8	11.9	506
Middle	77.6	72.2	63.4	71.0	58.1	8.3	528
Fourth	88.6	84.1	72.4	79.7	66.3	5.2	594
Richest	96.1	94.0	85.9	87.9	80.0	1.9	621
Ethnicity of household head							
Papua	66.2	61.7	56.9	60.4	51.9	9.9	1,501
Jawa	79.7	76.1	63.8	70.8	57.4	5.5	682
Sulawesi	91.2	89.1	76.3	81.4	71.0	3.1	302
Maluku	90.3	87.7	80.6	79.9	74.3	4.5	144
Others	87.3	83.1	76.7	83.0	72.8	5.3	156
Total for 3 districts	**74.6**	**70.7**	**63.0**	**67.5**	**57.6**	**7.6**	**2,784**

[1] MICS indicator 9.3

Table HA.3M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission among men

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Per centage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Per cent who know HIV can be transmitted:				Does not know any of the specific means	Number of men
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	All three means[1]		
District							
Merauke	80.7	74.9	63.0	68.1	53.7	10.2	1,161
Jayawijaya	70.2	66.2	62.9	65.8	58.4	12.9	627
Biak Numfor	86.1	82.1	73.1	74.5	65.1	8.9	780
Area							
Urban	87.7	83.5	72.7	75.1	63.7	7.5	1,153
Rural	73.4	68.0	60.6	65.0	53.9	12.9	1,415
Age group							
15-24	76.3	71.3	61.1	64.8	53.1	12.6	751
15-19	75.6	69.4	58.4	64.8	49.7	13.3	420
20-24	77.1	73.7	64.6	64.8	57.5	11.7	330
25-29	87.1	82.5	69.8	78.5	63.3	7.5	407
30-39	84.0	80.3	71.4	72.9	63.3	9.4	751
40-49	74.6	68.5	63.2	65.4	55.4	11.1	659
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	80.1	75.3	67.5	70.8	60.2	9.9	1,743
Never married/in union	79.3	74.3	63.0	66.9	54.2	11.6	825
Education							
None	41.4	38.4	36.0	38.7	33.4	13.7	145
Primary	66.9	60.4	52.3	58.5	46.8	16.0	636
SMP/SM	86.2	81.7	71.5	76.1	64.1	8.7	1390
Higher	92.2	88.1	79.9	75.5	65.5	6.5	396
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	60.1	54.3	50.6	53.2	43.8	16.9	486
Second	70.2	65.6	55.6	64.7	52.0	15.1	445
Middle	81.8	75.1	67.0	70.7	58.4	9.7	496
Fourth	89.5	85.8	75.1	76.9	65.9	7.0	577
Richest	92.8	89.1	77.5	78.6	67.9	5.5	563
Total for 3 districts	**79.8**	**75.0**	**66.0**	**69.5**	**58.3**	**10.5**	**2,568**

[1] MICS indicator 9.3

11.2 ACCEPTING ATTITUDES TOWARD PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are low if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions: 1) Would care for family member sick with AIDS; 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who is HIV positive; 3) thinks that a female teacher who is HIV positive should be allowed to teach in school; and 4) would not want to keep HIV status of a family member a secret. Table HA.4 presents the attitudes of women towards people living with HIV/AIDS. In the three districts of Papua Province, 15 per cent of women who have heard of AIDS agree with all four accepting attitude. The most common accepting attitude is willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home (63 per cent), followed by belief that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue (55 per cent), followed by not wanting to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus (54 per cent) and lastly buying fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus (43 per cent).

Table HA.4: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS among women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of women who:						
	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus	Believe 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	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators[1]	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
District							
Merauke	65.7	51	65.9	62.4	93.7	21.5	1,004
Jayawijaya	69.3	49	56.6	29.8	91.2	8.2	472
Biak Numfor	60.2	38.1	49.9	58.6	90.5	13.9	811
Area							
Urban	67.2	52.8	65.8	47.5	92.8	16.9	1,114
Rural	62	39.6	51.2	60.8	91.4	15.3	1,174
Age group							
15-24	66.6	44.1	63.4	48.9	92.6	13.5	750
15-19	67.7	43.2	61.7	51.1	93.1	15.2	401
20-24	65.4	45.2	65.4	46.4	92	11.5	349
25-29	65	46.4	58.5	50.2	91.1	16.3	436
30-39	64.3	49.2	56.1	56.5	92.4	17.6	678
40-49	60.6	43.9	52.7	64.7	91.8	17.9	424
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	63.1	46	55.9	55.2	91.6	15.8	1,779
Never married/in union	69.4	46	66.8	51.4	93.7	17	509
Education							
None	53.6	33.8	33.8	33.3	84.2	3.7	129
Primary	62.8	39	45.7	56.6	90.7	12.6	589
SMP/SM	64.3	47.1	61.9	56.2	92.8	17.1	1,209
Higher	72	58.2	75.6	51.9	94.8	22.9	361
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	55.5	33.4	36	40.5	84.7	7.1	264
Second	60.2	39.1	49.6	62.1	92	13.3	405
Middle	65.5	41.6	56.7	56.1	91.1	12.9	453
Fourth	67.4	49.1	64	57.1	94	20.4	557
Richest	67.9	56.6	69.9	51.3	94.3	20.2	608
Ethnicity of household head							
Papua	59.5	38.3	49.1	48.6	88.7	9.9	1,142
Jawa	72.8	56	66.5	64	97.2	24.7	581
Sulawesi	71.7	50.8	67.2	54.5	95.9	19.9	285
Maluku	72.4	59.2	73.9	61.2	95.1	28.2	136
Others	49.4	44.6	65.8	53.9	88.3	11.2	144
Total for 3 districts	**64.5**	**46**	**58.3**	**54.3**	**92.1**	**16.1**	**2,288**

[1] MICS indicator 9.4

Table HA.4M: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS among men

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of men who:						
	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus	Believe 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	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators[1]	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
District							
Merauke	77.5	59.7	60.8	59.1	96.3	22.1	1,056
Jayawijaya	70.8	43.7	51	41.1	90.5	10.8	521
Biak Numfor	57	36.5	43.8	63.1	94.3	11.4	742
Area							
Urban	74.4	58.5	64.7	54.5	97.3	20.1	1,097
Rural	65	39.8	42.7	58.1	91.8	12.6	1,221
Age group							
15-24	72.6	48.8	53.7	53.1	95.5	14.6	668
15-19	72.2	47.7	54	50.9	94.3	14.2	374
20-24	73	50.3	53.2	55.9	97	15	293
25-29	72.1	51.2	54.4	54	93.6	18	385
30-39	70.1	51.8	55.1	55.7	94.7	17	701
40-49	63.3	43	49.2	62.6	93.2	15.6	565
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	67.8	47.1	52.2	57.9	93.5	16.9	1,569
Never married/in union	73	51.9	55.2	53.1	96.1	14.6	749
Education							
None	55	23	31.2	32.6	79.9	5	80
Primary	65.2	35.3	38.1	59	90.7	8.5	527
SMP/SM	70	51.6	55.9	57.2	95.7	18.2	1,320
Higher	76.2	62.1	68.8	54.7	97.9	22	391
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	64.1	30.9	40.2	37.6	85.2	4.9	375
Second	58.4	38.8	40.2	62.1	92.2	11.2	380
Middle	69.2	44.7	45.6	65.9	96.5	16.2	454
Fourth	71.1	55.5	58.7	57.9	96.8	17.6	556
Richest	79.3	64	71.4	55.7	97.8	25.7	553
Ethnicity of household head*							
Papua	61.5	37.2	43.8	52.5	91.8	8.8	1,188
Jawa	82.8	60.8	63.6	61.5	97.3	26.2	627
Sulawesi	72.2	60.3	60.2	54.3	96.2	20.5	241
Maluku	72.8	64.7	67.7	64.5	97.7	23.8	119
Others	70.2	58.5	60.5	62.2	96.9	19.3	143
Total for 3 districts	**69.5**	**48.7**	**53.1**	**56.4**	**94.4**	**16.1**	**2,318**

*1 case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown

[1] MICS indicator 9.4

The percentage of women agreeing to all accepting attitudes is highest in Merauke District (21 per cent) compared with Biak Numfor District (14 per cent) and Jayawijaya District (8 per cent). And as expected; accepting attitudes increase with women' education.

Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS is similar among men (16 per cent) compared with women (16 per cent) (Table HA4.M) with similar trends by background characteristics.

11.3. KNOWLEDGE OF A PLACE FOR HIV TESTING AND COUNSELLING

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment. Questions related to knowledge among women of a facility for HIV testing and whether they have ever been tested is presented in Table HA.5. Thirty-four per cent of women knew where to be tested, while 13 per cent have actually been tested. Of these, three per cent has been tested within the last 12 months, and three per cent of them were told the result within the last 12 months. Jayawijaya District generally lagged behind in these indicators. It should be noted that these results do not include women with birth delivered by health professional. Generally similar patterns but with higher percentages were observed for the same indicators among men (Table HA.5M).

Table HA.5: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing among women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of women who have ever been tested, percentage of women who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage of women who have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told the result, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of women who:				
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told result[2]	Number of women
District					
Merauke	41.2	17.3	4.5	3.7	1,189
Jayawijaya	23.9	5.9	2.6	2	748
Biak Numfor	33.2	11.8	2.6	1.3	848
Area					
Urban	48.7	15.5	4.1	3.6	1,174
Rural	23.5	10.4	2.9	1.7	1,610
Age group					
15-24	34.4	14.1	3.8	3	865
15-19	28.4	8.9	2.2	1.7	462
20-24	41.3	20	5.5	4.5	403
25-29	37.6	17.4	5.6	3.5	506
30-39	36.1	11.9	2.5	1.9	835
40-49	27.9	7	2.4	1.7	579
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	33.7	13.6	3.7	2.7	2,233
Never married/in union	35.8	8.4	2.2	1.6	551
Education					
None	3.9	1.1	0.2	0.0	362
Primary	22.7	9.6	2.9	2.1	789
SMP/SM	40.3	15.5	3.7	2.7	1,272
Higher	67.6	20.4	6.7	5.3	361
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	9.9	1.9	0.9	0.7	536
Second	25.7	11.5	2.8	1.7	506
Middle	34.5	17.9	3.5	2.3	528
Fourth	38.9	14.6	4.7	2.9	594
Richest	57	16.2	4.9	4.5	621
Ethnicity of household head					
Papua	26.9	10.6	2.8	1.8	1,501
Jawa	36.7	14.7	4.4	3.3	682
Sulawesi	47	14.3	3.2	2.9	302
Maluku	52.3	12.2	4.6	3.8	144
Others	51.2	19.1	4.8	3.4	156
Total for 3 districts	**34.1**	**12.6**	**3.4**	**2.5**	**2,784**

[1] MICS indicator 9.5
[2] MICS indicator 9.6

Table HA.5M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing among men

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of men who have ever been tested, percentage of men who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage of men who have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told the result, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of men who:				
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told result[2]	Number of men
District					
Merauke	43.9	17.5	4.9	3	1,161
Jayawijaya	33.6	12.2	5.7	3.7	627
Biak Numfor	39.1	19.8	7.3	5.6	780
Area					
Urban	56.6	22.7	8.5	5.8	1,153
Rural	26.4	12.2	3.7	2.5	1,415
Age group					
15-24	32.8	10	4.1	2.6	751
15-19	24.9	7.3	3.4	2.1	420
20-24	42.8	13.3	4.9	3.2	330
25-29	50.8	28.4	8.9	6.5	407
30-39	42.7	17.3	7	4.7	751
40-49	38.3	17.4	4.7	3.1	659
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	41.7	19.2	6.3	4.4	1,743
Never married/in union	36.3	12.1	4.9	3.1	825
Education					
None	10	3.5	1.3	0.0	145
Primary	20	8.9	2.4	1.5	636
SMP/SM	42.9	18.7	6.8	4.3	1,390
Higher	72.6	28.5	9.8	8.3	396
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	18	4.8	2.4	1	486
Second	26.3	12.9	3.2	2.3	445
Middle	35.3	17.5	4.9	3.9	496
Fourth	47.9	21.1	7.4	5.7	577
Richest	65.7	25.8	10.2	6.1	563
Ethnicity of household head*					
Papua	34.5	15.9	6.1	4.2	1,354
Jawa	40.8	16.2	4.5	2.9	686
Sulawesi	50.5	20	6.3	5.6	252
Maluku	67.9	25.8	11.3	5.4	123
Others	44.7	17.4	4.7	2.8	152
Total for 3 districts	**40**	**16.9**	**5.9**	**4.0**	**2,568**

*1 case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown

[1] MICS indicator 9.5
[2] MICS indicator 9.6

Table HA.6 and HA.6M presents the same results for sexually active young women and young men. The proportion of young women who have been tested and have been told the result within the last 12 months provides a measure of the effectiveness of interventions that promote HIV counselling and testing among young people. This is important to know, because young people may feel that there are barriers to accessing services related to sensitive issues, such as sexual health.

Table HA.6: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing among sexually active young women

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, and among women who have had sex in the last 12 months, the percentage who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of women who have ever been tested, percentage of women who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage of women who have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told the result, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage who have had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who:				Number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months
			Know a place to get tested	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told result[1]	
District							
Merauke	51.1	365	50.3	29.9	11.3	9.6	186
Jayawijaya	48.3	217	18	9.4	3.3	2.8	105
Biak Numfor	34.1	283	30.9	16.1	0.9	0.9	97
Area							
Urban	40.7	393	49	27.6	10.2	10.2	160
Rural	48.2	471	28.1	16.2	4	2.3	227
Age group							
15-19	23.8	462	22.9	12.1	5.2	4.7	110
20-24	68.9	403	42.2	24.4	7.1	5.9	278
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	87	402	37.3	20.7	5.7	4.6	350
Never married/in union	8.1	462	(31.9)	(22.7)	(14.9)	(14.9)	38
Education							
None	54.5	67	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	36
Primary	57.1	141	20	8.2	0.0	0.0	81
SMP/SM	42.4	545	41.4	24.7	8.3	6.9	231
Higher	35.3	111	(75.2)	(44.6)	(16.1)	(14.5)	39
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	53	159	6.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	84
Second	39.2	144	36.2	18.8	3.9	2.8	56
Middle	51.3	163	43.2	27.1	4.9	2.8	84
Fourth	45.8	208	39.8	20.9	8.4	6.8	95
Richest	35.6	191	62.5	40.1	16.5	16.5	68
Ethnicity of household head							
Papua	42.4	501	29.3	16.1	3.1	2.8	212
Jawa	61.2	195	46.7	28	11.1	8.4	120
Sulawesi	37.1	83	(44.1)	(20.6)	(8.4)	(8.4)	31
Maluku	24.4	45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Others	(34.3)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Total for 3 districts	**44.8**	**865**	**36.7**	**20.9**	**6.6**	**5.6**	**387**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 9.7

Slightly fewer than half of women had sex in the last 12 months (45 per cent). Among these, 37 per cent know a place to get tested, 21 per cent have been tested, seven per cent have been tested in the last 12 months and seven per cent have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told the result.

About one in four men have had sex in the last 12 months (25 per cent). Among these, 40 per cent know a place to get tested, 18 per cent have been tested, six per cent have been tested in the last 12 months and three per cent have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told the result.

Table HA.6M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing among sexually active young men

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, and among men who have had sex in the last 12 months, the percentage who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of men who have ever been tested, percentage of men who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage of men who have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told the result, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage who have had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who:				Number of men age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months
			Know a place to get tested	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told result[1]	
District							
Merauke	24	327	45.4	17.4	5.8	3.9	79
Jayawijaya	30.3	146	19.2	10.1	1.2	0.0	44
Biak Numfor	24	278	48.6	24.6	10.6	5.1	67
Area							
Urban	24.9	356	63.8	25	6.6	3.2	89
Rural	25.6	395	19.9	12.3	6.3	3.7	101
Age group							
15-19	12.3	420	24.7	10	1	0.0	52
20-24	41.7	330	46.4	21.3	8.5	4.7	138
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	89.3	124	33.7	16.3	6.2	3.6	111
Never married/in union	12.6	627	50	21	6.8	3.3	79
Education							
None	39.3	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Primary	26.6	136	10.7	7	4.5	4.5	36
SMP/SM	23.9	512	46.1	22	6.5	1.9	122
Higher	27.6	78	70.4	24.1	11.9	11.9	22
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	38.8	121	12.6	5.9	1.1	0.0	47
Second	19.4	141	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
Middle	24.2	165	(45.8)	(14.2)	(7.5)	(5.8)	40
Fourth	23	169	(56.7)	(30.2)	(10.2)	(5.2)	39
Richest	23.6	155	(60.8)	(26.8)	(12.9)	(6)	36
Ethnicity of household head							
Papua	29.1	439	37.4	15.6	5.1	2.7	128
Jawa	20.5	168	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34
Sulawesi	22.9	67	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Maluku	(18.8)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Others	(12.3)	39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Total for 3 districts	**25.3**	**751**	**40.4**	**18.2**	**6.4**	**3.4**	**190**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 9.7

11.4. SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR RELATED TO HIV TRANSMISSION

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing HIV prevalence. The use of condoms during sex, especially with non-regular partners, is especially important for reducing the spread of HIV. In most countries, over half of new HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years, thus a change in behaviour among this age group will be especially important to reduce new infections. A set of questions was administered to all women 15-49 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection. Risk factors for HIV include sex at an early age, sex with older men, sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner, and failure to use a condom.

The frequency of sexual behaviours that increase the risk of HIV infection among women is presented in Table HA.7 and Figure HA.2. About 87 per cent of never-married women age 15-24 have never had sex, seven per cent had sex before age 15, and 18 per cent had sex in the last 12 months with a man 10 or more years older. The percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 varied markedly by district with about one in five women in Jayawijaya District (19 per cent) having sex before age 15. This compares to much lower percentages in Merauke (2 per cent) and Biak Numfor districts (3 per cent). This indicator shows a strong association between sexual behaviour and area of residence, wealth and ethnicity, with the highest percentages of women who had sex before age 15 occurring in rural areas, among the poorest women and among women whose head of household are Papuan.

The frequency of sexual behaviours that increase the risk of HIV infection among men is presented in Table HA.7M. The percentage of never-married men age 15-24 years who have never had sex (77 per cent) was lower than for women (88 per cent). Similarly fewer men than women had sex before age 15 (Men, 3 per cent, Women 6 per cent) and considerably fewer men had sex in the last 12 months with a woman 10 or more years older (1 per cent) than women had sex in the last 12 months with a man 10 or more years older (20 per cent).

The percentage of men age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 varied by district with about eight per cent of men in Jayawijaya District having sex before age 15. This compared with a lower percentage in Merauke (3 per cent) and a considerably lower percentage in Biak Numfor districts (1 per cent). Contrary to the results of women, where this indicator is higher in rural areas, the results show that the indicator is higher among men living in urban areas.

Table HA.7: Sexual behaviour that increases the risk of HIV infection among young women

Percentage of never-married young women age 15-24 years who have never had sex, percentage of young women age 15-24 years who have had sex before age 15, and percentage of young women age 15-24 years who had sex with a man 10 or more years older during the last 12 months, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 years who have never had sex[1]	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a man 10 or more years older[3]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
District						
Merauke	89.4	184	2.0	365	21.2	186
Jayawijaya	86.2	81	16.3	217	22.0	105
Biak Numfor	86.9	197	2.7	283	14.1	97
Area						
Urban	87.5	241	3.0	393	21.1	160
Rural	88.0	222	8.2	471	18.7	227
Age group						
15-19	92.2	355	5.9	462	23.4	110
20-24	73.1	107	5.7	403	18.2	278
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	na	na	11.4	402	20.5	350
Never married/in union	87.8	462	1.0	462	(11.5)	38
Education						
None	(*)	12	18.1	67	15.0	36
Primary	78.3	61	12.9	141	30.9	81
SMP/SM	90.9	313	3.5	545	17.9	231
Higher	83.0	76	0.8	111	(11.0)	39
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	80.5	47	21.3	159	15.2	84
Second	81.9	90	3.5	144	17.9	56
Middle	87.2	81	3.0	163	28.9	84
Fourth	92.7	116	3.1	208	24.9	95
Richest	90.4	128	0.0	191	8.0	68
Ethnicity of household head						
Papua	83.2	276	8.5	501	15.1	212
Jawa	95.8	78	2.2	195	20.0	120
Sulawesi	(94.8)	50	3.8	83	(36.0)	31
Maluku	(87.1)	35	(0.0)	45	(*)	11
Others	(*)	24	(*)	40	(*)	14
Total for 3 districts	**87.8**	**462**	**5.8**	**865**	**19.7**	**387**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 9.10
[2] MICS indicator 9.11
[3] MICS indicator 9.12

Table HA.7M: Sexual behaviour that increases the risk of HIV infection among young men

Percentage of never-married young men age 15-24 years who have never had sex, percentage of young men age 15-24 years who have had sex before age 15, and percentage of young men age 15-24 years who had sex with a woman 10 or more years older during the last 12 months, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of never-married men age 15-24 years who have never had sex[1]	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15[2]	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a man 10 or more years older[3]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
District						
Merauke	77.8	279	2.5	327	2.1	79
Jayawijaya	79.9	100	7.5	146	0.0	44
Biak Numfor	74.7	248	0.7	278	1.1	67
Area						
Urban	73.4	317	2.6	356	0.0	89
Rural	80.5	310	3.0	395	2.3	101
Age group						
15-19	84.0	404	3.2	420	0.0	52
20-24	64.0	223	2.3	330	1.7	138
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	na	na	5.9	124	2.1	111
Never married/in union	76.9	627	2.2	627	0.0	79
Education						
None	(*)	14	(0.0)	24	(*)	9
Primary	77.1	106	1.3	136	(0.0)	36
SMP/SM	77.8	438	3.5	512	1.3	122
Higher	69.4	68	1.6	78	(3.4)	22
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	74.4	73	4.8	121	0.0	47
Second	83.9	120	6.8	141	(*)	27
Middle	70.3	139	3.1	165	(4.1)	40
Fourth	79.4	154	0.4	169	(0.0)	39
Richest	76.1	141	0.0	155	(2.0)	36
Ethnicity of household head						
Papua	71.9	353	4.4	439	0.6	128
Jawa	88.5	142	0.0	168	(*)	34
Sulawesi	77.9	63	2.5	67	(*)	15
Maluku	(66.3)	37	(0.0)	38	(*)	7
Others	(90.7)	32	(0.0)	39	(*)	5
Total for 3 districts	**76.9**	**627**	**2.8**	**751**	**1.2**	**190**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 9.10
[2] MICS indicator 9.11
[3] MICS indicator 9.12

Table HA.8: Sex with multiple partners among women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with multiple partners, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]	
District				
Merauke	84.8	77.8	0.6	1,189
Jayawijaya	89.5	61.7	1.2	748
Biak Numfor	75.2	67.2	0.7	848
Area				
Urban	78.6	68.9	0.9	1,174
Rural	86.5	71.2	0.7	1,610
Age				
15-24	53.1	44.8	0.8	865
15-19	29	23.8	0.7	462
20-24	80.6	68.9	1	403
25-29	92.8	79	0.8	506
30-39	97.4	85	0.7	835
40-49	99	79.4	0.8	579
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	99.9	85.3	0.7	2,233
Never married/in union	15	9.1	1.3	551
Education				
None	96.7	62.7	1.2	362
Primary	92.7	79.1	1.3	789
SMP/SM	76	68.9	0.3	1,272
Higher	73.8	63.2	0.9	361
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	92.7	62.4	1.5	536
Second	83.9	70.9	1	506
Middle	85.9	76.1	0.7	528
Fourth	78.6	71.9	0.7	594
Richest	76.3	70	0.1	621
Ethnicity of household head				
Papua	82.9	64.3	1.2	1,501
Jawa	88.5	83.2	0.5	682
Sulawesi	78.3	70.8	0.0	302
Maluku	71.1	62.8	0.0	144
Others	82.7	76.7	0.0	156
Total for 3 districts	**83.1**	**70.3**	**0.8**	**2,784**

[1] MICS indicator 9.13

Sexual behaviour was assessed in all women and separately for women age 15-24 years of age who had sex with multiple partners in the previous year (Tables HA.8 and HA.9). A negligible number of women 15-49 (1 per cent) and 15-24 (1 per cent) years of age report having sex with more than one partner. Results of sexual behaviour and condom use during sex among men are presented in Table HA.8M and results of sexual behaviour for men are presented in HA.9M. Sex with multiple partners is higher among men than among women where about seven per cent of men 15-49 years of age report having sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. Of those men, only 16 per cent report using a condom when they had sex the last time. The percentage of men who report having sex with more than one partner are slightly higher among younger men age 15-24 (4 per cent).

Table HA.8M: Sex with multiple partners among men

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with multiple partners, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-49 years	Per cent of men age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex[2]	Number of men age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]			
District						
Merauke	76	70.1	3.5	1,161	(25.5)	41
Jayawijaya	85.4	67.9	13.9	627	8.4	87
Biak Numfor	72.7	65	5.7	780	21.8	44
Area						
Urban	74.9	67.1	5.8	1,153	26.5	67
Rural	79.3	68.8	7.5	1,415	9.2	106
Age						
15-24	35.6	25.3	3.7	751	(25.8)	27
15-19	19.2	12.3	2.7	420	(*)	11
20-24	56.4	41.7	4.9	330	(*)	16
25-29	84	75.8	8.5	407	(16.2)	35
30-39	96.1	87.1	8.2	751	13.2	61
40-49	99.3	90.3	7.4	659	13.5	49
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	99.9	91.8	8.3	1,743	10.8	145
Never married/in union	29.5	17.9	3.3	825	43.5	27
Education						
None	89.6	74.1	12.3	145	0.0	18
Primary	83	73.7	7.7	636	4.6	49
SMP/SM	71.5	63.7	6.2	1,390	22.7	86
Higher	84	71.9	5.1	396	(*)	20
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	88	69.4	14.4	486	1.8	70
Second	71.1	63.9	6.8	445	(26.3)	30
Middle	77.6	66.3	4.9	496	(18.4)	24
Fourth	74.5	68.5	4.6	577	(35.2)	26
Richest	75.6	71.2	3.8	563	(*)	22
Ethnicity of household head*						
Papua	79	65.8	10.8	1,354	14.4	147
Jawa	73.9	69.2	1.5	686	(*)	10
Sulawesi	78.1	74.5	1.5	252	(*)	4
Maluku	77.2	69.9	7.2	123	(*)	9
Others	76.2	70.5	1.8	152	(*)	3
Total for 3 districts	**77.3**	**68**	**6.7**	**2,568**	**15.9**	**172**

*1 case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 9.13
[2] MICS indicator 9.14

Table HA.9: Sex with multiple partners among young women

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with multiple partners, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	
District				
Merauke	54.8	51.1	0.8	365
Jayawijaya	67.8	48.3	0.6	217
Biak Numfor	39.5	34.1	1.1	283
Area				
Urban	46.4	40.7	0.9	393
Rural	58.6	48.2	0.8	471
Age				
15-19	29	23.8	0.7	462
20-24	80.6	68.9	1	403
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	100	87	0.5	402
Never married/in union	12.2	8.1	1.2	462
Education				
None	85	54.5	0.0	67
Primary	66	57.1	1	141
SMP/SM	47.8	42.4	0.6	545
Higher	43.5	35.3	2.3	111
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	76.2	53	1.4	159
Second	48.5	39.2	1	144
Middle	56.9	51.3	0.8	163
Fourth	48.2	45.8	0.7	208
Richest	39.2	35.6	0.4	191
Ethnicity of household head				
Papua	54.2	42.4	1.4	501
Jawa	61.9	61.2	0.0	195
Sulawesi	42.8	37.1	0.0	83
Maluku	31	24.4	(0.0)	45
Others	41.6	34.3	(0.0)	40
Total for 3 districts	**53.1**	**44.8**	**0.8**	**865**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table HA.9M: Sex with multiple partners among young men

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with multiple partners, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	
District				
Merauke	33.2	24.0	3.1	327
Jayawijaya	45.2	30.3	8.5	146
Biak Numfor	33.4	24.0	1.8	278
Area				
Urban	34.7	24.9	2.7	356
Rural	36.3	25.6	4.5	395
Age				
15-19	19.2	12.3	2.7	420
20-24	56.4	41.7	4.9	330
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	98.7	89.3	13.4	124
Never married/in union	23.1	12.6	1.7	627
Education				
None	(50.5)	(39.3)	(3.7)	24
Primary	39.9	26.6	1.5	136
SMP/SM	33.1	23.9	4.5	512
Higher	39.7	27.6	1.8	78
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	55.4	38.8	8.3	121
Second	27.3	19.4	5.4	141
Middle	40.6	24.2	1.2	165
Fourth	27.8	23.0	3.1	169
Richest	30.6	23.6	1.6	155
Ethnicity of household head				
Papua	42.2	29.1	5.1	439
Jawa	25.2	20.5	1.0	168
Sulawesi	27.2	22.9	2.5	67
Maluku	35.6	18.8	(4.5)	38
Others	20.0	12.3	(0.0)	39
Total for 3 districts	**35.6**	**25.3**	**3.7**	**751**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Tables HA.10 presents the percentages of women age 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, and percentage who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months.

About 53 per cent of women age 15-24 years ever had sex and 45 per cent of women had sex in the last 12 months. About 12 per cent of women had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months. This percentage is considerably higher in Biak Numfor District (21 per cent) compared with Merauke (9 per cent) and Jayawijaya (8 per cent) districts.

Sex with non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months is considerably higher among men (50 per cent) (Table HA.10M) than among women (12 per cent) (Table HA.10).

Table HA.10: Sex with non-regular partners among young women

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of women 15-24 who:		Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[1]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months			
District					
Merauke	54.8	51.1	365	8.9	186
Jayawijaya	67.8	48.3	217	8.3	105
Biak Numfor	39.5	34.1	283	20.7	97
Area					
Urban	46.4	40.7	393	17.1	160
Rural	58.6	48.2	471	7.8	227
Age					
15-19	29	23.8	462	19.7	110
20-24	80.6	68.9	403	8.5	278
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	100	87	402	2.4	350
Never married/in union	12.2	8.1	462	(97.8)	38
Education					
None	85	54.5	67	2.5	36
Primary	66	57.1	141	11.7	81
SMP/SM	47.8	42.4	545	11	231
Higher	43.5	35.3	111	(23.6)	39
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	76.2	53	159	6	84
Second	48.5	39.2	144	20.2	56
Middle	56.9	51.3	163	12.9	84
Fourth	48.2	45.8	208	8.2	95
Richest	39.2	35.6	191	14.9	68
Ethnicity of household head					
Papua	54.2	42.4	501	17.9	212
Jawa	61.9	61.2	195	2.7	120
Sulawesi	42.8	37.1	83	(5.3)	31
Maluku	(31)	(24.4)	45	(*)	11
Others	(41.6)	(34.3)	40	(*)	14
Total for 3 districts	**53.1**	**44.8**	**865**	**11.7**	**387**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 9.15

Table HA.10M: Sex with non-regular partners among young men

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of men 15-24 who:		Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[1]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months			
District					
Merauke	33.2	24	327	49.8	79
Jayawijaya	45.2	30.3	146	38.6	44
Biak Numfor	33.4	24	278	58.2	67
Area					
Urban	34.7	24.9	356	60.9	89
Rural	36.3	25.6	395	40.7	101
Age					
15-19	19.2	12.3	420	81.2	52
20-24	56.4	41.7	330	38.5	138
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	98.7	89.3	124	15.3	111
Never married/in union	23.1	12.6	627	99.1	79
Education					
None	(50.5)	(39.3)	24	(*)	9
Primary	39.9	26.6	136	(33.5)	36
SMP/SM	33.1	23.9	512	56.9	122
Higher	39.7	27.6	78	(56)	22
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	55.4	38.8	121	36	47
Second	27.3	19.4	141	(59)	27
Middle	40.6	24.2	165	(*)	40
Fourth	27.8	23	169	(*)	39
Richest	30.6	23.6	155	(*)	36
Ethnicity of household head					
Papua	42.2	29.1	439	54.3	128
Jawa	25.2	20.5	168	(*)	34
Sulawesi	27.2	22.9	67	(*)	15
Maluku	(35.6)	(18.8)	38	(*)	7
Others	(20.0)	(12.3)	39	(*)	5
Total for 3 districts	**35.6**	**25.3**	**751**	**50.1**	**190**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 9.15

11.5. ORPHANS

Children who are orphaned may be at increased risk of neglect or exploitation if the parents are not available to assist them. Monitoring the variations in different outcomes for orphans and comparing them to their peers gives us a measure of how well communities and governments are responding to their needs.

The frequency of children living with neither parent, mother only, or father only is presented in Table HA.11. In the three selected districts of Papua Province, about eight per cent of children aged 0-17 years have lost one or both parent and about 10 per cent are

Table HA.11: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Per cent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years in households not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Living with both parents	Living with neither parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Impossible to determine	Total	Not living with a biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead [2]	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both are alive	Both are dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
District														
Merauke	81	0.7	0.6	7.8	1.3	2.8	2.8	0.6	1.7	0.7	100.0	10.4	7	1,995
Jayawijaya	82.7	0.4	1.2	4.9	1	1.6	5.4	1	1.4	0.5	100.0	7.4	9.2	1,406
Biak Numfor	75	1.3	1.4	8.8	0.8	6.8	2.7	1.3	1.2	0.6	100.0	12.3	7.5	1,731
Sex														
Male	80.7	0.8	0.9	6.6	1.3	3.6	3.4	1	1.1	0.6	100.0	9.6	7.5	2,682
Female	78.1	0.8	1.1	8.1	0.8	4.2	3.5	0.9	1.8	0.6	100.0	10.9	8.1	2,451
Area														
Urban	76.7	0.8	0.9	8.7	1.6	4.6	3.1	1.2	1.9	0.5	100.0	12	8.4	1,985
Rural	81.2	0.8	1.1	6.5	0.7	3.4	3.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	100.0	9.1	7.4	3,148
Age														
0-4	86.3	0.3	0.2	4.5	0.1	5.5	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	100.0	5.1	2.9	1,515
5-9	83.3	0.5	0.9	4.8	1	4.4	3	0.6	1.1	0.4	100.0	7.2	6.5	1,574
10-14	77.1	1.2	1.4	7.9	1.1	2.3	5.3	1.5	1.7	0.4	100.0	11.7	10.7	1,397
15-17	59.1	1.9	2.5	19	3.1	2.1	5.1	1.7	3.4	2.1	100.0	26.5	16	647
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	85.7	0.3	0.9	3.6	0.4	1.9	4.2	1	1.7	0.4	100.0	5.2	7.6	1,058
Second	76.5	1.1	1.2	7.5	2.2	3.6	4.7	0.8	1.8	0.7	100.0	11.9	11	1,117
Middle	78.8	1	1.5	7.6	1.1	3.5	3.5	0.9	1.5	0.6	100.0	11.2	8.6	1,077
Fourth	75.1	1.2	1.2	8.6	0.6	6.3	3.6	1.6	1.2	0.7	100.0	11.6	7.8	971
Richest	81.3	0.5	0.3	9.9	0.8	4.3	1	0.7	0.7	0.6	100.0	11.5	3.2	910
Ethnicity of household head														
Papua	76.7	1.1	1.2	7.5	1.3	4.2	4.5	1.2	1.6	0.6	100.0	11.2	9.8	3,215
Jawa	84.7	0.3	0.5	7	0.8	3.7	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.5	100.0	8.6	3.9	920
Sulawesi	84.6	0.2	1.1	7.3	0.2	3.4	2	0.3	0.0	1	100.0	8.7	3.5	465
Maluku	83.2	0.4	0.0	5.7	1.1	5.3	1.3	1.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	7.2	4.6	228
Others	82.1	0.8	1.3	7.7	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.3	4.1	0.9	100.0	9.8	7.3	305
Total for 3 districts	**79.5**	**0.8**	**1**	**7.3**	**1**	**3.9**	**3.5**	**1**	**1.4**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**10.2**	**7.8**	**5,133**

[1] MICS indicator 9.17
[2] MICS indicator 9.18

not living with a biological parent. 80 per cent of children live with both parents. Higher percentages of orphans were found in the older age group 15-17, in Jayawijaya District, in urban areas, in the poorest quintile and living in households whose heads are Papuan.

11.6. MALE CIRCUMCISION

Evidence has shown that male circumcision (the complete removal of the foreskin of the penis) reduces the risk of heterosexually acquired HIV infection in men by approximately 60 per cent[15] and is safe when performed by well-trained health professionals in properly equipped settings. In countries and regions with heterosexual epidemics and high HIV and low male circumcision prevalence, male circumcision is being included in comprehensive HIV prevention packages. Alone, male circumcision is only partially protective, however, when combined with HIV testing and counselling services, condoms, safer sexual practices and treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infections, however, it is highly effective.

It may already be performed for religious, medical, or cultural reasons and can be carried out at birth, during adolescence, or at other times during a man's life.

In Indonesia, circumcision among males is traditionally done among Moslems. It is also often performed as part of local traditional practice, although it is mostly influenced by Islamic religion. Many Moslem males are circumcised when they are still a child or before puberty as an important step to be done before they become an adult. Thus, in predominantly Christian or non Moslem areas, like Papua land, the prevalence of male circumcision is largely influenced by Moslem population.

The prevalence of male circumcision is presented in table HA.12, which also shows the age of circumcision. About 39 per cent of men aged 15-49 are circumcised. The prevalence is highest at the age group 25-29 years and shows a marked difference according to area of residence (50 urban, 30 rural). Circumcision is more prevalent in Merauke District (63 per cent) than in Biak Numfor (25 per cent) and Jayawijaya districts (12 per cent). The majority of circumcised men went through the procedure at the age groups 5-11 years (49 per cent) and 12-17 years (47 per cent).

Table HA.13 shows the provider and location of circumcision. Most circumcision was performed by health worker/professional (74 per cent) while traditional practitioner/ family/ friend performed 14 per cent of the circumcisions. About 12 per cent was performed by others and about half of the circumcisions were performed at home (52 per cent).

15 See for example: Bailey RC, Moses S, Parker CB, et al. Male circumcision for HIV prevention in young men in Kisumu, Kenya: a randomised controlled trial [see comment]. Lancet 2007; 369:643–56.

Table HA.12: Male Circumcision

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised, and per cent distribution of men by age of circumcision, by background characteristics, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Per cent circumcised[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years	Age at circumcision:						Number of men circumcised
			1-4 years	5-11 years	12-17 years	18+ years	Don't know/ Missing	Total	
District									
Merauke	63	1,161	2	45	51.6	0.6	0.8	100.0	732
Jayawijaya	11.8	627	2.3	58	38.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	74
Biak Numfor	24.6	780	1.9	61.4	33.4	0.7	2.6	100.0	192
Area									
Urban	49.6	1,153	1.6	52.4	43.4	0.9	1.7	100.0	572
Rural	30.1	1,415	2.4	44.8	52.2	0.4	0.2	100.0	426
Age									
15-24	32.9	751	1.5	50.2	47.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	247
15-19	29.5	420	1.8	43.6	54.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	124
20-24	37.1	330	1.3	56.7	41.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	123
25-29	45.6	407	1.4	48.8	47.5	1.2	1.2	100.0	186
30-39	41.5	751	2.4	47	48	0.9	1.7	100.0	311
40-49	38.5	659	2.3	51	45.2	0.6	0.8	100.0	254
Education									
None	8.1	145	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Primary	38.7	636	3.7	50.7	44	0.7	0.8	100.0	246
SMP/SM	42.5	1,390	0.9	47.5	49.6	0.8	1.2	100.0	591
Higher	37.5	396	2.7	53.1	43.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	149
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	1.6	486	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Second	28.6	445	3.8	52.5	43.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	127
Middle	36.8	496	4.5	44.4	51.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	183
Fourth	56	577	0.6	51.6	46.2	0.7	0.9	100.0	323
Richest	63.4	563	1.3	47.7	47.6	1.2	2.2	100.0	357
Ethnicity of household head*									
Papua	2.2	1,354	(2.5)	(63.3)	(34.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Jawa	98.9	686	2.1	46.6	50.2	0.2	0.8	100.0	679
Sulawesi	87.6	252	1.4	54.5	41	1.6	1.5	100.0	221
Maluku	23.4	123	(4.9)	(62)	(27.4)	(0.0)	(5.8)	100.0	29
Others	26.1	152	(0.0)	(42.9)	(53.1)	(4.0)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Total for 3 districts	**38.8**	**2,568**	**2.0**	**49.1**	**47.1**	**0.7**	**1.1**	**100.0**	**998**

*1 case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 9.21

Table HA.13: Provider and location of circumcision

Per cent distribution of circumcised men by person performing circumcision and the location where circumcision was perfomed, by background characteristics, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Person performing circumcision:					Place of circumcision:							
	Traditional practitioner/ family/friend	Health worker/ professional	Other	Don't know/ Missing	Total	Health facility	Home of a health worker/ professional	At home	Ritual site	Other home/ place	Don't know/ Missing	Total	Number of men circumcised
District													
Merauke	11.7	70.5	17.8	0.0	100.0	13.3	18.6	56.8	0.0	11.2	0.0	100.0	732
Jayawijaya	17.4	76.9	5.6	0.0	100.0	32.6	7.1	44.1	4.2	11.9	0.0	100.0	74
Biak Numfor	14.2	78	7.2	0.6	100.0	19.4	26.4	45	4.4	4.3	0.6	100.0	192
Area													
Urban	11.9	81.8	6.1	0.2	100.0	16.2	27.3	47.9	1.9	6.6	0.2	100.0	572
Rural	13.6	59.8	26.6	0.0	100.0	15.5	8.5	61.4	0.2	14.4	0.0	100.0	426
Age													
15-24	9.6	78.8	11.2	0.4	100.0	17.2	15.1	51.7	0.5	15.1	0.4	100.0	247
15-19	11	82.3	6.7	0.0	100.0	17.4	10	56.2	0.0	16.4	0.0	100.0	124
20-24	8.2	75.3	15.7	0.9	100.0	17	20.2	47.2	1.1	13.7	0.9	100.0	123
25-29	9	79.3	11.7	0.0	100.0	18.5	23.6	47.9	0.4	9.6	0.0	100.0	186
30-39	11	70.5	18.5	0.0	100.0	16.1	20.1	56	1.3	6.5	0.0	100.0	311
40-49	20.3	63.4	16.4	0.0	100.0	12.6	19.2	56.8	2.1	9.3	0.0	100.0	254
Education													
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Primary	14.8	65.2	20	0.0	100.0	12	14.7	61.7	0.3	11.3	0.0	100.0	246
SMP/SM	11	73.7	15.1	0.2	100.0	17.4	20.7	50.1	1.4	10.2	0.2	100.0	591
Higher	13.1	82.4	4.5	0.0	100.0	17.8	22.7	51	1.6	6.9	0.0	100.0	149
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Second	19.6	67.4	13	0.0	100.0	22.2	13	48.9	0.0	15.9	0.0	100.0	127
Middle	10.9	59.3	29.9	0.0	100.0	12.2	6.4	65	0.4	15.9	0.0	100.0	183
Fourth	11.1	72.4	16.5	0.0	100.0	14.4	20.2	54.9	0.9	9.6	0.0	100.0	323
Richest	12.7	81	6	0.3	100.0	17.3	27.6	48.3	2.2	4.3	0.3	100.0	357
Ethnicity of household head*													
Papua	(2.5)	(92.6)	(4.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(37.4)	(9.1)	(33.9)	(3)	(16.7)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Jawa	11.1	71.4	17.6	0.0	100.0	13.1	20.2	55.8	0.9	9.9	0.0	100.0	679
Sulawesi	19.1	74.6	6.3	0.0	100.0	17.7	16.4	55.7	2	8.2	0.0	100.0	221
Maluku	(9.5)	(70.5)	(16.3)	(3.7)	100.0	(22.5)	(28.2)	(36.8)	(0.0)	(8.8)	(3.7)	100.0	29
Others	(12.9)	(63.5)	(23.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(32.7)	(19.4)	(32.6)	(0.0)	(15.3)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Total for 3 districts	**12.6**	**72.4**	**14.9**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**15.9**	**19.3**	**53.6**	**1.2**	**9.9**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**998**

*1 case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

12
ALCOHOL USE

Excessive alcohol use also increases the risk of many harmful health conditions. In the long-term, excessive drinking can lead to cardiovascular problems, neurological impairments, liver disease and social problems. Alcohol abuse is also associated with injuries and violence, including intimate partner violence and child maltreatment.[16]

Information was collected on alcohol use among women and men 15-49 years old. This information will help to understand lifetime and current use of alcohol and intensity of use.

In table TA.1 women's use of alcohol is shown. About two per cent of women 15-49 years old had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month. About two per cent of women of the same age group first drank alcohol before the age of 15 while 85 per cent of women never had one drink of alcohol. Among the youngest age group, the proportion of women who had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 is higher than among the other age groups.

The proportion of men that consume alcohol is much higher than the proportion of women who consume alcohol (see table TA.1M). Twenty per cent of men 15-49 years old had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month. Use of alcohol before the age of 15 is also more common among men than among women (seven per cent of men age 15-49 years drank alcohol before age 15, compared with two per cent of women).

The highest proportion of alcohol use by men is found in Biak Numfor District (25 per cent). The use of alcohol by women and men varies somewhat by education and by area. Particularly among men, alcohol use is more common in urban areas and among men with higher education.

[16] US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, http://www.cdc.gov/

Table TA.1: Use of alcohol among women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have never had one drink of alcohol, percentage who first had one drink of alcohol before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Never had one drink of alcohol	Had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15[1]	Had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month[2]	
District				
Merauke	93	0.3	1.2	1,189
Jayawijaya	84.8	3.7	2.5	748
Biak Numfor	74.2	2.1	2.9	848
Age				
15-19	88.3	4.4	1.8	462
20-24	81	3.1	3.3	403
25-29	87.6	1.7	1	506
30-34	84.4	0.8	1.5	414
35-39	83	1.1	2.7	420
40-44	85.7	0	2.2	288
45-49	84.7	0.3	2.2	291
Area				
Urban	84.5	1.1	2.2	1,174
Rural	85.5	2.3	1.9	1,610
Education				
None	92.1	1.3	2	362
Primary	84.3	2.1	2.4	789
SMP/SM	85.2	2	2.1	1,272
Higher	79.3	1	1.1	361
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	86.1	3.6	2.4	536
Second	86.5	2.3	2.3	506
Middle	81.3	1.4	2.4	528
Fourth	83.3	1.2	1.9	594
Richest	88	0.7	1.3	621
Ethnicity of household head				
Papua	77.8	3	3.3	1501
Jawa	96.7	0.2	0.6	682
Sulawesi	90	0.5	0.8	302
Maluku	91.3	0	0.5	144
Others	89.0	1.2	0.0	156
Total for 3 districts	**85.1**	**2**	**2.0**	**2,784**

[1] MICS indicator TA.3
[2] MICS indicator TA.4

Table TA.1M: Use of alcohol among men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have never had one drink of alcohol, percentage who first had one drink of alcohol before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-49 years
	Never had one drink of alcohol	Had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15[1]	Had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month[2]	
District				
Merauke	36.5	6.3	20.9	1,161
Jayawijaya	48.4	5.4	12.9	627
Biak Numfor	28.1	7.8	24.8	780
Age				
15-19	56.8	10.9	14.4	420
20-24	23.1	7.1	23.5	330
25-29	24.6	5.7	25.4	407
30-34	32.2	4.8	22.6	368
35-39	33.5	6.1	19.7	383
40-44	43.1	4.9	19.6	347
45-49	43.6	5.7	15.5	313
Area				
Urban	30.1	7.2	23.5	1,153
Rural	42.4	6	17.3	1,415
Education				
None	62	3.6	9.2	145
Primary	43	6	18.1	636
SMP/SM	34.8	7.2	20.6	1,390
Higher	25.1	6.1	25.7	396
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	50.4	6.3	13.8	486
Second	38.1	5.3	21.6	445
Middle	37.7	6.3	21.5	496
Fourth	29.4	7	22.2	577
Richest	31	7.5	21	563
Ethnicity of household head*				
Papua	34.3	7.2	25.2	1,354
Jawa	51.5	2.8	10.4	686
Sulawesi	30.4	10.2	17.7	252
Maluku	23.1	7.9	24.9	123
Others	15.6	10.1	18.9	152
Total for 3 districts	**36.9**	**7**	**20.1**	**2,568**

*1 case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown

[1] MICS indicator TA.3
[2] MICS indicator TA.4

13
MIGRATION

Table MI.1 shows that heads of households of more than two-thirds of households in Merauke were not born in Papua (68 per cent), with a mean number of 21 years since moving to Papua. The main reason of migration was transmigration. On the contrary, only about one-tenth of heads of households in Jayawijaya were not born in Papua. The main reason for migration to Papua was looking for a job. The percentage of heads of households in Biak Numfor who were not born in Papua was 27 per cent, with a mean number of 20 years since moving to Papua. The main reason for migration to Papua in Biak Numfor was looking for a job.

Table MI.1: Migration

Per cent distribution of households according to birth, mean number of years moved to Papua and main reason why head of household moved to Papua, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Head of household not born in Papua	Mean number of year head moved to Papua	Number of household	Main reason why head of household moved to Papua:								Number of households with head not born in Papua
				Transmi-gration	Transfer in government job	Transfer in private job	Looking for a job	Family reasons	Other	Don't know/ Missing	Total	
District												
Merauke	68.3	20.5	1,248	57.0	5.3	1.9	22.3	12.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	853
Jayawijaya	10.9	14.1	799	1.7	9.0	2.8	65.2	10.6	9.3	1.5	100.0	87
Biak Numfor	26.9	20.0	819	0.4	10.2	8.0	59.2	19.6	2.7	0.0	100.0	220
Area												
Urban	50.3	17.4	1,132	14.2	11.7	4.3	47.0	19.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	570
Rural	34.0	22.4	1,734	69.0	1.4	2.0	18.4	8.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	590
Education												
None	18.6	23.5	362	71.2	0.0	0.0	23.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	68
Primary	45.6	22.1	940	70.6	0.3	0.7	22.0	5.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	428
SMP/SM	43.8	18.5	1,159	25.1	10.7	2.9	42.0	17.7	1.3	0.3	100.0	508
Higher	38.4	17.4	402	5.6	12.6	12.2	34.7	27.1	7.8	0.0	100.0	155
Missing	65.4	24.0	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	2.6	18.5	639	87.9	0.0	0.0	8.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	16
Second	38.9	20.8	557	86.5	0.0	1.4	9.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	217
Middle	41.2	21.7	533	65.9	0.0	0.0	23.0	10.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	219
Fourth	59.7	19.1	565	32.5	2.1	3.8	42.5	16.2	2.9	0.0	100.0	337
Richest	64.7	19.3	572	8.7	18.4	5.5	43.5	20.5	3.1	0.3	100.0	370
Ethnicity of household head*												
Papua	0.4	26.2	1,561	21.5	12.1	0.0	27.3	25.3	13.8	13.8	100.0	7
Jawa	90.3	20.4	741	61.7	5.7	2.8	18.6	10.7	0.6	2.7	100.0	669
Sulawesi	88.2	19.3	269	1.5	5.8	2.5	67.8	19.7	2.7	4.3	100.0	237
Maluku	69.9	19.3	129	0.0	16.9	9.8	44.4	24.5	4.3	4.2	100.0	90
Others	94.7	19.5	165	45.0	4.9	1.7	31.8	11.8	4.2	0.8	100.0	
Total for 3 districts	**40.5**	**20.0**	**2,866**	**42.1**	**6.5**	**3.1**	**32.5**	**13.8**	**1.9**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**1,160**

*1 case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown

14
FLOOR AREA PER PERSON

This indicator measures the adequacy of living space per person in a dwelling. Reduced space per person can be associated with certain health risks.[17] In the Selected Districts of Papua Province MICS survey, heads of households were asked a question on the floor area in square meters to determine floor area per person. In the three selected districts of Papua Province, the floor area per person was 11 square meters (Merauke, 14 square meters; Jayawijaya, 8 square meters; Biak Numfor, 11 square meters) (Table FA.1). Female-headed households had higher floor areas per person compared with with male-headed households, but there was no significant difference between urban and rural areas.

Table FA.1: Floor area per person

Median floor area per person by selected characteristics, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Median floor area per person	Number of household
District		
Merauke	13.5	1,248
Jayawijaya	8.0	799
Biak Numfor	10.5	819
Sex		
Male	10.5	2,555
Female	15.0	311
Area		
Urban	11.4	1,132
Rural	10.5	1,734
Education		
None	10.0	362
Primary	10.5	940
SMP/SM	10.5	1,159
Higher	13.3	402
Missing/DK	14.0	2
Ethnicity of households head		
Papua	8.4	1,561
Jawa	16.0	741
Sulawesi	12.0	269
Maluku	12.0	129
Others	13.5	165
Missing/DK	25.0	1
Total for 3 districts	**10.8**	**2,866**

[17] United Nations (1996). Indicators of Sustainable Development: Framework and Methodologies. Sales No. E.96.II.A.16

APPENDIX A. SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include target sample size, sample allocation, sampling frame and listing, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights. The primary objective of the sample design for the Papua Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was to produce statistically reliable district level estimates of most indicators, in three selected districts (Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor districts) of Papua Province, for urban and rural areas. The districts were selected purposively by considering topographic areas in Papua Province.

A two-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample.

SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

The target sample size for the Papua MICS was calculated as 1,000 households for each selected district. For the calculation of the sample size, the following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1\text{-}r)(f)(1.1)]}{[(0.12r)^2(p)(\bar{n})]}$$

where

- n is the required sample size, expressed as number of households
- 4 is a factor to achieve the 95 per cent level of confidence
- r is the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion
- 1.1 is the factor necessary to raise the sample size by 10 per cent for the expected non-response [the actual factor was based on the non-response level experienced in previous surveys in the country]
- f is the shortened symbol for deff (design effect)
- $0.12r$ is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 per cent level of confidence, defined as 12 per cent of r (relative margin of error of r)
- p is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r, is based
- $\bar{n}$ the average household size (number of persons per household).

For the calculation, r was assumed to be 0.5 per cent. The value of deff (design effect) was taken as 2 based on estimates from previous surveys, p (percentage of children aged 0-4 years in the total population) was taken as 18 per cent, (average household size) was taken as 4.5 households, and the response rate is assumed to be 90%.

The resulting number of households from this exercise was 1,000 households per selected district which is the sample size needed in each districts – thus yielding about 3,000 in total in the three districts in Papua province. The average number of households selected per cluster for each selected district was determined as 25 households, based on a number of considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 40 sample clusters would need to be selected in each selected district.

The table below shows the sample size in each selected district of Papua Province.

Topographic area in Papua	District	No of selected households	No of selected clusters
Easily accessible lowland	1. Merauke	1,000	40
Highland	2. Jayawijaya	1,000	40
Easily accessible lowland	3. Biak Numfor	1,000	40
Total for 3 districts		**3,000**	**120**

SAMPLING FRAME, SELECTION OF CLUSTERS AND HOUSEHOLDS

Since a two-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample, two sampling frames were used for each stage

- For the first stage, the recent master list of Census Blocks, dated 5 May 2010. The list includes information on the number of households resulted from listing of 2010 population census, number of HH in each block census, information on the difficulty of the area, and urban/rural classification. Forty census blocks were selected according to probability proportional to size (pps), while the size is number of households in each districts based on the listing of 2010 Population Census.
- For the second stage, a list of households resulting from the updated listing of the 2010 Population Census. Twenty-five households in each block census were selected using systematic random sampling.

LISTING ACTIVITIES

Since the sampling frame (the 2010 Population Census) was not up-to-date, a listing of households was conducted in each cluster by all enumeration teams to update the existing information based on Population Census in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households.

SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Lists of households were prepared by the enumeration team in the field for each enumeration area. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to n (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the Central Statistical Office, where the selection of 25 households in each enumeration area was carried out by the supervisor using random systematic selection procedures.

CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The Papua Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating equal numbers of households to each of the regions, different sampling fractions were used in each region since the size of the regions varied. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and these were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi}, the sampling fraction for the i-th sample PSU in the h-th stratum, is the product of probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi}$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i-th sample PSU in the h-th sampling stratum.

Since the estimated number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) in the sampling frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the enumeration area from the updated listing were different, individual sampling fractions for households in each sample enumeration area (cluster) were calculated. The sampling fractions for households in each enumeration area (cluster) therefore included the first stage probability of selection of the enumeration area in that particular sampling stratum and the second stage probability of selection of a household in the sample enumeration area (cluster).

A second component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response is equal to the inverse value of:

RR_h = Number of interviewed households in stratum h/ Number of occupied households listed in stratum h

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Papua Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey are shown in Table HH.1 in this report.

Similarly, the adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to the inverse value of:

RR_h = Completed women's (or under-5's) questionnaires in stratum h / Eligible women (or under-5s) in stratum h

The non-response adjustment factors for women's and under-5's questionnaires are applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the roster of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The design weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the above factors for each enumeration area. These weights were then standardized (or normalized), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal the total sample size at the national level. Normalization is performed by dividing the aforementioned design weights by the average design weight at the national level. The average design weight is calculated as the sum of the design weights divided by the unweighted total). A similar standardization procedure was followed in obtaining standardized weights for the women's and under-5's questionnaires. Adjusted (normalized) weights varied between 0.188711 and 3.175026 in the 120 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting each household, woman, men or under-5 with these sample weights.

APPENDIX B.
LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

Responsibility	Name	Institution
Steering Team	Drs. Wynandin Imawan, M.Sc	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat
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	Dr. Hamonangan Ritonga, M.Sc	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat
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	Dr. Hadiat, MA	National Development Planning Agency - BAPPENAS
	Deqa Ibrahim Musa	UNICEF
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	Erlangga A. Landiyanto	UNICEF
	Wuriyanto Nugroho	UNICEF
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	Binar Ginting	Directorate General for Regional Development Ministry of Home Affair
	Zamzani B.	Directorate General for Regional Development Ministry of Home Affair
	Rahmat Santoso	National Family Planning Coordinating Board - BKKBN
	Prihyugiarto	National Family Planning Coordinating Board - BKKBN
	Julianti Pradono	Ministry of Health
	Lukas CH	Ministry of Health
	Bastari	Ministry of Education and Culture
	Siti Sofiah	Ministry of Education and Culture
	Lies Rosdianty	Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection - KPPPA
Survey Manager	Ir. JA Djarot Soetanto, MM	BPS of Papua Province
	Suntono	BPS of Papua Province
Master Trainer	Ir. Aryago Mulia, M.Si	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat
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	Ahmad M. Saleh, SE	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat
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	Maria Ulfa, SST	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat

Responsibility	Name	Institution
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	Heriminto Widodo	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat
Local Trainer	Hendra Wijaya, M.Si	Papua Province
	Markus Tuange, SST	Papua Province
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	Japisser Sinaga, SST	Papua Province
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	Peri Tangke Datu	BPS of Biak Numfor District
	Alexander Patibang	BPS of Biak Numfor District
	Yuliana Harianja	BPS of Biak Numfor District
	Haris Fajar Furqoni	BPS of Merauke District
	Dedi Satibi	BPS of Merauke District
	Limbong Tandilolo	BPS of Merauke District
	Maximus Araweng	BPS of Merauke District
Enumerator	Eka Putra Setiawan, S.E	BPS of Jayawijaya District
	Wiwik Andianti Matuan, S.Si	BPS of Jayawijaya District
	Maria Endina Ohoitimur, S.E	BPS of Jayawijaya District
	Alexander Bano, S.T	BPS of Jayawijaya District
	Semuel Kogoya	BPS of Jayawijaya District
	Cyntia Pinontoan, S.E	BPS of Tolikara district
	Trisnawati, S.E	BPS of Tolikara district
	Pietein Raubaba	Regional planning body of Jayawijaya
	Isayas Kosay	Regional planning body of Jayawijaya
	Deki Kapisa	Education office of Jayawijaya District
	Waege Yogobi	Education office of Jayawijaya District
	Niel Jigibalom	Health office of Jayawijaya District
	Piter Tabuni	Health office of Jayawijaya District
	Norton Marpaung	BPS partner
	Novalisa Kamarea	BPS partner
	Nurhaeda	BPS partner
	O.S.A.N. Jani Ode Tanda	Merauke
	Harry Saputra	Merauke
	Elsron Bontong	Merauke
	Aloisius Dinaulik	Merauke
	Silva Regiriana	Merauke
	Sophan Z. Kamal	Merauke
	Fremelina A. Pattiwael	Merauke

Responsibility	Name	Institution
	Yakobus V. Yawima	Merauke
	Helen LK Butarbutar	Merauke
	Levidones Worumi	Merauke
	Novianti Rante Manik	Merauke
	Robertus Kandika	Merauke
	Ahcmad Sodiq	Merauke
	Dedi Irama	Merauke
	Olivia Kahol	Merauke
	Nur Eni Wulandari	Merauke
	Endang Budi Rahayu	Biak Numfor
	Endang Sulistyorini	Biak Numfor
	Hans Luther Burdam	Biak Numfor
	Irene Samberi	Biak Numfor
	Julius Sitandung	Biak Numfor
	Marice F D Sanggenafa	Biak Numfor
	Martinus Rummar	Biak Numfor
	Meyke Engka	Biak Numfor
	Mince Tikubane	Biak Numfor
	Ritha Pasang	Biak Numfor
	Ruslan	Biak Numfor
	Saenal Arifin	Biak Numfor
	Sherly Johanis	Biak Numfor
	Yoseph Marini	Biak Numfor
	Yulianus Tonapa	Biak Numfor
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Administrative Support	Drs. Sukarma Amransyah	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat
	Fanny Srie Indrianti	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat
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	Nona Iriana, S.Si. M.Si	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat
	Dr. I Made Arcana	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat

APPENDIX C.
DATA QUALITY TABLES

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

Age	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
0	165	2.7	134	2.3	45	57	0.9	62	1.1
1	152	2.5	128	2.2	46	89	1.4	80	1.4
2	183	3	125	2.1	47	80	1.3	60	1
3	155	2.5	167	2.8	48	62	1	66	1.1
4	161	2.6	144	2.5	49	65	1	47	0.8
5	142	2.3	146	2.5	50	56	0.9	56	1
6	180	2.9	157	2.7	51	54	0.9	71	1.2
7	167	2.7	161	2.7	52	67	1.1	69	1.2
8	171	2.8	160	2.7	53	54	0.9	53	0.9
9	150	2.4	141	2.4	54	44	0.7	52	0.9
10	156	2.5	131	2.2	55	47	0.8	45	0.8
11	149	2.4	140	2.4	56	46	0.7	43	0.7
12	147	2.4	152	2.6	57	43	0.7	38	0.6
13	130	2.1	105	1.8	58	43	0.7	33	0.6
14	146	2.4	141	2.4	59	32	0.5	25	0.4
15	102	1.6	112	1.9	60	34	0.5	31	0.5
16	117	1.9	107	1.8	61	31	0.5	31	0.5
17	109	1.8	101	1.7	62	22	0.4	19	0.3
18	93	1.5	104	1.8	63	16	0.3	19	0.3
19	101	1.6	99	1.7	64	25	0.4	7	0.1
20	80	1.3	75	1.3	65	27	0.4	14	0.2
21	95	1.5	101	1.7	66	19	0.3	11	0.2
22	79	1.3	91	1.5	67	10	0.2	9	0.2
23	74	1.2	96	1.6	68	23	0.4	11	0.2
24	81	1.3	94	1.6	69	7	0.1	10	0.2
25	90	1.5	83	1.4	70	9	0.1	7	0.1
26	104	1.7	118	2	71	6	0.1	4	0.1
27	86	1.4	112	1.9	72	8	0.1	5	0.1
28	108	1.7	100	1.7	73	4	0.1	5	0.1
29	96	1.6	127	2.2	74	6	0.1	3	0.1
30	93	1.5	87	1.5	75	6	0.1	8	0.1
31	88	1.4	110	1.9	76	8	0.1	5	0.1
32	79	1.3	96	1.6	77	1	0	4	0.1
33	94	1.5	81	1.4	78	1	0	5	0.1
34	75	1.2	78	1.3	79	5	0.1	2	0
35	98	1.6	103	1.7	80+	20	0.3	13	0.2
36	81	1.3	85	1.4	DK/Missing	0	0	0	0
37	100	1.6	89	1.5					
38	95	1.5	86	1.5					
39	70	1.1	93	1.6					
40	85	1.4	60	1					
41	92	1.5	70	1.2					
42	101	1.6	61	1					
43	72	1.2	54	0.9					
44	60	1	60	1	**Total**	**6,182**	**100.0**	**5,888**	**100.0**

Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54, interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Per cent	
Age				
10-14	669	na	na	na
15-19	522	467	16.7	89.4
20-24	456	403	14.4	88.4
25-29	540	509	18.2	94.2
30-34	453	418	14.9	92.3
35-39	457	422	15.1	92.5
40-44	304	289	10.3	94.9
45-49	316	291	10.4	92
50-54	302	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	**3,048**	**2,799**	**100.0**	**91.8**
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49				0.95

Table DQ.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54, interviewed men age 15-49, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Household population of men age 10-54 years	Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Per cent	
Age				
10-14	728	na	na	na
15-19	522	425	16.6	81.5
20-24	407	329	12.9	80.7
25-29	485	400	15.6	82.5
30-34	430	364	14.2	84.6
35-39	444	383	15	86.3
40-44	410	345	13.5	84.1
45-49	353	310	12.1	87.7
50-54	276			
Total (15-49)	**3,051**	**2,556**	**100.0**	**83.8**
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49				0.78

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of under-5s in household and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7, children age 0-4 whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single ages, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Interviewed under-5 children		Percentage of eligible under-5s interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Per cent	
Age				
0	299	291	19.9	97.4
1	280	270	18.4	96.3
2	308	300	20.5	97.3
3	322	308	21.1	95.5
4	306	294	20.1	96.1
5	288	na	na	na
6	337	na	na	na
7	328	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	**1,515**	**1,462**	**100.0**	**96.5**
Ratio of 5 to 4				0.94

Table DQ.4: Women's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of women age 15-49, interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Household population of women age 15-49 years		Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Per cent of eligible women interviewed (Completion rates)
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
District					
Merauke	1,292	42.4	1,146	40.9	88.7
Jayawijaya	825	27.1	761	27.2	92.3
Biak Numfor	931	30.6	892	31.9	95.8
Area					
Urban	1,332	43.7	1,182	42.2	88.7
Rural	1,716	56.3	1,617	57.8	94.2
Household size					
1-3	778	25.5	728	26.0	93.5
4-6	1,549	50.8	1,449	51.8	93.6
7+	722	23.7	622	22.2	86.3
Education of household head					
None	265	8.7	250	8.9	94.3
Primary	984	32.3	890	31.8	90.4
SMP/SM	1,313	43.1	1,218	43.5	92.8
Higher	482	15.8	438	15.6	90.7
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	590	19.3	542	19.4	91.9
Second	554	18.2	504	18.0	91.0
Middle	564	18.5	529	18.9	93.9
Fourth	641	21.0	598	21.4	93.3
Richest	700	23.0	626	22.4	89.4
Ethnicity of household head					
Papua	1,682	55.2	1,533	54.8	91.2
Jawa	701	23.0	665	23.8	94.9
Sulawesi	329	10.8	304	10.8	92.1
Maluku	160	5.2	143	5.1	89.5
Others	176	5.8	154	5.5	87.3
Total for 3 districts	**3,048**	**100.0**	**2,799**	**100.0**	**91.8**

Table DQ.4M: Men's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of men age 15-49, interviewed men age 15-49, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Household population of men age 15-49 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Per cent of eligible men interviewed (Completion rates)
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
District					
Merauke	1,369	44.9	1,039	40.6	75.9
Jayawijaya	757	24.8	637	24.9	84.2
Biak Numfor	925	30.3	880	34.4	95.1
Area					
Urban	1,442	47.2	1,148	44.9	79.6
Rural	1,610	52.8	1,408	55.1	87.5
Household size					
1-3	782	25.6	698	27.3	89.3
4-6	1,574	51.6	1,305	51.0	82.9
7+	696	22.8	553	21.6	79.5
Education of household head					
None	226	7.4	201	7.9	89.0
Primary	973	31.9	808	31.6	83.1
SMP/SM	1,328	43.5	1,113	43.6	83.8
Higher	522	17.1	430	16.8	82.5
Missing/DK	2	0.1	2	0.1	100.0
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	537	17.6	486	19.0	90.4
Second	549	18.0	437	17.1	79.6
Middle	606	19.8	496	19.4	81.9
Fourth	674	22.1	573	22.4	85.1
Richest	686	22.5	564	22.0	82.2
Ethnicity of household head					
Papua	1,643	53.9	1,402	54.8	85.3
Jawa	751	24.6	637	24.9	84.8
Sulawesi	317	10.4	253	9.9	79.8
Maluku	140	4.6	119	4.7	85.5
Others	200	6.5	144	5.6	72.1
Missing/DK	1	0.0	1	0.0	100.0
Total for 3 districts	**3,051**	**100.0**	**2,556**	**100.0**	**83.8**

Table DQ.5: Completion rates for under-5 questionnaires by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of under-5 children, under-5 questionnaires completed, and percentage of under-5 children for whom interviews were completed, by selected socio-economic characteristics of the household, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Household population of under-5 children		Interviewed under-5 children		Per cent of eligible under-5s with completed under-5 questionnaires (Completion rates)
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
District					
Merauke	577	38.1	547	37.4	94.8
Jayawijaya	424	28.0	412	28.2	97.3
Biak Numfor	514	34.0	503	34.4	97.7
Area					
Urban	596	39.4	563	38.5	94.4
Rural	918	60.6	899	61.5	97.9
Household size					
1-3	182	12.0	176	12.0	96.8
4-6	885	58.4	852	58.3	96.3
7+	448	29.6	433	29.6	96.8
Education of household head					
None	119	7.9	115	7.9	96.8
Primary	463	30.6	447	30.6	96.4
SMP/SM	701	46.3	680	46.5	97.0
Higher	230	15.2	218	14.9	94.9
Missing/DK	1	0.1	1	0.1	100.0
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	332	21.9	325	22.2	98.1
Second	308	20.4	291	19.9	94.4
Middle	305	20.1	297	20.4	97.5
Fourth	299	19.7	287	19.6	96.1
Richest	271	17.9	261	17.8	96.3
Ethnicity of household head					
Papua	946	62.5	909	62.2	96.0
Jawa	269	17.7	264	18.0	98.1
Sulawesi	144	9.5	141	9.6	97.8
Maluku	63	4.2	58	4.0	91.8
Others	93	6.1	149	10.2	95.5
Total for 3 districts	**1,515**	**100.0**	**1,462**	**100.0**	**96.5**

Table DQ.6: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Per cent with missing/ incomplete information*	Number of cases
Household			
Age	All household members	0.0	12,112
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.2	2,866
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.2	2,866
Women			
Woman's date of birth	All women age 15-49		
• Only month		3.1	2,784
• Both month and year		13.0	2,784
Date of first birth	All women age 15-49 with at least one live birth		
• Only month		4.7	2,006
• Both month and year		7.7	2,006
Completed years since first birth	All women age 15-49 with at least one live birth with year of first birth unknown	0.0	161
Date of last birth	All women age 15-49 with a live birth in last 2 years		
• Only month		1.7	2,006
• Both month and year		0.6	2,006
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49		
• Only month		23.9	2,233
• Both month and year		20.5	2,233
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.0	2,233
Age at first intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	459
Time since last intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	459
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.4	2,784
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	0.6	2,784
Men			
Man's date of birth	All men age 15-49		
• Only month		3.8	2,568
• Both month and year		8.6	2,568
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49		
• Only month		21.6	1,743
• Both month and year		19.3	1,743
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.0	1,743
Age at first intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	267
Time since last intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	267
Starting time of interview	All men interviewed	0.3	2,568
Ending time of interview	All men interviewed	0.3	2,568
Under-5			
Date of birth	All under-5 children		
• Only month		0.6	1,511
• Both month and year		0.0	1,511
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	0.3	1,511
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	0.5	1,511

Table DQ.7: Observation of bednets

Percentage of bednets in all households interviewed observed by the interviewer, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Per centage of bednets observed by interviewer	Total number of bednets
District		
Merauke	53.9	1,376
Jayawijaya	55	318
Biak Numfor	50.7	1,076
Area		
Urban	28.5	810
Rural	62.8	1,960
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	52.3	266
Second	69.3	775
Middle	55.1	790
Fourth	42	617
Richest	28.6	322
Total for 3 districts	**52.8**	**2,770**

Table DQ.8: Observation of women's health cards

Per cent distribution of women with a live birth in the last 2 years by presence of a health card, and the percentage of health cards seen by the interviewers, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Woman does not have health card	Woman has health card		Missing/ DK	Total	Per cent of health cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
		Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
District							
Merauke	23.5	50.3	26.2	0.0	100.0	65.8	149
Jayawijaya	48.3	15.6	35.5	0.5	100.0	30.6	211
Biak Numfor	25.1	24.2	50.7	0.0	100.0	32.3	211
Area							
Urban	28.8	34.4	36.8	0.0	100.0	48.3	212
Rural	35.9	24.0	39.8	0.3	100.0	37.6	359
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	57.5	8.0	33.9	0.6	100.0	19.2	174
Second	28.1	31.3	40.6	0.0	100.0	43.5	96
Middle	17.5	33.0	49.5	0.0	100.0	40.0	103
Fourth	26.0	42.3	31.7	0.0	100.0	57.1	104
Richest	19.1	39.4	41.5	0.0	100.0	48.7	94
Total for 3 districts	**33.3**	**27.8**	**38.7**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**41.8**	**571**

Table DQ.9: Observation of under-5s birth certificates

Per cent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth calendar seen, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Child does not have birth certificate	Child has birth certificate		Don't know/ Missing	Total	Per cent of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/ (1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
		Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
District							
Merauke	49.0	32.4	18.3	0.2	100.0	63.8	420
Jayawijaya	83.7	7.7	6.3	2.2	100.0	55.1	492
Biak Numfor	75.5	12.2	12.0	0.3	100.0	50.3	599
Area							
Urban	47.8	30.6	21.1	0.6	100.0	59.2	517
Rural	82.8	9.0	7.1	1.1	100.0	55.6	994
Child's age							
0	80.2	10.6	8.6	0.7	100.0	55.2	303
1	73.4	14.9	10.6	1.1	100.0	58.3	282
2	69.8	16.9	12.0	1.3	100.0	58.4	308
3	65.4	18.8	14.5	1.2	100.0	56.5	324
4	65.6	20.4	13.6	0.3	100.0	60.0	294
Total for 3 districts	**70.8**	**16.3**	**11.9**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**57.8**	**1,511**

Table DQ.10: Observation of vaccination cards

Per cent distribution of children under 5 by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Child does not have vaccination card		Child has vaccination card		Don't know/ Missing	Total	Per cent of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
District								
Merauke	13.6	9.5	44.5	32.4	0.0	100.0	57.9	420
Jayawijaya	0.8	48.2	11.4	39.6	0.0	100.0	22.3	492
Biak Numfor	5.7	13.2	28.4	52.8	0.0	100.0	35.0	599
Area								
Urban	13.2	11.2	36.4	39.3	0.0	100.0	48.1	517
Rural	2.7	30.0	22.6	44.7	0.0	100.0	33.6	994
Child's age								
0	1.7	26.7	45.5	26.1	0.0	100.0	63.6	303
1	3.5	20.2	33.3	42.9	0.0	100.0	43.7	282
2	6.2	23.1	25.6	45.1	0.0	100.0	36.2	308
3	10.2	23.8	17.0	49.1	0.0	100.0	25.7	324
4	9.5	23.8	16.0	50.7	0.0	100.0	24.0	294
Total for 3 districts	**6.3**	**23.6**	**27.3**	**42.8**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**39.0**	**1,511**

Table DQ.11: Presence of mother in the household and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire

Distribution of children under five by whether the mother lives in the same household, and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Mother in the household		Mother not in the household		Total	Number of children under 5
	Mother interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed		
Age						
0	95.2	1.2	0.0	3.6	100.0	299
1	94.5	0.3	0.7	4.6	100.0	280
2	91.8	0.8	0.5	6.9	100.0	308
3	92.4	0.9	0.6	6.0	100.0	322
4	89.6	1.5	0.3	8.6	100.0	306
Total for 3 districts	**92.7**	**1.0**	**0.4**	**6.0**	**100.0**	**1,515**

Table DQ.12: Selection of children age 2-14 years for the child discipline module

Per cent of households with at least two children age 2-14 years where correct selection of one child for the child discipline module was performed, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Per cet of households where correct selection was performed	Number of households with 2 or more children age 2-14 years
District		
Merauke	84.7	333
Jayawijaya	88.8	392
Biak Numfor	92.1	433
Area		
Urban	90.3	382
Rural	88.1	776
Number of children age 2-14 years		
2	91.5	599
3	88.6	317
4	85.8	155
5+	77.0	87
Total for 3 districts	**88.9**	**1,158**

Table DQ.13: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 5-24 by educational level and educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

Age at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Preschool	Currently attending													Total	Number of household members
			SD							SMP			SM	University	DK		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	DK	1	2	3					
5	40.2	27.4	30.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	297
6	21.5	5.5	53.2	18.3	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	338
7	10.9	0.5	29.9	41.3	15.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	314
8	6.2	0.2	12.1	25.1	36.7	17.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	326
9	7.4	0.0	4.2	8.4	30.4	37.5	11.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	273
10	6.8	0.0	2.1	4.5	14.8	27.6	29.7	13.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	289
11	5.8	0.0	0.1	3.1	9.1	11.2	24.3	33.9	0.2	11.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	321
12	8.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.5	8.3	10.3	24.0	0.0	30.4	13.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	270
13	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	2.0	3.7	9.2	0.0	27.7	29.5	13.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	254
14	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.4	2.5	6.1	0.0	10.9	23.2	25.3	12.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	268
15	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	1.4	3.3	0.0	8.4	10.8	18.4	36.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	218
16	28.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.0	3.2	1.8	8.7	53.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	219
17	35.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	3.4	5.7	49.6	3.5	0.0	100.0	212
18	53.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.1	38.0	5.2	0.7	100.0	181
19	65.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.3	18.4	12.0	0.7	100.0	190
20	71.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	7.7	19.1	0.0	100.0	173
21	75.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	6.4	16.9	0.0	100.0	191
22	83.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	16.0	0.0	100.0	161
23	90.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	100.0	164
24	87.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	100.0	185

Table DQ.14: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Number of sons ever born	Number of daughters ever born	Sex ratio at birth	Number of sons living	Number of daughters living	Sex ratio	Number of deceased sons	Number of deceased daughters	Sex ratio	
Age										
15-19	45	40	1.13	37	32	1.16	8	8	1.00	465
20-24	228	167	1.37	202	152	1.33	26	15	1.73	399
25-29	514	450	1.14	473	403	1.17	41	47	0.87	504
30-34	583	551	1.06	515	510	1.01	68	41	1.66	432
35-39	745	678	1.10	651	608	1.07	94	70	1.34	421
40-44	545	543	1.00	476	490	0.97	69	53	1.30	289
45-49	583	574	1.02	500	510	0.98	83	64	1.30	274
Total for 3 districts	**3,243**	**3,003**	**1.12**	**2,854**	**2,705**	**1.10**	**389**	**298**	**1.32**	**2,784**

APPENDIX D.
ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in Selected Districts of Papua Province Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and 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 the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- Standard error *(se)*: Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of standard errors for particular indicators (means, proportions etc). Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. The Taylor linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors.
- Coefficient of variation *(se/r)* is the ratio of the standard error to the value of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- Design effect *(deff)* is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling. The square root of the design effect *(deft)* is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a deft value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall, with a specified level of confidence. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error *(r + 2.se or r – 2.se)* of the statistic in 95 per cent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, SPSS Version 18 Complex Samples module has been used. The results are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest for each district: Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor. Seven are based on household members, 11 are based on women, 7 are based on men and 10 are based on children under 5. All indicators presented here are in the form of proportions. Table SE.1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE.2 to SE.4 show the calculated sampling errors for selected domains.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Selected Districts of Papua Province Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2011

MICS4 Indicator		Base Population
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	All household members
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of secondary school age
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of secondary school age
8.2	Child labour	Children age 5-14 years
9.18	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	Children age 0-17 years
8.5	Violent discipline	Children age 2-14 years
WOMEN		
5.2	Early childbearing	Women age 20-24 years
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.8	Institutional deliveries	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
7.1	Literacy rate among young women	Women age 15-24 years
8.7	Marriage before age 18	Women age 20-49 years
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Women age 15-24 years
9.3	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	Women age 15-49 years
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV
MEN		
7.1	Literacy rate among young men	Men age 15-24 years
8.7	Marriage before age 18	Men age 20-49 years
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Men age 15-24 years
9.3	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	Men age 15-49 years
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Men age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV
9.11	Sex before age 15 among young men	Men age 15-24 years
9.21	Male circumcision	Men age 15-49 years
UNDER-5s		
2.6	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Total number of infants under 6 months of age
2.14	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Children age 0-23 months
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Children age 12-23 months
3.2	Received polio immunization	Children age 12-23 months
3.3	Received DPT immunization	Children age 12-23 months
3.4	Received measles immunization	Children age 12-23 months
3.5	Received Hepatitis B immunization	Children age 12-23 months
3.15	Sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)	Children under age 5
3.18	Anti-malarial treatment	Children under age 5 reported to have had fever in the previous 2 weeks
8.1	Birth registration	Children under age 5

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Merauke District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	MICS indicator number	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.5430	0.04631	0.085	7.890	2.809	5,050	914	0.450	0.636
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.6400	0.04167	0.065	6.882	2.623	5,050	914	0.557	0.723
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9653	0.01098	0.011	1.960	1.400	716	546	0.943	0.987
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.7051	0.03777	0.054	2.773	1.665	534	405	0.630	0.781
Child labour	8.2	0.2037	0.02408	0.118	3.868	1.967	1,419	1,083	0.156	0.252
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	0.0702	0.00964	0.137	2.174	1.474	1,995	1,526	0.051	0.089
Child discipline	8.5	0.8652	0.01281	0.015	0.850	0.922	1,521	605	0.840	0.891
WOMEN										
Early childbearing	5.2	0.1113	0.03588	0.322	1.769	1.330	193	137	0.040	0.183
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.5180	0.02592	0.050	1.765	1.328	936	657	0.466	0.570
Antenatal care coverage at least one by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9636	0.02116	0.022	1.887	1.374	204	149	0.921	1.000
Antenatal care coverage at least four by skilled personnel	5.5b	0.8963	0.03462	0.039	1.910	1.382	204	149	0.827	0.966
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.8573	0.03700	0.043	1.656	1.287	204	149	0.783	0.931
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.6113	0.05364	0.088	1.792	1.339	204	149	0.504	0.719
Literacy among young women	7.1	0.9021	0.02715	0.030	2.145	1.465	365	258	0.848	0.956
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.3414	0.03324	0.097	3.533	1.880	1,017	720	0.275	0.408
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.3023	0.03743	0.124	1.707	1.307	365	258	0.227	0.377
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.5970	0.02513	0.042	2.204	1.485	1,189	841	0.547	0.647
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.2152	0.02166	0.101	1.950	1.396	1,004	703	0.172	0.259
MEN										
Literacy among young men	7.1	0.9237	0.01772	0.019	0.980	0.990	327	221	0.888	0.959
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0338	0.00633	0.187	0.786	0.887	989	643	0.021	0.046
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.1459	0.02449	0.168	1.059	1.029	327	221	0.097	0.195
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.5368	0.02659	0.050	2.167	1.472	1,161	763	0.484	0.590
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.2215	0.02034	0.092	1.656	1.287	1,056	691	0.181	0.262
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0249	0.01247	0.500	1.406	1.186	327	221	0.000	0.050
Male circumcision	9.21	0.6304	0.05322	0.084	9.262	3.043	1,161	763	0.524	0.737
UNDER-5s										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.2330	0.03158	0.136	0.179	0.423	46	33	0.170	0.296
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.4158	0.05510	0.133	1.862	1.365	206	150	0.306	0.526
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1	0.9626	0.02462	0.026	1.211	1.101	103	73	0.913	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	3.2	0.8140	0.05175	0.064	1.273	1.128	103	73	0.710	0.917
Immunization coverage for DPT	3.3	0.7005	0.05167	0.074	0.891	0.944	99	71	0.597	0.804
Measles immunization coverage	3.4	0.9223	0.01897	0.021	0.352	0.593	100	71	0.884	0.960
Hepatitis B immunization	3.5	0.6918	0.04534	0.066	0.675	0.821	99	71	0.601	0.782
Sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)	3.15	0.4170	0.04138	0.099	2.881	1.697	562	410	0.334	0.500
Anti-malarial treatment	3.18	0.0668	0.02963	0.444	1.676	1.295	158	120	0.008	0.126
Birth registration	8.1	0.6593	0.04813	0.073	4.322	2.079	576	420	0.563	0.756

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Jayawijaya District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	MICS indicator number	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.3491	0.04470	0.128	8.487	2.913	3192	966	0.260	0.439
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	0.2360	0.03809	0.161	7.766	2.787	3192	966	0.160	0.312
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.8173	0.03903	0.048	6.140	2.478	495	603	0.739	0.895
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.5408	0.05498	0.102	4.576	2.139	330	377	0.431	0.651
Child labour	8.2	0.3624	0.02545	0.070	3.251	1.803	983	1161	0.312	0.413
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	0.0922	0.01289	0.140	3.308	1.819	1406	1668	0.066	0.118
Violent discipline	8.5	0.9207	0.01135	0.012	1.122	1.059	1104	637	0.898	0.943
WOMEN										
Early childbearing	5.2	0.3692	0.04335	0.117	0.968	0.984	97	121	0.282	0.456
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.3369	0.01881	0.056	1.171	1.082	615	741	0.299	0.375
Antenatal care coverage at least one by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.5706	0.04964	0.087	2.112	1.453	174	211	0.471	0.670
Antenatal care coverage at least four by skilled personnel	5.5b	0.3600	0.05476	0.152	2.733	1.653	174	211	0.251	0.470
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.3564	0.04794	0.135	2.104	1.451	174	211	0.260	0.452
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.2762	0.04372	0.158	2.008	1.417	174	211	0.189	0.364
Literacy among young women	7.1	0.6018	0.06200	0.103	4.090	2.022	217	256	0.478	0.726
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.4680	0.03409	0.073	3.500	1.871	628	751	0.400	0.536
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.1413	0.02735	0.194	1.573	1.254	217	256	0.087	0.196
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4101	0.04030	0.098	5.942	2.438	748	886	0.329	0.491
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0817	0.01358	0.166	1.280	1.131	472	522	0.055	0.109
MEN										
Literacy among young men	7.1	0.7184	0.04449	0.062	1.751	1.323	146	180	0.629	0.807
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.1101	0.01191	0.108	0.942	.970	550	652	0.086	0.134
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.1384	0.04537	0.328	3.091	1.758	146	180	0.048	0.229
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.5840	0.03600	0.062	3.969	1.992	627	745	0.512	0.656
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.1076	0.01771	0.165	1.995	1.413	521	612	0.072	0.143
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0751	0.02582	0.344	1.719	1.311	146	180	0.023	0.127
Male circumcision	9.21	0.1177	0.02622	0.223	4.926	2.220	627	745	0.065	0.170
UNDER-5s										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.5497	0.09697	0.176	2.051	1.432	48	55	0.356	0.744
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.6880	0.04748	0.069	2.048	1.431	169	196	0.593	0.783
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1	0.6272	0.06057	0.097	1.365	1.168	74	88	0.506	0.748
Polio immunization coverage	3.2	0.4317	0.06613	0.153	1.551	1.245	74	88	0.299	0.564
Immunization coverage for DPT	3.3	0.3090	0.06643	0.215	1.550	1.245	65	76	0.176	0.442
Measles immunization coverage	3.4	0.4383	0.07524	0.172	1.931	1.390	72	85	0.288	0.589
Hepatitis B immunization	3.5	0.3219	0.06652	0.207	1.520	1.233	65	76	0.189	0.455
Sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)	3.15	0.0889	0.02391	0.269	3.417	1.848	417	485	0.041	0.137
Anti-malarial treatment	3.18	0.0017	0.00167	1.006	0.231	0.481	133	138	0.000	0.005
Birth registration	8.1	0.1973	0.03279	0.166	3.333	1.826	424	492	0.132	0.263

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Biak Numfor District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Districts of Merauke, Jayawijaya and Biak Numfor, Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	MICS indicator number	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.8702	0.03615	0.042	11.392	3.375	3,828	986	0.798	0.942
Use of improved sanitation facilities	4.3	0.7446	0.03485	0.047	6.290	2.508	3,828	986	0.675	0.814
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9645	0.01148	0.012	2.662	1.632	583	694	0.942	0.987
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.7540	0.02328	0.031	1.669	1.292	487	572	0.707	0.801
Child labour	8.2	0.2201	0.01852	0.084	2.890	1.700	1,217	1,448	0.183	0.257
Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead	9.18	0.0754	0.00896	0.119	2.371	1.540	1,731	2,059	0.058	0.093
Violent discipline	8.5	0.9146	0.01366	0.015	1.644	1.282	1,283	689	0.887	0.942
WOMEN										
Early childbearing	5.2	0.1021	0.01501	0.147	0.344	0.587	113	141	0.072	0.132
Contraceptive prevalence	5.3	0.4252	0.02371	0.056	1.580	1.257	546	688	0.378	0.473
Antenatal care coverage at least one by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9008	0.02119	0.024	1.056	1.027	167	211	0.858	0.943
Antenatal care coverage at least four by skilled personnel	5.5b	0.6569	0.02903	0.044	0.785	0.886	167	211	0.599	0.715
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.7734	0.03922	0.051	1.843	1.358	167	211	0.695	0.852
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.4257	0.03408	0.080	0.998	0.999	167	211	0.358	0.494
Literacy among young women	7.1	0.9032	0.02587	0.029	2.673	1.635	283	350	0.851	0.955
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.2020	0.01522	0.075	1.217	1.103	677	848	0.172	0.232
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.2470	0.02969	0.120	1.654	1.286	283	350	0.188	0.306
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.6939	0.02723	0.039	3.687	1.920	848	1,057	0.639	0.748
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.1392	0.01729	0.124	2.517	1.587	811	1,010	0.105	0.174
MEN										
Literacy among young men	7.1	0.9215	0.01093	0.012	0.616	0.785	278	374	0.900	0.943
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0386	0.00767	0.199	1.316	1.147	609	830	0.023	0.054
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.2617	0.02786	0.106	1.499	1.224	278	374	0.206	0.317
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.6510	0.02025	0.031	1.911	1.383	780	1,060	0.610	0.691
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.1139	0.01204	0.106	1.443	1.201	742	1,006	0.090	0.138
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0075	0.00429	0.574	0.924	0.961	278	374	0.000	0.016
Male circumcision	9.21	0.2458	0.04184	0.170	10.001	3.162	780	1,060	0.162	0.329
UNDER-5s										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.3825	0.07968	0.208	1.344	1.159	44	51	0.223	0.542
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3968	0.03845	0.097	1.402	1.184	194	228	0.320	0.474
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1	0.9076	0.02048	0.023	0.580	0.762	99	117	0.867	0.949
Polio immunization coverage	3.2	0.6390	0.03858	0.060	0.755	0.869	100	118	0.562	0.716
Immunization coverage for DPT	3.3	0.5735	0.04992	0.087	1.141	1.068	96	113	0.474	0.673
Measles immunization coverage	3.4	0.8603	0.02639	0.031	0.672	0.820	99	117	0.808	0.913
Hepatitis B immunization	3.5	0.4870	0.04377	0.090	0.874	0.935	98	115	0.399	0.575
Sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)	3.15	0.4192	0.03817	0.091	3.519	1.876	504	589	0.343	0.496
Anti-malarial treatment	3.18	0.3592	0.03965	0.110	1.291	1.136	159	190	0.280	0.438
Birth registration	8.1	0.3266	0.04113	0.126	4.600	2.145	512	599	0.244	0.409

APPENDIX E
MICS INDICATORS: NUMERATORS AND DENOMINATOR

MICS4 Indicator [M]		Module[18]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG [19]
1. MORTALITY					
1.1	Under-five mortality rate	CM	Probability of dying by exact age 5 years		MDG 4.1
1.2	Infant mortality rate	CM	Probability of dying by exact age 1 year		MDG 4.2
2. NUTRITION					
2.4	Children ever breastfed	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who breastfed the child at any time	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
2.5	Early initiation of breastfeeding	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who put the newborn infant to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
2.6	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	BF	Number of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[20]	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.7	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	BF	Number of children age 12-15 months who are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children age 12-15 months	
2.8	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	BF	Number of children age 20-23 months who are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children age 20-23 months	
2.9	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	BF	Number of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment[21] during the previous day	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	

[M] Indicates that the indicator is also calculated for men, for the same age group, in surveys where the Questionnaire for Individual Men has been included. Calculations are carried out by using modules in the Men's Questionnaire

18 Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

19 MDG indicators as of February 2010

20 Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

21 Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

MICS4 Indicator [M]		Module[18]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG [19]
2.10	Duration of breastfeeding	BF	The age in months when 50 per cent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day		
2.11	Bottle feeding	BF	Number of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.12	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	BF	Number of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Total number of infants age 6-8 months	
2.13	Minimum meal frequency	BF	Number of children age 6-23 months receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum times[22] or more, according to breastfeeding status, during the previous day	Total number of children age 6-23 months	
2.14	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	BF	Number of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed[23] during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.15	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	BF	Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	Total number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	
2.17	Vitamin A supplementation (children under age 5)	IM	Number of children age 6-59 months who received at least one high-dose vitamin A supplement in the 6 months preceding the survey	Total number of children age 6-59 months	
2.18	Low-birthweight infants	MN	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	
2.19	Infants weighed at birth	MN	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey who were weighed at birth	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	
3. CHILD HEALTH[24]					
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.2	Polio immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received OPV3 vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	

22 Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, 3 times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

23 Infants age 0-5 who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

24 Indicators 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6 may be calculated for an older age group, such as 15-26 months or 18-29 months, depending on the immunization schedule

MICS4 Indicator [M]		Module[18]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG [19]
3.3	Immunization coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received DPT3 vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.4	Measles immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	MDG 4.3
3.5	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.7	Neonatal tetanus protection	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval[25] prior to giving birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
3.11	Solid fuels	HC	Number of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of household members	
3.12	Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)[26]	TN	Number of households with at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN)	Total number of households	
3.14	Children under age 5 sleeping under any type of mosquito net	TN	Number of children under age 5 who slept under any type of mosquito net the previous night	Total number of children under age 5	
3.15	Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)	TN	Number of children under age 5 who slept under an insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) the previous night	Total number of children under age 5	MDG 6.7
3.16	Malaria diagnostics usage	ML	Number of children under age 5 reported to have had fever in the previous 2 weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing	Total number of children under age 5 reported to have had fever in the previous 2 weeks	
3.17	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5 the same or next day	ML	Number of children under age 5 reported to have had fever in the previous 2 weeks who were treated with any anti-malarial drug within the same or next day of onset of symptoms	Total number of children under age 5 reported to have had fever in the previous 2 weeks	

25 See MICS4 manual for a detailed description

26 An ITN is (a) a factory treated net which does not require any treatment, (b) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (c) a net that has been soaked with or dipped in insecticide within the past 12 months

MICS4 Indicator [M]		Module[18]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG [19]
3.18	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	ML	Number of children under age 5 reported to have had fever in the previous 2 weeks who received any antimalarial treatment	Total number of children under age 5 reported to have had fever in the previous 2 weeks	MDG 6.8
3.19	Pregnant women sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)	TN	Number of pregnant women who slept under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the previous night	Total number of pregnant women	
4. WATER AND SANITATION					
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members	MDG 7.8
4.2	Water treatment	WS	Number of household members using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	Total number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources	
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	Total number of household members	MDG 7.9
5. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
5.1	Adolescent birth rate[27]	CM - BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years for the one year period preceding the survey		MDG 5.4
5.2	Early childbearing	CM - BH	Number of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	Total number of women age 20-24 years	
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	CP	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.3
5.4	Unmet need[28] (Indonesia specific)	UN	Number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.6
5.5a 5.5b	Antenatal care coverage	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years who were attended during pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey (a) at least once by skilled personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	MDG 5.5

27 Indicator is defined as "Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years, for the 3-year period preceding the survey" when estimated from the birth history

28 See MICS4 manual for a detailed description

MICS4 Indicator [M]		Module[18]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG [19]
5.6	Content of antenatal care	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who were attended during childbirth by skilled health personnel	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	MDG 5.2
5.8	Institutional deliveries	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered in a health facility	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
7. LITERACY AND EDUCATION					
7.1	Literacy rate among young women[M]	WB	Number of women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended senior secondary or higher education	Total number of women age 15-24 years	MDG 2.3
7.2	School readiness	ED	Number of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	Total number of children attending the first grade of primary school	
7.3	Net intake rate in primary education	ED	Number of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	Total number of children of school-entry age	
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of primary school age (7-12 years) currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary school age	MDG 2.1
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary school age	
7.6	Children reaching last grade of primary	ED	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade		MDG 2.2
7.7	Primary completion rate	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	
7.8	Transition rate to secondary school	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year	Total number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	

MICS4 Indicator [M]		Module[18]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG [19]
7.9	Gender parity index (primary school)	ED	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
7.10	Gender parity index (secondary school)	ED	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
8. CHILD PROTECTION					
8.1	Birth registration	BR	Number of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	Total number of children under age 5	
8.2	Child labour	CL	Number of children age 5-14 years who are involved in child labour	Total number of children age 5-14 years	
8.3	School attendance among child labourers	ED - CL	Number of children age 5-14 years who are involved in child labour and are currently attending school	Total number of children age 5-14 years involved in child labour	
8.4	Child labour among students	ED - CL	Number of children age 5-14 years who are involved in child labour and are currently attending school	Total number of children age 5-14 years attending school	
8.5	Violent discipline	CD	Number of children age 2-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the past month	Total number of children age 2-14 years	
8.6	Marriage before age 15 [M]	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who were first married or in union by the exact age of 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
8.7	Marriage before age 18 [M]	MA	Number of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union by the exact age of 18	Total number of women age 20-49 years	
8.8	Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union [M]	MA	Number of women age 15-19 years who are currently married or in union	Total number of women age 15-19 years	
8.10b	Spousal age difference	MA	Number of women currently married or in union whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (b) for women age 20-24 years	Total number of women currently married or in union (b) age 20-24 years	
8.14	Attitudes towards domestic violence[M]	DV	Number of women who state that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	Total number of women age 15-49 years	

MICS4 indicator [M]		Module[18]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG [19]
9. HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AND ORPHANS					
9.1	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify two ways of preventing HIV infection,[29] know that a healthy looking person can have HIV, and reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-24 years who correctly identify two ways of preventing HIV infection, know that a healthy looking person can have HIV, and reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women age 15-24 years	MDG 6.3
9.3	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means[30] of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions[31] toward people living with HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV	
9.5	Women who know where to be tested for HIV [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV health profession was deleted	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.6	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and who know their results	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.7	Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey, who have been tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and who know their results	Total number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.10	Young women who have never had sex [M]	SB	Number of never married women age 15-24 years who have never had sex	Total number of never married women age 15-24 years	

29 Using condom and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

30 Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

31 Women (1) who think that a female teacher with the AIDS virus should be allowed to teach in school, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus, (3) who would not want to keep it as a secret if a family member became infected with the AIDS virus, and (4) who would be willing to care for a family member who became sick with the AIDS virus

MICS4 Indicator [M]		Module[18]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG [19]
9.11	Sex before age 15 among young women [M]	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years who have had sexual intercourse before age 15	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
9.12	Age-mixing among sexual partners [M]	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey with a partner who was 10 or more years older	Total number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.13	Sex with multiple partners [M]	SB	Number of women age 15-49 years who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.14	Condom use during sex with multiple partners [M] only for men	SB	Number of men age 15-49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Total number of men age 15-49 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.15	Sex with non-regular partners[M]	SB	Number of sexually active women age 15-24 years who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.17	Children's living arrangements	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
9.18	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years with one or both parents dead	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
9.21	Male circumcision	MMC	Number of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised	Total number of men age 15-49 years	
12. ALCOHOL USE					
TA.3	Alcohol use [M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink on one or more days during the last one month	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
TA.4	Use of alcohol before age 15 [M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	

PAPUA SURVEY-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

	Indicator	Numerator	Denominator
1	Safe distance between water source and closest excreta disposal place	Number of household members whose water source for drinking or other use is 10 or more meters distance away from closest excreta disposal place	Total number of household members
2a	Malaria screening during antenatal care	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who had blood screening test for malaria	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
2b	ITN given to women during antenatal care	Number of women age 15-49 years who had antenatal visit during pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey and who received an ITN to prevent from malaria.	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who had antenatal visit during pregnancy
2c	Anti-malarial treatment of women during antenatal care	Number of women age 15-49 years who had antenatal visit during pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey and who had blood screening test and were treated with any anti-malarial drug if malaria was positive.	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey and who received ANC and received malaria test that tested positive
3	Percentage of women age 15-49 who were officially married (registered in civil registration)	Number of women age 15-19 years who are married through civil registration	Total number of women age 15-49 years
4a	Percentage of heads of households born in Papua	Number of heads of household who were born in Papua	Total number of household heads
4b	Mean number of years head of household has been residing in Papua	Mean number of years head of household has been residing in Papua	
5	Median floor area per person (Indonesia specific)	Median floor area of housing unit	Average household size

APPENDIX F. QUESTIONNAIRES

MICS

INDONESIA 2011

INDONESIA MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY
PAPUA AND WEST PAPUA PROVINCE
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

CONFIDENTIAL

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL	HH
HH1. Cluster number: ____ ___ ___ ___	HH2. Household number: ___ ___
HH3. Interviewer name and number: Name _____ ___ ___	HH4. Supervisor name and number: Name_____ ___ ___
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / ___ ___ ___ ___	HH7 Province: .....___ ___ HH7A District: ..... ___ ___ *Copy from Sample List of Block Census provided.*

WE ARE FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENT/BPS & WOULD LIKE TO INTERVIEW YOU ABOUT HEALTH AND EDUCATION. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 40 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE SHARED WITH ANYONE OTHER THAN OUR PROJECT TEAM.

MAY I START NOW?

☐ *Yes, permission is given ⇨ Go to HH18 to record the time and then begin the interview.*

☐ *No, permission is not given ⇨ Complete HH9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*

After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:	
HH8. Name of head of household:	_____
HH9. Result of household interview: Completed..... 01 No household member or no competent respondent at home at time of visit..... 02 Entire household absent for extended period of time ..... 03 Refused..... 04 Dwelling vacant / Address not a dwelling..... 05 Dwelling destroyed..... 06 Dwelling not found ..... 07 Other (*specify*)_____ 96	HH10. Respondent to household questionnaire: Name:_____ Line Number: ___ ___ HH11. Total number of household members: ___ ___
HH12. Number of women age 15-49 years: ___ ___	HH13. Number of woman's questionnaires completed: ___ ___
HH13A. Number of men age 15-49 years: ___ ___	HH13B. Number of man's questionnaires completed: ___ ___
HH14. Number of children under age 5: ___ ___	HH15. Number of under-5 questionnaires completed: ___ ___
HH16. Field edited by (Name and number): Name _____ ___ ___	HH17. Data entry clerk (Name and number): Name _____ ___ ___

HH18.
Record the time.

Hour..... __ __

Minutes..... __ __

HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM

FIRST, PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

List the head of the household in line 01. List all household members (HL2), their relationship to the household head (HL3), and their sex (HL4)

Then ask: ARE THERE ANY OTHERS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW?

If yes, complete listing for questions HL2-HL4. Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person at a time.

Use an additional questionnaire if all rows in the household listing form have been used.

							For women age **15-49**	*For men age* **15-49**	*For children age* **5-17**	*For children under age* **5**	*For all household members*	*For children age* **0-17** *years*			
HL1. *Line No*	HL2. *Name*	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATION-SHIP OF (*name*) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSE-HOLD?	HL4. IS (*name*) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 Male 2 Female	HL5. WHAT IS (*name*)'S DATE OF BIRTH? 98 DK 9998 DK		HL6. HOW OLD IS (*name*)? *Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'*	HL7. *Circle line no. if woman is age* **15-49**	HL7A. *Circle line no. if man is age* **15-49**	HL8. WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? *Record line no. of mother/ caretaker*	HL9. WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? *Record line no. of mother/ caretaker*	HL10. DID (*name*) STAY HERE LAST NIGHT? 1 Yes 2 No	HL11. IS (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No ↘ HL13 8 DK ↘ HL13	HL12. DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD? *Record line no. of mother or 00 for "No"*	HL13. IS (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No ↘ Next Line 8 DK ↘ Next Line	HL14. DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD? *Record line no. of father or 00 for "No"*
Line	Name	Relation*	M F	Month	Year	Age	15-49	15-49	Mother	Mother	Y N	Y N DK	Mother	Y N DK	Father
01		0 1	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	01	01	__ __	__ __	1 2	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 8	__ __
02		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	02	02	__ __	__ __	1 2	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 8	__ __
03		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	03	03	__ __	__ __	1 2	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 8	__ __
04		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	04	04	__ __	__ __	1 2	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 8	__ __
05		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	05	05	__ __	__ __	1 2	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 8	__ __
06		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	06	06	__ __	__ __	1 2	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 8	__ __
07		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	07	07	__ __	__ __	1 2	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 8	__ __
08		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	08	08	__ __	__ __	1 2	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 8	__ __
09		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	09	09	__ __	__ __	1 2	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 8	__ __
10		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	10	10	__ __	__ __	1 2	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 8	__ __
11		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	11	11	__ __	__ __	1 2	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 8	__ __

HL1. *Line No*	HL2. *Name*	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATION-SHIP OF (*name*) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSE-HOLD?	HL4. IS (*name*) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 Male 2 Female	HL5. WHAT IS (*name*)'S DATE OF BIRTH? 98 DK 9998 DK		HL6. HOW OLD IS (*name*)? *Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'*	HL7. *Circle line no. if woman is age* **15-49**	HL7A. *Circle line no. if man is age* **15-49**	HL8. WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? *Record line no. of mother/ caretaker*	HL9. WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? *Record line no. of mother/ caretaker*	HL10. DID (*name*) STAY HERE LAST NIGHT? 1 Yes 2 No	HL11. IS (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No ↘ HL13 8 DK ↘ HL13	HL12. DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD? *Record line no. of mother or 00 for "No"*	HL13. IS (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No ↘ Next Line 8 DK ↘ Next Line	HL14. DOES (*name*)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE-HOLD? *Record line no. of father or 00 for "No"*
Line	Name	Relation*	M F	Month	Year	Age	15-49	15-49	Mother	Mother	Y N	Y N DK	Mother	Y N DK	Father
12		___ ___	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	___ ___	12	12	___ ___	___ ___	1 2	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
13		___ ___	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	___ ___	13	13	___ ___	___ ___	1 2	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
14		___ ___	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	___ ___	14	14	___ ___	___ ___	1 2	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
15		___ ___	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	___ ___	15	15	___ ___	___ ___	1 2	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___

Tick here if additional questionnaire used ☐

Probe for additional household members.
Probe especially for any infants or small children not listed, and others who may not be members of the family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.
Insert names of additional members in the household list and complete form accordingly.

Now for each woman age 15-49 years, write her name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Women's Questionnaire.
For each man age 15-49 years, write his name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Man's Questionnaire.
For each child under age 5, write his/her name and line number AND the line number of his/her mother or caretaker in the information panel of a separate Under-5 Questionnaire.
You should now have a separate questionnaire for each eligible woman, each eligible man, and each child under five in the household.

** Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:*

01 Head	06 Parent	11 Niece / Nephew
02 Wife / Husband	07 Parent-In-Law	12 Other relative
03 Son / Daughter	08 Brother / Sister	13 Adopted / Foster / Stepchild
04 Son-In-Law / Daughter-In-Law	09 Brother-In-Law / Sister-In-Law	14 Not related
05 Grandchild	10 Uncle / Aunt	98 Don't know

EDUCATION ED

	For household members age **5 and above**					*For household members age* **5-24** *years*						
ED1. *Line number*	ED2. *Name and age Copy from Household Listing Form, HL2 and HL6*		ED3. HAS (*name*) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRE-SCHOOL? 1 Yes 2 No ⇘ Next Line	ED4A. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL (*name*) HAS ATTENDED? Level: 0 Preschool 1 Primary 2 Junior Secondary 3 Senior High 4 University 8 DK *If level=0, skip to ED5*	ED4B. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (*name*) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL? Grade: 8 DK *If less than 1 grade, enter 0.*	ED5. DURING THE (*2011-2012*) SCHOOL YEAR, DID (*name*) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME? 1 Yes 2 No ⇘ ED7	ED6. DURING THIS/THAT SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE IS/WAS (*name*) ATTENDING?		ED7. DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS (*2010-2011*), DID (*name*) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME? 1 Yes 2 No ⇘ Next Line 8 DK ⇘ Next Line	ED8. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE DID (*name*) ATTEND?	
							ED6A Level: 0 Preschool 1 Primary 2 Junior Secondary 3 Senior High 4 University 8 DK *If level=0, skip to ED7*	ED6B Grade: 8 DK		ED8A Level: 0 Preschool 1 Primary 2 Junior Secondary 3 Senior High 4 University 8 DK *If level=0, go to next person*	ED8B Grade: 8 DK
Line	Name	ED2A Age	Yes No	Level	Grade	Yes No	Level	Grade	Y N DK	Level	Grade
01		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
02		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
03		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
04		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
05		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
06		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
07		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
08		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
09		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
10		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
11		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
12		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
13		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
14		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
15		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
WS1. WHAT IS THE **MAIN** SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Piped water Piped into dwelling ... 11 Piped into compound, yard or plot ... 12 Piped to neighbour ... 13 Public tap / standpipe ... 14 Tube Well, Borehole ... 21 Dug well Protected well ... 31 Unprotected well ... 32 Water from spring Protected spring ... 41 Unprotected spring ... 42 Rainwater collection ... 51 Tanker-truck ... 61 Cart with small tank / drum ... 71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) ... 81 Bottled water ... 91 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	 11⇨WS6 12⇨WS6 13⇨WS6 14⇨WS3 14⇨WS3 31⇨WS3 32⇨WS3 41⇨WS3 42⇨WS3 51⇨WS3 61⇨WS3 71⇨WS3 81⇨WS3 96⇨WS3
WS2. WHAT IS THE **MAIN** SOURCE OF WATER USED BY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND HANDWASHING?	Piped water Piped into dwelling ... 11 Piped into compound, yard or plot ... 12 Piped to neighbour ... 13 Public tap / standpipe ... 14 Tube Well, Borehole ... 21 Dug well Protected well ... 31 Unprotected well ... 32 Water from spring Protected spring ... 41 Unprotected spring ... 42 Rainwater collection ... 51 Tanker-truck ... 61 Cart with small tank / drum ... 71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) ... 81 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	 11⇨WS6 12⇨WS6 13⇨WS6
WS3. WHERE IS THAT WATER SOURCE LOCATED?	In own dwelling ... 1 In own yard /plot ... 2 Elsewhere ... 3	1⇨WS6 2⇨WS6
WS4. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?	Number of minutes ... __ __ __ DK ... 998	
WS5. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO COLLECT THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD? PROBE: IS THIS PERSON UNDER AGE 15? WHAT SEX?	Adult woman (age 15+ years) ... 1 Adult man (age 15+ years) ... 2 Female child (under 15) ... 3 Male child (under 15) ... 4 DK ... 8	

WS6. DO YOU DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK 8	 2⇨WS8 8⇨WS8
WS7. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO MAKE THE WATER SAFER TO DRINK? *Probe:* ANYTHING ELSE? *Record all items mentioned.*	Boil ..... A Add bleach / chlorine..... B Strain it through a cloth ..... C Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.)..... D Solar disinfection..... E Let it stand and settle ..... F Other (*specify*)_____ X DK ..... Z	
WS8. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY **USE**? *If "flush" or "pour flush", probe:* WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO? *If necessary, ask permission to observe the facility.*	Flush / Pour flush Flush to piped sewer system.....11 Flush to septic tank .....12 Flush to pit (latrine).....13 Flush to somewhere else .....14 Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where.....15 Pit latrine Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) ....21 Pit latrine with slab .....22 Pit latrine without slab / Open pit.....23 Composting toilet .....31 Bucket .....41 Hanging toilet, Hanging latrine .....51 No facility, Bush, Field.....95 Other (*specify*)_____ 96	 95⇨Next Module
WS9. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHERS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Yes .....1 No.....2	 2⇨Next Module
WS10. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY ONLY WITH MEMBERS OF OTHER HOUSEHOLDS THAT YOU KNOW, OR IS THE FACILITY OPEN TO THE USE OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC?	Other households only (not public) .....1 Public facility 2	 2⇨Next Module
WS11. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY, INCLUDING YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Number of households (if less than 10) 0 __ Ten or more households .....10 DK 98	
WS11A. *The distance between the water source and the closest excreta disposal place?* *Record Observation*	Less than 10 meters.....1 10 meters or more.....2	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. WHAT IS THE RELIGION OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	Islam ..... 1 Kristen Protestan ..... 2 Kristen Katolik ..... 3 Hindu ..... 4 Budha ..... 5 Other (*specify*) _____ 6 No religion 7	
HC1C. TO WHAT ETHNIC GROUP DOES THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD BELONG?	Papuan ..... 01 Javanesse ..... 02 Sumatran ..... 03 Kalimantan ..... 04 Sulawesi ..... 05 Molucas ..... 06 Bali, NTT, NTB ..... 06 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC1D. WAS THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD BORN IN PAPUA OR WEST PAPUA?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1 ⇨ HC2
HC1E. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD MOVE TO PAPUA/WEST PAPUA? *If less than 1 year, record "00". If unknown, record "98".* *Do not count short visit away from Papua/West Papua.*	Number of years ..... __ __ DK 98	
HC1F. WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON WHY THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD MOVED TO PAPUA/WEST PAPUA? *If a person says He/she moved to Papua for a job, probe to find out if it is government or private job*	Transmigration ..... 1 Transfer in government job ..... 2 Transfer in private job ..... 3 Looking for a job ..... 4 Family reasons ..... 5 Medical reasons ..... 6 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	
HC2. HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING?	Number of rooms ..... __ __	
HC3. *Main material of the dwelling floor.* *Record observation.*	Natural floor Earth / Sand ..... 11 Dung ..... 12 Rudimentary floor Wood planks ..... 21 Palm / Bamboo ..... 22 Finished floor Parquet or polished wood ..... 31 Vinyl or asphalt strips ..... 32 Ceramic tiles ..... 33 Cement ..... 34 Carpet ..... 35 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC3A. WHAT IS THE FLOOR AREA OF THIS DWELLING? *If less than 1, record "000". If unknown, record '998'.*	Square meters ..... __ __ __ DK 998	

HC4. *Main material of the roof.* *Record observation.*	Natural roofing No Roof ..... 11 Thatch / Palm leaf ..... 12 Sod ..... 13 Rudimentary Roofing Rustic mat ..... 21 Palm / Bamboo ..... 22 Wood planks ..... 23 Cardboard ..... 24 Finished roofing Metal ..... 31 Wood ..... 32 Calamine / Cement fibre ..... 33 Ceramic tiles ..... 34 Cement ..... 35 Roofing shingles ..... 36 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC5. *Main material of the exterior walls.* *Record observation.*	Natural walls No walls ..... 11 Cane / Palm / Trunks ..... 12 Dirt ..... 13 Bark ..... 14 Rudimentary walls Bamboo with mud ..... 21 Stone with mud ..... 22 Uncovered adobe ..... 23 Plywood ..... 24 Cardboard ..... 25 Reused wood ..... 26 Finished walls Cement ..... 31 Stone with lime / cement ..... 32 Bricks ..... 33 Cement blocks ..... 34 Covered adobe ..... 35 Wood planks / shingles ..... 36 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC6. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR COOKING?	Electricity ..... 01 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) ..... 02 Natural gas ..... 03 Biogas ..... 04 Kerosene ..... 05 Coal / Lignite ..... 06 Charcoal ..... 07 Wood ..... 08 Straw / Shrubs / Grass ..... 09 Animal dung ..... 10 Agricultural crop residue ..... 11 No food cooked in household ..... 95 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	01⇨HC8 02⇨HC8 03⇨HC8 04⇨HC8 05⇨HC8 95⇨HC8

HC7. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS? *If 'In the house', probe*: IS IT DONE IN A SEPARATE ROOM USED AS A KITCHEN?	In the house In a separate room used as kitchen ..... 1 Elsewhere in the house ..... 2 In a separate building ..... 3 Outdoors ..... 4 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	

HC8. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE:		Yes	No	
[A] ELECTRICITY?	Electricity	1	2	
[B] A RADIO?	Radio	1	2	
[C] A TELEVISION?	Television	1	2	
[D] A NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE?	Non-mobile telephone	1	2	
[E] A REFRIGERATOR?	Refrigerator	1	2	

HC9. DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN:		Yes	No	
[A] A WATCH?	Watch	1	2	
[B] A MOBILE TELEPHONE?	Mobile telephone	1	2	
[C] A BICYCLE?	Bicycle	1	2	
[D] A MOTORCYCLE OR SCOOTER?	Motorcycle / Scooter	1	2	
[E] AN ANIMAL-DRAWN CART?	Animal drawn-cart	1	2	
[F] A CAR OR TRUCK?	Car / Truck	1	2	
[G] A BOAT WITH A MOTOR?	Boat with motor	1	2	

HC10. DO YOU OR SOMEONE LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN THIS DWELLING? *If "No", then ask:* DO YOU RENT THIS DWELLING FROM SOMEONE NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? *If "Rented from someone else", circle "2". For other responses, circle "6".*	Own ..... 1 Rent ..... 2 Other (Not owned or rented) 6	
HC11. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LAND THAT CAN BE USED FOR AGRICULTURE?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨HC13
HC12. HOW MANY HECTARES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN? *If less than 1, record "00". If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.*	Hectares ..... ___ ___	
HC13. DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK, HERDS, OTHER FARM ANIMALS, OR POULTRY?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨HC15

HC14. HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE? [A] CATTLE, MILK COWS, OR BULLS? [B] HORSES, DONKEYS, OR MULES? [C] GOATS? [D] SHEEP? [E] CHICKENS? [F] PIGS? [G] CROCODILES? [H] DEER? [I] KASUARI (BIRDS)? *If none, record '00'.* *If 95 or more, record '95'.* *If unknown, record '98'.*	Cattle, milk cows, or bulls .....___ ___ Horses, donkeys, or mules .....___ ___ Goats .....___ ___ Sheep.....___ ___ Chickens .....___ ___ Pigs .....___ ___ Crocodiles .....___ ___ Deer .....___ ___ Kasuari (birds).....___ ___	
HC15. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT?	Yes .....1 No 2	

INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS		TN
TN1. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE ANY MOSQUITO NETS THAT CAN BE USED WHILE SLEEPING?	Yes.......... 1 No 2	2⇨IR Module
TN2. HOW MANY MOSQUITO NETS DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE?	Number of nets .... ___ ___	
TN3. *Ask the respondent to show you the nets in the household. If more than 6 nets, use additional questionnaire(s).*		

	1st Net	2nd Net	3rd Net	4th Net	5th Net	6th Net
TN4. *Mosquito net observed?*	Observed .... 1 Not observed.......... 2	Observed .... 1 Not observed.......... 2	Observed .... 1 Not observed.......... 2	Observed .... 1 Not observed.......... 2	Observed .... 1 Not observed.......... 2	Observed .... 1 Not observed.......... 2
TN5. *Observe or ask the brand/type of mosquito net.* *If brand is unknown and you cannot observe the net, show pictures of typical net types/brands to respondent.*	Long-lasting treated nets Olyset Net.......... 11 Permanet .... 12 Other (*specify*) ______ 16 DK brand.......... 18 Pre-treated nets (Any brand) .... 21 Other net (*specify*) ______ 31 DK brand / type.......... 98	Long-lasting treated nets Olyset Net.......... 11 Permanet .... 12 Other (*specify*) ______ 16 DK brand.......... 18 Pre-treated nets (Any brand) .... 21 Other net (*specify*) ______ 31 DK brand / type.......... 98	Long-lasting treated nets Olyset Net.......... 11 Permanet .... 12 Other (*specify*) ______ 16 DK brand.......... 18 Pre-treated nets (Any brand) .... 21 Other net (*specify*) ______ 31 DK brand / type.......... 98	Long-lasting treated nets Olyset Net.......... 11 Permanet .... 12 Other (*specify*) ______ 16 DK brand.......... 18 Pre-treated nets (Any brand) .... 21 Other net (*specify*) ______ 31 DK brand / type.......... 98	Long-lasting treated nets Olyset Net.......... 11 Permanet .... 12 Other (*specify*) ______ 16 DK brand.......... 18 Pre-treated nets (Any brand) .... 21 Other net (*specify*) ______ 31 DK brand / type.......... 98	Long-lasting treated nets Olyset Net.......... 11 Permanet .... 12 Other (*specify*) ______ 16 DK brand.......... 18 Pre-treated nets (Any brand) .... 21 Other net (*specify*) ______ 31 DK brand / type.......... 98
TN6. HOW MANY MONTHS AGO DID YOUR HOUSEHOLD GET THE MOSQUITO NET? *If less than one month, record "00"*	Months ago.... ___ ___ More than 36 mo. ago.......... 95 DK / Not sure 98	Months ago.... ___ ___ More than 36 mo. ago.......... 95 DK / Not sure 98	Months ago.... ___ ___ More than 36 mo. ago.......... 95 DK / Not sure 98	Months ago.... ___ ___ More than 36 mo. ago.......... 95 DK / Not sure 98	Months ago.... ___ ___ More than 36 mo. ago.......... 95 DK / Not sure 98	Months ago.... ___ ___ More than 36 mo. ago.......... 95 DK / Not sure 98
TN7. *Check TN5 for type of net*	☐ *Long-lasting (11-18)* ⇨ *TN11* ☐ *Pre-treated (21)* ⇨ *TN9* ☐ *Else*⇨ *Continue*	☐ *Long-lasting (11-18)* ⇨ *TN11* ☐ *Pre-treated (21)* ⇨ *TN9* ☐ *Else*⇨ *Continue*	☐ *Long-lasting (11-18)* ⇨ *TN11* ☐ *Pre-treated (21)* ⇨ *TN9* ☐ *Else*⇨ *Continue*	☐ *Long-lasting (11-18)* ⇨ *TN11* ☐ *Pre-treated (21)* ⇨ *TN9* ☐ *Else*⇨ *Continue*	☐ *Long-lasting (11-18)* ⇨ *TN11* ☐ *Pre-treated (21)* ⇨ *TN9* ☐ *Else*⇨ *Continue*	☐ *Long-lasting (11-18)* ⇨ *TN11* ☐ *Pre-treated (21)* ⇨ *TN9* ☐ *Else*⇨ *Continue*

TN8. WHEN YOU GOT THE NET, WAS IT ALREADY TREATED WITH AN INSECTICIDE TO KILL OR REPEL MOSQUITOES?	Yes....1 No....2 DK / Not sure 8	Yes....1 No....2 DK / Not sure 8	Yes....1 No....2 DK / Not sure 8	Yes....1 No....2 DK / Not sure 8	Yes....1 No....2 DK / Not sure 8	Yes....1 No....2 DK / Not sure 8
TN9. SINCE YOU GOT THE NET, WAS IT EVER SOAKED OR DIPPED IN A LIQUID TO KILL OR REPEL MOSQUITOES?	Yes....1 No ....2 ⇨TN11 DK / Not sure .8 ⇨TN11	Yes....1 No ....2 ⇨TN11 DK / Not sure .8 ⇨TN11	Yes....1 No ....2 ⇨TN11 DK / Not sure .8 ⇨TN11	Yes....1 No ....2 ⇨TN11 DK / Not sure .8 ⇨TN11	Yes....1 No ....2 ⇨TN11 DK / Not sure .8 ⇨TN11	Yes....1 No ....2 ⇨TN11 DK / Not sure .8 ⇨TN11
TN10. HOW MANY MONTHS AGO WAS THE NET LAST SOAKED OR DIPPED? *If less than one month, record "00"*	Months ago...... ___ ___ More than 24 mo. ago....95 DK / Not sure 98	Months ago...... ___ ___ More than 24 mo. ago....95 DK / Not sure 98	Months ago...... ___ ___ More than 24 mo. ago....95 DK / Not sure 98	Months ago...... ___ ___ More than 24 mo. ago....95 DK / Not sure 98	Months ago...... ___ ___ More than 24 mo. ago....95 DK / Not sure 98	Months ago...... ___ ___ More than 24 mo. ago....95 DK / Not sure 98
TN11. DID ANYONE SLEEP UNDER THIS MOSQUITO NET LAST NIGHT?	Yes ....1 No ....2 ⇨TN13 DK / Not sure . 8 ⇨TN13	Yes ....1 No ....2 ⇨TN13 DK / Not sure . 8 ⇨TN13	Yes ....1 No ....2 ⇨TN13 DK / Not sure . 8 ⇨TN13	Yes ....1 No ....2 ⇨TN13 DK / Not sure . 8 ⇨TN13	Yes ....1 No ....2 ⇨TN13 DK / Not sure . 8 ⇨TN13	Yes ....1 No ....2 ⇨TN13 DK / Not sure . 8 ⇨TN13
TN12. WHO SLEPT UNDER THIS MOSQUITO NET LAST NIGHT? *Record the person's line number from the household listing form* *If someone not in the household list slept under the mosquito net, record "00"*	Name ______ Line number ...___ ___ Name ______ Line number ...___ ___ Name ______ Line number ...___ ___ Name ______ Line number ...___ ___	Name ______ Line number ...___ ___ Name ______ Line number ...___ ___ Name ______ Line number ...___ ___ Name ______ Line number ...___ ___	Name ______ Line number ...___ ___ Name ______ Line number ...___ ___ Name ______ Line number ...___ ___ Name ______ Line number ...___ ___	Name ______ Line number ...___ ___ Name ______ Line number ...___ ___ Name ______ Line number ...___ ___ Name ______ Line number ...___ ___	Name ______ Line number ...___ ___ Name ______ Line number ...___ ___ Name ______ Line number ...___ ___ Name ______ Line number ...___ ___	Name ______ Line number ...___ ___ Name ______ Line number ...___ ___ Name ______ Line number ...___ ___ Name ______ Line number ...___ ___
TN13.	*Go back to TN4 for next net. If no more nets, go to next module*	*Go back to TN4 for next net. If no more nets, go to next module*	*Go back to TN4 for next net. If no more nets, go to next module*	*Go back to TN4 for next net. If no more nets, go to next module*	*Go back to TN4 for next net. If no more nets, go to next module*	*Go back to TN4 in first column of a new questionnaire for next net. If no more nets, go to next module*
						Tick here if additional questionnaire used ☐

CHILD LABOUR — CL

To be administered for children in the household age ***5-17 years****. For household members below age 5 or above age 17, leave rows blank.*

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ANY WORK CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD MAY DO.

CL1. *Line number*	CL2. *Name and Age* *Copy from Household Listing Form, HL2 and HL6*		CL3. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (*name*) DO ANY KIND OF WORK FOR SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? *If yes*: FOR PAY IN CASH OR KIND? 1 Yes, for pay (cash or kind) 2 Yes, unpaid 3 No ⇨ CL5			CL4. SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE DO THIS WORK FOR SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? *If more than one job, include all hours at all jobs.*	CL5. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (*name*) FETCH WATER OR COLLECT FIREWOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE? 1 Yes 2 No ⇨ CL7		CL6. SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE FETCH WATER OR COLLECT FIREWOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE?	CL7. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (*name*) DO ANY PAID OR UNPAID WORK ON A FAMILY FARM OR IN A FAMILY BUSINESS OR SELLING GOODS IN THE STREET? *Include work for a business run by the child, alone or with one or more partners.* 1 Yes 2 No ⇨ CL9		CL8. SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE DO THIS WORK FOR HIS/HER FAMILY OR HIMSELF/ HERSELF?	CL9. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (*name*) HELP WITH HOUSEHOLD CHORES SUCH AS SHOPPING, CLEANING, WASHING CLOTHES, COOKING; OR CARING FOR CHILDREN, OLD OR SICK PEOPLE? 1 Yes 2 No ⇨ Next Line		CL10. SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE SPEND DOING THESE CHORES?
Line	Name	Age	Yes Paid	Unpaid	No	Number of hours	Yes	No	Number of hours	Yes	No	Number of hours	Yes	No	Number of hours
01		__ __	1	2	3	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___
02		__ __	1	2	3	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___
03		__ __	1	2	3	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___
04		__ __	1	2	3	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___
05		__ __	1	2	3	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___
06		__ __	1	2	3	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___
07		__ __	1	2	3	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___
08		__ __	1	2	3	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___
09		__ __	1	2	3	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___
10		__ __	1	2	3	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___
11		__ __	1	2	3	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___
12		__ __	1	2	3	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___
13		__ __	1	2	3	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___
14		__ __	1	2	3	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___
15		__ __	1	2	3	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	1	2	___ ___

CHILD DISCIPLINE CD

Table 1: Children Aged 2-14 Years Eligible for Child Discipline Questions

- *List each of the children aged 2-14 years below in the order they appear in the Household Listing Form. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 2-14 years.*
- *Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.*
- *Then record the total number of children aged 2-14 in the box provided (CD6).*

CD1. *Rank number*	CD2. *Line number from HL1*	CD3. *Name from HL2*	CD4. *Sex from HL4*	CD5. *Age from HL6*
Rank	Line	Name	M F	Age
1	__ __		1 2	___ ___
2	__ __		1 2	___ ___
3	__ __		1 2	___ ___
4	__ __		1 2	___ ___
5	__ __		1 2	___ ___
6	__ __		1 2	___ ___
7	__ __		1 2	___ ___
8	__ __		1 2	___ ___
CD6.	Total children age 2-14 years			___ ___

- *If there is only one child age 2-14 years in the household, then skip table 2 and go to CD8; write down '1' and continue with CD9*

Table 2: Selection of Random Child for Child Discipline Questions

- *Use Table 2 to select one child between the ages of 2 and 2-14 years, if there is more than one child in that age range in the household.*
- *Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.*
- *Check the total number of eligible children (2-14) in CD6 above. This is the number of the column you should go to.*
- *Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number of the child (CD1) about whom the questions will be asked.*

CD7.	Total Number of Eligible Children in the Household (CD6)							
Last digit of household number (HH2)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

CD8. *Record the rank number of the selected child*..... ___

CD9. *Write the name and line number of the child selected for the module from CD3 and CD2, based on the rank number in CD8.*	Name _____ Line number ..... __ __	
CD10. ADULTS USE CERTAIN WAYS TO TEACH CHILDREN THE RIGHT BEHAVIOUR OR TO ADDRESS A BEHAVIOUR PROBLEM. I WILL READ VARIOUS METHODS THAT ARE USED AND I WANT YOU TO TELL ME IF YOU OR ANYONE ELSE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAS USED THIS METHOD WITH *(name)* IN THE PAST MONTH. CD11. TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING *(name)* LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/HER TO LEAVE HOUSE.	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
CD12. EXPLAINED WHY (*name*)'S BEHAVIOR WAS WRONG.	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
CD13. SHOOK HIM/HER.	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
CD14. SHOUTED, YELLED AT OR SCREAMED AT HIM/HER.	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
CD15. GAVE HIM/HER SOMETHING ELSE TO DO.	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
CD16. SPANKED, HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND.	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
CD17. HIT HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM OR ELSEWHERE ON THE BODY WITH SOMETHING LIKE A BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT.	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
CD18. CALLED HIM/HER DUMB, LAZY, OR ANOTHER NAME LIKE THAT.	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
CD19. HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS.	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
CD20. HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE HAND, ARM, OR LEG.	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
CD21. BEAT HIM/HER UP, THAT IS HIT HIM/HER OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD.	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
CD22. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT IN ORDER TO BRING UP, RAISE, OR EDUCATE A CHILD PROPERLY, THE CHILD NEEDS TO BE PHYSICALLY PUNISHED?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 Don't know / No opinion 8	

HH19. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes.....__ __ : __ __	

HH20. *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and check the Household Listing Form:*

☐ *A separate Questionnaire for Individual Women has been issued for each woman age 15-49 years in the household list (HL7)*

☐ *A separate Questionnaire for Individual Men has been issued for each man age 15-49 years in the household list (HL7A)*

☐ *A separate Questionnaire for Children Under Five has been issued for each child under age 5 years in the household list (HL9)*

Return to the cover page and make sure that all information is entered, including the number of eligible women (HH12), men (HH12A) and under-5s (HH14)

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household. ___ __

MICS

INDONESIA 2011

INDONESIA MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY
PAPUA AND WEST PAPUA PROVINCE
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN

CONFIDENTIAL

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	WM
This questionnaire is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see Household Listing Form, column HL7). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible woman.	
WM1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___ ___	WM2. Household number: ___ ___
WM3. Woman's name: Name_____	WM4. Woman's line number: ___ ___
WM5. Interviewer name and number: Name_____ ___ ___	WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / ___ ___ ___ ___

Repeat greeting and introduce yourself if you never met with this respondent (woman), and read the following:

WE ARE FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENT/BPS WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT HEALTH AND EDUCATION. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 35 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE SHARED WITH ANYONE OTHER THAN OUR PROJECT TEAM.

If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this woman, then read the following:

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 35 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE SHARED WITH ANYONE OTHER THAN OUR PROJECT TEAM.

MAY I START NOW?

- ☐ *Yes, permission is given ⇨ Go to WM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.*
- ☐ *No, permission is not given ⇨ Complete WM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*

WM7. Result of woman's interview	
	Completed ..... 01 Not at home ..... 02 Refused ..... 03 Partly completed ..... 04 Incapacitated ..... 05 Other (*specify*) _____ 96

WM8. Field edited by (Name and number):	WM9. Data entry clerk (Name and number):
Name _____ ___ ___	Name _____ ___ ___

WM10. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes.....__ __ : __ __	

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month .....__ __ DK month .....98 Year .....__ __ __ __ DK year 9998	
WB2. HOW OLD ARE YOU? *Probe:* HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY? *Compare and correct WB1 and/or WB2 if inconsistent*	Age (in completed years) .....__ __	
WB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL?	Yes .....1 No.....2	2⇨WB7
WB4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Preschool .....0 Primary.....1 Junior Secondary .....2 Senior High .....3 University .....4 DK 8	0⇨WB7
WB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? *If less than 1 grade, enter "00"*	Grade ..... __	
WB6. *Check WB4:* ☐ *Senior High or University ⇨ Go to CM Module* ☐ *Primary or Junior Secondary ⇨ Continue with WB7*		
WB7. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent. If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* CAN YOU READ 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 No sentence in required language _____4 *(specify language)* Blind / mute, visually / speech impaired 5	

CHILD MORTALITY MODULE		CM
This module is to be administered to all women age 15-49. *All questions refer only to LIVE births.*		
CM1. 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	2⇨CM8
CM2. WHAT WAS THE DATE OF YOUR FIRST BIRTH? I MEAN THE VERY FIRST TIME YOU GAVE BIRTH, EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NO LONGER LIVING, OR WHOSE FATHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT PARTNER. SKIP TO CM4 ONLY IF YEAR OF FIRST BIRTH IS GIVEN. OTHERWISE, CONTINUE WITH CM3.	Date of first birth Day ..... __ __ DK day ..... 98 Month ..... __ __ DK month ..... 98 Year ..... __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	⇨CM4
CM3. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU HAVE YOUR FIRST BIRTH?	Completed years since first birth ..... __ __	
CM4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨CM6
CM5. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU?	Sons at home ..... __ __ Daughters at home ..... __ __	
CM6. 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	2⇨CM8
CM7. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? *if none, record '00'*	Sons elsewhere ..... __ __ Daughters elsewhere ..... __ __	
CM8. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH TO A BOY OR GIRL WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED? *If "No" probe by asking:* I MEAN, TO A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨CM10
CM9. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED? *if none, record '00'*	Boys dead ..... __ __ Girls dead ..... __ __	
CM10. *Sum answers to CM5, CM7, and CM9.*	Sum ..... __ __	

CM11. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL (*total number*) BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT?

☐ *Yes. Check below:*
☐ *No live births ⇨ Go to Contraception module*
☐ *One or more live births ⇨ continue with CM12*

☐ *No. ⇨ Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary before proceeding to CM12*

CM12. OF THESE (*total number in CM10*) BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD, WHEN DID YOU DELIVER THE LAST ONE (EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED)? *Month and year must be recorded*	Date of last birth Day.....__ __ DK day.....98 Month .....__ __ Year.....__ __ __ __	

CM13. *Check CM12: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (day and month of interview) in 2009*

☐ *No live birth in last 2 years. ⇨ Go to Attitudes toward domestic violence module.*

☐ *One or more live births in last 2 years ⇨ Ask for the name of the child*

*Name of child*_____

If child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.

Continue with the next module (DB).

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview. Check child mortality module CM13 and record name of last-born child here _____. Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.		
DB1. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT WITH (*name*), DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	Yes .....1 No.....2	1⇨Next Module
DB2. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON, OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later .....1 No more.....2	2⇨Next Module
DB3. HOW MUCH LONGER DID YOU WANT TO WAIT?	Months.....1 __ __ Years.....2 __ __ DK 998	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH — MN

This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview. Check child mortality module CM13 and record name of last-born child here _____. Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.

MN1. DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MN5
MN2. WHOM DID YOU SEE? *Probe:* ANYONE ELSE? *Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.*	Health professional: Doctor ..... A Midwife ..... B Nurse ..... D Other person Traditional birth attendant ..... F Community health worker (cadre) ..... G Other (*specify*) _____ X	
MN3. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY?	Number of times ..... __ __ Don't know (DK) 98	
MN4. AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY, WERE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE:	Yes No	
[A] WAS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED?	Blood pressure 1 2	
[B] DID YOU GIVE A URINE SAMPLE?	Urine sample 1 2	
[C] DID YOU GIVE A BLOOD SAMPLE?	Blood sample 1 2	
MN5. DO YOU HAVE A CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH YOUR OWN IMMUNIZATIONS LISTED? MAY I SEE IT PLEASE? *If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.*	Yes (card seen) ..... 1 Yes (card not seen) ..... 2 No ..... 3 DK 8	
MN6. WHEN YOU WERE PREGNANT WITH (*name*), DID YOU RECEIVE ANY INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER TO PREVENT THE BABY FROM GETTING TETANUS, THAT IS CONVULSIONS AFTER BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨MN9 8⇨MN9
MN7. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE THIS TETANUS INJECTION DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*)? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	Number of times ..... __ DK 8	 8⇨MN9

MN8. *How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported in MN7?*

☐ *At least two tetanus injections during last pregnancy. ⇨ Go to MN12*
☐ *Only one tetanus injection during last pregnancy. ⇨ Continue with MN9*

MN9. DID YOU RECEIVE ANY TETANUS INJECTION AT ANY TIME BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*), EITHER TO PROTECT YOURSELF OR ANOTHER BABY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨MN12 8⇨MN12
MN10. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE A TETANUS INJECTION BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*)? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	Number of times ..... __ DK 8	 8⇨MN12
MN11. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU RECEIVE THE LAST TETANUS INJECTION BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*)?	Years ago ..... __ __	
MN12. *Check MN1 for presence of antenatal care during this pregnancy:* ☐ *Yes, antenatal care received.⇨ Continue with MN13A* ☐ *No antenatal care received ⇨ Go to MN17*		
MN13A. DURING ANY OF THESE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR THE PREGNANCY, DID YOU GET THE BLOOD SCREENING TEST FOR MALARIA?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨MN13E 8⇨MN13E
MN13B. WHAT WAS THE RESULT OF THE BLOOD SCREENING TEST?	Positive (malaria present) ..... 1 Negative (no malaria) ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨MN13E
MN13C. WERE YOU GIVEN ANY MEDICINE FOR MALARIA DURING ANY OF THESE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR THE PREGNANCY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨MN13E 8⇨MN13E
MN13D. WHAT MEDICINE WERE YOU GIVEN? *Probe:* ANY OTHER MEDICINE? *Circle all medicines mentioned. Write brand name(s) of all medicines, if given.* _____ *(Name)* .	Anti-malarials: SP / Fansidar ..... A Chloroquine ..... B Quinine / Kina ..... C Artesdiaquine ..... D Arsuamon ..... E Arterakin/Artekin ..... F Other anti-malarial (*specify*)_____ G Antibiotic drugs Pill / Syrup ..... I Injection ..... J Other medications: Paracetamol/ Panadol /Acetaminophen . P Aspirin ..... Q Ibuprofen ..... R Other (*specify*)_____ X DK ..... Z	
MN13E. DURING ANY OF THESE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR THE PREGNANCY, WERE YOU GIVEN A INSECTICIDE TREATED NET?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	

MN17. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF (*name*)? *Probe:* ANYONE ELSE? *Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.* *If respondent says no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.*	Health professional: Doctor ..... A Midwife ..... B Nurse ..... D Other person Traditional birth attendant ..... F Community health worker ..... G Relative / Friend ..... H Other (*specify*) _____ X No one ..... Y	
MN18. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (*name*)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Home Your home ..... 11 Other home ..... 12 Public sector Govt. hospital ..... 21 Govt. clinic / health centre ..... 22 Govt. health post ..... 23 Other public (*specify*) _____ 26 Private Medical Sector Private hospital ..... 31 Private clinic ..... 32 Private maternity home ..... 33 Other private medical (*specify*) _____ 36 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
MN21. WAS (*name*) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨MN24 8⇨MN24
MN22. HOW MUCH DID (*name*) WEIGH? *Record weight from health card, if available.*	From card ..... 1 (kg) __ . __ __ __ From recall ..... 2 (kg) __ . __ __ __ DK 99998	
MN24. DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨CP Module
MN25. HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT (*name*) TO THE BREAST? *If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *Otherwise, record days.*	Immediately ..... 000 Hours ..... 1 __ __ Days ..... 2 __ __ Don't know / remember 998	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
CP1. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER SUBJECT – FAMILY PLANNING. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?	Yes, currently pregnant ..... 1 No ..... 2 Unsure or DK 8	1⇨UN Module
CP1A. COUPLES USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY. DID YOU EVER DO SOMETHING OR USED ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
CP2. ARE YOU CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨UN Module
CP3. WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY? *Do not prompt.* *If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.*	Female sterilization ..... A Male sterilization ..... B IUD ..... C Injectables ..... D Implants ..... E Pill ..... F Male condom ..... G Female condom ..... H Diaphragm ..... I Foam / Jelly ..... J Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) ..... K Periodic abstinence / Rhythm ..... L Withdrawal ..... M Other (*specify*) _____ X	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. *Check CP1. Currently pregnant?* ☐ *Yes, currently pregnant ⇨ Continue with UN2* ☐ *No, unsure or DK ⇨ Go to UN5*		
UN2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR CURRENT PREGNANCY. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT, DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨UN4
UN3. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later ..... 1 No more 2	
UN4. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. AFTER THE CHILD YOU ARE NOW EXPECTING, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN?	Have another child ..... 1 No more / None ..... 2 Undecided / Don't know 8	1⇨UN7 2⇨UN 13 8⇨UN 13
UN5. *Check CP3. Currently using "Female sterilization"?* ☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to UN13* ☐ *No ⇨ Continue with UN6*		
UN6. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Have (a/another) child ..... 1 No more / None ..... 2 Says she cannot get pregnant ..... 3 Undecided / Don't know 8	 2⇨ UN9 3⇨UN11 8⇨ UN9
UN7. HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF (A/ANOTHER) CHILD?	Months ..... 1 __ __ Years ..... 2 __ __ Soon / Now ..... 993 Says she cannot get pregnant ..... 994 After marriage ..... 995 Other ..... 996 Don't know 998	 994⇨ UN11
UN8. *Check CP1. Currently pregnant?* ☐ *Yes, currently pregnant ⇨ Go to UN13* ☐ *No, unsure or DK ⇨ Continue with UN9*		

UN9. *Check CP2. Currently using a method?* ☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to UN13* ☐ *No ⇨ Continue with UN10*	
UN10. DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?	YES ..... 1 1⇨ UN13 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8 ⇨ UN13
UN11. WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT?	Infrequent sex / No sex ..... A Menopausal ..... B Never menstruated ..... C Hysterectomy (surgical removal of uterus) ..... D Has been trying to get pregnant for 2 years or more without result ..... E Postpartum amenorrheic ..... F Breastfeeding ..... G Too old ..... H Fatalistic ..... I Other (*specify*)_____ X Don't know ..... Z
UN12. *Check UN11. "Never menstruated" mentioned?* ☐ *Mentioned ⇨ Go to Next Module* ☐ *Not mentioned ⇨ Continue with UN13*	
UN13. WHEN DID YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD START?	Days ago ..... 1 __ __ Weeks ago ..... 2 __ __ Months ago ..... 3 __ __ Years ago ..... 4 __ __ In menopause / Has had hysterectomy ..... 994 Before last birth ..... 995 Never menstruated 996

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					DV
DV1. 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	
[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?	Goes out without telling	1	2	8	
[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	Neglects children	1	2	8	
[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	Argues with him	1	2	8	
[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?	Refuses sex	1	2	8	
[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Burns food	1	2	8	
[F] IF SHE ARGUES WITH THE PARENTS-IN-LAW?	Argues with the parents-in-law	1	2	8	

MARRIAGE/UNION					MA
MA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married Yes, living with a man No, not in union				1 2 ⇨MA2 3 ⇨MA5
MA1A. ARE YOU MARRIED THROUGH:		Yes	No	DK	
[A] CIVIL REGISTRATION?	Civil registration	1	2	8	
[B] RELIGIOUS CEREMONY?	Religious ceremony	1	2	8	
[C] TRADITIONAL CEREMONY?	Traditional ceremony	1	2	8	
[D] COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE?	Community acceptance	1	2	8	
MA2. HOW OLD IS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER? PROBE: HOW OLD WAS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age in years DK				__ __ 98
					⇨MA7 98⇨MA7
MA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married Yes, formerly lived with a man No				1 2 3
					3 ⇨Next Module
MA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed Divorced Separated				1 2 3
MA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once More than once				1 2
MA8. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Date of first marriage Month DK month Year DK year				 __ __ 98 __ __ __ __ 9998
					⇨Next Module
MA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR FIRST HUSBAND/PARTNER?	Age in years				__ __

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		SB
Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.		
SB1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES. THE INFORMATION YOU SUPPLY WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?	Never had intercourse ..... 00 Age in years..... __ __ First time when started living with (first) husband/partner..... 95	00⇨Next Module
SB2. THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Don't remember..... 8	
SB3. WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? *Record 'years ago' only if last intercourse was one or more years ago. If 12 months or more the answer must be recorded in years.*	Days ago ..... 1 __ __ Weeks ago..... 2 __ __ Months ago..... 3 __ __ Years ago ..... 4 __ __	4⇨SB15
SB4. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
SB5. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'boyfriend', then ask:* WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? *If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'.*	Husband ..... 1 Cohabiting partner ..... 2 Boyfriend ..... 3 Casual acquaintance ..... 4 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	3⇨SB7 4⇨SB7 6⇨SB7
SB6. *Check MA1:* ☐ *Currently married or living with a man (MA1 = 1 or 2) ⇨ Go to SB8* ☐ *Not married / Not in union (MA1 = 3) ⇨ Continue with SB7*		
SB7. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? *If response is DK, probe:* ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?	Age of sexual partner ..... __ __ DK..... 98	
SB8. HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨SB15
SB9. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

SB10. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'boyfriend' then ask:* WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? *If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'.*	Husband ..... 1 Cohabiting partner ..... 2 Boyfriend ..... 3 Casual acquaintance ..... 4 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	 3⇨SB12 4⇨SB12 6⇨SB12
SB11. *Check MA1 and MA7:* ☐ *Currently married or living with a man (MA1 = 1 or 2)* *AND* *Married only once or lived with a man only once (MA7 = 1)* ⇨ *Go to SB13* ☐ *Else* ⇨ *Continue with SB12*		
SB12. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? *If response is DK, probe:* ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?	Age of sexual partner ..... __ __ DK..... 98	
SB13. OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨SB15
SB14. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Number of partners..... __ __	
SB15. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME? *If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.* *If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.*	Number of lifetime partners ..... __ __ DK..... 98	

HIV/AIDS		HA
HA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes .....1 No.....2	 2⇨Next Module
HA2. 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 DK 8	
HA3. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK 8	
HA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK 8	
HA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK 8	
HA6. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK 8	
HA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK 8	
HA8. CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY: [A] DURING PREGNANCY? [B] DURING DELIVERY? [C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	Yes No DK During pregnancy.....1 2 8 During delivery .....1 2 8 By breastfeeding 1 2 8	
HA9. IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
HA10. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
HA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
HA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HER OR HIM IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	

HA13. *Check CM13: Any live birth in last 2 years?* ☐ *No live birth in last 2 years ⇨ Go to HA24* ☐ *One or more live births in last 2 years ⇨ Continue with HA14*		
HA14. *Check MN1: Received antenatal care?* ☐ *Received antenatal care ⇨ Continue with HA15* ☐ *Did not receive antenatal care ⇨ Go to HA24*		
HA15. DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (*name*), WERE YOU GIVEN ANY INFORMATION ABOUT HIV/AIDS	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK 8	
HA16. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULT, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE?	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK 8	2⇨HA24 8⇨HA24
HA17. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULT, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK 8	2⇨HA24 8⇨HA24
HA18. REGARDLESS OF THE RESULT, ALL WOMEN WHO ARE TESTED ARE SUPPOSED TO RECEIVE COUNSELLING AFTER GETTING THE RESULT. AFTER YOU WERE TESTED, DID YOU RECEIVE COUNSELLING?	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK 8	
HA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes .....1 No.....2	2⇨HA27
HA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago.....1 12-23 months ago .....2 2 or more years ago 3	
HA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK 8	1⇨ Next Module 2⇨ Next Module 8⇨ Next Module
HA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes .....1 No.....2	

ALCOHOL USE		TA
TA14. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL. HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨WM11
TA15. WHICH IS CONSIDERED ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL IS ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, OR ONE SHOT OF COGNAC, VODKA, WHISKEY, RUM, SAGUER, PERMIPAN, BOBO, CAP TIKUS, SOFI, OR SBY. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN A FEW SIPS?	Never had one drink of alcohol ..... 00 Age ..... ___ ___	00⇨WM11
TA16. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL? *If respondent did not drink, circle "00".* *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Did not have one drink in last one month . 00 Number of days ..... 0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month .... 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	00⇨WM11
TA17. IN THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON THE DAYS THAT YOU DRANK ALCOHOL, HOW MANY CAN/BOTTLE/GLASS/SHOT OF DRINKS DID YOU USUALLY HAVE?	Number of can/bottle/glass/shot ..... ___ ___	

WM11. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes ..... __ __ : __ __	

WM12. *Check Household Listing Form, column HL9.*
Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*
☐ *No ⇨ End the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check for the presence of any other eligible woman, man or child under-5 in the household.*

INDONESIA 2011

INDONESIA MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY
PAPUA AND WEST PAPUA PROVINCE
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN

CONFIDENTIAL

MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	MWM
This questionnaire is to be administered to all men age 15 through 49 (see Household Listing Form, column HL7A). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible man.	
MWM1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___ ___	MWM2. Household number: ___ ___
MWM3. Man's name: Name.....	MWM4. Man's line number: ___ ___
MWM5. Interviewer name and number: Name..... ___ ___	MWM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / ___ ___ ___ ___

Repeat greeting and introduce yourself if you never met with this respondent (man), and read the following:

WE ARE FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENT/BPS WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT HEALTH AND EDUCATION. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE SHARED WITH ANYONE OTHER THAN OUR PROJECT TEAM.

If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this man, then read the following:

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE SHARED WITH ANYONE OTHER THAN OUR PROJECT TEAM.

MAY I START NOW?

☐ *Yes, permission is given ⇨ Go to MWM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.*

☐ *No, permission is not given ⇨ Complete MWM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor*

MWM7. Result of man's interview	
	Completed ..... 01 Not at home ..... 02 Refused ..... 03 Partly completed ..... 04 Incapacitated ..... 05 Other (*specify*) _____ 96

MWM8. Field edited by (Name and number):	MWM9. Data entry clerk (Name and number):
Name _____ ___ ___	Name _____ ___ ___

MWM10. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes ..... __ __ : __ __	

MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month..... __ __ DK month..... 98 Year ..... __ __ __ __ DK year..... 9998	
MWB2. HOW OLD ARE YOU? *Probe:* HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY? *Compare and correct MWB1 and/or MWB2 if inconsistent*	Age (in completed years)..... __ __	
MWB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MWB7
MWB4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Preschool..... 0 Primary ..... 1 Junior Secondary ..... 2 Senior High ..... 3 University..... 4 DK..... 5	0⇨MWB7
MWB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? *If less than 1 grade, enter "0"*	Grade..... ___	
MWB6. *Check MWB4:* ☐ *Senior High or University ⇨ Go to MDV* ☐ *Primary or Junior secondary ⇨ Continue with MWB7*		
MWB7. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent. If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* CAN YOU READ 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 No sentence in required language _____ 4 *(specify language)* Blind / mute, visually / speech impaired 5	

ATTITUDES ESTIC					MDV
MDV1. 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	
[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?	Goes out without telling	1	2	8	
[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	Neglects children	1	2	8	
[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	Argues with him	1	2	8	
[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?	Refuses sex	1	2	8	
[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Burns food	1	2	8	
[F] IF SHE ARGUES WITH PARENTS-IN-LAW?	Argues with parents-in-law	1	2	8	

MARRIAGE/UNION					MMA
MMA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married Yes, living with a woman No, not in union	1 2 3			2⇨MMA2 3⇨MMA5
MMA1A. ARE YOU MARRIED THROUGH:		Yes	No	DK	
[A] CIVIL REGISTRATION?	Civil registration	1	2	8	
[B] RELIGIOUS CEREMONY?	Religious ceremony	1	2	8	
[C] TRADITIONAL CEREMONY?	Traditional ceremony	1	2	8	
[D] COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE?	Community acceptance	1	2	8	
MMA2. HOW OLD IS YOUR WIFE/PARTNER? PROBE: HOW OLD WAS YOUR WIFE/PARTNER ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age in years DK	__ __ 98			⇨MMA7 98⇨MMA7
MMA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married Yes, formerly lived with a man No	1 2 3			3 ⇨Next Module
MMA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed Divorced Separated	1 2 3			
MMA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A WOMAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once More than once	1 2			
MMA8. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Date of first marriage Month DK month Year DK year	 __ __ 98 __ __ __ __ 9998			 ⇨Next Module
MMA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR FIRST WIFE/PARTNER?	Age in years	__ __			

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		MSB
Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.		
MSB1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES. THE INFORMATION YOU SUPPLY WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?	Never had intercourse ..... 00 Age in years ..... __ __ First time when started living with (first) wife/partner 95	00⇨Next Module
MSB2. THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Don't remember 8	
MSB3. WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? *Record 'years ago' only if last intercourse was one or more years ago. If 12 months or more the answer must be recorded in years.*	Days ago ..... 1 __ __ Weeks ago ..... 2 __ __ Months ago ..... 3 __ __ Years ago ..... 4 __ __	4⇨MSB15
MSB4. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
MSB5. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'girlfriend', then ask:* WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? *If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle'3'.*	Wife ..... 1 Cohabiting partner ..... 2 Girlfriend ..... 3 Casual acquaintance ..... 4 Prostitute ..... 5 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	3⇨MSB7 4⇨MSB7 4⇨MSB7 6⇨MSB7
MSB6. *Check MMA1:* ☐ *Currently married or living with a woman (MMA1 = 1 or 2) ⇨ Go to MSB8* ☐ *Not married / Not in union (MMA1 = 3) ⇨ Continue with MSB7*		
MSB7. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? *If response is DK, probe:* ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?	Age of sexual partner ..... __ __ DK 98	
MSB8. HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MSB15
MSB9. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

MSB10. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'girlfriend' then ask:* WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? *If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle' 3'.*	Wife ..... 1 Cohabiting partner ..... 2 Girlfriend ..... 3 Casual acquaintance ..... 4 Prostitute ..... 5 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	 3⇨MSB12 4⇨MSB12 4⇨MSB12 6⇨MSB12
MSB11. *Check MMA1:* ☐ *Currently married or living with a woman (MMA1 = 1 or 2)* *AND* *Married only once or lived with a woman only once (MMA7 = 1) ⇨ Go to MSB13* ☐ *Else ⇨ Continue with MSB12*		
MSB12. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? *If response is DK, probe:* ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?	Age of sexual partner ..... __ __ DK 98	
MSB13. OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨MSB15
MSB14. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Number of partners ..... __ __	
MSB15. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME? *If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.* *If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.*	Number of lifetime partners ..... __ __ DK 98	

HIV/AIDS		MHA
MHA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨ Next Module
MHA2. 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 DK 8	
MHA3. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA6. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
MHA8. CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY: [A] DURING PREGNANCY? [B] DURING DELIVERY? [C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	Yes No DK During pregnancy ..... 1 2 8 During delivery ..... 1 2 8 By breastfeeding 1 2 8	
MHA9. IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
MHA10. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
MHA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
MHA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HER OR HIM IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	

MHA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨MHA27
MHA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago ..... 1 12-23 months ago ..... 2 2 or more years ago 3	
MHA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	1⇨Next Module 2⇨Next Module 8⇨Next Module
MHA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

CIRCUMCISION		MNC
MNC1. SOME MEN ARE CIRCUMCISED, THAT IS, THE FORESKIN IS COMPLETELY REMOVED FROM THE PENIS. ARE YOU CIRCUMCISED?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨Next Module
MNC2. HOW OLD WERE YOU GOT CIRCUMCISED?	Age in completed years ..... __ __ DK 98	
MNC3. WHO DID THE CIRCUMCISION?	Traditional practitioner/family/friend ..... 1 Health worker/Professional ..... 2 Other (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	
MNC4. WHERE WAS IT DONE?	Health facility ..... 1 Home of a health worker/professional ..... 2 Circumcision done at home ..... 3 Ritual site ..... 4 Other home/place (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	

ALCOHOL USE		MTA
MTA14. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL. HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨ MWM11
MTA15. WE COUNT ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL AS ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, OR ONE SHOT OF COGNAC, VODKA, WHISKEY, SAGUER, PERMIPAN, BOBO, CAP TIKUS, SOFI, OR SBY. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN A FEW SIPS?	Never had one drink of alcohol ..... 00 Age ..... ___ ___	00⇨ MWM11
MTA16. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL? *If respondent did not drink, circle "00".* *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Did not have one drink in last one month.. 00 Number of days ..... 0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month..... 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	00⇨ MWM11
MTA17. IN THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON THE DAYS THAT YOU DRANK ALCOHOL, HOW MANY CAN/BOTTLE/GLASS/SHOT OF DRINKS DID YOU USUALLY HAVE?	Number of can/bottle/glass/shot ..... ___ ___	

MWM11. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes ..... __ __ : __ __	

MWM12. *Check Household Listing Form, column HL9.*
Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes ⇨ Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No ⇨ End the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check for the presence of any other eligible man in the household.*

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INDONESIA MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY
PAPUA AND WEST PAPUA PROVINCE
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

CONFIDENTIAL

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL	**UF**
This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caretakers (see Household Listing Form, column HL9) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 years (see Household Listing Form, column HL6). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.	
UF1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___	UF2. Household number: ___ ___ ___
UF3. Child's name: Name_____	UF4. Child's line number: _ ----- -------
UF5. Mother's / Caretaker's name: Name_____	UF6. Mother's / Caretaker's line number: ___ ___
UF7. Interviewer name and number: Name..... ___ ___	UF8. Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / ___ ___ ___ ___

Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:

WE ARE FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENT/BPS WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (*name*)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE SHARED WITH ANYONE OTHER THAN OUR PROJECT TEAM.

If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this woman, then read the following:

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT (***child's name from UF3***)'S HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE SHARED WITH ANYONE OTHER THAN OUR PROJECT TEAM.

MAY I START NOW?

☐ *Yes, permission is given ⇨ Go to UF12 to record the time and then begin the interview.*
☐ *No, permission is not given ⇨ Complete UF9. Discuss this result with your supervisor*

UF9. Result of interview for children under 5 *Codes refer to mother/caretaker.*	Completed ..... 01 Not at home ..... 02 Refused ..... 03 Partly completed ..... 04 Incapacitated ..... 05 Other (*specify*) _____ 96

UF10. Field edited by (Name and number):	UF11. Data entry clerk (Name and number):
Name _____ ___ ___	Name _____ ___ ___

UF12. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes.....__ __ : __ __	

AGE		AG
AG1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH OF (*name*). IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (*name*) BORN? *Probe:* WHAT IS HIS / HER BIRTHDAY? *If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day* *Month and year must be recorded.*	Date of birth Day .....__ __ DK day.....98 Month .....__ __ Year.....__ __ __ __	
AG2. HOW OLD IS (*name*)? *Probe*: HOW OLD WAS (*name*) AT HIS / HER LAST BIRTHDAY? *Record age in completed years.* *Record '0' if less than 1 year.* *Compare and correct AG1 and/or AG2 if inconsistent.*	Age (in completed years) .....__	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. DOES (*name*) HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? *If yes, ask:* MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen .....1 Yes, not seen .....2 No.....3 DK 8	1⇨Next Module 2⇨Next Module
BR2. HAS (*name*)'S BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES?	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK 8	1⇨Next Module
BR3. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER YOUR CHILD'S BIRTH?	Yes .....1 No.....2	

BREASTFEEDING		BF
BF1. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN BREASTFED?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨BF3 8⇨BF3
BF2. IS HE/SHE STILL BEING BREASTFED?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
BF3. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT LIQUIDS THAT (*name*) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. I AM INTERESTED IN WHETHER (*name*) HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF IT WAS COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS. DID (*name*) DRINK PLAIN WATER YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
BF4. DID (*name*) DRINK INFANT FORMULA YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨BF6 8⇨BF6
BF5. HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name*) DRINK INFANT FORMULA?	Number of times ..... __ __	
BF6. DID (*name*) DRINK MILK, SUCH AS TINNED, POWDERED OR FRESH ANIMAL MILK YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨BF8 8⇨BF8
BF7. HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name*) DRINK TINNED, POWDERED OR FRESH ANIMAL MILK?	Number of times ..... __ __	
BF8. DID (*name*) DRINK JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
BF9. DID (*name*) DRINK CLEAR BROTH/CLEAR SOUP YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
BF10. DID (*name*) DRINK OR EAT VITAMIN OR MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS OR ANY MEDICINES YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
BF11. DID (*name*) DRINK ORALIT (SUGAR SALT SOLUTION) YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	

BF12. DID (*name*) DRINK ANY OTHER LIQUIDS YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK 8	
BF13. DID (*name*) DRINK OR EAT YOGURT YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK 8	 2⇨BF15 8⇨BF15
BF14. HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name*) DRINK OR EAT YOGURT YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Number of times.....__ __	
BF15. DID (*name*) EAT THIN PORRIDGE YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK 8	
BF16. DID (*name*) EAT SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID (SOFT, MUSHY) FOOD YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK 8	 2⇨BF18 8⇨BF18
BF17. HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name*) EAT SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID (SOFT, MUSHY) FOOD YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Number of times.....__ __	
BF18. YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT, DID (*name*) DRINK ANYTHING FROM A BOTTLE WITH A NIPPLE?	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK 8	

MALARIA		ML
ML1. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (*name*) BEEN ILL WITH A FEVER AT ANY TIME?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨Next Module 8⇨Next Module
ML2. AT ANY TIME DURING THE ILLNESS, DID (*name*) HAVE BLOOD TAKEN FROM HIS/HER FINGER OR HEEL FOR TESTING?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
ML3. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE ILLNESS FROM ANY SOURCE?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨ML8 8⇨ML8
ML4. WAS (*name*) TAKEN TO A HEALTH FACILITY DURING THIS ILLNESS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨ML8 8⇨ML8
ML5. WAS (*name*) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE FOR FEVER OR MALARIA AT THE HEALTH FACILITY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨ML7 8⇨ML7
ML6. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (*name*) GIVEN? *Probe:* ANY OTHER MEDICINE? *Circle all medicines mentioned. Write brand name(s) of all medicines, if given.* _____ *(Name)*	Anti-malarials: SP / Fansidar ..... A Chloroquine ..... B Quinine / Kina ..... D Artesdiaquine ..... E Arsuamon ..... F Arterakin/Artekin ..... G Other anti-malarial (*specify*)_____ H Antibiotic drugs Pill / Syrup ..... I Injection ..... J Other medications: Paracetamol/ Panadol /Acetaminophen . P Aspirin ..... Q Ibuprofen ..... R Other (*specify*)_____ X DK ..... Z	
ML7. WAS (*name*) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE FOR THE FEVER OR MALARIA BEFORE BEING TAKEN TO THE HEALTH FACILITY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	1⇨ML9 2⇨ML10 8⇨ML10
ML8. WAS (*name*) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE FOR FEVER OR MALARIA DURING THIS ILLNESS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨ML10 8⇨ML10

ML9. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (*name*) GIVEN? *Probe:* ANY OTHER MEDICINE? *Circle all medicines mentioned. Write brand name(s) of all medicines, if given.* _____ *(Name)* .	Anti-malarials: SP / Fansidar ..... A Chloroquine ..... B Quinine / Kina ..... D Artesdiaquine ..... E Arsuamon ..... F Arterakin/Artekin ..... G Other anti-malarial (*specify*)_____ H Antibiotic drugs Pill / Syrup ..... I Injection ..... J Other medications: Paracetamol/ Panadol /Acetaminophen . P Aspirin ..... Q Ibuprofen ..... R Other (*specify*)_____ X DK ..... Z	
ML10. *Check ML6 and ML9: Anti-malarial mentioned (codes A - H)?* ☐ *Yes ⇨ Continue with ML11* ☐ *No ⇨ Go to Next Module*		
ML11. HOW LONG AFTER THE FEVER STARTED DID (*name*) FIRST TAKE (*name of anti-malarial from ML6 or ML9*)? *If multiple anti-malarials mentioned in ML6 or ML9, name all anti-malarial medicines mentioned.*	Same day ..... 0 Next day ..... 1 2 days after the fever ..... 2 3 days after the fever ..... 3 4 or more days after the fever ..... 4 DK 8	

IMMUNIZATION			IM
If an immunization card is available, copy the dates in IM3 for each type of immunization recorded on the card. IM6-IM17 are for registering vaccinations that are not recorded on the card. IM6-IM17 will only be asked when a card is not available.			
IM1. DO YOU HAVE A CARD WHERE (*name*)'S VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN DOWN? (*If yes*) MAY I SEE IT PLEASE?		Yes, seen ..... 1 Yes, not seen ..... 2 No card 3	1⇨IM3 2⇨IM6
IM2. DID YOU EVER HAVE A VACCINATION CARD FOR (*name*)?		Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨IM6 2⇨IM6
IM3. *(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card.* *(b) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.*		Date of Immunization	
		Day / Month / Year	
BCG	BCG		
POLIO 1	OPV1		
POLIO 2	OPV2		
POLIO 3	OPV3		
POLIO 4	OPV4		
DPT/HB 1	DPT/HB 1		
DPT/HB 2	DPT/HB 2		
DPT/HB 3	DPT/HB 3		
DPT1	DPT1		
DPT2	DPT2		
DPT3	DPT3		
HEPB AT BIRTH	H0		
HEPB1	H1		
HEPB2	H2		
HEPB3	H3		
MEASLES (OR MMR)	MEASLES		
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)	VITA		
IM4. *Check IM3. Are all vaccines (BCG to Measles) recorded?* ☐ *Yes⇨ Go to IM18* ☐ *No ⇨ Continue with IM5*			

IM5. In addition to what is recorded on this card, did (*name*) receive any other vaccinations – including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days? *Record 'Yes' only if respondent mentions vaccines shown in the table above.*	Yes ..... 1 *(Probe for vaccinations and write '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine mentioned. Then skip to IM18)* No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM18 8⇨IM18
IM6. Has (*name*) ever received any vaccinations to prevent him/her from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a campaign or immunization day?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM18 8⇨IM18
IM7. Has (*name*) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis – that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
IM8. Has (*name*) ever received any "vaccination drops in the mouth" to protect him/her from getting diseases – that is, polio?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM11 8⇨IM11
IM9. Was the first polio vaccine received in the first month after birth or later?	First two weeks ..... 1 Later 2	
IM10. How many times was the polio vaccine received?	Number of times ..... __	
IM10A. Has (*name*) ever received a Combo vaccination (combination of DPT and Hepatitis B vaccines) – that is, an injection in the thigh or buttocks – to prevent him/her from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria and Hepatitis B? *Probe by indicating that the Combo vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as Polio vaccines*	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM11 8⇨IM11
IM10B. How many times was a Combo vaccine (combination of DPT and Hepatitis B vaccines) received?	Number of times ..... __	
IM11. Has (*name*) ever received a DPT vaccination – that is, an injection in the thigh or buttocks – to prevent him/her from getting tetanus, whooping cough, or diphtheria? *Probe by indicating that DPT vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as Polio*	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM13 8⇨IM13
IM12. How many times was a DPT vaccine received?	Number of times ..... __	
IM13. Has (*name*) ever been given a Hepatitis B vaccination – that is, an injection in the thigh or buttocks – to prevent him/her from getting Hepatitis B? *Probe by indicating that the Hepatitis B vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as Polio and DPT vaccines*	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM16 8⇨IM16

IM14. WAS THE FIRST HEPATITIS B VACCINE RECEIVED WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER BIRTH, OR LATER?	Within 24 hours ..... 1 Later 2	
IM15. HOW MANY TIMES WAS A HEPATITIS B VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times ..... __	
IM16. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED A MEASLES INJECTION OR AN MMR INJECTION – THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 9 MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING MEASLES?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
IM18. HAS (*name*) RECEIVED A VITAMIN A DOSE LIKE (THIS/ANY OF THESE) WITHIN THE LAST 6 MONTHS? *Show common types of ampules / capsules / syrups*	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
IM19. PLEASE TELL ME IF (*name*) HAS PARTICIPATED IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CAMPAIGNS, NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION DAYS AND/OR VITAMIN A OR CHILD HEALTH DAYS: [A] POLIO AND MEASLES CAMPAIGN, DURING JULY-AUGUST 2011	Y N DK *Polio and Measles campaign* 1 2 8	

UF13. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes ..... __ __ : __ __	

UF14. *Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Indicate to the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child later. Go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent*

☐ *No ⇨ End the interview with this respondent by thanking him/her for his/her cooperation and tell her/him that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child*

Check to see if there are other woman's, man's or under-5 questionnaires to be administered in this household.

Move to another woman's, man's or under-5 questionnaire, or start making arrangements for anthropometric measurements of all eligible children in the household.

AN6. *Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement?*

☐ *Yes ⇨ Record measurements for next child.*

☐ *No ⇨ Check if there are any other individual questionnaires to be completed in the household.*

Badan Pusat Statistik

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INDONESIA: SELECTED DISTRICTS OF PAPUA PROVINCE
MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY
2011