Indonesia

SELECTED DISTRICTS OF WEST 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 West 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 West 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.

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Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
2011

March, 2013

SUMMARY TABLE OF FINDINGS

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

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDGs Indicator Number	Indicator	Value			
				Kaimana	Manokwari	Sorong	
CHILD MORTALITY							
Child mortality	1.1	4.1	Under-five mortality rate	65	81	54	per 1,000
	1.2	4.2	Infant mortality rate	50	60	42	per 1,000
NUTRITION							
Breastfeeding and infant feeding	2.4	4.1	Children ever breastfed	91.3	90.9	92.8	per cent
	2.5	4.2	Early initiation of breastfeeding	22.7	23.2	27.2	per cent
	2.6		Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	(41.3)	(18.6)	(43.9)	per cent
	2.7		Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	(75.0)	(*)	(74.2)	per cent
	2.8		Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	(65.5)	(54.7)	(*)	per cent
	2.9		Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	(46.1)	(30.6)	(51.2)	per cent
	2.10		Duration of breastfeeding	25.2	21.6	22.5	months
	2.11		Bottle feeding	43.9	43.6	41.9	per cent
	2.13		Minimum meal frequency	45.9	59.3	62.7	per cent
	2.14		Age-appropriate breastfeeding	41.3	38.9	46.4	per cent
	2.15		Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	71.2	(86.2)	(93.5)	per cent
Vitamin A	2.17		Vitamin A supplementation (children under age 5)	51.1	47.1	70.4	per cent
Low birth weight	2.18		Low-birth weight infants	12.0	15.3	14.4	per cent
	2.19		Infants weighed at birth	47.3	70.0	63.3	per cent
CHILD HEALTH							
Vaccinations	3.1		Tuberculosis immunization coverage	79.2	68.1	95.9	per cent
	3.2		Polio immunization coverage	38.4	50.8	87.0	per cent
	3.3		Immunization coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)	33.1	38.8	69.9	per cent
	3.4	4.3	Measles immunization coverage	53.6	61.0	88.9	per cent
	3.5		Hepatitis B immunization coverage	31.9	29.2	67.6	per cent
Tetanus toxoid	3.7		Neonatal tetanus protection	62.4	56.5	76.4	per cent
Solid fuel use	3.11		Solid fuels	53.0	45.9	52.0	per cent
Malaria	3.12		Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)	37.2	31.8	44.0	per cent
	3.14		Children under age 5 sleeping under any mosquito net	46.6	40.9	64.3	per cent
	3.15	6.7	Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)	36.1	25.2	45.6	per cent

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDGs Indicator Number	Indicator	Value			
				Kaimana	Manokwari	Sorong	
	3.16		Malaria diagnostics usage	40.3	48.4	15.0	per cent
	3.17		Antimalarial treatment of children under 5 the same or next day	20.0	47.2	12.9	per cent
	3.18	6.8	Antimalarial treatment of children under age 5	33.5	55.7	14.1	per cent
WATER AND SANITATION							
Water and sanitation	4.1	7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	66.4	69.0	79.9	per cent
	4.2	7.9	Water treatment	75.6	88.0	92.3	per cent
	4.3		Use of improved sanitation	43.6	56.3	48.7	per cent
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH							
Contraception	5.1	5.4	Adolescent birth rate	66	44	53	per 1,000
	5.2		Early childbearing	15.5	15.2	16.8	per cent
	5.3	5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	30.1	53.9	53.7	per cent
			Unmet need	14.7	9.7	10.9	per cent
Maternal and newborn health		5.5	Antenatal care coverage:				
	5.5a		• At least once by skilled personnel	83.7	85.8	91.2	per cent
	5.5b		• At least four times by any provider	53.7	66.5	72.5	per cent
	5.6		Content of antenatal care	29.6	19.4	16.6	per cent
	5.7	5.2	Skilled attendant at delivery	57.7	75.5	75.3	per cent
	5.8		Institutional deliveries	33.4	54.4	21.8	per cent
EDUCATION							
Literacy and education	7.1	2.3	Literacy rate among young people:				
			• women age 15-24 years	73.7	87.5	95.2	per cent
			• men age 15-24 years	73.1	89.2	89.7	per cent
	7.2		School readiness	27.8	42.2	40.1	per cent
	7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	77.0	76.6	69.6	per cent
	7.4	2.1	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	93.6	94.0	95.8	per cent
	7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	48.0	77.9	77.1	per cent
	7.6	2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary	96.3	98.8	96.3	per cent
	7.7		Primary completion rate	88.8	114.4	112.6	per cent
	7.8		Transition rate to secondary school	(80.7)	95.3	100.0	per cent
	7.9		Gender parity index (primary school)	1.02	1.01	1.01	ratio
	7.10		Gender parity index (secondary school)	1.32	0.98	1.07	ratio
CHILD PROTECTION							
Birth registration			Birth registration	46.2	50.1	51.2	per cent
Child labour (age 5-14)[1]	8.2		Child labour	26.9	20.1	22.0	per cent
	8.3		School attendance among child labourers	89.5	88.0	92.4	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			
				Kaimana	Manokwari	Sorong	
	8.4		Child labour among students	29.0	23.1	23.8	per cent
Child discipline	8.5		Violent discipline	86.4	83.7	89.9	per cent
Early marriage	8.6		Marriage before age 15:				
			• women age 15-49 years	5.0	9.6	8.1	per cent
			• men age 15-49 years	1.5	2.8	0.9	per cent
	8.7		Marriage before age 18:				
			• women age 20-49 years	21.5	30.1	34.7	per cent
			• men age 20-49 years	4.5	8.0	5.1	per cent
	8.8		Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union	13.0	21.7	15.4	per cent
			Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union	0.6	6.6	1.2	per cent
	8.10b		Spousal age difference women age 20-24 years	5.4	9.9	19.2	per cent
Domestic violence	8.14		Attitudes towards domestic violence				
			• women age 15-49 years	36.0	40.7	32.6	per cent
			• men age 15-49 years	48.1	28.2	20.1	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	17.9	24.9	22.7	per cent
			• men age 15-49 years	12.1	26.1	25.1	per cent
	9.2	6.3	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people:				
			• women age 15-24 years	16.3	27.1	36.8	per cent
			• men age 15-24 years	8.7	29.7	27.7	per cent
	9.3		Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV				
			• women age 15-49 years	50.5	61.7	59.5	per cent
			• men age 15-49 years	65.8	57.8	67.2	per cent
	9.4		Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV:				
			• women age 15-49 years	6.2	13.4	21.1	per cent
			• men age 15-49 years	6.8	14.6	17.0	per cent
	9.5		Know a place to get tested for HIV:				
			• women age 15-49 years:	22.6	31.1	19.5	per cent
			• men age 15-49 years	21.2	36.4	20.1	per cent
	9.6		Have been tested and have been told result:				
			• women age 15-49 years	0.6	0.8	0.8	per cent
			• men age 15-49 years	2.0	2.8	0.8	per cent
	9.7		Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the result:				
			• women age 15-49 years	0.0	0.0	1.2	per cent
			• men age 15-49 years	1.1	5.6	(2.2)	per cent
Sexual behaviour	9.10		Young women who have never had sex	91.3	94.3	96.2	per cent
			Young men who have never had sex	73.2	79.7	92.3	per cent

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDGs Indicator Number	Indicator	Value			
				Kaimana	Manokwari	Sorong	
	9.11		Sex before age 15 among young people:				
			• women age 15-24 years	3.6	6.6	2.8	per cent
			• men age 15-24 years	3.7	4.6	1.1	per cent
	9.12		Age-mixing among sexual partners:				
			• women age 15-24 years	6.3	15.0	26.4	per cent
			• men age 15-24 years	5.5	1.5	(0.0)	per cent
	9.13		Sex with multiple partners:				
			• women age 15-49 years	0.4	0.2	0.1	per cent
			• men age 15-49 years	6.4	4.5	1.9	per cent
	9.14		Condom use during sex with multiple partners				
			• men age 15-49 years	20.1	27.9	(*)	per cent
	9.15		Sex with non-regular partners:				
			• women age 15-24 years	3.6	4.0	4.2	per cent
			• men age 15-24 years	58.9	38.3	(48.9)	per cent
Orphaned children	9.17		Children's living arrangements	5.8	9.6	6.6	per cent
	9.18		Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	7.7	7.3	5.5	per cent
Male circumcision	9.21		Male circumcision	41.4	47.3	68.4	per cent
ACOHOL USE							
Alcohol use	TA. 3		Alcohol use:				
			• women age 15-49 years	0.5	2.4	0.2	per cent
			• men age 15-49 years	21.5	19.4	10.1	per cent
	TA. 4		Use of alcohol: before age 15				
			• women age 15-49 years	0.5	1.9	0.0	per cent
			• men age 15-49 years	5.9	9.4	3.8	per cent

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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BAPPENAS	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional
BCG	Bacillis-Cereus-Geuerin (Tuberculosis)
BPS	Badan Pusat Statistik
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
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
MDG	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
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
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 West Papua Province Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 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 Papua Province.

The Selected Districts of West Papua Province Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong. 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, conducting 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 was 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 committment 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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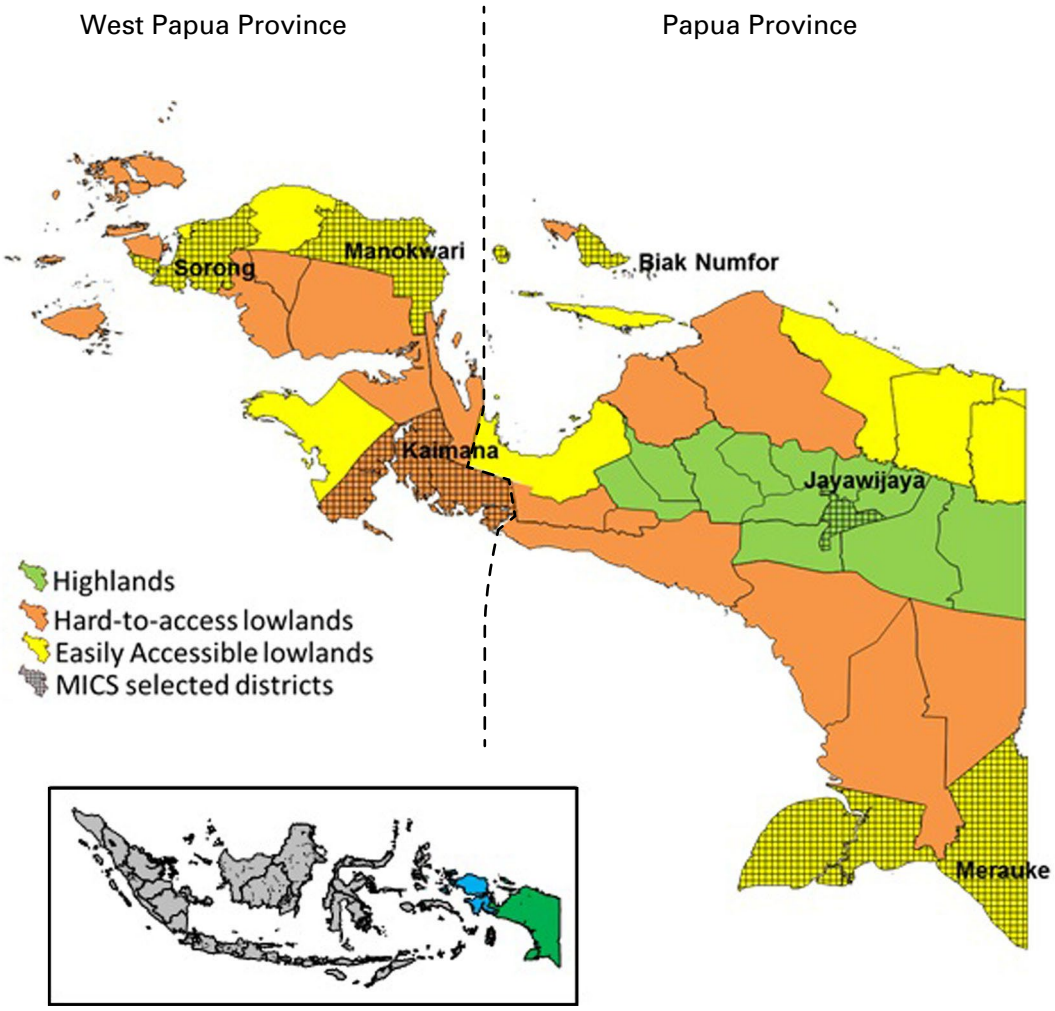
SIX SELECTED MICS DISTRICTS IN PAPUA AND WEST PAPUA PROVINCES



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Selected Districts of West Papua Province Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is a sample survey of households, women, men and children covering the districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong. 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 50, 60 and 42 per thousand in the districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong respectively. The probabilities of dying under age 5 (U5MR) are 65, 81 and 54 per thousand in the districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong respectively.

NUTRITION

Breastfeeding. Women in Kaimana were the least likely to start breastfeeding within one day (45 per cent) compared with women in Manokwari (69 per cent) and Sorong (51 per cent) (Figure NU.1). Breastfeeding within one hour was higher in Sorong District (27 per cent) than in Kaimana and Manokwari (23 per cent for each).

Exclusive and predominant breast feeding is higher in Sorong District (44 and 51 per cent respectively) compared with the other two districts (Kaimana: 41 and 46 respectively; Manokwari: 19 and 31 respectively).

Appropriate feeding among children aged 6-23 months is highest in Sorong District (47 per cent) compared with Manokwari (39 per cent) and Kaimana (41 per cent) districts.

There are more children age 6-23 months in Sorong (52 per cent) and Manokwari (45 per cent) districts were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times compared with those in Kaimana (46 per cent).

About 44 per cent of children under 6 months are fed using a bottle with a nipple each in Kaimana and Manokwari districts compared with 42 per cent in Sorong District.

Vitamin A supplements. Vitamin A supplementation coverage, within the six months prior to the survey, was considerable lower in Manokwari District (47 per cent) and Kaimana District (51 per cent) compared with Sorong District (71 per cent).

Low birth weight. The lowest estimated percentage of infants weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth was in Kaimana (12 per cent) compared with 14 per cent in Sorong and 15 per cent in Manokwari districts.

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization. Manokwari District tended to have low coverage for most of the vaccinations with full vaccination coverage at any time up to the date of the survey being 20 per cent. Levels of full vaccination coverage in Kaimana and Sorong districts were 22 and 46 per cent respectively.

Tetanus toxoid. Tetanus toxoid coverage among women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years is lowest in Manokwari District (Kaimana, 62 per cent; Manokwari, 57 per cent; Sorong, 76 per cent).

Solid fuel use. Use of solid fuels generally does not vary much among districts (Kaimana, 53 per cent; Manokwari, 46 per cent; Sorong, 52 per cent). Almost all solid fuel use in each district is from wood.

Malaria. Differentials exist in the households availability of ITNs among districts where the availability is lowest in Manokwari District (32 per cent) and highest in Sorong District (44 per cent). The percentage of this indicator is 37 per cent in Kaimana 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 lower in Manokwari District (41 and 25 per cent respectively). These percentages are 47 per cent and 36 per cent for Kaimana and 64 per cent and 46 per cent for Sorong District.

Compared with Manokwari District, Kaimana and Sorong districts were lacking anti-malarial treatment. The percentages of children receiving any anti-malarial drug on the same or next day in Kaimana and Sorong (20 and 13 per cent respectively) were about half that observed in Manokwari District (47 per cent).

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 lowest in Sorong District (15 per cent) compared with 40 per cent in Kaimana and 48 per cent in Manokwari District.

WATER AND SANITATION

Water. The situation in Sorong District is better than in other districts; 80 per cent of the population in this district gets its drinking water from an improved source, mostly from rainwater collection (48 per cent) and bottled water (18 per cent). The percentage of population getting its drinking water from improved sources in Manokwari and Kaimana districts are 69 and 66 per cent respectively. Although Kaimana District shows the lowest percentage of people using an improved source of drinking water, the district has the highest percentage of households where people drink water that is piped into their dwelling or into their yard or plot (20 per cent). These percentages are nine and two per cent for Manokwari and Sorong respectively. In Manokwari District, the most common improved sources of drinking water are bottled water (19 per cent), tube well or borehole (14 per cent) and protected well (13 per cent).

Household members in Kaimana District show 76 per cent use of appropriate water treatment methods while this percentage is 88 and 92 per cent in Manokwari and Sorong districts respectively.

Time and person to obtain water. Most of the households in Sorong have an improved drinking water source on the premises (75 per cent). This is higher than households in Kaimana and Manokwari (57 per cent each). For household users of unimproved drinking water sources it takes more than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water for six per cent of households in Kaimana District. Lower percentages in this indicator were observed in Manokwari (1 per cent) and Sorong (3 per cent) districts.

More adult women in Manokwari (60 per cent) and Sorong (56 per cent) districts collect water than adult men and children. In Kaimana District slightly more men (52 per cent) than adult women (44 per cent) collect water. Collection of water by children is not common.

Sanitation. About one-fourth of the population Kaimana District has no facility or uses bushes or fields (25 per cent). No facility or use of bushes or fields is much less common in Manokwari (13 per cent) and Sorong (5 per cent). About 68, 73 and 69 per cent of the population in Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong districts respectively use facilities that flush to a septic tank or pit (latrines).

About 56 per cent of the household population in Manokwari District is using an improved sanitation facility which is not shared; higher than in Sorong District (49 per cent) and higher than in Kaimana (44 per cent).

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Fertility. TFR is highest in Kaimana District (3.2 children per woman) and lowest in Sorong District (2.8 children per woman). TFR in Manokwari District is 3.1 children per woman.

The adolescent birth rate is higher in Kaimana District (66 births per 1,000 women) than in Sorong (53 births per 1,000 women) and Manokwari (44 births per 1,000 women).

Early childbearing. The percentage of women aged 20-24 years who gave birth before age 18 did not vary much among districts (Kaimana, 16 per cent; Manokwari, 15 per cent; Sorong, 17 per cent).

Contraception. The lowest current usage was seen in Kaimana District (30 per cent), (mostly modern methods) compared with 54 per cent each in Manokwari and Sorong districts, where women are also mostly using modern methods.

The most popular methods in Kaimana District are IUD (18 per cent) and implants (9 per cent). The most popular methods in Manokwari are IUD (29 per cent) and implants (11 per cent). The most popular methods in Sorong are IUD (31 per cent) and implants (14 per cent).

Antenatal care. Coverage of antenatal care (by a doctor, nurse or midwife) is higher in Sorong District (91 per cent) than Manokwari District (86 per cent) and Kaimana District (84 per cent). Within Kaimana and Sorong districts, antenatal care is provided mostly by midwives, while in Manokwari antenatal care is provided mostly by doctors.

The percentage of mothers who received antenatal care at least four times was 54, 67 and 73 per cent in Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong districts respectively.

Women living in Manokwari (19 per cent) and Sorong (17 per cent) districts were less likely to have all three tests made than those living in Kaimana District (30 per cent). These tests are: taking blood sample, checking blood pressure and taking urine specimen.

Assistance at delivery. The percentages of babies who were delivered by skilled personnel were 58, 76 and 75 per cent in Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong districts respectively. These deliveries were mostly assisted by midwives.

Delivery in a health facility. The percentages of babies delivered in a health facility were 33, 54 and 22 per cent in Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong districts respectively.

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Literacy among young women and men. The lowest literacy rate among women was found in Kaimana District (74 per cent), compared with 88 per cent in Manokwari and 95 per cent in Sorong districts. For men, literacy rates among the three were similar to those among women, except that in Sorong District (89 per cent) slightly fewer men are literate than women (95 per cent).

School readiness. About 42 per cent of children in Manokwari who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year. This compares with 40 per cent in Sorong and 28 per cent in Kaimana.

Net intake rate in primary education. Of children who are of primary school entry age (age 7), 77 per cent are attending the first grade of primary school in Kaimana and Manokwari districts. This indicator is 70 per cent in Sorong District.

Net primary school attendance rate. The majority of children of primary school age in Kaimana (94 per cent), Manokwari (94 per cent) and Sorong (96 per cent) are attending primary school or secondary school.

Net secondary school attendance rate. The survey ranks the secondary school net attendance ratio in Kaimana as the lowest and shows a striking 48 per cent of children of secondary school age who are out of school. 24 per cent are still in primary school, while 28 per cent are out of school. Net secondary school attendance rates are 77 and 78 per cent in Sorong and Manokwari districts respectively.

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 in Kaimana (88 per cent) with the highest rates in Manokwari (114 per cent). The primary completion rate in Sorong is 113 per cent.

Transition rate to secondary school. High percentages of children that completed successfully the last grade of primary school were found at the moment the survey to be attending the first grade of secondary school (Kaimana, 81 per cent; Manokwari, 95 per cent; Sorong, 100 per cent).

Gender parity index. The gender parity for primary school is 1.02, 1.01 and 1.01 in Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong districts respectively, i.e. girls and boys similarly attend primary school. The gender parity for secondary school is 1.34, 0.99 and 1.05 in Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong districts respectively. This shows that far more girls in Kaimana attend secondary school.

CHILD PROTECTION

Birth registration. Birth registration is generally slightly lower in Kaimana District (46 per cent) compared with Manokwari (51 per cent) and Sorong (50 per cent) districts.

Child labour. Child labour is 24, 22 and 22 per cent in Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong districts respectively.

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 (Kaimana, 86 per cent; Manokwari, 84 per cent; Sorong, 90 per cent). More importantly, 23 per cent of children were subjected to severe physical punishment (Kaimana, 31 per cent; Manokwari, 23 per cent; Sorong, 18 per cent).

Early marriage. The percentage of women age 15-19 years who are currently married or in union is higher in Manokwari (22 per cent) and lower in Kaimana District (13 per cent). In Sorong District, 15 per cent of women 15-19 are currently married or in union.

The percentage of women aged 20-49 years married before age 18 was higher in Sorong District (35 per cent) than Kaimana District (22 per cent) and Manokwari District (30 per cent).

Among men, marriage/union before age 18 is not common, but it is higher in Manokwari District (8 per cent) than in Kaimana and Sorong districts (5 per cent each).

About 19 per cent of women age 20-24 in Sorong District are currently married to a man who is older by ten years or more. This compares with much lower percentages in Manokwari (10 per cent) and Kaimana districts (5 per cent).

Domestic Violence. Differences in the percentage of women who believe that a husband is justified to beat his wife were clear among districts. 41 per cent of women in Manokwari District accept this type of violence. This percentage is reduced in Sorong and Kaimana districts to 33 and 36 per cent respectively. Domestic violence is lower among men in Manokwari (28 per cent) than among women (41 per cent) and higher among men in Kaimana (48 per cent) than among women (36 per cent). In Sorong, more women justify domestic violence (33 per cent) than men (20 per cent).

HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AND ORPHANS

Knowledge of HIV transmission. Lower percentages of the interviewed women have heard of AIDS in Kaimana District than in the other two districts (Kaimana, 64 per cent; Manokwari, 84 per cent; Sorong, 72 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 much lower in Kaimana District (18 per cent) than in Manokwari (25 per cent) and Sorong (23 per cent).

Comprehensive knowledge among men age 15-49 is lower in Kaimana District (12 per cent) compared than in Manokwari (26 per cent) and Sorong (25 per cent) districts.

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission among women was highest in Manokwari (62 per cent) and lowest in Kaimana (51 per cent). This indicator was 60 per cent in Sorong District. Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission from mother to child was generally higher among men than women.

Attitudes toward people living with HIV. The percentage of women agreeing to all accepting attitudes is highest in Sorong District (21 per cent) compared with Manokwari District (13 per cent) and Kaimana District (6 per cent). Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS were generally similar among men.

Knowledge of where to be tested for HIV. Very small numbers of women age 15-49 have been tested and told their result in Kaimana (0.6 per cent), Manokwari and Sorong (0.8 per cent each). The percentages of men who have been tested and told their result were slightly higher (Kaimana, 2 per cent; Manokwari, 3 per cent; Sorong, 1 per cent).

Very small numbers of young women, were tested in the last 12 months and have been told their result. Among young men, a higher percentage of men have been tested in the last 12 months and told their result in Manokwari District (6 per cent) than in the other two districts.

Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission. About seven per cent of never-married women age 15-24 years in Manokwari District had sex before age 15. This compares with to lower percentages in Kaimana (4 per cent) and Sorong districts (3 per cent). About five per cent of men in Manokwari District had sex before age 15. This compares to with lower percentages in Kaimana (4 per cent) and Sorong districts (1 per cent).

Sex with multiple partners. Sex with multiple partners is higher among men than among women in the same age category. A Negligible number of women 15-49 in each of the three districts reported having sex with more than one partner in last 12 months. Six, five and two per cent of men 15-49 in Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong respectively reported having sex with more than one partner in last 12 months. Results among men age 15-24 years men were higher than those among men 15-49 years.

Sex with non-regular partners. Sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months among women 15-24 is similar among the three districts (4 per cent each). This indicator is considerably higher among men than among women where 59 per cent of young men age 15-24 years in Kaimana had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, compared with 38 per cent in Manokwari District and 49 per cent in Sorong District.

Orphaned Children.[2] Higher percentages of orphans were found in Kaimana (8 per cent) and Manokwari (7 per cent) districts than in Sorong District (6 per cent).

Male circumcision. Circumcision is more prevalent in Sorong District (68 per cent) than in Manokwari (47 per cent) and Kaimana districts (41 per cent). In each district, most circumcision was performed at home by a health worker/professional.

Alcohol use. About two per cent of women age 15-49 years in the district of Manokwari had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month. This is compared with less than one per cent each in the districts of Kaimana (0.5 per cent) and Sorong (0.2 per cent). Alcohol use is considerably higher among men in the same age group with about one fifth of men age 15-49 years in Kaimana District (22 per cent) reporting having at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month. This compares with percentages of 19 and 10 in Manokwari and Sorong 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 West 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 West Papua Province: Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, 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 West 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 the 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 West 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 West 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 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 West 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong 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 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 West Papua Province MICS questionnaires is provided in Appendix F.

2.3. TRAINING AND FIELDWORK

Training of trainers for the field was conduct for 12 days during 4-15 July 2011 in Bogor. Enumerators training was conducted in Jayapura 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 a half days in practice interviewing in Manokwari District.

The data were 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 and 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 programs developed under the global MICS4 programme and adapted to the Selected Districts of West Papua Province 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 2,913 households selected for the three districts sample, 2,843 were found to be occupied. Of these, 2,816 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 99.1 per cent. In the interviewed households, 2,853 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 2,715 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 95.2 per cent within interviewed households. In addition, 2,917 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaire. Questionnaires were completed for 2,736 of eligible men, a response rate of 93.8 per cent within interviewed households. There were 1,394 children under age five listed in the household questionnaire. Questionnaires were completed for 1,354 of these children, a response rate of 97.1 per cent within interviewed households. Overall response rates of 94.3, 92.9 and 96.2 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, whereas the women, men and children response rates were generally lower in the district of Manokwari.

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Area		District			
	Urban	Rural	Kaimana	Manokwari	Sorong	Total
Households						
Sampled	873	2,040	990	923	1,000	2,913
Occupied	851	1,992	961	896	986	2,843
Interviewed	840	1,976	943	889	984	2,816
Household response rate	98.7	99.2	98.1	99.2	99.8	99.1
Women						
Eligible	936	1,917	959	946	948	2,853
Interviewed	891	1,824	922	868	925	2,715
Women's response rate	95.2	95.1	96.1	91.8	97.6	95.2
Women's overall response rate	94.0	94.4	94.3	91.0	97.4	94.3
Men						
Men Eligible	952	1,965	999	961	957	2,917
Men Interviewed	877	1,859	955	876	905	2,736
Men's response rate	92.1	94.6	95.6	91.2	94.6	93.8
Men's overall response rate	90.9	93.8	93.8	90.4	94.4	92.9
Children under 5						
Eligible	394	1,000	533	418	443	1,394
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	383	971	527	391	436	1,354
Under-5's response rate	97.2	97.1	98.9	93.5	98.4	97.1
Under-5's overall response rate	96.0	96.3	97.0	92.8	98.2	96.2

3.2. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

The age and sex distribution of the three districts survey population is provided in Table HH.2. In the 2,816 households successfully interviewed in the survey, 11,667 household members were listed. Of these, 5,990 were males and 5,659 were females.

The age structure of the selected three districts of West Papua is experiencing substantial 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 43 per cent of the population in the three districts is comprised of 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Male		Female		Missing		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Age								
0-4	676	11.3	658	11.6	8	44.6	1,342	11.5
5-9	779	13.0	758	13.4	5	27.0	1,542	13.2
10-14	777	13.0	676	11.9	3	17.5	1,456	12.5
15-19	516	8.6	491	8.7	0	0.0	1,007	8.6
20-24	352	5.9	418	7.4	0	0.0	769	6.6
25-29	436	7.3	490	8.7	0	0.0	926	7.9
30-34	508	8.5	473	8.4	0	0.0	982	8.4
35-39	448	7.5	427	7.5	0	0.0	875	7.5
40-44	413	6.9	334	5.9	0	0.0	747	6.4
45-49	316	5.3	279	4.9	0	0.0	595	5.1
50-54	275	4.6	245	4.3	0	0.0	521	4.5
55-59	190	3.2	156	2.8	0	0.0	346	3.0
60-64	124	2.1	110	1.9	0	0.0	233	2.0
65-69	75	1.3	63	1.1	0	0.0	138	1.2
70-74	48	0.8	46	0.8	0	0.0	93	0.8
75-79	29	0.5	23	0.4	0	0.0	52	0.4
80-84	24	0.4	7	0.1	2	10.9	33	0.3
85+	6	0.1	4	0.1	0	0.0	10	0.1
Dependency age groups								
0-14	2,231	37.3	2,092	37.0	17	89.1	4,340	37.2
15-64	3,577	59.7	3,424	60.5	0	0.0	7,001	60.0
65+	182	3.0	142	2.5	2	10.9	326	2.8
Child and adult populations								
Children age 0-17 years	2,559	42.7	2,386	42.2	17	89.1	4,962	42.5
Adults age 18+ years	3,431	57.3	3,273	57.8	2	10.9	6,706	57.5
Total for 3 districts	**5,990**	**100.0**	**5,659**	**100.0**	**19**	**100.0**	**11,667**	**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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Weighted per cent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
District			
Kaimana	15.9	448	943
Manokwari	58.2	1,638	889
Sorong	25.9	730	984
Sex of household head			
Male	88.2	2,485	2,478
Female	11.8	331	338
Area			
Urban	24.7	697	840
Rural	75.3	2,119	1,976
Number of household members			
1	8.5	238	240
2	13.7	387	377
3	19.2	540	556
4	21.2	597	622
5	15.9	449	427
6	9.6	271	281
7	5.8	163	158
8	2.2	63	57
9	1.7	47	45
10+	2.2	61	53
Education of household head			
None	7.4	208	220
Primary	33.7	950	982
SMP/SM	44.2	1,245	1,253
Higher	14.6	412	359
Missing/DK	0.0	1	2
Ethnicity of household head			
Papua	43.7	1,231	1,265
Jawa	33.3	937	828
Sulawesi	12.1	342	352
Maluku	6.2	174	253
Others	4.4	124	111
Missing/DK	0.3	9	7
Total	**100.0**	**2,816**	**2,816**
Households with at least			
One child age 0-4 years	36.8	2,816	2,816
One child age 0-17 years	74.3	2,816	2,816
One woman age 15-49 years	81.1	2,816	2,816
One man age 15-49 years	79.0	2,816	2,816
Mean household size	**4.1**	**2,816**	**2,816**

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, region, 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 16 per cent of the three districts West Papua sample resides in Kaimana, 58 per cent reside in Manokwari and 26 per cent reside in Sorong. Most of the households consisted of 4 members (21 per cent) and the mean household size is four members. About 44 per cent of the survey sample consisted of households with Papuan heads, followed by Javanese heads of households, who accounted for about one third of the survey sample (33 per cent). The remaining 23 per cent of the survey sample was headed by other ethnic groups from: Sulawesi, Maluku and others. Thirty-seven per cent of the households contained at least one child under-five years of age, 81 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. There seems to be oversampling in Kaimana and Sorong districts and some undersampling in Manokwari District.

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 un-weighted 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 of residence, 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Weighted per cent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
District			
Kaimana	15.6	423	922
Manokwari	60.3	1,638	868
Sorong	24.1	654	925
Area			
Urban	28.1	763	891
Rural	71.9	1,952	1,824
Age of woman			
15-19	17.1	465	437
20-24	14.6	395	377
25-29	17.0	462	495
30-34	16.3	443	435
35-39	14.2	387	392
40-44	11.2	305	326
45-49	9.5	259	253
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	73.2	1,987	1,998
Widowed	1.8	50	61
Divorced	1.3	35	43
Separated	1.8	49	41
Never married/in union	21.9	594	572
Motherhood status			
Ever gave birth	72.2	1,959	1,988
Never gave birth	27.8	756	727
Births in last two years			
Had a birth in last two years	18.0	489	519
Had no birth in last two years	82.0	2,226	2,196
Education			
None	4.9	134	150
Primary	28.1	764	836
SMP/SM	51.6	1,402	1,364
Higher	15.3	415	365
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	17.2	467	580
Second	18.5	502	540
Middle	18.2	493	484
Fourth	23.6	640	559
Richest	22.6	614	552
Ethnicity of household head			
Papua	44.6	1,212	1,216
Jawa	31.7	860	760
Sulawesi	12.3	333	340
Maluku	7.2	197	289
Others	4.0	107	106
Missing	0.2	7	4
Total for 3 districts	**100.0**	**2,715**	**2,715**

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 of residence, age, marital status, motherhood status, births in last two years, education, wealth index quintiles and ethnicity of the household head.

About 15 per cent of female respondents 15-49 years of age live in Kaimana, 60 per cent in Manokwari and 24 per cent in Sorong. About 28 per cent of these women live in urban areas while the remaining 72 per cent live in rural areas. Of the 2,715 successfully interviewed women, 1,987 women (73 per cent) were currently married or in union, 594 women (22 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 had give birth while 28 per cent never had. To assess their education, women were asked about the highest level of school they had reached. About five per cent of all women had never attended any form of education. The majority (42 per cent) of all women have junior or senior secondary (SMP/SM) education, 28 per cent have primary education and only 15 per cent have higher than secondary education. Weighted and un-weighted number of cases were generally similar except for districts.

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 of residence, 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 (33 per cent) whereas almost all of the remaining survey sample were currently married or in union (65 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 similar to that of female children (50 per cent and 49 per cent respectively). About one per cent of responses did not list the child's sex. About one-fifth of children were under one year of age (20 per cent), 19 per cent were 12-23 months, 22 per cent were 24-35 months, 21 per cent were 36-47 months and 19 per cent were 48-59 months. The majority (76 per cent) of these children reside in rural areas whereas 24 per cent reside in urban areas. Six per cent of children's mothers or care takers were uneducated, 30 per cent had primary education, 53 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Weighted per cent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
District			
Kaimana	16.0	437	955
Manokwari	60.2	1,647	876
Sorong	23.8	652	905
Area			
Urban	26.7	732	877
Rural	73.3	2,004	1,859
Age of Man			
15-19	17.4	477	453
20-24	11.6	317	322
25-29	14.2	388	409
30-34	17.5	479	467
35-39	15.0	410	404
40-44	13.7	374	383
45-49	10.6	291	298
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	64.6	1,767	1,776
Widowed	0.6	17	26
Divorced	0.7	20	22
Separated	1.1	31	29
Never married/in union	33.0	902	883
Education			
None	2.7	74	85
Primary	22.9	625	702
SMP/SM	57.6	1,576	1,560
Higher	16.8	460	389
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.2	498	623
Second	18.3	499	528
Middle	21.6	591	533
Fourth	21.1	576	530
Richest	20.9	571	522
Ethnicity of household head			
Papua	43.4	1,189	1,207
Jawa	33.1	906	787
Sulawesi	12.2	333	365
Maluku	6.2	171	263
Others	4.7	129	109
Missing/DK	0.3	9	5
Total for 3 districts	**100.0**	**2,736**	**2,736**

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Weighted per cent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
District			
Kaimana	19.4	262	527
Manokwari	56.1	760	391
Sorong	24.5	332	436
Sex			
Male	50.2	679	693
Female	49.2	666	653
Area			
Urban	24.3	329	383
Rural	75.7	1,025	971
Age			
0-5 months	8.9	121	115
6-11 months	10.6	143	135
12-23 months	19.0	257	273
24-35 months	21.5	292	290
36-47 months	20.6	280	291
48-59 months	19.3	261	250
Mother's Education*			
None	6.3	85	94
Primary	30.0	407	438
SMP/SM	52.6	713	683
Higher	11.0	150	139
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	23.5	319	406
Second	20.1	272	288
Middle	20.4	277	247
Fourth	17.2	234	209
Richest	18.7	253	204
Ethnicity of household head			
Papua	53.7	727	741
Jawa	24.6	333	280
Sulawesi	10.5	142	137
Maluku	7.2	98	145
Others	3.7	50	49
Missing/DK	0.3	4	2
Total for 3 districts	**100.0**	**1,354**	**1,354**

* 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 of 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 estimateds should be undertaken with caution.

Table CM.2 provides estimates of child mortality. The infant mortality rates are estimated at 50, 60 and 42 per thousand in the districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong respectively. The probabilities of dying under age 5 (U5MR) are 65, 81 and 45 per thousand in the districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong 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 clear a disadvantage in Manokwari District compared with Kaimana and Sorong. The overall combined three districts infant and under-five mortality rates were 54 and 72 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 Papua Province 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, Papua, Indonesia, 2011

	Children ever born		Children surviving		Proportion dead	Number of women
	Mean	Total	Mean	Total		
Age						
15-19	0.136	63	0.133	62	0.023	465
20-24	0.868	343	0.786	311	0.094	395
25-29	1.863	860	1.754	810	0.058	462
30-34	2.602	1,152	2.394	1,060	0.080	443
35-39	3.231	1,249	2.980	1,152	0.077	387
40-44	3.830	1,168	3.524	1,075	0.080	305
45-49	3.988	1,032	3.588	929	0.100	259
Total for 3 districts	**2.161**	**5,867**	**1.988**	**5,398**	**0.080**	**2,715**

Table CM.2: Child mortality

Infant and under-five mortality rates, West Model, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

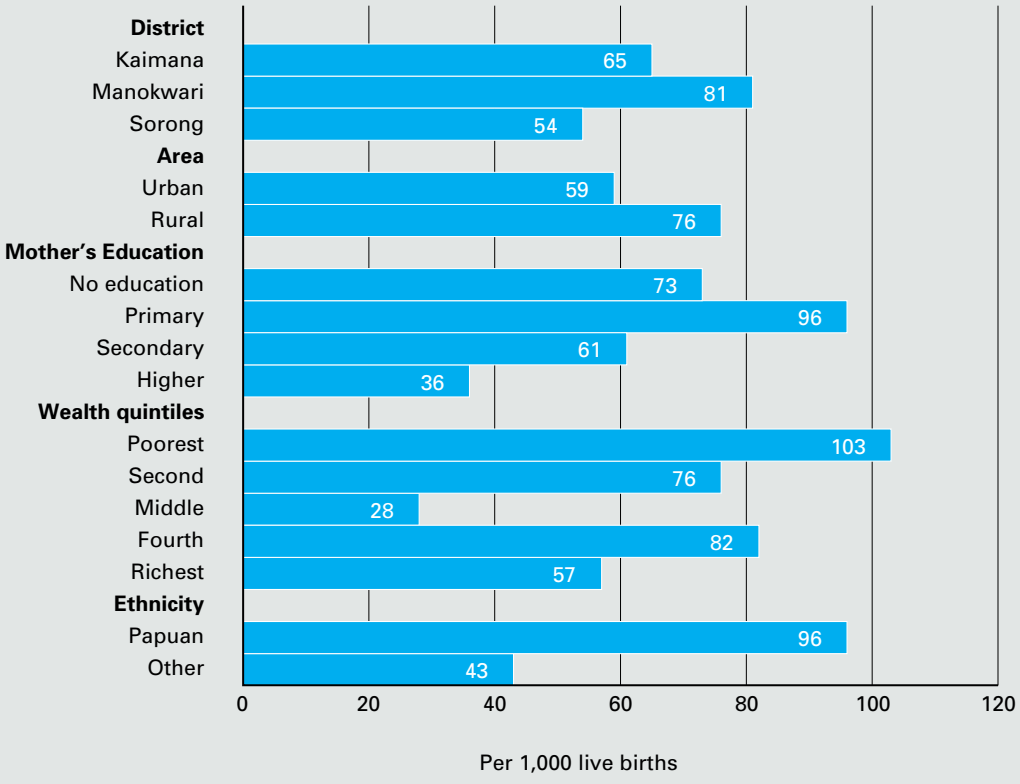
	Infant mortality rate[1]	Under-five mortality rate[2]
District		
Kaimana	50	65
Manokwari	60	81
Sorong	42	54
Sex		
Male	65	86
Female	43	57
Area		
Urban	46	59
Rural	57	76
Mother's education		
None	55	73
Primary	70	96
SMP/SM	47	61
Higher	29	36
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	74	103
Second	57	76
Middle	22	28
Fourth	61	82
Richest	44	57
Ethnicity of household head		
Papuan	70	96
Others	35	43
Total for 3 districts	**54**	**72**

[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 higher in rural areas compared with urban. As expected, a sharp negative association between mortality and education is observed; for example the under-five mortality rate decreased from 73 per thousand for children with uneducated mothers to 36 per thousand for children with mothers with higher education. Similarly under-five mortality rate decreased sharply from 103 per thousand among children living in the poorest households to 57 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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 folowing 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:

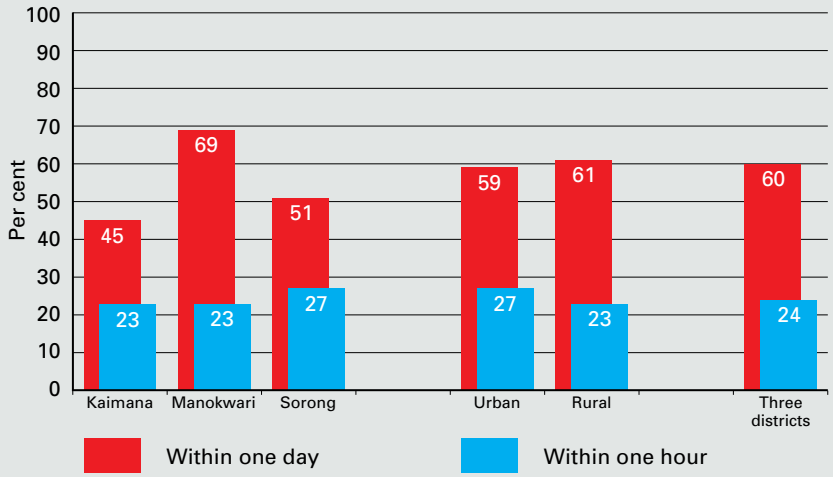
- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth)
- Exclusive breastfeeding rate (< 6 months)
- Predominant breastfeeding (< 6 months)
- Continued breastfeeding rate (at 1 year and at 2 years)
- Duration of breastfeeding
- Age-appropriate breastfeeding (0-23 months)
- Introduction of solid, 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 23 per cent of babies in the three selected districts of West Papua were breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, while 61 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 day of birth. Women in Kaimana were the least likely to start breastfeeding within one day (45 per cent), compared with women in Manokwari (69 per cent) and Sorong (51 per cent) (Figure NU.1).

Breastfeeding within one hour was highest in Sorong District (27 per cent) than in Kaimana and Manokwari (23 per cent for each). Children born in private hospitals (29 per cent) were more likely to be initially breastfed appropriately within one hour compared with those born in public sector hospitals (20 per cent) and those born at home (26 per cent). Children born to mothers with no education were more likely to be initially breastfed within one hour compared with children born to mothers with higher education.

Figure NU.1: Percentage of mothers who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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 during the previous day or night 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 West Papua, only 28 per cent of children aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed and 37 per cent are predominantly breastfed. Exclusive and predominant breast feeding are higher in Sorong District (44 and 51 per cent respectively) compared with the other two districts (Kaimana: 41 and 46 respectively; Manokwari: 19 and 31 respectively). At age 12-15 months, 62 per cent of the children are breastfed, while this percentage is 55 per cent for children aged 20-23 months. It should be noted that these figures should be treated with caution due to the small number of cases observed. Continued breastfeeding indicators by background characteristics are not reported due to the 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, about half a month for exclusive breastfeeding and about half a month for predominant breastfeeding.

Results show that the median duration of breastfeeding was lowest in Kaimana District (25 months) compared with Manokwari (22 months) and Sorong (23 months) districts. The median duration of breastfeeding showed a negative correlation with mothers' education, being considerably lower among mothers with higher education (10 months),

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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				
Kaimana	91.3	22.7	44.5	99
Manokwari	90.9	23.2	69.4	287
Sorong	92.8	27.2	51.0	102
Area				
Urban	83.5	27.0	59.2	124
Rural	94.1	22.9	60.9	365
Months since birth				
0-11 months	94.5	21.3	60.1	255
12-23 months	87.5	25.0	59.9	223
Assistance at delivery				
Skilled attendant	93.0	24.2	60.3	351
Traditional birth attendant	96.0	15.1	54.3	49
Other	98.4	31.5	75.3	68
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Place of delivery				
Public sector health facility	92.1	19.8	61.9	173
Private sector health facility	(100.0)	(29.4)	(55.7)	38
Home	94.8	25.9	62.6	254
Other/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Mother's education				
None	96.4	46.5	78.2	23
Primary	88.7	24.4	49.3	128
SMP/SM	91.8	22.7	64.8	272
Higher	93.4	20.5	58.4	67
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	95.3	24.1	58.6	109
Second	90.1	24.3	63.5	96
Middle	91.8	26.0	54.9	103
Fourth	92.5	22.0	64.2	93
Richest	86.3	22.9	62.2	87
Ethnicity of household head*				
Papua	94.3	24.0	67.6	251
Jawa	90.5	25.8	55.0	128
Sulawesi	85.1	19.3	51.5	59
Maluku	83.8	17.7	44.5	34
Others	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Total for 3 districts	**91.4**	**23.9**	**60.5**	**489**

* 2 cases 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 2.4
[2] MICS indicator 2.5

while that median was 25 months among women with no education. A similar negative correlation was also observed between duration of breastfeeding and wealth.

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

As a result of these feeding patterns, fewer than half of the children aged 6-23 months are being appropriately fed (45 per cent). The level of age-appropriate feeding is highest in Sorong District (47 per cent), compared with Manokwari (46 per cent) and Kaimana (41 per cent) districts. Appropriate feeding was higher among children residing in rural areas (46 per cent) compared with urban areas (42 per cent). Appropriate feeding varied unsystematically according to mother education and wealth (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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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							
Kaimana	(41.3)	(46.1)	25	(75.0)	19	(65.5)	16
Manokwari	(18.6)	(30.6)	76	(*)	36	(54.7)	56
Sorong	(43.9)	(51.2)	21	(74.2)	18	(*)	18
Sex							
Male	35.9	48.0	60	(59.2)	47	(65.4)	42
Female	18.4	25.9	60	(68.7)	26	(45.8)	48
Area							
Urban	(21.1)	(21.1)	21	(53.3)	23	(20.1)	23
Rural	28.9	40.7	100	66.2	50	66.9	67
Total for 3 districts	**27.5**	**37.2**	**121**	**62.2**	**73**	**54.9**	**90**

* 2 cases 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 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 breastmilk 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

Table NU.3: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Median duration (in months) of			Number of children age 0-35 months
	Any breastfeeding[1]	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
District				
Kaimana	25.2	0.7	2.1	162
Manokwari	21.6	0.5	0.5	466
Sorong	22.5	0.7	1.7	185
Sex				
Male	23.3	0.7	0.7	392
Female	20.7	0.5	0.5	415
Area				
Urban	9.9	0.5	0.5	208
Rural	23.5	0.6	0.6	606
Mother's education				
None	23.7	2.2	2.2	51
Primary	23.4	0.5	0.5	240
SMP/SM	22.6	0.6	0.6	427
Higher	9.7	0.5	0.5	95
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	25.3	2.5	3.2	188
Second	27.8	0.6	0.6	158
Middle	22.1	0.5	0.5	170
Fourth	16.2	0.4	0.4	143
Richest	15.1	0.5	0.5	155
Ethnicity of household head				
Papua	23.5	0.6	0.6	447
Jawa	19.9	0.4	0.4	198
Sulawesi	7.9	1.6	2.0	86
Maluku	23.8	0.7	0.7	58
Others	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Median	22.4	0.6	0.6	813
Mean for all children (0-35 months)	19.7	1.8	3.2	813

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

[1] **MICS indicator 2.10**

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.

Overall, 51 per cent of infants age 6-8 received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (Table NU.5). Among currently breastfeeding infants this percentage is 41, while it is 87 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, more than half of the children age 6-23 months (57 per cent) were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times (Kaimana, 44 per cent; Manokwari, 44 per cent; Sorong, 42 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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						
Kaimana	(41.3)	25	41.3	83	41.3	108
Manokwari	(18.6)	76	45.6	230	38.9	306
Sorong	(43.9)	21	47.0	87	46.4	107
Sex						
Male	35.9	60	49.4	191	46.1	252
Female	18.4	60	41.5	206	36.3	266
Area						
Urban	(21.1)	21	41.5	105	38.0	126
Rural	28.9	100	46.2	296	41.9	395
Mother's education						
None	(*)	11	(*)	26	(54.1)	37
Primary	(39.2)	27	40.0	114	39.9	141
SMP/SM	20.2	68	50.3	215	43.1	283
Higher	(*)	16	(24.5)	45	25.2	61
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(50.5)	28	48.2	103	48.7	131
Second	(*)	22	39.1	85	36.6	107
Middle	(*)	22	52.3	85	46.6	107
Fourth	(*)	23	42.7	63	34.7	86
Richest	(*)	25	40.2	65	34.1	91
Ethnicity of household head*						
Papua	28.0	77	48.7	213	43.2	290
Jawa	(*)	20	43.2	111	40.8	131
Sulawesi	(*)	18	(33.2)	37	28.4	55
Maluku	(*)	6	(50.2)	27	49.6	34
Others			(*)	10	(*)	10
Total for 3 districts	**27.5**	**121**	**45.0**	**401**	**40.9**	**522**

* 2 cases 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 2.6
[2] MICS indicator 2.14

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern due to possible contamination due to by unsafe water and lack of hygiene in preparation. Table NU.7 shows that 43 per cent of children under 6 months are fed using a bottle with a nipple (Kaimana, 44 per cent; Manokwari, 44 per cent; Sorong, 42 per cent). Bottle feeding is higher among female children, in urban areas, among children of the more educated, and of the richest 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

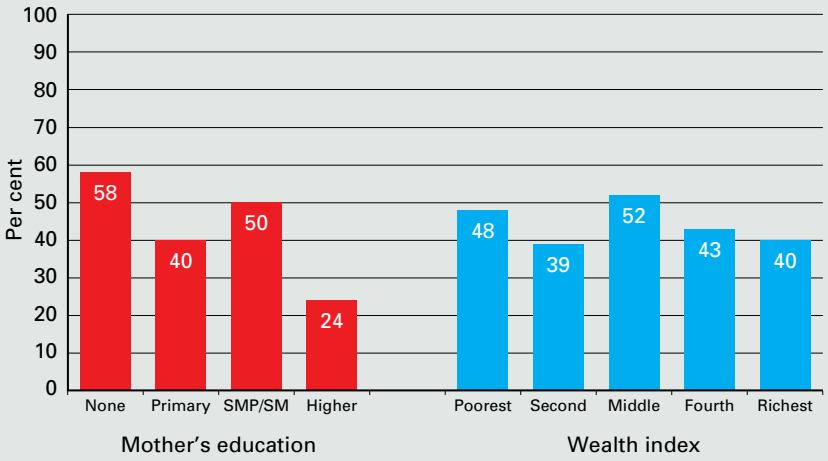


Table NU.5: Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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	(46.2)	33	(*)	13	(56.6)	46
Female	(35.9)	42	(*)	9	(45.9)	51
Area						
Urban	(*)	15	(*)	11	(75.2)	26
Rural	34.6	61	(*)	11	42.3	72
Total for 3 districts	**40.5**	**75**	**(*)**	**22**	**50.9**	**97**

( ) 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	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							
Kaimana	37.4	59	71.2	66.7	24	45.9	83
Manokwari	44.7	149	(86.2)	(86.1)	81	59.3	230
Sorong	51.8	62	(93.5)	(90.4)	25	62.7	87
Sex*							
Male	53.9	127	83.5	82.6	64	63.5	191
Female	37.0	141	85.9	84.0	65	51.9	206
Age							
6-8 months	36.4	75	(*)	(*)	22	50.7	97
9-11 months	(27.8)	35	(*)	(*)	10	(38.6)	46
12-17 months	51.0	87	83.3	80.7	45	61.2	132
18-23 months	54.0	73	76.6	80.3	52	65.0	125
Area							
Urban	54.1	56	89.9	91.2	49	71.5	105
Rural	42.3	215	81.6	78.6	81	52.2	296
Mother's education							
None	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	26
Primary	39.0	81	(73.0)	(71.4)	33	48.4	114
SMP/SM	44.9	152	91.1	91.2	63	58.6	215
Higher	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	25	(68.6)	45
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	38.9	82	(*)	(*)	21	41.9	103
Second	34.4	59	(76.2)	(84.7)	26	49.6	85
Middle	49.2	60	(82.9)	(84.6)	25	59.7	85
Fourth	(55.1)	37	(*)	(*)	25	71.7	63
Richest	(57.8)	33	(93.2)	(90.8)	33	74.3	65
Ethnicity of household head*							
Papua	39.5	164	(80.1)	(77.8)	48	48.2	213
Jawa	50.1	70	(94.3)	(94.3)	41	66.5	111
Sulawesi	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	23	(80.2)	37
Maluku	(42.9)	19	(*)	(*)	8	(56.2)	27
Others	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	10
Total for 3 districts	**44.7**	**271**	**84.8**	**83.3**	**130**	**57.2**	**401**

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

[1] MICS indicator 2.15
[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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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		
Kaimana	43.9	108
Manokwari	43.6	306
Sorong	41.9	107
Sex*		
Male	39.1	252
Female	46.8	266
Age		
0-5 months	38.6	121
6-11 months	44.3	143
12-13 months	45.0	257
Area		
Urban	63.4	126
Rural	36.9	395
Mother's education		
None	18.7	37
Primary	31.2	141
SMP/SM	46.5	283
Higher	71.5	61
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	25.4	131
Second	32.1	107
Middle	37.1	107
Fourth	72.4	86
Richest	62.2	91
Ethnicity of household head*		
Papua	36.2	290
Jawa	53.7	131
Sulawesi	56.0	55
Maluku	37.7	34
Others	(*)	10
Total for 3 districts	**43.3**	**522**

* 2 cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" and 4 cases with missing "Sex"not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 2.11

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 programs, the definition of the indicator is the per cent 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 throughout two National Campaigns held in February and August. Indonesian post-partum women also receive one Vitamin A capsule within eight weeks of delivery, though 2011 WHO Guidelines no longer recommend this.

Within the six months prior to the Selected Districts of West Papua Province MICS, 54 per cent of children aged 6-59 months received a high-dose Vitamin A supplement (Table NU.8). About 53 per cent of children received a high dose vitamin A supplement according to mothers' reports. Vitamin A supplementation coverage is considerable lower in Manokwari District (47 per cent) and Kaimana District (51 per cent) than in Sorong (71 per cent). The age pattern of Vitamin A supplementation shows that supplementation in the last six months rises from 35 per cent among children aged 6-11 months to 61 per cent among children aged 12-23 months, then declines to 60, 54 and 49 per cent among children 24-35, 36-47 and 48-59 months respectively.

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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				
Kaimana	9.0	50.5	51.1	237
Manokwari	8.0	46.0	47.1	685
Sorong	17.4	69.3	70.4	311
Sex*				
Male	12.6	53.5	54.1	619
Female	8.5	51.5	52.7	606
Area				
Urban	14.3	47.4	48.7	307
Rural	9.3	54.6	55.4	926
Age				
6-11 months	17.4	33.5	35.1	143
12-23 months	17.6	58.5	61.4	257
24-35 months	9.3	59.9	60.2	292
36-47 months	7.9	53.7	54.0	280
48-59 months	4.1	48.7	48.7	261
Mother's education				
None	4.9	30.6	30.6	75
Primary	6.9	48.4	48.4	379
SMP/SM	13.0	57.2	58.4	645
Higher	12.1	56.6	59.0	134
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	2.7	44.1	44.4	291
Second	11.2	59.4	59.9	250
Middle	15.1	58.1	58.7	254
Fourth	11.8	59.0	60.1	210
Richest	13.6	44.9	47.4	227
Ethnicity of household head*				
Papua	4.6	49.2	49.3	650
Jawa	23.9	61.2	64.6	313
Sulawesi	11.5	46.4	46.7	124
Maluku	9.2	61.8	61.8	92
Others	9.0	57.4	57.4	50
Total for 3 districts	**10.6**	**52.8**	**53.7**	**1,233**

* 4 cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" and 8 cases with missing "Sex" not shown

[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 31 per cent among children whose mothers have no education, to 48 per cent of those whose mothers have primary education, to 58 per cent of those whose mothers have secondary education and to 59 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 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 babies weighing below 2,500 grams at birth 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 West 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 based only on the mother's recall of the child's weight, or on the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth.[8]

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[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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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			
Kaimana	12.0	47.3	99
Manokwari	15.3	70.0	287
Sorong	14.4	63.6	102
Area			
Urban	9.3	73.7	124
Rural	16.8	60.8	365
Mother's education			
None	(0.0)	(17.1)	23
Primary	31.6	45.9	128
SMP/SM	12.9	73.7	272
Higher	2.7	75.3	67
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	41.2	34.5	109
Second	13.6	53.9	96
Middle	14.3	66.8	103
Fourth	11.9	81.1	93
Richest	5.5	90.8	87
Ethnicity of household head			
Papua	20.5	45.4	251
Jawa	13.5	89.5	128
Sulawesi	8.2	79.5	59
Maluku	12.3	72.7	34
Others	(*)	58.8	15
Total for 3 districts	**14.6**	**64.0**	**489**

* 2 cases 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 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, 64 per cent of babies were weighed at birth, with approximately 15 per cent of infants estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth (Table NU.9). There are great variations by districts. The lowest estimated percentage of infants weighing less than 2500 grams at birth was found in Kaimana (12 per cent), compared with 14 per cent in Sorong and 15 per cent in Manokwari 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 West 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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]	32.8	44.0	76.8	76.0
Polio				
1	32.9	15.8	48.7	48.3
2	32.5	38.8	71.3	70.5
3	31.4	30.6	62.0	61.4
4[2]	28.1	27.5	55.7	54.5
DPT				
1	34.3	41.8	76.1	76.1
2	32.4	36.0	68.4	68.4
3[3]	31.5	12.9	44.4	44.4
Measles[4]	29.9	35.4	65.4	61.2
HepB				
At birth	6.1	13.4	19.5	19.5
1	33.1	41.2	74.3	74.3
2	31.3	33.5	64.8	64.8
3[5]	29.7	8.6	38.3	38.1
DPT/ HepB				
1	20.3	34.5	54.8	53.9
2	19.1	29.2	48.3	47.0
3	17.7	12.5	30.2	30.2
All vaccinations	25.1	1.3	26.4	20.7
No vaccinations	0.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Number of children age 12-23 months	**257**	**257**	**257**	**257**

[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 West Papua, approximately 76 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 76 per cent. The percentage declines for subsequent doses of DPT, to 68 per cent for the second dose and 44 per cent for the third dose (Figure CH.1). Similarly, 48 per cent of children received Polio 1 by age 12 months. And this increased to 71 per cent for the second dose and then declineds to 55 per cent by the fourth dose. The coverage for measles/ MMR vaccine by 12 months is 61 per cent. There is also a decline in the Hepatitis B vaccination, from 74 per cent for the first dose to 65 per cent for the second dose and 38 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, only 21 per cent.

Figure CH.1: Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received the recommended vaccinations by 12 months, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

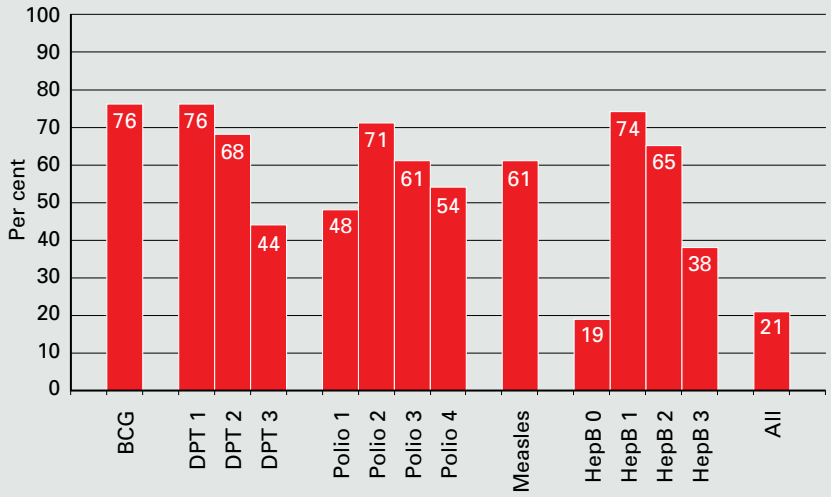


Table CH.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children 12-23 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' reports. Vaccination cards have been seen by the interviewer for only 36 per cent of children (Kaimana, 28 per cent; Manokwari, 32 per cent; Sorong, 54 per cent).

Out of all selected districts, the survey results show that Kaimana District tended to have low coverage for most of the vaccinations with full vaccination coverage of only 22 per cent of children. The full vaccination coverage in Manokwari and Sorong districts was 20 and 46 per cent respectively.

Often given to infants at the time of birth, BCG vaccine and DPT 1 (77 and 76 per cent respectively) 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 3 and DPT 3 are considerably lagging behind in Kaimana. HepB at birth has low coverage both overall and among the districts (Kaimana, 15 per cent; Manokwari, 22 per cent; Sorong, 20 per cent).

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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																
Kaimana	79.2	40.9	61.7	43.6	38.4	75.7	61.5	33.1	53.6	14.6	73.8	59.6	31.9	17.4	21.8	28.2	61
Manokwari	68.1	48.3	66.8	58.9	50.8	68.4	61.0	38.8	61.0	21.6	66.5	55.8	29.2	22.5	20.4	31.6	142
Sorong	95.9	58.5	93.1	90.3	87.0	95.9	94.5	69.9	88.9	19.5	94.5	93.1	67.6	2.7	46.3	54.1	55
Sex*																	
Male	73.4	50.7	67.7	59.3	54.2	68.8	62.2	39.9	57.8	16.2	68.0	57.9	33.2	19.9	25.9	38.4	123
Female	79.9	46.9	74.5	64.8	57.1	82.9	74.1	48.8	72.1	22.4	80.0	71.2	43.2	14.4	26.7	32.8	133
Area																	
Urban	86.6	68.7	79.5	73.7	70.1	83.1	75.7	65.8	70.3	25.6	87.3	75.9	60.1	9.6	45.5	59.8	65
Rural	73.4	41.8	68.4	58.0	50.7	73.7	65.9	37.1	63.6	17.3	69.8	61.0	30.6	19.6	19.9	27.3	192
Mother's education																	
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Primary	77.0	47.9	73.4	61.1	57.7	71.8	65.3	42.1	63.8	16.6	70.6	58.3	40.9	14.7	25.8	32.6	83
SMP/SM	78.2	51.6	72.3	64.7	56.7	79.6	73.9	48.7	68.9	23.7	77.9	71.8	38.9	15.9	28.2	37.7	138
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	62.4	29.9	58.7	47.6	39.9	60.4	45.3	20.8	47.1	4.5	54.1	39.5	14.4	29.6	7.3	16.0	68
Second	78.9	46.4	70.3	57.4	53.5	72.0	67.4	41.1	66.8	23.0	72.7	68.0	31.2	19.4	27.5	28.6	56
Middle	80.3	53.0	75.9	69.6	60.1	81.2	78.7	51.4	80.3	22.4	79.8	68.0	54.2	7.4	33.1	48.0	56
Fourth	(90.9)	(63.3)	(80.9)	(72.6)	(69.4)	(92.7)	(84.1)	(59.4)	(74.2)	(21.8)	(92.8)	(84.3)	(45.1)	(7.2)	(25.5)	(38.3)	40
Richest	(79.6)	(63.9)	(78.0)	(72.1)	(66.0)	(85.0)	(80.0)	(65.6)	(66.1)	(33.8)	(85.0)	(80.0)	(60.0)	(15.0)	(49.6)	(58.9)	39
Ethnicity of household head*																	
Papua	64.3	30.6	61.1	45.7	38.9	62.3	49.7	21.4	48.4	12.9	62.6	46.5	17.5	27.1	9.9	15.1	131
Jawa	91.9	72.8	83.7	80.4	74.1	91.9	89.3	74.6	85.3	26.9	85.5	82.9	67.2	4.6	52.0	64.2	74
Sulawesi	79.1	71.6	82.2	80.0	71.7	87.3	87.3	66.5	75.5	34.6	87.3	87.3	55.0	12.7	32.6	51.4	26
Maluku	92.3	52.7	68.9	64.1	61.1	83.2	74.5	57.7	77.5	8.9	83.2	72.5	46.7	7.7	35.3	48.6	18
Others	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Total for 3 districts	**76.8**	**48.7**	**71.3**	**62.0**	**55.7**	**76.1**	**68.4**	**44.4**	**65.4**	**19.5**	**74.3**	**64.8**	**38.3**	**17.0**	**26.4**	**35.5**	**257**

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

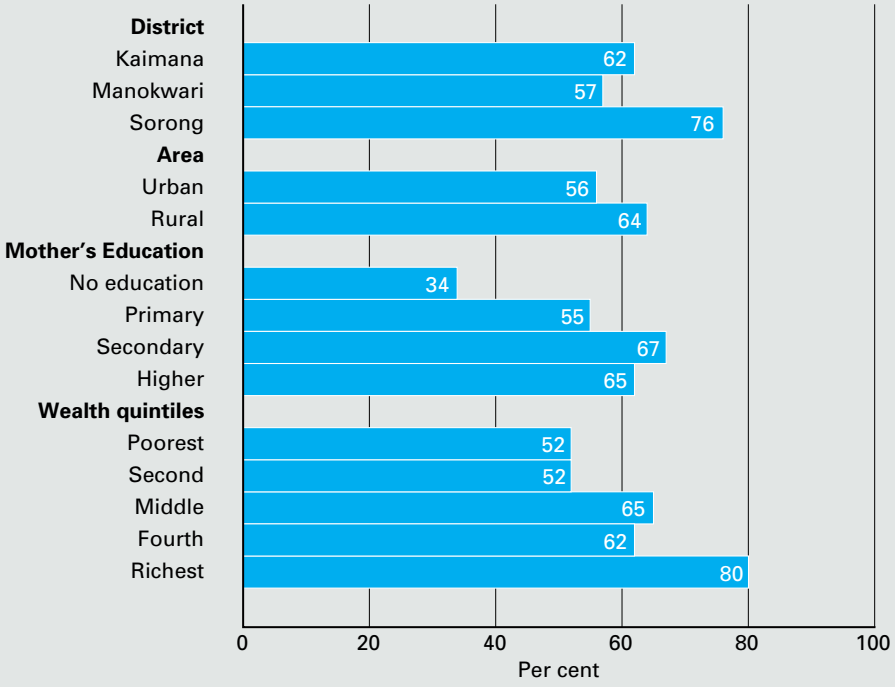
6.2. NEONATAL TETANUS PROTECTION

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.

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 women:

- 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 her life.

Figure CH.2: Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 12 months who are protected against neonatal tetanus, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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							
Kaimana	57.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.4	99
Manokwari	50.2	5.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	56.5	287
Sorong	68.6	7.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	76.4	102
Area							
Urban	47.7	8.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	56.3	124
Rural	58.3	5.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	63.8	365
Education							
None	(31.4)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.7)	23
Primary	48.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.0	128
SMP/SM	62.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.4	272
Higher	50.1	8.4	0.8	2.7	0.0	62.0	67
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	49.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.2	109
Second	47.6	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.3	96
Middle	60.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0	103
Fourth	54.3	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.4	93
Richest	67.4	10.3	0.6	2.1	0.0	80.4	87
Ethnicity of household head							
Papua	52.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.7	251
Jawa	60.7	6.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	68.1	128
Sulawesi	57.8	4.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	65.2	59
Maluku	50.3	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.9	34
Others	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Total for 3 districts	**55.6**	**5.8**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**61.9**	**489**

( ) 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 West Papua is at 62 per cent and lowest in Manokwari District (Kaimana, 62 per cent; Manokwari, 57 per cent; Sorong, 76 per cent). It is worth noting that tetanus toxoid protection is much lower among the poorest households (52 per cent) than the richest households (80 per cent). Similarly, tetanus toxoid protection increases from 34 per cent among women with no education to 62 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 monoxide, 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 of babies born to pregnant women exposed to smoke. 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 West Papua Province, where about half of households are using solid fuel for cooking (49 per cent). Almost all of the remaining half is using kerosene (49 per cent). The findings show that use of solid fuels generally does not vary much between districts (Kaimana, 53 per cent; Manokwari, 46 per cent; Sorong, 52 per cent). Almost all solid fuel use in each district is from wood. Use of solid fuels is considerably lower in urban areas (13 per cent) than in rural areas (61 per cent). Differentials with respect to household wealth and the educational level of the household head are also greatly significant. The findings show that use of solid fuels is more common among households whose household heads are Papuan than in 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, and types of fuel used. Most people sampled cooks in a separate room used as a kitchen (77 per cent), eight per cent cook elsewhere in the house, 12 per cent cook in a separate building and about two per cent cook outdoors. The percentages of households that cook in a separate building are generally similar between districts (Kaimana, 77 per cent; Manokwari, 76 per cent; Sorong, 80 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of household members in households using:													Number of household members
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Natural Gas	Biogas	Kerosene	Solid fuels				No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total	Solid fuels for cooking[1]	
						Coal, lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Straw, shrubs, grass					
District														
Kaimana	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	45.7	0.0	0.1	52.9	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	53.0	1,858
Manokwari	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.1	51.8	0.0	0.0	45.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	45.9	6,912
Sorong	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	46.2	0.0	0.0	52.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	52.0	2,898
Area														
Urban	0.7	2.2	0.1	0.1	83.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	12.5	3,036
Rural	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	37.4	0.0	0.0	61.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	61.2	8,631
Education of household														
None	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	86.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.9	765
Primary	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	31.1	0.0	0.0	67.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	67.6	3,968
SMP/SM	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	60.3	0.0	0.0	37.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	37.8	5,369
Higher	0.0	4.5	0.1	0.2	76.2	0.1	0.0	18.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	18.1	1,561
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.7	2,333
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	85.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	86.3	2,337
Middle	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.5	0.0	0.0	44.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	44.0	2,326
Fourth	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.4	85.1	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	12.6	2,337
Richest	0.3	5.4	0.2	0.1	92.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1.1	2,334
Ethnicity of household head														
Papua	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	33.0	0.0	0.0	66.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	66.3	5,790
Jawa	0.2	2.4	0.1	0.4	58.2	0.0	0.0	37.9	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	38.2	3,378
Sulawesi	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.0	81.2	0.0	0.0	14.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	14.1	1,280
Maluku	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.7	0.0	0.0	28.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	28.1	720
Others	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	69.0	0.0	0.0	26.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26.9	462
Missing/DK	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(65.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(65.8)	37
Total for 3 districts	**0.4**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**49.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**48.4**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**48.5**	**11,667**

( ) 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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 for 3 districts	
District								
Kaimana	76.9	6.5	12.4	1.7	0.0	2.5	100.0	984
Manokwari	75.8	11.6	10.1	1.4	0.2	0.9	100.0	3,171
Sorong	79.8	0.7	15.4	3.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,507
Area								
Urban	55.7	8.2	27.7	6.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	381
Rural	78.6	7.8	10.8	1.6	0.0	1.2	100.0	5,281
Education of household head								
None	74.5	11.2	11.6	0.4	0.0	2.3	100.0	665
Primary	78.9	5.1	13.3	1.2	0.2	1.3	100.0	2,684
SMP/SM	76.6	9.6	10.7	2.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	2,030
Higher	69.3	13.2	8.1	9.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	283
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	71.8	11.2	13.0	2.3	0.0	1.8	100.0	2,303
Second	79.5	5.3	12.0	2.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	2,017
Middle	82.0	4.9	10.7	1.1	0.6	0.7	100.0	1,023
Fourth	83.0	9.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	295
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25
Ethnicity of household head								
Papua	72.0	9.9	14.4	2.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	3,840
Jawa	93.2	1.5	4.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,290
Sulawesi	78.8	8.0	8.3	2.5	0.0	2.3	100.0	181
Maluku	70.2	5.7	13.2	4.8	3.0	3.1	100.0	202
Others	68.8	13.5	14.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	125
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
Total for 3 districts	**77.1**	**7.8**	**11.9**	**2.0**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**100.0**	**5,662**

(*) 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 West Papua. 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 mosquitoes and other insects. The use of ITNs is one of the main health interventions applied to reduce malaria transmission in West 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 West Papua Province MICS results indicate that 36 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 58 per cent and the percentage of households with at least one long-lasting treated net is 36 per cent. Differentials exist in the availability of ITNs among districts where the availability is the lowest in Manokwari District (32 per cent) and highest in Sorong District (44 per cent). The percentage of this indicator is 37 per cent in Kaimana. Availability of at least one ITN was positively associated with education and wealth. This percentage is higher among households with Papuan heads (43 per cent) than among households with Javanese heads (28 per cent).

Results indicate that 48 per cent of children under the age of five slept under any mosquito net the night prior to the survey and 32 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 lower in Manokwari District (41 and 25 per cent respectively). These percentages are 47 per cent and 36 per cent for Kaimana and 64 per cent and 46 per cent for Sorong District. Slightly more male children slept under any net or an insecticide-treated net (50 and 34 respectively) than females (45 and 30 per cent respectively).

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.

Questions on the prevalence and treatment of fever were asked for all children under age five. Slightly fewer than one in three (29 per cent) of children under five were ill with fever in the two weeks prior to the survey (Table CH.8) (Kaimana, 22 per cent; Manokwari, 35 per cent; Sorong, 18 per cent). Fever prevalence slightly declined with age. There was no clear trend linking this indicator with mother's education or wealth.

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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				
Kaimana	50.2	37.1	37.2	448
Manokwari	55.5	31.6	31.8	1,638
Sorong	69.8	44.0	44.0	730
Area				
Urban	43.7	29.5	29.6	697
Rural	63.2	37.8	37.9	2,119
Education of household head*				
None	59.7	39.9	39.9	208
Primary	67.4	39.3	39.5	950
SMP/SM	55.6	33.9	33.9	1,245
Higher	45.1	30.7	30.7	412
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	63.0	47.2	47.5	568
Second	75.8	46.8	46.9	550
Middle	64.6	35.5	35.5	565
Fourth	51.5	26.5	26.5	602
Richest	36.4	22.7	22.7	532
Ethnicity of household head*				
Papua	59.9	43.2	43.4	1,231
Jawa	61.1	28.3	28.4	937
Sulawesi	52.6	31.2	31.2	342
Maluku	47.4	35.7	35.7	174
Others	58.5	31.2	31.2	124
Total for 3 districts	**58.4**	**35.7**	**35.8**	**2,816**

* 9 cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" and 1 case with missing "Education 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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							
Kaimana	98.7	262	46.6	36.1	259	70.0	133
Manokwari	98.7	760	40.9	25.2	751	54.0	351
Sorong	98.1	332	64.3	45.6	325	79.8	186
Sex*							
Male	98.2	679	50.0	34.1	667	64.3	354
Female	98.9	666	44.7	30.3	659	64.4	310
Area							
Urban	98.6	329	29.6	21.5	324	51.1	136
Rural	98.6	1,025	53.5	35.8	1,011	67.8	534
Age							
0-11 months	99.8	264	48.6	34.3	264	70.7	128
12-23 months	99.5	257	50.6	37.1	256	67.9	140
24-35 months	99.0	292	45.9	32.0	289	61.0	151
36-47 months	97.5	280	49.2	31.4	273	64.4	133
48-59 months	97.0	261	44.3	26.8	254	57.6	118
Mother's Education							
None	97.5	85	44.5	35.2	83	78.9	37
Primary	99.2	407	53.7	37.5	403	65.8	230
SMP/SM	98.9	713	47.3	29.6	704	62.9	332
Higher	96.1	150	34.9	29.2	144	59.2	71
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	98.9	319	54.2	44.7	315	80.8	175
Second	99.1	272	71.1	44.0	270	75.0	158
Middle	98.7	277	49.7	30.4	273	59.1	141
Fourth	97.5	234	39.5	21.7	228	49.0	101
Richest	98.4	253	19.4	15.7	249	40.8	96
Ethnicity of household head*							
Papua	99.4	727	47.2	37.1	722	71.0	377
Jawa	97.5	333	57.1	29.1	324	61.1	154
Sulawesi	99.6	142	32.8	20.2	142	42.3	68
Maluku	96.0	98	40.9	25.9	94	51.7	47
Others	(100.0)	50	(50.4)	25.4	48	(*)	20
Total for 3 districts	**98.6**	**1,354**	**47.7**	**32.3**	**1,335**	**64.4**	**670**

* 4 cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" and 7 cases with missing "Sex" not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted case

[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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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/ Chloroquine	Anti malarials/ Quinine/ Kina	Anti malarials/ Artesdiaquine	Anti malarials/ Arsuamon	Anti malarials/ Arterakin/ Artekin	Anti malarials/ Other Anti-malarial	Anti malarials/ Any anti-malarial drug[1]
District										
Kaimana	22.4	262	0.0	5.1	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	33.5
Manokwari	35.3	760	0.0	7.3	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	55.7
Sorong	18.1	332	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	16.7
Sex*										
Male	26.9	679	0.0	6.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.4	45.8
Female	29.7	666	0.0	5.7	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.3	45.0
Area										
Urban	29.2	329	0.0	14.2	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.8	55.0
Rural	28.4	1025	0.0	3.6	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.0	43.4
Age										
0-11 months	30.9	264	0.0	2.8	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.4	55.4
12-23 months	31.9	257	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	42.9
24-35 months	30.1	292	0.0	6.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	39.9
36-47 months	25.7	280	0.0	12.4	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.5	53.2
48-59 months	24.4	261	0.0	11.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.5	40.1
Mother's Education										
None	29.4	85	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	21.5
Primary	27.4	407	0.0	6.1	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.2	50.5
SMP/SM	29.3	713	0.0	8.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.2	48.4
Higher	27.9	150	(0.0)	(1.5)	(14.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(23.2)	(39.4)
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	20.9	319	0.0	6.5	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	24.7
Second	30.1	272	0.0	3.6	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.5	40.3
Middle	33.0	277	0.0	11.1	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.2	62.2
Fourth	29.9	234	0.0	0.9	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.8	46.2
Richest	30.5	253	0.0	7.7	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	52.7
Ethnicity of household head*										
Papua	26.9	727	0.0	10.7	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	51.3
Jawa	32.2	333	0.0	2.9	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.1	45.9
Sulawesi	30.4	142	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.1)	(41.1)
Maluku	23.6	98	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(23.8)	(25.5)
Others	31.8	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total for 3 districts	**28.6**	**1354**	**0.0**	**6.2**	**11.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**29.4**	**46.3**

* 4 cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" and 9 cases with missing "Sex" not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted case

[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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were treated with:							Percentage who took an anti-malarial drug same or next day[2]	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Other medications:								
	Other medications: Antibiotic injection	Other medications: Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophan	Other medications: Aspirin	Other medications: Ibuprofen	Other medications: Other	Other	DK		
District									
Kaimana	30.9	0.8	47.5	1.0	0.0	14.1	0.0	20.0	59
Manokwari	15.9	1.5	53.5	2.1	2.8	43.6	4.6	47.2	268
Sorong	19.1	0.0	72.4	0.0	1.4	46.0	0.9	12.9	60
Sex*									
Male	21.6	2.1	54.4	2.2	3.0	38.9	2.5	34.7	183
Female	15.4	0.2	55.0	1.1	1.4	39.3	4.2	38.6	198
Area									
Urban	23.5	1.9	78.4	1.7	3.5	38.7	1.9	40.7	96
Rural	17.1	0.9	48.0	1.6	1.7	39.8	3.8	36.8	291
Age									
0-11 months	18.0	0.0	61.5	0.0	1.0	36.5	3.2	49.2	82
12-23 months	21.2	0.0	57.6	0.0	5.0	39.5	5.4	38.0	82
24-35 months	17.0	4.5	54.8	6.5	0.0	45.9	4.5	32.5	88
36-47 months	25.9	0.6	48.9	0.0	2.4	32.4	0.0	36.3	72
48-59 months	10.4	0.0	53.4	0.9	2.6	42.3	3.0	31.7	64
Mother's Education									
None	2.2	0.0	38.6	0.0	0.0	30.7	8.4	21.5	25
Primary	13.2	2.3	52.9	3.4	2.2	36.8	3.9	36.2	112
SMP/SM	24.2	0.9	56.9	1.2	2.8	39.9	3.1	41.6	208
Higher	(15.6)	(0.0)	(65.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(49.8)	(0.0)	(32.8)	42
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	11.6	0.0	30.2	0.0	2.5	24.9	9.7	17.2	67
Second	25.6	0.0	59.7	0.7	1.0	39.9	5.6	27.9	82
Middle	16.5	2.8	57.6	4.1	2.1	37.9	0.0	50.6	91
Fourth	12.6	2.6	58.6	0.0	0.0	61.1	0.0	42.0	70
Richest	25.4	0.0	67.4	2.5	5.1	33.9	2.4	47.1	77
Ethnicity of household head*									
Papua	21.6	2.0	48.2	1.1	2.2	34.4	5.3	37.5	196
Jawa	8.1	0.0	69.6	0.0	2.0	50.2	2.4	42.3	107
Sulawesi	(17.6)	(0.0)	(57.7)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(43.7)	(0.0)	(39.8)	43
Maluku	(30.3)	(2.0)	(61.4)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(30.5)	(0.0)	(23.1)	23
Others	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Total for 3 districts	**18.7**	**1.1**	**55.5**	**1.6**	**2.2**	**39.5**	**3.3**	**37.8**	**387**

* 4 cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" and 9 cases with missing "Sex" not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted case

[2] MICS indicator 3.18; MDG indicator 3.17

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 36 per cent of children with fever in the last two weeks were treated with an "appropriate" anti-malarial drug and 28 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 Manokwari District, Kaimana and Sorong districts were lacking anti-malarial treatment. The percentage of children receiving any anti-malarial drug on the same or next day in Kaimana and Sorong (15 and 13 per cent respectively) was about half that observed in Manokwari District (34 per cent).

Overall across the three districts, six per cent of children with fever were given chloroquine, and none were given SP/ Fansidar. None received quinine/ kina, artesdiaquine or arsuamon and most of the children who were given an anti-malarial drug were given another anti-malarial drug (29 per cent). A large number of children were given other types of medicines that are not anti-malarial, including paracetamol, panadol, acetaminophen (56 per cent) and antibiotic pills or syrups (19 per cent).

Urban children (64 per cent) are more often treated appropriately than rural children (36 per cent). Children 24-35 and 36-47 months and children from the poorest households were disadvantaged in receiving appropriate ant-malarial drugs. Girls (29 per cent) were more likely to receive appropriate anti-malarial drugs than boys (26 per cent).

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, 42 per cent of children with a fever in the last two weeks had a finger or heel stick. Sorong District revealed the lowest value for this indicator (15 per cent), compared with 40 per cent in Kaimana and 48 per cent in Manokwari District. Having a finger or heel stick for malaria testing is more common in urban areas (60 per cent) than in rural areas (36 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

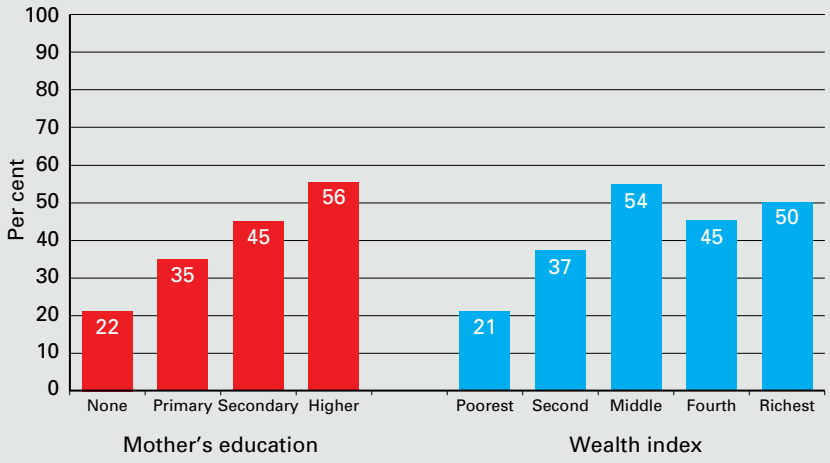


Table CH.9: Malaria diagnostics usage

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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		
Kaimana	40.3	59
Manokwari	48.4	268
Sorong	15.0	60
Sex*		
Male	39.8	183
Female	42.1	198
Area		
Urban	60.8	96
Rural	35.8	291
Age		
0-11	55.8	82
12-23	38.6	82
24-35	43.3	88
36-47	43.6	72
48-59	25.0	64
Mother'sEducation		
None	(*)	25
Primary	34.9	112
SMP/SM	45.5	208
Higher	(55.9)	42
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	20.6	67
Second	37.0	82
Middle	53.6	91
Fourth	44.8	70
Richest	49.5	77
Ethnicity of household head*		
Papua	43.8	196
Jawa	41.0	107
Sulawesi	(34.3)	43
Maluku	(54.1)	23
Others	(*)	16
Total for 3 districts	**42.0**	**387**

* 2 cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" and 6 cases with missing "Sex" not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] MICS indicator 3.16

This indicator increases according to mother's education; from 22 per cent among children of uneducated women to 56 per cent among children with higher education. A similar pattern is seen according to 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 21 per cent for children living in the poorest households to 50 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, 71 per cent of the population in the three districts is using an improved source of drinking water–86 per cent in urban areas and 66 per cent in rural areas. The situation in Sorong District is better than in other districts; 80 per cent of the population in this district gets its drinking water from an improved source, mostly from rainwater collection (48 per cent) and bottled water (18 per cent). The percentage of the population getting their drinking water from an improved source in Manokwari and Kaimana districts is 69 and 66 per cent respectively.

The source of drinking water for the population varies strongly by district (Table WS.1). Although Kaimana District had the lowest percentage of people using an improved source of drinking water, the district had the highest percentage of households that drink water that is piped into their dwelling or into their yard or plot (20 per cent). These percentages are nine and two per cent for Manokwari and Sorong respectively. In Manokwari District, the most common improved sources of drinking water are bottled water (19 per cent), tube well or borehole (14 per cent) and protected well (13 per cent).

Figure WS.1: Per cent distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

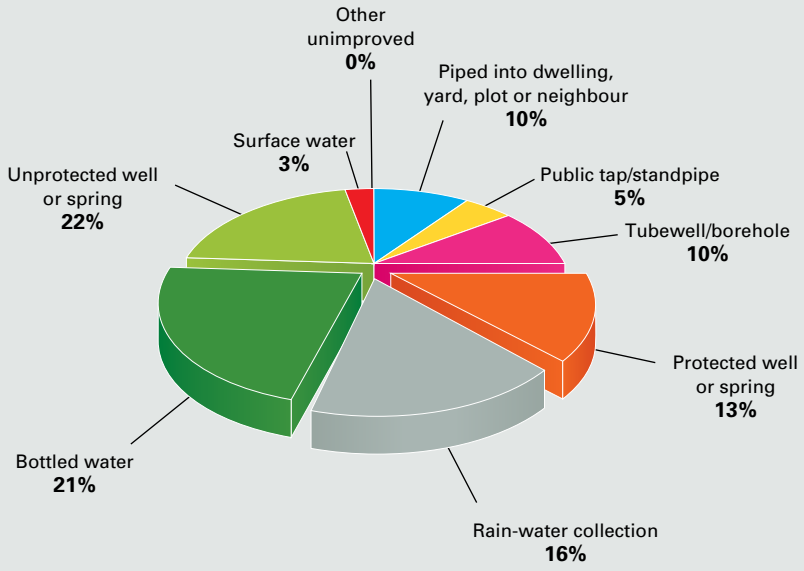


Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Main source of drinking water								
	Improved sources								
	Piped water				Tube-well/ bore-hole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rain-water collection	Bottled water*
	Into dwelling	Into yard/ plot	To neigh-bour	Public tap/ stand-pipe					
District									
Kaimana	11.8	8.9	2.6	1.2	0.7	9.1	5.0	15.6	11.6
Manokwari	7.7	1.7	0.7	7.6	14.3	12.8	3.5	1.4	19.3
Sorong	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.7	3.9	0.5	48.4	17.7
Area									
Urban	14.7	2.0	2.0	4.2	15.5	8.6	2.1	6.6	29.6
Rural	4.2	2.6	0.4	5.1	8.3	10.5	3.3	18.4	13.5
Education of household head**									
None	0.6	5.2	0.6	14.5	3.3	14.5	4.2	17.9	2.2
Primary	2.8	3.1	1.6	5.6	9.2	11.6	3.2	18.6	9.7
SMP/SM	8.6	1.8	0.6	3.3	11.4	9.4	2.9	15.0	20.9
Higher	14.2	1.4	0.1	3.6	12.3	6.0	2.3	7.2	34.4
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.3	6.3	1.0	6.3	0.4	8.3	3.5	16.6	0.1
Second	1.9	1.2	0.4	8.8	3.4	14.1	4.0	25.0	2.1
Middle	6.0	2.4	1.9	4.7	11.3	14.9	3.3	17.8	11.0
Fourth	10.9	1.2	1.0	2.8	17.3	8.9	2.7	12.3	29.5
Richest	15.6	1.0	0.0	1.7	18.7	3.8	1.4	5.1	45.7
Ethnicity of household head									
Papua	7.1	4.3	1.2	8.9	7.8	11.7	4.3	11.1	6.3
Jawa	5.8	0.1	0.3	0.5	12.7	9.9	1.5	22.8	25.3
Sulawesi	7.5	1.1	0.4	1.4	14.0	5.2	1.7	10.8	42.5
Maluku	10.0	2.2	1.8	1.9	10.0	7.3	1.3	20.5	22.5
Others	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	7.7	3.8	20.4	29.4
Missing/DK	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	31.5	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.2)
Total for 3 districts	**6.9**	**2.4**	**0.9**	**4.9**	**10.2**	**10.0**	**3.0**	**15.4**	**17.7**

* 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.

** 4 cases with missing "Education of household head" not shown

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

[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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Main source of drinking water							Total for 3 districts	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										
Kaimana	9.0	10.6	0.8	0.2	6.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	66.4	1,858
Manokwari	17.9	7.2	0.2	0.0	2.8	3.0	0.0	100.0	69.0	6,912
Sorong	13.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	79.9	2,898
Area										
Urban	6.2	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	5.5	0.0	100.0	85.5	3,036
Rural	18.6	8.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	66.3	8,631
Education of household head**										
None	14.8	11.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	62.9	765
Primary	18.5	9.8	0.1	0.1	4.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	65.3	3,968
SMP/SM	15.4	4.1	0.1	0.0	2.6	3.9	0.0	100.0	73.9	5,369
Higher	7.8	4.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	81.5	1,561
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	24.0	18.8	0.0	0.1	14.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	42.8	2,333
Second	28.7	7.2	0.1	0.0	1.8	1.4	0.0	100.0	60.8	2,337
Middle	18.6	4.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.6	0.0	100.0	73.2	2,326
Fourth	5.1	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	5.7	0.0	100.0	86.7	2,337
Richest	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	100.0	92.9	2,334
Ethnicity of household head										
Papua	20.0	9.4	0.3	0.1	6.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	62.7	5,790
Jawa	12.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.2	0.0	100.0	79.0	3,378
Sulawesi	3.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.0	0.0	100.0	84.6	1,280
Maluku	12.5	4.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	4.6	0.0	100.0	77.5	720
Others	14.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	100.0	77.4	462
Missing/DK	(2.8)	(47.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(50.1)	37
Total for 3 districts	**15.4**	**6.5**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**3.3**	**3.3**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**71.3**	**11,667**

* 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.

** 4 cases with missing "Education of household head" not shown

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

[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 87 per cent of households in the selected districts of West Papua use appropriate water treatment for unimproved drinking water sources and 17 per cent do not use any method for water treatment. The most common method of water treatment is boiling (82 per cent). There exist some differentials in the use of appropriate water treatment between districts. Household members in Kaimana District show 17 per cent use of appropriate water treatment methods, while this percentage is 88 and 92 per cent in Manokwari and Sorong districts respectively. It was also observed that appropriate water treatment use is greater in rural areas and among less educated women.

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table WS.3 and the person who usually collects 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 one third of household members who use an improved source of drinking water, the source is on the premises (61 per cent). For eight per cent, it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water, while two per cent of household members spend 30 minutes or more for this purpose. For users of unimproved drinking water sources, water is on the premises for 16 per cent of household members. One tenth of household members take less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water (10 per cent), and for two 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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 household using unimproved drinking water sources
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other			
District											
Kaimana	17.1	80.9	0.5	22.6	0.1	0.1	32.4	0.2	1,858	75.6	624
Manokwari	17.8	81.0	2.1	46.4	0.3	0.0	25.0	0.0	6,912	88.0	2,143
Sorong	16.1	83.5	0.1	6.9	0.7	0.0	4.2	0.1	2,898	92.3	584
Area											
Urban	27.2	70.7	1.8	38.6	0.6	0.0	24.2	0.1	3,036	67.2	440
Rural	13.8	85.4	1.2	30.8	0.3	0.0	19.8	0.0	8,631	89.4	2,911
Main source of drinking water											
Improved	19.5	79.7	0.9	30.2	0.4	0.0	17.6	0.1	8,316	na	na
Unimproved	11.9	86.3	2.4	39.3	0.3	0.0	29.5	0.0	3,351	86.5	3,351
Education of household head*											
None	11.9	87.8	0.9	30.1	0.0	0.0	23.3	0.0	765	82.8	284
Primary	11.5	88.0	1.3	30.5	0.1	0.0	19.9	0.0	3,968	89.8	1,378
SMP/SM	18.8	79.4	1.4	34.0	0.7	0.0	22.0	0.0	5,369	85.7	1,400
Higher	29.5	69.9	1.4	36.1	0.1	0.1	19.4	0.2	1,561	77.5	289
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	7.7	90.7	2.3	28.0	0.7	0.0	25.7	0.0	2,333	89.3	1,335
Second	3.0	96.6	1.0	36.7	0.2	0.0	25.0	0.0	2,337	94.9	916
Middle	11.6	86.7	1.7	37.7	0.1	0.0	20.8	0.0	2,326	86.3	623
Fourth	27.6	71.9	1.2	34.2	0.3	0.0	14.8	0.0	2,337	68.6	312
Richest	36.5	62.1	0.4	27.6	0.5	0.0	18.6	0.2	2,334	50.5	165
Ethnicity of household head											
Papua	8.1	90.4	2.2	44.6	0.4	0.0	29.2	0.0	5,790	91.6	2,158
Jawa	21.4	77.7	0.3	19.3	0.2	0.0	11.9	0.2	3,378	85.4	711
Sulawesi	39.4	59.7	0.7	20.8	1.1	0.0	18.6	0.0	1,280	46.2	197
Maluku	22.6	77.4	0.8	24.3	0.0	0.1	10.4	0.0	720	80.6	162
Others	32.8	65.9	0.8	27.6	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	462	70.5	104
Missing/DK	(3.4)	(96.6)	(0.0)	(78.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	37	(*)	19
Total for 3 districts	**17.3**	**81.6**	**1.3**	**32.8**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**21.0**	**0.0**	**11,667**	**86.5**	**3,351**

* 4 cases with missing "Education 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 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Time to source of drinking water									
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources				Total	Number of household members
	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										
Kaimana	56.8	7.1	2.1	0.4	12.9	14.0	6.1	0.6	100.0	1,858
Manokwari	56.8	9.5	2.4	0.3	19.7	9.7	1.2	0.4	100.0	6,912
Sorong	74.5	4.3	0.7	0.3	10.3	6.9	3.0	0.0	100.0	2,898
Area										
Urban	72.0	8.5	4.5	0.5	7.6	5.8	1.0	0.2	100.0	3,036
Rural	57.4	7.6	1.1	0.2	19.4	11.1	2.9	0.3	100.0	8,631
Education of household head*										
None	43.4	12.8	5.8	1.0	11.1	20.6	4.5	0.9	100.0	765
Primary	53.7	8.5	2.5	0.6	17.7	14.4	2.5	0.1	100.0	3,968
SMP/SM	64.8	7.5	1.5	0.0	16.9	6.4	2.7	0.1	100.0	5,369
Higher	76.2	4.9	0.4	0.0	13.3	3.9	0.3	1.0	100.0	1,561
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	32.8	7.4	2.1	0.4	22.0	26.7	8.2	0.3	100.0	2,333
Second	(47.0)	11.3	2.0	0.5	22.0	15.0	2.1	0.2	100.0	2,337
Middle	57.8	12.1	2.8	0.6	21.5	4.1	1.0	0.2	100.0	2,326
Fourth	78.9	5.5	2.3	0.0	10.3	2.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	2,337
Richest	89.5	2.9	0.5	0.0	5.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	100.0	2,334
Ethnicity of household head										
Papua	48.6	10.6	3.3	0.2	17.8	15.4	3.9	0.1	100.0	5,790
Jawa	72.6	5.6	0.6	0.1	16.5	3.3	0.8	0.5	100.0	3,378
Sulawesi	79.2	3.6	1.3	0.5	12.1	1.9	1.0	0.4	100.0	1,280
Maluku	70.5	5.4	0.4	1.2	12.8	7.8	1.0	0.9	100.0	720
Others	71.6	5.9	0.0	0.0	14.0	6.9	1.6	0.0	100.0	462
Missing/DK	(50.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(47.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Total for 3 districts	**61.2**	**7.8**	**2.0**	**0.3**	**16.3**	**9.7**	**2.4**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**11,667**

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

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person usually collecting drinking water							Number of households without drinking water on premises
			Adult woman	Adult man	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Missing	DK	Total	
District										
Kaimana	30.0	448	43.6	52.1	1.2	1.1	0.4	1.5	100.0	134
Manokwari	22.8	1638	59.7	36.5	1.9	1.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	374
Sorong	14.1	730	55.9	38.4	2.3	1.5	0.0	1.8	100.0	103
Area										
Urban	18.2	697	50.4	44.6	0.0	2.1	0.5	2.4	100.0	127
Rural	22.9	2119	56.9	39.1	2.3	1.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	485
Education of household head*										
None	44.8	208	57.0	35.6	0.6	6.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	93
Primary	26.7	950	56.9	38.5	2.6	0.4	0.0	1.7	100.0	254
SMP/SM	17.3	1245	53.0	43.8	1.7	1.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	215
Higher	12.0	412	(57.1)	(42.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.0)	100.0	50
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	44.5	568	63.6	32.6	2.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	253
Second	29.0	550	54.6	40.9	2.7	0.2	0.0	1.5	100.0	160
Middle	20.0	565	44.6	50.4	0.0	3.2	0.0	1.8	100.0	113
Fourth	10.7	602	48.5	49.0	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.8	100.0	64
Richest	4.2	532	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Ethnicity of household head										
Papua	35.5	1231	60.5	35.4	2.3	1.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	437
Jawa	10.4	937	42.7	55.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	98
Sulawesi	9.2	342	(30.3)	(62.7)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(1.6)	100.0	32
Maluku	14.2	174	(37.0)	(46.3)	(3.3)	(6.1)	(1.2)	(6.2)	100.0	25
Others	15.2	124	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Total for 3 districts	**21.7**	**2816**	**55.5**	**40.2**	**1.8**	**1.5**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**611**

* 2 cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" and 1 case with missing "Education 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 56 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 40 per cent of cases, while for the rest of the households, female (2 per cent) or male children (2 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.

Seventy-one per cent of the population of the three selected districts of West Papua Province is living in households that use improved sanitation facilities that flush to septic tank (59 per cent) or use pit latrine with slab (13 per cent) (Table WS.5). About 13 per cent of the population have no facility or use bushes or fields.

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Type of toilet facility used by household															
	Improved sanitation facility							Unmproved sanitation facility						Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Flush/pour flush to:				Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	Pit latrine with slab	Composting toilet	Flush/pour flush to somewhere else	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	Other	Missing			
	Flush to piped sewer system	Flush to septic tank	Flush to pit (latrine)	Flush to unknown place/Not sure/DK where												
District																
Kaimana	0.0	36.0	31.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	3.1	0.0	2.1	0.5	0.3	25.2	100.0	1,858
Manokwari	0.0	62.7	9.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	6.9	0.1	5.6	0.8	0.1	12.5	100.0	6,912
Sorong	0.1	62.8	6.4	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.7	19.6	0.1	3.0	0.1	0.3	4.6	100.0	2,898
Area																
Urban	0.0	65.1	21.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.6	0.0	5.8	0.3	0.2	1.3	100.0	3,036
Rural	0.0	56.1	9.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	11.8	0.1	3.9	0.7	0.2	16.5	100.0	8,631
Education of household*																
None	0.0	33.1	8.9	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	23.6	0.6	6.5	1.7	0.0	23.7	100.0	765
Primary	0.1	45.5	13.7	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.2	13.0	0.0	6.6	0.9	0.1	18.3	100.0	3,968
SMP/SM	0.0	65.0	13.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.8	6.7	0.1	3.3	0.3	0.3	9.1	100.0	5,369
Higher	0.0	81.2	8.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	3.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.3	4.6	100.0	1,561
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	0.1	16.2	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	19.0	0.5	6.6	1.5	0.2	43.7	100.0	2,333
Second	0.0	36.0	17.9	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.6	19.1	0.0	11.1	1.0	0.2	12.8	100.0	2,337
Middle	0.0	66.9	14.7	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.6	7.2	0.0	2.9	0.4	0.4	5.4	100.0	2,326
Fourth	0.0	81.5	12.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.8	1.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	100.0	2,337
Richest	0.0	91.6	6.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,334
Ethnicity of household head																
Papua	0.1	48.0	13.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	7.2	0.2	7.1	1.0	0.3	21.3	100.0	5,790
Jawa	0.0	68.0	8.3	(0.1)	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.6	16.3	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	3.8	100.0	3,378
Sulawesi	0.0	74.5	16.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.7	4.7	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	1.6	100.0	1,280
Maluku	0.0	64.2	19.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.6	0.0	5.3	0.1	0.0	6.6	100.0	720
Others	0.0	67.3	13.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	4.5	100.0	462
Missing/DK	(0.0)	(49.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(47.1)	100.0	37
Total for 3 districts	**0.0**	**58.5**	**12.5**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**9.4**	**0.1**	**4.4**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**12.6**	**100.0**	**11,667**

* 4 case with missing "Education of household head" not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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[1]	Public facility	Shared by		Missing/ DK			
			5 households or less	More than 5 households				5 households or less	More than 5 households				
District													
Kaimana	43.6	10.3	10.7	3.5	0.5	2.8	1.5	1.4	0.7	0.0	25.2	100.0	1,858
Manokwari	56.3	2.4	10.8	2.5	1.0	8.8	3.2	2.1	0.1	0.2	12.5	100.0	6,912
Sorong	48.7	9.8	12.0	0.6	0.4	17.8	1.7	4.3	0.0	0.2	4.6	100.0	2,898
Area													
Urban	63.0	2.5	16.6	3.8	1.4	5.8	2.1	2.8	0.4	0.3	1.3	100.0	3,036
Rural	48.7	6.5	9.2	1.6	0.6	11.6	2.7	2.4	0.1	0.1	16.5	100.0	8,631
Education of household head*													
None	25.8	11.7	5.9	0.6	0.0	18.8	4.7	7.7	0.9	0.2	23.7	100.0	765
Primary	40.8	7.2	8.8	2.1	1.0	15.1	4.1	2.3	0.1	0.2	18.3	100.0	3,968
SMP/SM	58.5	4.2	13.7	2.4	0.6	7.0	1.7	2.5	0.1	0.1	9.1	100.0	5,369
Higher	74.0	2.1	10.9	2.4	1.1	3.7	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	4.6	100.0	1,561
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	11.3	11.0	5.2	0.6	0.3	16.4	6.8	4.1	0.4	0.2	43.7	100.0	2,333
Second	31.6	9.8	12.2	1.5	0.2	22.0	5.1	4.5	0.4	0.0	12.8	100.0	2,337
Middle	57.7	5.2	16.1	3.8	0.4	8.0	0.3	2.8	0.1	0.3	5.4	100.0	2,326
Fourth	72.3	1.4	15.6	3.2	1.8	3.6	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	100.0	2,337
Richest	89.2	0.0	6.4	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,334
Ethnicity of household head													
Papua	40.9	9.4	10.0	1.4	0.3	9.2	4.3	2.8	0.2	0.3	21.3	100.0	5,790
Jawa	62.4	0.6	11.9	2.3	0.7	15.1	0.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	3.8	100.0	3,378
Sulawesi	68.3	3.3	14.1	4.3	1.2	4.6	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.6	100.0	1,280
Maluku	63.2	3.0	13.1	3.4	0.8	3.5	2.0	3.4	1.0	0.0	6.6	100.0	720
Others	65.0	1.8	9.0	2.7	5.1	10.6	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.5	100.0	462
Missing/DK	(30.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(47.1)	100.0	37
Total for 3 districts	**52.4**	**5.5**	**11.1**	**2.2**	**0.8**	**10.1**	**2.6**	**2.5**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**12.6**	**100.0**	**11,667**

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

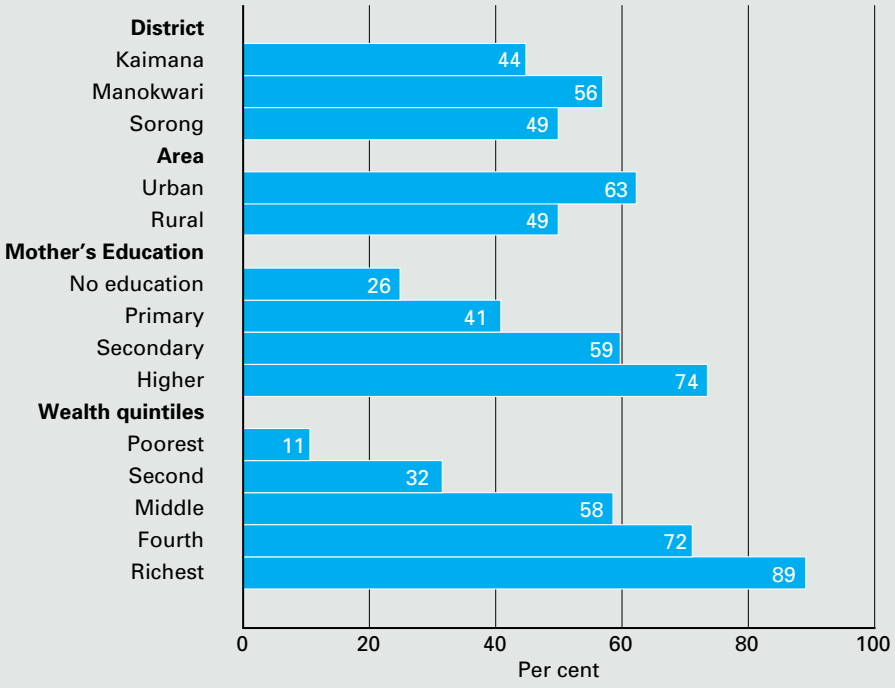
[1] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

About one-fourth of the population Kaimana District has no facility or use bushes or fields (25 per cent). No facility or use of bushes or fields is much less common in Manokwari (13 per cent) and Sorong (5 per cent). About 69, 73 and 69 per cent of the population in Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong districts respectively use facilities that flush to a septic tank or pit (latrines). As expected, the percentage of population that have no facility or use bushes or fields is higher in rural areas (17 per cent) than urban areas (1 per cent). The table indicates that no facility or use of bushes or fields is strongly correlated with both education level 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, 52 per cent of the household population is using an improved sanitation facility (Kaimana, 44 per cent; Manokwari, 56 per cent; Sorong, 49 per cent). About 19 per cent of the household population are using an improved sanitation facility shared with others. As expected, use of improved sanitation facilitiesy 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 11 per cent among the poorest household population to 89 per cent for the richest.

Figure WS.2: Percentage of household population using improved (not shared) sanitation facilities, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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 43 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: Higher percentages of household populations using both improved drinking sources and sanitation were seen in Manokwari and Sorong (45 per cent each) than in Kaimana (32 per cent). Urban areas exhibit a higher use of both improved drinking sources and sanitation (56 per cent) than rural (38 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

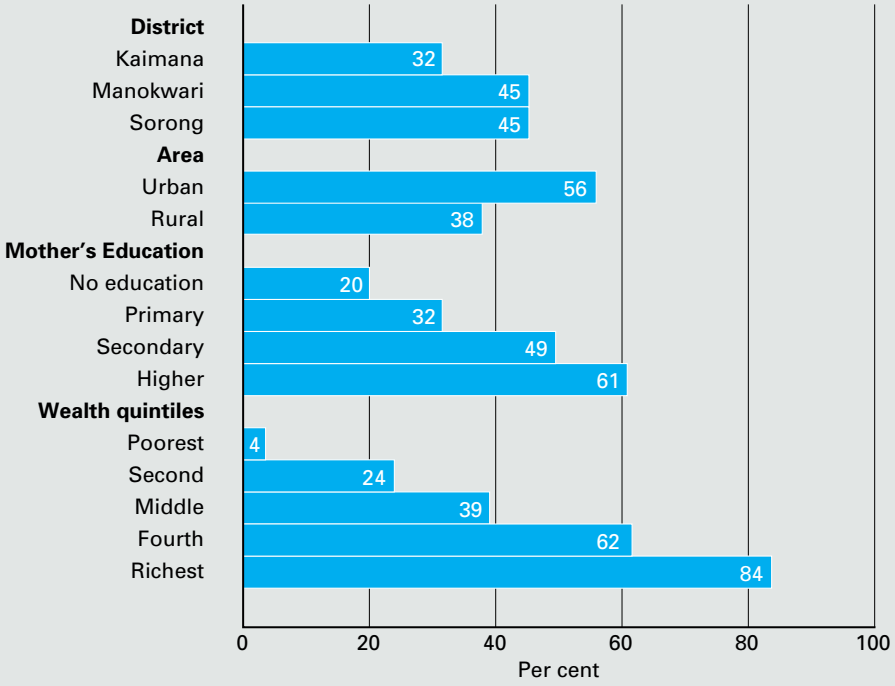


Table WS.7: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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 drinking water			Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation	
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved				Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation			
District											
Kaimana	25.4	41.1	33.6	100.0	43.6	24.9	6.4	25.2	100.0	31.7	1,858
Manokwari	15.2	53.8	31.0	100.0	56.3	16.7	14.5	12.5	100.0	44.6	6,912
Sorong	3.1	76.7	20.1	100.0	48.7	22.9	23.9	4.6	100.0	44.9	2,898
Area											
Urban	25.9	59.6	14.5	100.0	63.0	24.3	11.3	1.3	100.0	56.5	3,036
Rural	9.6	56.7	33.7	100.0	48.7	17.8	17.0	16.5	100.0	37.7	8,631
Education of household head*											
None	5.8	57.1	37.1	100.0	25.8	18.2	32.3	23.7	100.0	19.5	765
Primary	6.8	58.5	34.7	100.0	40.8	19.1	21.8	18.3	100.0	31.6	3,968
SMP/SM	16.7	57.2	26.1	100.0	58.5	20.9	11.5	9.1	100.0	48.8	5,369
Higher	25.4	56.1	18.5	100.0	74.0	16.5	5.0	4.6	100.0	60.8	1,561
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	6.6	36.1	57.2	100.0	11.3	17.1	27.9	43.7	100.0	4.5	2,333
Second	3.1	57.7	39.2	100.0	31.6	23.7	32.0	12.8	100.0	23.6	2,337
Middle	10.2	63.0	26.8	100.0	57.7	25.5	11.4	5.4	100.0	39.5	2,326
Fourth	18.7	67.9	13.3	100.0	72.3	22.0	4.7	1.0	100.0	61.8	2,337
Richest	30.4	62.5	7.1	100.0	89.2	9.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	83.6	2,334
Ethnicity of household head											
Papua	13.0	49.7	37.3	100.0	40.9	21.1	16.8	21.3	100.0	31.2	5,790
Jawa	12.0	67.0	21.0	100.0	62.4	15.5	18.3	3.8	100.0	52.0	3,378
Sulawesi	20.0	64.6	15.4	100.0	68.3	22.9	7.2	1.6	100.0	60.7	1,280
Maluku	18.8	58.7	22.5	100.0	63.2	20.3	9.9	6.6	100.0	52.4	720
Others	13.4	64.0	22.6	100.0	65.0	18.6	12.0	4.5	100.0	53.4	462
Missing/DK	(0.0)	(50.1)	(49.9)	100.0	(30.5)	(19.0)	(3.4)	(47.1)	100.0	(27.7)	37
Total for 3 districts	**13.8**	**57.5**	**28.7**	**100.0**	**52.4**	**19.5**	**15.5**	**12.6**	**100.0**	**42.6**	**11,667**

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

[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 46 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 28 per cent did not know how great the distance was. By district the proportion of households reporting water sources 10 or more metres away from the closest excreta place was 52, 40 and 35 per cent in Manokwari, Kaimana and Sorong respectively. In Sorong District 58 per cent of households did not know the distance between their water source and the closest excreta disposal place (Table WS.8) compared with 20 and 17 per cent in Kaimana and Manokwari.

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	less than 10 meters	10 meters or more	DK	Missing	Total	Number of household members
District						
Kaimana	28.4	39.9	20.2	11.6	100.0	1,858
Manokwari	20.1	52.1	16.8	10.9	100.0	6,912
Sorong	6.0	35.0	57.7	1.3	100.0	2,898
Area						
Urban	26.2	40.4	25.1	8.3	100.0	3,036
Rural	15.0	47.9	28.4	8.8	100.0	8,631
Education of household head*						
None	9.2	48.6	27.8	14.4	100.0	765
Primary	16.0	51.3	25.7	7.1	100.0	3,968
SMP/SM	19.6	42.4	29.4	8.5	100.0	5,369
Higher	21.3	43.0	25.5	10.2	100.0	1,561
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	6.5	53.1	25.6	14.7	100.0	2,333
Second	15.8	51.6	27.6	5.0	100.0	2,337
Middle	21.5	44.0	28.1	6.4	100.0	2,326
Fourth	28.4	39.3	25.5	6.8	100.0	2,337
Richest	17.4	41.6	30.8	10.3	100.0	2,334
Ethnicity of household head						
Papua	14.6	51.1	23.0	11.4	100.0	5,790
Jawa	19.0	40.6	35.5	4.9	100.0	3,378
Sulawesi	25.1	42.7	23.5	8.8	100.0	1,280
Maluku	25.2	36.3	31.6	6.9	100.0	720
Others	33.2	89.2	58.4	9.1	100.0	462
Missing/DK	15.3	53.8	27.6	3.4	100.0	37
Total for 3 districts	**17.9**	**45.9**	**27.5**	**8.6**	**100.0**	**11,667**

* 4 case with missing "Education 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

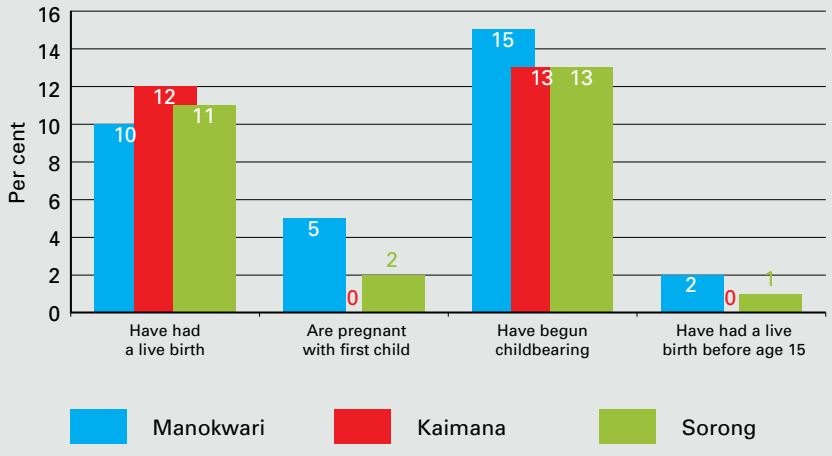


Table RH.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Adolescent birth rate[1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19)	Total fertility rate
District		
Kaimana	66	3.2
Manokwari	44	3.1
Sorong	53	2.8
Area		
Urban	18	2.7
Rural	63	3.2
Women's Education		
None	0	4.2
Primary	164	3.1
SMP/SM	32	3.2
Higher	25	3.2
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	101	3.6
Second	45	3.1
Middle	55	3.5
Fourth	36	2.6
Richest	19	2.5
Ethnicity of household head		
Papua	53	3.7
Others	45	2.5
Total for 3 districts	**45**	**3.0**

[1] **MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4**

The TFR in the three selected districts of West Papua for the one-year period preceding the survey is 3 children per woman. TFR is highest in Kaimana District (3.2 children per woman) and lowest in Sorong District (2.8 children per woman). TFR in Manokwari District is 3.1 children per woman.

Table RH.1 also shows differentials in fertility by area of 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 Papuans compared with others.

The adolescent birth rate (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is 49 births per 1,000 women. The adolescent birth rate is higher in Kaimana District (66 births per 1,000 women) than in Sorong (53 births per 1,000 women) and Manokwari (44 births per 1,000 women). The birth rate is highest among rural adolescents, the poorest adolescents, 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, 11 per cent of women age 15-19 have already given birth, four per cent are

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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							
Kaimana	12.2	0.4	12.6	0.0	63	15.5	58
Manokwari	10.3	5.1	15.4	1.6	301	15.2	265
Sorong	10.8	2.1	13.0	1.1	101	16.8	72
Area							
Urban	10.0	4.4	14.4	1.5	138	5.2	116
Rural	10.9	3.6	14.5	1.2	327	19.8	279
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	7
Primary	28.7	8.0	36.8	1.8	62	30.3	79
SMP/SM	7.3	3.8	11.1	1.4	342	15.8	201
Higher	11.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	56	1.3	108
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	20.1	2.5	22.5	2.3	86	38.7	74
Second	9.2	6.7	15.9	0.0	96	21.4	68
Middle	8.2	6.5	14.6	0.0	70	13.8	74
Fourth	9.4	1.7	11.1	1.6	124	9.0	89
Richest	6.8	3.1	9.9	2.0	88	0.0	90
Ethnicity of household head*							
Papua	14.8	3.2	18.0	1.6	248	19.0	193
Jawa	5.9	3.9	9.9	0.0	130	18.1	117
Sulawesi	(8.8)	(9.3)	(18.1)	(4.4)	41	2.1	51
Maluku	(4.8)	(0.9)	(5.7)	(0.0)	33	(5.3)	27
Others	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	7
Total for 3 districts	**10.7**	**3.8**	**14.5**	**1.3**	**465**	**15.5**	**395**

* 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 5.2

pregnant with their first child, 15 per cent have begun childbearing and one per cent has gave birth before age 15. More women have begun childbearing in Manokwari District than in other districts (Figure RH.1).

Sixteen per cent of women aged 20-24 years gave birth before reaching 18 years of age. The percentage of women giving birth before age 18 in this age group did not vary much among districts (Kaimana, 16 per cent; Manokwari, 15 per cent; Sorong, 17 per cent).

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

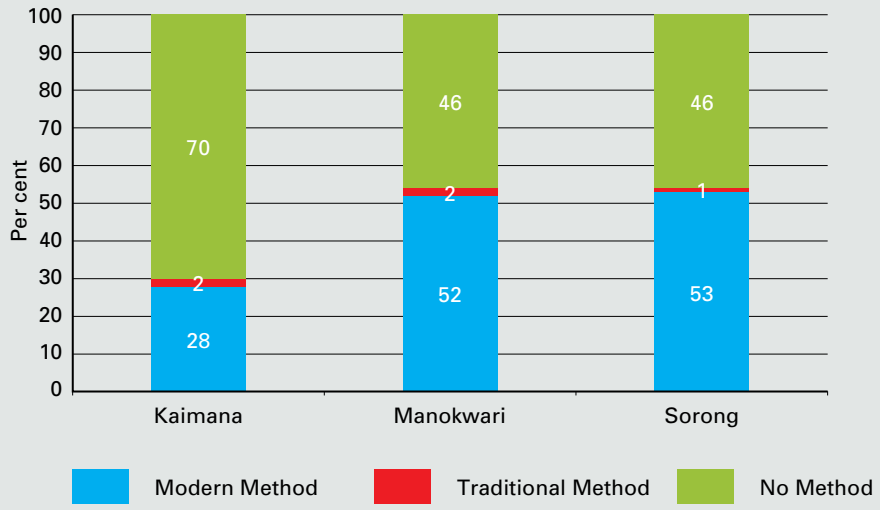
	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49	Percentage of women with a live birth before 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	1.5	138	na	na	1.2	327	na	na	1.3	465	na	na
20-24	0.0	116	5.2	116	4.9	279	19.8	279	3.5	395	15.5	395
25-29	1.5	153	13.8	153	3.6	308	18.7	308	2.9	462	17.1	462
30-34	0.4	114	14.3	114	2.9	329	16.7	329	2.3	443	16.1	443
35-39	0.0	97	9.3	97	3.2	290	18.8	290	2.4	387	16.4	387
40-44	2.3	76	19.3	76	7.8	229	20.8	229	6.4	305	20.4	305
45-49	2.1	69	20.2	69	3.8	190	27.0	190	3.4	259	25.2	259
Total for 3 districts	**1.0**	**763**	**13.0**	**626**	**3.7**	**1,952**	**19.8**	**1,624**	**3.0**	**2,715**	**17.9**	**2,250**

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 West Papua was reported by half of women currently married (50 per cent) (Table RH.4). The lowest current use was seen in Kaimana District (30 per cent), mostly modern methods, compared with 54 per cent each in Manokwari and Sorong districts with women also mostly using modern methods (Figure RH.2).

Figure RH.2: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years using contraceptive methods, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011



The most popular methods in Kaimana District are injectables (18 per cent) and the pill (9 per cent). The most popular methods in Manokwari are injectables (29 per cent) and the pill (11 per cent). The most popular methods in Sorong are injectables (31 per cent) and the pill (14 per cent).

Only about 21 per cent of women aged 15-19 currently use a method of contraception compared 58 per cent for women aged 35-39.

Women's education levels are associated with contraceptive prevalence. The percentage of women using any method of contraception rises from 23 per cent among those with no education to 47 per cent among women with primary education, to 57 per cent among women with secondary education and drops to 44 per cent among women with higher education. The method mix did not vary by education. Contraceptive users among the different education categories were mostly using injectables and the pill.

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

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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																	
Kaimana	69.9	0.0	0.3	17.7	0.3	9.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.8	28.5	1.7	30.1	304
Manokwari	46.1	0.0	1.0	28.8	4.2	10.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.3	51.9	2.0	53.9	1,176
Sorong	46.3	0.2	1.0	30.6	4.2	14.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	52.5	1.2	53.7	507
Area																	
Urban	49.2	0.0	1.3	24.9	2.2	10.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	47.9	2.9	50.8	492
Rural	50.0	0.1	0.8	28.5	4.1	11.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	48.7	1.4	50.0	1,495
Age																	
15-19	78.8	0.0	1.9	15.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.0	21.2	89
20-24	49.6	0.0	1.2	33.2	3.8	10.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.4	0.0	50.4	240
25-29	45.2	0.0	0.0	39.1	3.7	8.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	53.4	1.4	54.8	382
30-34	48.2	0.2	1.5	31.6	3.9	12.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	50.9	0.9	51.8	409
35-39	41.7	0.0	0.4	26.9	5.8	17.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.6	1.3	55.2	3.1	58.3	364
40-44	48.1	0.0	0.4	20.4	1.2	13.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.4	47.5	4.4	51.9	266
45-49	63.4	0.0	1.9	10.2	3.2	6.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	35.4	1.2	36.6	237
Number of living children																	
0	96.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.8	180
1	51.4	0.0	1.0	31.5	3.4	9.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	47.7	1.0	48.6	409
2	42.8	0.0	1.0	33.0	4.0	14.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	55.4	1.8	57.2	539
3	37.1	0.0	1.7	31.4	4.9	15.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.3	60.9	2.0	62.9	362
4+	48.4	0.2	0.5	24.6	3.7	9.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	48.8	2.8	51.6	497

[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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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	76.7	1.2	1.0	15.8	1.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	0.0	23.3	111
Primary	53.1	4.4	0.7	24.5	4.3	11.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.6	45.6	1.3	46.9	661
SMP/SM	43.1	3.6	0.8	31.9	3.4	12.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.5	54.6	2.3	56.9	995
Higher	56.2	2.3	2.0	23.5	3.6	8.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	42.6	1.2	43.8	220
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	67.4	1.8	0.3	22.1	1.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	31.6	1.0	32.6	350
Second	50.0	4.4	0.6	31.2	3.2	9.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4	48.9	1.1	50.0	378
Middle	48.6	0.2	1.8	28.4	5.8	12.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.3	49.4	2.0	51.4	389
Fourth	40.3	5.3	0.1	30.4	4.0	13.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.1	58.2	1.6	59.7	437
Richest	45.9	5.9	1.6	25.3	3.1	14.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.9	51.2	2.9	54.1	434
Ethnicity of household head*																	
Papua	63.8	3.7	0.7	23.5	2.1	3.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	34.9	1.3	36.2	826
Jawa	35.0	3.1	1.2	34.0	6.2	17.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	63.4	1.6	65.0	685
Sulawesi	43.2	5.7	1.3	29.1	2.6	12.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.9	54.7	2.1	56.8	247
Maluku	56.8	2.3	0.4	22.6	2.0	11.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.9	40.9	2.3	43.2	134
Others	36.8	3.3	0.0	21.0	2.9	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	0.5	57.6	5.5	63.2	89
Total for 3 districts	**49.8**	**3.6**	**0.9**	**27.6**	**3.6**	**11.3**	**1.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**48.5**	**1.7**	**50.2**	**1,987**

*6 cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown

[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 11 per cent, i.e. one in 10 women are not using contraceptives but wish to stop having children (limit) or postpone the next pregnancy for at least two years (space) (Table RH.4A). Slightly less women are in unmet need for limiting for contraception (5 per cent) than in unmet need in for spacing for contraception (6 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 a 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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									
Kaimana	22.4	8.5	30.9	9.5	5.2	14.7	304	67.7	139
Manokwari	23.0	31.0	54.0	5.4	4.3	9.7	1,176	84.8	749
Sorong	26.9	26.8	53.7	5.7	5.2	10.9	507	83.1	328
Area									
Urban	23.5	27.3	50.8	5.8	4.5	10.3	492	83.2	301
Rural	24.1	26.2	50.2	6.2	4.7	10.9	1,495	82.1	915
Age									
15-19	17.5	3.9	21.5	23.1	0.0	23.1	89	48.2	40
20-24	44.9	5.7	50.7	7.2	0.5	7.8	240	86.7	140
25-29	36.0	18.9	54.9	8.5	4.0	12.5	382	81.5	258
30-34	30.0	22.0	51.9	8.0	4.7	12.7	409	80.3	265
35-39	14.7	43.7	58.3	2.6	5.4	8.0	364	88.0	241
40-44	10.1	41.8	51.9	2.7	7.6	10.4	266	83.3	166
45-49	4.8	32.2	37.0	0.7	7.0	7.8	237	82.7	106
Education									
None	7.2	16.1	23.3	9.2	7.7	16.9	111	58.0	45
Primary	19.4	28.0	47.4	5.7	6.5	12.1	661	79.6	393
SMP/SM	27.5	29.4	56.9	5.6	3.7	9.3	995	86.0	658
Higher	29.8	14.0	43.8	8.2	2.2	10.4	220	80.8	119
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	14.0	19.3	33.3	9.9	6.0	16.0	350	67.6	172
Second	25.1	25.0	50.1	6.5	5.1	11.6	378	81.2	233
Middle	28.3	23.1	51.4	5.2	5.3	10.5	389	83.0	241
Fourth	25.6	34.1	59.7	4.4	2.6	7.0	437	89.5	292
Richest	25.3	28.8	54.1	5.3	4.6	9.9	434	84.5	278
Ethnicity of household head									
Papua	17.0	19.5	36.5	9.0	5.4	14.4	826	71.7	421
Jawa	32.4	32.6	65.0	3.2	3.5	6.7	685	90.6	491
Sulawesi	25.3	31.4	56.8	6.2	3.8	10.0	247	85.1	165
Maluku	22.6	20.6	43.2	4.6	10.7	15.4	134	73.8	79
Others	22.1	41.1	63.2	4.4	0.0	4.4	89	93.5	60
Total for 3 districts	**23.9**	**26.5**	**50.4**	**6.1**	**4.7**	**10.8**	**1,987**	**82.4**	**1,215**

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.

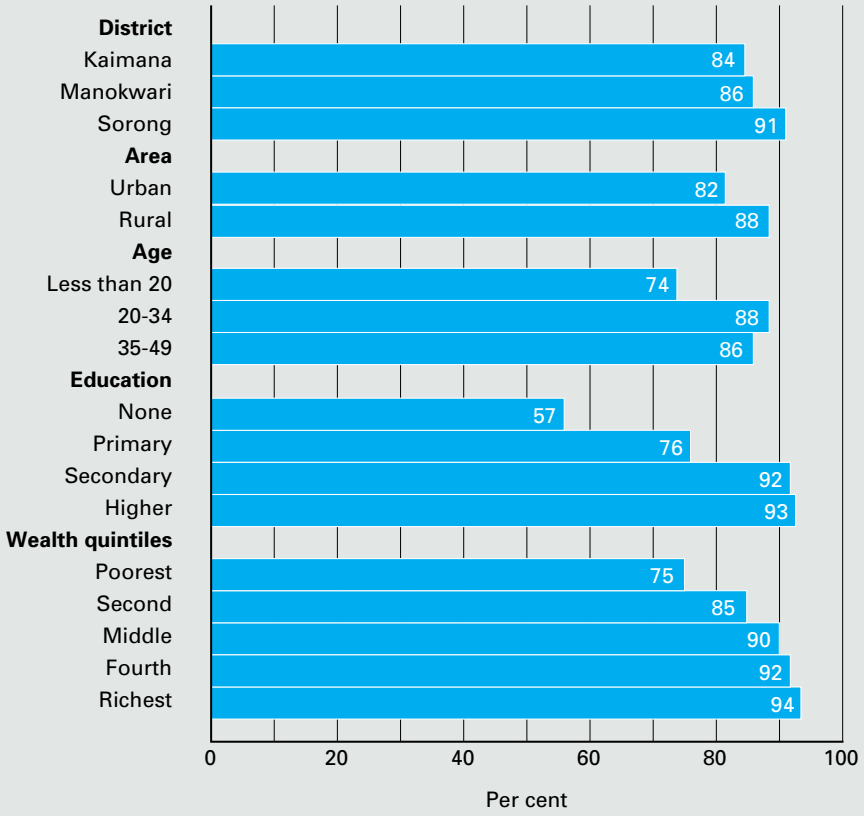
WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care. WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bateriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anemia
- 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 the survey is presented in Table RH.5. Coverage of antenatal care (by a doctor, nurse or midwife) is higher in Sorong District (91 per cent) than in Manokwari District (86 per cent) or Kaimana District (84 per cent). Within Kaimana and Sorong districts, antenatal care is provided mostly by midwifves, while in Manokwari antenatal care is provided mostly by doctors. Antenatal care coverage is higher in urban areas (88 per cent) than in rural (82 per cent). Most women who sought antenatal care were age 20-34 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 87 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 54, 67 and 73 per cent in Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong 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, 22 per cent of the women living in the poorest households reported four or more antenatal care visits compared with 83 per cent among those living in richest households.

Figure RH.3: Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey who recieved antenatal care at least once by skilled personnel, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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, 40 per cent reported that a blood sample was taken during antenatal care visits, 79 per cent reported that their blood pressure was checked, 32 per cent that a urine specimen was taken and 21 per cent that all three tests were made. Women living in Manokwari (19 per cent) and Sorong (17 per cent) districts were less likely to have all three tests made than those living in Kaimana District (30 per cent). Similarly, women with no education, the poorest women, younger women (age less than 20 years) and older women (35-49 years) were 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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									
Kaimana	15.3	55.7	12.7	1.4	0.5	14.5	100.0	83.7	99
Manokwari	50.9	31.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	14.2	100.0	85.8	287
Sorong	25.5	61.0	4.7	0.0	0.6	8.2	100.0	91.2	102
Area									
Urban	42.3	39.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	17.3	100.0	82.0	124
Rural	37.0	44.0	7.1	0.3	0.1	11.5	100.0	88.1	365
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20	20.1	46.3	7.5	1.8	0.0	24.2	100.0	73.9	54
20-34	42.0	41.5	4.9	0.1	0.1	11.3	100.0	88.5	367
35-49	33.2	46.6	6.1	0.0	0.9	13.2	100.0	86.0	68
Education									
None	(9.9)	(26.2)	(20.7)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(40.6)	100.0	(56.8)	23
Primary	20.4	45.5	9.9	1.1	0.4	22.7	100.0	75.8	128
SMP/SM	44.1	45.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	7.7	100.0	92.3	272
Higher	58.8	32.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	6.7	100.0	93.3	67
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	16.0	47.3	11.2	0.8	0.4	24.2	100.0	74.5	109
Second	29.7	48.1	6.7	0.5	0.0	14.9	100.0	84.6	96
Middle	39.1	45.4	5.5	0.0	0.6	9.3	100.0	90.1	103
Fourth	44.7	45.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	100.0	92.0	93
Richest	68.2	25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	100.0	93.6	87
Ethnicity of household head*									
Papua	32.1	40.2	7.3	0.5	0.4	19.4	100.0	79.6	251
Jawa	40.3	51.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	5.0	100.0	95.0	128
Sulawesi	63.5	28.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	6.7	100.0	93.3	59
Maluku	23.8	55.9	9.3	0.0	0.0	11.0	100.0	89.0	34
Others	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Total for 3 districts	**38.4**	**42.8**	**5.4**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**13.0**	**100.0**	**86.5**	**489**

* 2 cases 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 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5**

Table RH.6: Number of antenatal care visits

Per cent 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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	1 Visit	2 Visits	3 Visits	4 or more visits[1]	Missing/DK		
District								
Kaimana	14.5	5.3	12.5	13.1	53.7	0.9	100.0	99
Manokwari	14.2	5.0	6.3	8.0	66.5	0.0	100.0	287
Sorong	8.2	5.1	3.5	10.6	72.5	0.0	100.0	102
Area								
Urban	17.3	7.5	4.4	2.1	68.3	0.3	100.0	124
Rural	11.5	4.3	7.9	12.1	64.1	0.1	100.0	365
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	24.2	6.1	8.1	13.2	47.4	0.9	100.0	54
20-34	11.3	5.1	6.7	9.5	67.3	0.1	100.0	367
35-49	13.2	4.5	7.7	6.8	67.9	0.0	100.0	68
Education								
None	(40.6)	(11.3)	(14.3)	(12.0)	(21.8)	(0.0)	100.0	23
Primary	22.7	6.9	11.7	13.1	45.6	0.0	100.0	128
SMP/SM	7.7	4.5	4.3	7.5	75.7	0.3	100.0	272
Higher	6.7	2.0	6.6	10.4	74.3	0.0	100.0	67
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	24.2	7.3	12.5	14.6	40.9	0.4	100.0	109
Second	14.9	6.7	6.8	13.2	58.3	0.0	100.0	96
Middle	9.3	2.8	8.7	6.4	72.4	0.4	100.0	103
Fourth	8.0	5.0	1.1	10.1	75.9	0.0	100.0	93
Richest	6.4	3.5	4.5	2.3	83.2	0.0	100.0	87
Ethnicity of household head*								
Papua	19.4	7.7	9.9	14.1	48.6	0.2	100.0	251
Jawa	5.0	1.6	5.3	3.9	84.3	0.0	100.0	128
Sulawesi	6.7	3.4	1.0	5.6	82.5	0.7	100.0	59
Maluku	11.0	4.5	5.5	8.5	70.5	0.0	100.0	34
Others	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Total for 3 districts	**13.0**	**5.1**	**7.0**	**9.6**	**65.2**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**489**

* 2 cases 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 5.5a; 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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					
Kaimana	79.6	38.4	55.4	29.6	99
Manokwari	77.2	33.2	30.3	19.4	287
Sorong	81.5	21.5	52.8	16.6	102
Area					
Urban	78.2	40.1	40.6	26.2	124
Rural	78.7	29.0	39.9	19.1	365
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	68.5	15.4	41.9	14.3	54
20-34	80.1	32.9	40.3	21.9	367
35-49	78.4	39.2	37.7	20.9	68
Education					
None	(48.5)	(13.2)	(22.9)	(6.2)	23
Primary	66.1	26.5	34.8	17.6	128
SMP/SM	85.6	34.2	44.1	23.9	272
Higher	84.2	38.4	39.6	20.0	67
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	62.1	13.9	31.5	10.5	109
Second	70.4	21.0	40.1	15.1	96
Middle	81.5	43.0	48.1	32.8	103
Fourth	92.0	36.6	41.8	21.8	93
Richest	90.5	47.7	39.6	25.4	87
Ethnicity of household head*					
Papua	67.9	21.7	37.9	17.7	251
Jawa	91.1	39.2	39.7	22.7	128
Sulawesi	87.2	47.5	36.0	17.9	59
Maluku	86.7	45.5	62.8	39.9	34
Others	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Total for 3 districts	**78.6**	**31.8**	**40.1**	**20.9**	**489**

* 2 cases 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 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 received a test for malaria during pregnancy at any antenatal care visit by malaria test result Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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 preceding 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	
District							
Kaimana	45.4	30.8	99	13.5	86.5	0.0	45
Manokwari	46.0	56.8	287	48.0	52.0	0.0	132
Sorong	53.9	61.3	102	17.1	65.7	17.2	55
Area							
Urban	43.4	40.4	124	24.3	74.2	1.5	54
Rural	48.9	56.5	365	36.9	58.2	4.9	178
Education							
None	(13.6)	(45.4)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	43.7	51.6	128	29.0	65.6	5.4	56
SMP/SM	51.6	52.6	272	36.2	60.4	3.5	140
Higher	49.4	56.1	67	(33.8)	(63.8)	(2.4)	33
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	44.0	53.9	109	27.1	71.3	1.6	48
Second	54.3	52.5	96	26.7	60.9	12.4	52
Middle	51.3	68.0	103	48.1	49.1	2.8	53
Fourth	54.2	43.8	93	(33.3)	(66.7)	(0.0)	51
Richest	32.6	43.6	87	(34.1)	(63.1)	(2.8)	28
Ethnicity of household head*							
Papua	46.0	56.2	251	35.4	63.3	1.4	115
Jawa	51.6	53.0	128	40.0	50.4	9.6	66
Sulawesi	33.8	46.9	59	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Maluku	62.4	36.9	34	18.8	81.2	0.0	21
Others	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Total for 3 districts	**47.5**	**52.7**	**489**	**34.0**	**61.9**	**4.1**	**232**

* 2 cases 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 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 drugs are given to those pregnant mothers with positive malaria blood test results. At the request of the Ministry of Health, MICS in Selected Districts of West Papua incorporated additional questions designed to assess the implementation of this policy.

Table RH.8 shows that 48 per cent of women in the three selected districts of West Papua Province who received antenatal care had a malaria blood test. By district, the percentages are 54, 46 and 45 per cent in Sorong, Manokwari and Kaimana respectively. About half of the women (48 per cent) who received the malaria test in Manokwari District had malaria, compared with 17 and 14 per cent in Sorong and Kaimana districts.

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 an antenatal visit in the three selected districts of West Papua was reported as 53 per cent. The percentage was the highest in Sorong District (61 per cent), followed by Manokwari (57 per cent) and Kaimana (31 per cent).

Table RH.9 shows that of those women whose blood tested positive for malaria, 15 per cent were given any anti-malarial drug in the three selected districts. By district the percentages are: 21, 9 and 5 per cent in Manokwari, Sorong and Kaimana respectively.

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, received antenatal care (ANC) and had malaria blooded test, who had a positive malaria by type of medicine given during the visit, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of women who received antenatal care (ANC)	Percentage of pregnant women who took:									Number of women who had a live birth in the two years preceeding the survey
		Any anti-malarial drugs if malaria positive during ANC care/visit	Chloroquine	Quinine/Kina	Arsuamon	Other anti-malarial	Antibiotic: Pill/Syrup	Antibiotic: Injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetamino-phen	Other	
District											
Kaimana	83.7	4.9	2.6	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.4	99
Manokwari	85.8	20.7	4.8	4.4	-	6.1	1.4	0.3	6.0	5.5	287
Sorong	91.2	8.7	3.7	0.6	-	0.8	-	-	1.4	-	102
Area											
Urban	82.0	9.5	2.3	1.9	-	3.2	0.6	-	1.3	-	124
Rural	88.1	16.8	4.7	3.2	0.1	4.0	1.1	0.4	4.9	4.4	365
Education											
None	(56.8)	(3.6)	(3.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Primary	75.8	12.7	4.0	1.8	-	3.2	-	-	0.3	1.4	128
SMP/SM	92.3	17.4	4.1	3.5	0.2	4.3	1.8	0.5	5.9	3.8	272
Higher	93.3	13.0	4.3	3.4	-	4.2	-	-	4.4	6.1	67
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	74.5	11.5	1.4	2.0	-	4.1	-	-	2.9	2.4	109
Second	84.6	12.5	7.5	1.0	0.6	0.3	2.6	0.6	3.5	4.1	96
Middle	90.1	24.1	7.3	3.9	-	7.8	2.3	0.8	2.9	3.2	103
Fourth	92.0	17.5	1.9	2.4	-	5.3	-	-	8.7	6.7	93
Richest	93.6	8.5	2.3	5.3	-	0.9	-	-	1.9	-	87
Ethnicity of household head*											
Papua	79.6	14.5	5.5	3.4	-	2.2	1.9	0.3	2.5	4.7	251
Jawa	95.0	20.2	4.5	1.7	-	7.0	-	-	10.1	3.5	128
Sulawesi	93.3	8.5	0.6	5.0	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	59
Maluku	89.0	9.6	-	-	1.6	0.8	-	1.6	-	-	34
Others	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	-	(*)	-	-	-	-	15
Total for 3 districts	**86.5**	**14.9**	**4.1**	**2.9**	**0.1**	**3.8**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**4.0**	**3.3**	**489**

* 2 cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown

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 72 per cent of births occurring in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Doctor, 22 per cent; Midwife, 45 per cent; Nurse, 5 per cent) (Table RH.10). The percentages of babies who were delivered by skilled personnel were 58, 76 and 75 per cent in Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong districts respectively. These deliveries were mostly assisted by midwives. Delivery by skilled personnel is higher among women who delivered in public and private sector health facilities (100 per cent each) than among women who delivered at home (54 per cent). Rural women, uneducated women, the 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.9 presents the per cent 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 West Papua are delivered in a health facility. The percentages of babies who were delivered in a health facility were 33, 54 and 22 per cent in Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong districts respectively. Delivery in a health facility is highest among women who had four or more visits (50 per cent) compared with only 14 per cent among women with no education. Rural women, uneducated women, the poorest women and women from households with Papuan heads are less likely to delivered 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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											
Kaimana	7.5	39.5	10.6	25.6	0.9	14.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	57.7	99
Manokwari	29.2	43.5	2.8	4.2	0.0	13.7	5.5	1.1	100.0	75.5	287
Sorong	18.0	52.1	5.2	10.9	0.0	13.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	75.3	102
Area											
Urban	35.4	45.0	4.2	5.6	0.0	2.4	7.4	0.0	100.0	84.6	124
Rural	18.0	44.3	5.1	11.5	0.2	17.6	2.3	0.8	100.0	67.5	365
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	8.1	48.2	6.6	10.3	0.0	17.6	7.5	1.6	100.0	62.9	54
20-34	22.6	45.3	5.0	9.6	0.1	14.0	2.7	0.6	100.0	73.0	367
35-49	32.8	36.8	3.0	11.6	0.6	9.7	5.6	0.0	100.0	72.6	68
Place of delivery*											
Public sector health facility	49.8	44.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	173
Private sector health facility	(54.2)	(40.2)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	38
Home	0.3	48.9	4.5	19.2	0.3	24.9	1.4	0.5	100.0	53.7	254
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Education											
None	(0.0)	(22.6)	(4.5)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(53.7)	(2.4)	(3.9)	100.0	(27.1)	23
Primary	12.8	34.4	9.5	19.2	0.7	20.1	2.5	0.8	100.0	56.7	128
SMP/SM	25.0	51.5	3.0	7.5	0.0	9.0	3.7	0.4	100.0	79.5	272
Higher	37.9	42.6	4.2	1.6	0.0	7.9	5.8	0.0	100.0	84.7	67
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	3.6	32.0	5.8	17.7	0.8	33.1	4.2	2.8	100.0	41.4	109
Second	12.8	48.3	5.9	15.3	0.0	17.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.0	96
Middle	17.6	54.6	7.1	5.4	0.0	12.2	3.2	0.0	100.0	79.2	103
Fourth	31.1	50.7	3.4	9.1	0.0	1.2	4.5	0.0	100.0	85.2	93
Richest	53.2	37.2	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.6	6.4	0.0	100.0	92.2	87
Ethnicity of household head*											
Papua	14.1	38.3	4.6	14.1	0.3	24.0	3.4	1.2	100.0	57.0	251
Jawa	26.4	56.9	4.6	7.1	0.0	1.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	87.9	128
Sulawesi	39.6	45.0	2.9	4.0	0.0	2.6	6.0	0.0	100.0	87.4	59
Maluku	31.6	37.0	12.7	4.6	0.0	9.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	81.3	34
Others	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Total for 3 districts	**22.4**	**44.5**	**4.9**	**10.0**	**0.2**	**13.8**	**3.6**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**71.8**	**489**

* 2 cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" and 16 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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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	Missing/ DK			
District								
Kaimana	30.8	2.6	65.5	0.0	1.1	100.0	33.4	99
Manokwari	43.4	10.9	38.4	2.0	5.2	100.0	54.4	287
Sorong	17.8	4.0	77.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	21.8	102
Area								
Urban	60.7	8.1	23.8	0.0	7.4	100.0	68.8	124
Rural	26.9	7.7	61.7	1.8	1.9	100.0	34.6	365
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	26.3	5.2	58.5	3.0	7.0	100.0	31.5	54
20-34	35.7	7.7	53.0	1.4	2.3	100.0	43.4	367
35-49	41.9	10.3	42.2	0.0	5.6	100.0	52.2	68
Number of antenatal care visits*								
None	14.1	0.0	61.3	2.3	22.4	100.0	14.1	63
1-3 visits	35.5	4.1	55.5	3.3	1.7	100.0	39.6	106
4+ visits	39.7	10.6	49.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	50.3	318
Education								
None	(9.1)	(0.0)	(87.3)	(3.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(9.1)	23
Primary	26.3	3.2	67.0	1.4	2.1	100.0	29.5	128
SMP/SM	39.1	9.2	48.1	(0.9)	2.8	100.0	48.3	272
Higher	47.4	13.5	27.9	2.7	8.5	100.0	60.9	67
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	14.1	0.0	79.6	3.7	2.7	100.0	14.1	109
Second	28.1	0.6	70.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	28.7	96
Middle	38.9	5.4	52.5	0.0	3.2	100.0	44.3	103
Fourth	45.4	12.6	37.5	0.0	4.5	100.0	58.0	93
Richest	55.9	23.2	12.4	2.0	6.4	100.0	79.1	87
Ethnicity of household head*								
Papua	33.8	1.6	60.0	1.9	2.7	100.0	35.4	251
Jawa	31.7	11.3	52.4	1.4	3.3	100.0	43.0	128
Sulawesi	38.9	24.8	30.4	0.0	6.0	100.0	63.7	59
Maluku	47.1	6.9	41.5	0.0	4.5	100.0	54.0	34
Others	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Total for 3 districts	**35.5**	**7.8**	**52.1**	**1.4**	**3.3**	**100.0**	**43.3**	**489**

* 2 case with missing "Ethnicity of household head" and 1 case with "Number of antenatal care visits" not shown

( ) 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 percentages of people who are 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage literate[1]	Number of women age 15-24 years
District		
Kaimana	73.7	121
Manokwari	87.5	566
Sorong	95.2	173
Area		
Urban	96.3	254
Rural	83.2	606
Education		
None	(*)	13
Primary	50.4	141
SMP/SM	94.8	543
Higher	100.0	163
Age		
15-19	88.6	465
20-24	85.3	395
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	60.0	160
Second	82.2	164
Middle	93.7	144
Fourth	97.5	213
Richest	98.1	179
Ethnicity of household head*		
Papua	76.6	441
Jawa	98.5	247
Sulawesi	98.6	92
Maluku	96.1	60
Others	(*)	19
Total for 3 districts	**87.1**	**860**

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

[1] MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3

Table ED.1 indicates that 87 per cent of women age 15-24 in the three districts of West Papua are literate with the lowest percentage in Kaimana District (74 per cent), compared with 88 per cent in Manokwari and 95 per cent in Sorong districts. Literacy status varies greatly by place of residence (Urban, 96 per cent; Rural, 83 per cent). Of women who stated that primary school was their highest level of education, only 50 per cent were actually able to read the statement shown to them. Fifteen 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. with Only 60 per cent of women living in the poorest households are literate, compared with 98 per cent of women living in the richest ones. Literacy rate was lower among women who live in households with Papuan heads of households.

Table ED.1M shows that literacy among men 15-24 (84 per cent) is slightly lower than literacy among women (87 per cent). Literacy rates among the three districts are similar to those among women, except that in Sorong District (89 per cent) slightly fewer men are literate than women (95 per cent). More men (87 per cent) than women (50 per cent) who stated that primary school was their highest levels of education were actually able to read the statement shown to them.

Table ED.1M: Literacy among young men

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are literate, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage literate[1]	Number of men age 15-24 years
District		
Kaimana	73.1	121
Manokwari	89.2	499
Sorong	89.7	174
Area		
Urban	94.2	240
Rural	83.7	554
Education		
None	(*)	10
Primary	55.3	144
SMP/SM	94.3	522
Higher	100.0	118
Age		
15-19	87.9	477
20-24	85.2	317
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	55.8	150
Second	86.2	153
Middle	92.6	178
Fourth	99.3	173
Richest	98.1	140
Ethnicity of household head*		
Papua	76.6	395
Jawa	96.9	235
Sulawesi	97.3	77
Maluku	95.1	44
Others	(*)	37
Total for 3 districts	**86.8**	**794**

* 7 cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown
(*) 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, 39 per cent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year (Kaimana, 28 per cent; Manokwari, 42 per cent; Sorong, 40 per cent). School readiness was higher in urban areas (64 per cent) than in rural areas (33 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 and were attending pre-school the previous year is 75 per cent while the indicator is only 15 per cent among the poorest households. There was also a clear trend linking pre-school attendance with mother's education (No education, 14 per cent; Primary, 34 per cent; Secondary, 48 per cent, Higher, 63 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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		
Kaimana	27.8	83
Manokwari	42.4	232
Sorong	40.1	91
Sex		
Male	40.0	198
Female	37.9	208
Area		
Urban	63.9	80
Rural	32.8	326
Mother's Education		
None	13.9	54
Primary	34.4	160
SMP/SM	47.8	159
Higher	62.8	31
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	14.5	125
Second	31.2	94
Middle	48.0	77
Fourth	62.2	70
Richest	75.2	40
Ethnicity of household head		
Papua	33.3	266
Jawa	55.6	65
Sulawesi	(60.0)	31
Maluku	(33.2)	33
Others	(*)	11
Total for 3 districts	**38.9**	**406**

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) 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 West Papua, 75 per cent are attending the first grade of primary school (Table ED.3) with more females attending (79 per cent) compared to males (71 per cent). Significant differentials are present by districts and area of residence. Attendance is highest in Kaimana and Manokwari districts (77 per cent each) compared to a lower percentage in Sorong (69 per cent). Children's participation to primary school is higher in rural areas (77 per cent) than in urban areas (68 per cent). A positive correlation with mother's education and socioeconomic status is observed; for children age 7 whose mothers have higher education, 67 per cent were attending the first grade, were attending the first grade, compared to 60 for children whose mothers have no education. However, there is no significant difference in this percentage between the richest households (71 per cent) and the poorest households (72 per cent).

Table ED.3: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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		
Kaimana	77.0	60
Manokwari	76.6	204
Sorong	69.6	81
Sex		
Male	71.1	183
Female	79.2	160
Area		
Urban	67.7	74
Rural	77.0	272
Mother's education		
None	59.8	28
Primary	80.4	138
SMP/SM	74.8	144
Higher	67.2	36
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	71.7	82
Second	80.1	64
Middle	74.2	69
Fourth	78.1	76
Richest	71.0	55
Ethnicity of household head*		
Papua	73.7	183
Jawa	73.1	90
Sulawesi	79.4	33
Maluku	83.3	24
Others	79.3	15
Total for 3 districts	**75.0**	**346**

* 2 cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown

[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 (94 per cent) (Kaimana, 94 per cent; Manokwari, 94 per cent; Sorong, 96 per cent). However, six 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 86 per cent for mothers with no education to 93 per cent for mothers with primary education, to 96 per cent for those who have secondary education and to 100 per cent for those with higher education. Urban and rural primary school net attendance ratios are similar (94 per cent each). The secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5. Only 74 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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						
Kaimana	92.8	157	94.4	142	93.6	301
Manokwari	93.4	533	94.5	493	94.0	1,030
Sorong	95.2	228	96.4	216	95.8	445
Area						
Urban	93.5	216	94.7	220	94.1	437
Rural	93.8	703	95.1	631	94.4	1,339
Age at beginning of school year						
7	88.1	183	94.3	160	91.0	346
8	96.2	150	92.8	147	94.6	299
9	92.1	142	94.1	126	93.1	269
10	97.0	154	94.9	163	96.0	318
11	96.3	169	98.2	131	97.1	301
12	93.5	119	95.8	123	94.7	242
Mother's Education						
None	82.7	90	88.9	98	85.9	189
Primary	91.7	358	95.2	299	93.3	659
SMP/SM	96.9	386	95.3	376	96.1	764
Higher	100.0	83	100.0	78	100.0	163
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	83.3	206	87.4	202	85.3	408
Second	94.1	186	95.6	170	94.8	356
Middle	97.7	193	96.2	143	97.1	336
Fourth	97.5	167	97.7	153	97.6	325
Richest	98.0	166	99.6	183	98.8	350
Ethnicity of household head*						
Papua	90.8	518	91.2	471	91.0	989
Jawa	99.6	205	99.8	206	99.7	413
Sulawesi	93.2	87	99.8	91	96.6	182
Maluku	98.3	71	99.0	49	98.6	120
Others	95.5	38	(*)	30	97.5	67
Total for 3 districts	**93.8**	**918**	**95.0**	**851**	**94.4**	**1,775**

* 4 cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown
(*) 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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									
Kaimana	41.8	30.8	104	55.2	16.0	89	48.0	24.0	193
Manokwari	78.5	7.1	457	77.1	6.1	420	77.9	6.6	879
Sorong	74.9	10.6	191	79.9	8.0	152	77.1	9.5	343
Area									
Urban	81.5	4.2	199	82.6	3.7	174	82.0	4.0	374
Rural	69.3	13.8	552	72.0	9.4	487	70.6	11.7	1,041
Age at beginning of school year									
13	71.0	24.1	154	72.6	23.7	135	71.7	23.9	289
14	75.5	16.1	165	75.0	13.1	124	75.5	14.7	291
15	79.0	8.6	113	88.0	1.1	106	83.3	5.0	219
16	68.6	8.2	118	79.5	2.0	101	73.6	5.3	220
17	70.0	0.7	95	68.3	0.0	88	69.2	0.4	183
18	69.9	0.5	105	65.1	0.6	107	67.5	0.6	212
Mother's education									
None	56.5	25.5	74	53.6	22.0	68	55.1	23.8	143
Primary	63.2	20.3	245	69.3	15.1	199	66.1	17.9	446
SMP/SM	85.8	5.6	263	92.0	1.3	229	88.7	3.6	492
Higher	(87.5)	(1.5)	41	(84.3)	(10.1)	35	86.0	5.5	76
Cannot be determined	67.9	0.4	128	61.4	0.5	130	64.6	0.5	257
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	29.7	34.1	134	38.7	21.1	120	34.0	28.0	254
Second	73.0	12.5	160	72.2	10.6	152	72.6	11.6	312
Middle	75.9	5.0	165	79.7	8.2	120	77.5	6.4	286
Fourth	90.1	6.5	152	91.7	0.3	137	90.9	3.5	291
Richest	90.0	0.4	140	88.7	0.2	131	89.3	0.3	271
Ethnicity of household head*									
Papua	61.8	19.9	393	64.3	13.3	377	63.0	16.6	769
Jawa	79.0	2.2	200	92.2	0.5	163	85.0	1.4	364
Sulawesi	94.7	0.6	71	83.3	0.5	55	89.9	0.6	127
Maluku	80.1	3.8	40	87.2	3.0	40	83.6	3.4	79
Others	(94.4)	(0.0)	46	(*)	(*)	25	89.0	0.0	71
Total for 3 districts	**72.5**	**11.3**	**751**	**74.8**	**7.9**	**661**	**73.6**	**9.7**	**1,414**

* 4 cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not show
( ) 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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 a ttending grade 5 last year who are attending grade 6 this year	Per cent who reach grade 6 of those who enter grade[1]
District						
Kaimana	99.7	100.0	98.9	98.7	98.9	96.3
Manokwari	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	98.8
Sorong	100.0	99.1	98.3	100.0	98.9	96.3
Sex						
Male	100.0	99.5	99.6	100.0	99.0	98.1
Female	99.9	100.0	98.9	99.5	98.7	97.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area						
Urban	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.6
Rural	100.0	99.7	99.1	99.7	99.3	97.8
Mother's education						
None	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.5	97.8	95.4
Primary	99.9	99.4	99.4	100.0	98.2	96.9
SMP/SM	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.4
Higher	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	100.0	100.0	98.1	99.0	93.7	91.0
Second	100.0	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9
Middle	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7
Fourth	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	100.0	98.9
Richest	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity of household head						
Papua	100.0	100.0	99.2	99.6	98.3	97.1
Jawa	100.0	98.8	100.0	100.0	98.7	97.6
Sulawesi	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Maluku	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0
Others	100.0	100.0	92.3	100.0	100.0	92.3
Total for 3 districts	**99.9**	**99.7**	**99.3**	**99.8**	**98.9**	**97.7**

[1] MICS ndicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2

The results show a clear association between mothers' education and wealth and secondary school net attendance ratio. For the three selected districts, this ratio is 55 per cent for children with uneducated mothers and increases to 86 per cent for children whose mothers' education is higher than secondary. Moreover, secondary school net attendance ratio increased from 34 per cent in the poorest households to 89 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 (99 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 the poorest households are less 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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				
Kaimana	88.8	49	(80.7)	22
Manokwari	114.4	128	95.3	168
Sorong	112.6	66	100.0	63
Sex				
Male	109.1	119	96.5	132
Female	108.2	123	93.7	121
Area				
Urban	134.5	58	98.1	61
Rural	100.7	184	94.3	193
Mother's Education				
None	(77.6)	29	(*)	21
Primary	100.9	94	95.6	86
SMP/SM	118.8	99	99.3	117
Higher	(*)	21	(*)	20
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	89.7	50	65.2	25
Second	(127.1)	44	(99.0)	52
Middle	(72.2)	54	(94.6)	58
Fourth	(117.6)	43	(100.0)	58
Richest	(142.9)	51	(100.0)	61
Ethnicity of household head				
Papua	105.5	122	90.9	130
Jawa	98.0	68	100.0	77
Sulawesi	(150.2)	27	(100.0)	24
Maluku	(93.6)	19	(*)	14
Others	(*)	6	(*)	8
Total for 3 districts	**108.8**	**242**	**95.2**	**253**

( ) 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 109 per cent. Large differences were observed in the primary completion rates of districts, with the lowest rates found in Kaimana (88 per cent) and the highest rates in Manokwari (114 per cent). The primary completion rate was lower in rural areas (101 per cent) compared with urban (135 per cent).

About 95 per cent of the 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 (Kaimana, 81 per cent; Manokwari, 95 per cent; Sorong, 100). The transition rate in rural areas (94 per cent) was lower than in urban areas (98 per cent).

Table ED.8: Education gender parity

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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						
Kaimana	94.4	92.8	1.02	55.2	41.8	1.32
Manokwari	94.3	93.4	1.01	77.1	78.5	0.98
Sorong	96.2	95.2	1.01	79.9	74.9	1.07
Area						
Urban	94.7	93.5	1.01	82.6	81.5	1.01
Rural	94.9	93.8	1.01	72.0	69.3	1.04
Education of mother/caretaker						
None	88.9	82.7	1.08	53.6	56.5	0.95
Primary	95.0	91.7	1.04	69.3	63.2	1.10
SMP/SM	95.2	96.9	0.98	92.0	85.8	1.07
Higher	100.0	100.0	1.00	84.3	87.5	0.96
Cannot be determined	na	na	na	61.4	67.9	0.90
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	87.4	83.3	1.05	38.7	29.7	1.30
Second	95.3	94.1	1.01	72.2	73.0	0.99
Middle	96.2	97.7	.98	79.7	75.9	1.05
Fourth	97.2	97.5	1.00	91.7	90.1	1.02
Richest	99.6	98.0	1.02	88.7	90.0	0.99
Ethnicity of household head						
Papua	91.1	90.8	1.00	64.3	61.8	1.04
Jawa	99.4	99.6	1.00	92.2	79.0	1.17
Sulawesi	99.8	93.2	1.07	83.3	94.7	0.88
Maluku	99.0	98.3	1.01	87.2	80.1	1.09
Others	100.0	95.5	1.05	78.9	94.4	0.84
Total for 3 districts	**94.8**	**93.8**	**1.01**	**74.8**	**72.5**	**1.03**

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

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 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 (Kaimana, 1.02 per cent; Manokwari, 1.01 per cent; Sorong, 1.01). The indicator did not vary greatly by background characteristics. The gender parity for secondary school is 1.34, 0.99 and 1.05 in Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong districts respectively. GPI for secondary school was markedly higher for children whose mothers have no or 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 of developing 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 half the children under-five years in the three selected districts have been registered (50 per cent) (Table CP.1). Birth registration is generally similar among districts and area of residence but it is positively associated with education and wealth (Figure CP.1). Among children whose birth was not registered, only 42 per cent know how to register birth. Knowledge of how to register birth is lowest in Kaimana District, where only 35 per cent of mothers/caretakers know how to register birth. These percentages are 42 and 47 per cent respectively in Manokwari and Sorong districts.

Figure CP.1: Percentage of children under age 5 whose birth is registered, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

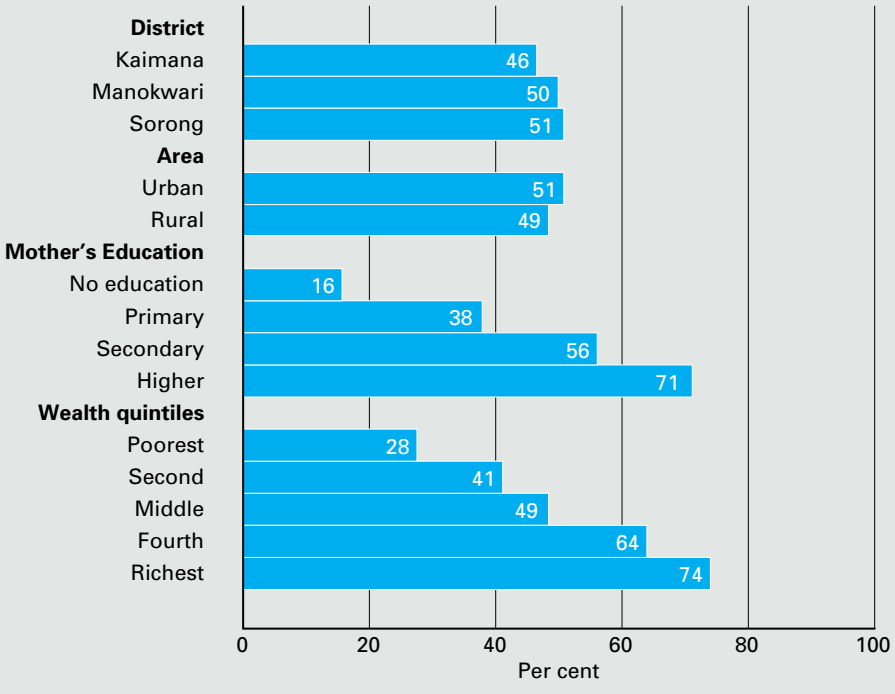


Table CP.1: Birth registration

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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							
Kaimana	19.2	14.6	12.4	46.2	262	35.0	141
Manokwari	16.3	29.0	4.8	50.1	760	42.0	379
Sorong	30.4	15.2	5.6	51.2	332	47.1	162
Sex*							
Male	18.3	22.6	7.7	48.6	679	42.5	349
Female	22.7	22.3	5.0	50.0	666	41.0	333
Area							
Urban	24.5	21.7	5.1	51.4	329	42.1	160
Rural	19.0	23.2	6.9	49.1	1025	41.6	522
Age							
0-11 months	6.8	18.8	7.5	33.1	264	39.1	177
12-23 months	17.9	17.9	6.2	42.0	257	45.9	149
24-35 months	17.9	20.2	7.7	45.8	292	41.6	158
36-47 months	27.7	26.1	6.8	60.6	280	43.5	110
48-59 months	31.1	31.3	4.0	66.4	261	38.0	88
Mother's education							
None	4.8	7.1	4.3	16.3	85	16.6	71
Primary	14.1	16.0	8.2	38.2	407	37.3	251
SMP/SM	23.4	26.0	6.3	55.6	713	50.6	316
Higher	31.5	35.5	4.0	71.0	150	(44.1)	43
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	8.2	13.8	6.1	28.1	319	24.0	229
Second	14.3	18.9	8.1	41.2	272	41.6	160
Middle	21.0	20.4	7.7	49.0	277	46.9	141
Fourth	24.1	32.1	7.3	63.5	234	63.2	85
Richest	37.9	32.6	3.1	73.6	253	(64.9)	67
Ethnicity of household head*							
Papua	8.1	18.1	6.8	33.0	727	34.5	487
Jawa	38.5	28.7	6.1	73.3	333	72.7	89
Sulawesi	33.0	32.0	3.6	68.6	142	(56.4)	45
Maluku	25.9	18.5	11.4	55.8	98	33.7	43
Others	31.6	37.1	3.3	72.0	50	(*)	14
Total for 3 districts	**20.3**	**22.8**	**6.5**	**49.6**	**1,354**	**41.8**	**682**

* 9 cases with missing "sex" and 4 cases 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 8.1**

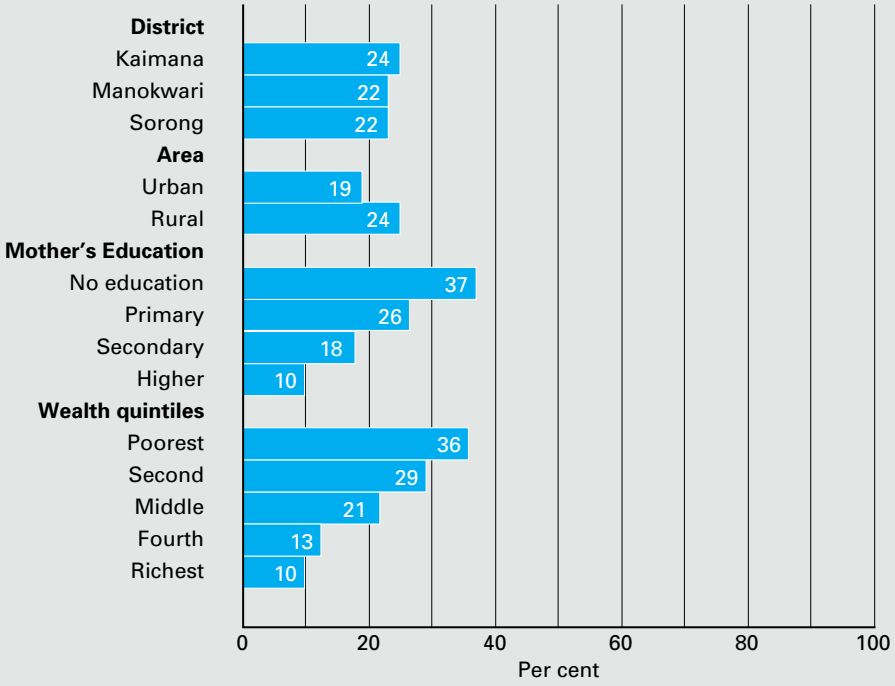
10.2. CHILD LABOUR

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 West Papua 2011 MICS questionnaire, a number of questions addressed the issue of child labour, that is, children 5-17[13] years 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 lower 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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 West Papua Province 2011 MICS survey estimates that about one in four children aged 5-17 years are involved in child labour (23 per cent). Child labour is 24, 22 and 22 per cent in Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong districts respectively. 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 reveal slightly higher percentages of child labour (24 per cent) compared with those who go to school (22 per cent). Variations in child labour also exist by other background characteristics, with a clear sharp negative association with mothers' education and wealth (Figure CP.2).

Child labour rates are lower among the age group 12-17 years (13 per cent) than among the younger age group 5-11 years (30 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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								
Kaimana	2.9	8.1	32.7	36.5	36.8	0.0	36.5	371
Manokwari	3.5	1.2	26.1	27.1	43.2	0.0	27.1	1,237
Sorong	7.5	8.0	20.8	29.9	46.0	0.4	30.2	529
Sex*								
Male	4.2	4.2	25.5	28.8	32.9	0.0	28.8	1,091
Female	4.5	4.0	26.4	30.1	53.2	0.2	30.2	1,039
Area								
Urban	5.6	2.3	21.3	24.1	46.5	0.2	24.3	508
Rural	4.0	4.7	27.4	31.1	41.6	0.0	31.1	1,629
School attendance								
Yes	4.8	4.4	26.9	30.6	47.0	0.1	30.7	1,828
No	2.1	2.3	20.4	22.3	17.5	0.0	22.3	309
Mother's education*								
None	5.1	3.9	49.2	51.7	43.8	0.0	51.7	213
Primary	4.1	5.2	31.5	34.8	42.4	0.1	34.8	785
SMP/SM	5.0	3.7	19.8	23.9	40.8	0.1	24.0	941
Higher	1.5	1.7	8.4	10.4	52.7	0.0	10.4	198
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	5.1	6.0	41.4	45.3	39.2	0.0	45.3	513
Second	5.5	4.8	35.0	37.9	44.6	0.0	37.9	458
Middle	5.0	3.4	24.2	28.0	36.9	0.5	28.3	391
Fourth	2.4	3.2	12.8	16.5	47.3	0.0	16.5	388
Richest	3.4	2.3	9.7	12.7	46.7	0.0	12.7	388
Ethnicity of household head*								
Papua	4.8	4.2	34.4	36.7	42.5	0.0	36.7	1,212
Jawa	2.3	3.3	10.4	14.1	44.5	0.3	14.3	472
Sulawesi	3.5	5.0	21.6	27.4	45.7	0.0	27.4	218
Maluku	7.5	5.9	17.5	26.5	37.5	0.6	26.5	146
Others	6.2	1.4	15.7	18.3	41.9	0.0	18.3	84
Total for 3 districts	**4.4**	**4.1**	**25.9**	**29.4**	**42.8**	**0.1**	**29.5**	**2,137**

* 8 cases with missing "sex", 1 case with missing "Mother's education", 9 cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of children age 12-14 involved in								Number of children age 12-14	Total child labour
	Economic activity			Economic activity 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										
Kaimana	3.5	19.4	60.6	6.7	0.7	63.3	0.6	1.3	140	23.1
Manokwari	9.7	4.8	51.9	1.2	2.0	76.4	0.8	2.8	504	16.5
Sorong	8.4	10.4	49.4	2.0	1.9	86.0	0.4	2.3	218	18.6
Sex*										
Male	10.7	10.2	52.2	2.5	1.5	65.0	1.1	2.6	465	17.5
Female	5.6	6.6	53.5	2.0	2.1	90.8	0.2	2.3	395	18.8
Area										
Urban	9.3	4.8	35.6	0.0	1.0	70.4	1.4	2.5	193	14.8
Rural	8.1	9.6	57.6	2.9	2.0	78.5	0.5	2.4	668	19.2
School attendance										
Yes	8.0	8.4	51.6	2.2	1.8	76.4	0.7	2.5	812	18.5
No	13.6	11.3	70.1	3.1	1.4	81.0	0.0	1.4	49	15.7
Mother's education*										
None	9.9	14.4	77.1	9.9	4.4	73.2	0.0	4.4	104	29.3
Primary	7.7	11.2	56.0	2.5	2.6	76.5	0.4	3.0	332	21.3
SMP/SM	9.5	4.6	45.4	0.2	0.5	78.7	1.2	1.7	371	14.8
Higher	1.8	8.4	35.8	0.0	0.0	70.3	0.0	0.0	55	6.8
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	6.0	17.7	73.9	6.5	3.9	72.9	0.0	3.9	169	30.9
Second	10.0	8.6	69.4	4.3	1.9	80.6	0.5	2.4	185	23.2
Middle	14.9	6.4	55.9	0.3	2.7	77.2	1.4	4.0	191	17.1
Fourth	3.7	5.8	32.5	0.0	0.0	75.0	1.5	1.5	156	9.7
Richest	5.7	4.1	26.9	0.0	0.0	77.1	0.0	0.0	161	7.3
Ethnicity of household head*										
Papua	8.0	11.8	63.6	3.9	2.6	73.6	0.0	2.6	478	23.0
Jawa	10.0	3.3	34.7	0.0	1.0	88.2	0.0	1.0	206	8.3
Sulawesi	3.6	6.1	32.1	0.0	1.0	67.3	0.8	1.8	92	17.1
Maluku	4.0	6.5	44.8	0.0	0.0	71.5	2.1	2.1	44	17.5
Others	(20.1)	(4.4)	(69.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(80.3)	(10.7)	(10.7)	39	126
Total for 3 districts	**8.3**	**8.5**	**52.7**	**2.3**	**1.8**	**76.7**	**0.7**	**2.4**	**861**	**18.1**

* 8 cases with missing "sex", 1 case with missing "Mother's education", 9 cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of children age 15-17 involved in								Number of children age 15-17	Total child labour	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Economic activity			Economic activity 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											
Kaimana	5.0	19.9	60.0	10.3	0.5	62.2	0.0	0.5	85	23.1	596
Manokwari	14.1	5.8	55.8	5.8	0.4	78.3	0.2	0.6	386	16.5	2,126
Sorong	9.8	10.5	48.9	3.7	1.6	82.3	0.0	1.6	151	18.6	897
Sex*											
Male	13.9	9.6	57.0	6.7	0.9	64.6	0.0	0.9	328	17.5	1,884
Female	9.5	8.1	52.1	5.0	0.4	91.1	0.3	0.7	293	18.8	1,728
Area											
Urban	9.9	4.6	38.8	2.2	1.1	74.0	0.0	1.1	182	14.8	883
Rural	12.6	10.7	61.2	7.4	0.5	78.4	0.2	0.7	440	19.2	2,737
School attendance											
Yes	10.2	8.2	52.7	5.5	0.1	80.1	0.2	0.3	513	18.5	3,153
No	19.5	12.2	64.2	7.9	3.4	63.1	0.0	3.4	108	15.7	467
Mother's education*	4.0	17.0	75.2	9.2	0.0	79.4	1.1	1.1	77	29.3	394
None	11.7	12.4	60.8	8.6	1.8	77.4	0.0	1.8	238	21.3	1,355
Primary	16.6	4.9	51.4	3.5	0.0	79.6	0.0	0.0	256	14.8	1,567
SMP/SM	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	59.2	0.0	0.0	50	6.8	302
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	1
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	8.7	26.9	77.3	15.4	2.4	71.3	0.8	3.2	103	30.9	784
Second	11.9	12.2	66.9	8.6	0.0	72.7	0.0	0.0	124	23.2	767
Middle	28.4	2.8	65.4	6.0	1.6	81.0	0.0	1.6	121	17.1	703
Fourth	6.9	4.2	45.7	0.9	0.0	84.1	0.0	0.0	145	9.7	688
Richest	4.1	2.4	24.8	1.3	0.0	74.5	0.0	0.0	129	7.3	677
Ethnicity of household head*											
Papua	6.9	13.1	61.1	8.6	0.0	72.4	0.3	0.3	303	23.0	1,993
Jawa	18.7	1.9	46.1	3.4	1.1	82.4	0.0	1.1	186	8.3	864
Sulawesi	(12.2)	(3.7)	(50.5)	(4.8)	(1.3)	(73.5)	(0.0)	(1.3)	54	17.1	365
Maluku	5.8	16.9	45.2	0.0	3.4	80.4	0.0	3.4	45	17.5	235
Others	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32	12.6	155
Total for 3 districts	**11.8**	**8.9**	**54.7**	**5.9**	**0.7**	**77.1**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**621**	**18.1**	**3,620**

* 8 cases with missing "sex", 1 case with missing "Mother's education", 9 cases 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 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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							
Kaimana	24.0	81.4	596	88.5	143	26.1	485
Manokwari	22.2	87.5	2,126	84.2	472	21.4	1,860
Sorong	22.2	90.1	897	89.2	199	22.0	808
Sex*							
Male	22.4	86.5	1,884	85.5	422	22.1	1,630
Female	22.6	87.7	1,728	86.9	391	22.4	1,515
Area							
Urban	19.3	90.5	883	89.5	170	19.1	799
Rural	23.6	86.0	2,737	85.3	645	23.4	2,354
Age							
5-11	29.5	85.6	2,137	89.1	630	30.7	1,828
12-14	12.5	89.4	1,483	76.4	185	10.7	1,325
Mother's education*							
None	36.6	76.1	394	78.2	144	37.6	300
Primary	26.3	84.3	1,355	84.5	356	26.3	1,142
SMP/SM	18.2	91.1	1,567	93.2	285	18.6	1,428
Higher	9.7	93.6	302	78.1	29	8.1	283
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	35.8	72.2	784	78.9	281	39.1	566
Second	29.0	86.3	767	88.9	222	29.8	662
Middle	21.5	90.2	703	89.6	151	21.3	635
Fourth	13.2	93.8	688	93.3	91	13.2	645
Richest	10.4	95.2	677	90.5	70	9.9	645
Ethnicity of household head*							
Papua	27.7	81.8	1,993	84.8	552	28.7	1,631
Jawa	13.7	93.8	864	84.8	118	12.4	810
Sulawesi	20.4	93.2	365	94.2	74	20.6	340
Maluku	18.9	94.1	235	93.1	44	18.7	221
Others	14.7	92.0	155	(*)	23	13.6	142
Total for 3 districts	**22.5**	**87.1**	**3,620**	**86.2**	**815**	**22.3**	**3,153**

* 8 cases with missing "sex", 1 case with missing "Mother's education", 9 cases 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 CP.3 presents the percentage of children age 5-17 years involved in child labour who are attending school and the percentage of children age 5-17 years attending school who are involved in child labour. Of the 87 per cent of children 5-17 years of age attending school, 22 per cent are also involved in child labour activities. On the other hand, of the 23 per cent of the children who are involved in child labour, 86 per cent were attending school. The percentage of child labourers who are attending school

in Manokwari is lower than the other in the two districts. The percentage of children attending school who are involved in child labour in Kaimana is higher than in the two other districts.

Results for children 5-14 years as per the definition of the MICS indicator are presented in the summary table of findings.

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 of West Papua Province MICS survey, mothers/caretakers of children age 2-14 years were asked a series of questions on the ways parents tend 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 West Papua, 86 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 (Kaimana, 89 per cent; Manokwari, 84 per cent; Sorong, 90 per cent) (Table CP.4). More importantly, 23 per cent of children were subjected to severe physical punishment (Kaimana, 31 per cent; Manokwari, 23 per cent; Sorong, 18 per cent). Children age 2-4 (84 per cent) and age 10-14 (84 per cent) were subjected to at least one psychological or physical punishment less than children age 5-9 (89 per cent). Generally, education was not clearly associated with child discipline. It is of importance also to indicate that only one fifth of parents/caretakers believe that in order to raise their children properly, they need to physically punish them (20 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

Table CP.4: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 2-14 years according to method of disciplining the child, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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								
Kaimana	9.3	80.4	74.1	30.9	86.4	661	14.4	306
Manokwari	12.9	78.8	60.9	22.6	83.7	2,190	21.6	1058
Sorong	8.2	83.7	69.5	18.4	89.9	965	21.6	490
Sex*								
Male	12.2	80.7	65.9	24.8	84.4	2,006	21.4	950
Female	9.8	80.1	65.0	21.2	87.3	1,793	19.7	895
Area								
Urban	12.5	76.1	67.9	19.5	85.2	900	13.1	431
Rural	10.7	81.6	64.6	24.1	85.9	2,915	22.7	1423
Age								
2-4 years	10.2	77.4	65.9	14.9	83.9	872	19.4	441
5-9 years	8.9	84.9	67.3	26.2	88.6	1,459	20.1	711
10-14 years	13.8	77.5	63.0	24.6	83.9	1,484	21.4	702
Education of household head								
None	10.5	84.5	67.5	36.3	85.3	225	na	na
Primary	6.0	86.3	71.6	26.1	90.2	1,241	na	na
SMP/SM	12.3	79.5	62.9	21.7	85.0	1,855	na	na
Higher	19.7	66.4	57.8	14.0	77.2	493	na	na
Respondent's education								
None	na	na	na	na	na	231	34.0	110
Primary	na	na	na	na	na	1,230	26.4	590
SMP/SM	na	na	na	na	na	1,904	16.8	919
Higher	na	na	na	na	na	451	13.3	235
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	3.9	88.5	74.7	34.5	90.8	864	36.6	383
Second	7.6	86.4	75.7	29.9	90.9	813	28.5	371
Middle	10.5	79.8	60.3	18.2	86.2	747	17.6	362
Fourth	14.0	76.5	57.1	18.0	82.3	688	11.3	369
Richest	22.0	67.5	55.3	10.9	76.2	703	7.6	369
Ethnicity of household head*								
Papua	6.3	87.6	74.8	33.1	91.6	2,129	30.8	866
Jawa	18.8	66.7	47.0	5.1	74.7	874	9.5	578
Sulawesi	15.5	73.9	57.8	10.6	82.3	393	14.0	201
Maluku	8.5	85.4	73.6	26.9	88.4	251	16.7	121
Others	22.7	64.5	43.5	12.3	70.6	158	10.3	84
Total for 3 districts	**11.1**	**80.3**	**65.3**	**23.0**	**85.7**	**3,815**	**20.4**	**1,854**

* 15 cases with missing "sex" and 5 cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown

[1] **MICS indicator 8.5**

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 marriage is linked to other rights–such as the right to express 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 young wives 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 (19 per cent) (Table CP.5). This percentage is higher in Manokwari (22 per cent) and lower in Kaimana District (13 per cent). In Sorong District, 15 percentage of women 15-19 are currently married or in union. This indicator is strongly related to wealth. It decreases from 30 per cent among the poorest women to only 12 per cent among the richest women.

The percentage of men married at various ages is provided in Table CP.5M. Nine per cent of women aged 15-49 years were married before age 15 while 30 per cent of women aged 20-49 years were married before age 18. The percentage of women married before age 18 was higher in Sorong District (35 per cent) compared with Kaimana District (22 per cent) and Manokwari District (30 per cent).

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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							
Kaimana	5.0	423	5.4	21.5	360	13.0	63
Manokwari	9.6	1,638	10.9	30.1	1,337	21.7	301
Sorong	8.1	654	8.8	34.7	553	15.4	101
Area							
Urban	5.2	763	5.8	22.6	626	13.3	138
Rural	9.8	1,952	10.9	32.7	1,624	21.6	327
Age							
15-19	3.6	465	na	na	na	19.1	465
20-24	7.1	395	7.1	27.0	395	na	na
25-29	8.2	462	8.2	29.1	462	na	na
30-34	8.3	443	8.3	28.3	443	na	na
35-39	8.0	387	8.0	26.9	387	na	na
40-44	14.1	305	14.1	34.3	305	na	na
45-49	14.4	259	14.4	37.4	259	na	na
Education							
None	16.4	134	17.1	43.8	128	58.5	6
Primary	18.2	764	18.4	47.0	702	48.3	62
SMP/SM	4.8	1,402	5.7	25.9	1,060	14.1	342
Higher	0.5	415	0.6	3.1	359	(13.6)	56
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	13.9	467	15.5	39.2	381	29.7	86
Second	9.6	502	10.4	36.1	406	24.9	96
Middle	10.6	493	11.9	37.6	423	19.2	70
Fourth	6.2	640	7.7	26.3	515	12.3	124
Richest	4.1	614	4.3	15.6	525	12.2	88
Ethnicity of household head*							
Papua	9.5	1,212	10.5	29.7	964	22.8	248
Jawa	10.7	860	12.6	38.8	730	13.6	130
Sulawesi	4.2	333	3.9	20.0	292	(24.4)	41
Maluku	2.7	197	3.2	13.6	164	(5.7)	33
Others	4.4	107	5.0	19.2	95	(*)	13
Total for 3 districts	**8.5**	**2,715**	**9.5**	**29.9**	**2,250**	**19.1**	**465**

* 9 cases 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 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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							
Kaimana	1.5	437	1.8	4.5	375	0.6	62
Manokwari	2.8	1,647	3.0	8.0	1,344	6.6	303
Sorong	0.9	652	1.1	5.1	540	1.2	112
Area							
Urban	0.6	732	0.2	3.0	595	5.2	136
Rural	2.7	2,004	3.2	8.1	1,664	4.2	341
Age							
15-19	0.9	477	na	na	na	4.5	477
20-24	3.3	317	3.3	8.0	317	na	na
25-29	3.5	388	3.5	6.8	388	na	na
30-34	3.6	479	3.6	9.1	479	na	na
35-39	1.3	410	1.3	4.7	410	na	na
40-44	0.8	374	0.8	4.9	374	na	na
45-49	1.6	291	1.6	6.7	291	na	na
Education							
None	4.1	74	4.4	13.2	69	(*)	6
Primary	3.2	625	3.6	10.4	553	7.6	73
SMP/SM	1.5	1,576	1.6	5.9	1,212	3.5	364
Higher	2.4	460	2.6	3.3	426	(9.2)	35
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	4.7	498	5.3	13.9	418	8.6	80
Second	2.5	499	2.8	8.6	398	3.9	101
Middle	2.8	591	3.4	6.2	486	1.9	105
Fourth	0.0	576	0.0	3.7	480	5.0	97
Richest	1.1	571	0.9	2.6	477	4.2	94
Ethnicity of household head*							
Papua	3.9	1,189	4.5	10.8	957	7.9	232
Jawa	1.0	906	1.2	3.7	763	2.2	143
Sulawesi	0.5	333	0.0	4.6	292	(0.0)	41
Maluku	0.6	171	0.7	4.1	142	(0.0)	29
Others	0.0	129	0.0	1.6	100	(0.0)	29
Total for 3 districts	**2.1**	**2,736**	**2.4**	**6.7**	**2,259**	**4.5**	**477**

* 9 cases 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 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; 37 per cent of women aged 45-49 years were married before their 18th birthday compared with 27 per cent of women aged 20-24 years. The percentage of women who were first married before age 15 and 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 residence and age groups, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49
Age												
15-19	2.0	138	na	na	4.3	327	na	na	3.6	465	na	na
20-24	3.5	116	12.6	116	8.6	279	33.0	279	7.1	395	27.0	395
25-29	7.8	153	22.9	153	8.4	308	32.2	308	8.2	462	29.1	462
30-34	4.2	114	25.1	114	9.8	329	29.4	329	8.3	443	28.3	443
35-39	2.5	97	14.9	97	9.8	290	30.9	290	8.0	387	26.9	387
40-44	10.5	76	28.7	76	15.3	229	36.2	229	14.1	305	34.3	305
45-49	7.6	69	38.4	69	16.8	190	37.0	190	14.4	259	37.4	259
Total for 3 districts	**5.2**	**763**	**22.6**	**626**	**9.8**	**1,952**	**32.7**	**1,624**	**8.5**	**2,715**	**29.9**	**2,250**

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 residence and age groups, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49
Age												
15-19	2.5	136	na	na	0.3	341	na	na	0.9	477	na	na
20-24	0.0	103	3.0	103	4.9	214	10.4	214	3.3	317	8.0	317
25-29	0.7	106	1.7	106	4.5	283	8.7	283	3.5	388	6.8	388
30-34	0.0	127	4.0	127	4.9	351	11.0	351	3.6	479	9.1	479
35-39	0.0	113	3.8	113	1.7	298	5.0	298	1.3	410	4.7	410
40-44	0.4	88	1.5	88	0.9	285	6.0	285	0.8	374	4.9	374
45-49	0.0	58	3.6	58	2.0	233	7.5	233	1.6	291	6.7	291
Total for 3 districts	**0.6**	**732**	**3.0**	**595**	**2.7**	**2,004**	**8.1**	**1,664**	**2.1**	**2,736**	**6.7**	**2,259**

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

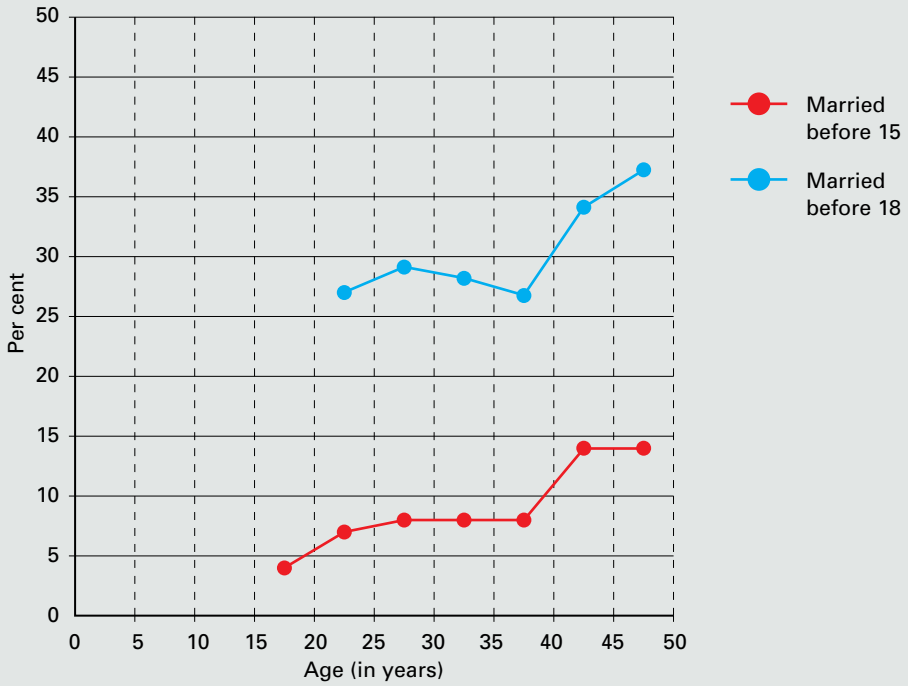
	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:						Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[1]	Husband/ partner's age unknown	Total for 3 districts	
District							
Kaimana	9.6	45.8	36.5	5.4	2.7	100.0	35
Manokwari	7.1	37.5	43.4	9.9	2.0	100.0	158
Sorong	3.2	39.3	38.4	19.2	0.0	100.0	47
Area							
Urban	19.2	45.6	27.6	7.7	0.0	100.0	55
Rural	3.0	37.2	45.5	12.1	2.3	100.0	185
Age							
15-19	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	6.7	39.1	41.4	11.1	1.7	100.0	240
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Primary	2.8	58.3	25.6	12.9	0.4	100.0	62
SMP/SM	7.2	31.9	48.2	10.1	2.6	100.0	148
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	3.0	51.7	30.0	8.5	6.9	100.0	54
Second	9.5	32.3	46.2	11.1	1.0	100.0	50
Middle	(1.5)	(35.9)	(43.9)	(18.7)	(0.0)	100.0	52
Fourth	(12.3)	(28.9)	(47.2)	(11.6)	(0.0)	100.0	39
Richest	(9.1)	(44.1)	(42.1)	(4.8)	(0.0)	100.0	44
Ethnicity of household head							
Papua	10.4	46.4	35.3	4.1	3.7	100.0	112
Jawa	3.6	29.3	48.6	18.5	0.0	100.0	91
Sulawesi	(0.0)	(38.3)	(53.4)	(8.4)	(0.0)	100.0	22
Maluku	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Others	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Total for 3 districts	**6.7**	**39.1**	**41.4**	**11.1**	**1.7**	**100.0**	**240**

( ) 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 West Papua.

Figure CP.3 Percentage of women aged 15-49 years married before their 15th birthday, percentage of women aged 20-49 years married before their 18th birthday, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011



About 11 per cent of women age 20-24 are currently married to a man who is older by ten years or more and 19 percent[14] of women age 15-19 are currently married to men who are older by ten years or more (data not shown).

10.5. TYPE OF MARRIAGE REGISTRATION

Marriage is considered official if it is registered through 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 registered 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 West 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 74 per cent (78, 77 and 55 per cent in Sorong, Manokwari and Kaimana districts respectively).

[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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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					
Kaimana	55.0	90.5	37.7	29.8	277
Manokwari	77.0	89.4	48.9	81.1	1,048
Sorong	78.3	63.5	18.3	14.8	501
Area					
Urban	77.4	78.0	50.2	58.6	442
Rural	72.9	83.9	35.2	54.1	1,384
Age of woman					
15-19	48.6	63.5	58.1	76.5	64
20-24	68.5	76.3	38.1	55.0	205
25-29	75.2	84.1	35.6	48.7	334
30-34	73.2	82.1	44.1	56.2	385
35-39	75.3	86.2	34.4	53.2	350
40-44	77.2	84.0	37.2	53.6	257
45-49	79.9	84.1	38.5	61.6	232
Education					
None	41.1	86.9	48.9	49.5	93
Primary	68.7	81.3	33.7	51.7	613
SMP/SM	78.5	83.1	39.3	56.6	913
Higher	84.9	81.1	47.2	61.3	208
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	36.5	82.9	45.4	46.9	291
Second	63.7	84.5	28.8	42.8	332
Middle	76.4	79.4	33.1	50.2	360
Fourth	88.4	84.2	39.5	64.1	421
Richest	91.6	81.5	46.5	65.7	422
Ethnicity of household head					
Papua	44.9	83.1	50.5	59.0	684
Jawa	98.0	78.4	25.5	50.5	683
Sulawesi	90.0	87.3	45.9	63.9	243
Maluku	76.3	88.0	25.9	40.9	124
Others	67.5	86.8	48.0	56.0	87
Missing/DK	69.8	100.0	70.0	70.0	6
Total for 3 districts	**74.0**	**82.5**	**38.8**	**55.1**	**1,826**

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 Tables CP.9 and CP.9M.

Overall, 40 per cent of women feel that their husband has a right to hit or beat them for at least one of a variety of reasons. In most cases, women who approve their husband's violence agree with and justify violence in instances when they neglect the children (25 per cent), or if they demonstrate their autonomy, e.g. go out without telling their husbands (20 per cent) or argue with them (23 per cent). Around 14 per cent of women believe that their partner has a right to hit or beat them if they refuse to have sex with him, if they burn the food (10 per cent) or if they argue with the in-laws (21 per cent).

Differences in this indicator were clear among districts, where 41 per cent of women in Manokwari District accept this type of violence. This percentage is reduced in Sorong and Kaimana districts to 33 and 36 per cent respectively. Association of domestic violence with education and wealth did not show a clear trend, but acceptance is more present among those living in the poorest households (40 per cent) than in the richest households (31 per cent).

Results on domestic violence for men are presented in Table CP.8M. Overall, 32 per cent of men feel that a husband has a right to hit or beat his wife for at least one of a variety of reasons, a percentage lower than that expressed by women (40 per cent). In most cases, men who approve of husband violence agree with and justify violence in instances when wives argue with their husbands (17 per cent) or she neglects the children (16 per cent). Differences in this indicator were clear among districts where 51 per cent of women in Kaimana District accept this type of violence. This percentage is reduced in Manokwari and Sorong districts to 31 and 23 per cent respectively.

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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									
Kaimana	22.4	19.1	18.9	9.9	9.7	36.0	18.6	38.3	423
Manokwari	19.5	26.9	25.7	15.1	10.9	40.7	23.2	43.7	1,638
Sorong	17.9	23.9	19.9	11.9	7.9	32.6	14.8	33.4	654
Area									
Urban	20.0	23.5	22.9	8.3	8.7	38.4	18.3	41.3	763
Rural	19.4	25.5	23.4	15.6	10.5	37.9	21.3	40.0	1,952
Age									
15-19	22.6	31.6	30.6	14.6	11.6	45.3	28.3	48.2	465
20-24	19.6	25.5	21.7	13.0	10.7	35.6	19.0	38.1	395
25-29	21.2	27.0	24.2	15.8	12.5	40.3	21.0	42.5	462
30-34	19.9	22.6	23.0	13.8	11.2	36.9	19.8	37.6	443
35-39	15.7	21.4	20.4	10.8	4.8	34.1	14.5	36.0	387
40-44	20.8	21.5	18.4	12.7	7.7	35.9	21.2	41.0	305
45-49	14.7	22.1	21.0	12.6	10.1	34.7	17.2	36.5	259
Marital/Union status									
Currently married/ in union	19.3	24.2	22.6	13.9	9.6	37.6	19.5	39.8	1,987
Formerly married/ in union	22.9	25.5	24.2	11.0	15.9	42.0	23.7	45.1	134
Never married/ in union	19.7	27.3	25.2	12.8	10.0	38.7	23.3	41.4	594
Education									
None	20.8	19.2	23.9	17.3	15.9	30.4	24.4	33.7	134
Primary	22.8	25.9	25.8	18.3	13.4	41.1	23.2	43.8	764
SMP/SM	19.2	26.7	24.1	12.8	9.4	39.1	21.2	41.4	1,402
Higher	14.3	19.1	15.4	6.0	3.8	31.0	11.7	32.9	415
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	25.2	27.4	25.5	17.0	17.2	40.2	26.6	42.3	467
Second	25.3	28.5	27.0	16.7	16.2	40.9	24.3	44.0	502
Middle	18.1	25.3	26.4	14.1	9.9	40.2	20.0	41.6	493
Fourth	15.8	24.2	21.5	11.8	5.8	38.9	19.7	42.0	640
Richest	15.6	20.8	17.7	9.5	3.9	31.4	13.9	33.3	614
Ethnicity of household head*									
Papua	26.4	31.0	29.4	16.2	17.4	44.4	27.2	46.8	1,212
Jawa	13.1	23.1	19.5	12.6	3.1	35.2	16.7	37.6	860
Sulawesi	14.5	15.1	17.7	9.9	4.8	29.9	13.9	32.1	333
Maluku	18.1	19.1	18.5	10.5	5.6	34.8	10.7	35.4	197
Others	13.0	15.2	11.1	8.1	5.9	22.5	15.2	26.3	107
Total for 3 districts	**19.5**	**25.0**	**23.2**	**13.5**	**10.0**	**38.0**	**20.5**	**40.4**	**2,715**

* 7 cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown

[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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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									
Kaimana	30.2	26.8	33.0	15.0	12.3	48.1	36.0	51.4	437
Manokwari	12.5	14.3	14.8	7.9	2.9	28.2	13.3	30.5	1,647
Sorong	8.2	10.9	10.3	5.4	4.4	20.1	11.8	22.8	652
Area									
Urban	9.8	10.1	13.9	7.2	3.4	24.4	11.5	27.0	732
Rural	15.9	17.5	17.6	8.9	5.2	31.3	18.4	33.8	2,004
Age									
15-19	13.9	20.5	20.7	11.4	4.6	36.3	22.0	40.6	477
20-24	17.2	19.8	19.2	9.9	7.6	32.1	23.6	37.6	317
25-29	15.8	17.1	17.4	7.8	5.8	30.0	19.5	32.8	388
30-34	14.5	13.2	16.5	9.4	3.7	29.9	12.4	30.6	479
35-39	16.1	13.5	16.6	7.7	4.5	28.2	14.5	30.0	410
40-44	12.7	12.8	14.2	6.7	4.0	27.8	14.1	29.7	374
45-49	8.8	10.6	9.6	4.2	3.5	17.5	8.9	18.7	291
Marital/Union status									
Currently married/ in union	14.2	13.4	14.8	7.3	4.2	26.6	13.6	28.3	1,767
Formerly married/ in union	18.9	18.9	21.3	11.4	9.3	41.7	19.9	44.2	68
Never married/ in union	14.0	19.3	19.9	10.4	5.4	34.0	22.1	38.3	902
Education									
None	36.7	27.0	30.2	7.4	7.0	51.8	32.7	55.5	74
Primary	17.4	16.8	21.4	9.3	7.7	34.1	21.9	37.0	625
SMP/SM	12.9	15.2	14.9	8.9	4.2	28.4	14.7	30.6	1,576
Higher	11.1	12.8	13.8	5.9	2.2	23.1	13.3	26.4	460
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	27.7	26.1	32.6	14.6	12.7	49.0	33.4	53.2	498
Second	21.9	22.0	21.9	12.8	6.3	37.4	21.0	39.4	499
Middle	12.5	12.3	14.2	7.1	2.7	27.1	14.7	30.1	591
Fourth	6.8	9.6	9.4	4.6	2.7	19.7	9.1	21.6	576
Richest	5.4	9.7	7.9	4.4	0.6	17.7	7.6	19.6	571
Ethnicity of household head*									
Papua	24.1	23.1	28.7	13.3	8.7	43.8	27.6	47.3	1,189
Jawa	5.1	8.8	5.7	3.5	1.6	17.0	6.8	18.4	906
Sulawesi	6.0	9.2	6.3	4.1	1.4	15.4	7.5	17.6	333
Maluku	15.9	12.2	13.1	8.0	3.4	27.5	13.6	31.9	171
Others	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	39.9	39.9	129
Total for 3 districts	**14.3**	**15.5**	**16.6**	**8.4**	**4.7**	**29.4**	**16.6**	**32.0**	**2,736**

* 9 cases with missing "Ethnicity of household head" not shown

[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 percentage of young women who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. In MICS conducted in three districts in West Papua all women who had 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 West Papua, about 78 per cent of the interviewed women have heard of AIDS with clear differentials among districts (Kaimana, 64 per cent; Manokwari, 84 per cent; Sorong, 72 per cent).

The percentage of women who know of both main ways of preventing HIV transmission is only 43 per cent. Sixty per cent of women know of having one faithful uninfected sex partner and 50 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 lowest level of knowledge in Kaimana District (34 per cent) compared with 39 and 47 per cent in Sorong and Manokwari 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 83 per cent and the percentage of women who

know of both main ways of preventing HIV transmission is almost the same for this age group (49 per cent) as for the age group 15-49 (50 per cent). Differentials of these indicators are generally similar to those for age group 15-49.

Table HA.1 and HA.2 also present the percentage 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 West Papua, 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, 34 per cent reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be infected. Sixty-three per cent of women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means, and 45 per cent of women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with someone with AIDS, while 64 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 23 per cent of women age 15-49 were found to have comprehensive knowledge, which was higher in urban areas (29 per cent) compared with rural (11 per cent). Comprehensive knowledge is much lower in Kaimana District (18 per cent) than in Manokwari (25 per cent) and Sorong (23 per cent). As expected, the percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge increases with the woman's education level (Figure HA.1). Comprehensive knowledge was lowest among women with no education (less than one per cent) and increased to 46 per cent among women with higher education. Women residing in the poorest households show only 15 per cent comprehensive knowledge compared with 41 per cent in the richest households. Women living in households with Javanese heads show higher 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

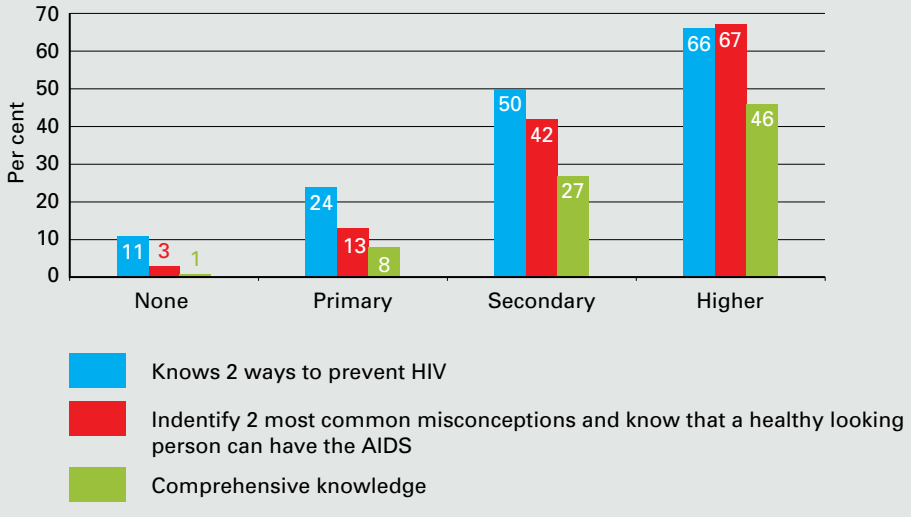


Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission among women

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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											
Kaimana	63.7	43.2	42.8	34.1	44.2	38.4	54.5	38.5	27.4	17.9	423
Manokwari	83.8	65.2	54.1	47.4	71.9	43.4	66.3	47.7	38.9	24.9	1,638
Sorong	71.9	57.0	43.7	39.2	56.2	39.9	58.1	43.9	33.4	22.7	654
Area											
Urban	87.9	67.5	57.1	47.6	75.5	52.6	72.2	59.3	46.7	29.0	763
Rural	73.8	56.8	47.0	41.7	59.2	37.6	58.7	39.9	31.5	21.1	1,952
Age											
15-24	82.9	66.2	56.0	49.2	69.5	51.6	69.2	52.0	42.0	27.6	860
25-29	80.0	61.6	50.7	43.6	68.1	41.6	63.6	44.7	34.4	23.2	462
30-39	79.3	60.3	49.8	43.7	63.3	39.9	63.6	45.8	35.6	23.0	829
40-49	66.0	47.9	39.9	33.5	52.1	29.7	49.6	35.1	27.6	17.3	564
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	75.3	56.8	47.8	41.2	60.7	37.5	58.7	42.1	32.2	21.4	2,121
Never married/in union	86.6	70.5	57.1	51.0	74.6	57.0	76.1	57.1	48.4	30.3	594
Women's education											
None	26.4	15.3	14.4	10.8	14.9	7.9	16.5	4.2	2.5	0.5	134
Primary	56.7	38.0	29.1	23.9	37.5	22.5	37.5	21.4	13.1	7.9	764
SMP/SM	87.8	67.7	58.7	50.4	73.9	48.7	73.0	54.2	42.0	27.1	1,402
Higher	99.3	87.5	69.7	65.7	93.8	64.7	87.6	72.6	67.1	46.3	415
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	45.4	30.0	23.2	19.1	26.9	18.1	31.4	18.3	10.8	5.7	467
Second	65.0	47.7	41.6	35.5	52.5	30.1	47.4	27.9	19.6	14.0	502
Middle	83.9	61.7	52.7	44.2	66.7	43.4	61.0	44.3	31.1	20.5	493
Fourth	90.8	72.6	60.9	53.3	79.1	52.4	78.0	60.0	51.7	33.8	640
Richest	94.4	77.6	63.1	57.0	82.6	57.0	83.4	65.6	55.1	35.7	614
Ethnicity of household head*											
Papua	67.9	50.1	42.9	36.1	54.0	32.2	50.9	34.0	24.4	15.1	1,212
Jawa	84.4	67.0	53.5	47.5	70.3	45.9	70.9	53.8	45.4	30.0	860
Sulawesi	89.7	71.1	61.1	54.4	74.6	57.7	73.6	56.4	45.5	31.2	333
Maluku	84.4	68.4	59.0	53.8	71.6	52.2	73.8	55.7	45.0	32.0	197
Others	90.2	62.0	49.0	38.7	75.6	48.9	73.2	53.2	40.0	21.9	107
Total for 3 districts	**77.8**	**59.8**	**49.9**	**43.3**	**63.8**	**41.8**	**62.5**	**45.3**	**35.8**	**23.3**	**2,715**

* 7 cases with missing/DK "Ethnicity of household head" not shown

[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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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											
Kaimana	85.3	53.4	57.1	40.5	54.7	43.5	71.2	36.7	25.0	12.1	437
Manokwari	92.9	66.9	69.6	54.0	71.4	48.5	80.3	56.7	41.5	26.1	1,647
Sorong	89.1	73.5	59.7	54.2	57.1	45.0	76.8	52.4	34.7	25.1	652
Area											
Urban	93.5	61.0	71.4	50.7	67.9	49.2	82.6	57.7	40.9	24.0	732
Rural	89.8	68.3	63.0	52.3	64.4	46.0	76.3	50.6	35.9	23.5	2,004
Age											
15-24	89.6	64.5	66.9	52.6	65.7	50.2	77.7	55.9	39.9	26.1	794
25-29	94.0	69.8	68.3	53.9	67.6	46.1	80.7	54.9	38.2	25.0	388
30-39	91.9	67.1	65.4	52.6	66.7	47.9	78.5	51.3	37.7	23.7	889
40-49	88.9	65.5	61.2	48.9	61.7	41.9	76.1	48.6	33.0	19.8	665
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	91.4	66.9	64.9	51.9	65.4	44.9	78.1	49.9	35.3	22.1	1,834
Never married/in union	89.5	65.2	65.9	51.8	65.1	50.8	77.8	57.7	41.3	26.7	902
Men's education											
None	62.2	32.3	35.6	20.8	32.5	25.3	44.0	14.0	6.1	0.9	74
Primary	79.5	54.9	46.0	37.1	47.7	33.3	62.2	30.7	18.4	9.4	625
SMP/SM	94.4	71.2	70.4	57.1	70.1	49.5	82.7	56.4	40.1	27.1	1,576
Higher	98.4	70.9	78.6	59.2	78.3	59.7	88.9	75.1	58.3	34.7	460
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	75.1	52.3	46.3	37.5	42.2	27.9	58.6	25.2	12.3	8.9	498
Second	89.9	64.6	63.3	49.5	60.4	44.9	75.7	43.3	28.3	18.4	499
Middle	93.4	67.6	65.6	52.5	65.3	46.2	75.5	54.1	33.9	21.8	591
Fourth	96.3	71.2	73.9	58.7	73.7	51.9	85.8	61.8	44.9	27.1	576
Richest	96.9	73.9	74.4	59.0	81.4	60.7	91.8	73.4	62.6	39.4	571
Ethnicity of household head*											
Papua	86.8	60.0	59.3	45.9	59.2	40.5	69.4	44.0	27.7	15.8	1,189
Jawa	93.1	73.6	71.3	59.2	72.5	54.9	85.0	60.8	48.0	33.4	906
Sulawesi	95.8	65.8	65.3	49.2	70.1	48.8	85.8	59.3	45.4	26.7	333
Maluku	93.1	65.2	65.7	49.8	60.3	39.5	81.7	48.0	31.0	18.7	171
Others	95.8	76.5	75.6	84.7	69.0	50.9	84.7	62.6	39.0	26.9	129
Total for 3 districts	**90.8**	**66.3**	**65.2**	**51.9**	**65.3**	**46.9**	**78.0**	**52.5**	**37.3**	**23.6**	**2,736**

* 9 cases with missing/DK "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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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											
Kaimana	63.1	44.0	44.2	36.3	43.1	42.4	52.5	39.2	25.4	16.3	121
Manokwari	87.1	69.6	58.3	51.5	74.6	50.9	71.5	51.9	43.0	27.1	566
Sorong	83.2	70.3	56.7	50.8	71.3	60.2	73.3	61.2	50.4	36.8	173
Area											
Urban	91.9	73.6	62.6	53.7	79.2	62.5	76.7	65.9	52.5	33.7	254
Rural	79.1	63.0	53.2	47.3	65.5	47.0	66.0	46.1	37.6	25.0	606
Age											
15-19	84.3	66.8	54.9	48.6	69.2	53.5	72.1	52.1	41.8	26.8	465
20-24	81.3	65.4	57.2	49.9	69.9	49.3	65.7	51.8	42.3	28.5	395
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	76.5	58.6	50.8	43.6	60.7	43.5	58.3	43.5	31.7	22.1	346
Never married/in union	87.2	71.3	59.4	53.0	75.5	57.0	76.5	57.7	48.9	31.3	514
Women's education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Primary	43.7	29.2	19.2	17.3	28.0	21.6	28.9	17.5	9.3	3.4	141
SMP/SM	89.6	70.3	61.8	53.1	74.4	56.4	75.1	55.5	43.7	28.6	543
Higher	99.6	88.2	72.1	67.3	94.6	65.6	88.2	74.0	67.9	47.1	163
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	49.2	39.1	25.3	22.9	29.2	20.6	36.3	21.8	13.2	6.8	160
Second	76.6	58.1	51.1	43.2	62.4	46.4	60.8	38.1	28.7	20.2	164
Middle	91.5	69.1	69.1	57.1	78.0	58.9	74.0	53.6	41.9	30.2	144
Fourth	95.0	81.4	65.0	59.8	85.7	61.1	85.4	68.6	60.0	39.5	213
Richest	97.4	77.2	66.5	59.3	86.1	67.0	83.1	70.5	58.5	36.5	179
Ethnicity of household head*											
Papua	72.6	55.5	47.4	40.3	57.4	37.2	57.3	38.4	28.5	18.1	441
Jawa	95.6	82.1	65.5	60.1	86.5	65.6	86.2	68.1	61.6	41.2	247
Sulawesi	91.2	73.2	65.8	58.7	77.6	70.3	72.3	63.4	48.5	32.9	92
Maluku	89.3	75.2	70.6	63.6	74.6	63.9	77.2	65.5	54.7	39.1	60
Others	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Total for 3 districts	**82.9**	**66.2**	**56.0**	**49.2**	**69.5**	**51.6**	**69.2**	**52.0**	**42.0**	**27.6**	**860**

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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											
Kaimana	79.0	47.3	50.6	35.2	44.7	39.7	66.2	30.8	19.2	8.7	121
Manokwari	92.8	67.8	74.9	58.3	72.4	52.3	80.1	60.4	43.8	29.7	499
Sorong	88.1	66.9	55.4	48.4	61.0	51.6	79.0	60.7	43.1	27.7	174
Area											
Urban	94.0	59.9	72.6	52.7	62.6	48.8	82.5	55.0	35.6	23.0	240
Rural	87.8	66.4	64.5	52.5	67.0	50.8	75.7	56.3	41.8	27.4	554
Age											
15-19	88.7	65.8	64.2	50.9	65.3	54.1	76.2	55.6	40.4	28.1	477
20-24	91.1	62.5	71.0	55.1	66.2	44.3	80.0	56.4	39.2	23.0	317
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	91.2	63.5	72.1	54.6	66.9	40.6	80.0	46.8	36.1	22.7	133
Never married/in union	89.3	64.7	65.9	52.2	65.4	52.2	77.3	57.8	40.7	26.8	661
Men's education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Primary	72.0	49.6	44.7	35.3	47.0	33.1	55.9	26.7	17.5	10.0	144
SMP/SM	93.2	69.1	71.1	57.5	69.1	53.4	82.5	58.8	42.9	29.8	522
Higher	99.2	65.7	80.2	56.1	77.9	60.7	87.9	82.7	57.5	31.5	118
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	66.8	48.5	45.9	38.7	38.0	27.1	53.7	25.7	13.6	9.7	150
Second	88.3	58.1	65.8	44.6	63.5	51.4	74.7	50.9	35.9	20.7	153
Middle	97.4	70.0	70.1	56.3	71.6	49.7	79.2	57.9	38.8	26.4	178
Fourth	96.9	67.9	72.2	58.3	75.0	54.1	87.9	66.3	47.0	29.2	173
Richest	96.7	77.2	80.1	64.4	78.7	69.6	92.4	78.5	65.1	45.1	140
Ethnicity of household head*											
Papua	84.1	56.7	59.3	44.6	59.2	39.0	67.7	44.5	29.6	16.9	395
Jawa	97.2	76.1	76.5	63.5	80.1	69.5	92.6	66.9	54.6	38.2	235
Sulawesi	95.5	64.1	73.7	54.3	69.8	51.5	90.0	78.2	58.6	41.3	77
Maluku	88.5	59.9	64.9	49.8	42.5	45.4	74.2	58.7	32.1	16.9	44
Others	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37
Total for 3 districts	**89.6**	**64.5**	**66.9**	**52.6**	**65.7**	**50.2**	**77.7**	**55.9**	**39.9**	**26.1**	**794**

* 7 case with missing/DK "Ethnicity of household head" not shown
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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 similar among men age 15-49 (24 per cent) compared with women (23 per cent). Similar trends were observed in variations by background characteristic in comprehensive knowledge for men as were observed among women. Unlike women, comprehensive knowledge was lower among men in the younger age group 15-24 (19 per cent) than among men age 15-49 (24 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, 70 per cent during pregnancy, 63 per cent during delivery and 67 per cent by breastfeeding. The percentage of women who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 60 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 Manokwari (62 per cent) and the lowest in Kaimana (51 per cent) The impact of education on the knowledge is also clear. Knowledge among women with no education stands at 15 per cent, rising to 37 per cent among women who have primary education, to 69 per cent among women with secondary education and rising to reach the maximum of 82 per cent among women who higher education. Wealth index is positively correlated with knowledge of the transmission from mother to child, amounting to 29 per cent of women in the poorest 20 per cent of households and rising gradually to reach 78 per cent for women in the richest 20 per cent of households.

Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission is higher among men (83 per cent) than women (72 per cent). About 78 per cent of men know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, 70 per cent during delivery and 74 per cent by breastfeeding. The percentage of men who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 10 per cent, while six 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage 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 breast-feeding	All three means[1]		
District							
Kaimana	57.6	55.4	54.3	54.2	50.5	6.1	423
Manokwari	78.3	75.8	66.5	71.7	61.7	5.5	1,638
Sorong	65.9	65.1	61.5	62.7	59.5	6.0	654
Area							
Urban	84.5	81.6	75.7	78.6	71.0	3.3	763
Rural	67.2	65.5	58.6	62.1	54.9	6.6	1,952
Age group							
15-24	77.8	75.5	68.6	73.4	65.9	5.1	860
15-19	78.7	76.1	70.0	74.9	68.0	5.6	465
20-24	76.7	74.8	67.0	71.5	63.4	4.6	395
25-29	74.7	72.5	63.6	68.5	59.7	5.3	462
30-39	73.0	71.1	64.1	66.7	59.0	6.3	829
40-49	59.9	58.1	54.1	55.4	50.1	6.1	564
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	69.0	66.8	60.6	63.6	56.4	6.3	2,121
Never married/in union	83.1	81.5	73.3	78.1	70.5	3.5	594
Education							
None	23.9	22.4	15.9	20.3	15.2	2.4	134
Primary	48.0	44.8	40.0	45.2	37.2	8.7	764
SMP/SM	82.3	80.5	73.1	76.2	69.2	5.5	1,402
Higher	97.4	96.5	88.8	89.6	81.8	1.8	415
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	36.7	34.5	30.4	34.0	29.1	8.7	467
Second	58.7	57.1	52.6	55.1	49.7	6.3	502
Middle	76.8	74.7	65.5	72.3	62.9	7.1	493
Fourth	86.4	83.2	74.9	79.0	69.3	4.4	640
Richest	91.1	90.2	83.5	84.0	77.5	3.3	614
Ethnicity of household head*							
Papua	62.9	60.9	54.3	58.6	51.8	5.0	1,212
Jawa	76.8	74.9	67.1	70.7	62.7	7.6	860
Sulawesi	86.2	82.7	76.9	78.9	69.6	3.4	333
Maluku	79.4	78.4	74.9	75.7	71.8	5.0	197
Others	82.2	82.2	74.7	75.1	67.6	8.0	107
Total for 3 districts	**72.1**	**70.0**	**63.4**	**66.8**	**59.5**	**5.7**	**2,715**

* 7 cases with missing/DK "Ethnicity of household head" not shown

[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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage 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							
Kaimana	78.1	73.0	69.9	74.5	65.8	7.2	437
Manokwari	86.5	80.1	68.7	73.5	57.8	6.4	1,647
Sorong	78.3	74.6	72.0	73.5	67.2	10.8	652
Area							
Urban	87.7	83.1	75.4	77.1	67.0	5.8	732
Rural	81.6	75.6	67.6	72.5	59.2	8.2	2,004
Age group							
15-24	83.7	77.8	69.2	72.9	60.1	6.0	794
15-19	82.8	75.2	68.1	71.0	57.3	5.9	477
20-24	85.1	81.7	70.8	75.8	64.4	6.1	317
25-29	86.8	79.9	70.0	80.3	65.1	7.1	388
30-39	84.4	79.8	72.0	74.6	62.6	7.4	889
40-49	78.8	73.1	66.9	69.6	58.7	10.1	665
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	82.8	77.8	69.8	74.1	62.3	8.6	1,834
Never married/in union	84.0	77.2	69.5	72.9	59.3	5.5	902
Education							
None	52.7	47.9	33.7	48.1	28.9	9.5	74
Primary	65.9	60.8	55.7	60.7	50.3	13.7	625
SMP/SM	87.6	81.2	74.1	77.0	64.8	6.8	1,576
Higher	96.5	92.9	79.3	84.0	69.4	1.8	460
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	64.5	59.7	53.1	59.5	48.4	10.7	498
Second	79.7	73.7	65.0	72.2	57.8	10.2	499
Middle	85.3	78.6	72.1	76.0	63.8	8.1	591
Fourth	89.1	84.9	74.8	77.9	65.7	7.2	576
Richest	94.4	88.4	80.5	80.8	68.6	2.5	571
Total for 3 districts	**83.2**	**77.6**	**69.7**	**73.7**	**61.3**	**7.6**	**2,736**

[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 West Papua, 14 per cent of women who have heard of AIDS agree with all four accepting attitudes. The most common accepting attitude is willingness to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home (65 per cent), followed by belief that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue (57 per cent), followed by not wanting to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus (51 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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							
Kaimana	31.7	34.1	45.9	74.7	93.0	6.2	270
Manokwari	68.7	42.4	56.8	45.4	90.0	13.4	1,372
Sorong	71.9	48.4	64.5	52.5	91.3	21.1	470
Area							
Urban	62.8	44.7	60.3	48.6	90.9	13.7	671
Rural	65.5	41.7	55.7	51.7	90.5	14.4	1,441
Age group							
15-24	69.1	43.6	60.2	42.0	90.2	13.9	713
15-19	69.0	42.5	57.2	43.0	90.0	15.6	392
20-24	69.3	44.9	63.7	40.7	90.5	11.8	321
25-29	61.5	43.1	57.8	54.4	93.3	12.1	369
30-39	66.0	45.1	60.3	54.0	91.8	16.8	657
40-49	56.8	35.9	45.2	57.9	86.8	12.3	372
Marital status							
Ever married/ in union	63.3	41.9	55.1	53.5	90.3	14.4	1,598
Never married/ in union	68.9	44.8	63.4	42.0	91.7	13.6	514
Education							
None	(36.2)	(10.4)	(12.5)	(67.5)	(78.9)	(1.5)	35
Primary	50.1	27.5	35.7	51.2	84.1	6.9	433
SMP/SM	66.7	43.9	59.4	53.9	91.5	16.5	1,231
Higher	76.3	57.4	76.8	39.3	95.9	16.1	412
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	40.7	24.6	33.3	55.5	82.0	6.0	212
Second	58.7	32.4	46.7	55.2	90.0	9.5	326
Middle	67.2	39.9	56.7	(54.7)	91.6	15.4	414
Fourth	67.5	47.8	59.5	48.8	91.7	14.8	581
Richest	72.1	51.7	69.7	45.4	92.4	18.4	579
Ethnicity of household head*							
Papua	51.7	34.0	49.5	49.4	86.2	9.7	823
Jawa	78.1	50.4	63.9	48.1	92.7	17.7	725
Sulawesi	72.6	45.0	59.1	56.7	95.1	19.2	298
Maluku	62.8	44.8	59.4	57.9	95.4	12.3	166
Others	51.7	45.6	60.3	49.3	91.8	11.7	97
Total for 3 districts	**64.7**	**42.6**	**57.1**	**50.7**	**90.7**	**14.2**	**2,112**

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

[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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of men who:						Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	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]	
District							
Kaimana	36.6	24.6	30.9	69.2	88.0	6.8	373
Manokwari	78.6	45.1	60.1	48.3	94.8	14.6	1,531
Sorong	77.1	51.0	49.1	56.4	96.5	17.0	580
Area							
Urban	68.7	47.6	57.8	45.9	91.8	13.0	684
Rural	73.2	41.8	51.4	56.2	95.1	14.4	1,800
Age group							
15-24	74.8	42.4	56.9	41.9	92.4	10.5	712
15-19	76.5	44.7	59.6	40.7	91.7	10.6	423
20-24	72.2	39.0	53.0	43.7	93.4	10.3	289
25-29	72.0	45.7	55.6	52.4	95.9	14.8	365
30-39	71.6	46.1	52.4	56.6	94.8	16.9	817
40-49	69.1	39.6	48.1	63.2	94.4	13.7	591
Marital status							
Ever married/ in union	69.7	41.9	51.4	58.2	94.4	15.1	1,677
Never married/ in union	76.7	46.7	56.7	43.3	93.7	11.8	807
Education							
None	(58.1)	(17.4)	(33.5)	(66.1)	(89.4)	(3.5)	46
Primary	60.1	25.5	35.0	58.5	89.1	8.2	497
SMP/SM	74.4	46.4	54.7	54.3	95.4	14.5	1,487
Higher	78.3	55.8	70.1	43.2	96.2	19.9	453
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	52.9	21.1	30.7	58.1	88.5	5.5	374
Second	65.2	35.1	43.0	57.0	94.1	10.8	449
Middle	74.9	44.5	51.4	55.1	94.4	13.3	552
Fourth	76.8	47.0	58.0	50.3	94.8	15.4	555
Richest	82.5	60.6	73.5	48.4	97.2	21.7	554
Ethnicity of household head*							
Papua	61.2	32.0	44.6	51.0	91.0	9.5	1,032
Jawa	86.0	56.7	65.6	55.7	97.8	20.8	844
Sulawesi	73.0	49.6	57.1	50.6	94.4	13.2	319
Maluku	58.3	33.8	30.5	57.7	92.8	6.8	159
Others	78.4	45.6	58.4	57.2	97.4	16.2	123
Total for 3 districts	**72.0**	**43.4**	**53.2**	**53.3**	**94.2**	**14.0**	**2,484**

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

[1] **MICS indicator 9.4**

The percentage of women agreeing to all accepting attitudes is highest in Sorong District (21 per cent) compared with Manokwari District (13 per cent) and Kaimana District (6 per cent). And as expected; accepting attitudes increase with women' education.

Accepting Attitudes toward People Living with HIV/AIDS is similar among men (14 per cent) and women (14 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 one's own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment. Questions related to knowledge among men of a facility for HIV testing and whether they have ever been tested is presented in Table HA.5. Twenty-seven per cent of women knew where to be tested, while five per cent have actually been tested. Of these, one per cent have been tested within the last 12 months, and less than one per cent have been told the result within the last 12 months. Kaimana District generally lagged behind in these indicators. It should be noted that these results do not include women with birth delivered by health professional.

Thirty per cent of men knew where to be tested, while nine per cent have actually been tested (Table HA.5M). Of these, three per cent have been tested within the last 12 months, and two per cent have been tested and told the result within the last 12 months. Knowledge of a place to get tested and the percentage of those who have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told the result are lower in Sorong District than in Kaimana and Manokwari districts.

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of women who:				Number of women
	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]	
District					
Kaimana	22.6	2.7	0.9	0.6	423
Manokwari	31.1	5.7	1.1	0.8	1,638
Sorong	19.5	5.6	0.8	0.8	654
Area					
Urban	42.6	9.7	2.4	1.6	763
Rural	20.9	3.5	0.5	0.5	1,952
Age group					
15-24	26.1	5.3	1.2	0.6	860
15-19	22.6	3.7	1.0	0.3	465
20-24	30.2	7.2	1.5	1.0	395
25-29	26.8	5.9	0.7	0.7	462
30-39	31.5	6.8	1.3	1.3	829
40-49	22.0	2.1	0.6	0.5	564
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	25.2	5.0	0.8	0.8	2,121
Never married/in union	33.4	6.2	1.7	0.8	594
Education					
None	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	134
Primary	9.7	2.1	0.5	0.5	764
SMP/SM	27.7	5.3	0.8	0.5	1,402
Higher	64.6	12.4	2.9	2.4	415
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	6.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	467
Second	12.3	2.4	1.2	0.9	502
Middle	24.9	6.3	1.6	1.2	493
Fourth	34.9	7.1	0.6	0.6	640
Richest	48.2	7.7	1.7	1.3	614
Ethnicity of household head*					
Papua	25.0	5.5	1.2	0.7	1,212
Jawa	23.2	4.4	0.8	0.7	860
Sulawesi	36.7	6.5	1.5	1.4	333
Maluku	33.4	5.4	0.7	0.7	197
Others	37.9	4.2	1.1	1.1	107
Total for 3 districts	**27.0**	**5.2**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**2,715**

* 7 cases with missing/DK "Ethnicity of household head" not shown

[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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of men who:				Number of men
	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]	
District					
Kaimana	21.2	8.7	2.4	2.0	437
Manokwari	36.4	9.3	3.7	2.8	1,647
Sorong	20.1	7.0	1.5	0.8	652
Area					
Urban	46.0	14.5	5.5	4.3	732
Rural	24.3	6.5	2.0	1.5	2,004
Age group					
15-24	27.3	5.9	2.5	1.9	794
15-19	24.6	4.9	1.9	1.8	477
20-24	31.2	7.5	3.2	2.1	317
25-29	33.2	12.0	3.6	3.4	388
30-39	32.5	8.9	3.1	2.2	889
40-49	28.3	9.7	3.0	1.8	665
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	30.1	9.4	3.1	2.4	1,834
Never married/in union	30.1	7.2	2.7	1.9	902
Education					
None	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	74
Primary	10.7	3.4	1.9	1.2	625
SMP/SM	31.1	8.9	2.6	1.9	1,576
Higher	57.6	16.5	6.2	5.0	460
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	8.9	4.4	2.0	1.3	498
Second	20.7	5.2	1.4	0.9	499
Middle	30.7	7.1	3.3	2.3	591
Fourth	36.5	9.6	3.4	2.9	576
Richest	49.7	16.2	4.4	3.4	571
Ethnicity of household head*					
Papua	29.9	8.8	2.9	2.3	1,189
Jawa	27.4	6.9	2.5	1.8	906
Sulawesi	36.3	12.4	3.9	2.2	333
Maluku	31.4	10.4	4.1	3.7	171
Others	30.4	8.1	3.0	2.5	129
Total for 3 districts	**30.1**	**8.7**	**3.0**	**2.2**	**2,736**

* 9 cases with missing/DK "Ethnicity of household head" not shown

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

Table HA.6 and HA.6M present 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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							
Kaimana	37.2	121	13.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	45
Manokwari	40.1	566	23.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	227
Sorong	36.4	173	14.2	4.5	1.2	1.2	63
Area							
Urban	32.0	254	34.8	4.7	0.0	0.0	81
Rural	41.9	606	16.0	5.2	0.3	0.3	254
Age group							
15-19	19.9	465	18.8	3.4	0.9	0.9	93
20-24	61.4	395	21.2	5.7	0.0	0.0	243
Marital status							
Ever married/ in union	93.6	346	19.8	4.7	0.2	0.2	324
Never married/ in union	2.1	514	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Education							
None	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	62.6	141	9.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	88
SMP/SM	36.8	543	22.1	6.1	0.4	0.4	200
Higher	23.8	163	(41.4)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	39
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	46.0	160	10.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	74
Second	46.1	164	9.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	76
Middle	47.5	144	28.4	8.1	0.0	0.0	69
Fourth	26.7	213	(28.0)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	57
Richest	33.9	179	(31.2)	(5.8)	(1.3)	(1.3)	61
Ethnicity of household head*							
Papua	39.6	441	22.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	175
Jawa	44.2	247	17.4	3.1	0.7	0.7	109
Sulawesi	35.1	92	(16.3)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	32
Maluku	22.0	60	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Others	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Total for 3 districts	**39.0**	**860**	**20.6**	**5.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**335**

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

[1] MICS indicator 9.7

About 39 per cent of women had sex in the last 12 months. Among these, 21 per cent know a place to get tested, five per cent have been tested, less than one per cent have been tested in the last 12 months, and less than one 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, 27 per cent know a place to get tested, 10 per cent have been tested, five per cent have been tested in the last 12 months and none have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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							
Kaimana	34.7	121	17.4	4.8	1.1	1.1	42
Manokwari	26.6	499	29.4	11.2	7.1	5.6	133
Sorong	13.2	174	(26.6)	(11.0)	(2.2)	(2.2)	23
Area							
Urban	25.6	240	35.4	18.1	12.7	9.4	61
Rural	24.6	554	22.5	6.1	1.9	1.9	136
Age group							
15-19	10.8	477	(19.9)	(9.4)	(8.1)	(8.1)	51
20-24	46.2	317	28.8	10.0	4.3	2.9	146
Marital status							
Ever married/ in union	92.5	133	22.5	7.2	4.3	4.3	123
Never married/ in union	11.3	661	33.1	14.1	6.8	4.1	74
Education							
None	14.7	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Primary	33.2	144	17.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	48
SMP/SM	22.5	522	21.6	6.9	0.8	0.8	117
Higher	26.5	118	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	34.5	150	7.2	2.3	1.0	1.0	52
Second	26.4	153	(31.5)	(9.0)	(4.2)	(4.2)	40
Middle	19.5	178	(18.9)	(14.3)	(7.4)	(7.4)	35
Fourth	24.5	173	(34.8)	(16.3)	(13.3)	(8.5)	42
Richest	20.3	140	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Ethnicity of household head*							
Papua	32.5	395	22.3	8.9	4.5	4.5	128
Jawa	14.8	235	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35
Sulawesi	27.8	77	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Maluku	24.3	44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Others	(*)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Total for 3 districts	**24.9**	**794**	**26.5**	**9.8**	**5.3**	**4.2**	**198**

* 7 cases with missing/DK "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 9.7

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 94 per cent of never-married women age 15-24 have never had sex, five per cent had sex before age 15 and 16 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 by district with about seven per cent of men in Manokwari District having sex before age 15. This compares with lower percentages in Kaimana (4 per cent) and Sorong districts (3 per cent). This indicator shows strong association with 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 (82 per cent) was lower than for women (94 per cent). Slightly fewer men than women had sex before age 15 (Men, 4 per cent, Women 5 per cent) and considerably fewer men had sex in the last 12 months with a woman 10 or more years older (2 per cent) than women had sex in the last 12 months with a man 10 or more years older (16 per cent).

The percentage of men age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 varied by district with about five per cent of women in Manokwari District having sex before age 15. This compares to with lower percentages in Kaimana (4 per cent) and Sorong districts (1 per cent). Contrary to results of women where this indicator is higher in rural areas, the results show that the indicator is higher among men living in urban area.

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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						
Kaimana	91.3	75	3.6	121	6.3	45
Manokwari	94.3	331	6.6	566	15.0	227
Sorong	96.2	108	2.8	173	26.4	63
Area						
Urban	90.6	174	2.9	254	6.1	81
Rural	96.1	339	6.5	606	19.1	254
Age group						
15-19	97.6	370	3.7	465	20.0	93
20-24	85.7	144	7.4	395	14.5	243
Marital status						
Ever married/ in union	na	na	13.1	346	16.5	324
Never married/ in union	94.3	514	0.2	514	(*)	11
Education						
None	72.3	4	(*)	13	(*)	8
Primary	93.7	44	16.5	141	16.6	88
SMP/SM	96.7	336	3.8	543	17.7	200
Higher	88.7	130	0.0	163	(7.3)	39
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	97.7	71	16.7	160	10.7	74
Second	98.1	88	5.4	164	19.9	76
Middle	94.3	76	1.4	144	24.4	69
Fourth	92.7	157	2.3	213	(13.6)	57
Richest	91.4	122	2.3	179	(10.3)	61
Ethnicity of household head*						
Papua	90.2	259	8.6	441	9.1	175
Jawa	98.0	135	1.1	247	26.9	109
Sulawesi	99.3	60	3.1	92	(11.4)	32
Maluku	97.6	47	1.1	60	(*)	13
Others	100.0	12	(*)	19	(*)	6
Total for 3 districts	**94.3**	**514**	**5.4**	**860**	**16.0**	**335**

* 1 case with missing/DK "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 9.10
[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 man 10 or more years older during the last 12 months, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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 woman 10 or more years older[3]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
District						
Kaimana	73.2	101	3.7	121	5.5	42
Manokwari	79.7	400	4.6	499	1.5	133
Sorong	92.3	160	1.1	174	(0.0)	23
Area						
Urban	73.4	205	5.7	240	5.4	61
Rural	85.5	455	2.8	554	0.7	136
Age group						
15-19	89.4	451	3.7	477	(1.0)	51
20-24	65.1	209	3.7	317	2.6	146
Marital status						
Ever married/ in union	na	na	13.2	133	2.7	123
Never married/ in union	81.7	661	1.8	661	1.3	74
Education						
None	93.1	9	(*)	10	(*)	2
Primary	79.5	110	3.8	144	6.2	48
SMP/SM	84.9	443	4.3	522	1.1	117
Higher	68.9	98	1.5	118	(*)	31
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	83.0	110	4.6	150	1.9	52
Second	83.1	123	8.0	153	(1.2)	40
Middle	80.8	157	3.9	178	(1.0)	35
Fourth	78.6	150	0.3	173	(4.7)	42
Richest	84.3	121	1.9	140	(*)	29
Ethnicity of household head*						
Papua	73.3	310	5.8	395	1.4	128
Jawa	91.8	211	1.0	235	(*)	35
Sulawesi	77.3	60	2.2	77	(*)	21
Maluku	81.6	39	5.4	44	(*)	11
Others	(*)	34	(*)	37	(*)	3
Total for 3 districts	**81.7**	**661**	**3.7**	**794**	**2.2**	**198**

* 7 case with missing/DK "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 9.10
[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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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				
Kaimana	80.4	70.7	0.4	423
Manokwari	78.0	71.2	0.2	1,638
Sorong	83.2	76.0	0.1	654
Area				
Urban	74.9	64.9	0.4	763
Rural	81.5	75.1	0.1	1,952
Age group				
15-24	43.5	39.0	0.3	860
15-19	22.3	19.9	0.1	465
20-24	68.4	61.4	0.5	395
25-29	89.3	83.0	0.0	462
30-39	98.0	92.4	0.0	829
40-49	99.8	84.6	0.5	564
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	99.9	91.8	0.3	2,121
Never married/in union	7.2	2.5	0.0	594
Education				
None	96.5	78.5	0.0	134
Primary	93.1	83.2	0.4	764
SMP/SM	75.8	70.8	0.2	1,402
Higher	62.6	55.0	0.0	415
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	82.8	71.9	0.4	467
Second	81.8	73.6	0.2	502
Middle	84.7	78.0	0.6	493
Fourth	74.1	68.2	0.0	640
Richest	77.2	71.0	0.0	614
Ethnicity of household head*				
Papua	77.9	67.6	0.3	1,212
Jawa	84.0	78.9	0.1	860
Sulawesi	77.6	72.1	0.0	333
Maluku	71.8	65.7	0.0	197
Others	84.3	83.1	0.0	107
Total for 3 districts	**79.6**	**72.3**	**0.2**	**2,715**

* 7 cases with missing/DK "Ethnicity of household head" not shown

[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 (0.2 per cent) and 15-24 (0.3 per cent) years of age report having sex with more than one partner. Results of sexual behaviour among all men and men age 15-24 years are presented in Tables HA.8M and HA.9M. Sex with multiple partners is higher among men than among women where about four per cent of men 15-49 years of age report having sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months.

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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						
Kaimana	81.1	73.9	6.4	437	20.1	28
Manokwari	76.2	69.1	4.5	1,647	(27.9)	74
Sorong	71.9	66.7	1.9	652	(*)	12
Area						
Urban	75.5	66.7	7.3	732	31.6	53
Rural	76.1	70.2	3.1	2,004	18.6	61
Age group						
15-24	32.0	24.9	5.0	794	(24.3)	39
15-19	15.5	10.8	3.0	477	(*)	14
20-24	56.9	46.2	8.0	317	(23.9)	25
25-29	82.3	70.8	5.7	388	(*)	22
30-39	95.0	89.5	3.8	889	(25.6)	33
40-49	99.2	94.4	3.0	665	(*)	20
Marital status						
Ever married/ in union	100.0	95.9	3.3	1,834	11.9	60
Never married/ in union	27.0	15.0	6.1	902	38.6	55
Education						
None	82.0	73.5	0.5	74	(*)	22
Primary	82.7	76.9	3.5	625	(9.6)	68
SMP/SM	71.8	66.3	4.3	1,576	28.4	25
Higher	80.0	68.4	5.4	460	(*)	
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	76.8	69.2	3.4	498	(*)	17
Second	76.2	70.0	4.7	499	16.3	24
Middle	74.3	69.0	3.4	591	(*)	20
Fourth	76.6	70.3	4.6	576	(*)	26
Richest	76.0	67.9	4.9	571	(30.0)	28
Ethnicity of household head*						
Papua	78.2	70.1	5.3	1,189	20.6	63
Jawa	71.5	66.5	2.3	906	(*)	20
Sulawesi	80.7	72.8	3.5	333	(*)	12
Maluku	80.8	76.7	6.4	171	(*)	11
Others	71.1	64.6	6.4	129	(*)	8
Total for 3 districts	**75.9**	**69.3**	**4.2**	**2,736**	**24.7**	**115**

* 9 cases with missing/DK "Ethnicity of household head" not shown
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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

Of those men, only 25 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 (5 per cent) and of those men age 15-24 only 24 per cent report using a condom when they had sex the last time (data not shown).

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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				
Kaimana	43.2	37.2	0.0	121
Manokwari	44.5	40.1	0.3	566
Sorong	40.3	36.4	0.4	173
Area				
Urban	37.8	32.0	0.0	254
Rural	45.8	41.9	0.4	606
Age group				
15-19	22.3	19.9	0.1	465
20-24	68.4	61.4	0.5	395
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	99.4	93.6	0.7	346
Never married/in union	5.7	2.1	0.0	514
Education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Primary	69.6	62.6	0.4	141
SMP/SM	40.1	36.8	0.3	543
Higher	29.4	23.8	0.0	163
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	55.7	46.0	0.0	160
Second	47.6	46.1	0.4	164
Middle	50.0	47.5	1.2	144
Fourth	31.6	26.7	0.0	213
Richest	37.7	33.9	0.0	179
Ethnicity of household head*				
Papua	46.6	39.6	0.5	441
Jawa	46.5	44.2	0.0	247
Sulawesi	35.5	35.1	0.0	92
Maluku	23.6	22.0	0.0	60
Others	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Total for 3 districts	**43.5**	**39.0**	**0.3**	**860**

* 1 case with missing/DK "Ethnicity of household head" not shown
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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				
Kaimana	39.3	34.7	8.2	121
Manokwari	36.1	26.6	5.0	499
Sorong	15.3	13.2	2.6	174
Area				
Urban	37.1	25.6	8.9	240
Rural	29.8	24.6	3.2	554
Age group				
15-19	15.5	10.8	3.0	477
20-24	56.9	46.2	8.0	317
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	100.0	92.5	7.5	133
Never married/in union	18.3	11.3	4.5	661
Education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Primary	39.2	33.2	3.1	144
SMP/SM	27.9	22.5	5.2	522
Higher	42.5	26.5	6.6	118
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	39.3	34.5	4.5	150
Second	33.3	26.4	5.4	153
Middle	28.6	19.5	4.1	178
Fourth	31.6	24.5	6.3	173
Richest	27.6	20.3	4.4	140
Ethnicity of household head*				
Papua	42.5	32.5	6.9	395
Jawa	17.5	14.8	3.3	235
Sulawesi	39.7	27.8	0.4	77
Maluku	27.7	24.3	9.4	44
Others	(7.1)	(7.1)	(0.0)	31
Total for 3 districts	**32.0**	**24.9**	**5.0**	**794**

* 7 case with missing/DK "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

Tables HA.10 presents the percentages of women age 15-24 years who have 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 and, among those, who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner.

About 44 per cent of women age 15-24 years have ever had sex and 39 per cent of women had sex in the last 12 months. About four per cent of women had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner. This percentage was generally similar among districts.

Sex with non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months is considerably higher among men (44 per cent) (Table HA.10M) than among women (4 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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years 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					
Kaimana	43.2	37.2	121	3.6	45
Manokwari	44.5	40.1	566	4.0	227
Sorong	40.3	36.4	173	4.2	63
Area					
Urban	37.8	32.0	254	8.8	81
Rural	45.8	41.9	606	2.4	254
Age group					
15-19	22.3	19.9	465	5.2	93
20-24	68.4	61.4	395	3.5	243
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	99.4	93.6	346	0.7	324
Never married/in union	5.7	2.1	514	(*)	11
Education					
None	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	8
Primary	69.6	62.6	141	1.4	88
SMP/SM	40.1	36.8	543	1.7	200
Higher	29.4	23.8	163	(22.2)	39
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	55.7	46.0	160	2.3	74
Second	47.6	46.1	164	1.6	76
Middle	50.0	47.5	144	5.0	69
Fourth	31.6	26.7	213	(4.9)	57
Richest	37.7	33.9	179	(6.9)	61
Ethnicity of household head*					
Papua	46.6	39.6	441	6.9	175
Jawa	46.5	44.2	247	0.6	109
Sulawesi	35.5	35.1	92	(0.0)	32
Maluku	23.6	22.0	60	(*)	13
Others	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	6
Total for 3 districts	**43.5**	**39.0**	**860**	**4.0**	**335**

* 1 case with missing/DK "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 9.15**

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years 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					
Kaimana	39.3	34.7	121	58.9	42
Manokwari	36.1	26.6	499	38.3	133
Sorong	15.3	13.2	174	(48.9)	23
Area					
Urban	37.1	25.6	240	59.0	61
Rural	29.8	24.6	554	37.1	136
Age group					
15-19	15.5	10.8	477	(63.0)	51
20-24	56.9	46.2	317	37.2	146
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	100.0	92.5	133	10.6	123
Never married/in union	18.3	11.3	661	99.3	74
Education					
None	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	2
Primary	39.2	33.2	144	31.8	48
SMP/SM	27.9	22.5	522	49.7	117
Higher	42.5	26.5	118	(*)	31
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	39.3	34.5	150	28.5	52
Second	33.3	26.4	153	(43.0)	40
Middle	28.6	19.5	178	(59.0)	35
Fourth	31.6	24.5	173	(47.1)	42
Richest	27.6	20.3	140	(*)	29
Ethnicity of household head*					
Papua	42.5	32.5	395	45.3	128
Jawa	17.5	14.8	235	(*)	35
Sulawesi	39.7	27.8	77	(*)	21
Maluku	27.7	24.3	44	(*)	11
Others	(7.1)	(7.1)	37	(*)	3
Total for 3 districts	**32.0**	**24.9**	**794**	**43.9**	**198**

* 7 case with missing/DK "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 9.15**

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 West Papua, about seven per

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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														
Kaimana	81.0	0.2	0.4	4.8	0.4	4.5	3.4	0.3	3.1	1.8	100.0	5.8	7.7	855
Manokwari	79.1	0.7	1.3	6.5	1.1	3.9	2.6	0.8	1.6	2.5	100.0	9.6	7.3	2,882
Sorong	84.3	0.7	0.4	4.9	0.7	4.2	2.3	0.6	1.5	0.5	100.0	6.6	5.5	1,225
Sex*														
Male	81.6	0.7	0.8	5.4	0.9	4.1	2.3	0.6	1.8	1.8	100.0	7.8	6.5	2,559
Female	79.7	0.5	1.1	6.2	0.8	4.1	3.1	0.7	1.9	1.9	100.0	8.7	7.4	2,386
Area														
Urban	78.6	0.8	1.2	5.6	1.3	6.4	1.9	0.6	2.0	1.7	100.0	8.8	7.3	1,212
Rural	81.4	0.5	0.8	5.9	0.7	3.3	2.9	0.6	1.8	1.9	100.0	8.0	6.8	3,749
Age														
0-4	87.8	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.2	6.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.4	100.0	3.2	1.5	1,342
5-9	84.4	0.5	0.7	4.1	0.6	3.6	2.2	0.6	2.1	1.2	100.0	5.8	6.1	1,542
10-14	77.8	0.6	1.1	7.2	1.5	3.3	3.8	1.1	2.8	0.9	100.0	10.3	9.8	1,456
15-17	63.4	2.0	3.1	13.1	1.6	2.3	5.3	0.5	1.9	6.8	100.0	19.8	13.9	621
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	82.3	0.4	0.0	3.9	0.9	3.5	5.1	0.2	2.6	1.1	100.0	5.3	9.0	1,097
Second	81.1	0.8	1.1	4.6	1.2	4.3	2.5	0.4	2.2	1.8	100.0	7.7	7.9	1,042
Middle	74.6	0.2	1.9	9.1	0.5	4.0	2.9	2.0	2.6	2.3	100.0	11.7	8.2	978
Fourth	83.1	1.0	1.2	6.9	1.1	2.6	1.1	0.4	1.4	1.2	100.0	10.2	5.9	916
Richest	82.5	0.6	0.5	4.9	0.6	6.1	1.1	0.3	0.2	3.1	100.0	6.5	3.1	929
Ethnicity of household head*														
Papua	78.6	0.6	0.9	5.0	0.9	4.7	3.7	0.7	3.1	1.8	100.0	7.4	9.3	2,727
Jawa	80.9	1.0	1.2	7.3	1.1	3.8	1.7	0.7	0.2	2.1	100.0	10.6	5.2	1,184
Sulawesi	89.0	0.2	0.6	3.5	0.2	3.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.9	100.0	4.4	2.0	505
Maluku	83.9	0.0	0.4	7.3	0.0	2.8	1.6	0.6	0.9	2.4	100.0	7.8	3.1	329
Others	81.6	0.0	1.6	11.6	2.2	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	15.4	4.1	202
Total for 3 districts	**80.7**	**0.6**	**0.9**	**5.8**	**0.9**	**4.1**	**2.6**	**0.6**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**100.0**	**8.2**	**6.9**	**4,962**

* 14 cases with missing/ DK "Ethnicity of household head" and 17 cases with "Sex" not shown

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

cent of children aged 0-17 years have lost one or both parents and about eight per cent are not living with a biological parent and 81 per cent of children live with both parents. Higher percentages of orphans were found in the older age group 15-17, in Kaimana and Manokwari districts, 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. 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 but it is also often performed as part of local traditional practice, although this 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 51 per cent of men aged 15-49 are circumcised. The prevalence is highest in the older age groups and does not show differences according to area of residence (51 urban, 52 rural). Circumcision is more prevalent in Sorong District (68 per cent) than in Manokwari (47 per cent) and Kaimana districts (41 per cent). The majority of circumcised men went through the procedure at the age groups 5-11 years (59 per cent) and 12-17 years (36 per cent).

Table HA.13 shows the provider and location of circumcision. Most circumcision was performed by health worker/professional (73 per cent) while traditional practitioners/ family/friends performed 23 per cent of the circumcisions. About 6 per cent were performed by others. Most of the circumcisions were performed at home (62 per cent) while 17 per cent were performed in a health facility.

[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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Per cent circum-cised[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years	Age at circumcision:						Number of men circum-cised
			1-4 years	5-11 years	12-17 years	18+ years	Don't Know/ Missing	Total	
District									
Kaimana	41.4	437	7.6	71.9	18.1	1.6	0.9	100.0	181
Manokwari	47.3	1,647	3.8	57.3	37.5	0.9	0.5	100.0	780
Sorong	68.4	652	2.6	55.4	39.3	2.4	0.3	100.0	446
Area									
Urban	51.0	732	5.9	62.7	30.0	0.9	0.4	100.0	373
Rural	51.6	2,004	3.2	57.1	37.6	1.7	0.5	100.0	1,034
Age									
15-24	45.8	794	3.4	65.1	30.9	0.4	0.2	100.0	364
15-19	45.6	477	3.3	66.0	30.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	218
20-24	46.1	317	3.6	63.9	31.2	1.0	0.4	100.0	146
25-29	55.2	388	4.5	59.1	34.1	2.1	0.2	100.0	214
30-39	52.0	889	3.4	58.9	35.2	1.9	0.6	100.0	462
40-49	55.1	665	4.8	51.3	41.5	1.6	0.7	100.0	367
Education									
None	18.5	74	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Primary	46.9	625	3.3	59.3	34.8	2.0	0.7	100.0	293
SMP/SM	57.2	1,576	3.9	60.1	34.2	1.3	0.5	100.0	902
Higher	42.8	460	4.6	52.4	41.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	197
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	18.1	498	4.7	51.1	38.2	6.0	0.0	100.0	90
Second	41.5	499	4.9	58.1	33.9	2.1	1.0	100.0	207
Middle	57.6	591	3.1	63.6	32.2	0.7	0.5	100.0	341
Fourth	65.5	576	4.0	61.2	34.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	378
Richest	68.4	571	3.8	53.6	40.4	1.5	0.7	100.0	391
Ethnicity of household head*									
Papua	8.8	1,189	7.9	57.3	28.3	5.7	0.8	100.0	105
Jawa	98.7	906	2.8	56.2	40.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	894
Sulawesi	83.2	333	4.7	65.5	28.6	0.0	1.2	100.0	277
Maluku	40.8	171	6.4	67.9	19.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	70
Others	47.2	129	7.6	53.6	27.3	10.3	1.2	100.0	61
Total for 3 districts	**51.4**	**2,736**	**3.9**	**58.6**	**35.6**	**1.5**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**1,406**

* 7 cases with missing/DK "Ethnicity of household head" not shown
(*) 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 performed, by background characteristics, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Person performing circumcision:					Place of circumcision:						Number of men circum-cised
	Traditional practitio-ner/family/ friend	Health worker/pro-fessional	Other	Don't know/ Missing	Total	Health facility	Home of a health worker/ professional	At home	Ritual site	Other home/ place	Total	
District												
Kaimana	23.2	68.3	8.0	0.6	100.0	22.6	3.2	63.0	7.5	3.7	100.0	181
Manokwari	17.2	79.4	2.8	0.6	100.0	14.0	17.5	60.0	0.5	8.0	100.0	780
Sorong	24.8	70.6	4.6	0.0	100.0	16.1	11.3	63.1	1.2	8.3	100.0	446
Area												
Urban	17.5	79.7	2.8	0.0	100.0	18.8	14.7	56.3	3.0	7.2	100.0	373
Rural	21.4	73.5	4.5	0.5	100.0	14.7	13.3	63.2	1.1	7.6	100.0	1,034
Age												
15-24	10.3	86.0	3.5	0.1	100.0	14.7	11.5	61.0	1.3	11.6	100.0	364
15-19	6.8	90.8	2.5	0.0	100.0	19.3	7.5	59.2	1.3	12.7	100.0	218
20-24	15.7	79.0	5.0	0.4	100.0	7.7	17.4	63.6	1.3	10.0	100.0	146
25-29	16.4	78.8	3.7	1.1	100.0	9.1	22.3	62.9	1.5	4.2	100.0	214
30-39	19.5	77.3	3.1	0.1	100.0	17.7	13.3	61.2	1.3	6.5	100.0	462
40-49	33.8	59.6	6.1	0.6	100.0	18.3	11.4	61.2	2.4	6.7	100.0	367
Education												
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Primary	28.3	65.0	5.2	1.5	100.0	10.5	12.9	67.9	1.6	7.1	100.0	293
SMP/SM	19.0	77.3	3.7	0.1	100.0	17.0	12.6	60.1	1.6	8.6	100.0	902
Higher	13.2	84.1	2.6	0.0	100.0	17.0	20.8	57.6	1.1	3.5	100.0	197
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	38.9	48.2	12.3	0.6	100.0	3.9	6.8	74.9	5.3	9.1	100.0	90
Second	29.4	64.4	4.9	1.4	100.0	12.3	10.1	63.1	1.4	13.2	100.0	207
Middle	21.0	74.3	4.1	0.6	100.0	17.1	12.3	62.1	1.0	7.4	100.0	341
Fourth	18.0	80.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	16.9	15.2	59.6	2.0	6.2	100.0	378
Richest	13.0	82.9	4.1	0.0	100.0	18.0	17.0	58.4	1.0	5.5	100.0	391
Ethnicity of household head												
Papua	23.4	63.3	12.3	1.0	100.0	14.0	6.1	66.6	3.7	9.6	100.0	105
Jawa	20.0	77.0	2.5	0.5	100.0	15.0	16.2	60.7	0.5	7.6	100.0	894
Sulawesi	18.0	74.8	7.2	0.0	100.0	18.0	11.8	60.1	3.5	6.7	100.0	277
Maluku	30.6	67.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	9.9	5.3	72.2	1.6	11.0	100.0	70
Others	19.3	80.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	26.9	9.1	55.5	5.8	2.7	100.0	61
Total for 3 districts	**20.4**	**75.2**	**4.1**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**15.7**	**13.7**	**61.4**	**1.6**	**7.5**	**100.0**	**1,406**

(*) 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 one per cent of women of the same age group first drank alcohol before the age of 15 while 85 per cent of women had never had one drink of alcohol. In urban areas, the proportion of women who had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 and the proportion of women who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month is higher than in rural areas.

The proportion of men who consume alcohol is much higher than the proportion of women that consume alcohol (Table TA.1M). Eighteen 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 (Eight per cent of men age 15-49 years drank alcohol before age 15, compared with one per cent of women).

The highest proportion of alcohol use by men is found in Kaimana District (22 per cent). The use of alcohol by men varies according to education where alcohol use is more common among more educated men compared with those who are less educated.

[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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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 drink on one or more days during the last one month[2]	
District				
Kaimana	95.1	0.5	0.5	423
Manokwari	77.8	1.9	2.4	1,638
Sorong	97.1	0.0	0.2	654
Age				
15-19	92.1	1.1	1.3	465
20-24	82.1	2.4	1.1	395
25-29	84.7	1.1	1.5	462
30-34	83.7	1.9	2.5	443
35-39	82.3	1.1	2.1	387
40-44	84.4	0.5	1.2	305
45-49	86.0	0.0	1.0	259
Area				
Urban	75.0	1.7	3.6	763
Rural	89.1	1.1	0.8	1,952
Education				
None	86.9	0.0	0.4	134
Primary	88.9	0.4	1.6	764
SMP/SM	84.6	1.6	1.3	1,402
Higher	79.6	2.0	3.0	415
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	87.9	1.3	1.0	467
Second	86.7	0.9	0.8	502
Middle	84.0	1.0	1.7	493
Fourth	85.3	1.6	2.8	640
Richest	82.6	1.5	1.4	614
Ethnicity of household head*				
Papua	75.9	1.5	2.9	1,212
Jawa	97.4	0.2	0.1	860
Sulawesi	86.7	0.9	1.2	333
Maluku	90.3	2.0	0.2	197
Others	79.9	6.0	2.0	107
Total for 3 districts	**85.2**	**1.3**	**1.6**	**2,715**

* 7 cases with missing/DK "Ethnicity of household head" not shown

[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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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 drink on one or more days during the last one month[2]	
District				
Kaimana	28.5	5.9	21.5	437
Manokwari	31.5	9.4	19.4	1,647
Sorong	40.3	3.8	10.1	652
Age				
15-19	68.0	9.9	7.6	477
20-24	28.3	11.3	22.5	317
25-29	17.6	7.9	28.4	388
30-34	22.4	8.6	19.9	479
35-39	24.9	6.5	21.5	410
40-44	31.1	4.0	12.1	374
45-49	33.7	3.1	11.1	291
Area				
Urban	28.3	7.7	25.3	732
Rural	34.9	7.4	14.6	2,004
Education				
None	30.0	4.5	11.0	74
Primary	33.3	9.6	17.1	625
SMP/SM	33.7	7.2	16.2	1,576
Higher	31.5	6.1	23.5	460
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	32.1	8.3	16.6	498
Second	34.1	10.0	16.5	499
Middle	33.8	6.3	16.5	591
Fourth	31.8	6.8	18.8	576
Richest	33.8	6.7	18.8	571
Ethnicity of household head*				
Papua	28.8	8.9	24.3	1,189
Jawa	43.6	4.8	8.5	906
Sulawesi	24.1	10.8	16.2	333
Maluku	26.0	7.8	20.6	171
Others	28.8	4.9	18.7	129
Total for 3 districts	**33.1**	**7.5**	**17.5**	**2,736**

* 9 cases with missing/DK "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 about two-third of households in Sorong were not born in West Papua (63 per cent) with a mean number of 24 years since they moved to West Papua. The main reason for migration was transmigration. About 39 per cent of heads of households in Kaimana were not born in West Papua. The main reason for migration to West Papua was looking for a job. The percentage of heads of households in Manokwari who were not born in West Papua was 47 per cent with a mean number of 21 years since they moved to West Papua. The main reason for migration to West Papua in Manokwari was looking for a job.

Table MI.1: Migration

Per cent distribution of households according to birth, mean number of years moved to West Papua and main reason why head of household moved to West Papua, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Head of household not born in West Papua	Mean number of year head moved to West Papua	Number of household	Main reason why head of household moved to West Papua:							Number of households with head not born in West Papua
				Transmigration	Transfer in government job	Transfer in private job	Looking for a job	Family reason	Medical reason	Others	
District											
Kaimana	38.6	13.6	448	0.8	5.3	3.6	74.5	13.5	0.3	0.0	173
Manokwari	46.9	20.6	1,638	23.1	5.8	4.0	40.5	25.7	0.0	0.0	769
Sorong	62.9	23.7	730	54.7	1.5	1.2	36.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	460
Area											
Urban	52.9	17.4	697	9.9	5.6	2.3	65.3	16.1	0.0	0.0	368
Rural	48.7	22.0	2,119	38.2	3.9	3.3	35.3	18.4	0.1	0.0	1,033
Education											
None	26.6	27.1	208	63.2	1.5	6.4	20.5	8.4	0.0	0.0	55
Primary	49.1	22.7	950	51.9	0.1	1.9	35.7	10.3	0.0	0.0	466
SMP/SM	56.7	19.6	1,245	18.6	3.8	3.1	52.0	21.6	0.1	0.0	706
Higher	41.9	18.2	412	13.0	19.1	5.1	34.7	25.4	0.0	0.0	173
Missing/DK	45.5	16.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	15.4	21.7	568	57.5	0.0	0.0	30.1	11.8	0.0	0.0	87
Second	40.7	22.3	550	45.0	0.9	0.5	40.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	224
Middle	57.1	20.3	565	36.6	1.0	2.7	43.0	15.6	0.2	0.0	323
Fourth	66.0	18.5	602	24.7	4.2	4.4	48.3	17.4	0.0	0.0	397
Richest	69.6	22.5	532	17.2	10.6	4.1	43.1	24.2	0.0	0.0	370
Ethnicity of household head											
Papua	0.8	18.6	1,231	8.1	0.0	0.0	76.5	15.4	0.0	0.0	10
Jawa	91.6	22.2	937	48.2	4.9	3.3	29.3	13.9	0.0	0.0	858
Sulawesi	86.2	18.5	342	0.4	2.6	2.1	64.7	29.0	0.0	0.0	295
Maluku	79.2	18.2	174	0.0	3.8	2.8	66.1	23.7	0.4	0.0	138
Others	80.9	18.8	124	15.0	5.8	4.4	65.2	9.6	0.0	0.0	100
Missing/DK	8.8	24.0	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1
Total for 3 districts	**49.8**	**20.8**	**2,816**	**30.7**	**4.4**	**3.0**	**43.2**	**17.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1,401**

14
FLOOR AREA PER PERSON

In the Selected Districts of West Papua Province MICS survey, head of households were asked a question on the floor area in square meters to determine the indicator of floor area per person, which is defined as the median floor area of housing unit devided by the average household size. 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 three selected districts of West Papua, the floor area per person was 13 square meters (Kaimana, 12 square meters; Manokwari, 13 square meters; Sorong, 14 square meters) (Table FA.1). Female-headed households averaged a higher floor area per person than male-headed households, but there is was no difference between urban and rural households.

Table FA.1: Floor area per person

Median floor area per person by selected characteristics, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Median floor area per person	Number of household
District	12.0	448
Kaimana	12.6	1,638
Manokwari	13.5	730
Sorong		
Sex	12.0	2,485
Male	15.0	331
Female		
Area	12.6	697
Urban	12.5	2,119
Rural		
Education	15.0	208
None	12.5	950
Primary	12.0	1,245
SMP/SM	16.0	412
Higher	7.0	1
Missing/DK		
Ethnicity of household head	11.4	1,231
Papua	14.4	937
Jawa	12.6	342
Sulawesi	12.0	174
Maluku	14.4	124
Others	28.0	9
Total for 3 districts	**12.6**	**2,816**

[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 West Papua Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was to produce statistically reliable district level estimates of most indicators, in three selected districts (Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong districts) of West Papua Province, for urban and rural areas. The districts were selected purposively by considering topographic areas in West 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 West 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:

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

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
- $\overline{n}$ is 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, $\overline{n}$ (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 of West 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 West Papua Province.

Topographic area in West Papua	District	No of selected households	No of selected clusters
Hard to access lowland	1. Kaimana	1,000	40
Easily accessible lowland	2. Manokwari	1,000	40
	3. Sorong	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 is complemented with the information on the number of household 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 from an updated listing of 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 up-date 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 West 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 West 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
	S. Happy Hardjo, SE, M.Ec.	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat
	Dr. Hamonangan Ritonga, M.Sc	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat
	Ir. Toman Pardosi, SE. M.Si	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat
	Dra. Nina Sardjunani, MA	National Development Planning Agency - BAPPENAS
	Dr. Arum Atmawikarta	National Development Planning Agency - BAPPENAS
	Dr. Hadiat, MA	National Development Planning Agency - BAPPENAS
	Deqa Ibrahim Musa	UNICEF
	Bheta Arsyad	UNICEF
	Erlangga A. Landiyanto	UNICEF
	Wuriyanto Nugroho	UNICEF
Questionnaire Customization	Yosi D. Tresna	National Development Planning Agency - BAPPENAS
	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. Tanda Sirait, MM	BPS of West Papua Province
	Ratna MH. Gusti	BPS of West Papua Province
Master Trainer	Ir. Aryago Mulia, M.Si	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat
	Ir. Purwanto Ruslam	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat
	Ahmad Azhari, S.Si	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat
	Ida Eridawati, S.Si	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat
	Krido Saptono, S.Si, M.Si	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat
	Raden Sinang, SST, M.Si	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat
	Budi Santoso, SST, M.Si.	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat
	Ahmad M. Saleh, SE	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat
	Yaya Setyadi, MM	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat
	Satriana Yasmuarto, MM	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat
	Gaib Hakiki, SE	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat
	Sumardiyanto, SE	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat
	Tini Suhartini, S.Si	National Statistics Office – BPS Pusat
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Appendix C.
DATA QUALITY TABLES

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

Age	Males		Females		Missing		Age	Males		Females		Missing	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
0	133	2.2	127	2.2	3	17	42	88	1.5	78	1.4	0	0
1	120	2	142	2.5		1.9	43	68	1.1	63	1.1	0	0
2	139	2.3	142	2.5	2	11.7	44	69	1.2	71	1.2	0	0
3	153	2.6	131	2.3	1	5.3	45	74	1.2	59	1	0	0
4	130	2.2	117	2.1	2	8.7	46	76	1.3	79	1.4	0	0
5	167	2.8	139	2.5	0	0	47	60	1	40	0.7	0	0
6	138	2.3	155	2.7	0	0	48	63	1.1	56	1	0	0
7	168	2.8	163	2.9	0	0	49	43	0.7	46	0.8	0	0
8	157	2.6	175	3.1	4	22.6	50	47	0.8	69	1.2	0	0
9	149	2.5	125	2.2	1	4.4	51	73	1.2	54	0.9	0	0
10	151	2.5	136	2.4	1	4.7	52	48	0.8	40	0.7	0	0
11	161	2.7	145	2.6		1.9	53	57	0.9	38	0.7	0	0
12	139	2.3	129	2.3	0	0	54	51	0.8	44	0.8	0	0
13	157	2.6	117	2.1	0	0	55	42	0.7	45	0.8	0	0
14	169	2.8	149	2.6	2	10.9	56	45	0.7	34	0.6	0	0
15	106	1.8	94	1.7	0	0	57	33	0.5	34	0.6	0	0
16	126	2.1	109	1.9	0	0	58	38	0.6	17	0.3	0	0
17	96	1.6	91	1.6	0	0	59	33	0.5	27	0.5	0	0
18	100	1.7	99	1.8	0	0	60	33	0.5	31	0.6	0	0
19	88	1.5	99	1.7	0	0	61	20	0.3	22	0.4	0	0
20	83	1.4	85	1.5	0	0	62	34	0.6	24	0.4	0	0
21	69	1.1	85	1.5	0	0	63	24	0.4	15	0.3	0	0
22	68	1.1	65	1.2	0	0	64	13	0.2	17	0.3	0	0
23	68	1.1	79	1.4	0	0	65	17	0.3	25	0.4	0	0
24	64	1.1	103	1.8	0	0	66	19	0.3	18	0.3	0	0
25	99	1.7	99	1.8	0	0	67	5	0.1	6	0.1	0	0
26	86	1.4	92	1.6	0	0	68	17	0.3	9	0.2	0	0
27	85	1.4	103	1.8	0	0	69	17	0.3	5	0.1	0	0
28	81	1.4	104	1.8	0	0	70	10	0.2	21	0.4	0	0
29	85	1.4	92	1.6	0	0	71	12	0.2	6	0.1	0	0
30	113	1.9	88	1.6	0	0	72	13	0.2	7	0.1	0	0
31	100	1.7	99	1.7	0	0	73	9	0.2	5	0.1	0	0
32	117	2	105	1.9	0	0	74	4	0.1	7	0.1	0	0
33	77	1.3	91	1.6	0	0	75	10	0.2	9	0.2	0	0
34	100	1.7	90	1.6	0	0	76	3	0.1	5	0.1	0	0
35	130	2.2	104	1.8	0	0	77	1	0	0	0	0	0
36	81	1.4	82	1.4	0	0	78	9	0.1	9	0.2	0	0
37	80	1.3	76	1.3	0	0	79	6	0.1	0	0	0	0
38	73	1.2	93	1.6	0	0	80+	30	0.5	10	0.2	2	10.9
39	84	1.4	71	1.3	0	0	Miss-	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	87	1.5	63	1.1	0	0	ing						
41	100	1.7	59	1	0	0	**Total**	**5,990**	**100.0**	**5,659**	**100.0**	**19**	**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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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	676	na	na	na
15-19	491	467	17.1	95.1
20-24	418	397	14.5	95
25-29	490	466	17	95.1
30-34	473	446	16.3	94.3
35-39	427	390	14.2	91.3
40-44	334	308	11.3	92.4
45-49	279	261	9.6	93.6
50-54	245	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	**2,913**	**2,736**	**100.0**	**93.9**
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49				0.88

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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	777	na	na	na
15-19	516	481	17.4	93.3
20-24	352	320	11.6	90.9
25-29	436	393	14.2	90.2
30-34	508	483	17.5	95
35-39	448	414	15	92.5
40-44	413	378	13.7	91.6
45-49	316	294	10.6	93.1
50-54	275	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	**2,988**	**2,763**	**100.0**	**92.5**
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49				0.87

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Household population of children age 0-7 years	Interviewed under-5 children		Percentage of eligible under-5s interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Per cent	
Age				
0	263	256	20	97.4
1	262	248	19.3	94.4
2	283	274	21.4	96.8
3	285	261	20.4	91.8
4	249	241	18.8	96.9
5	306	na	na	na
6	293	na	na	na
7	331	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	**1,342**	**1,281**	**100.0**	**95.4**
Ratio of 5 to 4				1.23

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Household population of women age 15-49 years		Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
District					
Kaimana	455	15.6	437	16.0	96.0
Manokwari	1,756	60.3	1,614	59.0	91.9
Sorong	702	24.1	686	25.1	97.7
Area					
Urban	819	28.1	768	28.1	93.8
Rural	2,094	71.9	1,969	71.9	94.0
Household size					
1-3	754	25.9	720	26.3	95.4
4-6	1,559	53.5	1,472	53.8	94.4
7+	599	20.6	545	19.9	90.9
Education of household head					
None	173	5.9	161	5.9	93.0
Primary	910	31.2	844	30.8	92.8
SMP/SM	1,373	47.1	1,302	47.6	94.8
Higher	456	15.7	429	15.7	94.0
Missing/DK	1	0.0		0.0	45.5
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	519	17.8	473	17.3	91.3
Second	549	18.8	509	18.6	92.7
Middle	527	18.1	497	18.2	94.4
Fourth	665	22.8	642	23.4	96.5
Richest	653	22.4	615	22.5	94.2
Ethnicity of household head					
Papua	1,352	46.4	1,218	44.5	90.1
Jawa	885	30.4	869	31.8	98.2
Sulawesi	353	12.1	334	12.2	94.8
Maluku	204	7.0	201	7.3	98.4
Others	112	3.9	108	4.0	96.2
Missing/DK	7	0.3	7	0.2	89.3
Total for 3 districts	**2,913**	**100.0**	**2,736**	**100.0**	**93.9**

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Household population of men age 15-49 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
District					
Kaimana	477	16.0	455	16.5	95.5
Manokwari	1,800	60.3	1,636	59.2	90.9
Sorong	711	23.8	671	24.3	94.5
Area					
Urban	837	28.0	740	26.8	88.4
Rural	2,151	72.0	2,023	73.2	94.1
Household size					
1-3	787	26.3	751	27.2	95.4
4-6	1,555	52.0	1,452	52.6	93.4
7+	647	21.6	560	20.3	86.6
Education of household head					
None	164	5.5	155	5.6	94.5
Primary	957	32.0	878	31.8	91.8
SMP/SM	1,433	48.0	1,333	48.2	93.0
Higher	432	14.4	396	14.3	91.8
Missing/DK	3	0.1	1	0.0	40.7
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	531	17.8	507	18.3	95.5
Second	545	18.2	506	18.3	92.8
Middle	647	21.7	595	21.5	92.0
Fourth	638	21.3	580	21.0	91.0
Richest	627	21.0	575	20.8	91.7
Ethnicity of household head					
Papua	1,346	45.0	1,200	43.4	89.1
Jawa	961	32.2	914	33.1	95.1
Sulawesi	357	11.9	336	12.2	94.3
Maluku	183	6.1	175	6.3	95.5
Others	132	4.4	129	4.7	98.0
Missing/DK	10	0.3	9	0.3	91.7
Total for 3 districts	**2,988**	**100.0**	**2,763**	**100.0**	**92.5**

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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 rate)
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
District					
Kaimana	259	19.3	256	20.0	98.8
Manokwari	756	56.3	702	54.8	92.9
Sorong	327	24.4	322	25.2	98.5
Area					
Urban	330	24.6	311	24.3	94.3
Rural	1,012	75.4	970	75.7	95.8
Household size					
1-3	182	13.5	176	13.7	96.7
4-6	771	57.5	745	58.2	96.6
7+	389	29.0	360	28.1	92.5
Education of household head					
None	69	5.1	69	5.4	100.0
Primary	402	30.0	379	29.6	94.2
SMP/SM	684	51.0	650	50.7	94.9
Higher	187	13.9	184	14.3	98.3
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	313	23.3	304	23.8	97.3
Second	275	20.5	259	20.2	94.2
Middle	274	20.4	261	20.4	95.1
Fourth	228	17.0	220	17.2	96.2
Richest	252	18.7	237	18.5	94.2
Ethnicity of household head					
Papua	735	54.7	687	53.6	93.5
Jawa	320	23.8	315	24.6	98.3
Sulawesi	140	10.5	134	10.5	95.5
Maluku	95	7.0	94	7.4	99.5
Others	48	3.5	48	3.7	100.0
Missing/DK	5	0.4	4	0.3	68.9
Total for 3 districts	**1,342**	**100.0**	**1,281**	**100.0**	**95.4**

Table DQ.6: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference Group	Per cent with missing/ incomplete information*	Number of class
Household			
Age	All household members	0.0	11,533
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.3	2,816
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.2	2,816
Women			
Woman's date of birth	All women age 15-49		
• Only month		3.8	2,715
• Both month and year		1.3	2,715
Date of first birth	All women age 15-49 with at least one live birth		
• Only month		5.7	1,959
• Both month and year		1.3	1,959
Completed years since first birth	All women age 15-49 with at least one live birth with year of first birth unknown	0.0	27
Date of last birth	All women age 15-49 with a live birth in last 2 years		
• Only month		2.9	1,959
• Both month and year		0.5	1,959
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49		
• Only month		27.8	2,121
• Both month and year		7.2	2,121
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.0	2,121
Age at first intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	374
Time since last intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.5	374
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.7	2,715
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	0.2	2,715
Men			
Man's date of birth	All men age 15-49		
• Only month		3.3	2,736
• Both month and year		0.9	2,736
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49		
• Only month		27.7	1,834
• Both month and year		8.7	1,834
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.0	1,834
Age at first intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	254
Time since last intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	254
Starting time of interview	All men interviewed	0.5	2,736
Ending time of interview	All men interviewed	0.2	2,736
Under-5			
Date of birth	All under-5 children		
• Only month		1	1,354
• Both month and year		0	1,354
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	0.5	1,354
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	0.5	1,354

Table DQ.7: Observation of bednets

Percentage of bednets in all households interviewed observed by the interviewer, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Percentage of bednets observed by interviewer	Total number of bednets
District		
Kaimana	52.3	826
Manokwari	38.1	890
Sorong	54.4	1,211
Area		
Urban	47.3	666
Rural	49.3	2,261
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	50.2	656
Second	58.0	798
Middle	52.3	664
Fourth	34.1	501
Richest	39.0	308
Total for 3 districts	**48.9**	**2,927**

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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							
Kaimana	56.3	7.4	35.3	0.9	100.0	17.4	215
Manokwari	28.9	20.8	45.3	5.0	100.0	31.4	159
Sorong	22.1	38.6	37.9	1.4	100.0	50.5	145
Area							
Urban	26.5	16.1	54.2	3.2	100.0	22.9	155
Rural	43.4	22.0	32.7	1.9	100.0	40.2	364
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	61.7	8.1	28.2	2.0	100.0	22.2	149
Second	43.6	20.0	34.5	1.8	100.0	36.7	110
Middle	27.5	33.3	37.3	2.0	100.0	47.2	102
Fourth	25.9	19.8	51.9	2.5	100.0	27.6	81
Richest	13.0	27.3	55.8	3.9	100.0	32.8	77
Total for 3 districts	**38.3**	**20.2**	**39.1**	**2.3**	**100.0**	**34.1**	**519**

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Child does not have birth certificate	Child has birth certificate		Missing/ DK	Total	Per cent of bitrh certificate 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							
Kaimana	65.3	19.7	14.8	0.2	100.0	57.1	527
Manokwari	58.3	14.3	27.1	0.3	100.0	34.6	391
Sorong	54.6	30.5	14.9	0.0	100.0	67.2	436
Area							
Urban	50.4	32.1	17.5	0.0	100.0	64.7	383
Rural	63.5	17.5	18.7	0.2	100.0	48.3	971
Child's age							
0	76.5	9.4	14.1	0.0	100.0	40.0	255
1	67.7	17.2	15.1	0.0	100.0	53.3	279
2	62.2	20.3	17.1	0.3	100.0	54.2	286
3	48.8	29.2	22.0	0.0	100.0	57.0	291
4	43.6	32.1	23.9	0.4	100.0	57.4	243
Total for 3 districts	**59.8**	**21.6**	**18.4**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**54.1**	**1,354**

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Child does not have vaccination card		Child has vaccination card		Missing/ DK	Total	Per cent of vaccination card 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								
Kaimana	10.4	29.6	22.4	36.8	0.8	100.0	37.8	527
Manokwari	13.0	24.3	27.6	35.0	0.0	100.0	44.1	391
Sorong	1.6	10.8	32.6	54.8	0.2	100.0	37.3	436
Area								
Urban	18.3	9.7	40.2	31.9	0.0	100.0	55.8	383
Rural	4.4	26.9	22.0	46.1	0.5	100.0	32.3	971
Child's age								
0	3.1	30.6	42.7	23.1	0.4	100.0	64.9	255
1	4.7	22.6	35.8	36.2	0.7	100.0	49.8	279
2	7.3	21.0	23.8	47.6	0.3	100.0	33.3	286
3	11.7	18.2	21.6	48.1	0.3	100.0	31.0	291
4	15.2	18.1	11.5	55.1	0.0	100.0	17.3	243
Total for 3 districts	**8.3**	**22.0**	**27.2**	**42.1**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**39.2**	**1,354**

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Mother in the household	Mother not in the household				Total	Number of children under-5
	Mother interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Other adult male interviewed	Other person interviewed		
Age							
0	95.2	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	263
1	94.7	0.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	262
2	95.8	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	283
3	95.5	0.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	285
4	93.7	1.1	5.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	249
Total for 3 districts	**95.0**	**0.3**	**4.6**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**1,342**

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

	Per cent of households where correct selection was performed	Number of households with 2 or more children age 2-14 years
District		
Kaimana	85.3	400
Manokwari	87.9	338
Sorong	95.2	377
Area		
Urban	87.4	309
Rural	90.2	806
Number of children age 12-14 years		
2	93.0	585
3	86.6	298
4	83.9	149
5+	84.3	83
Total for 3 districts	**89.4**	**1,115**

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia, 2011

Age at the beginning of school year	Not attending school	Pre-school	Currently attending													Total	Number of household members
			SD							SMP			SM	University	DK		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	DK	1	2	3					
5	42.9	33.2	21.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	307
6	17.1	4.1	58.3	18.5	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	307
7	6.5	1.9	22.3	52.8	13.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	346
8	4.9	0.4	16.7	25.0	40.1	12.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	299
9	5.5	0.2	3.7	9.7	22.5	43.6	12.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	269
10	4.0	0.0	3.5	4.6	11.0	19.9	33.7	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	318
11	2.9	0.0	2.7	3.0	7.7	13.0	21.1	30.1	0.0	17.5	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	301
12	4.5	0.0	1.4	3.1	6.5	5.3	6.5	15.0	0.0	36.7	19.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	242
13	4.3	0.0	0.9	1.1	4.1	2.5	5.0	10.3	0.0	24.7	26.4	16.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	289
14	9.6	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.7	5.0	6.5	0.0	7.1	22.1	30.0	16.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	291
15	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	2.8	0.0	5.3	9.0	21.2	47.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	219
16	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	2.9	0.0	1.2	4.5	11.4	56.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	220
17	30.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.2	2.5	57.3	6.9	0.0	100.0	183
18	45.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	2.5	26.8	23.6	0.0	100.0	212
19	57.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.5	8.7	28.3	0.0	100.0	167
20	68.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.8	6.1	23.0	0.0	100.0	168
21	74.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	2.3	19.7	0.4	100.0	158
22	76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	22.1	0.0	100.0	135
23	84.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	13.5	0.0	100.0	144
24	88.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	7.1	1.8	100.0	192

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 Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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	40	26	1.54	38	26	1.46	2	0		437
20-24	158	179	0.88	143	166	0.86	15	13	1.15	377
25-29	478	447	1.07	445	429	1.04	33	18	1.83	495
30-34	600	534	1.12	550	499	1.10	50	35	1.43	435
35-39	688	601	1.14	628	554	1.13	60	47	1.28	392
40-44	654	614	1.07	597	568	1.05	57	46	1.24	326
45-49	526	483	1.09	478	435	1.10	48	48	1.00	253
Total for 3 districts	**3,144**	**2,884**	**1.13**	**2,879**	**2,677**	**1.11**	**265**	**207**	**1.32**	**2,715**

Appendix D.
ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in Selected Districts of West 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: Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong. 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 West 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: Kaimana District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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*)	Wieghted count	Unwieghted count	Confidence limit	
									r - 2se	*r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.6641	0.04650	0.070	9.130	3.022	1,858	943	0.571	0.757
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.4358	0.02981	0.068	3.405	1.845	1,858	943	0.376	0.495
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9357	0.01341	0.014	1.885	1.373	301	632	0.909	0.963
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.4797	0.03826	0.080	2.358	1.536	193	403	0.403	0.556
Child labour	8.2	0.2312	0.01004	0.043	0.707	0.841	596	1,248	0.211	0.251
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0773	0.01125	0.146	3.161	1.778	855	1,781	0.055	0.100
Violent discipline	8.5	0.8638	0.01869	0.022	1.895	1.376	661	639	0.826	0.901
WOMEN										
Early childbearing	5.2	0.1550	0.04665	0.301	2.110	1.453	58	128	0.062	0.248
Contraceptive prevalence	5.5	0.3014	0.02211	0.073	1.539	1.240	304	664	0.257	0.346
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.8368	0.03509	0.042	1.930	1.389	99	215	0.767	0.907
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.5373	0.04140	0.077	1.475	1.215	99	215	0.454	0.620
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.5766	0.05739	0.100	2.887	1.699	99	215	0.462	0.691
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.3339	0.05110	0.153	2.513	1.585	99	215	0.232	0.436
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.7375	0.04043	0.055	2.211	1.487	121	263	0.657	0.818
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.2151	0.01387	0.064	0.896	0.946	360	787	0.187	0.243
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.1630	0.03226	0.198	1.999	1.414	121	263	0.098	0.228
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.5049	0.02908	0.058	3.116	1.765	423	922	0.447	0.563
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0623	0.01008	0.162	1.028	1.014	270	592	0.042	0.082
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	0.7314	0.04550	0.062	2.740	1.655	121	261	0.640	0.822
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0447	0.00875	0.195	1.464	1.210	375	819	0.027	0.062
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.0869	0.01442	0.166	0.681	0.825	121	261	0.058	0.116
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.6582	0.02518	0.038	2.688	1.640	437	955	0.608	0.709
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0684	0.01073	0.157	1.469	1.212	373	814	0.047	0.090
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0374	0.01057	0.283	0.807	0.899	121	261	0.016	0.059
Male circumcision	9.21	0.4139	0.05051	0.122	10.034	3.168	437	955	0.313	0.515
UNDER 5s										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.4126	0.06951	0.168	0.957	0.978	25	49	0.274	0.552
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.4128	0.02863	0.069	0.748	0.865	108	222	0.356	0.470
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1	0.7920	0.04168	0.053	1.318	1.148	61	126	0.709	0.875
Polio immunization coverage	3.2	0.4360	0.04581	0.105	1.067	1.033	61	126	0.344	0.528
Immunization coverage for DPT	3.3	0.3307	0.04563	0.138	1.129	1.062	58	121	0.239	0.422
Measles immunization coverage	3.4	0.5362	0.05619	0.105	1.574	1.255	60	125	0.424	0.649
Hepatitis B immunization	3.5	0.3193	0.04053	0.127	0.892	0.944	57	119	0.238	0.400
Sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)	3.15	0.3608	0.03040	0.084	2.080	1.442	259	520	0.300	0.422
Anti-malarial treatment	3.18	0.2000	0.04591	0.229	1.554	1.247	59	119	0.108	0.292
Birth registration	8.1	0.4620	0.04041	0.087	3.456	1.859	262	527	0.381	0.543

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Manokwari District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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*)	Wieghted count	Unwieghted count	Confidence limit	
									r - 2se	*r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.6899	0.04834	0.070	9.701	3.115	6,912	889	0.593	0.787
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.5634	0.04119	0.073	6.125	2.475	6,912	889	0.481	0.646
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9395	0.01318	0.014	1.698	1.303	1,030	556	0.913	0.966
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.7789	0.02239	0.029	1.365	1.168	879	470	0.734	0.824
Child labour	8.2	0.1654	0.02062	0.125	3.485	1.867	2,126	1,132	0.124	0.207
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0727	0.00907	0.125	1.892	1.376	2,882	1,550	0.055	0.091
Violent discipline	8.5	0.8366	0.02029	0.024	1.698	1.303	2,190	565	0.796	0.877
WOMEN										
Early childbearing	5.2	0.1518	0.03778	0.249	1.619	1.272	265	147	0.076	0.227
Contraceptive prevalence	5.5	0.5399	0.02387	0.044	1.418	1.191	1,176	619	0.492	0.588
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.8585	0.03039	0.035	1.201	1.096	287	159	0.798	0.919
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.6652	0.04036	0.061	1.156	1.075	287	159	0.584	0.746
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.7545	0.04390	0.058	1.644	1.282	287	159	0.667	0.842
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.5435	0.04283	0.079	1.168	1.081	287	159	0.458	0.629
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.8748	0.02072	0.024	1.200	1.095	566	307	0.833	0.916
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.3012	0.02345	0.078	1.847	1.359	1,337	708	0.254	0.348
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.2714	0.04127	0.152	2.635	1.623	566	307	0.189	0.354
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.6175	0.02877	0.047	3.038	1.743	1,638	868	0.560	0.675
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.1343	0.02073	0.154	2.609	1.615	1,372	707	0.093	0.176
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	0.8919	0.03220	0.036	2.925	1.710	499	273	0.827	0.956
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0802	0.01238	0.154	1.478	1.216	1,344	713	0.055	0.105
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.2974	0.02831	0.095	1.044	1.022	499	273	0.241	0.354
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.5777	0.01979	0.034	1.405	1.185	1,647	876	0.538	0.617
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.1464	0.01249	0.085	1.002	1.001	1,531	804	0.121	0.171
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0462	0.01143	0.247	0.807	0.898	499	273	0.023	0.069
Male circumcision	9.21	0.4733	0.05270	0.111	9.749	3.122	1,647	876	0.368	0.579
UNDER 5s										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.1857	0.05290	0.285	0.703	0.839	76	39	0.080	0.291
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3890	0.03797	0.098	0.965	0.982	306	160	0.313	0.465
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1	0.6812	0.04200	0.062	0.577	0.759	137	72	0.597	0.765
Polio immunization coverage	3.2	0.5889	0.04981	0.085	0.728	0.853	137	72	0.489	0.689
Immunization coverage for DPT	3.3	0.3882	0.05513	0.142	0.870	0.933	133	69	0.278	0.498
Measles immunization coverage	3.4	0.6101	0.05665	0.093	0.944	0.972	135	71	0.497	0.723
Hepatitis B immunization	3.5	0.2917	0.05945	0.204	1.181	1.087	135	70	0.173	0.411
Sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)	3.15	0.2524	0.02180	0.086	0.972	0.986	751	387	0.209	0.296
Anti-malarial treatment	3.18	0.4722	0.04096	0.087	0.922	0.960	268	138	0.390	0.554
Birth registration	8.1	0.5012	0.03155	0.063	1.553	1.246	760	391	0.438	0.564

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Sorong District

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Districts of Kaimana, Manokwari and Sorong, West 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*)	Wieghted count	Unwieghted count	Confidence limit	
									r - 2se	*r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.7986	0.04073	0.051	10.139	3.184	2,898	984	0.717	0.880
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.4866	0.03410	0.070	4.576	2.139	2,898	984	0.418	0.555
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9584	0.00885	0.009	1.188	1.090	445	606	0.941	0.976
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.7713	0.03738	0.048	3.619	1.902	343	458	0.697	0.846
Child labour	8.2	0.1861	0.01359	0.073	1.485	1.218	897	1,219	0.159	0.213
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0551	0.00940	0.171	2.817	1.678	1,225	1,662	0.036	0.074
Violent discipline	8.5	0.8986	0.01675	0.019	2.033	1.426	965	661	0.865	0.932
WOMEN										
Early childbearing	9.2	0.1684	0.03442	0.204	0.855	0.924	72	102	0.100	0.237
Contraceptive prevalence	9.3	0.5372	0.02345	0.044	1.580	1.257	507	715	0.490	0.584
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	9.4	0.9117	0.02142	0.023	0.821	0.906	102	145	0.869	0.955
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	5.2	0.7255	0.05152	0.071	1.919	1.385	102	145	0.622	0.829
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.5	0.7534	0.05033	0.067	1.963	1.401	102	145	0.653	0.854
Institutional deliveries	5.5a	0.2179	0.04042	0.185	1.380	1.175	102	145	0.137	0.299
Literacy rate among young women	5.5b	0.9516	0.01114	0.012	0.655	0.809	173	244	0.929	0.974
Marriage before age 18	5.7	0.3471	0.02852	0.082	2.807	1.675	553	783	0.290	0.404
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	5.8	0.3680	0.03728	0.101	1.452	1.205	173	244	0.293	0.443
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	7.1	0.5950	0.02844	0.048	3.101	1.761	654	925	0.538	0.652
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	8.7	0.2106	0.01870	0.089	1.399	1.183	470	666	0.173	0.248
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	0.8965	0.02243	0.025	1.301	1.141	174	241	0.852	0.941
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0514	0.00894	0.174	1.229	1.109	540	751	0.034	0.069
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.2767	0.02562	0.093	0.787	0.887	174	241	0.226	0.328
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.6723	0.01336	0.020	0.732	0.856	652	905	0.646	0.699
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.1700	0.01379	0.081	1.081	1.040	580	803	0.142	0.198
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0107	0.01064	0.994	2.566	1.602	174	241	0.000	0.032
Male circumcision	9.21	0.6843	0.05334	0.078	11.907	3.451	652	905	0.578	0.791
UNDER 5s										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	*	*	*	*	*	21	27	*	*
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.4638	0.03936	0.085	0.872	0.934	107	141	0.385	0.542
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	3.1	0.9587	0.01781	0.019	0.577	0.759	55	73	0.923	0.994
Polio immunization coverage	3.2	0.9029	0.02774	0.031	0.632	0.795	55	73	0.847	0.958
Immunization coverage for DPT	3.3	0.6990	0.05455	0.078	1.018	1.009	55	73	0.590	0.808
Measles immunization coverage	3.4	0.8894	0.02414	0.027	0.427	0.653	55	73	0.841	0.938
Hepatitis B immunization	3.5	0.6758	0.05491	0.081	0.991	0.995	55	73	0.566	0.786
Sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)	3.15	0.4560	0.02631	0.058	1.191	1.091	325	428	0.403	0.509
Anti-malarial treatment	3.18	0.1291	0.02679	0.208	0.479	0.692	60	76	0.075	0.183
Birth registration	8.1	0.5120	0.04065	0.079	2.877	1.696	332	436	0.431	0.593

Appendix E.
MICS INDICATORS: NUMERATORS AND DENOMINATOR

MICS4 Indicator[M]		Module[18]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG[19]
01. CHILD 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
02. 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	
03. 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	
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	MDG 4.3
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	
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	MDG 6.7
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
04. 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
05. 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 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]
5.6a	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	
07. 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
08. 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	
8.10 b	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]
09. 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 condoms 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[17]	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[M] partnersonly 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	

WEST 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 care 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 test 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 head of households born in West Papua	Number of heads of household who were born in West 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*		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	Yes 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 3	 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 TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					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.*

INDONESIA 2011

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): Name _____ ___ ___	UF11. Data entry clerk (Name and number): 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

INDONESIA: SELECTED DISTRICTS OF WEST PAPUA PROVINCE
MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY
2011