## Indonesia



Demographic and
Health Survey

# Indonesia <br> Demographic and Health Survey 2017 

National Population and Family Planning Board Jakarta, Indonesia

Statistics Indonesia Jakarta, Indonesia

Ministry of Health
Jakarta, Indonesia
The DHS Program
ICF
Rockville, Maryland, USA

September 2018


The 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) was carried out by the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN), Statistics Indonesia (BPS), and the Ministry of Health (Kemenkes). The government of Indonesia provided funding for the local costs of the survey. ICF provided technical assistance under The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program, which is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

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Recommended citation:

National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN), Statistics Indonesia (BPS), Ministry of Health (Kemenkes), and ICF. 2018. Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2017. Jakarta, Indonesia: BKKBN, BPS, Kemenkes, and ICF.

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## PREFACE

## NATIONAL POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING BOARD



As the world's fourth most populous country, with 237 million people (2010 Population Census), Indonesia gives priority to population issues. Population is central to sustainable development of quality human resources, according to Law 52/2009 on Population and Family Development.

The National Population and Family Planning Board (NPFPB) manages population in Indonesia. In line with that task, the board has adjusted its vision and mission statements. The vision is "to be a reliable and trusted institution for realizing balanced population growth and quality families." Mission statements address mainstreaming population-centered development; providing family planning and reproductive health services; facilitating family development; developing partnerships in population, family planning, and family development programs; and practicing consistent organizational culture. Strategies focus on enhancing partnerships with agencies in different sectors and regional governments. Targeted strategies have been designed to meet the needs of provinces, focusing on those with a large population and health vulnerabilities, with an aim to accelerate the attainment of SDGs in 2030.

The publication of the 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) is well-timed because 2019 is the final year of the 2015-2019 Medium-Term National Development Plan. The results of the 2017 IDHS will be useful when evaluating achievements of the current population, family planning, and reproductive health programs and serve as a basis for developing the plan for the 2020-2024 period. The plan will determine Indonesia's course of development and the welfare of the Indonesian people over the next 5 years.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Statistics Indonesia, the Ministry of Health, and ICF for their close cooperation in the preparation of the final survey report. I would also like to extend my gratitude to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) for providing technical assistance through ICF.

Jakarta, September 2018


Sigit Priohutomo MD, MPH
Acting Chairperson of the National Population and Family Planning Board

## PREFACE

## STATISTICS INDONESIA



To achieve the goal of "Satu Data (One Data) Indonesia," announced recently by the president of the Republic of Indonesia, close cooperation among government agencies is needed to develop systems for open sharing of government data. Such cooperation was achieved in the implementation of the 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), during which activities were jointly carried out by Statistics Indonesia (BPS), the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN), and the Ministry of Health (Kemenkes).

The 2017 IDHS is the eighth demographic survey in Indonesia conducted under the auspices of The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program.
Previous surveys were conducted in 1987, 1991, 994, 1997, 2002-2003, 2007, and 2012. The implementation of the 2017 IDHS was fully financed by the government of Indonesia. The survey received technical assistance from ICF, of Rockville, Maryland, USA, through the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program. This program, funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), provides funds and technical assistance to conduct demographic and health surveys in developing countries.

The 2017 IDHS provides a comprehensive picture of population, family planning, reproductive health, and maternal and child health conditions in Indonesia. The primary objective is to provide current estimates of basic indicators in demography and health. The target population is women age $15-49$, currently married men age 15-54, and never-married women and men age 15-24. The survey covered all 34 provinces in Indonesia. Information collected in the survey includes social and economic background characteristics of the respondents, fertility, contraceptive use, antenatal and postnatal care, childhood immunization, child health and nutrition, marriage and sexual activity, fertility preferences, knowledge of HIV/AIDS, and other health issues.

With the publication of the 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey report, I would like to extend my appreciation and gratitude to the report writing team from BPS, BKKBN, and Kemenkes, as well as staff of ICF who assisted in its preparation. I hope this report provides a meaningful guide for monitoring and evaluating policies in population, family planning and health, and other relevant areas in Indonesia. I also hope that the survey results can meet the needs of researchers in data exploration and secondary data analysis.

Jakarta, September 2018


Dr. Suhariyanto
Chief Statistician


MINISTER OF HEALTH
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
The Ministry of Health issued the Strategic Plan for 2015-2019 as a reference for health development. The plan, known as Renstra, is being implemented at the national and regional levels to achieve development goals in health in accord with Law Number 25 of 2004 on the implementation of the Medium-term National Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019.

Health development in 2015-2019 is part of the Healthy Indonesia Program, which aims to improve the health and nutritional status of the community through health care and community empowerment. One of the RPJMN goals is to improve health and nutritional status of mothers and children.

The 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) is the eighth IDHS and is one population-based data source with an important role in evaluation and health development planning, especially in maternal and child health. The 2017 IDHS collected information on family planning and health from women age 15 to 49 .

The 2017 IDHS findings portray maternal health and child health and nutrition in Indonesia. Survey results address (1) childhood mortality, specifically neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality statistics; (2) coverage of maternal and child services, including basic immunizations, antenatal care, first postnatal care contact for mother (KF1) and baby (KN1) within 2 days of birth; and (3) exclusive breastfeeding. The 2017 IDHS collected information on breastfeeding, infant and under-5 feeding, knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, women's empowerment, and paternal participation in family health care.

The 2017 IDHS report on family planning, child mortality, and coverage of health service provision for mother and children is very useful for health managers in central and regional offices. The information can be utilized by policy makers and program managers to evaluate and develop programs and strategies to improve health services for mothers and children and to improve family planning services in Indonesia. The same survey has been conducted in many countries, which provides an opportunity for international comparisons.

The 2017 IDHS report is the result of collaboration among BPS, BKKBN, and the Ministry of Health; USAID; and ICF. Thanks are due to the IDHS team from BPS, BKKBN, and the Ministry of Health, and to the data collection teams. My appreciation goes to the analysts and authors who contributed to the completion of this report.

Minister of Health


Prof. Dr. dr. Nila Farid Moeloek, Sp.M (K)

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| AIDS | acquired immune deficiency syndrome |
| :---: | :---: |
| ANC | antenatal care |
| ARI | acute respiratory infection |
| ART | antiretroviral therapy |
| ARV | antiretroviral |
| ASFR | age-specific fertility rate |
| BCG | Bacille Calmette-Guerin |
| BKKBN | Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional (National Population and Family Planning Board) |
| BPS | Badan Pusat Statistik (Statistics Indonesia) |
| C-Section | cesarean section |
| CBR | crude birth rate |
| CMR | child mortality rate |
| CSPro | Census and Survey Processing System |
| DHS | Demographic and Health Survey |
| DPT | diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus |
| GAR | gross attendance ratio |
| GFR | general fertility rate |
| GPI | gender parity index |
| HB | hepatitis B |
| Hib | Haemophilus influenzae type B |
| HIV | human immunodeficiency virus |
| IDHS | Indonesia Demographic and Heath Survey |
| IMCI | integrated management of child illness |
| IMR | infant mortality rate |
| IUDs | intrauterine devices |
| IYCF | infant and young children feeding |
| LAM | lactational amenorrhea method |
| LBW | low birth weight |
| LPG | liquefied petroleum gas |
| MoH <br> MTCT | Ministry of Health mother-to-child transmission |


| NAC | National AIDS Committee |
| :--- | :--- |
| NAR | net attendance ratio <br> neonatal mortality rate |
| NMR |  |
| ORS | oral rehydration salts <br> oral rehydration therapy |
| ORT | people living with HIV/AIDS |
| pLWHA | recommended homemade fluids |
| PNNM | Sustainable Development Goals |
| RHF | sexually-transmitted infections |

## READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2017 IDHS

The new format of the 2017 Indonesia DHS final report is based on approximately 200 tables of data. They are located at the end of each chapter for quick reference for readers. Additionally, this more readerfriendly version features about 90 figures that clearly highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in bullets and to clearly identify indicator definitions in boxes.

While the text and figures featured in each chapter highlight some of the most important findings from the tables, not every finding can be discussed or displayed graphically. For this reason, IDHS data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables.

The following pages provide an introduction to the organization of IDHS tables, the presentation of background characteristics, and a brief summary of sampling and understanding denominators. In addition, this section provides some exercises for users as they practice their new skills in interpreting IDHS tables.



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## Example 1: Exposure to Mass Media: Women A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

| Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Background characteristic | Reads a newspaper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio at least once a week | Accesses all three media at least once a week | Accesses none of the three media at least once a week | Number of women |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 11.7 | 82.1 | 14.4 | 3.0 | 14.2 | 7,501 |
| 20-24 | 12.9 | 82.5 | 15.4 | 3.2 | 13.8 | 6,716 |
| 25-29 | 11.3 | 84.7 | 13.6 | 3.1 | 12.9 | 6,643 |
| 30-34 | 9.6 | 84.8 | 12.7 | 2.6 | 12.7 | 7,154 |
| 35-39 | 8.8 | 85.3 | 12.4 | 2.7 | 13.1 | 7,865 |
| 40-44 | 8.7 | 84.9 | 13.4 | 2.5 | 12.9 | 7,093 |
| 45-49 | 7.1 | 82.0 | 13.3 | 2.1 | 16.0 | 6,655 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |
| Urban | 13.8 | 85.2 | 15.8 | 3.8) | 11.3 | 25,543 |
| Rural | 6.0 | 82.2 | 11.3 | 1.6 | 16.1 | 24,084 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 0.3 | 51.9 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 46.6 | 823 |
| Some primary | 1.4 | 77.2 | 8.2 | 0.3 | 21.8 | 3,968 |
| Completed primary | 2.2 | 83.8 | 10.5 | 0.7 | 14.9 | 9,595 |
| Some secondary | 6.2 | 85.7 | 13.0 | 1.5 | 12.2 | 14,925 |
| Completed secondary | 11.4 | 87.1 | 15.1 | 3.2 | 10.5 | 12,575 |
| More than secondary | 30.3 | 81.5 | 19.6 | 8.5 | 12.2 | 7,741 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 3.0 | 67.6 | 8.8 | 0.7 | 30.0 | 8,464 |
| Second | 4.9 | 87.0 | 12.0 | 1.4 | 11.4 | 9,507 |
| Middle | 7.4 | 89.0 | 12.6 | 1.9 | 9.3 | 10,089 |
| Fourth | 10.6 | 88.7 | 14.3 | 2.6 | 9.0 | 10,583 |
| Highest | 21.6 | 83.9 | 19.0 | 6.5 | 11.4 | 10,984 |
| Total | 10.0 | 83.8 | 13.6 | 2.8 | 13.6 | 49,627 |

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle, highlighted in orange in Example 1. They tell you the topic and the specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about women age 15-49 and their weekly exposure to different types of media. All eligible female respondents age 15-49 were asked these questions.

Step 2: Scan the column headings-highlighted in green in Example 1. They describe how the information is categorized. In this table, the first three columns of data show different types of media that women access at least once a week. The fourth column shows women who access all three types of media at least once a week. The fifth column shows women who do not access any of the types of media weekly. The last column shows the number of women age 15-49 interviewed in the survey.

Step 3: Scan the row headings highlighted in blue in Example 1. These show the different ways the data are divided into categories based on population characteristics. In this case, the table presents women exposure to media by age, urban-rural residence, level of education, and wealth quintile. Most of the tables in the IDHS report will be divided into these same categories. Note that data provincial-level data are presented in tables in Appendix A.

Step 4: Look at the row at the bottom of the table highlighted in red. These percentages represent the total of all women age 15-49 and their weekly access to different types of media In this case, $10.0 \% *$ of women age 15-49 read a newspaper at least once a week, $83.8 \%$ watch television at least once a week, $13.6 \%$ listen to the radio on a weekly basis, and $13.6 \%$ access none of these three media at least once a week.

Step 5: To find out what percentage of women age 15-49 in urban areas access all three media at least once a week, draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table. This shows that $3.8 \%$ women age $15-49$ in urban areas access all three types of media weekly.

Step 6: By looking at patterns by background characteristics, we can see how exposure to mass media varies across Indonesia. Mass media are often used to communicate health information. Knowing how mass media exposure varies among different groups can help program planners and policy makers determine how to most effectively reach a target populations
*For the purpose of this document data are presented exactly as they appear in the table including decimal places. However, the text in the remainder of this report rounds data to the nearest whole percentage point.

Practice: Use the table in Example 1 to answer the following questions:
a) What percentage of women in Indonesia access all three media at least once a week?
b) Which age group of women are most likely to listen to the radio at least once a week?
c) Compare women in urban areas to women in rural areas - which group is more likely to read a newspaper at least once a week?
d) Is there a clear pattern in weekly exposure to a newspaper by education level?
e) Is there a clear pattern in weekly exposure to a radio by wealth quintile?







Example 2: Prevalence and Treatment of Symptoms of ARI A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

| Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Among children under age 5 , percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Among children under age 5: |  | Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI: |  |  |
| Background characteristic | Percentage with symptoms of ARI ${ }^{1} \quad$ Number of children |  | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ${ }^{2}$ | Percentage for whom treatment with antibiotics | Number of children |
| Age in months |  |  |  |  |  |
| <6 | 2.6 | 1,572 | (89.0) | (16.1) | 41 |
| 6-11 | 3.5 | 1,639 | 90.1 | 32.1 | 57 |
| 12-23 | 4.7 | 3,399 | 94.1 | 38.3 | 159 |
| 24-35 | 5.1 | 3,265 | 92.7 | 35.3 | 166 |
| 36-47 | 4.0 | 3,316 | 90.3 | 38.0 | 132 |
| 48-59 | 4.1 | 3,364 | 92.8 | 31.4 | 136 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 4.4 | 8,422 | 93.1 | 32.0 | 372 |
| Female | 3.9 | 8,133 | 91.1 | 36.9 | 321 |
| Mother's smoking status |  |  |  |  |  |
| Smokes cigarettes/tobacco | 4.4 | 260 | * | * | 11 |
| Does not smoke | 4.2 | 6.295 | 92.0 | 34.1 | 681 |
| Cooking fuel |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electricity or gas | 3.9 | 12,673 | 93.4 | 34.4 | 500 |
| Kerosene | 3.4 | 574 | (84.4) | (39.7) | 20 |
| Coal/lignite | * | 1 | * | * | 0 |
| Charcoal | (4.4) | 23 | * | * | 1 |
| Wood/straw ${ }^{3}$ | 5.3 | 3,255 | 89.9 | 33.5 | 172 |
| No food cooked in household | * | 21 | * | * | 0 |
| Missing | * | 9 | * | * | 0 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 3.8 | 8,037 | 93.6 | 37.7 | 307 |
| Rural | 4.5 | 8,519 | 91.0 | 31.6 | 386 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 5.5 | 181 | * | * | 10 |
| Some primary | 5.7 | 1,112 | 88.5 | 37.3 | 63 |
| Completed primary | 5.0 | 3,142 | 92.4 | 38.4 | 157 |
| Some secondary | 4.2 | 4,695 | 92.8 | 26.6 | 199 |
| Completed secondary | 3.5 | 4,865 | 96.3 | 39.0 | 168 |
| Higher than secondary | 3.7 | 2,559 | 87.4 | 34.1 | 95 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 6.0 | 3,384 | 89.1 | 32.2 | 204 |
| Second | 4.9 | 3,337 | 96.0 | 36.9 | 164 |
| Middle | 3.4 | 3,349 | 89.6 | 34.7 | 113 |
| Fourth | 3.5 | 3,334 | 94.4 | 29.8 | 116 |
| Highest | 3.0 | 3,151 | 92.2 | 39.3 | 96 |
| Total | 4.2 | 16,555 | 92.1 | 34.3 | 693 |
| Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk (*) indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. <br> ${ }^{1}$ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or difficult breathing which was chest-related. <br> ${ }^{2}$ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, shop, market, and pharmacy. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner ${ }^{3}$ Includes grass, shrubs, crop residues |  |  |  |  |  |

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table is about two separate groups of children: all children under 5 (a) and children under 5 with symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the two weeks before the survey (b).

Step 2: Identify the two panels. First, identify the columns that refer to all children under 5 (a), and then isolate the columns that refer only to children under 5 with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey (b).

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under 5 had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey? It's $4.2 \%$. Now look at the second panel. How many children under 5 are there who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey? It's 693 children or $4.2 \%$ of the 16,555 children under 5 in the survey (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only $4.2 \%$ of children under 5 had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey. Once these children are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

- Among children under 6 months with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey, what percentage had advice or treatment sought? It's $89.0 \%$. This percentage is in parentheses because there are between 25 and 49 unweighted cases in this category. Readers should use this number with caution-it may not be reliable. (For more information on weighted and unweighted numbers, see Example 3.)
- Among children under 5 with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey, what percentage of children whose mothers have no education had advice or treatment sought? There is no number in this cell-only an asterisk. This is because fewer than 25 children under 5 who had recent symptoms of ARI whose mothers have no education had advice or treatment sought. The subgroup is too small, and therefore the data are not reliable.

Note: When parentheses or asterisks are used in a table, the explanation will be noted under the table. If there are no parentheses or asterisks in a table, you can proceed with confidence that enough cases were included in all categories that the data are reliable.

## Example 3: Understanding Sampling Weights in IDHS Tables

A sample is a group of people who have been selected for a survey. In the IDHS, the sample is designed to represent the national population age 1549. In addition to national data, most countries want to collect and report data on smaller geographical or administrative areas. However, doing so requires a large enough sample size in each area. For the 2017 IDHS, the survey sample is representative at the national level, provincial level, and for urban and rural areas.

To generate statistics that are representative of the country as a whole and 34 provinces, the number of women surveyed in each province should contribute to the size of the total (national) sample in proportion to the size of the province. However, if some provinces have small populations, then a sample allocated in proportion to each province's population may not include sufficient women from each province for analysis. To solve this problem, provinces with small populations are oversampled. For example, let's say that you have enough money to interview 49,627 women and want to produce results that are representative of Indonesia as a whole and its 34 provinces (as in Table A.3.1). However, the total population of Indonesia is not evenly distributed among the provinces: some provinces, such as West Java, are heavily populated while others, such as North Kalimantan are not. Thus, North Kalimantan must be oversampled.

A sampling statistician determines how many women should be interviewed in each province in order to get

| Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by province, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Province | Women |  |  |
|  | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number |
| Sumatera | 3 | 2 |  |
| Aceh | 1.9 | 955 | 2,447 |
| North Sumatera | 5.1 | 2,545 | 2,459 |
| West Sumatera | 1.9 | 958 | 1,130 |
| Riau | 2.6 | 1,272 | 1,080 |
| Jambi | 1.4 | 683 | 698 |
| South Sumatera | 3.0 | 1,501 | 1,126 |
| Bengkulu | 0.7 | 364 | 797 |
| Lampung | 3.0 | 1,513 | 1,228 |
| Bangka Belitung | 0.6 | 282 | 768 |
| Riau Islands | 0.7 | 364 | 1,073 |
| Java |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 4.0 | 1,996 | 1,815 |
| West Java | 19.9 | 9.867 | 5.090 |
| Central Java | 13.1 | 6,486 | 3,414 |
| Yogyakarta | 1.6 | 785 | 652 |
| East Java | 14.9 | 7,391 | 3,729 |
| Banten | 4.6 | 2,260 | 1,722 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |
| Bali | 1.8 | 903 | 751 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 2.1 | 1,030 | 1,368 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 1.8 | 882 | 2,223 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 1.9 | 943 | 1,026 |
| Central Kalimantan | 0.8 | 413 | 587 |
| South Kalimantan | 1.6 | 790 | 802 |
| East Kalimantan | 1.2 | 593 | 1,221 |
| North Kalimantan | 0.2 | 108 | 712 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 0.8 | 411 | 585 |
| Central Sulawesi | 1.1 | 537 | 1,199 |
| South Sulawesi | 3.2 | 1,582 | 1,873 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 1.0 | 476 | 1,557 |
| Gorontalo | 0.5 | 231 | 676 |
| West Sulawesi | 0.5 | 242 | 1,682 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 0.6 | 301 | 1,858 |
| North Maluku | 0.4 | 209 | 1,050 |
| West Papua | 0.3 | 137 | 571 |
| Papua | 1.2 | 618 | 658 |
| Total | 100.0 | 49,627 | 49,627 | reliable statistics. The blue column (1) in the table at the right shows the actual number of women interviewed in each province. Within the provinces, the number of women interviewed ranges from 571 in West Papua to 5,090 in West Java. The number of interviews is sufficient to get reliable results in each province.

With this distribution of interviews, some provinces are overrepresented and some provinces are underrepresented. For example, the population in West Java is about $20 \%$ of the population in Indonesia, while North Kalimantan's population contributes $0.2 \%$ of the population in Indonesia. But as the blue column shows, the number of women interviewed in West Java accounts for only about $10 \%$ of the total sample of women interviewed $(5,090 / 49,627)$ and the number of women interviewed in North Kalimantan accounts for $1.4 \%$ the total sample of women interviewed (712/49,627). This unweighted distribution of women does not accurately represent the population.

In order to get statistics that are representative of Indonesia, the distribution of the women in the sample needs to be weighted (or mathematically adjusted) such that it resembles the true distribution in the country. Women
from a small province, like North Kalimantan, should only contribute a small amount to the national total. Women from a large province, like West Java, should contribute much more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically calculate a "weight" which is used to adjust the number of women from each province so that each province's contribution to the total is proportional to the actual population of the province. The numbers in the purple column (2) represent the "weighted" values. The weighted values can be smaller or larger than the unweighted values at province level. The total national sample size of 49,627 women has not changed after weighting, but the distribution of the women in the provinces has been changed to represent their contribution to the total population size.

How do statisticians weight each category? They take into account the probability that a woman was selected in the sample. If you were to compare the green column (3) to the actual population distribution of Indonesia, you would see that women in each province are contributing to the total sample with the same weight that they contribute to the population of the country. The weighted number of women in the survey now accurately represents the proportion of women who live in West Java and the proportion of women who live in North Kalimantan.

With sampling and weighting, it is possible to interview enough women to provide reliable statistics at national and province levels. In general, only the weighted numbers are shown in each of the IDHS tables, so don't be surprised if these numbers seem low: they may actually represent a larger number of women interviewed.

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## INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Heath Survey (IDHS) was implemented by Statistics Indonesia (BPS) in collaboration with the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) and the Ministry of Health $(\mathrm{MoH})$ of Indonesia. The government of Indonesia funded the survey, which took place from July 24 to September 30, 2017. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and offers financial support and technical assistance for population and health surveys in countries worldwide.

### 1.1 Survey Objectives

The primary objective of the 2017 IDHS is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. The IDHS provides a comprehensive overview of population issues in Indonesia. More specifically, the IDHS:

- Provides data on fertility, family planning, maternal and child health, and awareness of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) to program managers, policy makers, and researchers to help them evaluate and improve existing programs
- Measures trends in fertility and contraceptive prevalence rates, and analyzes factors that affect trends such as marital status and patterns; residence; education; breastfeeding habits; and knowledge, use, and availability of contraception
- Evaluates the achievement of goals previously set by national health programs, with special focus on maternal and child health
- Assesses married men's knowledge of utilization of health services for their family's health, as well as participation in the health care of their families
- Participates in creating an international database that allows cross-country comparisons that can be used by program managers, policy makers, and researchers in the areas of family planning, fertility, and health


### 1.2 Sample Design

The 2017 IDHS sample covered 1,970 census blocks in urban and rural areas and was expected to obtain responses from 49,250 households. The sampled households were expected to identify about 59,100 women age 15-49 and 24,625 never-married men age 15-24 eligible for individual interview. Eight households were selected in each selected census block to yield 14,193 married men age 15-54 to be interviewed with the Married Man's Questionnaire. The sample frame of the 2017 IDHS is the Master Sample of Census Blocks from the 2010 Population Census. The frame for the household sample selection is the updated list of ordinary households in the selected census blocks. This list does not include institutional households, such as orphanages, police/military barracks, and prisons, or special households (boarding houses with a minimum of 10 people).

The sampling design of the 2017 IDHS used two-stage stratified sampling:
Stage 1: A number of census blocks were selected with systematic sampling proportional to size, where size is the number of households listed in the 2010 Population Census. In the implicit stratification, the census blocks were stratified by urban and rural areas and ordered by wealth index category.

Stage 2: In each selected census block, 25 ordinary households were selected with systematic sampling from the updated household listing. Eight households were selected systematically to obtain a sample of married men.

For detailed information about the survey design, see Appendix B.

### 1.3 Questionnaires

The 2017 IDHS used four questionnaires: the Household Questionnaire, Woman's Questionnaire, Married Man's Questionnaire, and Never Married Man's Questionnaire. Because of the change in survey coverage from ever-married women age 15-49 in the 2007 IDHS to all women age 15-49, the Woman's Questionnaire had questions added for never married women age 15-24. These questions were part of the 2007 Indonesia Young Adult Reproductive Survey Questionnaire. The Household Questionnaire and the Woman's Questionnaire are largely based on standard DHS phase 7 questionnaires ( 2015 version). The model questionnaires were adapted for use in Indonesia. Not all questions in the DHS model were included in the IDHS. Response categories were modified to reflect the local situation.

The Household Questionnaire was used to list all usual members and visitors who spent the previous night in the selected households. Individual information collected in this questionnaire includes age, sex, education, marital status, and relationship to head of household. Information on characteristics of the housing unit, such as source of drinking water, type of toilet facilities, construction materials of floor, roof, and outer walls of the house, and ownership of various durable goods were also recorded in the Household Questionnaire.
Information on these items describes the socio-economic status of the household and is used to calculate the household wealth index. The main purpose of the Household Questionnaire was to identify women and men who were eligible for the individual interview.

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

- Background characteristics
- Birth history
- Contraception
- Pregnancy and postnatal examination
- Child immunization
- Child health and nutrition
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Fertility preferences
- Background of husband/spouse and respondent's work
- HIV/AIDS
- Other health issues

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

- Additional background of respondents
- Knowledge and experience about the human reproductive system
- Marriage and children
- The role of family, school, society, and the media
- Smoking, drinking, and drugs
- Dating and sexual behavior

The Married Man's Questionnaire was used to collect information on all married men age 15-54 living in 8 of the 25 households in the 2017 IDHS sampled census block. The men were asked questions on the following topics:

- Background characteristics
- Contraception
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Fertility preferences
- Employment and gender roles
- HIV/AIDS
- Other health issues

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

### 1.4 Pretest

Prior to fieldwork, questionnaires were pretested in July-August 2016. The main objective of the pretest was to determine whether the questions were clear and could be understood by the respondents. All instruments and procedures of survey implementation were also tested.

The pilot survey was conducted in Pidie and Banda Aceh districts in Aceh Province; Gunung Kidul and Sleman districts in DI Yogyakarta Province, and Maluku Tengah and Ambon districts in Maluku Province. In each district an urban or a rural cluster was selected. Two teams were recruited in each province representing each district. The pretest results were used to improve the implementation of the 2017 IDHS.

### 1.5 Training of Field Staff

Training of fieldworkers is an important activity in the 2017 IDHS. The objective of the training is to transfer to the field workers the same understanding of concepts and operational definitions of the variables collected in the survey. Training for the 2017 IDHS consists of the training of master instructors, field coordinators, and national instructors.

Every training has the following goals:

1. Each trainee must read and understand the contents of questionnaire.
2. Each trainee must read and understand the concepts and definitions contained in the manual.
3. Each trainee must understand how to interview and how to record the responses in the questionnaire.

A total of 1,160 persons participated in the 2017 IDHS training as interviewers, editors, and supervisors. Training took place in early July 2017 in nine training centers; North Sumatra, West Sumatera, West Java, Central Java, Bali, South Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Papua, and West Papua. The training was conducted in discussion format to facilitate the teaching and learning processes. Training materials included concepts and definitions, knowledge, experience, flow of questions, and data consistency between questions related to households, all women, married men, never-married men, supervision, and field editing. In addition, the trainees participated in role playing activities and field try out. These activities were aimed at having all field staff able to conduct each interview properly and to fill out the questionnaires correctly.

In the field try out, each interviewer must look for eligible respondents. After the interview is completed, the questionnaires are submitted to the field editor for review.

### 1.6 FIELDWORK

The 2017 IDHS employed 145 interviewing teams to collect the data. Each team was comprised of one supervisor, one field editor, four female interviewers, and two male interviewers (one for currently married men, who doubled as the editor for the never-married interviewer, and one for never-married men). Fieldwork took place from July 24-September 30, 2017.

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

### 1.7 DATA PROCESSING

All completed questionnaires, along with the control forms, were returned to the BPS central office in Jakarta for data processing. The questionnaires were logged and edited, and all open-ended questions were coded. Responses were entered in the computer twice for verification, and they were corrected for computer-identified errors. Data processing activities were carried out by a team of 34 editors, 112 data entry operators, 33 compare officers, 19 secondary data editors, and 2 data entry supervisors. The questionnaires were entered twice and the entries were compared to detect and correct keying errors. A computer package program called Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro), which was specifically designed to process DHS-type survey data, was used in the processing of the 2017 IDHS.

### 1.8 Response Rates

Results of the 2017 IDHS are presented in two separate reports. This report presents findings of interviews with all women age 15-49 and all currently married men age 15-54. Results of interviews with never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 are presented in a special report addressing the adolescent reproductive health component of the IDHS.

Table 1 shows the result of the household and individual interviews in the 2017 IDHS. Of the 49,261 eligible households, 48,216 households were found by the interviewer teams. Among these households, 47,963 households were successfully interviewed, a response rate of almost $100 \%$.

In the interviewed households, 50,730 women were identified as eligible for individual interview and, from these, completed interviews were conducted with 49,627 women, yielding a response rate of $98 \%$. From the selected household sample of married men, 10,440 married men were identified as eligible for interview, of which 10,009 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of $96 \%$. The lower response rate for men was due to the more frequent and longer absence of men from the household. In general, response rates in rural areas were higher than those in urban areas.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews
Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Indonesia DHS 2017

|  | Residence |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Result | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Household interviews |  |  |  |
| $\quad$ Households selected | 25,306 | 23,955 | 49,261 |
| Households occupied | 24,707 | 23,509 | 48,216 |
| Households interviewed | 24,560 | 23,403 | 47,963 |
| $\quad$ Household response rate ${ }^{1}$ | 99.4 | 99.5 | 99.5 |
| Interviews with women age 15-49 |  |  |  |
| $\quad$ Number of eligible women | 27,039 | 23,691 | 50,730 |
| $\quad$ Number of eligible women interviewed | 26,425 | 23,202 | 49,627 |
| $\quad$ Eligible women response rate ${ }^{2}$ | 97.7 | 97.9 | 97.8 |
| Interviews with married men age 15-54 |  |  |  |
| $\quad$ Number of eligible men | 5,306 | 5,134 | 10,440 |
| $\quad$ Number of eligible men interviewed | 5,054 | 4,955 | 10,009 |
| Eligible men response rate ${ }^{2}$ | 95.3 | 96.5 | 95.9 |

${ }^{1}$ Households interviewed/households occupied
${ }^{2}$ Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

## Key Findings

- Drinking water: Three in four households (75\%) in Indonesia have access to an improved source of drinking water- $74 \%$ in urban areas and $77 \%$ in rural areas.
- Hand washing: About $93 \%$ of households have soap and water available in a place for handwashing- $96 \%$ in urban areas and $90 \%$ in rural areas.
- Electricity: Almost all households (97\%) have access to electricity- $99 \%$ in urban areas and $96 \%$ in rural areas.
- Household population and composition: The population of Indonesia is a mix of age groups- $28 \%$ under age $15,66 \%$ age $15-64$, and $6 \%$ age 65 or older.

The socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2017 IDHS add context for interpreting demographic and health indicators, indicate the representativeness of the survey, and reveal much about the living conditions of the Indonesian population.

This chapter presents information on sources of drinking water, sanitation, housing characteristics, wealth, hand washing, household population and composition, birth registration, education attainment, and school attendance.

### 2.1 Drinking Water Sources and Treatment

## Improved sources of drinking water

Includes piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, and rainwater. Households that use bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved source only if their water source for cooking and hand washing comes from an improved source.
Sample: Households

In Indonesia, $94 \%$ of urban households have access to improved drinking water compared with $80 \%$ of rural households (Figure 2.1).

Households in urban and rural areas have different sources of drinking water. Half of urban households use bottled water as the primary source for drinking, $48 \%$ use improved water sources for cooking and hand washing, and $6 \%$ use unimproved water sources for cooking and hand washing. In rural areas $22 \%$ of households use protected wells for drinking water, and $16 \%$ each use a borehole or protected spring (Table 2.1).

Drinking water sources in most households in Indonesia (78\%) are located on the premises, in either home or yard. Another $20 \%$ of households spend less than 30 minutes round trip fetching drinking water. Rural households are more likely to spend time off premises in pursuit of water than urban households ( $30 \%$ versus $10 \%$ ).

In general, $70 \%$ of households use an appropriate water treatment method for the water they drink. The percentage using an appropriate method is lower in urban areas ( $60 \%$ ) than in rural areas (79\%). Boiling water prior to drinking is the most common treatment method, practiced by $69 \%$, followed by letting the water stand and settle, practiced by $21 \%$.

Most households in Indonesia (85\%) reported having water available for the 2 weeks preceding the survey, including $84 \%$ in urban areas and $86 \%$ in rural areas. Similarly, $84 \%$ of the total population reported having water in the past 2 weeks, $84 \%$ in urban areas and $85 \%$ in rural areas (Table 2.2).

Trends: The percentage of households that used improved drinking water sources in the 2012 IDHS is the same as in the 2017 IDHS ( $75 \%$ ). The percentage of households using an appropriate water treatment method prior to drinking is also the same (70\%).

### 2.2 SANITATION

## Improved toilet facilities

Includes toilets that are used by only one household with septic tank or nonseptic tank.
Sample: Households

Most households (80\%) have an improved toilet facility ( $88 \%$ in urban areas and $72 \%$ in rural areas) (Figure 2.2).

About 8 in 10 urban households ( $81 \%$ ) and 6 in 10 rural households ( $62 \%$ ) have a private toilet facility with septic tank (Table 2.3).

If the distance between the well and the nearest septic tank is too close, the well water can be polluted. Most households ( $67 \%$ ) have a well that is 7 meters or more from the nearest septic tank ( $63 \%$ in urban areas and $70 \%$ in rural areas). One in four households (25\%) has a well less than 7 meters from the nearest septic tank ( $30 \%$ in urban areas and $22 \%$ in rural areas).

Figure 2.2 Household toilet facilities by residence


Trends: The percentage of households with a private toilet increased from $67 \%$ in the 2012 IDHS to $80 \%$ in the 2017 IDHS. The percentage of households with a well 7 meters or more from the nearest septic tank increased from $63 \%$ in the 2012 IDHS to $67 \%$ in the 2017 IDHS.

### 2.3 Housing Characteristics

Housing characteristics include electricity, flooring material, rooms used for sleeping, place for cooking, cooking fuel, and frequency of smoking in the home.

Almost all households (97\%) have access to electricity (99\% in urban areas and $96 \%$ in rural areas) (Table 2.4).

More than half of the households ( $52 \%$ ) use ceramic flooring ( $67 \%$ in urban areas and $38 \%$ in rural areas). Overall, $27 \%$ of households have cement or red brick flooring ( $19 \%$ in urban areas and $34 \%$ in rural areas). Some households (5\%) have a dirt or sand floor ( $2 \%$ in urban areas and $8 \%$ in rural areas).

Forty percent of households in Indonesia have three or more rooms used for sleeping, 39\% have two rooms, and $20 \%$ have one room. There is no significant difference between urban and rural areas in number of rooms used for sleeping.

Nine in 10 households ( $90 \%$ ) cook inside the house. Most households ( $72 \%$ ) use liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) as cooking fuel. The use of LPG in urban areas is more common than in rural areas ( $86 \%$ compared with $59 \%$ ). Fewer than one in four households ( $23 \%$ ) uses wood as a cooking fuel ( $38 \%$ in rural areas and $8 \%$ in urban areas).

About half of households (52\%) are exposed to cigarette smoke every day ( $46 \%$ in urban areas and $58 \%$ in rural areas).

### 2.4 Household Wealth

## Household Durable Goods

The presence of durable goods in households, such as radio, television, telephone, refrigerator, motorcycle, and private car, is a useful indicator for measuring household socioeconomic status. Nine in 10 households (89\%)
have a television and a cell phone, 6 in $10(62 \%)$ have a fan, and almost 6 in $10(57 \%)$ have a refrigerator (Table 2.5).

For transport media, 8 in 10 households (79\%) have a motorcycle or scooter, $39 \%$ have a bicycle, and $13 \%$ have a private car or truck. One in three households (34\%) owns farmland, and $39 \%$ raise livestock.

## Wealth Index


#### Abstract

Wealth index Households are given scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own, ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, and housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by their score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each with $20 \%$ of the population.


Sample: Households

Figure 2.3 shows the distribution of de jure household population by wealth quintiles and residence. The distribution shows the degree of equity (or inequity) of wealth by urban and rural areas. Residents in urban areas are more likely to be in the highest quintile of wealth, while those in rural areas are more likely to be in the lowest.

More than half $(59 \%)$ of the rural population is in the bottom two quintiles, while one-third (33\%) of the urban population is in the highest quintile (Table 2.6).

Comparison across provinces in Indonesia shows that almost half (46\%) of the population in Jakarta province resides in the highest quintile. In contrast, East Nusa Tenggara, Papua, and North Maluku provinces have the highest proportion of people in the lowest wealth quintiles $(79 \%, 61 \%$, and $58 \%$, respectively).

Figure 2.3 Household wealth by residence

Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles


The Gini coefficient shows the degree of concentration of wealth. This ratio has a proportion of between 0 and 1. Zero shows the same distribution, and 1 denotes a perfectly unequal distribution. Distribution of wealth in rural areas is more unequal than in urban areas ( $13 \%$ and $9 \%$, respectively). Papua province has the most unequal distribution of wealth ( $28 \%$ ), while Bali province has the most equitable distribution of wealth (5\%).

### 2.5 Hand Washing

Most households have a fixed place for hand washing (84\%). In addition, water and soap are available in $93 \%$ of households ( $96 \%$ in urban areas and $90 \%$ in rural areas). A place for hand washing, with water and soap, is more often available in households in higher wealth quintiles (Table 2.7).

Appendix Table A-2.1 shows the distribution of households by hand washing practices by province.

### 2.6 Household Population and Composition

## Household

A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s), who acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of the household, who share the same housekeeping arrangements, and who are considered a single unit.

## De facto population

All persons who stayed in the selected households the night before the interview (whether usual residents or visitors).

## De jure population

All persons who are usual residents of the selected households, whether or not they stayed in the household the night before the interview.

## How data are calculated

All tables are based on the de facto population, unless specified otherwise.

The age-sex structure of the Indonesian population is young; that is, the percentage of the population that is young is much higher than that which is old. In the population pyramid shown here the base of the pyramid is wide, and the peak is narrow, reflecting a relatively high birth rate and low death rate (Figure 2.4).

The 2017 IDHS includes 184,090 individuals, consisting of $90,795 \mathrm{men}$ and 93,295 women. In urban and rural areas, the percentage of the male population is lower than the female population ( $49 \%$ versus $51 \%$ ). The population of Indonesia consists of various age groups, with $28 \%$ under age $15,66 \%$ age $15-64$, and $6 \%$ age 65 or older (Table 2.8).

Figure 2.4 Population pyramid
Percent distribution of the household population


Household composition by the sex of the household head and the number of household members is presented in Table 2.9. Most households ( $85 \%$ ) are headed by men, and a small proportion ( $15 \%$ ) are headed by women.

Two in three households in Indonesia have 3 to 5 people. One in four households ( $25 \%$ ) have 4 people, $22 \%$ have 3 people, and $16 \%$ have 5 people. Households in urban and rural areas show the same pattern. Seven percent of the household members live alone.

### 2.7 BIRTH REGISTRATION

## Registered birth

Child has a birth certificate or child does not have a birth certificate, but his/her birth is registered with the Department of Population and Civil Registration.
Sample: De jure children under age 5
In the 2017 IDHS, information on child registration is collected for children under age 5. Overall, $78 \%$ of births of children under age 5 are registered with the Department of Population and Civil Registration, but only $67 \%$ have a birth certificate. The percentage of children under age 2 whose births were registered ( $70 \%$ ) was lower than that for age 2-4 (83\%) (Table 2.10).

Births in urban areas are more likely to be registered than births in rural areas ( $83 \%$ compared with $73 \%$ ). There is no difference in birth registration between boys and girls.

The percentage of children under age 5 who have been registered increases with the wealth quintile, ranging from $59 \%$ in the lowest wealth quintile to $91 \%$ in the highest quintile (Figure 2.5).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 who were registered in the Department of Population and Civil Registration has increased from $67 \%$ in the 2012 IDHS to $78 \%$ in the 2017 IDHS.

### 2.8 EdUCATION

Figure 2.5 Birth registration by household wealth

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities


### 2.8.1 Educational attainment

## Median educational attainment

Half of the population has completed less than the median number of years of schooling, and half of the population has completed more than the median number of years of schooling.
Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

The majority of the population age 6 and older have attended school. Only $5 \%$ of women and $7 \%$ of men never attended school. There are small differences in the percentage of women and men who attend primary school. However, the percentage of women who completed secondary or higher education is lower than that of men, $27 \%$ compared with $31 \%$ (Tables 2.11.1 and 2.11.2).

Trends: The percentage of women age 6 and older who did not attend school declined from $10 \%$ in 2012 to $7 \%$ in 2017. For men, the percentage is $6 \%$ and $4 \%$, respectively. The median years of education completed for women has not changed from the 2012 IDHS to the 2017 IDHS ( 6 years). However, in the same period the median years completed by men has increased from 6 years to 7 years.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- The education of the household population in urban areas is higher than in rural areas. The percentage of women who have completed secondary school or higher education in urban areas ( $37 \%$ ) is higher than in rural areas ( $17 \%$ ). For men, the corresponding percentages are $41 \%$ and $20 \%$.
- On average, men and women living in urban areas stay in school 3 years longer than those in rural areas.
- Men and women in the highest quintile household population stay in school 6 years longer than those in the lowest quintile.


### 2.8.2 School attendance

## Net attendance ratios (NAR)

Percentage of the school-age population that attends primary or secondary school.
Sample: Children age [6-12] for primary school NAR and children age [13-17] for secondary school NAR

## Gross attendance ratios (GAR)

The total number of children attending primary school divided by the official primary school age population and the total number of children attending secondary school divided by the official secondary school age population.
Sample: Children age [6-12] for primary school GAR and children age [13-17] for secondary school GAR

In the lowest and second quintiles, girls have a higher school attendance than boys. In contrast, in the other quintiles, the attendance rate of boys is higher than that of girls (Figure 2.6).

## Gender Parity Indices (GPI)

The ratio of female to male students attending primary school and the ratio of female to male students attending secondary school. The index reflects the magnitude of the gender gap.
Sample: Primary school students and secondary school students

The GPI in GAR in primary school (0.94) indicates that there is almost no gender gap. Meanwhile, in high school the GPI (1.03) indicates that more women are in school than men.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- There are small gender differences between primary and secondary schools in rural and urban areas. For example, in urban areas $27 \%$ of boys have some secondary schooling compared with $24 \%$ in rural areas.
- The GPI in NAR in secondary school decreases as wealth increases; from 1.10 for the lowest quintile to

Figure 2.6 Secondary school attendance by household wealth

Net attendance ratio for secondary school among children age 13-17 - Girls ■ Boys

0.95 for the highest quintile ( 0.98 for the middle and fourth, and lowest in the highest wealth quintile (0.95). Similarly, the GPI in GAR in secondary schools is highest in the lowest wealth quintile (1.12) and lowest in the highest wealth quintile ( 0.96 ).

## LIST OF TABLES

For more information on household population and housing characteristics, see the following tables:

- Table 2.1 Household drinking water
- Table $2.2 \quad$ Availability of water
- Table 2.3 Household sanitation facilities
- Table 2.4 Household characteristics
- Table 2.5 Household possessions
- Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles
- Table 2.7 Hand washing
- Table 2.8 Household population by age, sex, and residence
- Table 2.9 Household composition
- Table 2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5
- Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population
- Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population
- Table 2.12 School attendance ratios

Table 2.1 Household drinking water
Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water, and by time to obtain drinking water; percentage of households and de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to residence, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Characteristic | Households |  |  | Population |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Source of drinking water |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Improved source | 93.9 | 79.8 | 86.7 | 93.9 | 79.5 | 86.7 |
| Piped into dwelling/yard plot | 11.9 | 5.0 | 8.4 | 12.2 | 5.1 | 8.6 |
| Piped to neighbor | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Public tap/standpipe | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Tube well or borehole | 16.4 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 16.5 |
| Protected dug well | 12.0 | 21.5 | 16.8 | 12.1 | 20.9 | 16.5 |
| Protected spring | 3.4 | 15.5 | 9.6 | 3.3 | 15.3 | 9.3 |
| Rain water | 0.8 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 2.4 |
| Bottled and refilled water, improved and refilled source for cooking/hand washing ${ }^{1}$ | 48.0 | 17.0 | 32.1 | 47.3 | 17.1 | 32.1 |
| Unimproved source | 6.1 | 20.2 | 13.3 | 6.1 | 20.5 | 13.3 |
| Unprotected dug well | 1.9 | 7.7 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 7.8 | 4.8 |
| Unprotected spring | 0.6 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 4.3 | 2.5 |
| Tanker truck/cart with small tank | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Surface water | 0.2 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 1.8 |
| Bottled and refilled water, unimproved source for cooking/hand washing ${ }^{1}$ | 2.3 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Time to obtain drinking water (round trip) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water on premises ${ }^{2}$ | 88.6 | 67.4 | 77.8 | 88.8 | 67.5 | 78.1 |
| Less than 30 minutes | 10.4 | 29.6 | 20.2 | 10.2 | 29.4 | 19.8 |
| 30 minutes or longer | 0.3 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 1.3 |
| Don't know/missing | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Water treatment prior to drinking ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boiled | 59.1 | 78.6 | 69.1 | 59.9 | 78.5 | 69.2 |
| Bleach/chlorine added | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Strained through cloth | 2.5 | 7.6 | 5.1 | 2.7 | 7.8 | 5.3 |
| Ceramic, sand or other filter | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Solar disinfection | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Let it stand and settle | 14.8 | 27.1 | 21.1 | 15.1 | 26.9 | 21.0 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| No treatment | 39.1 | 19.0 | 28.8 | 38.2 | 19.1 | 28.6 |
| Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ${ }^{4}$ | 59.8 | 78.8 | 69.5 | 60.6 | 78.8 | 69.8 |
| Number | 23,458 | 24,505 | 47,963 | 91,877 | 93,234 | 185,111 |

${ }^{1}$ Households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or unimproved source according to their water source for cooking and handwashing.
${ }^{2}$ Includes water piped to a neighbor
${ }^{3}$ Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100\%.
${ }^{4}$ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, straining, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

## Table 2.2 Availability of water

Among households and de jure population using piped water or water from a tube well or borehole, percentage with lack of availability of water in the last 2 weeks, according to residence, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Availability of water in last 2 weeks | Households |  |  | Population |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Not available for at least 1 day | 13.7 | 12.3 | 13.2 | 14.2 | 12.4 | 13.6 |
| Available with no interruption of at least 1 day | 84.0 | 85.5 | 84.5 | 83.6 | 85.3 | 84.1 |
| Don't know/missing | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number using piped water or water from a tube well ${ }^{1}$ | 15,882 | 8,010 | 23,892 | 62,070 | 30,580 | 92,650 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes households reporting piped water or water from a tube well or borehole as their main source of drinking water and households reporting bottled water as their main source of drinking water if their main source of water for cooking and hand washing is piped water or water from a tube well or borehole.

## Table 2.3 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities and percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility, according to residence, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Type and location of toilet/latrine facility | Households |  |  | Population |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Private facility |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private with septic tank | 80.8 | 62.5 | 71.5 | 81.4 | 63.3 | 72.3 |
| Private with no septic tank | 7.3 | 9.3 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 9.5 | 8.7 |
| Shared/public | 6.3 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 7.2 | 6.2 |
| Other facility |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pit latrine | 0.8 | 6.2 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 6.0 | 3.4 |
| River/stream/creek/pool/ponds/beach | 4.4 | 11.1 | 7.9 | 4.4 | 10.6 | 7.5 |
| Yard/bush/forest | 0.4 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 1.9 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households/population | 23,458 | 24,505 | 47,963 | 91,877 | 93,234 | 185,111 |
| Distance between the well and the nearest septic tank |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 7 meters | 30.0 | 21.7 | 24.9 | 30.1 | 21.6 | 25.0 |
| 7 meters or more | 62.8 | 70.1 | 67.3 | 62.9 | 70.0 | 67.2 |
| Don't know/missing | 7.1 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 8.4 | 7.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households/population with a toilet/latrine facility ${ }^{1}$ | 7,085 | 11,150 | 18,234 | 28,025 | 41,987 | 70,012 |

[^0]Table 2.4 Household characteristics
Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics, percentage using solid fuel for cooking, percentage using clean fuel for cooking, and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Housing characteristic | Households |  |  | Population |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Electricity |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 98.8 | 95.5 | 97.1 | 99.0 | 95.6 | 97.3 |
| No | 1.2 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 2.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Flooring material |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Earth, sand | 2.0 | 7.7 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 6.9 | 4.3 |
| Wood/planks | 4.6 | 13.8 | 9.3 | 4.9 | 14.0 | 9.5 |
| Palm/bamboo | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Parquet or polished wood | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Vinyl or asphalt strips | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Ceramic/marble | 67.0 | 37.5 | 51.9 | 67.3 | 38.0 | 52.5 |
| Ceramic tiles | 6.5 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 5.7 |
| Cement/Red bricks | 19.0 | 34.1 | 26.7 | 18.8 | 34.4 | 26.7 |
| Carpet | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Missing | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Rooms used for sleeping |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| One | 21.8 | 18.3 | 20.0 | 16.1 | 14.3 | 15.2 |
| Two | 37.1 | 41.0 | 39.1 | 36.2 | 39.4 | 37.9 |
| Three or more | 40.4 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 47.1 | 45.7 | 46.4 |
| Missing | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Place for cooking |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In the house | 91.1 | 89.3 | 90.2 | 92.7 | 89.3 | 91.0 |
| In a separate building | 4.2 | 7.8 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 8.1 | 6.2 |
| Outdoors | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| No food cooked in household | 2.4 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Cooking fuel |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electricity | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| LPG/natural gas/biogas | 85.7 | 58.8 | 71.9 | 87.8 | 59.7 | 73.6 |
| Kerosene | 3.8 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 3.2 |
| Coal/lignite | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Charcoal | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Wood | 7.5 | 37.9 | 23.0 | 7.0 | 37.2 | 22.2 |
| No food cooked in household | 2.4 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ${ }^{1}$ | 7.6 | 38.0 | 23.1 | 7.1 | 37.4 | 22.4 |
| Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ${ }^{2}$ | 86.2 | 58.9 | 72.3 | 88.1 | 59.9 | 73.9 |
| Frequency of smoking in the home |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Daily | 45.5 | 58.0 | 51.9 | 48.8 | 62.3 | 55.6 |
| Weekly | 5.1 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 5.7 |
| Monthly | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Less than once a month | 13.0 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 11.7 | 12.4 |
| Never | 35.1 | 21.7 | 28.2 | 31.8 | 18.1 | 24.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households/population | 23,458 | 24,505 | 47,963 | 91,877 | 93,234 | 185,111 |

[^1]
## Table 2.5 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals by residence, Indonesia DHS 2017

|  | Residence |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Possession | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Household effects |  |  |  |
| Watch | 60.2 | 36.5 | 48.1 |
| Radio | 27.8 | 18.3 | 22.9 |
| Television | 94.0 | 83.6 | 88.7 |
| Mobile phone | 94.0 | 84.2 | 89.0 |
| Computer | 32.3 | 12.2 | 22.0 |
| Non-mobile telephone | 6.2 | 0.3 | 3.2 |
| Refrigerator | 71.0 | 43.4 | 56.9 |
| Fan | 75.6 | 49.3 | 62.1 |
| Washing machine | 43.7 | 19.4 | 31.3 |
| Air Conditioner | 14.9 | 1.8 | 8.2 |
| Means of transport |  |  |  |
| $\quad$ Bicycle | 44.7 | 34.1 | 39.3 |
| Animal drawn cart | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Motorcycle/scooter | 83.0 | 74.7 | 78.7 |
| Car/truck | 17.7 | 7.7 | 12.6 |
| Boat with a motor | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.8 |
| Ownership of agricultural land | 15.4 | 51.9 | 34.0 |
| Ownership of farm animals ${ }^{1}$ | 22.4 | 54.2 | 38.7 |
| Number | 23,458 | 24,505 | 47,963 |

${ }^{1}$ Cows, bulls, other cattle, horses, donkeys, goats, sheep, chickens or other poultry

Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles
Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini Coefficient, according to residence and region, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Residence/province | Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  | Total | Number of persons | Gini coefficient |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lowest | Second | Middle | Fourth | Highest |  |  |  |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 7.2 | 13.8 | 20.2 | 26.0 | 32.7 | 100.0 | 91,877 | 0.09 |
| Rural | 32.7 | 26.1 | 19.8 | 14.1 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 93,234 | 0.13 |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 29.2 | 25.6 | 19.3 | 13.5 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 3,438 | 0.13 |
| North Sumatera | 27.5 | 19.3 | 20.9 | 19.0 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 9,934 | 0.17 |
| West Sumatera | 24.0 | 24.1 | 22.2 | 17.2 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 3,703 | 0.13 |
| Riau | 17.3 | 25.8 | 24.2 | 16.0 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 4,618 | 0.16 |
| Jambi | 21.6 | 23.8 | 24.3 | 16.2 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 2,435 | 0.13 |
| South Sumatera | 22.9 | 23.4 | 18.9 | 19.4 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 5,647 | 0.14 |
| Bengkulu | 26.3 | 28.4 | 18.7 | 13.6 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 1,365 | 0.12 |
| Lampung | 20.8 | 25.1 | 19.7 | 18.2 | 16.2 | 100.0 | 5,751 | 0.14 |
| Bangka Belitung | 8.7 | 19.9 | 22.9 | 25.3 | 23.2 | 100.0 | 1,030 | 0.10 |
| Riau Islands | 9.9 | 12.4 | 22.5 | 23.9 | 31.3 | 100.0 | 1,255 | 0.12 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 2.1 | 6.5 | 14.9 | 30.5 | 46.1 | 100.0 | 6,800 | 0.07 |
| West Java | 12.7 | 18.2 | 21.4 | 23.4 | 24.3 | 100.0 | 35,598 | 0.11 |
| Central Java | 15.4 | 22.9 | 22.9 | 22.0 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 24,980 | 0.11 |
| Yogyakarta | 12.2 | 18.7 | 19.4 | 19.6 | 30.1 | 100.0 | 2,907 | 0.08 |
| East Java | 13.0 | 20.1 | 21.3 | 21.6 | 24.0 | 100.0 | 28,454 | 0.08 |
| Banten | 13.0 | 12.8 | 18.4 | 26.0 | 29.8 | 100.0 | 7,966 | 0.12 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 11.9 | 14.3 | 18.5 | 24.1 | 31.2 | 100.0 | 3,462 | 0.05 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 30.8 | 27.8 | 17.0 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 3,675 | 0.11 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 78.7 | 10.9 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 3,693 | 0.25 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 36.4 | 21.1 | 19.7 | 13.3 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 3,484 | 0.18 |
| Central Kalimantan | 35.6 | 22.9 | 17.1 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 1,606 | 0.16 |
| South Kalimantan | 25.9 | 24.1 | 21.7 | 14.6 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 2,871 | 0.12 |
| East Kalimantan | 8.3 | 19.9 | 26.2 | 24.8 | 20.7 | 100.0 | 2,228 | 0.10 |
| North Kalimantan | 22.6 | 25.4 | 23.2 | 15.5 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 392 | 0.16 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 23.6 | 26.7 | 18.6 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 100.0 | 1,659 | 0.12 |
| Central Sulawesi | 42.8 | 22.1 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 2,047 | 0.19 |
| South Sulawesi | 29.0 | 23.6 | 18.8 | 14.7 | 13.9 | 100.0 | 5,749 | 0.15 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 40.5 | 21.6 | 13.9 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 1,735 | 0.19 |
| Gorontalo | 35.8 | 24.6 | 13.9 | 10.2 | 15.6 | 100.0 | 813 | 0.16 |
| West Sulawesi | 45.7 | 21.3 | 12.9 | 11.5 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 902 | 0.17 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 53.7 | 20.1 | 12.5 | 9.2 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 1,224 | 0.21 |
| North Maluku | 57.7 | 17.9 | 11.2 | 9.0 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 806 | 0.20 |
| West Papua | 43.5 | 20.2 | 16.5 | 13.1 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 516 | 0.20 |
| Papua | 60.9 | 14.5 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 2,368 | 0.28 |
| Total | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 185,111 | 0.12 |

Table 2.7 Hand washing
Percentage of households in which the place most often used for washing hands was observed by whether the location was fixed or mobile and total percentage of households in which the place for hand washing was observed; and among households in which the place for hand washing was observed, percent distribution by availability of water, soap, and other cleansing agents, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Percentage of households in which place for washing hands was observed: |  |  | Number of households | Among households in which place for washing hands was observed, percentage with: |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of households in which a place for handwashing was observed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | And place for hand washing was a fixed place | And place for hand washing was mobile | Total |  | Soap and water ${ }^{1}$ | Water and cleansing agent other than soap only ${ }^{2}$ | Water only | Soap but no water ${ }^{3}$ | No water, no soap, no other cleansing agent ${ }^{2}$ | Missing | Total |  |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 89.3 | 7.0 | 96.3 | 23,458 | 95.6 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 22,594 |
| Rural | 78.8 | 13.7 | 92.5 | 24,505 | 90.3 | 0.1 | 6.3 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 22,667 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 64.8 | 20.6 | 85.4 | 10,674 | 81.9 | 0.3 | 11.5 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9,117 |
| Second | 81.7 | 11.9 | 93.6 | 9,847 | 91.8 | 0.1 | 5.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9,212 |
| Middle | 89.2 | 8.2 | 97.4 | 9,492 | 95.3 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 9,241 |
| Fourth | 91.9 | 6.3 | 98.2 | 9,186 | 97.4 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9,024 |
| Highest | 95.8 | 3.1 | 98.9 | 8,764 | 98.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,667 |
| Total | 83.9 | 10.4 | 94.4 | 47,963 | 93.0 | 0.1 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 45,261 |

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

Table 2.8 Household population by age, sex, and residence
Percent distribution of the de facto household population by age groups, according to sex and residence, Indonesia DHS 2017

|  | Urban |  |  | Rural |  |  | Male | Female | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |  |  |  |
| <5 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 9.0 |
| 5-9 | 9.8 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 9.5 |
| 10-14 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 9.3 |
| 15-19 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 8.3 |
| 20-24 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| 25-29 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 6.8 |
| 30-34 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.3 |
| 35-39 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 7.8 |
| 40-44 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.3 |
| 45-49 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| 50-54 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.9 |
| 55-59 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| 60-64 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| 65-69 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| 70-74 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| 75-79 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| $80+$ | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Dependency age groups |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-14 | 28.0 | 25.7 | 26.9 | 29.9 | 27.7 | 28.8 | 29.0 | 26.7 | 27.8 |
| 15-64 | 67.1 | 68.4 | 67.7 | 63.6 | 65.0 | 64.3 | 65.3 | 66.7 | 66.0 |
| $65+$ | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 6.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Child and adult populations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-17 | 33.8 | 31.3 | 32.5 | 35.5 | 32.4 | 33.9 | 34.6 | 31.9 | 33.2 |
| 18+ | 66.2 | 68.7 | 67.5 | 64.5 | 67.6 | 66.0 | 65.3 | 68.1 | 66.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Adolescents 10-19 | 18.1 | 17.3 | 17.7 | 18.4 | 16.6 | 17.5 | 18.2 | 16.9 | 17.6 |
| Number of persons | 45,106 | 46,253 | 91,359 | 45,688 | 47,042 | 92,731 | 90,795 | 93,295 | 184,090 |


| Table 2.9 Household composition |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size; mean size of household, and percentage of households with orphans and foster children under age 18, according to residence, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |
| Characteristic | Residence |  | Total |
|  | Urban | Rural |  |
| Household headship |  |  |  |
| Male | 84.8 | 85.5 | 85.2 |
| Female | 15.2 | 14.5 | 14.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of usual members |  |  |  |
| 1 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 7.1 |
| 2 | 13.3 | 15.5 | 14.4 |
| 3 | 20.7 | 23.7 | 22.2 |
| 4 | 25.9 | 25.0 | 25.4 |
| 5 | 16.8 | 15.3 | 16.0 |
| 6 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 8.3 |
| 7 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| 8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| 9+ | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mean size of households | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| Number of households | 23,458 | 24,505 | 47,963 |

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

## Table 2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

|  | Percentage of children whose births are registered and who: |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population
Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | No education | Some primary | Completed primary ${ }^{1}$ | Some secondary | Completed secondary ${ }^{2}$ | More than secondary | Don't know/ missing | Total | Number | Median years completed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6-9 | 5.2 | 94.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6,749 | 1.1 |
| 10-14 | 0.5 | 45.0 | 1.6 | 52.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8,415 | 5.4 |
| 15-19 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 67.3 | 16.5 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,384 | 9.8 |
| 20-24 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 8.6 | 22.1 | 36.2 | 29.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,615 | 11.4 |
| 25-29 | 1.1 | 5.0 | 14.7 | 27.0 | 30.7 | 21.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,510 | 11.1 |
| 30-34 | 1.1 | 7.0 | 20.4 | 27.2 | 27.1 | 17.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,000 | 8.8 |
| 35-39 | 1.8 | 9.8 | 26.2 | 24.6 | 25.0 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,681 | 8.5 |
| 40-44 | 2.3 | 11.4 | 31.6 | 21.1 | 23.5 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,932 | 8.1 |
| 45-49 | 5.4 | 17.6 | 30.8 | 15.9 | 20.3 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,497 | 5.9 |
| 50-54 | 12.1 | 25.5 | 29.8 | 11.6 | 12.8 | 8.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5,626 | 5.4 |
| 55-59 | 15.8 | 30.6 | 29.1 | 10.0 | 8.0 | 6.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,649 | 5.1 |
| 60-64 | 21.2 | 28.6 | 28.4 | 10.2 | 6.6 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3,320 | 5.0 |
| 65+ | 39.1 | 28.4 | 20.7 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 6,141 | 1.7 |
| Don't know/ missing | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 13 | * |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 4.4 | 19.4 | 14.4 | 24.9 | 22.2 | 14.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 41,527 | 8.4 |
| Rural | 9.4 | 27.3 | 21.1 | 24.7 | 11.2 | 6.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 42,006 | 5.6 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 15.9 | 33.6 | 21.1 | 21.4 | 6.2 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 16,699 | 5.1 |
| Second | 8.1 | 27.0 | 23.0 | 26.8 | 11.2 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 16,472 | 5.6 |
| Middle | 5.5 | 23.2 | 20.6 | 27.7 | 17.3 | 5.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 16,543 | 5.9 |
| Fourth | 3.7 | 18.7 | 16.5 | 26.7 | 23.5 | 10.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 16,659 | 8.3 |
| Highest | 1.7 | 14.6 | 8.0 | 21.6 | 25.0 | 29.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 17,159 | 11.2 |
| Total | 6.9 | 23.4 | 17.8 | 24.8 | 16.7 | 10.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 83,532 | 6.0 |

${ }^{1}$ Completed 6th grade at the primary level
${ }^{2}$ Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population
Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | No education | Some primary | Completed primary ${ }^{1}$ | Some secondary | Completed secondary ${ }^{2}$ | More than secondary | Don't know/ missing | Total | Number | Median years completed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6-9 | 7.0 | 92.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7,241 | 0.9 |
| 10-14 | 0.4 | 49.2 | 1.7 | 48.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8,742 | 5.2 |
| 15-19 | 0.7 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 69.1 | 15.7 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,811 | 9.3 |
| 20-24 | 0.7 | 4.9 | 9.2 | 21.3 | 41.2 | 22.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,296 | 11.3 |
| 25-29 | 0.9 | 5.7 | 13.7 | 23.7 | 36.8 | 19.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,012 | 11.2 |
| 30-34 | 1.1 | 7.5 | 18.3 | 25.1 | 33.3 | 14.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,408 | 9.0 |
| 35-39 | 0.9 | 9.2 | 22.4 | 23.6 | 31.7 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,765 | 8.8 |
| 40-44 | 1.5 | 9.8 | 27.4 | 21.4 | 28.5 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,594 | 8.5 |
| 45-49 | 1.9 | 11.2 | 26.9 | 19.3 | 29.6 | 11.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,465 | 8.5 |
| 50-54 | 4.3 | 20.3 | 27.2 | 13.4 | 22.7 | 11.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,276 | 5.9 |
| 55-59 | 7.1 | 25.8 | 29.8 | 12.5 | 15.2 | 9.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,320 | 5.6 |
| 60-64 | 10.2 | 26.3 | 30.4 | 12.7 | 13.2 | 7.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3,351 | 5.5 |
| 65+ | 18.1 | 29.7 | 29.0 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5,168 | 5.1 |
| Don't know/missing | * | * | * | * | * | + | * | 100.0 | 7 | * |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 2.4 | 19.8 | 12.5 | 24.3 | 27.1 | 13.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 40,132 | 8.7 |
| Rural | 4.7 | 27.6 | 20.8 | 26.6 | 14.9 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 40,325 | 5.8 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 7.7 | 35.2 | 22.9 | 24.0 | 8.5 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 15,965 | 5.3 |
| Second | 4.3 | 26.3 | 22.9 | 28.3 | 15.0 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 16,225 | 5.8 |
| Middle | 2.8 | 22.8 | 18.9 | 28.9 | 22.1 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 16,232 | 7.3 |
| Fourth | 2.0 | 19.0 | 13.3 | 26.5 | 29.4 | 9.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 16,101 | 8.6 |
| Highest | 1.1 | 15.2 | 5.2 | 19.4 | 30.1 | 29.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 15,934 | 11.3 |
| Total | 3.6 | 23.7 | 16.7 | 25.4 | 21.0 | 9.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 80,457 | 7.4 |

${ }^{1}$ Completed 6th grade at the primary level
${ }^{2}$ Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table 2.12 School attendance ratios
Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling; and the Gender Parity Index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Net attendance ratio ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | Gross attendance ratio ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Gender Parity Index ${ }^{3}$ | Male | Female | Total | Gender Parity Index |
| PRIMARY SCHOOL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 80.1 | 77.2 | 78.7 | 0.96 | 115.3 | 110.3 | 112.9 | 0.96 |
| Rural | 81.7 | 79.1 | 80.4 | 0.97 | 127.9 | 117.5 | 122.7 | 0.92 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 82.3 | 80.3 | 81.3 | 0.98 | 145.0 | 126.7 | 136.0 | 0.87 |
| Second | 81.6 | 76.6 | 79.1 | 0.94 | 132.8 | 115.1 | 123.9 | 0.87 |
| Middle | 81.5 | 78.3 | 80.0 | 0.96 | 115.3 | 115.7 | 115.5 | 1.00 |
| Fourth | 79.6 | 78.3 | 79.0 | 0.98 | 112.6 | 109.8 | 111.2 | 0.98 |
| Highest | 79.5 | 77.3 | 78.4 | 0.97 | 103.0 | 102.0 | 102.5 | 0.99 |
| Total | 80.9 | 78.2 | 79.6 | 0.97 | 121.8 | 114.1 | 118.0 | 0.94 |
| SECONDARY SCHOOL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 87.2 | 87.6 | 87.4 | 1.00 | 153.9 | 152.8 | 153.4 | 0.99 |
| Rural | 85.5 | 85.9 | 85.7 | 1.00 | 144.1 | 153.5 | 148.6 | 1.07 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 75.5 | 82.9 | 79.0 | 1.10 | 125.7 | 141.2 | 132.9 | 1.12 |
| Second | 85.9 | 87.8 | 86.8 | 1.02 | 153.1 | 160.1 | 156.5 | 1.05 |
| Middle | 89.6 | 88.6 | 89.1 | 0.99 | 162.5 | 165.6 | 164.0 | 1.02 |
| Fourth | 91.6 | 89.0 | 90.3 | 0.97 | 164.3 | 163.8 | 164.1 | 1.00 |
| Highest | 90.0 | 85.6 | 87.8 | 0.95 | 141.1 | 135.9 | 138.5 | 0.96 |
| Total | 86.4 | 86.8 | 86.6 | 1.00 | 149.0 | 153.2 | 151.0 | 1.03 |

${ }^{1}$ The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school age (A-B years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school age (C-D years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100\%.
${ }^{2}$ The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of over age and under age students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed $100 \% .^{3}$ The Gender Parity Index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The Gender Parity Index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

- Education: $41 \%$ of women age $15-49$ and $43 \%$ of currently married men age 15-54 have completed secondary school or higher.
- Literacy: Almost all women age 15-49 (96\%) and currently married men are literate.
- Mass Media Exposure: Television is the most accessed media among women age 15-49 ( $84 \%$ ) and currently married men age 15-54 (85\%).
- Internet Usage: Among women age 15-49 who used the internet in the past 12 months, $77 \%$ used the internet almost every day. The percentage for currently married men age $15-54$ is $75 \%$.
- Employment: More than half of women age 15-49 (53\%) and most of currently married men age 15-54 (98\%) were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- Health Insurance: Among women age 15-49, 58\% have health insurance, $31 \%$ have subsidized health insurance (JKN/BPJS PBI), and $22 \%$ have nonsubsidized health insurance (JKN/BPJS Non-PBI). The corresponding percentages for men are $57 \%$, $28 \%$ (JKN/BPJS PBI), and 23\% (JKN/BPJS Non-PBI).
- Tobacco Use: 72\% of currently married men age 15-54 smoke cigarettes, and $63 \%$ smoke daily.

TThis chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of respondents to the 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS). These characteristics include age, marital status, and education, place of residence, employment, and wealth quintile. Other information collected pertains to exposure to mass media, internet usage, health insurance coverage, and tobacco use. This information aids in understanding of factors that affect the use of reproductive health services and other health behaviors.

### 3.1 Basic Characteristics of Survey Respondents

Four in ten women age 15-49 (42\%) and one in seven currently married men age 15-54 (14\%) in the 2017 IDHS are under age 30 . Among women age $15-49,72 \%$ are currently married or living together, $23 \%$ have never been married, and $5 \%$ are separated, divorced, or widowed. More than half ( $52 \%$ ) of women and $49 \%$ of currently married men live in urban areas (Table 3.1).

The percentage of currently married men with complete primary education is higher than that of women ( $22 \%$ compared with $19 \%$ ). Thirty percent of women age $15-$ 49 have some secondary education and $30 \%$ of currently married men age 15-54 have completed secondary education. The percentage of women with more than a secondary education is higher than that of men ( $16 \%$ compared with 13\%) (Figure 3.1).

More than half of women and currently married men are in the middle to highest wealth quintiles.

Percent distributions of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 are presented by province in Appendix Table A-3.1.

Figure 3.1 Educational attainment


### 3.2 EdUcATION AND LITERACY

## Education

## Education is categorized as

- No education: Respondent never attended school.
- Some primary: Respondent is attending or has attended primary school.
- Completed primary: Respondent has completed primary education.
- Some secondary: Respondent is attending or has attended junior high school, , and is attending or has attended senior high school.
- Completed secondary: Respondent has completed senior high school.
- More than secondary: Respondent has attended a level higher than secondary school.


## Literacy

Respondents who have attended senior high school or higher education are assumed to be literate. All other respondents, shown a typed sentence to read aloud, are considered literate only if they can read all or part of the sentence.
Sample: Women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54
Educational attainment and literacy are the main factors that influence individual knowledge, attitudes, and behavior. Literate persons will obtain important information for decision-making that may result in changes in attitudes and behavior. Information on education and literacy is presented in Tables 3.2.1 through Table 3.3.2.

Figure 3.1 shows that $30 \%$ of women age $15-49$ have some secondary education and $41 \%$ have completed secondary or higher education. Twenty-two percent of men have some secondary education and $43 \%$ have completed secondary or higher education.

Almost all women and men ( $96 \%$ each) are literate (Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2).
Trends: The percentage of women with more than secondary education has increased from $12 \%$ in the 2012 IDHS to $16 \%$ in the 2017 IDHS.

Figure 3.2 Education by residence
Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 with secondary education or higher education

■ Women ■ Men


Figure 3.3 Education by wealth quintile
Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 with secondary education or higher

$$
\square \text { Women ■ Men } 81
$$



- The percentage of women and men with no education increases with age and peaks at age 45-49 for women ( $5 \%$ ) and age 50-54 for men (6\%), (Table 3.2.1 and Table 3.2.2).
- The percentage of women and men with some secondary education decreases with age. For women, it declines from $68 \%$ for women age 15-19 to $16 \%$ for women age 45-49.
- The percentage of men with completed secondary or higher education is slightly higher than that for women (43\% versus 41\%) (Figure 3.2).
- The percentage of women and men with secondary or higher education increases with wealth (Figure 3.3).
- Literacy among women and men decreases with age (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4 Literacy by age

currently married men age 15-54 who are literate by age ■Women $\quad$ Men

Figure 3.5 Literacy by residence

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who are literate by residence
■ Women ■ Men


Urban
Rural

Men are as likely as women to be literate, but there is some difference in literacy rates between urban and rural areas (Figure 3.5).

Appendix Table A-3.2.1 and Table A-3.2.2 show the educational attainment for woman and currently married men by province. Appendix Table A-3.3.1 and Table A-3.3.2 show the literacy rates for woman and currently married men by province.

### 3.3 Mass Media Exposure

## Exposure to mass media

Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television. Exposure to mass media also includes internet usage. Those who access mass media at least once a week are considered regularly exposed to that form of media.
Sample: Women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54

Information access through mass media is important to improve knowledge and awareness of the environment and to influence people's attitude and behavior. Information on family planning and health need to be accessible to all people. Information can be accessed through traditional media or by internet.

Figure 3.6 shows that television is the most popular media among women ( $84 \%$ ) and men ( $85 \%$ ). Three percent of women and $4 \%$ of men are exposed to all three media. Men are more likely than women to be exposed to all media.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women are two times more likely than rural women to read a newspaper at least once a week. Men show the same pattern (Table 3.4.1 and Table 3.4.2).
- Access to the three mass media is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.
- Access to mass media increases with education and wealth.
- Along with development of technology, internet use becomes a resource for information (Figure 3.7). Women are more likely than men to use the internet ( $50 \%$ versus $40 \%$, respectively). Almost half of women ( $48 \%$ ) and over one-third of men ( $39 \%$ ) used the internet in the 12 months before the survey.


## Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who have ever used the Internet decreases with age (Table 3.5.1 and Table 3.5.2).
- The percentages of women and men using the internet in the 12 months before the survey increased with age.

Figure 3.6 Media exposure
Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who are exposed to media on a weekly basis

■ Women ■Men


Figure 3.7 Internet usage


- Urban women and men are much more likely than rural women and men to have used the internet in the past 12 months.
- Ninety-four percent of women and $90 \%$ of men with higher level education have ever used the internet.
- The percentages of women and men using the internet in the past 12 months increases steadily by wealth quintile. Only $11 \%$ of men in the lowest wealth quintile uses the internet in the past 12 months. The percentage increased to $75 \%$ for men in the highest wealth quintile.

Access to mass media for women and married men by province is shown in Table A-3.4.1 and Table A-3.4.2. Appendix Table A-3.5.1 and Table A-3.5.2 show internet usage among women and married men by province.

### 3.4 Employment

## Currently employed

Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey, including respondents who weren't employed in the 7 days before the survey but were employed in the 7 months before the survey.
Sample: Women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54

Employment status for women and men can be seen in Table 3.6.1 and Table 3.6.2. In the 2017 IDHS, female respondents consisted of all single and married women age 15-49. Male respondents were currently married men age 15-54. Because more women are young and single, it is possible more women currently attend school than men, and those who attend school are not categorized as currently employed. Thus, the overview of women who are currently employed will differ from that for men.

## Patterns by background characteristics

Overall, women age 15-49 are less likely to be employed than currently married men age 15-54 (53\% and $98 \%$, respectively).

The percentage of women who are currently employed increases with increasing age, from $23 \%$ among women age 15-19 to $68 \%$ among women age 45-49.

Divorced, separated, or widowed women are more likely to be employed than those who are currently married and those who have never been married. The percentage is $78 \%$ compared with $56 \%$ and $51 \%$.

Among women age 15-49, the more living children they have, the higher is the percentage of women who are currently employed. There are no notable variations in the proportion of currently employed men by number of living children (more than $90 \%$ for all of the age group).

Fifty-five percent of urban women and $52 \%$ of rural women are currently employed. There is no difference by place of residence among men who are currently employed; the percentage is $98 \%$ for both urban and rural male residents (Figure 3.8).

Figure 3.8 Employment by residence
Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who are currently employed $■$ Women ■Men


Figure 3.9 Employment by education


The highest percentages of women who are currently employed are women with no education (68\%) and women with more than secondary education (66\%). The highest percentages of men who are currently employed are men with a secondary or higher level of education. That percentage is $98 \%$ (Figure 3.9). There are no notable variations in the proportion of currently employed women and men by wealth quintile (Figure 3.10).

### 3.5 Occupation

## Occupation

Categorized as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales, agricultural worker, industrial worker, and services.
Sample: Women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who were currently employed or who had worked in the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 3.11 shows that women were most likely to be employed in sales in the 12 months before the survey. One in three women ( $32 \%$ ) was employed in sales. In contrast, men are most likely to be employed as industrial ( $27 \%$ ) or agricultural workers ( $26 \%$ ). Only $7 \%$ of men and $5 \%$ of women work in clerical jobs.

## Patterns by background characteristics

The percentage of women who work in sales is the highest percentage among occupations in every age group. More women age 15-19 are employed in sales (41\%) than in any other profession.

Most men work in industry and agriculture. The distribution of percentages for the occupation is wide. Men age 50-54 are more likely than other age groups to be employed in agriculture (36\%). Meanwhile men age 20-24 are most likely to be employed in industry ( $32 \%$ ).

Among women married or living together, clerical work is least popular. Only $6 \%$ of women married or living together are engaged in clerical work.

Among women, the likelihood of working in agriculture increases with the number of living children. But employment in professional, technical, managerial, clerical, industrial, and service jobs declines with an increase in the number of living children. Sixteen percent of women with no children work in professional, technical, and managerial jobs. In contrast, only $4 \%$ of women with five children work in professional, technical, and managerial positions.

Among men, the likelihood of working in agriculture increases with an increase in the number of living children. But employment in clerical and industrial fields declines with an increase in the number of living children. Twenty-nine percent of men with no children work in industry. In contrast, $21 \%$ of men with five children work in industry.

Urban women are most likely to be employed in sales (37\%). Urban men are most likely to be employed in industry. Only $16 \%$ of urban women work in industry.

More than $60 \%$ of women and men who are engaged in agricultural work have no education.
More than half of women and men who work in agriculture are in the lowest wealth quintile.

### 3.6 Type of Women’s Employment

Figure 3.12 shows that $76 \%$ of women are paid in cash only, $19 \%$ are unpaid, $4 \%$ are paid in cash and in-kind., and only $1 \%$ are paid in-kind only.

Furthermore, more than half of women engaged in agricultural work are unpaid workers, most likely employed by family members at the peak of the agricultural season. Fifty-six percent of women engaged in agriculture are employed by family members. One in three women (30\%) engaged in agriculture is a seasonal employee (Table 3.8).

Figure 3.12 Type of earnings


### 3.7 Health Insurance Coverage

## Health insurance

Health insurance has government and private sources. The program of health insurance from the government is described as follows:

- JKN/BPJS PBI is subsidized health insurance.
- JKN/BPJS Non PBI is non-subsidized health insurance.
- Regional health insurance in Indonesia is known as Jamkesda.

Sample: Women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54
Access to health services will be better when more people have health insurance. This is in line with the government targets in health insurance that are cited in the national medium-term development plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019. One government goal is to increase the percentage of people who participate in health insurance through the National Social Security System in Health, until at least $95 \%$ are covered in 2019 (The First Book of RPJMN, page 6-75). The 2017 IDHS collects information on health insurance; Table 3.9.1 and Table 3.9.2 show health insurance coverage by background characteristics.

Figure $\mathbf{3 . 1 3}$ shows that $31 \%$ of women and $28 \%$ of men have health security insurance. Twenty-two percent of women and $23 \%$ of men have health security insurance non contribution. Compare with government target in the beginning of 2019, this percentage is still far enough. Almost half of men and women don't have health insurance.

Figure 3.13 Health insurance coverage
Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 with specific types of health insurance

■ Women ■ Men


Trends: Health insurance coverage had changed by 2017. Sixty-three percent of women didn't have health insurance in the 2012 SDKI, which had declined to $42 \%$ in the 2017 SDKI. As with women, the percentage of men who lacked health insurance decreased from $69 \%$ to $43 \%$ in the last 5 years.

## Patterns by background characteristics

The percentages of rural women ( $36 \%$ ) and men ( $31 \%$ ) who have subsidized health insurance are higher than in urban areas $(27 \%$ and $25 \%)$. However, urban women and men are much more likely than women and men in
rural areas to have nonsubsidized health insurance. One in three women and men in urban areas have nonsubsidized health insurance.

Rural women and men are much more likely than women and men in urban areas to have no health insurance. Forty-seven percent of women and $50 \%$ of men in rural areas don't have health insurance.

Women and men in the lowest wealth quintile are most likely to have subsidized health insurance ( $50 \%$ and $45 \%$, respectively).

### 3.8 Tobacco Use

## Tobacco use

Respondents were asked about smoking cigarettes or other types of tobacco. Smoking in this survey includes daily and occasional use.

Sample: Women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54

Smoking has a negative effect on health, even for the passive smoker. To estimate tobacco consumption, 2017 IDHS respondents provided information about tobacco consumption.

Figure 3.14 shows that cigarette smoking and use of any type of tobacco are rare among women (less than 3\%). Three in four men use tobacco, and almost all smoke cigarettes.

Figure 3.14 Tobacco smoking
Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who use tobacco products
■ Women ■ Men
Trends: There has been no change in women and men who are cigarette smokers in the last 5 years. In both the 2012 IDHS and the 2017 IDHS, $2 \%$ of women and $72 \%$ of men are cigarette smokers.

## Patterns by background characteristics

Using of tobacco decreases as education grows among women. Eight percent of women with no education are smoking cigarettes, but only $1 \%$ of women with higher
 level education are smoking them. For men, there is no variation in percentage of smokers by education (Table 3.10.1 and Table 3.10.2).

Rural men are much more likely to smoke than urban men. Seventy-six percent of rural men and $68 \%$ of urban men smoke cigarettes.

The proportion of women and men who smoke cigarettes decreases with increasing wealth. Eighty-two percent of men in the lowest wealth quintile smoke cigarettes compared with $58 \%$ of men in the highest quintile.

For more information on the characteristics of survey respondents, see the following tables:

- Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents
- Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women
- Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Currently married men
- Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women
- Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Currently married men
- Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women
- Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Currently married men
- Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women
- Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Currently married men
- Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women
- Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Currently married men
- Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women
- Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Currently married men
- Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women
- Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women
- Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Currently married men
- Table 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women
- Table 3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Currently married men

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 by selected background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Women |  |  | Currently married men ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 15.1 | 7,501 | 7,936 | 0.3 | 29 | 31 |
| 20-24 | 13.5 | 6,716 | 6,830 | 3.3 | 329 | 337 |
| 25-29 | 13.4 | 6,643 | 6,785 | 10.2 | 1,016 | 1,042 |
| 30-34 | 14.4 | 7,154 | 7,190 | 15.9 | 1,593 | 1,644 |
| 35-39 | 15.8 | 7,865 | 7,611 | 18.3 | 1,837 | 1,879 |
| 40-44 | 14.3 | 7,093 | 7,010 | 18.6 | 1,860 | 1,828 |
| 45-49 | 13.4 | 6,655 | 6,265 | 18.2 | 1,824 | 1,766 |
| 50-54 | na | na | na | 15.2 | 1,521 | 1,482 |
| Marital status |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Never married | 23.3 | 11,582 | 12,701 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Married | 71.5 | 35,479 | 34,086 | 99.6 | 9,973 | 9,941 |
| Living together | 0.4 | 201 | 381 | 0.4 | 36 | 68 |
| Divorced/separated | 3.0 | 1,488 | 1,532 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Widowed | 1.8 | 877 | 927 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 51.5 | 25,543 | 26,425 | 49.0 | 4,901 | 5,054 |
| Rural | 48.5 | 24,084 | 23,202 | 51.0 | 5,108 | 4,955 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 1.7 | 823 | 904 | 1.9 | 186 | 204 |
| Some primary | 8.0 | 3,968 | 4,036 | 12.0 | 1,205 | 1,208 |
| Completed primary | 19.3 | 9,595 | 8,223 | 22.0 | 2,206 | 1,883 |
| Some secondary | 30.1 | 14,925 | 14,423 | 21.5 | 2,154 | 2,202 |
| Completed secondary | 25.3 | 12,575 | 12,917 | 29.8 | 2,978 | 3,074 |
| More than secondary | 15.6 | 7,741 | 9,124 | 12.8 | 1,279 | 1,438 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 17.1 | 8,464 | 11,025 | 17.6 | 1,757 | 2,264 |
| Second | 19.2 | 9,507 | 9,484 | 20.0 | 2,002 | 1,977 |
| Middle | 20.3 | 10,089 | 9,453 | 20.9 | 2,094 | 1,964 |
| Fourth | 21.3 | 10,583 | 9,686 | 20.6 | 2,058 | 1,898 |
| Highest | 22.1 | 10,984 | 9,979 | 21.0 | 2,097 | 1,906 |
| Total | 100.0 | 49,627 | 49,627 | 100.0 | 10,009 | 10,009 |

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed.
${ }^{1}$ Includes men who are married or are living together with a partner.
na $=$ Not applicable

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Highest level of schooling |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Median years completed | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No education | Some primary | Completed primary ${ }^{1}$ | Some secondary | Completed secondary ${ }^{2}$ | More than secondary |  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 6.3 | 46.6 | 25.9 | 18.8 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 14,217 |
| 15-19 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 68.1 | 16.4 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 9.8 | 7,501 |
| 20-24 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 8.7 | 22.6 | 36.5 | 29.3 | 100.0 | 11.4 | 6,716 |
| 25-29 | 0.8 | 5.0 | 14.6 | 27.3 | 30.4 | 22.0 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 6,643 |
| 30-34 | 0.9 | 7.1 | 20.1 | 27.6 | 27.1 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 7,154 |
| 35-39 | 1.6 | 9.9 | 26.2 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 7,865 |
| 40-44 | 2.2 | 12.0 | 31.4 | 21.2 | 23.1 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 7,093 |
| 45-49 | 5.4 | 18.3 | 30.0 | 15.9 | 20.4 | 9.9 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 6,655 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 0.7 | 5.1 | 13.6 | 28.0 | 31.7 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 25,543 |
| Rural | 2.6 | 11.1 | 25.4 | 32.3 | 18.6 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 24,084 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 5.8 | 18.3 | 29.9 | 31.0 | 11.7 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 8,464 |
| Second | 1.7 | 10.8 | 27.2 | 35.2 | 18.6 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 9,507 |
| Middle | 1.0 | 7.5 | 21.7 | 34.1 | 27.0 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 10,089 |
| Fourth | 0.4 | 4.4 | 15.1 | 30.1 | 34.2 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 11.0 | 10,583 |
| Highest | 0.2 | 1.6 | 6.4 | 21.2 | 31.6 | 39.0 | 100.0 | 11.6 | 10,984 |
| Total | 1.7 | 8.0 | 19.3 | 30.1 | 25.3 | 15.6 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 49,627 |

${ }^{1}$ Completed 6th grade at the primary level
${ }^{2}$ Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Currently married men
Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Highest level of schooling |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Median years completed | Number of men |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No education | Some primary | Completed primary ${ }^{1}$ | Some secondary | Completed secondary ${ }^{2}$ | More than secondary |  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 1.4 | 7.8 | 16.9 | 29.0 | 39.1 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 358 |
| 15-19 | (9.1) | (4.9) | (28.3) | (41.6) | (15.7) | (0.4) | 100.0 | (8.2) | 29 |
| 20-24 | 0.8 | 8.1 | 15.9 | 27.8 | 41.2 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 9.4 | 329 |
| 25-29 | 0.5 | 5.7 | 15.5 | 24.3 | 39.4 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 1,016 |
| 30-34 | 0.4 | 7.7 | 17.9 | 26.5 | 32.6 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 1,593 |
| 35-39 | 0.8 | 10.4 | 22.5 | 23.5 | 30.3 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 1,837 |
| 40-44 | 1.3 | 11.2 | 27.0 | 20.6 | 27.6 | 12.4 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 1,860 |
| 45-49 | 2.4 | 12.3 | 24.5 | 20.1 | 29.3 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 1,824 |
| 50-54 | 5.7 | 24.4 | 22.4 | 13.2 | 20.7 | 13.6 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 1,521 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 0.9 | 7.3 | 15.5 | 19.7 | 38.1 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 4,901 |
| Rural | 2.8 | 16.5 | 28.3 | 23.3 | 21.7 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 5,108 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 6.1 | 26.2 | 32.9 | 21.0 | 11.3 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 1,757 |
| Second | 1.7 | 16.3 | 32.3 | 27.1 | 19.4 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 2,002 |
| Middle | 1.2 | 11.6 | 25.2 | 26.7 | 30.6 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 2,094 |
| Fourth | 0.8 | 6.4 | 15.0 | 22.9 | 42.6 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 2,058 |
| Highest | 0.2 | 2.0 | 6.9 | 10.2 | 41.6 | 39.2 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 2,097 |
| Total | 1.9 | 12.0 | 22.0 | 21.5 | 29.8 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 10,009 |

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

## Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Secondary schooling or higher | No schooling or primary school |  |  |  |  | Total | Percentage literate ${ }^{1}$ | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Can read a whole sentence | Can read part of a sentence | Cannot read at all | Blind/ visually impaired | Missing |  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 91.3 | 7.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 14,217 |
| 15-19 | 93.8 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 7,501 |
| 20-24 | 88.4 | 9.9 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 6,716 |
| 25-29 | 79.6 | 17.1 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 6,643 |
| 30-34 | 71.9 | 23.4 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 7,154 |
| 35-39 | 62.3 | 30.6 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 95.6 | 7,865 |
| 40-44 | 54.4 | 36.0 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 7,093 |
| 45-49 | 46.3 | 36.6 | 5.1 | 10.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 88.0 | 6,655 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 80.5 | 16.1 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 25,543 |
| Rural | 60.9 | 29.6 | 3.3 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 24,084 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 46.0 | 35.8 | 5.7 | 11.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 8,464 |
| Second | 60.3 | 32.1 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 95.2 | 9,507 |
| Middle | 69.8 | 25.4 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 10,089 |
| Fourth | 80.2 | 17.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 10,583 |
| Highest | 91.8 | 7.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 10,984 |
| Total | 71.0 | 22.7 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 49,627 |

${ }^{1}$ Refers to women who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

## Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Currently married men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Secondary schooling or higher | No schooling or primary school |  |  |  |  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { literate }^{1} \end{gathered}$ | Number of men |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Can read a whole sentence | Can read part of a sentence | Cannot read at all | Blind/ visually impaired | Missing |  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 73.8 | 22.9 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 358 |
| 15-19 | (57.7) | (32.7) | (4.9) | (4.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (95.3) | 29 |
| 20-24 | 75.2 | 22.1 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 329 |
| 25-29 | 78.4 | 18.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 1,016 |
| 30-34 | 74.0 | 22.4 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 1,593 |
| 35-39 | 66.2 | 28.2 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 1,837 |
| 40-44 | 60.5 | 33.2 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 1,860 |
| 45-49 | 60.8 | 29.3 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 94.6 | 1,824 |
| 50-54 | 47.5 | 32.5 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 89.3 | 1,521 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 76.2 | 19.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 4,901 |
| Rural | 52.4 | 36.0 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 93.9 | 5,108 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 34.9 | 43.8 | 8.3 | 11.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 87.0 | 1,757 |
| Second | 49.6 | 40.5 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 2,002 |
| Middle | 61.9 | 31.0 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 2,094 |
| Fourth | 77.8 | 19.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 2,058 |
| Highest | 91.0 | 7.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 2,097 |
| Total | 64.1 | 27.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 10,009 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
${ }^{1}$ Refers to men who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women
Percentage of women age $15-49$ who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Reads a newspaper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio at least once a week | Accesses all three media at least once a week | Accesses none of the three media at least once a week | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 11.7 | 82.1 | 14.4 | 3.0 | 14.2 | 7,501 |
| 20-24 | 12.9 | 82.5 | 15.4 | 3.2 | 13.8 | 6,716 |
| 25-29 | 11.3 | 84.7 | 13.6 | 3.1 | 12.9 | 6,643 |
| 30-34 | 9.6 | 84.8 | 12.7 | 2.6 | 12.7 | 7,154 |
| 35-39 | 8.8 | 85.3 | 12.4 | 2.7 | 13.1 | 7,865 |
| 40-44 | 8.7 | 84.9 | 13.4 | 2.5 | 12.9 | 7,093 |
| 45-49 | 7.1 | 82.0 | 13.3 | 2.1 | 16.0 | 6,655 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 13.8 | 85.2 | 15.8 | 3.8 | 11.3 | 25,543 |
| Rural | 6.0 | 82.2 | 11.3 | 1.6 | 16.1 | 24,084 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 0.3 | 51.9 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 46.6 | 823 |
| Some primary | 1.4 | 77.2 | 8.2 | 0.3 | 21.8 | 3,968 |
| Completed primary | 2.2 | 83.8 | 10.5 | 0.7 | 14.9 | 9,595 |
| Some secondary | 6.2 | 85.7 | 13.0 | 1.5 | 12.2 | 14,925 |
| Completed secondary | 11.4 | 87.1 | 15.1 | 3.2 | 10.5 | 12,575 |
| More than secondary | 30.3 | 81.5 | 19.6 | 8.5 | 12.2 | 7,741 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 3.0 | 67.6 | 8.8 | 0.7 | 30.0 | 8,464 |
| Second | 4.9 | 87.0 | 12.0 | 1.4 | 11.4 | 9,507 |
| Middle | 7.4 | 89.0 | 12.6 | 1.9 | 9.3 | 10,089 |
| Fourth | 10.6 | 88.7 | 14.3 | 2.6 | 9.0 | 10,583 |
| Highest | 21.6 | 83.9 | 19.0 | 6.5 | 11.4 | 10,984 |
| Total | 10.0 | 83.8 | 13.6 | 2.8 | 13.6 | 49,627 |

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Currently married men
Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Reads a newspaper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio at least once a week | Accesses all three media at least once a week | Accesses none of the three media at least once a week | Number of men |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | (0.0) | (76.0) | (4.6) | (0.0) | (24.0) | 29 |
| 20-24 | 10.7 | 85.4 | 15.8 | 3.4 | 12.9 | 329 |
| 25-29 | 13.3 | 85.6 | 16.1 | 3.0 | 12.3 | 1,016 |
| 30-34 | 15.8 | 84.0 | 16.7 | 4.2 | 13.2 | 1,593 |
| 35-39 | 16.1 | 84.1 | 17.4 | 5.2 | 13.6 | 1,837 |
| 40-44 | 15.1 | 86.0 | 18.4 | 5.2 | 11.9 | 1,860 |
| 45-49 | 14.9 | 85.6 | 15.4 | 3.4 | 11.8 | 1,824 |
| 50-54 | 14.8 | 82.9 | 17.3 | 4.2 | 14.1 | 1,521 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 19.9 | 85.9 | 19.7 | 5.7 | 10.8 | 4,901 |
| Rural | 10.1 | 83.6 | 14.2 | 2.9 | 14.8 | 5,108 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 0.4 | 54.8 | 9.0 | 0.2 | 42.0 | 186 |
| Some primary | 3.0 | 79.5 | 13.0 | 1.2 | 18.1 | 1,205 |
| Completed primary | 4.8 | 85.2 | 14.7 | 1.8 | 13.4 | 2,206 |
| Some secondary | 9.4 | 86.7 | 16.6 | 2.5 | 11.7 | 2,154 |
| Completed secondary | 19.8 | 86.8 | 17.7 | 5.2 | 10.8 | 2,978 |
| More than secondary | 43.6 | 84.8 | 24.0 | 12.7 | 9.4 | 1,279 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 4.8 | 69.8 | 12.0 | 1.7 | 27.2 | 1,757 |
| Second | 8.4 | 86.7 | 14.7 | 2.6 | 11.9 | 2,002 |
| Middle | 10.9 | 89.5 | 16.2 | 3.0 | 9.3 | 2,094 |
| Fourth | 15.4 | 88.5 | 18.4 | 4.2 | 8.9 | 2,058 |
| Highest | 33.1 | 86.7 | 22.3 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 2,097 |
| Total | 14.9 | 84.7 | 16.9 | 4.3 | 12.9 | 10,009 |

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

## Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever used the internet, and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months; and among women who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Ever used the internet | Used the internet in the past 12 months | Number | Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used internet: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Almost every day | At least once a week | Less than once a week | Not at all | Missing | Total | Number |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 84.8 | 83.3 | 7,501 | 74.9 | 18.6 | 5.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,246 |
| 20-24 | 78.4 | 76.6 | 6,716 | 79.1 | 14.8 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,146 |
| 25-29 | 60.8 | 58.9 | 6,643 | 76.1 | 16.6 | 5.9 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,913 |
| 30-34 | 45.9 | 44.4 | 7,154 | 75.2 | 17.8 | 5.3 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,174 |
| 35-39 | 33.5 | 32.3 | 7,865 | 78.8 | 15.9 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,543 |
| 40-44 | 25.2 | 24.2 | 7,093 | 79.0 | 14.9 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,717 |
| 45-49 | 18.7 | 17.6 | 6,655 | 79.9 | 15.1 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,169 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 62.8 | 61.5 | 25,543 | 83.4 | 12.9 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 15,701 |
| Rural | 35.6 | 34.1 | 24,084 | 64.7 | 23.8 | 9.5 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8,207 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 1.2 | 1.1 | 823 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 9 |
| Some primary | 6.2 | 5.8 | 3,968 | 60.4 | 25.5 | 11.5 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 232 |
| Completed primary | 12.8 | 11.7 | 9,595 | 60.8 | 26.3 | 10.1 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,121 |
| Some secondary | 50.8 | 48.8 | 14,925 | 68.8 | 22.8 | 6.8 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7,278 |
| Completed secondary | 66.1 | 64.4 | 12,575 | 77.2 | 16.5 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8,100 |
| More than secondary | 93.5 | 92.6 | 7,741 | 88.0 | 8.8 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7,168 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 19.9 | 18.5 | 8,464 | 44.3 | 33.7 | 19.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,566 |
| Second | 34.7 | 32.9 | 9,507 | 60.2 | 27.1 | 10.2 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 3,125 |
| Middle | 45.7 | 44.0 | 10,089 | 70.7 | 21.1 | 6.8 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,441 |
| Fourth | 58.6 | 57.3 | 10,583 | 79.6 | 15.8 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,061 |
| Highest | 80.3 | 79.3 | 10,984 | 90.2 | 8.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 8,715 |
| Total | 49.6 | 48.2 | 49,627 | 77.0 | 16.6 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 23,908 |

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

Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Currently married men
Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who have ever used the internet ever, and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months; and among currently married men who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Ever used the internet | Used the internet in the past 12 months | Number | Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used internet: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Almost every day | At least once a week | Less than once a week | Not at all | Missing | Total | Number |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | (30.7) | (23.3) | 29 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 7 |
| 20-24 | 63.6 | 62.0 | 329 | 68.5 | 22.0 | 8.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 204 |
| 25-29 | 67.4 | 64.6 | 1,016 | 72.4 | 21.3 | 4.8 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 656 |
| 30-34 | 56.4 | 53.7 | 1,593 | 73.8 | 17.2 | 6.9 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 856 |
| 35-39 | 46.1 | 44.4 | 1,837 | 75.4 | 19.3 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 815 |
| 40-44 | 34.6 | 33.4 | 1,860 | 77.3 | 18.3 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 621 |
| 45-49 | 25.3 | 24.7 | 1,824 | 80.3 | 16.0 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 450 |
| 50-54 | 18.4 | 18.2 | 1,521 | 77.7 | 18.6 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 276 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 54.3 | 53.0 | 4,901 | 81.6 | 14.4 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,597 |
| Rural | 26.9 | 25.2 | 5,108 | 62.3 | 27.6 | 7.9 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,289 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 2.1 | 2.1 | 186 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 4 |
| Some primary | 5.9 | 5.3 | 1,205 | 54.3 | 34.8 | 7.5 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Completed primary | 13.8 | 13.0 | 2,206 | 58.9 | 30.1 | 8.1 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 288 |
| Some secondary | 33.0 | 30.6 | 2,154 | 59.5 | 29.7 | 8.2 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 660 |
| Completed secondary | 60.1 | 58.1 | 2,978 | 76.5 | 18.1 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,730 |
| More than secondary | 89.9 | 89.0 | 1,279 | 87.5 | 9.5 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,139 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 12.3 | 10.8 | 1,757 | 34.5 | 41.1 | 19.8 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 189 |
| Second | 23.0 | 21.1 | 2,002 | 54.3 | 33.7 | 9.6 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 423 |
| Middle | 33.7 | 32.4 | 2,094 | 68.3 | 22.9 | 6.7 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 679 |
| Fourth | 51.1 | 49.3 | 2,058 | 75.2 | 19.3 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,014 |
| Highest | 76.2 | 75.4 | 2,097 | 88.5 | 10.0 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,581 |
| Total | 40.3 | 38.8 | 10,009 | 75.2 | 18.8 | 4.8 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,886 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

| Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey |  | Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | Missing/ don't know | Total | Number of women |
| Background characteristic | Currently employed ${ }^{1}$ | Not currently employed |  |  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 23.1 | 5.5 | 71.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,501 |
| 20-24 | 48.4 | 9.5 | 42.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,716 |
| 25-29 | 53.2 | 7.5 | 39.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,643 |
| 30-34 | 55.6 | 5.5 | 38.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,154 |
| 35-39 | 60.5 | 4.8 | 34.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,865 |
| 40-44 | 65.9 | 4.5 | 29.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,093 |
| 45-49 | 67.9 | 4.4 | 27.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,655 |
| Marital status |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Never married | 40.7 | 6.0 | 53.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11,582 |
| Married or living together | 55.7 | 5.9 | 38.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 35,681 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 78.0 | 5.6 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,365 |
| Number of living children |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 44.0 | 7.2 | 48.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14,503 |
| 1-2 | 55.8 | 5.8 | 38.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 23,825 |
| 3-4 | 59.4 | 4.5 | 36.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9,646 |
| 5+ | 62.0 | 4.8 | 33.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,654 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 54.7 | 5.2 | 40.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 25,543 |
| Rural | 51.8 | 6.7 | 41.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24,084 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 67.8 | 7.1 | 25.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 823 |
| Some primary | 61.1 | 6.3 | 32.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,968 |
| Completed primary | 55.1 | 6.1 | 38.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9,595 |
| Some secondary | 39.8 | 5.5 | 54.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14,925 |
| Completed secondary | 56.5 | 6.8 | 36.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12,575 |
| More than secondary | 66.3 | 4.7 | 29.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,741 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 52.2 | 7.3 | 40.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,464 |
| Second | 47.9 | 7.3 | 44.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9,507 |
| Middle | 51.4 | 6.2 | 42.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10,089 |
| Fourth | 54.8 | 5.4 | 39.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10,583 |
| Highest | 59.2 | 3.8 | 37.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10,984 |
| Total | 53.3 | 5.9 | 40.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49,627 |

${ }^{1}$ Currently employed is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

| Table 3.6 .2 | Employment status: Currently married men |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by employment status, according to background |  |
| characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
${ }^{1}$ Currently employed is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

## Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Professional/ technical/ managerial | Clerical | Sales | Agricultural worker | Industrial worker | Services | Missing | Total | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 40.9 | 13.3 | 14.7 | 20.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,152 |
| 20-24 | 14.1 | 11.5 | 30.2 | 8.5 | 18.2 | 17.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3,887 |
| 25-29 | 17.0 | 10.1 | 27.6 | 14.2 | 15.5 | 15.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 4,034 |
| 30-34 | 14.1 | 8.0 | 30.5 | 18.5 | 14.0 | 14.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,369 |
| 35-39 | 9.7 | 5.2 | 33.2 | 21.7 | 15.0 | 14.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5,135 |
| 40-44 | 7.6 | 4.2 | 32.2 | 27.1 | 12.9 | 15.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,992 |
| 45-49 | 7.8 | 4.0 | 31.7 | 30.8 | 10.8 | 14.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,808 |
| Marital status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Never married | 15.7 | 12.2 | 30.8 | 7.4 | 14.6 | 18.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 5,411 |
| Married or living together | 10.2 | 5.5 | 32.1 | 23.7 | 14.3 | 14.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 21,990 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 6.9 | 5.7 | 30.5 | 17.7 | 13.3 | 25.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,976 |
| Number of living children |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 15.7 | 11.9 | 29.6 | 9.5 | 15.0 | 18.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 7,425 |
| 1-2 | 10.7 | 6.1 | 31.1 | 21.0 | 15.7 | 15.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 14,680 |
| 3-4 | 7.4 | 3.1 | 36.3 | 27.2 | 11.1 | 14.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 6,167 |
| 5+ | 3.8 | 1.7 | 30.1 | 43.8 | 7.8 | 12.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,105 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 12.8 | 9.8 | 36.8 | 4.5 | 16.0 | 19.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 15,288 |
| Rural | 9.1 | 3.4 | 26.3 | 37.4 | 12.5 | 11.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 14,089 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 0.2 | 0.2 | 14.1 | 63.3 | 11.9 | 10.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 616 |
| Some primary | 0.3 | 0.4 | 24.9 | 46.9 | 11.3 | 15.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,673 |
| Completed primary | 0.6 | 0.2 | 30.0 | 35.5 | 15.4 | 18.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5,870 |
| Some secondary | 2.0 | 0.9 | 38.4 | 21.3 | 19.1 | 18.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6,756 |
| Completed secondary | 7.0 | 9.3 | 41.1 | 8.7 | 17.4 | 16.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 7,966 |
| More than secondary | 45.2 | 21.0 | 17.3 | 1.7 | 4.4 | 9.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5,496 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 3.0 | 1.4 | 15.3 | 56.7 | 10.9 | 12.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 5,035 |
| Second | 5.4 | 2.6 | 28.8 | 29.4 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 5,244 |
| Middle | 7.7 | 4.5 | 37.6 | 15.9 | 17.6 | 16.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5,804 |
| Fourth | 13.2 | 7.0 | 40.2 | 7.3 | 17.0 | 15.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 6,375 |
| Highest | 21.7 | 15.4 | 33.4 | 2.3 | 9.6 | 17.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 6,918 |
| Total | 11.0 | 6.7 | 31.8 | 20.3 | 14.3 | 15.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 29,377 |


| Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Currently married men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Background characteristic | Professtonal/ technical/ managerial | Clerical | Sales | Agricultural worker | Industrial worker | Services | Missing | Total | Number of men |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | (0.0) | (0.0) | (19.0) | (59.9) | (14.6) | (6.5) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 25 |
| 20-24 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 13.2 | 26.5 | 32.1 | 19.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 328 |
| 25-29 | 8.6 | 6.5 | 16.9 | 19.3 | 31.1 | 17.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,016 |
| 30-34 | 9.8 | 5.7 | 14.6 | 21.7 | 27.9 | 19.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1,592 |
| 35-39 | 9.4 | 5.1 | 13.1 | 23.1 | 29.2 | 19.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,836 |
| 40-44 | 7.8 | 3.9 | 16.4 | 25.2 | 27.8 | 18.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,853 |
| 45-49 | 7.7 | 4.8 | 14.5 | 30.8 | 25.2 | 16.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,819 |
| 50-54 | 10.4 | 4.4 | 14.0 | 35.6 | 20.7 | 14.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,482 |
| Number of living children |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 9.7 | 7.0 | 16.0 | 20.2 | 29.2 | 17.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 789 |
| 1-2 | 8.6 | 4.8 | 14.3 | 24.8 | 28.7 | 18.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 6,076 |
| 3-4 | 9.2 | 4.7 | 16.1 | 28.6 | 23.5 | 17.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 2,593 |
| 5+ | 6.3 | 4.1 | 11.3 | 44.4 | 20.6 | 13.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 492 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 11.6 | 6.8 | 19.0 | 8.4 | 30.4 | 22.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 4,869 |
| Rural | 6.0 | 3.1 | 10.6 | 43.6 | 23.7 | 12.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 5,081 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 0.0 | 0.7 | 9.0 | 67.9 | 17.5 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 179 |
| Some primary | 0.9 | 0.2 | 11.5 | 48.2 | 27.5 | 11.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,200 |
| Completed primary | 1.7 | 0.3 | 12.0 | 38.1 | 32.0 | 15.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,189 |
| Some secondary | 3.0 | 1.4 | 15.9 | 28.9 | 30.2 | 20.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,142 |
| Completed secondary | 9.0 | 6.5 | 18.5 | 13.8 | 28.2 | 22.4 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 2,965 |
| More than secondary | 38.2 | 20.2 | 12.7 | 4.8 | 10.9 | 12.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,275 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 2.0 | 1.3 | 5.9 | 56.6 | 20.5 | 13.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,741 |
| Second | 4.1 | 1.6 | 10.6 | 38.0 | 29.3 | 16.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,998 |
| Middle | 4.4 | 2.7 | 16.4 | 23.7 | 33.3 | 19.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,083 |
| Fourth | 10.5 | 5.4 | 18.9 | 13.5 | 30.7 | 20.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2,046 |
| Highest | 21.3 | 12.9 | 20.3 | 5.3 | 20.2 | 18.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 2,082 |
| Total | 8.7 | 4.9 | 14.7 | 26.4 | 27.0 | 17.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 9,950 |

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

Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Indonesia DHS 2017

| Employment | Agricultural <br> work | Non- <br> agricultural <br> work | Missing | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| characteristic |  |  |  |  |
| Type of earnings | 40.7 | 85.1 | 65.0 | 76.1 |
| $\quad$ Cash only | 4.9 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 3.8 |
| Cash and in-kind | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| In-kind only | 51.2 | 11.1 | 22.3 | 19.3 |
| $\quad$ Not paid | 0.2 | 0.1 | 7.5 | 0.1 |
| $\quad$ Missing | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |
| Type of employer | 55.5 | 12.3 | 18.3 | 21.1 |
| $\quad$ Employed by family member | 28.4 | 55.8 | 58.5 | 50.3 |
| Employed by nonfamily member | 15.8 | 31.8 | 14.6 | 28.5 |
| $\quad$ Self-employed | 0.2 | 0.1 | 8.5 | 0.1 |
| $\quad$ Missing | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |
| Continuity of employment | 62.2 | 92.2 | 81.2 | 86.1 |
| $\quad$ All year | 30.4 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 8.7 |
| Seasonal | 7.1 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| Occasional | 0.3 | 0.1 | 9.6 | 0.2 |
| $\quad$ Missing | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |
| Number of women employed | 5,949 | 23,342 | 87 | 29,377 |
| $\quad$ during the last 12 months |  |  |  |  |

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

Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women
Percentage of women age 15-49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Subsidized health insurance (JKN/BPJS PBI) ${ }^{1}$ | Nonsubsidi zed health insurance, (JKN/ Non PBI) ${ }^{2}$ | Employerbased insurance | Regional health insurance (Jamkesda) ${ }^{3}$ | Private health insurance | Other | None | Any health insurance | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 35.2 | 17.3 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 43.6 | 56.4 | 7,501 |
| 20-24 | 29.2 | 24.0 | 0.6 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 42.9 | 57.1 | 6,716 |
| 25-29 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 45.1 | 54.9 | 6,643 |
| 30-34 | 28.3 | 24.2 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 41.9 | 58.1 | 7,154 |
| 35-39 | 31.4 | 22.7 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 40.8 | 59.2 | 7,865 |
| 40-44 | 33.8 | 21.9 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 38.8 | 61.2 | 7,093 |
| 45-49 | 33.7 | 22.5 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 40.0 | 60.0 | 6,655 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 26.5 | 31.1 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 37.2 | 62.8 | 25,543 |
| Rural | 35.8 | 13.2 | 0.3 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 46.7 | 53.3 | 24,084 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 45.3 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 44.4 | 55.6 | 823 |
| Some primary | 44.5 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 45.1 | 54.9 | 3,968 |
| Completed primary | 40.7 | 8.0 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 47.8 | 52.2 | 9,595 |
| Some secondary | 34.3 | 15.6 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 46.2 | 53.8 | 14,925 |
| Completed secondary | 24.5 | 30.6 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 39.6 | 60.4 | 12,575 |
| More than secondary | 14.7 | 50.7 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 9.5 | 0.2 | 27.7 | 72.3 | 7,741 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 50.4 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 41.5 | 58.5 | 8,464 |
| Second | 41.7 | 9.3 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 45.5 | 54.5 | 9,507 |
| Middle | 32.8 | 16.6 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 46.8 | 53.2 | 10,089 |
| Fourth | 23.3 | 28.5 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 44.3 | 55.7 | 10,583 |
| Highest | 12.5 | 47.9 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 9.9 | 0.1 | 32.0 | 68.0 | 10,984 |
| Total | 31.0 | 22.4 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 41.8 | 58.2 | 49,627 |

[^2]Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Currently married men
Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Subsidized health insurance (JKN/BPJS PBI) ${ }^{1}$ | Nonsubsidi zed health insurance, <br> (JKN/ <br> Non PBI) ${ }^{2}$ | Employer basedinsurance | Regional health insurance (Jamkesda) ${ }^{3}$ | Privately health insurance | Other | None | Any health insurance | Number of men |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | (6.0) | (2.2) | (0.0) | (8.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (83.0) | (17.0) | 29 |
| 20-24 | 26.6 | 15.3 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 53.9 | 46.1 | 329 |
| 25-29 | 21.5 | 25.3 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 48.1 | 51.9 | 1,016 |
| 30-34 | 24.1 | 25.9 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 45.0 | 55.0 | 1,593 |
| 35-39 | 28.4 | 23.5 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 0.4 | 41.7 | 58.3 | 1,837 |
| 40-44 | 29.8 | 22.1 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 42.5 | 57.5 | 1,860 |
| 45-49 | 32.6 | 22.2 | 0.6 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 39.9 | 60.1 | 1,824 |
| 50-54 | 28.8 | 24.2 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 42.6 | 57.4 | 1,521 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 24.9 | 32.1 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 0.1 | 36.9 | 63.1 | 4,901 |
| Rural | 30.9 | 14.9 | 0.5 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 49.6 | 50.4 | 5,108 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 38.9 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 49.3 | 50.7 | 186 |
| Some primary | 41.2 | 6.5 | 0.1 | 5.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 48.3 | 51.7 | 1,205 |
| Completed primary | 35.6 | 8.4 | 0.1 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 52.3 | 47.7 | 2,206 |
| Some secondary | 30.4 | 14.7 | 0.6 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 2,154 |
| Completed secondary | 20.8 | 34.3 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 39.2 | 60.8 | 2,978 |
| More than secondary | 13.6 | 56.1 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 12.8 | 0.1 | 21.1 | 78.9 | 1,279 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 45.2 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 6.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 45.0 | 55.0 | 1,757 |
| Second | 35.4 | 10.2 | 0.2 | 5.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 49.8 | 50.2 | 2,002 |
| Middle | 28.6 | 17.7 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 50.4 | 49.6 | 2,094 |
| Fourth | 20.1 | 30.4 | 0.9 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 44.4 | 55.6 | 2,058 |
| Highest | 13.7 | 49.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 12.3 | 0.1 | 27.8 | 72.2 | 2,097 |
| Total | 28.0 | 23.3 | 0.8 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 43.4 | 56.6 | 10,009 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
${ }^{1}$ Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional/Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Penerima Bantuan Iuran Jaminan Kesehatan
${ }^{2}$ Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional/Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Bukan Penerima Bantuan Iuran Jaminan Kesehatan
${ }^{3}$ Jaminan Kesehatan Daerah

Table 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women
Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics and maternity status, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Percentage who smoke ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cigarettes ${ }^{2}$ | Other type of tobacco ${ }^{3}$ | Any type of tobacco |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 7,501 |
| 20-24 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 6,716 |
| 25-29 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 6,643 |
| 30-34 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 7,154 |
| 35-39 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 7,865 |
| 40-44 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 7,093 |
| 45-49 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 4.1 | 6,655 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 2.4 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 25,543 |
| Rural | 1.9 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 24,084 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 8.1 | 2.5 | 10.6 | 823 |
| Some primary | 3.8 | 1.0 | 4.7 | 3,968 |
| Completed primary | 2.3 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 9,595 |
| Some secondary | 2.0 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 14,925 |
| Completed secondary | 1.9 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 12,575 |
| More than secondary | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 7,741 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 3.0 | 1.5 | 4.4 | 8,464 |
| Second | 2.2 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 9,507 |
| Middle | 2.0 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 10,089 |
| Fourth | 2.0 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 10,583 |
| Highest | 1.8 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 10,984 |
| Total | 2.2 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 49,627 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
${ }^{2}$ Cigarettes include kretek.
${ }^{3}$ Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, shisha/ water pipes, chewing tobacco, betel leaf with tobacco

Table 3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Currently married men
Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of currently married men by smoking frequency, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Percentage who smoke ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Smoking frequency |  |  |  | Total | Number of men |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cigarettes ${ }^{2}$ | Other type of tobacco ${ }^{3}$ | Any type of tobacco | Daily smoker | Occasional smoker ${ }^{4}$ | Nonsmoker | Missing |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | (70.8) | (2.1) | (70.8) | (55.3) | (15.5) | (29.2) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 29 |
| 20-24 | 81.2 | 1.5 | 81.2 | 74.0 | 7.2 | 18.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 329 |
| 25-29 | 75.5 | 1.3 | 75.7 | 65.4 | 10.1 | 24.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,016 |
| 30-34 | 76.6 | 0.9 | 76.9 | 67.9 | 8.7 | 23.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,593 |
| 35-39 | 75.3 | 0.7 | 75.5 | 67.0 | 8.3 | 24.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,837 |
| 40-44 | 70.0 | 0.9 | 70.2 | 61.5 | 8.5 | 30.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,860 |
| 45-49 | 66.9 | 0.6 | 67.3 | 57.4 | 9.5 | 33.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,824 |
| 50-54 | 66.3 | 1.6 | 67.0 | 58.1 | 8.2 | 33.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,521 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 68.0 | 0.7 | 68.1 | 59.6 | 8.4 | 32.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,901 |
| Rural | 75.5 | 1.3 | 76.0 | 66.3 | 9.2 | 24.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,108 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 67.8 | 5.5 | 70.9 | 57.1 | 10.7 | 32.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 186 |
| Some primary | 79.7 | 1.1 | 80.0 | 70.9 | 8.8 | 20.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,205 |
| Completed primary | 78.2 | 0.8 | 78.5 | 68.9 | 9.3 | 21.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,206 |
| Some secondary | 76.9 | 0.7 | 77.2 | 68.2 | 8.7 | 23.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,154 |
| Completed secondary | 69.2 | 0.9 | 69.4 | 60.8 | 8.4 | 30.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,978 |
| More than secondary | 51.5 | 1.2 | 51.8 | 42.9 | 8.6 | 48.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,279 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 82.0 | 2.7 | 83.3 | 71.7 | 10.3 | 18.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,757 |
| Second | 77.1 | 0.3 | 77.2 | 69.1 | 8.0 | 22.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,002 |
| Middle | 73.3 | 0.8 | 73.4 | 64.5 | 8.7 | 26.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,094 |
| Fourth | 70.2 | 0.5 | 70.3 | 61.8 | 8.4 | 29.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,058 |
| Highest | 58.4 | 0.8 | 58.6 | 49.8 | 8.6 | 41.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,097 |
| Total | 71.8 | 1.0 | 72.1 | 63.1 | 8.8 | 28.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10,009 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
${ }^{1}$ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
${ }^{2}$ Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kretek
${ }^{3}$ Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, shisha/water pipes, chewing tobacco, betel leaf with tobacco.
${ }^{4}$ Occasional refers to less often than daily use

## MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

## Key Findings

- Marital status: 72\% of women age 15-49 are married or living with a partner, while $9 \%$ are separated, divorced, or widowed.
- Age at first marriage: Median age at first marriage is 20.8 among all women age $25-49$ and 24.6 among married men age $25-49$. Median age at first marriage goes up as education and household wealth increase among both groups.
- Sexual initiation: Median age at first sexual intercourse is 20.9 among women and 24.3 among married men 25-49. Median age at first sexual intercourse increases as education and household wealth increase among both women and married men.
- Polygyny: Less than $1 \%$ of married men age 15-54 have more than one wife.

Marriage and sexual activities are primary indicators of women's exposure to the risk of pregnancy. Women who marry at a young age tend to have children early and have high fertility. The timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity also profoundly affect other aspects of women's and men's lives.

### 4.1 Marital Status

## Currently married

Respondents who report being currently married or living together with a partner as though married at the time of the survey.
Sample: Women age 15-49 and men age 15-54

In Indonesia, $72 \%$ of women are currently married, less than $1 \%$ live with a partner as though married, $23 \%$ have never married, $3 \%$ are divorced or separated, and $2 \%$ are widowed (Figure 4.1). Nine percent of women age 15-19 are in a union. The highest percentage of women who are married or living together with a partner is among those age $30-39(92 \%)$. The proportion of women who are divorced, separated, or widowed increases from 1\% among women age 15-19 to 10\% among those age 45-49 (Table 4.1).

Trends: The proportion of women age 15-49 who are married or living together in the 2017 IDHS ( $72 \%$ ) is similar to that in the 2012 IDHS ( $73 \%$ ). The percentage of women age $15-19$ who are in a union declined from $13 \%$ in the 2012 IDHS to $9 \%$ in the 2017 IDHS.

### 4.2 Polygyny

## Polygyny

Men who report that they have more than one wife or partner are considered to be in a polygynous marriage.
Sample: Currently married men age 15-54

Overall, less than $1 \%$ of married men reported that they are in a polygynous union, i.e., they have more than one wife or partner (Table 4.2). The percentage in polygynous unions is $1 \%$ or higher only among men age 50-54 and men who have less than a primary education.

Trends: The percentage of married men who report being in a polygynous union in the 2017 IDHS is the same as in the 2012 IDHS (less than 1\%).

Appendix Table A-4.1 shows the percentage distribution of currently married men age $15-54$ by number of wives in each province.

### 4.3 Age at First Marriage

## Median age at first marriage

Age by which half of respondents began living with their first spouse/partner
Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49, ever-married women age 20-49 and 25-49, and currently married men age 25-49 and 25-54

The 2017 IDHS collected information on the age at which respondents began living together with their first spouse or partner. This information was used to explore marriage patterns among three separate groups: all women, ever-married women, and currently married men. Because of differences in marital status, the results for women and men are not strictly comparable. Nevertheless, they provide some useful insights into gender differences by age at marriage.

The median age at first marriage among women age $25-49$ is 20.8 years. As expected, because women who have never married are excluded, the median age at marriage is higher among ever-married women age 25-49 ( 21.8 years). Among married men age 25-49, the median age is 24.6 years (Table 4.3 and 4.4).

Trends: The median age at first marriage among ever-married women age $25-49$ has increased steadily from 17.7 years in the 1991 IDHS to 21.8 years in the 2017 IDHS.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 25-49 living in urban areas marry 2.2 years later than those living in rural areas (21.9 versus 19.7 years) (Figure 4.2).
- The median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 increases with increasing education, from 17.6 years among women with no education to 22.6 years among women with more than secondary education. Ever-married women and married men show similar patterns.
- The median age at first marriage increases with wealth. For example, the median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 ranges from 19.5 years in the lowest wealth quintile to 23.1 years in the highest quintile (Table 4.4).

Appendix Table A-4.2 shows the median age at first marriage among

Figure 4.2 Women's median age at marriage by residence

Median age at first marriage among women age 25-49
 women age 15-49 by province.

### 4.4. Age at First Sexual Intercourse

## Median age at first sexual intercourse

Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse
Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49, ever-married women age 20-49 and 25-49, and currently married men age 25-49 and 25-54

Both women and currently married men were asked about the age at which they first had sexual intercourse. Caution should be exercised in assessing the results of the questions since, in a conservative society like Indonesia, respondents who had engaged in premarital sex may not have been willing to accurately report the age at which sex was initiated.

- Although not strictly comparable because of the differences in marital status, the results in Table 4.5 suggest that, on average, women in Indonesia have their first sexual intercourse at younger ages (20.9 years) than married men age 25-49 (24.3 years).
- A comparison of the median age at first intercourse with the median age at first marriage can be used as a measure of the extent to which respondents engaged in sex before marriage.The median age at first sexual intercourse among married women age 25-49 is the same as median age at first marriage (21.8 years). This indicates that in general women have their first sexual intercourse after marriage (Figure 4.3).
- Among married men age 25-49 the median age at first sexual intercourse ( 24.2 years) is slightly below the median age at first marriage ( 24.6 years). This indicates that some men reported engaging in sex before marriage (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3 Median age at first sexual intercourse and age at first marriage
Median age in years
■ Married women age 25-49 $\quad$ Married men age 25-49


Trends: The median ages at first intercourse among women and men in the 2017 IDHS are slightly higher than the median ages in the 2012 IDHS (20.6 years among women age 25-49 and 23.9 years among married men age 25-49).

## Patterns by background characteristics

- On average, rural women age 25-49 start having sex more than 2 years earlier than urban women (age 19.8 compared with age 22.1) (Table 4.6).
- The median age at first sexual intercourse among women and men increases with increasing education and wealth. For example, the median age at first sexual intercourse increases from 17.7 years among women age 25-49 with no education to 22.8 years among women with more than a secondary education.

Appendix Table A-4.3 shows the median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 15-49 by province.

### 4.5 Recent Sexual Activity

Fifty-nine percent of women age 15-49 reported having sexual intercourse during the 4 weeks before the survey, and $12 \%$ reported having sexual intercourse within the year before the survey but not in the past month. About one in five women ( $23 \%$ ) age 15-49 have never had sexual intercourse (Table 4.7.1).

Eighty-two percent of married men age 15-54 reported having sexual intercourse during the 4 weeks before the survey, and $16 \%$ reported having sexual intercourse within one year before the survey but not in the past month (Table 4.7.2).

Appendix Table A-4.4 shows the recent sexual activity of women age $15-49$ by province.

## List of Tables

For more information on marriage and sexual activity, see the following tables:

- Table 4.1 Current marital status
- Table 4.2 Number of men's wives
- Table 4.3 Age at first marriage
- Table 4.4 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics
- Table 4.5 Age at first sexual intercourse
- Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics
- Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women
- Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Currently married men

Table 4.1 Current marital status
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 by current marital status, according to age, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Age | Marital status |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percentage of respondents currently in union | Number of respondents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Never married | Married | Living together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed | Total |  |  |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 90.0 | 9.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 7,501 |
| 20-24 | 48.0 | 48.5 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 49.4 | 6,716 |
| 25-29 | 13.0 | 82.5 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 83.3 | 6,643 |
| 30-34 | 3.6 | 91.7 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 7,154 |
| 35-39 | 2.2 | 92.0 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 92.3 | 7,865 |
| 40-44 | 2.4 | 90.5 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 90.6 | 7,093 |
| 45-49 | 2.2 | 87.8 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 88.0 | 6,655 |
| Total | 23.3 | 71.5 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 71.9 | 49,627 |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | (0.0) | (85.7) | (14.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (100.0) | 29 |
| 20-24 | 0.0 | 98.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 329 |
| 25-29 | 0.0 | 99.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,016 |
| 30-34 | 0.0 | 99.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,593 |
| 35-39 | 0.0 | 99.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,837 |
| 40-44 | 0.0 | 99.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,860 |
| 45-49 | 0.0 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,824 |
| 50-54 | 0.0 | 99.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,521 |
| Total | 0.0 | 99.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 10,009 |

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

## Table 4.2 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Number of wives |  | Total | Number of men |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2+ |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | (100.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 29 |
| 20-24 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 329 |
| 25-29 | 99.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,016 |
| 30-34 | 99.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,593 |
| 35-39 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,837 |
| 40-44 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,860 |
| 45-49 | 99.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,824 |
| 50-54 | 98.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,521 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 99.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 4,901 |
| Rural | 99.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5,108 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 99.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 186 |
| Some primary | 98.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1,205 |
| Completed primary | 99.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,206 |
| Some secondary | 99.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,154 |
| Completed secondary | 99.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,978 |
| More than secondary | 99.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,279 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 99.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,757 |
| Second | 99.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,002 |
| Middle | 99.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,094 |
| Fourth | 99.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,058 |
| Highest | 99.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,097 |
| Total | 99.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 10,009 |

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

## Table 4.3 Age at first marriage

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who were first married by specific exact ages and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Current age | Percentage first married by exact age: |  |  |  |  | Number of respondent s | $\begin{gathered} \text { Median age } \\ \text { at first } \\ \text { marriage } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 |  |  |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 10.5 | na | na | na | na | 700 | a |
| 20-24 | 3.7 | 30.8 | 63.7 | na | na | 3,317 | 19.2 |
| 25-29 | 2.7 | 20.2 | 41.3 | 63.7 | 87.2 | 5,531 | 20.7 |
| 30-34 | 4.7 | 23.4 | 40.7 | 58.5 | 79.7 | 6,588 | 21.0 |
| 35-39 | 5.8 | 25.9 | 44.3 | 61.8 | 79.2 | 7,259 | 20.6 |
| 40-44 | 8.5 | 29.4 | 46.8 | 62.3 | 80.1 | 6,428 | 20.4 |
| 45-49 | 12.3 | 33.6 | 51.2 | 66.2 | 81.0 | 5,858 | 19.9 |
| 20-49 | 6.5 | 26.9 | 46.6 | na | na | 34,981 | a |
| 25-49 | 6.8 | 26.5 | 44.8 | 62.4 | 81.2 | 31,664 | 20.6 |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 0.0 | na | na | na | na | 29 | a |
| 20-24 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 30.4 | na | na | 329 | a |
| 25-29 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 12.7 | 32.2 | 68.4 | 1,016 | 23.6 |
| 30-34 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 9.6 | 23.5 | 52.9 | 1,593 | 24.7 |
| 35-39 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 11.4 | 26.4 | 50.6 | 1,837 | 24.9 |
| 40-44 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 11.6 | 24.7 | 52.4 | 1,860 | 24.7 |
| 45-49 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 13.4 | 27.8 | 50.2 | 1,824 | 25.0 |
| 50-54 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 18.7 | 33.7 | 57.3 | 1,521 | 24.2 |
| 20-49 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 12.4 | na | na | 8,459 | a |
| 25-49 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 11.7 | 26.5 | 53.6 | 8,130 | 24.6 |
| 20-54 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 13.4 | na | na | 9,980 | a |
| 25-54 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 12.8 | 27.6 | 54.2 | 9,651 | 24.6 |

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with their first spouse or partner.
na $=$ Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than $50 \%$ of the women or men began living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.4 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics
Median age at first marriage among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, median age at first marriage among ever-married women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first marriage among currently married men age 25-54, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Women age |  | Ever-married women age |  | Married men age$25-54$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 20-49 | 25-49 | 20-49 | 25-49 |  |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | a | 21.9 | a | 22.8 | a |
| Rural | 19.8 | 19.7 | 19.6 | 20.9 | 23.7 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 17.7 | 17.6 | 17.5 | 18.2 | 21.4 |
| Some primary | 17.8 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 19.3 | 21.9 |
| Completed primary | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 19.8 | 23.3 |
| Some secondary | 19.6 | 19.8 | 19.6 | 20.8 | 24.0 |
| Completed secondary | a | 22.6 | a | 23.5 | a |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.3 | 20.6 | 23.5 |
| Second | 19.8 | 19.7 | 19.6 | 20.9 | 23.7 |
| Middle | a | 20.3 | a | 21.4 | 24.2 |
| Fourth | a | 21.1 | a | 22.1 | 24.9 |
| Highest | a | 23.1 | a | 23.8 | a |
| Total | a | 20.8 | a | 21.8 | 24.6 |

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

## Table 4.5 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age $15-54$ who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Current age | Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age: |  |  |  |  | Percentage who never had intercourse | Number | Median age at first intercourse |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 |  |  |  |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 10.4 | na | na | na | na | 0.5 | 700 | a |
| 20-24 | 3.9 | 30.2 | 62.6 | na | na | 0.1 | 3,317 | 19.3 |
| 25-29 | 2.8 | 20.1 | 40.2 | 61.6 | 84.6 | 0.1 | 5,531 | 20.8 |
| 30-34 | 4.7 | 22.6 | 39.4 | 56.6 | 76.5 | 0.0 | 6,588 | 21.2 |
| 35-39 | 5.6 | 25.5 | 43.9 | 60.5 | 77.1 | 0.0 | 7,259 | 20.7 |
| 40-44 | 8.1 | 28.6 | 45.7 | 60.5 | 76.7 | 0.0 | 6,428 | 20.5 |
| 45-49 | 11.3 | 32.5 | 49.5 | 63.9 | 77.8 | 0.0 | 5,858 | 20.1 |
| 20-49 | 6.2 | 26.3 | 45.5 | na | na | 0.0 | 34,981 | a |
| 25-49 | 6.5 | 25.9 | 43.7 | 60.5 | 78.4 | 0.0 | 31,664 | 20.7 |
| 15-24 | 5.0 | na | na | na | na | 0.2 | 4,017 | a |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | (5.0) | na | na | na | na | (0.0) | 29 | a |
| 20-24 | 0.8 | 13.3 | 37.9 | na | na | 0.0 | 329 | a |
| 25-29 | 0.5 | 6.4 | 18.4 | 38.2 | 69.8 | 0.0 | 1,016 | 23.2 |
| 30-34 | 0.4 | 6.7 | 15.4 | 29.6 | 55.8 | 0.0 | 1,593 | 24.3 |
| 35-39 | 0.3 | 6.5 | 15.9 | 31.4 | 53.7 | 0.0 | 1,837 | 24.5 |
| 40-44 | 0.2 | 6.9 | 16.0 | 30.0 | 54.0 | 0.0 | 1,860 | 24.4 |
| 45-49 | 0.4 | 7.9 | 16.8 | 31.5 | 51.5 | 0.0 | 1,824 | 24.8 |
| 50-54 | 0.6 | 10.2 | 22.1 | 37.0 | 59.0 | 0.0 | 1,521 | 23.8 |
| 20-49 | 0.4 | 7.2 | 17.2 | na | na | 0.0 | 8,459 | a |
| 25-49 | 0.3 | 6.9 | 16.3 | 31.6 | 55.7 | 0.0 | 8,130 | 24.3 |
| 15-24 | 1.1 | na | na | na | na | 0.0 | 358 | a |
| 20-54 | 0.4 | 7.7 | 17.9 | na | na | 0.0 | 9,980 | a |
| 25-54 | 0.4 | 7.5 | 17.2 | 32.5 | 56.2 | 0.0 | 9,651 | 24.2 |

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

Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics
Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, median age at first sexual intercourse among ever-married women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among currently married men age 25-54, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Women age |  | Ever-married women age |  | Currentlymarried menage$25-54$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 20-49 | 25-49 | 20-49 | 25-49 |  |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | a | 22.1 | a | 22.8 | a |
| Rural | 19.9 | 19.8 | 19.7 | 20.8 | 23.3 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 17.7 | 17.7 | 17.6 | 18.1 | 20.7 |
| Some primary | 18.0 | 17.9 | 18.0 | 19.2 | 21.7 |
| Completed primary | 18.7 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 19.8 | 23.0 |
| Some secondary | 19.7 | 19.9 | 19.6 | 20.7 | 23.5 |
| Completed secondary | a | 22.8 | a | 23.4 | a |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 19.6 | 19.6 | 19.4 | 20.4 | 22.8 |
| Second | 20.0 | 19.9 | 19.7 | 20.8 | 23.4 |
| Middle | a | 20.5 | a | 21.4 | 23.9 |
| Fourth | a | 21.2 | a | 22.1 | 24.7 |
| Highest | a | 23.3 | a | 23.8 | a |
| Total | a | 20.9 | a | 21.8 | 24.2 |

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

Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Timing of last sexual intercourse |  |  |  | Never had sexual intercourse | Total | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Within the past 4 weeks | Within 1 year ${ }^{1}$ | One or more years | Missing |  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 7.6 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 89.1 | 100.0 | 7,501 |
| 20-24 | 39.9 | 10.1 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 46.7 | 100.0 | 6,716 |
| 25-29 | 68.5 | 14.1 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 6,643 |
| 30-34 | 77.4 | 13.6 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 7,154 |
| 35-39 | 77.7 | 13.5 | 6.5 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 7,865 |
| 40-44 | 74.7 | 14.2 | 8.7 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 7,093 |
| 45-49 | 64.3 | 20.2 | 13.2 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 6,655 |
| Marital status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Never married | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 98.0 | 100.0 | 11,582 |
| Married or living together | 81.2 | 16.4 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 35,681 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 0.9 | 10.7 | 87.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2,365 |
| Marital duration ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-4 years | 79.7 | 18.4 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5,535 |
| 5-9 years | 83.4 | 14.7 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,189 |
| 10-14 years | 85.3 | 13.1 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,573 |
| 15-19 years | 85.2 | 12.9 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,480 |
| 20-24 years | 81.2 | 16.1 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,693 |
| $25+$ years | 71.8 | 23.7 | 4.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,611 |
| Married more than once | 79.5 | 17.4 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,600 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 56.0 | 11.0 | 6.0 | 0.2 | 26.8 | 100.0 | 25,543 |
| Rural | 61.2 | 13.9 | 5.9 | 0.2 | 18.8 | 100.0 | 24,084 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 48.8 | 24.6 | 17.0 | 0.8 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 823 |
| Some primary | 63.2 | 19.4 | 11.9 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 3,968 |
| Completed primary | 72.4 | 17.0 | 6.9 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 9,595 |
| Some secondary | 51.7 | 9.8 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 33.6 | 100.0 | 14,925 |
| Completed secondary | 61.8 | 11.4 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 21.4 | 100.0 | 12,575 |
| More than secondary | 47.7 | 8.5 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 39.5 | 100.0 | 7,741 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 57.3 | 15.3 | 8.7 | 0.2 | 18.6 | 100.0 | 8,464 |
| Second | 59.4 | 13.8 | 6.1 | 0.2 | 20.5 | 100.0 | 9,507 |
| Middle | 59.6 | 13.2 | 5.2 | 0.2 | 21.9 | 100.0 | 10,089 |
| Fourth | 59.8 | 11.2 | 5.6 | 0.1 | 23.2 | 100.0 | 10,583 |
| Highest | 56.4 | 9.5 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 29.1 | 100.0 | 10,984 |
| Total | 58.5 | 12.4 | 6.0 | 0.2 | 22.9 | 100.0 | 49,627 |

[^3]${ }^{2}$ Excludes women who are not currently married

Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Currently married men
Percent distribution of currently married men age $15-54$ by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Timing of last sexual intercourse |  |  |  | Total | Number of men |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Within the past 4 weeks | Within 1 year ${ }^{1}$ | One or more years | Missing |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | (88.5) | (11.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 29 |
| 20-24 | 84.6 | 14.2 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 329 |
| 25-29 | 84.9 | 14.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,016 |
| 30-34 | 85.1 | 13.4 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,593 |
| 35-39 | 86.0 | 12.2 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,837 |
| 40-44 | 84.2 | 13.3 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,860 |
| 45-49 | 79.9 | 18.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,824 |
| 50-54 | 70.1 | 22.9 | 6.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,521 |
| Marital duration ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-4 years | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 22 |
| 5-9 years | 88.8 | 10.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 101 |
| 10-14 years | 85.2 | 12.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 116 |
| 15-19 years | 81.3 | 16.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 197 |
| 20-24 years | 79.6 | 16.1 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 181 |
| 25+ years | 71.6 | 24.9 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 321 |
| Married more than once | 82.1 | 15.4 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 9,070 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 83.0 | 14.7 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 4,901 |
| Rural | 80.8 | 16.5 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 5,108 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 60.9 | 27.7 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 186 |
| Some primary | 72.7 | 22.3 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,205 |
| Completed primary | 81.2 | 15.9 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,206 |
| Some secondary | 82.6 | 15.6 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,154 |
| Completed secondary | 84.9 | 13.6 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,978 |
| More than secondary | 86.2 | 11.7 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1,279 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 76.2 | 19.8 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,757 |
| Second | 80.5 | 16.8 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,002 |
| Middle | 81.8 | 15.9 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,094 |
| Fourth | 83.3 | 14.7 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,058 |
| Highest | 86.5 | 11.6 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 2,097 |
| Total | 81.9 | 15.6 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 10,009 |

Note: An asterisk indicates the figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
${ }^{1}$ Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks

## Key Findings

- Total fertility rate: The total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey is 2.4 children per woman ( 2.3 in urban areas and 2.6 in rural areas).
- Fertility patterns: Fertility declines with increasing education and household wealth.
- Birth intervals: The median birth interval is 65 months. There is almost no difference in the median birth interval by urban-rural residence.
- Age at first birth: The median age at first birth among women age $25-49$ is 22.4 years.
- Teenage pregnancy: 7\% of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing: $5 \%$ are already mothers and $2 \%$ are pregnant with their first child.

The number of children that a woman bears depends on many factors, including the age she begins childbearing, how long she waits between births, and her fecundity. Postponing first births and extending the interval between births have played a role in reducing fertility in many countries. These factors also have positive health consequences. In contrast, short birth intervals (of less than 24 months) are associated with harmful outcomes for both newborns and their mothers, such as preterm birth, low birth weight, and death. Childbearing at a very young age is linked to an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and higher rates of neonatal mortality.

This chapter describes the current level of fertility in Indonesia and some of its proximate determinants. It presents information on the total fertility rate, birth intervals, insusceptibility to pregnancy (due to postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, and teenage childbearing.

### 5.1 Current Fertility

## Total fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the 3 years before the survey, based on detailed birth histories provided by women.
Sample: Women age 15-49

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Indonesia is 2.4 children per woman. The TFR among women in rural areas is slightly higher than the rate among women in urban areas ( 2.6 and 2.3 children, respectively) (Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1).

Trends: The TFR remained stationary at 2.6 births per woman between the 2007 IDHS and the 2012 IDHS. The TFR declined to 2.4 children in the 2017 IDHS (Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2 Trends in fertility by residence

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey

| 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | Rural Total 2.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square 2.602 .6$ |  |  |  |
|  | 2.3 | 2.4 | Urban 2.3 |
| 2002-03 | 2007 | 2012 | 2017 |
| IDHS | IDHS | IDHS | IDHS |

The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) from the 2012 and 2017 IDHS surveys are shown in Figure 5.3. In both surveys, fertility peaks at age $25-29$, with the rate slightly lower in 2017 than in 2012 (138 births versus 143 births). The ASFRs among women under age 25 are also lower in 2017 than 2012, with a particularly marked decline at age 20-24, from 138 to 111 births per 1,000 women. On the other hand, the ASFR for age 30-34 increased from 103 births in the 2012 IDHS to 113 births per 1,000 women in the 2017 IDHS.

Figure 5.3 Age-specific fertility
Births per 1,000 women

## Patterns by background characteristics



15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 $\quad 35-39 \quad 40-44 \quad 45-49$ Age group

The fertility rate peaks in the 25-29 age group in both rural and urban areas at 138 births per woman. The ASFR patterns at age 25 and older in urban and rural areas are similar, indicating the urban-rural difference in in the TFR is mainly due to differences in fertility among women under 25 years (Table 5.1).

- The TFR generally declines with increasing education and household wealth. For example, women who completed primary school are having 2.9 children, while women with more than secondary education are having 2.3 children (Table 5.2 and Figure 5.4). Women in the lowest wealth quintile are having 2.9 children, while women in the highest wealth quintile are having 2.1 children (Table 5.2 and Figure 5.5).

Appendix Table A.5.1 shows the TFR by province.

Figure 5.4 Fertility by education
Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey


### 5.2 Children Ever Born and Living

The 2017 IDHS also collected information on the number of children ever born to women age 15-49 and those still surviving by the time of the survey. On average, women age $15-49$ have given birth to 1.7 children, of whom 1.6 survived to the time of the survey.

The number of children ever born increases with age. The majority of women under age 20 have no children, while women are in their 30 s have 2 children. Women age 45-49 have an average of just under 3 children (Table 5.4).

Figure 5.5 Fertility by household wealth
Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey


### 5.3 BIRTH INTERVALS

## Median birth interval

Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born.
Sample: Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

Birth intervals are associated with morbidity and mortality risks. The risk is higher if the birth interval is less than 24 month. Longer birth intervals are beneficial to the newborns as well as to the mother.

The 2017 IDHS shows that the median birth interval in Indonesia is 64.6 months. This means that half of nonfirst births occur more than 5 years after the preceding birth. While the average birth interval is relatively long, $12 \%$ of births occurred between 24 and 35 months after the preceding birth, and $9 \%$ occurred less than 24 months after the preceding birth (Table 5.5 and Figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6 Birth intervals
Percent distribution of non-first births by number of months preceding birth


Trends: The median birth interval has increased steadily in the last decade, from 54.6 months in the 2007 IDHS to 60.2 months in the 2012 IDHS, and to 64.6 months in the 2017 IDHS.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Births intervals increase with the mother's age, from 47.5 months among women age 20-29 to 70 months among women age 30-39.
- The median birth interval in urban areas is slightly longer than the interval in rural areas (66 versus 63 months).
- The median birth interval among women in the lowest wealth quintile is 56 months compared to 68 months or more among women in the second and higher quintiles. (Table 5.5).

Appendix Table A. 5.2 shows birth intervals by province.

### 5.4 Insusceptibility to Pregnancy

## Postpartum amenorrhea

The period of time after the birth of a child and before the resumption of menstruation.

## Postpartum abstinence

The period of time after the birth of a child and before the resumption of sexual intercourse.

## Postpartum insusceptibility

The period of time during which a woman is considered not at risk of pregnancy either because she is postpartum amenorrhoeic and/or abstaining from sexual intercourse postpartum.
Sample: Women age 15-49

## Median duration of postpartum amenorrhea

Calculated as the number of months after childbirth by which time half of women have begun menstruating.
Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey.

## Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

Calculated as the number of months after childbirth by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy by either postpartum amenorrhea or abstinence from sexual intercourse.
Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey
During postpartum amenorrhea period, the risk of pregnancy is reduced. The duration of postpartum amenorrhea is determined by the length and intensity of breastfeeding. Postpartum protection from conception can be prolonged by delaying the resumption of sexual intercourse (postpartum abstinence).

Among births in the three years preceding the survey, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhea is 3.0 months, while the median duration of postpartum abstinence is 2.8 months. Overall, women are insusceptible to pregnancy after childbirth for a median duration of 4.2 months (Table 5.6).

Trends: The median duration of postpartum amenorrhea s increased from 2.4 months in the 2012 IDHS to 3.0 months in the 2017 IDHS. The median duration of postpartum abstinence also increased from 2.4 months to 2.8 months. Overall, the median duration of insusceptibility increased from 3.8 months in the 2012 IDHS to 4.2 months in the 2017 IDHS.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Women below age 30 have only a slightly shorter duration of postpartum insusceptibility than women age 30 and older ( 3.9 and 4.6 months, respectively).
- Women living in urban areas also have only a slightly shorter duration of postpartum insusceptibility than rural women ( 3.8 months and 4.6 months, respectively).
- The duration of postpartum insusceptibility generally decreases with increasing education and wealth. For example, postpartum insusceptibility among women in the lowest quintile is 5.6 months compared with 3.8 months among women in the highest quintile (Table 5.7).

Appendix Table A. 5.3 shows the median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence and postpartum insusceptibility by province.

```
Menopause
Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither
pregnant nor postpartum amenorrhea and have not had a menstrual period in
the 6 months before the survey, or if they report being menopausal, or have
never menstruated.
```

Sample: Women age 30-49

Women who reach menopause are no longer able to become pregnant. The percentage of menopausal women increases with age, from 10\% among women age 30-34 to $43 \%$ among women age $48-49$ (Table 5.8).

### 5.5 Age at First Birth

## Median age at first birth

Age by which half of women have had their first child.
Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49

The age at which childbearing commences is an important determinant of the overall level of fertility as well as the health and well-being of the mother and child. The earlier a woman begins childbearing, the longer she is exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Also, having children at too young an age can have negative repercussions for the mother's and child's health.

The median age at first birth among women age 25-49 is 22.4 years (Table 5.9). This figure is almost the same as that in the 2012 IDHS ( 22 years).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 25-49 in urban areas have their first birth, on average, 2 years later than women in rural areas ( 23.5 years versus 21.4 years) (Table 5.10 and Figure 5.7).

Figure 5.8 Median age at first birth by education
Median age at first birth among women age 25-49


Figure 5.7 Median age at first birth by residence

Median age at first birth among women age 25-49


- The median age at first birth increases with education and household wealth. For example, The median age at first birth increases from 21.3 years among women in the lowest quintile to 24.6 years among women in the highest quintile (Figures 5.8 and 5.9).

Appendix Table A.5.4 shows the median age at first birth by province.
Figure 5.9 Median age at first birth by household wealth

Median age at first birth among women age 25-49


### 5.6 Teenage Childbearing

## Teenage childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child.
Sample: Women age 15-19

Teenage pregnancy is a major health concern because of its association with higher morbidity and mortality for both the mother and the child. Childbearing during adolescence is known to have adverse social consequences, particularly regarding educational attainment, as women who become mothers in their teens are more likely to drop out of school.

The 2017 IDHS finding shows that in Indonesia, 7\% of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing: $5 \%$ have given birth and $2 \%$ are pregnant with their first child (Table 5.11).

Trends: The percentage of women age 15-19 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child declined from $10 \%$ in the 2012 IDHS to $7 \%$ in the 2017 IDHS.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Teenagers in rural areas are two times more likely to have begun childbearing than their urban peers: $10 \%$ and $5 \%$, respectively (Figure 5.10).
- The rates of teenage pregnancy are highest among the comparatively small number of teens who have completed the primary level or less (15\%-37\%) (Figure 5.11). (15\%-37\%) (Figure 5.11).

Figure 5.10 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood by residence

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing

Figure 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood by education

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing


- Teenage childbearing is least common in the wealthiest households: $2 \%$ of women in the highest wealth quintile have begun childbearing, as compared with $13 \%$ of women in the lowest quintile (Figure 5.12).

Appendix Table A. 5.5 shows teenage pregnancy and motherhood by province.

## List of Tables

Figure 5.12 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood by household wealth

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing

For more information on fertility levels and some of the determinants of fertility, see the following tables:

- Table 5.1 Current fertility
- Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics
- Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates
- Table 5.3.2 Trends in current fertility rates
- Table 5.4 Children ever born and living
- Table 5.5 Birth intervals
- Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence and insusceptibility
- Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence and postpartum insusceptibility
- Table 5.8 Menopause
- Table 5.9 Age at first birth
- Table 5.10 Median age at first birth
- Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Table 5.1 Current fertility
Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, by residence, Indonesia DHS 2017

|  | Residence |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Age group | Urban | Rural | Total |
| $<15$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $15-19$ | 24 | 51 | 36 |
| $20-24$ | 98 | 126 | 111 |
| $25-29$ | 138 | 138 | 138 |
| $30-34$ | 116 | 109 | 113 |
| $35-39$ | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| $40-44$ | 19 | 20 | 20 |
| $45-49$ | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| TFR (15-49) | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| GFR | 75 | 85 | 80 |
| CBR | 17.7 | 18.5 | 18.1 |

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

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics
Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background | Total fertility rate | Percentage of <br> women age 15- <br> 49 currently <br> pregnant | Mean number of <br> children ever <br> born to women <br> age 40-49 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residence |  |  |  |
| Urban | 2.3 | 3.7 | 2.6 |
| Rural | 2.6 | 4.1 | 3.0 |
| Education |  |  |  |
| $\quad$ No education | 2.7 | 2.1 | 3.5 |
| Some primary | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.4 |
| Completed primary | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.9 |
| Some secondary | 2.5 | 3.7 | 2.8 |
| Completed secondary | 2.5 | 5.0 | 2.5 |
| More than secondary | 2.3 | 4.2 | 2.2 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |
| $\quad$ Lowest | 2.9 | 3.8 | 3.5 |
| Second | 2.6 | 4.1 | 3.0 |
| Middle | 2.3 | 3.8 | 2.7 |
| Fourth | 2.3 | 4.2 | 2.6 |
| Highest | 2.1 | 3.5 | 2.5 |
| Total | 2.4 | 3.9 | 2.8 |

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

Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates
Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, according to age group, Indonesia DHS 2017

|  | Number of years preceding survey |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Age group | $0-4$ | $5-9$ | $10-14$ | $15-19$ |
| $<15$ | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| $15-19$ | 40 | 48 | 50 | 61 |
| $20-24$ | 117 | 126 | 128 | 141 |
| $25-29$ | 136 | 137 | 135 | 141 |
| $30-34$ | 110 | 105 | 110 | 121 |
| $35-39$ | 63 | 61 | 65 |  |
| $40-44$ | 18 | $[23]$ |  |  |
| $45-49$ | $[5]$ |  |  |  |

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

## Table 5.3.2 Trends in current fertility rates

Age-specific and total fertility rates (TFRs) among women age 15-49 for the three-year period preceding the survey, IDHS surveys, Indonesia DHS 1991-2017

|  | 1991 | 1994 | 1997 | $2002-$ |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Mother's age at birth | IDHS | IDHS | IDHS | IDHS | 2007 | 2012 | 2017 |
| $15-19$ | 67 | 61 | 62 | 51 | 51 | 48 | 36 |
| $20-24$ | 162 | 147 | 143 | 131 | 135 | 138 | 111 |
| $25-29$ | 157 | 150 | 149 | 143 | 134 | 143 | 138 |
| $30-34$ | 117 | 109 | 108 | 99 | 108 | 103 | 113 |
| $35-39$ | 73 | 68 | 66 | 66 | 65 | 62 | 63 |
| $40-44$ | 23 | 31 | 24 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 20 |
| $45-49$ | 7 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| TFR 15-49 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 |

[^4]
## Table 5.4 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born and mean number of living children, according to age group, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Age | Number of children ever born |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Number of women | Mean number of children ever born | Mean <br> number of living children |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10+ |  |  |  |  |
| ALL WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 95.0 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,501 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| 20-24 | 59.1 | 33.3 | 6.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,716 | 0.49 | 0.48 |
| 25-29 | 21.5 | 44.3 | 27.5 | 5.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,643 | 1.21 | 1.17 |
| 30-34 | 8.4 | 24.3 | 44.3 | 16.6 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,154 | 1.91 | 1.83 |
| 35-39 | 5.5 | 13.2 | 41.5 | 25.4 | 9.1 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,865 | 2.38 | 2.27 |
| 40-44 | 5.7 | 10.6 | 32.7 | 26.8 | 13.6 | 5.9 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 7,093 | 2.73 | 2.56 |
| 45-49 | 5.8 | 9.7 | 29.3 | 26.1 | 14.3 | 7.0 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 6,655 | 2.93 | 2.68 |
| Total | 28.9 | 19.6 | 26.2 | 14.5 | 6.2 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 49,627 | 1.67 | 1.58 |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 51.3 | 46.3 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 700 | 0.51 | 0.49 |
| 20-24 | 21.7 | 63.7 | 13.1 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,317 | 0.95 | 0.92 |
| 25-29 | 9.6 | 50.6 | 32.0 | 6.0 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,531 | 1.40 | 1.35 |
| 30-34 | 4.9 | 24.2 | 46.6 | 17.6 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,588 | 2.00 | 1.92 |
| 35-39 | 3.2 | 12.2 | 43.1 | 26.4 | 9.6 | 3.5 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,259 | 2.47 | 2.35 |
| 40-44 | 3.1 | 10.3 | 33.6 | 27.9 | 14.1 | 6.1 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 6,428 | 2.82 | 2.65 |
| 45-49 | 3.5 | 9.3 | 30.4 | 27.0 | 14.7 | 7.2 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 5,858 | 3.00 | 2.75 |
| Total | 7.2 | 25.0 | 34.6 | 19.1 | 8.1 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 35,681 | 2.19 | 2.07 |

Table 5.5 Birth intervals
Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Months since preceding birth |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of non-first births | Median number of months since preceding birth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 7-17 | 18-23 | 24-35 | 36-47 | 48-59 | 60+ | Total |  |  |
| Mother's age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | (5.8) | (18.6) | (64.3) | (3.6) | (7.8) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 19 | (31.1) |
| 20-29 | 6.5 | 8.5 | 18.3 | 17.4 | 15.6 | 33.7 | 100.0 | 2,725 | 47.5 |
| 30-39 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 11.6 | 59.8 | 100.0 | 6,738 | 70.0 |
| 40-49 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 9.1 | 70.7 | 100.0 | 1,548 |  |
| Sex of preceding birth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 3.6 | 4.7 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 56.0 | 100.0 | 5,764 | 65.7 |
| Female | 3.7 | 5.9 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 53.4 | 100.0 | 5,267 | 63.4 |
| Survival of preceding birth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Living | 3.1 | 5.0 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 56.1 | 100.0 | 10,522 | 65.9 |
| Dead | 15.6 | 11.6 | 19.2 | 14.8 | 12.6 | 26.1 | 100.0 | 509 | 37.9 |
| Birth order |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2-3 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 11.0 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 57.6 | 100.0 | 8,812 | 67.5 |
| 4-6 | 4.5 | 6.7 | 14.5 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 46.3 | 100.0 | 1,976 | 56.8 |
| 7+ | 11.7 | 16.4 | 30.1 | 11.5 | 9.3 | 21.0 | 100.0 | 243 | 31.8 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 3.7 | 5.4 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 53.4 | 100.0 | 5,313 | 63.1 |
| Rural | 3.7 | 5.2 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 56.0 | 100.0 | 5,718 | 65.9 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 8.9 | 10.9 | 17.6 | 16.8 | 8.2 | 37.6 | 100.0 | 175 | 44.0 |
| Some primary | 4.8 | 4.8 | 14.1 | 9.4 | 10.7 | 56.2 | 100.0 | 978 | 67.5 |
| Completed primary | 2.5 | 3.8 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 65.9 | 100.0 | 2,448 |  |
| Some secondary | 3.0 | 4.8 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 11.4 | 60.1 | 100.0 | 3,071 |  |
| Completed secondary | 3.6 | 5.8 | 12.7 | 13.2 | 14.2 | 50.5 | 100.0 | 2,898 | 60.4 |
| Higher than secondary | 6.0 | 7.7 | 17.7 | 19.4 | 15.0 | 34.2 | 100.0 | 1,461 | 47.5 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 5.8 | 7.5 | 15.9 | 12.7 | 12.2 | 45.8 | 100.0 | 2,422 | 55.7 |
| Second | 3.3 | 4.2 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 12.2 | 58.0 | 100.0 | 2,192 | 68.4 |
| Middle | 3.1 | 3.7 | 9.5 | 11.2 | 12.9 | 59.6 | 100.0 | 2,130 | 68.7 |
| Fourth | 2.9 | 5.2 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 59.5 | 100.0 | 2,189 | 70.0 |
| Highest | 3.0 | 5.7 | 12.9 | 13.4 | 13.2 | 51.8 | 100.0 | 2,098 | 61.3 |
| Total | 3.7 | 5.3 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 54.8 | 100.0 | 11,031 | 64.6 |

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

- Omitted because more than $50 \%$ of women had a birth interval of more than 70 months.

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility
Percentage of births in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrheic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Months since <br> birth | Percentage of births for which the mother is: |  |  | Number of <br> births |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $<$ | Amenorrheic | Abstaining | Insusceptible ${ }^{1}$ | Total | In |
| 2 | 92.8 | 93.9 | 97.8 | 0.0 | 394 |
| $2-3$ | 42.9 | 39.2 | 58.2 | 0.0 | 605 |
| $4-5$ | 27.0 | 19.9 | 37.5 | 0.0 | 591 |
| $6-7$ | 22.2 | 13.6 | 31.7 | 0.0 | 520 |
| $8-9$ | 21.4 | 10.5 | 29.1 | 0.0 | 592 |
| $10-11$ | 21.2 | 6.2 | 25.5 | 0.0 | 560 |
| $12-13$ | 19.9 | 6.9 | 25.1 | 0.0 | 538 |
| $14-15$ | 17.7 | 4.6 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 680 |
| $16-17$ | 15.2 | 7.4 | 20.5 | 0.0 | 586 |
| $18-19$ | 15.1 | 7.1 | 19.2 | 0.0 | 530 |
| $20-21$ | 11.7 | 5.1 | 15.3 | 0.0 | 553 |
| $22-23$ | 11.7 | 3.4 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 561 |
| $24-25$ | 10.7 | 4.6 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 556 |
| $26-27$ | 11.9 | 3.6 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 659 |
| $28-29$ | 11.1 | 5.0 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 544 |
| $30-31$ | 12.2 | 4.2 | 14.9 | 0.0 | 517 |
| $32-33$ | 9.1 | 3.9 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 513 |
| $34-35$ | 9.6 | 3.4 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 539 |
| Total | 20.3 | 12.2 | 25.5 | 0.0 | 10,037 |
| Median | 3.0 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 0.5 | na |
| Mean | 8.7 | 5.8 | 10.5 | 1.0 | na |

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

| Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Background characteristic | Postpartum amenorrhea | Postpartum abstinence | Postpartum insusceptibility ${ }^{1}$ |
| Mother's age |  |  |  |
| 15-29 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.9 |
| 30-49 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 4.6 |
| Residence |  |  |  |
| Urban | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.8 |
| Rural | 3.2 | 3.0 | 4.6 |
| Education |  |  |  |
| No education | * | * | (6.5) |
| Some primary | 4.2 | (3.0) | 5.8 |
| Completed primary | 2.8 | 2.7 | 4.3 |
| Some secondary | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.8 |
| Completed secondary | 3.2 | 3.2 | 4.3 |
| More than secondary | 3.3 | 2.7 | 3.9 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 4.2 | 2.9 | 5.6 |
| Second | 3.0 | 2.9 | 4.5 |
| Middle | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.5 |
| Fourth | 2.9 | 2.8 | 4.0 |
| Highest | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.8 |
| Total | 3.0 | 2.8 | 4.2 |

Notes: Medians are based on the status at the time of the survey (current status). An asterisk indicates the figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
${ }^{1}$ Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

| Table 5.8 Menopause   <br> Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal,   <br> according to age, Indonesia DHS 2017   <br> Percentage   <br> Age   <br> menopausal ${ }^{1}$   |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $30-34$ | 9.7 | Number of women |
| $35-39$ | 11.0 | 7,154 |
| $40-41$ | 12.7 | 7,865 |
| $42-43$ | 14.2 | 2,872 |
| $44-45$ | 17.1 | 2,743 |
| $46-47$ | 26.7 | 2,912 |
| $48-49$ | 43.1 | 2,668 |
| Total | 16.1 | 2,554 |

${ }^{1}$ Percentage of women who 1) are not pregnant, and 2) have had a birth in the past 5 years and are not postpartum amenorrheic, and 3) for whom one of the following additional conditions applies: a) their last menstrual period occurred 6 or more months preceding the survey, or b) they declared that they are in menopause or had a hysterectomy, or c) they have never menstruated.

## Table 5.9 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth by specific exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, according to current age, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Current age | Percentage who gave birth by exact age |  |  |  |  | Percentage who have never given birth | Number of women | Median age at first birth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 0.2 | na | na | na | na | 95.0 | 7,501 | a |
| 20-24 | 0.3 | 6.9 | 21.2 | na | na | 59.1 | 6,716 | a |
| 25-29 | 0.8 | 7.0 | 22.3 | 41.7 | 65.5 | 21.5 | 6,643 | 22.9 |
| 30-34 | 1.2 | 10.6 | 25.5 | 43.4 | 66.1 | 8.4 | 7,154 | 22.8 |
| 35-39 | 1.8 | 12.6 | 28.8 | 48.4 | 68.9 | 5.5 | 7,865 | 22.2 |
| 40-44 | 3.2 | 15.3 | 32.2 | 49.2 | 70.0 | 5.7 | 7,093 | 22.1 |
| 45-49 | 4.7 | 18.2 | 34.4 | 51.6 | 70.6 | 5.8 | 6,655 | 21.8 |
| 20-49 | 2.0 | 11.8 | 27.5 | na | na | 17.2 | 42,126 | a |
| 25-49 | 2.3 | 12.8 | 28.6 | 46.9 | 68.2 | 9.2 | 35,410 | 22.4 |

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

| Table 5.10 Median age at first birth |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Median age at first birth among women age 25-49, according to |  |
| background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |
| Background | Women age |
| characteristic | $25-49$ |
| Residence |  |
| $\quad$ Urban | 23.5 |
| Rural | 21.4 |
| Education |  |
| $\quad$ No education | 19.6 |
| Some primary | 19.7 |
| Completed primary | 20.4 |
| Some secondary | 21.3 |
| Completed secondary | 24.0 |
| Wealth quintile |  |
| Lowest | 21.3 |
| Second | 21.4 |
| Middle | 21.9 |
| Fourth | 22.5 |
| Highest | 24.6 |
| Total | 22.4 |

Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood
Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women age 15-19 who: |  | Percentage who have begun childbearing | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Have had a live birth | Are pregnant with first child |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |
| 15-17 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 4,864 |
| 15 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1,544 |
| 16 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 1,573 |
| 17 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 4.8 | 1,747 |
| 18 | 9.0 | 4.5 | 13.5 | 1,351 |
| 19 | 13.4 | 4.0 | 17.4 | 1,286 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 3.6 | 1.1 | 4.7 | 4,009 |
| Rural | 6.6 | 3.1 | 9.8 | 3,492 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |
| No education | (9.0) | (5.8) | (14.8) | 22 |
| Some primary | 18.1 | 5.2 | 23.2 | 123 |
| Completed primary | 26.6 | 10.0 | 36.6 | 318 |
| Some secondary | 4.2 | 1.6 | 5.8 | 5,107 |
| Completed secondary | 3.8 | 2.8 | 6.6 | 1,227 |
| More than secondary | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 704 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 9.3 | 3.2 | 12.5 | 1,357 |
| Second | 6.7 | 3.3 | 9.9 | 1,518 |
| Middle | 5.3 | 1.5 | 6.8 | 1,524 |
| Fourth | 3.1 | 2.4 | 5.5 | 1,475 |
| Highest | 1.3 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1,626 |
| Total | 5.0 | 2.1 | 7.1 | 7,501 |

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

## FERTILITY PREFERENCES

## Key Findings

- Desire for another child: $17 \%$ of currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child within 2 years, while $22 \%$ want to wait at least 2 years.
- Limiting childbearing: Overall, $53 \%$ of women do not want another child or are sterilized.
- Ideal family size: Currently married women age 15-49 report 2.7 children as their ideal family size, compared with 2.9 children among married men age 15-54.
- Unwanted births: Of all births in the last 5 years and current pregnancies, $84 \%$ were wanted at the time of conception, $8 \%$ were mistimed, and $7 \%$ were unwanted.
- Wanted fertility: The total wanted fertility rate (2.1 children) is lower than the actual fertility rate (2.4 children).

Information on fertility preferences can help family planning program planners assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. This information may suggest the direction that fertility patterns will take in the future.

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, ideal family size, whether the last birth was wanted, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unwanted births were prevented.

### 6.1 Desire for Another Child

## Desire for another child

Women and men were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the birth of the next child. Women and men who are sterilized are assumed not to want any more children.
Sample: Currently married women age 15-49 and men age 15-54

Seventeen percent of currently married women age 1549 and $18 \%$ of currently married men age 15-54 want to have another child within 2 years. Twenty-two percent of women and $23 \%$ of men want to wait at least 2 years before having another child. More than half (53\%) of women and $46 \%$ of men want no more children (Table 6.1 and Figure 6.1).

Trends: The proportion of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children (including women who are sterilized) has fluctuated, declining from $54 \%$ in the 2007 IDHS to $50 \%$ in the 2012 IDHS, and then increasing slightly to $53 \%$ in the 2017 IDHS. The proportion of currently married men age 15-54 who want no more children has slightly increased from $43 \%$ in the 2007 IDHS to $46 \%$ in the 2017 IDHS (Table 6.1 and Figure 6.1).

## Patterns by background characteristics

- The more children a woman has, the more likely she wants no more children. Nine in $10(91 \%)$ of currently married women age 15-49 with six or more children want no more children or are sterilized compared with 13\% of women who have one child (Figure 6.2).
- The proportion of women and men who want to limit births in urban areas is slightly higher than in rural areas (Table 6.2.1 and Table 6.2.2).
- The percentage wanting no more children declines with increasing education. This relationship is not surprising because of the concentration of younger women and men who are still in the family building stage at higher education levels.
- The relationship between wealth and the desire for no more children is positive for women. For men, there is a meaningful difference only between men in the lowest quintile and men in other quintiles
(Table 6.2.2).

Figure 6.2 Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children


Appendix Table A-6.1.1 and A-6.1.2 show the desire to limit childbearing for women and currently married men by province.

### 6.2 IDEAL Family Size

## Ideal family size

Respondents with no children were asked, "If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?" Respondents who had children were asked: "If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?"
Sample: Women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54

The ideal family size among currently married women age 15-49 in Indonesia is 2.7 children, while currently married men age $15-54$ prefer to have 2.9 children (Table 6.3 and Figure 6.3).

Trends: The ideal family size in Indonesia declined from 2.8 children in the 2007 IDHS to 2.6 in the 2012 and 2017 IDHS. The ideal number of children for married men declined from 3.0 children in the 2007 IDHS to 2.8 children in the 2012 IDHS, and increased to 2.9 in the 2017 IDHS.

## Patterns by background characteristics

The more children respondents already have, the more children they consider ideal. For example, women who have no children or one child consider 2.4 children to be ideal, whereas women who have 6 or more children consider 4.3 children to be ideal (Figure 6.4).

Figure 6.3 Ideal family size
Mean ideal number of children among currently married women age 15-49 and men age 15-54


Among women and men with one or more children, men generally consider a slightly higher number of children to be ideal than women (Figure 6.4).

For women and men, the mean ideal number declines with education through the completed secondary level but then rises slightly among those with more than secondary (Table 6.4).

Appendix Table A-6.2 shows the ideal family size by province.

Figure 6.4 Ideal family size by number of living children

Mean ideal number of children<br>$■$ Married women ■ Married men



### 6.3 FERTILITY PlANNING Status

## Planning status of births/pregnancies

Women reported whether their births/pregnancies were wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).
Sample: Current pregnancies and births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

More than 8 in 10 births (including current pregnancies) ( $84 \%$ ) were wanted at the time of conception, and $8 \%$ were wanted at a later date. Seven percent of births were not wanted at all (Table 6.5 and Figure 6.5).

Trends: From the 2002-03 IDHS to the 2017 IDHS, the proportion of births wanted at the time of conception ranged between $80 \%$ to $86 \%$, while the proportion of unwanted births remained relatively constant at $7 \%$.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- The higher the birth order, the more likely the birth is reported as unwanted. Among births of the fourth order or higher, $26 \%$ are not wanted (Table 6.5).
- The likelihood that births are unwanted or mistimed increases with mother's age, $11 \%$ among women age under $20 \%$ to $41 \%$ among women age 45-49.

Figure 6.5 Fertility planning status
Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies) by planning status of the birth

Wanted


### 6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

## Unwanted birth

Any birth in excess of the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.
Wanted birth
Any birth fewer than or equal to the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.
Wanted fertility rate
The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current agespecific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births.
Sample: Women age 15-49

The total wanted fertility rate reflects the fertility rate that would theoretically occur if all unwanted births could be prevented. The total wanted fertility rate in Indonesia, 2.1 children, is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.4 children (Table 6.6).

Trends: The total wanted fertility rate in Indonesia has been essentially stable since the 2002-03 IDHS (Figure 6.6).

Figure 6.6 Trends in wanted and actual fertility
Wanted and actual number of children per woman


Patterns by background characteristics

- The total wanted fertility rate is consistently lower than the actual total fertility rate across all subgroups. (Table 6.6).

AppendixTable A-6.3 shows the wanted fertility rates by province.

## LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility preferences, see the following tables:

- Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children
- Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women
- Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Currently married men
- Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children
- Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children


## Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Desire for children | Number of living children ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ 15-49 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ 15-54 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | $6+$ |  |  |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Have another soon ${ }^{2}$ | 87.3 | 27.9 | 8.8 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 16.7 | na |
| Have another later ${ }^{3}$ | 4.2 | 49.7 | 17.8 | 8.4 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 21.9 | na |
| Have another, undecided when | 1.8 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 3.2 | na |
| Undecided | 0.7 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 3.5 | na |
| Want no more | 2.2 | 12.7 | 61.4 | 73.0 | 76.4 | 78.8 | 78.7 | 49.3 | na |
| Sterilized ${ }^{4}$ | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 8.0 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 3.9 | na |
| Declared infecund | 3.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 1.1 | na |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | na |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | na |
| Number | 2,048 | 9,355 | 13,284 | 6,844 | 2,587 | 901 | 661 | 35,681 | na |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Have another soon ${ }^{2}$ | 82.7 | 29.7 | 11.5 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 2.1 | 19.9 | 18.0 |
| Have another later ${ }^{3}$ | 6.6 | 48.1 | 25.1 | 14.8 | 10.8 | 9.1 | 3.2 | 26.7 | 22.9 |
| Have another, undecided when | 3.6 | 8.5 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 6.2 | 5.6 |
| Undecided | 2.0 | 3.2 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.2 |
| Want no more | 2.0 | 9.0 | 47.5 | 62.1 | 65.6 | 70.9 | 78.0 | 38.6 | 44.4 |
| Sterilized ${ }^{4}$ | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| Declared infecund | 2.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.7 |
| Missing | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 581 | 2,325 | 3,193 | 1,566 | 518 | 181 | 124 | 8,488 | 10,009 |

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

## Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Number of living children ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ |  |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 2.6 | 13.8 | 66.8 | 84.5 | 90.9 | 91.5 | 93.4 | 55.3 |
| Rural | 2.4 | 12.3 | 61.4 | 77.4 | 84.6 | 89.5 | 88.9 | 51.3 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 9.3 | 40.0 | 62.0 | 74.3 | 80.0 | 85.2 | 73.1 | 62.4 |
| Some primary | 10.6 | 26.6 | 64.3 | 77.8 | 83.1 | 88.6 | 89.5 | 65.4 |
| Completed primary | 2.3 | 20.2 | 68.7 | 80.8 | 87.9 | 89.7 | 94.3 | 62.3 |
| Some secondary | 1.9 | 11.3 | 61.7 | 80.9 | 88.2 | 94.3 | 91.8 | 49.7 |
| Completed secondary | 1.6 | 9.8 | 65.2 | 83.9 | 90.1 | 88.5 | 95.0 | 48.9 |
| More than secondary | 1.3 | 7.5 | 56.9 | 79.9 | 92.0 | 93.5 | * | 41.1 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 2.8 | 13.8 | 54.3 | 67.3 | 79.4 | 89.2 | 86.3 | 48.9 |
| Second | 3.9 | 12.4 | 63.7 | 78.5 | 86.5 | 90.3 | 92.1 | 52.0 |
| Middle | 2.7 | 12.7 | 64.6 | 83.1 | 90.6 | 88.4 | 95.6 | 52.8 |
| Fourth | 0.8 | 13.3 | 65.3 | 84.7 | 93.2 | 90.7 | 95.9 | 53.8 |
| Highest | 2.6 | 13.0 | 68.7 | 87.3 | 91.3 | 94.2 | 93.5 | 58.0 |
| Total | 2.5 | 13.0 | 64.0 | 81.0 | 87.6 | 90.2 | 90.4 | 53.2 |

Notes: Women who have been sterilized are considered to want no more children. An asterisk indicates
that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Currently married men
Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Number of living children ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ |  |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 5.2 | 11.3 | 54.3 | 71.7 | 76.3 | 77.3 | 83.0 | 47.0 |
| Rural | 1.6 | 13.2 | 50.6 | 64.9 | 69.3 | 78.5 | 80.1 | 44.0 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | * | (32.1) | (55.1) | (76.2) | (56.5) | * | * | 56.1 |
| Some primary | 3.8 | 16.7 | 56.6 | 73.3 | 79.1 | 86.7 | 86.9 | 55.9 |
| Completed primary | 3.6 | 16.9 | 58.3 | 68.1 | 77.9 | 81.8 | 76.7 | 51.0 |
| Some secondary | 5.5 | 11.6 | 50.4 | 64.2 | 66.6 | 78.0 | 80.6 | 41.6 |
| Completed secondary | 1.4 | 10.1 | 49.5 | 69.1 | 70.9 | 65.7 | 75.5 | 41.0 |
| More than secondary | 3.1 | 7.0 | 49.2 | 68.0 | 66.1 | (72.4) | * | 41.2 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 0.6 | 11.9 | 41.8 | 58.7 | 66.3 | 86.0 | 80.4 | 42.1 |
| Second | 4.5 | 13.7 | 53.9 | 66.6 | 79.8 | 74.0 | 80.2 | 45.8 |
| Middle | 5.7 | 12.7 | 55.3 | 72.2 | 64.9 | 75.4 | (87.7) | 45.9 |
| Fourth | 4.6 | 11.3 | 53.2 | 71.5 | 74.3 | (77.2) | (75.5) | 45.1 |
| Highest | 1.9 | 11.8 | 54.2 | 71.0 | 79.8 | (69.4) | (80.7) | 47.7 |
| Total | 3.4 | 12.3 | 52.5 | 68.5 | 72.6 | 78.1 | 81.0 | 45.4 |

Note: Men who have been sterilized or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed
${ }^{1}$ The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children
Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for ever-married women, all women and currently married women and for currently married men, according to the number of living children, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Ideal number of children | Number of living children ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ |  |
| EVER-MARRIED WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 1 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 2.5 |
| 2 | 51.8 | 61.0 | 59.3 | 35.9 | 28.1 | 19.4 | 15.1 | 50.8 |
| 3 | 19.3 | 20.3 | 18.4 | 29.7 | 13.3 | 16.5 | 12.1 | 20.6 |
| 4 | 12.1 | 7.5 | 11.1 | 16.1 | 30.0 | 14.2 | 16.7 | 12.7 |
| 5 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 16.1 | 4.9 | 3.3 |
| $6+$ | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 5.6 | 11.6 | 21.4 | 2.3 |
| Non-numeric responses | 6.1 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 9.5 | 15.1 | 21.1 | 28.5 | 7.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 2,296 | 10,172 | 13,938 | 7,210 | 2,740 | 985 | 706 | 38,045 |
| Mean ideal number of children for: ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ever-married women | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 2.7 |
| Number of ever-married women | 2,155 | 9,755 | 13,202 | 6,522 | 2,325 | 777 | 505 | 35,241 |
| All women | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 2.6 |
| Number of women | 12,934 | 9,777 | 13,207 | 6,522 | 2,326 | 777 | 505 | 46,048 |
| Currently married women | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 2.7 |
| Number of currently married women | 1,922 | 9,005 | 12,588 | 6,203 | 2,205 | 715 | 477 | 33,115 |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| 1 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.7 |
| 2 | 56.0 | 58.1 | 52.2 | 27.6 | 18.5 | 15.7 | 7.6 | 44.6 |
| 3 | 18.7 | 21.2 | 21.4 | 33.6 | 10.8 | 13.2 | 9.7 | 22.3 |
| 4 | 11.3 | 7.9 | 13.9 | 17.4 | 33.8 | 15.8 | 17.7 | 14.5 |
| 5 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 5.9 | 8.9 | 20.2 | 8.2 | 4.9 |
| $6+$ | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 10.2 | 15.1 | 28.5 | 3.7 |
| Non-numeric responses | 3.7 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 11.0 | 16.3 | 17.6 | 28.2 | 7.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 627 | 2,484 | 3,685 | 1,973 | 727 | 302 | 211 | 10,009 |
| Mean ideal number of children for: ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Currently married men | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 2.9 |
| Number of currently married men | 603 | 2,385 | 3,470 | 1,757 | 608 | 249 | 151 | 9,224 |

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

| Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mean ideal number of children for ever-married women age 15-49, all women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Ever-married women |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { women } \end{gathered}$ |  | Currently married men |  |
| Background characteristic | Mean | Number of women ${ }^{1}$ | Mean | Number of women ${ }^{1}$ | Mean | Number of men ${ }^{1}$ |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 2.4 | 720 | 2.3 | 6,969 | 2.8 | 28 |
| 20-24 | 2.5 | 3,340 | 2.5 | 6,426 | 2.7 | 319 |
| 25-29 | 2.6 | 5,510 | 2.6 | 6,332 | 2.8 | 985 |
| 30-34 | 2.7 | 6,525 | 2.7 | 6,761 | 2.8 | 1,512 |
| 35-39 | 2.7 | 7,088 | 2.7 | 7,239 | 2.9 | 1,714 |
| 40-44 | 2.8 | 6,246 | 2.7 | 6,386 | 2.9 | 1,697 |
| 45-49 | 2.8 | 5,812 | 2.8 | 5,935 | 3.0 | 1,650 |
| 50-54 | na | na | na | na | 3.1 | 1,318 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 2.6 | 17,372 | 2.6 | 23,920 | 2.9 | 4,576 |
| Rural | 2.8 | 17,868 | 2.7 | 22,128 | 3.0 | 4,648 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 3.2 | 605 | 3.1 | 666 | 3.5 | 157 |
| Some primary | 3.0 | 3,271 | 2.9 | 3,447 | 3.0 | 1,059 |
| Completed primary | 2.7 | 8,426 | 2.7 | 8,745 | 2.9 | 2,037 |
| Some secondary | 2.6 | 9,184 | 2.5 | 13,842 | 2.9 | 1,989 |
| Completed secondary | 2.6 | 9,320 | 2.5 | 11,919 | 2.8 | 2,777 |
| More than secondary | 2.7 | 4,435 | 2.6 | 7,428 | 3.0 | 1,204 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 2.9 | 6,116 | 2.8 | 7,558 | 3.3 | 1,575 |
| Second | 2.7 | 6,930 | 2.6 | 8,753 | 2.9 | 1,847 |
| Middle | 2.6 | 7,276 | 2.6 | 9,386 | 2.8 | 1,926 |
| Fourth | 2.6 | 7,562 | 2.6 | 9,931 | 2.8 | 1,919 |
| Highest | 2.6 | 7,356 | 2.5 | 10,420 | 2.8 | 1,956 |
| Total | 2.7 | 35,241 | 2.6 | 46,048 | 2.9 | 9,224 |
| na $=$ Not applicable |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, Indonesia DHS 2017

|  | Planning status of birth |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Birth order and } \\ \text { mother's age at birth }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Wanted } \\ \text { then }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Wanted } \\ \text { later }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Wanted no } \\ \text { more }\end{array}$ | Missing |  | Total | \(\left.\begin{array}{c}Number of <br>

births\end{array}\right]\)

| Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |
| Background characteristic | Total wanted fertility rate | Total fertility rate |
| Residence |  |  |
| Urban | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| Rural | 2.2 | 2.6 |
| Education |  |  |
| No education | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| Some primary | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| Completed primary | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Some secondary | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| Completed secondary | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| More than secondary | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |
| Lowest | 2.5 | 2.9 |
| Second | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| Middle | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Fourth | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Highest | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| Total | 2.1 | 2.4 |

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

## Key Findings

- Contraceptive method use: 64\% of currently married women age 15-49 use contraception; $57 \%$ rely on modern contraceptive methods, and $6 \%$ use traditional methods.
- Long-term contraceptive methods: Among contraceptive users, $13 \%$ use long-term methods, which include the IUD, the implant, and sterilization.
- Contraceptive discontinuation: In the 5 years preceding the survey, $34 \%$ of episodes of contraceptive use were discontinued within 12 months. The main reason for discontinuation was method-related health effects.
- Unmet need for family planning: 11\% of currently married women age 15-49 have an unmet need for family planning.

Couples can use contraceptive methods for spacing or limiting the number of their children. This chapter provides information on the knowledge, use, and sources of contraceptive methods; informed choice of methods; and rates of and reasons for discontinuation. It also explores need and demand for family planning. In addition, information is provided about contacts of respondents who did not use contraceptive methods with family planning field workers.

### 7.1 Contraceptive Knowledge and Use

Information on knowledge and use of contraceptive methods is needed to measure the success of the Population, Family Planning and Family Development Program (known in Indonesia as the KKBPK Program, the Indonesian acronym). Information on knowledge of contraceptive methods in the 2017 IDHS was obtained by asking the survey respondents how couples can prevent pregnancy. If the respondent could not answer spontaneously, the interviewer read a description of each contraceptive method and asked whether the respondent had heard of the method. The information collected is about modern and traditional contraceptive methods. Modern contraceptive methods consist of female sterilization, male sterilization, intrauterine device (IUD), pill, implants, injectable, male condom, diaphragm, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and emergency contraception. Traditional contraceptive methods include rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods.

Knowledge of contraceptive methods is nearly universal in Indonesia. Almost all women, currently married women age 15-49, and currently married men age 15-54 have heard of at least one modern method. Currently married women know an average of eight modern contraceptive methods, and currently married men know six methods. Four percent of women and currently married women and $5 \%$ of currently married men have heard
of all modern methods. Pills and injectables are popular not only among women but also among men (Table 7.1).

Appendix Table A.7.1 presents knowledge of contraceptive methods by province.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge of modern methods among currently married women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 does not vary much by background characteristics.
- In general, knowledge of modern methods among women and men increases with levels of education and wealth. For example, $91 \%$ of women with no education have heard of at least one modern method compared with $100 \%$ of women with more than secondary education (Table 7.2).


### 7.1.1 Knowledge of fertile period

Knowledge of a woman's fertile period is essential for successful use of traditional methods such as rhythm and withdrawal. All women in the 2017 IDHS were asked about their knowledge of when a woman's fertile period occurs. Only $22 \%$ of women answered correctly, that it occurs in-between two menstrual periods. Correct knowledge of the fertile period among users of periodic abstinence or rhythm ( $46 \%$ ) is higher than among non-users (22\%) (Table 7.3).

Compared with women in other age groups, women age 25-29 are the most knowledgeable about when a women's fertile period occurs (Table 7.4).

## Contraceptive prevalence rate

Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method
Sample: All women age 15-49 and currently married women age 15-49.

Information on the current use of contraceptive methods by age is presented for all women and currently married women is presented in Table 7.5 and for currently married men in Table 7.6. Differences in contraceptive use among married women by background characteristics are presented in Table 7.7 and for currently married men in Table 7.8.Overall, $64 \%$ of married women use a contraceptive method; $57 \%$ use modern methods and 6\% use traditional methods (Table 7.5).

The most commonly used method is injectables (29\%), followed by the pill (12\%). Implants and IUDs are each used by $5 \%$ of women. Fourteen percent of currently married women use the four long-term methods recommended by the KKBPK Program-implants, the IUD, and female and male sterilization (Figure 7.1).

Figure 7.1 Contraceptive use
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 using a contraceptive method


Among married men, $8 \%$ use a contraceptive method; $3 \%$ use a modern method, and $4 \%$ use a traditional method. Further, $3 \%$ use the male condom, $3 \%$ use withdrawal, and less than $1 \%$ use male sterilization (Table 7.6).

## Modern methods

Include male and female sterilization, injectables, intrauterine device (IUD), the pill, implants, male condoms, diaphragm, lactational amenorrhea method, and emergency contraception

Trends: The use of modern methods among married women basically stays the same from the 2002-03 IDHS to the 2017 IDHS ( $57 \%-58 \%$ ). Meanwhile, the use of traditional methods tends to increase from the 2002-03 IDHS to the 2017 IDHS (Figure 7.2).

## Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of modern method use among married women increases with age, from $44 \%$ of women age 15-19 to $64 \%$ of women age $35-39$. It declines to $61 \%$ for age $40-44$ and $45 \%$ for age 45 49 (Table 7.5).
- Currently married women with three to four living children are more likely ( $66 \%$ ) to use a modern method than married women with one to two living children (61\%), and women with five or more living children (49\%) (Table 7.8).
- Use of modern methods among married women is higher in rural (59\%) than urban areas ( $55 \%$ ) (Figure 7.3).

Figure 7.4 Use of modern methods by education
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49


Figure 7.3 Modern contraceptive use by residence

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49


- The highest use of modern methods is among married women with completed primary education (64\%). This number declines as the education level increases further (Figure 7.4). The use of modern methods by household wealth quintiles shows a similar pattern. Peak use of modern methods is among women in the second lowest quintile (61\%), and use decreases as the wealth index increases (Figure 7.5).

Currently married nonmigrant women age 15-49 are more likely ( $64 \%$ ) to use a contraceptive method than migrant women ( $52 \%$ ). The same pattern is observed for the use of modern methods, with $58 \%$ usage among nonmigrant women versus $45 \%$ among migrant women (Table 7.8).

- The most popular modern method among nonmigrant and migrant women is injectables ( $29 \%$ and $25 \%$, respectively), followed by the pill ( $12 \%$ and $7 \%$, respectively). The proportion of migrant women who use a traditional method (7\%) is slightly higher than the proportion of nonmigrant women who use one (6\%) (Table 7.8).


### 7.1.2 Timing of sterilization

Female sterilization is one of four long-term methods of contraception recommended by the KKBPK Program. This method is mainly intended for high-risk women, that is, women older than age 35 , women with more than three children, and women with certain medical conditions associated with pregnancy and delivery.

The 2017 IDHS asked women for their age when the procedure was performed. Because the survey includes all married women age $15-49$, the experience of sterilized women age 50 and over is not included.

The median age at sterilization was age 35 , consistent with the program's recommendation of age 26 or older (Affandi 2011). Four in ten (42\%) women were sterilized at age 35-39 (Table 7.9).

Appendix Table A-7.2.1 shows the use of contraception among women by province and Table A-7.2.2 shows the use of contraception among currently married women by province.

### 7.2 Source of Modern Contraceptive Methods

## Source of modern contraceptives

The place where the modern method currently being used was obtained the last time it was acquired
Sample: Women age 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method

Information on current sources of modern methods is important for program planners and implementers. The Indonesian family planning program encourages active private sector involvement.

Based on the Minister of Health's regulation (No. 9 in 2014 on Clinics), the classification of sources of contraceptive methods was changed. For example, village midwife was classified as a private source in the 2012 IDHS but became a public sector source in the 2017 IDHS. Pharmacy/drug store, on the other hand, was a private sector source in the 2012 IDHS but is classified as an other source in the 2017 IDHS.

Comparison of data on sources of family planning services in the 2012 IDHS and the 2017 IDHS should be made with caution.

Almost half (48\%) of women who currently use a modern method of contraception obtained it from the private sector, while $34 \%$ obtained their method from a public sector (Table 7.10 and Figure 7.6).

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Implants and female sterilization: The majority of implant and female sterilization users obtained their method from a public sector source ( $75 \%$ and $55 \%$, respectively).
- IUD and injectables: The main source of IUDs and injectables is the private sector ( $52 \%$ and $69 \%$, respectively).
- Pill and male condom: The majority of pill and condom users obtained their method from a private pharmacy/drug store ( $52 \%$ and $73 \%$, respectively).

Figure 7.6 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method


### 7.3 Informed Choice

## Informed choice

Informed choice indicates that women were informed at the time they started the current episode of method use about the method's side effects, about what to do if they experienced side effects, and about other methods they could use.
Sample: Women age 15-49 who are currently using selected modern contraceptive methods and who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey

Less than half of current users of modern methods (44\%) were informed of the side effects or problems associated with the method they used, and $34 \%$ were told what to do if they experienced side effects. Sixty-two percent of users were told of other methods that they could use. Less than one-third ( $29 \%$ ) of all women currently using modern contraceptives were informed of side effects, what to do if they experienced them, and other options. This proportion is known as the Family Planning Method Information Index (Table 7.11).

### 7.3.1 Pill use compliance

The pill is one of the most widely used modern methods in Indonesia. This high demand emphasizes the importance program managers trying to find out whether it is used properly. The 2017 IDHS included a series of questions asked of pill users about pill type, availability in the house at the time of the survey, and the last time a pill was taken. Almost all ( $98 \%$ ) of pill users can show the pill package. Overall, $94 \%$ of pill users use a combined pill and $4 \%$ use a single pill (progestin-only pill). The majority of pill users took their pills in order, and $84 \%$ had taken a pill fewer than 2 days preceding the survey (Table 7.12).

Appendix Table A-7.3 shows pill compliance by province.

### 7.3.2 Quality of use of injectables

In the 2017 IDHS, women who used injectables were asked whether they used the 1-month or 3-month injectable and how many weeks ago they received their last injection. The purpose of the questions is to examine the quality of use.

Almost all users ( $96 \%$ ) of the 1-month injectable received an injection in the past 4 weeks, and $97 \%$ of users of the 3 -month injectable had an injection in the past 3 months (Table 7.13).

Appendix Table A-7.4 shows the quality of injectables use by province.

### 7.3.3 Problems with current method of contraception

The majority of pill, IUD, injectables, and implants users stated that they did not have any health problems related to the method they use $(92 \%, 88 \%, 82 \%$, and $86 \%$, respectively) (Table 7.14).

### 7.3.4 Payment for contraceptive methods and services

The KKBPK program is implemented by the government with the active involvement and participation of the community and private sectors. In the 2017 IDHS, self-reliance is measured by the proportion of users who pay for the contraceptive methods and services received. Current users were asked how much they paid for the method and any consultation they had.

One in 3 ( $34 \%$ ) of all modern methods users obtained their method from a government service delivery point, and $21 \%$ paid for the method and services. Less than half $(48 \%)$ of married women obtained their methods from a private source, and $59 \%$ of them paid by themselves for the method. In general, $84 \%$ of modern method users paid for the method and the services they received (Table 7.15).

The amount paid varies according to the method and source of the services. Female sterilization is the most expensive method, while the pill is the cheapest. The mean cost of family planning services in government facilities is lower than in private facilities (Table 7.16).

### 7.4 Discontinuation of Contraceptives

## Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months
Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years preceding the survey experienced by currently married women age 15-49 (one woman may contribute more than one episode)

Continuity of use affects the success of a particular method of contraception. Improvement in quality of family planning services in Indonesia focuses on maintaining continuity of use. An important indicator for measuring the quality of use is the contraceptive discontinuation rate.

Overall, $29 \%$ of currently married women who started contraceptive use in the 5 years preceding the survey discontinued use within 12 months. Reasons included method failure, desire to become pregnant, side effects or health concerns, desire for more effective method, lack of access, cost, and inconvenience (Table 7.17). In $13 \%$ of the episodes, the woman switched to another method (Table 7.17). Discontinuation rates are highest for the pill ( $46 \%$ ), followed by injectables ( $28 \%$ ), and the male condom ( $27 \%$ ). The discontinuation rates for long-term methods are much lower: IUD ( $9 \%$ ) and implants ( $6 \%$ ). (Figure 7.7).

The most common reasons cited for discontinuing a method are side effects/health concerns ( $33 \%$ ) and desire to become pregnant (30\%) (Table 7.18).

### 7.5 Demand for Family Planning

## Unmet need for family planning

Proportion of women who (1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, or (2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or (3) are postpartum amenorrhoeic and their last birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.
Sample: All women age 15-49 and currently married women age 15-49

## Demand for family planning: <br> Proportion of demand satisfied: <br> Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods:

## Figure 7.7 Contraceptive discontinuation rates

Percentage of contraceptive episodes discontinued within 12 months among currently married women age 15-49

Sample: All women age 15-49 and currently married women age 15-49

Unmet need for family planning + current contraceptive use (any method)
$\frac{\text { Current contraceptive use (any method) }}{\text { Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method) }}$
Current contraceptive use (any modern method)

Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)

Three in four currently married women ( $74 \%$ ) age 15-49 have a need for family planning; $28 \%$ want to space births, and $47 \%$ want to limit births (Table 7.19).

Sixty-four percent of currently married women are using a contraceptive method either to space ( $24 \%$ ) or to limit births ( $40 \%$ ); that is, their family planning need is met. However, $11 \%$ of married women have an unmet need for family planning, $4 \%$ to space births and $7 \%$ to limit births (Figure 7.8). In general, 86\% of currently married women age $15-49$ have their demand for family planning satisfied (Table 7.19).

Trends: The total demand for family planning among married women slightly increased from 73\% (2012 IDHS) to $74 \%$ (2017 IDHS). The percentage of married women whose demand for family planning is satisfied also increased during the same period, from $62 \%$ in the 2012 IDHS to $64 \%$ in the 2017 IDHS. Married women with unmet need for family planning remained at $11 \%$

Figure 7.8 Demand for family planning

(Figure 7.9).

## Patterns by background characteristics (currently married women)

- Currently married women age 45-49 have the highest proportion of unmet need for family planning (14\%) (Table 7.19).
- Unmet need for family planning among married women varies little. For example, it is $11 \%$ in rural areas and $10 \%$ in urban areas (Figure 7.10).

Figure 7.10 Unmet need by residence

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need


Figure 7.9 Trends in demand for family planning

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49
■ 2012 IDHS - 2017 IDHS


- Unmet need for family planning declines as education increases. Unmet need is $12 \%$ for women with no education and $10 \%$ for women with higher than secondary education.
- There is no clear pattern in unmet need for family planning by a woman's household wealth quintile.

Appendix Table A-7.5 shows the demand for family planning services among currently married women age 15-49 by province.

## Decision Making about Family Planning

Fifty-seven percent of currently married women who are using a contraceptive method reported that the decision to use contraception is made jointly with their husbands, $35 \%$ stated that it is mainly made by themselves, and $7 \%$ said that the decision is mainly made by their husbands. The same pattern is observed for those who are not using any contraceptive method. More than half ( $51 \%$ ) of the women reported that the decision not to use contraception is made jointly with their husbands, $38 \%$ stated that it is mainly decided by themselves, and $8 \%$ said that it is mainly decided by their husbands (Table 7.21).

## Future use of Contraception

This survey also collected information on nonusers' intention to use contraception in the future. Table 7.22 shows that $55 \%$ of currently married women age $15-49$ who are not currently using contraception intend to use a method at some future time, while $41 \%$ do not intend to use any method in the future. Fifty-seven percent of women who have had two children say they want to use contraceptive methods in the future.

## Reason for Not Intending to Use Contraception in the Future

Information about the reasons for not using contraception is important for the implementation of family planning programs in the future. Table 7.23 shows the percentage of women and currently married men who do not use contraception currently and do not intend to use it in the future.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Twenty-three percent of women mentioned reasons related to contraceptive methods such as health problems (8\%) and concerns about side effects (12\%).
- The most common reason among men who did not want to use a contraceptive method is opposition (32\%), followed by method-related reasons ( $27 \%$ ), and fertility ( $24 \%$ ).


## Exposure to Family Planning Messages in the Media: Currently Married Women

Table 7.24 provides information about the exposure of currently married women age 15-49 to family planning messages through six media sources (radio, television, newspapers/magazines, posters/pamphlets,
billboards/banners, and the internet) in the months prior to the survey.
Television is the most widely accessed source of family planning information for currently married women (57\%), followed by billboards/banners (39\%), and posters/pamphlets (37\%). Radio is the source least accessed by women ( $9 \%$ ) compared with other media sources,

Overall, $30 \%$ of currently married women are not exposed to family planning messages through any of the four media sources; their background characteristics vary considerably.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of currently married women who were not exposed to family planning messages increased with age, from $27 \%$ of women age 30-34 to $40 \%$ of women age 45-49.
- The percentage of currently married women who were not exposed to family planning messages was higher in rural areas (36\%) than in urban areas (24\%).
- The percentage of currently married women not exposed to family planning messages decreases as education level increases. Eighty percent of women with no education lack exposure to media, whereas only14\% of women with more than secondary education lack exposure.
- Currently married women who are not exposed to family planning messages are most often found in the lowest wealth quintiles (51\%), and this number declines to $19 \%$ of those in the highest wealth quintile.

Appendix Table A-7.6.1 shows the exposure to family planning messages on the media for women by province.

## Exposure to Family Planning Messages in the Media: Married Men

Television is the most accessible source of family planning messages (52\%), followed by billboards/banners $(38 \%)$, and posters or pamphlets ( $31 \%$ ). Radio is the least accessed source ( $11 \%$ ) compared with other media (Table 7.25).

In general, $34 \%$ of men are not exposed to family planning messages through any of the four media sources, and exposure varies according to the background characteristics.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of men who were not exposed to family planning messages increased from $26 \%$ of men age 25-29 to $45 \%$ of men age 45-49.
- The percentage of men not exposed to family planning messages was higher in rural areas (41\%) than in urban areas (26\%).
- The percentage of men not exposed to family planning messages decreases with increasing education level, affecting $85 \%$ of those with no education but only $14 \%$ of those with more than secondary education.
- Men who are not exposed to family planning messages are most often found in the lowest wealth quintile ( $55 \%$ ), but the percentage declines to $19 \%$ as wealth quintile level increases.

Appendix Table A-7.2.2 shows the exposure to family planning messages on the media for currently married men by province.

## Exposure to Family Planning Messages through Personal Contact

The 2017 IDHS collected information 6 months before the survey from all women age 15-49 about their sources of information: family planning officers, teachers, religious leaders, doctors, midwives, community leaders, women's groups, and pharmacists.

Currently married women were most often informed about family planning by nurses/midwives (24\%), followed by women group (12\%), family planning officers and doctors each 7\% (Table 7.26).

The same pattern can be found in all women who were most informed about family planning by nurses/midwives (19\%), followed by women's groups ( $9 \%$ ), and family planning officers and doctors at $6 \%$ each (Table 7.27).

Appendix Table A-7.7.1 shows the exposure to family planning through personal contact for women by provinvce and Table A-7.7.2 shows the exposure to family planning through personal contact for currently married men by provinvce.

### 7.6 Contact of Nonusers with Family Planning Providers

## Contact of nonusers with family providers

Respondent discussed family planning in the 12 months before the survey with a fieldworker or during a visit to a health facility.
Sample: Women age 15-49 who are not currently using any contraceptive methods

In the survey, women age 15-49 who were not using contraception were asked if they had been visited by a family planning worker who discussed family planning with them during the 12 months before the survey or during a visit to a health facility. Table 7.28 shows that only $1 \%$ of women are visited by a family planning worker who discussed family planning.

Among women who did not use contraception and who visited a health facility, some discussed family planning (5\%) and some did not (36\%).

Overall, $95 \%$ of women age 15-49 who did not use contraception said they did not discuss family planning either with a family planning worker or at a health facility.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- There are small variations in background characteristics among women visited by a family planning worker who discussed family planning.
- The percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and discussed family planning ranges in age from less than $1 \%$ (age 15-19) to $11 \%$ (age 30-34).
- The percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months but did not discuss family planning increases by wealth index, from $29 \%$ of women in the lowest quintile to $40 \%$ of women in the highest quintile.

Appendix Table A-7.8 presents contact of nonusers with family planning providers by province.

For more information on family planning, see the following tables:

- Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods
- Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics
- Table 7.3 Knowledge of fertile period
- Table 7.4 Knowledge of fertile period by age
- Table 7.5 Current use of contraception by age
- Table 7.6 Current use of contraception by age: Currently married men
- Table 7.7 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics
- Table 7.8
- Table 7.9
- Table 7.10
- Table 7.11
- Table 7.12
- Table 7.13
- Table 7.14
- Table 7.15
- Table 7.16
- Table 7.17
- Table 7.18
- Table 7.19
- Table 7.20
- Table 7.21
- Table 7.22
- Table 7.23
- Table 7.24
- Table 7.25
- Table 7.26
- Table 7.27
- Table 7.28


## Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

Timing of sterilization
Source of modern contraception methods
Informed choice
Pill use compliance
Use of injectables
Problems with current method of contraception
Payment for contraceptive methods and services
Mean cost of contraceptive methods and services
Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates
Reasons for discontinuation
Need and demand for family planning among currently married women
Need and demand for family planning for all women
Decision making about family planning
Future use of contraception
Reason for not intending to use contraception in the future
Exposure to family planning messages through mass media: Currently married women
Exposure to family planning messages through mass media: Currently married men Exposure to family planning messages through personal contact: Currently married women
Exposure to family planning messages through personal contact: All women Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

## Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and currently married women age 15-49, and currently married men age 15-54 who know any contraceptive method, by specific method, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Method | Women |  | Currently Married men |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All women | Currently married women | Currently married men |
| Any method | 98.6 | 99.6 | 98.2 |
| Any modern method | 98.6 | 99.6 | 98.1 |
| Female sterilization | 67.9 | 75.2 | 40.1 |
| Male sterilization | 36.0 | 41.2 | 29.0 |
| Pill | 96.2 | 98.5 | 93.1 |
| IUD | 79.2 | 87.3 | 58.7 |
| Injectables | 96.8 | 99.1 | 91.7 |
| Implants | 86.1 | 93.6 | 65.0 |
| Male condom | 87.6 | 90.3 | 88.5 |
| Diaphragm | 11.3 | 10.7 | 7.9 |
| Emergency contraception | 11.3 | 11.0 | 7.1 |
| Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) | 24.1 | 26.7 | 8.8 |
| Any traditional method | 60.7 | 69.0 | 55.3 |
| Rhythm | 46.7 | 52.9 | 34.4 |
| Withdrawal | 47.3 | 55.9 | 47.9 |
| Other traditional method | 6.6 | 7.8 | 2.4 |
| Know of all modern methods ${ }^{2}$ | 4.1 | 3.6 | 4.5 |
| Mean number of methods known by respondents | 7.0 | 7.5 | 5.7 |
| Number of respondents | 49,627 | 35,681 | 10,009 |

${ }^{1}$ Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey
${ }^{2}$ Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, emergency contraception, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)

Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics
Percentages of currently married women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Women |  |  | Currently married men |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Heard of any method | Heard of any modern method ${ }^{1}$ | Number | Heard of any method | Heard of any modern method ${ }^{1}$ | Number |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 700 | (94.8) | (94.8) | 29 |
| 20-24 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 3,317 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 329 |
| 25-29 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 5,531 | 99.1 | 99.0 | 1,016 |
| 30-34 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 6,588 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 1,593 |
| 35-39 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 7,259 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 1,837 |
| 40-44 | 99.7 | 99.6 | 6,428 | 98.1 | 97.9 | 1,860 |
| 45-49 | 99.4 | 99.3 | 5,858 | 97.9 | 97.8 | 1,824 |
| 50-54 | na | na | 0 | 95.7 | 95.5 | 1,521 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 99.9 | 99.9 | 17,268 | 99.2 | 99.1 | 4,901 |
| Rural | 99.4 | 99.3 | 18,413 | 97.2 | 97.1 | 5,108 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 91.2 | 90.6 | 662 | 83.1 | 82.8 | 186 |
| Some primary | 98.9 | 98.9 | 3,394 | 94.8 | 94.6 | 1,205 |
| Completed primary | 99.8 | 99.7 | 8,687 | 97.8 | 97.7 | 2,206 |
| Some secondary | 99.9 | 99.9 | 9,303 | 99.1 | 99.0 | 2,154 |
| Completed secondary | 100.0 | 99.9 | 9,260 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 2,978 |
| More than secondary | 100.0 | 100.0 | 4,375 | 99.7 | 99.6 | 1,279 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 98.4 | 98.3 | 6,296 | 94.7 | 94.4 | 1,757 |
| Second | 99.8 | 99.8 | 7,100 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 2,002 |
| Middle | 99.9 | 99.9 | 7,388 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 2,094 |
| Fourth | 99.9 | 99.9 | 7,572 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 2,058 |
| Highest | 100.0 | 100.0 | 7,324 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 2,097 |
| Total | 99.6 | 99.6 | 35,681 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 10,009 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na $=$ Not applicable
${ }^{1}$ Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 7.3 Knowledge of fertile period
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to current use of the rhythm method, Indonesia DHS 2017

|  | Users of <br> rhythm <br> method | Nonusers of <br> rhythm <br> method | All women |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Perceived fertile period | 3.4 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Just before her menstrual period begins | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| During her menstrual period | 40.9 | 37.9 | 37.9 |
| Right after her menstrual period has | 46.3 | 21.7 | 22.1 |
| ended | 5.6 | 13.2 | 13.1 |
| Halfway between two menstrual periods | 3.6 | 21.4 | 21.2 |
| No specific time | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Don't know | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Missing | 683 | 48,944 | 49,627 |
| Total |  |  |  |
| Number of women |  |  |  |


| Table 7.4 Knowledge of fertile period by age |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Percentage of women age <br> knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory <br> cycle, according to age, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |
| Percentage with <br> correct knowledge <br> of the fertile <br> period |  |  |
| Age | Number <br> of women |  |
| $15-19$ | 15.6 | 7,501 |
| $20-24$ | 22.7 | 6,716 |
| $25-29$ | 25.0 | 6,643 |
| $30-34$ | 24.2 | 7,154 |
| $35-39$ | 22.8 | 7,865 |
| $40-44$ | 22.9 | 7,093 |
| $45-49$ | 21.9 | 6,655 |
| Total | 22.1 | 49,627 |
| Note: Correct knowledge of the fertile period is |  |  |
| defined as "halfway between two menstrual periods." |  |  |

Table 7.5 Current use of contraception by age
Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Age | Any method | Any modern method | Modern method |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Any traditional method | Traditional method |  |  | Not currently using | Total | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Female sterilization | $\begin{gathered} \text { Male } \\ \text { sterilization } \end{gathered}$ | Pill | IUD | Injectables | Implants | $\begin{gathered} \text { Male } \\ \text { condom } \end{gathered}$ | LAM |  | Rhythm | Withdrawal | Other |  |  |  |
| ALL WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 95.6 | 100.0 | 7,501 |
| 20-24 | 29.6 | 27.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 1.5 | 19.4 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 70.4 | 100.0 | 6,716 |
| 25-29 | 51.4 | 46.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 3.9 | 28.2 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 4.7 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 48.6 | 100.0 | 6,643 |
| 30-34 | 62.2 | 56.5 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 10.9 | 4.9 | 31.5 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 5.7 | 1.5 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 37.8 | 100.0 | 7,154 |
| 35-39 | 65.0 | 59.1 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 13.8 | 5.2 | 27.7 | 5.2 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 35.0 | 100.0 | 7,865 |
| 40-44 | 62.1 | 55.3 | 6.7 | 0.2 | 13.2 | 4.9 | 22.3 | 5.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 37.9 | 100.0 | 7,093 |
| 45-49 | 47.2 | 39.8 | 6.6 | 0.4 | 10.3 | 3.6 | 14.4 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 52.8 | 100.0 | 6,655 |
| Total | 46.0 | 41.4 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 8.7 | 3.5 | 20.9 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 54.0 | 100.0 | 49,627 |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 45.2 | 43.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 0.7 | 33.6 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 54.8 | 100.0 | 700 |
| 20-24 | 59.3 | 55.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 3.0 | 39.1 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 40.7 | 100.0 | 3,317 |
| 25-29 | 61.4 | 55.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 4.6 | 33.8 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 38.6 | 100.0 | 5,531 |
| 30-34 | 67.2 | 61.0 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 11.9 | 5.2 | 34.0 | 5.2 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 32.8 | 100.0 | 6,588 |
| 35-39 | 70.3 | 63.9 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 14.9 | 5.6 | 30.0 | 5.7 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 29.7 | 100.0 | 7,259 |
| 40-44 | 68.2 | 60.8 | 7.3 | 0.2 | 14.6 | 5.3 | 24.6 | 5.5 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 2.6 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 31.8 | 100.0 | 6,428 |
| 45-49 | 52.9 | 44.6 | 7.1 | 0.5 | 11.7 | 3.9 | 16.3 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 2.6 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 47.1 | 100.0 | 5,858 |
| Total | 63.6 | 57.2 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 12.1 | 4.7 | 29.0 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 6.4 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 36.4 | 100.0 | 35,681 |

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
${ }^{1}$ Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

| Table 7.6 Current use of contraception by age: Currently married men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Modern | method | Any |  | raditional meth |  |  |  |  |
| Age | Any method | Any modern method | Male sterilization | Male condom | traditional method | Rhythm | Withdrawal | Missing | Not currently using | Total | Number of men |
| 15-19 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 85.9 | 100.0 | 29 |
| 20-24 | 4.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 95.6 | 100.0 | 329 |
| 25-29 | 6.1 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 93.9 | 100.0 | 1,016 |
| 30-34 | 7.5 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 92.5 | 100.0 | 1,593 |
| 35-39 | 7.7 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 92.3 | 100.0 | 1,837 |
| 40-44 | 8.4 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 5.2 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 91.6 | 100.0 | 1,860 |
| 45-49 | 8.4 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 91.6 | 100.0 | 1,824 |
| 50-54 | 6.5 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 93.5 | 100.0 | 1,521 |
| Total | 7.5 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 92.5 | 100.0 | 10,009 |

Table 7.7 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics
Percent distribution of all women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Table 7.8 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. 1 Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey.
${ }^{2}$ A woman is a migrant if the province in which she currently lives is different from
${ }^{2}$ A woman is a migrant if the province in which she currently lives is different from the province in which she lived 5 years ago. A woman is a nonmigrant if the province in which she currently lives is the

## Table 7.9 Timing of sterilization

Percent distribution of sterilized women age 15-49 by age at the time of sterilization and median age at sterilization, according to the number of years since the operation, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Years since | Age at time of sterilization |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Number of } \\ \text { operation }\end{array}$ | $<25$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | \(\left.\begin{array}{c}Median <br>

age^{1}\end{array}\right]\)
${ }^{a}=$ Not calculated due to censoring
${ }^{1}$ Median age at sterilization is calculated only for women sterilized before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring

## Table 7.10 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Source | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public sector | 55.2 | (80.3) | 47.7 | 31.0 | 74.8 | 19.5 | 3.8 | 34.2 |
| Government hospital | 52.6 | (56.4) | 16.3 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 5.3 |
| Government clinic | 0.7 | (0.2) | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Government health center | 1.7 | (16.0) | 24.6 | 9.6 | 46.6 | 5.1 | 0.8 | 12.1 |
| Mobile clinic | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.8 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| FP health unit car | 0.2 | (7.6) | 0.6 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| FP field work | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.7 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Midwife at village | 0.0 | (0.0) | 3.1 | 16.2 | 9.4 | 6.5 | 0.5 | 10.6 |
| Village health post, health post, FP post | 0.0 | (0.0) | 1.3 | 3.1 | 7.3 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 3.3 |
| Private medical sector | 44.1 | (13.9) | 52.0 | 68.8 | 24.7 | 15.5 | 2.5 | 47.7 |
| Private hospital | 37.8 | (4.9) | 15.2 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 4.1 |
| Private clinic/maternity home | 4.3 | (4.5) | 4.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.9 |
| Obstetrician | 1.9 | (3.0) | 6.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Private doctor | 0.1 | (1.6) | 0.6 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| Midwife | 0.0 | (0.0) | 25.9 | 62.4 | 20.5 | 13.7 | 1.7 | 38.5 |
| Nurse | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.3 |
| Other source | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 64.5 | 93.1 | 17.8 |
| Pharmacy/drug store | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 52.0 | 73.2 | 14.3 |
| Shop | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 19.9 | 3.5 |
| Friends relatives | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.7 | (5.8) | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Missing | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | (100.0) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 1,373 | 60 | 1,716 | 10,388 | 1,708 | 4,336 | 911 | 20,493 |

Note: Total includes other modern methods but excludes lactational amenorrhea method (LAM). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

## Table 7.11 Informed choice

Among current users of modern methods age 15-49 who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, and percentage who were informed of all three, according to method and initial source, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Method/source | Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey: |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used | Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects | Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used | Percentage who were informed of all three (method information index) | Number of women |
| Method |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female sterilization | 44.5 | 31.6 | 51.2 | 24.5 | 622 |
| IUD | 62.0 | 53.0 | 67.1 | 42.4 | 1,082 |
| Injectables | 45.9 | 34.0 | 64.0 | 29.1 | 7,037 |
| Implants | 45.6 | 38.8 | 63.9 | 30.5 | 1,301 |
| Pill | 31.8 | 24.9 | 56.6 | 22.2 | 2,710 |
| Initial source of method ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public sector | 44.6 | 34.9 | 64.0 | 28.8 | 4,615 |
| Government hospital | 45.4 | 35.4 | 56.5 | 27.8 | 610 |
| Government clinic | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Gov't health center | 46.3 | 37.4 | 65.1 | 30.8 | 1,675 |
| Sub health centers/mobile units | 38.3 | 28.4 | 80.1 | 26.0 | 63 |
| Delivery post | * | * | * | * | 0 |
| Health post | 28.7 | 21.0 | 61.3 | 17.0 | 108 |
| FP mobile | 43.4 | 32.8 | 65.7 | 27.9 | 1,479 |
| FP post/village midwife | 45.3 | 35.4 | 63.5 | 28.9 | 665 |
| Private sector | 48.4 | 36.8 | 63.9 | 31.3 | 6,482 |
| Private hospital | 52.4 | 38.8 | 60.2 | 30.2 | 451 |
| Private clinic | 50.8 | 39.7 | 67.9 | 35.8 | 258 |
| Private OBGYN | 69.4 | 59.9 | 64.7 | 48.1 | 96 |
| Private doctor | 53.0 | 44.8 | 57.2 | 34.2 | 111 |
| Midwife | 48.0 | 36.4 | 64.6 | 31.2 | 5,416 |
| Nurse | 27.0 | 22.4 | 47.7 | 18.3 | 150 |
| Other private sector | 26.4 | 20.7 | 49.4 | 17.7 | 1,616 |
| Pharmacy/drug | 28.7 | 22.3 | 51.4 | 19.3 | 1,342 |
| Shop | 15.4 | 12.6 | 39.8 | 10.0 | 273 |
| Other | (37.9) | (23.3) | (53.6) | (17.2) | 37 |
| Total | 44.2 | 34.0 | 62.1 | 28.7 | 12,751 |

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

## Table 7.12 Pill use compliance

Percentage of currently married women using the pill, among pill users who have the pill package, percent distribution who can show the pill package by type of pill, and percentage of pill users by compliance, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Percent using the pill | Number of currently married women | Among pill users |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percentage of pill users who |  | Number of pill users |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Combination ${ }^{1}$ | Single ${ }^{2}$ | Other | Package not seen | Missing | Total | Number of people having pill package in the house | Took pill in order | Took pill < 2 days ago |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 7.3 | 700 | 91.0 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49 | 70.4 | 86.8 | 51 |
| 20-24 | 8.5 | 3,317 | 93.1 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 264 | 83.5 | 86.5 | 283 |
| 25-29 | 9.2 | 5,531 | 93.5 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 479 | 80.8 | 86.3 | 509 |
| 30-34 | 11.9 | 6,588 | 91.9 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 733 | 82.3 | 84.8 | 781 |
| 35-39 | 14.9 | 7,259 | 94.7 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,034 | 85.6 | 84.5 | 1,084 |
| 40-44 | 14.6 | 6,428 | 94.7 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 883 | 82.5 | 82.4 | 940 |
| 45-49 | 11.8 | 5,858 | 95.8 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 641 | 79.6 | 80.1 | 689 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 11.9 | 17,268 | 93.1 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,948 | 83.1 | 84.5 | 2,061 |
| Rural | 12.4 | 18,413 | 94.9 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,136 | 81.9 | 83.1 | 2,275 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 8.9 | 662 | 97.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 55 | 87.4 | 73.6 | 59 |
| Some primary | 13.4 | 3,394 | 94.5 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 416 | 79.2 | 79.3 | 455 |
| Completed primary | 15.7 | 8,687 | 96.8 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,301 | 83.6 | 85.4 | 1,365 |
| Some secondary | 12.7 | 9,303 | 93.8 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,117 | 83.0 | 84.6 | 1,183 |
| Completed secondary | 10.9 | 9,260 | 91.5 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 946 | 81.7 | 82.9 | 1,012 |
| More than secondary | 6.0 | 4,375 | 89.7 | 5.8 | 0.5 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 249 | 81.7 | 84.8 | 261 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 11.7 | 6,296 | 95.4 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 679 | 81.6 | 86.5 | 736 |
| Second | 13.2 | 7,100 | 93.9 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 875 | 81.8 | 81.0 | 938 |
| Middle | 12.5 | 7,388 | 95.2 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 866 | 80.8 | 82.3 | 926 |
| Fourth | 12.6 | 7,572 | 93.9 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 914 | 84.9 | 84.3 | 953 |
| Highest | 10.7 | 7,324 | 92.0 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 750 | 83.2 | 85.6 | 784 |
| Total | 12.2 | 35,681 | 94.1 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 4,084 | 82.5 | 83.8 | 4,336 |

Note: Table excludes pill users who do not know the brand name. Total number includes a small number of unmarried women using the pill.
${ }^{1}$ Combination brands includes Andalan, Diane, Estelle, Gracial, Gynera, Kombinasi, Levordiol, Lyndiol, Marvelon, Mercilon, Microdiol, Mycrogynon, Nordette,
Ovostat, Pilkab, PilKB, Planak, Planotab, Trinordiol, Yasmin, Yaz
${ }^{2}$ Single brands include Excluton, Microlut, Andalan laktasi, Cerazette.

Table 7.13 Use of injectables
Percentage of users of one-month injectables who had an injection in the past four weeks and percentage of users of three-month injectables who had an injection in the past three months, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Percent of users of 1-month injectable contraception who had an injection in the past 4 weeks | Number of users | Percent of users of 3-month injectable contraception who had an injection in the past3 months | Number of users |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 91.2 | 41 | 97.2 | 196 |
| 20-24 | 95.1 | 193 | 96.6 | 1,112 |
| 25-29 | 95.3 | 316 | 96.6 | 1,558 |
| 30-34 | 97.7 | 396 | 96.6 | 1,855 |
| 35-39 | 95.3 | 313 | 97.5 | 1,866 |
| 40-44 | 96.7 | 186 | 96.5 | 1,395 |
| 45-49 | 90.3 | 95 | 95.3 | 866 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 96.1 | 933 | 96.7 | 3,370 |
| Rural | 95.0 | 607 | 96.6 | 5,479 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 100.0 | 1 | 98.7 | 119 |
| Some primary | 90.6 | 58 | 96.4 | 979 |
| Completed primary | 94.8 | 235 | 97.0 | 2,823 |
| Some secondary | 96.8 | 455 | 97.0 | 2,772 |
| Completed secondary | 96.2 | 549 | 96.0 | 1,769 |
| More than secondary | 94.2 | 241 | 94.6 | 386 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 91.3 | 90 | 96.1 | 1,936 |
| Second | 94.3 | 227 | 97.0 | 2,262 |
| Middle | 96.4 | 340 | 96.9 | 2,061 |
| Fourth | 95.5 | 427 | 96.7 | 1,719 |
| Highest | 96.8 | 456 | 96.4 | 871 |
| Total | 95.7 | 1,539 | 96.6 | 8,849 |

Table 7.14 Problems with current method of contraception
Percent distribution of current users of selected methods by the main health problems with the method, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background <br> characteristic | Pill | IUD | Injectables | Implants |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| None | 92.3 | 88.3 | 82.1 | 85.8 |
| Weight gain | 1.7 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 1.7 |
| Weight loss | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Bleeding | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Hypertension | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Headache | 1.7 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Nausea | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| No menstruation | 0.5 | 0.5 | 4.8 | 3.0 |
| Weak/tired | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Acne | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Irregular period | 0.5 | 1.8 | 4.3 | 3.9 |
| Other | 0.6 | 4.6 | 1.1 | 2.1 |
| Don't know | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 4,336 | 1,716 | 10,388 | 1,708 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Table 7.15 Payment for contraceptive methods and services
Percent distribution of current female users of modern contraceptive methods by source of method and whether method is free or respondent pays for it, according to method, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Method | Government |  | Private |  | Other |  | Total | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Free | Pay | Free | Pay | Free | Pay |  |  |
| Female sterilization | 36.6 | 18.7 | 12.0 | 31.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,369 |
| Male sterilization | 75.8 | 4.5 | 12.4 | 1.6 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60 |
| Pill | 3.9 | 15.6 | 0.9 | 66.6 | 0.1 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 4,323 |
| IUD | 34.2 | 13.6 | 7.6 | 44.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,713 |
| Injectables | 4.3 | 26.6 | 1.4 | 67.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 10,373 |
| Implants | 49.2 | 25.5 | 6.7 | 18.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,704 |
| Condom | 1.7 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 71.6 | 0.6 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 905 |
| Total | 12.7 | 21.4 | 3.1 | 58.9 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 20,446 |

Note: Excludes cases where cost of method was Don't know or Missing.

## Table 7.16 Mean cost of contraceptive methods and services

Percent distribution of current female users of modern contraceptive methods who get their method free and mean cost (in 1,000 rupiahs) of the method (including services for those who pay for it, by type of source and method, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Method | Government |  |  | Private |  |  | Other |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Free | Mean cost (Rp.000) | Number of users | Free | Mean cost (Rp.000) | Number of users | Free | Mean cost (Rp.000) | Number of users |
| Female sterilization | 66.2 | 2,224 | 757 | 27.4 | 2,705 | 602 | 65.6 | 50 | 10 |
| Male sterilization | 94.3 | 762 | 48 | 88.8 | 1,500 | 8 | 100.0 | - | 3 |
| Pill | 19.9 | 8 | 844 | 1.3 | 13 | 2,919 | 0.9 | 6 | 560 |
| IUD | 71.6 | 287 | 819 | 14.7 | 506 | 889 | 91.4 | 250 | 4 |
| Injectables | 14.0 | 23 | 3,210 | 2.0 | 25 | 7,144 | 13.3 | 17 | 20 |
| Implant | 65.9 | 106 | 1,273 | 27.2 | 176 | 421 | 80.8 | 35 | 9 |
| Condom | 44.9 | 13 | 34 | 5.3 | 21 | 684 | 2.9 | 19 | 186 |
| Total | 37.3 | 172 | 6,986 | 5.0 | 154 | 12,667 | 4.3 | 9 | 793 |

Note: Excludes cases where cost of method was Don't know or Missing.

Table 7.17 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates
Among episodes of contraceptive use experienced within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, Indonesia 2017

| Method | Method failure | Desire to become pregnant | Other fertilityrelated reasons ${ }^{2}$ | Side effects/ health concerns | Wanted more effective method | Other methodrelated reasons ${ }^{3}$ | Other reasons | Any reason ${ }^{4}$ | Switched to another method ${ }^{5}$ | Number of episodes of use ${ }^{6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Female sterilization | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 638 |
| IUD | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 9.0 | 5.5 | 1,418 |
| Injectables | 0.5 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 13.8 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 27.8 | 13.3 | 13,122 |
| Implants | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 6.4 | 3.2 | 1,760 |
| Pill | 3.1 | 9.5 | 6.2 | 16.7 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 46.2 | 21.9 | 6,065 |
| Male condom | 2.1 | 4.5 | 6.7 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 5.9 | 2.3 | 26.5 | 11.3 | 1,088 |
| Rhythm | 5.8 | 4.6 | 9.1 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 26.5 | 4.9 | 746 |
| Withdrawal | 5.5 | 6.6 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 6.6 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 25.6 | 8.7 | 1,730 |
| All methods ${ }^{1}$ | 1.6 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 11.4 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 28.9 | 13.4 | 26,804 |

[^5]Table 7.18 Reasons for discontinuation
Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years preceding the survey, by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Reason | IUD | Injectable | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Rhythm | Withdrawal | Other | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { methods } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Became pregnant while using | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 10.2 | 12.8 | 29.1 | 26.2 | 12.1 | 6.8 |
| Wanted to become pregnant | 30.4 | 31.2 | 21.3 | 29.3 | 29.8 | 32.9 | 35.1 | 15.5 | 30.3 |
| Husband/partner disapproved | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Wanted a more effective method | 5.3 | 5.2 | 8.1 | 9.5 | 13.3 | 11.8 | 16.9 | 35.5 | 7.6 |
| Side effects/health concerns | 30.4 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 28.8 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 6.1 | 33.2 |
| Lack of access/too far | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Cost too much | 0.8 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Inconvenient to use | 6.0 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 13.8 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 3.4 |
| Don't mind | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal | 4.2 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 6.0 | 1.4 |
| infrequent sex/husband away | 1.2 | 7.1 | 2.2 | 8.2 | 12.6 | 11.9 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 7.1 |
| Marital dissolution/separation | 6.1 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| IUD expelled | 5.5 | 0.2 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Other | 4.7 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 15.8 | 2.8 |
| Don't know | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of discontinuations | 751 | 12,463 | 1,090 | 5,600 | 631 | 534 | 1,072 | 164 | 22,305 |

LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

## Table 7.19 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Unmet need for family planning |  |  | Met need for family planning (currently using) |  |  | Total demand for family planning ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Number of women | Percentage of demand satisfied ${ }^{2}$ | Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ${ }^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total |  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 7.0 | 1.5 | 8.5 | 43.1 | 2.1 | 45.2 | 50.1 | 3.5 | 53.6 | 700 | 84.2 | 81.7 |
| 20-24 | 8.7 | 0.7 | 9.4 | 53.0 | 6.3 | 59.3 | 61.7 | 7.0 | 68.7 | 3,317 | 86.3 | 80.6 |
| 25-29 | 7.4 | 1.8 | 9.2 | 46.1 | 15.3 | 61.4 | 53.5 | 17.1 | 70.6 | 5,531 | 87.0 | 79.0 |
| 30-34 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 8.2 | 33.1 | 34.1 | 67.2 | 37.8 | 37.6 | 75.4 | 6,588 | 89.1 | 80.9 |
| 35-39 | 3.3 | 6.5 | 9.8 | 16.6 | 53.7 | 70.3 | 19.9 | 60.2 | 80.1 | 7,259 | 87.8 | 79.7 |
| 40-44 | 1.7 | 10.9 | 12.6 | 5.4 | 62.9 | 68.2 | 7.1 | 73.8 | 80.9 | 6,428 | 84.4 | 75.2 |
| 45-49 | 0.9 | 13.4 | 14.3 | 1.5 | 51.5 | 52.9 | 2.4 | 64.9 | 67.3 | 5,858 | 78.7 | 66.3 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 4.4 | 7.0 | 11.3 | 21.2 | 41.9 | 63.0 | 25.6 | 48.8 | 74.4 | 17,268 | 84.7 | 73.9 |
| Rural | 3.8 | 6.1 | 9.9 | 25.9 | 38.3 | 64.2 | 29.7 | 44.4 | 74.1 | 18,413 | 86.6 | 80.0 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 3.3 | 8.7 | 12.1 | 8.3 | 28.6 | 37.0 | 11.7 | 37.3 | 49.0 | 662 | 75.4 | 70.4 |
| Some primary | 3.1 | 8.6 | 11.7 | 16.6 | 43.8 | 60.4 | 19.7 | 52.4 | 72.1 | 3,394 | 83.8 | 79.0 |
| Completed primary | 2.6 | 7.7 | 10.4 | 20.4 | 47.5 | 67.9 | 23.1 | 55.2 | 78.3 | 8,687 | 86.7 | 81.3 |
| Some secondary | 4.7 | 5.8 | 10.5 | 28.4 | 38.6 | 67.0 | 33.1 | 44.4 | 77.5 | 9,303 | 86.4 | 79.6 |
| Completed secondary | 4.8 | 6.0 | 10.8 | 24.7 | 37.7 | 62.4 | 29.5 | 43.7 | 73.1 | 9,260 | 85.3 | 73.5 |
| More than secondary | 5.2 | 4.6 | 9.8 | 25.1 | 31.9 | 57.0 | 30.3 | 36.5 | 66.8 | 4,375 | 85.3 | 68.1 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 4.6 | 6.4 | 11.0 | 27.0 | 33.8 | 60.7 | 31.6 | 40.1 | 71.7 | 6,296 | 84.6 | 78.5 |
| Second | 4.0 | 6.2 | 10.2 | 26.6 | 39.6 | 66.2 | 30.6 | 45.8 | 76.4 | 7,100 | 86.7 | 80.4 |
| Middle | 3.8 | 6.2 | 10.0 | 25.5 | 40.1 | 65.5 | 29.3 | 46.3 | 75.5 | 7,388 | 86.8 | 78.9 |
| Fourth | 3.9 | 6.3 | 10.2 | 21.8 | 41.4 | 63.1 | 25.6 | 47.7 | 73.3 | 7,572 | 86.1 | 76.8 |
| Highest | 4.3 | 7.4 | 11.7 | 17.8 | 44.3 | 62.1 | 22.1 | 51.8 | 73.8 | 7,324 | 84.1 | 70.8 |
| Total | 4.1 | 6.5 | 10.6 | 23.6 | 40.0 | 63.6 | 27.7 | 46.5 | 74.2 | 35,681 | 85.7 | 77.1 |

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

Table 7.20 Need and demand for family planning for all women
Percentage of all women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of demand for family planning that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Unmet need for family planning |  |  | Met need for family planning (currently using) |  |  | Total demand for family planning ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Number of women | Percentage of demand satisfied $^{2}$ | Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods $^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total |  |  |  |
| ALL WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 5.3 | 7,501 | 82.4 | 78.9 |
| 20-24 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 4.9 | 26.4 | 3.1 | 29.6 | 30.9 | 3.5 | 34.4 | 6,716 | 85.9 | 80.0 |
| 25-29 | 6.2 | 1.5 | 7.7 | 38.5 | 12.8 | 51.4 | 44.7 | 14.3 | 59.0 | 6,643 | 87.0 | 79.0 |
| 30-34 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 7.6 | 30.6 | 31.5 | 62.2 | 35.0 | 34.7 | 69.8 | 7,154 | 89.1 | 81.0 |
| 35-39 | 3.1 | 6.0 | 9.1 | 15.4 | 49.7 | 65.0 | 18.5 | 55.7 | 74.2 | 7,865 | 87.7 | 79.7 |
| 40-44 | 1.5 | 9.9 | 11.5 | 4.9 | 57.2 | 62.1 | 6.5 | 67.1 | 73.5 | 7,093 | 84.4 | 75.2 |
| 45-49 | 0.8 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 1.3 | 45.9 | 47.2 | 2.1 | 57.7 | 59.8 | 6,655 | 78.9 | 66.6 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 3.0 | 4.7 | 7.7 | 14.5 | 28.5 | 43.0 | 17.5 | 33.2 | 50.7 | 25,543 | 84.7 | 73.9 |
| Rural | 3.0 | 4.7 | 7.7 | 19.9 | 29.3 | 49.2 | 22.8 | 34.0 | 56.9 | 24,084 | 86.5 | 79.9 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 2.8 | 7.0 | 9.8 | 6.7 | 23.1 | 29.8 | 9.5 | 30.1 | 39.6 | 823 | 75.2 | 70.3 |
| Some primary | 2.6 | 7.4 | 10.1 | 14.2 | 37.7 | 51.9 | 16.9 | 45.1 | 62.0 | 3,968 | 83.8 | 79.0 |
| Completed primary | 2.4 | 7.0 | 9.4 | 18.6 | 43.2 | 61.8 | 21.0 | 50.3 | 71.2 | 9,595 | 86.8 | 81.4 |
| Some secondary | 3.0 | 3.6 | 6.6 | 17.9 | 24.1 | 42.0 | 20.9 | 27.8 | 48.7 | 14,925 | 86.3 | 79.5 |
| Completed secondary | 3.6 | 4.4 | 8.0 | 18.4 | 27.9 | 46.3 | 22.0 | 32.3 | 54.3 | 12,575 | 85.2 | 73.5 |
| More than secondary | 3.0 | 2.6 | 5.6 | 14.3 | 18.1 | 32.4 | 17.3 | 20.7 | 38.0 | 7,741 | 85.2 | 68.0 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 3.6 | 4.8 | 8.3 | 20.2 | 25.2 | 45.4 | 23.7 | 30.0 | 53.7 | 8,464 | 84.5 | 78.4 |
| Second | 3.0 | 4.6 | 7.7 | 20.0 | 29.7 | 49.6 | 23.0 | 34.3 | 57.3 | 9,507 | 86.6 | 80.3 |
| Middle | 2.8 | 4.6 | 7.4 | 18.8 | 29.5 | 48.3 | 21.6 | 34.1 | 55.7 | 10,089 | 86.7 | 78.9 |
| Fourth | 2.8 | 4.5 | 7.3 | 15.8 | 29.8 | 45.6 | 18.6 | 34.3 | 52.9 | 10,583 | 86.1 | 76.8 |
| Highest | 2.9 | 4.9 | 7.8 | 11.9 | 29.7 | 41.6 | 14.8 | 34.6 | 49.4 | 10,984 | 84.2 | 70.8 |
| Total | 3.0 | 4.7 | 7.7 | 17.1 | 28.9 | 46.0 | 20.1 | 33.6 | 53.7 | 49,627 | 85.7 | 77.0 |

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
${ }^{1}$ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need
${ }^{2}$ Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand
${ }^{3}$ Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods
${ }^{4}$ Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.21 Decision making about family planning
Among currently married women age 15-49 who are current users of family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision to use family planning; among currently married women who are not currently using family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision not to use family planning, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Among currently married women who are current users of family planning |  |  |  |  | Number of women | Among currently married women who are not currently using family planning |  |  |  | Total | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other/ don't know/ missing | Total |  | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other/ don't know/ missing |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 35.4 | 56.0 | 6.5 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 316 | 31.3 | 56.3 | 8.6 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 219 |
| 20-24 | 36.0 | 57.5 | 6.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,967 | 30.3 | 55.2 | 10.1 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 906 |
| 25-29 | 34.6 | 56.5 | 8.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3,395 | 27.4 | 61.8 | 8.3 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 1,563 |
| 30-34 | 35.1 | 57.1 | 7.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 4,426 | 31.5 | 57.8 | 8.4 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 1,771 |
| 35-39 | 35.1 | 57.5 | 6.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 5,106 | 35.3 | 54.1 | 8.3 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 1,857 |
| 40-44 | 35.1 | 58.0 | 6.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 4,387 | 42.6 | 47.7 | 7.2 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 1,998 |
| 45-49 | 36.3 | 55.3 | 8.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3,099 | 48.3 | 39.7 | 6.8 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 2,750 |
| Number of living children |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 32.6 | 62.8 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 126 | 18.7 | 70.3 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 1,922 |
| 1-2 | 35.9 | 56.6 | 7.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 14,962 | 37.8 | 51.2 | 8.3 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 6,283 |
| 3-4 | 34.4 | 57.5 | 7.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 6,713 | 50.1 | 38.2 | 7.5 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 2,253 |
| 5+ | 31.1 | 60.4 | 7.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 895 | 49.8 | 38.2 | 7.6 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 605 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 35.1 | 57.0 | 7.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 10,883 | 36.3 | 53.1 | 7.3 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 5,445 |
| Rural | 35.4 | 57.1 | 7.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 11,812 | 38.9 | 49.3 | 8.5 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 5,619 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 41.8 | 49.0 | 7.7 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 245 | 43.9 | 39.4 | 11.3 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 400 |
| Some primary | 40.5 | 51.9 | 7.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,050 | 49.1 | 37.6 | 8.8 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 1,245 |
| Completed primary | 38.6 | 54.0 | 7.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 5,899 | 44.5 | 43.9 | 8.4 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 2,484 |
| Some secondary | 36.3 | 56.7 | 6.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 6,234 | 38.0 | 52.0 | 6.9 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 2,519 |
| Completed secondary | 33.4 | 58.5 | 7.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 5,776 | 32.1 | 57.3 | 7.9 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 2,862 |
| More than secondary | 24.1 | 66.8 | 8.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,493 | 25.4 | 64.0 | 7.3 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 1,555 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 34.8 | 57.9 | 7.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3,822 | 39.8 | 45.9 | 10.8 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 2,155 |
| Second | 37.4 | 55.1 | 7.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 4,700 | 41.2 | 48.0 | 7.1 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 2,012 |
| Middle | 35.8 | 56.3 | 7.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 4,842 | 38.4 | 51.4 | 6.4 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 2,159 |
| Fourth | 35.7 | 56.6 | 7.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 4,782 | 37.6 | 52.8 | 7.1 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 2,345 |
| Highest | 32.3 | 59.8 | 7.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 4,549 | 31.9 | 56.8 | 8.0 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 2,392 |
| Total | 35.3 | 57.1 | 7.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 22,695 | 37.6 | 51.2 | 7.9 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 11,064 |

Note: Table excludes women who are currently pregnant

## Table 7.22 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Indonesia DHS 2017

|  | Number of living children ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Intention to use in the future | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | $4+$ | Total |
| Intends to use | 60.3 | 63.1 | 57.4 | 46.8 | 32.3 | 55.2 |
| Unsure | 4.2 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| Does not intend to use | 35.3 | 32.9 | 39.5 | 49.2 | 63.4 | 40.9 |
| Missing | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 1,922 | 4,039 | 3,639 | 1,916 | 1,469 | 12,985 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes current pregnancy

| Table 7.23 Reason for not intending to use contraception in the future |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percent distribution of women and currently married men who are not using contraception and who do not intend to use in the future by main reason for not intending to use, according to age Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Women |  |  | Currently married men |  |  |
| Reason | 15-29 | 30-49 | Total | 15-29 | 30-54 | Total |
| Fertility-related | 12.5 | 40.9 | 31.7 | 23.2 | 23.6 | 23.6 |
| Not having sex | 1.1 | 7.4 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 2.8 |
| Menopausal, hysterectomy | 0.1 | 16.9 | 11.5 | 0.1 | 5.5 | 4.8 |
| Can't get pregnant | 0.5 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Want as many as children as possible | 9.8 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 20.9 | 11.4 | 12.8 |
| Fatalistic | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Opposition to | 6.6 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 31.0 | 31.8 | 31.7 |
| Respondent opposed | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 28.9 | 27.9 | 28.0 |
| Husband opposed | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Others opposed | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Religious prohibition | 2.5 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Lack of knowledge | 7.1 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 6.2 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| Knows no method | 6.6 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| Knows no source | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Method-related | 20.0 | 24.0 | 22.7 | 27.1 | 27.2 | 27.2 |
| Health concerns | 3.0 | 10.3 | 7.9 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Side effects | 15.0 | 10.7 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 11.3 | 11.4 |
| Lack of access, too far | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Cost too much | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Inconvenient to use | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 12.2 |
| Gain/lose weight | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Other | 25.6 | 26.6 | 26.3 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Don't know | 26.9 | 3.2 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 10.9 |
| Missing | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 2,906 | 6,075 | 8,981 | 1,096 | 6,736 | 7,832 |

Table 7.24 Exposure to family planning messages through mass media: Currently married women
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, or in a newspaper or magazine in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Radio | Television | Newspaper/ magazine | Poster or pamphlet | Billboard, banner, pennant | Internet | None of these six media sources | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 10.2 | 57.9 | 9.6 | 34.1 | 33.9 | 27.6 | 28.6 | 700 |
| 20-24 | 8.8 | 61.3 | 10.0 | 39.2 | 41.9 | 33.0 | 25.8 | 3,317 |
| 25-29 | 9.8 | 63.4 | 13.5 | 41.1 | 42.1 | 30.3 | 24.4 | 5,531 |
| 30-34 | 8.1 | 60.2 | 12.6 | 40.0 | 39.6 | 21.0 | 26.9 | 6,588 |
| 35-39 | 8.5 | 58.1 | 12.2 | 38.2 | 40.5 | 14.6 | 29.2 | 7,259 |
| 40-44 | 9.4 | 53.0 | 11.1 | 35.2 | 37.6 | 9.3 | 33.9 | 6,428 |
| 45-49 | 9.1 | 48.6 | 9.8 | 30.2 | 33.8 | 6.3 | 39.6 | 5,858 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 10.2 | 62.8 | 15.5 | 43.3 | 45.1 | 25.3 | 23.8 | 17,268 |
| Rural | 7.8 | 51.8 | 8.0 | 31.3 | 33.3 | 11.0 | 36.3 | 18,413 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 3.1 | 15.0 | 0.1 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 79.6 | 662 |
| Some primary | 4.8 | 37.9 | 2.0 | 16.0 | 17.7 | 1.1 | 52.7 | 3,394 |
| Completed primary | 6.7 | 49.3 | 4.3 | 26.4 | 29.0 | 3.0 | 38.9 | 8,687 |
| Some secondary | 8.4 | 60.0 | 8.6 | 36.8 | 38.8 | 11.7 | 28.5 | 9,303 |
| Completed secondary | 11.2 | 66.4 | 16.8 | 47.3 | 49.1 | 28.0 | 19.9 | 9,260 |
| More than secondary | 14.0 | 68.0 | 30.7 | 59.0 | 59.2 | 54.7 | 14.0 | 4,375 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 5.8 | 37.5 | 3.8 | 22.1 | 22.2 | 3.3 | 50.9 | 6,296 |
| Second | 7.2 | 54.1 | 6.7 | 30.9 | 33.9 | 8.0 | 34.5 | 7,100 |
| Middle | 8.9 | 61.6 | 9.4 | 36.7 | 40.1 | 14.5 | 27.0 | 7,388 |
| Fourth | 9.8 | 64.4 | 13.8 | 42.2 | 43.5 | 22.7 | 23.0 | 7,572 |
| Highest | 12.6 | 64.9 | 23.2 | 51.3 | 52.5 | 38.3 | 19.2 | 7,324 |
| Total | 9.0 | 57.1 | 11.6 | 37.1 | 39.0 | 17.9 | 30.3 | 35,681 |


| Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, or in a newspaper or magazine in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Background characteristic | Radio | Television | Newspaper/ magazine | Poster or pamphlet | Billboard, banner, pennant | Internet | None of these six media sources | Number of women |
| Age |  | as |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 1.8 | 49.1 | 2.3 | 24.2 | 24.7 | 13.6 | 45.9 | 29 |
| 20-24 | 9.3 | 55.5 | 12.7 | 31.4 | 32.9 | 24.8 | 29.4 | 329 |
| 25-29 | 11.5 | 58.7 | 13.7 | 35.4 | 38.4 | 29.4 | 26.2 | 1,016 |
| 30-34 | 12.2 | 55.8 | 14.7 | 35.6 | 40.5 | 23.7 | 28.6 | 1,593 |
| 35-39 | 12.0 | 53.9 | 16.0 | 32.1 | 41.9 | 16.9 | 29.9 | 1,837 |
| 40-44 | 11.8 | 52.8 | 14.5 | 31.1 | 38.8 | 13.5 | 32.9 | 1,860 |
| 45-49 | 9.7 | 48.0 | 14.2 | 28.1 | 36.0 | 8.7 | 38.4 | 1,824 |
| 50-54 | 11.1 | 41.4 | 14.0 | 23.5 | 30.0 | 6.8 | 45.2 | 1,521 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 13.5 | 57.9 | 20.0 | 37.5 | 43.5 | 22.4 | 25.9 | 4,901 |
| Rural | 9.1 | 45.5 | 9.2 | 24.2 | 31.8 | 9.5 | 41.3 | 5,108 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 1.8 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 0.7 | 84.8 | 186 |
| Some primary | 5.2 | 31.4 | 3.0 | 13.8 | 19.6 | 1.1 | 58.1 | 1,205 |
| Completed primary | 8.3 | 43.9 | 4.8 | 18.3 | 27.7 | 2.8 | 44.1 | 2,206 |
| Some secondary | 11.1 | 52.9 | 9.9 | 27.1 | 36.2 | 9.5 | 32.2 | 2,154 |
| Completed secondary | 12.6 | 60.3 | 19.5 | 39.7 | 45.5 | 23.0 | 22.9 | 2,978 |
| More than secondary | 20.5 | 66.6 | 40.2 | 56.7 | 59.6 | 48.2 | 13.7 | 1,279 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 6.4 | 34.0 | 4.2 | 14.2 | 20.6 | 2.8 | 54.7 | 1,757 |
| Second | 8.8 | 47.3 | 8.9 | 23.3 | 32.8 | 7.1 | 39.0 | 2,002 |
| Middle | 10.1 | 51.6 | 11.8 | 28.8 | 36.4 | 11.6 | 33.7 | 2,094 |
| Fourth | 13.6 | 58.3 | 16.0 | 34.8 | 43.2 | 20.7 | 26.1 | 2,058 |
| Highest | 16.6 | 63.6 | 29.7 | 49.5 | 51.7 | 34.5 | 18.8 | 2,097 |
| Total | 11.3 | 51.5 | 14.5 | 30.7 | 37.5 | 15.8 | 33.8 | 10,009 |

Table 7.26 Exposure to family planning messages through personal contact: Currently married women
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message through personal contact in the past 6 months, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Family planning officer | Teacher | Religious leader | Doctor | Nurse/ midwife | Village leader | Women's group | Pharmacist | Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 7.0 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 8.4 | 32.7 | 0.4 | 7.4 | 1.4 | 700 |
| 20-24 | 7.3 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 8.8 | 31.8 | 2.2 | 10.2 | 0.9 | 3,317 |
| 25-29 | 7.8 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 8.5 | 31.0 | 2.6 | 11.4 | 1.5 | 5,531 |
| 30-34 | 7.2 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 7.1 | 26.7 | 1.8 | 11.0 | 0.9 | 6,588 |
| 35-39 | 7.0 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 6.6 | 24.5 | 2.5 | 13.2 | 0.9 | 7,259 |
| 40-44 | 7.3 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 5.4 | 19.9 | 2.6 | 12.5 | 1.1 | 6,428 |
| 45-49 | 5.5 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 4.5 | 14.5 | 2.4 | 11.6 | 0.9 | 5,858 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 6.4 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 8.2 | 23.2 | 2.3 | 12.2 | 1.3 | 17,268 |
| Rural | 7.5 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 5.2 | 25.3 | 2.4 | 11.3 | 0.8 | 18,413 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 11.1 | 0.6 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 662 |
| Some primary | 4.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 16.7 | 1.5 | 7.1 | 0.6 | 3,394 |
| Completed primary | 6.2 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 22.3 | 2.3 | 11.6 | 0.7 | 8,687 |
| Some secondary | 7.8 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 6.0 | 27.4 | 2.8 | 14.0 | 0.9 | 9,303 |
| Completed secondary | 8.1 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 7.7 | 26.6 | 2.5 | 12.8 | 1.3 | 9,260 |
| More than secondary | 7.6 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 13.9 | 24.4 | 2.1 | 9.4 | 1.9 | 4,375 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 6.9 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 23.7 | 1.9 | 9.9 | 0.4 | 6,296 |
| Second | 7.0 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 5.3 | 24.3 | 2.7 | 11.9 | 0.8 | 7,100 |
| Middle | 7.5 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 5.7 | 25.7 | 2.4 | 12.7 | 1.0 | 7,388 |
| Fourth | 7.0 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 7.0 | 24.8 | 2.5 | 12.1 | 1.2 | 7,572 |
| Highest | 6.6 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 11.2 | 22.7 | 2.2 | 11.8 | 1.7 | 7,324 |
| Total | 7.0 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 6.7 | 24.3 | 2.3 | 11.7 | 1.0 | 35,681 |

## Table 7.27 Exposure to family planning messages through personal contact: All women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message through personal contact in the past 6 months, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Family planning officer | Teacher | Religious leader | Doctor | Nurse/mid wife | Village leader | Women's group | Pharmacist | Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 1.9 | 10.8 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 7,501 |
| 20-24 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 6.8 | 19.9 | 1.7 | 6.2 | 0.8 | 6,716 |
| 25-29 | 7.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 7.6 | 27.2 | 2.3 | 9.9 | 1.5 | 6,643 |
| 30-34 | 6.8 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 6.8 | 25.2 | 1.8 | 10.4 | 1.0 | 7,154 |
| 35-39 | 6.7 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 6.4 | 23.3 | 2.5 | 12.6 | 0.9 | 7,865 |
| 40-44 | 6.9 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 5.1 | 18.5 | 2.6 | 11.8 | 1.0 | 7,093 |
| 45-49 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 13.4 | 2.3 | 11.0 | 0.9 | 6,655 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 5.0 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 6.6 | 17.4 | 1.9 | 8.9 | 1.3 | 25,543 |
| Rural | 6.2 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 21.0 | 2.1 | 9.2 | 0.7 | 24,084 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 9.5 | 0.5 | 4.2 | 0.2 | 823 |
| Some primary | 3.7 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 14.8 | 1.4 | 6.5 | 0.6 | 3,968 |
| Completed primary | 5.7 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 4.1 | 20.7 | 2.1 | 10.9 | 0.6 | 9,595 |
| Some secondary | 5.5 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 18.5 | 2.1 | 9.4 | 0.8 | 14,925 |
| Completed secondary | 6.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 6.4 | 21.1 | 2.2 | 10.1 | 1.3 | 12,575 |
| More than secondary | 5.7 | 5.3 | 1.9 | 10.4 | 18.4 | 1.8 | 6.4 | 1.6 | 7,741 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 5.6 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 18.9 | 1.6 | 7.8 | 0.4 | 8,464 |
| Second | 5.6 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 4.4 | 19.4 | 2.3 | 9.5 | 0.7 | 9,507 |
| Middle | 5.9 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 5.0 | 20.5 | 2.1 | 10.0 | 1.0 | 10,089 |
| Fourth | 5.6 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 6.2 | 19.6 | 2.2 | 9.4 | 1.1 | 10,583 |
| Highest | 5.2 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 8.8 | 17.2 | 1.9 | 8.6 | 1.6 | 10,984 |
| Total | 5.6 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 5.7 | 19.1 | 2.0 | 9.1 | 1.0 | 49,627 |

## Table 7.28 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the past 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women who were visited by fieldworker who discussed family planning | Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who: |  | Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with fieldworker or at a health facility | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Discussed family planning | Did not discuss family planning |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 25.1 | 98.9 | 7,174 |
| 20-24 | 0.7 | 4.2 | 35.9 | 95.3 | 4,730 |
| 25-29 | 1.6 | 9.0 | 43.8 | 90.1 | 3,232 |
| 30-34 | 1.8 | 10.6 | 43.7 | 88.5 | 2,706 |
| 35-39 | 2.1 | 7.5 | 42.9 | 91.2 | 2,749 |
| 40-44 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 37.7 | 93.9 | 2,691 |
| 45-49 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 36.4 | 95.8 | 3,517 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1.0 | 4.2 | 37.2 | 95.1 | 14,564 |
| Rural | 1.4 | 5.4 | 34.0 | 93.7 | 12,234 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 0.8 | 2.6 | 23.3 | 96.9 | 578 |
| Some primary | 1.1 | 3.9 | 34.4 | 95.4 | 1,908 |
| Completed primary | 1.2 | 5.5 | 35.2 | 93.7 | 3,664 |
| Some secondary | 1.2 | 3.9 | 31.1 | 95.3 | 8,655 |
| Completed secondary | 1.5 | 5.6 | 38.4 | 93.3 | 6,757 |
| More than secondary | 1.1 | 4.9 | 42.0 | 94.5 | 5,236 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 1.6 | 5.3 | 28.8 | 93.8 | 4,621 |
| Second | 1.1 | 4.8 | 34.1 | 94.5 | 4,790 |
| Middle | 1.5 | 4.5 | 35.2 | 94.4 | 5,216 |
| Fourth | 1.2 | 4.9 | 38.3 | 94.2 | 5,758 |
| Highest | 0.7 | 4.4 | 40.0 | 95.1 | 6,413 |
| Total | 1.2 | 4.7 | 35.7 | 94.5 | 26,798 |

## Key Findings

- Current levels: In the 5-year period before the survey, the neonatal mortality rate was 15 deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 24 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the under- 5 mortality was 32 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Seventy-five percent of under-5 mortality occurred before the first birthday and $63 \%$ of infant mortality occurred in the first month after birth.

- Trends: Between the 2002-03 and 2017 IDHS surveys, under-5 mortality fell from 46 to 32 deaths per 1,000 live births, infant mortality declined from 35 to 24 deaths per 1,000 live births, and neonatal mortality fell from 20 to 15 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Perinatal mortality: The perinatal mortality rate for the 5 years preceding the survey was 21 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies.

Information on childhood mortality is an important indicator of a country's health status and quality of life. Data on childhood mortality help identify vulnerable groups at higher risk of death and can lead to strategies to reduce this risk, such as promoting maternal health services and family planning programs. The infant mortality rate (IMR) is one of the indicators included in the 2015-2019 Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN); the goal of this plan is to reduce the IMR to 24 deaths per 1,000 live births (National Development Planning Board 2014).

The 2017 IDHS collected information that can be used to assess infant and child mortality in Indonesia. In addition to the neonatal mortality rate (NMR), the IMR, and the under-5 mortality rate (U5MR), postneonatal mortality and child mortality rates were calculated.

This chapter presents information on levels, trends, and differences in perinatal, neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates. It also examines biodemographic risk factors and fertility behaviors. Information was collected as part of a birth history in which female respondents age 15-49 listed all of the children to whom they had given birth, along with each child's date of birth, survivorship status, and current age or age at death.

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from birth histories is greatly influenced by the mother's ability to recall all of the children she has given birth to, as well as their birth dates and ages at death. Potential data quality problems include:

- The selective omission from birth histories of children who did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.
- The displacement of birth dates, which may influence mortality trends. This can occur if an interviewer knowingly records a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it occurred. This may happen if an interviewer is trying to cut down on his or her overall work load, because live births occurring during the 5 years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions.
- The quality of reporting of age at death. Misreporting a child's age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another.
- Methods of measuring childhood mortality that rely on mothers' reports (e.g., birth histories) assume that female adult mortality is not high or, if it is high, that there is little or no correlation between the mortality risks of mothers and those of their children.
- In measurements of child mortality based on birth histories, information is collected from mothers who are still alive. Data on children of deceased mothers, among whom risks of infant mortality and neonatal mortality are generally higher, are not included.

Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data on which the estimates of mortality in this chapter are based are presented in Appendix C, Tables C.3-C.6.

### 8.1 Infant and Child Mortality

Neonatal mortality: The probability of dying within the first month of life (0-28 days).
Post-neonatal mortality: The probability of dying between the first month of life and the first birthday (1-11 months, computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality).
Infant mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday. Child mortality: The probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthday (1-4 years).
Under-5 mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday (0-4 years).

In the 5 -year period before the 2017 IDHS, the neonatal mortality rate (NMR) was 15 deaths per 1,000 live births, implying that 1 in 67 children died within the first month of life (Table 8.1). The infant mortality rate (IMR) over the same period was 24 deaths per 1,000 live births, which means that 1 in 42 children died before their first birthday. The under- 5 mortality rate (U5MR) was 32 deaths per 1,000 live births, indicating that 1 in 31 children died before reaching age 5 . Three in four ( $75 \%$ ) deaths in the first 5 years of life occurred between birth and the first birthday. Sixty-three percent of infant deaths occurred within the first month of life.

Figure 8.1 presents neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5 years preceding each of four IDHS surveys (2002-03 to 2017). The $95 \%$ confidence interval for each estimate is also shown. In general, childhood mortality was stagnant from 2002-03 to 2012 and declined thereafter. The NMR decreased from 20 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2002-03 to 15 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017. The IMR declined more rapidly than the NMR, from 35 deaths per 1,000 live deaths in 2002-03 to 24 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017.

Information on childhood mortality by province is shown in Appendix Table A.8.1.

## Patterns by background

 characteristics- In general, mortality is higher among male children than among female children (Table 8.2).
- Mother's education affects childhood mortality. For example, the U5MR is three times higher among children whose mothers have no education ( 82 deaths per 1,000 live births) than among children whose mothers have more than a secondary education (27 deaths per 1,000 live births) (Figure 8.2 and Table 8.3).
- The U5MR declines with increasing wealth, from 52 deaths per 1,000 live births in the lowest wealth quintile to 24 deaths per 1,000 live births in the highest quintile (Figure 8.3 and Table 8.3).


### 8.2 Biodemographic Risk FActors

Risk factors for infant and child mortality are influenced by the characteristics of the mother and child and the circumstances of the birth.
Table 8.3 presents childhood mortality rates based on biodemographic risk factors such as mother's age during childbirth, birth interval, and birth order. Children with longer birth intervals have a lower risk of death. The 2017 IDHS results showed that infant mortality rates are 48 deaths per 1,000 live births among children with birth intervals of less than 2 years and 23 deaths per 1,000 live births among children with birth intervals of 4 years or more.

Figure 8.1 Trends in neonatal mortality, infant mortality, and under-5 mortality rates

Deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5-year period before the survey


Figure 8.2 Under-5 mortality by mother's education
Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey


Figure 8.3 Under-5 mortality by wealth quintile
Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey


### 8.3 Perinatal Mortality

## Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy losses occurring after 7 months of gestation) and early neonatal deaths (deaths of live births within the first 7 days of life). The perinatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration.
Sample: Number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration to women age $15-49$ in the 5 years before the survey

The causes of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths are closely related, and it can be difficult to distinguish whether a death is attributable to one cause or the other. The perinatal mortality rate encompasses both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths and thus offers a better measure of mortality at the time of delivery. During the 5 -year period preceding the 2017 IDHS, the perinatal mortality rate was 21 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies (Table 8.4).

## Patterns by background characteristics

- The perinatal mortality rate is highest for births to women who were age 40-49 at the time of delivery ( 38 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- Perinatal mortality is lowest for births occurring at intervals of 27 to 38 months ( 14 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- The perinatal mortality rate is much higher for births to women with no education ( 66 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) than for births to women in other education categories (19-28 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) (Figure 8.4).


### 8.4 High-Risk Fertility Behavior

In general, the risk of dying in early childhood is higher among children born to mothers who are too young or too old, children born after a short birth interval, and children born to mothers of high parity. The 2017 IDHS results showed that $32 \%$ of births were in the unavoidable risk category (first births to women between age 18 and age 34). Twenty-one percent of births were in a single high-risk category, and $9 \%$ were in multiple highrisk categories (Table 8.5).

The risk ratio indicates the relationship between risk factors and childhood mortality. In the single high-risk category, risk ratios are highest for births with an interval of less than 24 months (2.42) and births of order 3 or above (2.35). In the multiple high-risk category, the risk ratio is highest (2.94) for births in which the mother was age 35 or over, the birth interval was less than 24 months, and the birth order was three or above. The
lowest risk ratio (1.09) in that category is for births in which the mother was age 35 or over and the birth interval was less than 24 months.

The last column in Table 8.5 shows the percentage of married women according to risk category. Almost 3 in 10 women (29\%) are not in any high-risk category.

## LIST OF TABLES

For more information on infant and child mortality, see the following tables:

- Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates
- Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics
- Table 8.3
- Table 8.4
- Table 8.5

Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics Perinatal mortality
High-risk fertility behavior

| Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5 -year periods preceding the survey, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Years preceding the survey | Approximate calendar years | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Post-neonatal mortality (PNN) ${ }^{1}$ | Infant mortality $\qquad$ (1q0) | Child mortality (4 ${ }^{( } \mathrm{q}_{1}$ ) | Under-5 mortality (5q0) |
| 0-4 | 2013-2017 | 15 | 8 | 24 | 8 | 32 |
| 5-9 | 2008-2012 | 19 | 10 | 29 | 7 | 36 |
| 10-14 | 2003-2007 | 22 | 15 | 37 | 9 | 45 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5 -year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background <br> characteristic | Neonatal <br> mortality (NN) | Post-neonatal <br> mortality <br> $(\text { PNN })^{1}$ | Infant <br> mortality $\left(1 q_{0}\right)$ | Child <br> mortality $\left(4 q_{1}\right)$ | Under-5 <br> mortality $\left(5 q_{0}\right)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Child's sex | 19 | 9 | 28 | 10 | 37 |
| Male | 12 | 8 | 20 | 6 | 26 |
| Female | 16 | 8 | 24 | 7 | 31 |
| Residence | 15 | 9 | 23 | 9 | 33 |
| $\quad$ Urban | 15 | 8 | 24 | 8 | 32 |
| $\quad$ Rural |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics
Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to additional characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Characteristic | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Post-neonatal mortality (PNN) ${ }^{1}$ | Infant mortality (1q0) | Child mortality (4q1) | Under-5 mortality (5q0) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mother's age at birth |  |  |  |  |  |
| <20 | 24 | 9 | 34 | 6 | 40 |
| 20-29 | 16 | 8 | 24 | 8 | 31 |
| 30-39 | 17 | 11 | 27 | 8 | 35 |
| 40-49 | 33 | 10 | 44 | (15) | (58) |
| Birth order |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 19 | 7 | 26 | 5 | 31 |
| 2-3 | 14 | 8 | 22 | 7 | 29 |
| 4-6 | 22 | 20 | 42 | 15 | 57 |
| 7+ | 25 | 31 | 56 | 32 | 86 |
| Previous birth interval ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| <2 years | 29 | 19 | 48 | 20 | 67 |
| 2 years | 17 | 15 | 32 | 13 | 45 |
| 3 years | 10 | 11 | 21 | 11 | 32 |
| 4+ years | 15 | 9 | 23 | 6 | 30 |
| Birth size ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Small/very small | 41 | 14 | 55 | na | na |
| Average or larger | 7 | 6 | 13 | na | na |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 24 | 25 | 49 | 34 | 82 |
| Some primary | 26 | 20 | 46 | 13 | 58 |
| Completed primary | 17 | 11 | 27 | 9 | 36 |
| Some secondary | 18 | 7 | 26 | 6 | 31 |
| Completed secondary | 15 | 6 | 22 | 6 | 28 |
| More than secondary | 14 | 9 | 23 | 5 | 27 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 23 | 17 | 40 | 13 | 53 |
| Second | 19 | 7 | 26 | 7 | 33 |
| Middle | 15 | 8 | 23 | 6 | 29 |
| Fourth | 18 | 6 | 24 | 7 | 31 |
| Highest | 13 | 7 | 20 | 4 | 24 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250 to 499 unweighted cases.
na $=$ Not available
${ }^{1}$ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
${ }^{2}$ Excludes first-order births
${ }^{3}$ Rates for the 5 -year period before the survey

## Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the 5 -year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Number of stillbirths ${ }^{1}$ | Number of early neonatal deaths ${ }^{2}$ | Perinatal mortality rate ${ }^{3}$ | Number of pregnancies of 7+ months' duration |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mother's age at birth |  |  |  |  |
| <20 | 24 | 21 | 32 | 1,428 |
| 20-29 | 59 | 92 | 18 | 8,498 |
| 30-39 | 54 | 86 | 22 | 6,519 |
| 40-49 | 14 | 13 | 38 | 727 |
| Previous pregnancy interval in months ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |
| First pregnancy | 58 | 71 | 23 | 5,573 |
| <15 | 10 | 27 | 24 | 1,553 |
| 15-26 | 15 | 11 | 20 | 1,282 |
| 27-38 | 10 | 8 | 14 | 1,210 |
| 39+ | 59 | 96 | 21 | 7,554 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 59 | 112 | 21 | 8,316 |
| Rural | 93 | 100 | 22 | 8,855 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 8 | 6 | 66 | 206 |
| Some primary | 10 | 23 | 28 | 1,177 |
| Completed primary | 33 | 41 | 22 | 3,263 |
| Some secondary | 46 | 48 | 19 | 4,860 |
| Completed secondary | 38 | 62 | 20 | 5,019 |
| More than secondary | 17 | 34 | 19 | 2,646 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 40 | 55 | 27 | 3,561 |
| Second | 41 | 40 | 23 | 3,470 |
| Middle | 26 | 26 | 15 | 3,433 |
| Fourth | 29 | 60 | 26 | 3,466 |
| Highest | 17 | 31 | 15 | 3,241 |
| Total | 152 | 213 | 21 | 17,171 |

${ }^{1}$ Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
${ }^{2}$ Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0-6 days among live-born children.
${ }^{3}$ The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000
${ }^{4}$ Categories correspond to birth intervals of <24 months, 24-35 months, $36-47$ months, and 48+ months.

## Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behavior

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Risk category | Births in the 5 years preceding the survey |  | Percentage of currently married women ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percentage of births | Risk ratio |  |
| Not in any high-risk category | 38.5 | 1.00 | $29.0^{\text {a }}$ |
| Unavoidable risk category |  |  |  |
| First-order births between age 18 and age 34 | 31.8 | 1.10 | 5.1 |
| In any avoidable high-risk category | 29.7 | 1.98 | 66.0 |
| Single high-risk category |  |  |  |
| Mother's age <18 only | 2.5 | 2.29 | 0.2 |
| Mother's age > 34 only | 10.1 | 1.34 | 27.9 |
| Birth interval <24 months only | 3.8 | 2.42 | 6.8 |
| Birth order > 3 only | 4.7 | 2.35 | 3.2 |
| Subtotal | 21.0 | 1.87 | 38.1 |
| Multiple high-risk category |  |  |  |
| Age <18 and birth interval <24 months ${ }^{2}$ | 0.1 | * | 0.1 |
| Age >34 and birth interval <24 months | 0.2 | 1.09 | 0.8 |
| Age >34 and birth order >3 | 6.7 | 2.22 | 23.8 |
| Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3 | 0.7 | 2.94 | 1.7 |
| Birth interval < 24 months and birth order >3 | 1.0 | 2.19 | 1.5 |
| Subtotal | 8.7 | 2.23 | 27.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | na | 100.0 |
| Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category |  |  |  |
| Mother's age <18 | 2.5 | 2.24 | 0.3 |
| Mother's age > 34 | 17.6 | 1.73 | 54.1 |
| Birth interval <24 months | 11.5 | 2.30 | 33.1 |
| Birth order >3 | 13.0 | 2.30 | 30.2 |
| Number of births/women | 17,019 | na | 35,681 |

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 250 children.
na $=$ Not applicable
${ }^{1}$ Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order ${ }^{3}$ or higher.
${ }^{2}$ Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3
${ }^{a}$ Includes sterilized women

## MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

## Key Findings

## Antenatal care

- The percentage of pregnant women who received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider at least once (K1) and the percentage with at least four visits (K4) increased from 2007 to 2017.
- Almost all (98\%) women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey received antenatal care from a skilled provider for their most recent birth.
- Eighty-two percent of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey had their first ANC visit for their most recent birth during the first trimester of pregnancy.
- Seventy-seven percent of women age 15-49 had at least four ANC visits (K4) from a skilled health provider.


## Delivery

- Seventy-four percent of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility.
- Nine in $10(91 \%)$ live births were delivered with the assistance of a skilled provider.
- Seventeen percent of births were delivered via cesarean section (C-section).
- The most common complication reported by women during their most recent birth was prolonged labor ( $41 \%$ ).


## Postnatal care

- Eighty-seven percent of women who had a live birth in the past 5 years received a postnatal check by a health provider within 2 days of delivery (KF 1).
- Seventy-nine percent of newborns received a postnatal check within 2 days of delivery (KN 1).

Maternal health care during pregnancy, delivery, and the postpartum period is essential for the survival of both the mother and the infant. Maternal health care is the main priority of national and global health development. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has set as a goal increasing maternal health care coverage, as stated in the 2015-2019 Medium-Term National Development

Plan (RPJMN) (National Development Planning Board/Bappenas 2014) and the 2015-2019 strategic plan (Renstra) of the Ministry of Health (MOH) (MOH 2015b).

Ministerial Regulation No. 97/2014 mandated that women receive qualified and comprehensive antenatal care (ANC) to ensure a healthy and safe delivery (MOH 2014). The government recommends at least four ANC visits during pregnancy, one during the first trimester, one during the second trimester, and two during the third trimester (Ministry of Health 2014). Key indicators of maternal health care in efforts to reduce maternal and neonatal deaths include ANC, delivery in a health facility, and delivery by a skilled birth attendant.

This chapter presents information on some of the indicators related to maternal health care, including ANC, complications during pregnancy and delivery, delivery in a health facility and by a skilled birth attendant, postnatal care for mothers and newborns, and problems in accessing care. The MOH strategic plan targets three specific indicators: (1) the percentage of deliveries by a skilled provider in a health facility, (2) the percentage of pregnant women with at least four ANC visits (K4); and (3) the percentage of newborns who have their first health check between 6 and 48 hours after birth (MOH 2015b).

### 9.1 Antenatal Care Coverage and Content

## Antenatal Care from a Skilled Provider

## Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

Antenatal care received from skilled providers, such as doctors (general practitioners and/or obstetricians), midwives, and nurses.

- Antenatal care during first visit (K1): pregnancy health care received at least once from a skilled provider regardless of the time of the visit.
- Antenatal care at least four visits (K4): pregnancy health care at least four visits, one during the first trimester, one during the second trimester, and two during the third trimester.
Sample: Women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey

Almost all women (98\%) received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider at least once for their most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey (K1) and $77 \%$ had at least four ANC visits (K4) (Table 9.1). The percentage of women with at least four ANC visits is higher than the MOH's target for 2015-2019, $72 \%$ in 2015 and $77 \%$ in 2017, and thus the strategic target for this indicator has been achieved (MOH 2015b).

ANC was most often provided by midwives ( $52 \%$ ), followed by obstetricians and gynecologists (hereafter obstetricians) ( $28 \%$ ). This implies that midwives continue to play an important role in providing ANC.

Trends: The percentage of women who received ANC from a skilled provider at least once increased from $93 \%$ in 2007 to $98 \%$ in 2017. Over the same period, the percentage of women with at least four ANC visits increased from 66\% to 77\% (Figure 9.1).

## Patterns by background characteristics

The percentages of women receiving ANC from obstetricians vary by selected background characteristics
(Table 9.1). These percentages increase significantly with increasing education and wealth.
Coverage of ANC by obstetricians is almost twice as high in urban areas (37\%) as in rural areas (19\%). Women in rural areas are more likely to have their antenatal check by midwives/village midwives (74\%).

- Women with more than a secondary education (70\%) are much more likely than women with no education (7\%) to receive ANC from obstetricians. On the other hand, women with no education are much more likely to receive care from village midwives ( $23 \%$ versus $5 \%$ ).
- Women in the fourth and highest wealth quintiles are more likely to receive ANC from obstetricians $(34 \%-62 \%)$ than women in the lowest two wealth quantiles ( $8 \%-15 \%$ ). Twenty-eight percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile receive care from a village midwife.

Appendix Table A.9.1 presents data on ANC coverage by province.

## Timing of First ANC Visit

The first ANC visit ideally occurs as early as possible, or no later than the first 3 months of pregnancy (WHO 2016). Early ANC visits promote early detection of risky pregnancy and preventing complications during pregnancy.

The 2017 IDHS gathered data on timing of first ANC visit among women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey. Overall, 8 in $10(82 \%)$ women had their first antenatal check during the first trimester (less than 4 months of pregnancy) (Table 9.2). The median gestational age at which women had their first visit was 2.1 months in urban areas and 2.5 months in rural areas.

Trends: The percentage of women who had their first ANC visit at less than 4 months of pregnancy increased from $75 \%$ in 2007 to $82 \%$ in 2017.

### 9.2 Components of ANC Visits

In addition to at least four ANC visits, it is recommended that pregnant women receive standardized services such as height, weight, mid-upper arm, blood pressure measurements, fundal height measurement, fetal heart rate examination, and fetal presentation examination. They should also be given tetanus toxoid injections, iron tablets or syrup (hereafter iron supplementation), blood and urine tests and counseling (MOH 2010a).

The 2017 IDHS collected information on components of antenatal care received by women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey. Almost all women had their abdomen (98\%), blood pressure (98\%), and weight ( $97 \%$ ) measured and had the baby's heart rate examined (97\%) (Figure 9.2).

Figure 9.2 Components of antenatal care


Overall, $82 \%$ to $86 \%$ of women had fundal height and mid-upper arm measurements, were given iron supplementation, and received counseling related to pregnancy and delivery. Sixty-nine percent of women had their height measured during ANC. However, less than half of women had blood (48\%) and urine (39\%) samples taken.

Trends: The percentage of pregnant women who had their height measured doubled from $33 \%$ in 2007 to $69 \%$ in 2017. Similarly, iron supplementation increased by $13 \%$ between 2012 and 2017 (from $76 \%$ to $86 \%$ ). The percentages of pregnant women who had their weight and blood pressure measured and received counseling also increased from 2007 to 2017.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- There are considerable differences by education in the percentage of women who received counseling during ANC (Table 9.3). Ninety-four percent of women with more than a secondary education received counseling, as compared with $57 \%$ of women with no education.
- The percentage of women who had urine and blood samples taken also increases with increasing education. For example, $56 \%$ of women with more than a secondary education had a blood sample taken, compared with $23 \%$ of women with no education.

Data by province on specific components of ANC are shown in Appendix Table A.9.2.

## Protection against Neonatal Tetanus

## Protection against neonatal tetanus

Tetanus toxoid (TT) injections are given to pregnant women to protect against neonatal tetanus. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:

- Two tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy
- Two or more injections within the last 3 years
- Three or more injections within the last 5 years
- Four or more injections within the last 10 years
- Five or more injections at any time prior to the birth

Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49
Tetanus toxoid (TT) injections are given during pregnancy for the prevention of neonatal tetanus, an important cause of infant death. An infant is considered to be fully protected if the mother has at least two doses during the pregnancy, five doses provides lifelong protection (WHO 2016). If a woman has been vaccinated in her previous pregnancy, she needs only one TT injection during the current pregnancy.

The 2017 IDHS results show that $35 \%$ of women received two or more TT injections during their most recent live birth, and $58 \%$ of last births in the 5 years before the survey were protected against neonatal tetanus (Table 9.4).

Trends: Between 2007 and 2017, the percentage of women who received two or more TT injections during their last pregnancy declined from $50 \%$ to $35 \%$. However, the percentage of most recent live births protected against neonatal tetanus remained steady between 2012 ( $60 \%$ ) and 2017 ( $58 \%$ ).

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Protection against neonatal tetanus is highest among births to women with some secondary education ( $63 \%$ ) and lowest among births to women with no education (28\%) (Table 9.4).

Appendix Table A.9.3 presents information by province on the percentage of women who received tetanus toxoid injections.

### 9.3 Complications during Pregnancy

Pregnancy-related complications can affect not only the mother's health but also the health of the fetus. Complications associated with pregnancy include persistent vomiting and loss of appetite, high fever, decreased fetal movement, excessive vaginal bleeding, and premature rupture of membranes. Other health problems that may arise during pregnancy are pain during urination, persistent cough, palpitations or chest pain, recurrent diarrhea, difficulty in sleeping, and excessive anxiety (MOH 2016).

The 2017 IDHS gathered data on pregnancy disorders or complications experienced by

Figure 9.3 Complications during pregnancy
 women age 15-49 during their last live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey. Eight in 10 ( $81 \%$ ) women reported no complications during pregnancy (Figure 9.3).

Among women who experienced complications, $5 \%$ had excessive bleeding and $3 \%$ had continuous vomiting and swollen legs, hands, and faces or headaches accompanied by convulsions. Two percent each experienced premature labor and premature rupture of membranes. Eight percent of women reported other pregnancy complaints, including high fever, convulsions and fainting, anemia, and hypertension.

Trends: The percentage of women who reported having no complications during pregnancy fell from $89 \%$ in 2007 to $81 \%$ in 2017 . The percentage of women with excessive bleeding, still the most common complication, increased slightly over that period (from 3\% to 5\%).

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Women with at least four ANC visits are more likely to have pregnancy complications detected than those with fewer than four visits (Table 9.5).
- Actions taken by women to overcome various pregnancy problems include seeking assistance from a health facility ( $27 \%-78 \%$ ), doctors ( $16 \%-48 \%$ ) and midwives ( $15 \%-35 \%$ ).
- Table 9.5 shows unfavorable outcomes associated with pregnancy complications; $10 \%$ of women who had excessive bleeding during pregnancy lost their baby within 1 month, and $8 \%$ delivered their baby through a cesarean section (C-section).

Data on pregnancy complications by province are shown in Appendix Table A.9.4.

### 9.4 Delivery Services

## Institutional Deliveries

## Institutional deliveries

Deliveries that are carried out at health facilities, including public health centers (puskesmas), clinics or maternity homes, and hospitals, and deliveries carried out by private doctors or midwives (Ministry of Health 2015b).
Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Institutional deliveries are one of the key elements in reducing maternal and newborn mortality. It is important that mothers deliver their babies in an appropriate setting where life-saving equipment and hygienic conditions can help reduce the risk of complications that may cause death or illness for the mother or child (Kesterton et al. 2010).

The 2017 IDHS results show that $74 \%$ of women delivered at health facilities $-42 \%$ in first-level health facilities (fasilitas kesehatan tingkat pertama), consisting of public health centers (puskesmas) and their networks, clinics, private doctors, and midwives, and $32 \%$ in advancedlevel referral health facilities (fasilitas kesehatan rujukan tingkat lanjut), for example, hospitals (Table 9.6). Furthermore, 28\% of women delivered with the assistance of skilled providers (e.g., general practitioners, obstetricians, midwives, and skilled nurses) in their private offices.

Trends: The percentage of women who delivered at home declined from

Figure 9.4 Trends in place of delivery
Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey

■ 2012 IDHS $\quad 2017$ IDHS
 $53 \%$ in 2007 to $21 \%$ in 2017 (Figure 9.4). This decline was accompanied by an increase in institutional deliveries, from $46 \%$ in 2007 to $74 \%$ in 2017.

These trends indicate that the government has been successful in reducing home deliveries. The percentage of institutional deliveries in the 2012 IDHS report is $63 \%$ (unadjusted with the new definition, see footnote in Table 9.6).

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Higher-order births are associated with higher rates of home delivery and lower rates of institutional delivery (Figure 9.5).
- Seventy-seven percent of live births to women with four or more ANC visits were delivered in a health facility (Table 9.6).

Figure 9.5 Health facility delivery by birth order

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey delivered in a health facility


- Eighty-eight percent of live births in urban areas were delivered in a health facility, as compared with $60 \%$ of births in rural areas (Figure 9.6).
- Live births to women with a secondary education (83\%) or more than a secondary education $(88 \%)$ were most likely to be delivered in a health facility.
- Ninety-four percent of births to women in the highest wealth quintile were delivered in health facilities, compared with $45 \%$ of births to women in the lowest quintile (Figure 9.7).

Appendix Table A.9.5 presents provincial-level data on the distribution of births by place of delivery.

Figure 9.6 Health facility delivery by residence

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey delivered in a health facility


## Duration of Stay in Health Facility after Birth

- The 2017 IDHS collected information on duration of stay in a health facility after delivery. More than half of women ( $53 \%$ ) with a spontaneous vaginal delivery remained in a health facility for 1-2 days after childbirth (Table 9.7). Nine in 10 ( $89 \%$ ) women with a C-section delivery stayed at least 3 days after childbirth.


## Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Figure 9.7 Health facility delivery by wealth quintile

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey delivered in a health facility


## Skilled assistance during delivery

Births delivered with the assistance of skilled providers such as general practitioners, obstetricians, midwives, and skilled nurses.
Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

The Ministry of Health requires that deliveries be assisted by skilled health providers (President of the Republic of Indonesia 2017). One of the aims of this requirement is to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target of reducing the maternal mortality rate to 70 deaths per 100,000 live births by 2030 .

In the 5 years preceding the survey, $91 \%$ of live births were assisted by a skilled provider; $61 \%$ were assisted by a midwife, village midwife, or nurse; $29 \%$ by an obstetrician; and $1 \%$ by a general practitioner (Figure 9.8).

Figure 9.8 Assistance during delivery
Percent distribution of birth attendants for live births in the 5 years before the survey


Table 9.8.1 shows the distribution of births during the 5 years prior to the survey by the most qualified person providing assistance during delivery, and Table $\mathbf{9 . 8} \mathbf{. 2}$ shows the distribution of births by the least qualified person attending the births. In some cases, the most qualified person assisting a delivery may have been a person to whom the woman was referred because she was experiencing problems. To provide some insight into the extent to which this may have occurred, a comparison of this percentage with the percentage of births in which a skilled provider was the most qualified person attending the delivery $(91 \%)$ indicates that referrals to a more skilled provider may have occurred in $14 \%$ of births (Table 9.8.1 and 9.8.2).

Trends: The proportion of births assisted by a skilled provider increased from $83 \%$ in 2012 to $91 \%$ in 2017. Over the same period, the proportion of births assisted by a traditional birth attendant (TBA) declined from $14 \%$ to $7 \%$.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Live births to women with four or more ANC visits (94\%), women living in urban areas ( $96 \%$ ), and women with more than a secondary education (98\%) are most likely to be delivered by a skilled birth attendant (Figure 9.9 and Table 9.8.1).
- Almost all women (99\%) in the highest wealth quintile had their last birth assisted by a skilled provider (Figure 9.10).
- Traditional birth attendants still play an important role in deliveries, especially among high-order births (19\%) and births to women in rural areas (11\%), women with no education (28\%), and women in the lowest wealth quintile (19\%).
- Women with more than a secondary education and women in the highest wealth quintile are most likely to have their deliveries assisted by obstetricians (54\% each).

Appendix Tables A.9.6.1 and A.9.6.2 show provinciallevel data on percentages of live births according to most qualified and least qualified birth attendants.

Delivery by Cesarean
A cesarean section (C-section) is a surgical procedure in which the infant is born through an incision in the mother's abdomen and womb (Robson 2001). This procedure can reduce maternal and infant mortality as well as complications. C-sections are mostly carried out on the basis of medical indication, and they can be performed in emergency situations or planned.

Figure 9.9 Delivery assistance by residence


Figure 9.10 Delivery assistance by wealth quintile
Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey assisted by a skilled provider


The 2017 IDHS results show that $17 \%$ of live births in the 5 years before the survey were delivered via Csection (Table 9.9).

Trends: The proportion of C-section deliveries increased considerably between 2007 and 2017, from 7\% to $17 \%$.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who gave birth at age 35-49 (22\%), women with four or more ANC visits (19\%), and women in urban areas $(23 \%)$ are most likely to have cesarean sections.
- C-sections are more common among first-order births (19\%) than among higher-order births.
- Women with more than a secondary education and women in the highest wealth quintile ( $32 \%$ each ) are more likely than their counterparts to have a C-section.
- Seven percent of cesarean deliveries were planned.

Appendix Table A.9.7 presents information on the characteristics of deliveries by province.

## Complications during Delivery

According to the Ministry of Health, about $20 \%$ of births are at risk of complications during pregnancy and delivery (Ministry of Health 2009). Complications during delivery can be identified through signs of danger in labor such as excessive vaginal bleeding, convulsions, a foul-smelling vaginal discharge, lack of strength during labor, and anxious or in severe pain prior to delivery (MOH 2009). In addition to these conditions, other pregnancy- or birth-related complications include HIV infection, diabetes mellitus, and tuberculosis.

Almost $30 \%$ of women reported having no complications during delivery (Table 9.10). The most common complication reported was prolonged labor (41\%).

Trends: The percentage of mothers experiencing prolonged labor increased from $35 \%$ in 2012 to $41 \%$ in 2017.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Thirty percent of women with C-section deliveries experienced prolonged labor, and $19 \%$ had preterm births. Almost 4 in 10 women (38\%) reported anxiety or pain.
- In general, women who had antenatal care and delivery assistance are more likely to report complications than women who had only antenatal care or only delivery assistance.

Data on complications during delivery by province are shown in Appendix Table A.9.10.

## Preparation for Delivery

Preparation for delivery is necessary to ensure the well-being of mothers and newborns. This preparation includes determining who will assist the delivery, where the delivery will take place, how much the delivery will cost, transportation to the place of delivery, blood donors, and postpartum family planning (Ministry of Health 2010b). This section discusses topics related to delivery preparation for the last birth in the 5 years preceding the survey.

Nine in $10(91 \%)$ women discussed at least one topic related to birth preparation before delivery (Table 9.11). Women most often discussed place of delivery (85\%) and least often discussed blood donors (23\%).

Trends: The percentage of women who discussed at least one delivery preparation topic increased from $87 \%$ in 2012 to $91 \%$ in 2017.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Topics related to delivery preparation are commonly discussed among women who gave birth at age 2034, delivered their first birth, lived in urban areas, and were in the highest wealth quintile (Table 9.11).
- Ninety-six percent of women with more than a secondary education discussed at least one delivery preparation topic, as compared with $58 \%$ of women with no education.


### 9.5 Postnatal Care

The postpartum period is critical in the survival of mothers and newborns. Most maternal and neonatal deaths occur within the first month after childbirth (WHO 2014). Thus, maternal and newborn health care is necessary during this period to prevent the risk of illness and death.

## Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

The World Health Organization recommends that mothers receive postnatal care from skilled providers (e.g., doctors, midwives, or nurses) within 24 hours after delivery (WHO 2014). Mothers are advised to receive postnatal care at least three times, including 6 hours to 3 days after giving birth (KF 1 ), 4 to 28 days after giving birth (KF 2), and 29 to 42 days after giving birth (KF 3) (MOH 2013).

## First postnatal health check for mothers

Maternal health care provided during the first 24 hours to 3 days after childbirth (KF 1).
Sample: All live births in the 2 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Overall, nearly 9 in 10 women ( $87 \%$ ) with the most recent live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received a postnatal care (KF 1) within the first 2 days after childbirth (Figure 9.11). However, 2\% of mothers first received postnatal care 4 to 42 days after delivery.

Trends: The percentage of mothers who received postpartum care within the first 2 days after delivery increased from $80 \%$ in 2012 to $87 \%$ in 2017.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Women with births of order 6 or higher are less likely to receive postpartum care than women with first-order births ( $65 \%$ versus $88 \%$ ) (Table 9.12).
- Women delivering in a health facility are more

Figure 9.11 Postnatal care for mothers by place of delivery

Percentage of last births in the 2 years before the survey for which women received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth
 likely to receive postnatal care than women delivering elsewhere (94\% versus 56\%) (Figure 9.11).

- The percentage of women receiving postnatal care increases with increasing education and wealth. Ninetyfour percent of women with more than a secondary education received postnatal care, as compared with $38 \%$ of women with no education. Similarly, $95 \%$ of women in the highest wealth quintile received care, compared with $71 \%$ of women in the lowest wealth quintile.


## Type of Provider of First Postnatal Care

More than half ( $55 \%$ ) of the women who had their most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received postnatal care from a midwife or village midwife (Table 9.13), while $22 \%$ of women were checked by a doctor and $11 \%$ by a nurse.

Appendix Tables A.9.8 and A.9.9 present data by province on the timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check for mothers.

## Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

Postnatal care is also important for newborn babies to detect signs of danger and other health disorders as early as possible and to prevent the risk of illness and death. Newborns should receive care from skilled providers such as doctors, midwives, or nurses starting in the first 24 hours after birth (WHO 2014).

## First postnatal health check for newborns

Newborn health care provided during the first 24 to 48 hours after delivery (KN 1). This care should include measurement of length and weight at birth, a body temperature check, umbilical cord care, and advice for the mother on breastfeeding (Ministry of Health 2016).
Sample: All live births in the 2 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Newborns should receive three postnatal checks, one at 6-48 hours after birth (KN 1), one at 3-7 days (KN 2), and one at 8-28 days (KN 3) (Ministry of Health 2016). The services provided should include measurement of birth weight, length, and body temperature; umbilical cord care; examination for disease or severe infection, neonatal jaundice, diarrhea, or the possibility of low weight and/or breastfeeding problems; check on administration of vitamin K1 and HB-0 immunization, and provision of treatment if there are health problems (MOH 2016).

Overall, $79 \%$ of infants born in the 2 years before the survey received care within the first 2 days after birth (KN 1) (Figure 9.12). This percentage exceeds the target of $75 \%$ set by the Ministry of Health in 2015 (Ministry of Health 2015b). Nevertheless, $2 \%$ of newborns did not receive neonatal care until 3-7 days after birth (Table 9.14).

Trends: The percentage of newborns receiving care (KN 1) within the first 2 days after childbirth increased from $52 \%$ in 2012 to $79 \%$ in 2017 IDHS.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of newborns with a postnatal health check in the first 2 days after birth varies according to birth order, residence, mother's education, and household wealth (Table 9.14).
- Newborn care in the first 2 days is more common among first- to third-order births ( $79 \%-80 \%$ ) than among sixth- or higher-order births (56\%).
- Newborns in urban areas are more likely than those in rural areas to receive a postnatal health check in the first 2 days after birth ( $82 \%$ versus $75 \%$ ).
- Newborns whose mothers have more than a secondary education are more than twice as likely as newborns whose mothers have no education to receive a postnatal health check in the first 2 days ( $84 \%$ versus $36 \%$ ).
- The percentage of newborns receiving a postnatal health check in the first 2 days (KN 1) increases with increasing household wealth, from $64 \%$ among those in the lowest wealth quintile to $85 \%$ among those in the highest quintile.


## Type of Provider of First Postnatal Care

One-half of infants (51\%) born in the 2 years before the survey received their first neonatal care from midwives, $15 \%$ from pediatricians, $6 \%$ from nurses, and $5 \%$ from obstetricians (Table 9.15).

## Content of Postnatal Care

The 2017 IDHS collected data on whether newborns had selected functions performed during the first 2 days after birth, including examination of the umbilical cord, measurement of body weight and temperature, provision of information to the mother on danger signs, counseling for the mother on breastfeeding, and observation of breastfeeding. Overall, $79 \%$ of newborns had at least two of the functions performed. Almost all ( $95 \%$ ) infants were weighed at birth, $75 \%$ had their umbilical cord examined, and $61 \%$ had their body temperature checked (Table 9.16). However, only $48 \%$ to $59 \%$ of mothers were given information about danger signs, received counseling on breastfeeding, or were observed during breastfeeding.

Appendix Tables A.9.10 and A.9.11 show data by province on the timing and type of provider of neonatal care.

### 9.6 Problems in Accessing Health Care

## Problems in accessing health care

Women were asked whether each of the following factors is a big problem in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:

- Getting permission to seek treatment
- Getting money for treatment
- Distance to a health care facility
- Not wanting to go alone

Sample: Women age 15-49

Limited access to health care among women remains a problem in Indonesia. Thirty-six percent of women age 15-49 reported experiencing at least one of the specified problems in accessing health care when they are sick (Table 9.17). The most frequently reported problems were not wanting to go alone (26\%), getting money for treatment (15\%), and distance to a health care facility (11\%).

Data by province on problems in accessing health care are shown in Appendix Table A.9.12.

## LIST OF TABLES

For more information on maternal health care, see the following tables:

- Table 9.1 Antenatal care
- Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit
- Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care
- Table 9.4 Tetanus toxoid injections
- Table 9.5 Complications during pregnancy
- Table 9.6 Place of delivery
- Table 9.7 Duration of stay in health facility after birth
- Table 9.8.1 Assistance during delivery: most qualified person
- Table 9.8.2 Assistance during delivery: least qualified person
- Table 9.9 Cesarean section
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- Table 9.11 Preparation for delivery
- Table 9.12 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother
- Table 9.13 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother
- Table 9.14 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn
- Table 9.15 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn
- Table 9.16 Content of postnatal care for newborns
- Table 9.17 Problems in accessing health care
Table 9.1 Antenatal care
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent birth and percentage receiving

|  | Antenatal care provider |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider (K1) ${ }^{1}$ | Percentage with at least 4 ANC visits (K4) ${ }^{2}$ | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Background characteristic | General practitioner | Obstetrician | Nurse | Midwife | Village midwife | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Traditional } \\ & \text { birth } \\ & \text { attendant } \end{aligned}$ | Other | Missing | No ANC | Total |  |  |  |
| Age at birth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <20 | 1.6 | 14.6 | 0.8 | 59.6 | 19.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 64.8 | 1,223 |
| 20-34 | 1.5 | 29.3 | 1.3 | 51.3 | 14.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 80.0 | 10,972 |
| 35-49 | 1.5 | 27.4 | 1.3 | 50.8 | 15.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 72.7 | 2,827 |
| Birth order |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1.5 | 30.6 | 0.8 | 50.9 | 14.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 81.0 | 503 |
| 2-3 | 1.4 | 27.8 | 1.2 | 52.8 | 15.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 79.3 | 8,035 |
| 4-5 | 1.7 | 22.4 | 2.0 | 51.3 | 16.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 94.0 | 64.2 | 1,592 |
| $6+$ | 2.9 | 11.9 | 4.2 | 47.4 | 19.6 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 86.0 | 42.7 | 363 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1.4 | 36.6 | 0.9 | 53.0 | 6.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 82.4 | 7,284 |
| Rural | 1.6 | 19.4 | 1.5 | 50.8 | 23.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 72.7 | 7,737 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 1.2 | 7.1 | 2.1 | 37.1 | 22.7 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24.1 | 100.0 | 70.1 | 35.6 | 150 |
| Some primary | 1.0 | 9.5 | 2.4 | 55.1 | 24.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 92.2 | 57.3 | 1,003 |
| Completed primary | 0.7 | 9.9 | 1.5 | 62.7 | 21.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 71.2 | 2,911 |
| Some secondary | 2.0 | 16.8 | 1.1 | 60.9 | 17.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 76.4 | 4,317 |
| Completed secondary | 1.4 | 34.1 | 1.2 | 50.7 | 11.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 83.2 | 4,437 |
| More than secondary | 1.9 | 69.8 | 0.7 | 21.7 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 87.7 | 2,204 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 1.9 | 8.2 | 2.4 | 51.9 | 28.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 92.4 | 60.8 | 2,977 |
| Second | 1.4 | 14.9 | 1.8 | 58.0 | 21.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 72.8 | 3,031 |
| Middle | 1.7 | 21.4 | 0.6 | 61.5 | 13.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 78.2 | 3,099 |
| Fourth | 1.3 | 34.3 | 0.9 | 53.3 | 9.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 85.4 | 308 |
| Highest | 1.1 | 61.9 | 0.4 | 33.2 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 90.0 | 2,835 |
| Total | 1.5 | 27.8 | 1.2 | 51.9 | 15.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 77.4 | 15,021 |

Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to residence, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Number of ANC visits and timing of first visit | Residence |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban | Rural |  |
| Number of ANC visits |  |  |  |
| None | 1.5 | 3.7 | 2.6 |
| 1 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| 2-3 | 3.8 | 6.9 | 5.4 |
| 4+ | 93.6 | 87.7 | 90.6 |
| Don't know/missing | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| At least one visit in the first trimester, at least one in the second, and at least two in the third | 82.4 | 72.7 | 77.4 |
| Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit |  |  |  |
| No antenatal care | 1.5 | 3.7 | 2.6 |
| <4 | 86.4 | 78.5 | 82.3 |
| 4-5 | 9.0 | 12.7 | 10.9 |
| 6-7 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 2.8 |
| $8+$ | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Don't know/missing | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 7,284 | 7,737 | 15,021 |
| Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC) | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Number of women with ANC | 7,193 | 7,515 | 14,708 |

Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care
Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services and percentage who took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past 5 years, percentage with selected services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percentage who during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Blood pressure measured | Urine sample taken | Blood sample taken | Weight measured | Height measured | Mid-upper arm measured | Fundal height measured | Stomach examined | Baby's heart rate examined | Counseling | Number of women with ANC | Took iron tablets or syrup | Number of women |
| Age at birth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $<20$ | 98.0 | 33.9 | 44.6 | 96.8 | 67.4 | 84.7 | 83.4 | 98.4 | 96.6 | 83.1 | 118 | 82.9 | 1,223 |
| 20-34 | 98.3 | 38.4 | 47.7 | 97.7 | 69.0 | 81.5 | 85.6 | 98.4 | 97.1 | 86.2 | 10,787 | 87.0 | 10,972 |
| 35-49 | 97.2 | 42.1 | 48.7 | 96.6 | 68.8 | 81.7 | 84.7 | 97.6 | 96.4 | 84.7 | 2,741 | 84.0 | 2,827 |
| Birth order |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 98.8 | 40.6 | 51.1 | 98.4 | 72.1 | 83.6 | 86.6 | 99.0 | 97.9 | 87.1 | 4,958 | 87.5 | 503 |
| 2-3 | 98.4 | 39.1 | 47.3 | 97.7 | 68.3 | 81.2 | 86.0 | 98.4 | 97.2 | 86.7 | 7,914 | 86.8 | 8,035 |
| 4-5 | 95.8 | 33.7 | 40.6 | 94.5 | 63.7 | 81.1 | 80.0 | 96.5 | 93.7 | 79.1 | 1,515 | 82.2 | 1,592 |
| $6+$ | 90.8 | 24.9 | 34.0 | 89.1 | 58.0 | 71.6 | 70.7 | 91.0 | 88.0 | 67.8 | 320 | 70.5 | 363 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 98.9 | 44.1 | 52.7 | 98.7 | 70.2 | 80.5 | 87.2 | 98.9 | 98.4 | 89.3 | 7,193 | 88.4 | 7,284 |
| Rural | 97.4 | 33.6 | 42.8 | 96.2 | 67.6 | 83.0 | 83.4 | 97.6 | 95.5 | 82.2 | 7,515 | 84.0 | 7,737 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 87.2 | 20.7 | 23.4 | 81.2 | 55.1 | 71.6 | 65.6 | 88.7 | 82.6 | 57.1 | 114 | 55.7 | 150 |
| Some primary | 93.6 | 28.7 | 34.9 | 92.5 | 61.4 | 78.5 | 76.8 | 94.5 | 89.6 | 72.4 | 940 | 75.5 | 1,003 |
| Completed primary | 97.2 | 33.3 | 41.6 | 96.2 | 64.6 | 82.5 | 83.0 | 97.6 | 95.6 | 79.3 | 2,823 | 82.3 | 2,911 |
| Some secondary | 98.5 | 38.3 | 47.6 | 97.9 | 68.8 | 84.5 | 86.3 | 98.8 | 97.3 | 85.3 | 4,238 | 86.5 | 4,317 |
| Completed secondary | 99.0 | 41.3 | 50.7 | 98.3 | 71.9 | 82.5 | 86.4 | 98.9 | 98.1 | 89.3 | 4,404 | 89.6 | 4,437 |
| More than secondary | 99.2 | 46.7 | 55.8 | 99.2 | 72.3 | 75.9 | 88.3 | 98.8 | 99.2 | 94.4 | 2,189 | 90.3 | 2,204 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 95.1 | 27.4 | 37.2 | 93.0 | 65.1 | 82.1 | 79.6 | 96.0 | 91.7 | 73.4 | 2,786 | 78.8 | 2,977 |
| Second | 98.1 | 33.4 | 43.2 | 97.0 | 67.1 | 83.9 | 83.6 | 98.4 | 96.6 | 83.2 | 2,978 | 86.0 | 3,031 |
| Middle | 98.6 | 38.6 | 47.4 | 98.5 | 67.8 | 83.6 | 85.4 | 99.1 | 98.4 | 87.4 | 3,062 | 87.2 | 3,099 |
| Fourth | 98.9 | 44.9 | 52.0 | 98.8 | 71.4 | 83.0 | 87.9 | 99.0 | 98.4 | 89.3 | 3,059 | 89.6 | 308 |
| Highest | 99.6 | 49.1 | 58.0 | 99.5 | 72.8 | 75.8 | 89.5 | 98.6 | 99.3 | 94.3 | 2,822 | 89.1 | 2,835 |
| Total | 98.1 | 38.7 | 47.6 | 97.4 | 68.9 | 81.8 | 85.2 | 98.2 | 96.9 | 85.6 | 14,708 | 86.1 | 15,021 |


| Table 9.4 Tetanus toxoid injections |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |
| Background characteristic | Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth | Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ${ }^{1}$ | Number of women |
| Age at birth |  |  |  |
| <20 | 34.7 | 53.2 | 1,223 |
| 20-34 | 35.7 | 58.3 | 10,972 |
| 35-49 | 34.3 | 56.8 | 2,827 |
| Birth order |  |  |  |
| 1 | 36.4 | 57.0 | 5,030 |
| 2-3 | 34.7 | 58.8 | 8,035 |
| 4-5 | 36.1 | 56.2 | 1,592 |
| 6+ | 30.9 | 46.0 | 363 |
| Residence |  |  |  |
| Urban | 33.5 | 55.9 | 7,284 |
| Rural | 37.1 | 59.1 | 7,737 |
| Education |  |  |  |
| No education | 15.3 | 27.7 | 150 |
| Some primary | 33.1 | 49.0 | 1,003 |
| Completed primary | 36.4 | 56.6 | 2,911 |
| Some secondary | 39.0 | 62.5 | 4,317 |
| Completed secondary | 34.1 | 57.9 | 4,437 |
| More than secondary | 31.7 | 54.5 | 2,204 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 37.5 | 56.8 | 2,977 |
| Second | 37.5 | 58.2 | 3,031 |
| Middle | 35.3 | 58.9 | 3,099 |
| Fourth | 36.1 | 60.4 | 3,080 |
| Highest | 29.8 | 53.2 | 2,835 |
| Total | 35.3 | 57.6 | 15,021 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the most recent birth
Table 9.5 Complications during pregnancy
Percentage of last births in the 5 years preceding the survey for which the mother had complications associated with the pregnancy, by type of complications and maternity care indicators, Indonesia DHS

| Maternity care indicators | Premature labor | Excessive vaginal bleeding | Fever | Convulsions and fainting | Gag continually and do not want to eat | Vomiting and numbness with convulsions | Water broke early | Other | No complications | Number of births |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of ANC visits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 19.4 | 398 |
| 1-3 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 5.7 | 85.2 | 956 |
| 4+ | 2.2 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 5.9 | 81.9 | 13,603 |
| Don't know/missing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 92.9 | 65 |
| Actions taken to overcome complications |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nothing | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 3.1 | na | 37 |
| Rest | 5.7 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 12.3 | 6.7 | 0.1 | 7.9 | na | 136 |
| Take medication | 5.2 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 4.2 | na | 68 |
| Take herbs | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | na | 6 |
| See TBA | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.6 | na | 12 |
| See midwife | 23.4 | 23.0 | 22.9 | 14.7 | 31.5 | 24.4 | 20.2 | 35.0 | na | 600 |
| See doctor | 27.5 | 33.3 | 28.9 | 22.2 | 15.7 | 21.2 | 26.4 | 48.3 | na | 651 |
| Go to health facility | 31.9 | 37.0 | 41.4 | 47.8 | 26.9 | 29.9 | 49.4 | 78.2 | na | 823 |
| Other | 4.3 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 8.5 | 6.9 | 8.8 | 2.1 | 20.6 | na | 158 |
| Don't know/missing | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.0 | na | 12 |
| Baby died within 1 month of birth | 5.1 | 9.5 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 7.4 | 56.0 | 154 |
| Delivery assisted by a health provider | 2.2 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 5.9 | 80.9 | 13,788 |
| Delivery by C-section | 2.8 | 8.4 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 12.4 | 70.6 | 2,632 |
| Total | 2.2 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 5.8 | 80.5 | 15,021 |
| Note: Women were able to provide more than one response about what they did to overcome pregnancy complications, so the percentages taking various actions to deal with a complication add to than 100\%. <br> $\mathrm{na}=$ Not applicable |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Table 9.7 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among women with a birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent live birth, according to type of delivery, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Type of delivery | $<6$ hours | $6-11$ hours | 12-23 hours | 1-2 days | 3+ days | Missing | Total | Number of <br> women |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vaginal birth | 14.0 | 13.5 | 5.5 | 53.1 | 13.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 9,166 |
| Cesarean section | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 8.8 | 89.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,632 |
| Note: Total includes 5 women with missing information on duration of stay. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Table 9.8.1 Assistance during delivery: most qualified person

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by the most qualified person providing assistance during delivery and percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Person providing assistance during delivery |  |  |  |  | No one | Don't know/ missing | Total | Percentage delivered by a skilled provider ${ }^{1}$ | Number of births |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | General practitioner | Obstetrician | Midwife/ village midwife/ nurse | Traditional birth attendant | Other |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mother's age at birth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <20 | 1.7 | 17.6 | 67.6 | 10.5 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 1,404 |
| 20-34 | 1.2 | 28.9 | 61.3 | 6.7 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 91.4 | 12,613 |
| 35-49 | 1.4 | 33.1 | 56.3 | 6.5 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 90.8 | 3,003 |
| Birth order |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1.4 | 32.9 | 58.9 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 5,988 |
| 2-3 | 1.2 | 28.1 | 62.6 | 6.5 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 8,812 |
| 4-5 | 1.3 | 22.0 | 60.6 | 11.5 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 83.9 | 1,761 |
| 6+ | 0.6 | 12.0 | 56.8 | 19.3 | 8.6 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 69.4 | 458 |
| Number of ANC visits ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 1.4 | 4.7 | 34.6 | 35.1 | 12.1 | 3.7 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 40.6 | 398 |
| 1-3 | 1.1 | 15.7 | 61.8 | 17.2 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 78.7 | 956 |
| 4+ | 1.3 | 30.7 | 62.2 | 4.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 13,603 |
| Don't know/missing | 0.7 | 15.2 | 70.0 | 12.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85.9 | 65 |
| Place of delivery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health facility |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public | 2.6 | 40.4 | 57.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 4,903 |
| Private | 1.0 | 34.9 | 63.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 8,271 |
| Elsewhere | 0.2 | 0.3 | 59.5 | 31.0 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 60.0 | 3,845 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1.2 | 37.7 | 57.0 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 8,257 |
| Rural | 1.4 | 20.2 | 64.6 | 10.6 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 86.2 | 8,762 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 0.3 | 6.5 | 39.6 | 28.3 | 23.1 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 46.4 | 198 |
| Some primary | 0.5 | 13.8 | 58.9 | 20.0 | 5.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 73.2 | 1,167 |
| Completed primary | 0.8 | 16.8 | 65.4 | 14.7 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 83.0 | 3,230 |
| Some secondary | 1.3 | 21.7 | 69.3 | 6.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 92.3 | 4,814 |
| Completed secondary | 1.4 | 34.5 | 60.9 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 4,981 |
| More than secondary | 2.0 | 53.5 | 42.5 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 2,629 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 1.3 | 11.3 | 61.8 | 18.5 | 5.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 74.5 | 3,518 |
| Second | 1.2 | 19.4 | 69.2 | 8.8 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 89.8 | 3,422 |
| Middle | 1.2 | 26.3 | 67.4 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 95.0 | 3,419 |
| Fourth | 1.2 | 34.8 | 61.1 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 3,438 |
| Highest | 1.4 | 53.5 | 44.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 3,222 |
| Total | 1.3 | 28.7 | 60.9 | 7.0 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 90.9 | 17,019 |

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.
${ }^{1}$ Skilled provider includes doctor, obstetrician, nurse/midwife, and village midwife.
${ }^{2}$ Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.8.2 Assistance during delivery: least qualified person
Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by the least qualified person providing assistance during delivery and percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Person providing assistance during delivery |  |  |  |  | No one | Don't know/ missing | Total | Percentage delivered by a skilled provider ${ }^{1}$ | Number of births |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | General practitioner | Obstetrician | Midwife/ <br> village midwife/ nurse | Traditional birth attendant | Other |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mother's age at birth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <20 | 0.5 | 6.3 | 62.4 | 15.2 | 14.9 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 69.2 | 1,404 |
| 20-34 | 0.1 | 10.2 | 67.1 | 9.6 | 12.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 77.5 | 12,613 |
| 35-49 | 0.2 | 11.4 | 68.3 | 9.1 | 10.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 79.9 | 3,003 |
| Birth order |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 0.3 | 11.3 | 67.2 | 8.9 | 11.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 78.8 | 5,988 |
| 2-3 | 0.1 | 9.9 | 68.3 | 9.4 | 11.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 78.4 | 8,812 |
| 4-5 | 0.2 | 8.0 | 62.1 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 70.3 | 1,761 |
| 6+ | 0.1 | 5.0 | 55.8 | 19.2 | 17.2 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 61.0 | 458 |
| Number of ANC visits ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 0.3 | 2.7 | 31.2 | 34.3 | 19.3 | 3.7 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 34.2 | 398 |
| 1-3 | 0.2 | 6.1 | 56.7 | 20.2 | 16.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 62.9 | 956 |
| 4+ | 0.2 | 10.3 | 69.3 | 8.3 | 11.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79.8 | 13,603 |
| Don't know/missing | 0.0 | 7.3 | 65.5 | 15.3 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 72.8 | 65 |
| Place of delivery Health facility |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public | 0.3 | 12.8 | 75.0 | 2.6 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 4,903 |
| Private | 0.2 | 13.1 | 76.3 | 1.8 | 8.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.6 | 8,271 |
| Elsewhere | 0.0 | 0.0 | 36.7 | 37.1 | 23.7 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 36.7 | 3,845 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 0.2 | 13.3 | 72.0 | 4.9 | 9.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 85.5 | 8,257 |
| Rural | 0.2 | 7.0 | 62.2 | 14.8 | 15.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 69.4 | 8,762 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 0.2 | 2.5 | 36.5 | 23.7 | 34.8 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 39.2 | 198 |
| Some primary | 0.1 | 3.6 | 52.3 | 21.0 | 21.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 56.0 | 1,167 |
| Completed primary | 0.2 | 5.3 | 59.8 | 19.2 | 14.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 65.3 | 3,230 |
| Some secondary | 0.2 | 7.7 | 68.6 | 10.6 | 12.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 76.5 | 4,814 |
| Completed secondary | 0.2 | 12.5 | 73.0 | 4.1 | 9.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 85.8 | 4,981 |
| More than secondary | 0.1 | 19.1 | 70.1 | 2.7 | 7.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 89.3 | 2,629 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 0.2 | 3.6 | 54.3 | 21.8 | 18.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 58.1 | 3,518 |
| Second | 0.1 | 6.6 | 65.8 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 72.5 | 3,422 |
| Middle | 0.2 | 8.7 | 71.4 | 7.4 | 12.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 80.2 | 3,419 |
| Fourth | 0.2 | 12.2 | 73.2 | 4.9 | 8.9 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 85.7 | 3,438 |
| Highest | 0.2 | 20.1 | 70.7 | 1.7 | 7.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 90.9 | 3,222 |
| Total | 0.2 | 10.1 | 67.0 | 10.0 | 12.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 77.2 | 17,019 |

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the least qualified person is considered in this tabulation. 1 Skilled provider includes doctor, obstetrician, nurse/midwife, and village midwife.
2 Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.9 Cesarean section
Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered by cesarean section (C-section), percentage delivered by C-section planned before the onset of labor pains, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic |  | Timing of decision to conduct C-section |  | Number of births |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percentage delivered by C-section | Decided before onset of labor pains | Missing |  |
| Mother's age at birth |  |  |  |  |
| <20 | 9.2 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 1,404 |
| 20-34 | 16.7 | 6.1 | 0.1 | 12,613 |
| 35-49 | 22.2 | 11.4 | 0.2 | 3,003 |
| Birth order |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 18.9 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 5,988 |
| 2-3 | 16.9 | 8.3 | 0.1 | 8,812 |
| 4-5 | 13.8 | 7.3 | 0.2 | 1,761 |
| 6+ | 6.8 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 458 |
| Number of ANC visits ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| None | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 398 |
| 1-3 | 8.3 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 956 |
| 4+ | 18.7 | 7.3 | 0.1 | 13,603 |
| Don't know/missing | 8.5 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 65 |
| Place of delivery |  |  |  |  |
| Health facility | 22.0 | 8.7 | 0.2 | 13,174 |
| Public | 22.5 | 8.3 | 0.1 | 4,903 |
| Private | 21.7 | 8.9 | 0.2 | 8,271 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 22.6 | 9.5 | 0.1 | 8,257 |
| Rural | 11.8 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 8,762 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 2.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 198 |
| Some primary | 7.7 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 1,167 |
| Completed primary | 9.4 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 323 |
| Some secondary | 12.9 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 4,814 |
| Completed secondary | 20.6 | 8.1 | 0.2 | 4,981 |
| More than secondary | 32.3 | 16.6 | 0.1 | 2,629 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 6.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 3,518 |
| Second | 11.3 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 3,422 |
| Middle | 15.2 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 3,419 |
| Fourth | 21.8 | 8.0 | 0.2 | 3,438 |
| Highest | 31.9 | 15.6 | 0.2 | 3,222 |
| Total | 17.0 | 6.7 | 0.1 | 17,019 |

$\overline{\text { Note: The question on C-section was asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it }}$ is assumed that women who did not give birth in a health facility did not receive a C-section.
${ }^{1}$ Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.10 Complications during delivery
Percentage of last births in the 5 years preceding the survey for which the mother had complications associated with delivery, by type of complications and maternity care indicators, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Maternity care indicators | Prolonged labor | Excessive vaginal bleeding | Fever/foulsmelling vaginal discharge | Convulsions | Water broke $>6$ hours before delivery | No strength | Anxious/ in pain | Other | No complications | Number of births |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Antenatal care/delivery assistance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Both ANC and delivery assistance | 41.0 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 1.5 | 16.4 | 10.4 | 53.9 | 5.1 | 28.3 | 14,554 |
| ANC only | 23.4 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 1.7 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 48.5 | 0.8 | 42.0 | 153 |
| Delivery assistance only | 34.3 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 11.0 | 9.6 | 45.6 | 0.6 | 37.0 | 228 |
| Neither ANC nor delivery assistance | 12.4 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 2.1 | 18.2 | 0.2 | 77.9 | 86 |
| Baby died within 1 month of birth | 37.2 | 14.3 | 10.1 | 7.1 | 19.0 | 12.5 | 44.3 | 8.8 | 34.7 | 154 |
| Delivery by C-section | 29.7 | 7.9 | 6.3 | 1.7 | 18.8 | 12.5 | 37.7 | 13.6 | 36.8 | 2,632 |
| Total | 40.6 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 1.5 | 16.1 | 10.3 | 53.5 | 4.9 | 28.9 | 15,021 |

ANC = Antenatal care

Table 9.11 Preparation for delivery
Percentage of women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who discussed specific topics during the pregnancy for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Topics discussed |  |  |  |  |  |  | No topics discussed | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { births } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Place to deliver | Transportation | Delivery assistance | Payment | Blood donor | Postpartum family planning | Any topic |  |  |
| Age at birth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <20 | 80.9 | 61.0 | 78.9 | 75.5 | 16.7 | 54.3 | 88.6 | 11.4 | 1,349 |
| 20-34 | 85.8 | 67.6 | 84.6 | 82.3 | 23.7 | 54.7 | 92.2 | 7.8 | 10,996 |
| 35-49 | 81.3 | 62.9 | 80.1 | 77.5 | 20.6 | 51.4 | 88.6 | 11.4 | 2,677 |
| Birth order |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 86.9 | 68.5 | 85.0 | 83.0 | 24.5 | 55.3 | 92.9 | 7.1 | 5,963 |
| 2-3 | 85.3 | 67.3 | 84.2 | 81.6 | 22.3 | 54.8 | 92.0 | 8.0 | 7,344 |
| 4-5 | 75.3 | 55.8 | 76.0 | 72.3 | 18.4 | 49.3 | 83.8 | 16.2 | 1,405 |
| 6+ | 64.7 | 43.7 | 60.8 | 59.7 | 10.6 | 36.5 | 75.5 | 24.5 | 309 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 88.9 | 71.3 | 86.4 | 84.2 | 26.0 | 58.2 | 94.1 | 5.9 | 7,284 |
| Rural | 80.5 | 61.4 | 80.4 | 77.7 | 19.3 | 50.2 | 88.5 | 11.5 | 7,737 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 46.8 | 32.5 | 49.3 | 48.1 | 2.4 | 24.7 | 57.6 | 42.4 | 150 |
| Some primary | 69.1 | 49.4 | 68.9 | 66.3 | 11.8 | 40.3 | 79.8 | 20.2 | 1,003 |
| Completed primary | 77.3 | 56.7 | 77.7 | 74.7 | 15.6 | 49.4 | 86.9 | 13.1 | 2,911 |
| Some secondary | 84.2 | 64.9 | 82.7 | 81.2 | 20.2 | 54.9 | 91.3 | 8.7 | 4,317 |
| Completed secondary | 90.0 | 71.8 | 87.7 | 85.5 | 25.1 | 58.3 | 95.2 | 4.8 | 4,437 |
| More than secondary | 93.4 | 79.9 | 91.6 | 87.8 | 37.4 | 58.6 | 96.4 | 3.6 | 2,204 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 71.3 | 52.3 | 71.6 | 69.9 | 13.3 | 39.7 | 81.2 | 18.8 | 2,977 |
| Second | 82.2 | 62.4 | 82.1 | 79.6 | 19.1 | 53.0 | 90.6 | 9.4 | 3,031 |
| Middle | 86.6 | 67.5 | 84.6 | 82.8 | 21.2 | 57.0 | 93.5 | 6.5 | 3,099 |
| Fourth | 89.5 | 70.8 | 86.9 | 85.2 | 27.5 | 60.0 | 94.6 | 5.4 | 3,080 |
| Highest | 93.4 | 78.4 | 91.4 | 86.7 | 32.0 | 60.8 | 96.4 | 3.6 | 2,835 |
| Total | 84.6 | 66.2 | 83.3 | 80.8 | 22.5 | 54.1 | 91.3 | 8.7 | 15,021 |

## Table 9.12 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth during the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017


Table 9.13 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother
Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider for the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the last live birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Type of health provider for mother's first postnatal check |  |  |  | Traditional birth attendant | No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth | Total | Number of births |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Obstetrician | Doctor/ general practitioner | Midwife/ village midwife | Nurse |  |  |  |  |
| Age at birth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <20 | 12.0 | 1.0 | 55.6 | 8.1 | 2.1 | 21.2 | 100.0 | 494 |
| 20-34 | 19.7 | 1.1 | 56.2 | 10.6 | 1.1 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 4,860 |
| 35-49 | 25.8 | 1.6 | 49.5 | 11.5 | 0.8 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 1,262 |
| Birth order |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 22.3 | 1.3 | 53.1 | 11.4 | 0.9 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 2,182 |
| 2-3 | 19.9 | 1.1 | 56.7 | 10.5 | 1.1 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 3,577 |
| 4-5 | 19.0 | 1.6 | 52.7 | 9.1 | 1.9 | 15.7 | 100.0 | 713 |
| 6+ | 7.4 | 0.2 | 48.5 | 8.9 | 1.4 | 33.6 | 100.0 | 144 |
| Place of delivery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health facility | 24.8 | 1.4 | 55.4 | 12.6 | 0.1 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 5,393 |
| Elsewhere | 0.7 | 0.3 | 52.9 | 1.9 | 5.7 | 38.5 | 100.0 | 1,223 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 27.8 | 1.0 | 49.9 | 12.9 | 0.6 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 3,219 |
| Rural | 13.2 | 1.3 | 59.6 | 8.5 | 1.7 | 15.7 | 100.0 | 3,397 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 1.7 | 0.4 | 32.3 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 58.2 | 100.0 | 65 |
| Some primary | 9.6 | 0.2 | 57.6 | 5.6 | 2.9 | 24.2 | 100.0 | 388 |
| Completed primary | 11.5 | 1.5 | 61.0 | 7.0 | 2.4 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 1,143 |
| Some secondary | 14.0 | 1.3 | 61.7 | 8.7 | 1.4 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 1,881 |
| Completed secondary | 24.2 | 0.7 | 52.5 | 14.7 | 0.4 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 2,031 |
| More than secondary | 37.8 | 1.9 | 41.8 | 12.0 | 0.1 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 1,108 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 6.8 | 1.2 | 57.3 | 5.6 | 3.6 | 25.4 | 100.0 | 1,327 |
| Second | 12.0 | 1.6 | 63.9 | 8.6 | 1.3 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 1,335 |
| Middle | 19.6 | 0.9 | 60.2 | 10.0 | 0.6 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 1,306 |
| Fourth | 24.6 | 1.3 | 53.1 | 13.4 | 0.2 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 1,387 |
| Highest | 39.3 | 1.0 | 39.4 | 15.5 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 1,261 |
| Total | 20.3 | 1.2 | 54.9 | 10.6 | 1.2 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 6,616 |

Table 9.14 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn
Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | No postnatal check ${ }^{1}$ | Total | Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ${ }^{2}$ | Number of births |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Less than 1 hour | 1-3 hours | 4-23 hours | 1-2 days | 3-7 days | 8-28 days | Don't know |  |  |  |  |
| Mother's age at birth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <20 | 8.0 | 40.6 | 11.9 | 7.9 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 25.6 | 100.0 | 70.8 | 494 |
| 20-34 | 9.1 | 49.4 | 12.5 | 5.7 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 5.5 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 79.2 | 4,860 |
| 35-49 | 10.6 | 49.6 | 10.2 | 6.1 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 5.2 | 16.2 | 100.0 | 78.7 | 1,262 |
| Birth order |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 8.2 | 49.2 | 13.6 | 5.9 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 5.7 | 15.1 | 100.0 | 79.2 | 2,182 |
| 2-3 | 9.8 | 49.7 | 12.0 | 5.9 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 5.1 | 15.1 | 100.0 | 79.8 | 3,577 |
| 4-5 | 10.5 | 45.3 | 9.1 | 6.8 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 5.5 | 20.3 | 100.0 | 74.2 | 713 |
| $6+$ | 8.5 | 36.4 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 42.3 | 100.0 | 55.8 | 144 |
| Place of delivery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health facility | 10.4 | 56.0 | 13.3 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 86.6 | 5,393 |
| Elsewhere | 4.3 | 16.9 | 6.2 | 11.7 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 56.8 | 100.0 | 42.8 | 1,223 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 10.0 | 52.7 | 12.8 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 7.0 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 82.1 | 3,219 |
| Rural | 8.7 | 45.1 | 11.3 | 7.1 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 21.3 | 100.0 | 75.1 | 3,397 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 4.6 | 25.4 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 61.3 | 100.0 | 35.9 | 65 |
| Some primary | 6.6 | 37.3 | 7.2 | 9.0 | 4.0 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 32.0 | 100.0 | 65.2 | 388 |
| Completed primary | 7.1 | 47.4 | 11.4 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 23.4 | 100.0 | 73.2 | 1,143 |
| Some secondary | 9.7 | 51.2 | 11.3 | 5.7 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 4.7 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 79.9 | 1,881 |
| Completed secondary | 9.9 | 50.3 | 13.0 | 5.4 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 6.5 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 81.2 | 2,031 |
| More than secondary | 11.0 | 48.9 | 14.5 | 6.9 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 6.9 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 83.6 | 1,108 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 7.9 | 38.9 | 8.5 | 6.7 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 34.2 | 100.0 | 63.8 | 1,327 |
| Second | 8.5 | 47.7 | 12.9 | 7.8 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 3.8 | 16.2 | 100.0 | 80.0 | 1,335 |
| Middle | 10.2 | 51.4 | 13.3 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 4.7 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 83.5 | 1,306 |
| Fourth | 10.3 | 50.0 | 13.1 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 7.9 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 80.2 | 1,387 |
| Highest | 9.5 | 56.3 | 12.4 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 8.1 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 1,261 |
| Total | 9.3 | 48.8 | 12.0 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 5.3 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 78.5 | 6,616 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Includes newborns who <br> ${ }^{2}$ Includes newborns who | ived a check | r 42 days | wife, or nurse |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 9.15 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn
Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Type of health provider |  |  |  |  | Traditional birth attendant | No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth | Total | Number of births |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pediatrician | Obstetrician | Doctor/ general practitioner | Midwife/ village midwife | Nurse |  |  |  |  |
| Mother's age at birth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <20 | 7.4 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 53.8 | 5.3 | 2.1 | 27.2 | 100.0 | 494 |
| 20-34 | 14.5 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 52.4 | 6.1 | 1.0 | 19.8 | 100.0 | 4,860 |
| 35-49 | 18.2 | 6.6 | 1.2 | 46.4 | 6.3 | 1.5 | 19.8 | 100.0 | 1,262 |
| Birth order |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 16.6 | 5.9 | 1.1 | 49.2 | 6.5 | 1.0 | 19.7 | 100.0 | 2,182 |
| 2-3 | 14.4 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 53.4 | 5.8 | 1.3 | 19.0 | 100.0 | 3,577 |
| 4-5 | 11.5 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 49.0 | 6.8 | 1.1 | 24.7 | 100.0 | 713 |
| 6+ | 7.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 46.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 41.9 | 100.0 | 144 |
| Place of delivery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health facility | 17.9 | 6.6 | 1.1 | 53.7 | 7.2 | 0.2 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 5,393 |
| Elsewhere | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 41.0 | 1.0 | 5.4 | 51.8 | 100.0 | 1,223 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 21.3 | 6.7 | 0.9 | 46.1 | 7.1 | 0.7 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 3,219 |
| Rural | 8.4 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 56.4 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 23.3 | 100.0 | 3,397 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 30.5 | 3.4 | 5.7 | 58.4 | 100.0 | 65 |
| Some primary | 5.0 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 53.0 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 33.2 | 100.0 | 388 |
| Completed primary | 7.0 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 57.4 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 24.0 | 100.0 | 1,143 |
| Some secondary | 9.3 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 59.2 | 5.7 | 1.2 | 19.0 | 100.0 | 1,881 |
| Completed secondary | 17.3 | 6.0 | 0.8 | 49.3 | 7.8 | 0.6 | 18.2 | 100.0 | 2,031 |
| More than secondary | 31.1 | 9.3 | 1.3 | 36.3 | 5.6 | 0.1 | 16.2 | 100.0 | 1,108 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 4.0 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 52.6 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 32.6 | 100.0 | 1,327 |
| Second | 7.5 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 62.5 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 19.0 | 100.0 | 1,335 |
| Middle | 12.8 | 7.2 | 1.0 | 56.7 | 5.7 | 0.5 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 1,306 |
| Fourth | 16.5 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 49.1 | 8.0 | 0.7 | 19.1 | 100.0 | 1,387 |
| Highest | 33.3 | 8.7 | 0.7 | 35.2 | 7.3 | 0.1 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 1,261 |
| Total | 14.7 | 5.4 | 1.0 | 51.4 | 6.0 | 1.2 | 20.3 | 100.0 | 6,616 |

Table 9.16 Content of postnatal care for newborns
 during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom the selected function was performed during the first 2 days after birth: |  |  |  |  |  | Percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth | Number of births |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cord examined | Temperature measured | Counseling on danger signs | Counseling on breastfeeding | Observation of breastfeeding | Weighed ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| Mother's age at birth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <20 | 64.9 | 52.3 | 40.5 | 55.4 | 47.8 | 92.4 | 73.8 | 494 |
| 20-34 | 74.8 | 61.4 | 48.0 | 59.8 | 51.9 | 95.6 | 79.1 | 4,860 |
| 35-49 | 75.3 | 63.0 | 49.8 | 56.5 | 51.4 | 95.2 | 79.6 | 1,262 |
| Birth order |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 74.8 | 62.2 | 49.4 | 65.0 | 54.9 | 96.7 | 80.4 | 2,182 |
| 2-3 | 75.9 | 61.9 | 48.7 | 58.0 | 51.4 | 96.1 | 79.8 | 3,577 |
| 4-5 | 71.6 | 59.7 | 43.9 | 51.0 | 46.6 | 90.6 | 74.9 | 713 |
| $6+$ | 47.8 | 29.2 | 20.6 | 23.4 | 24.9 | 74.8 | 48.9 | 144 |
| Place of delivery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health facility | 76.5 | 64.7 | 50.9 | 62.5 | 54.6 | 99.7 | 81.8 | 5,393 |
| Elsewhere | 65.3 | 44.8 | 34.2 | 42.6 | 37.7 | 75.9 | 65.5 | 1,223 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 75.4 | 65.6 | 52.0 | 63.1 | 53.7 | 98.8 | 81.0 | 3,219 |
| Rural | 73.6 | 56.7 | 43.8 | 54.8 | 49.4 | 91.9 | 76.7 | 3,397 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 29.5 | 25.9 | 16.7 | 16.5 | 13.1 | 42.8 | 26.8 | 65 |
| Some primary | 61.5 | 43.9 | 29.4 | 37.3 | 36.4 | 81.2 | 63.1 | 388 |
| Completed primary | 72.6 | 55.8 | 44.2 | 51.8 | 45.5 | 93.0 | 76.8 | 1,143 |
| Some secondary | 73.5 | 57.7 | 45.0 | 56.6 | 51.0 | 96.2 | 76.7 | 1,881 |
| Completed secondary | 76.2 | 65.1 | 51.2 | 63.6 | 54.4 | 98.1 | 82.3 | 2,031 |
| More than secondary | 82.0 | 72.7 | 58.2 | 71.1 | 60.4 | 98.9 | 86.5 | 1,108 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 65.7 | 46.9 | 36.2 | 45.6 | 40.4 | 82.7 | 67.9 | 1,327 |
| Second | 75.4 | 60.4 | 46.3 | 58.0 | 50.2 | 96.8 | 80.0 | 1,335 |
| Middle | 75.7 | 60.7 | 45.3 | 58.9 | 54.2 | 98.5 | 79.9 | 1,306 |
| Fourth | 78.7 | 66.8 | 52.7 | 62.2 | 52.4 | 99.1 | 82.6 | 1,387 |
| Highest | 76.7 | 70.6 | 58.8 | 69.9 | 60.6 | 99.4 | 83.7 | 1,261 |
| Total | 74.5 | 61.0 | 47.8 | 58.8 | 51.5 | 95.3 | 78.8 | 6,616 |

Table 9.17 Problems in accessing health care
Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Problems in accessing health care |  |  |  |  | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Getting permission to go for treatment | Getting money for treatment | Distance to health facility | Not wanting to go alone | At least one problem accessing health care |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 9.5 | 19.5 | 14.5 | 46.8 | 55.3 | 7,501 |
| 20-34 | 5.7 | 14.1 | 10.6 | 24.4 | 34.7 | 20,514 |
| 35-49 | 4.5 | 14.6 | 9.9 | 20.6 | 31.1 | 21,613 |
| Number of living children |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 7.7 | 15.9 | 12.0 | 37.3 | 45.7 | 14,503 |
| 1-2 | 4.7 | 13.6 | 9.7 | 21.6 | 31.7 | 23,825 |
| 3-4 | 5.2 | 16.3 | 11.6 | 20.8 | 32.8 | 9,646 |
| 5+ | 5.8 | 23.7 | 16.0 | 23.4 | 38.4 | 1,654 |
| Marital status |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Never married | 8.2 | 16.6 | 12.4 | 39.5 | 47.8 | 11,582 |
| Married or living together | 5.1 | 14.3 | 10.5 | 22.5 | 32.8 | 35,681 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 3.4 | 20.6 | 10.7 | 15.3 | 32.0 | 2,365 |
| Employed last 12 months |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not employed | 6.9 | 16.9 | 12.1 | 30.5 | 40.3 | 2,025 |
| Employed for cash | 4.7 | 13.2 | 9.3 | 21.9 | 32.1 | 23,472 |
| Employed not for cash | 5.9 | 16.5 | 13.2 | 27.7 | 38.5 | 5,867 |
| Missing | (8.4) | (27.8) | (18.5) | (21.1) | (5.2) | 38 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 5.5 | 13.5 | 8.7 | 24.5 | 33.7 | 25,543 |
| Rural | 5.9 | 16.9 | 13.2 | 27.9 | 38.9 | 24,084 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 10.8 | 34.1 | 25.9 | 34.5 | 51.3 | 823 |
| Some primary | 6.7 | 23.7 | 16.6 | 28.4 | 43.6 | 3,968 |
| Completed primary | 5.7 | 17.9 | 13.0 | 25.5 | 37.5 | 9,595 |
| Some secondary | 6.4 | 16.3 | 11.7 | 31.5 | 41.3 | 14,925 |
| Completed secondary | 5.2 | 12.2 | 8.1 | 22.6 | 31.7 | 12,575 |
| More than secondary | 4.2 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 20.0 | 26.9 | 7,741 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 7.8 | 27.6 | 22.1 | 30.2 | 47.3 | 8,464 |
| Second | 6.4 | 18.7 | 11.7 | 28.8 | 40.9 | 9,507 |
| Middle | 4.8 | 14.3 | 9.4 | 25.8 | 35.7 | 10,089 |
| Fourth | 4.6 | 10.7 | 7.3 | 23.9 | 31.5 | 10,583 |
| Highest | 5.5 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 23.0 | 28.7 | 10,984 |
| Total | 5.7 | 15.1 | 10.9 | 26.1 | 36.2 | 49,627 |

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

## Key Findings

- Vaccinations: $59 \%$ of children age 12-23 months have received all vaccinations as defined by the Ministry of Health's Decree Number 12 of 2017. Vaccination coverage increases as mother's education and household wealth increase.
- Symptoms of ARI: $4 \%$ of children under age 5 had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, $92 \%$ were taken to a health facility or health provider for treatment.
- Fever: One in three children under age 5 (31\%) had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Nine in 10 of these children received treatment from a health facility or health provider.
- Diarrhea: $14 \%$ of children under age 5 had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, $80 \%$ received treatment from a health facility or health provider. Overall, $36 \%$ of children with diarrhea received oral rehydration salts (ORS), and $18 \%$ were given a combination of ORS and zinc. Eleven percent of children under age 5 with diarrhea did not receive any treatment at all.

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers assess the efficacy of programs, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in Indonesia.

This chapter presents information on birth weight, the immunization status of children, and the prevalence of treatment practices for three common childhood illnesses: symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhea. Because appropriate sanitary practices can help prevent and reduce the severity of diarrheal disease, information is also provided on disposal of children's fecal matter.

### 10.1 Birth Weight

## Low birth weight

Percentage of births with a reported birth weight less than 2.5 kilograms regardless of gestational age.
Sample: Live births in the 5 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, from either a written record or the mother's report

A child's weight at birth is an important indicator of the child's vulnerability to illnesses and chances of survival. Children whose birth weight is less than 2.5 kilograms (i.e., those of low birth weight [LBW]) have a higher risk of early childhood death. Based on the 2015-2019 Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN), it is expected that the prevalence of LBW will fall to $8 \%$ in 2019 (National Development Planning Board 2015).

Among live births in the 5 years preceding the survey, $94 \%$ had a reported birth weight from either a written record or the mother's recall. Among infants with a reported birth weight, $7 \%$ had a low birth weight (Table 10.1). The prevalence of LBW is higher among births to mothers less than age 20 at the time of the birth $(9 \%)$, first births ( $8 \%$ ), births to mothers with no education ( $12 \%$ ), and births to mothers in the lowest wealth quintile (9\%).

Because birth weight was not known for some babies, particularly those born at home, information on the mother's perception of the baby's size was collected. A mother's report of a child being "very small" or "smaller than average," even though subjective, is considered a useful estimation of LBW. According to mothers' perceptions, $12 \%$ of children were born very small or smaller than average. The percentage of children born very small or smaller than average generally declines with increasing mother's education and household wealth.

Appendix Table A.10.1 presents data on children's size and weight at birth by province.

### 10.2 Vaccination of Children

Complete vaccination coverage is an indicator for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Ministry of Health's 2015-2019 Medium-Term National Development Plan (Cabinet Secretary of the Republic of Indonesia 2017; National Development Planning Agency 2015). One SDG goal is to increase complete vaccination coverage in the two lowest wealth quintiles of the population to $63 \%$ by 2019. The immunization program aims to eliminate vaccine-preventable diseases including, but not limited to, hepatitis B (HepB), polio, tuberculosis (BCG), and diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus (DPT), and measles.

Analysis of vaccination coverage in this section is based on Ministry of Health Decree Number 12 issued in 2017. In the 2018 IDHS, complete vaccination coverage based on the MOH decree includes one dose of BCG, four doses of HepB vaccine (including a birth dose), three doses of DPT vaccine, four doses of polio vaccine, and a single dose of measles vaccine. The definition of complete vaccination coverage differs between the 2017 IDHS and earlier surveys because HepB immunization was not included in older immunization schedules. In addition, three polio vaccinations were included in the immunization schedule in 2012 IDHS and earlier surveys, while four were included in the 2017 IDHS. Therefore, for purposes of comparison with past IDHS, we also present an all basic vaccinations indicator which is defined one dose of BCG, three doses of DPT vaccine, three doses of polio vaccine, and a single dose of measles vaccine. Thus, two indicators are presented in this report: the complete vaccination coverage indicator (based on the MOH 2017 decree) and the all basic vaccination indicator (for use in trends).

## Complete vaccination coverage

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's direct report). To have received all vaccinations based on the MOH 2017 Decree, Number 12, a child must receive at least:

- One dose of Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- Four doses of HepB vaccine (including a dose at birth) to protect against hepatitis B
- Three doses of DPT vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus
- Four doses of polio vaccine
- One dose of measles vaccine

Sample: Living children age 12-23 months

Information on immunization coverage was collected from a mother and child health handbook Buku (Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak [KIA]), a health card (Kartu Menuju Sehat [KMS]), an immunization card or any other immunization record, or a mother's direct report. Figure $\mathbf{1 0 . 1}$ shows that $59 \%$ of children have received all vaccinations as defined by the MOH 2017 decree. Coverage is highest for BCG and the polio 1 vaccine ( $91 \%$ each), followed by the first dose of DPT ( $89 \%$ ), and the first dose of HepB ( $88 \%$ ). There is a decrease in the coverage of subsequent doses of the polio, DPT, and HepB vaccines. Among multi-dose vaccines, coverage is lowest for the fourth dose of the polio vaccine $(72 \%)$. Six percent of children age 12-23 months received no vaccinations at all.

Figure 10.2 Trends in childhood vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey

| 59 | All basic vaccinations |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No vaccinations |  |  |
| 9 | 7 | 65 |
| 2007 IDHS | 2012 IDHS | 2017 IDHS |

Figure 10.1 Childhood vaccinations


Trends: The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations increased from $59 \%$ in 2007 to $65 \%$ in 2017 (Figure 10.2). During the same period, the percentage of children who received no vaccinations fell from $9 \%$ to $6 \%$.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Complete vaccination coverage increases with increasing mother's education, from 42\% among children whose mothers have some primary education to $65 \%$ among children whose mothers have more than a secondary education (Table 10.3).
- Similarly, complete immunization coverage increases with increasing household wealth, from $49 \%$ among children in the lowest wealth quintile to $64 \%$ among those in the highest quintile (Figure 10.3).

The percentage of children who received no vaccinations at all generally decreases with increasing household wealth; $8 \%$ of children in the lowest wealth quintile received no vaccinations, as compared with $5 \%$ of children in the highest quintile (Table 10.3).

## Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

A vaccination card is a critical tool in ensuring that a child receives all necessary vaccinations within the determined time. The Ministry of Health distributed the $B u k u$ KIA to district health offices so that it could be provided to all pregnant women as an antenatal care (ANC) record. The Buku KIA is used to record the immunization and health status of children up to age 6 (Ministry of Health 2016c). In this report, the immunization card is not limited to the Buku KIA but includes the KMS and other immunization records. There is almost no difference in immunization card ownership for children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months ( $94 \%$ and $91 \%$, respectively) (Table 10.4).

Figure 10.3 Vaccination coverage by wealth quintile

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccines at any time before the survey
 However, there are considerable differences in the proportion of children whose mothers were able to present the vaccination card to the interviewer ( $58 \%$ for children age 12-23 months and $43 \%$ for children age 24-35 months).

### 10.3 Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

The prevalence of ARI in the 2017 IDHS was estimated by asking mothers whether, in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, their children under age 5 had been ill with a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing and/or difficult breathing. It should be noted that the data collected are subjective in the sense that they are based on mothers' perceptions of illness without validation by medical personnel.

## Treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms consist of short, rapid breathing that is chest-related, and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.
Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

Overall, $4 \%$ of children were reported to have symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. The percentage of children with symptoms of ARI is highest among those whose mothers have no education or some primary education and those from households in the lowest wealth quintile (Table 10.5). Nine in 10 ( $92 \%$ ) children with ARI symptoms were taken to a health facility or a health provider for treatment. This
figure represents a 17-percentage-point increase from that reported in 2012 (75\%). Among children under age 5 who suffered from ARI and were taken to a health facility, $34 \%$ received antibiotics.

Appendix Table A.10.2 presents data by province on the prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI.

### 10.4 FEVER

Fever is the major manifestation of malaria and other acute infections in children. Malaria and fever contribute to malnutrition and morbidity. According to the guidelines of integrated management of child illness (IMCI), children in endemic areas must be examined for malaria (Ministry of Health 2017d). Because malaria is a major cause of death among children in malaria-endemic areas, antimalarial medication for treatment of fever is recommended.

## Treatment of fever

Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought.
Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Thirty-one percent of children under age 5 were reported to have a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (Table 10.7). The prevalence of fever varies by age; children age 6-23 months are more prone to fever ( $37 \%-$ $38 \%$ ) than other children. The prevalence of fever does not vary substantially according to gender or place of residence. Boys are slightly more likely to have had a fever than girls ( $32 \%$ and $30 \%$, respectively). The prevalence of fever is lower among children from households in the highest wealth quintile than among children from households in the lower wealth quintiles ( $25 \%$ versus $32 \%-34 \%$ ).

Ninety percent of children with a fever were taken to a health facility or health provider. There are slight differences in the percentages of children who received treatment by gender, residence, mother's education, and household wealth.

Information on the prevalence and treatment of fever by province is shown in Appendix Table A.10.3.
Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 with a fever was the same in 2012 and 2017 (31\%).

### 10.5 DIARRHEA

## Prevalence of Diarrhea

Fourteen percent of children under age 5 were reported to have diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Less than $1 \%$ had diarrhea with blood (Table 10.8), which is indicative of cholera or other diseases that need to be treated differently than diarrhea without blood.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of diarrhea is highest among children age 6-23 months (19\%-20\%) (Figure 10.4).
- Children from households without toilet facilities are most likely to have had diarrhea (19\%).

Figure 10.4 Diarrhea prevalence by age
Percentage of children who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey


- The prevalence of diarrhea generally declines with increasing household wealth; $16 \%$ of children in the two lowest wealth quintiles had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, as compared with $10 \%$ of children in the highest quintile (Table 10.8).

Data on the prevalence of diarrhea by province are presented in Appendix Table A.10.4.

## Treatment of Diarrhea

In the 2017 IDHS, mothers of children who had diarrhea were asked what they did to treat the illness.
Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)
Children with diarrhea are given increased fluids, a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF).
Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey
Figure $\mathbf{1 0 . 5}$ shows that $80 \%$ of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey were taken to a health facility or health provider, $36 \%$ were treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS), $47 \%$ received increased fluids, and $19 \%$ were given recommended home fluids (RHF). Overall, $66 \%$ of children with diarrhea were given increased fluids, ORS, or RHF. Eleven percent of children with diarrhea were given no treatment.

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea who were taken to a health facility or health provider increased from $65 \%$ in 2012 to $80 \%$ in 2017. Over the same period, the percentage of children with diarrhea who did not receive any treatment at all decreased from $15 \%$ to $11 \%$.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Table 10.9 shows that $38 \%$ of children less than age 6 months with diarrhea did not receive any treatment.
- Children age 24-35 months were most likely to be treated with ORS ( $46 \%$ ), RHF ( $24 \%$ ), and ORS and zinc ( $23 \%$ ).
- Urban children were more likely to be treated with antibiotics (15\%) than rural children ( $9 \%$ ).
- There is no clear pattern by household wealth in the percentage of children taken to a health facility or provider.

Appendix Table A. 10.5 shows information on treatment of diarrhea by province.

## Feeding Practices

## Appropriate feeding practices

Children with diarrhea are given more liquids than usual and as much food or more than usual.
Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Mothers are encouraged to continue feeding their children with diarrhea normally and to increase the amount of fluids given. In particular, consumption of extra fluids is essential to avoid dehydration.

Figure 10.6 shows that 47\% of children under age 5 with diarrhea were given more fluids than usual, while $41 \%$ received the same amount as usual. Ten percent of children received more food than usual, $44 \%$ received the same amount of food as usual, and $40 \%$ were given somewhat less or much less food than usual. Four percent of children with diarrhea were given no food at all. Feeding practices for children with diarrhea by background characteristics can be seen in Table 10.10.

Figure 10.6 Feeding practices during diarrhea


Appendix Table A. 10.6 presents information by province on feeding practices during diarrhea.

## Knowledge of ORS Packets

A simple and effective response to dehydration caused by diarrhea is a prompt increase in the child's fluid intake through some means of oral rehydration therapy (ORT), including packets of oral rehydration salts (ORS). To ascertain knowledge of ORS, female respondents in the 2017 IDHS were asked whether they knew about Oralit, the most commonly used ORS brand in Indonesia.

The results showed that $94 \%$ of mothers with a birth in the 5 years preceding the survey know about ORS packets (Table 10.12). Knowledge of ORS increases with mother's age, education, and wealth. For instance, the percentage of women who know about ORS packets ranges from $87 \%$ in the lowest wealth quintile to $98 \%$ in the highest quintile.

Data on knowledge of ORS packets by province are shown in Appendix Table A.10.7.

### 10.6 Treatment of Childhood Illness

Figure 10.7 shows that fever (31\%) was the most common illness reported among children under age 5 during the 2 weeks preceding the survey, followed by

Figure 10.7 Prevalence and treatment of childhood illness

diarrhea (14\%) and ARI (4\%). Children with ARI symptoms ( $92 \%$ ) or fever ( $90 \%$ ) were more likely to be taken to a health facility or health provider than children with diarrhea $(80 \%)$.

### 10.7 Disposal of Children's Stools

## Appropriate disposal of children's stools

The child's last stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine or buried, or the child used a toilet or latrine.
Sample: Youngest children under age 2 living with their mother

Appropriate disposal of children's stools is very important in preventing the spread of diseases. If stools are left uncontained, disease may spread by direct contact or through animal contact. Table $\mathbf{1 0 . 1 3}$ shows that $49 \%$ of children have their stools disposed of safely. According to mothers' reports, $8 \%$ of children always use a toilet or latrine, $38 \%$ have their stools put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine, and $3 \%$ have their stools buried.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- There is no difference in safe disposal of children's stools between urban and rural areas.
- There is no specific pattern by mother's education or household wealth in safe disposal of stools.

Data on safe disposal of children's stools by province are presented in Appendix Table A.10.8.

## List of Tables

For more information on low birth weight, vaccinations, childhood illness, and disposal of children's stools, see the following tables:

- Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth
- Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information
- Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics
- Table 10.4 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics
- Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI
- Table 10.6 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI
- Table 10.7 Prevalence and treatment of fever
- Table 10.8 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhea
- Table 10.9 Oral rehydration therapy, zinc, and other treatments for diarrhea
- Table 10.10 Feeding practices during diarrhea
- Table 10.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhea
- Table 10.12 Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids
- Table 10.13 Disposal of children's stools


## Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, among live births in the 5 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg and 2.5 kg or more; and percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight ${ }^{1}$ | Among births with a reported birth weight ${ }^{1}$ |  | Total | Number of births | Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth |  |  |  | Total | Number of births |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Less } \\ \text { than } \\ 2.5 \mathrm{~kg} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 2.5 kg or more |  |  | Very small | Smaller than average | Average or larger | Don't know/ missing |  |  |
| Mother's age at birth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <20 | 91.9 | 8.7 | 91.3 | 100.0 | 1,290 | 2.7 | 11.4 | 83.8 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 1,404 |
| 20-34 | 94.5 | 6.9 | 93.1 | 100.0 | 11,924 | 1.9 | 10.2 | 86.4 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 12,613 |
| 35-49 | 93.5 | 7.2 | 92.8 | 100.0 | 2,810 | 2.2 | 10.3 | 85.1 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 3,003 |
| Birth order |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 96.0 | 8.1 | 91.9 | 100.0 | 5,750 | 2.1 | 11.5 | 84.9 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 5,988 |
| 2-3 | 94.9 | 6.5 | 93.5 | 100.0 | 8,366 | 1.9 | 9.5 | 87.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 8,812 |
| 4-5 | 88.9 | 7.1 | 92.9 | 100.0 | 1,565 | 2.4 | 10.5 | 83.6 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 1,761 |
| 6+ | 74.2 | 5.4 | 94.6 | 100.0 | 341 | 1.2 | 9.9 | 81.2 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 458 |
| Mother's smoking status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Smokes cigarettes/tobacco | 83.1 | 5.3 | 94.7 | 100.0 | 232 | 2.8 | 8.4 | 81.5 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 279 |
| Does not smoke | 94.3 | 7.2 | 92.8 | 100.0 | 15,791 | 2.0 | 10.4 | 86.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 16,740 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 98.1 | 7.2 | 92.8 | 100.0 | 8,104 | 1.9 | 10.5 | 86.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 8,257 |
| Rural | 90.4 | 7.1 | 92.9 | 100.0 | 7,919 | 2.2 | 10.2 | 85.1 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 8,762 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 48.0 | 11.8 | 88.2 | 100.0 | 95 | 2.6 | 11.9 | 77.7 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 198 |
| Some primary | 77.9 | 8.7 | 91.3 | 100.0 | 909 | 2.7 | 13.2 | 78.2 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 1,167 |
| Completed primary | 91.6 | 8.7 | 91.3 | 100.0 | 2,961 | 2.4 | 10.8 | 84.4 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 3,230 |
| Some secondary | 95.3 | 7.0 | 93.0 | 100.0 | 4,589 | 2.0 | 10.4 | 86.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 4,814 |
| Completed secondary | 97.9 | 6.8 | 93.2 | 100.0 | 4,875 | 1.9 | 9.9 | 87.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 4,981 |
| More than secondary | 98.6 | 5.7 | 94.3 | 100.0 | 2,593 | 1.5 | 9.0 | 88.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2,629 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 80.8 | 8.5 | 91.5 | 100.0 | 2,844 | 2.7 | 11.6 | 81.3 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 3,518 |
| Second | 95.1 | 7.6 | 92.4 | 100.0 | 3,255 | 1.9 | 11.5 | 85.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 3,422 |
| Middle | 97.3 | 6.9 | 93.1 | 100.0 | 3,328 | 1.6 | 10.8 | 86.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 3,419 |
| Fourth | 98.6 | 6.8 | 93.2 | 100.0 | 3,389 | 2.2 | 9.5 | 87.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 3,438 |
| Highest | 99.5 | 6.1 | 93.9 | 100.0 | 3,206 | 1.7 | 8.1 | 89.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3,222 |
| Total | 94.1 | 7.1 | 92.9 | 100.0 | 16,023 | 2.0 | 10.3 | 85.9 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 17,019 |

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

Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information
Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Vaccine | Children age 12-23 months |  |  |  | Children age 24-35 months |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to: |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Vaccinated } \\ \text { by } \\ \text { appropriate } \\ \text { age }^{2,3} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to: |  |  | Vaccinated by appropriate age ${ }^{2,3}$ |
|  | Vaccination card ${ }^{1}$ | Mother's report | Either source |  | Vaccination card ${ }^{1}$ | Mother's report | Either source |  |
| BCG | 56.6 | 34.5 | 91.1 | 90.6 | 41.9 | 49.1 | 91.0 | 89.7 |
| HepB (birth dose) ${ }^{4}$ | 52.7 | 32.3 | 85.1 | 81.0 | 39.4 | 46.9 | 86.3 | 82.5 |
| HepB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 55.8 | 31.8 | 87.6 | 87.2 | 41.7 | 46.8 | 88.5 | 87.3 |
| 2 | 54.1 | 27.2 | 81.3 | 80.9 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 82.0 | 80.4 |
| 3 | 51.6 | 22.9 | 74.5 | 73.6 | 39.7 | 36.5 | 76.2 | 74.0 |
| DPT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 56.2 | 32.6 | 88.9 | 88.5 | 41.9 | 48.0 | 89.9 | 88.8 |
| 2 | 54.6 | 29.6 | 84.2 | 83.8 | 41.2 | 44.3 | 85.6 | 83.8 |
| 3 | 52.1 | 24.6 | 76.7 | 76.0 | 40.2 | 39.1 | 79.2 | 77.3 |
| Polio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 56.5 | 34.2 | 90.8 | 90.3 | 42.1 | 49.8 | 91.9 | 90.7 |
| 2 | 56.0 | 33.1 | 89.1 | 88.8 | 41.8 | 48.6 | 90.3 | 89.0 |
| 3 | 54.4 | 28.9 | 83.3 | 82.7 | 41.0 | 43.9 | 84.9 | 83.3 |
| 4 | 50.4 | 21.9 | 72.3 | 71.2 | 39.2 | 36.2 | 75.4 | 72.7 |
| Measles | 49.7 | 29.1 | 78.8 | 71.7 | 39.5 | 45.2 | 84.7 | 73.8 |
| All basic vaccinations ${ }^{5}$ | 46.6 | 18.4 | 65.0 | 59.1 | 37.4 | 31.8 | 69.2 | 59.6 |
| All vaccinations based on MOH decree ${ }^{6}$ | 43.2 | 16.2 | 59.4 | 54.1 | 35.0 | 28.7 | 63.6 | 50.8 |
| No vaccinations | 0.6 | 5.2 | 5.8 | na | 0.3 | 5.7 | 6.1 | na |
| Number of children | 1,987 | 1,413 | 3,399 | 3,399 | 1,411 | 1,854 | 3,265 | 3,265 |

na $=$ Not applicable
BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin
HepB $=$ Hepatitis $B$
DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus
${ }^{1}$ Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record
${ }^{2}$ Received by age 12 months
${ }^{3}$ For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.
${ }^{4}$ For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, those reported to have received hepatitis B (birth dose) received the vaccine within 24 hours after birth. Children whose vaccination information is based on the written record of vaccination are considered to have received hepatitis $B$ (birth dose) if this vaccine is recorded on their card, regardless of when the dose was administered.
${ }^{5}$ BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of oral polio vaccine, and one dose of measles
${ }^{6} \mathrm{HepB}$ at birth, BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of HepB (non-birth doses), four doses of oral polio vaccine, and one dose of measles (based on MOH Decree No. 12/2017 on immunization)
Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics
 vaccinations based on MOH Decree Number 12, 2017, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | DPT |  |  |  | HepB (birth dose) ${ }^{1}$ | НерВ |  |  | Polio |  |  |  |  | All basic vaccinations ${ }^{2}$ | All vaccinations based on MOH Decree No.12/ $2017^{3}$ | No vaccinations | Number of children |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BCG | 1 | 2 | 3 |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Measles |  |  |  |  |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 91.2 | 89.4 | 84.4 | 75.8 | 85.4 | 87.8 | 80.8 | 73.7 | 91.1 | 89.4 | 83.7 | 72.7 | 78.5 | 64.7 | 59.0 | 5.7 | 1,717 |
| Female | 90.9 | 88.3 | 84.0 | 77.6 | 84.8 | 87.3 | 81.8 | 75.3 | 90.4 | 88.8 | 83.0 | 71.9 | 79.2 | 65.3 | 59.7 | 5.9 | 1,682 |
| Birth order |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 93.1 | 91.4 | 87.5 | 79.8 | 87.3 | 90.0 | 84.5 | 77.5 | 93.3 | 91.8 | 85.2 | 73.8 | 82.3 | 66.6 | 60.9 | 3.9 | 1,145 |
| 2-3 | 91.3 | 89.2 | 84.7 | 77.8 | 86.1 | 88.2 | 81.9 | 75.7 | 90.8 | 89.0 | 84.0 | 73.7 | 79.8 | 66.7 | 61.2 | 5.6 | 1,827 |
| 4-5 | 85.8 | 82.8 | 75.5 | 66.0 | 75.8 | 80.0 | 72.1 | 63.0 | 84.9 | 83.3 | 76.6 | 64.1 | 67.2 | 55.0 | 48.0 | 10.9 | 367 |
| $6+$ | 78.9 | 67.7 | 58.3 | 49.6 | 68.5 | 67.8 | 57.1 | 50.6 | 77.1 | 75.3 | 69.4 | 53.1 | 55.1 | 44.6 | 42.5 | 14.5 | 60 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 92.9 | 91.2 | 87.0 | 79.9 | 89.3 | 89.8 | 83.2 | 76.2 | 92.1 | 91.1 | 84.9 | 73.3 | 80.1 | 65.9 | 61.0 | 4.6 | 1,661 |
| Rural | 89.3 | 86.6 | 81.6 | 73.7 | 81.0 | 85.4 | 79.5 | 72.8 | 89.5 | 87.2 | 81.8 | 71.4 | 77.6 | 64.2 | 57.7 | 6.9 | 1,739 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | (78.1) | (72.3) | (60.1) | (56.6) | (66.5) | (71.1) | (58.9) | (54.3) | (78.6) | (76.8) | (66.4) | (55.9) | (64.4) | (53.0) | (42.2) | (16.7) | 24 |
| Some primary | 77.5 | 73.3 | 68.4 | 61.3 | 67.3 | 71.2 | 64.9 | 58.8 | 76.5 | 72.3 | 68.1 | 56.1 | 58.9 | 46.1 | 41.9 | 15.5 | 186 |
| Completed primary | 85.9 | 82.8 | 76.0 | 66.9 | 78.4 | 81.8 | 75.9 | 66.1 | 86.8 | 83.2 | 76.7 | 65.4 | 70.1 | 57.4 | 51.2 | 8.8 | 630 |
| Some secondary | 92.4 | 90.6 | 84.8 | 77.6 | 85.3 | 89.0 | 82.5 | 76.6 | 92.0 | 90.8 | 84.3 | 73.2 | 80.1 | 66.3 | 61.0 | 3.9 | 992 |
| Completed secondary | 95.0 | 93.0 | 89.8 | 82.4 | 90.3 | 91.4 | 85.3 | 79.1 | 94.1 | 92.5 | 87.6 | 76.5 | 84.6 | 69.1 | 63.2 | 3.8 | 1,008 |
| More than secondary | 92.7 | 91.0 | 88.7 | 82.0 | 89.4 | 90.7 | 84.3 | 78.0 | 92.2 | 92.7 | 87.3 | 77.1 | 83.4 | 70.8 | 65.2 | 5.6 | 560 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 85.7 | 83.8 | 77.0 | 66.8 | 73.2 | 82.1 | 74.8 | 66.3 | 87.6 | 84.3 | 78.3 | 65.3 | 71.7 | 56.9 | 49.3 | 8.4 | 681 |
| Second | 88.9 | 86.1 | 79.6 | 73.4 | 80.2 | 84.3 | 78.9 | 72.7 | 88.3 | 86.0 | 80.6 | 71.0 | 75.5 | 63.1 | 56.7 | 8.2 | 688 |
| Middle | 93.2 | 89.8 | 85.8 | 79.9 | 90.1 | 89.3 | 82.6 | 77.5 | 93.3 | 90.7 | 83.6 | 74.1 | 80.6 | 67.1 | 63.1 | 3.7 | 649 |
| Fourth | 93.9 | 92.1 | 88.8 | 81.9 | 91.4 | 92.3 | 86.0 | 79.1 | 93.0 | 93.0 | 88.3 | 76.4 | 82.7 | 68.8 | 64.2 | 4.0 | 727 |
| Highest | 93.7 | 92.4 | 89.9 | 81.6 | 90.6 | 89.6 | 83.9 | 76.9 | 91.7 | 91.5 | 85.8 | 74.7 | 83.7 | 69.1 | 63.6 | 4.7 | 654 |
| Total | 91.1 | 88.9 | 84.2 | 76.7 | 85.1 | 87.6 | 81.3 | 74.5 | 90.8 | 89.1 | 83.3 | 72.3 | 78.8 | 65.0 | 59.4 | 5.8 | 3,399 |


 on the written record of vaccination are considered to have received hepatitis B (birth dose) if this vaccine is recorded on their card, regardless of when the dose was administered.

[^6]Table 10.4 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics
Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Children age 12-23 months |  |  | Children age 24-35 months |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ${ }^{1}$ | Percentage with a vaccination card seen ${ }^{1}$ | Number of children | Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ${ }^{1}$ | Percentage with a vaccination card seen ${ }^{1}$ | Number of children |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 93.5 | 57.2 | 1,717 | 91.4 | 43.1 | 1,568 |
| Female | 93.6 | 59.7 | 1,682 | 91.2 | 43.3 | 1,697 |
| Birth order |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 95.5 | 60.7 | 1,145 | 94.0 | 49.3 | 1,117 |
| 2-3 | 93.7 | 60.4 | 1,827 | 92.1 | 43.4 | 1,744 |
| 4-5 | 88.5 | 46.1 | 367 | 85.1 | 28.3 | 309 |
| $6+$ | 81.4 | 30.2 | 60 | 65.8 | 17.6 | 96 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 95.8 | 59.8 | 1,661 | 93.9 | 43.5 | 1,558 |
| Rural | 91.4 | 57.2 | 1,739 | 88.9 | 43.0 | 1,708 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | (69.8) | (34.0) | 24 | 54.9 | 13.7 | 41 |
| Some primary | 80.1 | 47.2 | 186 | 80.0 | 36.9 | 239 |
| Completed primary | 89.2 | 59.7 | 630 | 89.2 | 43.7 | 628 |
| Some secondary | 95.7 | 61.0 | 992 | 91.8 | 46.4 | 943 |
| Completed secondary | 96.7 | 60.9 | 1,008 | 95.5 | 44.9 | 902 |
| More than secondary | 94.5 | 52.8 | 560 | 93.8 | 39.0 | 512 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 87.3 | 51.5 | 681 | 81.3 | 34.4 | 687 |
| Second | 92.0 | 61.3 | 688 | 91.6 | 45.0 | 729 |
| Middle | 95.8 | 62.6 | 649 | 93.1 | 50.1 | 647 |
| Fourth | 96.9 | 59.9 | 727 | 95.3 | 44.7 | 613 |
| Highest | 95.7 | 56.9 | 654 | 96.3 | 42.1 | 589 |
| Total | 93.5 | 58.4 | 3,399 | 91.3 | 43.2 | 3,265 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
${ }^{1}$ Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

## Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Among children under age 5: |  | Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percentage with symptoms of ARI ${ }^{1}$ | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ${ }^{2}$ | Percentage treated with antibiotics | Number of children |
| Age in months |  |  |  |  |  |
| <6 | 2.6 | 1,572 | (89.0) | (16.1) | 41 |
| 6-11 | 3.5 | 1,639 | 90.1 | 32.1 | 57 |
| 12-23 | 4.7 | 3,399 | 94.1 | 38.3 | 159 |
| 24-35 | 5.1 | 3,265 | 92.7 | 35.3 | 166 |
| 36-47 | 4.0 | 3,316 | 90.3 | 38.0 | 132 |
| 48-59 | 4.1 | 3,364 | 92.8 | 31.4 | 136 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 4.4 | 8,422 | 93.1 | 32.0 | 372 |
| Female | 3.9 | 8,133 | 91.1 | 36.9 | 321 |
| Mother's smoking status |  |  |  |  |  |
| Smokes cigarettes/tobacco | 4.4 | 260 | * | * | 11 |
| Does not smoke | 4.2 | 16,295 | 92.0 | 34.1 | 681 |
| Cooking fuel |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electricity or gas | 3.9 | 12,673 | 93.4 | 34.4 | 500 |
| Kerosene | 3.4 | 574 | (84.4) | (39.7) | 20 |
| Wood/straw ${ }^{3}$ | 5.3 | 3,255 | 89.9 | 33.5 | 172 |
| No food cooked in household | * | 21 | * | * | 0 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 3.8 | 8,037 | 93.6 | 37.7 | 307 |
| Rural | 4.5 | 8,519 | 91.0 | 31.6 | 386 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 5.5 | 181 | * | * | 10 |
| Some primary | 5.7 | 1,112 | 88.5 | 37.3 | 63 |
| Completed primary | 5.0 | 3,142 | 92.4 | 38.4 | 157 |
| Some secondary | 4.2 | 4,695 | 92.8 | 26.6 | 199 |
| Completed secondary | 3.5 | 4,865 | 96.3 | 39.0 | 168 |
| More than secondary | 3.7 | 2,559 | 87.4 | 34.1 | 95 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 6.0 | 3,384 | 89.1 | 32.2 | 204 |
| Second | 4.9 | 3,337 | 96.0 | 36.9 | 164 |
| Middle | 3.4 | 3,349 | 89.6 | 34.7 | 113 |
| Fourth | 3.5 | 3,334 | 94.4 | 29.8 | 116 |
| Highest | 3.0 | 3,151 | 92.2 | 39.3 | 96 |
| Total | 4.2 | 16,555 | 92.1 | 34.3 | 693 |

Note: Total includes children living in households using coal/lignite and charcoal as cooking fuel. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
${ }^{1}$ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related
${ }^{2}$ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, shop, market, and pharmacy.
Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.
${ }^{3}$ Includes grass, shrubs, and crop residues

Table 10.6 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI
Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Indonesia DHS 2017

|  | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was <br> sought from each source: |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Source | Among children with <br> symptoms of ARI for |
| Among children with |  |
| symptoms of ARI ${ }^{1}$ |  | | whom advice or |
| :---: |
| treatment was sought ${ }^{1}$ |


| Community-based health |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| care | 31.6 | 34.2 |
| Village health post | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| Health post | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Other | 20.3 | 21.9 |
| Public sector | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Government hospital | 7.2 | 7.7 |
| Government clinic | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Government health center | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Mobile primary health center | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Private sector | 59.2 | 63.9 |
| Private hospital | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| Private clinic | 5.0 | 5.4 |
| Private general practitioner | 8.0 | 8.7 |
| Private pediatrician | 10.2 | 11.0 |
| Midwife | 23.5 | 25.4 |
| Nurse | 2.9 | 14.1 |
| Pharmacy/drug store | 13.6 | 0.2 |
| Private other | 0.2 | 11.6 |
| Other private sector | 10.8 | 9.8 |
| Shop | 9.1 | 2.1 |
| Traditional practitioner | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| Other | 2.3 | 641 |
| Number of children | 693 |  |

[^7]
## Table 10.7 Prevalence and treatment of fever

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Among children under age 5: |  | Among children under age 5 with fever: |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percentage with fever | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ${ }^{1}$ | Percentage who took antimalarial drugs | Percentage who took antibiotic drugs | Number of children with fever |
| Age in months |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <6 | 20.1 | 1,572 | 68.5 | 0.5 | 12.4 | 317 |
| 6-11 | 38.5 | 1,639 | 88.6 | 0.1 | 30.2 | 631 |
| 12-23 | 37.4 | 3,399 | 91.9 | 0.2 | 31.3 | 1,271 |
| 24-35 | 33.3 | 3,265 | 90.0 | 0.1 | 28.1 | 1,087 |
| 36-47 | 29.1 | 3,316 | 92.0 | 0.4 | 27.7 | 966 |
| 48-59 | 26.4 | 3,364 | 92.6 | 0.0 | 30.2 | 890 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 32.1 | 8,422 | 89.4 | 0.3 | 28.9 | 2,702 |
| Female | 30.2 | 8,133 | 90.3 | 0.1 | 28.0 | 2,460 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 30.3 | 8,037 | 90.6 | 0.2 | 29.0 | 2,435 |
| Rural | 32.0 | 8,519 | 89.1 | 0.2 | 28.0 | 2,726 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 27.9 | 181 | 71.4 | 0.0 | 21.0 | 51 |
| Some primary | 31.2 | 1,112 | 84.4 | 0.1 | 21.3 | 347 |
| Completed primary | 33.9 | 3,142 | 89.2 | 0.1 | 29.4 | 1,065 |
| Some secondary | 32.6 | 4,695 | 91.1 | 0.0 | 28.3 | 1,529 |
| Completed secondary | 30.1 | 4,865 | 91.9 | 0.4 | 28.8 | 1,465 |
| More than secondary | 27.5 | 2,559 | 87.6 | 0.3 | 30.9 | 705 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 32.1 | 3,384 | 84.8 | 0.1 | 24.7 | 1,088 |
| Second | 33.5 | 3,337 | 90.8 | 0.1 | 27.1 | 1,117 |
| Middle | 32.8 | 3,349 | 91.4 | 0.3 | 29.9 | 1,097 |
| Fourth | 31.9 | 3,334 | 92.3 | 0.4 | 30.8 | 1,063 |
| Highest | 25.3 | 3,151 | 89.7 | 0.0 | 30.5 | 796 |
| Total | 31.2 | 16,555 | 89.8 | 0.2 | 28.5 | 5,161 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, shop, market, and pharmacy. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table 10.8 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhea
Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017
$\left.\begin{array}{lccccc}\hline & & & & & \\ & & & & \text { Among children under age } 5 \text { with } \\ \text { diarrhea: }\end{array}\right]$

Note: Total includes children living in households with other types of toilet facilities. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, shop, and pharmacy. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.
${ }^{2}$ See Table 2.1 for definition of categories.
${ }^{3}$ See Table 2.3 for definition of categories.
${ }^{4}$ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households
Table 10.9 Oral rehydration therapy, zinc, and other treatments for diarrhea


| Background characteristic | Percentage of children with diarrhea who were given: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Missing | No treatment | Number of children with diarrhea |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fluid from ORS packets or prepackaged ORS liquid | Recommended home fluids (RHF) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Either ORS } \\ & \text { or RHF } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Zinc | ORS andzinc | ORS or increased fluids | ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids) | Continued feeding and ORT ${ }^{1}$ | Other treatments |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Antibiotic drugs | Anti-motility drugs | Home remedy/ other |  |  |  |
| Age in months |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <6 | 12.2 | 6.3 | 14.1 | 18.1 | 5.8 | 38.1 | 38.5 | 9.7 | 7.2 | 1.1 | 22.9 | 0.8 | 38.3 | 131 |
| 6-11 | 25.9 | 11.4 | 31.3 | 32.0 | 13.4 | 51.3 | 55.3 | 49.3 | 12.6 | 1.0 | 29.1 | 0.5 | 19.4 | 315 |
| 12-23 | 37.3 | 18.5 | 44.8 | 42.3 | 20.3 | 63.3 | 67.4 | 63.6 | 15.2 | 4.4 | 34.1 | 0.5 | 9.1 | 674 |
| 24-35 | 46.2 | 23.5 | 54.4 | 39.3 | 22.5 | 70.2 | 74.6 | 70.2 | 9.7 | 2.3 | 38.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 512 |
| 36-47 | 36.9 | 20.1 | 46.5 | 34.5 | 14.5 | 63.6 | 68.3 | 65.3 | 10.4 | 3.5 | 38.5 | 1.3 | 7.9 | 392 |
| 48-59 | 36.1 | 22.2 | 44.5 | 40.4 | 18.3 | 66.1 | 70.6 | 68.5 | 7.5 | 5.6 | 35.9 | 0.6 | 7.4 | 305 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 35.8 | 19.5 | 44.1 | 36.5 | 17.6 | 61.7 | 66.4 | 61.6 | 10.9 | 3.0 | 34.1 | 0.3 | 9.8 | 1,226 |
| Female | 36.4 | 17.8 | 43.1 | 38.2 | 18.1 | 62.8 | 66.2 | 60.3 | 12.0 | 3.6 | 35.2 | 0.9 | 11.9 | 1,103 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 36.7 | 16.0 | 42.5 | 37.1 | 20.4 | 64.6 | 67.7 | 62.5 | 14.8 | 3.8 | 36.1 | 0.7 | 9.5 | 1,028 |
| Rural | 35.6 | 20.9 | 44.4 | 37.5 | 15.7 | 60.3 | 65.2 | 59.8 | 8.7 | 2.9 | 33.4 | 0.5 | 11.9 | 1,300 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | (22.4) | (11.9) | (29.4) | (16.1) | (12.7) | (37.3) | (44.3) | (43.0) | (2.5) | (0.0) | (25.3) | (0.0) | (35.2) | 24 |
| Some primary | 35.2 | 17.6 | 41.5 | 37.7 | 18.7 | 59.6 | 64.1 | 57.5 | 9.1 | 2.3 | 35.9 | 1.1 | 11.9 | 176 |
| Completed primary | 35.9 | 18.4 | 43.4 | 39.5 | 16.0 | 60.0 | 63.8 | 58.1 | 11.4 | 4.6 | 32.9 | 0.7 | 9.4 | 504 |
| Some secondary | 37.6 | 19.7 | 45.9 | 36.8 | 16.3 | 61.9 | 66.9 | 60.3 | 9.3 | 3.9 | 33.1 | 0.4 | 9.6 | 698 |
| Completed secondary | 37.1 | 19.9 | 44.4 | 39.0 | 20.3 | 65.6 | 69.2 | 66.0 | 13.2 | 2.6 | 33.8 | 0.3 | 11.7 | 662 |
| More than secondary | 31.9 | 15.1 | 38.5 | 31.9 | 18.8 | 62.4 | 65.5 | 59.5 | 14.8 | 2.0 | 43.8 | 1.0 | 11.4 | 264 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 31.6 | 19.5 | 41.1 | 33.9 | 12.9 | 54.6 | 60.6 | 54.4 | 7.8 | 3.2 | 34.8 | 0.6 | 12.0 | 541 |
| Second | 39.6 | 21.1 | 48.5 | 37.1 | 20.7 | 62.0 | 68.6 | 65.0 | 9.2 | 2.8 | 33.8 | 0.2 | 9.6 | 528 |
| Middle | 37.4 | 16.6 | 43.4 | 35.4 | 16.2 | 63.9 | 66.8 | 60.1 | 14.0 | 4.2 | 33.8 | 0.5 | 11.5 | 469 |
| Fourth | 39.3 | 20.0 | 46.0 | 42.2 | 21.6 | 66.3 | 68.5 | 63.7 | 11.6 | 2.8 | 34.3 | 1.3 | 12.5 | 472 |
| Highest | 31.2 | 14.5 | 36.6 | 39.0 | 17.8 | 66.6 | 68.1 | 62.9 | 17.0 | 3.8 | 37.3 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 319 |
| Total | 36.1 | 18.7 | 43.6 | 37.3 | 17.8 | 62.2 | 66.3 | 61.0 | 11.4 | 3.3 | 34.6 | 0.6 | 10.8 | 2,328 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
${ }^{1}$ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, the same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhea episode.
Table 10.10 Feeding practices during diarrhea



[^8]
## Table 10.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Source | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Among children with diarrhea | Among children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought | Among children with diarrhea who received ORS ${ }^{1}$ |
| UKBM | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.6 |
| Village health post | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.2 |
| Health post | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Public sector | 27.3 | 34.0 | 43.9 |
| Government hospital | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.2 |
| Government clinic | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Government health center | 17.3 | 21.5 | 30.7 |
| Mobile clinic | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| Village midwife | 4.7 | 5.2 | 6.0 |
| Private sector | 45.9 | 57.1 | 54.1 |
| Private hospital | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.8 |
| Private clinic | 3.0 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| Private general practitioner | 4.1 | 5.1 | 5.4 |
| Private pediatrician | 6.4 | 7.9 | 8.8 |
| Midwife | 19.8 | 24.6 | 24.3 |
| Nurse | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Pharmacy/drug store | 11.8 | 14.7 | 11.0 |
| Private other | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other private sector | 8.8 | 11.0 | 6.4 |
| Shop | 7.3 | 9.1 | 5.1 |
| Traditional practitioner | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| Other | 5.0 | 6.2 | 2.4 |
| Number of children | 2,328 | 1,873 | 840 |

[^9]| Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids for treatment of diarrhea, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Background characteristic | Percentage of women who know about ORS packets or ORS prepackaged liquids | Number of women |
| Age |  |  |
| 15-19 | 75.4 | 375 |
| 20-24 | 89.4 | 2,481 |
| 25-34 | 95.0 | 7,624 |
| 35-49 | 95.9 | 4,541 |
| Residence |  |  |
| Urban | 96.2 | 7,284 |
| Rural | 91.7 | 7,737 |
| Education |  |  |
| No education | 63.1 | 150 |
| Some primary | 84.7 | 1,003 |
| Completed primary | 91.8 | 2,911 |
| Some secondary | 93.4 | 4,317 |
| Completed secondary | 96.5 | 4,437 |
| More than secondary | 98.7 | 2,204 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |
| Lowest | 87.0 | 2,977 |
| Second | 93.8 | 3,031 |
| Middle | 94.4 | 3,099 |
| Fourth | 96.3 | 3,080 |
| Highest | 98.0 | 2,835 |
| Total | 93.9 | 15,021 |
| ORS = Oral rehydration salts |  |  |

- Early breastfeeding: Among children under age 2, 57\% were breastfed within 1 hour of birth, $61 \%$ were put on their mother's chest immediately after birth, and 60\% were given to their mother for skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth.
- Exclusive breastfeeding: More than half (52\%) of children born in the 2 years before the survey were exclusively breastfed. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is 3 months.
- Complementary feeding: Food groups that are widely consumed by children age 6-23 months include grains, vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables, and meat, fish, or poultry.
- Infant and young children feeding (IYCF) practices: Four in 10 children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended IYCF.
- Micronutrient intake among children: 86\% of children age 6-23 months consume foods rich in vitamin A, while $71 \%$ consume foods rich in iron.
- Micronutrient intake among mothers: More than half (52\%) of women received vitamin A postpartum, and 44\% consumed iron tablets or syrup for at least 90 days during their pregnancy.

Appropriate feeding practices are important to ensure optimal growth and development and to prevent malnutrition among infants and children. UNICEF and WHO recommend breastfeeding exclusively during the first 6 months of life. Solid foods should be introduced at 6 months, and children should continue to breastfeed until age 2 (WHO 2005). The Indonesian government supported these guidelines by changing the recommendation of exclusive breastfeeding from 4 months to 6 months (WHO 2001).

Infant breastfeeding is essential mainly in the first period of life; therefore, exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months is sufficient for infants without adding and/or giving any other food. Breastfeeding immediately after birth also stimulates the contraction of the uterus and thus reduces mothers' postpartum blood loss. The Indonesian government has stipulated a national policy related to exclusive breastfeeding in Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 33/2012 (Republic of Indonesia 2012). In the 2015-2019 Indonesian strategic plan (Renstra), the target coverage for exclusive breastfeeding is 50\% by 2019 (Ministry of Health 2015).

The 2017 IDHS collected data on children's and mothers' nutrition, particularly breastfeeding practices, complementary feeding, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, and micronutrient intake among children and mothers. Data were collected from women age 15-49 with a child born in the 2-3 years preceding the survey.

### 11.1 Early Initiation of Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding immediately after delivery provides many benefits for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from diseases. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages a strong bond between the mother and her newborn, facilitating regular breast milk production. Therefore, it is suggested that newborns be put on their mother's chest immediately to ensure that they breastfeed within 1 hour after birth; in addition, prelacteal feeding (feeding newborns any foods/liquids before breast milk is regularly produced) should be discouraged. Prelacteal feeding may discourage breast milk output because the production and release of breast milk are stimulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling (Department of Health 2005).

## Early initiation of breastfeeding

Initiating breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth, putting the newborn on the mother's chest immediately after birth, and giving the newborn to the mother immediately after birth for skin-to-skin contact (WHO 2017).
Sample: Last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey

Almost all children (95\%) have been breastfed. Fiftyseven percent were breastfed within 1 hour of birth, and $74 \%$ were breastfed within 1 day of birth. Sixty-one percent of children were put on their mother's chest immediately after birth and $60 \%$ were given to their mother for skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth. Forty-four percent of children received prelacteal feeds (foods other than breast milk) within 3 days of birth (Table 11.1 and Table 11.2).

Trends: The percentage of children who were breastfed within 1 hour of birth increased from $44 \%$ in 2007 to $57 \%$ in 2017 . Over the same period, the percentage of children receiving prelacteal feeds declined from $65 \%$ to 44\% (Figure 11.1).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Mothers with no education are most likely to start breastfeeding their children within 1 hour of birth (62\%).
- The percentage of mothers who give prelacteal feeds is lowest among those with no education (27\%) and highest among those who have completed secondary education (48\%).

Appendix Table A.11.1 presents data on initial breastfeeding by province.

### 11.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding

It is recommended that mothers exclusively breastfeed their children during the first 6 months; that is, they should not give them any other foods or liquids. Exclusive breastfeeding prevents infectious diseases such as diarrhea and respiratory infections and provides nutrients to enhance growth and development.

## Exclusive breastfeeding

Infants age 0-5 months who received only breast milk within 1 day before the survey (WHO 2008).
Sample: Last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who are living with their mothers

Table 11.2 and Figure 11.2 show breastfeeding practices by children's age. More than half (52\%) of children under age 6 months were exclusively breastfed. The percentage of exclusive breastfeeding falls as children's age rises, from $67 \%$ at age $0-1$ month to $55 \%$ at age $2-3$ months and $38 \%$ at age $4-5$ months. The percentage of children who were breastfed and received complementary food generally increases with increasing age. Three in four children ( $74 \%$ ) 12-17 months received complementary food. The percentage of children who were not breastfed increases as children's age increases, from $8 \%$ at $0-1$ month to $41 \%$ at $18-23$ months.

Trends: The percentage of children under age 6 months who are exclusively breastfed has increased since 2012 , from $42 \%$ to $52 \%$. The percentage of children in this age group who are not breastfed has also increased, from $8 \%$ to $12 \%$.

Figure 11.3 presents data on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, including breastfeeding practices recommended by WHO (WHO 2008; WHO 2010). Fifty-five percent of children were breastfed up to age 2 . Six

Figure 11.2 Breastfeeding practices by age
 in 10 children ( $58 \%$ ) under age 6 months were predominantly breastfed (given breast milk and water or other non-milk liquids), and $37 \%$ of children under age 2 were fed using bottles with nipples.

Figure 11.3 IYCF indicators on breastfeeding status


* Predominant breastfeeding includes exclusive breastfeeding, breastfeeding plus water, and breastfeeding plus non-milk liquids/juice
${ }_{* *}$ Age appropriate breastfeeding $=$ Children age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed + children age 6-23 months who receive breast milk and complementary foods

Appendix Table A.11.2 presents information on breastfeeding practices by province.

### 11.3 Median Duration of Breastfeeding

## Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding.
Sample: Children born in the 3 years preceding the survey

The median duration of breastfeeding in Indonesia is 21.8 months (Table 11.3). The median durations of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding are 3.0 months and 3.8 months, respectively.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Children in rural areas are breastfed longer (22.4 months) than children in urban areas (20.7 months).
- The higher the mother's educational level, the shorter the median duration of any breastfeeding. Children whose mothers have no education are breastfed longer ( 22.1 months) than children whose mothers have more than a secondary education ( 18.5 months).
- Children from households in the lowest wealth quintile are breastfed 3 months longer than children from households in the highest quintile ( 22.6 months versus 19.5 months).

Trends: Since the 2007 IDHS, the median durations of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding have increased by 1.1 months, 2.3 months, and 2.6 months, respectively.

### 11.4 Complementary Feeding

After the first 6 months, breast milk is no longer sufficient to meet the nutritional needs of an infant; therefore, complementary foods should be introduced to the child's diet in order to fulfill optimal nutritional needs. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to family foods is the most critical period for children because they are vulnerable to becoming undernourished. Complementary feeding should be timely (provided from 6 months onwards), adequate (with respect to amount, frequency, consistency, and variety), and appropriate in terms of food texture.

Appropriate complementary feeding includes feeding children a variety of foods to ensure that requirements for nutrients are met. It is important for children to consume a wide range of fruits and vegetables every day, because these food groups are sources of vitamin A. Many studies have shown that plant-based complementary foods by themselves are insufficient to meet the needs for certain micronutrients. Therefore, it has been recommended that animal-based foods (meat, poultry, fish, or eggs) be part of a child's daily complementary feeding and that these foods be eaten as often as possible (UNICEF and Ministry of Health 2014).

## Complementary feeding

Consumption of liquids and solid/semisolid foods on the day or night preceding the survey.
Sample: Last-born children under age 2 who are currently living with their mother

In general, children age 6-23 months most often consume foods made of grains, vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables, and meat, fish, or poultry (Table 11.4).

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural children are breastfed longer than urban children, 22.4 and 20.7 months, respectively.
- One-fifth ( $21 \%$ ) of children age 0-1 month are breastfed and given infant formula.
- Consumption of liquids and solid/semisolid foods increases with increasing child's age.
- Breastfed children (22\%) are less likely than nonbreastfed children $(73 \%)$ to consume infant formula.
- Among children age 6-23 months, consumption of all food groups is higher among those who are not breastfed than among those who are breastfed. For example, nonbreastfed children are more likely to consume vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables ( $81 \%$ versus $78 \%$ ), other fruits and vegetables ( $31 \%$ versus $26 \%$ ), food made from legumes and nuts ( $36 \%$ versus $29 \%$ ), meat/fish/poultry ( $67 \%$ versus $54 \%$ ), and eggs ( $58 \%$ versus 49\%) (Figure 11.4).

Data by province on children's food consumption is presented in Appendix Table A.11.3.

Figure 11.4 Complementary food consumption


### 11.5 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF)

Infants and young children should be fed with appropriate IYCF practices to ensure optimal growth and development. Without adequate diversity and meal frequency, infants and young children are vulnerable to undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and diseases. The WHO minimum acceptable diet recommendation, which is a combination of minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency, is different for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. The composite indicator of a minimum acceptable diet for children age 6-23 months is defined in the box below.

Minimum dietary diversity can be used to assess whether foods consumed have an adequate micronutrient density. Minimum dietary diversity means feeding a child food from at least four food groups. Consumption of four food groups is associated with better-quality diets for both breastfed and nonbreastfed children.
Consumption of food from at least four groups means that a child can consume a staple food along with at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable (WHO 2008). The four groups should come from the following seven food groups: grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese); flesh foods (meat, poultry, fish, liver/organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency can be used to estimate a child's energy requirements. Breastfed children are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least twice a day (for infants age 6-8 months) or at least three times a day (for children age 9-23 months). Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least four times a day.

## Minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of children age 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet. This indicator is a composite of the following two groups:

Breastfed children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day

Breastfed children age 6-23 months
and
Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least two milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity (not including milk feeds) and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day

Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months
Sample: Youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother

Overall, $60 \%$ of children have an adequately diverse diet, and $72 \%$ of children are fed the minimum number of times appropriate for their age; $40 \%$ of children are fed a minimum acceptable diet (Table 11.5 and Figure 11.5).

Trends: The percentage of children age 6-23 months fed according to IYCF practices increased from $37 \%$ in 2007 to $40 \%$ in 2017.

## Patterns by background

 characteristicsFigure 11.5 IYCF practices indicators


- Breastfed children are less likely than nonbreastfed children to have an adequately diverse diet ( $54 \%$ versus $75 \%$ ). The same pattern is observed for minimum meal frequency.
- The percentage of children fed an adequately diverse diet increases as age increases, from $23 \%$ among children age 6-8 months to $74 \%$ among those age 18-23 months.
- The percentage of children 6-23 months who have an adequately diverse diet is higher among girls than boys ( $62 \%$ versus $59 \%$ ) and higher among urban children than rural children ( $66 \%$ versus $55 \%$ ).
- Minimum dietary diversity increases with increasing mother's education and wealth. For example, the percentage of children fed an adequately diverse diet increases from $17 \%$ among those whose mothers have no education to $74 \%$ among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education.
- The percentage of children fed with a minimum meal frequency is higher in urban areas (76\%) than in rural areas ( $68 \%$ ). Also, children from households in the lowest two wealth quintiles $(66 \%-69 \%)$ are less likely than children from households in the higher wealth quintiles $(71 \%-81 \%)$ to be fed with a minimum meal frequency.
- The percentage of children fed according to recommended IYCF practices is higher in urban areas (46\%) than in rural areas (35\%).
- The percentage of children fed according to IYCF practices increases with increasing mother's education and household wealth. Thirteen percent of children whose mothers have no education are fed according to IYCF practices, as compared with $54 \%$ of children whose mothers have more than a secondary education. Similarly, $28 \%$ of children from households in the lowest wealth quintile are fed according to IYCF practices, compared with $57 \%$ of children from households in the highest quintile.

Data on IYCF practices by province are shown in Appendix Table A.11.4.

### 11.6 Micronutrient Intake among Children

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrients are available in foods and can also be provided through supplementation. Breastfed children can benefit from supplements given to their mothers. Information was collected on children's consumption of foods rich in vitamin A and iron as well as vitamin A supplements.

Vitamin A is an essential micronutrient for children's immune systems. Lack of vitamin A can increase the severity of infections such as measles and diarrheal disease and slow recovery from illness. In severe cases, vitamin A deficiency can cause impaired vision and blindness. Meanwhile, iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anemia, which can affect children's cognitive development.

## Micronutrient intake among children

Consumption of foods rich in vitamin A and iron in the 24 hours preceding the survey and receipt of vitamin A supplements and deworming medication in the 6 months preceding the survey.
Sample: Last-born children age 6-23 months and age 6-59 months who are living with their mother

Eighty-six percent of children age 6-23 months consumed foods rich in vitamin A during the 24 hours preceding the survey, while $71 \%$ consumed foods rich in iron. In the 6 months preceding the survey, $68 \%$ of children age 6-59 months received vitamin A supplements and 40\% received deworming medication (Table 11.6).

Trends: The percentage of children consuming foods rich in vitamin A increased from $83 \%$ in 2007 to $86 \%$ in 2017. Similarly, the percentage of children consuming foods rich in iron increased from $68 \%$ to $71 \%$.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children who consumed foods rich in vitamin A increases as age increases, from $51 \%$ among those age 6-8 months to $96 \%$ among those age 18-23 months.
- The percentage of children who consumed foods rich in iron increases with increasing household wealth, from $64 \%$ among those in the lowest wealth quintile to $80 \%$ among those in the highest quintile.
- Coverage of vitamin A supplementation is similar among breastfed children 6-59 months and nonbreastfed children ( $81 \%$ versus $80 \%$ ). The percentage of children who were given deworming medication is higher for nonbreastfed children than for breastfed children ( $47 \%$ versus $24 \%$ ).
- The percentage of children given deworming medication generally rises as mother's educational level increases, from $18 \%$ among children whose mothers have no education to $40 \%$ among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education. The pattern is similar for vitamin A supplements ( $51 \%$ and $75 \%$, respectively).

Appendix Table A.11.5 presents data by province on micronutrient consumption among children.

### 11.7 Micronutrient Consumption among Mothers

Micronutrient consumption among pregnant women, particularly consumption of vitamin A and iron, is essential for fetal development. Vitamin A deficiency can increase pregnant women's risk of morbidity and mortality, and anemia caused by iron deficiency can increase the risk of maternal mortality and result in impaired fetal growth.

## Micronutrient consumption among mothers

Consumption of vitamin A postpartum and consumption of iron tablets/syrup during pregnancy.
Sample: Women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 11.7 shows that $52 \%$ of women received vitamin A postpartum and $44 \%$ consumed iron tablets for at least 90 days during their pregnancy, in accordance with the Ministry of Health's recommendation. Overall, $13 \%$ of pregnant women did not consume iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy.

Trends: The percentage of women who received vitamin A postpartum increased from $45 \%$ in 2007 to $52 \%$ in 2017. In addition, the percentage of women who did not consume iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy declined from $21 \%$ to $13 \%$. The percentage of women who consumed iron tablets or syrup for at least 90 days has remained stable over the last 10 years.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who received vitamin A postpartum is higher in urban areas (54\%) than in rural areas (51\%).
- The percentage of women receiving vitamin A postpartum generally rises with increasing education and wealth. For example, $54 \%$ of women with more than a secondary education received vitamin A, as compared with $25 \%$ of women with no education.
- Breastfeeding women are as likely as nonbreastfeeding women ( $44 \%$ each) to have consumed iron tablets or syrup for at least 90 days during pregnancy.
- The percentage of women who consumed iron tablets or syrup for at least 90 days increases with increasing education, from $20 \%$ among those with no education to $52 \%$ among those with more than a secondary education.

Data by province on micronutrient consumption among women are presented in Table A.11.6.

- The percentage of women who did not consume iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy is higher in rural areas $(15 \%)$ than in urban areas ( $10 \%$ ).

Data by province on micronutrient consumption among women are presented in Table A.11.6.

## LIST OF TABLES

For more information on nutrition of children and women, see the following tables:

- Table 11.1 Initial breastfeeding
- Table $11.2 \quad$ Breastfeeding status by age
- Table 11.3 Median duration of breastfeeding
- Table 11.4 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview
- Table 11.5 Minimum acceptable diet
- Table 11.6 Micronutrient intake among children
- Table 11.7 Micronutrient intake among mothers


## Table 11.1 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and within 1 day of birth, and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Among last-born children born in the past 2 years: |  |  |  | Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percentage ever breastfed | Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth | Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth ${ }^{1}$ | Number of last-born children | Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ${ }^{2}$ | Number of last-born children ever breastfed |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 94.4 | 56.0 | 72.9 | 3,426 | 43.5 | 3,234 |
| Female | 95.6 | 57.0 | 74.5 | 3,190 | 44.3 | 3,050 |
| Assistance at delivery |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health personnel ${ }^{3}$ | 95.1 | 56.7 | 74.0 | 6,136 | 44.2 | 5,836 |
| Traditional birth attendant | 96.2 | 56.6 | 71.9 | 448 | 40.2 | 431 |
| Other | * | * | * | 9 | * | 8 |
| No one | * | * | * | 11 | * | 8 |
| Missing | * | * | * | 13 | * | 1 |
| Place of delivery |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health facility | 95.0 | 56.7 | 74.0 | 5,504 | 43.6 | 5,231 |
| At home | 95.8 | 56.6 | 73.0 | 1,091 | 45.2 | 1,046 |
| Other | (35.9) | (3.2) | (19.7) | 21 | * | 7 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 94.2 | 56.7 | 73.4 | 3,219 | 41.7 | 3,034 |
| Rural | 95.7 | 56.3 | 74.0 | 3,397 | 46.0 | 3,250 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 92.8 | 62.2 | 85.3 | 65 | 27.2 | 60 |
| Some primary | 93.4 | 52.5 | 69.1 | 388 | 41.8 | 362 |
| Completed primary | 96.1 | 58.3 | 73.2 | 1,143 | 42.2 | 1,099 |
| Some secondary | 95.2 | 59.6 | 76.9 | 1,881 | 40.9 | 1,790 |
| Completed secondary | 94.1 | 53.7 | 71.5 | 2,031 | 47.6 | 1,911 |
| More than secondary | 95.9 | 55.6 | 73.8 | 1,108 | 45.6 | 1,063 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 95.9 | 58.1 | 75.3 | 1,327 | 40.1 | 1,273 |
| Second | 95.9 | 58.2 | 74.7 | 1,335 | 44.4 | 1,280 |
| Middle | 94.8 | 57.2 | 74.4 | 1,306 | 45.9 | 1,238 |
| Fourth | 93.5 | 52.5 | 69.5 | 1,387 | 46.2 | 1,298 |
| Highest | 94.9 | 56.8 | 74.9 | 1,261 | 42.9 | 1,196 |
| Total | 95.0 | 56.5 | 73.7 | 6,616 | 43.9 | 6,284 |

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
${ }^{1}$ Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth
Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life
Table 11.2 Breastfeeding status by age


| Age in months | Not breastfeeding | Breastfeeding status |  |  |  |  | Total | Percentage currently breastfeeding | Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother | Percentage using a bottle with a nipple | Percentage put on the mother's chest immediately after birth | Percentage with skin-toskin contact immediately after birth | Number of all children under age 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Exclusively breastfed | Breastfeeding and consuming plain water only | Breastfeeding and consuming non-milk liquids ${ }^{1}$ | Breastfeeding and consuming other milk | Breastfeeding and consuming complementary foods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-1 | 7.7 | 66.5 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 19.6 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 92.3 | 386 | 26.3 | 60.8 | 59.4 | 391 |
| 2-3 | 13.2 | 54.6 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 18.2 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 86.8 | 583 | 30.9 | 57.6 | 55.9 | 590 |
| 4-5 | 14.7 | 38.2 | 8.6 | 0.5 | 10.0 | 27.9 | 100.0 | 85.3 | 572 | 32.5 | 58.8 | 57.6 | 590 |
| 6-8 | 16.9 | 8.0 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 69.9 | 100.0 | 83.1 | 774 | 34.2 | 57.5 | 56.0 | 780 |
| 9-11 | 24.7 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 73.7 | 100.0 | 75.3 | 851 | 38.1 | 64.5 | 62.9 | 859 |
| 12-17 | 25.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 74.3 | 100.0 | 74.7 | 1,726 | 39.4 | 62.8 | 60.8 | 1,785 |
| 18-23 | 41.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 58.3 | 100.0 | 58.9 | 1,533 | 41.4 | 62.1 | 60.3 | 1,615 |
| 0-3 | 11.0 | 59.3 | 4.9 | 0.7 | 18.7 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 89.0 | 970 | 29.1 | 58.8 | 57.3 | 982 |
| 0-5 | 12.4 | 51.5 | 6.3 | 0.6 | 15.5 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 87.6 | 1,542 | 30.3 | 58.8 | 57.4 | 1,572 |
| 6-9 | 17.8 | 6.1 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 72.2 | 100.0 | 82.2 | 1,074 | 34.1 | 58.7 | 57.1 | 1,085 |
| 12-15 | 23.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 76.1 | 100.0 | 76.5 | 1,169 | 39.8 | 63.0 | 60.7 | 1,204 |
| 12-23 | 32.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 66.7 | 100.0 | 67.3 | 3,258 | 40.3 | 62.5 | 60.6 | 3,399 |
| 20-23 | 45.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 54.3 | 100.0 | 54.6 | 1,031 | 43.1 | 61.2 | 59.0 | 1,097 |

[^10]Table 11.3 Median duration of breastfeeding
Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

|  | Median duration (months) of breastfeeding <br> among children born in the past 3 years |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Background <br> characteristic | Any breast- <br> feeding | Exclusive <br> breastfeeding | Predominant <br> breastfeeding ${ }^{2}$ |
| Sex |  |  |  |
| Male | 21.7 | 2.7 | 3.6 |
| Female | 21.9 | 3.2 | 4.1 |
| Residence |  |  |  |
| Urban | 20.7 | 2.3 |  |
| Rural | 22.4 | 3.6 | 3.1 |
| Mother's education |  |  | 4.5 |
| No education | 22.1 | $3.0)$ |  |
| Some primary | 23.5 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| Completed primary | 21.9 | 3.2 | 4.7 |
| Some secondary | 21.7 | 2.9 | 3.8 |
| Completed secondary | 18.5 | 2.8 | 3.9 |
| More than secondary |  |  | 3.5 |
| Wealth quintile | 22.6 | 3.8 |  |
| Lowest | 22.2 | 3.7 | 4.7 |
| Second | 22.5 | 2.0 | 4.2 |
| Middle | 20.7 | 1.4 | 2.9 |
| Fourth | 19.5 | 3.0 | 3.4 |
| Highest | 21.8 | 3.0 | 3.6 |
| Total | 20.6 | 4.4 | 3.8 |
| Mean for all children |  |  | 4.9 |

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
${ }^{1}$ For last-born children under age 24 months who live with their mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24 -hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with their mother and are breastfeeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with their mother and all non-last-born children are not currently breastfeeding.
${ }^{2}$ Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only
Table 11.4 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview
 Solid or semisolid foods

| Age in months | Liquids |  |  | Solid or semisolid foods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Any solid or semi solid food | Number of children under age 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Infant formula | Other milk ${ }^{1}$ | Other liquids ${ }^{2}$ | Fortified baby foods | Food made from grains ${ }^{3}$ | Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin $A^{4}$ | Other fruits and vegetables | Food made from roots and tubers | ```Food made``` | Meat, fish, poultry | Eggs | Cheese, yogurt, other milk products |  |  |
| BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-1 | 21.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 356 |
| 2-3 | 24.7 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 7.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 506 |
| 4-5 | 20.3 | 0.9 | 5.1 | 22.4 | 29.0 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 32.7 | 488 |
| 6-8 | 21.4 | 1.5 | 30.8 | 56.8 | 79.7 | 45.8 | 16.7 | 14.8 | 9.6 | 19.6 | 14.0 | 2.5 | 84.2 | 643 |
| 9-11 | 23.3 | 1.9 | 50.6 | 42.7 | 94.3 | 79.4 | 23.8 | 30.9 | 25.1 | 45.8 | 39.7 | 7.7 | 97.9 | 641 |
| 12-17 | 22.7 | 10.4 | 63.8 | 21.8 | 95.8 | 86.7 | 29.6 | 38.2 | 32.1 | 62.3 | 58.8 | 10.5 | 99.4 | 1,290 |
| 18-23 | 21.7 | 23.4 | 66.0 | 14.7 | 95.9 | 85.7 | 28.3 | 35.6 | 40.1 | 71.4 | 65.5 | 11.4 | 98.9 | 903 |
| 6-23 | 22.3 | 10.5 | 55.8 | 30.3 | 92.6 | 77.5 | 25.8 | 31.9 | 28.7 | 53.8 | 48.7 | 8.7 | 96.2 | 3,476 |
| Total | 22.3 | 7.8 | 41.1 | 24.6 | 70.6 | 56.3 | 19.0 | 23.1 | 20.8 | 38.9 | 35.3 | 6.4 | 73.6 | 4,826 |
| NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-1 | (44.2) | (1.5) | (0.0) | (9.5) | (9.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (9.5) | 30 |
| 2-3 | 80.0 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 15.2 | 77 |
| 4-5 | 82.5 | 2.7 | 7.3 | 25.3 | 31.7 | 12.8 | 0.8 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 33.1 | 84 |
| 6-8 | 91.8 | 7.7 | 36.1 | 67.5 | 87.9 | 56.3 | 19.7 | 24.2 | 12.9 | 28.7 | 17.3 | 9.4 | 92.1 | 131 |
| 9-11 | 79.5 | 8.1 | 55.6 | 39.0 | 94.7 | 80.3 | 27.7 | 40.0 | 31.7 | 55.9 | 48.5 | 11.2 | 98.8 | 210 |
| 12-17 | 78.1 | 14.0 | 61.7 | 22.0 | 95.5 | 86.5 | 33.1 | 41.9 | 40.1 | 71.3 | 63.2 | 12.7 | 97.9 | 436 |
| 18-23 | 63.1 | 21.2 | 71.8 | 11.3 | 95.4 | 83.5 | 31.9 | 34.9 | 38.4 | 75.1 | 66.5 | 13.3 | 97.9 | 630 |
| 6-23 | 72.9 | 15.8 | 62.9 | 24.0 | 94.6 | 81.4 | 30.5 | 36.8 | 35.6 | 66.7 | 58.2 | 12.4 | 97.5 | 1,407 |
| Total | 73.2 | 14.1 | 56.0 | 23.3 | 85.8 | 72.3 | 26.9 | 32.7 | 31.3 | 58.9 | 51.4 | 10.9 | 88.5 | 1,598 |

Note: Breastfeeding status and food consumed refer to a 24 -hour period (yesterday and last night). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
1 . 1 Other milk includes fresh, tinned, and powdered cow or other animal milk.
${ }^{2}$ Does not include plain water 2 Does not include plain water
${ }^{3}$ Includes fortified baby food

Table 11.5 Minimum acceptable diet
 Among breastfed children age 6-23 months,

| Background characteristic | Among breastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed: |  |  |  | Among nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed: |  |  |  |  | Among all children age 6-23 months, percentage fed: |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Minimum dietary diversity ${ }^{1}$ | Minimum meal frequency ${ }^{2}$ | Minimum acceptable diet $^{3}$ | Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months | Milk or milk products ${ }^{4}$ | Minimum dietary diversity | Minimum meal frequency ${ }^{5}$ | Minimum acceptable $\operatorname{diet}^{6}$ | Number of nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months | Breast- milk, milk, or milk products ${ }^{7}$ | Minimum dietary diversity ${ }^{1}$ | Minimum meal frequency ${ }^{8}$ | Minimum acceptable $\operatorname{diet}^{9}$ | Number of all children age 6-23 months |
| Age in months |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6-8 | 19.7 | 73.4 | 18.4 | 643 | 80.0 | 37.0 | 78.3 | 15.3 | 131 | 96.6 | 22.6 | 74.2 | 17.9 | 774 |
| 9-11 | 46.8 | 65.9 | 33.5 | 641 | 75.4 | 69.4 | 78.7 | 35.4 | 210 | 93.9 | 52.4 | 69.1 | 34.0 | 851 |
| 12-17 | 62.9 | 68.8 | 45.2 | 1,290 | 73.9 | 82.4 | 80.6 | 49.3 | 436 | 93.4 | 67.9 | 71.8 | 46.3 | 1,726 |
| 18-23 | 70.2 | 68.2 | 50.6 | 903 | 66.1 | 80.1 | 77.0 | 45.7 | 630 | 86.1 | 74.3 | 71.8 | 48.5 | 1,533 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 51.7 | 70.0 | 38.8 | 1,762 | 73.9 | 74.3 | 79.9 | 44.0 | 773 | 92.0 | 58.6 | 73.1 | 40.4 | 2,535 |
| Female | 56.0 | 67.9 | 40.2 | 1,714 | 67.9 | 76.3 | 76.7 | 40.5 | 634 | 91.3 | 61.5 | 70.3 | 40.3 | 2,348 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 58.8 | 72.9 | 45.3 | 1,597 | 77.1 | 79.4 | 82.1 | 47.8 | 802 | 92.3 | 65.7 | 76.0 | 46.1 | 2,399 |
| Rural | 49.7 | 65.6 | 34.5 | 1,879 | 63.4 | 69.6 | 73.7 | 35.3 | 605 | 91.1 | 54.5 | 67.6 | 34.7 | 2,484 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | (11.8) | (77.4) | (10.3) | 33 | * | * | * | * | 9 | 88.9 | 16.9 | 74.6 | 12.5 | 42 |
| Some primary | 43.2 | 63.1 | 28.5 | 192 | 51.2 | 62.7 | 67.0 | 19.9 | 68 | 87.3 | 48.3 | 64.1 | 26.3 | 260 |
| Completed primary | 46.3 | 63.7 | 32.3 | 691 | 54.5 | 69.9 | 66.1 | 24.9 | 165 | 91.2 | 50.8 | 64.2 | 30.9 | 855 |
| Some secondary | 52.0 | 69.0 | 36.6 | 1,020 | 67.9 | 69.2 | 76.2 | 36.0 | 384 | 91.2 | 56.7 | 70.9 | 36.4 | 1,404 |
| Completed secondary | 57.1 | 71.5 | 43.3 | 1,028 | 77.5 | 79.0 | 82.7 | 48.7 | 456 | 93.1 | 63.8 | 74.9 | 45.0 | 1,484 |
| More than secondary | 68.0 | 72.8 | 53.3 | 512 | 79.5 | 83.5 | 84.2 | 55.4 | 326 | 92.0 | 74.0 | 77.2 | 54.1 | 838 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 41.0 | 67.4 | 29.3 | 749 | 46.1 | 55.4 | 62.4 | 21.4 | 203 | 88.5 | 44.1 | 66.4 | 27.6 | 952 |
| Second | 48.8 | 67.6 | 33.7 | 746 | 64.4 | 68.8 | 72.5 | 30.8 | 226 | 91.7 | 53.5 | 68.7 | 33.1 | 972 |
| Middle | 55.0 | 67.6 | 40.0 | 696 | 76.1 | 78.5 | 80.9 | 46.7 | 256 | 93.6 | 61.3 | 71.2 | 41.8 | 952 |
| Fourth | 60.2 | 66.5 | 42.1 | 690 | 74.8 | 75.6 | 80.6 | 40.8 | 353 | 91.5 | 65.4 | 71.2 | 41.7 | 1,042 |
| Highest | 67.7 | 77.1 | 55.9 | 595 | 82.3 | 87.5 | 87.1 | 59.8 | 369 | 93.2 | 75.3 | 81.0 | 57.4 | 964 |
| Total | 53.9 | 69.0 | 39.5 | 3,476 | 71.2 | 75.2 | 78.5 | 42.4 | 1,407 | 91.7 | 60.0 | 71.7 | 40.3 | 4,883 |

 fortified baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, and organ meats; g. legumes and nuts.
 ${ }^{4}$ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk; and yogurt
${ }^{5}$ For nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semisolid food or milk feeds at least four times a day.
 ${ }_{7}$ receive solid or semisolid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group.



## Table 11.6 Micronutrient intake among children

Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among all children age 6-59 months, percentages who were given vitamin A supplements and deworming medication in the 6 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother: |  |  | Among all children age 6-59 months: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ${ }^{1}$ | Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours $^{2}$ | Number of children | Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months ${ }^{3}$ | Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ${ }^{4}$ | Number of children |
| Age in months |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6-8 | 50.6 | 27.0 | 774 | 58.5 | 4.0 | 780 |
| 9-11 | 84.4 | 62.5 | 851 | 72.6 | 7.5 | 859 |
| 12-17 | 94.5 | 81.1 | 1,726 | 81.7 | 20.4 | 1,785 |
| 18-23 | 95.9 | 87.4 | 1,533 | 83.8 | 32.2 | 1,615 |
| 24-35 | na | na | na | 84.6 | 46.3 | 3,265 |
| 36-47 | na | na | na | 82.8 | 53.6 | 3,316 |
| 48-59 | na | na | na | 78.9 | 51.7 | 3,364 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 85.3 | 70.6 | 2,535 | 79.6 | 39.9 | 7,629 |
| Female | 87.3 | 72.1 | 2,348 | 81.3 | 40.2 | 7,354 |
| Breastfeeding status |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breastfeeding | 84.8 | 68.0 | 3,476 | 79.6 | 23.8 | 4,478 |
| Not breastfeeding | 89.8 | 79.4 | 1,402 | 80.9 | 47.1 | 10,439 |
| Missing | * | * | 5 | 69.3 | 35.6 | 67 |
| Mother's age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 82.3 | 65.2 | 176 | 74.4 | 33.7 | 271 |
| 20-29 | 86.5 | 71.7 | 2,220 | 80.3 | 40.9 | 6,223 |
| 30-39 | 86.6 | 71.2 | 2,153 | 81.0 | 40.5 | 6,992 |
| 40-49 | 84.3 | 72.5 | 334 | 79.4 | 35.9 | 1,499 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 87.8 | 74.0 | 2,399 | 80.2 | 38.6 | 7,308 |
| Rural | 84.7 | 68.6 | 2,484 | 80.6 | 41.5 | 7,675 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 65.1 | 44.5 | 42 | 51.2 | 17.5 | 164 |
| Some primary | 77.8 | 65.7 | 260 | 71.0 | 31.8 | 1,003 |
| Completed primary | 83.4 | 65.5 | 855 | 81.5 | 41.3 | 2,873 |
| Some secondary | 86.4 | 69.9 | 1,404 | 83.5 | 41.5 | 4,257 |
| Completed secondary | 88.6 | 73.7 | 1,484 | 82.7 | 40.7 | 4,375 |
| More than secondary | 88.2 | 78.3 | 838 | 75.3 | 39.9 | 2,311 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 81.8 | 64.2 | 952 | 75.1 | 33.5 | 3,049 |
| Second | 83.5 | 67.5 | 972 | 81.2 | 40.7 | 3,009 |
| Middle | 86.8 | 69.8 | 952 | 84.4 | 43.2 | 3,020 |
| Fourth | 87.9 | 74.6 | 1,042 | 83.0 | 43.2 | 3,020 |
| Highest | 91.0 | 80.0 | 964 | 78.4 | 39.8 | 2,884 |
| Total | 86.2 | 71.3 | 4,883 | 80.4 | 40.1 | 14,983 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na $=$ Not applicable
${ }^{1}$ Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, red or yellow yams or squash, carrots, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, mango, papaya, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin $A$
${ }^{2}$ Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, and eggs
${ }^{3}$ Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)
${ }^{4}$ Based on mother's recall; deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminthes and schistosomiasis.

## Table 11.7 Micronutrient intake among mothers

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who received a vitamin A dose within 2 months after the birth of their last child and percent distribution by number of days they took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of their last child, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Percentage who received a vitamin A dose postpartum | Number of days women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy of last birth |  |  |  |  |  | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | None | <60 | 60-89 | 90+ | Don't know/ missing | Total |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 50.0 | 19.1 | 32.7 | 8.5 | 34.9 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 375 |
| 20-29 | 52.9 | 12.2 | 29.6 | 9.4 | 43.9 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 6,272 |
| 30-39 | 51.3 | 12.0 | 29.5 | 8.4 | 44.8 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 6,843 |
| 40-49 | 52.7 | 15.8 | 27.2 | 9.0 | 42.5 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 1,531 |
| Child's breastfeeding status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Breastfeeding | 50.0 | 12.8 | 29.0 | 9.7 | 44.4 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 5,824 |
| Not breastfeeding | 53.3 | 12.5 | 29.7 | 8.3 | 43.7 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 9,198 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 53.7 | 10.4 | 26.2 | 8.4 | 49.9 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 7,284 |
| Rural | 50.5 | 14.8 | 32.4 | 9.3 | 38.3 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 7,737 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 24.9 | 42.3 | 28.6 | 4.4 | 19.6 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 150 |
| Some primary | 45.1 | 22.0 | 33.2 | 8.2 | 31.3 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 1,003 |
| Completed primary | 50.3 | 16.2 | 30.8 | 8.9 | 39.6 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 2,911 |
| Some secondary | 53.5 | 12.3 | 31.2 | 9.5 | 42.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 4,317 |
| Completed secondary | 53.4 | 9.4 | 27.5 | 9.2 | 48.6 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 4,437 |
| More than secondary | 53.9 | 8.7 | 26.0 | 7.7 | 51.5 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 2,204 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 43.7 | 19.5 | 35.0 | 9.0 | 31.5 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 2,977 |
| Second | 53.3 | 13.0 | 33.3 | 9.4 | 39.5 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 3,031 |
| Middle | 52.9 | 11.7 | 30.0 | 9.0 | 44.7 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 3,099 |
| Fourth | 56.6 | 9.3 | 26.9 | 9.2 | 48.4 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 3,080 |
| Highest | 53.6 | 9.7 | 21.4 | 7.6 | 56.0 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 2,835 |
| Total | 52.0 | 12.7 | 29.4 | 8.9 | 43.9 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 15,021 |

## Key Findings

- Knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention: Only $15 \%$ of women and $16 \%$ of married men have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention.
- Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV: $59 \%$ of women and $52 \%$ of married men know that HIV can be transmitted from a mother to her child during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding.
- Discriminatory attitudes toward people living with HIV: $35 \%$ of women and $29 \%$ of men do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative; $64 \%$ of women and $54 \%$ of men would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV.
- Prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms: Fourteen percent of women and $2 \%$ of married men who said they have had sexual intercourse reported having an STI or STI symptoms.

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is a type of virus that infects white blood cells, causing a weakening of the human immune system. AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) is a set of symptoms of a disease that arises due to immune deficiency caused by HIV infection. A weakened immune system results in one being easily exposed to various infectious diseases that often lead to death. People living with HIV need antiretroviral (ARV) treatment to prevent the HIV virus in their body from entering the AIDS stage, while people with AIDS need ARV treatment to prevent opportunistic infections and their various complications (Ministry of Health [MoH] 2016).

In Indonesia, HIV cases were first detected in the province of Bali in 1987. It is estimated that HIV/AIDS cases have now spread to 407 districts/cities, or approximately $80 \%$ of all districts/cities in the country (Ministry of Health 2017). The primary mode of HIV/AIDS transmission in Indonesia is sharing of unsafe syringes among users of narcotics and drugs, followed by heterosexual contact and transmission from a mother to her child during pregnancy, during delivery, or through breastfeeding.

In 2016, 620,000 residents of Indonesia were estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS, with approximately 48,000 new HIV infections and about 38,000 AIDS-related deaths (UNAIDS 2016). Various prevention programs have been developed by the Government of Indonesia in collaboration with other agencies at both the national and international levels. The Ministry of Health established the National AIDS Committee (NAC), and Presidential Regulation No. 75 of 2006 decreed that this committee would report directly to the president. The committee's main task is to strengthen efforts to prevent and control HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS control
policies in Indonesia correspond to the "Getting to Zeros" global policy, which focuses on reducing and eliminating new HIV infections, reducing and eliminating HIV/AIDS-related deaths, and eliminating discrimination against people living with HIV (MoH 2016).

The 2017 IDHS results provide information on various factors contributing to the spread of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The survey data can also be used to monitor HIV/AIDS programs and strategies and to provide services to vulnerable at-risk groups.

The main purpose of this chapter is to provide data related to knowledge, perceptions, and behaviors regarding HIV/AIDS, including knowledge of prevention methods and knowledge about prevention of mother-to-child transmission. The chapter presents these data at the national and provincial levels and by demographic and socioeconomic characteristics.

### 12.1 HIVIAIDS Knowledge, Transmission, and Prevention Methods

In the 2017 IDHS, women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54 were asked if they had ever heard of HIV/AIDS. Those who were aware of HIV/AIDS were asked the source of their information. The results are presented in Table $\mathbf{1 2 . 1}$ for women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54 according to background characteristics. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS is relatively high; $82 \%$ of women and $83 \%$ of married men had heard of HIV/AIDS (Table 12.1 and Figure 12.1)).

More than half of women (54\%) and $61 \%$ of married men know that using a condom consistently during sexual intercourse can reduce the risk of HIV transmission, and $68 \%$ of women and $70 \%$ of married men know that limiting sexual intercourse to only one HIV-uninfected partner can reduce the risk of HIV. About half of women (49\%) and married men (55\%) are aware of both methods of preventing HIV transmission (Table 12.2).

Trends: Knowledge of methods to prevent HIV transmission among women has increased since 2012, from $37 \%$ to $49 \%$. The increase in knowledge among married men is less pronounced ( $49 \%$ in 2012 and $55 \%$ in 2017).

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 20-24 and 25-29 (54\% each) are most likely to be aware of both methods of preventing HIV transmission. Married men age 25-29 are most likely to be aware of both methods.
- Knowledge of HIV prevention methods among women and married men is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.
- Women's and men's knowledge of HIV prevention methods increases with increasing education and wealth.

The 2017 IDHS also collected information on common misconceptions about HIV transmission. Respondents were asked whether they think it is possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV and whether they believe HIV is transmitted through mosquito bites, supernatural means, or sharing food with a person who has HIV/AIDS. Overall, $69 \%$ of women and $66 \%$ of married men say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV.

Appendix Tables A.12.1 and A.12.2 present data on women's and men's awareness of HIV/AIDS and knowledge regarding prevention methods by province.

## Comprehensive knowledge of HIV

Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV.
Sample: Women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54

Misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV are that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bites and can be transmitted by sharing food with a person who has HIV or AIDS. Only $15 \%$ of women and $16 \%$ of married men have comprehensive knowledge about HIV (Tables 12.3.1 and 12.3.2).

Trends: The percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge about HIV increased from $11 \%$ in 2012 to $15 \%$ in 2017. Among married men, the percentage increased from $12 \%$ to $16 \%$.

Appendix Tables A.12.3.1 and A.12.3.2 present data by province on comprehensive knowledge of HIV among women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54.

### 12.2 Knowledge about Mother-to-Child Transmission

Increasing the level of knowledge about transmission of HIV from mother to child and reducing the risk of transmission using antiretroviral drugs are critical in reducing mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV. To assess MTCT knowledge, respondents were asked whether HIV can be transmitted from a mother to her child during pregnancy, during delivery, or through breastfeeding and whether a mother with HIV can reduce the risk of transmission to her baby by taking certain drugs during pregnancy.

Table 12.4 shows that $71 \%$ of women know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, $63 \%$ know that it can be transmitted during delivery, and $69 \%$ know that it can be transmitted through breastfeeding. Overall, $59 \%$ of women and $52 \%$ of married men are aware of all three modes of transmission.

Trends: The percentage of women who know about mother-to-child transmission of HIV increased from $56 \%$ to $59 \%$ between 2012 and 2017.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV is highest among women age 20-24 (64\%) and married men in age groups 25-29, 30-39, and 40-49 (53\%).
- Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission is higher in urban than rural areas among both women ( $67 \%$ versus $50 \%$ ) and married men ( $59 \%$ versus $44 \%$ ).
- The percentages of women and men who know about mother-to-child transmission increase with increasing education. Eleven percent of women and $15 \%$ of men with no education know about MTCT, as compared with $78 \%$ of women and $70 \%$ of men with more than a secondary education.


### 12.3 Discriminatory Attitudes towards People Living with Hiv

Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect both people's willingness to be tested and their adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in a society is an important indicator of the success of programs targeting HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

## Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Women and men are asked two questions to assess discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. Respondents with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are those who say that they would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if they knew that person had HIV or who say that children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.
Sample: Women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54

Table $\mathbf{1 2 . 5}$ shows that 8 in 10 women and married men have discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. These attitudes are likely related to lack of knowledge about the mechanisms of HIV transmission. Misconceptions and lack of knowledge about HIV/AIDS often have impacts on attitudes toward people living with HIV.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- There are no significant differences by age group in discriminatory attitudes toward people living with HIV ( $83 \%-87 \%$ among women and $84 \%-89 \%$ among men).
- The percentages of women and men with discriminatory attitudes toward people living with HIV are higher in rural areas ( $88 \%$ and $87 \%$, respectively) than in urban areas ( $83 \%$ and $85 \%$, respectively).
- By level of education, there is an inverted U pattern in the percentage of women who discriminate against people living with HIV. Women who have completed primary education are most likely to exhibit discriminatory attitudes ( $89 \%$ ). There is no specific pattern among men; the percentage is highest among married men with some primary education ( $88 \%$ ).


### 12.4 Payment for Sexual Intercourse and Condom Use at Last Paid Sexual InTERCOURSE

The act of paying for sex has an influence on individuals' ability to negotiate for safer sexual intercourse and is related to a higher risk of transmission of HIV and other STIs. In the 2017 IDHS, married men age 15-54 were asked whether they had ever paid for sexual intercourse and whether they had done so in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Table 12.6 shows that $4 \%$ of married men have paid for sexual intercourse and $1 \%$ did so in the last 12 months. One in three men who had paid for sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey reported that they used a condom at the last paid sexual intercourse (data not shown).

## Patterns by background characteristics

- There is no difference in the percentage of urban and rural married men who paid for sexual intercourse (4\% each).
- Among married men who had paid for sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey, those in rural areas ( $39 \%$ ) were more likely than those in urban areas ( $27 \%$ ) to have used a condom during their most recent paid sexual intercourse.
- There is only minor variation by wealth in the percentage of married men who have paid for sexual intercourse ( $3 \%-4 \%$ ).

Provincial-level data on the percentages of married men age 15-54 who have paid for sexual intercourse are shown in Appendix Table A.12.4.

### 12.5 Prevalence of Medical Injections

Use of non-sterile injections in a health care setting can contribute to risk of HIV transmission. To assess the potential risk of HIV transmission associated with medical injections, respondents in the 2017 IDHS were asked whether they had received an injection in the last 12 months; if so, they were asked how many injections they had received and whether a syringe from a newly opened package was used.

Table 12.7 shows the prevalence of medical injections in the last 12 months. Forty percent of women and $23 \%$ of married men reported that they had received medical injections over that period. In general, women had received an average of two medical injections in the 12 months preceding the survey, while men had received an average of one injection. Most women and men said that the last injection was given using a syringe from a newly opened package ( $95 \%$ and $91 \%$, respectively).

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 25-29 are more likely to report receiving medical injections in the last 12 months ( $50 \%$ ) than women in the other age groups.
- The percentage of women receiving medical injections is higher in rural (45\%) than urban (35\%) areas.
- Women who are married or living together with a partner are much more likely to receive medical injections (49\%) than women in other marital status categories.

Appendix Table A. 12.5 presents data by province on the prevalence of medical injections.

### 12.6 Prevalence of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and STI Symptoms

## Sexually transmitted infections and symptoms

Respondents who had ever had sexual intercourse were asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.
Sample: Women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54

In the 2017 IDHS, respondents who had had sexual intercourse were asked if they had contracted a disease through sexual contact in the last 12 months or if they had had either of the two symptoms associated with STIs (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina or penis or a genital sore or ulcer). Table $\mathbf{1 2 . 8}$
shows that $14 \%$ of women and $2 \%$ of men reported having an STI or symptoms of an STI in the last 12 months.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Unmarried women (20\%) are more likely than women in other marital status categories to have an STI or symptoms.
- Women age 15-19 and married men age 20-24 ( $21 \%$ and $4 \%$, respectively) are most likely to report having an STI or symptoms.

Information on the prevalence of STIs and STI symptoms by province is shown in Appendix Table A.12.6.

### 12.7 Source of Information on HIVIAIDS

Table 12.9.1 and Table 12.9.2 present the percentage distributions of women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54 who have heard about HIV/AIDS from various sources. Three in four women (74\%) received information about HIV/AIDS from television, $31 \%$ from friends or relatives, $25 \%$ from the internet, $23 \%$ from schools or teachers, $14 \%$ from health workers, and $13 \%$ from newspapers or magazines.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 30-39 (82\%) and married men age 40-49 (85\%) are most likely to have received information on HIV/AIDS from television.
- The percentage of women and married men receiving information about HIV/AIDS from various media is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. For example, $77 \%$ of women and $85 \%$ of men in urban areas receive information about HIV/AIDS from television, as compared with $71 \%$ of women and $80 \%$ of men in rural areas.
- In general, the higher the level of education, the higher the percentage of women and men who receive information about HIV/AIDS from various media. For example, $48 \%$ of married men with more than a secondary education receive HIV/AIDS information from newspapers or magazines, compared with $4 \%$ of men with no education.

Appendix Tables A.12.7.1 and A.12.7.2 present data by province on sources of information about HIV/AIDS.

### 12.8 Women and Married Men Seeking Treatment for STIs

Respondents who had STIs or STI symptoms in the last 12 months were asked if they sought any advice or treatment for the symptoms and where such advice or treatment was sought. Thirty-one percent of women age 15-49 and $40 \%$ of married men age 15-54 received advice or treatment from a

Figure 12.2 Women and men seeking treatment for STIs

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who sought advice or treatment for STIs

$$
■ \text { Women } \quad \text { Men }
$$


clinic, hospital, private doctor, or other skilled health provider (Figure 12.2). Drug stores or pharmacies were the next most frequent source of advice or treatment ( $15 \%$ of women and $14 \%$ of men). Substantial percentages of women and married men with STIs ( $29 \%$ and $41 \%$, respectively) reported that they sought no advice or treatment.

## List of Tables

For more information on HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, and behavior, see the following tables:

- Table 12.1 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS
- Table 12.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods
- Table 12.3.1 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV: Women
- Table 12.3.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV: Currently married men
- Table 12.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
- Table 12.5 Discriminatory attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS
- Table 12.6 Payment for sexual intercourse
- Table 12.7 Prevalence of medical injections
- Table $12.8 \quad$ Prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms
- Table 12.9.1 Source of information on HIV/AIDS: Women
- Table 12.9.2 Source of information on HIV/AIDS: Currently married men

| Table 12.1 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who have heard of HIVIAIDS, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Women |  | Currently married men |  |
| Background characteristic | Has heard of HIVIAIDS | Number of respondents | Has heard of HIVIAIDS | Number of respondents |
| Age |  |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 88.8 | 14,217 | 83.4 | 358 |
| 15-19 | 88.0 | 7,501 | (62.2) | 29 |
| 20-24 | 89.8 | 6,716 | 85.3 | 329 |
| 25-29 | 87.3 | 6,643 | 90.6 | 1,016 |
| 30-39 | 83.1 | 15,019 | 87.8 | 3,430 |
| 40-49 | 72.7 | 13,748 | 81.6 | 3,684 |
| 50-54 | na | 0 | 69.9 | 1,521 |
| Marital status |  |  |  |  |
| Never married | 90.8 | 11,582 | na | 0 |
| Ever had sex | 82.3 | 210 | na | 0 |
| Never had sex | 91.0 | 11,371 | na | 0 |
| Married/living together | 80.3 | 35,681 | 82.9 | 10,009 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 73.2 | 2,365 | na | 0 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 90.1 | 25,543 | 90.7 | 4,901 |
| Rural | 74.3 | 24,084 | 75.5 | 5,108 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 20.1 | 823 | 25.9 | 186 |
| Some primary | 43.5 | 3,968 | 52.9 | 1,205 |
| Completed primary | 65.9 | 9,595 | 72.4 | 2,206 |
| Some secondary | 86.7 | 14,925 | 87.2 | 2,154 |
| Completed secondary | 95.9 | 12,575 | 96.3 | 2,978 |
| More than secondary | 99.2 | 7,741 | 99.3 | 1,279 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 67.7 | 8,623 | 60.1 | 1,757 |
| Second | 79.6 | 9,805 | 77.9 | 2,002 |
| Middle | 84.1 | 10,092 | 84.7 | 2,094 |
| Fourth | 87.3 | 10,209 | 91.8 | 2,058 |
| Highest | 90.4 | 10,896 | 96.4 | 2,097 |
| Total | 82.4 | 49,627 | 82.9 | 10,009 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na $=$ Not applicable

Table 12.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods
Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Women |  |  |  | Currently married men |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Using condoms ${ }^{1}$ | Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ${ }^{2}$ | Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ${ }^{1,2}$ | Number of women | Using condoms ${ }^{1}$ | Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ${ }^{2}$ | Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ${ }^{1,2}$ | Number of men |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 51.7 | 72.1 | 46.6 | 14,217 | 58.8 | 67.5 | 51.0 | 358 |
| 15-19 | 45.8 | 68.5 | 40.3 | 7,501 | (54.6) | (56.0) | (53.5) | 29 |
| 20-24 | 58.3 | 76.1 | 53.5 | 6,716 | 59.2 | 68.6 | 50.7 | 329 |
| 25-29 | 59.4 | 73.7 | 54.3 | 6,643 | 70.3 | 79.0 | 64.6 | 1,016 |
| 30-39 | 57.3 | 69.9 | 52.1 | 15,019 | 65.2 | 73.8 | 58.5 | 3,430 |
| 40-49 | 49.8 | 60.3 | 45.0 | 13,748 | 59.2 | 68.4 | 53.3 | 3,684 |
| 50-54 | na | na | na | 0 | 49.4 | 58.2 | 44.7 | 1,521 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 61.5 | 76.5 | 55.8 | 25,543 | 67.9 | 76.3 | 60.8 | 4,901 |
| Rural | 45.9 | 59.8 | 41.4 | 24,084 | 54.2 | 63.4 | 49.1 | 5,108 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 7.7 | 10.8 | 5.7 | 823 | 15.2 | 21.2 | 13.5 | 186 |
| Some primary | 23.0 | 30.5 | 20.0 | 3,968 | 31.9 | 39.8 | 27.9 | 1,205 |
| Completed primary | 39.5 | 50.9 | 34.4 | 9,595 | 48.2 | 56.9 | 41.9 | 2,206 |
| Some secondary | 52.0 | 69.7 | 46.5 | 14,925 | 63.8 | 72.7 | 57.5 | 2,154 |
| Completed secondary | 67.1 | 83.1 | 61.5 | 12,575 | 74.7 | 83.4 | 67.5 | 2,978 |
| More than secondary | 74.9 | 89.1 | 69.8 | 7,741 | 79.6 | 90.1 | 74.4 | 1,279 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 40.3 | 53.8 | 36.1 | 8,623 | 38.3 | 47.1 | 33.5 | 1,757 |
| Second | 51.2 | 65.3 | 46.4 | 9,805 | 55.8 | 64.6 | 50.2 | 2,002 |
| Middle | 54.6 | 70.3 | 49.9 | 10,092 | 62.0 | 69.9 | 55.8 | 2,094 |
| Fourth | 57.8 | 72.7 | 52.2 | 10,209 | 68.4 | 76.7 | 60.3 | 2,058 |
| Highest | 63.0 | 76.9 | 57.0 | 10,896 | 76.1 | 86.5 | 70.7 | 2,097 |
| Total | 53.9 | 68.4 | 48.8 | 49,627 | 60.9 | 69.7 | 54.8 | 10,009 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na $=$ Not applicable
${ }^{1}$ Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse
${ }^{2}$ Partner who is not infected and has no other partners

## Table 12.3.1 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Percentage of respondents who say that: |  |  |  |  | Percentage who say that a healthylooking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions ${ }^{1}$ | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about $\mathrm{HIV}^{2}$ | Number of respondents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A healthylooking person can have HIV | HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites | HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means | A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV | A person can get infected by sharing unsterilized needles or syringes |  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 75.6 | 44.4 | 76.1 | 39.3 | 83.7 | 22.8 | 14.5 | 14,217 |
| 15-19 | 74.4 | 43.2 | 72.5 | 37.5 | 82.4 | 21.6 | 12.4 | 7,501 |
| 20-24 | 76.9 | 45.8 | 80.2 | 41.4 | 85.2 | 24.2 | 16.9 | 6,716 |
| 25-29 | 73.1 | 42.8 | 76.6 | 41.1 | 81.3 | 24.0 | 17.5 | 6,643 |
| 30-39 | 68.5 | 38.6 | 72.9 | 39.8 | 78.2 | 21.8 | 15.8 | 15,019 |
| 40-49 | 59.2 | 32.0 | 61.6 | 32.3 | 67.4 | 17.6 | 12.9 | 13,748 |
| Marital status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Never married | 78.1 | 48.0 | 78.2 | 42.5 | 86.3 | 25.8 | 16.4 | 11,582 |
| Ever had sex | 72.8 | 41.1 | 73.6 | 39.4 | 79.0 | 23.3 | 18.9 | 210 |
| Never had sex | 78.2 | 48.1 | 78.3 | 42.6 | 86.5 | 25.9 | 16.3 | 11,371 |
| Married/living together | 66.1 | 36.4 | 69.4 | 36.5 | 74.9 | 20.0 | 14.5 | 35,681 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 58.7 | 34.4 | 63.5 | 33.1 | 67.4 | 17.6 | 12.5 | 2,365 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 77.5 | 46.9 | 79.9 | 45.0 | 86.2 | 26.7 | 19.0 | 25,543 |
| Rural | 59.2 | 30.6 | 61.9 | 30.1 | 67.7 | 15.4 | 10.5 | 24,084 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 11.8 | 6.0 | 13.3 | 6.6 | 15.9 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 823 |
| Some primary | 30.1 | 14.6 | 30.8 | 11.9 | 35.8 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 3,968 |
| Completed primary | 49.5 | 25.0 | 52.8 | 23.7 | 58.0 | 11.0 | 7.0 | 9,595 |
| Some secondary | 71.1 | 37.9 | 72.7 | 35.9 | 80.4 | 18.6 | 11.8 | 14,925 |
| Completed secondary | 82.9 | 47.3 | 86.0 | 47.0 | 92.7 | 26.7 | 19.2 | 12,575 |
| More than secondary | 89.7 | 61.0 | 93.8 | 60.3 | 97.6 | 40.6 | 31.2 | 7,741 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 52.7 | 27.7 | 56.0 | 27.8 | 61.5 | 13.5 | 8.8 | 8,623 |
| Second | 64.6 | 34.4 | 67.5 | 34.0 | 73.3 | 17.7 | 13.0 | 9,805 |
| Middle | 70.5 | 39.4 | 72.6 | 37.7 | 79.3 | 20.8 | 14.4 | 10,092 |
| Fourth | 73.3 | 42.0 | 75.5 | 39.8 | 81.9 | 22.5 | 15.9 | 10,209 |
| Highest | 78.5 | 48.9 | 81.2 | 47.1 | 86.9 | 29.8 | 20.9 | 10,896 |
| Total | 68.6 | 39.0 | 71.2 | 37.8 | 77.2 | 21.2 | 14.9 | 49,627 |

${ }^{1}$ Two most common local misconceptions: A person can get HIV by sharing unsterilized needles or syringes and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.
${ }^{2}$ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV/AIDS transmission or prevention (HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV).

Table 12.3.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV: Currently married men
Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Percentage of respondents who say that: |  |  |  |  | Percentage who say that a healthylooking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions ${ }^{1}$ | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A healthylooking person can have HIV | HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites | HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means | A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV | A person can get infected by sharing unsterilized needles or syringes |  |  | Number of respondents |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 68.3 | 37.6 | 72.1 | 31.5 | 73.4 | 18.0 | 14.0 | 358 |
| 15-19 | (47.7) | (14.6) | (31.4) | (35.1) | (48.7) | (12.6) | (12.6) | 29 |
| 20-24 | 70.1 | 39.7 | 75.7 | 31.2 | 75.6 | 18.5 | 14.1 | 329 |
| 25-29 | 74.9 | 38.0 | 80.8 | 47.4 | 84.0 | 23.6 | 17.6 | 1,016 |
| 30-39 | 71.2 | 40.1 | 79.7 | 45.5 | 81.7 | 23.6 | 17.5 | 3,430 |
| 40-49 | 64.1 | 35.6 | 73.0 | 40.1 | 75.0 | 19.5 | 14.5 | 3,684 |
| 50-54 | 54.3 | 32.1 | 61.6 | 30.2 | 63.1 | 16.3 | 13.4 | 1,521 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 75.8 | 45.6 | 83.4 | 49.1 | 86.5 | 27.7 | 20.8 | 4,901 |
| Rural | 57.1 | 28.6 | 65.6 | 33.0 | 66.5 | 14.2 | 10.7 | 5,108 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 11.5 | 10.9 | 18.2 | 9.9 | 22.1 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 186 |
| Some primary | 33.0 | 16.7 | 39.7 | 16.5 | 40.2 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 1,205 |
| Completed primary | 51.3 | 28.2 | 62.3 | 27.8 | 62.3 | 11.1 | 7.7 | 2,206 |
| Some secondary | 70.2 | 34.3 | 77.6 | 39.4 | 80.0 | 17.2 | 12.6 | 2,154 |
| Completed secondary | 82.2 | 45.1 | 89.3 | 51.0 | 92.8 | 28.2 | 21.3 | 2,978 |
| More than secondary | 87.6 | 60.3 | 95.5 | 70.0 | 97.8 | 43.7 | 34.7 | 1,279 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 41.7 | 20.6 | 48.8 | 21.6 | 50.6 | 8.3 | 5.5 | 1,757 |
| Second | 58.4 | 30.4 | 67.8 | 32.6 | 68.2 | 13.8 | 9.9 | 2,002 |
| Middle | 65.8 | 34.8 | 75.1 | 38.6 | 77.5 | 17.4 | 13.5 | 2,094 |
| Fourth | 75.7 | 41.6 | 84.0 | 47.4 | 87.0 | 25.1 | 18.2 | 2,058 |
| Highest | 85.5 | 54.5 | 91.7 | 60.9 | 93.9 | 37.1 | 29.3 | 2,097 |
| Total | 66.3 | 37.0 | 74.3 | 40.9 | 76.3 | 20.8 | 15.6 | 10,009 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
${ }^{1}$ Two most common local misconceptions: A person can get HIV by sharing unsterilized needles or syringes and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.
${ }^{2}$ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV AIDS transmission or prevention (HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV).

Table 12.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, during delivery, by breastfeeding, and by all three means, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Women |  |  |  |  | Currently married men |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | During pregnancy | During delivery | By breastfeeding | By all three means | Number of respondents | During pregnancy | During delivery | By breastfeeding | By all three means | Number of respondents |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 73.8 | 65.0 | 73.2 | 60.1 | 14,217 | 60.4 | 52.6 | 63.3 | 46.9 | 358 |
| 15-19 | 71.0 | 61.4 | 70.4 | 56.4 | 7,501 | (32.7) | (34.3) | (40.5) | (32.7) | 29 |
| 20-24 | 76.9 | 68.9 | 76.4 | 64.2 | 6,716 | 62.9 | 54.2 | 65.3 | 48.1 | 329 |
| 25-29 | 75.0 | 67.2 | 73.3 | 62.6 | 6,643 | 69.7 | 60.5 | 67.7 | 52.7 | 1,016 |
| 30-39 | 73.1 | 65.3 | 70.4 | 61.5 | 15,019 | 70.6 | 59.7 | 67.4 | 53.4 | 3,430 |
| 40-49 | 63.6 | 56.7 | 61.0 | 53.6 | 13,748 | 66.9 | 57.7 | 63.1 | 52.8 | 3,684 |
| 50-54 | na | na | na | na | 0 | 55.2 | 48.9 | 52.4 | 44.4 | 1,521 |
| Marital status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Never married | 75.8 | 66.9 | 74.9 | 61.6 | 11,582 | na | na | na | na | 0 |
| Ever had sex | 71.7 | 67.6 | 72.5 | 61.6 | 210 | na | na | na | na | 0 |
| Never had sex | 75.9 | 66.9 | 74.9 | 61.6 | 11,371 | na | na | na | na | 0 |
| Married/living together | 69.9 | 62.2 | 67.6 | 58.5 | 35,681 | 66.4 | 57.1 | 63.4 | 51.5 | 10,009 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 62.9 | 57.7 | 61.1 | 54.3 | 2,365 | na | na | na | na | 0 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 79.9 | 71.9 | 77.3 | 67.2 | 25,543 | 76.1 | 65.8 | 71.8 | 59.1 | 4,901 |
| Rural | 61.4 | 53.7 | 60.2 | 50.4 | 24,084 | 57.2 | 48.8 | 55.4 | 44.2 | 5,108 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 14.2 | 12.1 | 14.0 | 11.2 | 823 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 16.9 | 14.6 | 186 |
| Some primary | 32.0 | 28.1 | 32.1 | 26.5 | 3,968 | 34.0 | 27.0 | 32.2 | 25.2 | 1,205 |
| Completed primary | 52.6 | 45.6 | 51.0 | 43.2 | 9,595 | 52.7 | 43.3 | 51.7 | 39.8 | 2,206 |
| Some secondary | 72.4 | 63.4 | 71.1 | 59.4 | 14,925 | 66.4 | 57.8 | 65.1 | 51.2 | 2,154 |
| Completed secondary | 86.4 | 77.5 | 83.8 | 72.7 | 12,575 | 82.8 | 71.9 | 79.0 | 65.2 | 2,978 |
| More than secondary | 91.7 | 83.9 | 88.0 | 77.7 | 7,741 | 89.7 | 80.1 | 80.7 | 70.3 | 1,279 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 55.8 | 49.5 | 54.9 | 46.7 | 8,623 | 40.7 | 34.0 | 40.1 | 30.7 | 1,757 |
| Second | 67.1 | 59.1 | 65.3 | 55.4 | 9,805 | 57.3 | 49.5 | 57.3 | 44.6 | 2,002 |
| Middle | 72.2 | 64.2 | 70.6 | 59.9 | 10,092 | 67.3 | 56.9 | 64.1 | 51.7 | 2,094 |
| Fourth | 75.5 | 66.9 | 73.0 | 62.7 | 10,209 | 76.5 | 65.4 | 73.7 | 60.2 | 2,058 |
| Highest | 80.8 | 72.7 | 78.2 | 68.0 | 10,896 | 86.0 | 75.9 | 78.0 | 66.7 | 2,097 |
| Total | 70.9 | 63.1 | 69.0 | 59.1 | 49,627 | 66.4 | 57.1 | 63.4 | 51.5 | 10,009 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

Table 12.6 Payment for sexual intercourse
Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who ever paid for sexual intercourse and percentage reporting payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, according to age, Indonesia DHS 2017

|  | Percentage who <br> ever paid for <br> sexual intercourse | Percentage who <br> paid for sexual <br> intercourse in the <br> past 12 months | Number of men |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| characteristic |  |  |  |
| Age | 2.5 | 0.8 | 358 |
| $15-24$ | $(0.0$ | $(0.0)$ | 29 |
| $15-19$ | 2.7 | 0.9 | 329 |
| $20-24$ | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1,016 |
| $25-29$ | 4.3 | 1.2 | 3,430 |
| $30-39$ | 3.2 | 0.8 | 3,684 |
| $40-49$ | 3.9 | 0.6 | 1,521 |
| $50-54$ |  |  |  |
| Residence | 3.5 | 0.9 | 4,901 |
| Urban | 3.8 | 1.0 | 5,108 |
| Rural |  |  |  |
| Education | 1.3 | 0.0 | 186 |
| No education | 3.8 | 1.2 | 1,205 |
| Some primary | 3.1 | 1.0 | 2,206 |
| Completed primary | 4.1 | 0.8 | 2,154 |
| Some secondary | 4.2 | 1.0 | 2,978 |
| Completed secondary | 2.8 | 0.6 | 1,279 |
| More than secondary |  |  |  |
| Wealth quintile | 4.4 | 1.3 | 1,757 |
| Lowest | 3.8 | 1.0 | 2,002 |
| Second | 3.6 | 0.9 | 2,094 |
| Middle | 3.5 | 0.8 | 2,058 |
| Fourth | 3.1 | 0.7 | 2,097 |
| Highest | 3.7 | 0.9 | 10,009 |
| Total |  |  |  |

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

Table 12.7 Prevalence of medical injections
Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who received at least one medical injection in the last 12 months, average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months, and among those who received a medical injection, percentage of last medical injections for which the syringe and needle were taken from a new, unopened package, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Women |  |  |  |  | Currently married men |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months | Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months | Number of respondents | For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package | Number of respondents receiving medical injections in the last 12 months | Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months | Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months | Number of respondents | For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package | Number of respondents receiving medical injections in the last 12 months |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 29.7 | 0.9 | 14,217 | 94.5 | 4,220 | 17.4 | 0.3 | 358 | 94.5 | 62 |
| 15-19 | 19.8 | 0.5 | 7,501 | 93.5 | 1,484 | 13.0 | 0.3 | 29 | 71.2 | 4 |
| 20-24 | 40.7 | 1.4 | 6,716 | 95.0 | 2,736 | 17.8 | 0.3 | 329 | 96.0 | 58 |
| 25-29 | 50.4 | 1.8 | 6,643 | 96.3 | 3,347 | 22.6 | 0.5 | 1,016 | 94.5 | 230 |
| 30-39 | 47.7 | 1.9 | 15,019 | 95.7 | 7,157 | 21.4 | 0.6 | 3,430 | 91.1 | 733 |
| 40-49 | 36.7 | 1.5 | 13,748 | 94.4 | 5,051 | 22.9 | 0.7 | 3,684 | 92.0 | 845 |
| 50-54 | na | na | 0 | na | 0 | 26.1 | 1.2 | 1,521 | 85.9 | 396 |
| Marital status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Never married | 17.1 | 0.4 | 11,582 | 93.8 | 1,986 | na | na | 0 | na | 0 |
| Ever had sex | 27.5 | 0.8 | 210 | 90.7 | 58 | na | na | 0 | na | 0 |
| Never had sex | 17.0 | 0.4 | 11,371 | 93.9 | 1,928 | na | na | 0 | na | 0 |
| Married/living together | 48.5 | 1.9 | 35,681 | 95.3 | 17,290 | 22.6 | 0.7 | 10,009 | 91.0 | 2,266 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 21.1 | 0.7 | 2,365 | 95.7 | 499 | na | na | 0 | na | 0 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 34.6 | 1.4 | 25,543 | 95.0 | 8,844 | 19.6 | 0.6 | 4,901 | 92.7 | 962 |
| Rural | 45.4 | 1.7 | 24,084 | 95.3 | 10,931 | 25.5 | 0.7 | 5,108 | 89.7 | 1,304 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 35.1 | 1.3 | 823 | 92.3 | 289 | 24.7 | 0.9 | 186 | 76.4 | 46 |
| Some primary | 43.5 | 1.6 | 3,968 | 93.1 | 1,725 | 24.9 | 0.9 | 1,205 | 85.8 | 300 |
| Completed primary | 49.5 | 1.9 | 9,595 | 94.1 | 4,749 | 23.0 | 0.7 | 2,206 | 88.6 | 507 |
| Some secondary | 38.4 | 1.4 | 14,925 | 95.4 | 5,737 | 20.6 | 0.6 | 2,154 | 90.4 | 444 |
| Completed secondary | 38.1 | 1.5 | 12,575 | 96.0 | 4,793 | 21.6 | 0.6 | 2,978 | 94.1 | 643 |
| More than secondary | 32.1 | 1.2 | 7,741 | 97.2 | 2,483 | 25.5 | 0.8 | 1,279 | 96.2 | 326 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 42.9 | 1.5 | 8,623 | 95.0 | 3,699 | 21.4 | 0.7 | 1,757 | 85.1 | 375 |
| Second | 42.9 | 1.6 | 9,805 | 95.1 | 4,202 | 25.3 | 0.7 | 2,002 | 88.8 | 506 |
| Middle | 41.2 | 1.6 | 10,092 | 95.5 | 4,154 | 20.3 | 0.6 | 2,094 | 90.5 | 426 |
| Fourth | 38.7 | 1.5 | 10,209 | 94.9 | 3,950 | 20.2 | 0.6 | 2,058 | 91.7 | 416 |
| Highest | 34.6 | 1.4 | 10,896 | 95.5 | 3,770 | 25.9 | 0.9 | 2,097 | 96.9 | 543 |
| Total | 39.8 | 1.5 | 49,627 | 95.2 | 19,775 | 22.6 | 0.7 | 10,009 | 91.0 | 2,266 |

Note: Medical injections are those given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker. na $=$ Not applicable

Table 12.8 Prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms
Among women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Women |  |  |  |  | Currently married men |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | STI | Badsmelling/ abnormal genital discharge | Genital sore or ulcer | STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer | Number of respondents who ever had sexual intercourse | STI | Badsmelling/ abnormal discharge from penis | Genital sore or ulcer | STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer | Number of respondents who ever had sexual intercourse |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 0.3 | 17.7 | 2.8 | 18.8 | 4,383 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 358 |
| 15-19 | 0.3 | 19.1 | 3.3 | 20.5 | 808 | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 29 |
| 20-24 | 0.3 | 17.4 | 2.7 | 18.4 | 3,574 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 329 |
| 25-29 | 0.3 | 14.7 | 2.2 | 15.6 | 5,802 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1,016 |
| 30-39 | 0.3 | 13.0 | 2.2 | 13.9 | 14,600 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 3,424 |
| 40-49 | 0.2 | 10.1 | 1.8 | 11.0 | 13,445 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 3,679 |
| 50-54 | na | na | na | na | 0 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 1,518 |
| Marital status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Never married | 1.6 | 17.9 | 3.5 | 19.5 | 210 | na | na | na | na | 0 |
| Married or living together | 0.2 | 12.9 | 2.1 | 13.8 | 35,667 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 9,995 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 0.3 | 11.1 | 2.1 | 11.6 | 2,352 | na | na | na | na | 0 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 0.3 | 12.3 | 2.0 | 13.3 | 18,689 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 4,891 |
| Rural | 0.2 | 13.2 | 2.3 | 14.0 | 19,540 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 5,104 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 0.0 | 8.3 | 1.8 | 9.1 | 749 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 185 |
| Some primary | 0.1 | 11.6 | 1.8 | 12.3 | 3,761 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 1,203 |
| Completed primary | 0.2 | 13.2 | 1.9 | 14.0 | 9,252 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 2,203 |
| Some secondary | 0.3 | 14.7 | 2.5 | 15.6 | 9,901 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2,150 |
| Completed secondary | 0.3 | 13.0 | 2.3 | 14.0 | 9,883 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 2,976 |
| More than secondary | 0.3 | 9.2 | 1.7 | 10.3 | 4,682 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1,276 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 0.1 | 13.3 | 2.1 | 14.1 | 6,900 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 1,755 |
| Second | 0.4 | 13.8 | 2.6 | 14.7 | 7,735 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1,998 |
| Middle | 0.2 | 13.3 | 2.2 | 14.3 | 7,821 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2,093 |
| Fourth | 0.3 | 12.3 | 2.0 | 13.2 | 7,806 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2,055 |
| Highest | 0.2 | 11.3 | 1.7 | 12.2 | 7,965 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2,094 |
| Total | 0.2 | 12.8 | 2.1 | 13.7 | 38,229 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 9,995 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na $=$ Not applicable

| Table 12.9.1 Source of information on HIV/AIDS: Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS by source of information on HIV/AIDS, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Source of information on HIV/AIDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Background characteristic | Radio | Television | Newspaper/ magazine | Poster | Health professional | Religious institution | School/ teacher | Community meeting | Friend/ relative | Workplace | Internet | Other | Number of women who have heard of HIV/AIDS |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 6.7 | 58.8 | 10.4 | 6.5 | 13.7 | 0.8 | 60.5 | 4.4 | 23.1 | 3.3 | 37.5 | 0.6 | 12,632 |
| 15-19 | 4.5 | 48.3 | 8.2 | 5.2 | 12.7 | 0.8 | 79.0 | 3.2 | 19.0 | 1.1 | 32.0 | 0.8 | 6,599 |
| 20-24 | 9.1 | 70.3 | 12.9 | 7.9 | 14.9 | 0.7 | 40.4 | 5.7 | 27.6 | 5.8 | 43.5 | 0.4 | 6,032 |
| 25-29 | 8.6 | 79.0 | 14.3 | 7.5 | 17.4 | 0.5 | 13.2 | 6.2 | 32.6 | 7.1 | 33.9 | 0.5 | 5,801 |
| 30-39 | 8.3 | 82.4 | 13.7 | 6.5 | 14.5 | 0.6 | 4.9 | 7.1 | 33.7 | 5.7 | 19.2 | 0.5 | 12,478 |
| 40-49 | 9.0 | 81.7 | 14.0 | 5.1 | 12.4 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 9.0 | 36.4 | 5.2 | 11.2 | 0.5 | 9,988 |
| Marital status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Never married | 7.1 | 57.2 | 12.8 | 7.2 | 12.2 | 0.9 | 67.9 | 4.3 | 21.3 | 4.7 | 41.6 | 0.7 | 10,518 |
| Married or living together | 8.2 | 80.6 | 12.8 | 5.9 | 14.9 | 0.7 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 34.1 | 5.0 | 19.1 | 0.5 | 28,650 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 10.2 | 76.9 | 14.2 | 6.5 | 13.3 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 36.5 | 7.6 | 21.1 | 0.4 | 1,731 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 8.7 | 77.0 | 15.4 | 7.3 | 12.7 | 0.8 | 23.6 | 6.3 | 29.3 | 5.8 | 31.4 | 0.6 | 23,014 |
| Rural | 7.2 | 71.2 | 9.6 | 5.0 | 16.0 | 0.8 | 21.2 | 6.9 | 33.0 | 4.1 | 16.7 | 0.5 | 17,885 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 5.6 | 43.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 6.7 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 60.2 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 165 |
| Some primary | 4.7 | 67.8 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 9.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 47.4 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 1,726 |
| Completed primary | 6.2 | 77.1 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 11.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 6.7 | 37.9 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 6,324 |
| Some secondary | 6.3 | 68.3 | 7.6 | 4.8 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 30.8 | 5.8 | 28.7 | 2.2 | 16.2 | 0.6 | 12,945 |
| Completed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| secondary | 9.0 | 79.1 | 15.1 | 6.6 | 14.0 | 0.8 | 21.4 | 7.1 | 29.7 | 5.1 | 29.6 | 0.4 | 12,056 |
| More than secondary | 11.5 | 77.4 | 28.8 | 12.1 | 18.6 | 1.3 | 34.2 | 7.7 | 26.6 | 13.0 | 56.5 | 0.8 | 7,682 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 7.2 | 66.8 | 10.6 | 4.5 | 16.9 | 0.8 | 23.0 | 6.5 | 34.4 | 4.5 | 16.7 | 0.6 | 5,840 |
| Second | 7.4 | 73.8 | 10.7 | 5.4 | 14.9 | 0.9 | 22.2 | 7.0 | 32.1 | 4.2 | 19.9 | 0.5 | 7,801 |
| Middle | 7.6 | 74.2 | 12.2 | 6.5 | 14.9 | 0.8 | 22.4 | 6.9 | 30.7 | 4.9 | 23.7 | 0.5 | 8,490 |
| Fourth | 8.6 | 76.8 | 13.3 | 6.4 | 12.8 | 0.8 | 21.9 | 6.4 | 30.5 | 5.3 | 26.5 | 0.5 | 8,916 |
| Highest | 8.7 | 77.5 | 16.2 | 7.8 | 12.5 | 0.6 | 23.4 | 6.2 | 28.5 | 6.0 | 33.6 | 0.6 | 9,851 |
| Total | 8.0 | 74.4 | 12.9 | 6.3 | 14.2 | 0.8 | 22.6 | 6.6 | 30.9 | 5.1 | 25.0 | 0.5 | 40,899 |


| Table 12.9.2 Source of information on HIV/AIDS: Currently married men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 who have heard of HIV/AIDS by source of information on HIV/AIDS, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Source of information on HIV/AIDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Background characteristic | Radio | Television | Newspaper/ magazine | Poster | Health professional | Religious institution | School/ teacher | $\begin{gathered} \text { Community } \\ \text { meeting } \end{gathered}$ | Friend/ relative | Workplace | Internet | Other | Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-24 | 6.3 | 73.8 | 11.8 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 17.7 | 3.3 | 44.3 | 10.8 | 32.7 | 0.0 | 299 |
| 15-19 | 2.6 | 60.0 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 35.6 | 0.0 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 18.3 | 0.0 | 18 |
| 20-24 | 6.6 | 74.6 | 12.4 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 16.5 | 3.5 | 45.6 | 11.5 | 33.6 | 0.0 | 281 |
| 25-29 | 14.3 | 77.6 | 23.6 | 12.1 | 12.6 | 1.9 | 12.2 | 4.2 | 45.1 | 13.5 | 33.6 | 0.7 | 921 |
| 30-39 | 12.0 | 83.7 | 22.3 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 4.2 | 43.2 | 15.0 | 23.6 | 0.4 | 3,011 |
| 40-49 | 13.6 | 84.5 | 25.6 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 6.5 | 38.0 | 12.6 | 13.9 | 0.3 | 3,007 |
| 50-54 | 14.4 | 81.4 | 24.1 | 8.9 | 12.1 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 7.1 | 38.1 | 14.1 | 9.5 | 0.8 | 1,063 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 13.4 | 85.1 | 28.9 | 12.7 | 9.6 | 1.3 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 37.0 | 16.3 | 25.9 | 0.6 | 4,445 |
| Rural | 12.4 | 79.8 | 17.3 | 7.5 | 11.1 | 1.3 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 45.4 | 10.6 | 12.6 | 0.4 | 3,855 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 8.9 | 58.5 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 13.7 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 7.6 | 48.5 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 48 |
| Some primary | 10.2 | 66.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 49.7 | 11.5 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 637 |
| Completed primary | 11.3 | 80.2 | 9.3 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 45.3 | 10.5 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 1,597 |
| Some secondary | 12.1 | 82.5 | 16.4 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 4.2 | 43.5 | 11.9 | 9.9 | 0.3 | 1,878 |
| Completed secondary | 13.3 | 87.0 | 29.9 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 1.2 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 39.0 | 14.5 | 23.9 | 0.4 | 2,870 |
| More than secondary | 17.1 | 85.5 | 47.9 | 20.9 | 19.8 | 3.5 | 16.0 | 8.6 | 31.2 | 19.7 | 54.7 | 1.5 | 1,270 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 10.7 | 65.9 | 9.1 | 4.7 | 11.8 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 48.1 | 11.2 | 4.2 | 0.2 | 1,056 |
| Second | 13.5 | 81.0 | 15.3 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 45.4 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 0.2 | 1,559 |
| Middle | 12.1 | 84.5 | 19.3 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 1.1 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 43.1 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 0.3 | 1,773 |
| Fourth | 12.9 | 87.0 | 25.4 | 11.6 | 9.7 | 0.9 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 38.6 | 12.8 | 21.7 | 0.6 | 1,890 |
| Highest | 14.4 | 87.0 | 39.2 | 16.2 | 14.0 | 2.5 | 10.4 | 7.1 | 33.8 | 20.0 | 40.4 | 0.8 | 2,021 |
| Total | 12.9 | 82.7 | 23.5 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 1.3 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 40.9 | 13.7 | 19.7 | 0.5 | 8,300 |

## Key Findings

- Employment: The majority (62\%) of married women and almost all (99\%) married men were employed in the 12 months before the survey. Employed men are more likely (92\%) than employed women to be paid in cash (74\%).
- Control over earnings: $97 \%$ of employed women participate in decisions about the use of their earnings: $73 \%$ make decisions on their own, and $24 \%$ make decisions jointly with their husbands.
- Ownership of property and land: $51 \%$ of women and $70 \%$ of married men own a house; $29 \%$ of women and $50 \%$ of men own land, either alone or jointly with someone else.
- Ownership of bank accounts and mobile phones: $37 \%$ of women and $45 \%$ of married men have a bank account. Most women ( $78 \%$ ) and married men ( $84 \%$ ) have a mobile phone.
- Participation in household decision making: $68 \%$ of women participate in decisions regarding their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their family or relatives, while 4\% are not involved in any of these decisions.
- Attitudes toward wife beating: $32 \%$ of women and $17 \%$ of married men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of five specified circumstances.

TThis chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, magnitude of earnings relative to those of their husbands, and ownership of a house and land. The chapter also discusses how demographic and health indicators vary based on women's empowerment, assessed according to their participation in household decisions and attitudes toward wife beating. Although the focus of this chapter is on women, data for specific indicators are also presented for married men in order to allow comparisons.

### 13.1 Employment and Earnings

## Employment

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.
Sample: Married women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54

## Earnings

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labor in cash or in-kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in-kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.
Sample: Married women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54 employed in the 12 months before the survey

A majority of married women ( $62 \%$ ) and almost all married men ( $99 \%$ ) are employed. Among those who are employed, $74 \%$ of women and $92 \%$ of men are paid in cash. Twenty-two percent of women and $3 \%$ of men are not paid for their work (Table 13.1 and Figure 13.1).

The same proportion of women and men are paid in cash and in-kind for their work ( $4 \%$ each).

Trends: The proportion of married women employed in the past 12 months has decreased slightly since 2012, from $63 \%$ to $62 \%$, while the proportion among men has remained stable ( $99 \%$ in both 2012 and 2017).

## Patterns by background characteristics

Figure 13.1 Women's and men's earnings

Percent distribution of households by type of toilet facilities


- The percentage of married women who are employed increases with age, from $37 \%$ among those age 1519 to $71 \%$ among those age 45-49. There is only minimal variation by age in the percentage of married men who are employed ( $97 \%-100 \%$ ) (Table 13.1).
- Women age 15-19 are most likely to receive no payment for their work (30\%).


### 13.2 Control over Women’s Earnings

## Control over one's own cash earnings

Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their spouse on how their own earnings will be used.
Sample: Currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

The majority ( $73 \%$ ) of women with cash earnings decide alone on how the cash earnings will be used. Twentyfour percent decide jointly with their husband, and only $3 \%$ report that their husband is the main decision maker (Table 13.2.1 and Figure 13.2).

Trends: The proportion of currently married women who decide on their own how their cash earnings will be used increased from $65 \%$ in 2012 to $73 \%$ in 2017. On the other hand, the proportion of women who decide jointly with their husband on how their earnings will be used decreased from $29 \%$ to $24 \%$.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Four percent of rural women and $3 \%$ of urban women do not participate in decisions on the use of their cash earnings (Table 13.2.1).
- There is no clear pattern by education or wealth in control over women's earnings.

Appendix Table A.13.2.1 presents data on control over women's earnings by province.

Figure 13.2 Control over women's earnings

Percent distribution of married women with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey


### 13.3 Control over Men’s Earnings

Men with cash earnings were asked about who mainly decides on how their earnings are used. Forty-eight percent said that their wife is the main decision maker, $40 \%$ decide jointly with their wife, and $12 \%$ make the decision alone (Table 13.2.2 and Figure 13.3.1).

Women whose husbands receive cash earnings were also asked who mainly decides on how the husband's earnings are used. Forty-eight percent reported that they decide on their husband's earnings, $42 \%$ said that they decide jointly with their husband, and $10 \%$ reported that their husband makes the decision alone (Table 13.2.2 and Figure 13.3.2).

Trends: The percentage of married men who report that their wife is the main decision maker on how their cash earnings are used increased from $45 \%$ in 2012 to $48 \%$ in 2017. In contrast, the percentage who decide jointly with their wife decreased from $42 \%$ to $40 \%$.

Figure 13.3.1 Control over men's earnings

Percent distribution of currently married men with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey


Figure 13.3.2 Control over husband's earnings

Percent distribution of married women whose husbands received cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey


## Patterns by background characteristics

- Fifty-one percent of rural men say that their wife mainly decides on the use of their cash earnings, while $11 \%$ decide on their own. The corresponding figures among urban men are $45 \%$ and $13 \%$.
- The higher the husband's educational level, the less likely that his wife participates in deciding how his cash earnings are used. For example, $65 \%$ of men with no education report that their wife mainly decides on the use of their earnings, as compared with $38 \%$ of men with more than a secondary education.
- Similarly, wives' level of participation in how their husbands' cash earnings are used decreases with increasing household wealth. Fifty-six percent of men in the lowest wealth quintile say that their wife mainly decides on the use of their earnings, compared with $37 \%$ of men in the highest quintile.

Appendix Table A.13.1.2 presents information by province on control of men's earnings.

### 13.4 Women's and Men's Ownership of Assets

## Ownership of a house and land

Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with someone else.
Sample: Women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54

More than half of women (51\%) own a house and 29\% own land. Seventy percent of married men own a house and $50 \%$ own land alone, jointly, or both alone and jointly with someone else (Table 13.4.1, Table 13.4.2, and Figure 13.4).

Twenty-two percent of women and $45 \%$ of men own a title or deed for a house, while $27 \%$ of women and $49 \%$ of men own a title or deed for land.

Forty-one percent of women who own a house and land do not have their name on the title or deed. Ten percent of men who own a house do not have their name on the title or deed, and $9 \%$ who own land do not have their name on the title or deed.

## Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who own a house and land alone increases sharply with age. For example, $1 \%$ of women age $15-19$ and $36 \%$ of women age 45-49 own a house (Table 13.4.1 and Table 13.4.2).
- Rural women and men are more likely than urban women and men to own a house and land. For instance, $37 \%$ of rural women own land, as compared with $21 \%$ of urban women. Similarly, $59 \%$ of rural men own land, compared with $41 \%$ of urban men (Table 13.5.1, Table 13.5.2, Table 13.6.1, and Table 13.6.2).

Information on women's and men's ownership of assets by province is shown in Appendix Tables A.13.2.1 and A.13.2.2.

### 13.5 Ownership of Bank Accounts and Mobile Phones

## Ownership of bank account

Respondents who have an account in a bank or other financial institution.
Ownership of mobile phone
Respondents who own a mobile phone.
Sample: Women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54

Thirty-seven percent of women and $45 \%$ of men have a bank account. A large majority of women and married men ( $78 \%$ and $84 \%$, respectively) own a mobile phone
(Table 13.7.1, Table 13.7.2, and Figure 13.5).

## Patterns by background characteristics

* There are differences in ownership of a bank account by age among both women and men. Women age 20-24 (46\%) and men age 25-34 (49\%) are most likely to have a bank account.
- Bank account and mobile phone ownership among women are much lower in rural areas ( $28 \%$ and $71 \%$, respectively) than in urban areas ( $45 \%$ and $86 \%$ ). Similarly, rural men are much less likely to have a bank account and a mobile phone ( $34 \%$ and $72 \%$, respectively) than urban men ( $56 \%$ and $90 \%$ ).
- As expected, bank account and mobile phone ownership among women and men increase with increasing education and wealth. For example, $20 \%$ of women who have completed primary education have a bank account, as compared with $81 \%$ of women with more than a secondary education. Similarly, $61 \%$ of women who completed primary education own a mobile phone, compared with $99 \%$ of women with more than a secondary education.


### 13.6 Participation in Decision Making

## Participation in household decisions

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas:
(1) their own health care, (2) major household purchases, and
(3) visits to their family or relatives.

Sample: Married women age 15-49
Men are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their wife in both of the following areas: (1) their own health care and (2) major household purchases.
Sample: Married men age 15-54

Participation in household decision making is an important aspect of women's empowerment. In the 2017 IDHS, married women were asked about their participation in decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their families or relatives.

The majority of women reported that they are involved either alone ( $17 \%-45 \%$ ) or jointly with their husbands ( $44 \%-70 \%$ ) in these decisions. Twenty-three percent of women said their husband usually makes decisions on major household purchases, $11 \%$ said their husband decides about their health care, and $13 \%$ said their husband makes decisions on visits to families or relatives (Table 13.8, Table 13.9.1, Table 13.9.2, Figure 13.6.1, and Figure 13.6.2).

The majority of men reported that they are involved either alone (19-29\%) or jointly with their wives (50-65\%) in making decisions about the men's own health care and major household purchases (Table 13.8).

Figure 13.6.1 Women's decision making
Percentage of married women age 15-49 participating in decision making


Figure 13.6.2 Men's decision making
Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 participating in decision making


## Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who are employed, regardless of whether they earn cash or do not earn cash, are more likely to participate in all three decisions ( $71 \%$ and $67 \%$, respectively) than women who are not employed ( $65 \%$ )
(Table 13.9.1).
- Women in urban areas are more likely to participate in decision making than women in rural areas (70\% and $67 \%$, respectively).
- Women's participation in decision making increases with increasing education and wealth. Seventy-five percent of women with more than a secondary education participate in all three decisions, as compared with $57 \%$ of women with no education. Similarly, $71 \%$ of women in the highest wealth quintile participate in all three decisions, compared with $67 \%$ of those in the lowest quintile.
- Men who are employed, regardless of whether they earn cash or do not, are more likely to participate in both decisions ( $66 \%$ and $65 \%$, respectively) than men who are not employed (40\%) (Table 13.9.2).
- The percentage of men who participate in the two decisions is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas ( $67 \%$ and $64 \%$, respectively).
- Men in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to participate in the two decisions than men in the lowest wealth quintile ( $72 \%$ versus $59 \%$ ).

Appendix Tables A.13.3.1 and A.13.3.2 present data on the participation of women and men in decision making by province.

### 13.7 Attitudes toward Wife Beating


#### Abstract

Attitudes toward wife beating Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following five circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him. If respondents answer yes in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes that justify wife beating. Sample: Women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54


Freedom from domestic abuse is critical for empowering women. To gain insight into the extent to which domestic abuse is accepted, the 2017 IDHS collected information about women's and men's attitudes toward wife beating under specified circumstances (if the wife burns the food, argues with her husband, goes without telling her husband, neglects the children, or refuses to have sexual intercourse).

Overall, $32 \%$ of women and $17 \%$ of married men agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of the five specified circumstances (Table 13.10.1, Table 13.10.2, and Figure 13.7).

Trends: The percentage of women who justify wife beating under specified circumstance has declined slightly since 2012 , from $35 \%$ to $32 \%$, while the percentage among men has remained stable ( $17 \%$ in both 2012 and 2017).

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Similar percentages of employed women who receive cash earnings and unemployed women justify wife beating in one of the five specified circumstances ( $31 \%$ and $32 \%$, respectively) (Table 13.10.1).
- Wife beating is more accepted in rural areas than in urban areas. Thirty-six percent of women and $19 \%$ of men living in rural areas justify wife beating under at least one of the specified circumstances, as compared with $29 \%$ of women and $15 \%$ of men living in urban areas (Table 13.10.1 and Table 13.10.2).
- In general, acceptance of wife beating decreases with increasing education and wealth. For example, 32\% of women with no education agree with at least one reason justifying wife beating, compared with $26 \%$ of women with more than a secondary education. Similarly, the percentage of women who agree with at least one reason ranges from a high of $38 \%$ among those in the lowest wealth quintile to a low of $26 \%$ among those in the highest quintile (Table 13.10.1).

Provincial-level data on women's and men's attitudes toward wife beating are presented in Appendix Tables A.13.4.1 and A.13.4.2.

### 13.8 Women's Empowerment Indicators


#### Abstract

Women's empowerment indices Women's empowerment indicators are summarized in two indices. The first index is the number of decisions in which currently married women participate alone or jointly. This index ranges from 0 (participates in none of the three decisions asked about) to 3 (participates in all three decisions). A higher score is assumed to be related to a greater level of empowerment. The second index is the number of reasons for which wife beating is justified. This index ranges from 0 (agrees with none of the reasons) to 5 (agrees with all five reasons). A lower score is considered to be associated with a greater level of empowerment.


Sample: Married woman age 15-49

Two indices based on women's participation in household decision making and their attitudes toward wife beating were used to assess the relationship between women's empowerment and selected demographic and health indicators.

Table 13.11 shows that the more women participate in household decision making, the more they disagree with reasons justifying wife beating. For example, $72 \%$ of women who participate in all three household decisions disagree with wife beating, as compared with $62 \%$ of women who do not participate in any household decisions.

On the other hand, the more women agree with wife beating, the lower their participation in household decision making. For example, $55 \%$ of women who agree with all reasons for wife beating participate in household decision making, compared with $71 \%$ of women who disagree with all reasons for wife beating.

### 13.9 Women's Empowerment and Health Indicators

## Women's empowerment and health indicators

The two empowerment indices can also be used to examine the relationship between women's empowerment and selected demographic and health indicators, including use of contraception, desired family size, reproductive health services, and child mortality.
Sample: Married women age 15-49
Table $\mathbf{1 3 . 1 2}$ shows that there are no significant differences in contraceptive use among women who participate in all three household decisions and women who do not participate in any decisions ( $64 \%$ and $62 \%$, respectively). Likewise, women who disagree with wife beating are only slightly more likely than those who agree with all reasons for wife beating to use modern contraceptives ( $57 \%$ and $54 \%$, respectively).

The ideal average number of children is similar among women who participate in all three decisions and women who do not participate in any decisions ( 2.7 and 2.8 children, respectively). The ideal number of children is lower among women who disagree with wife beating than among women who justify wife beating for all of the specified reasons ( 2.6 and 2.9 children, respectively) (Table 13.13).

Table $\mathbf{1 3 . 1 3}$ also shows that unmet need for family planning is similar among women who do not participate in household decisions and women who participate in all three decisions ( $12 \%$ versus $11 \%$ ). By contrast, unmet need for family planning is lower among women who disagree with wife beating than among women who justify wife beating for all of the specified reasons ( $11 \%$ versus $13 \%$ ).

Women who participate in all three decisions are less likely than women who do not participate in any decisions to receive antenatal care from a skilled provider ( $93 \%$ versus $98 \%$ ). The percentage who receive postnatal care within 2 days after delivery is higher among women who disagree with wife beating than among women who justify wife beating for all of the specified reasons ( $88 \%$ and $80 \%$, respectively) (Table 13.14).

Women's empowerment tends to have a positive effect on the survival of children. For example, the infant mortality rate in the 10 years before the survey among women who do not participate in any household decisions is 29 deaths per 1,000 live births, while the rate among women who participate in all three household decisions is 26 deaths per 1,000 live births (Table 13.15).

## List of Tables

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## Table 13.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who were employed at any time in the past 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the past 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Age | Among currently married respondents: |  | Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the past 12 months, by type of earnings |  |  |  |  | Total | Number of respondents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percentage employed in past 12 months | Number of respondents | Cash only | Cash and inkind | In-kind only | Not paid | Missing/ don't know |  |  |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 37.4 | 700 | 64.1 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 30.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 262 |
| 20-24 | 47.4 | 3,317 | 77.0 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 19.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,574 |
| 25-29 | 55.7 | 5,531 | 79.6 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 17.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,079 |
| 30-34 | 58.9 | 6,588 | 77.0 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 18.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,881 |
| 35-39 | 63.7 | 7,259 | 74.8 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 20.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,623 |
| 40-44 | 68.8 | 6,428 | 70.7 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 24.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,426 |
| 45-49 | 70.8 | 5,858 | 67.6 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 26.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,146 |
| Total | 61.6 | 35,681 | 73.7 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 21.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 21,990 |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | (85.9) | 29 | (93.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (6.1) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 25 |
| 20-24 | 99.7 | 329 | 91.1 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 328 |
| 25-29 | 100.0 | 1,016 | 91.6 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,016 |
| 30-34 | 99.9 | 1,593 | 93.4 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,592 |
| 35-39 | 100.0 | 1,837 | 91.7 | 4.6 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,836 |
| 40-44 | 99.6 | 1,860 | 90.8 | 5.1 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,853 |
| 45-49 | 99.8 | 1,824 | 92.1 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,819 |
| 50-54 | 97.4 | 1,521 | 90.4 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,482 |
| Total | 99.4 | 10,009 | 91.7 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9,950 |

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

Table 13.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings
Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used: |  |  |  |  | Total | Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings: |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Missing |  | More | Less | About the same | Husband has no earnings | Don't know | Missing |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 65.6 | 31.4 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 20.6 | 63.5 | 10.6 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 180 |
| 20-24 | 73.8 | 21.8 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 16.8 | 64.2 | 15.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,258 |
| 25-29 | 73.0 | 23.5 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 18.6 | 62.5 | 16.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,529 |
| 30-34 | 71.7 | 24.7 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 18.0 | 62.6 | 17.1 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3,125 |
| 35-39 | 74.1 | 22.9 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 18.0 | 62.9 | 16.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 3,638 |
| 40-44 | 72.6 | 23.4 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 17.8 | 59.9 | 18.6 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 3,321 |
| 45-49 | 73.0 | 23.8 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 20.7 | 54.9 | 19.4 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,987 |
| Number of living children |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 72.3 | 25.0 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 20.4 | 57.6 | 18.2 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,511 |
| 1-2 | 72.8 | 23.6 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 18.4 | 61.8 | 16.9 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 10,631 |
| 3-4 | 73.2 | 23.1 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 18.3 | 60.4 | 17.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 4,265 |
| $5+$ | 72.9 | 22.7 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 16.4 | 57.2 | 20.5 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 631 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 75.2 | 21.8 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 20.0 | 59.3 | 17.5 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 9,250 |
| Rural | 70.2 | 25.7 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 16.7 | 62.8 | 17.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 7,788 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 68.1 | 24.1 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 17.0 | 53.4 | 21.2 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 289 |
| Some primary | 72.1 | 22.5 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 16.7 | 58.9 | 19.3 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,472 |
| Completed primary | 73.4 | 23.3 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 15.1 | 63.2 | 18.0 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 3,702 |
| Some secondary | 73.9 | 22.7 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 18.3 | 62.0 | 16.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3,829 |
| Completed secondary | 73.7 | 23.5 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 18.5 | 61.2 | 17.4 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 4,471 |
| More than secondary | 70.8 | 25.6 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 23.4 | 58.1 | 16.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3,275 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 68.5 | 26.9 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 13.0 | 62.6 | 20.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,336 |
| Second | 70.6 | 25.6 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 15.8 | 65.2 | 15.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3,052 |
| Middle | 75.4 | 21.6 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 17.9 | 62.9 | 15.8 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3,515 |
| Fourth | 75.4 | 21.1 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 21.2 | 57.4 | 18.7 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3,931 |
| Highest | 72.5 | 24.4 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 21.3 | 58.4 | 17.6 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 4,205 |
| Total | 72.9 | 23.6 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 18.5 | 60.9 | 17.4 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 17,039 |

Table 13.2.2 Control over married men's cash earnings
Percent distributions of currently married men age 15-54 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Men |  |  |  |  |  |  | Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mainly wife | Husband and wife jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Missing | Total | Number | Mainly wife | Husband and wife jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Missing | Total | Number |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 23 | 48.2 | 39.9 | 11.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 691 |
| 20-24 | 45.9 | 40.4 | 12.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 311 | 47.6 | 41.0 | 11.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,292 |
| 25-29 | 46.7 | 39.5 | 13.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 969 | 47.4 | 42.0 | 10.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,491 |
| 30-34 | 44.8 | 43.4 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,542 | 47.8 | 41.5 | 10.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,562 |
| 35-39 | 47.7 | 40.9 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,767 | 48.1 | 42.1 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7,204 |
| 40-44 | 47.4 | 41.2 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,776 | 48.1 | 41.5 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,352 |
| 45-49 | 50.1 | 38.1 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,740 | 48.9 | 40.9 | 10.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,752 |
| 50-54 | 49.6 | 38.1 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,407 | na | na | na | na | na | 0.0 | 0 |
| Number of living children |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 42.6 | 44.0 | 13.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 752 | 46.6 | 43.8 | 9.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,659 |
| 1-2 | 46.7 | 41.7 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,841 | 48.1 | 41.6 | 10.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 22,147 |
| 3-4 | 50.9 | 37.8 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,489 | 48.3 | 40.8 | 10.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9,039 |
| $5+$ | 51.2 | 31.0 | 17.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 453 | 47.0 | 40.6 | 12.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,498 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 44.5 | 42.8 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,748 | 48.5 | 40.5 | 10.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 17,079 |
| Rural | 50.9 | 37.8 | 11.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,787 | 47.5 | 42.5 | 9.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 18,265 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 65.3 | 27.8 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 146 | 41.8 | 40.0 | 17.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 644 |
| Some primary | 57.3 | 29.6 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,147 | 51.4 | 37.0 | 11.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,347 |
| Completed primary | 49.5 | 38.2 | 11.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,091 | 50.0 | 39.2 | 10.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,596 |
| Some secondary | 49.5 | 39.5 | 10.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,041 | 49.9 | 40.0 | 9.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9,234 |
| Completed secondary | 44.5 | 43.0 | 12.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,863 | 46.6 | 43.4 | 9.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9,181 |
| More than secondary | 37.9 | 50.5 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,247 | 41.5 | 49.1 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,342 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 56.0 | 32.9 | 10.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,596 | 46.2 | 42.3 | 11.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,219 |
| Second | 50.9 | 37.3 | 11.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,919 | 50.0 | 40.5 | 9.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7,037 |
| Middle | 48.6 | 39.2 | 12.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,012 | 51.3 | 39.4 | 9.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7,323 |
| Fourth | 47.7 | 40.4 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,980 | 49.0 | 39.7 | 11.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,506 |
| Highest | 37.2 | 50.0 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,028 | 43.3 | 45.7 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7,260 |
| Total | 47.7 | 40.3 | 11.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9,535 | 48.0 | 41.5 | 10.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 35,344 |

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

Table 13.3 Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands
Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the last 12 months by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to the relation between wife's and husband's cash earnings, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Women's earnings relative to husband's earnings | Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used: |  |  |  |  |  | Number of women | Person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used: |  |  |  |  | Total | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Missing | Total |  | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Missing |  |  |
| More than husband | 75.6 | 21.7 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,146 | 53.7 | 36.1 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,146 |
| Less than husband | 74.9 | 22.1 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10,377 | 46.7 | 43.8 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10,377 |
| Same as husband | 63.9 | 32.3 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,960 | 42.5 | 47.7 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,960 |
| Husband has no cash earnings or did not work | 77.4 | 19.2 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 263 | na | na | na | na | na | na | 0 |
| Woman worked but has no cash earnings | na | na | na | na | na | na | 0 | 44.4 | 44.6 | 10.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,928 |
| Woman did not work | na | na | na | na | na | na | 0 | 50.4 | 38.8 | 10.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 13,644 |
| Missing | 6.4 | 6.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 86.9 | 100.0 | 71 | 24.4 | 45.5 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 18.5 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Total | 72.9 | 23.6 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 17,039 | 48.0 | 41.5 | 10.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 35,344 |

na $=$ Not applicable

| Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by ownership of a house and land, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percentage who own a house: |  |  | Percentage who do not own a house | Missing | Total | Percentage who own land: |  |  | Percentage who do not own land | Missing | Total | Number |
| Background characteristic | Alone | Jointly | Alone and jointly |  |  |  | Alone | Jointly | Alone and jointly |  |  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 1.0 | 5.3 | 0.4 | 93.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 96.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,501 |
| 20-24 | 5.1 | 12.0 | 0.8 | 82.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.2 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 89.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,716 |
| 25-29 | 13.2 | 24.8 | 1.3 | 60.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 10.5 | 12.6 | 1.0 | 75.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,643 |
| 30-34 | 21.6 | 35.1 | 1.6 | 41.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15.0 | 18.1 | 1.4 | 65.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,154 |
| 35-39 | 26.9 | 41.1 | 1.9 | 30.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 16.4 | 20.0 | 1.6 | 62.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,865 |
| 40-44 | 31.0 | 44.6 | 2.5 | 21.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 19.8 | 23.0 | 1.4 | 55.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,093 |
| 45-49 | 35.8 | 45.7 | 2.2 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 21.9 | 23.3 | 1.8 | 53.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,655 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 18.0 | 25.1 | 1.6 | 55.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 10.5 | 0.8 | 78.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 25,543 |
| Rural | 20.6 | 34.8 | 1.5 | 43.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15.6 | 19.8 | 1.5 | 63.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24,084 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 28.5 | 44.2 | 2.6 | 24.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 19.5 | 23.1 | 1.8 | 55.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 823 |
| Some primary | 28.0 | 41.5 | 2.5 | 28.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15.6 | 21.2 | 1.8 | 61.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,968 |
| Completed primary | 28.6 | 40.6 | 1.9 | 28.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 17.2 | 19.5 | 1.5 | 61.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9,595 |
| Some secondary | 15.0 | 25.2 | 1.2 | 58.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.8 | 12.2 | 1.0 | 77.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14,925 |
| Completed secondary | 16.0 | 26.6 | 1.5 | 55.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 13.7 | 0.9 | 74.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12,575 |
| More than secondary | 15.4 | 23.1 | 1.2 | 60.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 1.0 | 73.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,741 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 18.8 | 33.6 | 1.8 | 45.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 13.5 | 19.1 | 1.7 | 65.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8,464 |
| Second | 18.3 | 29.9 | 1.4 | 50.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.9 | 14.4 | 1.1 | 73.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9,507 |
| Middle | 18.7 | 27.1 | 1.5 | 52.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.8 | 13.0 | 0.9 | 74.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10,089 |
| Fourth | 19.9 | 27.3 | 1.4 | 51.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 0.9 | 73.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10,583 |
| Highest | 20.2 | 31.7 | 1.6 | 46.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14.2 | 16.0 | 1.2 | 68.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10,984 |
| Total | 19.2 | 29.8 | 1.5 | 49.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 15.0 | 1.1 | 71.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49,627 |

Table 13.4.2 Ownership of assets: Currently married men
Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by ownership of a house and land, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Percentage who own a house: |  |  | Percentage who do not own a house | Missing | Total | Percentage who own land: |  |  | Percentage who do not own land | Missing | Total | Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Alone | Jointly | jointly |  |  |  | Alone | Jointly | jointly |  |  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | (11.1) | (3.0) | (0.0) | (85.9) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (14.3) | (3.0) | (0.0) | (82.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 29 |
| 20-24 | 11.8 | 16.7 | 2.4 | 68.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 16.8 | 12.2 | 1.7 | 69.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 329 |
| 25-29 | 21.4 | 13.1 | 2.6 | 62.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 21.8 | 8.2 | 1.9 | 68.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,016 |
| 30-34 | 36.0 | 17.3 | 2.1 | 44.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 29.2 | 10.0 | 1.2 | 59.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,593 |
| 35-39 | 47.4 | 18.7 | 2.7 | 31.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 34.6 | 11.6 | 2.4 | 51.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,837 |
| 40-44 | 54.0 | 22.1 | 2.1 | 21.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 40.0 | 12.4 | 2.0 | 45.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,860 |
| 45-49 | 60.3 | 23.8 | 1.6 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 44.3 | 13.4 | 1.9 | 40.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,824 |
| 50-54 | 65.3 | 22.3 | 2.2 | 10.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 48.8 | 11.2 | 2.2 | 37.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,521 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 44.6 | 17.7 | 2.2 | 35.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 30.6 | 8.5 | 1.5 | 59.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,901 |
| Rural | 51.2 | 22.1 | 2.2 | 24.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 42.6 | 14.2 | 2.4 | 40.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,108 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 58.3 | 27.6 | 3.0 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 44.1 | 12.1 | 2.5 | 41.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 186 |
| Some primary | 57.5 | 21.9 | 2.0 | 18.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 41.6 | 11.2 | 2.4 | 44.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,205 |
| Completed primary | 52.0 | 21.0 | 2.2 | 24.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 38.2 | 10.8 | 2.2 | 48.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,206 |
| Some secondary | 43.9 | 19.5 | 2.1 | 34.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 33.8 | 12.6 | 1.4 | 52.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,154 |
| Completed secondary | 42.3 | 18.3 | 2.4 | 37.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 33.4 | 10.8 | 2.0 | 53.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,978 |
| More than secondary | 50.8 | 19.6 | 1.9 | 27.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 41.3 | 11.9 | 1.7 | 44.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,279 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 49.9 | 21.0 | 1.9 | 27.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 41.7 | 11.8 | 2.2 | 44.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,757 |
| Second | 46.1 | 20.8 | 2.0 | 31.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 34.9 | 12.2 | 2.0 | 50.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,002 |
| Middle | 43.2 | 19.2 | 2.2 | 35.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 33.6 | 10.8 | 1.5 | 54.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,094 |
| Fourth | 44.9 | 19.2 | 2.7 | 33.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 31.6 | 10.6 | 2.0 | 55.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,058 |
| Highest | 55.9 | 19.7 | 2.2 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 42.5 | 11.6 | 2.0 | 43.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,097 |
| Total | 48.0 | 19.9 | 2.2 | 29.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 36.7 | 11.4 | 1.9 | 49.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10,009 |

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

Table 13.5.1 Ownership of title or deed for house: Women
Among women age 15-49 who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether the woman's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | House has a title or deed and: |  | Does not have a title/deed | $\begin{gathered} \text { Don't know/ } \\ \text { missing }^{1} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Total | Number who own a house ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Woman's name is on title/deed | Woman's name is not on title/deed |  |  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 3.0 | 6.7 | 24.7 | 65.5 | 100.0 | 504 |
| 20-24 | 10.1 | 25.3 | 23.8 | 40.8 | 100.0 | 1,205 |
| 25-29 | 14.8 | 37.2 | 21.2 | 26.7 | 100.0 | 2,612 |
| 30-34 | 19.1 | 39.9 | 19.2 | 21.8 | 100.0 | 4,174 |
| 35-39 | 22.9 | 41.3 | 17.4 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 5,497 |
| 40-44 | 26.1 | 43.4 | 16.0 | 14.4 | 100.0 | 5,533 |
| 45-49 | 27.8 | 45.2 | 15.1 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 5,575 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 25.9 | 39.5 | 11.6 | 23.0 | 100.0 | 11,411 |
| Rural | 19.1 | 41.4 | 22.9 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 13,691 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 14.5 | 44.6 | 27.6 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 619 |
| Some primary | 19.5 | 41.9 | 24.2 | 14.4 | 100.0 | 2,858 |
| Completed primary | 22.8 | 40.1 | 20.3 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 6,828 |
| Some secondary | 19.2 | 38.7 | 19.4 | 22.7 | 100.0 | 6,176 |
| Completed secondary | 21.8 | 41.8 | 13.5 | 22.9 | 100.0 | 5,550 |
| More than secondary | 31.8 | 40.9 | 8.3 | 19.0 | 100.0 | 3,071 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 14.5 | 38.9 | 30.6 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 4,590 |
| Second | 18.2 | 38.0 | 23.2 | 20.6 | 100.0 | 4,719 |
| Middle | 21.8 | 37.1 | 17.3 | 23.8 | 100.0 | 4,769 |
| Fourth | 25.9 | 39.5 | 13.0 | 21.5 | 100.0 | 5,148 |
| Highest | 28.4 | 47.4 | 7.9 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 5,875 |
| Total | 22.2 | 40.5 | 17.8 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 25,102 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes women whose house has a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and women who do not know if the house has a title/deed (or this information is missing)
${ }^{2}$ Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

## Table 13.5.2 Ownership of title or deed for house: Currently married men

Among currently married men age 15-54 who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether the man's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | House has a title or deed and: |  | Does not have a title/deed | Don't know/missing ${ }^{1}$ | Total | Number who own a house ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Man's name is on title/deed | Man's name is not on title/deed |  |  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | * | * | * | * | * | 4 |
| 20-24 | 9.0 | 5.2 | 39.4 | 46.4 | 100.0 | 102 |
| 25-29 | 22.3 | 5.7 | 33.3 | 38.6 | 100.0 | 378 |
| 30-34 | 35.3 | 8.7 | 28.5 | 27.4 | 100.0 | 884 |
| 35-39 | 42.0 | 7.9 | 26.2 | 23.9 | 100.0 | 1,263 |
| 40-44 | 47.5 | 11.3 | 24.5 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 1,456 |
| 45-49 | 51.8 | 10.3 | 23.3 | 14.6 | 100.0 | 1,563 |
| 50-54 | 52.7 | 11.2 | 25.3 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 1,366 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 47.9 | 12.4 | 17.8 | 21.9 | 100.0 | 3,162 |
| Rural | 42.6 | 7.6 | 32.6 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 3,855 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 34.6 | 5.7 | 50.0 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 166 |
| Some primary | 42.3 | 8.3 | 35.3 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 981 |
| Completed primary | 41.6 | 9.1 | 32.5 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 1,657 |
| Some secondary | 42.1 | 8.8 | 26.8 | 22.4 | 100.0 | 1,412 |
| Completed secondary | 47.2 | 10.6 | 19.2 | 23.0 | 100.0 | 1,876 |
| More than secondary | 55.9 | 12.9 | 12.2 | 19.0 | 100.0 | 925 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 33.6 | 4.1 | 48.2 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 1,280 |
| Second | 37.6 | 8.1 | 34.3 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 1,378 |
| Middle | 42.8 | 8.8 | 23.3 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 1,353 |
| Fourth | 48.6 | 12.9 | 17.9 | 20.6 | 100.0 | 1,375 |
| Highest | 59.1 | 13.7 | 10.2 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 1,631 |
| Total 15-49 | 45.0 | 9.7 | 25.9 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 7,017 |
| 50-54 | 52.7 | 11.2 | 25.3 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 1,366 |
| Total 15-54 | 45.0 | 9.7 | 25.9 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 7,017 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
${ }^{1}$ Includes men whose house has a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and men who do not know if the house has a title/deed (or this information is missing)
${ }^{2}$ Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

Table 13.6.1 Ownership of title or deed for land: Women
Among women age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title or deed and whether the woman's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Land has a title or deed and: |  | Does not have a title/deed | Don't know/ missing ${ }^{1}$ | Total | Number who own land ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Woman's name is on title/deed | Woman's name is not on title/deed |  |  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 10.2 | 12.8 | 13.4 | 63.5 | 100.0 | 256 |
| 20-24 | 16.0 | 32.0 | 15.3 | 36.7 | 100.0 | 727 |
| 25-29 | 21.8 | 36.3 | 14.1 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 1,602 |
| 30-34 | 24.2 | 41.7 | 14.3 | 19.8 | 100.0 | 2,466 |
| 35-39 | 27.9 | 42.2 | 13.4 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 2,988 |
| 40-44 | 28.8 | 43.6 | 13.5 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 3,138 |
| 45-49 | 31.8 | 44.6 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 3,127 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 32.4 | 38.8 | 7.6 | 21.1 | 100.0 | 5,422 |
| Rural | 23.2 | 42.7 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 100.0 | 8,883 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 13.4 | 48.3 | 26.7 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 366 |
| Some primary | 21.3 | 43.6 | 20.3 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 1,533 |
| Completed primary | 25.7 | 41.8 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 100.0 | 3,664 |
| Some secondary | 24.4 | 40.4 | 12.8 | 22.4 | 100.0 | 3,432 |
| Completed secondary | 27.0 | 42.4 | 9.5 | 21.1 | 100.0 | 3,239 |
| More than secondary | 38.2 | 36.9 | 7.1 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 2,071 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 16.1 | 41.2 | 25.1 | 17.7 | 100.0 | 2,903 |
| Second | 21.7 | 42.3 | 16.7 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 2,514 |
| Middle | 26.9 | 37.2 | 12.8 | 23.1 | 100.0 | 2,592 |
| Fourth | 30.0 | 40.6 | 8.4 | 21.0 | 100.0 | 2,855 |
| Highest | 36.5 | 44.0 | 5.4 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 3,441 |
| Total | 26.7 | 41.2 | 13.3 | 18.8 | 100.0 | 14,305 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes women whose land has a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and women who do not know if the land has a title/deed (or this information is missing)
${ }^{2}$ Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

## Table 13.6.2 Ownership of title or deed for land: Currently married men

Among currently married men age 15-54 who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title or deed and whether the man's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Land has a title or deed and: |  | Does not have a title/deed | Don't know/ missing ${ }^{1}$ | Total | Number who own land ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Man's name is on title/deed | Man's name is not on title/deed |  |  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | * | * | * | * | * | 5 |
| 20-24 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 22.9 | 59.8 | 100.0 | 101 |
| 25-29 | 32.1 | 4.2 | 19.1 | 44.6 | 100.0 | 325 |
| 30-34 | 39.8 | 8.6 | 19.4 | 32.3 | 100.0 | 644 |
| 35-39 | 44.8 | 6.8 | 18.6 | 29.8 | 100.0 | 893 |
| 40-44 | 49.5 | 11.3 | 16.9 | 22.2 | 100.0 | 1,012 |
| 45-49 | 55.4 | 8.3 | 16.3 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 1,086 |
| 50-54 | 59.1 | 9.7 | 16.2 | 14.9 | 100.0 | 945 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 54.0 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 1,989 |
| Rural | 44.9 | 7.2 | 22.6 | 25.3 | 100.0 | 3,023 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 42.8 | 10.7 | 38.0 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 109 |
| Some primary | 45.2 | 8.8 | 24.2 | 21.7 | 100.0 | 666 |
| Completed primary | 46.5 | 8.4 | 20.0 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 1,129 |
| Some secondary | 44.2 | 7.5 | 20.1 | 28.1 | 100.0 | 1,029 |
| Completed secondary | 50.5 | 9.2 | 13.2 | 27.2 | 100.0 | 1,375 |
| More than secondary | 58.3 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 23.0 | 100.0 | 703 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 37.3 | 4.9 | 36.1 | 21.7 | 100.0 | 978 |
| Second | 43.6 | 7.2 | 20.6 | 28.6 | 100.0 | 983 |
| Middle | 45.0 | 8.8 | 14.8 | 31.5 | 100.0 | 961 |
| Fourth | 50.2 | 10.6 | 13.4 | 25.8 | 100.0 | 910 |
| Highest | 63.6 | 11.6 | 5.2 | 19.6 | 100.0 | 1,179 |
| Total | 48.5 | 8.7 | 17.6 | 25.2 | 100.0 | 5,012 |

[^11]${ }^{2}$ Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

| Table 13.7.1 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Table 13.7.2 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Currently married men |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |
| Background characteristic | Use a bank account | Own a mobile phone | Number of men |
| Age |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | (8.4) | (64.8) | 29 |
| 20-24 | 36.5 | 88.5 | 329 |
| 25-29 | 49.4 | 91.7 | 1,016 |
| 30-34 | 49.2 | 92.8 | 1,593 |
| 35-39 | 48.4 | 90.9 | 1,837 |
| 40-44 | 45.6 | 83.7 | 1,860 |
| 45-49 | 42.2 | 77.4 | 1,824 |
| 50-54 | 37.6 | 66.9 | 1,521 |
| Residence |  |  |  |
| Urban | 56.4 | 89.9 | 4,901 |
| Rural | 33.7 | 77.7 | 5,108 |
| Education |  |  |  |
| No education | 5.9 | 27.7 | 186 |
| Some primary | 14.0 | 60.4 | 1,205 |
| Completed primary | 20.9 | 74.2 | 2,206 |
| Some secondary | 36.7 | 86.7 | 2,154 |
| Completed secondary | 63.2 | 95.0 | 2,978 |
| More than secondary | 91.6 | 98.7 | 1,279 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 13.6 | 61.0 | 1,746 |
| Second | 24.9 | 78.1 | 2,011 |
| Middle | 39.4 | 85.5 | 2,091 |
| Fourth | 58.0 | 92.9 | 2,059 |
| Highest | 82.3 | 97.1 | 2,102 |
| Total | 44.8 | 83.7 | 10,009 |

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

Table 13.8 Participation in decision making
Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Decision | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Someone else | Other | Missing | Total | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Own health care | 44.6 | 43.7 | 11.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 35,681 |
| Major household purchases | 15.5 | 60.8 | 23.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 35,681 |
| Visits to her family or relatives | 17.1 | 69.9 | 12.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 35,681 |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Own health care | 29.1 | 50.3 | 20.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,488 |
| Major household purchases | 15.6 | 64.7 | 19.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,488 |

Table 13.9.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Specific decisions |  |  | All three decisions | None of the three decisions | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Woman's own health care | Making major household purchases | Visits to her family or relatives |  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 83.4 | 72.2 | 81.8 | 60.8 | 7.4 | 700 |
| 20-24 | 86.5 | 72.5 | 83.3 | 62.8 | 5.0 | 3,317 |
| 25-29 | 88.4 | 76.6 | 86.1 | 67.9 | 4.2 | 5,531 |
| 30-34 | 88.7 | 75.3 | 86.6 | 68.0 | 4.5 | 6,588 |
| 35-39 | 88.9 | 76.0 | 87.5 | 68.6 | 3.8 | 7,259 |
| 40-44 | 88.6 | 78.0 | 88.9 | 70.0 | 3.3 | 6,428 |
| 45-49 | 88.1 | 78.1 | 88.2 | 70.5 | 4.0 | 5,858 |
| Employment (past 12 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not employed | 86.4 | 73.0 | 85.4 | 64.7 | 5.1 | 13,686 |
| Employed for cash | 90.2 | 79.3 | 88.4 | 71.3 | 3.0 | 17,039 |
| Employed not for cash | 86.7 | 74.8 | 86.4 | 67.4 | 5.2 | 4,929 |
| Number of living children |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 87.2 | 77.2 | 86.0 | 66.4 | 3.5 | 2,700 |
| 1-2 | 88.5 | 76.4 | 87.2 | 68.5 | 4.1 | 22,328 |
| 3-4 | 88.5 | 76.3 | 87.2 | 68.6 | 3.8 | 9,127 |
| 5+ | 85.2 | 73.2 | 83.9 | 65.1 | 6.5 | 1,525 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 89.9 | 77.2 | 87.8 | 69.5 | 3.2 | 17,268 |
| Rural | 86.7 | 75.4 | 86.2 | 67.0 | 4.9 | 18,413 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 79.0 | 69.4 | 76.6 | 57.3 | 10.6 | 662 |
| Some primary | 83.4 | 73.6 | 82.7 | 63.9 | 6.9 | 3,394 |
| Completed primary | 86.7 | 75.2 | 85.6 | 66.4 | 4.7 | 8,687 |
| Some secondary | 88.3 | 74.9 | 86.9 | 66.8 | 3.8 | 9,303 |
| Completed secondary | 90.1 | 77.8 | 88.8 | 70.4 | 3.2 | 9,260 |
| More than secondary | 92.7 | 81.2 | 91.1 | 75.3 | 2.3 | 4,375 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 86.6 | 75.6 | 84.6 | 67.1 | 5.6 | 6,296 |
| Second | 86.1 | 74.9 | 85.3 | 66.1 | 5.3 | 7,100 |
| Middle | 88.6 | 76.1 | 87.4 | 67.6 | 3.6 | 7,388 |
| Fourth | 89.4 | 76.5 | 87.7 | 69.1 | 3.6 | 7,572 |
| Highest | 90.3 | 78.1 | 89.6 | 71.0 | 2.8 | 7,324 |
| Total | 88.3 | 76.3 | 87.0 | 68.2 | 4.1 | 35,681 |

Note: Total includes women with missing information on employment in past 12 months.

Table 13.9.2 Currently married men's participation in decision making by background characteristics
Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Specific decisions |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Background characteristic | Man's own health | Making major household purchases | Both decisions | Neither of the two decisions | Number of men |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | (70.2) | (69.1) | (64.7) | (25.4) | 29 |
| 20-24 | 67.2 | 83.5 | 64.2 | 13.6 | 329 |
| 25-29 | 66.8 | 83.4 | 61.1 | 10.9 | 1,016 |
| 30-34 | 71.7 | 84.5 | 66.2 | 10.1 | 1,593 |
| 35-39 | 71.1 | 85.7 | 66.4 | 9.6 | 1,837 |
| 40-44 | 72.4 | 83.2 | 67.8 | 12.2 | 1,860 |
| 45-49 | 70.1 | 83.4 | 65.6 | 12.0 | 1,824 |
| 50-54 | 69.6 | 82.8 | 64.4 | 12.1 | 1,521 |
| Employment (past 12 months) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not employed | 42.6 | 49.8 | 39.9 | 47.5 | 59 |
| Employed for cash | 70.6 | 84.2 | 65.8 | 11.0 | 9,535 |
| Employed not for cash | 71.5 | 81.1 | 64.7 | 12.1 | 413 |
| Number of living children |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 72.4 | 85.7 | 68.9 | 10.8 | 796 |
| 1-2 | 71.2 | 84.6 | 66.3 | 10.5 | 6,099 |
| 3-4 | 69.5 | 82.4 | 64.3 | 12.4 | 2,614 |
| 5+ | 62.7 | 78.5 | 57.7 | 16.6 | 500 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 72.0 | 83.6 | 66.9 | 11.3 | 4,901 |
| Rural | 68.9 | 84.1 | 64.3 | 11.2 | 5,108 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 51.9 | 67.0 | 47.0 | 28.2 | 186 |
| Some primary | 64.6 | 83.6 | 60.4 | 12.1 | 1,205 |
| Completed primary | 67.1 | 81.4 | 62.7 | 14.1 | 2,206 |
| Some secondary | 69.8 | 84.0 | 65.0 | 11.2 | 2,154 |
| Completed secondary | 72.8 | 84.3 | 67.0 | 10.0 | 2,978 |
| More than secondary | 80.0 | 89.3 | 75.8 | 6.4 | 1,279 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 64.2 | 79.3 | 59.0 | 15.5 | 1,757 |
| Second | 67.5 | 84.1 | 62.8 | 11.3 | 2,002 |
| Middle | 70.3 | 82.8 | 65.7 | 12.6 | 2,094 |
| Fourth | 72.1 | 84.9 | 67.5 | 10.5 | 2,058 |
| Highest | 77.1 | 87.4 | 71.7 | 7.2 | 2,097 |
| Total | 70.4 | 83.8 | 65.6 | 11.3 | 10,009 |

Note: Total includes men with missing information on employment. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 13.10.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women
Percentage of women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: |  |  |  |  | Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason | Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Burns the food | Argues with him | Goes out without telling him | Neglects the children | Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 2.4 | 5.4 | 20.9 | 34.9 | 7.3 | 40.3 | 7,501 |
| 20-24 | 1.7 | 4.5 | 18.8 | 30.4 | 6.5 | 35.1 | 6,716 |
| 25-29 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 19.2 | 27.5 | 6.4 | 32.5 | 6,643 |
| 30-34 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 19.5 | 27.5 | 5.7 | 31.8 | 7,154 |
| 35-39 | 1.5 | 4.1 | 18.1 | 24.7 | 5.0 | 29.1 | 7,865 |
| 40-44 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 18.2 | 23.5 | 5.7 | 28.2 | 7,093 |
| 45-49 | 1.8 | 4.5 | 17.9 | 21.7 | 5.6 | 26.6 | 6,655 |
| Employment (past 12 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not employed | 1.5 | 4.1 | 18.6 | 27.1 | 5.8 | 32.0 | 20,245 |
| Employed for cash | 1.3 | 4.0 | 18.4 | 26.3 | 5.9 | 30.9 | 23,472 |
| Employed not for cash | 3.8 | 6.7 | 22.5 | 31.2 | 7.3 | 36.2 | 5,867 |
| Number of living children |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 2.0 | 4.6 | 18.3 | 30.4 | 6.8 | 35.4 | 14,503 |
| 1-2 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 18.4 | 25.8 | 5.4 | 30.2 | 23,825 |
| 3-4 | 2.2 | 5.2 | 20.5 | 25.7 | 6.2 | 30.9 | 9,646 |
| 5+ | 3.2 | 6.9 | 22.6 | 28.2 | 7.7 | 32.8 | 1,654 |
| Marital status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Never married | 2.0 | 4.7 | 18.1 | 31.2 | 7.2 | 36.4 | 11,582 |
| Married or living together | 1.6 | 4.2 | 19.4 | 26.4 | 5.7 | 30.9 | 35,681 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 2.0 | 4.5 | 15.5 | 20.5 | 5.7 | 26.1 | 2,365 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 0.8 | 3.0 | 15.5 | 24.2 | 4.8 | 28.5 | 25,543 |
| Rural | 2.6 | 5.8 | 22.6 | 30.4 | 7.3 | 35.6 | 24,084 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 7.8 | 12.7 | 19.9 | 28.7 | 7.7 | 32.1 | 823 |
| Some primary | 3.0 | 6.3 | 22.1 | 27.2 | 7.8 | 32.6 | 3,968 |
| Completed primary | 2.1 | 5.1 | 21.5 | 27.1 | 6.5 | 32.3 | 9,595 |
| Some secondary | 1.9 | 5.0 | 20.6 | 30.8 | 6.6 | 35.8 | 14,925 |
| Completed secondary | 0.9 | 3.1 | 17.1 | 26.2 | 5.1 | 30.6 | 12,575 |
| More than secondary | 0.7 | 2.4 | 13.9 | 22.0 | 4.7 | 26.1 | 7,741 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 4.9 | 9.1 | 25.4 | 32.3 | 8.0 | 37.8 | 8,464 |
| Second | 1.9 | 5.2 | 21.9 | 30.3 | 7.2 | 35.2 | 9,507 |
| Middle | 1.2 | 3.5 | 19.4 | 28.8 | 6.3 | 33.6 | 10,089 |
| Fourth | 0.6 | 2.8 | 16.3 | 24.9 | 4.9 | 29.4 | 10,583 |
| Highest | 0.6 | 2.3 | 13.6 | 21.5 | 4.3 | 25.6 | 10,984 |
| Total | 1.7 | 4.4 | 19.0 | 27.2 | 6.0 | 32.0 | 49,627 |

Table 13.10.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Currently married men
Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: |  |  |  |  | Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason | Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Burns the food | Argues with him | Goes out without telling him | Neglects the children | Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | (8.1) | (8.9) | (27.7) | (31.2) | (3.3) | (31.6) | 29 |
| 20-24 | 0.8 | 3.6 | 12.6 | 23.2 | 2.7 | 28.2 | 329 |
| 25-29 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 9.0 | 18.0 | 2.0 | 21.1 | 1,016 |
| 30-34 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 10.1 | 17.1 | 2.2 | 20.3 | 1,593 |
| 35-39 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 8.6 | 14.5 | 1.8 | 17.5 | 1,837 |
| 40-44 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 6.6 | 13.6 | 2.8 | 16.4 | 1,860 |
| 45-49 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 5.5 | 10.7 | 1.2 | 12.8 | 1,824 |
| 50-54 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 7.2 | 9.2 | 1.4 | 13.0 | 1,521 |
| Employment (past 12 months) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not employed | 2.4 | 3.2 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 5.2 | 59 |
| Employed for cash | 0.4 | 2.3 | 7.9 | 14.0 | 1.9 | 17.0 | 9,535 |
| Employed not for cash | 1.2 | 4.3 | 9.7 | 14.6 | 1.8 | 18.6 | 413 |
| Number of living children |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 10.4 | 15.0 | 2.7 | 17.8 | 796 |
| 1-2 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 7.2 | 14.0 | 1.7 | 16.7 | 6,099 |
| 3-4 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 8.5 | 13.7 | 2.2 | 17.5 | 2,614 |
| 5+ | 1.1 | 3.4 | 10.5 | 12.3 | 2.2 | 16.1 | 500 |
| Marital status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married or living together | 0.5 | 2.4 | 7.9 | 13.9 | 1.9 | 17.0 | 10,009 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 0.3 | 2.1 | 6.5 | 12.1 | 1.7 | 15.0 | 4,901 |
| Rural | 0.6 | 2.6 | 9.2 | 15.6 | 2.1 | 18.8 | 5,108 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 1.5 | 3.6 | 9.6 | 15.5 | 1.1 | 17.1 | 186 |
| Some primary | 0.8 | 3.2 | 8.9 | 15.3 | 2.9 | 18.4 | 1,205 |
| Completed primary | 0.4 | 1.9 | 8.4 | 12.9 | 1.7 | 16.5 | 2,206 |
| Some secondary | 0.6 | 2.5 | 8.8 | 15.8 | 2.2 | 18.5 | 2,154 |
| Completed secondary | 0.4 | 2.1 | 7.0 | 13.6 | 1.8 | 16.3 | 2,978 |
| More than secondary | 0.3 | 2.4 | 6.5 | 11.8 | 1.6 | 15.3 | 1,279 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 1.2 | 4.1 | 11.8 | 17.1 | 2.6 | 20.9 | 1,757 |
| Second | 0.4 | 2.2 | 8.3 | 16.0 | 2.0 | 19.2 | 2,002 |
| Middle | 0.5 | 2.3 | 7.5 | 13.6 | 2.1 | 16.4 | 2,094 |
| Fourth | 0.3 | 1.7 | 7.1 | 12.9 | 1.6 | 15.9 | 2,058 |
| Highest | 0.2 | 1.7 | 5.5 | 10.7 | 1.5 | 13.2 | 2,097 |
| Total | 0.5 | 2.4 | 7.9 | 13.9 | 1.9 | 17.0 | 10,009 |

Note: Total includes men with missing information on employment. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

| Table 13.11 Indicators of women's empowerment |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in all decision making and percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife beating, by value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |
| Empowerment indicator | Percentage who participate in all decision making | Percentage who disagree with all reasons justifying wife beating | Number of women |
| Number of decisions in which women participate ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |
| 0 | na | 62.4 | 1,465 |
| 1-2 | na | 62.9 | 9,866 |
| 3 | na | 72.0 | 24,349 |
| Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |
| 0 | 71.1 | na | 24,646 |
| 1-2 | 63.2 | na | 8,838 |
| 3-4 | 56.9 | na | 1,992 |
| 5 | 54.8 | na | 204 |
| na $=$ Not applicable |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ See Table 13.9.1 for the list of decisions. |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ See Table 13.10.1 for the list of reasons. |  |  |  |

Table 13.12 Current use of contraception by women's empowerment
Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by current contraceptive method, according to selected indicators of women's status, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Empowerment indicator | Any method | Any modern method ${ }^{1}$ | Modern methods |  |  |  | Any traditional method | Not currently using | Total | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Temporary modern female methods ${ }^{2}$ | Male condom |  |  |  |  |
| Number of decisions in which women participate ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 61.8 | 57.7 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 52.7 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 38.2 | 100.0 | 1,465 |
| 1-2 | 63.3 | 57.6 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 52.0 | 2.4 | 5.7 | 36.7 | 100.0 | 9,866 |
| 3 | 63.8 | 57.0 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 50.1 | 2.7 | 6.9 | 36.2 | 100.0 | 24,349 |
| Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 63.7 | 57.0 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 50.1 | 2.7 | 6.7 | 36.3 | 100.0 | 24,646 |
| 1-2 | 64.1 | 58.0 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 52.3 | 2.3 | 6.1 | 35.9 | 100.0 | 8,838 |
| 3-4 | 61.5 | 56.4 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 51.9 | 1.3 | 5.1 | 38.5 | 100.0 | 1,992 |
| 5 | 57.9 | 53.5 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 49.7 | 0.4 | 4.4 | 42.1 | 100.0 | 204 |
| Total | 63.6 | 57.2 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 50.7 | 2.5 | 6.4 | 36.4 | 100.0 | 35,681 |

[^12]Table 13.13 Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment
Mean ideal number of children for women age 15-49 and percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning, by indicators of women's empowerment, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Empowerment indicator | Mean ideal number of children ${ }^{1}$ | Number of women | Percentage of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | For spacing | For limiting | Total |  |
| Number of decisions in which women participate ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 2.8 | 1,349 | 4.6 | 7.5 | 12.1 | 1,465 |
| 1-2 | 2.7 | 9,180 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 10.3 | 9,866 |
| 3 | 2.7 | 22,587 | 4.1 | 6.3 | 10.5 | 24,349 |
| Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 2.6 | 31,277 | 4.0 | 6.6 | 10.5 | 24,646 |
| 1-2 | 2.6 | 11,934 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 10.2 | 8,838 |
| 3-4 | 2.8 | 2,568 | 4.6 | 6.4 | 10.9 | 1,992 |
| 5 | 2.9 | 269 | 2.2 | 10.5 | 12.8 | 204 |
| Total | 2.6 | 46,048 | 4.1 | 6.4 | 10.5 | 35,681 |

${ }^{1}$ Mean excludes respondents who gave non-numeric responses.
${ }^{2}$ Figures for unmet need correspond to the revised definition described in Bradley et al. 2012.
${ }^{3}$ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 13.9.1 for the list of decisions.
${ }^{4}$ See Table 13.10 .1 for the list of reasons.

## Table 13.14 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Empowerment indicator | Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ${ }^{1}$ | Percentage receiving delivery care from a skilled provider ${ }^{1}$ | Percentage of women with a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth ${ }^{2}$ | Number of women with a child born in the last 5 years |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of decisions in which women participate ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 93.3 | 85.9 | 81.6 | 672 |
| 1-2 | 97.4 | 91.5 | 86.9 | 4,093 |
| 3 | 98.0 | 92.5 | 88.3 | 9,806 |
| Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 97.6 | 92.8 | 87.9 | 10,372 |
| 1-2 | 97.7 | 91.2 | 87.5 | 3,711 |
| 3-4 | 95.6 | 82.6 | 81.9 | 842 |
| 5 | 95.2 | 81.2 | 80.2 | 96 |
| Total | 97.5 | 91.8 | 87.4 | 15,021 |

[^13]| Table 13.15 Early childhood mortality rates by women's empowerment |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10 -year period preceding the survey, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |
| Empowerment indicator | Infant mortality (190) | Child mortality ${ }_{4} \mathrm{q}_{1}$ ) | Under-5 <br> mortality ( $5 \mathrm{q}_{0}$ ) |
| Number of decisions in which women participate ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |
| 0 | 29 | 9 | 38 |
| 1-2 | 27 | 9 | 36 |
| 3 | 26 | 7 | 32 |
| Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |
| 0 | 26 | 7 | 33 |
| 1-2 | 26 | 8 | 34 |
| 3-4 | 30 | 11 | 40 |
| 5 | (37) | (3) | (40) |
| Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250 to 499 children exposed in any of the component rates <br> ${ }^{1}$ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 13.9.1 for the list of decisions. <br> ${ }^{2}$ See Table 13.10 .1 for the list of reasons. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

# FATHERS' PARTICIPATION IN FAMILY HEALTH CARE 

## Key Findings

- Presence during wife's antenatal checkup: Most fathers ( $89 \%$ ) were present at least once during mothers' antenatal checkups. The percentages of fathers who were present at checkups are highest among those age 25-29 (92\%), those living in urban areas ( $94 \%$ ), those with more than a secondary education ( $97 \%$ ), and those in the highest wealth quintile ( $96 \%$ ).
- Place of delivery: According to fathers' reports, $79 \%$ of last births in the 3 years preceding the survey were delivered in a hospital or health facility.
- Fathers' knowledge about children's fluid intake during diarrhea: $65 \%$ of fathers know that children with diarrhea should be given more liquids than usual.

Fathers' role in family health care is very important, particularly with respect to maternal and child health care. This chapter presents information about fathers' participation in mothers' health care during antenatal checkups and information on fathers' knowledge regarding fluid administration for children with diarrhea. Respondents in this chapter are currently married men age $15-54$ with children born in the 3 years preceding the survey.

### 14.1 Mothers' Antenatal Checkups

Antenatal checkups aim to detect any disorders in pregnancy that may harm the future mother or the fetus. These checkups are important means of reducing the risk of morbidity and mortality for both the mother and the child during pregnancy and delivery (Campbell and Graham 2006; Simkhada et al. 2008). Family health care is a shared responsibility of the mother and father. Therefore, the fathers' role in such matters is very important.

Among fathers with a child born in the 3 years preceding the survey, $97 \%$ reported that the child's mother received an antenatal checkup, and $79 \%$ reported that the child was delivered in a hospital or health facility (Table 14.1). In cases in which the mother received antenatal checkups, $89 \%$ of fathers reported that they were present at least once during an antenatal checkup.

Trends: Overall, according to fathers' reports, the percentage of mothers who received antenatal checkups and the percentage of infants delivered in a hospital or health facility increased from 2012 to 2017. Similarly, there was an increase in the percentage of fathers who were present during an antenatal checkup (Figure 14.1).

## Patterns by background characteristics

- There are no clear patterns according to age in the percentages of fathers who reported that mothers had an antenatal checkup, who reported that infants were delivered in a hospital or health facility, and who reported that they were present during mothers' antenatal checkups (Table 14.1).
- Urban fathers are more likely than rural fathers to report that their children were delivered in a hospital or health facility ( $89 \%$ and $64 \%$, respectively).
- The percentages of fathers who reported that their wife received an antenatal check-up, that their child was delivered in a hospital or health facility, and that they were present at least once during an antenatal checkup generally increase with increasing education and wealth. For example, $85 \%$ of fathers who have completed secondary education reported that their wife delivered in a hospital or health facility, as compared with $65 \%$ of fathers with some primary education.

Provincial-level data reported by fathers on the percentage of births for which the mother received an antenatal checkup are shown in Appendix Table A.14.1.

### 14.2 Fathers' Knowledge About Children’s Fluid Intake during Diarrhea

Table $\mathbf{1 4 . 2}$ shows that two in three fathers ( $65 \%$ ) know that children with diarrhea must be given more fluids than usual, while $23 \%$ say that children with diarrhea should be given the same amount as usual.

Trends: The percentage of fathers who say that children with diarrhea should be given more to drink than usual increased from $59 \%$ in 2012 to $65 \%$ in 2017. Over the same period, the percentage of fathers without knowledge regarding the amount of fluids to give to children with diarrhea decreased from $13 \%$ to $8 \%$ (Figure 14.2).

## Patterns by background characteristics

- Fathers' knowledge regarding fluid intake among children with diarrhea generally increases with age. For example, $70 \%$ of fathers age $45-49$ say that children with diarrhea should be given more to drink than usual, as compared with $56 \%$ of fathers age 2024.
- Urban fathers are more likely than rural fathers to understand that children with diarrhea should be given more to drink than usual ( $71 \%$ and $60 \%$, respectively).
- The percentage of fathers who say that children with diarrhea should be given more to drink than usual generally increases with increasing education and wealth. For example, $82 \%$ of fathers in the highest wealth quintile say that children with diarrhea should be given more fluids than usual, compared with $48 \%$ of fathers in the lowest wealth quintile.

Appendix Table A.14.2 presents data by province on fathers' knowledge regarding the amount of fluids to be given when a child has diarrhea.

## List OF TABLES

For more information on fathers' participation in family health care, see the following tables:

## - Table 14.1 Care received by mother during pregnancy

- Table 14.2 Father's knowledge about amount to drink for children with diarrhea

Table 14.1 Care received by mother during pregnancy
Among last births in the 3 years preceding the survey (according to reports from the child's father), percentage of mothers who received an antenatal checkup, percentage of births taking place in a hospital or health facility, and among births for which mothers received antenatal care, percentage in which the father was present for at least one antenatal checkup, according to father's background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Mother received an antenatal checkup | Birth took place in a hospital or health facility | Number of fathers | Among births for which mothers received an antenatal checkup |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Father was present for at least one antenatal checkup | Number of fathers |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | * | * | 9 | * | 6 |
| 20-24 | 94.2 | 69.8 | 175 | 85.8 | 165 |
| 25-29 | 96.2 | 81.1 | 492 | 92.0 | 473 |
| 30-34 | 97.0 | 80.4 | 681 | 90.8 | 661 |
| 35-39 | 96.7 | 79.9 | 585 | 88.3 | 566 |
| 40-44 | 98.8 | 78.7 | 390 | 85.5 | 385 |
| 45-49 | 98.3 | 80.6 | 182 | 87.6 | 179 |
| 50-54 | (72.1) | (53.9) | 38 | (73.5) | 28 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 97.9 | 89.0 | 1,237 | 93.6 | 1,211 |
| Rural | 95.3 | 69.4 | 1,315 | 84.2 | 1,252 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | (81.6) | (44.1) | 22 | 45.9 | 18 |
| Some primary | 88.9 | 65.3 | 187 | 75.9 | 166 |
| Completed primary | 96.0 | 69.4 | 509 | 84.6 | 489 |
| Some secondary | 96.6 | 75.0 | 585 | 87.3 | 565 |
| Completed secondary | 97.5 | 84.8 | 861 | 92.1 | 840 |
| More than secondary | 99.5 | 92.6 | 388 | 96.7 | 386 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 90.0 | 56.0 | 486 | 74.9 | 437 |
| Second | 97.5 | 75.0 | 520 | 85.6 | 507 |
| Middle | 98.2 | 82.7 | 511 | 91.1 | 502 |
| Fourth | 98.7 | 87.4 | 548 | 94.4 | 541 |
| Highest | 97.8 | 92.1 | 487 | 96.2 | 476 |
| Total | 96.5 | 78.9 | 2,552 | 88.8 | 2,463 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted number of cases. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 14.2 Father's knowledge about amount to drink for children with diarrhea
Percent distribution of fathers by knowledge about the amount of fluid to be given when a child has diarrhea, according to father's background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Background characteristic | Amount to drink when a child has diarrhea |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of fathers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nothing to drink | Less than usual/much less | About the same | More | Don't know | Missing | Total |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 9 |
| 20-24 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 27.7 | 55.8 | 9.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 175 |
| 25-29 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 25.0 | 62.5 | 9.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 492 |
| 30-34 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 20.0 | 66.9 | 8.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 681 |
| 35-39 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 23.5 | 65.7 | 7.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 585 |
| 40-44 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 21.0 | 68.7 | 6.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 390 |
| 45-49 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 18.9 | 70.3 | 8.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 182 |
| 50-54 | (0.0) | (2.8) | (25.2) | (49.5) | (6.7) | (15.7) | 100.0 | 38 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 0.1 | 2.0 | 18.5 | 71.2 | 7.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1,237 |
| Rural | 0.7 | 3.7 | 26.3 | 59.5 | 9.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1,315 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | (0.0) | (3.9) | (29.2) | (46.1) | (20.8) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 22 |
| Some primary | 1.4 | 3.4 | 33.5 | 42.7 | 16.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 187 |
| Completed primary | 0.1 | 4.0 | 25.0 | 60.3 | 10.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 509 |
| Some secondary | 0.6 | 2.3 | 25.9 | 61.7 | 9.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 585 |
| Completed secondary | 0.4 | 2.8 | 21.6 | 67.9 | 6.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 861 |
| More than secondary | 0.3 | 2.1 | 10.4 | 82.6 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 388 |
| Wealth quintile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 1.2 | 4.0 | 31.7 | 48.2 | 13.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 486 |
| Second | 0.7 | 3.0 | 27.0 | 56.8 | 11.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 520 |
| Middle | 0.0 | 3.6 | 23.1 | 66.5 | 6.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 511 |
| Fourth | 0.1 | 2.2 | 18.2 | 72.2 | 6.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 548 |
| Highest | 0.1 | 1.5 | 12.7 | 81.8 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 487 |
| Total | 0.4 | 2.9 | 22.5 | 65.2 | 8.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2,552 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted number of cases. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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## Chapter 2 Housing Characteristics and Household Population

## Table A.2.1 Hand washing

Percentage of households in which the place most often used for washing hands was observed by whether the location was fixed or mobile and total percentage of households in which the place for handwashing was observed; and among households in which the place for handwashing was observed, percent distribution by availability of water, soap, and other cleansing agents, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Percentage of households in which place for washing hands was observed: |  |  |  | Among households in which place for handwashing was observed, percentage with: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of households in which a place for hand washing was observed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | And place for handwashing was a fixed place | And place for handwashing was mobile | Total | Number of households | Soap and water $^{1}$ | Water <br> and <br> cleansing <br> agent <br> other than <br> soap <br> only ${ }^{2}$ | Water only | Soap but no water ${ }^{3}$ | Cleansing agent other than soap only ${ }^{2}$ | No water, no soap, no other cleansing agent | Missing | Total |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 83.3 | 13.1 | 96.4 | 836 | 87.1 | 1.7 | 8.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 806 |
| North Sumatera | 85.7 | 6.1 | 91.8 | 2,340 | 93.4 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,147 |
| West Sumatera | 87.6 | 2.8 | 90.4 | 886 | 90.9 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 801 |
| Riau | 79.5 | 15.6 | 95.1 | 1,108 | 90.2 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,053 |
| Jambi | 79.1 | 18.8 | 97.9 | 638 | 90.2 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 624 |
| South Sumatera | 73.2 | 18.6 | 91.8 | 1,404 | 81.7 | 0.1 | 13.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,288 |
| Bengkulu | 83.5 | 9.9 | 93.4 | 360 | 93.3 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 336 |
| Lampung | 85.4 | 9.1 | 94.6 | 1,556 | 94.8 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,472 |
| Bangka Belitung | 86.5 | 10.0 | 96.6 | 279 | 97.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 269 |
| Riau Islands | 92.3 | 4.3 | 96.6 | 314 | 96.6 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 304 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 87.3 | 8.5 | 95.8 | 1,668 | 97.1 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,598 |
| West Java | 87.2 | 7.8 | 95.0 | 9,263 | 95.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8,798 |
| Central Java | 85.0 | 11.2 | 96.1 | 6,951 | 94.5 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6,683 |
| Yogyakarta | 91.4 | 7.5 | 98.9 | 865 | 95.2 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 856 |
| East Java | 86.8 | 8.5 | 95.3 | 7,940 | 94.5 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7,564 |
| Banten | 88.2 | 9.0 | 97.2 | 1,948 | 96.6 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,893 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 93.9 | 4.8 | 98.7 | 942 | 94.6 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 930 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 77.5 | 10.2 | 87.6 | 1,019 | 89.1 | 0.1 | 9.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 893 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 58.2 | 33.6 | 91.7 | 805 | 76.6 | 1.5 | 11.7 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 6.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 739 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 64.4 | 23.5 | 87.9 | 797 | 81.2 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 700 |
| Central Kalimantan | 86.3 | 4.1 | 90.3 | 429 | 90.7 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 387 |
| South Kalimantan | 91.0 | 5.1 | 96.1 | 801 | 88.2 | 0.0 | 11.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 770 |
| East Kalimantan | 69.3 | 27.4 | 96.7 | 543 | 92.6 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 526 |
| North Kalimantan | 91.7 | 7.7 | 99.4 | 82 | 95.9 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 89.0 | 5.8 | 94.8 | 431 | 88.9 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 409 |
| Central Sulawesi | 81.2 | 12.3 | 93.5 | 512 | 92.0 | 0.2 | 4.7 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 479 |
| South Sulawesi | 78.0 | 12.5 | 90.4 | 1,389 | 89.4 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,256 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 81.7 | 13.8 | 95.5 | 400 | 95.3 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 382 |
| Gorontalo | 70.9 | 18.6 | 89.4 | 196 | 92.1 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 175 |
| West Sulawesi | 81.0 | 10.9 | 91.9 | 205 | 93.5 | 0.1 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 188 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 80.8 | 10.5 | 91.3 | 257 | 90.5 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 234 |
| North Maluku | 84.1 | 8.8 | 92.9 | 179 | 90.0 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 166 |
| West Papua | 51.0 | 10.3 | 61.3 | 106 | 90.8 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65 |
| Papua | 46.5 | 28.6 | 75.2 | 514 | 89.1 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 386 |
| Total | 83.9 | 10.4 | 94.4 | 47,963 | 93.0 | 0.1 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 45,261 |

[^14]Table A.2.2.1 Educational attainment of the female household population
Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | No education | Some primary | Completed primary ${ }^{1}$ | Some secondary | Completed secondary ${ }^{2}$ | More than secondary | $\begin{gathered} \text { Don't } \\ \text { know/ } \\ \text { missing } \end{gathered}$ | Total | Number | Median years completed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 5.7 | 21.5 | 16.1 | 22.8 | 17.1 | 16.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,548 | 8.0 |
| North Sumatera | 4.4 | 23.4 | 13.0 | 25.3 | 22.6 | 11.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,435 | 8.1 |
| West Sumatera | 2.8 | 25.7 | 10.1 | 26.7 | 18.0 | 16.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,701 | 8.1 |
| Riau | 3.7 | 23.8 | 17.4 | 26.6 | 17.1 | 11.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,001 | 7.2 |
| Jambi | 6.2 | 25.5 | 16.7 | 23.8 | 17.3 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,064 | 6.0 |
| South Sumatera | 3.9 | 29.3 | 18.5 | 22.1 | 16.8 | 9.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,454 | 5.9 |
| Bengkulu | 4.8 | 26.4 | 12.9 | 27.2 | 15.9 | 12.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 597 | 6.8 |
| Lampung | 6.7 | 25.3 | 15.5 | 28.4 | 16.9 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,526 | 6.2 |
| Bangka Belitung | 5.1 | 28.0 | 15.9 | 23.6 | 18.1 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 456 | 5.9 |
| Riau Islands | 3.5 | 22.2 | 12.1 | 22.5 | 27.5 | 12.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 557 | 8.4 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 2.8 | 15.7 | 13.5 | 22.8 | 28.1 | 17.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,023 | 9.0 |
| West Java | 4.9 | 21.9 | 21.6 | 26.8 | 16.2 | 8.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 15,930 | 6.0 |
| Central Java | 8.4 | 23.5 | 21.8 | 25.2 | 13.2 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11,747 | 5.8 |
| Yogyakarta | 7.9 | 17.7 | 11.2 | 22.2 | 22.4 | 18.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,381 | 8.6 |
| East Java | 10.6 | 22.7 | 18.9 | 22.1 | 16.5 | 9.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 13,224 | 5.8 |
| Banten | 5.4 | 23.7 | 18.6 | 24.7 | 18.4 | 9.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 3,489 | 6.3 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 10.7 | 22.0 | 15.5 | 18.0 | 20.9 | 12.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,556 | 6.0 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 13.8 | 22.7 | 12.5 | 25.5 | 13.9 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,677 | 5.9 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 10.3 | 28.7 | 18.8 | 23.2 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,631 | 5.5 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 10.0 | 28.5 | 17.7 | 23.0 | 13.7 | 6.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,499 | 5.6 |
| Central Kalimantan | 5.0 | 26.3 | 17.0 | 28.6 | 13.4 | 9.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 688 | 6.0 |
| South Kalimantan | 5.6 | 29.2 | 14.1 | 26.9 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,258 | 5.9 |
| East Kalimantan | 4.5 | 24.0 | 14.5 | 26.2 | 20.4 | 10.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 955 | 7.6 |
| North Kalimantan | 6.8 | 26.3 | 11.8 | 27.4 | 15.1 | 12.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 173 | 6.5 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 0.6 | 20.0 | 11.1 | 31.4 | 22.4 | 14.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 742 | 8.5 |
| Central Sulawesi | 3.6 | 25.1 | 18.1 | 26.4 | 14.2 | 12.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 893 | 6.1 |
| South Sulawesi | 8.4 | 23.1 | 14.4 | 25.1 | 13.8 | 15.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,702 | 6.7 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 6.7 | 24.8 | 11.6 | 28.1 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 785 | 6.9 |
| Gorontalo | 2.2 | 32.6 | 14.3 | 24.5 | 12.0 | 14.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 378 | 5.9 |
| West Sulawesi | 8.2 | 26.5 | 16.1 | 25.4 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 402 | 5.8 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 2.3 | 21.3 | 15.3 | 26.3 | 18.7 | 16.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 526 | 8.2 |
| North Maluku | 3.6 | 28.7 | 12.7 | 27.4 | 14.2 | 13.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 348 | 6.5 |
| West Papua | 8.3 | 29.2 | 9.9 | 22.0 | 16.8 | 13.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 216 | 6.1 |
| Papua | 15.9 | 28.6 | 9.3 | 23.4 | 12.6 | 9.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 970 | 5.5 |
| Total | 6.9 | 23.4 | 17.8 | 24.8 | 16.7 | 10.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 83,532 | 6.0 |

${ }^{1}$ Completed 6 th grade at the primary level
${ }^{2}$ Completed 6 th grade at the secondary level

Table A.2.2.2 Educational attainment of the male household population
Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | No education | Some primary | Completed primary ${ }^{1}$ | Some secondary | Completed secondary ${ }^{2}$ | More than secondary | Don't know/ missing | Total | Number | Median years completed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 2.3 | 21.8 | 14.3 | 27.0 | 24.0 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,449 | 8.2 |
| North Sumatera | 2.1 | 23.8 | 11.2 | 28.4 | 25.5 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,254 | 8.3 |
| West Sumatera | 1.5 | 27.4 | 11.0 | 28.2 | 20.2 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,570 | 8.0 |
| Riau | 2.0 | 24.3 | 17.0 | 26.8 | 21.5 | 8.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,979 | 7.4 |
| Jambi | 3.0 | 23.3 | 15.4 | 27.2 | 21.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,056 | 7.8 |
| South Sumatera | 1.9 | 27.7 | 17.1 | 26.0 | 19.8 | 7.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,548 | 6.4 |
| Bengkulu | 1.8 | 25.7 | 12.3 | 29.8 | 19.8 | 10.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 599 | 8.0 |
| Lampung | 2.6 | 27.0 | 17.3 | 27.1 | 20.0 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,568 | 6.5 |
| Bangka Belitung | 2.3 | 27.1 | 15.8 | 25.5 | 20.9 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 451 | 6.7 |
| Riau Islands | 2.2 | 22.6 | 10.7 | 25.4 | 28.4 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 535 | 8.5 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 1.8 | 14.4 | 10.4 | 22.5 | 33.2 | 17.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,070 | 11.0 |
| West Java | 2.9 | 22.4 | 19.5 | 24.9 | 21.3 | 9.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 15,442 | 7.6 |
| Central Java | 3.8 | 23.7 | 21.8 | 26.2 | 17.1 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10,608 | 5.9 |
| Yogyakarta | 5.0 | 17.9 | 9.3 | 21.9 | 26.4 | 19.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,278 | 9.0 |
| East Java | 5.1 | 22.1 | 18.6 | 24.4 | 21.0 | 8.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 12,533 | 7.0 |
| Banten | 2.4 | 23.2 | 15.9 | 25.2 | 23.9 | 9.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,608 | 8.1 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 4.0 | 18.6 | 13.7 | 20.2 | 27.7 | 15.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,569 | 8.7 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 7.6 | 23.7 | 11.5 | 26.0 | 18.0 | 13.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,536 | 7.2 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 6.6 | 34.0 | 14.2 | 24.2 | 11.7 | 9.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,557 | 5.6 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 5.1 | 30.3 | 19.9 | 23.4 | 15.3 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,553 | 5.7 |
| Central Kalimantan | 2.5 | 25.4 | 15.5 | 31.9 | 16.1 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 691 | 6.7 |
| South Kalimantan | 2.2 | 30.4 | 14.3 | 26.5 | 17.3 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,238 | 6.0 |
| East Kalimantan | 3.3 | 23.6 | 11.5 | 25.1 | 28.4 | 8.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 973 | 8.3 |
| North Kalimantan | 4.3 | 26.1 | 11.8 | 24.0 | 20.4 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 163 | 7.1 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 0.9 | 22.1 | 11.3 | 32.5 | 22.5 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 748 | 8.1 |
| Central Sulawesi | 2.0 | 24.7 | 16.4 | 26.6 | 18.7 | 11.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 891 | 7.3 |
| South Sulawesi | 6.0 | 27.3 | 14.3 | 24.5 | 16.5 | 11.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,427 | 6.0 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 4.6 | 24.2 | 12.4 | 28.2 | 17.7 | 12.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 724 | 7.2 |
| Gorontalo | 1.6 | 35.1 | 12.4 | 26.5 | 12.6 | 11.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 366 | 5.8 |
| West Sulawesi | 5.3 | 29.8 | 15.4 | 25.1 | 14.1 | 10.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 378 | 5.8 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 2.1 | 24.4 | 12.2 | 26.1 | 22.6 | 12.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 510 | 8.2 |
| North Maluku | 2.8 | 26.6 | 10.4 | 28.8 | 20.7 | 10.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 338 | 7.7 |
| West Papua | 3.9 | 26.8 | 9.0 | 26.2 | 20.3 | 13.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 218 | 8.0 |
| Papua | 8.3 | 29.9 | 7.9 | 22.4 | 20.5 | 10.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,031 | 6.5 |
| Total | 3.6 | 23.7 | 16.7 | 25.4 | 21.0 | 9.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 80,457 | 7.4 |

${ }^{1}$ Completed 6th grade at the primary level
${ }^{2}$ Completed 6 th grade at the secondary level

## Chapter 3 Characteristics of Respondents

## Table A.3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 ${ }^{1}$ by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Women |  |  | Currently married men |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 1.9 | 955 | 2,447 | 1.7 | 166 | 445 |
| North Sumatera | 5.1 | 2,545 | 2,459 | 4.8 | 476 | 473 |
| West Sumatera | 1.9 | 958 | 1,130 | 1.5 | 154 | 178 |
| Riau | 2.6 | 1,272 | 1,080 | 2.6 | 257 | 218 |
| Jambi | 1.4 | 683 | 698 | 1.5 | 154 | 160 |
| South Sumatera | 3.0 | 1,501 | 1,126 | 3.4 | 341 | 262 |
| Bengkulu | 0.7 | 364 | 797 | 0.7 | 75 | 173 |
| Lampung | 3.0 | 1,513 | 1,228 | 3.3 | 331 | 273 |
| Bangka Belitung | 0.6 | 282 | 768 | 0.6 | 62 | 179 |
| Riau Islands | 0.7 | 364 | 1,073 | 0.7 | 70 | 217 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 4.0 | 1,996 | 1,815 | 3.7 | 373 | 330 |
| West Java | 19.9 | 9,867 | 5,090 | 20.5 | 2,051 | 1,081 |
| Central Java | 13.1 | 6,486 | 3,414 | 12.5 | 1,254 | 688 |
| Yogyakarta | 1.6 | 785 | 652 | 1.7 | 166 | 144 |
| East Java | 14.9 | 7,391 | 3,729 | 15.5 | 1,550 | 822 |
| Banten | 4.6 | 2,260 | 1,722 | 4.4 | 442 | 355 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 1.8 | 903 | 751 | 2.2 | 218 | 185 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 2.1 | 1,030 | 1,368 | 1.9 | 188 | 261 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 1.8 | 882 | 2,223 | 1.6 | 164 | 434 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 1.9 | 943 | 1,026 | 2.1 | 211 | 223 |
| Central Kalimantan | 0.8 | 413 | 587 | 1.0 | 98 | 143 |
| South Kalimantan | 1.6 | 790 | 802 | 1.6 | 163 | 170 |
| East Kalimantan | 1.2 | 593 | 1,221 | 1.3 | 125 | 234 |
| North Kalimantan | 0.2 | 108 | 712 | 0.2 | 19 | 130 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 0.8 | 411 | 585 | 0.8 | 80 | 115 |
| Central Sulawesi | 1.1 | 537 | 1,199 | 1.1 | 114 | 263 |
| South Sulawesi | 3.2 | 1,582 | 1,873 | 2.7 | 275 | 321 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 1.0 | 476 | 1,557 | 0.9 | 90 | 302 |
| Gorontalo | 0.5 | 231 | 676 | 0.4 | 45 | 135 |
| West Sulawesi | 0.5 | 242 | 1,682 | 0.4 | 40 | 293 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 0.6 | 301 | 1,858 | 0.6 | 56 | 345 |
| North Maluku | 0.4 | 209 | 1,050 | 0.4 | 40 | 203 |
| West Papua | 0.3 | 137 | 571 | 0.2 | 24 | 104 |
| Papua | 1.2 | 618 | 658 | 1.4 | 136 | 150 |
| Total | 100.0 | 49,627 | 49,627 | 100.0 | 10,009 | 10,009 |

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed.
${ }^{1}$ Includes men who are married or are living together with a partner

Table A.3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Highest level of schooling |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Median years completed | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No education | $\begin{gathered} \text { Some } \\ \text { primary } \end{gathered}$ | Completed primary ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Some } \\ \text { secondary } \end{gathered}$ | Completed secondary ${ }^{2}$ | More than secondary |  |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 2.0 | 6.8 | 10.0 | 28.4 | 32.9 | 19.9 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 3,503 |
| North Sumatera | 2.5 | 6.6 | 10.9 | 27.7 | 35.1 | 17.3 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 2,545 |
| West Sumatera | 0.9 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 30.5 | 27.1 | 26.8 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 958 |
| Riau | 1.4 | 8.6 | 18.3 | 30.3 | 25.6 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 1,272 |
| Jambi | 1.9 | 11.1 | 17.5 | 28.5 | 25.0 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 683 |
| South Sumatera | 1.2 | 14.7 | 18.8 | 26.7 | 24.8 | 13.8 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 1,501 |
| Bengkulu | 1.1 | 10.5 | 12.7 | 32.5 | 23.2 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 9.2 | 364 |
| Lampung | 1.6 | 9.6 | 17.0 | 36.0 | 25.9 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 1,513 |
| Bangka Belitung | 2.0 | 13.7 | 17.5 | 26.5 | 26.6 | 13.5 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 282 |
| Riau Islands | 0.7 | 5.4 | 13.4 | 22.3 | 41.0 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 364 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 0.3 | 4.2 | 11.7 | 25.3 | 36.1 | 22.4 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 1,996 |
| West Java | 0.7 | 6.8 | 24.1 | 32.2 | 23.9 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 9,867 |
| Central Java | 1.1 | 6.3 | 24.3 | 33.9 | 21.6 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 6,486 |
| Yogyakarta | 0.6 | 3.3 | 8.8 | 25.4 | 32.9 | 29.1 | 100.0 | 11.4 | 785 |
| East Java | 2.0 | 6.7 | 21.8 | 28.8 | 26.4 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 7,391 |
| Banten | 1.1 | 10.1 | 22.6 | 28.3 | 25.6 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 2,260 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 2.5 | 7.0 | 15.6 | 21.5 | 34.0 | 19.4 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 903 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 4.5 | 10.1 | 16.6 | 30.9 | 20.5 | 17.3 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 1,030 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 4.6 | 12.0 | 23.2 | 27.8 | 16.1 | 16.4 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 882 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 4.6 | 15.9 | 21.5 | 27.8 | 20.5 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 943 |
| Central Kalimantan | 1.3 | 12.5 | 15.2 | 34.9 | 21.0 | 15.1 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 413 |
| South Kalimantan | 2.0 | 14.1 | 16.3 | 32.3 | 18.3 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 790 |
| East Kalimantan | 0.8 | 7.0 | 16.3 | 29.1 | 31.7 | 15.1 | 100.0 | 10.1 | 593 |
| North Kalimantan | 2.2 | 11.2 | 13.6 | 30.7 | 22.3 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 108 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 0.0 | 4.7 | 9.6 | 31.5 | 32.2 | 22.0 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 411 |
| Central Sulawesi | 1.4 | 9.3 | 20.0 | 28.5 | 21.7 | 19.1 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 537 |
| South Sulawesi | 1.5 | 9.6 | 15.5 | 29.5 | 20.6 | 23.2 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 1,582 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 2.4 | 9.0 | 12.3 | 31.3 | 21.8 | 23.3 | 100.0 | 10.1 | 476 |
| Gorontalo | 0.5 | 16.7 | 17.4 | 28.5 | 16.5 | 20.3 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 231 |
| West Sulawesi | 4.0 | 11.5 | 19.5 | 28.4 | 18.2 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 242 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 0.7 | 4.5 | 11.9 | 26.6 | 29.7 | 26.6 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 301 |
| North Maluku | 0.9 | 10.5 | 13.1 | 32.8 | 20.9 | 21.7 | 100.0 | 9.7 | 209 |
| West Papua | 5.0 | 10.3 | 11.6 | 26.5 | 25.1 | 21.5 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 137 |
| Papua | 14.3 | 14.5 | 8.6 | 29.5 | 19.0 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 618 |
| Total | 1.7 | 8.0 | 19.3 | 30.1 | 25.3 | 15.6 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 49,627 |

${ }^{1}$ Completed 6 th grade at the primary level
${ }^{2}$ Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table A.3.2.2 Educational attainment: Currently married men
Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Highest level of schooling |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Median years completed | Number of men |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No education | Some primary | Completed primary ${ }^{1}$ | Some secondary | Completed secondary ${ }^{2}$ | More than secondary |  |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 1.3 | 9.0 | 12.7 | 25.9 | 37.8 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 11.0 | 630 |
| North Sumatera | 1.7 | 6.3 | 13.0 | 24.8 | 41.9 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 476 |
| West Sumatera | 0.0 | 17.2 | 11.9 | 29.1 | 25.1 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 154 |
| Riau | 0.5 | 12.3 | 17.6 | 26.6 | 28.8 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 257 |
| Jambi | 0.6 | 14.9 | 23.8 | 20.9 | 25.1 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 154 |
| South Sumatera | 0.0 | 13.5 | 24.3 | 22.4 | 31.5 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 341 |
| Bengkulu | 0.6 | 15.0 | 10.0 | 31.5 | 29.8 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 9.2 | 75 |
| Lampung | 0.4 | 18.5 | 21.6 | 25.4 | 28.7 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 331 |
| Bangka Belitung | 5.1 | 14.3 | 19.0 | 23.3 | 29.0 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 62 |
| Riau Islands | 0.3 | 8.0 | 14.4 | 15.5 | 46.8 | 14.9 | 100.0 | 11.3 | 70 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 0.3 | 2.9 | 10.6 | 20.6 | 43.2 | 22.4 | 100.0 | 11.4 | 373 |
| West Java | 1.2 | 10.8 | 26.5 | 19.5 | 29.8 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 2,051 |
| Central Java | 1.5 | 13.6 | 31.0 | 21.4 | 23.4 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 1,254 |
| Yogyakarta | 0.5 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 19.4 | 40.3 | 26.9 | 100.0 | 11.4 | 166 |
| East Java | 2.6 | 11.1 | 25.1 | 21.0 | 27.3 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 1,550 |
| Banten | 0.7 | 11.2 | 21.1 | 20.8 | 34.1 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 442 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 0.5 | 9.0 | 12.9 | 15.9 | 45.8 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 11.3 | 218 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 3.3 | 12.7 | 20.4 | 19.4 | 24.7 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 188 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 5.9 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 23.4 | 18.1 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 164 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 4.6 | 15.1 | 25.2 | 23.1 | 25.4 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 211 |
| Central Kalimantan | 3.3 | 10.7 | 15.4 | 32.8 | 25.4 | 12.4 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 98 |
| South Kalimantan | 0.4 | 22.6 | 19.8 | 19.2 | 24.8 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 163 |
| East Kalimantan | 2.1 | 11.2 | 12.5 | 21.6 | 43.0 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 125 |
| North Kalimantan | 3.0 | 11.7 | 8.7 | 23.1 | 28.5 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 19 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 1.0 | 11.4 | 13.6 | 27.8 | 35.4 | 10.8 | 100.0 | 9.7 | 80 |
| Central Sulawesi | 1.1 | 13.1 | 21.3 | 21.9 | 25.2 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 114 |
| South Sulawesi | 6.3 | 20.0 | 16.8 | 17.7 | 23.4 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 275 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 4.5 | 14.9 | 17.6 | 23.6 | 22.5 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 90 |
| Gorontalo | 1.6 | 29.4 | 16.1 | 20.8 | 20.3 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 45 |
| West Sulawesi | 4.3 | 19.3 | 22.2 | 19.2 | 20.9 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 8.0 | 40 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 0.0 | 9.1 | 17.6 | 21.3 | 34.6 | 17.3 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 56 |
| North Maluku | 1.3 | 13.7 | 9.7 | 27.0 | 29.6 | 18.6 | 100.0 | 9.6 | 40 |
| West Papua | 1.8 | 8.5 | 11.3 | 25.3 | 36.0 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 24 |
| Papua | 14.2 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 20.5 | 33.6 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 136 |
| Total | 1.9 | 12.0 | 22.0 | 21.5 | 29.8 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 10,009 |

${ }^{1}$ Completed 6th grade at the primary level
${ }^{2}$ Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

| Table A.3.3.1 Literacy: Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Province | Secondary schooling or higher | No schooling or primary school |  |  |  |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent- } \\ & \text { age } \\ & \text { literate }^{1} \end{aligned}$ | Number of women |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Can read a } \\ \text { whole } \\ \text { sentence } \end{gathered}$ | Can read part of a sentence | Cannot read at all | Blind/ visually impaired | Missing |  |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 81.2 | 12.8 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 3,503 |
| North Sumatera | 80.0 | 13.5 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 2,545 |
| West Sumatera | 84.3 | 10.9 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 958 |
| Riau | 71.7 | 18.6 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 95.2 | 1,272 |
| Jambi | 69.4 | 21.2 | 2.9 | 6.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 683 |
| South Sumatera | 65.3 | 23.9 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 93.9 | 1,501 |
| Bengkulu | 75.7 | 18.6 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 364 |
| Lampung | 71.9 | 21.9 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 1,513 |
| Bangka Belitung | 66.7 | 26.4 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 282 |
| Riau Islands | 80.5 | 15.7 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 364 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 83.8 | 14.1 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 1,996 |
| West Java | 68.5 | 27.8 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 9,867 |
| Central Java | 68.4 | 26.8 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 6,486 |
| Yogyakarta | 87.3 | 9.3 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 785 |
| East Java | 69.5 | 24.9 | 1.4 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 7,391 |
| Banten | 66.2 | 27.0 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 2,260 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 74.9 | 19.0 | 1.3 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 95.2 | 903 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 68.7 | 20.2 | 3.0 | 8.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 1,030 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 60.3 | 25.1 | 3.4 | 10.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 882 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 58.0 | 25.9 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 943 |
| Central Kalimantan | 71.0 | 20.8 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 413 |
| South Kalimantan | 67.6 | 27.1 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 790 |
| East Kalimantan | 75.9 | 20.3 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 593 |
| North Kalimantan | 73.0 | 19.6 | 1.6 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 108 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 85.7 | 13.3 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 411 |
| Central Sulawesi | 69.2 | 22.5 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 94.6 | 537 |
| South Sulawesi | 73.3 | 19.4 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 95.2 | 1,582 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 76.4 | 15.6 | 2.1 | 5.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 94.0 | 476 |
| Gorontalo | 65.4 | 28.4 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 231 |
| West Sulawesi | 65.0 | 23.4 | 3.5 | 7.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 242 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 82.9 | 10.6 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 301 |
| North Maluku | 75.4 | 14.8 | 3.0 | 6.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 209 |
| West Papua | 73.1 | 13.0 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 92.5 | 137 |
| Papua | 62.6 | 10.8 | 4.4 | 22.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 77.7 | 618 |
| Total | 71.0 | 22.7 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 49,627 |

${ }^{1}$ Refers to women who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table A.3.3.2 Literacy: Currently married men
Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | No schooling or primary school |  |  |  |  |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent- } \\ & \text { age } \\ & \text { literate }^{1} \end{aligned}$ | Number of men |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Secondary schooling or higher | Can read a whole sentence | Can read part of a sentence | Cannot read at all | Blind/ visually impaired | Missing |  |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 77.0 | 17.1 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 630 |
| North Sumatera | 79.0 | 16.0 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 476 |
| West Sumatera | 71.0 | 20.6 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 154 |
| Riau | 69.6 | 21.2 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 257 |
| Jambi | 60.7 | 29.9 | 7.7 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 154 |
| South Sumatera | 62.2 | 31.7 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 341 |
| Bengkulu | 74.4 | 19.2 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 75 |
| Lampung | 59.5 | 32.4 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 95.6 | 331 |
| Bangka Belitung | 61.6 | 31.8 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 62 |
| Riau Islands | 77.3 | 19.0 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 70 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 86.3 | 11.5 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 373 |
| West Java | 61.5 | 33.2 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 2,051 |
| Central Java | 53.9 | 38.2 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 1,254 |
| Yogyakarta | 86.6 | 11.8 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 166 |
| East Java | 61.2 | 30.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 95.5 | 1,550 |
| Banten | 67.1 | 24.9 | 5.3 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 442 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 77.7 | 15.8 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 218 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 63.6 | 23.4 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.7 | 188 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 54.9 | 20.0 | 10.0 | 12.8 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 84.9 | 164 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 55.1 | 29.7 | 4.5 | 7.0 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 89.4 | 211 |
| Central Kalimantan | 70.5 | 22.1 | 0.9 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 98 |
| South Kalimantan | 57.2 | 36.7 | 5.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 163 |
| East Kalimantan | 74.1 | 19.4 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 95.6 | 125 |
| North Kalimantan | 76.6 | 15.4 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 19 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 74.0 | 20.4 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 80 |
| Central Sulawesi | 64.4 | 27.0 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.5 | 114 |
| South Sulawesi | 56.9 | 25.3 | 5.9 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 275 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 63.0 | 23.8 | 4.4 | 8.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 90 |
| Gorontalo | 52.9 | 33.6 | 2.5 | 10.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.0 | 45 |
| West Sulawesi | 54.2 | 29.4 | 5.5 | 9.7 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.2 | 40 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 73.2 | 16.9 | 7.9 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 56 |
| North Maluku | 75.2 | 13.6 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 40 |
| West Papua | 78.4 | 16.4 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 24 |
| Papua | 66.8 | 14.3 | 4.5 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85.6 | 136 |
| Total | 64.1 | 27.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 10,009 |

${ }^{1}$ Refers to men who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

| Table A.3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Province | Reads a newspaper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio at least once a week | Accesses all three media at least once a week | Accesses none of the three media at least once a week | Number of women |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 14.6 | 82.2 | 13.9 | 5.1 | 14.8 | 955 |
| North Sumatera | 10.5 | 79.6 | 16.3 | 3.3 | 17.3 | 2,545 |
| West Sumatera | 13.9 | 89.8 | 13.4 | 3.2 | 8.5 | 958 |
| Riau | 8.9 | 87.5 | 10.9 | 1.6 | 10.6 | 1,272 |
| Jambi | 8.8 | 90.3 | 7.2 | 1.1 | 7.8 | 683 |
| South Sumatera | 11.1 | 86.2 | 11.7 | 3.4 | 12.3 | 1,501 |
| Bengkulu | 18.1 | 89.5 | 11.4 | 4.6 | 8.9 | 364 |
| Lampung | 8.7 | 90.0 | 10.0 | 1.3 | 7.9 | 1,513 |
| Bangka Belitung | 22.1 | 89.2 | 26.6 | 9.6 | 7.6 | 282 |
| Riau Islands | 17.6 | 88.0 | 13.6 | 4.0 | 9.5 | 364 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 14.2 | 84.3 | 11.6 | 3.2 | 11.5 | 1,996 |
| West Java | 7.4 | 86.0 | 12.0 | 2.0 | 11.4 | 9,867 |
| Central Java | 8.8 | 83.3 | 15.0 | 2.3 | 14.2 | 6,486 |
| Yogyakarta | 28.5 | 85.2 | 29.5 | 11.0 | 9.8 | 785 |
| East Java | 9.2 | 84.8 | 16.8 | 2.6 | 12.4 | 7,391 |
| Banten | 11.8 | 82.3 | 11.5 | 3.5 | 15.3 | 2,260 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 13.2 | 90.1 | 37.6 | 8.2 | 6.5 | 903 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 8.1 | 85.5 | 8.6 | 1.7 | 13.0 | 1,030 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 6.8 | 44.8 | 8.3 | 1.5 | 50.0 | 882 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 5.1 | 77.2 | 8.6 | 1.6 | 20.6 | 943 |
| Central Kalimantan | 13.5 | 85.7 | 6.7 | 1.7 | 13.1 | 413 |
| South Kalimantan | 7.3 | 90.9 | 10.1 | 0.8 | 7.7 | 790 |
| East Kalimantan | 16.5 | 89.3 | 11.4 | 4.1 | 8.8 | 593 |
| North Kalimantan | 16.6 | 82.3 | 18.3 | 4.0 | 11.4 | 108 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 11.0 | 90.3 | 15.8 | 4.5 | 7.8 | 411 |
| Central Sulawesi | 7.8 | 84.2 | 7.2 | 0.6 | 14.2 | 537 |
| South Sulawesi | 12.7 | 88.0 | 13.0 | 3.7 | 9.6 | 1,582 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 11.0 | 86.9 | 7.2 | 1.7 | 11.6 | 476 |
| Gorontalo | 9.4 | 79.1 | 20.9 | 4.0 | 17.2 | 231 |
| West Sulawesi | 9.3 | 77.2 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 21.7 | 242 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 8.5 | 74.5 | 6.7 | 1.6 | 23.4 | 301 |
| North Maluku | 10.2 | 77.9 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 20.6 | 209 |
| West Papua | 6.5 | 73.2 | 7.5 | 1.8 | 25.0 | 137 |
| Papua | 3.6 | 43.3 | 7.6 | 0.8 | 54.5 | 618 |
| Total | 10.0 | 83.8 | 13.6 | 2.8 | 13.6 | 49,627 |

Table A.3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Currently married men
Percentage of currently married men age $15-54$ who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Reads a newspaper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio at least once a week | Accesses all three media at least once a week | Accesses none of the three media at least once a week | Number of men |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 20.0 | 66.2 | 9.3 | 4.6 | 30.1 | 166 |
| North Sumatera | 23.5 | 85.3 | 13.3 | 5.5 | 13.8 | 476 |
| West Sumatera | 25.1 | 91.3 | 17.7 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 154 |
| Riau | 13.1 | 93.7 | 10.3 | 2.6 | 4.8 | 257 |
| Jambi | 10.3 | 95.7 | 9.7 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 154 |
| South Sumatera | 22.3 | 94.3 | 24.4 | 10.2 | 4.1 | 341 |
| Bengkulu | 18.0 | 90.8 | 17.9 | 3.7 | 7.5 | 75 |
| Lampung | 8.3 | 83.2 | 8.1 | 1.1 | 13.0 | 331 |
| Bangka Belitung | 27.8 | 90.6 | 32.0 | 9.9 | 5.6 | 62 |
| Riau Islands | 18.6 | 91.3 | 15.2 | 3.3 | 6.2 | 70 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 22.2 | 87.4 | 15.7 | 5.4 | 9.7 | 373 |
| West Java | 15.0 | 85.4 | 18.4 | 3.6 | 11.8 | 2,051 |
| Central Java | 10.8 | 90.0 | 19.5 | 2.7 | 7.7 | 1,254 |
| Yogyakarta | 25.7 | 88.8 | 24.6 | 9.8 | 8.2 | 166 |
| East Java | 11.4 | 76.8 | 19.1 | 4.6 | 20.1 | 1,550 |
| Banten | 11.0 | 86.7 | 15.1 | 3.1 | 10.4 | 442 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 22.3 | 88.7 | 33.4 | 9.7 | 8.3 | 218 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 13.7 | 88.2 | 4.7 | 1.4 | 10.7 | 188 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 12.0 | 43.3 | 10.5 | 3.4 | 51.7 | 164 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 4.9 | 80.2 | 7.0 | 1.3 | 19.8 | 211 |
| Central Kalimantan | 15.3 | 89.3 | 12.7 | 3.0 | 9.6 | 98 |
| South Kalimantan | 5.1 | 89.7 | 8.4 | 1.6 | 8.8 | 163 |
| East Kalimantan | 13.6 | 91.5 | 15.1 | 3.1 | 5.8 | 125 |
| North Kalimantan | 19.7 | 93.3 | 17.7 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 19 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 46.8 | 99.3 | 24.7 | 14.9 | 0.7 | 80 |
| Central Sulawesi | 13.6 | 84.6 | 7.4 | 0.5 | 13.8 | 114 |
| South Sulawesi | 22.1 | 93.0 | 22.9 | 8.2 | 5.9 | 275 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 17.9 | 89.7 | 8.6 | 3.4 | 9.3 | 90 |
| Gorontalo | 14.2 | 89.2 | 34.6 | 8.4 | 5.1 | 45 |
| West Sulawesi | 15.7 | 84.3 | 7.1 | 2.4 | 14.2 | 40 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 13.5 | 83.3 | 5.9 | 3.0 | 15.8 | 56 |
| North Maluku | 7.2 | 74.3 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 25.2 | 40 |
| West Papua | 7.1 | 75.0 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 23.8 | 24 |
| Papua | 11.7 | 53.9 | 15.6 | 5.0 | 41.7 | 136 |
| Total | 14.9 | 84.7 | 16.9 | 4.3 | 12.9 | 10,009 |

Table A.3.5.1 Internet usage: Women
Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever used the internet, and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months; and among women who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Ever used the internet | Used the internet in the past 12 months | Number | Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used internet: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Almost every day | At least once a week | Less than once a week | Not at all | Missing | Total | Number |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 42.6 | 41.1 | 955 | 63.8 | 23.7 | 11.1 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 392 |
| North Sumatera | 48.2 | 46.6 | 2,545 | 65.1 | 22.7 | 10.2 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,185 |
| West Sumatera | 57.8 | 56.9 | 958 | 65.7 | 22.7 | 10.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 545 |
| Riau | 45.0 | 43.3 | 1,272 | 67.4 | 22.5 | 6.7 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 551 |
| Jambi | 43.7 | 41.3 | 683 | 64.8 | 21.8 | 9.3 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 282 |
| South Sumatera | 39.6 | 38.7 | 1,501 | 68.2 | 24.7 | 6.0 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 581 |
| Bengkulu | 41.1 | 40.1 | 364 | 67.7 | 19.6 | 10.3 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 146 |
| Lampung | 36.6 | 35.2 | 1,513 | 66.9 | 20.7 | 9.5 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 532 |
| Bangka Belitung | 49.6 | 48.9 | 282 | 78.4 | 16.6 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 138 |
| Riau Islands | 63.7 | 62.0 | 364 | 79.7 | 15.4 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 226 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 77.1 | 76.1 | 1,996 | 92.7 | 6.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,519 |
| West Java | 54.9 | 53.1 | 9,867 | 80.7 | 15.6 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,241 |
| Central Java | 47.0 | 45.9 | 6,486 | 81.1 | 14.9 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,976 |
| Yogyakarta | 70.8 | 70.6 | 785 | 91.8 | 6.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 554 |
| East Java | 47.4 | 46.3 | 7,391 | 85.7 | 10.1 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 3,419 |
| Banten | 51.2 | 50.2 | 2,260 | 84.2 | 12.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,135 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 53.4 | 52.2 | 903 | 85.6 | 12.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 471 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 39.6 | 38.6 | 1,030 | 59.5 | 27.9 | 11.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 397 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 32.9 | 31.1 | 882 | 45.3 | 33.9 | 18.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 274 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 32.6 | 30.6 | 943 | 71.0 | 21.0 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 289 |
| Central Kalimantan | 43.2 | 41.2 | 413 | 64.5 | 28.5 | 6.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 170 |
| South Kalimantan | 45.5 | 43.7 | 790 | 73.5 | 17.5 | 7.1 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 346 |
| East Kalimantan | 61.0 | 58.8 | 593 | 71.8 | 18.2 | 6.4 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 349 |
| North Kalimantan | 63.7 | 62.1 | 108 | 67.0 | 22.2 | 6.4 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 65.5 | 64.0 | 411 | 63.6 | 29.3 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 263 |
| Central Sulawesi | 42.6 | 40.7 | 537 | 54.3 | 32.6 | 11.0 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 218 |
| South Sulawesi | 50.5 | 49.1 | 1,582 | 66.6 | 21.0 | 11.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 776 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 49.2 | 46.4 | 476 | 56.3 | 27.4 | 11.6 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 221 |
| Gorontalo | 49.8 | 48.1 | 231 | 63.8 | 26.2 | 6.4 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 111 |
| West Sulawesi | 40.1 | 38.7 | 242 | 52.7 | 32.9 | 12.5 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 94 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 44.8 | 42.7 | 301 | 48.5 | 32.5 | 15.6 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 129 |
| North Maluku | 36.1 | 32.7 | 209 | 44.8 | 35.5 | 17.3 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 68 |
| West Papua | 39.9 | 38.4 | 137 | 56.7 | 32.5 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53 |
| Papua | 32.4 | 30.7 | 618 | 45.2 | 35.3 | 18.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 190 |
| Total | 49.6 | 48.2 | 49,627 | 77.0 | 16.6 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 23,908 |

Table A.3.5.2 Internet usage: Currently married men
Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who have ever used the internet, and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months; and among currently married men who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | $\qquad$ | Used the internet in the past 12 months | Number | Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used internet: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Almost every day | At least once a week | Less than once a week | Not at all | Missing | Total | Number |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 25.3 | 23.8 | 166 | 75.9 | 20.9 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 40 |
| North Sumatera | 38.9 | 38.0 | 476 | 51.5 | 34.8 | 12.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 181 |
| West Sumatera | 40.7 | 39.5 | 154 | 66.5 | 16.9 | 13.7 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61 |
| Riau | 39.6 | 39.2 | 257 | 74.6 | 22.9 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 101 |
| Jambi | 35.7 | 32.3 | 154 | 59.8 | 33.4 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50 |
| South Sumatera | 36.9 | 32.1 | 341 | 67.5 | 22.4 | 6.9 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 109 |
| Bengkulu | 28.7 | 26.5 | 75 | (68.2) | (16.7) | (13.6) | (1.5) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 20 |
| Lampung | 24.2 | 23.0 | 331 | 61.9 | 27.1 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Bangka Belitung | 40.1 | 39.0 | 62 | 69.1 | 26.9 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24 |
| Riau Islands | 53.4 | 51.2 | 70 | 81.0 | 14.2 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 36 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 73.5 | 72.4 | 373 | 90.8 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 270 |
| West Java | 46.3 | 45.0 | 2,051 | 82.1 | 14.1 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 924 |
| Central Java | 36.8 | 35.3 | 1,254 | 71.3 | 22.7 | 5.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 443 |
| Yogyakarta | 63.4 | 62.9 | 166 | 96.7 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 104 |
| East Java | 36.7 | 35.8 | 1,550 | 80.8 | 16.3 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 555 |
| Banten | 50.1 | 48.4 | 442 | 81.9 | 12.9 | 0.6 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 214 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 52.0 | 49.4 | 218 | 84.9 | 9.1 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 108 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 35.4 | 33.7 | 188 | 60.7 | 25.6 | 12.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 22.6 | 21.6 | 164 | 55.6 | 27.5 | 10.5 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 35 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 23.9 | 22.4 | 211 | 58.9 | 31.5 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47 |
| Central Kalimantan | 43.2 | 36.8 | 98 | 54.3 | 19.9 | 10.7 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 36 |
| South Kalimantan | 39.5 | 38.3 | 163 | 68.3 | 24.4 | 6.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63 |
| East Kalimantan | 39.6 | 38.0 | 125 | 66.2 | 24.8 | 8.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 48 |
| North Kalimantan | 46.1 | 45.5 | 19 | 60.7 | 29.2 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 33.7 | 33.7 | 80 | (56.3) | (40.9) | (2.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 27 |
| Central Sulawesi | 36.3 | 33.8 | 114 | 45.1 | 39.0 | 13.9 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 39 |
| South Sulawesi | 31.0 | 28.6 | 275 | 66.1 | 21.2 | 9.2 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 79 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 31.6 | 30.6 | 90 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 16.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Gorontalo | 28.0 | 26.4 | 45 | (58.2) | (35.2) | (0.0) | (6.6) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 12 |
| West Sulawesi | 25.5 | 24.9 | 40 | 67.8 | 29.9 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 35.0 | 34.2 | 56 | 62.3 | 26.4 | 10.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19 |
| North Maluku | 24.9 | 21.9 | 40 | (59.4) | (15.4) | (23.1) | (2.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 9 |
| West Papua | 34.1 | 33.2 | 24 | (23.8) | (58.4) | (16.4) | (1.4) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 8 |
| Papua | 30.9 | 30.0 | 136 | 55.4 | 27.7 | 15.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 41 |
| Total | 40.3 | 38.8 | 10,009 | 75.2 | 18.8 | 4.8 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,886 |

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

Table A.3.6.1 Employment status: Women
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey |  | Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | Missing/ don't know | Total | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Currently employed ${ }^{1}$ | Not currently employed |  |  |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 48.5 | 5.5 | 46.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 955 |
| North Sumatera | 60.0 | 6.4 | 33.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,545 |
| West Sumatera | 57.3 | 5.8 | 36.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 958 |
| Riau | 49.4 | 6.1 | 44.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,272 |
| Jambi | 53.2 | 8.0 | 38.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 683 |
| South Sumatera | 62.1 | 4.2 | 33.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,501 |
| Bengkulu | 60.1 | 7.3 | 32.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 364 |
| Lampung | 49.7 | 9.8 | 40.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,513 |
| Bangka Belitung | 54.6 | 6.0 | 39.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 282 |
| Riau Islands | 55.3 | 7.0 | 37.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 364 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 54.3 | 4.8 | 40.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,996 |
| West Java | 45.5 | 5.7 | 48.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9,867 |
| Central Java | 54.0 | 5.4 | 40.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,486 |
| Yogyakarta | 67.9 | 5.7 | 26.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 785 |
| East Java | 55.4 | 5.7 | 38.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,391 |
| Banten | 50.0 | 4.4 | 45.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,260 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 78.4 | 4.1 | 17.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 903 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 52.0 | 7.5 | 40.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,030 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 54.6 | 5.4 | 40.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 882 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 52.3 | 3.8 | 43.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 943 |
| Central Kalimantan | 61.2 | 3.5 | 35.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 413 |
| South Kalimantan | 59.5 | 7.7 | 32.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 790 |
| East Kalimantan | 52.5 | 7.3 | 40.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 593 |
| North Kalimantan | 58.8 | 8.6 | 32.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 108 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 42.0 | 5.0 | 52.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 411 |
| Central Sulawesi | 55.2 | 5.4 | 39.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 537 |
| South Sulawesi | 52.7 | 9.1 | 38.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,582 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 56.1 | 10.4 | 33.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 476 |
| Gorontalo | 55.2 | 9.7 | 35.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 231 |
| West Sulawesi | 49.3 | 7.2 | 43.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 242 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 46.4 | 3.7 | 49.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 301 |
| North Maluku | 51.5 | 5.4 | 43.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 209 |
| West Papua | 53.1 | 5.4 | 41.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Papua | 59.7 | 6.3 | 34.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 618 |
| Total | 53.3 | 5.9 | 40.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49,627 |

${ }^{1}$ Currently employed is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table A.3.6.2 Employment status: Currently married men
Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by employment status, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey |  | Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Currently employed ${ }^{1}$ | Not currently employed |  | Total | Number of men |


| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aceh | 99.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 166 |
| North Sumatera | 97.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 476 |
| West Sumatera | 98.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 154 |
| Riau | 99.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 257 |
| Jambi | 99.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 154 |
| South Sumatera | 97.9 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 341 |
| Bengkulu | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 75 |
| Lampung | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 331 |
| Bangka Belitung | 99.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 62 |
| Riau Islands | 90.6 | 8.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 97.0 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 373 |
| West Java | 97.2 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,051 |
| Central Java | 97.8 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1,254 |
| Yogyakarta | 98.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 166 |
| East Java | 98.1 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,550 |
| Banten | 95.3 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 442 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 96.9 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 218 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 98.6 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 188 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 98.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 164 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 97.9 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 211 |
| Central Kalimantan | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98 |
| South Kalimantan | 98.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 163 |
| East Kalimantan | 97.7 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 125 |
| North Kalimantan | 98.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 19 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 99.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Central Sulawesi | 98.8 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 114 |
| South Sulawesi | 98.6 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 275 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 99.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 90 |
| Gorontalo | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 45 |
| West Sulawesi | 98.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 96.4 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 56 |
| North Maluku | 99.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 40 |
| West Papua | 99.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24 |
| Papua | 97.1 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 136 |
| Total | 97.9 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 10,009 |

${ }^{1}$ Currently employed is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table A.3.7.1 Occupation: Women
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Professional/ technical/ managerial | Clerical | Sales | Agricultural worker | Industrial worker | Services | Missing | Total | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 19.0 | 10.3 | 20.4 | 30.0 | 7.9 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 516 |
| North Sumatera | 9.9 | 4.8 | 29.6 | 31.8 | 8.2 | 14.4 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1,690 |
| West Sumatera | 17.6 | 4.7 | 34.7 | 23.4 | 8.7 | 10.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 605 |
| Riau | 13.4 | 6.9 | 30.8 | 26.1 | 8.6 | 13.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 706 |
| Jambi | 12.2 | 6.0 | 22.9 | 35.0 | 4.6 | 18.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 418 |
| South Sumatera | 8.9 | 4.4 | 28.8 | 35.3 | 9.6 | 12.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 995 |
| Bengkulu | 14.8 | 5.4 | 20.4 | 43.7 | 4.8 | 10.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 245 |
| Lampung | 9.5 | 4.4 | 30.8 | 30.4 | 10.0 | 14.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 900 |
| Bangka Belitung | 10.9 | 7.8 | 33.4 | 20.9 | 8.2 | 18.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 171 |
| Riau Islands | 18.3 | 12.1 | 31.4 | 3.6 | 13.7 | 21.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 227 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 14.5 | 13.1 | 36.1 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 27.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,180 |
| West Java | 9.8 | 8.2 | 35.4 | 9.2 | 19.4 | 17.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5,048 |
| Central Java | 8.2 | 5.6 | 31.5 | 15.3 | 22.4 | 17.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,853 |
| Yogyakarta | 14.1 | 11.1 | 27.5 | 13.3 | 15.7 | 17.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 578 |
| East Java | 10.3 | 5.2 | 32.8 | 18.7 | 17.5 | 15.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 4,520 |
| Banten | 10.1 | 7.3 | 36.8 | 4.4 | 24.5 | 16.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,229 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 8.6 | 7.6 | 28.4 | 8.8 | 16.7 | 29.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 745 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 11.2 | 4.3 | 32.6 | 29.1 | 10.5 | 12.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 612 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 14.5 | 3.1 | 18.5 | 43.6 | 13.1 | 6.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 529 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 7.6 | 3.8 | 20.1 | 55.6 | 4.2 | 8.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 529 |
| Central Kalimantan | 12.4 | 5.6 | 31.4 | 36.3 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 267 |
| South Kalimantan | 13.5 | 4.6 | 34.0 | 29.0 | 7.0 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 531 |
| East Kalimantan | 10.3 | 8.5 | 39.5 | 17.8 | 5.7 | 18.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 355 |
| North Kalimantan | 16.0 | 7.9 | 31.4 | 22.9 | 9.5 | 12.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 73 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 15.9 | 10.1 | 40.0 | 10.5 | 4.7 | 18.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 193 |
| Central Sulawesi | 12.0 | 11.7 | 28.3 | 27.9 | 9.1 | 10.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 326 |
| South Sulawesi | 13.0 | 8.4 | 31.4 | 33.3 | 5.2 | 8.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 979 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 15.7 | 6.3 | 31.8 | 32.4 | 5.5 | 7.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 316 |
| Gorontalo | 9.6 | 10.7 | 32.3 | 28.5 | 2.2 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 150 |
| West Sulawesi | 13.5 | 8.5 | 28.5 | 31.3 | 7.4 | 10.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 22.9 | 10.0 | 31.6 | 19.1 | 5.9 | 10.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 151 |
| North Maluku | 13.2 | 6.7 | 27.6 | 32.2 | 5.7 | 13.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 119 |
| West Papua | 17.0 | 10.1 | 36.2 | 22.2 | 5.2 | 9.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Papua | 9.6 | 5.2 | 30.2 | 41.3 | 3.9 | 9.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 408 |
| Total | 11.0 | 6.7 | 31.8 | 20.3 | 14.3 | 15.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 29,377 |


| Table A.3.7.2 Occupation: Currently married men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Province | Professional/ technical/ managerial | Clerical | Sales | Agricultural worker | Industrial worker | Services | Missing | Total | Number of men |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 6.3 | 6.5 | 11.5 | 40.2 | 24.3 | 10.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 166 |
| North Sumatera | 6.3 | 5.0 | 12.7 | 38.5 | 14.9 | 20.5 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 472 |
| West Sumatera | 14.3 | 4.3 | 15.8 | 33.3 | 13.2 | 18.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 153 |
| Riau | 7.7 | 6.1 | 15.5 | 43.3 | 17.7 | 9.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 257 |
| Jambi | 8.8 | 7.9 | 5.5 | 48.9 | 20.2 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 154 |
| South Sumatera | 6.9 | 1.7 | 6.8 | 38.1 | 29.2 | 16.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 340 |
| Bengkulu | 10.2 | 2.3 | 13.1 | 44.0 | 17.2 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 75 |
| Lampung | 2.1 | 3.5 | 10.3 | 51.7 | 24.3 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 331 |
| Bangka Belitung | 9.9 | 2.6 | 15.9 | 30.9 | 29.7 | 9.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 62 |
| Riau Islands | 19.0 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 14.8 | 24.2 | 20.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 15.7 | 8.0 | 21.6 | 1.0 | 17.8 | 35.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 370 |
| West Java | 7.8 | 4.0 | 18.7 | 14.5 | 34.4 | 20.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,043 |
| Central Java | 7.1 | 3.7 | 16.7 | 23.6 | 32.6 | 16.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,243 |
| Yogyakarta | 12.8 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 11.3 | 37.8 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 166 |
| East Java | 8.4 | 4.2 | 15.7 | 23.4 | 30.7 | 16.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1,546 |
| Banten | 9.7 | 3.9 | 17.2 | 10.6 | 34.3 | 23.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 431 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 15.1 | 9.3 | 12.2 | 9.9 | 26.0 | 26.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 216 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 11.4 | 8.9 | 11.9 | 25.7 | 26.6 | 13.9 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 188 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 10.7 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 49.2 | 16.2 | 11.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 163 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 6.4 | 5.8 | 8.6 | 52.9 | 14.8 | 10.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 209 |
| Central Kalimantan | 9.5 | 8.9 | 11.4 | 34.8 | 24.1 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98 |
| South Kalimantan | 11.2 | 4.6 | 15.8 | 32.7 | 17.1 | 18.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 163 |
| East Kalimantan | 9.8 | 5.1 | 14.2 | 26.2 | 24.4 | 20.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 124 |
| North Kalimantan | 23.9 | 5.2 | 7.6 | 19.9 | 28.7 | 13.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 18 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 8.5 | 4.4 | 9.8 | 35.6 | 23.7 | 17.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Central Sulawesi | 9.0 | 7.7 | 12.0 | 45.6 | 17.6 | 6.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 114 |
| South Sulawesi | 8.6 | 7.0 | 13.1 | 40.3 | 16.4 | 14.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 272 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 6.5 | 5.8 | 10.3 | 50.7 | 14.7 | 11.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 90 |
| Gorontalo | 6.1 | 9.5 | 12.3 | 44.9 | 14.9 | 11.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 45 |
| West Sulawesi | 7.4 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 51.9 | 17.3 | 11.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 13.7 | 9.2 | 5.4 | 38.1 | 14.4 | 18.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 55 |
| North Maluku | 9.8 | 3.0 | 12.0 | 41.5 | 14.2 | 19.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 40 |
| West Papua | 14.2 | 18.6 | 9.7 | 24.0 | 14.2 | 18.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 24 |
| Papua | 14.2 | 3.6 | 10.4 | 38.5 | 9.6 | 23.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 132 |
| Total | 8.7 | 4.9 | 14.7 | 26.4 | 27.0 | 17.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 9,950 |

Table A.3.8.1 Health insurance coverage: Women
Percentage of women age 15-49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Subsidized health insurance (JKN/BPJS PBI) ${ }^{1}$ | Nonsubsidized health insurance (JKN/ Non PBI) ${ }^{2}$ | Employerbased insurance | Regional health insurance (Jamkesda) ${ }^{3}$ | Private health insurance | Other | None | Any health insurance | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 68.7 | 15.6 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 11.5 | 88.5 | 955 |
| North Sumatera | 28.3 | 20.5 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 46.7 | 53.3 | 2,545 |
| West Sumatera | 29.0 | 33.2 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 35.8 | 64.2 | 958 |
| Riau | 24.7 | 20.7 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 48.8 | 51.2 | 1,272 |
| Jambi | 20.7 | 24.8 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 53.1 | 46.9 | 683 |
| South Sumatera | 22.5 | 15.0 | 0.5 | 46.4 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 29.8 | 70.2 | 1,501 |
| Bengkulu | 30.3 | 26.8 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 41.1 | 58.9 | 364 |
| Lampung | 29.7 | 14.7 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 53.2 | 46.8 | 1,513 |
| Bangka Belitung | 22.4 | 28.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 47.3 | 52.7 | 282 |
| Riau Islands | 10.3 | 47.7 | 0.2 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 36.1 | 63.9 | 364 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 38.0 | 33.5 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 21.7 | 78.3 | 1,996 |
| West Java | 29.0 | 24.3 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 42.8 | 57.2 | 9,867 |
| Central Java | 33.7 | 20.7 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 42.6 | 57.4 | 6,486 |
| Yogyakarta | 45.6 | 30.6 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 21.0 | 79.0 | 785 |
| East Java | 26.7 | 18.5 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 51.4 | 48.6 | 7,391 |
| Banten | 28.4 | 31.0 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 38.0 | 62.0 | 2,260 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 19.3 | 30.8 | 0.3 | 10.4 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 44.3 | 55.7 | 903 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 35.8 | 15.7 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 44.6 | 55.4 | 1,030 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 50.9 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 36.6 | 63.4 | 882 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 23.7 | 13.9 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 60.2 | 39.8 | 943 |
| Central Kalimantan | 22.9 | 28.1 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 45.9 | 54.1 | 413 |
| South Kalimantan | 15.5 | 23.1 | 1.2 | 5.4 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 54.4 | 45.6 | 790 |
| East Kalimantan | 21.5 | 33.5 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 35.7 | 64.3 | 593 |
| North Kalimantan | 34.6 | 35.6 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 28.4 | 71.6 | 108 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 35.3 | 30.0 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 32.0 | 68.0 | 411 |
| Central Sulawesi | 36.6 | 23.2 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 37.0 | 63.0 | 537 |
| South Sulawesi | 43.5 | 22.7 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 31.3 | 68.7 | 1,582 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 41.3 | 20.0 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 37.0 | 63.0 | 476 |
| Gorontalo | 55.3 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 75.0 | 231 |
| West Sulawesi | 49.4 | 18.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 30.9 | 69.1 | 242 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 32.5 | 22.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 44.3 | 55.7 | 301 |
| North Maluku | 29.1 | 17.8 | 0.1 | 5.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 47.5 | 52.5 | 209 |
| West Papua | 47.3 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 16.6 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 23.5 | 76.5 | 137 |
| Papua | 32.3 | 13.9 | 1.1 | 22.3 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 35.0 | 65.0 | 618 |
| Total | 31.0 | 22.4 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 41.8 | 58.2 | 49,627 |

[^15]Table A.3.8.2 Health insurance coverage: Currently married men
Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Subsidized health insurance (JKN/BPJS PBI) ${ }^{1}$ | Nonsubsidized health insurance (JKN/ Non PBI) ${ }^{2}$ | Employerbased insurance | Regional health insurance (Jamkesda) ${ }^{3}$ | Privately Health insurance | Other | None | Any health insurance | Number of men |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 66.9 | 19.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 13.5 | 86.5 | 166 |
| North Sumatera | 23.9 | 28.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 44.6 | 55.4 | 476 |
| West Sumatera | 29.5 | 37.8 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 29.1 | 70.9 | 154 |
| Riau | 9.7 | 21.3 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 63.1 | 36.9 | 257 |
| Jambi | 8.2 | 30.8 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 56.4 | 43.6 | 154 |
| South Sumatera | 22.5 | 21.7 | 0.4 | 62.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 21.2 | 78.8 | 341 |
| Bengkulu | 29.7 | 32.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 39.7 | 60.3 | 75 |
| Lampung | 32.2 | 16.1 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 47.8 | 52.2 | 331 |
| Bangka Belitung | 18.5 | 27.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 51.9 | 48.1 | 62 |
| Riau Islands | 16.2 | 47.0 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 33.2 | 66.8 | 70 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 36.4 | 30.4 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 13.7 | 0.0 | 20.2 | 79.8 | 373 |
| West Java | 26.6 | 24.2 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 45.5 | 54.5 | 2,051 |
| Central Java | 30.2 | 20.4 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 44.9 | 55.1 | 1,254 |
| Yogyakarta | 42.5 | 34.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 20.9 | 79.1 | 166 |
| East Java | 26.9 | 16.1 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 54.0 | 46.0 | 1,550 |
| Banten | 20.4 | 34.6 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 41.3 | 58.7 | 442 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 20.8 | 28.3 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 43.5 | 56.5 | 218 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 32.4 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 41.8 | 58.2 | 188 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 45.1 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 37.8 | 62.2 | 164 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 26.2 | 13.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 58.0 | 42.0 | 211 |
| Central Kalimantan | 12.9 | 37.2 | 0.4 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 42.1 | 57.9 | 98 |
| South Kalimantan | 11.8 | 27.9 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 55.7 | 44.3 | 163 |
| East Kalimantan | 15.1 | 32.2 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 45.2 | 54.8 | 125 |
| North Kalimantan | 35.6 | 31.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 30.8 | 69.2 | 19 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 30.7 | 28.7 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 37.9 | 62.1 | 80 |
| Central Sulawesi | 33.2 | 22.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 43.6 | 56.4 | 114 |
| South Sulawesi | 38.2 | 25.3 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 31.1 | 68.9 | 275 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 45.2 | 18.6 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 35.7 | 64.3 | 90 |
| Gorontalo | 45.4 | 21.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 32.1 | 67.9 | 45 |
| West Sulawesi | 50.8 | 15.1 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 31.5 | 68.5 | 40 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 38.1 | 21.2 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 37.9 | 62.1 | 56 |
| North Maluku | 19.7 | 21.2 | 0.0 | 13.4 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 46.1 | 53.9 | 40 |
| West Papua | 44.4 | 25.6 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 22.5 | 77.5 | 24 |
| Papua | 33.7 | 15.0 | 1.1 | 16.1 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 34.8 | 65.2 | 136 |
| Total | 28.0 | 23.3 | 0.8 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 43.4 | 56.6 | 10,009 |

[^16]
## Table A.3.9.1 Use of Tobacco: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Percentage who smoke: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cigarettes ${ }^{2}$ | Other type of tobacco ${ }^{3}$ | Any type of tobacco |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 0.6 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 955 |
| North Sumatera | 2.4 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 2,545 |
| West Sumatera | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 958 |
| Riau | 3.6 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 1,272 |
| Jambi | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 683 |
| South Sumatera | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1,501 |
| Bengkulu | 1.3 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 364 |
| Lampung | 1.9 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 1,513 |
| Bangka Belitung | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 282 |
| Riau Islands | 2.2 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 364 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 4.0 | 0.3 | 4.2 | 1,996 |
| West Java | 3.7 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 9,867 |
| Central Java | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 6,486 |
| Yogyakarta | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 785 |
| East Java | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 7,391 |
| Banten | 2.3 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 2,260 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 1.7 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 903 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 1.1 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1,030 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 1.2 | 5.5 | 6.6 | 882 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 3.7 | 0.6 | 4.1 | 943 |
| Central Kalimantan | 3.1 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 413 |
| South Kalimantan | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 790 |
| East Kalimantan | 2.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 593 |
| North Kalimantan | 2.6 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 108 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 9.2 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 411 |
| Central Sulawesi | 2.6 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 537 |
| South Sulawesi | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1,582 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 476 |
| Gorontalo | 3.5 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 231 |
| West Sulawesi | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 242 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 2.9 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 301 |
| North Maluku | 4.9 | 1.5 | 6.2 | 209 |
| West Papua | 2.4 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 137 |
| Papua | 8.1 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 618 |
| Total | 2.2 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 49,627 |

[^17]Table A.3.9.2 Use of Tobacco: Currently married men
Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of currently married men by smoking frequency, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Percentage who smoke: ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Smoking frequency |  |  |  | Total | Number of men |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cigarettes ${ }^{2}$ | Other type of tobacco ${ }^{3}$ | Any type of tobacco | Daily smoker | Occasional smoker ${ }^{4}$ | Nonsmoker | Missing |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 79.7 | 0.0 | 79.7 | 68.9 | 10.8 | 20.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 166 |
| North Sumatera | 72.8 | 4.1 | 75.4 | 67.1 | 5.7 | 27.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 476 |
| West Sumatera | 79.1 | 0.7 | 79.4 | 73.9 | 5.2 | 20.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 154 |
| Riau | 67.7 | 0.0 | 67.7 | 63.3 | 4.4 | 32.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 257 |
| Jambi | 76.7 | 0.0 | 76.7 | 69.7 | 7.0 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 154 |
| South Sumatera | 76.8 | 0.0 | 76.8 | 68.0 | 8.9 | 23.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 341 |
| Bengkulu | 75.5 | 0.0 | 75.5 | 68.2 | 7.3 | 23.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 75 |
| Lampung | 76.5 | 0.3 | 76.7 | 69.3 | 7.2 | 23.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 331 |
| Bangka Belitung | 64.0 | 2.4 | 64.8 | 57.1 | 6.9 | 36.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 62 |
| Riau Islands | 62.7 | 0.8 | 62.7 | 61.2 | 1.4 | 37.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 62.7 | 0.2 | 62.7 | 53.5 | 9.2 | 37.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 373 |
| West Java | 77.9 | 1.2 | 78.0 | 69.4 | 8.6 | 22.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,051 |
| Central Java | 67.4 | 0.3 | 67.4 | 57.1 | 10.3 | 32.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,254 |
| Yogyakarta | 47.4 | 0.0 | 47.4 | 35.5 | 11.9 | 52.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 166 |
| East Java | 70.3 | 0.2 | 70.4 | 60.9 | 9.4 | 29.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,550 |
| Banten | 76.7 | 0.7 | 76.7 | 66.0 | 10.7 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 442 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 63.9 | 1.9 | 64.5 | 57.6 | 6.3 | 36.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 218 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 78.9 | 0.0 | 78.9 | 70.7 | 8.2 | 21.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 188 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 79.6 | 10.8 | 83.8 | 62.5 | 17.1 | 20.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 164 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 63.9 | 0.5 | 64.4 | 56.8 | 7.1 | 36.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 211 |
| Central Kalimantan | 68.5 | 4.1 | 71.5 | 57.8 | 10.7 | 31.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98 |
| South Kalimantan | 59.5 | 0.0 | 59.5 | 51.4 | 8.1 | 40.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 163 |
| East Kalimantan | 60.6 | 0.3 | 60.6 | 56.7 | 3.9 | 39.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 125 |
| North Kalimantan | 65.9 | 1.0 | 65.9 | 62.1 | 3.7 | 34.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 67.0 | 0.0 | 67.0 | 61.9 | 5.0 | 33.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Central Sulawesi | 75.7 | 5.3 | 75.7 | 67.6 | 8.0 | 24.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 114 |
| South Sulawesi | 72.0 | 1.6 | 72.4 | 62.9 | 9.1 | 28.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 275 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 72.3 | 0.0 | 72.3 | 61.9 | 10.4 | 27.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90 |
| Gorontalo | 78.2 | 0.0 | 78.2 | 65.8 | 12.3 | 21.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 45 |
| West Sulawesi | 68.0 | 0.0 | 68.0 | 61.9 | 6.0 | 32.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 79.7 | 1.2 | 79.7 | 67.4 | 12.3 | 20.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56 |
| North Maluku | 77.7 | 0.0 | 77.7 | 67.2 | 10.5 | 22.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 40 |
| West Papua | 67.7 | 0.0 | 67.7 | 58.2 | 9.5 | 31.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 24 |
| Papua | 69.7 | 0.0 | 69.7 | 56.6 | 13.1 | 30.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 136 |
| Total | 71.8 | 1.0 | 72.1 | 63.1 | 8.8 | 28.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10,009 |

[^18]Chapter 4 Marriage and Sexual Activity

| Percent distribution of currently married men age $15-54$ by number of wives, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of wives |  | Total | Number of men |
| Province | 1 | 2+ |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 99.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 166 |
| North Sumatera | 99.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 476 |
| West Sumatera | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 154 |
| Riau | 99.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 257 |
| Jambi | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 154 |
| South Sumatera | 97.9 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 341 |
| Bengkulu | 98.8 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 75 |
| Lampung | 99.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 331 |
| Bangka Belitung | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 62 |
| Riau Islands | 98.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 373 |
| West Java | 99.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,051 |
| Central Java | 99.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,254 |
| Yogyakarta | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 166 |
| East Java | 99.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,550 |
| Banten | 99.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 442 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 98.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 218 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 98.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 188 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 99.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 164 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 99.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 211 |
| Central Kalimantan | 99.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 98 |
| South Kalimantan | 98.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 163 |
| East Kalimantan | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 125 |
| North Kalimantan | 99.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 19 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 99.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Central Sulawesi | 99.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 114 |
| South Sulawesi | 99.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 275 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 98.1 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 90 |
| Gorontalo | 98.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 45 |
| West Sulawesi | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 99.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 56 |
| North Maluku | 99.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 40 |
| West Papua | 98.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 24 |
| Papua | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 136 |
| Total | 99.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 10,009 |

## Table A.4.2 Median age at first marriage according to province

Median age at first marriage among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, median age at first marriage among evermarried women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first marriage among currently married men age 2554, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

|  | Women age | Ever-married women age | Married men age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Province | 25-49 | 25-49 | 25-54 |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 21.9 | 22.7 | a |
| North Sumatera | 22.5 | 23.1 | a |
| West Sumatera | 22.7 | 23.3 | a |
| Riau | 21.3 | 22.2 | 24.9 |
| Jambi | 19.7 | 21.0 | 24.1 |
| South Sumatera | 20.3 | 21.3 | 23.5 |
| Bengkulu | 20.4 | 21.0 | 23.7 |
| Lampung | 20.3 | 21.4 | 24.2 |
| Bangka Belitung | 21.0 | 21.8 | 24.1 |
| Riau Islands | 23.1 | 23.5 | a |
| Java |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 23.1 | 23.8 | a |
| West Java | 20.2 | 21.3 | 24.2 |
| Central Java | 20.8 | 21.8 | 24.9 |
| Yogyakarta | 23.1 | 23.8 | a |
| East Java | 20.4 | 21.7 | 24.5 |
| Banten | 20.6 | 21.7 | 24.8 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |
| Bali | 22.1 | 22.9 | 24.5 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 20.2 | 21.1 | 23.9 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 22.5 | 22.8 | 25.0 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 20.2 | 21.1 | 23.7 |
| Central Kalimantan | 19.0 | 20.8 | 23.9 |
| South Kalimantan | 19.5 | 20.7 | 23.8 |
| East Kalimantan | 20.4 | 21.7 | 24.9 |
| North Kalimantan | 20.7 | 21.9 | a |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 20.9 | 21.7 | 23.6 |
| Central Sulawesi | 20.1 | 21.0 | 23.8 |
| South Sulawesi | 21.0 | 21.5 | 24.1 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 20.1 | 20.9 | 23.5 |
| Gorontalo | 20.0 | 20.8 | 23.4 |
| West Sulawesi | 20.5 | 21.1 | 23.7 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 22.1 | 22.4 | 24.3 |
| North Maluku | 20.6 | 21.4 | 23.4 |
| West Papua | 21.1 | 22.2 | a |
| Papua | 20.2 | 20.8 | 23.6 |
| Total | 20.8 | 21.8 | 24.6 |

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

## Table A.4.3 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to province

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49, median age at first sexual intercourse among ever-married women age 25-49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among currently married men age 2554, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

|  | Women age | Ever-married women age | Currently married men age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Province | 25-49 | 25-49 | 25-54 |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 22.2 | 22.9 | a |
| North Sumatera | 22.7 | 22.9 | 24.7 |
| West Sumatera | 22.8 | 23.4 | a |
| Riau | 21.8 | 22.1 | 24.2 |
| Jambi | 19.9 | 21.3 | 23.8 |
| South Sumatera | 20.5 | 21.2 | 23.2 |
| Bengkulu | 20.5 | 21.0 | 23.5 |
| Lampung | 20.4 | 21.5 | 24.0 |
| Bangka Belitung | 21.4 | 21.8 | 23.4 |
| Riau Islands | 23.4 | 23.4 | 24.3 |
| Java |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 23.4 | 23.9 | a |
| West Java | 20.4 | 21.4 | 24.3 |
| Central Java | 20.9 | 21.9 | 24.9 |
| Yogyakarta | 23.3 | 23.9 | a |
| East Java | 20.5 | 21.8 | 24.5 |
| Banten | 20.8 | 21.9 | a |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |
| Bali | 21.3 | 21.5 | 22.4 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 20.3 | 21.0 | 24.0 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 22.1 | 21.2 | 20.7 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 20.7 | 21.6 | 23.5 |
| Central Kalimantan | 19.4 | 20.5 | 22.5 |
| South Kalimantan | 19.5 | 20.7 | 23.7 |
| East Kalimantan | 20.8 | 21.6 | 24.3 |
| North Kalimantan | 21.1 | 21.3 | 23.5 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 20.5 | 20.3 | 20.4 |
| Central Sulawesi | 20.0 | 20.4 | 22.1 |
| South Sulawesi | 21.4 | 21.3 | 23.3 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 20.3 | 20.7 | 22.7 |
| Gorontalo | 20.2 | 20.7 | 22.5 |
| West Sulawesi | 20.7 | 20.9 | 23.1 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 22.2 | 20.9 | 20.3 |
| North Maluku | 20.4 | 19.9 | 19.1 |
| West Papua | 21.0 | 20.7 | 20.8 |
| Papua | 19.5 | 19.8 | 20.9 |
| Total | 20.9 | 21.8 | 24.2 |

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

Table A.4.4 Recent sexual activity: Women
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to province, Indonesia DHS
2017

| Province | Timing of last sexual intercourse |  |  |  | Never had sexual intercourse | Total | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Within the past 4 weeks | Within 1 year ${ }^{1}$ | One or more years | Missing |  |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 55.7 | 8.7 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 30.4 | 100.0 | 955 |
| North Sumatera | 53.5 | 12.1 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 28.7 | 100.0 | 2,545 |
| West Sumatera | 53.9 | 8.8 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 32.4 | 100.0 | 958 |
| Riau | 60.8 | 10.3 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 23.6 | 100.0 | 1,272 |
| Jambi | 65.4 | 8.6 | 6.0 | 0.1 | 19.9 | 100.0 | 683 |
| South Sumatera | 61.6 | 12.4 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 20.5 | 100.0 | 1,501 |
| Bengkulu | 65.6 | 9.0 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 20.7 | 100.0 | 364 |
| Lampung | 63.2 | 13.4 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 19.0 | 100.0 | 1,513 |
| Bangka Belitung | 60.6 | 9.6 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 24.5 | 100.0 | 282 |
| Riau Islands | 59.0 | 10.1 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 364 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 51.4 | 10.3 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 31.6 | 100.0 | 1,996 |
| West Java | 61.5 | 11.6 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 21.6 | 100.0 | 9,867 |
| Central Java | 57.3 | 15.2 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 21.6 | 100.0 | 6,486 |
| Yogyakarta | 55.8 | 11.5 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 26.9 | 100.0 | 785 |
| East Java | 60.9 | 13.0 | 6.4 | 0.2 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 7,391 |
| Banten | 62.2 | 8.7 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 23.5 | 100.0 | 2,260 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 61.6 | 12.2 | 5.6 | 0.2 | 20.4 | 100.0 | 903 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 52.2 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 0.1 | 24.2 | 100.0 | 1,030 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 47.0 | 14.6 | 11.7 | 0.2 | 26.5 | 100.0 | 882 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 60.3 | 13.1 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 21.6 | 100.0 | 943 |
| Central Kalimantan | 61.3 | 14.8 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 413 |
| South Kalimantan | 62.8 | 12.1 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 20.3 | 100.0 | 790 |
| East Kalimantan | 60.7 | 12.8 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 20.2 | 100.0 | 593 |
| North Kalimantan | 44.8 | 18.1 | 8.8 | 0.6 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 108 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 60.1 | 13.2 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 20.7 | 100.0 | 411 |
| Central Sulawesi | 58.1 | 13.2 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 22.4 | 100.0 | 537 |
| South Sulawesi | 46.8 | 16.1 | 7.5 | 0.2 | 29.5 | 100.0 | 1,582 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 55.1 | 15.0 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 23.5 | 100.0 | 476 |
| Gorontalo | 56.7 | 16.7 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 22.7 | 100.0 | 231 |
| West Sulawesi | 53.1 | 11.7 | 6.7 | 0.3 | 28.2 | 100.0 | 242 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 46.4 | 16.0 | 8.9 | 0.1 | 28.6 | 100.0 | 301 |
| North Maluku | 56.3 | 12.2 | 7.0 | 0.8 | 23.7 | 100.0 | 209 |
| West Papua | 57.6 | 11.4 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 22.9 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Papua | 55.8 | 14.6 | 11.5 | 0.3 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 618 |
| Total | 58.5 | 12.4 | 6.0 | 0.2 | 22.9 | 100.0 | 49,627 |

${ }^{1}$ Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
${ }^{2}$ Excludes women who are not currently married

## Table A.5.1 Fertility by province

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Total fertility rate | Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant | Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 2.7 | 4.3 | 3.4 |
| North Sumatera | 2.9 | 4.8 | 3.5 |
| West Sumatera | 2.5 | 4.1 | 3.0 |
| Riau | 2.9 | 4.4 | 3.4 |
| Jambi | 2.3 | 4.5 | 2.9 |
| South Sumatera | 2.6 | 5.0 | 3.2 |
| Bengkulu | 2.3 | 5.0 | 3.1 |
| Lampung | 2.3 | 4.0 | 3.0 |
| Bangka Belitung | 2.3 | 5.1 | 2.8 |
| Riau Islands | 2.3 | 4.0 | 2.8 |
| Java |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| West Java | 2.4 | 4.4 | 2.8 |
| Central Java | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| Yogyakarta | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.1 |
| East Java | 2.1 | 3.1 | 2.3 |
| Banten | 2.3 | 4.2 | 3.2 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |
| Bali | 2.1 | 3.4 | 2.4 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 2.5 | 4.0 | 3.0 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 3.4 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 2.7 | 4.2 | 3.4 |
| Central Kalimantan | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| South Kalimantan | 2.4 | 4.7 | 2.9 |
| East Kalimantan | 2.7 | 4.4 | 3.1 |
| North Kalimantan | 2.8 | 4.9 | 4.0 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.6 |
| Central Sulawesi | 2.7 | 4.3 | 3.3 |
| South Sulawesi | 2.4 | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 2.8 | 4.7 | 3.8 |
| Gorontalo | 2.5 | 4.1 | 3.1 |
| West Sulawesi | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 3.3 | 5.8 | 4.0 |
| North Maluku | 2.9 | 4.8 | 3.8 |
| West Papua | 3.2 | 5.3 | 3.6 |
| Papua | 3.3 | 5.5 | 3.9 |
| Total | 2.4 | 3.9 | 2.8 |

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

| Table A.5.2 Birth intervals by province |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Months since preceding birth |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of nonfirst births | Median number of months since preceding birth |
| Province | 7-17 | 18-23 | 24-35 | 36-47 | 48-59 | 60+ | Total |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 3.0 | 7.3 | 13.7 | 15.6 | 16.4 | 44.0 | 100.0 | 271 | 55.8 |
| North Sumatera | 8.0 | 12.0 | 20.1 | 16.5 | 13.3 | 30.1 | 100.0 | 724 | 43.2 |
| West Sumatera | 3.0 | 5.4 | 18.1 | 21.4 | 15.9 | 36.1 | 100.0 | 244 | 49.4 |
| Riau | 5.6 | 8.9 | 16.1 | 13.3 | 17.6 | 38.5 | 100.0 | 337 | 51.3 |
| Jambi | 1.0 | 1.3 | 9.3 | 12.8 | 11.0 | 64.5 | 100.0 | 142 | - |
| South Sumatera | 4.4 | 5.3 | 12.9 | 11.5 | 10.7 | 55.2 | 100.0 | 408 | 63.9 |
| Bengkulu | 4.0 | 5.4 | 8.9 | 10.1 | 12.3 | 59.3 | 100.0 | 88 | 69.0 |
| Lampung | 1.8 | 3.0 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 71.7 | 100.0 | 342 | - |
| Bangka Belitung | 2.6 | 6.7 | 7.9 | 18.7 | 13.5 | 50.6 | 100.0 | 68 | 60.5 |
| Riau Islands | 3.5 | 5.7 | 18.6 | 16.6 | 11.4 | 44.2 | 100.0 | 82 | 52.8 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 3.6 | 5.9 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 12.6 | 49.6 | 100.0 | 371 | 59.7 |
| West Java | 1.6 | 2.6 | 9.2 | 11.3 | 12.7 | 62.7 | 100.0 | 2,124 | - |
| Central Java | 2.0 | 4.4 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 10.9 | 65.6 | 100.0 | 1,222 | - |
| Yogyakarta | 1.3 | 3.8 | 9.4 | 10.7 | 4.3 | 70.5 | 100.0 | 126 | - |
| East Java | 3.6 | 4.6 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 9.8 | 65.0 | 100.0 | 1,285 | - |
| Banten | 2.8 | 3.2 | 8.6 | 6.7 | 11.9 | 66.7 | 100.0 | 461 | - |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 4.2 | 7.1 | 20.5 | 13.2 | 9.6 | 45.4 | 100.0 | 201 | 56.6 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 2.5 | 1.1 | 8.2 | 12.4 | 15.2 | 60.7 | 100.0 | 258 | - |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 5.2 | 9.6 | 22.3 | 17.3 | 14.1 | 31.5 | 100.0 | 295 | 43.6 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 3.6 | 4.3 | 8.7 | 15.9 | 14.1 | 53.5 | 100.0 | 221 | 64.1 |
| Central Kalimantan | 3.1 | 4.7 | 7.7 | 12.1 | 17.6 | 54.9 | 100.0 | 122 | 65.0 |
| South Kalimantan | 4.0 | 1.0 | 10.7 | 6.6 | 13.0 | 64.6 | 100.0 | 178 | - |
| East Kalimantan | 1.2 | 6.1 | 13.4 | 15.3 | 12.8 | 51.3 | 100.0 | 172 | 61.0 |
| North Kalimantan | 8.7 | 5.4 | 18.7 | 13.3 | 8.2 | 45.7 | 100.0 | 32 | 52.9 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 3.3 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 11.6 | 8.5 | 64.5 | 100.0 | 77 | - |
| Central Sulawesi | 4.3 | 7.7 | 15.3 | 13.4 | 14.7 | 44.5 | 100.0 | 133 | 53.9 |
| South Sulawesi | 6.1 | 7.5 | 17.6 | 11.4 | 12.4 | 45.0 | 100.0 | 352 | 54.7 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 5.6 | 7.5 | 18.5 | 11.6 | 12.2 | 44.6 | 100.0 | 144 | 54.5 |
| Gorontalo | 5.0 | 5.4 | 9.8 | 17.7 | 15.2 | 47.0 | 100.0 | 52 | 55.4 |
| West Sulawesi | 5.8 | 9.2 | 19.8 | 15.4 | 13.2 | 36.7 | 100.0 | 63 | 47.9 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 9.2 | 9.6 | 20.0 | 16.7 | 12.5 | 31.9 | 100.0 | 98 | 44.0 |
| North Maluku | 5.9 | 5.0 | 17.6 | 14.5 | 11.2 | 45.7 | 100.0 | 63 | 56.0 |
| West Papua | 13.0 | 10.6 | 22.9 | 16.0 | 9.1 | 28.5 | 100.0 | 43 | 38.2 |
| Papua | 13.6 | 10.7 | 22.2 | 17.3 | 11.8 | 24.5 | 100.0 | 234 | 37.4 |
| Total | 3.7 | 5.3 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 54.8 | 100.0 | 11,031 | 64.6 |

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

- Omitted because more than $50 \%$ of women had a birth interval of more than 70 months.

| Table A.5.3 Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |
| Province | Postpartum amenorrhea | Postpartum abstinence | Postpartum insusceptibility ${ }^{1}$ |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 4.0 | 3.3 | 5.2 |
| North Sumatera | 3.2 | (2.8) | 4.1 |
| West Sumatera | (3.2) | * | (3.5) |
| Jambi | * | * | (3.3) |
| Lampung | (3.0) | (3.0) | (4.4) |
| Bangka Belitung | (3.6) | * | (4.0) |
| Riau Islands | (3.4) | * | (3.6) |
| Java |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | * | * | 5.5 |
| West Java | (2.8) | (2.8) | 4.2 |
| Central Java | 3.1 | (2.7) | 4.1 |
| East Java | * | * | 3.7 |
| Banten | * | * | 3.7 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |
| West Nusa Tenggara | (6.3) | (4.7) | (7.2) |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 6.4 | 5.5 | 9.3 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |
| East Kalimantan | (4.1) | * | (4.5) |
| North Kalimantan | * | * | (4.1) |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |
| Central Sulawesi | * | * | (3.1) |
| South Sulawesi | 3.3 | * | 4.1 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 4.1 | 3.5 | 5.2 |
| West Sulawesi | 4.2 | 3.3 | 5.4 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |
| Maluku | * | 3.3 | 6.0 |
| North Maluku | (4.7) | * | (6.9) |
| Papua | (3.8) | * | (4.8) |
| Total | 3.0 | 2.8 | 4.2 |

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


Table A.5.5 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood by province
Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Percentage of women age 15-19 who: |  | Percentage who have begun childbearing | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Have had a live birth | Are pregnant with first child |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 2.9 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 151 |
| North Sumatera | 3.7 | 1.8 | 5.5 | 420 |
| West Sumatera | 3.2 | 2.4 | 5.6 | 174 |
| Riau | 4.4 | 1.9 | 6.3 | 189 |
| Jambi | 6.5 | 4.4 | 10.9 | 97 |
| South Sumatera | 7.8 | 1.5 | 9.2 | 210 |
| Bengkulu | 10.9 | 2.0 | 12.9 | 53 |
| Lampung | 4.8 | 3.9 | 8.7 | 216 |
| Bangka Belitung | 8.0 | 3.6 | 11.7 | 49 |
| Riau Islands | 3.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 47 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 1.6 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 319 |
| West Java | 6.0 | 2.7 | 8.6 | 1,569 |
| Central Java | 2.9 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 900 |
| Yogyakarta | 1.6 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 115 |
| East Java | 5.2 | 2.9 | 8.1 | 965 |
| Banten | 4.1 | 0.4 | 4.5 | 330 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 3.3 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 127 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 4.4 | 3.4 | 7.8 | 163 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 5.6 | 1.5 | 7.1 | 157 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 8.4 | 2.2 | 10.5 | 163 |
| Central Kalimantan | 9.3 | 4.5 | 13.8 | 53 |
| South Kalimantan | 7.7 | 1.5 | 9.2 | 112 |
| East Kalimantan | 6.9 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 83 |
| North Kalimantan | 3.3 | 2.1 | 5.4 | 22 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 5.9 | 3.5 | 9.4 | 60 |
| Central Sulawesi | 6.9 | 3.0 | 9.9 | 92 |
| South Sulawesi | 6.9 | 1.5 | 8.4 | 284 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 4.2 | 1.6 | 5.7 | 79 |
| Gorontalo | 3.3 | 1.1 | 4.5 | 35 |
| West Sulawesi | 7.2 | 1.6 | 8.8 | 45 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 8.4 | 1.2 | 9.7 | 60 |
| North Maluku | 12.2 | 1.7 | 14.0 | 38 |
| West Papua | 9.7 | 3.9 | 13.6 | 21 |
| Papua | 5.5 | 4.6 | 10.0 | 104 |
| Total | 5.0 | 2.1 | 7.1 | 7,501 |

## Chapter 6 Fertility Preferences

Table A.6.1.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Number of living children ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 1.7 | 2.5 | 29.1 | 51.5 | 71.9 | 89.4 | 76.3 | 37.7 |
| North Sumatera | 1.2 | 11.2 | 55.6 | 82.2 | 86.8 | 92.6 | 97.2 | 60.3 |
| West Sumatera | (2.4) | 5.2 | 47.0 | 80.1 | 91.7 | * | * | 50.9 |
| Riau | (3.5) | 8.2 | 52.1 | 70.8 | 84.3 | (98.3) | (94.5) | 51.1 |
| Jambi | (0.0) | 5.8 | 56.0 | 82.3 | (90.7) |  | * | 49.6 |
| South Sumatera | (2.3) | 11.3 | 60.5 | 87.8 | 92.5 | (89.1) | * | 58.3 |
| Bengkulu | (0.0) | 7.4 | 62.2 | 90.6 | (96.2) | * | * | 59.3 |
| Lampung | (0.0) | 5.5 | 67.4 | 86.4 | 94.7 | * | * | 53.5 |
| Bangka Belitung | (2.0) | 14.6 | 67.9 | 84.1 | (91.2) | * | * | 56.3 |
| Riau Islands | 3.7 | 13.5 | 52.7 | 83.6 | 90.2 | * | * | 53.5 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 2.5 | 14.2 | 66.2 | 86.7 | 94.4 | * | * | 55.2 |
| West Java | 1.8 | 11.7 | 59.9 | 82.4 | 89.1 | 91.4 | (90.6) | 50.4 |
| Central Java | 3.1 | 14.0 | 76.2 | 91.6 | 95.4 | * | * | 58.1 |
| Yogyakarta | (0.0) | 24.6 | 87.3 | 98.6 | * | * | * | 63.3 |
| East Java | 3.7 | 19.6 | 81.6 | 91.0 | 93.7 | (96.1) | * | 59.0 |
| Banten | 2.9 | 5.8 | 45.9 | 70.5 | 82.7 | (80.6) | * | 42.1 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | (0.0) | 24.7 | 69.8 | 87.6 | (86.9) | * | * | 60.9 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 0.0 | 7.1 | 36.6 | 65.6 | 82.3 | * | * | 38.0 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 6.2 | 4.6 | 33.4 | 50.4 | 76.4 | 87.1 | 88.4 | 44.4 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | (4.3) | 12.9 | 56.1 | 74.9 | 88.0 | (90.1) | * | 53.2 |
| Central Kalimantan | (2.1) | 22.9 | 64.2 | 85.8 | (100.0) | * | * | 58.9 |
| South Kalimantan | (0.0) | 12.0 | 57.2 | 76.7 | (80.1) | * | * | 48.6 |
| East Kalimantan | 0.0 | 13.5 | 55.1 | 77.7 | 86.4 | * | * | 54.8 |
| North Kalimantan | (0.0) | 5.3 | 38.8 | 67.5 | 78.5 | * | (91.1) | 47.1 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | * | 17.8 | 72.4 | 91.4 | (90.3) | * | * | 60.8 |
| Central Sulawesi | (0.0) | 10.5 | 53.8 | 76.3 | 85.4 | (89.6) | (95.5) | 51.3 |
| South Sulawesi | 4.3 | 7.2 | 44.8 | 67.2 | 89.5 | 85.4 | (94.7) | 46.6 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 3.8 | 7.6 | 31.7 | 59.6 | 67.0 | 86.8 | 83.4 | 41.4 |
| Gorontalo | (0.0) | 17.5 | 57.7 | 81.5 | (87.6) | * | * | 53.5 |
| West Sulawesi | 1.7 | 3.1 | 33.4 | 61.0 | 72.8 | 82.1 | 89.5 | 41.3 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 1.7 | 11.4 | 42.6 | 66.9 | 76.7 | 86.9 | 90.1 | 51.4 |
| North Maluku | 5.7 | 6.4 | 27.4 | 58.3 | 74.0 | (84.0) | (90.5) | 42.9 |
| West Papua | (0.0) | 11.5 | 35.0 | 55.2 | (63.8) |  | (88.3) | 40.4 |
| Papua | 1.6 | 10.5 | 36.5 | 54.4 | 68.8 | (84.7) | (86.0) | 42.6 |
| Total | 2.5 | 13.0 | 64.0 | 81.0 | 87.6 | 90.2 | 90.4 | 53.2 |

Note: Women who have been sterilized are considered to want no more children.
${ }^{1}$ The number of living children includes the current pregnancy. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

## Table A.6.1.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Currently married men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Number of living children ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | (4.8) | 4.3 | 7.9 | 19.8 | 38.5 | * | * | 16.7 |
| North Sumatera | (7.6) | 9.6 | 40.9 | 62.3 | 80.8 | (82.4) | (83.2) | 49.4 |
| West Sumatera | * | (9.8) | 48.2 | (59.8) | * | * | * | 42.9 |
| Riau | * | (2.8) | 30.6 | (48.8) | (57.4) | * | * | 33.3 |
| Jambi | * | (5.2) | 52.4 | (72.1) | * | * | * | 46.9 |
| South Sumatera | * | 10.2 | 46.5 | 74.4 | (77.6) | * | * | 51.1 |
| Bengkulu | * | (2.3) | 46.9 | (75.4) | * | * | * | 49.3 |
| Lampung | * | 12.0 | 47.9 | (69.9) | * | * | * | 43.1 |
| Bangka Belitung | * | (12.1) | 56.8 | (72.8) | * | * | * | 48.3 |
| Riau Islands | * | 6.5 | 34.3 | (68.9) | * | * | * | 36.8 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | * | 14.0 | 58.1 | 73.5 | * | * | * | 48.9 |
| West Java | 3.5 | 11.2 | 44.1 | 68.8 | 77.1 | (62.1) | * | 41.1 |
| Central Java | (2.1) | 11.7 | 66.8 | 82.8 | (93.7) | * | * | 53.3 |
| Yogyakarta | * | (22.6) | 80.9 | * | * | * | * | 58.4 |
| East Java | 6.3 | 19.6 | 71.8 | 72.4 | * | * | * | 51.7 |
| Banten | * | 4.5 | 40.7 | 63.3 | (64.2) | * | * | 35.1 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | * | (24.3) | 73.3 | (90.1) | * | * | * | 62.5 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | * | (10.0) | 35.0 | 47.3 | * | * | * | 35.5 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | (0.0) | 12.9 | 30.1 | 62.1 | 69.6 | (77.6) | (94.3) | 46.8 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | * | (12.8) | 52.0 | (79.6) | * | * | * | 53.4 |
| Central Kalimantan | * | (33.8) | (40.9) | (75.1) | * | * | * | 50.6 |
| South Kalimantan | * | 7.6 | 47.5 | (58.5) | * | * | * | 41.5 |
| East Kalimantan | * | (13.3) | 41.2 | 50.2 | * | * | * | 37.5 |
| North Kalimantan | * | (0.0) | (14.9) | (59.1) | * | * | * | 36.6 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | * | (15.9) | (45.2) | * | * | * | * | 48.2 |
| Central Sulawesi | * | 2.1 | 24.8 | 43.7 | (60.6) | * | * | 28.9 |
| South Sulawesi | * | 1.9 | 32.4 | 61.6 | (56.4) | * | * | 37.1 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | (0.0) | 7.8 | 22.0 | 50.6 | (68.4) | * | * | 34.6 |
| Gorontalo | * | (13.6) | 48.9 | * | * | * | * | 49.2 |
| West Sulawesi | * | 8.6 | 23.7 | 48.3 | (55.9) | * | * | 34.6 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | * | 1.1 | 32.6 | 62.3 | 60.6 | (79.8) | * | 46.5 |
| North Maluku | * | (2.1) | 20.4 | (45.6) | (55.5) | * | * | 34.4 |
| West Papua | * | (0.0) | * | * | * | * | * | 23.7 |
| Papua | * | * | (34.1) | (66.3) | * | * | * | 40.2 |
| Total | 3.4 | 12.3 | 52.5 | 68.5 | 72.6 | 78.1 | 81.0 | 45.4 |

[^19]
## Table A.6.2 Mean ideal number of children

Mean ideal number of children for ever-married women age 15-49, all women age 15-49, and currently married men age 15-54 according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Ever-married women |  | All women |  | Currently Married men |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean | Number of women ${ }^{1}$ | Mean | Number of women ${ }^{1}$ | Mean | Number of men ${ }^{1}$ |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 3.7 | 542 | 3.5 | 778 | 4.4 | 139 |
| North Sumatera | 3.0 | 1,691 | 2.9 | 2,402 | 3.5 | 445 |
| West Sumatera | 2.9 | 585 | 2.8 | 876 | 3.1 | 127 |
| Riau | 3.0 | 874 | 2.9 | 1,155 | 3.3 | 219 |
| Jambi | 2.6 | 483 | 2.5 | 606 | 2.9 | 139 |
| South Sumatera | 2.7 | 1,058 | 2.6 | 1,324 | 2.9 | 314 |
| Bengkulu | 2.7 | 261 | 2.6 | 327 | 2.7 | 68 |
| Lampung | 2.6 | 1,143 | 2.5 | 1,419 | 2.8 | 306 |
| Bangka Belitung | 2.6 | 194 | 2.5 | 260 | 2.8 | 56 |
| Riau Islands | 2.8 | 242 | 2.7 | 329 | 2.9 | 58 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 2.6 | 1,296 | 2.5 | 1,890 | 2.8 | 345 |
| West Java | 2.7 | 7,127 | 2.6 | 9,139 | 2.9 | 1,927 |
| Central Java | 2.4 | 4,867 | 2.4 | 6,200 | 2.6 | 1,182 |
| Yogyakarta | 2.2 | 556 | 2.2 | 763 | 2.4 | 161 |
| East Java | 2.3 | 5,719 | 2.3 | 7,139 | 2.5 | 1,487 |
| Banten | 3.3 | 1,567 | 3.1 | 2,068 | 3.5 | 420 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 2.3 | 654 | 2.3 | 877 | 2.3 | 204 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 2.9 | 707 | 2.7 | 940 | 3.1 | 164 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 3.5 | 543 | 3.1 | 767 | 3.7 | 142 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 2.9 | 667 | 2.8 | 861 | 3.2 | 201 |
| Central Kalimantan | 2.6 | 295 | 2.6 | 357 | 3.0 | 82 |
| South Kalimantan | 2.8 | 556 | 2.7 | 706 | 2.7 | 142 |
| East Kalimantan | 2.7 | 430 | 2.6 | 547 | 2.7 | 107 |
| North Kalimantan | 3.1 | 65 | 2.9 | 94 | 3.8 | 17 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 2.2 | 290 | 2.2 | 372 | 2.5 | 78 |
| Central Sulawesi | 2.7 | 387 | 2.5 | 503 | 2.9 | 106 |
| South Sulawesi | 2.9 | 1,018 | 2.7 | 1,441 | 3.0 | 217 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 3.2 | 345 | 3.1 | 458 | 3.6 | 79 |
| Gorontalo | 2.5 | 157 | 2.4 | 205 | 2.7 | 36 |
| West Sulawesi | 3.3 | 145 | 3.0 | 207 | 3.3 | 31 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 3.0 | 182 | 2.8 | 266 | 3.6 | 45 |
| North Maluku | 3.2 | 134 | 2.9 | 182 | 3.9 | 36 |
| West Papua | 3.1 | 92 | 3.0 | 120 | 4.1 | 19 |
| Papua | 3.4 | 369 | 3.2 | 470 | 3.7 | 126 |
| Total | 2.7 | 35,241 | 2.6 | 46,048 | 2.9 | 9,224 |

${ }^{1}$ Number of women/currently married men who gave a numeric response

Table A.6.3 Wanted fertility rates
Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Total wanted fertility rates | Total fertility rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sumatera |  |  |
| Aceh | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| North Sumatera | 2.4 | 2.9 |
| West Sumatera | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| Riau | 2.4 | 2.9 |
| Jambi | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| South Sumatera | 2.2 | 2.6 |
| Bengkulu | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Lampung | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Bangka Belitung | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| Riau Islands | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| Java |  |  |
| Jakarta | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| West Java | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| Central Java | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| Yogyakarta | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| East Java | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| Banten | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |
| Bali | 1.6 | 2.1 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 2.3 | 2.7 |
| Central Kalimantan | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| South Kalimantan | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| East Kalimantan | 2.1 | 2.7 |
| North Kalimantan | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Central Sulawesi | 2.2 | 2.7 |
| South Sulawesi | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| Gorontalo | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| West Sulawesi | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |
| Maluku | 2.6 | 3.3 |
| North Maluku | 2.4 | 2.9 |
| West Papua | 2.6 | 3.2 |
| Papua | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| Total | 2.1 | 2.4 |

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

## Chapter 7 Family Planning

Table A.7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to province
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Women |  |  | Currently married men |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Heard of any method | Heard of any modern method ${ }^{1}$ | Number | Heard of any method | Heard of any modern method ${ }^{1}$ | Number |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 99.5 | 99.3 | 623 | 98.4 | 98.2 | 166 |
| North Sumatera | 99.5 | 99.5 | 1,679 | 98.9 | 98.6 | 476 |
| West Sumatera | 99.6 | 99.6 | 599 | 96.6 | 96.6 | 154 |
| Riau | 99.9 | 99.9 | 908 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 257 |
| Jambi | 98.7 | 98.7 | 516 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 154 |
| South Sumatera | 99.7 | 99.7 | 1,129 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 341 |
| Bengkulu | 99.8 | 99.8 | 274 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 75 |
| Lampung | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,172 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 331 |
| Bangka Belitung | 100.0 | 99.8 | 200 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 62 |
| Riau Islands | 99.8 | 99.8 | 252 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,246 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 373 |
| West Java | 100.0 | 100.0 | 7,242 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 2,051 |
| Central Java | 99.9 | 99.9 | 4,803 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 1,254 |
| Yogyakarta | 100.0 | 100.0 | 534 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 166 |
| East Java | 100.0 | 99.9 | 5,583 | 97.7 | 97.7 | 1,550 |
| Banten | 99.8 | 99.8 | 1,605 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 442 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 100.0 | 100.0 | 644 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 218 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 99.6 | 99.6 | 724 | 97.5 | 97.2 | 188 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 98.7 | 98.3 | 580 | 90.0 | 89.1 | 164 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 99.7 | 99.6 | 700 | 95.3 | 95.3 | 211 |
| Central Kalimantan | 99.2 | 99.1 | 319 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 98 |
| South Kalimantan | 100.0 | 100.0 | 589 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 163 |
| East Kalimantan | 100.0 | 100.0 | 435 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 125 |
| North Kalimantan | 100.0 | 100.0 | 70 | 98.4 | 97.6 | 19 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 100.0 | 100.0 | 293 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 80 |
| Central Sulawesi | 99.9 | 99.7 | 387 | 98.1 | 97.4 | 114 |
| South Sulawesi | 99.6 | 99.6 | 1,030 | 95.8 | 95.6 | 275 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 99.1 | 99.0 | 337 | 95.0 | 94.1 | 90 |
| Gorontalo | 99.8 | 99.8 | 171 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 45 |
| West Sulawesi | 99.4 | 99.4 | 161 | 92.9 | 92.5 | 40 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 97.4 | 97.3 | 193 | 92.5 | 90.7 | 56 |
| North Maluku | 99.3 | 99.2 | 146 | 96.4 | 95.5 | 40 |
| West Papua | 97.8 | 97.4 | 95 | 93.2 | 93.2 | 24 |
| Papua | 86.4 | 86.1 | 443 | 86.4 | 86.4 | 136 |
| Total | 99.6 | 99.6 | 35,681 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 10,009 |

${ }^{1}$ Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods
Table A.7.2.1 Current use of contraception by province
Percent distribution of all women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Any method | Any modern method | Modern method |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Any traditional method | Traditional method |  |  | Not currently using | Total | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Pill | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Male condom | LAM |  | Rhythm | Withdrawal | Other |  |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 33.7 | 30.2 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 1.5 | 16.8 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 66.3 | 100.0 | 955 |
| North Sumatera | 39.1 | 29.2 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 10.6 | 4.3 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 1.2 | 8.5 | 0.2 | 60.9 | 100.0 | 2,545 |
| West Sumatera | 37.6 | 31.3 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 15.3 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 6.3 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 62.4 | 100.0 | 958 |
| Riau | 43.2 | 36.2 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 1.4 | 21.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 7.0 | 0.7 | 6.1 | 0.3 | 56.8 | 100.0 | 1,272 |
| Jambi | 52.6 | 48.0 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 11.0 | 2.9 | 26.3 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 0.4 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 47.4 | 100.0 | 683 |
| South Sumatera | 51.1 | 46.3 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 6.7 | 1.5 | 25.4 | 8.5 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 48.9 | 100.0 | 1,501 |
| Bengkulu | 53.2 | 48.5 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 2.3 | 28.7 | 6.6 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 46.8 | 100.0 | 364 |
| Lampung | 54.0 | 50.9 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 9.6 | 1.9 | 28.6 | 6.4 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 46.0 | 100.0 | 1,513 |
| Bangka Belitung | 50.8 | 44.5 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 11.1 | 2.4 | 22.8 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 6.3 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 49.2 | 100.0 | 282 |
| Riau Islands | 40.5 | 32.7 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 2.1 | 13.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 1.4 | 6.3 | 0.1 | 59.5 | 100.0 | 364 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 36.0 | 31.9 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 13.4 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 64.0 | 100.0 | 1,996 |
| West Java | 46.8 | 43.9 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 11.3 | 4.1 | 22.2 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 53.2 | 100.0 | 9,867 |
| Central Java | 48.9 | 44.3 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 6.1 | 4.8 | 22.7 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 51.1 | 100.0 | 6,486 |
| Yogyakarta | 52.2 | 39.5 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 4.8 | 7.7 | 14.6 | 2.9 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 4.1 | 8.2 | 0.3 | 47.8 | 100.0 | 785 |
| East Java | 52.9 | 47.8 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 4.2 | 23.9 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 47.1 | 100.0 | 7,391 |
| Banten | 44.1 | 41.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 2.1 | 26.8 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 55.9 | 100.0 | 2,260 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 49.4 | 40.2 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 9.4 | 17.5 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 9.2 | 1.9 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 50.6 | 100.0 | 903 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 36.9 | 35.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 22.1 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 63.1 | 100.0 | 1,030 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 33.5 | 27.4 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 12.5 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 6.0 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 66.5 | 100.0 | 882 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 49.6 | 45.3 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 16.3 | 2.6 | 21.2 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 50.4 | 100.0 | 943 |
| Central Kalimantan | 56.7 | 53.8 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 15.6 | 0.7 | 29.4 | 5.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 43.3 | 100.0 | 413 |
| South Kalimantan | 51.1 | 48.4 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 21.4 | 0.7 | 20.1 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 48.9 | 100.0 | 790 |
| East Kalimantan | 49.2 | 43.9 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 14.0 | 4.4 | 18.5 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 50.8 | 100.0 | 593 |
| North Kalimantan | 34.2 | 30.4 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 2.3 | 14.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 65.8 | 100.0 | 108 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 48.6 | 44.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 2.7 | 20.8 | 6.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 51.4 | 100.0 | 411 |
| Central Sulawesi | 47.5 | 43.0 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 14.0 | 2.7 | 18.4 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 52.5 | 100.0 | 537 |
| South Sulawesi | 37.2 | 32.0 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 7.4 | 1.3 | 16.4 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 62.8 | 100.0 | 1,582 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 38.2 | 33.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 1.1 | 16.1 | 4.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 61.8 | 100.0 | 476 |
| Gorontalo | 46.0 | 44.4 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 1.8 | 16.7 | 13.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 54.0 | 100.0 | 231 |
| West Sulawesi | 36.1 | 32.4 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 11.0 | 1.2 | 13.6 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 63.9 | 100.0 | 242 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 30.3 | 25.4 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 16.1 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 69.7 | 100.0 | 301 |
| North Maluku | 36.3 | 34.9 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 22.1 | 7.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 63.7 | 100.0 | 209 |
| West Papua | 28.6 | 25.4 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 14.2 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 71.4 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Papua | 28.0 | 26.2 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 16.4 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 72.0 | 100.0 | 618 |
| Total | 46.0 | 41.4 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 8.7 | 3.5 | 20.9 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 54.0 | 100.0 | 49,627 |

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation
LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method
${ }^{1}$ Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey
Table A.7.2.2 Current use of contraception by province
Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Any method | Any modern method | Modern method |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Any traditional method | Traditional method |  |  | Not currently using | Total | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Pill | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Male condom | LAM |  | Rhythm | Withdrawal | Other |  |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 51.6 | 46.4 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 2.3 | 25.7 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 48.4 | 100.0 | 623 |
| North Sumatera | 58.9 | 43.9 | 8.5 | 0.3 | 7.7 | 2.3 | 16.1 | 6.5 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 15.0 | 1.8 | 12.9 | 0.3 | 41.1 | 100.0 | 1,679 |
| West Sumatera | 60.1 | 50.1 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 8.0 | 4.5 | 24.5 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 10.1 | 2.6 | 6.9 | 0.6 | 39.9 | 100.0 | 599 |
| Riau | 60.3 | 50.7 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 1.9 | 29.5 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 9.7 | 0.8 | 8.5 | 0.4 | 39.7 | 100.0 | 908 |
| Jambi | 69.7 | 63.5 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 14.5 | 3.8 | 34.8 | 5.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 0.5 | 5.5 | 0.2 | 30.3 | 100.0 | 516 |
| South Sumatera | 67.8 | 61.4 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 8.9 | 2.0 | 33.8 | 11.1 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 6.4 | 1.5 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 32.2 | 100.0 | 1,129 |
| Bengkulu | 70.5 | 64.4 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 3.1 | 38.2 | 8.8 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 29.5 | 100.0 | 274 |
| Lampung | 69.6 | 65.7 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 12.4 | 2.5 | 36.9 | 8.3 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 30.4 | 100.0 | 1,172 |
| Bangka Belitung | 71.1 | 62.2 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 15.7 | 3.3 | 32.1 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 8.9 | 1.9 | 6.6 | 0.4 | 28.9 | 100.0 | 200 |
| Riau Islands | 57.7 | 46.3 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 11.7 | 2.9 | 19.1 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 2.0 | 9.1 | 0.2 | 42.3 | 100.0 | 252 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 57.0 | 50.6 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 21.2 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 43.0 | 100.0 | 1,246 |
| West Java | 63.3 | 59.5 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 15.4 | 5.5 | 30.2 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 36.7 | 100.0 | 7,242 |
| Central Java | 65.7 | 59.5 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 8.2 | 6.2 | 30.6 | 6.0 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 2.2 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 34.3 | 100.0 | 4,803 |
| Yogyakarta | 76.0 | 57.3 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 7.0 | 10.5 | 21.4 | 4.3 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 18.6 | 6.1 | 12.1 | 0.4 | 24.0 | 100.0 | 534 |
| East Java | 69.8 | 63.1 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 5.5 | 31.7 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 30.2 | 100.0 | 5,583 |
| Banten | 61.6 | 57.3 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 10.9 | 2.9 | 37.3 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 38.4 | 100.0 | 1,605 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 67.3 | 54.8 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 12.8 | 23.9 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 12.5 | 2.7 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 32.7 | 100.0 | 644 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 52.3 | 50.9 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 31.5 | 8.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 47.7 | 100.0 | 724 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 50.2 | 41.2 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 18.9 | 8.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 8.9 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 49.8 | 100.0 | 580 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 66.9 | 61.0 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 21.9 | 3.4 | 28.5 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 5.9 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 33.1 | 100.0 | 700 |
| Central Kalimantan | 73.2 | 69.4 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 20.1 | 0.9 | 37.8 | 7.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 26.8 | 100.0 | 319 |
| South Kalimantan | 68.1 | 64.4 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 28.7 | 0.8 | 26.7 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 31.9 | 100.0 | 589 |
| East Kalimantan | 66.5 | 59.3 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 19.0 | 5.9 | 25.2 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 7.2 | 1.8 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 33.5 | 100.0 | 435 |
| North Kalimantan | 52.8 | 46.9 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 13.9 | 3.5 | 22.1 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 47.2 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 67.4 | 61.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 3.8 | 29.2 | 8.5 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 32.6 | 100.0 | 293 |
| Central Sulawesi | 65.5 | 59.4 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 19.4 | 3.6 | 25.5 | 6.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 34.5 | 100.0 | 387 |
| South Sulawesi | 56.8 | 48.7 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 11.4 | 2.0 | 25.1 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 8.0 | 1.6 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 43.2 | 100.0 | 1,030 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 53.8 | 46.5 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 12.5 | 1.5 | 22.6 | 6.4 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 7.3 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 46.2 | 100.0 | 337 |
| Gorontalo | 61.6 | 59.6 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 13.8 | 2.3 | 22.5 | 17.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 38.4 | 100.0 | 171 |
| West Sulawesi | 54.2 | 48.6 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 16.5 | 1.8 | 20.5 | 7.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 1.2 | 4.2 | 0.2 | 45.8 | 100.0 | 161 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 46.9 | 39.2 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 25.0 | 5.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 7.6 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 53.1 | 100.0 | 193 |
| North Maluku | 51.9 | 50.0 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 4.8 | 1.4 | 31.8 | 10.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 48.1 | 100.0 | 146 |
| West Papua | 40.5 | 35.9 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 6.1 | 1.8 | 20.5 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 59.5 | 100.0 | 95 |
| Papua | 38.4 | 35.9 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 22.4 | 5.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 61.6 | 100.0 | 443 |
| Total | 63.6 | 57.2 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 12.1 | 4.7 | 29.0 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 6.4 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 36.4 | 100.0 | 35,681 |

[^20]Table A.7.3 Pill use compliance
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 using the pill; among pill users who have the pill package, percent distribution who can show the pill package by type of pill; and percentage of pill users by compliance, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Percent using the pill | Number of currently married women | Among pill users |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percentage of pill users who |  | Number of pill users |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Combination ${ }^{1}$ | Single ${ }^{2}$ | Other | Package not seen | Missing | Total | Number of people having pill package in the house | Took pill in order | Took pill <2 days ago |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 10.4 | 623 | 95.5 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 59 | 80.1 | 85.7 | 65 |
| North Sumatera | 7.7 | 1,679 | 93.5 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 112 | 76.0 | 71.1 | 130 |
| West Sumatera | 8.0 | 599 | 94.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47 | 77.8 | 85.0 | 48 |
| Riau | 10.0 | 908 | 87.0 | 7.5 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83 | 79.2 | 66.1 | 91 |
| Jambi | 14.5 | 516 | 95.4 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 69 | 70.6 | 80.7 | 75 |
| South Sumatera | 8.9 | 1,129 | 96.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91 | 79.1 | 85.0 | 100 |
| Bengkulu | 7.1 | 274 | 88.0 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18 | 75.8 | 74.0 | 19 |
| Lampung | 12.4 | 1,172 | 96.1 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 136 | 81.4 | 82.5 | 145 |
| Bangka Belitung | 15.7 | 200 | 83.2 | 15.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 29 | 86.9 | 81.6 | 31 |
| Riau Islands | 11.7 | 252 | 91.5 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 27 | 89.7 | 86.0 | 29 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 9.8 | 1,246 | 98.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 115 | 84.8 | 91.1 | 122 |
| West Java | 15.5 | 7,242 | 95.3 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,063 | 84.3 | 86.2 | 1,119 |
| Central Java | 8.2 | 4,803 | 90.2 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 377 | 79.4 | 80.1 | 395 |
| Yogyakarta | 7.0 | 534 | 83.4 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 35 | 83.0 | 90.0 | 37 |
| East Java | 14.5 | 5,583 | 94.8 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 773 | 85.1 | 85.2 | 811 |
| Banten | 10.9 | 1,605 | 96.2 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 167 | 85.8 | 82.2 | 175 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 7.0 | 644 | 87.6 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 41 | 84.0 | 88.4 | 45 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 4.4 | 724 | 88.7 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 30 | 78.4 | 85.8 | 32 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 4.7 | 580 | 88.9 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 22 | 73.2 | 76.4 | 27 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 21.9 | 700 | 91.3 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 145 | 86.3 | 84.5 | 153 |
| Central Kalimantan | 20.1 | 319 | 94.1 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 59 | 85.3 | 86.0 | 64 |
| South Kalimantan | 28.7 | 589 | 97.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 169 | 87.4 | 88.0 | 169 |
| East Kalimantan | 19.0 | 435 | 92.0 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76 | 83.0 | 88.0 | 83 |
| North Kalimantan | 13.9 | 70 | 97.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9 | 75.4 | 75.9 | 10 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 14.4 | 293 | 91.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 38 | 67.6 | 78.3 | 42 |
| Central Sulawesi | 19.4 | 387 | 91.7 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 70 | 82.6 | 85.9 | 75 |
| South Sulawesi | 11.4 | 1,030 | 98.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 108 | 72.3 | 79.5 | 118 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 12.5 | 337 | 95.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 39 | 77.2 | 78.2 | 42 |
| Gorontalo | 13.8 | 171 | 95.5 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 22 | 77.9 | 80.0 | 24 |
| West Sulawesi | 16.5 | 161 | 95.4 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 24 | 81.4 | 85.6 | 27 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 4.1 | 193 | 85.3 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 7 | 80.4 | 71.0 | 8 |
| North Maluku | 4.8 | 146 | 91.8 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6 | 69.0 | 80.0 | 7 |
| West Papua | 6.1 | 95 | 83.4 | 8.6 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5 | 88.6 | 78.2 | 6 |
| Papua | 2.5 | 443 | 91.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11 | 77.6 | 78.9 | 11 |
| Total | 12.2 | 35,681 | 94.1 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 4,084 | 82.5 | 83.8 | 4,336 |

Note: Table excludes pill users who do not know the brand name. Total number includes a small number of unmarried women using the pill.
${ }^{1}$ Combination brands include Andalan, Diane, Estelle, Gynera, Gracial, Kombinasi, Levordiol, Lyndiol, Marvelon, Mercilon, Microdyol, Microgynon, Nordette, Ovostat, Pilkab, Pil KB,
Planak, Planotab, Trinordiol, Yasmin, and Yaz.
${ }^{2}$ Single brands include Excluton, Microlut, Andalan laktasi, and Cerazette.

| Table A.7.4 Use of injectables |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percentage of users of 1-month injectables who had an injection in the past 4 weeks and percentage of users of 3-month injectables who had an injection in the past 3 months, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |  |
| Province | Percent of users of 1 month injectable contraception who had an injection in the past 4 weeks | Number of users | Percent of users of 3month injectable contraception who had an injection in the past 3 months | Number of users |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 98.0 | 35 | 98.1 | 125 |
| North Sumatera | 97.3 | 82 | 97.2 | 188 |
| West Sumatera | 94.4 | 40 | 96.5 | 107 |
| Riau | 91.8 | 62 | 95.7 | 206 |
| Jambi | 92.0 | 28 | 92.1 | 152 |
| South Sumatera | 95.5 | 50 | 95.5 | 332 |
| Bengkulu | 100.0 | 9 | 98.4 | 96 |
| Lampung | 79.2 | 23 | 95.6 | 409 |
| Bangka Belitung | 100.0 | 18 | 99.4 | 46 |
| Riau Islands | 100.0 | 18 | 98.4 | 31 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 96.5 | 74 | 98.5 | 194 |
| West Java | 96.5 | 336 | 97.4 | 1,858 |
| Central Java | 93.5 | 129 | 96.8 | 1,347 |
| Yogyakarta | 73.4 | 17 | 94.6 | 98 |
| East Java | 98.2 | 290 | 97.8 | 1,478 |
| Banten | 98.5 | 82 | 96.8 | 524 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 97.8 | 44 | 97.4 | 114 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 100.0 | 13 | 94.8 | 215 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 62.2 | 2 | 95.9 | 108 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 82.4 | 25 | 90.2 | 174 |
| Central Kalimantan | 92.7 | 17 | 97.1 | 104 |
| South Kalimantan | 95.6 | 36 | 100.0 | 122 |
| East Kalimantan | 97.2 | 26 | 96.2 | 83 |
| North Kalimantan | 84.5 | 2 | 94.8 | 13 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 100.0 | 17 | 96.7 | 68 |
| Central Sulawesi | 92.5 | 14 | 95.3 | 85 |
| South Sulawesi | 89.3 | 13 | 95.6 | 246 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 94.9 | 11 | 94.3 | 65 |
| Gorontalo | 100.0 | 5 | 91.9 | 34 |
| West Sulawesi | 92.2 | 4 | 94.9 | 29 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 91.1 | 2 | 96.4 | 47 |
| North Maluku | 100.0 | 2 | 95.1 | 44 |
| West Papua | 81.7 | 1 | 96.0 | 18 |
| Papua | 100.0 | 11 | 91.4 | 90 |
| Total | 95.7 | 1,539 | 96.6 | 8,849 |

Table A.7.5 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women by province
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Unmet need for family planning |  |  | Met need for family planning (currently using) |  |  | Total demand for family planning ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Number of women | Percentage of demand satisfied $^{2}$ | Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ${ }^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total |  |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 5.6 | 6.7 | 12.3 | 27.6 | 24.0 | 51.6 | 33.2 | 30.7 | 63.9 | 623 | 80.7 | 72.5 |
| North Sumatera | 3.8 | 6.9 | 10.7 | 15.6 | 43.3 | 58.9 | 19.4 | 50.2 | 69.5 | 1,679 | 84.6 | 63.1 |
| West Sumatera | 2.9 | 6.2 | 9.1 | 22.5 | 37.7 | 60.1 | 25.4 | 43.8 | 69.2 | 599 | 86.8 | 72.3 |
| Riau | 5.8 | 5.5 | 11.3 | 22.8 | 37.5 | 60.3 | 28.6 | 43.0 | 71.6 | 908 | 84.2 | 70.7 |
| Jambi | 2.9 | 3.9 | 6.8 | 29.0 | 40.7 | 69.7 | 31.8 | 44.7 | 76.5 | 516 | 91.1 | 83.0 |
| South Sumatera | 2.7 | 5.9 | 8.6 | 23.0 | 44.8 | 67.8 | 25.7 | 50.7 | 76.4 | 1,129 | 88.7 | 80.4 |
| Bengkulu | 2.8 | 4.1 | 6.9 | 22.0 | 48.6 | 70.5 | 24.7 | 52.7 | 77.4 | 274 | 91.1 | 83.1 |
| Lampung | 3.2 | 5.2 | 8.4 | 26.6 | 43.0 | 69.6 | 29.8 | 48.2 | 78.0 | 1,172 | 89.3 | 84.3 |
| Bangka Belitung | 1.5 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 26.5 | 44.6 | 71.1 | 28.0 | 48.8 | 76.8 | 200 | 92.6 | 81.1 |
| Riau Islands | 4.1 | 6.5 | 10.7 | 19.0 | 38.7 | 57.7 | 23.1 | 45.2 | 68.3 | 252 | 84.4 | 67.8 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 6.4 | 9.2 | 15.6 | 18.5 | 38.5 | 57.0 | 24.9 | 47.7 | 72.6 | 1,246 | 78.5 | 69.7 |
| West Java | 4.0 | 7.0 | 11.0 | 26.4 | 36.9 | 63.3 | 30.4 | 43.9 | 74.3 | 7,242 | 85.1 | 80.0 |
| Central Java | 3.7 | 7.1 | 10.8 | 20.9 | 44.8 | 65.7 | 24.6 | 51.9 | 76.5 | 4,803 | 85.9 | 77.8 |
| Yogyakarta | 1.8 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 20.9 | 55.0 | 76.0 | 22.8 | 59.5 | 82.2 | 534 | 92.4 | 69.7 |
| East Java | 2.7 | 5.0 | 7.7 | 20.9 | 48.9 | 69.8 | 23.6 | 54.0 | 77.6 | 5,583 | 90.0 | 81.3 |
| Banten | 4.2 | 5.7 | 9.8 | 32.4 | 29.2 | 61.6 | 36.6 | 34.8 | 71.4 | 1,605 | 86.2 | 80.2 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 2.6 | 8.0 | 10.7 | 21.1 | 46.2 | 67.3 | 23.7 | 54.2 | 78.0 | 644 | 86.3 | 70.3 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 8.0 | 7.7 | 15.6 | 28.8 | 23.5 | 52.3 | 36.7 | 31.2 | 68.0 | 724 | 77.0 | 74.9 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 9.8 | 7.7 | 17.6 | 23.5 | 26.6 | 50.2 | 33.4 | 34.4 | 67.7 | 580 | 74.1 | 60.9 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 5.3 | 4.5 | 9.8 | 25.9 | 41.1 | 66.9 | 31.2 | 45.6 | 76.7 | 700 | 87.2 | 79.5 |
| Central Kalimantan | 2.1 | 4.2 | 6.3 | 24.7 | 48.5 | 73.2 | 26.8 | 52.7 | 79.5 | 319 | 92.1 | 87.3 |
| South Kalimantan | 2.5 | 6.0 | 8.5 | 32.8 | 35.3 | 68.1 | 35.3 | 41.3 | 76.6 | 589 | 88.9 | 84.1 |
| East Kalimantan | 4.0 | 6.2 | 10.2 | 22.8 | 43.8 | 66.5 | 26.8 | 50.0 | 76.7 | 435 | 86.7 | 77.3 |
| North Kalimantan | 6.2 | 9.6 | 15.8 | 21.6 | 31.2 | 52.8 | 27.8 | 40.8 | 68.6 | 70 | 76.9 | 68.4 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 4.8 | 7.6 | 12.4 | 19.1 | 48.2 | 67.4 | 23.9 | 55.8 | 79.8 | 293 | 84.4 | 76.4 |
| Central Sulawesi | 3.1 | 6.3 | 9.4 | 27.1 | 38.4 | 65.5 | 30.2 | 44.7 | 74.9 | 387 | 87.5 | 79.3 |
| South Sulawesi | 6.3 | 8.0 | 14.4 | 25.8 | 30.9 | 56.8 | 32.2 | 39.0 | 71.1 | 1,030 | 79.8 | 68.5 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 8.2 | 7.0 | 15.2 | 26.7 | 27.1 | 53.8 | 34.9 | 34.1 | 69.0 | 337 | 78.0 | 67.4 |
| Gorontalo | 3.9 | 9.1 | 12.9 | 23.4 | 38.2 | 61.6 | 27.3 | 47.2 | 74.5 | 171 | 82.6 | 80.0 |
| West Sulawesi | 7.0 | 7.6 | 14.6 | 27.7 | 26.5 | 54.2 | 34.8 | 34.1 | 68.8 | 161 | 78.7 | 70.6 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 8.8 | 10.2 | 19.0 | 18.7 | 28.1 | 46.9 | 27.5 | 38.3 | 65.8 | 193 | 71.2 | 59.6 |
| North Maluku | 7.7 | 10.0 | 17.7 | 27.1 | 24.8 | 51.9 | 34.7 | 34.9 | 69.6 | 146 | 74.6 | 71.9 |
| West Papua | 10.9 | 12.6 | 23.6 | 20.7 | 19.8 | 40.5 | 31.6 | 32.5 | 64.1 | 95 | 63.2 | 56.0 |
| Papua | 6.0 | 9.2 | 15.2 | 17.0 | 21.4 | 38.4 | 23.0 | 30.6 | 53.6 | 443 | 71.6 | 66.9 |
| Total | 4.1 | 6.5 | 10.6 | 23.6 | 40.0 | 63.6 | 27.7 | 46.5 | 74.2 | 35,681 | 85.7 | 77.1 |

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

| Table A.7.6.1 Exposure to family planning messages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percentage of women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, or in a newspaper or magazine in the past few months, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Province | Radio | Television | Newspaper/ magazine | Poster or pamphlet | Billboard, banner, pennant | Internet | None of these four media sources | Number of women |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 7.6 | 42.4 | 12.5 | 28.1 | 30.0 | 14.2 | 47.5 | 623 |
| North Sumatera | 9.2 | 55.2 | 12.7 | 33.4 | 38.7 | 17.5 | 34.4 | 1,679 |
| West Sumatera | 8.3 | 57.5 | 14.9 | 41.9 | 43.6 | 20.7 | 29.7 | 599 |
| Riau | 5.2 | 57.4 | 11.4 | 39.5 | 34.7 | 15.5 | 32.5 | 908 |
| Jambi | 4.6 | 59.0 | 9.5 | 39.6 | 34.5 | 16.0 | 28.9 | 516 |
| South Sumatera | 4.6 | 47.4 | 8.9 | 23.4 | 22.4 | 12.6 | 44.6 | 1,129 |
| Bengkulu | 8.5 | 56.6 | 11.5 | 26.5 | 30.5 | 13.0 | 31.4 | 274 |
| Lampung | 6.7 | 61.0 | 11.0 | 30.8 | 34.8 | 13.0 | 31.3 | 1,172 |
| Bangka Belitung | 24.3 | 65.0 | 13.7 | 34.1 | 49.1 | 17.6 | 21.5 | 200 |
| Riau Islands | 9.1 | 54.8 | 14.9 | 36.5 | 37.7 | 27.4 | 29.1 | 252 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 7.3 | 68.5 | 17.1 | 45.8 | 40.2 | 31.8 | 18.5 | 1,246 |
| West Java | 9.2 | 64.3 | 13.1 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 20.6 | 26.3 | 7,242 |
| Central Java | 10.0 | 59.8 | 10.8 | 40.6 | 44.0 | 16.0 | 26.3 | 4,803 |
| Yogyakarta | 15.1 | 51.3 | 22.6 | 41.3 | 52.0 | 33.7 | 23.2 | 534 |
| East Java | 10.2 | 58.2 | 10.2 | 45.2 | 50.2 | 18.1 | 24.6 | 5,583 |
| Banten | 10.0 | 66.3 | 14.2 | 33.7 | 33.4 | 18.1 | 25.7 | 1,605 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 15.4 | 51.7 | 7.0 | 34.2 | 33.5 | 17.5 | 36.3 | 644 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 5.6 | 43.2 | 6.7 | 27.0 | 27.5 | 9.7 | 42.8 | 724 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 11.4 | 25.9 | 8.5 | 34.1 | 32.5 | 10.4 | 50.2 | 580 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 6.4 | 37.9 | 7.3 | 11.6 | 13.0 | 10.0 | 56.4 | 700 |
| Central Kalimantan | 2.8 | 53.7 | 9.8 | 32.9 | 47.1 | 11.8 | 32.4 | 319 |
| South Kalimantan | 6.8 | 50.8 | 6.6 | 32.5 | 36.6 | 11.5 | 35.2 | 589 |
| East Kalimantan | 7.0 | 58.2 | 13.4 | 30.6 | 34.7 | 27.5 | 27.7 | 435 |
| North Kalimantan | 7.1 | 49.5 | 11.4 | 40.6 | 33.3 | 23.4 | 32.8 | 70 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 10.6 | 54.5 | 17.5 | 38.1 | 39.0 | 28.8 | 32.4 | 293 |
| Central Sulawesi | 7.2 | 65.4 | 11.0 | 39.0 | 40.9 | 17.0 | 21.8 | 387 |
| South Sulawesi | 8.0 | 48.8 | 11.7 | 36.8 | 39.3 | 16.3 | 34.6 | 1,030 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 3.7 | 51.1 | 10.4 | 34.1 | 31.4 | 16.4 | 35.7 | 337 |
| Gorontalo | 30.5 | 67.7 | 16.9 | 45.9 | 47.8 | 23.3 | 19.9 | 171 |
| West Sulawesi | 2.5 | 50.2 | 9.2 | 42.6 | 42.2 | 12.2 | 31.9 | 161 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 4.5 | 38.5 | 9.4 | 25.3 | 20.8 | 12.7 | 50.6 | 193 |
| North Maluku | 2.9 | 38.0 | 9.5 | 23.4 | 22.6 | 9.7 | 50.1 | 146 |
| West Papua | 9.5 | 47.4 | 8.9 | 26.1 | 31.6 | 15.5 | 37.1 | 95 |
| Papua | 9.4 | 22.1 | 6.6 | 19.9 | 20.6 | 9.2 | 64.4 | 443 |
| Total | 9.0 | 57.1 | 11.6 | 37.1 | 39.0 | 17.9 | 30.3 | 35,681 |


| Table A.7.6.2 Exposure to family planning messages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, or in a newspaper or magazine in the past few months, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Province | Radio | Television | Newspaper/ magazine | Poster or pamphlet | Billboard, banner, pennant | Internet | None of these four media sources | Number of women |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 7.3 | 55.9 | 26.5 | 16.4 | 13.6 | 10.2 | 34.5 | 166 |
| North Sumatera | 9.4 | 57.2 | 20.6 | 27.8 | 46.5 | 15.9 | 29.8 | 476 |
| West Sumatera | 13.7 | 53.0 | 17.2 | 23.6 | 40.7 | 19.3 | 36.3 | 154 |
| Riau | 5.9 | 46.4 | 12.6 | 15.0 | 16.8 | 15.2 | 46.0 | 257 |
| Jambi | 7.4 | 37.1 | 7.2 | 19.4 | 28.8 | 9.6 | 48.0 | 154 |
| South Sumatera | 6.7 | 44.5 | 7.6 | 18.2 | 40.1 | 10.1 | 37.7 | 341 |
| Bengkulu | 9.1 | 52.4 | 12.6 | 28.2 | 36.9 | 11.7 | 32.3 | 75 |
| Lampung | 5.4 | 37.4 | 7.3 | 10.7 | 20.4 | 7.9 | 56.9 | 331 |
| Bangka Belitung | 27.9 | 60.7 | 15.5 | 40.7 | 38.3 | 13.4 | 24.3 | 62 |
| Riau Islands | 6.8 | 60.2 | 19.5 | 42.0 | 38.3 | 26.0 | 24.2 | 70 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 9.0 | 59.2 | 21.5 | 44.8 | 44.2 | 31.3 | 18.6 | 373 |
| West Java | 15.0 | 61.9 | 16.8 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 21.5 | 25.9 | 2,051 |
| Central Java | 10.3 | 50.1 | 10.6 | 28.3 | 42.6 | 13.1 | 35.0 | 1,254 |
| Yogyakarta | 9.8 | 29.4 | 18.0 | 39.8 | 30.9 | 23.8 | 44.8 | 166 |
| East Java | 12.2 | 47.4 | 14.3 | 33.6 | 42.4 | 13.1 | 34.7 | 1,550 |
| Banten | 12.3 | 60.3 | 13.0 | 51.2 | 45.7 | 20.3 | 13.9 | 442 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 19.3 | 57.2 | 18.0 | 29.8 | 39.7 | 18.8 | 26.0 | 218 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 3.3 | 31.7 | 12.3 | 22.0 | 30.9 | 13.9 | 55.2 | 188 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 15.5 | 33.2 | 14.4 | 29.2 | 30.3 | 12.2 | 47.6 | 164 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 4.6 | 37.2 | 7.7 | 16.5 | 20.8 | 7.1 | 57.4 | 211 |
| Central Kalimantan | 5.0 | 44.1 | 8.9 | 3.8 | 47.2 | 11.8 | 33.1 | 98 |
| South Kalimantan | 8.9 | 65.6 | 8.0 | 13.2 | 20.4 | 10.6 | 27.6 | 163 |
| East Kalimantan | 11.2 | 45.2 | 14.4 | 25.1 | 29.8 | 15.6 | 48.4 | 125 |
| North Kalimantan | 12.9 | 38.3 | 10.0 | 10.9 | 5.5 | 18.3 | 45.7 | 19 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 14.9 | 52.6 | 37.7 | 36.3 | 17.6 | 10.1 | 37.6 | 80 |
| Central Sulawesi | 11.8 | 64.7 | 18.5 | 33.7 | 40.5 | 15.2 | 24.9 | 114 |
| South Sulawesi | 10.7 | 59.3 | 14.2 | 31.1 | 40.9 | 11.5 | 27.8 | 275 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 4.9 | 54.5 | 14.9 | 27.3 | 40.2 | 15.2 | 35.7 | 90 |
| Gorontalo | 27.3 | 67.1 | 13.4 | 10.4 | 52.2 | 13.3 | 19.9 | 45 |
| West Sulawesi | 5.1 | 36.3 | 9.5 | 31.1 | 37.1 | 6.0 | 42.9 | 40 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 5.2 | 37.0 | 19.3 | 21.9 | 16.2 | 12.8 | 55.8 | 56 |
| North Maluku | 1.7 | 22.6 | 7.9 | 9.6 | 19.4 | 6.5 | 66.7 | 40 |
| West Papua | 7.0 | 29.5 | 10.6 | 33.9 | 49.7 | 7.2 | 40.7 | 24 |
| Papua | 17.9 | 23.0 | 11.2 | 26.5 | 28.5 | 9.1 | 58.7 | 136 |
| Total | 11.3 | 51.5 | 14.5 | 30.7 | 37.5 | 15.8 | 33.8 | 10,009 |

Table A.7.7.1 Exposure to family planning messages through personal contact: All women
Percentage of all women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message through personal contact in the past 6 months, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Family planning officer | Teacher | Religious leader | Doctor | Nurse/ midwife | Village leader | Women's group | Pharmacist | Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 4.7 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 14.2 | 0.9 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 955 |
| North Sumatera | 6.3 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 15.2 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 2,545 |
| West Sumatera | 7.6 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 5.9 | 17.0 | 2.4 | 7.1 | 0.4 | 958 |
| Riau | 4.0 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 12.4 | 0.7 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 1,272 |
| Jambi | 4.2 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 5.6 | 16.6 | 2.7 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 683 |
| South Sumatera | 4.0 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 18.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1,501 |
| Bengkulu | 6.8 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 12.2 | 1.3 | 5.4 | 0.4 | 364 |
| Lampung | 6.0 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 6.1 | 19.6 | 2.4 | 7.3 | 1.0 | 1,513 |
| Bangka Belitung | 8.2 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 5.6 | 21.2 | 0.3 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 282 |
| Riau Islands | 6.2 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 7.8 | 15.2 | 1.7 | 7.2 | 2.1 | 364 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 4.5 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 6.8 | 13.4 | 0.9 | 5.6 | 0.7 | 1,996 |
| West Java | 6.1 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 7.3 | 22.2 | 2.4 | 12.8 | 1.4 | 9,867 |
| Central Java | 5.3 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 19.1 | 3.4 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 6,486 |
| Yogyakarta | 6.1 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 6.0 | 12.6 | 3.7 | 17.2 | 1.0 | 785 |
| East Java | 4.5 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 5.7 | 20.2 | 1.8 | 8.9 | 0.9 | 7,391 |
| Banten | 3.7 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 6.5 | 17.9 | 0.9 | 9.3 | 1.4 | 2,260 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 5.3 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 4.5 | 22.2 | 0.4 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 903 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 5.5 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 20.1 | 2.6 | 12.7 | 0.9 | 1,030 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 10.9 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 5.5 | 28.4 | 2.7 | 10.7 | 0.8 | 882 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 4.5 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 13.0 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 943 |
| Central Kalimantan | 3.7 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 7.2 | 31.9 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 413 |
| South Kalimantan | 6.1 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 19.3 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 790 |
| East Kalimantan | 4.9 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 7.9 | 21.0 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 593 |
| North Kalimantan | 5.9 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 8.2 | 19.1 | 1.4 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 108 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 4.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 10.3 | 14.6 | 3.1 | 8.1 | 1.4 | 411 |
| Central Sulawesi | 10.7 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 6.9 | 21.0 | 1.5 | 10.4 | 0.8 | 537 |
| South Sulawesi | 7.3 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 7.2 | 20.5 | 2.6 | 6.0 | 1.8 | 1,582 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 8.5 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 5.6 | 19.6 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 476 |
| Gorontalo | 15.1 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 11.5 | 22.3 | 7.9 | 13.6 | 4.5 | 231 |
| West Sulawesi | 11.2 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 5.3 | 25.0 | 2.0 | 7.1 | 1.3 | 242 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 7.2 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 5.6 | 19.4 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 301 |
| North Maluku | 9.0 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 5.5 | 21.2 | 2.6 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 209 |
| West Papua | 2.5 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 137 |
| Papua | 1.6 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 10.6 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 618 |
| Total | 5.6 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 5.7 | 19.1 | 2.0 | 9.1 | 1.0 | 49,627 |

Table A.7.7.2 Exposure to family planning messages through personal contact: Currently married women
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message through personal contact in the past 6 months, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Family planning officer | Teacher | Religious leader | Doctor | Nurse/ midwife | Village leader | Women's group | Pharmacist | Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 6.4 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 5.9 | 18.8 | 1.0 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 623 |
| North Sumatera | 8.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 4.6 | 20.6 | 2.0 | 6.3 | 1.0 | 1,679 |
| West Sumatera | 10.2 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 7.6 | 23.9 | 2.8 | 9.5 | 0.4 | 599 |
| Riau | 5.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 4.4 | 16.2 | 0.7 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 908 |
| Jambi | 5.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 6.3 | 19.7 | 3.0 | 5.5 | 1.2 | 516 |
| South Sumatera | 5.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 3.5 | 23.2 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1,129 |
| Bengkulu | 8.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 4.1 | 14.0 | 1.3 | 6.7 | 0.4 | 274 |
| Lampung | 7.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 7.1 | 23.8 | 2.3 | 9.0 | 1.0 | 1,172 |
| Bangka Belitung | 9.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 26.9 | 0.4 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 200 |
| Riau Islands | 8.2 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 10.1 | 20.1 | 1.7 | 8.6 | 2.6 | 252 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 6.9 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 9.5 | 19.7 | 1.1 | 8.3 | 0.8 | 1,246 |
| West Java | 7.8 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 8.5 | 28.2 | 2.8 | 16.4 | 1.5 | 7,242 |
| Central Java | 6.6 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 5.1 | 23.5 | 4.1 | 19.4 | 0.6 | 4,803 |
| Yogyakarta | 8.1 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 7.8 | 16.2 | 4.9 | 23.9 | 1.0 | 534 |
| East Java | 5.3 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 6.6 | 25.0 | 2.0 | 11.1 | 0.9 | 5,583 |
| Banten | 4.4 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 7.8 | 22.8 | 0.9 | 11.9 | 1.3 | 1,605 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 6.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 29.7 | 0.5 | 6.7 | 0.6 | 644 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 7.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 4.9 | 25.2 | 3.2 | 16.2 | 0.9 | 724 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 14.7 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 36.8 | 3.1 | 14.6 | 0.9 | 580 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 5.8 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 16.3 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 700 |
| Central Kalimantan | 4.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 7.4 | 39.3 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 319 |
| South Kalimantan | 7.1 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 23.1 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 589 |
| East Kalimantan | 6.0 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 8.2 | 25.4 | 2.1 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 435 |
| North Kalimantan | 7.9 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 10.5 | 24.6 | 1.8 | 5.8 | 3.4 | 70 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 5.4 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 12.7 | 18.8 | 4.1 | 11.0 | 1.8 | 293 |
| Central Sulawesi | 13.0 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 7.8 | 25.4 | 1.4 | 13.4 | 0.9 | 387 |
| South Sulawesi | 8.9 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 8.6 | 26.2 | 2.8 | 7.4 | 2.1 | 1,030 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 10.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 6.6 | 24.6 | 1.5 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 337 |
| Gorontalo | 19.1 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 12.9 | 25.5 | 9.7 | 17.4 | 5.3 | 171 |
| West Sulawesi | 14.9 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 6.5 | 33.7 | 2.2 | 9.1 | 1.3 | 161 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 9.9 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 7.3 | 27.1 | 1.2 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 193 |
| North Maluku | 10.7 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 5.1 | 24.4 | 2.7 | 5.9 | 1.1 | 146 |
| West Papua | 3.0 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 14.9 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 95 |
| Papua | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 14.0 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 443 |
| Total | 7.0 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 6.7 | 24.3 | 2.3 | 11.7 | 1.0 | 35,681 |

Table A.7.8 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers
Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the past 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning; percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning; and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to province , Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Percentage of women who were visited by fieldworker who discussed family planning | Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who: |  | Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with fieldworker or at a health facility | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Discussed family } \\ & \text { planning } \end{aligned}$ | Did not discuss family planning |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 1.2 | 2.8 | 39.5 | 96.4 | 633 |
| North Sumatera | 2.5 | 4.5 | 30.1 | 93.7 | 1,550 |
| West Sumatera | 1.9 | 6.4 | 42.1 | 92.3 | 598 |
| Riau | 0.8 | 3.8 | 33.3 | 95.7 | 723 |
| Jambi | 0.5 | 4.1 | 30.8 | 95.5 | 323 |
| South Sumatera | 1.4 | 2.8 | 37.1 | 96.2 | 734 |
| Bengkulu | 1.0 | 4.7 | 38.7 | 94.5 | 170 |
| Lampung | 0.8 | 6.5 | 40.3 | 92.9 | 696 |
| Bangka Belitung | 4.0 | 6.7 | 35.3 | 90.5 | 139 |
| Riau Islands | 1.6 | 4.3 | 36.5 | 95.1 | 217 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 0.7 | 4.2 | 33.9 | 95.3 | 1,278 |
| West Java | 1.0 | 5.2 | 36.7 | 94.1 | 5,254 |
| Central Java | 0.9 | 3.8 | 39.4 | 95.8 | 3,315 |
| Yogyakarta | 1.0 | 4.8 | 39.2 | 94.2 | 375 |
| East Java | 0.4 | 4.5 | 39.0 | 95.1 | 3,478 |
| Banten | 0.8 | 3.7 | 34.6 | 95.6 | 1,263 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 1.3 | 6.1 | 43.2 | 93.2 | 457 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 1.5 | 4.6 | 31.6 | 94.2 | 649 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 2.6 | 10.6 | 21.8 | 88.3 | 586 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 1.3 | 4.7 | 21.0 | 94.4 | 475 |
| Central Kalimantan | 0.8 | 4.5 | 36.0 | 95.1 | 179 |
| South Kalimantan | 1.4 | 4.3 | 33.0 | 94.3 | 386 |
| East Kalimantan | 0.8 | 6.4 | 42.9 | 92.8 | 301 |
| North Kalimantan | 4.0 | 5.8 | 45.1 | 91.2 | 71 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 0.2 | 3.3 | 29.7 | 96.7 | 211 |
| Central Sulawesi | 1.5 | 6.6 | 33.2 | 92.6 | 282 |
| South Sulawesi | 2.8 | 4.6 | 35.4 | 93.1 | 994 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 2.6 | 7.0 | 32.5 | 91.4 | 294 |
| Gorontalo | 5.6 | 8.2 | 36.7 | 88.3 | 125 |
| West Sulawesi | 3.7 | 5.7 | 27.1 | 91.4 | 155 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 2.8 | 5.2 | 23.7 | 93.4 | 210 |
| North Maluku | 2.9 | 7.2 | 26.6 | 90.7 | 133 |
| West Papua | 0.3 | 3.8 | 30.7 | 96.2 | 98 |
| Papua | 0.7 | 1.1 | 26.0 | 98.2 | 445 |
| Total | 1.2 | 4.7 | 35.7 | 94.5 | 26,798 |

## Chapter 8 Infant and Child Mortality

| Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Province | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Post-neonatal mortality (PNN) ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Infant mortality } \\ & (1 q 0) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Child mortality (4q1) | Under-5 mortality ( 5 q 0 ) |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 19 | 11 | 30 | 6 | 35 |
| North Sumatera | 16 | 10 | 26 | 10 | 36 |
| West Sumatera | 14 | 7 | 22 | 5 | 27 |
| Riau | 19 | 9 | 28 | 8 | 36 |
| Jambi | (28) | (4) | (32) | (7) | (38) |
| South Sumatera | 17 | 16 | 33 | 1 | 34 |
| Bengkulu | 10 | 9 | 19 | 6 | 26 |
| Lampung | 18 | 9 | 28 | 6 | 34 |
| Bangka Belitung | 25 | 16 | 41 | (13) | (53) |
| Riau Islands | 10 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 15 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 11 | 7 | 17 | 8 | 25 |
| West Java | 13 | 12 | 24 | 7 | 31 |
| Central Java | 16 | 3 | 20 | 4 | 24 |
| Yogyakarta | (15) | (2) | (17) | (2) | (19) |
| East Java | 21 | 6 | 28 | 6 | 33 |
| Banten | 25 | 6 | 30 | 11 | 41 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 18 | 11 | 29 | (2) | (31) |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 15 | 12 | 28 | 6 | 33 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 17 | 18 | 35 | 10 | 45 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 11 | 5 | 15 | 8 | 23 |
| Central Kalimantan | (21) | (4) | (25) | (13) | (37) |
| South Kalimantan | 31 | 4 | 35 | 8 | 42 |
| East Kalimantan | 13 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 27 |
| North Kalimantan | 18 | 17 | 35 | 4 | 39 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | (34) | (8) | (43) | (3) | (46) |
| Central Sulawesi | 22 | 14 | 36 | 10 | 46 |
| South Sulawesi | 19 | 6 | 24 | 7 | 32 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 21 | 17 | 38 | 11 | 48 |
| Gorontalo | (23) | (36) | (59) | (4) | (62) |
| West Sulawesi | 24 | 17 | 42 | 13 | 54 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 19 | 19 | 38 | 14 | 52 |
| North Maluku | 28 | 24 | 52 | 17 | 68 |
| West Papua | 35 | 19 | 53 | (26) | (78) |
| Papua | 15 | 25 | 39 | 42 | 80 |


| Table A.8.2 Perinatal mortality |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the | 5-year period preceding the survey, by |  |  |
| province, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months
${ }^{2}$ Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0-6 days among live-born children.
${ }^{3}$ The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000.
${ }^{4}$ Categories correspond to birth intervals of <24 months, 24-35 months, $36-47$ months, and $48+$ months

## Chapter 9 Maternal Health Care

Table A.9.1 Antenatal care
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent birth, and the percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, and for at least four visits, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Antenatal care provider |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ```Percent- age receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider (K1) \({ }^{1}\)``` | ```Percent- age receiving antenatal care for at least four visits (K4) \({ }^{2}\)``` | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | General practitioner | Obstetrician | Nurse | Midwife | Village midwife | Traditional birth attendant | Other | Missing | No ANC | Total |  |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 1.0 | 44.4 | 0.3 | 33.6 | 17.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 63.3 | 318 |
| North Sumatera | 1.9 | 24.9 | 1.2 | 44.6 | 20.1 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 92.7 | 63.6 | 816 |
| West Sumatera | 2.1 | 39.6 | 1.4 | 41.8 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 83.7 | 285 |
| Riau | 2.7 | 30.8 | 2.5 | 38.3 | 19.9 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 63.2 | 426 |
| Jambi | 0.0 | 41.9 | 1.6 | 40.4 | 13.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 71.6 | 212 |
| South Sumatera | 0.6 | 26.7 | 1.4 | 48.5 | 18.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 74.3 | 507 |
| Bengkulu | 0.7 | 26.1 | 1.0 | 39.5 | 31.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 75.1 | 117 |
| Lampung | 0.3 | 16.8 | 0.4 | 55.4 | 26.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 85.6 | 497 |
| Bangka Belitung | 1.1 | 42.2 | 0.3 | 31.5 | 23.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 76.2 | 87 |
| Riau Islands | 7.5 | 41.8 | 0.2 | 43.9 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 72.2 | 108 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 1.9 | 41.5 | 1.3 | 53.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 88.8 | 520 |
| West Java | 0.8 | 21.7 | 0.2 | 66.7 | 9.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 83.0 | 3,042 |
| Central Java | 1.0 | 25.3 | 1.0 | 56.7 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 86.4 | 1,861 |
| Yogyakarta | 1.0 | 43.7 | 0.4 | 53.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 90.2 | 200 |
| East Java | 0.8 | 29.2 | 0.6 | 50.3 | 17.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 82.6 | 1,944 |
| Banten | 1.3 | 18.3 | 0.4 | 65.0 | 12.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 76.9 | 690 |
| Bali and Nusa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 0.8 | 64.6 | 0.4 | 30.8 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 85.2 | 266 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 3.0 | 26.7 | 1.0 | 41.0 | 27.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 82.5 | 343 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 2.6 | 17.3 | 1.0 | 52.9 | 21.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 95.1 | 66.8 | 338 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 0.6 | 16.3 | 0.5 | 46.2 | 31.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 75.3 | 314 |
| Central Kalimantan | 7.2 | 32.3 | 3.3 | 37.6 | 13.6 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 93.9 | 64.9 | 145 |
| South Kalimantan | 1.4 | 29.5 | 1.8 | 54.4 | 12.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 74.1 | 251 |
| East Kalimantan | 2.9 | 44.1 | 2.1 | 42.0 | 6.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 70.1 | 208 |
| North Kalimantan | 3.4 | 46.0 | 1.7 | 39.2 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 95.4 | 73.9 | 34 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 4.3 | 59.8 | 1.6 | 23.3 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 57.7 | 114 |
| Central Sulawesi | 3.0 | 28.1 | 0.7 | 27.7 | 38.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 57.2 | 170 |
| South Sulawesi | 2.6 | 29.9 | 3.2 | 46.8 | 16.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 68.4 | 442 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 2.5 | 27.9 | 1.1 | 43.5 | 20.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 61.3 | 167 |
| Gorontalo | 9.9 | 36.6 | 6.5 | 27.7 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 51.8 | 66 |
| West Sulawesi | 2.9 | 13.2 | 0.4 | 52.4 | 28.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 64.4 | 77 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 3.1 | 23.4 | 0.8 | 46.4 | 16.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 89.9 | 51.9 | 109 |
| North Maluku | 3.2 | 17.6 | 1.2 | 38.2 | 35.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 95.5 | 59.1 | 75 |
| West Papua | 2.5 | 34.6 | 3.8 | 39.2 | 10.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 52.0 | 47 |
| Papua | 3.1 | 21.0 | 19.8 | 29.8 | 7.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.9 | 100.0 | 80.7 | 42.9 | 225 |
| Total | 1.5 | 27.8 | 1.2 | 51.9 | 15.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 77.4 | 15,021 |

[^21]Table A.9.2 Components of antenatal care
Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services, and percentage who took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past 5 years, percentage with selected services: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percentage who during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Blood pressure measured | Urine sample taken | Blood sample taken | Weight measured | Height measured | Midupper arm measured | Fundus Measured | Stomach examined | Baby's heart examined | Consultation | Number of women with ANC | Took iron tablets or syrup | Number of women |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 96.0 | 27.5 | 35.2 | 93.8 | 69.3 | 75.0 | 72.4 | 72.4 | 91.7 | 71.5 | 308 | 72.7 | 318 |
| North Sumatera | 93.5 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 88.4 | 48.1 | 67.2 | 55.4 | 55.4 | 90.8 | 76.1 | 772 | 71.2 | 816 |
| West Sumatera | 99.1 | 24.2 | 37.5 | 99.2 | 62.0 | 91.0 | 80.2 | 80.2 | 91.1 | 94.9 | 282 | 91.1 | 285 |
| Riau | 97.1 | 20.8 | 26.3 | 93.8 | 48.5 | 65.1 | 61.4 | 61.4 | 93.8 | 81.0 | 410 | 73.2 | 426 |
| Jambi | 98.0 | 40.1 | 49.2 | 96.2 | 62.9 | 80.3 | 75.7 | 75.7 | 96.4 | 90.8 | 207 | 77.3 | 212 |
| South Sumatera | 96.7 | 21.3 | 23.7 | 94.8 | 57.6 | 72.5 | 69.5 | 69.5 | 94.8 | 83.4 | 492 | 74.8 | 507 |
| Bengkulu | 97.6 | 25.9 | 27.1 | 97.5 | 57.8 | 81.0 | 80.2 | 80.2 | 97.8 | 86.2 | 116 | 79.6 | 117 |
| Lampung | 98.7 | 13.3 | 26.0 | 98.0 | 58.0 | 81.3 | 81.6 | 81.6 | 99.1 | 93.8 | 492 | 89.6 | 497 |
| Bangka Belitung | 98.3 | 41.7 | 51.8 | 97.5 | 58.1 | 77.6 | 85.0 | 85.0 | 95.4 | 86.1 | 86 | 86.1 | 87 |
| Riau Islands | 99.4 | 29.0 | 38.9 | 97.3 | 61.9 | 79.8 | 83.7 | 83.7 | 97.3 | 80.4 | 105 | 84.1 | 108 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 99.8 | 73.0 | 81.1 | 99.8 | 81.1 | 87.1 | 93.5 | 93.5 | 99.8 | 91.2 | 516 | 89.8 | 520 |
| West Java | 98.8 | 38.1 | 43.9 | 98.6 | 66.3 | 77.7 | 88.2 | 88.2 | 97.8 | 85.4 | 3,001 | 89.1 | 3,042 |
| Central Java | 99.6 | 59.8 | 65.7 | 99.6 | 73.6 | 86.9 | 95.5 | 95.5 | 99.1 | 86.3 | 1,855 | 93.4 | 1,861 |
| Yogyakarta | 99.0 | 63.1 | 84.1 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 94.1 | 93.0 | 93.0 | 99.4 | 90.1 | 197 | 96.0 | 200 |
| East Java | 98.7 | 39.1 | 50.4 | 98.9 | 79.4 | 85.2 | 90.9 | 90.9 | 98.3 | 89.0 | 1,927 | 86.6 | 1,944 |
| Banten | 97.0 | 38.2 | 39.8 | 97.2 | 56.5 | 77.9 | 81.5 | 81.5 | 97.4 | 85.3 | 676 | 81.1 | 690 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 99.5 | 28.7 | 45.8 | 100.0 | 70.0 | 80.8 | 91.0 | 91.0 | 100.0 | 90.1 | 265 | 94.7 | 266 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 98.4 | 52.7 | 75.5 | 99.0 | 82.2 | 92.2 | 90.9 | 90.9 | 97.5 | 88.7 | 341 | 93.2 | 343 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 96.9 | 31.6 | 52.3 | 96.0 | 82.0 | 92.3 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 95.3 | 69.0 | 322 | 90.9 | 338 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 97.7 | 46.6 | 53.5 | 95.8 | 72.3 | 84.1 | 82.9 | 82.9 | 94.8 | 85.6 | 298 | 76.0 | 314 |
| Central Kalimantan | 95.1 | 20.8 | 29.1 | 91.1 | 63.0 | 79.5 | 76.9 | 76.9 | 90.4 | 92.3 | 140 | 83.4 | 145 |
| South Kalimantan | 99.2 | 63.0 | 65.5 | 99.1 | 79.1 | 88.8 | 94.1 | 94.1 | 99.2 | 91.2 | 251 | 94.2 | 251 |
| East Kalimantan | 98.7 | 27.7 | 45.8 | 98.4 | 67.6 | 79.3 | 88.4 | 88.4 | 98.3 | 91.0 | 204 | 86.5 | 208 |
| North Kalimantan | 98.9 | 46.7 | 73.3 | 98.6 | 72.2 | 85.9 | 91.4 | 91.4 | 99.2 | 88.2 | 33 | 87.7 | 34 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 98.8 | 24.1 | 35.2 | 96.0 | 68.7 | 80.2 | 83.5 | 83.5 | 97.1 | 88.4 | 112 | 91.9 | 114 |
| Central Sulawesi | 96.4 | 19.8 | 31.5 | 96.7 | 73.2 | 85.8 | 85.1 | 85.1 | 96.2 | 85.1 | 167 | 89.2 | 170 |
| South Sulawesi | 99.0 | 47.6 | 62.2 | 98.8 | 72.9 | 89.0 | 90.1 | 90.1 | 95.7 | 89.6 | 435 | 88.8 | 442 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 97.1 | 14.4 | 33.1 | 91.5 | 61.5 | 86.4 | 82.9 | 82.9 | 94.1 | 89.6 | 162 | 84.9 | 167 |
| Gorontalo | 96.6 | 47.1 | 69.2 | 95.9 | 81.5 | 94.6 | 91.2 | 91.2 | 96.6 | 90.2 | 63 | 80.6 | 66 |
| West Sulawesi | 98.9 | 25.9 | 39.4 | 95.6 | 85.4 | 94.8 | 94.6 | 94.6 | 97.0 | 87.8 | 75 | 91.3 | 77 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 92.7 | 30.4 | 44.9 | 91.5 | 70.2 | 82.9 | 78.1 | 78.1 | 91.8 | 60.9 | 99 | 79.0 | 109 |
| North Maluku | 94.5 | 20.4 | 41.6 | 93.5 | 73.1 | 89.0 | 82.8 | 82.8 | 95.2 | 62.6 | 72 | 89.2 | 75 |
| West Papua | 92.1 | 38.4 | 54.9 | 93.9 | 78.5 | 87.4 | 82.6 | 82.6 | 93.6 | 90.6 | 43 | 86.2 | 47 |
| Papua | 94.6 | 32.7 | 60.5 | 96.9 | 80.4 | 89.5 | 87.2 | 87.2 | 93.3 | 72.9 | 183 | 72.9 | 225 |
| Total | 98.1 | 38.7 | 47.6 | 97.4 | 68.9 | 81.8 | 85.2 | 85.2 | 96.9 | 85.6 | 14,708 | 86.1 | 15,021 |

Table A.9.3 Tetanus toxoid injections
Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and the percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth | Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ${ }^{1}$ | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 32.6 | 51.1 | 318 |
| North Sumatera | 22.5 | 31.9 | 816 |
| West Sumatera | 28.9 | 61.0 | 285 |
| Riau | 17.2 | 36.1 | 426 |
| Jambi | 43.4 | 69.3 | 212 |
| South Sumatera | 36.8 | 48.3 | 507 |
| Bengkulu | 49.7 | 60.5 | 117 |
| Lampung | 33.6 | 52.1 | 497 |
| Bangka Belitung | 26.9 | 57.0 | 87 |
| Riau Islands | 26.3 | 47.0 | 108 |
| Java |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 31.5 | 52.2 | 520 |
| West Java | 48.8 | 65.6 | 3,042 |
| Central Java | 31.9 | 64.9 | 1,861 |
| Yogyakarta | 14.7 | 65.4 | 200 |
| East Java | 11.2 | 37.2 | 1,944 |
| Banten | 42.4 | 58.7 | 690 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |
| Bali | 34.9 | 73.9 | 266 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 45.7 | 68.6 | 343 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 48.5 | 66.7 | 338 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 30.9 | 50.7 | 314 |
| Central Kalimantan | 49.5 | 67.1 | 145 |
| South Kalimantan | 44.6 | 74.0 | 251 |
| East Kalimantan | 40.2 | 64.2 | 208 |
| North Kalimantan | 22.8 | 73.3 | 34 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 57.4 | 77.6 | 114 |
| Central Sulawesi | 54.0 | 76.3 | 170 |
| South Sulawesi | 48.4 | 77.5 | 442 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 51.9 | 84.0 | 167 |
| Gorontalo | 59.7 | 80.2 | 66 |
| West Sulawesi | 53.8 | 72.1 | 77 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 53.0 | 65.6 | 109 |
| North Maluku | 62.0 | 71.1 | 75 |
| West Papua | 39.6 | 67.0 | 47 |
| Papua | 35.2 | 52.9 | 225 |
| Total | 35.3 | 57.6 | 15,021 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the most recent birth

Table A.9.4 Complications during pregnancy
Percentage of last births in the 5 years preceding the survey whose mother had complications associated with the pregnancy, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Premature labor | Excessive vaginal bleeding | Fever | Convulsions and fainting | Gag continually and don't want to eat | Vomiting and numbness with convulsions | Water broke early | Low/high blood pressure | Other | Missing | No complications | Number of births |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 1.9 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 81.8 | 318 |
| North Sumatera | 3.7 | 5.0 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 76.9 | 816 |
| West Sumatera | 2.9 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 78.5 | 285 |
| Riau | 2.2 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 82.3 | 426 |
| Jambi | 0.8 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 81.5 | 212 |
| South Sumatera | 2.2 | 6.9 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 79.4 | 507 |
| Bengkulu | 2.6 | 7.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 85.3 | 117 |
| Lampung | 0.8 | 5.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 81.2 | 497 |
| Bangka Belitung | 3.3 | 6.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 82.7 | 87 |
| Riau Islands | 4.6 | 5.9 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 77.5 | 108 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 5.2 | 7.9 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 77.2 | 520 |
| West Java | 1.6 | 5.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 80.6 | 3,042 |
| Central Java | 1.0 | 5.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 81.3 | 1,861 |
| Yogyakarta | 0.6 | 7.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 85.3 | 200 |
| East Java | 1.8 | 6.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 81.4 | 1,944 |
| Banten | 4.0 | 4.8 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 80.1 | 690 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 0.8 | 5.5 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 82.6 | 266 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 3.2 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 78.7 | 343 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 3.6 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 78.3 | 338 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 1.5 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 85.4 | 314 |
| Central Kalimantan | 2.5 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 83.1 | 145 |
| South Kalimantan | 2.3 | 6.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 79.4 | 251 |
| East Kalimantan | 1.3 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 83.8 | 208 |
| North Kalimantan | 2.6 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 81.3 | 34 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 1.6 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 85.0 | 114 |
| Central Sulawesi | 3.8 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 82.9 | 170 |
| South Sulawesi | 2.7 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 77.4 | 442 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 2.0 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 80.2 | 167 |
| Gorontalo | 6.0 | 4.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 75.7 | 66 |
| West Sulawesi | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 6.5 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 81.8 | 77 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 3.2 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 78.4 | 109 |
| North Maluku | 4.4 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 81.2 | 75 |
| West Papua | 1.6 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 87.1 | 47 |
| Papua | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 73.2 | 225 |
| Total | 2.2 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 80.5 | 15,021 |

Note: Women were able to provide more than one response about what they did to overcome pregnancy complications, so the percentages taking various actions to deal with a complication add to more than 100 percent.

Table A.9.5 Place of delivery
Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Health facility |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Public hospital ${ }^{1}$ | Private hospital $^{2}$ | Primary health care/sub primary health care/ mobile primary health care | Clinic ${ }^{3}$ | Private doctor/ midwife/ nurse | Village health post/ village maternity post ${ }^{4}$ | Village midwife | Home | Others | Total | Percentage delivered in a health facility ${ }^{5}$ | Number of births |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 27.9 | 8.1 | 5.6 | 2.5 | 25.8 | 2.9 | 5.9 | 21.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 78.7 | 375 |
| North Sumatera | 7.1 | 19.5 | 4.3 | 9.4 | 18.6 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 38.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61.2 | 1,047 |
| West Sumatera | 18.1 | 18.0 | 7.8 | 10.0 | 26.5 | 0.7 | 11.7 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.7 | 340 |
| Riau | 9.5 | 15.3 | 1.0 | 5.6 | 20.3 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 46.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 53.3 | 507 |
| Jambi | 15.2 | 12.2 | 2.1 | 11.8 | 14.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 42.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 56.7 | 225 |
| South Sumatera | 13.3 | 16.1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 31.1 | 2.2 | 8.8 | 21.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 78.3 | 578 |
| Bengkulu | 22.5 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 22.4 | 0.3 | 11.0 | 33.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 66.0 | 127 |
| Lampung | 4.1 | 16.6 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 33.4 | 0.3 | 14.8 | 22.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 77.5 | 524 |
| Bangka Belitung | 17.8 | 16.8 | 6.4 | 5.4 | 21.3 | 5.1 | 7.8 | 18.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 80.7 | 98 |
| Riau Islands | 14.3 | 26.2 | 5.8 | 10.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.6 | 125 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 18.6 | 33.4 | 13.4 | 3.5 | 26.8 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 596 |
| West Java | 10.2 | 15.7 | 7.3 | 3.5 | 41.8 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 18.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 81.6 | 3,316 |
| Central Java | 16.5 | 20.1 | 13.5 | 5.1 | 33.7 | 1.6 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 2,022 |
| Yogyakarta | 29.0 | 33.6 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 29.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 217 |
| East Java | 12.3 | 23.2 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 37.1 | 2.1 | 7.7 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 2,132 |
| Banten | 10.8 | 18.7 | 8.2 | 4.4 | 28.7 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 27.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 73.0 | 748 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 27.8 | 29.4 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 28.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 303 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 24.9 | 2.6 | 19.1 | 1.6 | 13.2 | 25.4 | 0.8 | 11.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 87.6 | 377 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 21.3 | 3.5 | 37.4 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 33.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 65.9 | 417 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 12.9 | 7.4 | 13.8 | 3.2 | 14.5 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 38.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 60.7 | 341 |
| Central Kalimantan | 15.4 | 3.1 | 8.2 | 3.1 | 9.3 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 58.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 41.1 | 162 |
| South Kalimantan | 21.6 | 6.9 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 26.0 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 32.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 67.1 | 273 |
| East Kalimantan | 25.4 | 17.1 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 22.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 18.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 81.3 | 241 |
| North Kalimantan | 44.7 | 0.3 | 15.4 | 0.3 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 24.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 75.0 | 44 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 27.0 | 22.8 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 16.4 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 82.2 | 126 |
| Central Sulawesi | 21.3 | 8.9 | 17.5 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 41.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 58.1 | 200 |
| South Sulawesi | 20.8 | 12.5 | 27.6 | 1.5 | 10.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 23.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 75.9 | 518 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 12.2 | 6.5 | 23.0 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 51.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 48.4 | 201 |
| Gorontalo | 33.7 | 8.6 | 22.1 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 7.8 | 0.9 | 20.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 79.5 | 77 |
| West Sulawesi | 16.0 | 3.8 | 35.8 | 0.9 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 36.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 63.4 | 93 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 19.2 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 71.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28.7 | 138 |
| North Maluku | 16.1 | 2.4 | 11.6 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 65.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 34.3 | 87 |
| West Papua | 31.2 | 5.1 | 7.0 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 49.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50.5 | 63 |
| Papua | 28.1 | 2.7 | 8.5 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 55.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 44.4 | 301 |
| Total | 15.0 | 16.7 | 9.6 | 4.6 | 27.7 | 1.5 | 4.1 | 20.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 79.4 | 16,939 |

[^22]Table A.9.6.1 Assistance during delivery: the most qualified person
Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by the most qualified person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of birth assisted by a skilled provider, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017


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

Table A.9.6.2 Assistance during delivery: the least qualified person
Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by the least qualified person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Person providing assistance during delivery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percentage delivered by a skilled provider ${ }^{1}$ | Percentage delivered by Csection | Number of births |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | General practitioner | Obstetrician | Nurse | Midwife | Village midwife | Traditional birth attendant | Other | No one | Don't know/ missing | Total |  |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 0.0 | 11.3 | 8.3 | 49.2 | 15.7 | 6.7 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 84.5 | 21.6 | 376 |
| North Sumatera | 0.2 | 12.0 | 7.5 | 46.5 | 13.1 | 6.8 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 79.3 | 21.9 | 1,048 |
| West Sumatera | 0.0 | 6.7 | 14.3 | 58.6 | 15.3 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.9 | 23.8 | 340 |
| Riau | 0.3 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 38.8 | 11.2 | 22.8 | 9.3 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 66.6 | 17.3 | 510 |
| Jambi | 0.0 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 38.5 | 8.4 | 20.6 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 65.4 | 21.0 | 227 |
| South Sumatera | 0.3 | 11.8 | 4.6 | 47.5 | 15.8 | 8.9 | 10.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 79.9 | 10.9 | 584 |
| Bengkulu | 0.3 | 8.2 | 9.2 | 44.1 | 23.5 | 8.1 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 85.3 | 19.1 | 128 |
| Lampung | 0.2 | 6.5 | 8.9 | 49.7 | 10.9 | 15.1 | 8.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76.2 | 16.4 | 529 |
| Bangka Belitung | 0.0 | 7.1 | 11.8 | 39.9 | 19.1 | 8.2 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 77.8 | 15.0 | 99 |
| Riau Islands | 0.0 | 22.6 | 4.6 | 58.6 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 25.4 | 125 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 0.2 | 14.5 | 16.5 | 59.5 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 31.0 | 599 |
| West Java | 0.1 | 12.6 | 3.9 | 52.7 | 3.7 | 14.6 | 11.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 73.0 | 13.2 | 3,331 |
| Central Java | 0.2 | 8.8 | 11.6 | 56.4 | 9.7 | 3.1 | 9.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 86.7 | 15.9 | 2,034 |
| Yogyakarta | 0.0 | 14.2 | 13.6 | 70.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 23.4 | 219 |
| East Java | 0.2 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 51.9 | 11.3 | 3.6 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 87.8 | 23.4 | 2,138 |
| Banten | 0.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 43.5 | 3.1 | 14.9 | 21.9 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 62.2 | 16.7 | 756 |
| Bali and Nusa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 0.0 | 19.4 | 22.8 | 46.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.1 | 32.7 | 304 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 0.0 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 54.4 | 21.1 | 11.9 | 6.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81.9 | 11.5 | 377 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 0.4 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 50.7 | 10.5 | 19.4 | 14.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 65.9 | 6.3 | 417 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 0.0 | 8.4 | 2.3 | 39.7 | 23.5 | 16.0 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 73.8 | 8.7 | 345 |
| Central Kalimantan | 0.0 | 6.2 | 3.8 | 51.1 | 14.3 | 16.2 | 7.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 75.3 | 11.2 | 163 |
| South Kalimantan | 0.0 | 10.6 | 2.2 | 47.9 | 6.9 | 9.0 | 23.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 67.6 | 16.3 | 273 |
| East Kalimantan | 0.0 | 7.1 | 8.8 | 56.8 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 78.7 | 15.5 | 241 |
| North Kalimantan | 0.0 | 7.7 | 5.5 | 39.1 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 37.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 57.4 | 17.1 | 44 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 0.4 | 15.6 | 16.8 | 50.1 | 8.5 | 6.7 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.4 | 18.2 | 126 |
| Central Sulawesi | 0.4 | 8.4 | 5.0 | 33.9 | 20.6 | 18.4 | 12.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68.3 | 14.7 | 200 |
| South Sulawesi | 0.0 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 39.2 | 8.2 | 6.7 | 35.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 57.7 | 13.7 | 519 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 0.0 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 38.3 | 10.9 | 29.7 | 16.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53.6 | 9.0 | 201 |
| Gorontalo | 0.0 | 2.3 | 10.3 | 41.6 | 11.4 | 20.1 | 12.0 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 65.5 | 16.9 | 79 |
| West Sulawesi | 0.0 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 42.3 | 16.0 | 24.1 | 10.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65.2 | 11.0 | 94 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 0.8 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 33.1 | 13.2 | 33.5 | 12.7 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 52.6 | 8.7 | 139 |
| North Maluku | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 27.2 | 17.7 | 35.1 | 14.2 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 47.4 | 6.2 | 88 |
| West Papua | 0.0 | 4.1 | 8.0 | 52.4 | 6.4 | 8.6 | 20.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70.8 | 10.1 | 63 |
| Papua | 1.9 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 28.6 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 42.7 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 47.1 | 8.1 | 303 |
| Total | 0.2 | 10.1 | 8.0 | 49.6 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 12.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 77.2 | 17.0 | 17,019 |

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

Table A.9.7 Delivery characteristics
Percentage of births in the last 5 years preceding the survey delivered by caesarean section and percent distribution by birth weight and by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Delivery by Csection | Birth weight |  |  |  |  | Percent distribution of all live births by size of child at birth |  |  |  | Number of births |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Not weighed | $\begin{gathered} \text { Less than } \\ 2.5 \mathrm{~kg} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 2.5 kg or more | $\begin{gathered} \text { Don't } \\ \text { know/ } \\ \text { missing } \end{gathered}$ | Total | Very small | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Smaller } \\ & \text { than } \\ & \text { average } \end{aligned}$ | Average or larger | $\begin{gathered} \text { Don't } \\ \text { know/ } \\ \text { missing } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 21.6 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 87.1 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 8.4 | 86.5 | 2.7 | 376 |
| North Sumatera | 21.9 | 12.3 | 4.3 | 82.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 10.2 | 86.9 | 1.5 | 1,048 |
| West Sumatera | 23.8 | 1.2 | 5.3 | 93.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 9.9 | 89.2 | 0.3 | 340 |
| Riau | 17.3 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 87.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 10.9 | 83.3 | 4.5 | 510 |
| Jambi | 21.0 | 3.3 | 9.3 | 85.3 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 12.2 | 81.5 | 2.8 | 227 |
| South Sumatera | 10.9 | 3.0 | 5.6 | 89.9 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 9.9 | 85.5 | 2.4 | 584 |
| Bengkulu | 19.1 | 1.8 | 6.4 | 90.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 11.3 | 85.6 | 2.3 | 128 |
| Lampung | 16.4 | 1.6 | 6.7 | 90.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 12.1 | 86.6 | 1.0 | 529 |
| Bangka Belitung | 15.0 | 0.8 | 3.9 | 93.5 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 6.6 | 90.5 | 1.8 | 99 |
| Riau Islands | 25.4 | 0.1 | 8.2 | 90.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 13.3 | 83.5 | 0.8 | 125 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 31.0 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 92.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 12.3 | 84.6 | 0.6 | 599 |
| West Java | 13.2 | 2.0 | 6.6 | 90.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 8.1 | 88.7 | 1.1 | 3,331 |
| Central Java | 15.9 | 0.4 | 6.3 | 92.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 8.4 | 88.6 | 0.8 | 2,034 |
| Yogyakarta | 23.4 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 91.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 88.6 | 0.9 | 219 |
| East Java | 23.4 | 2.1 | 7.3 | 90.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 11.3 | 86.4 | 0.6 | 2,138 |
| Banten | 16.7 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 85.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 8.3 | 84.8 | 4.0 | 756 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 32.7 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 93.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 92.8 | 0.9 | 304 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 11.5 | 2.5 | 7.3 | 90.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 10.9 | 86.1 | 2.0 | 377 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 6.3 | 19.7 | 10.6 | 68.3 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 10.9 | 81.3 | 5.7 | 417 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 8.7 | 8.1 | 9.3 | 81.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 14.4 | 79.6 | 4.1 | 345 |
| Central Kalimantan | 11.2 | 1.8 | 8.4 | 89.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 13.4 | 85.4 | 0.4 | 163 |
| South Kalimantan | 16.3 | 2.9 | 9.9 | 86.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 15.7 | 79.1 | 0.9 | 273 |
| East Kalimantan | 15.5 | 0.6 | 5.5 | 93.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 13.0 | 86.4 | 0.1 | 241 |
| North Kalimantan | 17.1 | 0.7 | 9.2 | 86.9 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 4.2 | 10.2 | 85.2 | 0.4 | 44 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 18.2 | 2.1 | 7.5 | 89.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 4.9 | 14.4 | 80.7 | 0.0 | 126 |
| Central Sulawesi | 14.7 | 10.5 | 8.0 | 81.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 4.6 | 18.0 | 77.2 | 0.3 | 200 |
| South Sulawesi | 13.7 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 83.7 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 17.7 | 78.5 | 1.3 | 519 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 9.0 | 14.0 | 5.4 | 79.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 14.7 | 81.8 | 2.1 | 201 |
| Gorontalo | 16.9 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 81.6 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 21.0 | 69.3 | 3.8 | 79 |
| West Sulawesi | 11.0 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 80.8 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 16.2 | 78.1 | 2.9 | 94 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 8.7 | 24.6 | 5.3 | 67.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 7.8 | 80.6 | 9.5 | 139 |
| North Maluku | 6.2 | 18.1 | 7.1 | 68.3 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 10.2 | 83.1 | 4.8 | 88 |
| West Papua | 10.1 | 27.4 | 7.8 | 59.6 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 9.2 | 82.2 | 6.9 | 63 |
| Papua | 8.1 | 37.3 | 3.3 | 52.4 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 7.2 | 82.2 | 7.7 | 303 |
| Total | 17.0 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 87.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 10.3 | 85.9 | 1.7 | 17,019 |

Table A.9.8 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother
Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth during the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after giving birth, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  | No postnatal check ${ }^{2}$ | Total | Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth (KF 1) ${ }^{1}$ | Number of births |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Less than 4 hours | $\begin{gathered} 4-23 \\ \text { hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1-3 \\ \text { days } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4-28 \\ \text { days } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29-42 \\ \text { days } \end{gathered}$ | Don't know/ missing |  |  |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 51.3 | 17.3 | 21.2 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 152 |
| North Sumatera | 55.8 | 15.1 | 12.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 83.1 | 398 |
| West Sumatera | 57.5 | 28.3 | 8.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 132 |
| Riau | 53.9 | 9.8 | 12.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 19.4 | 100.0 | 72.4 | 184 |
| Jambi | 31.5 | 37.8 | 20.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 86.0 | 87 |
| South Sumatera | 69.4 | 13.8 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 87.7 | 242 |
| Bengkulu | 62.8 | 17.8 | 8.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 86.6 | 44 |
| Lampung | 57.1 | 27.7 | 9.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 90.1 | 203 |
| Bangka Belitung | 58.1 | 18.2 | 9.0 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 100.0 | 79.5 | 39 |
| Riau Islands | 54.6 | 22.9 | 12.5 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 87.4 | 48 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 73.9 | 14.1 | 8.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 257 |
| West Java | 63.0 | 17.3 | 7.9 | 4.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 1,309 |
| Central Java | 61.7 | 23.6 | 9.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 811 |
| Yogyakarta | 67.4 | 22.4 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 92 |
| East Java | 70.9 | 19.7 | 5.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 94.5 | 823 |
| Banten | 57.9 | 20.3 | 12.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 83.4 | 305 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 57.3 | 30.7 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 82 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 73.7 | 13.5 | 8.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 147 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 64.0 | 8.9 | 5.6 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 19.2 | 100.0 | 77.0 | 163 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 47.4 | 7.8 | 16.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 21.0 | 100.0 | 69.6 | 138 |
| Central Kalimantan | 60.5 | 7.8 | 18.7 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 87.0 | 60 |
| South Kalimantan | 68.9 | 9.7 | 16.7 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 93 |
| East Kalimantan | 55.6 | 24.8 | 9.5 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 89.9 | 82 |
| North Kalimantan | 59.0 | 20.1 | 10.8 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 16 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 59.4 | 27.1 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 48 |
| Central Sulawesi | 59.1 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 84.2 | 77 |
| South Sulawesi | 75.1 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 89.8 | 208 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 48.9 | 28.6 | 12.1 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 82.3 | 80 |
| Gorontalo | 57.7 | 18.8 | 8.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 81.5 | 33 |
| West Sulawesi | 77.9 | 7.3 | 10.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 89.6 | 36 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 36.3 | 9.0 | 18.9 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 31.7 | 100.0 | 54.5 | 56 |
| North Maluku | 52.7 | 8.9 | 11.2 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 24.8 | 100.0 | 67.7 | 33 |
| West Papua | 28.0 | 15.6 | 19.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 34.7 | 100.0 | 58.8 | 23 |
| Papua | 33.5 | 15.2 | 10.8 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 35.5 | 100.0 | 57.9 | 114 |
| Total | 61.7 | 18.2 | 9.6 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 87.0 | 6,616 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes women who received a check from an obstetrician, doctor, midwife/village midwife, or nurse
${ }^{2}$ Includes women who received a check after 42 days

Table A.9.9 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother
Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Type of health provider |  |  |  | Traditional birth attendant | No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth | Total | Number of births |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Obstetrician | Doctor/ general practitioner | Midwife/ village midwife | Nurse |  |  |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 19.6 | 1.0 | 54.0 | 10.6 | 0.9 | 13.9 | 100.0 | 152 |
| North Sumatera | 14.5 | 0.5 | 53.6 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 16.9 | 100.0 | 398 |
| West Sumatera | 16.5 | 1.7 | 60.1 | 15.1 | 1.1 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 132 |
| Riau | 16.0 | 2.0 | 48.3 | 6.0 | 2.5 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 184 |
| Jambi | 16.4 | 1.5 | 58.4 | 9.6 | 3.6 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 87 |
| South Sumatera | 24.4 | 0.4 | 56.9 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 242 |
| Bengkulu | 12.7 | 0.9 | 56.9 | 16.0 | 0.8 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 44 |
| Lampung | 18.4 | 0.6 | 66.1 | 5.1 | 2.1 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 203 |
| Bangka Belitung | 21.5 | 0.5 | 47.5 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 20.5 | 100.0 | 39 |
| Riau Islands | 28.3 | 0.7 | 45.3 | 13.2 | 0.8 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 48 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 37.8 | 0.9 | 43.4 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 257 |
| West Java | 18.4 | 0.2 | 59.6 | 7.0 | 1.3 | 13.5 | 100.0 | 1,309 |
| Central Java | 28.5 | 1.5 | 52.5 | 11.0 | 0.3 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 811 |
| Yogyakarta | 29.2 | 0.0 | 41.4 | 23.1 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 92 |
| East Java | 20.2 | 1.7 | 56.2 | 16.4 | 0.7 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 823 |
| Banten | 14.4 | 1.3 | 53.5 | 14.2 | 2.8 | 13.8 | 100.0 | 305 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 50.0 | 1.2 | 32.4 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 82 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 15.1 | 0.0 | 75.3 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 147 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 10.7 | 3.5 | 59.7 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 21.6 | 100.0 | 163 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 9.6 | 0.0 | 53.7 | 6.3 | 0.6 | 29.8 | 100.0 | 138 |
| Central Kalimantan | 18.3 | 2.5 | 58.7 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 60 |
| South Kalimantan | 20.1 | 0.0 | 62.4 | 9.6 | 0.8 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 93 |
| East Kalimantan | 19.2 | 1.5 | 52.7 | 16.4 | 0.4 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 82 |
| North Kalimantan | 25.9 | 4.4 | 48.8 | 6.1 | 1.9 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 16 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 48.4 | 3.1 | 26.8 | 12.9 | 1.3 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 48 |
| Central Sulawesi | 16.4 | 4.5 | 52.2 | 11.1 | 3.3 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 77 |
| South Sulawesi | 20.1 | 3.0 | 58.1 | 8.6 | 2.2 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 208 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 9.9 | 1.4 | 67.6 | 3.3 | 6.1 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Gorontalo | 26.7 | 4.9 | 37.9 | 12.0 | 3.3 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 33 |
| West Sulawesi | 9.7 | 0.9 | 78.0 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 36 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 7.8 | 2.2 | 41.3 | 3.2 | 6.4 | 39.1 | 100.0 | 56 |
| North Maluku | 10.1 | 0.6 | 54.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 29.7 | 100.0 | 33 |
| West Papua | 14.9 | 4.6 | 35.0 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 37.4 | 100.0 | 23 |
| Papua | 7.4 | 3.4 | 24.4 | 22.8 | 0.8 | 41.3 | 100.0 | 114 |
| Total | 20.3 | 1.2 | 54.9 | 10.6 | 1.2 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 6,616 |

Table A.9.10 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn
Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  | No postnatal check ${ }^{2}$ | Total | Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ${ }^{1}$ | Number of births |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Less than 1 hour | 1-3 <br> hours | $\begin{gathered} 4-23 \\ \text { hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1-2 \\ \text { days } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3-6 \\ \text { days } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Don't know |  |  |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 10.8 | 39.6 | 11.4 | 9.9 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 22.7 | 100.0 | 71.2 | 152 |
| North Sumatera | 16.1 | 29.6 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 3.2 | 9.1 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 65.1 | 398 |
| West Sumatera | 21.4 | 37.9 | 24.5 | 6.4 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 132 |
| Riau | 6.6 | 34.6 | 6.2 | 7.5 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 39.1 | 100.0 | 54.4 | 184 |
| Jambi | 3.0 | 19.2 | 24.6 | 22.0 | 4.0 | 8.8 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 68.8 | 87 |
| South Sumatera | 10.4 | 55.9 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 78.0 | 242 |
| Bengkulu | 23.7 | 33.7 | 8.5 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 71.7 | 44 |
| Lampung | 11.6 | 38.8 | 21.9 | 5.5 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 76.5 | 203 |
| Bangka Belitung | 12.3 | 53.2 | 7.1 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 15.1 | 100.0 | 77.4 | 39 |
| Riau Islands | 15.5 | 35.9 | 20.4 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 75.1 | 48 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 1.7 | 71.5 | 8.5 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 85.5 | 257 |
| West Java | 9.3 | 50.7 | 11.2 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 74.8 | 1,309 |
| Central Java | 9.8 | 55.2 | 17.2 | 5.9 | 1.0 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 87.3 | 811 |
| Yogyakarta | 8.9 | 66.0 | 12.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 89.9 | 92 |
| East Java | 5.0 | 63.2 | 10.8 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 81.5 | 823 |
| Banten | 4.1 | 44.8 | 13.5 | 6.4 | 3.7 | 9.9 | 17.7 | 100.0 | 65.1 | 305 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 0.0 | 63.9 | 20.2 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 82 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 0.0 | 70.1 | 12.4 | 10.6 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 93.1 | 147 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 1.6 | 56.4 | 9.7 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 26.6 | 100.0 | 71.2 | 163 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 0.4 | 48.8 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 6.1 | 34.9 | 100.0 | 56.8 | 138 |
| Central Kalimantan | 28.1 | 22.5 | 2.0 | 13.2 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 31.2 | 100.0 | 65.8 | 60 |
| South Kalimantan | 14.2 | 47.4 | 9.5 | 16.5 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 86.8 | 93 |
| East Kalimantan | 12.6 | 39.2 | 17.2 | 10.7 | 0.6 | 7.6 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 79.7 | 82 |
| North Kalimantan | 24.6 | 31.6 | 14.5 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 13.4 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 73.1 | 16 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 0.0 | 54.1 | 21.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 75.5 | 48 |
| Central Sulawesi | 11.2 | 42.8 | 8.9 | 10.9 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 18.5 | 100.0 | 70.6 | 77 |
| South Sulawesi | 34.2 | 36.4 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 82.2 | 208 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 8.2 | 38.3 | 21.4 | 10.1 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 71.0 | 80 |
| Gorontalo | 8.7 | 47.8 | 14.4 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 19.7 | 100.0 | 73.0 | 33 |
| West Sulawesi | 25.7 | 49.9 | 3.0 | 7.6 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 82.7 | 36 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 8.1 | 25.1 | 7.1 | 15.2 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 39.6 | 100.0 | 45.5 | 56 |
| North Maluku | 5.7 | 30.6 | 6.8 | 10.0 | 5.6 | 3.7 | 37.6 | 100.0 | 50.3 | 33 |
| West Papua | 0.0 | 20.4 | 10.3 | 7.3 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 58.2 | 100.0 | 37.9 | 23 |
| Papua | 2.2 | 22.7 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 43.3 | 100.0 | 50.2 | 114 |
| Total | 9.3 | 49.1 | 12.2 | 6.4 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 15.7 | 100.0 | 76.1 | 6,616 |

[^23]Table A.9.11 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn
Percent distribution of most recent live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Type of health provider |  |  |  | Traditional birth attendant | No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth | Total | Number of births |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Obstetrician | Doctor/ general practitioner | Midwife/ village Midwife | Nurse |  |  |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 11.4 | 8.8 | 6.9 | 44.1 | 0.5 | 28.3 | 100.0 | 152 |
| North Sumatera | 7.0 | 8.6 | 6.3 | 43.1 | 0.0 | 34.9 | 100.0 | 398 |
| West Sumatera | 8.3 | 7.5 | 13.8 | 60.6 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 132 |
| Riau | 7.0 | 7.5 | 4.9 | 35.0 | 0.6 | 45.1 | 100.0 | 184 |
| Jambi | 8.1 | 3.1 | 7.2 | 50.5 | 0.0 | 31.2 | 100.0 | 87 |
| South Sumatera | 18.6 | 5.8 | 3.6 | 50.1 | 0.8 | 21.1 | 100.0 | 242 |
| Bengkulu | 2.7 | 9.2 | 11.3 | 48.5 | 0.8 | 27.4 | 100.0 | 44 |
| Lampung | 10.7 | 1.2 | 6.5 | 58.2 | 1.3 | 22.1 | 100.0 | 203 |
| Bangka Belitung | 9.2 | 13.0 | 6.2 | 49.0 | 0.0 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 39 |
| Riau Islands | 22.6 | 8.1 | 5.2 | 39.3 | 0.0 | 24.9 | 100.0 | 48 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 27.3 | 10.9 | 6.9 | 40.3 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 257 |
| West Java | 13.0 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 54.7 | 0.7 | 24.5 | 100.0 | 1,309 |
| Central Java | 19.3 | 9.6 | 8.4 | 50.0 | 0.8 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 811 |
| Yogyakarta | 31.5 | 2.9 | 15.6 | 39.9 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 92 |
| East Java | 16.1 | 5.2 | 11.0 | 49.2 | 0.9 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 823 |
| Banten | 11.3 | 3.9 | 7.4 | 42.6 | 3.6 | 31.2 | 100.0 | 305 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 46.3 | 5.9 | 12.1 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 82 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 10.8 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 74.1 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 147 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 9.1 | 1.6 | 6.3 | 54.2 | 0.0 | 28.8 | 100.0 | 163 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 9.0 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 44.4 | 1.5 | 41.7 | 100.0 | 138 |
| Central Kalimantan | 9.8 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 48.0 | 0.0 | 34.2 | 100.0 | 60 |
| South Kalimantan | 12.8 | 9.6 | 6.7 | 57.7 | 0.8 | 12.4 | 100.0 | 93 |
| East Kalimantan | 17.7 | 5.8 | 10.0 | 46.1 | 0.0 | 20.3 | 100.0 | 82 |
| North Kalimantan | 17.3 | 9.8 | 5.2 | 40.8 | 1.9 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 16 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 40.8 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 26.8 | 1.3 | 23.2 | 100.0 | 48 |
| Central Sulawesi | 14.4 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 41.4 | 3.3 | 26.1 | 100.0 | 77 |
| South Sulawesi | 15.5 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 55.8 | 1.5 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 208 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 7.9 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 58.6 | 7.1 | 21.9 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Gorontalo | 13.8 | 10.0 | 13.1 | 36.1 | 3.3 | 23.7 | 100.0 | 33 |
| West Sulawesi | 9.9 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 69.1 | 3.5 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 36 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 5.2 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 33.4 | 10.0 | 44.5 | 100.0 | 56 |
| North Maluku | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 45.8 | 2.7 | 47.0 | 100.0 | 33 |
| West Papua | 6.2 | 3.6 | 5.6 | 22.4 | 0.0 | 62.1 | 100.0 | 23 |
| Papua | 6.7 | 3.4 | 19.9 | 20.2 | 0.8 | 49.0 | 100.0 | 114 |
| Total | 14.5 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 48.9 | 1.0 | 22.9 | 100.0 | 6,616 |

## Table A.9.12 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Problems in accessing health care |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Getting permission to go for treatment | Getting money for treatment | Distance to health facility | Not wanting to go alone | At least one problem accessing health care | Number of women |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 12.4 | 18.1 | 17.8 | 27.0 | 39.0 | 955 |
| North Sumatera | 9.6 | 26.6 | 17.2 | 27.5 | 44.4 | 2,545 |
| West Sumatera | 2.2 | 21.1 | 13.8 | 33.5 | 45.6 | 958 |
| Riau | 6.2 | 16.7 | 12.8 | 31.2 | 41.0 | 1,272 |
| Jambi | 1.1 | 10.2 | 7.7 | 24.2 | 33.0 | 683 |
| South Sumatera | 4.6 | 14.7 | 11.8 | 25.4 | 37.4 | 1,501 |
| Bengkulu | 8.6 | 14.0 | 10.0 | 28.4 | 35.6 | 364 |
| Lampung | 5.4 | 6.6 | 4.3 | 29.4 | 35.6 | 1,513 |
| Bangka Belitung | 0.7 | 12.3 | 6.4 | 25.7 | 33.6 | 282 |
| Riau Islands | 2.5 | 9.6 | 11.3 | 23.1 | 33.2 | 364 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 3.1 | 7.5 | 4.3 | 17.6 | 23.3 | 1,996 |
| West Java | 9.2 | 19.5 | 14.7 | 27.3 | 39.6 | 9,867 |
| Central Java | 3.7 | 11.7 | 7.7 | 21.8 | 29.4 | 6,486 |
| Yogyakarta | 2.3 | 9.5 | 7.1 | 33.7 | 40.5 | 785 |
| East Java | 3.5 | 9.3 | 5.0 | 26.6 | 32.8 | 7,391 |
| Banten | 4.9 | 17.0 | 10.9 | 30.6 | 40.7 | 2,260 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 2.6 | 10.2 | 5.8 | 29.5 | 34.6 | 903 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 13.4 | 19.7 | 13.6 | 30.0 | 40.3 | 1,030 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 6.8 | 20.0 | 17.2 | 18.5 | 37.3 | 882 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 5.4 | 17.2 | 16.2 | 21.6 | 31.0 | 943 |
| Central Kalimantan | 2.3 | 5.9 | 9.2 | 21.3 | 28.9 | 413 |
| South Kalimantan | 1.6 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 19.1 | 26.3 | 790 |
| East Kalimantan | 3.4 | 13.7 | 13.2 | 32.6 | 43.7 | 593 |
| North Kalimantan | 1.8 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 39.1 | 45.0 | 108 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 1.8 | 13.7 | 7.9 | 16.2 | 27.3 | 411 |
| Central Sulawesi | 7.3 | 17.9 | 14.3 | 32.0 | 44.3 | 537 |
| South Sulawesi | 3.3 | 19.3 | 16.9 | 32.0 | 45.7 | 1,582 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 6.2 | 17.3 | 12.9 | 23.0 | 40.0 | 476 |
| Gorontalo | 3.0 | 12.9 | 10.3 | 16.8 | 29.8 | 231 |
| West Sulawesi | 8.3 | 23.8 | 15.5 | 31.0 | 45.5 | 242 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 8.6 | 18.8 | 14.3 | 20.5 | 34.9 | 301 |
| North Maluku | 5.6 | 13.8 | 15.7 | 26.5 | 37.8 | 209 |
| West Papua | 2.4 | 12.0 | 20.3 | 27.6 | 38.4 | 137 |
| Papua | 10.4 | 32.0 | 20.9 | 19.3 | 40.2 | 618 |
| Total | 5.7 | 15.1 | 10.9 | 26.1 | 36.2 | 49,627 |

## Chapter 10 Child Health

Table A.10.1 Child's size and weight at birth
Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight, and among live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight ${ }^{1}$ | Among births with a reported birth weight ${ }^{1}$ |  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { births } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Percent distribution of births by size of baby atbirth |  |  |  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { births } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Less than } \\ 2.5 \mathrm{~kg} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.5 \mathrm{~kg} \text { or } \\ \text { more } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Very small | Smaller than average | Average or larger | $\begin{gathered} \text { Don't know/ } \\ \text { missing } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 92.9 | 6.3 | 93.7 | 100.0 | 349 | 2.5 | 8.4 | 86.5 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 376 |
| North Sumatera | 87.2 | 4.9 | 95.1 | 100.0 | 914 | 1.4 | 10.2 | 86.9 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 1,048 |
| West Sumatera | 98.5 | 5.4 | 94.6 | 100.0 | 335 | 0.7 | 9.9 | 89.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 340 |
| Riau | 92.8 | 6.2 | 93.8 | 100.0 | 473 | 1.3 | 10.9 | 83.3 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 510 |
| Jambi | 94.6 | 9.8 | 90.2 | 100.0 | 214 | 3.6 | 12.2 | 81.5 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 227 |
| South Sumatera | 95.5 | 5.8 | 94.2 | 100.0 | 558 | 2.1 | 9.9 | 85.5 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 584 |
| Bengkulu | 97.2 | 6.6 | 93.4 | 100.0 | 125 | 0.9 | 11.3 | 85.6 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 128 |
| Lampung | 97.4 | 6.9 | 93.1 | 100.0 | 515 | 0.2 | 12.1 | 86.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 529 |
| Bangka Belitung | 97.5 | 4.0 | 96.0 | 100.0 | 96 | 1.1 | 6.6 | 90.5 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Riau Islands | 99.0 | 8.3 | 91.7 | 100.0 | 124 | 2.4 | 13.3 | 83.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 125 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 99.5 | 7.3 | 92.7 | 100.0 | 595 | 2.5 | 12.3 | 84.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 599 |
| West Java | 97.1 | 7.1 | 92.9 | 100.0 | 3,236 | 2.1 | 8.1 | 88.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 3,331 |
| Central Java | 99.0 | 6.4 | 93.6 | 100.0 | 2,013 | 2.2 | 8.4 | 88.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 2,034 |
| Yogyakarta | 99.1 | 8.1 | 91.9 | 100.0 | 217 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 88.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 219 |
| East Java | 97.4 | 7.5 | 92.5 | 100.0 | 2,081 | 1.7 | 11.3 | 86.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2,138 |
| Banten | 91.1 | 6.6 | 93.4 | 100.0 | 689 | 2.9 | 8.3 | 84.8 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 756 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 99.1 | 5.9 | 94.1 | 100.0 | 302 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 92.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 304 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 97.3 | 7.5 | 92.5 | 100.0 | 367 | 0.9 | 10.9 | 86.1 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 377 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 78.9 | 13.4 | 86.6 | 100.0 | 329 | 2.1 | 10.9 | 81.3 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 417 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 90.4 | 10.3 | 89.7 | 100.0 | 312 | 2.0 | 14.4 | 79.6 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 345 |
| Central Kalimantan | 97.8 | 8.6 | 91.4 | 100.0 | 159 | 0.7 | 13.4 | 85.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 163 |
| South Kalimantan | 96.5 | 10.3 | 89.7 | 100.0 | 264 | 4.3 | 15.7 | 79.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 273 |
| East Kalimantan | 99.1 | 5.7 | 94.3 | 100.0 | 239 | 0.5 | 13.0 | 86.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 241 |
| North Kalimantan | 96.1 | 9.6 | 90.4 | 100.0 | 42 | 4.2 | 10.2 | 85.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 44 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 97.2 | 7.7 | 92.3 | 100.0 | 122 | 4.9 | 14.4 | 80.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 126 |
| Central Sulawesi | 89.1 | 9.5 | 90.5 | 100.0 | 178 | 4.6 | 18.0 | 77.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 200 |
| South Sulawesi | 90.5 | 7.7 | 92.3 | 100.0 | 470 | 2.6 | 17.7 | 78.5 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 519 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 84.6 | 6.7 | 93.3 | 100.0 | 170 | 1.4 | 14.7 | 81.8 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 201 |
| Gorontalo | 89.4 | 8.8 | 91.2 | 100.0 | 71 | 5.8 | 21.0 | 69.3 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 79 |
| West Sulawesi | 89.3 | 9.6 | 90.4 | 100.0 | 84 | 2.7 | 16.2 | 78.1 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 94 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 72.4 | 7.4 | 92.6 | 100.0 | 101 | 2.1 | 7.8 | 80.6 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 139 |
| North Maluku | 75.5 | 9.5 | 90.5 | 100.0 | 66 | 2.0 | 10.2 | 83.1 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 88 |
| West Papua | 67.4 | 11.5 | 88.5 | 100.0 | 42 | 1.7 | 9.2 | 82.2 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Papua | 55.7 | 5.8 | 94.2 | 100.0 | 169 | 2.9 | 7.2 | 82.2 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 303 |
| Total | 94.1 | 7.1 | 92.9 | 100.0 | 16,023 | 2.0 | 10.3 | 85.9 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 17,019 |

Note: Total includes one child with missing information on mother's smoking status.
${ }^{1}$ Based on either a written record or the mother's recall
Table A.10.2 Vaccinations by province


| Province | DPT |  |  |  | HepB (birth dose) ${ }^{1}$ | HepB |  |  | Polio ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  | MeaslesAll basic <br> vacci- <br> nations |  | All basic vaccinations based on MOH Decree Number $12 / 2017^{4}$ | No vaccinations | Number of children |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BCG | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 69.1 | 63.8 | 56.1 | 45.6 | 74.4 | 63.6 | 49.6 | 42.4 | 73.7 | 70.4 | 56.5 | 44.3 | 53.5 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 17.2 | 77 |
| North Sumatera | 84.9 | 80.5 | 75.4 | 67.7 | 64.2 | 77.1 | 71.6 | 63.6 | 86.3 | 83.2 | 79.6 | 68.7 | 68.9 | 58.2 | 58.2 | 9.8 | 188 |
| West Sumatera | 78.5 | 74.3 | 65.7 | 56.0 | 80.5 | 76.5 | 66.2 | 58.3 | 79.1 | 74.9 | 64.1 | 57.9 | 68.3 | 47.9 | 47.9 | 12.7 | 64 |
| Riau | 71.7 | 62.0 | 59.8 | 54.6 | 65.2 | 63.3 | 59.6 | 51.6 | 68.3 | 61.8 | 58.3 | 53.2 | 55.5 | 46.2 | 46.2 | 27.0 | 86 |
| Jambi | (86.8) | (90.8) | (87.9) | (78.5) | (92.7) | (90.8) | (86.0) | (71.2) | (87.9) | (89.0) | (87.9) | (75.3) | (77.1) | (68.3) | (68.3) | (5.1) | 39 |
| South Sumatera | 89.3 | 90.0 | 87.5 | 85.2 | 68.7 | 87.8 | 83.6 | 81.3 | 91.9 | 89.7 | 86.5 | 72.0 | 85.8 | 66.3 | 66.3 | 7.0 | 122 |
| Bengkulu | (95.4) | (90.9) | (90.9) | (78.6) | (70.0) | (85.2) | (85.2) | (70.1) | (90.9) | (88.4) | (79.2) | (57.7) | (77.1) | (46.7) | (46.7) | (4.6) | 21 |
| Lampung | 96.8 | 95.9 | 89.9 | 86.1 | 85.5 | 92.7 | 88.2 | 83.0 | 95.6 | 93.9 | 89.4 | 86.5 | 89.3 | 78.8 | 78.8 | 2.3 | 101 |
| Bangka Belitung | 97.1 | 98.4 | 93.6 | 88.0 | 97.7 | 95.8 | 88.2 | 87.0 | 97.1 | 98.4 | 91.6 | 84.5 | 82.2 | 76.1 | 76.1 | 0.0 | 23 |
| Riau Islands | 95.3 | 92.3 | 89.4 | 79.0 | 94.1 | 88.1 | 79.4 | 76.1 | 94.3 | 92.7 | 86.4 | 75.6 | 81.8 | 69.1 | 69.1 | 3.6 | 27 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 96.6 | 94.4 | 90.8 | 81.0 | 95.5 | 94.1 | 85.8 | 76.6 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 88.1 | 75.8 | 79.0 | 66.0 | 66.0 | 2.6 | 132 |
| West Java | 90.1 | 87.5 | 82.4 | 72.8 | 84.4 | 85.3 | 77.1 | 68.2 | 89.0 | 87.7 | 78.3 | 66.0 | 75.0 | 60.3 | 60.3 | 6.0 | 706 |
| Central Java | 97.1 | 97.0 | 94.4 | 91.2 | 98.2 | 95.6 | 92.5 | 91.2 | 96.6 | 97.3 | 94.5 | 87.8 | 85.9 | 76.7 | 76.7 | 0.9 | 418 |
| Yogyakarta | (95.9) | (95.9) | (95.9) | (94.0) | (97.9) | (95.9) | (94.0) | (94.0) | (95.9) | (95.9) | (95.9) | (34.1) | (89.7) | (34.1) | (34.1) | (2.1) | 46 |
| East Java | 96.7 | 94.2 | 89.2 | 81.2 | 94.4 | 93.8 | 87.5 | 80.0 | 94.8 | 92.3 | 88.3 | 78.3 | 86.0 | 73.4 | 73.4 | 1.3 | 429 |
| Banten | 84.1 | 77.9 | 72.1 | 62.3 | 77.9 | 76.3 | 67.8 | 59.0 | 84.7 | 81.0 | 75.1 | 57.8 | 65.6 | 49.6 | 49.6 | 12.1 | 155 |
| Bali and Nusa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | (97.4) | (97.4) | (97.4) | (91.4) | (97.4) | (97.4) | (97.4) | (88.3) | (97.4) | (97.4) | (97.4) | (75.7) | (88.6) | (72.7) | (72.7) | (2.6) | 46 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 97.6 | 95.9 | 90.5 | 82.8 | 95.4 | 96.1 | 90.3 | 82.6 | 97.9 | 96.8 | 90.5 | 85.1 | 90.4 | 79.5 | 79.5 | 1.5 | 80 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 92.5 | 94.7 | 88.6 | 80.1 | 84.3 | 94.2 | 87.7 | 80.4 | 94.7 | 92.5 | 90.1 | 82.4 | 85.2 | 74.8 | 74.8 | 4.0 | 86 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 96.0 | 90.0 | 86.7 | 75.3 | 80.2 | 88.1 | 84.9 | 79.9 | 96.0 | 94.3 | 84.4 | 76.6 | 83.3 | 67.0 | 67.0 | 4.0 | 64 |
| Central Kalimantan | (86.1) | (84.3) | (76.3) | (55.6) | (81.8) | (86.4) | (71.4) | (58.8) | (88.2) | (86.1) | (67.2) | (58.3) | (67.4) | (50.6) | (50.6) | (6.6) | 30 |
| South Kalimantan | (95.8) | (92.7) | (91.4) | (87.7) | (95.5) | (92.7) | (91.4) | (87.7) | (95.8) | (91.4) | (91.4) | (87.7) | (91.4) | (87.7) | (87.7) | (1.4) | 49 |
| East Kalimantan | 95.0 | 91.4 | 86.9 | 80.4 | 89.3 | 90.8 | 87.2 | 79.3 | 93.6 | 91.4 | 87.1 | 77.3 | 80.4 | 72.0 | 72.0 | 3.4 | 45 |
| North Kalimantan | (93.9) | (95.8) | (93.9) | (91.2) | (92.8) | (95.8) | (93.9) | (91.2) | (95.8) | (95.8) | (93.9) | (87.2) | (82.7) | (82.7) | (82.7) | (2.7) | 7 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | (100.0) | (100.0) | (97.5) | (86.9) | (92.7) | (100.0) | (92.2) | (84.5) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (92.6) | (90.3) | (93.5) | (81.3) | (81.3) | (0.0) | 28 |
| Central Sulawesi | 88.3 | 84.5 | 79.8 | 71.7 | 70.4 | 82.3 | 79.2 | 68.8 | 90.3 | 87.5 | 82.2 | 70.7 | 79.5 | 64.1 | 64.1 | 8.4 | 40 |
| South Sulawesi | 92.3 | 91.6 | 84.1 | 77.4 | 77.0 | 90.6 | 85.2 | 76.3 | 92.4 | 91.7 | 87.4 | 75.5 | 83.9 | 67.2 | 67.2 | 6.6 | 100 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 93.8 | 92.4 | 89.2 | 85.8 | 79.3 | 91.8 | 87.4 | 83.7 | 93.5 | 93.6 | 87.2 | 80.9 | 82.4 | 74.1 | 74.1 | 4.8 | 40 |
| Gorontalo | 94.6 | 90.9 | 86.6 | 79.6 | 88.2 | 90.2 | 85.4 | 80.5 | 94.2 | 89.9 | 85.1 | 78.4 | 92.1 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 3.6 | 18 |
| West Sulawesi | 85.7 | 85.5 | 79.9 | 74.2 | 74.3 | 83.7 | 77.6 | 70.8 | 86.7 | 82.3 | 76.9 | 69.3 | 73.5 | 63.3 | 63.3 | 7.3 | 18 |


| Table A.10.2-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DPT |  |  |  | HepB (birth dose) ${ }^{1}$ | HepB |  |  | Polio ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  | MeaslesAll basic <br> vacci- <br> nations $^{3}$ |  | All basic vaccinations based on MOH Decree Number $12 / 2017^{4}$ | No vaccinations | Number of children |
| Province | BCG | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 81.5 | 79.9 | 73.8 | 69.0 | 72.9 | 78.7 | 74.6 | 68.3 | 81.6 | 80.3 | 74.0 | 60.2 | 72.6 | 53.1 | 53.1 | 15.7 | 32 |
| North Maluku | 87.4 | 87.6 | 72.8 | 51.9 | 75.8 | 82.6 | 64.8 | 51.5 | 89.3 | 81.0 | 69.2 | 54.5 | 82.3 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 8.7 | 17 |
| West Papua | (81.0) | (82.6) | (72.1) | (59.7) | (74.6) | (78.9) | (69.0) | (61.6) | (88.8) | (86.2) | (71.0) | (64.2) | (81.0) | (59.7) | (59.7) | (10.2) | 11 |
| Papua | 78.4 | 78.8 | 70.9 | 65.8 | 64.9 | 79.4 | 66.9 | 65.2 | 76.7 | 74.8 | 70.9 | 63.1 | 63.1 | 49.5 | 49.5 | 18.4 | 56 |
| Total | 91.1 | 88.9 | 84.2 | 76.7 | 85.1 | 87.6 | 81.3 | 74.5 | 90.8 | 89.1 | 83.3 | 72.3 | 78.8 | 65.0 | 65.0 | 5.8 | 3,399 |
| Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. <br> Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. <br> ${ }^{1}$ For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, children reported to have received HepB (birth dose) received the vaccine within 24 hours after birth. For children whose based on the written record of vaccination, children are considered to have received hepatitis B (birth dose) if this vaccine is recorded on their card, regardless of when the dose was administered. <br> ${ }^{2}$ Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth. <br> ${ }^{3}$ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of oral polio vaccine, and one dose measles <br> ${ }^{4}$ BCG, Hepatitis B (birth dose), three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of oral polio vaccine, one dose of measles (based on MOH Decree Number 12, 2017) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Table A.10.3 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Among children under age 5: |  | Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percentage with symptoms of $A R I^{1}$ | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ${ }^{2}$ | Percentage for whom treatment with antibiotics | Number of children |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 3.6 | 366 | (92.0) | (21.2) | 13 |
| North Sumatera | 4.4 | 1,013 | (97.6) | (51.9) | 45 |
| West Sumatera | 6.9 | 335 | * | * | 23 |
| Riau | 2.3 | 500 | * | * | 11 |
| Jambi | 1.9 | 220 | * | * | 4 |
| South Sumatera | 3.9 | 566 | * | * | 22 |
| Bengkulu | 5.0 | 126 | * | * | 6 |
| Lampung | 3.6 | 514 | * | * | 19 |
| Bangka Belitung | 6.5 | 94 | * | * | 6 |
| Riau Islands | 5.4 | 122 | * | * | 7 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 3.4 | 589 | * | * | 20 |
| West Java | 5.8 | 3,257 | 89.3 | 34.0 | 190 |
| Central Java | 2.3 | 1,989 | * | * | 47 |
| Yogyakarta | 2.6 | 213 | * | * | 6 |
| East Java | 2.6 | 2,078 | (100.0) | (27.1) | 55 |
| Banten | 6.3 | 729 | (85.1) | (34.6) | 46 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 5.3 | 298 | * | * | 16 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 3.9 | 367 | * | * | 14 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 5.2 | 405 | 93.5 | 20.9 | 21 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 2.8 | 341 | * | * | 10 |
| Central Kalimantan | 2.5 | 157 | * | * | 4 |
| South Kalimantan | 5.2 | 260 | * | * | 14 |
| East Kalimantan | 7.1 | 236 | (92.8) | (23.9) | 17 |
| North Kalimantan | 8.2 | 42 | * | * | 3 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 3.7 | 121 | * | * | 4 |
| Central Sulawesi | 7.9 | 193 | (91.5) | (47.7) | 15 |
| South Sulawesi | 2.5 | 510 | * | * | 13 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 6.8 | 194 | (81.2) | (27.0) | 13 |
| Gorontalo | 10.1 | 74 | * | * | 8 |
| West Sulawesi | 6.6 | 90 | (93.8) | (37.8) | 6 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 3.7 | 135 | (90.5) | (34.6) | 5 |
| North Maluku | 7.7 | 82 | (93.6) | (49.5) | 6 |
| West Papua | 2.4 | 58 | * | * | 1 |
| Papua | 1.0 | 283 | * | * | 3 |
| Total | 4.2 | 16,555 | 92.1 | 34.3 | 693 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
${ }^{1}$ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing, which is chest-related, and/or difficult breathing, which is chest-related.
${ }^{2}$ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, shop, market, and pharmacy. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table A.10.4 Prevalence and treatment of fever
Among children under age 5 , percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought; percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Among children under age 5: |  | Among children under age 5 with fever: |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percentage with fever | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ${ }^{1}$ | Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day | Percentage who took antibiotic drugs | Number of children with fever |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 32.6 | 366 | 90.6 | 66.9 | 28.9 | 119 |
| North Sumatera | 34.4 | 1,013 | 88.6 | 66.6 | 28.5 | 348 |
| West Sumatera | 40.9 | 335 | 90.5 | 58.1 | 48.0 | 137 |
| Riau | 32.5 | 500 | 88.6 | 55.5 | 24.5 | 163 |
| Jambi | 34.8 | 220 | 90.4 | 66.8 | 10.4 | 76 |
| South Sumatera | 28.7 | 566 | 95.4 | 49.0 | 23.9 | 162 |
| Bengkulu | 31.0 | 126 | 87.3 | 59.1 | 33.4 | 39 |
| Lampung | 36.0 | 514 | 93.3 | 58.9 | 21.9 | 185 |
| Bangka Belitung | 30.6 | 94 | 94.8 | 74.8 | 19.4 | 29 |
| Riau Islands | 28.8 | 122 | 87.4 | 51.1 | 25.8 | 35 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 25.8 | 589 | 90.1 | 62.5 | 37.8 | 152 |
| West Java | 32.8 | 3,257 | 89.0 | 51.9 | 34.8 | 1,069 |
| Central Java | 28.3 | 1,989 | 91.9 | 63.4 | 18.3 | 562 |
| Yogyakarta | 24.1 | 213 | (86.4) | (60.1) | (17.8) | 51 |
| East Java | 28.5 | 2,078 | 93.8 | 70.2 | 25.2 | 592 |
| Banten | 31.8 | 729 | 87.5 | 57.1 | 44.8 | 232 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 19.6 | 298 | (92.6) | (64.0) | (42.7) | 58 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 30.5 | 367 | 90.1 | 53.4 | 43.7 | 112 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 22.8 | 405 | 90.2 | 52.9 | 24.3 | 92 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 25.5 | 341 | 81.0 | 49.4 | 33.1 | 87 |
| Central Kalimantan | 37.7 | 157 | 98.8 | 91.1 | 23.4 | 59 |
| South Kalimantan | 34.1 | 260 | 95.4 | 70.3 | 30.4 | 89 |
| East Kalimantan | 33.0 | 236 | 89.3 | 62.6 | 17.3 | 78 |
| North Kalimantan | 42.3 | 42 | 88.9 | 60.1 | 30.4 | 18 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 32.7 | 121 | 87.9 | 64.3 | 17.5 | 39 |
| Central Sulawesi | 34.5 | 193 | 89.8 | 56.2 | 34.7 | 67 |
| South Sulawesi | 39.6 | 510 | 80.1 | 49.0 | 19.8 | 202 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 43.0 | 194 | 80.0 | 47.7 | 18.7 | 83 |
| Gorontalo | 47.2 | 74 | 97.1 | 62.3 | 19.3 | 35 |
| West Sulawesi | 34.6 | 90 | 85.1 | 57.7 | 35.6 | 31 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 25.5 | 135 | 88.0 | 58.3 | 19.8 | 35 |
| North Maluku | 40.0 | 82 | 85.2 | 51.6 | 30.5 | 33 |
| West Papua | 24.6 | 58 | 84.3 | 44.5 | 28.0 | 14 |
| Papua | 27.4 | 283 | 81.9 | 52.2 | 16.0 | 77 |
| Total | 31.2 | 16,555 | 89.8 | 59.2 | 28.5 | 5,161 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
1 Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, shop, market, and pharmacy. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner

| Table A.10.5 Prevalence of diarrhea |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |
| Province | Diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey: |  | Number of children |
|  | All diarrhea | Diarrhea with blood |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 15.4 | 1.0 | 366 |
| North Sumatera | 17.2 | 0.9 | 1,013 |
| West Sumatera | 15.9 | 0.2 | 335 |
| Riau | 16.1 | 0.2 | 500 |
| Jambi | 13.4 | 0.5 | 220 |
| South Sumatera | 15.6 | 0.5 | 566 |
| Bengkulu | 19.2 | 1.7 | 126 |
| Lampung | 15.9 | 0.6 | 514 |
| Bangka Belitung | 8.7 | 0.0 | 94 |
| Riau Islands | 12.7 | 0.2 | 122 |
| Java |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 12.7 | 0.6 | 589 |
| West Java | 15.1 | 0.5 | 3,257 |
| Central Java | 12.4 | 0.5 | 1,989 |
| Yogyakarta | 5.6 | 0.0 | 213 |
| East Java | 11.8 | 0.4 | 2,078 |
| Banten | 10.7 | 0.0 | 729 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |
| Bali | 10.5 | 0.0 | 298 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 15.8 | 0.7 | 367 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 13.3 | 0.8 | 405 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 11.2 | 0.8 | 341 |
| Central Kalimantan | 19.3 | 3.0 | 157 |
| South Kalimantan | 19.8 | 0.3 | 260 |
| East Kalimantan | 18.6 | 1.0 | 236 |
| North Kalimantan | 16.9 | 0.6 | 42 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 15.8 | 0.0 | 121 |
| Central Sulawesi | 15.4 | 0.7 | 193 |
| South Sulawesi | 16.7 | 0.0 | 510 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 15.2 | 0.1 | 194 |
| Gorontalo | 17.3 | 1.6 | 74 |
| West Sulawesi | 15.3 | 0.3 | 90 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 10.3 | 0.0 | 135 |
| North Maluku | 18.2 | 1.4 | 82 |
| West Papua | 11.2 | 0.8 | 58 |
| Papua | 9.7 | 0.0 | 283 |
| Total | 14.1 | 0.5 | 16,555 |

## Table A.10.6 Diarrhea treatment

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, the percentage given oral rehydration therapy (ORT), the percentage given increased fluids, the percentage given ORT or increased fluids, and the percentage given other treatments, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Percentage of children with diarrhea for whom advice or | Oral reh | ydration th (ORT) | herapy |  |  |  | Other tr | atments |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | was sought from a health facility or provider ${ }^{1}$ | Fluid from ORALIT | Recommended home fluids (RHF) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Either } \\ & \text { ORS or } \\ & \text { RHF } \end{aligned}$ | Increased fluids | ORT or increased fluids | Antibiotic drugs | Antimotility drugs | Zinc supplements | Home remedy/ other | Missing | No treatment | Number of children with diarrhea |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 62.3 | 27.1 | 22.1 | 40.3 | 35.4 | 55.1 | 17.5 | 0.8 | 38.5 | 34.6 | 0.0 | 12.9 | 56 |
| North Sumatera | 52.5 | 28.5 | 15.0 | 35.2 | 37.9 | 55.3 | 12.1 | 0.6 | 39.8 | 34.4 | 0.0 | 11.6 | 174 |
| West Sumatera | 42.0 | 27.7 | 9.2 | 32.8 | 63.5 | 70.9 | 18.4 | 0.0 | 29.3 | 48.5 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 53 |
| Riau | 65.1 | 35.8 | 21.9 | 41.8 | 42.6 | 62.0 | 12.5 | 3.1 | 45.0 | 28.1 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 81 |
| Jambi | 44.4 | 23.0 | 8.7 | 30.3 | 28.8 | 48.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 12.5 | 39.1 | 3.5 | 23.0 | 30 |
| South Sumatera | 69.2 | 51.6 | 21.0 | 57.8 | 32.3 | 67.7 | 16.4 | 6.6 | 37.0 | 38.9 | 1.8 | 4.8 | 88 |
| Bengkulu | 55.4 | 28.5 | 19.7 | 36.9 | 36.8 | 55.1 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 35.7 | 27.1 | 2.9 | 22.1 | 24 |
| Lampung | 60.2 | 42.1 | 23.4 | 52.0 | 53.4 | 77.2 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 45.3 | 26.9 | 1.6 | 9.7 | 82 |
| Bangka Belitung | 76.0 | 58.4 | 32.5 | 68.2 | 59.3 | 87.4 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 58.1 | 26.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8 |
| Riau Islands | 60.3 | 43.3 | 33.3 | 59.4 | 52.1 | 71.5 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 38.9 | 25.8 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 16 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 61.2 | 45.6 | 16.0 | 56.3 | 48.5 | 76.7 | 21.7 | 7.9 | 49.1 | 31.9 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 75 |
| West Java | 63.2 | 43.7 | 15.4 | 48.2 | 56.4 | 71.2 | 17.2 | 6.4 | 45.4 | 32.3 | 0.9 | 7.4 | 492 |
| Central Java | 56.4 | 28.4 | 16.7 | 34.4 | 47.1 | 61.0 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 37.4 | 40.4 | 0.7 | 14.2 | 247 |
| Yogyakarta | 46.5 | 14.8 | 44.5 | 51.5 | 55.5 | 92.2 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 22.6 | 24.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12 |
| East Java | 55.8 | 29.5 | 19.9 | 36.5 | 45.6 | 64.3 | 9.7 | 1.8 | 32.8 | 41.0 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 245 |
| Banten | 61.4 | 32.6 | 16.5 | 37.1 | 30.0 | 58.3 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 22.5 | 31.8 | 0.0 | 20.8 | 78 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 53.3 | 32.9 | 34.7 | 50.1 | 77.1 | 89.7 | 17.4 | 0.0 | 32.9 | 38.5 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 31 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 71.0 | 59.3 | 36.7 | 68.6 | 51.2 | 86.2 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 43.1 | 35.4 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 58 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 61.3 | 47.9 | 22.6 | 58.2 | 38.3 | 72.6 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 31.6 | 19.0 | 0.0 | 12.6 | 54 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 63.5 | 37.7 | 26.2 | 49.4 | 39.3 | 64.8 | 11.2 | 2.9 | 39.6 | 21.6 | 3.4 | 14.9 | 38 |
| Central Kalimantan | 48.7 | 31.5 | 15.4 | 35.5 | 31.5 | 50.5 | 12.1 | 19.0 | 41.0 | 20.2 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 30 |
| South Kalimantan | 54.9 | 28.6 | 20.0 | 36.6 | 21.4 | 45.6 | 19.8 | 2.4 | 39.2 | 41.1 | 0.0 | 14.9 | 52 |
| East Kalimantan | 45.3 | 32.7 | 24.3 | 49.9 | 49.9 | 72.7 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 25.2 | 25.2 | 0.0 | 17.5 | 44 |
| North Kalimantan | 66.9 | 68.3 | 17.0 | 73.0 | 48.3 | 84.3 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 39.2 | 18.3 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 7 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 73.7 | 45.3 | 21.7 | 59.2 | 63.9 | 86.9 | 18.4 | 3.6 | 14.9 | 53.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19 |
| Central Sulawesi | 56.3 | 31.5 | 23.4 | 44.6 | 43.6 | 59.3 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 40.7 | 13.1 | 1.1 | 16.3 | 30 |
| South Sulawesi | 48.3 | 18.5 | 12.4 | 24.9 | 48.0 | 59.8 | 8.1 | 1.3 | 19.6 | 49.9 | 0.0 | 17.8 | 85 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 49.7 | 24.4 | 16.7 | 35.7 | 60.8 | 72.1 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 27.2 | 41.5 | 0.7 | 14.4 | 29 |
| Gorontalo | 69.8 | 30.7 | 22.7 | 47.0 | 50.4 | 67.9 | 16.9 | 3.0 | 52.3 | 25.3 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 13 |
| West Sulawesi | 47.8 | 31.7 | 14.5 | 38.2 | 32.9 | 59.8 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 28.3 | 36.8 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 14 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 62.5 | 37.1 | 20.7 | 49.2 | 41.8 | 73.0 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 24.0 | 21.8 | 3.1 | 7.4 | 14 |
| North Maluku | 49.3 | 39.6 | 20.4 | 49.6 | 23.9 | 57.6 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 33.4 | 41.9 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 15 |
| West Papua | 48.9 | 52.7 | 29.6 | 58.8 | 28.9 | 68.6 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 39.6 | 22.4 | 0.0 | 11.2 | 7 |
| Papua | 63.6 | 56.0 | 17.7 | 60.0 | 41.1 | 78.8 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 15.8 | 28.9 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 28 |
| Total | 58.5 | 36.1 | 18.7 | 43.6 | 46.5 | 66.3 | 11.4 | 3.3 | 37.3 | 34.6 | 0.6 | 10.8 | 2,328 |

Note: ORT includes fluid prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets, pre-packaged ORS fluid, and recommended home fluids (RHF).
${ }^{1}$ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner

## Table A.10.7 Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Amount of liquids given |  |  |  |  |  |  | Amount of food given |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of children with diarrhea |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | More | Same as usual | Somewhat less | Much less | None | Don't know/ missing | Total | More | Same as usual | Somewhat less | Much less | None | Never gave food | Don't know/ missing | Total |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 35.4 | 46.8 | 15.3 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 44.6 | 34.1 | 6.9 | 0.8 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56 |
| North Sumatera | 37.9 | 48.0 | 11.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 41.7 | 40.2 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 174 |
| West Sumatera | 63.5 | 26.4 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 20.9 | 55.3 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53 |
| Riau | 42.6 | 40.0 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.5 | 52.5 | 28.6 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81 |
| Jambi | (28.8) | (49.8) | (21.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | (4.9) | (44.4) | (33.3) | (10.0) | (0.0) | (7.3) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 30 |
| South Sumatera | 32.3 | 41.3 | 22.8 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 38.8 | 49.0 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 88 |
| Bengkulu | 36.8 | 50.7 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.5 | 55.2 | 28.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24 |
| Lampung | 53.4 | 34.2 | 9.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 43.5 | 41.6 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Bangka Belitung | * |  | * | * | * | * |  | * | * |  |  | * | * | * |  | 8 |
| Riau Islands | (52.1) | (32.0) | (7.7) | (8.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | (11.8) | (46.2) | (27.9) | (8.2) | (1.2) | (4.7) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 16 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 48.5 | 38.3 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 53.5 | 39.3 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 75 |
| West Java | 56.4 | 31.2 | 11.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 18.2 | 38.3 | 33.7 | 4.0 | 0.7 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 492 |
| Central Java | 47.1 | 46.5 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 38.2 | 43.1 | 6.0 | 1.7 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 247 |
| Yogyakarta | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |  | * | 12 |
| East Java | 45.6 | 47.2 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 45.5 | 34.9 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 245 |
| Banten | 30.0 | 53.5 | 16.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 48.2 | 35.2 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 78 |
| Bali and Nusa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tenggara | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 31 |
| West Nusa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tenggara | 51.2 | 37.1 | 6.0 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.2 | 56.0 | 24.8 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 58 |
| East Nusa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tenggara | 38.3 | 45.9 | 13.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 53.0 | 29.2 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 54 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | (39.3) | (35.6) | (20.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (4.7) | (100.0) | (17.4) | (37.7) | (35.6) | (1.9) | (0.0) | (2.8) | (4.7) | (100.0) | 38 |
| Central |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kalimantan | (31.5) | (53.4) | (15.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | (4.2) | (48.6) | (41.1) | (6.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 30 |
| South 0, 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kalimantan | 21.4 | 61.1 | 17.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 58.9 | 34.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52 |
| East Kalimantan | 49.9 | 37.4 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 44.3 | 36.7 | 9.1 | 0.9 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 44 |
| North |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | (63.9) | (32.4) | (3.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | (22.2) | (65.3) | (10.0) | (0.0) | (2.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 19 |
| Central 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sulawesi | 43.6 | 41.8 | 14.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.0 | 51.7 | 33.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 30 |
| South Sulawesi | 48.0 | 43.9 | 6.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 46.5 | 35.4 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85 |
| Southeast |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sulawesi |  | 29.1 |  | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 18.8 | 35.0 | 30.6 | 5.6 | 2.8 | 7.2 | $0.0$ |  |  |
| Gorontalo | (50.4) | (33.8) | (15.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | (11.8) | (28.3) | (49.0) | (5.2) | (2.5) | (3.2) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 13 |
| West Sulawesi | 32.9 | 44.5 | 20.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 38.7 | 48.7 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14 |
| Maluku and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 41.8 | 34.9 | 20.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 26.6 | 31.4 | 31.9 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 14 |
| North Maluku | 23.9 | 59.2 | 15.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 61.5 | 21.6 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15 |
| West Papua | (28.9) | (40.5) | (22.1) | (8.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | (10.5) | (40.4) | (38.3) | (1.8) | (0.0) | (9.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 7 |
| Papua | (41.1) | (51.3) | (7.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | (2.1) | (71.2) | (18.8) | (0.0) | (2.9) | (5.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 28 |
| Total | 46.5 | 40.9 | 11.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 10.4 | 43.7 | 36.3 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,328 |

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhea and that food should not be reduced.
Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table A.10.8 Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids
Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids for treatment of diarrhea by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Percentage of women who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sumatera |  |  |
| Aceh | 90.0 | 318 |
| North Sumatera | 89.1 | 816 |
| West Sumatera | 94.6 | 285 |
| Riau | 89.3 | 426 |
| Jambi | 92.8 | 212 |
| South Sumatera | 94.0 | 507 |
| Bengkulu | 93.9 | 117 |
| Lampung | 94.8 | 497 |
| Bangka Belitung | 91.6 | 87 |
| Riau Islands | 93.3 | 108 |
| Java |  |  |
| Jakarta | 97.1 | 520 |
| West Java | 96.4 | 3,042 |
| Central Java | 95.9 | 1,861 |
| Yogyakarta | 96.7 | 200 |
| East Java | 95.8 | 1,944 |
| Banten | 93.0 | 690 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |
| Bali | 98.4 | 266 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 95.5 | 343 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 89.6 | 338 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 88.7 | 314 |
| Central Kalimantan | 90.0 | 145 |
| South Kalimantan | 96.6 | 251 |
| East Kalimantan | 95.7 | 208 |
| North Kalimantan | 92.5 | 34 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 95.6 | 114 |
| Central Sulawesi | 89.2 | 170 |
| South Sulawesi | 88.1 | 442 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 92.0 | 167 |
| Gorontalo | 92.1 | 66 |
| West Sulawesi | 86.3 | 77 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |
| Maluku | 85.6 | 109 |
| North Maluku | 82.2 | 75 |
| West Papua | 87.3 | 47 |
| Papua | 81.8 | 225 |
| Total | 93.9 | 15,021 |

[^24]Table A.10.9 Disposal of children's stools
Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with the mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last fecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Manner of disposal of children's stools |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely ${ }^{1}$ | Number of children |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Child used toilet or latrine | Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine | Buried | Put/rinsed into drain or ditch | Thrown into garbage | Left in the open | Other | Missing | Total |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 2.1 | 17.0 | 5.3 | 21.9 | 52.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 24.4 | 148 |
| North Sumatera | 9.0 | 47.9 | 1.9 | 21.8 | 14.4 | 0.3 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 58.8 | 384 |
| West Sumatera | 0.9 | 49.8 | 0.9 | 25.2 | 21.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 51.6 | 129 |
| Riau | 3.7 | 38.1 | 3.4 | 18.3 | 34.5 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 45.3 | 182 |
| Jambi | 6.9 | 40.2 | 6.6 | 21.8 | 23.8 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53.7 | 85 |
| South Sumatera | 13.9 | 38.6 | 2.0 | 20.8 | 23.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 54.6 | 234 |
| Bengkulu | 6.2 | 55.3 | 1.0 | 16.3 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 62.6 | 44 |
| Lampung | 7.4 | 53.1 | 7.4 | 13.5 | 17.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67.9 | 195 |
| Bangka Belitung | 2.8 | 30.2 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 59.9 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 34.5 | 37 |
| Riau Islands | 8.1 | 26.7 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 55.6 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 34.8 | 46 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 3.1 | 42.9 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 48.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 46.0 | 246 |
| West Java | 9.0 | 40.5 | 0.3 | 9.9 | 37.5 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 49.8 | 1,276 |
| Central Java | 12.5 | 52.3 | 3.0 | 10.7 | 20.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 67.8 | 793 |
| Yogyakarta | 2.0 | 73.2 | 2.5 | 5.7 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 77.7 | 87 |
| East Java | 6.6 | 36.4 | 8.2 | 18.4 | 25.5 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 51.2 | 806 |
| Banten | 7.9 | 25.5 | 1.7 | 13.8 | 47.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 35.2 | 300 |
| Bali and Nusa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 6.9 | 25.8 | 1.9 | 6.7 | 56.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 34.6 | 79 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 8.0 | 12.1 | 5.3 | 16.9 | 53.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 25.4 | 145 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 2.6 | 41.1 | 4.9 | 13.4 | 18.0 | 12.5 | 7.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 48.6 | 156 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 4.7 | 35.1 | 4.9 | 26.5 | 18.9 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 44.7 | 136 |
| Central Kalimantan | 1.7 | 14.9 | 2.1 | 36.6 | 44.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18.7 | 58 |
| South Kalimantan | 5.0 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 17.7 | 53.0 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15.9 | 91 |
| East Kalimantan | 7.4 | 18.8 | 7.7 | 9.1 | 54.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 33.8 | 79 |
| North Kalimantan | 7.8 | 22.0 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 48.3 | 0.0 | 15.9 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 30.5 | 16 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 8.4 | 16.3 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 67.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 31.2 | 42 |
| Central Sulawesi | 3.2 | 30.7 | 7.2 | 19.4 | 31.9 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 41.1 | 76 |
| South Sulawesi | 6.1 | 23.9 | 0.9 | 15.9 | 47.3 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 31.0 | 203 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 5.6 | 23.7 | 4.3 | 14.1 | 42.9 | 0.3 | 6.3 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 33.6 | 78 |
| Gorontalo | 3.5 | 17.0 | 1.2 | 17.1 | 59.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 21.7 | 32 |
| West Sulawesi | 5.1 | 20.5 | 4.4 | 26.6 | 35.9 | 2.2 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 30.0 | 34 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 5.7 | 24.5 | 3.0 | 8.4 | 42.5 | 1.5 | 13.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 33.2 | 54 |
| North Maluku | 8.1 | 17.4 | 6.1 | 10.2 | 37.0 | 1.4 | 19.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 31.6 | 30 |
| West Papua | 5.6 | 21.2 | 3.8 | 10.0 | 50.8 | 0.4 | 7.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 30.5 | 20 |
| Papua | 7.7 | 20.3 | 5.6 | 15.4 | 30.6 | 0.0 | 19.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 33.6 | 104 |
| Total | 7.6 | 37.7 | 3.3 | 14.5 | 32.6 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 48.6 | 6,425 |

${ }^{1}$ Children's stools are considered to be disposed of safely if the child used a toilet or latrine, if the fecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine or if it was buried.

Chapter 11 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices

Table A.11.1 Initial breastfeeding
Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and within 1 day of birth; and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Among last-born children born in the past 2 years: |  |  |  | Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percentage ever breastfed | Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth | Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth ${ }^{1}$ | Number of lastborn children | Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ${ }^{2}$ | Number of lastborn children ever breastfed |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 92.7 | 52.9 | 66.7 | 152 | 53.3 | 141 |
| North Sumatera | 92.5 | 24.2 | 46.6 | 398 | 63.9 | 368 |
| West Sumatera | 97.6 | 48.9 | 85.8 | 132 | 39.7 | 129 |
| Riau | 96.0 | 51.1 | 70.4 | 184 | 61.5 | 176 |
| Jambi | 96.5 | 57.1 | 69.0 | 87 | 56.0 | 84 |
| South Sumatera | 95.5 | 50.0 | 73.6 | 242 | 49.2 | 232 |
| Bengkulu | 97.3 | 50.1 | 67.8 | 44 | 51.2 | 43 |
| Lampung | 92.8 | 42.7 | 70.0 | 203 | 63.8 | 189 |
| Bangka Belitung | 94.0 | 71.7 | 78.0 | 39 | 40.2 | 37 |
| Riau Islands | 88.3 | 37.8 | 60.5 | 48 | 43.7 | 43 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 93.9 | 59.9 | 79.2 | 257 | 29.1 | 242 |
| West Java | 95.7 | 70.0 | 78.7 | 1,309 | 36.0 | 1,252 |
| Central Java | 97.2 | 65.2 | 78.9 | 811 | 34.4 | 788 |
| Yogyakarta | 95.9 | 60.1 | 88.7 | 92 | 24.2 | 89 |
| East Java | 92.1 | 51.1 | 71.7 | 823 | 54.3 | 758 |
| Banten | 96.0 | 50.5 | 69.2 | 305 | 37.2 | 292 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 95.9 | 42.6 | 85.6 | 82 | 48.2 | 79 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 98.7 | 76.5 | 84.2 | 147 | 21.3 | 146 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 97.1 | 65.7 | 90.9 | 163 | 28.9 | 158 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 92.0 | 61.6 | 64.8 | 138 | 41.0 | 127 |
| Central Kalimantan | 91.9 | 50.2 | 73.7 | 60 | 62.1 | 55 |
| South Kalimantan | 96.6 | 53.5 | 69.4 | 93 | 57.9 | 90 |
| East Kalimantan | 99.3 | 69.2 | 86.0 | 82 | 34.2 | 82 |
| North Kalimantan | 97.2 | 53.4 | 78.5 | 16 | 44.9 | 16 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 94.5 | 32.6 | 58.5 | 48 | 80.1 | 45 |
| Central Sulawesi | 94.9 | 29.9 | 55.0 | 77 | 76.9 | 73 |
| South Sulawesi | 98.0 | 52.4 | 66.1 | 208 | 47.4 | 203 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 94.5 | 54.6 | 71.8 | 80 | 64.7 | 76 |
| Gorontalo | 98.9 | 52.9 | 80.1 | 33 | 69.8 | 33 |
| West Sulawesi | 95.1 | 48.6 | 76.4 | 36 | 34.2 | 34 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 94.2 | 60.1 | 75.4 | 56 | 41.9 | 53 |
| North Maluku | 92.3 | 54.2 | 64.0 | 33 | 45.4 | 31 |
| West Papua | 87.7 | 48.8 | 67.2 | 23 | 31.1 | 20 |
| Papua | 97.1 | 66.7 | 86.8 | 114 | 18.3 | 110 |
| Total | 95.1 | 56.5 | 73.7 | 6,616 | 43.9 | 6,291 |

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview.
${ }^{1}$ Includes children who started breastfeeding within hour of birth
${ }^{2}$ Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life

## Table A.11.2 Breastfeeding status by province

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother by breastfeeding status and the percentage currently breastfeeding; and the percentage of all children under age 2 using a bottle with a nipple, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Not breastfeeding | Breastfeeding status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percentage using a bottle with a nipple | Percentage put to chest immediately after birth | Percentage skin to skin contact with mother immediately after birth | Number of all children under age 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Exclusively breastfed | Breastfeeding and consuming plain water only | Breast- <br> feeding and consuming nonmilk liquids ${ }^{1}$ | Breastfeeding and consuming other milk | Breastfeeding and consuming complementary foods | Total | Percentage currently breastfeeding | Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother |  |  |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 23.1 | 15.2 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 53.7 | 100.0 | 76.9 | 148 | 37.5 | 53.6 | 51.4 | 152 |
| North Sumatera | 28.3 | 11.4 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 55.0 | 100.0 | 71.7 | 384 | 45.3 | 43.7 | 41.8 | 398 |
| West Sumatera | 21.2 | 14.3 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 5.4 | 53.9 | 100.0 | 78.8 | 129 | 31.6 | 54.7 | 54.3 | 133 |
| Riau | 25.0 | 15.3 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 53.3 | 100.0 | 75.0 | 182 | 40.4 | 55.3 | 52.1 | 185 |
| Jambi | 21.8 | 21.9 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 53.4 | 100.0 | 78.2 | 85 | 39.1 | 56.2 | 55.7 | 85 |
| South Sumatera | 18.9 | 11.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 61.9 | 100.0 | 81.1 | 234 | 40.7 | 66.5 | 66.5 | 239 |
| Bengkulu | 21.2 | 12.8 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 8.2 | 53.6 | 100.0 | 78.8 | 44 | 30.6 | 45.7 | 40.6 | 44 |
| Lampung | 19.8 | 15.0 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 61.4 | 100.0 | 80.2 | 195 | 31.9 | 55.6 | 52.0 | 200 |
| Bangka Belitung | 25.1 | 15.9 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 50.3 | 100.0 | 74.9 | 37 | 44.4 | 63.5 | 61.0 | 38 |
| Riau Islands | 47.5 | 8.5 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 38.5 | 100.0 | 52.5 | 46 | 55.0 | 70.4 | 66.0 | 48 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 38.0 | 8.6 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 47.9 | 100.0 | 62.0 | 246 | 49.5 | 81.1 | 80.3 | 253 |
| West Java | 22.1 | 13.7 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 58.1 | 100.0 | 77.9 | 1,276 | 30.7 | 68.8 | 66.8 | 1,305 |
| Central Java | 15.9 | 16.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 64.6 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 793 | 29.6 | 73.1 | 71.4 | 809 |
| Yogyakarta | 14.6 | 9.8 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 69.3 | 100.0 | 85.4 | 87 | 38.7 | 76.2 | 76.2 | 93 |
| East Java | 31.8 | 12.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 49.4 | 100.0 | 68.2 | 806 | 44.7 | 63.2 | 62.4 | 832 |
| Banten | 31.5 | 9.2 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 53.2 | 100.0 | 68.5 | 300 | 34.7 | 56.2 | 55.7 | 305 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 27.6 | 10.8 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 49.5 | 100.0 | 72.4 | 79 | 52.5 | 50.6 | 48.2 | 84 |
| West Nusa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| East Nusa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tenggara | 21.9 | 17.2 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 3.6 | 53.7 | 100.0 | 78.1 | 156 | 22.0 | 57.1 | 55.0 | 163 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 32.7 | 7.8 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 50.4 | 100.0 | 67.3 | 136 | 40.9 | 46.0 | 44.9 | 138 |
| Central |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kalimantan | 20.8 | 5.6 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 65.8 | 100.0 | 79.2 | 58 | 57.9 | 50.5 | 50.5 | 59 |
| South Kalimantan | 25.0 | 10.8 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 55.9 | 100.0 | 75.0 | 91 | 48.3 | 54.8 | 48.7 | 93 |
| East Kalimantan | 32.6 | 13.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 48.3 | 100.0 | 67.4 | 79 | 45.3 | 62.3 | 57.7 | 83 |
| North Kalimantan | 37.6 | 18.3 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 35.6 | 100.0 | 62.4 | 16 | 57.3 | 58.7 | 50.6 | 16 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 40.5 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 48.8 | 100.0 | 59.5 | 42 | 62.3 | 44.8 | 43.8 | 48 |
| Central Sulawesi | 30.1 | 12.9 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 49.2 | 100.0 | 69.9 | 76 | 38.7 | 46.7 | 44.8 | 77 |
| South Sulawesi | 22.7 | 20.6 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 6.8 | 48.0 | 100.0 | 77.3 | 203 | 43.3 | 49.1 | 47.1 | 211 |
| Southeast 20.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sulawesi | 28.3 | 18.9 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 4.0 | 46.0 | 100.0 | 71.7 | 78 | 35.3 | 38.9 | 35.2 | 81 |
| Gorontalo | 28.0 | 7.2 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 55.0 | 100.0 | 72.0 | 32 | 57.2 | 53.2 | 52.0 | 33 |
| West Sulawesi | 23.0 | 18.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 55.2 | 100.0 | 77.0 | 34 | 29.3 | 56.3 | 56.3 | 36 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 39.1 | 11.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 41.3 | 100.0 | 60.9 | 54 | 41.4 | 43.3 | 42.3 | 57 |
| North Maluku | 27.8 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 53.6 | 100.0 | 72.2 | 30 | 27.8 | 49.6 | 48.9 | 32 |
| West Papua | 27.9 | 8.4 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 6.2 | 53.2 | 100.0 | 72.1 | 20 | 33.1 | 36.2 | 34.9 | 21 |
| Papua | 24.6 | 20.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 47.1 | 100.0 | 75.4 | 104 | 23.9 | 44.3 | 43.2 | 113 |
| Total | 24.9 | 13.6 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 55.3 | 100.0 | 75.1 | 6,425 | 36.9 | 61.3 | 59.6 | 6,610 |

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a " 24 -hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to $100 \%$. Thus children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.
${ }^{1}$ Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other liquids
Table A．11．3 Infant and young child feeding（IYCF）practices according to province
Percentage of youngest children age 6－23 months living with their mother who are fed acco
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 Food groups：a．infant formula，milk other than breast milk，cheese or yogurt or other milk products；$b$ ．foods made from grains，roots，and tubers，including ponidge and fortifed baby ford and vegetables（and red paim oil）；d．or fruits and vegetables；e．eggs；f．meat，poultry，fish，ani she day for infants 6－8 months and at least three times a day for children $9-23$ months ${ }^{3}$ Includes at least one feeding of commercial infant formula，fresh，tinned and powdered animal milk，yogurt，cheese and other milk products | Sumatera |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Aceh | 72.7 |
| North Sumatera | 71.1 |
| West Sumatera | 74.8 |
| Riau | 74.4 |
| Jambi | 83.5 |
| South Sumatera | 85.3 |
| Bengkulu | 60.5 |
| Lampung | 76.3 |
| Bangka Belitung | 84.4 |
| Riau Islands | 83.2 |
| Java |  |
| $\quad$ Jakarta | 86.1 |
| West Java | 74.2 |
| Central Java | 75.5 |
| Yogyakarta | 89.3 |
| East Java | 70.5 |
| Banten | 66.9 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |
| Bali | 85.2 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 72.2 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 56.6 |
| Kalimantan |  |
| West Kalimantan | 73.2 |
| Central Kalimantan | 81.0 |
| South Kalimantan | 83.6 |
| East Kalimantan | 68.3 |
| North Kalimantan | 83.0 |
| Sulawesi |  |
| North Sulawesi | 78.6 |
| Central Sulawesi | 74.0 |
| South Sulawesi | 68.3 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 66.4 |
| Gorontalo | 63.7 |
| West Sulawesi | 63.8 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |
| Maluku | 60.8 |
| North Maluku | 57.9 |
| West Papua | 66.0 |
| Papua | 51.3 |
| Total | 73.7 |
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 ${ }^{4}$ For non－breastfed children age 6－23 months，minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi－solid food at least four times a day
${ }^{5}$ Non－breastfed children age $6-23$ months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three Infant and Young Child Feeding semi－solid foods at least 4 times a day，and receive solid or semi－solid foods from at least four food groups（including the milk or milk products food group） ${ }^{6}$ Breastfeeding or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula；fresh，tinned，and powdered animal milk；and yogurt
${ }_{8}^{7}$ At least three food groups for breastfed children and at least four food groups for non－breastfed children
${ }^{\text {Fed }}$

Table A.11.4 Micronutrient intake among children
Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the 24 hours preceding the survey; among all children age 6-59 months, percentages who were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey, and who were given deworming medication in the 6 months preceding the survey, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother: |  |  | Among all children age 6-59 months: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours $^{1}$ | Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours $^{2}$ | Number of children | Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months ${ }^{3}$ | Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ${ }^{4}$ | Number of children |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 82.1 | 73.4 | 104 | 60.7 | 26.7 | 321 |
| North Sumatera | 85.4 | 69.9 | 277 | 57.5 | 37.5 | 903 |
| West Sumatera | 86.6 | 72.1 | 94 | 68.6 | 44.5 | 300 |
| Riau | 88.3 | 76.8 | 135 | 61.3 | 39.2 | 453 |
| Jambi | 86.2 | 74.1 | 59 | 60.8 | 32.7 | 193 |
| South Sumatera | 91.0 | 84.1 | 180 | 59.2 | 38.0 | 509 |
| Bengkulu | 85.1 | 67.3 | 34 | 68.4 | 40.2 | 116 |
| Lampung | 85.7 | 72.1 | 155 | 64.0 | 46.5 | 473 |
| Bangka Belitung | 90.0 | 84.0 | 27 | 67.1 | 52.2 | 84 |
| Riau Islands | 86.7 | 78.7 | 37 | 63.1 | 38.1 | 113 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 92.9 | 83.0 | 199 | 66.7 | 29.3 | 540 |
| West Java | 88.1 | 69.4 | 992 | 75.6 | 36.7 | 2,968 |
| Central Java | 89.1 | 67.8 | 611 | 73.3 | 43.4 | 1,802 |
| Yogyakarta | 94.6 | 75.8 | 74 | 56.2 | 34.9 | 198 |
| East Java | 85.0 | 69.3 | 613 | 72.8 | 59.4 | 1,883 |
| Banten | 81.7 | 67.6 | 227 | 64.9 | 28.8 | 655 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | (86.3) | (82.1) | 57 | 70.5 | 58.8 | 276 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 86.5 | 75.8 | 111 | 74.9 | 49.1 | 333 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 79.4 | 62.6 | 117 | 66.8 | 20.3 | 366 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 82.9 | 75.5 | 100 | 73.5 | 32.9 | 304 |
| Central Kalimantan | 81.1 | 70.7 | 48 | 58.7 | 36.6 | 147 |
| South Kalimantan | 86.5 | 79.8 | 70 | 63.0 | 36.6 | 240 |
| East Kalimantan | 85.3 | 72.1 | 61 | 67.4 | 42.5 | 217 |
| North Kalimantan | 85.2 | 76.1 | 11 | 77.4 | 40.7 | 37 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 88.2 | 74.7 | 35 | 74.0 | 40.8 | 112 |
| Central Sulawesi | 82.4 | 72.9 | 53 | 64.1 | 28.8 | 171 |
| South Sulawesi | 80.7 | 69.7 | 147 | 53.8 | 38.9 | 451 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 77.7 | 74.5 | 52 | 66.6 | 33.7 | 168 |
| Gorontalo | 71.8 | 64.6 | 26 | 73.2 | 10.9 | 69 |
| West Sulawesi | 81.3 | 66.5 | 27 | 66.5 | 37.8 | 82 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 83.0 | 72.2 | 40 | 60.3 | 30.8 | 122 |
| North Maluku | 76.4 | 62.5 | 22 | 61.6 | 31.7 | 73 |
| West Papua | 83.6 | 67.4 | 14 | 62.2 | 31.1 | 52 |
| Papua | 77.3 | 56.3 | 73 | 57.2 | 25.0 | 252 |
| Total | 86.2 | 71.3 | 4,883 | 68.3 | 40.1 | 14,983 |

[^25]Table A.11.5 Minimum acceptable diet
 survey, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: |  |  |  | Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: |  |  |  |  | Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed: |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4+ food groups ${ }^{1}$ | Minimum meal frequency ${ }^{2}$ | Both 3+ food groups and minimum meal frequency ${ }^{3}$ | Number of breastfed children 6-23 months | Milk or milk products ${ }^{4}$ | 4+ food groups ${ }^{1}$ | Minimum meal frequency ${ }^{5}$ | With 3 IYCF practices ${ }^{6}$ | Number of nonbreastfed children 6-23 months | Breast milk, milk, or milk products ${ }^{7}$ | 4+ food groups ${ }^{1}$ | Minimum meal frequency ${ }^{8}$ | With all 3 IYCF practices ${ }^{9}$ | Number of all children 6-23 months |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 48.5 | 71.0 | 38.2 | 72 | 58.5 | 65.4 | 68.1 | 30.9 | 31 | 87.4 | 53.6 | 70.1 | 36.0 | 104 |
| North Sumatera | 49.0 | 69.9 | 34.2 | 186 | 66.5 | 72.0 | 77.4 | 38.3 | 91 | 89.0 | 56.6 | 72.4 | 35.6 | 277 |
| West Sumatera | 52.6 | 58.0 | 31.2 | 68 | (65.0) | (71.1) | (72.9) | (43.4) | 26 | 90.3 | 57.7 | 62.1 | 34.6 | 94 |
| Riau | 52.2 | 66.4 | 39.5 | 93 | (73.9) | (72.5) | (76.0) | (43.1) | 42 | 91.9 | 58.5 | 69.4 | 40.6 | 135 |
| Jambi | (65.1) | (68.8) | (49.2) | 42 | * | * | * | * | 16 | 98.7 | 70.4 | 76.2 | 51.5 | 59 |
| South Sumatera | 68.2 | 64.1 | 46.8 | 138 | (86.4) | (88.9) | (86.4) | (53.7) | 42 | 96.8 | 73.1 | 69.4 | 48.4 | 180 |
| Bengkulu | 54.5 | 69.9 | 44.3 | 26 | * | * | * | * | 8 | 95.1 | 59.8 | 74.3 | 45.4 | 34 |
| Lampung | 57.4 | 65.2 | 38.8 | 118 | (64.2) | (76.5) | (72.7) | (38.4) | 36 | 91.6 | 61.9 | 66.9 | 38.7 | 155 |
| Bangka Belitung | 74.2 | 58.2 | 44.9 | 19 | (81.7) | (88.9) | (81.7) | (54.2) | 9 | 94.3 | 78.8 | 65.5 | 47.7 | 27 |
| Riau Islands | 60.5 | 66.3 | 41.3 | 18 | 82.7 | 82.5 | 84.3 | 57.5 | 20 | 90.9 | 72.1 | 75.8 | 49.9 | 37 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 67.7 | 72.0 | 52.1 | 110 | 76.7 | 88.2 | 83.7 | 54.2 | 89 | 89.6 | 76.8 | 77.2 | 53.0 | 199 |
| West Java | 53.2 | 69.0 | 39.5 | 745 | 70.4 | 77.8 | 77.0 | 40.7 | 247 | 92.6 | 59.3 | 71.0 | 39.8 | 992 |
| Central Java | 57.1 | 71.5 | 44.0 | 495 | 68.4 | 73.7 | 72.4 | 42.6 | 116 | 94.0 | 60.2 | 71.7 | 43.7 | 611 |
| Yogyakarta | 65.4 | 75.8 | 49.1 | 62 | * | * | * | * | 12 | 93.0 | 68.4 | 74.0 | 50.2 | 74 |
| East Java | 52.4 | 70.9 | 36.8 | 397 | 77.7 | 76.5 | 88.9 | 50.4 | 216 | 92.1 | 60.9 | 77.2 | 41.6 | 613 |
| Banten | 49.6 | 53.2 | 30.7 | 149 | 70.2 | 77.6 | 71.7 | 44.3 | 79 | 89.7 | 59.3 | 59.6 | 35.4 | 227 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | (77.2) | (90.8) | (74.5) | 40 | * | * | * | * | 16 | (98.3) | (74.9) | (91.7) | (63.8) | 57 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 57.3 | 71.0 | 44.6 | 88 | (52.1) | (80.5) | (67.5) | (32.4) | 24 | 89.8 | 62.2 | 70.3 | 42.0 | 111 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 34.0 | 74.0 | 28.7 | 84 | 40.2 | 54.9 | 64.7 | 22.0 | 33 | 83.1 | 39.9 | 71.4 | 26.8 | 117 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 49.3 | 46.5 | 23.9 | 67 | (52.7) | (70.9) | (60.0) | (29.5) | 32 | 84.6 | 56.4 | 50.9 | 25.7 | 100 |
| Central Kalimantan | (63.0) | (72.5) | (47.4) | 38 | * | * | * | * | 10 | 95.2 | 63.2 | 74.5 | 44.0 | 48 |
| South Kalimantan | 60.1 | 76.7 | 49.9 | 51 | ** | * | * | * | 19 | 98.1 | 60.2 | 81.0 | 51.5 | 70 |
| East Kalimantan | 52.0 | 67.0 | 41.1 | 37 | (80.8) | (89.9) | (92.9) | (45.7) | 24 | 92.6 | 66.7 | 77.1 | 42.9 | 61 |
| North Kalimantan | (70.2) | (74.7) | (56.2) | 6 | (85.1) | (79.3) | (90.9) | (49.7) | 5 | 93.1 | 74.4 | 82.2 | 53.2 | 11 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | (57.7) | (86.1) | (45.8) | 20 | * | * | * | * | 16 | 100.0 | 63.8 | 92.2 | 41.8 | 35 |
| Central Sulawesi | 52.7 | 76.2 | 41.2 | 35 | (71.3) | (76.1) | (80.8) | (31.4) | 19 | 90.0 | 60.9 | 77.8 | 37.8 | 53 |
| South Sulawesi | 45.6 | 74.6 | 32.7 | 105 | 77.9 | 75.2 | 81.3 | 40.5 | 42 | 93.8 | 54.0 | 76.5 | 34.9 | 147 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 45.1 | 69.9 | 34.7 | 34 | 63.6 | 61.7 | 63.6 | 33.3 | 19 | 87.1 | 51.0 | 67.7 | 34.2 | 52 |
| Gorontalo | 44.7 | 78.2 | 41.3 | 18 | (86.8) | (62.6) | (92.0) | (57.4) | 8 | 95.8 | 50.3 | 82.5 | 46.4 | 26 |
| West Sulawesi | 34.9 | 75.3 | 28.6 | 19 | 71.9 | 53.1 | 81.5 | 26.1 | 7 | 92.2 | 39.9 | 77.0 | 27.9 | 27 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 38.8 | 70.6 | 31.0 | 22 | 61.9 | 70.8 | 73.2 | 33.6 | 18 | 82.9 | 53.2 | 71.8 | 32.2 | 40 |
| North Maluku | 29.7 | 71.2 | 23.9 | 15 | (40.1) | (38.4) | (55.2) | (11.6) | 7 | 80.3 | 32.6 | 65.9 | 19.9 | 22 |
| West Papua | (38.5) | (60.4) | (13.2) | 10 |  | * | * | * | 5 | 83.9 | 44.1 | 63.2 | 10.8 | 14 |
| Papua | 23.5 | 60.4 | 15.7 | 49 | (43.0) | (50.8) | (52.6) | (10.8) | 24 | 81.1 | 32.6 | 57.8 | 14.1 | 73 |
| Total | 53.9 | 69.0 | 39.5 | 3,476 | 71.2 | 75.2 | 78.5 | 42.4 | 1,407 | 91.7 | 60.0 | 71.7 | 40.3 | 4,883 |


baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables [AND RED PALM OIL]; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); g. legumes and nuts.
For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants $6-8$ months and at least three times a day for children $9-23$ months.
 and yogurt
ood or milk $\stackrel{\circ}{2} \stackrel{\mathscr{N}}{2}$
and powdered animal milk, and yogurt.


## Chapter 12 HIV/AIDS related Knowledge

| Table A.12.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who have heard of AIDS, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Women |  | Currently married men |  |
| Province | Has heard of AIDS | Number of respondents | Has heard of AIDS | Number of respondents |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 72.0 | 955 | 61.8 | 166 |
| North Sumatera | 81.4 | 2,545 | 86.9 | 476 |
| West Sumatera | 85.7 | 958 | 85.0 | 154 |
| Riau | 79.9 | 1,272 | 80.6 | 257 |
| Jambi | 78.6 | 683 | 75.5 | 154 |
| South Sumatera | 71.2 | 1,501 | 83.4 | 341 |
| Bengkulu | 74.9 | 364 | 82.0 | 75 |
| Lampung | 82.5 | 1,513 | 81.6 | 331 |
| Bangka Belitung | 88.4 | 282 | 93.4 | 62 |
| Riau Islands | 93.5 | 364 | 95.3 | 70 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 95.5 | 1,996 | 98.4 | 373 |
| West Java | 84.9 | 9,867 | 82.2 | 2,051 |
| Central Java | 87.5 | 6,486 | 87.9 | 1,254 |
| Yogyakarta | 93.8 | 785 | 93.7 | 166 |
| East Java | 86.6 | 7,391 | 81.1 | 1,550 |
| Banten | 79.4 | 2,260 | 88.4 | 442 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 94.0 | 903 | 94.2 | 218 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 68.2 | 1,030 | 76.7 | 188 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 64.6 | 882 | 69.2 | 164 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 59.2 | 943 | 70.1 | 211 |
| Central Kalimantan | 68.2 | 413 | 79.7 | 98 |
| South Kalimantan | 80.5 | 790 | 87.3 | 163 |
| East Kalimantan | 88.7 | 593 | 91.0 | 125 |
| North Kalimantan | 80.6 | 108 | 85.4 | 19 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 92.7 | 411 | 96.5 | 80 |
| Central Sulawesi | 70.3 | 537 | 75.7 | 114 |
| South Sulawesi | 71.8 | 1,582 | 63.4 | 275 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 72.4 | 476 | 72.2 | 90 |
| Gorontalo | 73.4 | 231 | 70.2 | 45 |
| West Sulawesi | 61.4 | 242 | 57.7 | 40 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 79.2 | 301 | 81.3 | 56 |
| North Maluku | 67.4 | 209 | 59.8 | 40 |
| West Papua | 83.5 | 137 | 95.7 | 24 |
| Papua | 71.1 | 618 | 85.5 | 136 |
| Total | 82.4 | 49,627 | 82.9 | 10,009 |

## Table A.12.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Women |  |  |  | Currently married men |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Using condoms ${ }^{1}$ | Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ${ }^{2}$ | Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ${ }^{1,2}$ | Number of women | Using condoms ${ }^{1}$ | Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ${ }^{2}$ | Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ${ }^{1,2}$ | Number of men |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 41.2 | 52.4 | 35.0 | 955 | 47.1 | 42.6 | 35.9 | 166 |
| North Sumatera | 47.0 | 63.9 | 41.8 | 2,545 | 68.4 | 76.0 | 61.5 | 476 |
| West Sumatera | 57.3 | 72.7 | 52.0 | 958 | 54.8 | 60.5 | 42.4 | 154 |
| Riau | 47.4 | 58.3 | 41.0 | 1,272 | 61.8 | 69.8 | 56.7 | 257 |
| Jambi | 44.6 | 62.1 | 40.9 | 683 | 51.3 | 50.1 | 37.3 | 154 |
| South Sumatera | 40.2 | 50.5 | 34.9 | 1,501 | 61.7 | 68.7 | 56.0 | 341 |
| Bengkulu | 43.8 | 59.1 | 38.8 | 364 | 54.3 | 67.9 | 49.1 | 75 |
| Lampung | 50.5 | 66.2 | 45.1 | 1,513 | 56.1 | 73.1 | 53.6 | 331 |
| Bangka Belitung | 53.7 | 62.9 | 45.9 | 282 | 74.0 | 75.4 | 62.9 | 62 |
| Riau Islands | 59.7 | 75.4 | 53.8 | 364 | 83.5 | 88.3 | 78.9 | 70 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 68.2 | 84.7 | 63.3 | 1,996 | 80.7 | 84.4 | 71.8 | 373 |
| West Java | 56.4 | 70.1 | 50.2 | 9,867 | 59.3 | 67.8 | 52.3 | 2,051 |
| Central Java | 64.4 | 75.1 | 58.9 | 6,486 | 66.2 | 73.3 | 58.3 | 1,254 |
| Yogyakarta | 69.3 | 85.0 | 66.2 | 785 | 83.2 | 91.4 | 82.6 | 166 |
| East Java | 57.7 | 76.0 | 53.6 | 7,391 | 62.3 | 71.2 | 59.3 | 1,550 |
| Banten | 50.0 | 60.9 | 42.6 | 2,260 | 49.6 | 72.1 | 41.6 | 442 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 74.1 | 87.4 | 71.1 | 903 | 65.7 | 78.5 | 57.9 | 218 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 42.4 | 56.5 | 39.4 | 1,030 | 64.3 | 68.2 | 60.1 | 188 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 37.0 | 53.1 | 34.3 | 882 | 43.3 | 55.3 | 39.8 | 164 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 37.4 | 47.7 | 33.6 | 943 | 59.0 | 66.0 | 56.0 | 211 |
| Central Kalimantan | 47.7 | 62.2 | 46.3 | 413 | 50.4 | 64.0 | 47.7 | 98 |
| South Kalimantan | 52.6 | 67.0 | 48.2 | 790 | 59.5 | 73.4 | 54.3 | 163 |
| East Kalimantan | 53.5 | 76.0 | 49.0 | 593 | 50.2 | 61.5 | 43.2 | 125 |
| North Kalimantan | 43.2 | 67.3 | 39.7 | 108 | 51.0 | 61.2 | 42.4 | 19 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 57.0 | 77.1 | 50.5 | 411 | 86.3 | 88.0 | 82.0 | 80 |
| Central Sulawesi | 39.4 | 56.2 | 35.3 | 537 | 48.8 | 61.6 | 43.2 | 114 |
| South Sulawesi | 42.8 | 59.6 | 39.1 | 1,582 | 43.9 | 49.6 | 36.8 | 275 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 39.1 | 59.5 | 35.6 | 476 | 47.4 | 58.2 | 41.8 | 90 |
| Gorontalo | 37.0 | 63.5 | 33.5 | 231 | 53.3 | 62.7 | 51.1 | 45 |
| West Sulawesi | 33.7 | 44.4 | 28.0 | 242 | 40.2 | 55.6 | 39.1 | 40 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 49.5 | 66.9 | 45.0 | 301 | 56.1 | 72.2 | 53.7 | 56 |
| North Maluku | 34.8 | 48.5 | 30.1 | 209 | 25.8 | 50.0 | 23.2 | 40 |
| West Papua | 55.0 | 56.9 | 44.5 | 137 | 73.6 | 75.4 | 64.3 | 24 |
| Papua | 39.1 | 47.5 | 34.5 | 618 | 65.4 | 76.0 | 63.1 | 136 |
| Total | 53.9 | 68.4 | 48.8 | 49,627 | 60.9 | 69.7 | 54.8 | 10,009 |

[^26]
## Table A.12.3.1 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Percentage of respondents who say that: |  |  |  |  | Percentage who say that a healthy looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions ${ }^{1}$ | Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A healthylooking person can have HIV | HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites | HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means [CS] | A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV[CS] | A person can get infected by sharing an unsterilized needle or syringe |  |  | Number of respondents |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 57.6 | 25.0 | 58.8 | 30.2 | 66.4 | 13.5 | 8.6 | 955 |
| North Sumatera | 63.2 | 28.1 | 65.6 | 30.5 | 75.3 | 13.7 | 9.2 | 2,545 |
| West Sumatera | 70.4 | 34.3 | 73.3 | 35.0 | 81.8 | 16.4 | 11.9 | 958 |
| Riau | 58.6 | 27.3 | 61.5 | 33.4 | 75.2 | 12.7 | 7.7 | 1,272 |
| Jambi | 67.7 | 22.0 | 60.6 | 28.5 | 71.7 | 10.5 | 6.5 | 683 |
| South Sumatera | 49.5 | 29.2 | 56.0 | 24.0 | 62.9 | 9.2 | 5.8 | 1,501 |
| Bengkulu | 61.0 | 23.6 | 60.2 | 30.4 | 67.2 | 13.1 | 7.6 | 364 |
| Lampung | 70.0 | 36.8 | 69.7 | 32.2 | 76.3 | 16.7 | 11.2 | 1,513 |
| Bangka Belitung | 78.7 | 30.7 | 75.7 | 33.5 | 84.2 | 17.5 | 9.4 | 282 |
| Riau Islands | 77.6 | 41.2 | 80.8 | 44.9 | 90.9 | 22.3 | 13.9 | 364 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 85.8 | 57.4 | 87.3 | 54.3 | 93.5 | 35.5 | 25.0 | 1,996 |
| West Java | 73.8 | 39.9 | 72.6 | 39.8 | 78.6 | 22.9 | 15.8 | 9,867 |
| Central Java | 74.5 | 42.8 | 77.4 | 40.8 | 83.8 | 24.6 | 18.2 | 6,486 |
| Yogyakarta | 87.7 | 50.8 | 85.3 | 54.1 | 90.4 | 34.7 | 26.6 | 785 |
| East Java | 73.0 | 47.4 | 78.5 | 39.8 | 82.1 | 25.2 | 18.0 | 7,391 |
| Banten | 61.4 | 44.9 | 71.0 | 43.0 | 74.0 | 24.2 | 15.9 | 2,260 |
| Bali and Nusa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 81.4 | 46.5 | 81.3 | 48.8 | 91.1 | 28.5 | 23.2 | 903 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 56.8 | 36.9 | 58.5 | 29.4 | 63.4 | 19.6 | 15.0 | 1,030 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 49.6 | 24.3 | 52.8 | 27.6 | 57.9 | 11.7 | 8.0 | 882 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 49.9 | 26.2 | 50.8 | 30.6 | 54.8 | 16.5 | 11.6 | 943 |
| Central Kalimantan | 59.9 | 31.6 | 62.3 | 33.4 | 65.0 | 19.1 | 14.7 | 413 |
| South Kalimantan | 61.3 | 39.3 | 71.7 | 38.5 | 75.1 | 19.2 | 13.8 | 790 |
| East Kalimantan | 79.1 | 35.3 | 76.1 | 32.9 | 84.2 | 16.7 | 11.7 | 593 |
| North Kalimantan | 66.1 | 28.9 | 62.5 | 33.5 | 73.0 | 17.7 | 13.4 | 108 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 67.7 | 34.8 | 76.2 | 35.6 | 87.4 | 16.5 | 12.2 | 411 |
| Central Sulawesi | 58.0 | 32.4 | 62.4 | 32.1 | 64.4 | 16.5 | 9.4 | 537 |
| South Sulawesi | 55.2 | 31.3 | 60.9 | 30.1 | 65.9 | 15.6 | 10.5 | 1,582 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 59.4 | 27.2 | 61.0 | 25.1 | 66.5 | 12.2 | 7.3 | 476 |
| Gorontalo | 54.2 | 36.9 | 62.8 | 34.2 | 65.1 | 18.7 | 8.0 | 231 |
| West Sulawesi | 45.6 | 26.9 | 52.7 | 25.2 | 54.8 | 11.9 | 6.8 | 242 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 59.7 | 35.8 | 68.9 | 40.1 | 74.4 | 18.8 | 10.8 | 301 |
| North Maluku | 50.2 | 25.1 | 50.8 | 25.8 | 58.3 | 12.0 | 8.0 | 209 |
| West Papua | 52.6 | 47.2 | 74.8 | 46.4 | 77.8 | 21.4 | 14.5 | 137 |
| Papua | 53.2 | 37.3 | 57.7 | 43.6 | 61.9 | 25.4 | 17.7 | 618 |
| Total | 68.6 | 39.0 | 71.2 | 37.8 | 77.2 | 21.2 | 14.9 | 49,627 |

[^27]
## Table A.12.3.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV: Currently married men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Percentage of respondents who say that: |  |  |  |  | Percentage who say that a healthy looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions ${ }^{1}$ | Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A healthylooking person can have HIV | HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites | HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means | A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV | A person can get infected by sharing an unsterilized needle or syringe |  |  | Number of respondents |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 44.3 | 17.9 | 55.2 | 26.2 | 53.6 | 11.7 | 8.3 | 166 |
| North Sumatera | 69.9 | 27.3 | 76.9 | 34.1 | 78.0 | 14.0 | 12.0 | 476 |
| West Sumatera | 64.5 | 26.4 | 74.3 | 32.4 | 76.2 | 11.3 | 5.8 | 154 |
| Riau | 70.0 | 30.3 | 72.4 | 42.2 | 75.5 | 20.2 | 16.3 | 257 |
| Jambi | 52.3 | 17.8 | 62.7 | 27.7 | 65.9 | 11.9 | 8.1 | 154 |
| South Sumatera | 66.1 | 19.5 | 72.2 | 28.9 | 69.3 | 10.0 | 7.3 | 341 |
| Bengkulu | 73.1 | 21.8 | 67.3 | 40.6 | 74.3 | 16.0 | 9.2 | 75 |
| Lampung | 70.9 | 21.0 | 63.6 | 28.8 | 72.3 | 10.6 | 7.4 | 331 |
| Bangka Belitung | 84.5 | 28.0 | 85.3 | 34.7 | 89.6 | 14.9 | 10.7 | 62 |
| Riau Islands | 85.6 | 40.9 | 64.7 | 48.7 | 94.0 | 31.6 | 28.2 | 70 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 85.3 | 62.7 | 91.7 | 56.7 | 97.6 | 38.6 | 28.0 | 373 |
| West Java | 68.6 | 33.9 | 74.4 | 38.2 | 77.2 | 19.8 | 13.5 | 2,051 |
| Central Java | 73.1 | 40.1 | 78.9 | 45.7 | 80.8 | 20.5 | 15.3 | 1,254 |
| Yogyakarta | 80.6 | 72.5 | 89.9 | 66.8 | 91.0 | 52.1 | 49.7 | 166 |
| East Java | 59.9 | 46.0 | 76.8 | 44.3 | 73.2 | 25.9 | 21.6 | 1,550 |
| Banten | 75.1 | 38.1 | 80.3 | 51.4 | 84.6 | 22.2 | 11.7 | 442 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 79.7 | 48.3 | 87.2 | 50.8 | 88.7 | 27.9 | 14.8 | 218 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 63.0 | 33.4 | 71.3 | 39.2 | 71.2 | 18.6 | 17.0 | 188 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 33.7 | 35.8 | 58.2 | 39.5 | 61.1 | 7.6 | 5.3 | 164 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 56.9 | 44.4 | 68.5 | 50.4 | 66.5 | 36.7 | 35.0 | 211 |
| Central Kalimantan | 67.4 | 13.5 | 70.5 | 25.6 | 69.3 | 10.2 | 9.4 | 98 |
| South Kalimantan | 50.5 | 47.5 | 82.1 | 45.6 | 82.0 | 17.0 | 10.9 | 163 |
| East Kalimantan | 55.1 | 43.8 | 73.0 | 48.2 | 87.1 | 15.1 | 9.2 | 125 |
| North Kalimantan | 68.0 | 27.1 | 69.7 | 30.3 | 74.9 | 15.4 | 10.7 | 19 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 86.7 | 49.6 | 81.7 | 26.7 | 94.5 | 20.5 | 19.5 | 80 |
| Central Sulawesi | 67.7 | 40.6 | 70.7 | 38.1 | 68.2 | 28.6 | 19.2 | 114 |
| South Sulawesi | 46.7 | 21.6 | 51.6 | 27.6 | 55.1 | 10.2 | 7.2 | 275 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 54.6 | 22.3 | 61.3 | 24.4 | 64.4 | 10.9 | 7.1 | 90 |
| Gorontalo | 44.1 | 22.2 | 56.7 | 19.8 | 55.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 45 |
| West Sulawesi | 42.1 | 15.4 | 50.6 | 21.9 | 52.9 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 40 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 49.3 | 32.3 | 70.5 | 34.0 | 73.1 | 11.2 | 8.1 | 56 |
| North Maluku | 38.3 | 19.5 | 39.3 | 18.8 | 50.2 | 10.0 | 5.4 | 40 |
| West Papua | 47.6 | 56.1 | 82.4 | 57.0 | 91.4 | 26.2 | 21.9 | 24 |
| Papua | 67.2 | 51.4 | 66.4 | 52.4 | 79.1 | 34.4 | 27.5 | 136 |
| Total | 66.3 | 37.0 | 74.3 | 40.9 | 76.3 | 20.8 | 15.6 | 10,009 |

${ }^{1}$ Two most common local misconceptions: HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.
${ }^{2}$ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV.

Table A.12.4 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse
Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who ever paid for sexual intercourse and percentage reporting payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among them, percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they paid for sexual intercourse, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Among all men: |  |  | Among men who paid for sex in the past 12 months: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percentage who ever paid for sexual intercourse | Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months | Number of men | Percentage reporting condom use at last paid sexual intercourse | Number of men |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 1.5 | 0.3 | 166 | * | 0 |
| North Sumatera | 9.8 | 2.8 | 476 | * | 13 |
| West Sumatera | 1.1 | 0.0 | 154 | * | 0 |
| Riau | 4.4 | 1.7 | 257 | * | 4 |
| Jambi | 10.0 | 0.7 | 154 | * | 1 |
| South Sumatera | 7.3 | 0.5 | 341 | * | 2 |
| Bengkulu | 4.1 | 0.0 | 75 | * | 0 |
| Lampung | 5.3 | 0.0 | 331 | * | 0 |
| Bangka Belitung | 5.7 | 0.0 | 62 | * | 0 |
| Riau Islands | 5.8 | 0.3 | 70 | * | 0 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 1.1 | 0.2 | 373 | * | 1 |
| West Java | 2.1 | 0.7 | 2,051 | * | 15 |
| Central Java | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1,254 | * | 6 |
| Yogyakarta | 0.5 | 0.5 | 166 | * | 1 |
| East Java | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1,550 | * | 12 |
| Banten | 1.8 | 0.6 | 442 | * | 3 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 7.8 | 1.4 | 218 | * | 3 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 1.7 | 0.4 | 188 | * | 1 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 10.6 | 4.0 | 164 | * | 6 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 3.1 | 2.5 | 211 | * | 5 |
| Central Kalimantan | 17.8 | 2.9 | 98 | * | 3 |
| South Kalimantan | 4.6 | 0.0 | 163 | * | 0 |
| East Kalimantan | 2.5 | 0.0 | 125 | * | 0 |
| North Kalimantan | 10.1 | 1.5 | 19 | * | 0 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 6.5 | 1.4 | 80 | * | 1 |
| Central Sulawesi | 4.1 | 1.1 | 114 | * | 1 |
| South Sulawesi | 9.1 | 1.0 | 275 | * | 3 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 10.2 | 1.8 | 90 | * | 2 |
| Gorontalo | 7.1 | 0.9 | 45 | * | 0 |
| West Sulawesi | 4.0 | 0.4 | 40 | * | 0 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 13.2 | 5.6 | 56 | * | 3 |
| North Maluku | 17.7 | 1.1 | 40 | * | 0 |
| West Papua | 10.1 | 5.1 | 24 | * | 1 |
| Papua | 4.6 | 2.7 | 136 | * | 4 |
| Total | 3.7 | 0.9 | 10,009 | 33.3 | 92 |

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

Table A.12.5 Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms
Among women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Women age 15-49 |  |  |  |  | Currently married men age 15-54 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | STI | Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge | Genital sore or ulcer | STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer | Number of respondents who ever had sexual intercourse | STI | Bad smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis | Genital sore or ulcer | STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer | Number of respondents who ever had sexual intercourse |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 0.1 | 10.9 | 2.8 | 12.3 | 664 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 165 |
| North Sumatera | 0.2 | 25.4 | 6.0 | 26.6 | 1,814 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 476 |
| West Sumatera | 0.0 | 7.9 | 1.2 | 8.5 | 647 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 154 |
| Riau | 0.3 | 19.7 | 3.1 | 21.5 | 972 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 255 |
| Jambi | 0.0 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 7.7 | 547 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 154 |
| South Sumatera | 0.5 | 15.0 | 1.4 | 15.8 | 1,194 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 341 |
| Bengkulu | 0.4 | 17.4 | 1.5 | 18.3 | 289 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 75 |
| Lampung | 0.0 | 10.2 | 1.5 | 11.1 | 1,226 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 331 |
| Bangka Belitung | 0.4 | 7.2 | 2.6 | 8.7 | 213 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 62 |
| Riau Islands | 0.2 | 13.6 | 2.6 | 14.1 | 273 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 70 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 0.3 | 10.9 | 2.7 | 11.8 | 1,366 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 373 |
| West Java | 0.3 | 15.8 | 1.3 | 16.4 | 7,733 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 2,050 |
| Central Java | 0.2 | 11.6 | 2.1 | 12.3 | 5,086 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1,252 |
| Yogyakarta | 0.2 | 8.3 | 1.0 | 9.1 | 574 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 166 |
| East Java | 0.3 | 9.1 | 1.7 | 10.0 | 5,940 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1,546 |
| Banten | 0.3 | 11.8 | 1.5 | 12.1 | 1,727 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 441 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 0.7 | 7.5 | 2.3 | 9.0 | 718 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 218 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 0.0 | 11.0 | 1.8 | 12.0 | 780 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 188 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 0.4 | 19.4 | 3.2 | 20.5 | 647 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 163 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 0.3 | 9.3 | 0.3 | 9.5 | 737 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 210 |
| Central Kalimantan | 0.2 | 10.4 | 2.1 | 11.0 | 341 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 98 |
| South Kalimantan | 0.0 | 7.0 | 1.8 | 7.5 | 629 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 163 |
| East Kalimantan | 0.4 | 18.2 | 3.3 | 19.6 | 473 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 125 |
| North Kalimantan | 0.0 | 19.0 | 4.1 | 21.1 | 78 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 18 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 0.5 | 9.4 | 4.3 | 12.5 | 326 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 80 |
| Central Sulawesi | 0.2 | 11.2 | 4.1 | 13.9 | 416 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 114 |
| South Sulawesi | 0.0 | 9.4 | 3.0 | 11.1 | 1,116 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 273 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 0.2 | 15.9 | 2.6 | 16.8 | 364 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 90 |
| Gorontalo | 0.6 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 9.5 | 179 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 45 |
| West Sulawesi | 0.2 | 14.2 | 2.2 | 15.2 | 174 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 40 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 1.2 | 13.4 | 2.5 | 15.1 | 215 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 56 |
| North Maluku | 0.1 | 28.7 | 3.6 | 30.2 | 159 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 40 |
| West Papua | 0.7 | 12.1 | 1.7 | 12.6 | 106 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 24 |
| Papua | 0.2 | 7.2 | 2.4 | 8.3 | 506 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 136 |
| Total | 0.2 | 12.8 | 2.1 | 13.7 | 38,229 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 9,995 |

## Table A.12.6 Prevalence of medical injections

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who received at least one medical injection in the last 12 months, the average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months, and among those who received a medical injection, the percentage of last medical injections for which the syringe and needle were taken from a new, unopened package, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Women |  |  |  |  | Currently married men |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months | Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months | Number of respondents | For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package | Number of respondents receiving medical injections in the last 12 months | Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months | Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months | Number of respondents | For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package | Number of respondents receiving medical injections in the last 12 months |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 35.0 | 1.3 | 955 | 94.9 | 334 | 22.5 | 1.0 | 166 | 79.7 | 38 |
| North Sumatera | 44.1 | 1.6 | 2,545 | 93.6 | 1,123 | 36.4 | 1.7 | 476 | 92.9 | 173 |
| West Sumatera | 31.9 | 1.2 | 958 | 96.9 | 305 | 10.6 | 0.7 | 154 | 93.2 | 16 |
| Riau | 41.9 | 1.5 | 1,272 | 91.2 | 533 | 16.6 | 0.4 | 257 | 94.0 | 42 |
| Jambi | 54.1 | 2.2 | 683 | 93.1 | 369 | 33.9 | 0.5 | 154 | 85.8 | 52 |
| South Sumatera | 49.1 | 1.8 | 1,501 | 93.3 | 737 | 35.1 | 1.2 | 341 | 95.7 | 120 |
| Bengkulu | 54.9 | 2.3 | 364 | 93.6 | 200 | 39.2 | 1.2 | 75 | 70.6 | 29 |
| Lampung | 48.3 | 1.7 | 1,513 | 98.6 | 731 | 20.7 | 0.5 | 331 | 89.4 | 69 |
| Bangka Belitung | 45.9 | 1.9 | 282 | 97.3 | 129 | 34.7 | 1.0 | 62 | 93.5 | 22 |
| Riau Islands | 32.0 | 1.2 | 364 | 92.6 | 116 | 15.5 | 0.4 | 70 | 100.0 | 11 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 29.0 | 1.2 | 1,996 | 98.6 | 579 | 15.2 | 0.5 | 373 | 100.0 | 57 |
| West Java | 37.5 | 1.4 | 9,867 | 95.5 | 3,697 | 20.2 | 0.5 | 2,051 | 93.5 | 414 |
| Central Java | 36.5 | 1.3 | 6,486 | 93.6 | 2,365 | 16.5 | 0.4 | 1,254 | 87.8 | 206 |
| Yogyakarta | 34.8 | 1.1 | 785 | 94.8 | 273 | 14.0 | 0.6 | 166 | 78.6 | 23 |
| East Java | 46.0 | 1.9 | 7,391 | 95.3 | 3,397 | 28.9 | 1.2 | 1,550 | 90.7 | 447 |
| Banten | 43.0 | 1.7 | 2,260 | 95.2 | 971 | 17.8 | 0.3 | 442 | 88.6 | 79 |
| Bali and Nusa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 43.5 | 1.8 | 903 | 96.8 | 392 | 37.1 | 0.8 | 218 | 94.1 | 81 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 43.6 | 1.5 | 1,030 | 96.4 | 449 | 36.3 | 1.0 | 188 | 88.6 | 68 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 31.7 | 0.9 | 882 | 97.2 | 280 | 15.7 | 0.5 | 164 | 97.0 | 26 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 35.7 | 1.3 | 943 | 96.0 | 337 | 9.0 | 0.2 | 211 | 95.9 | 19 |
| Central Kalimantan | 50.9 | 2.2 | 413 | 97.8 | 210 | 24.2 | 0.7 | 98 | 86.6 | 24 |
| South Kalimantan | 42.2 | 1.8 | 790 | 92.0 | 334 | 29.1 | 0.8 | 163 | 82.6 | 47 |
| East Kalimantan | 38.1 | 1.4 | 593 | 96.4 | 226 | 23.4 | 0.8 | 125 | 89.1 | 29 |
| North Kalimantan | 37.3 | 1.2 | 108 | 95.1 | 40 | 19.6 | 0.3 | 19 | 100.0 | 4 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 31.8 | 1.4 | 411 | 96.1 | 131 | 12.7 | 0.4 | 80 | 94.3 | 10 |
| Central Sulawesi | 43.6 | 1.6 | 537 | 97.4 | 234 | 27.5 | 0.8 | 114 | 94.2 | 32 |
| South Sulawesi | 33.4 | 1.1 | 1,582 | 96.4 | 529 | 14.8 | 0.4 | 275 | 83.8 | 41 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 35.6 | 1.3 | 476 | 96.0 | 170 | 14.0 | 0.3 | 90 | 93.1 | 13 |
| Gorontalo | 54.6 | 2.0 | 231 | 97.4 | 126 | 35.7 | 0.9 | 45 | 95.9 | 16 |
| West Sulawesi | 30.7 | 0.9 | 242 | 96.9 | 75 | 13.0 | 0.8 | 40 | 88.8 | 5 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 35.3 | 1.1 | 301 | 97.7 | 106 | 18.0 | 0.8 | 56 | 98.0 | 10 |
| North Maluku | 37.1 | 1.2 | 209 | 97.4 | 78 | 16.8 | 0.4 | 40 | 93.7 | 7 |
| West Papua | 28.7 | 0.9 | 137 | 98.0 | 39 | 30.0 | 1.4 | 24 | 84.2 | 7 |
| Papua | 25.9 | 0.8 | 618 | 92.1 | 160 | 21.4 | 0.7 | 136 | 93.5 | 29 |
| Total | 39.8 | 1.5 | 49,627 | 95.2 | 19,775 | 22.6 | 0.7 | 10,009 | 91.0 | 2,266 |

Note: Medical injections are those given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.

Table A.12.7.1 Source of information on HIV/AIDS: Women
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS by source of information on HIV/AIDS, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Source of information on HIV/AIDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of women who have heard of AIDS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Radio | Television | News- <br> paper/ <br> maga- <br> zines | Poster | Health professional | Religious institution | School/ teacher | Community meeting | Friend/ relative | Work place | Internet | Other |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 7.0 | 70.6 | 18.6 | 4.8 | 12.6 | 0.4 | 28.6 | 4.5 | 26.8 | 7.2 | 23.2 | 0.3 | 687 |
| North Sumatera | 9.0 | 72.0 | 14.6 | 4.0 | 9.6 | 1.8 | 24.3 | 4.6 | 34.8 | 4.7 | 23.8 | 0.5 | 2,072 |
| West Sumatera | 11.1 | 75.3 | 23.4 | 13.1 | 22.1 | 1.3 | 31.4 | 5.2 | 33.2 | 4.7 | 31.0 | 0.5 | 821 |
| Riau | 5.9 | 69.3 | 16.2 | 6.7 | 12.5 | 0.4 | 27.8 | 3.8 | 28.2 | 3.9 | 20.5 | 0.7 | 1,016 |
| Jambi | 4.6 | 72.5 | 12.7 | 4.0 | 11.5 | 0.9 | 23.9 | 4.5 | 33.9 | 5.3 | 20.0 | 0.4 | 537 |
| South Sumatera | 5.8 | 77.0 | 11.8 | 3.6 | 7.6 | 0.2 | 21.4 | 2.3 | 29.2 | 4.6 | 20.6 | 0.2 | 1,069 |
| Bengkulu | 4.9 | 70.1 | 15.6 | 3.7 | 16.1 | 0.4 | 24.2 | 2.4 | 32.5 | 3.5 | 24.1 | 0.3 | 273 |
| Lampung | 6.3 | 79.1 | 12.1 | 5.4 | 10.8 | 0.3 | 18.7 | 3.7 | 29.9 | 3.7 | 19.4 | 0.2 | 1,248 |
| Bangka Belitung | 15.3 | 70.1 | 18.3 | 6.9 | 17.2 | 0.8 | 19.3 | 4.4 | 39.6 | 3.9 | 22.1 | 0.1 | 249 |
| Riau Islands | 7.2 | 68.5 | 14.5 | 7.0 | 15.1 | 0.7 | 24.2 | 6.1 | 40.5 | 8.2 | 30.9 | 1.8 | 340 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 4.9 | 78.2 | 14.0 | 8.3 | 12.1 | 1.3 | 22.4 | 2.5 | 39.0 | 6.5 | 40.1 | 0.4 | 1,907 |
| West Java | 6.0 | 80.2 | 9.1 | 4.7 | 11.2 | 0.6 | 19.3 | 5.4 | 21.8 | 4.5 | 26.1 | 0.7 | 8,375 |
| Central Java | 9.4 | 77.0 | 11.9 | 7.6 | 13.3 | 0.5 | 22.3 | 13.0 | 28.0 | 4.6 | 23.2 | 0.5 | 5,673 |
| Yogyakarta | 13.0 | 67.8 | 26.2 | 8.4 | 20.9 | 0.7 | 31.3 | 14.4 | 19.7 | 2.3 | 36.1 | 0.8 | 737 |
| East Java | 9.3 | 76.8 | 11.8 | 6.7 | 14.1 | 0.6 | 20.1 | 7.3 | 36.1 | 5.3 | 24.6 | 0.4 | 6,403 |
| Banten | 9.0 | 82.6 | 15.3 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 0.5 | 20.3 | 2.6 | 27.7 | 5.7 | 29.2 | 0.3 | 1,794 |
| Bali and Nusa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 20.1 | 68.4 | 14.8 | 8.7 | 23.5 | 0.8 | 29.1 | 10.8 | 47.1 | 7.2 | 27.7 | 0.6 | 849 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 6.1 | 70.3 | 12.5 | 5.5 | 13.7 | 0.2 | 27.3 | 4.3 | 29.0 | 4.4 | 19.7 | 0.5 | 702 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 14.1 | 38.8 | 17.7 | 5.2 | 35.3 | 2.9 | 33.7 | 10.1 | 45.0 | 7.3 | 14.6 | 1.0 | 569 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 4.5 | 61.4 | 6.8 | 2.1 | 11.0 | 0.4 | 20.2 | 5.6 | 40.6 | 3.2 | 17.9 | 0.4 | 559 |
| Central Kalimantan | 1.0 | 73.7 | 15.2 | 6.2 | 20.9 | 0.6 | 25.0 | 5.8 | 37.9 | 5.4 | 21.8 | 0.0 | 281 |
| South Kalimantan | 4.6 | 78.9 | 11.9 | 5.8 | 15.0 | 0.6 | 22.0 | 3.9 | 28.4 | 5.2 | 19.8 | 1.1 | 636 |
| East Kalimantan | 5.0 | 71.0 | 14.0 | 6.2 | 17.7 | 0.8 | 18.2 | 4.0 | 28.8 | 3.1 | 27.9 | 0.5 | 526 |
| North Kalimantan | 6.2 | 54.7 | 15.7 | 10.5 | 28.8 | 0.9 | 31.7 | 8.1 | 34.0 | 3.9 | 29.3 | 0.9 | 87 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 11.7 | 73.7 | 22.4 | 9.1 | 20.5 | 1.5 | 21.5 | 3.7 | 31.2 | 5.6 | 26.7 | 0.1 | 381 |
| Central Sulawesi | 6.0 | 65.7 | 12.6 | 4.2 | 18.7 | 0.8 | 24.3 | 5.9 | 35.9 | 9.1 | 18.9 | 0.7 | 377 |
| South Sulawesi | 7.2 | 68.0 | 15.6 | 6.9 | 18.4 | 1.4 | 30.1 | 5.6 | 34.0 | 6.0 | 26.7 | 1.1 | 1,136 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 5.3 | 67.8 | 14.7 | 8.3 | 17.8 | 0.4 | 30.9 | 6.5 | 44.4 | 6.4 | 26.2 | 0.5 | 344 |
| Gorontalo | 24.4 | 62.7 | 13.4 | 8.6 | 21.5 | 1.2 | 28.7 | 7.1 | 33.5 | 8.9 | 24.0 | 0.2 | 170 |
| West Sulawesi | 2.8 | 66.2 | 11.3 | 4.7 | 17.0 | 0.7 | 28.8 | 4.4 | 33.3 | 7.9 | 20.8 | 0.7 | 149 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 4.6 | 53.1 | 12.0 | 3.1 | 25.1 | 4.4 | 28.0 | 10.3 | 42.6 | 6.9 | 19.3 | 0.6 | 239 |
| North Maluku | 3.5 | 41.9 | 15.4 | 2.6 | 29.8 | 1.5 | 27.2 | 5.5 | 39.4 | 4.4 | 15.4 | 0.4 | 141 |
| West Papua | 6.3 | 45.9 | 7.9 | 5.3 | 42.3 | 2.4 | 26.5 | 8.9 | 33.8 | 10.6 | 15.9 | 1.8 | 115 |
| Papua | 9.5 | 28.6 | 9.1 | 9.8 | 41.4 | 2.1 | 22.3 | 6.8 | 49.5 | 4.5 | 7.9 | 1.2 | 439 |
| Total | 8.0 | 74.4 | 12.9 | 6.3 | 14.2 | 0.8 | 22.6 | 6.6 | 30.9 | 5.1 | 25.0 | 0.5 | 40,899 |

Table A.12.7.2 Source of information on HIV/AIDS: Currently married men
Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 who have heard of AIDS by source of information on HIV/AIDS, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Source of information on HIV/AIDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of women who have heard of AIDS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Radio | Television | Newspaper/ magazines | Poster | Health professional | Religious institution | School/ teacher | Community meeting | Friend/ relative | Work place | Internet | Other |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 8.8 | 84.1 | 38.2 | 2.6 | 12.7 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 44.2 | 15.5 | 22.7 | 0.0 | 103 |
| North Sumatera | 10.2 | 84.4 | 36.1 | 10.3 | 7.3 | 0.3 | 7.1 | 3.2 | 47.9 | 6.5 | 13.7 | 0.6 | 414 |
| West Sumatera | 18.9 | 80.5 | 31.5 | 6.0 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 3.6 | 52.3 | 5.7 | 18.5 | 1.8 | 131 |
| Riau | 9.5 | 85.1 | 34.8 | 12.2 | 14.0 | 7.9 | 15.9 | 5.6 | 50.5 | 19.1 | 17.8 | 0.5 | 207 |
| Jambi | 9.3 | 88.1 | 21.2 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 27.6 | 10.6 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 117 |
| South Sumatera | 13.4 | 82.0 | 28.1 | 4.3 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 39.2 | 7.4 | 12.9 | 0.0 | 285 |
| Bengkulu | 17.5 | 83.0 | 24.1 | 8.8 | 14.6 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 2.6 | 36.5 | 3.5 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 61 |
| Lampung | 5.1 | 87.2 | 9.6 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 30.1 | 2.5 | 12.0 | 0.5 | 270 |
| Bangka Belitung | 24.8 | 85.1 | 27.9 | 5.7 | 9.3 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 47.5 | 2.8 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 58 |
| Riau Islands | 7.8 | 80.7 | 34.3 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 0.4 | 4.1 | 8.7 | 45.3 | 23.8 | 27.1 | 0.0 | 67 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 9.6 | 89.2 | 25.0 | 14.1 | 5.1 | 1.1 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 35.1 | 24.7 | 32.9 | 1.1 | 367 |
| West Java | 14.0 | 88.5 | 22.0 | 9.7 | 8.5 | 0.6 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 29.8 | 18.9 | 25.3 | 0.7 | 1,686 |
| Central Java | 17.1 | 86.1 | 24.4 | 8.0 | 9.2 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 7.5 | 48.2 | 11.9 | 20.1 | 0.1 | 1,103 |
| Yogyakarta | 8.1 | 95.4 | 40.4 | 34.3 | 11.0 | 2.2 | 26.0 | 28.3 | 15.2 | 2.2 | 38.0 | 0.5 | 155 |
| East Java | 12.7 | 77.6 | 21.8 | 11.2 | 9.5 | 1.8 | 5.4 | 2.8 | 44.1 | 12.6 | 18.1 | 0.2 | 1,257 |
| Banten | 14.9 | 82.5 | 19.4 | 17.5 | 7.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 41.3 | 15.2 | 20.5 | 1.0 | 391 |
| Bali and Nusa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 25.7 | 75.8 | 28.6 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 19.9 | 39.8 | 8.1 | 21.1 | 0.5 | 205 |
| West Nusa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tenggara | 4.2 | 76.6 | 15.0 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 0.9 | 5.9 | 3.0 | 36.9 | 12.6 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 144 |
| East Nusa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tenggara | 17.1 | 50.6 | 20.7 | 8.9 | 42.3 | 2.7 | 9.6 | 14.7 | 58.3 | 25.9 | 17.9 | 0.2 | 113 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 4.8 | 67.3 | 11.3 | 6.7 | 11.3 | 1.8 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 68.1 | 13.5 | 8.7 | 1.2 | 148 |
| Central Kalimantan | 4.2 | 90.0 | 21.1 | 8.3 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 36.2 | 7.3 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 78 |
| South Kalimantan | 6.5 | 93.9 | 11.8 | 15.0 | 12.7 | 6.4 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 40.9 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 1.2 | 142 |
| East Kalimantan | 13.9 | 82.1 | 24.9 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 51.6 | 3.7 | 19.7 | 0.0 | 114 |
| North Kalimantan | 19.3 | 81.8 | 28.3 | 3.5 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 54.9 | 2.4 | 26.0 | 0.5 | 16 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 7.9 | 79.9 | 33.2 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 70.1 | 32.8 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 77 |
| Central Sulawesi | 8.9 | 83.4 | 19.7 | 5.7 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 1.4 | 30.7 | 18.0 | 19.2 | 0.0 | 87 |
| South Sulawesi | 9.7 | 76.2 | 18.7 | 9.2 | 17.1 | 1.0 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 44.3 | 11.8 | 13.7 | 1.1 | 174 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 8.2 | 79.8 | 21.7 | 6.4 | 18.1 | 0.7 | 8.4 | 7.1 | 61.7 | 9.4 | 18.7 | 0.0 | 65 |
| Gorontalo | 36.5 | 83.8 | 23.6 | 4.8 | 9.5 | 1.2 | 5.3 | 2.3 | 34.1 | 4.9 | 17.7 | 0.8 | 31 |
| West Sulawesi | 6.5 | 70.0 | 19.5 | 1.9 | 15.7 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 9.8 | 59.0 | 4.2 | 6.5 | 0.5 | 23 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 5.6 | 79.1 | 16.2 | 9.3 | 21.4 | 1.8 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 60.5 | 11.7 | 13.3 | 0.2 | 46 |
| North Maluku | 7.8 | 61.0 | 19.2 | 3.2 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 11.5 | 6.4 | 46.6 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 1.3 | 24 |
| West Papua | 14.7 | 59.0 | 22.6 | 22.3 | 59.6 | 5.8 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 34.0 | 21.0 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 23 |
| Papua | 18.8 | 37.5 | 12.1 | 23.9 | 33.2 | 7.4 | 16.2 | 9.0 | 37.9 | 24.1 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 116 |
| Total | 12.9 | 82.7 | 23.5 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 1.3 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 40.9 | 13.7 | 19.7 | 0.5 | 8,300 |

## Chapter 13 Women's Empowerment

Table A.13.1.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings
Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used: |  |  |  |  | Total | Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings: |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Numberofwomen |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Missing |  | More | Less | About the same | Husband has no earnings | Don't know | Missing |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 70.5 | 24.9 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 17.0 | 70.7 | 10.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 266 |
| North Sumatera | 73.6 | 22.2 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 20.4 | 57.2 | 19.1 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 775 |
| West Sumatera | 67.5 | 31.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 20.1 | 65.5 | 13.0 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 337 |
| Riau | 57.0 | 38.6 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 71.9 | 15.5 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 392 |
| Jambi | 79.1 | 17.0 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 64.3 | 19.0 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 237 |
| South Sumatera | 70.5 | 24.6 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 20.9 | 52.2 | 21.6 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 504 |
| Bengkulu | 61.3 | 34.1 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 17.7 | 59.0 | 20.3 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 108 |
| Lampung | 63.4 | 31.9 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 17.3 | 64.8 | 16.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 514 |
| Bangka Belitung | 80.0 | 19.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 71.6 | 19.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 93 |
| Riau Islands | 72.0 | 25.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 20.4 | 59.3 | 17.1 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 139 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 72.1 | 22.7 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 19.6 | 50.0 | 25.3 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 584 |
| West Java | 76.3 | 20.4 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 22.6 | 57.4 | 17.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3,278 |
| Central Java | 72.3 | 25.2 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 16.2 | 64.5 | 16.0 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,510 |
| Yogyakarta | 71.7 | 25.4 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 16.2 | 62.0 | 16.8 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 292 |
| East Java | 79.0 | 17.7 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 18.4 | 62.7 | 16.1 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,785 |
| Banten | 83.0 | 15.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 22.9 | 53.0 | 18.5 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 720 |
| Bali and Nusa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 59.0 | 37.9 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.9 | 65.7 | 18.4 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 508 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 70.8 | 26.3 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 14.3 | 69.0 | 12.8 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 384 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 62.2 | 34.8 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 15.0 | 57.2 | 23.9 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 224 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 61.9 | 27.8 | 8.8 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 50.5 | 31.3 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 351 |
| Central Kalimantan | 62.3 | 37.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.3 | 64.0 | 20.1 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 155 |
| South Kalimantan | 61.2 | 31.7 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 14.3 | 59.1 | 23.9 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 291 |
| East Kalimantan | 64.7 | 30.5 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15.2 | 64.0 | 15.7 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 192 |
| North Kalimantan | 70.0 | 26.4 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18.6 | 58.1 | 22.0 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 38 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 73.6 | 23.3 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 18.7 | 63.3 | 14.6 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 120 |
| Central Sulawesi | 63.6 | 33.4 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 19.9 | 60.3 | 16.4 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 178 |
| South Sulawesi | 81.6 | 16.3 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 19.0 | 64.9 | 13.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 409 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 81.5 | 17.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 17.0 | 72.7 | 8.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 150 |
| Gorontalo | 59.3 | 28.6 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 18.0 | 64.9 | 15.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 90 |
| West Sulawesi | 74.2 | 22.3 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 17.6 | 62.4 | 15.9 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 65 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 61.4 | 33.6 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 29.8 | 48.9 | 15.8 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 87 |
| North Maluku | 64.5 | 27.3 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 12.3 | 61.8 | 18.3 | 1.0 | 5.2 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 62 |
| West Papua | 75.5 | 21.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 18.0 | 66.6 | 9.7 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 38 |
| Papua | 74.7 | 18.7 | 5.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 26.3 | 61.9 | 6.9 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 163 |
| Total | 72.9 | 23.6 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 18.5 | 60.9 | 17.4 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 17,039 |

Table A.13.1.2 Control over men's cash earnings
Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Men |  |  |  |  |  |  | Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mainly wife | Husband and wife jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Missing | Total | Number | Mainly wife | Husband and wife jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Missing | Total | Number |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 47.3 | 33.0 | 19.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 162 | 36.5 | 44.5 | 18.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 619 |
| North Sumatera | 50.8 | 36.7 | 11.7 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 445 | 51.6 | 38.3 | 9.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,663 |
| West Sumatera | 43.1 | 44.4 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 153 | 29.0 | 63.5 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 595 |
| Riau | 34.9 | 55.6 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 257 | 36.4 | 53.2 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 908 |
| Jambi | 59.4 | 32.1 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 151 | 59.9 | 29.1 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 513 |
| South Sumatera | 64.7 | 20.2 | 14.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 339 | 52.6 | 36.0 | 10.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,114 |
| Bengkulu | 43.7 | 45.0 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74 | 33.8 | 55.9 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 273 |
| Lampung | 49.2 | 43.2 | 7.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 320 | 40.9 | 48.6 | 10.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,165 |
| Bangka Belitung | 52.8 | 40.6 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49 | 50.1 | 42.8 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 199 |
| Riau Islands | 42.0 | 43.6 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 69 | 50.5 | 38.3 | 11.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 247 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 28.4 | 54.9 | 16.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 370 | 40.5 | 47.0 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,225 |
| West Java | 51.9 | 33.4 | 14.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,032 | 55.1 | 34.1 | 10.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7,195 |
| Central Java | 43.6 | 45.9 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,203 | 44.9 | 45.5 | 9.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,772 |
| Yogyakarta | 27.9 | 69.4 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 150 | 34.3 | 53.0 | 12.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 531 |
| East Java | 42.9 | 45.1 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,448 | 53.5 | 36.7 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,526 |
| Banten | 53.8 | 35.5 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 415 | 52.5 | 38.1 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,576 |
| Bali and Nusa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 25.5 | 55.1 | 19.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 213 | 19.8 | 59.6 | 20.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 631 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 38.9 | 50.9 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 169 | 40.5 | 51.6 | 7.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 715 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 56.7 | 31.2 | 11.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 133 | 45.6 | 48.3 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 573 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 46.9 | 32.9 | 20.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 204 | 37.2 | 45.6 | 16.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 697 |
| Central Kalimantan | 50.8 | 43.0 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97 | 28.6 | 67.1 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 313 |
| South Kalimantan | 24.0 | 69.9 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 160 | 31.7 | 56.8 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 584 |
| East Kalimantan | 49.2 | 42.1 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 123 | 47.5 | 42.1 | 10.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 427 |
| North Kalimantan | 58.2 | 33.1 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18 | 47.5 | 45.0 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 37.6 | 40.2 | 20.9 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 70 | 60.1 | 35.9 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 290 |
| Central Sulawesi | 65.4 | 30.1 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 112 | 37.4 | 56.9 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 385 |
| South Sulawesi | 78.1 | 19.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 251 | 64.8 | 30.3 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,024 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 70.6 | 19.6 | 9.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88 | 53.8 | 41.7 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 336 |
| Gorontalo | 45.9 | 47.3 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 44 | 37.7 | 45.7 | 16.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 170 |
| West Sulawesi | 45.2 | 52.3 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 38 | 57.4 | 38.2 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 161 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 85.4 | 9.5 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 42 | 47.6 | 42.6 | 9.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 189 |
| North Maluku | 70.8 | 24.4 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 38 | 44.8 | 43.4 | 11.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 144 |
| West Papua | 73.1 | 19.4 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 21 | 39.2 | 55.3 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93 |
| Papua | 53.0 | 42.9 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80 | 40.0 | 32.4 | 27.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 421 |
| Total | 47.7 | 40.3 | 11.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9,535 | 48.0 | 41.5 | 10.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 35,344 |

Table A.13.2.1 Ownership of assets: Women
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Percentage who own a house: |  |  |  |  | Total | Percentage who own land: |  |  |  |  | Total | Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Alone | Jointly | Alone and jointly | Percentage who do not own a house | Missing |  | Alone | Jointly | Alone and jointly | Percentage who do not own land | Missing |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 13.7 | 31.3 | 0.7 | 54.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.4 | 17.6 | 0.3 | 71.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 955 |
| North Sumatera | 15.4 | 21.5 | 3.5 | 59.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.8 | 16.1 | 2.7 | 68.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,545 |
| West Sumatera | 16.7 | 13.3 | 0.2 | 69.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.1 | 7.2 | 0.2 | 79.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 958 |
| Riau | 21.1 | 28.7 | 3.0 | 47.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 18.5 | 20.2 | 2.0 | 59.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,272 |
| Jambi | 24.9 | 28.6 | 0.3 | 46.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24.4 | 19.0 | 0.2 | 56.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 683 |
| South Sumatera | 22.1 | 34.2 | 1.0 | 42.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18.2 | 27.9 | 1.0 | 52.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,501 |
| Bengkulu | 10.6 | 38.1 | 7.1 | 44.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.7 | 28.2 | 3.2 | 58.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 364 |
| Lampung | 12.1 | 39.9 | 3.0 | 44.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.8 | 21.9 | 1.8 | 66.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,513 |
| Bangka Belitung | 23.9 | 30.5 | 5.9 | 39.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 3.7 | 69.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 282 |
| Riau Islands | 17.7 | 37.8 | 0.3 | 44.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 17.6 | 0.2 | 73.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 364 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 17.2 | 14.9 | 1.6 | 66.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 85.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,996 |
| West Java | 20.7 | 27.7 | 2.0 | 49.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 10.9 | 13.3 | 1.1 | 74.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9,867 |
| Central Java | 22.6 | 28.6 | 1.2 | 47.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.8 | 9.7 | 1.3 | 75.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,486 |
| Yogyakarta | 9.3 | 37.0 | 0.6 | 53.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 1.0 | 72.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 785 |
| East Java | 25.2 | 28.1 | 0.7 | 45.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.0 | 10.3 | 0.5 | 76.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,391 |
| Banten | 26.1 | 28.7 | 0.2 | 45.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 5.4 | 0.2 | 82.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,260 |
| Bali and Nusa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 3.3 | 36.4 | 0.6 | 59.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 11.2 | 0.3 | 85.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 903 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 6.7 | 47.9 | 1.3 | 44.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 15.8 | 0.1 | 77.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,030 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 12.4 | 39.6 | 0.7 | 47.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 33.4 | 0.8 | 53.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 882 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 15.4 | 35.9 | 6.3 | 42.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 11.8 | 21.7 | 6.3 | 60.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 943 |
| Central Kalimantan | 4.0 | 54.5 | 0.8 | 40.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 42.2 | 1.9 | 46.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 413 |
| South Kalimantan | 16.8 | 37.1 | 1.0 | 45.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 22.4 | 0.5 | 66.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 790 |
| East Kalimantan | 11.3 | 37.1 | 1.2 | 50.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.8 | 29.5 | 0.9 | 57.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 593 |
| North Kalimantan | 13.7 | 31.3 | 0.2 | 54.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 16.2 | 31.2 | 0.5 | 52.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 108 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 12.4 | 33.2 | 1.0 | 53.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 20.7 | 0.2 | 68.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 411 |
| Central Sulawesi | 13.1 | 43.5 | 0.4 | 43.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14.4 | 32.9 | 0.9 | 51.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 537 |
| South Sulawesi | 15.5 | 32.3 | 0.5 | 51.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14.5 | 19.3 | 1.0 | 65.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,582 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 14.6 | 38.2 | 0.2 | 47.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19.1 | 27.9 | 1.5 | 51.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 476 |
| Gorontalo | 26.8 | 21.4 | 0.3 | 51.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 17.5 | 14.0 | 1.2 | 67.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 231 |
| West Sulawesi | 17.6 | 36.3 | 0.4 | 45.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 17.2 | 26.6 | 0.7 | 55.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 242 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 14.2 | 35.2 | 5.2 | 45.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 30.9 | 2.7 | 53.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 301 |
| North Maluku | 10.7 | 43.9 | 4.3 | 41.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 31.6 | 3.8 | 51.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 209 |
| West Papua | 8.2 | 40.0 | 2.5 | 49.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.6 | 29.1 | 2.3 | 56.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Papua | 24.6 | 24.2 | 0.3 | 50.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 30.8 | 19.0 | 0.3 | 49.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 618 |
| Total | 19.2 | 29.8 | 1.5 | 49.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 15.0 | 1.1 | 71.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49,627 |

Table A.13.2.2 Ownership of assets: Currently married men
Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by ownership of housing and land, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Percentage who own a house: |  |  |  | Total | Percentage who own land: |  |  |  | Total | Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Alone | Jointly | Alone and jointly | Percentage who do not own a house |  | Alone | Jointly | Alone and jointly | Percentage who do not own land |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 43.1 | 26.8 | 0.9 | 29.2 | 100.0 | 30.1 | 17.8 | 0.4 | 51.7 | 100.0 | 166 |
| North Sumatera | 39.5 | 19.4 | 0.2 | 40.9 | 100.0 | 38.5 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 48.4 | 100.0 | 476 |
| West Sumatera | 18.2 | 25.8 | 1.3 | 54.8 | 100.0 | 12.1 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 77.5 | 100.0 | 154 |
| Riau | 58.1 | 9.1 | 1.4 | 31.4 | 100.0 | 50.3 | 13.4 | 1.4 | 34.9 | 100.0 | 257 |
| Jambi | 66.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 32.5 | 100.0 | 65.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 33.8 | 100.0 | 154 |
| South Sumatera | 42.7 | 21.5 | 5.3 | 30.5 | 100.0 | 35.0 | 10.3 | 1.8 | 52.9 | 100.0 | 341 |
| Bengkulu | 57.8 | 15.3 | 1.9 | 24.9 | 100.0 | 53.5 | 11.5 | 0.6 | 34.4 | 100.0 | 75 |
| Lampung | 65.7 | 17.0 | 0.0 | 17.4 | 100.0 | 59.8 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 26.8 | 100.0 | 331 |
| Bangka Belitung | 16.4 | 60.3 | 2.4 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 21.3 | 40.9 | 2.4 | 35.5 | 100.0 | 62 |
| Riau Islands | 37.7 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 48.0 | 100.0 | 19.9 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 75.8 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 32.1 | 16.1 | 1.1 | 50.8 | 100.0 | 13.2 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 80.2 | 100.0 | 373 |
| West Java | 42.6 | 23.4 | 3.0 | 30.9 | 100.0 | 38.4 | 11.9 | 2.0 | 47.6 | 100.0 | 2,051 |
| Central Java | 50.4 | 15.6 | 2.9 | 31.1 | 100.0 | 29.1 | 8.8 | 4.8 | 57.4 | 100.0 | 1,254 |
| Yogyakarta | 72.3 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 23.4 | 100.0 | 44.8 | 5.2 | 0.5 | 49.5 | 100.0 | 166 |
| East Java | 50.9 | 22.3 | 3.1 | 23.7 | 100.0 | 29.6 | 13.8 | 1.3 | 55.3 | 100.0 | 1,550 |
| Banten | 62.4 | 5.1 | 0.2 | 32.2 | 100.0 | 25.6 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 70.4 | 100.0 | 442 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 45.2 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 39.8 | 100.0 | 31.6 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 65.5 | 100.0 | 218 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 59.7 | 26.3 | 2.6 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 71.0 | 11.6 | 1.1 | 16.4 | 100.0 | 188 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 48.2 | 36.0 | 1.8 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 47.8 | 28.6 | 2.1 | 21.4 | 100.0 | 164 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 47.4 | 29.0 | 0.5 | 23.1 | 100.0 | 36.8 | 11.8 | 2.0 | 49.3 | 100.0 | 211 |
| Central Kalimantan | 38.1 | 35.4 | 0.9 | 25.6 | 100.0 | 37.6 | 26.6 | 3.9 | 31.9 | 100.0 | 98 |
| South Kalimantan | 48.4 | 21.3 | 0.0 | 30.3 | 100.0 | 43.3 | 8.2 | 1.4 | 47.1 | 100.0 | 163 |
| East Kalimantan | 60.7 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 35.2 | 100.0 | 53.8 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 41.8 | 100.0 | 125 |
| North Kalimantan | 54.4 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 37.4 | 100.0 | 54.7 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 43.2 | 100.0 | 19 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 17.6 | 64.1 | 0.8 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 32.5 | 43.5 | 0.0 | 24.1 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Central Sulawesi | 45.4 | 30.9 | 1.7 | 22.0 | 100.0 | 45.7 | 28.5 | 2.7 | 23.0 | 100.0 | 114 |
| South Sulawesi | 56.9 | 15.4 | 1.0 | 26.7 | 100.0 | 47.1 | 8.3 | 1.1 | 43.5 | 100.0 | 275 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 23.3 | 49.0 | 0.9 | 26.9 | 100.0 | 49.3 | 12.1 | 1.1 | 37.5 | 100.0 | 90 |
| Gorontalo | 37.4 | 32.9 | 0.6 | 29.1 | 100.0 | 26.2 | 16.7 | 0.7 | 56.4 | 100.0 | 45 |
| West Sulawesi | 68.8 | 10.4 | 1.2 | 19.6 | 100.0 | 52.1 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 40.5 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 50.1 | 15.0 | 0.5 | 34.5 | 100.0 | 48.4 | 7.8 | 1.6 | 42.3 | 100.0 | 56 |
| North Maluku | 48.5 | 17.7 | 1.6 | 32.2 | 100.0 | 63.1 | 16.9 | 1.6 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 40 |
| West Papua | 56.3 | 9.4 | 2.2 | 32.1 | 100.0 | 57.5 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 24 |
| Papua | 51.6 | 4.5 | 14.2 | 29.3 | 100.0 | 51.7 | 4.8 | 12.7 | 30.7 | 100.0 | 136 |
| Total | 48.0 | 19.9 | 2.2 | 29.9 | 100.0 | 36.7 | 11.4 | 1.9 | 49.9 | 100.0 | 10,009 |


| Table A.13.3.1 Women's participation in decision making by province |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Province | Specific decisions |  |  | All three decisions | None of the three decisions | Number of women |
|  | Woman's own health care | Making major household purchases | Visits to her family or relatives |  |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 84.3 | 69.7 | 84.7 | 64.0 | 8.2 | 623 |
| North Sumatera | 87.2 | 78.8 | 85.3 | 69.4 | 5.0 | 1,679 |
| West Sumatera | 94.1 | 80.8 | 92.0 | 73.4 | 0.7 | 599 |
| Riau | 88.7 | 77.5 | 89.2 | 69.3 | 3.6 | 908 |
| Jambi | 73.6 | 66.6 | 84.6 | 54.0 | 6.8 | 516 |
| South Sumatera | 90.2 | 72.2 | 79.3 | 67.9 | 6.8 | 1,129 |
| Bengkulu | 83.7 | 74.7 | 86.2 | 65.8 | 6.5 | 274 |
| Lampung | 84.8 | 67.0 | 84.1 | 58.5 | 5.1 | 1,172 |
| Bangka Belitung | 92.1 | 80.2 | 91.3 | 73.8 | 2.0 | 200 |
| Riau Islands | 88.2 | 76.1 | 85.4 | 66.0 | 3.3 | 252 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 93.4 | 81.6 | 89.0 | 76.1 | 3.4 | 1,246 |
| West Java | 87.3 | 73.1 | 83.0 | 63.1 | 4.2 | 7,242 |
| Central Java | 89.9 | 76.8 | 90.8 | 70.4 | 3.4 | 4,803 |
| Yogyakarta | 93.6 | 74.4 | 92.4 | 70.5 | 2.0 | 534 |
| East Java | 86.5 | 78.0 | 89.2 | 69.8 | 4.2 | 5,583 |
| Banten | 85.8 | 77.0 | 86.2 | 68.8 | 3.9 | 1,605 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 89.1 | 65.0 | 86.4 | 58.5 | 4.0 | 644 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 89.0 | 80.7 | 89.6 | 73.4 | 3.4 | 724 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 93.0 | 83.4 | 90.3 | 78.1 | 3.2 | 580 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 87.4 | 73.0 | 83.8 | 66.3 | 6.8 | 700 |
| Central Kalimantan | 94.6 | 87.8 | 93.1 | 81.3 | 1.2 | 319 |
| South Kalimantan | 88.2 | 78.2 | 89.2 | 70.0 | 3.2 | 589 |
| East Kalimantan | 86.9 | 73.9 | 86.3 | 65.5 | 6.6 | 435 |
| North Kalimantan | 89.1 | 78.0 | 86.4 | 69.3 | 4.0 | 70 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 88.5 | 84.4 | 94.7 | 74.1 | 0.7 | 293 |
| Central Sulawesi | 91.7 | 83.6 | 89.2 | 75.4 | 2.6 | 387 |
| South Sulawesi | 93.4 | 89.9 | 94.3 | 82.6 | 1.0 | 1,030 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 95.3 | 86.2 | 91.8 | 79.4 | 0.9 | 337 |
| Gorontalo | 82.2 | 69.1 | 78.0 | 60.1 | 10.0 | 171 |
| West Sulawesi | 92.6 | 88.3 | 92.8 | 80.7 | 1.6 | 161 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 88.3 | 86.5 | 84.7 | 76.3 | 4.5 | 193 |
| North Maluku | 92.2 | 75.2 | 86.6 | 67.7 | 2.9 | 146 |
| West Papua | 93.2 | 82.8 | 87.7 | 72.8 | 1.3 | 95 |
| Papua | 87.4 | 60.0 | 66.6 | 47.8 | 9.9 | 443 |
| Total | 88.3 | 76.3 | 87.0 | 68.2 | 4.1 | 35,681 |

Table A.13.3.2 Men's participation in decision making by province
Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Specific decisions |  | Both decisions | Neither of the two decisions | Number of men |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Man's own health | Making major household purchases |  |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 57.7 | 68.8 | 54.0 | 27.5 | 166 |
| North Sumatera | 56.0 | 84.0 | 51.3 | 11.2 | 476 |
| West Sumatera | 81.8 | 91.1 | 77.4 | 4.5 | 154 |
| Riau | 77.7 | 88.5 | 73.3 | 7.1 | 257 |
| Jambi | 67.4 | 77.0 | 57.5 | 13.1 | 154 |
| South Sumatera | 57.3 | 91.8 | 53.2 | 4.0 | 341 |
| Bengkulu | 78.6 | 89.1 | 73.1 | 5.5 | 75 |
| Lampung | 79.5 | 94.8 | 76.6 | 2.4 | 331 |
| Bangka Belitung | 78.1 | 89.7 | 72.8 | 5.0 | 62 |
| Riau Islands | 70.4 | 81.3 | 65.6 | 13.8 | 70 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 89.9 | 82.1 | 77.9 | 5.9 | 373 |
| West Java | 67.7 | 75.9 | 62.5 | 18.8 | 2,051 |
| Central Java | 75.1 | 93.7 | 73.1 | 4.2 | 1,254 |
| Yogyakarta | 78.9 | 81.7 | 76.2 | 15.6 | 166 |
| East Java | 74.2 | 91.7 | 72.2 | 6.3 | 1,550 |
| Banten | 59.9 | 81.8 | 54.4 | 12.7 | 442 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 85.3 | 90.0 | 81.7 | 6.3 | 218 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 82.2 | 86.9 | 76.5 | 7.4 | 188 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 60.8 | 70.0 | 56.5 | 25.8 | 164 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 61.1 | 75.3 | 57.7 | 21.3 | 211 |
| Central Kalimantan | 81.7 | 93.2 | 77.3 | 2.4 | 98 |
| South Kalimantan | 89.3 | 84.0 | 76.4 | 3.1 | 163 |
| East Kalimantan | 65.4 | 59.6 | 53.4 | 28.4 | 125 |
| North Kalimantan | 64.7 | 80.6 | 58.5 | 13.1 | 19 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 62.7 | 79.0 | 58.8 | 17.1 | 80 |
| Central Sulawesi | 56.4 | 80.7 | 46.9 | 9.9 | 114 |
| South Sulawesi | 63.1 | 79.7 | 55.3 | 12.4 | 275 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 73.1 | 83.0 | 60.8 | 4.7 | 90 |
| Gorontalo | 62.4 | 89.7 | 59.6 | 7.5 | 45 |
| West Sulawesi | 80.8 | 72.1 | 65.7 | 12.8 | 40 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 50.8 | 50.5 | 29.9 | 28.6 | 56 |
| North Maluku | 49.2 | 79.1 | 45.2 | 16.9 | 40 |
| West Papua | 28.5 | 51.7 | 23.7 | 43.4 | 24 |
| Papua | 54.5 | 61.7 | 46.2 | 30.0 | 136 |
| Total | 70.4 | 83.8 | 65.6 | 11.3 | 10,009 |

Table A.13.4.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women
Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: |  |  |  |  | Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason | Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Burns the food | Argues with him | Goes out without telling him | Neglects the children | Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 2.7 | 7.6 | 30.1 | 31.9 | 10.6 | 38.9 | 955 |
| North Sumatera | 3.8 | 7.0 | 23.2 | 31.4 | 7.7 | 37.6 | 2,545 |
| West Sumatera | 1.3 | 2.9 | 11.5 | 20.8 | 4.5 | 23.6 | 958 |
| Riau | 1.2 | 3.0 | 14.9 | 24.8 | 4.1 | 29.5 | 1,272 |
| Jambi | 3.0 | 6.4 | 31.5 | 42.2 | 10.9 | 48.2 | 683 |
| South Sumatera | 1.4 | 1.3 | 17.8 | 27.5 | 4.7 | 32.1 | 1,501 |
| Bengkulu | 5.2 | 4.5 | 25.0 | 34.8 | 9.9 | 40.5 | 364 |
| Lampung | 2.4 | 6.6 | 29.1 | 39.9 | 8.5 | 47.2 | 1,513 |
| Bangka Belitung | 0.8 | 5.4 | 25.6 | 35.1 | 5.9 | 40.9 | 282 |
| Riau Islands | 2.1 | 5.4 | 19.8 | 31.2 | 7.1 | 36.5 | 364 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 0.2 | 1.4 | 11.4 | 16.7 | 2.1 | 20.7 | 1,996 |
| West Java | 0.8 | 3.2 | 18.4 | 26.2 | 5.8 | 31.4 | 9,867 |
| Central Java | 0.5 | 2.4 | 13.1 | 20.7 | 4.6 | 23.8 | 6,486 |
| Yogyakarta | 0.6 | 3.8 | 10.5 | 15.1 | 3.9 | 19.9 | 785 |
| East Java | 0.7 | 2.6 | 17.3 | 25.6 | 5.2 | 29.6 | 7,391 |
| Banten | 0.9 | 2.2 | 13.5 | 21.6 | 5.5 | 24.8 | 2,260 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 1.4 | 2.7 | 6.6 | 12.3 | 3.0 | 14.1 | 903 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 5.0 | 16.3 | 42.8 | 45.6 | 16.2 | 53.8 | 1,030 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 11.1 | 19.6 | 34.5 | 42.4 | 11.2 | 50.0 | 882 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 2.4 | 6.3 | 15.0 | 19.3 | 5.1 | 22.8 | 943 |
| Central Kalimantan | 1.4 | 3.6 | 21.4 | 31.3 | 4.8 | 36.5 | 413 |
| South Kalimantan | 0.7 | 3.5 | 22.5 | 31.4 | 6.3 | 37.9 | 790 |
| East Kalimantan | 1.5 | 5.0 | 21.9 | 36.5 | 6.5 | 42.8 | 593 |
| North Kalimantan | 1.5 | 3.9 | 17.8 | 36.0 | 3.0 | 40.6 | 108 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 2.7 | 6.3 | 22.1 | 32.7 | 4.3 | 37.7 | 411 |
| Central Sulawesi | 3.7 | 9.9 | 33.2 | 42.9 | 8.2 | 50.4 | 537 |
| South Sulawesi | 1.1 | 3.6 | 19.5 | 29.9 | 4.3 | 34.5 | 1,582 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 3.1 | 7.7 | 33.9 | 47.8 | 9.4 | 54.0 | 476 |
| Gorontalo | 1.9 | 4.3 | 15.8 | 25.2 | 3.2 | 28.8 | 231 |
| West Sulawesi | 1.7 | 5.8 | 22.5 | 31.4 | 6.4 | 36.6 | 242 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 7.3 | 16.9 | 30.2 | 39.3 | 10.9 | 45.5 | 301 |
| North Maluku | 11.9 | 19.7 | 37.0 | 47.1 | 16.6 | 53.7 | 209 |
| West Papua | 3.9 | 12.7 | 27.2 | 47.4 | 8.2 | 53.2 | 137 |
| Papua | 10.3 | 8.0 | 19.2 | 40.0 | 10.7 | 42.7 | 618 |
| Total | 1.7 | 4.4 | 19.0 | 27.2 | 6.0 | 32.0 | 49,627 |

Table A.13.4.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Currently married men
Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: |  |  |  |  | Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason | Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Burns the food | Argues with him | Goes out without telling him | Neglects the children | Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him |  |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 1.1 | 3.3 | 6.5 | 8.8 | 3.5 | 12.0 | 166 |
| North Sumatera | 1.4 | 6.0 | 14.6 | 17.6 | 5.4 | 23.0 | 476 |
| West Sumatera | 0.6 | 2.9 | 8.8 | 11.9 | 1.8 | 15.1 | 154 |
| Riau | 0.0 | 1.8 | 10.1 | 17.3 | 1.5 | 21.9 | 257 |
| Jambi | 0.0 | 1.0 | 10.1 | 10.7 | 3.0 | 14.8 | 154 |
| South Sumatera | 1.3 | 3.5 | 15.4 | 22.4 | 4.5 | 25.8 | 341 |
| Bengkulu | 1.7 | 5.3 | 16.5 | 19.1 | 4.9 | 28.7 | 75 |
| Lampung | 0.2 | 1.8 | 17.2 | 26.2 | 4.3 | 30.0 | 331 |
| Bangka Belitung | 0.0 | 7.0 | 15.0 | 20.4 | 2.1 | 23.4 | 62 |
| Riau Islands | 0.0 | 1.7 | 12.5 | 22.7 | 1.1 | 25.5 | 70 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 0.4 | 0.7 | 5.1 | 9.2 | 0.6 | 11.5 | 373 |
| West Java | 0.2 | 2.0 | 6.8 | 12.9 | 1.4 | 16.1 | 2,051 |
| Central Java | 0.3 | 0.9 | 5.9 | 9.2 | 1.1 | 11.8 | 1,254 |
| Yogyakarta | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 7.1 | 0.6 | 7.1 | 166 |
| East Java | 0.2 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 14.6 | 0.7 | 16.8 | 1,550 |
| Banten | 0.0 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 8.1 | 1.3 | 9.8 | 442 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 2.9 | 5.9 | 10.7 | 19.1 | 3.8 | 20.5 | 218 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 0.9 | 5.7 | 13.7 | 17.3 | 3.6 | 21.6 | 188 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 1.3 | 5.6 | 17.2 | 23.0 | 1.1 | 26.7 | 164 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 0.0 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 13.3 | 1.9 | 15.2 | 211 |
| Central Kalimantan | 0.0 | 2.0 | 10.4 | 17.3 | 3.4 | 18.4 | 98 |
| South Kalimantan | 0.0 | 1.8 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 1.5 | 8.3 | 163 |
| East Kalimantan | 0.0 | 1.8 | 5.2 | 8.8 | 1.2 | 10.2 | 125 |
| North Kalimantan | 0.0 | 4.9 | 10.2 | 19.1 | 0.6 | 24.2 | 19 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 0.8 | 1.7 | 5.8 | 7.5 | 0.7 | 10.0 | 80 |
| Central Sulawesi | 0.8 | 2.7 | 11.3 | 22.3 | 4.0 | 25.5 | 114 |
| South Sulawesi | 1.1 | 2.7 | 8.7 | 11.8 | 1.9 | 16.2 | 275 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 0.4 | 1.0 | 17.4 | 22.5 | 4.5 | 28.6 | 90 |
| Gorontalo | 1.6 | 5.6 | 14.8 | 26.4 | 3.6 | 31.8 | 45 |
| West Sulawesi | 0.4 | 1.4 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 1.3 | 10.1 | 40 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 1.4 | 6.7 | 11.3 | 17.7 | 1.8 | 22.0 | 56 |
| North Maluku | 1.0 | 5.5 | 15.4 | 23.5 | 3.1 | 28.4 | 40 |
| West Papua | 0.0 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 10.5 | 1.1 | 16.3 | 24 |
| Papua | 3.3 | 8.7 | 11.2 | 14.9 | 4.8 | 18.4 | 136 |
| Total | 0.5 | 2.4 | 7.9 | 13.9 | 1.9 | 17.0 | 10,009 |

## Chapter 14 Fathers' Participation in Family Health Care

Table A.14.1 Care received by mother during pregnancy
Among last births in the 3 years preceding the survey (according to reports from the child's father), percentage of mothers who received an antenatal checkup, percentage of births taking place in a hospital or health facility, and among births for which mothers received antenatal care, percentage in which the father was present for at least one antenatal checkup, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Mother received an antenatal checkup | Birth took place in a hospital or health facility | Number of fathers | Among births for which mothers received an antenatal checkup |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Father was present for at least one antenatal checkup | Number of fathers |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 98.4 | 78.1 | 52 | 92.7 | 51 |
| North Sumatera | 95.5 | 66.5 | 171 | 87.3 | 163 |
| West Sumatera | 97.2 | 87.3 | 42 | 86.4 | 41 |
| Riau | 94.7 | 50.1 | 84 | 86.5 | 79 |
| Jambi | 85.1 | 41.4 | 34 | 69.3 | 29 |
| South Sumatera | 96.9 | 74.9 | 92 | 74.0 | 89 |
| Bengkulu | 97.8 | 81.5 | 19 | 83.0 | 19 |
| Lampung | 100.0 | 71.0 | 78 | 91.0 | 78 |
| Bangka Belitung | 95.8 | 76.2 | 15 | 92.9 | 14 |
| Riau Islands | 98.5 | 88.9 | 20 | 94.5 | 20 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 99.0 | 90.4 | 114 | 91.3 | 113 |
| West Java | 96.4 | 79.0 | 525 | 93.5 | 506 |
| Central Java | 98.7 | 94.6 | 282 | 93.8 | 278 |
| Yogyakarta | 100.0 | 91.6 | 34 | 100.0 | 34 |
| East Java | 99.4 | 92.4 | 297 | 94.8 | 295 |
| Banten | 96.0 | 73.1 | 113 | 88.1 | 108 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 95.8 | 97.5 | 53 | 100.0 | 51 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 100.0 | 89.8 | 51 | 91.1 | 51 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 94.3 | 86.0 | 56 | 62.3 | 53 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 85.3 | 50.6 | 53 | 91.4 | 46 |
| Central Kalimantan | 98.0 | 40.3 | 28 | 66.9 | 28 |
| South Kalimantan | 98.5 | 74.5 | 45 | 90.5 | 44 |
| East Kalimantan | 100.0 | 86.7 | 34 | 92.3 | 34 |
| North Kalimantan | 100.0 | 86.6 | 6 | 97.6 | 6 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 100.0 | 78.5 | 14 | 74.4 | 14 |
| Central Sulawesi | 90.1 | 62.1 | 37 | 80.8 | 34 |
| South Sulawesi | 97.1 | 90.0 | 70 | 76.2 | 68 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 88.9 | 59.3 | 28 | 64.7 | 25 |
| Gorontalo | 100.0 | 94.8 | 12 | 88.1 | 12 |
| West Sulawesi | 96.1 | 76.7 | 10 | 75.1 | 10 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 89.5 | 37.5 | 16 | 45.8 | 15 |
| North Maluku | 81.8 | 34.9 | 12 | 73.4 | 10 |
| West Papua | 96.5 | 41.4 | 9 | 87.2 | 9 |
| Papua | 83.6 | 55.8 | 43 | 80.9 | 36 |
| Total | 96.5 | 78.9 | 2,552 | 88.8 | 2,463 |

Table A.14.2 Fathers' knowledge about amount to drink for children with diarrhea
Percent distribution of fathers by knowledge about the amount of fluid to be given when a child has diarrhea, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Province | Amount to drink when a child has diarrhea |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of fathers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nothing to drink | Less than usual/much less | About the same | More | Don't know | Missing | Total |  |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 0.0 | 1.3 | 17.7 | 76.4 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52 |
| North Sumatera | 0.0 | 3.8 | 40.9 | 47.2 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 171 |
| West Sumatera | 1.6 | 2.5 | 27.4 | 64.1 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 42 |
| Riau | 0.0 | 4.3 | 13.5 | 66.1 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84 |
| Jambi | 0.0 | 3.0 | 39.8 | 24.6 | 32.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 34 |
| South Sumatera | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 85.3 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92 |
| Bengkulu | 0.0 | 4.4 | 18.3 | 72.7 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19 |
| Lampung | 0.0 | 0.0 | 44.8 | 51.1 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 78 |
| Bangka Belitung | 0.0 | 9.6 | 26.3 | 59.2 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 15 |
| Riau Islands | 0.0 | 4.9 | 32.5 | 57.8 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 20 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jakarta | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 85.6 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 114 |
| West Java | 0.0 | 0.6 | 17.0 | 71.6 | 8.3 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 525 |
| Central Java | 0.0 | 3.6 | 22.5 | 72.3 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 282 |
| Yogyakarta | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 97.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 34 |
| East Java | 0.7 | 3.0 | 19.2 | 74.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 297 |
| Banten | 0.0 | 5.1 | 25.7 | 54.3 | 13.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 113 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 0.0 | 4.6 | 30.9 | 57.0 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 53 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 3.1 | 1.6 | 30.8 | 52.4 | 10.4 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 51 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 8.3 | 3.1 | 30.6 | 26.5 | 31.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 0.0 | 1.9 | 6.7 | 82.4 | 2.2 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 53 |
| Central Kalimantan | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 83.6 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28 |
| South Kalimantan | 0.0 | 2.6 | 16.7 | 78.9 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 45 |
| East Kalimantan | 0.0 | 21.4 | 24.4 | 38.9 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 34 |
| North Kalimantan | 0.0 | 4.3 | 22.2 | 67.9 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 0.0 | 0.0 | 21.0 | 70.0 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 14 |
| Central Sulawesi | 1.2 | 9.2 | 34.1 | 48.1 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 37 |
| South Sulawesi | 0.0 | 6.9 | 28.5 | 44.5 | 20.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 0.0 | 10.8 | 28.3 | 49.9 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Gorontalo | 0.0 | 8.3 | 43.8 | 39.4 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12 |
| West Sulawesi | 1.4 | 3.9 | 27.2 | 45.8 | 21.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 0.0 | 2.4 | 55.4 | 21.7 | 19.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 16 |
| North Maluku | 0.0 | 6.8 | 41.2 | 35.5 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12 |
| West Papua | 0.0 | 3.9 | 20.8 | 66.5 | 6.1 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 9 |
| Papua | 2.8 | 0.0 | 25.2 | 41.6 | 30.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 43 |
| Total | 0.4 | 2.9 | 22.5 | 65.2 | 8.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2,552 |

## B. 1 InTRODUCTION

The primary objective of the 2017 Indonesia Dmographic and Health Survey (IDHS) is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. The IDHS provides a comprehensive overview of population and maternal and child health issues in Indonesia. More specifically, the IDHS was designed to:

- provide data on fertility, family planning, maternal and child health, and awareness of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) to help program managers, policy makers, and researchers to evaluate and improve existing programs;
- measure trends in fertility and contraceptive prevalence rates, and analyze factors that affect such changes, such as residence, education, breastfeeding practices, and knowledge, use, and availability of contraceptive methods;
- evaluate the achievement of goals previously set by national health programs, with special focus on maternal and child health;
- assess married men's knowledge of utilization of health services for their family's health and participation in the health care of their families;
- participate in creating an international database to allow cross-country comparisons in the areas of fertility, family planning, and health.


## B. 2 Sampling Method

## B.2.1 Sample frame

Two samplingframes were used to select the samples for the SDKI 2017. The selection of census blocks used the Master of Census Block Samples containing 183,000 census blocks, each with information on the number of households listed in the 2010 population census, urban-rural classification, and wealth index stratum.

The sample frame for household selection is the updated list of households recorded in the population census. The updating was specifically done in census blocks selected for the 2017 IDHS and yielded a list of ordinary households. Institutional households such as orphanages, police/military barracks, and prisons were not included.

## B.2.2 Sampling design

The 2017 IDHS sample was selected using two-stage stratified sampling:
Stage 1: A number of census blocks were selected with systematic proportional to size, where size is the number of households listed in the 2010 population census. The census blocks were ordered by its wealth index category.

Stage 2: In each selected census block, 25 ordinary households were selected with systematic sampling. Eight households were selected systematically to obtain a sample of married men.

The 2017 IDHS was designed to present reliable estimates at national and provincial levels. The sample are spread across 1,970 census blocks in the 34 provinces in Indonesia. The sample was expected to obtain a total of 49,250 households, 25,300 households in urban areas and 23,950 households in rural areas. The sampled households was expected to obtain about 59,100 women age $15-49$. From the same households, 24,625 never-married men age 15-24 were expected to be eligible for individual interview. Eight households were selected in each selected census block to yield 14,193 married men age 15-54 to be interviewed with the married men's questionnaires.

## B.2.3 Sample size

The number of sample is calculated by considering the relative standard error (RSE) values of selected basic variables in the 2017 IDHS. The minimum number of sampled households is calculated for each province to meet an average RSE of $3.5 \%$. The $3.5 \%$ RSE is the mean of the sample that needs to be taken to cover the adequacy of selected indicators. Furthermore, the sample size was corrected by the compromise allocation method approach (considering proprotionality of population distribution), and also adjusted with a nonresponse response of $5 \%$. The sample is then distributed proportionally for the urban/rural domain.

The formula for determining the household sample is as follows:

$$
n_{g}=\alpha \times \frac{P_{g}}{P} \times n+(1-\alpha) \times n_{g}{ }^{\prime} \times 1.05
$$

with :
$n_{g} \quad:$ number of household sample in province-g
$\alpha \quad: 0.5$
$P_{g} \quad:$ number of population in province-g
$P \quad$ : number of population projection
$n_{g}{ }^{\prime} \quad:$ number of basic household sample in province-g, $n=\sum n_{g}{ }^{\prime}$ and $1.05:$ over
sample
The allocation of census blocks and households in each province by urban and rural areas is presented in Table B.1.1.

| Province | Census blocks |  |  | Households |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 30 | 62 | 92 | 750 | 1,550 | 2,300 |
| North Sumatera | 52 | 44 | 96 | 1,300 | 1,100 | 2,400 |
| West Sumatera | 24 | 22 | 46 | 600 | 550 | 1,150 |
| Riau | 16 | 24 | 40 | 400 | 600 | 1,000 |
| Jambi | 12 | 16 | 28 | 300 | 400 | 700 |
| South Sumatera | 18 | 26 | 44 | 450 | 650 | 1,100 |
| Bengkulu | 12 | 22 | 34 | 300 | 550 | 850 |
| Lampung | 16 | 36 | 52 | 400 | 900 | 1,300 |
| Bangka Belitung | 20 | 12 | 32 | 500 | 300 | 800 |
| Riau Islands | 36 | 4 | 40 | 900 | 100 | 1,000 |
| Jawa |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DKI Jakarta | 66 | 0 | 66 | 1,650 | 0 | 1,650 |
| West Java | 152 | 48 | 200 | 3,800 | 1,200 | 5,000 |
| Central Java | 76 | 76 | 152 | 1,900 | 1,900 | 3,800 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 24 | 6 | 30 | 600 | 150 | 750 |
| East Java | 88 | 80 | 168 | 2,200 | 2,000 | 4,200 |
| Banten | 44 | 18 | 62 | 1,100 | 450 | 1,550 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 22 | 10 | 32 | 550 | 250 | 800 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 28 | 28 | 56 | 700 | 700 | 1,400 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 20 | 66 | 86 | 500 | 1,650 | 2,150 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 14 | 24 | 38 | 350 | 600 | 950 |
| Central Kalimantan | 10 | 16 | 26 | 250 | 400 | 650 |
| South Kalimantan | 16 | 18 | 34 | 400 | 450 | 850 |
| East Kalimantan | 40 | 12 | 52 | 1,000 | 300 | 1,300 |
| North Kalimantan | 12 | 12 | 24 | 300 | 300 | 600 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 14 | 12 | 26 | 350 | 300 | 650 |
| Central Sulawesi | 16 | 32 | 48 | 400 | 800 | 1,200 |
| South Sulawesi | 32 | 38 | 70 | 800 | 950 | 1,750 |
| South East Sulawesi | 20 | 36 | 56 | 500 | 900 | 1,400 |
| Gorontalo | 10 | 14 | 24 | 250 | 350 | 600 |
| West Sulawesi | 16 | 46 | 62 | 400 | 1,150 | 1,550 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 32 | 36 | 68 | 800 | 900 | 1,700 |
| North Maluku | 12 | 28 | 40 | 300 | 700 | 1,000 |
| West Papua | 6 | 16 | 22 | 150 | 400 | 550 |
| Papua | 6 | 18 | 24 | 150 | 450 | 600 |
| Total | 1,012 | 958 | 1,970 | 25,300 | 23,950 | 49,250 |

## B.2.4 Stratification

The sample of the 2017 IDHS was stratified by province and by urban and rural areas, and implicitly stratifified by welfare concentration. In each stratum, the implicit stratification was done by sorting the census blocks by the wealth index category, which was measured by polychoric multivariate principal component analysis approach.

The variables used as the basis for stratification are floor type, main lighting source, main cooking fuel, main drinking water source, stool disposal facility, stool disposal site, ownership of telephone, access internet, and head of household's education. The household welfare index were determined and the households were classified into 3 categories, low, medium, and high.

The formula for the wealth index is as follows:

$$
I_{j}=\sum_{p=1}^{9} \gamma_{p i}
$$

where:
$\gamma_{p i}$ : weight for variable- $p$ category-i from first principal component polychoric, where
first principal component has most contribution to explain the data variation
$I_{j}$ : value of index for household-j
The concentration index of the census block is calculated, and then the census blocks were grouped into 3 categories (strata) based on the number of dominant categories in the census block.

Suppose $M_{k i}$ is the number of households in the i-th census block in the k ( $\mathrm{k}=1,2,3$ welfare category), and N is the number of census block populations in the district, then the concentration index (I) is:

$$
I_{k}=\frac{M_{k i}}{\sum M_{k i}} \times N
$$

The census block- $i$ is classified to stratum- $k$ if $I_{k}$ is maximum.

## B. 3 Implementation

In each census block selected for the 2017 IDHS, complete updating household lists and mapping of the census block was conducted in April 2017. Twenty-five households in each census block were selected in the secondstage sampling. In these households, all women age 15-49 and all never married men age 15-24 were eligible for individual interview. Eight households were systematically selected from the 25 households and all married men age 15-54 were eligible for individual interview.

Table B.1.2 presents the expected number of women age 15-49 and married men 15-54 in the sample.

| Province | Women 15-49 |  |  | Married men 15-54 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 900 | 1,860 | 2,760 | 216 | 446 | 662 |
| North Sumatera | 1,560 | 1,320 | 2,880 | 374 | 317 | 691 |
| West Sumatera | 720 | 660 | 1,380 | 173 | 158 | 331 |
| Riau | 480 | 720 | 1,200 | 115 | 173 | 288 |
| Jambi | 360 | 480 | 840 | 86 | 115 | 201 |
| South Sumatera | 540 | 780 | 1,320 | 130 | 187 | 317 |
| Bengkulu | 360 | 660 | 1,020 | 86 | 158 | 244 |
| Lampung | 480 | 1,080 | 1,560 | 115 | 259 | 374 |
| Bangka Belitung | 600 | 360 | 960 | 144 | 86 | 230 |
| Riau Islands | 1,080 | 120 | 1,200 | 259 | 29 | 288 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DKI Jakarta | 1,980 | 0 | 1,980 | 475 | 0 | 475 |
| West Java | 4,560 | 1,440 | 6,000 | 1,094 | 346 | 1,440 |
| Central Java | 2,280 | 2,280 | 4,560 | 547 | 547 | 1,094 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 720 | 180 | 900 | 173 | 43 | 216 |
| East Java | 2,640 | 2,400 | 5,040 | 634 | 576 | 1,210 |
| Banten | 1,320 | 540 | 1,860 | 317 | 130 | 447 |
| Bali and Nusa Tenggara |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 660 | 300 | 960 | 158 | 72 | 230 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 840 | 840 | 1,680 | 202 | 202 | 404 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 600 | 1,980 | 2,580 | 144 | 475 | 619 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 420 | 720 | 1,140 | 101 | 173 | 274 |
| Central Kalimantan | 300 | 480 | 780 | 72 | 115 | 187 |
| South Kalimantan | 480 | 540 | 1,020 | 115 | 130 | 245 |
| East Kalimantan | 1,200 | 360 | 1,560 | 288 | 86 | 374 |
| North Kalimantan | 360 | 360 | 720 | 86 | 86 | 172 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 420 | 360 | 780 | 101 | 86 | 187 |
| Central Sulawesi | 480 | 960 | 1,440 | 115 | 230 | 345 |
| South Sulawesi | 960 | 1,140 | 2,100 | 230 | 274 | 504 |
| South East Sulawesi | 600 | 1,080 | 1,680 | 144 | 259 | 403 |
| Gorontalo | 300 | 420 | 720 | 72 | 101 | 173 |
| West Sulawesi | 480 | 1,380 | 1,860 | 115 | 331 | 446 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 960 | 1,080 | 2,040 | 230 | 259 | 489 |
| North Maluku | 360 | 840 | 1,200 | 86 | 202 | 288 |
| West Papua | 180 | 480 | 660 | 43 | 115 | 158 |
| Papua | 180 | 540 | 720 | 43 | 130 | 173 |
| Total | 30,360 | 28,740 | 59,100 | 7,283 | 6,896 | 14,179 |

The results of household interviews and for female respondents is shown in Tables B.2.1. Of the 49,261 households found in the 2017 IDHS, interviews were completed in $97 \%$ households in urban areas and $98 \%$ households in rural areas. The nonresponse inludes $1 \%$ each because the house was found to be empty or not a dwelling, and $0.3 \%$ because the members were away during field visits.

## Table B.2.1 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women age 15-49 by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women and overall women response rates, according to residence and province (unweighted), Indonesia 2017

|  | Residence |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Result | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Selected households |  |  |  |
| Completed (C) | 97.1 | 97.7 | 97.4 |
| Household present but no competent |  |  |  |
| respondent at home (HP) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Postponed (P) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Refused (R) | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Dwelling not found (DNF) | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Household absent (HA) | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV) | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| Dwelling destroyed (DD) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other (O) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of sampled households | 25,306 | 23,955 | 49,261 |
| Household response rate (HRR) | 99.4 | 99.5 | 99.5 |
| Eligible women |  |  |  |
| Completed (EWC) | 97.7 | 97.9 | 97.8 |
| Not at home (EWNH) | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Postponed (EWP) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Refused (EWR) | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Partly completed (EWPC) | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Incapacitated (EWI) | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Other (EWO) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 27,039 | 23,691 | 50,730 |
| Eligible women response rate (EWRR) | 97.7 | 97.9 | 97.8 |
| Overall women response rate (ORR) |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:
$\frac{100{ }^{*} \mathrm{C}}{\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{HP}+\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{R}+\mathrm{DNF}}$
${ }^{2}$ The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC)
The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:
OWRR $=$ HRR * EWRR/100

Table B.2.2 shows that response rates of household interview do not vary much across provinces.

## Table B.2.2 Household interview results for women

Percent dstribution of households by results of the household interview and household response rate, according to urban-rual residence and province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Residence and province | Selected households |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Number of sampled of households | Household response rate (HRR) ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Completed (C) | No competent respondent at home(HP) | Postponed (P) | Refused (R) | Dwelling not found (DNF) | Household absent (HA) | Dwelling vacant/ address not a dwelling (DV) | Dwelling destroyed (DD) | Other (O) |  |  |  |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 97.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 25,306 | 98.5 |
| Rural | 97.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 23,955 | 98.4 |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 97.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,300 | 99.6 |
| North Sumatera | 97.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,400 | 99.5 |
| West Sumatera | 95.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,150 | 99.7 |
| Riau | 97.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,000 | 99.6 |
| Jambi | 97.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 701 | 99.4 |
| South Sumatera | 98.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,100 | 100.0 |
| Bengkulu | 96.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 850 | 99.4 |
| Lampung | 98.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,300 | 100.0 |
| Bangka Belitung | 98.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 800 | 99.7 |
| Riau Islands | 95.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,000 | 99.0 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DKI Jakarta | 96.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,650 | 99.2 |
| West Java | 97.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,999 | 99.4 |
| Central Java | 98.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,802 | 99.9 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 97.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 750 | 99.9 |
| East Java | 98.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,200 | 99.4 |
| Banten | 97.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,557 | 99.7 |
| Bali and Nusa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 99.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 800 | 100.0 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 99.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,400 | 99.9 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 98.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,150 | 99.7 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 95.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 950 | 98.8 |
| Central Kalimantan | 96.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 650 | 100.0 |
| South Kalimantan | 97.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 850 | 100.0 |
| East Kalimantan | 93.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,300 | 99.2 |
| North Kalimantan | 97.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 600 | 99.3 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 98.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 650 | 99.5 |
| Central Sulawesi | 98.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,200 | 100.0 |
| South Sulawesi | 96.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,752 | 99.1 |
| South East Sulawesi | 97.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,400 | 99.6 |
| Gorontalo | 98.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 600 | 99.0 |
| West Sulawesi | 96.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,550 | 99.1 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 96.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,700 | 99.3 |
| North Maluku | 95.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,000 | 98.8 |
| West Papua | 90.2 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 550 | 95.0 |
| Papua | 97.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 600 | 98.8 |
| Total | 97.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49,261 | 99.5 |

${ }^{1}$ Based on the number of households in the response response category, the visitation rate (THK) is calculated by:
100 * C
$C+H P+P+R+D N F$

| Table B.2.3 Sample Implementation: Individual interview results for women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percent distribution of eligible women byresults of the individual interviews, and eligible women and overall response rates, according to urban-rural residence and province, Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Eligible women |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Number of women | Eligible women response rate (EWRR) ${ }^{1}$ | Overall women response rate $(0 R R)^{2}$ |
| Residence and province | Completed (EWC) | Not at home (EWNH) | Postponed (EWP) | Refused (EWR) | Partly complete (EWPC) | Incapacitated <br> (EWI) | Other (EWO) |  |  |  |  |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 97.7 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 27,039 | 97.7 | 97.1 |
| Rural | 97.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 23,691 | 97.9 | 97.5 |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 97.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,509 | 97.5 | 97.2 |
| North Sumatera | 97.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,521 | 97.5 | 97.1 |
| West Sumatera | 96.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,176 | 96.1 | 95.8 |
| Riau | 97.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,111 | 97.2 | 96.8 |
| Jambi | 97.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 714 | 97.8 | 97.2 |
| South Sumatera | 98.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,141 | 98.7 | 98.7 |
| Bengkulu | 98.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 809 | 98.5 | 97.9 |
| Lampung | 98.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,246 | 98.6 | 98.6 |
| Bangka Belitung | 99.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 772 | 99.5 | 99.2 |
| Riau Islands | 97.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,101 | 97.5 | 96.4 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DKI Jakarta | 97.1 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,870 | 97.1 | 96.3 |
| West Java | 98.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,147 | 98.9 | 98.3 |
| Central Java | 99.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,441 | 99.2 | 99.1 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 99.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 655 | 99.5 | 99.4 |
| East Java | 99.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,756 | 99.3 | 98.7 |
| Banten | 99.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,726 | 99.8 | 99.5 |
| Bali and Nusa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 99.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 758 | 99.1 | 99.1 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 99.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,376 | 99.4 | 99.3 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 97.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,283 | 97.4 | 97.1 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 96.4 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,064 | 96.4 | 95.3 |
| Central Kalimantan | 98.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 597 | 98.3 | 98.3 |
| South Kalimantan | 99.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 807 | 99.4 | 99.4 |
| East Kalimantan | 93.6 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,305 | 93.6 | 92.8 |
| North Kalimantan | 96.5 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 738 | 96.5 | 95.8 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 97.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 598 | 97.8 | 97.4 |
| Central Sulawesi | 98.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,216 | 98.6 | 98.6 |
| South Sulawesi | 97.2 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,926 | 97.2 | 96.4 |
| South East Sulawesi | 97.7 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,594 | 97.7 | 97.3 |
| Gorontalo | 98.5 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 686 | 98.5 | 97.6 |
| West Sulawesi | 96.8 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,738 | 96.8 | 95.9 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 96.5 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,925 | 96.5 | 95.9 |
| North Maluku | 95.8 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,096 | 95.8 | 94.6 |
| West Papua | 91.4 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 625 | 91.4 | 86.8 |
| Papua | 93.6 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 703 | 93.6 | 92.5 |
| Total | 97.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 50,730 | 97.8 | 97.3 |

The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC). ${ }_{2}$ The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100

Table B.2.3 presents the survey coverage for interviews of women by urban-rural residence and province. Urban women were as likely as rural women to be interviewed in the survey. The overall response rates varied by province, ranging from 86 percent in West Papua to more than 99 percent in several provinces.

Table B.3.1 shows that 15,763 households were selected for interview with married men age 15-54. Of these households, $97.6 \%$ were successfully interviewed. Nonresponse includes dwelling vacant and household absent. In these households, 10,440 married men age 15-54 were eligible for interview, of which $95.9 \%$ completed the interview. The primary reason for nonresponse was the failure to find them at home despite repeated visits to the household ( $3.2 \%$ ). The sample implementation for household interviews for married men by province is shown in Table B.3.2. The overall response rate ranges from $98.4 \%$ in North Maluku to $100 \%$ in some provinces.

Table B.3.1 Sample implementation: Currently married men
Percent distribution of households and eligible currently married men age 15-54 by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men and overall men response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Indonesia Survey 2017

|  | Residence |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Result | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Selected households |  |  |  |
| $\quad$ Completed (C) | 97.2 | 97.9 | 97.6 |
| Household present but no competent |  |  |  |
| respondent at home (HP) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Refused (R) | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Dwelling not found (DNF) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Household absent (HA) | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV) | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Dwelling destroyed (DD) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| $\quad$ Other (O) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of sampled households | 8,098 | 7,665 | 15,763 |
| Household response rate (HRR) | 99.4 | 99.6 | 99.5 |
| Eligible currently married men |  |  |  |
| Completed (EMC) | 95.3 | 96.5 | 95.9 |
| Not at home (EMNH) | 3.6 | 2.7 | 3.2 |
| Postponed (EMP) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Refused (EMR) | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Partly completed (EMPC) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Incapacitated (EMI) | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| $\quad$ Other (EMO) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of men | 5,306 | 5,134 | 10,440 |
| Eligible men response rate (EMRR) | 95.3 | 96.5 | 95.9 |
| Overall men response rate (ORR) |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

100 * R
$\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{HP}+\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{R}+\mathrm{DNF}$
${ }^{2}$ The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC)
${ }^{3}$ The overall men response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:
OMRR $=\mathrm{HRR}$ * EMRR/100

Table B.3.2 Sample Implementation: Household interview results for men
Percent dstribution of households by results of the household and household response rate, according to urban-rural residence and province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Residence and province | Selected households |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Number of sampled households | Household response rate $(H R R)^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Completed (C) | No competent respondent at home (HP) | Postponed (P) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Refused } \\ (\mathrm{R}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Dwelling not found (DNF) | Household absent (HA) | Dwelling vacant/ address not a dwelling (DV) | Dwelling destroyed (DD) | Other (O) |  |  |  |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 97.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,098 | 98.6 |
| Rural | 97.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,665 | 98.6 |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 97.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 735 | 99.6 |
| North Sumatera | 97.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 768 | 99.3 |
| West Sumatera | 95.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 368 | 99.7 |
| Riau | 97.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 320 | 99.4 |
| Jambi | 97.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 224 | 99.1 |
| South Sumatera | 98.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 352 | 100.0 |
| Bengkulu | 94.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 272 | 99.2 |
| Lampung | 99.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 416 | 100.0 |
| Bangka Belitung | 98.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 256 | 100.0 |
| Riau Islands | 96.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 320 | 98.7 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DKI Jakarta | 96.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 528 | 99.6 |
| West Java | 98.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,599 | 99.6 |
| Central Java | 98.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,216 | 99.9 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 98.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 240 | 100.0 |
| East Java | 98.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,345 | 99.7 |
| Banten | 97.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 498 | 100.0 |
| Bali and Nusa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 98.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 256 | 100.0 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 98.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 448 | 99.8 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 98.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 688 | 99.9 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 96.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 304 | 98.7 |
| Central Kalimantan | 96.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 208 | 100.0 |
| South Kalimantan | 98.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 272 | 100.0 |
| East Kalimantan | 93.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 416 | 98.7 |
| North Kalimantan | 95.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 192 | 98.9 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 99.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 208 | 99.5 |
| Central Sulawesi | 97.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 384 | 100.0 |
| South Sulawesi | 98.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 560 | 99.3 |
| South East Sulawesi | 98.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 448 | 99.8 |
| Gorontalo | 98.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 192 | 99.5 |
| West Sulawesi | 97.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 497 | 99.6 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 96.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 544 | 99.1 |
| North Maluku | 96.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 320 | 98.4 |
| West Papua | 88.7 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 177 | 94.6 |
| Papua | 99.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 192 | 100.0 |
| Total | 97.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15,763 | 99.5 |

${ }^{1}$ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as: 100 * C

$$
\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{HP}+\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{R}+\mathrm{DNF}
$$

Table B.3.3 Sample Implementation: Individual interview results for men
Percent distribution of households by results of the individual interview, eligible men and overall response rate according to urban-ruralresidence and province, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Residence and province | Eligible men |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Number of men | $\begin{gathered} \text { Eligible } \\ \text { men } \\ \text { response } \\ \text { rate } \\ \left(\text { EMRR) }{ }^{1}\right. \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Overall } \\ \text { men } \\ \text { response } \\ \text { rate } \\ (\mathrm{ORR})^{2} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Completed (EMC) | Not at home (EMNH) | Postponed (EMP) | Refused (EMRD) | Partly complete (EMPC) | Incapacitated (EMI) | Other <br> (EMO) |  |  |  |  |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 95.3 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 5,306 | 95.3 | 93.9 |
| Rural | 96.5 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 5,134 | 96.5 | 95.2 |
| Sumatera |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aceh | 95.7 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 465 | 95.7 | 95.3 |
| North Sumatera | 96.7 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 489 | 96.7 | 96.1 |
| West Sumatera | 90.4 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 197 | 90.4 | 90.1 |
| Riau | 93.2 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 234 | 93.2 | 92.6 |
| Jambi | 97.6 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 164 | 97.6 | 96.7 |
| South Sumatera | 97.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 268 | 97.8 | 97.8 |
| Bengkulu | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 173 | 100.0 | 99.2 |
| Lampung | 98.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 278 | 98.2 | 98.2 |
| Bangka Belitung | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 179 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Riau Islands | 97.3 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 223 | 97.3 | 96.1 |
| Java |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DKI Jakarta | 88.5 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 373 | 88.5 | 88.1 |
| West Java | 96.4 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,121 | 96.4 | 96.0 |
| Central Java | 98.6 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 698 | 98.6 | 98.5 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 99.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 145 | 99.3 | 99.3 |
| East Java | 99.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 827 | 99.4 | 99.1 |
| Banten | 99.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 358 | 99.2 | 99.2 |
| Bali and Nusa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bali | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 185 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 98.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 265 | 98.5 | 98.3 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 97.3 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 446 | 97.3 | 97.2 |
| Kalimantan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Kalimantan | 89.9 | 5.2 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 248 | 89.9 | 88.7 |
| Central Kalimantan | 98.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 145 | 98.6 | 98.6 |
| South Kalimantan | 98.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 173 | 98.3 | 98.3 |
| East Kalimantan | 81.5 | 13.2 | 0.3 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 287 | 81.5 | 80.5 |
| North Kalimantan | 95.6 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 136 | 95.6 | 94.6 |
| Sulawesi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Sulawesi | 96.6 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 119 | 96.6 | 96.2 |
| Central Sulawesi | 98.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 268 | 98.1 | 98.1 |
| South Sulawesi | 92.8 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 346 | 92.8 | 92.1 |
| South East Sulawesi | 96.5 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 313 | 96.5 | 96.3 |
| Gorontalo | 97.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 139 | 97.1 | 96.6 |
| West Sulawesi | 96.4 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 304 | 96.4 | 96.0 |
| Maluku and Papua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maluku | 93.0 | 6.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 371 | 93.0 | 92.1 |
| North Maluku | 89.8 | 7.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 226 | 89.8 | 88.4 |
| West Papua | 88.1 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 118 | 88.1 | 83.4 |
| Papua | 94.3 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 159 | 94.3 | 94.3 |
| Total | 95.9 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 10,440 | 95.9 | 95.4 |

${ }^{1}$ The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC).
${ }^{2}$ The overall men's response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:
OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) nonsampling errors and (2) sampling errors. Nonsampling errors result from mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (2017 IDHS) to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2017 IDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and identical size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling error is a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2017 IDHS sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for the 2017 IDHS is a STATA program. This program used the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r=y / x$, where $y$ represents the total sample value for variable $y$, and $x$ represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$
S E^{2}(r)=\operatorname{var}(r)=\frac{1}{x^{2}} \sum_{h=1}^{H}\left\lfloor\left(1-f_{h}\right) \frac{m_{h}}{m_{h}-1}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_{h}} z_{h i}^{2}-\frac{z_{h}^{2}}{m_{h}}\right)\right\rfloor
$$

with:

$$
z_{h i}=y_{h i}-r x_{h i, \text { dan }} z_{h}=y_{h}-r x_{h}
$$

$h \quad$ represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to $H$
$m_{h} \quad$ is the total number of clusters selected in the $h^{\text {th }}$ stratum
$y_{h i} \quad$ is the sum of the weighted values of variable $y$ in the $i^{\text {th }}$ cluster in the $h^{\text {th }}$ stratum
$x_{h i} \quad$ is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the $i^{\text {th }}$ cluster in the $h^{\text {th }}$ stratum
$f_{h} \quad$ is the sampling fraction of PSU in the $h^{\text {th }}$ stratum which is small and ignored
The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulas. Each replication
considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2017 IDHS, there were 1970 non-empty clusters. Hence, 1970 replications were created. The variance of a rate $r$ is calculated as follows:

$$
S E^{2}(r)=\operatorname{var}(r)=\frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{k}\left(r_{i}-r\right)^{2}
$$

with:

$$
r_{i}=k r-(k-1) r_{(i)}
$$

$r \quad$ is the estimate computed from the full sample of 1970 clusters
$r_{(i)} \quad$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1970 clusters ( $i^{\text {it }}$ cluster excluded)
$k \quad$ is the total number of clusters.
In addition to the standard error, the program computes the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design, such as multistage and cluster selection. The program also computes the relative standard error and the confidence limits for the estimates.

Sampling errors for the 2017 IDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest for the woman's survey and the man's survey, respectively. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the 33 provinces. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table C.1. to C. 37 present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N-UNWE) and weighted ( N WEIG) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ( $\mathrm{R} \pm 2 \mathrm{SE}$ ), for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1 ).

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for children ever born to women over age 40-49) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average from the national sample is 2.827 and its standard error is 0.021 . Therefore, to obtain the $95 \%$ confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, i.e., $2.827 \pm 2 \times 0.0 .021$. There is a high probability $(95 \%)$ that the true average number of children ever born to all women over age 40 is between 2.785 and 2.869 .

| Variable | Estimate | Base Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WOMEN |  |  |
| Urban residence | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Literacy | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| No education | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Secondary or higher education | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Never married (never in union) | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Currently married | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | Proportion | All women age 20-49 |
| Currently pregnant | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Children ever born | Mean | All women 15-49 |
| Children surviving | Mean | All women 15-49 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | Mean | Women age 40-49 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Currently using any method | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using a traditional method | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using a modern method | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using pill | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using IUD | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using injectables | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using condoms | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using female sterilization | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using rhythm | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using implant | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Used public sector source | Proportion | Current users of modern method |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Want no more children | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Ideal number of children | Mean | All women 15-49 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | Proportion | Women with at least 1 live birth in past 5 years |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | Proportion | Women with at least 1 live birth in past 5 years |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | Proportion | Births occurring 1-59 months before survey |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | Proportion | Children under 5 years |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | Proportion | Children under 5 years with diarrhea in past two weeks |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | Proportion | Children under 5 years with diarrhea in past two weeks |
| Vaccination card seen | Proportion | Children age 12-23 months |
| Received BCG vaccination | Proportion | Children age 12-23 months |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | Proportion | Children age 12-23 months |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | Proportion | Children age 12-23 months |
| Received measles vaccination | Proportion | Children age 12-23 months |
| Received all basic vaccinations | Proportion | Children age 12-23 months |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | Rate | Women years of exposure to child birth |
| Neonatal mortality* | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality |
| Postneonatal mortality* | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality |
| Infant mortality* | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality |
| Child mortality* | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality |
| Under-5 mortality* | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality |
| MEN |  |  |
| Urban residence | Proportion | Currently married men 15-54 |
| Literacy | Proportion | Currently married men 15-54 |
| No education | Proportion | Currently married men 15-54 |
| Secondary or higher education | Proportion | Currently married men 15-54 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | Proportion | Currently married men 20-54 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | Proportion | Currently married men 15-54 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | Proportion | Currently married men 15-54 |
| Currently using any method | Proportion | Currently married men 15-54 |
| Currently using a modern method | Proportion | Currently married men 15-54 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | Proportion | Currently married men 15-54 |
| Want no more children | Proportion | Currently married men 15-54 |
| Ideal number of children | Mean | Currently married men 15-54 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 09 years before the survey for provincial samples.

|  |  |  | Number | f cases | Design | Relative | Confid | e limits |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Variable | Value (R) | Standard <br> error (SE) | Unweighted ( N ) | Weighted (WN) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { effect } \\ & \text { (DEFT) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { error } \\ & \text { (SE/R) } \end{aligned}$ | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.515 | 0.004 | 49,627 | 49,627 | 1.687 | 0.007 | 0.507 | 0.522 |
| Literacy | 0.959 | 0.002 | 49,627 | 49,627 | 1.963 | 0.002 | 0.956 | 0.963 |
| No education | 0.017 | 0.001 | 49,627 | 49,627 | 2.057 | 0.071 | 0.014 | 0.019 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.710 | 0.005 | 49,627 | 49,627 | 2.418 | 0.007 | 0.700 | 0.720 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.233 | 0.003 | 49,627 | 49,627 | 1.409 | 0.011 | 0.228 | 0.239 |
| Currently married | 0.715 | 0.003 | 49,627 | 49,627 | 1.406 | 0.004 | 0.709 | 0.720 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.236 | 0.004 | 41,691 | 42,126 | 2.073 | 0.018 | 0.228 | 0.245 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.039 | 0.001 | 49,627 | 49,627 | 1.287 | 0.029 | 0.037 | 0.041 |
| Children ever born | 1.673 | 0.009 | 49,627 | 49,627 | 1.329 | 0.006 | 1.655 | 1.691 |
| Children surviving | 1.579 | 0.008 | 49,627 | 49,627 | 1.290 | 0.005 | 1.563 | 1.595 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 2.827 | 0.021 | 13,275 | 13,748 | 1.507 | 0.008 | 2.785 | 2.869 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.986 | 0.001 | 49,627 | 49,627 | 1.682 | 0.001 | 0.984 | 0.987 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.986 | 0.001 | 49,627 | 49,627 | 1.673 | 0.001 | 0.984 | 0.987 |
| Currently using any method | 0.636 | 0.004 | 34,467 | 35,681 | 1.428 | 0.006 | 0.629 | 0.643 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.064 | 0.002 | 34,467 | 35,681 | 1.491 | 0.031 | 0.060 | 0.068 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.572 | 0.004 | 34,467 | 35,681 | 1.447 | 0.007 | 0.564 | 0.579 |
| Currently using pill | 0.121 | 0.003 | 34,467 | 35,681 | 1.546 | 0.022 | 0.116 | 0.127 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.047 | 0.002 | 34,467 | 35,681 | 1.532 | 0.037 | 0.044 | 0.051 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.043 | 0.002 | 34,467 | 35,681 | 1.404 | 0.036 | 0.040 | 0.046 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.025 | 0.001 | 34,467 | 35,681 | 1.383 | 0.046 | 0.023 | 0.028 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.038 | 0.001 | 34,467 | 35,681 | 1.348 | 0.037 | 0.035 | 0.040 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.019 | 0.001 | 34,467 | 35,681 | 1.417 | 0.055 | 0.017 | 0.021 |
| Currently using implant | 0.047 | 0.002 | 34,467 | 35,681 | 1.722 | 0.042 | 0.044 | 0.052 |
| Used public sector source | 0.342 | 0.007 | 18,619 | 20,493 | 1.881 | 0.019 | 0.329 | 0.354 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.219 | 0.003 | 34,467 | 35,681 | 1.381 | 0.014 | 0.213 | 0.225 |
| Want no more children | 0.493 | 0.004 | 34,467 | 35,681 | 1.373 | 0.007 | 0.486 | 0.500 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.613 | 0.010 | 45,293 | 46,048 | 1.902 | 0.004 | 2.593 | 2.632 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.975 | 0.002 | 15,357 | 15,021 | 1.636 | 0.002 | 0.971 | 0.979 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.576 | 0.006 | 15,357 | 15,021 | 1.615 | 0.011 | 0.563 | 0.588 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.909 | 0.005 | 17,848 | 17,019 | 2.413 | 0.006 | 0.898 | 0.919 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.141 | 0.004 | 17,304 | 16,555 | 1.472 | 0.028 | 0.133 | 0.148 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.361 | 0.014 | 2,440 | 2,328 | 1.435 | 0.039 | 0.334 | 0.389 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.585 | 0.013 | 2,440 | 2,328 | 1.316 | 0.022 | 0.559 | 0.610 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.584 | 0.011 | 3,535 | 3,399 | 1.370 | 0.019 | 0.562 | 0.607 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.911 | 0.006 | 3,535 | 3,399 | 1.348 | 0.007 | 0.897 | 0.923 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.767 | 0.010 | 3,535 | 3,399 | 1.451 | 0.013 | 0.746 | 0.787 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.723 | 0.011 | 3,535 | 3,399 | 1.469 | 0.015 | 0.701 | 0.744 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.788 | 0.010 | 3,535 | 3,399 | 1.390 | 0.012 | 0.769 | 0.807 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.650 | 0.011 | 3,535 | 3,399 | 1.390 | 0.017 | 0.628 | 0.672 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.423 | 0.027 | 140,954 | 141,538 | 1.245 | 0.011 | 2.368 | 2.477 |
| Neonatal mortality******) | 15.463 | 1.130 | 18039 | 17199 | 1.137 | 0.073 | 13.203 | 17.724 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 8.280 | 0.841 | 18032 | 17214 | 1.197 | 0.102 | 6.598 | 9.963 |
| Infant mortality* | 23.744 | 1.412 | 18051 | 17209 | 1.157 | 0.059 | 20.919 | 26.568 |
| Child mortality* | 8.070 | 0.886 | 18156 | 17377 | 1.250 | 0.110 | 6.298 | 9.843 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 31.622 | 1.699 | 18103 | 17256 | 1.195 | 0.054 | 28.225 | 35.020 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.490 | 0.006 | 10,009 | 10,009 | 1.123 | 0.011 | 0.479 | 0.501 |
| Literacy | 0.957 | 0.003 | 10,009 | 10,009 | 1.302 | 0.003 | 0.952 | 0.962 |
| No education | 0.019 | 0.002 | 10,009 | 10,009 | 1.402 | 0.102 | 0.015 | 0.023 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.641 | 0.007 | 10,009 | 10,009 | 1.516 | 0.011 | 0.626 | 0.655 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.077 | 0.003 | 9,978 | 9,980 | 1.204 | 0.042 | 0.070 | 0.083 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.982 | 0.002 | 10,009 | 10,009 | 1.535 | 0.002 | 0.977 | 0.985 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.981 | 0.002 | 10,009 | 10,009 | 1.510 | 0.002 | 0.976 | 0.984 |
| Currently using any method | 0.075 | 0.004 | 10,009 | 10,009 | 1.412 | 0.050 | 0.068 | 0.083 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.033 | 0.002 | 10,009 | 10,009 | 1.357 | 0.073 | 0.029 | 0.038 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.229 | 0.006 | 10,009 | 10,009 | 1.391 | 0.025 | 0.218 | 0.241 |
| Want no more children | 0.444 | 0.007 | 10,009 | 10,009 | 1.310 | 0.015 | 0.431 | 0.456 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.908 | 0.020 | 8,976 | 9,224 | 1.355 | 0.007 | 2.869 | 2.947 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C. 3 Sampling error: Urban sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted <br> (N) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 1.000 | 0.000 | 26,425 | 25,543 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Literacy | 0.979 | 0.001 | 26,425 | 25,543 | 1.499 | 0.001 | 0.977 | 0.982 |
| No education | 0.007 | 0.001 | 26,425 | 25,543 | 1.387 | 0.099 | 0.006 | 0.009 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.805 | 0.006 | 26,425 | 25,543 | 2.378 | 0.007 | 0.794 | 0.816 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.272 | 0.004 | 26,425 | 25,543 | 1.360 | 0.014 | 0.265 | 0.280 |
| Currently married | 0.674 | 0.004 | 26,425 | 25,543 | 1.373 | 0.006 | 0.666 | 0.682 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.162 | 0.005 | 22,073 | 21,534 | 2.085 | 0.032 | 0.152 | 0.172 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.037 | 0.002 | 26,425 | 25,543 | 1.309 | 0.041 | 0.034 | 0.040 |
| Children ever born | 1.536 | 0.012 | 26,425 | 25,543 | 1.310 | 0.008 | 1.513 | 1.559 |
| Children surviving | 1.467 | 0.011 | 26,425 | 25,543 | 1.256 | 0.007 | 1.446 | 1.488 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 2.641 | 0.026 | 7,069 | 7,058 | 1.449 | 0.010 | 2.591 | 2.692 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.990 | 0.001 | 26,425 | 25,543 | 1.236 | 0.001 | 0.988 | 0.991 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.989 | 0.001 | 26,425 | 25,543 | 1.232 | 0.001 | 0.988 | 0.991 |
| Currently using any method | 0.630 | 0.005 | 17,320 | 17,268 | 1.398 | 0.008 | 0.620 | 0.640 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.080 | 0.003 | 17,320 | 17,268 | 1.511 | 0.039 | 0.074 | 0.087 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.550 | 0.005 | 17,320 | 17,268 | 1.406 | 0.010 | 0.539 | 0.560 |
| Currently using pill | 0.119 | 0.004 | 17,320 | 17,268 | 1.442 | 0.030 | 0.112 | 0.126 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.067 | 0.003 | 17,320 | 17,268 | 1.508 | 0.043 | 0.061 | 0.073 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.054 | 0.002 | 17,320 | 17,268 | 1.341 | 0.043 | 0.049 | 0.058 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.037 | 0.002 | 17,320 | 17,268 | 1.307 | 0.050 | 0.034 | 0.041 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.048 | 0.002 | 17,320 | 17,268 | 1.257 | 0.043 | 0.044 | 0.052 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.027 | 0.002 | 17,320 | 17,268 | 1.410 | 0.064 | 0.024 | 0.031 |
| Currently using implant | 0.028 | 0.002 | 17,320 | 17,268 | 1.406 | 0.063 | 0.025 | 0.031 |
| Used public sector source | 0.236 | 0.007 | 9,078 | 9,562 | 1.578 | 0.030 | 0.223 | 0.251 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.202 | 0.004 | 17,602 | 17,423 | 1.337 | 0.020 | 0.194 | 0.210 |
| Want no more children | 0.500 | 0.005 | 17,602 | 17,423 | 1.288 | 0.010 | 0.491 | 0.510 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.552 | 0.011 | 24,504 | 23,920 | 1.669 | 0.004 | 2.531 | 2.574 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.986 | 0.002 | 7,571 | 7,284 | 1.154 | 0.002 | 0.982 | 0.989 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.559 | 0.009 | 7,571 | 7,284 | 1.526 | 0.016 | 0.542 | 0.576 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.958 | 0.004 | 8,760 | 8,257 | 1.929 | 0.004 | 0.949 | 0.966 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.128 | 0.005 | 8,513 | 8,037 | 1.419 | 0.040 | 0.118 | 0.138 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.367 | 0.020 | 1,096 | 1,028 | 1.366 | 0.054 | 0.329 | 0.407 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.571 | 0.019 | 1,096 | 1,028 | 1.273 | 0.033 | 0.533 | 0.608 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.598 | 0.015 | 1,745 | 1,661 | 1.301 | 0.026 | 0.567 | 0.627 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.929 | 0.008 | 1,745 | 1,661 | 1.268 | 0.008 | 0.912 | 0.943 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.799 | 0.012 | 1,745 | 1,661 | 1.262 | 0.015 | 0.774 | 0.822 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.733 | 0.014 | 1,745 | 1,661 | 1.352 | 0.020 | 0.704 | 0.760 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.801 | 0.012 | 1,745 | 1,661 | 1.259 | 0.015 | 0.776 | 0.824 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.659 | 0.015 | 1,745 | 1,661 | 1.297 | 0.022 | 0.629 | 0.687 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.301 | 0.035 | 75,046 | 72,745 | 1.222 | 0.015 | 2.232 | 2.370 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 16.314 | 1.605 | 8,861 | 8,345 | 1.106 | 0.098 | 13.103 | 19.525 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 7.754 | 1.139 | 8,882 | 8,389 | 1.207 | 0.147 | 5.475 | 10.033 |
| Infant mortality* | 24.068 | 2.044 | 8,867 | 8,350 | 1.167 | 0.085 | 19.981 | 28.156 |
| Child mortality* | 6.641 | 1.043 | 8,969 | 8,507 | 1.230 | 0.157 | 4.555 | 8.726 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 30.549 | 2.251 | 8,889 | 8,369 | 1.161 | 0.074 | 26.047 | 35.052 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 1.000 |  | 5,054 | 4,901 | - |  |  |  |
| Literacy | 0.977 | 0.003 | 5,054 | 4,901 | 1.296 | 0.003 | 0.971 | 0.982 |
| No education | 0.009 | 0.002 | 5,054 | 4,901 | 1.229 | 0.186 | 0.006 | 0.013 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.762 | 0.009 | 5,054 | 4,901 | 1.524 | 0.012 | 0.744 | 0.780 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.059 | 0.004 | 5,047 | 4,898 | 1.187 | 0.067 | 0.051 | 0.067 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.992 | 0.002 | 5,054 | 4,901 | 1.693 | 0.002 | 0.986 | 0.995 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.991 | 0.002 | 5,054 | 4,901 | 1.649 | 0.002 | 0.986 | 0.995 |
| Currently using any method | 0.098 | 0.006 | 5,102 | 4,931 | 1.399 | 0.060 | 0.087 | 0.110 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.049 | 0.004 | 5,102 | 4,931 | 1.326 | 0.081 | 0.042 | 0.058 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.215 | 0.007 | 5,102 | 4,931 | 1.244 | 0.033 | 0.202 | 0.230 |
| Want no more children | 0.455 | 0.009 | 5,102 | 4,931 | 1.305 | 0.020 | 0.437 | 0.473 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.854 | 0.025 | 4,595 | 4,576 | 1.284 | 0.009 | 2.804 | 2.904 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C. 4 Sampling error: Rural sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted <br> (N) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.000 | 0.000 | 23,202 | 24,084 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Literacy | 0.938 | 0.003 | 23,202 | 24,084 | 2.076 | 0.003 | 0.932 | 0.944 |
| No education | 0.026 | 0.002 | 23,202 | 24,084 | 2.180 | 0.087 | 0.022 | 0.031 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.609 | 0.008 | 23,202 | 24,084 | 2.460 | 0.013 | 0.594 | 0.625 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.192 | 0.004 | 23,202 | 24,084 | 1.483 | 0.020 | 0.185 | 0.200 |
| Currently married | 0.758 | 0.004 | 23,202 | 24,084 | 1.460 | 0.005 | 0.750 | 0.766 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.314 | 0.007 | 19,618 | 20,592 | 2.047 | 0.022 | 0.301 | 0.327 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.041 | 0.002 | 23,202 | 24,084 | 1.263 | 0.040 | 0.038 | 0.044 |
| Children ever born | 1.818 | 0.014 | 23,202 | 24,084 | 1.321 | 0.008 | 1.791 | 1.846 |
| Children surviving | 1.699 | 0.013 | 23,202 | 24,084 | 1.298 | 0.007 | 1.674 | 1.723 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.023 | 0.034 | 6,206 | 6,690 | 1.538 | 0.011 | 2.956 | 3.090 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.982 | 0.002 | 23,202 | 24,084 | 1.870 | 0.002 | 0.978 | 0.985 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.981 | 0.002 | 23,202 | 24,084 | 1.861 | 0.002 | 0.978 | 0.984 |
| Currently using any method | 0.642 | 0.005 | 17,147 | 18,413 | 1.452 | 0.008 | 0.631 | 0.652 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.049 | 0.002 | 17,147 | 18,413 | 1.449 | 0.049 | 0.045 | 0.054 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.592 | 0.006 | 17,147 | 18,413 | 1.475 | 0.009 | 0.582 | 0.603 |
| Currently using pill | 0.124 | 0.004 | 17,147 | 18,413 | 1.627 | 0.033 | 0.116 | 0.132 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.029 | 0.002 | 17,147 | 18,413 | 1.635 | 0.073 | 0.025 | 0.033 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.033 | 0.002 | 17,147 | 18,413 | 1.512 | 0.063 | 0.029 | 0.037 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.014 | 0.001 | 17,147 | 18,413 | 1.555 | 0.099 | 0.012 | 0.017 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.028 | 0.002 | 17,147 | 18,413 | 1.480 | 0.067 | 0.024 | 0.032 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.012 | 0.001 | 17,147 | 18,413 | 1.444 | 0.102 | 0.010 | 0.014 |
| Currently using implant | 0.066 | 0.003 | 17,147 | 18,413 | 1.818 | 0.052 | 0.060 | 0.073 |
| Used public sector source | 0.433 | 0.011 | 9,541 | 10,931 | 2.074 | 0.024 | 0.413 | 0.454 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.237 | 0.005 | 17,246 | 18,459 | 1.418 | 0.019 | 0.228 | 0.246 |
| Want no more children | 0.483 | 0.006 | 17,246 | 18,459 | 1.450 | 0.011 | 0.472 | 0.494 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.678 | 0.017 | 20,789 | 22,128 | 2.050 | 0.006 | 2.645 | 2.711 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.965 | 0.004 | 7,786 | 7,737 | 1.777 | 0.004 | 0.957 | 0.972 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.591 | 0.009 | 7,786 | 7,737 | 1.697 | 0.016 | 0.573 | 0.610 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.862 | 0.009 | 9,088 | 8,762 | 2.524 | 0.011 | 0.843 | 0.879 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.153 | 0.006 | 8,791 | 8,519 | 1.504 | 0.038 | 0.142 | 0.164 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.356 | 0.019 | 1,344 | 1,300 | 1.485 | 0.055 | 0.319 | 0.395 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.596 | 0.018 | 1,344 | 1,300 | 1.346 | 0.030 | 0.560 | 0.631 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.572 | 0.017 | 1,790 | 1,739 | 1.433 | 0.029 | 0.539 | 0.604 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.893 | 0.010 | 1,790 | 1,739 | 1.391 | 0.011 | 0.872 | 0.912 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.737 | 0.016 | 1,790 | 1,739 | 1.567 | 0.022 | 0.703 | 0.767 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.714 | 0.017 | 1,790 | 1,739 | 1.565 | 0.023 | 0.680 | 0.746 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.776 | 0.015 | 1,790 | 1,739 | 1.486 | 0.019 | 0.746 | 0.804 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.642 | 0.017 | 1,790 | 1,739 | 1.470 | 0.026 | 0.609 | 0.674 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.561 | 0.043 | 65,909 | 68,793 | 1.262 | 0.017 | 2.476 | 2.646 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 14.658 | 1.591 | 9,178 | 8,854 | 1.167 | 0.109 | 11.476 | 17.840 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 8.783 | 1.235 | 9,150 | 8,824 | 1.184 | 0.141 | 6.313 | 11.253 |
| Infant mortality* | 23.441 | 1.956 | 9,184 | 8,859 | 1.144 | 0.083 | 19.530 | 27.353 |
| Child mortality* | 9.440 | 1.417 | 9,187 | 8,870 | 1.250 | 0.150 | 6.607 | 12.274 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 32.660 | 2.535 | 9,214 | 8,888 | 1.218 | 0.078 | 27.591 | 37.729 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.000 | 0.000 | 4,955 | 5,108 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Literacy | 0.939 | 0.004 | 4,955 | 5,108 | 1.310 | 0.005 | 0.929 | 0.947 |
| No education | 0.028 | 0.003 | 4,955 | 5,108 | 1.450 | 0.120 | 0.022 | 0.035 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.524 | 0.011 | 4,955 | 5,108 | 1.527 | 0.020 | 0.503 | 0.545 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.094 | 0.005 | 4,931 | 5,082 | 1.204 | 0.053 | 0.084 | 0.104 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.972 | 0.003 | 4,955 | 5,108 | 1.490 | 0.004 | 0.964 | 0.978 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.971 | 0.003 | 4,955 | 5,108 | 1.469 | 0.004 | 0.963 | 0.977 |
| Currently using any method | 0.054 | 0.005 | 4,975 | 5,114 | 1.423 | 0.084 | 0.046 | 0.064 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.017 | 0.003 | 4,975 | 5,114 | 1.432 | 0.154 | 0.013 | 0.023 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.243 | 0.009 | 4,975 | 5,114 | 1.498 | 0.037 | 0.226 | 0.262 |
| Want no more children | 0.431 | 0.009 | 4,975 | 5,114 | 1.315 | 0.021 | 0.413 | 0.449 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.961 | 0.031 | 4,381 | 4,648 | 1.408 | 0.010 | 2.901 | 3.022 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted <br> (N) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.276 | 0.014 | 2,447 | 955 | 1.566 | 0.051 | 0.249 | 0.305 |
| Literacy | 0.954 | 0.007 | 2,447 | 955 | 1.758 | 0.008 | 0.937 | 0.967 |
| No education | 0.015 | 0.005 | 2,447 | 955 | 1.891 | 0.312 | 0.008 | 0.027 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.773 | 0.017 | 2,447 | 955 | 1.960 | 0.022 | 0.738 | 0.804 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.305 | 0.010 | 2,447 | 955 | 1.101 | 0.034 | 0.285 | 0.326 |
| Currently married | 0.652 | 0.011 | 2,447 | 955 | 1.117 | 0.017 | 0.630 | 0.673 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.168 | 0.011 | 2,063 | 804 | 1.348 | 0.066 | 0.147 | 0.191 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.043 | 0.004 | 2,447 | 955 | 1.031 | 0.098 | 0.036 | 0.053 |
| Children ever born | 1.806 | 0.045 | 2,447 | 955 | 1.196 | 0.025 | 1.716 | 1.896 |
| Children surviving | 1.699 | 0.040 | 2,447 | 955 | 1.131 | 0.023 | 1.620 | 1.777 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.384 | 0.108 | 614 | 233 | 1.333 | 0.032 | 3.170 | 3.598 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.978 | 0.003 | 2,447 | 955 | 1.086 | 0.003 | 0.971 | 0.983 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.977 | 0.003 | 2,447 | 955 | 1.081 | 0.003 | 0.969 | 0.983 |
| Currently using any method | 0.516 | 0.018 | 1,594 | 623 | 1.461 | 0.035 | 0.480 | 0.552 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.052 | 0.007 | 1,594 | 623 | 1.225 | 0.131 | 0.040 | 0.068 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.464 | 0.019 | 1,594 | 623 | 1.554 | 0.042 | 0.425 | 0.502 |
| Currently using pill | 0.104 | 0.011 | 1,594 | 623 | 1.374 | 0.101 | 0.085 | 0.127 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.023 | 0.004 | 1,594 | 623 | 0.995 | 0.161 | 0.017 | 0.032 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.057 | 0.006 | 1,594 | 623 | 1.069 | 0.109 | 0.046 | 0.070 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.025 | 0.005 | 1,594 | 623 | 1.234 | 0.195 | 0.017 | 0.036 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.037 | 0.005 | 1,594 | 623 | 0.984 | 0.126 | 0.029 | 0.047 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.009 | 0.002 | 1,594 | 623 | 1.017 | 0.263 | 0.006 | 0.016 |
| Currently using implant | 0.017 | 0.004 | 1,594 | 623 | 1.323 | 0.250 | 0.010 | 0.028 |
| Used public sector source | 0.505 | 0.025 | 722 | 288 | 1.353 | 0.050 | 0.455 | 0.555 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.294 | 0.013 | 1,974 | 824 | 1.277 | 0.045 | 0.269 | 0.320 |
| Want no more children | 0.309 | 0.013 | 1,974 | 824 | 1.295 | 0.044 | 0.284 | 0.336 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.466 | 0.054 | 2,008 | 778 | 1.631 | 0.016 | 3.358 | 3.574 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.965 | 0.008 | 797 | 318 | 1.255 | 0.008 | 0.945 | 0.978 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.511 | 0.021 | 797 | 318 | 1.201 | 0.042 | 0.469 | 0.553 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.949 | 0.015 | 940 | 376 | 2.092 | 0.016 | 0.909 | 0.971 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.154 | 0.014 | 917 | 366 | 1.167 | 0.090 | 0.129 | 0.184 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.271 | 0.045 | 137 | 56 | 1.169 | 0.164 | 0.192 | 0.368 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.623 | 0.044 | 137 | 56 | 1.063 | 0.071 | 0.532 | 0.706 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.293 | 0.036 | 193 | 77 | 1.085 | 0.122 | 0.227 | 0.368 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.691 | 0.041 | 193 | 77 | 1.243 | 0.060 | 0.603 | 0.767 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.456 | 0.041 | 193 | 77 | 1.132 | 0.089 | 0.377 | 0.537 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.443 | 0.036 | 193 | 77 | 1.008 | 0.082 | 0.372 | 0.515 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.535 | 0.042 | 193 | 77 | 1.168 | 0.079 | 0.452 | 0.617 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.370 | 0.034 | 193 | 77 | 0.981 | 0.092 | 0.305 | 0.440 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.724 | 0.132 | 6,989 | 2,727 | 1.347 | 0.048 | 2.459 | 2.989 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 19.044 | 3.952 | 1,920 | 761 | 1.197 | 0.207 | 11.141 | 26.947 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 10.999 | 2.638 | 1,907 | 756 | 1.066 | 0.24 | 5.723 | 16.276 |
| Infant mortality* | 30.043 | 5.273 | 1,921 | 761 | 1.217 | 0.176 | 19.496 | 40.59 |
| Child mortality* | 5.621 | 1.999 | 1,890 | 747 | 1.176 | 0.356 | 1.624 | 9.618 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 35.495 | 5.607 | 1,922 | 761 | 1.204 | 0.158 | 24.282 | 46.708 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.272 | 0.018 | 445 | 166 | 0.515 | 0.065 | 0.238 | 0.308 |
| Literacy | 0.950 | 0.013 | 445 | 166 | 0.788 | 0.014 | 0.916 | 0.971 |
| No education | 0.010 | 0.006 | 445 | 166 | 0.736 | 0.570 | 0.003 | 0.030 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.672 | 0.029 | 445 | 166 | 0.795 | 0.043 | 0.612 | 0.726 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.026 | 0.007 | 445 | 166 | 0.951 | 0.276 | 0.015 | 0.045 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.984 | 0.007 | 445 | 166 | 0.694 | 0.007 | 0.964 | 0.993 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.982 | 0.007 | 445 | 166 | 0.682 | 0.007 | 0.962 | 0.992 |
| Currently using any method | 0.050 | 0.010 | 445 | 166 | 0.929 | 0.191 | 0.034 | 0.073 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.021 | 0.006 | 513 | 203 | 0.871 | 0.263 | 0.012 | 0.035 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.338 | 0.031 | 513 | 203 | 1.480 | 0.092 | 0.280 | 0.401 |
| Want no more children | 0.155 | 0.021 | 513 | 203 | 1.332 | 0.137 | 0.118 | 0.202 |
| Ideal number of children | 4.361 | 0.131 | 375 | 139 | 1.438 | 0.030 | 4.101 | 4.621 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.499 | 0.013 | 2,459 | 2,545 | 1.275 | 0.026 | 0.474 | 0.525 |
| Literacy | 0.953 | 0.010 | 2,459 | 2,545 | 2.404 | 0.011 | 0.928 | 0.970 |
| No education | 0.025 | 0.009 | 2,459 | 2,545 | 3.038 | 0.386 | 0.011 | 0.052 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.800 | 0.018 | 2,459 | 2,545 | 2.256 | 0.023 | 0.761 | 0.834 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.290 | 0.012 | 2,459 | 2,545 | 1.280 | 0.040 | 0.267 | 0.314 |
| Currently married | 0.660 | 0.011 | 2,459 | 2,545 | 1.185 | 0.017 | 0.637 | 0.682 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.112 | 0.009 | 2,051 | 2,125 | 1.350 | 0.084 | 0.095 | 0.132 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.048 | 0.005 | 2,459 | 2,545 | 1.240 | 0.112 | 0.038 | 0.060 |
| Children ever born | 1.937 | 0.051 | 2,459 | 2,545 | 1.316 | 0.027 | 1.835 | 2.039 |
| Children surviving | 1.834 | 0.045 | 2,459 | 2,545 | 1.242 | 0.025 | 1.745 | 1.923 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.529 | 0.133 | 624 | 649 | 1.630 | 0.038 | 3.266 | 3.793 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.980 | 0.005 | 2,459 | 2,545 | 1.609 | 0.005 | 0.968 | 0.987 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.979 | 0.005 | 2,459 | 2,545 | 1.608 | 0.005 | 0.968 | 0.987 |
| Currently using any method | 0.589 | 0.017 | 1,595 | 1,679 | 1.348 | 0.028 | 0.555 | 0.621 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.150 | 0.011 | 1,595 | 1,679 | 1.230 | 0.073 | 0.129 | 0.173 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.439 | 0.014 | 1,595 | 1,679 | 1.116 | 0.032 | 0.411 | 0.466 |
| Currently using pill | 0.077 | 0.011 | 1,595 | 1,679 | 1.652 | 0.143 | 0.058 | 0.102 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.023 | 0.004 | 1,595 | 1,679 | 1.157 | 0.189 | 0.016 | 0.033 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.049 | 0.006 | 1,595 | 1,679 | 1.190 | 0.131 | 0.038 | 0.064 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.024 | 0.004 | 1,595 | 1,679 | 1.109 | 0.176 | 0.017 | 0.035 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.085 | 0.009 | 1,595 | 1,679 | 1.297 | 0.107 | 0.069 | 0.105 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.018 | 0.003 | 1,595 | 1,679 | 1.039 | 0.193 | 0.012 | 0.026 |
| Currently using implant | 0.065 | 0.007 | 1,595 | 1,679 | 1.151 | 0.109 | 0.052 | 0.081 |
| Used public sector source | 0.389 | 0.027 | 709 | 743 | 1.483 | 0.070 | 0.337 | 0.444 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.189 | 0.011 | 1,976 | 1,880 | 1.272 | 0.059 | 0.168 | 0.212 |
| Want no more children | 0.483 | 0.013 | 1,976 | 1,880 | 1.135 | 0.026 | 0.458 | 0.508 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.887 | 0.053 | 2,321 | 2,402 | 2.161 | 0.018 | 2.782 | 2.992 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.927 | 0.019 | 770 | 816 | 2.074 | 0.021 | 0.878 | 0.957 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.319 | 0.023 | 770 | 816 | 1.392 | 0.073 | 0.275 | 0.367 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.892 | 0.029 | 991 | 1,048 | 2.989 | 0.033 | 0.819 | 0.938 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.172 | 0.016 | 958 | 1,013 | 1.305 | 0.093 | 0.142 | 0.205 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.285 | 0.045 | 166 | 174 | 1.270 | 0.157 | 0.205 | 0.381 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.525 | 0.046 | 166 | 174 | 1.177 | 0.087 | 0.434 | 0.614 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.359 | 0.038 | 179 | 188 | 1.055 | 0.106 | 0.288 | 0.438 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.849 | 0.031 | 179 | 188 | 1.160 | 0.037 | 0.776 | 0.901 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.677 | 0.046 | 179 | 188 | 1.305 | 0.068 | 0.580 | 0.760 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.687 | 0.048 | 179 | 188 | 1.378 | 0.070 | 0.585 | 0.773 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.689 | 0.045 | 179 | 188 | 1.311 | 0.066 | 0.592 | 0.772 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.582 | 0.048 | 179 | 188 | 1.302 | 0.083 | 0.485 | 0.674 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.928 | 0.120 | 6,950 | 7,196 | 1.119 | 0.041 | 2.688 | 3.167 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 16.048 | 2.682 | 2,087 | 2,199 | 0.983 | 0.167 | 10.683 | 21.412 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 9.578 | 2.317 | 2,086 | 2,196 | 1.111 | 0.242 | 4.944 | 14.211 |
| Infant mortality* | 25.626 | 3.548 | 2,088 | 2,200 | 0.997 | 0.138 | 18.530 | 32.721 |
| Child mortality* | 10.478 | 3.294 | 2,063 | 2,174 | 1.110 | 0.314 | 3.890 | 17.066 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 35.835 | 5.230 | 2,091 | 2,203 | 1.102 | 0.146 | 25.375 | 46.296 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.453 | 0.017 | 473 | 476 | 0.757 | 0.038 | 0.419 | 0.487 |
| Literacy | 0.963 | 0.012 | 473 | 476 | 1.366 | 0.012 | 0.931 | 0.981 |
| No education | 0.017 | 0.011 | 473 | 476 | 1.766 | 0.611 | 0.005 | 0.057 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.790 | 0.025 | 473 | 476 | 1.335 | 0.032 | 0.736 | 0.835 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.061 | 0.013 | 472 | 475 | 1.152 | 0.208 | 0.040 | 0.092 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.989 | 0.005 | 473 | 476 | 1.030 | 0.005 | 0.973 | 0.995 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.986 | 0.005 | 473 | 476 | 1.031 | 0.006 | 0.970 | 0.994 |
| Currently using any method | 0.150 | 0.023 | 473 | 476 | 1.418 | 0.155 | 0.109 | 0.202 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.030 | 0.008 | 541 | 513 | 1.069 | 0.263 | 0.018 | 0.049 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.225 | 0.019 | 541 | 513 | 1.085 | 0.087 | 0.189 | 0.265 |
| Want no more children | 0.454 | 0.024 | 541 | 513 | 1.110 | 0.052 | 0.407 | 0.501 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.486 | 0.119 | 443 | 445 | 1.362 | 0.034 | 3.249 | 3.722 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

| Table C.7 Sampling error: West Sumatera, Indonesia DHS | 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.378 | 0.026 | 1,080 | 1,272 | 1.749 | 0.068 | 0.327 | 0.432 |
| Literacy | 0.952 | 0.009 | 1,080 | 1,272 | 1.437 | 0.010 | 0.929 | 0.968 |
| No education | 0.014 | 0.006 | 1,080 | 1,272 | 1.608 | 0.416 | 0.006 | 0.031 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.717 | 0.027 | 1,080 | 1,272 | 1.971 | 0.038 | 0.659 | 0.769 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.234 | 0.016 | 1,080 | 1,272 | 1.235 | 0.068 | 0.204 | 0.268 |
| Currently married | 0.713 | 0.018 | 1,080 | 1,272 | 1.276 | 0.025 | 0.676 | 0.747 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.171 | 0.014 | 912 | 1,083 | 1.159 | 0.085 | 0.143 | 0.202 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.044 | 0.007 | 1,080 | 1,272 | 1.178 | 0.168 | 0.031 | 0.061 |
| Children ever born | 1.902 | 0.089 | 1,080 | 1,272 | 1.643 | 0.047 | 1.723 | 2.082 |
| Children surviving | 1.800 | 0.083 | 1,080 | 1,272 | 1.653 | 0.046 | 1.631 | 1.969 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.369 | 0.131 | 263 | 309 | 1.208 | 0.039 | 3.104 | 3.633 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.994 | 0.002 | 1,080 | 1,272 | 0.976 | 0.002 | 0.987 | 0.997 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.994 | 0.002 | 1,080 | 1,272 | 0.976 | 0.002 | 0.987 | 0.997 |
| Currently using any method | 0.603 | 0.025 | 761 | 908 | 1.399 | 0.041 | 0.552 | 0.652 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.097 | 0.013 | 761 | 908 | 1.250 | 0.138 | 0.073 | 0.127 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.507 | 0.023 | 761 | 908 | 1.245 | 0.045 | 0.461 | 0.552 |
| Currently using pill | 0.100 | 0.010 | 761 | 908 | 0.954 | 0.104 | 0.081 | 0.123 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.019 | 0.005 | 761 | 908 | 0.925 | 0.241 | 0.012 | 0.031 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.068 | 0.011 | 761 | 908 | 1.164 | 0.156 | 0.050 | 0.093 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.026 | 0.006 | 761 | 908 | 0.972 | 0.215 | 0.017 | 0.040 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.034 | 0.008 | 761 | 908 | 1.135 | 0.218 | 0.022 | 0.053 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.008 | 0.003 | 761 | 908 | 0.914 | 0.373 | 0.004 | 0.017 |
| Currently using implant | 0.030 | 0.008 | 761 | 908 | 1.235 | 0.254 | 0.018 | 0.050 |
| Used public sector source | 0.320 | 0.044 | 390 | 459 | 1.872 | 0.139 | 0.237 | 0.415 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.227 | 0.014 | 1,140 | 1,108 | 1.097 | 0.060 | 0.201 | 0.254 |
| Want no more children | 0.427 | 0.018 | 1,140 | 1,108 | 1.243 | 0.043 | 0.392 | 0.463 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.874 | 0.076 | 975 | 1,155 | 1.851 | 0.027 | 2.720 | 3.029 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.943 | 0.014 | 356 | 426 | 1.142 | 0.015 | 0.907 | 0.966 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.361 | 0.031 | 356 | 426 | 1.200 | 0.085 | 0.302 | 0.425 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.881 | 0.057 | 420 | 510 | 3.585 | 0.064 | 0.713 | 0.957 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.161 | 0.022 | 414 | 500 | 1.242 | 0.139 | 0.121 | 0.212 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.358 | 0.082 | 64 | 81 | 1.364 | 0.230 | 0.213 | 0.536 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.651 | 0.093 | 64 | 81 | 1.548 | 0.143 | 0.449 | 0.810 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.357 | 0.063 | 73 | 86 | 1.108 | 0.175 | 0.242 | 0.491 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.717 | 0.069 | 73 | 86 | 1.304 | 0.096 | 0.560 | 0.835 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.546 | 0.079 | 73 | 86 | 1.345 | 0.144 | 0.387 | 0.697 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.532 | 0.077 | 73 | 86 | 1.302 | 0.144 | 0.379 | 0.679 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.555 | 0.076 | 73 | 86 | 1.295 | 0.137 | 0.401 | 0.699 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.462 | 0.075 | 73 | 86 | 1.278 | 0.162 | 0.318 | 0.613 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.868 | 0.213 | 3,056 | 3,608 | 1.206 | 0.074 | 2.441 | 3.295 |
| Neonatal mortality*******) | 18.717 | 5.401 | 857 | 1,046 | 1.101 | 0.289 | 7.916 | 29.519 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 9.423 | 4.981 | 858 | 1,047 | 1.545 | 0.529 | 0.000 | 19.385 |
| Infant mortality* | 28.140 | 8.356 | 857 | 1,046 | 1.445 | 0.297 | 11.428 | 44.852 |
| Child mortality* | 8.283 | 3.634 | 858 | 1,044 | 1.182 | 0.439 | 1.015 | 15.551 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 36.190 | 7.837 | 859 | 1,048 | 1.168 | 0.217 | 20.516 | 51.864 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.336 | 0.034 | 218 | 257 | 1.160 | 0.102 | 0.270 | 0.408 |
| Literacy | 0.961 | 0.019 | 218 | 257 | 1.600 | 0.020 | 0.897 | 0.986 |
| No education | 0.005 | 0.005 | 218 | 257 | 1.104 | 0.986 | 0.001 | 0.035 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.696 | 0.043 | 218 | 257 | 1.484 | 0.061 | 0.604 | 0.775 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.077 | 0.016 | 217 | 254 | 0.896 | 0.212 | 0.049 | 0.116 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.990 | 0.007 | 218 | 257 | 1.129 | 0.007 | 0.959 | 0.997 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.990 | 0.007 | 218 | 257 | 1.129 | 0.007 | 0.959 | 0.997 |
| Currently using any method | 0.092 | 0.022 | 218 | 257 | 1.138 | 0.242 | 0.056 | 0.148 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.042 | 0.013 | 286 | 293 | 1.082 | 0.306 | 0.023 | 0.076 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.260 | 0.029 | 286 | 293 | 1.116 | 0.111 | 0.207 | 0.321 |
| Want no more children | 0.309 | 0.034 | 286 | 293 | 1.250 | 0.111 | 0.246 | 0.380 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.251 | 0.117 | 189 | 219 | 1.031 | 0.036 | 3.013 | 3.488 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C. 9 Sampling error: Jambi sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.307 | 0.034 | 698 | 683 | 1.965 | 0.112 | 0.241 | 0.382 |
| Literacy | 0.935 | 0.011 | 698 | 683 | 1.183 | 0.012 | 0.909 | 0.955 |
| No education | 0.019 | 0.006 | 698 | 683 | 1.151 | 0.312 | 0.010 | 0.036 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.694 | 0.030 | 698 | 683 | 1.722 | 0.043 | 0.629 | 0.752 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.199 | 0.019 | 698 | 683 | 1.269 | 0.097 | 0.162 | 0.241 |
| Currently married | 0.755 | 0.022 | 698 | 683 | 1.364 | 0.029 | 0.707 | 0.798 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.290 | 0.026 | 599 | 586 | 1.415 | 0.091 | 0.239 | 0.346 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.045 | 0.008 | 698 | 683 | 1.050 | 0.183 | 0.031 | 0.066 |
| Children ever born | 1.722 | 0.058 | 698 | 683 | 1.086 | 0.034 | 1.603 | 1.841 |
| Children surviving | 1.617 | 0.054 | 698 | 683 | 1.100 | 0.033 | 1.506 | 1.728 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 2.862 | 0.091 | 187 | 185 | 0.918 | 0.032 | 2.675 | 3.050 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.980 | 0.007 | 698 | 683 | 1.248 | 0.007 | 0.960 | 0.990 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.980 | 0.007 | 698 | 683 | 1.248 | 0.007 | 0.960 | 0.990 |
| Currently using any method | 0.697 | 0.027 | 515 | 516 | 1.313 | 0.038 | 0.640 | 0.749 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.062 | 0.015 | 515 | 516 | 1.393 | 0.239 | 0.038 | 0.100 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.635 | 0.030 | 515 | 516 | 1.401 | 0.047 | 0.572 | 0.694 |
| Currently using pill | 0.145 | 0.021 | 515 | 516 | 1.346 | 0.144 | 0.107 | 0.194 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.038 | 0.021 | 515 | 516 | 2.431 | 0.539 | 0.012 | 0.111 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.053 | 0.016 | 515 | 516 | 1.583 | 0.294 | 0.029 | 0.097 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.025 | 0.007 | 515 | 516 | 1.045 | 0.288 | 0.014 | 0.045 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.022 | 0.008 | 515 | 516 | 1.271 | 0.377 | 0.010 | 0.047 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.005 | 0.004 | 515 | 516 | 1.102 | 0.668 | 0.001 | 0.021 |
| Currently using implant | 0.055 | 0.014 | 515 | 516 | 1.444 | 0.264 | 0.032 | 0.093 |
| Used public sector source | 0.356 | 0.042 | 317 | 328 | 1.570 | 0.119 | 0.274 | 0.447 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.253 | 0.016 | 896 | 717 | 1.134 | 0.065 | 0.222 | 0.286 |
| Want no more children | 0.399 | 0.018 | 896 | 717 | 1.085 | 0.044 | 0.365 | 0.435 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.534 | 0.036 | 618 | 606 | 1.045 | 0.014 | 2.459 | 2.608 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.970 | 0.015 | 218 | 212 | 1.294 | 0.016 | 0.918 | 0.989 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.693 | 0.045 | 218 | 212 | 1.424 | 0.064 | 0.595 | 0.776 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.880 | 0.028 | 233 | 227 | 1.293 | 0.031 | 0.811 | 0.926 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.134 | 0.029 | 227 | 220 | 1.259 | 0.213 | 0.086 | 0.204 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.230 | 0.069 | 29 | 30 | 0.868 | 0.300 | 0.118 | 0.400 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.444 | 0.053 | 29 | 30 | 0.566 | 0.120 | 0.339 | 0.554 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.579 | 0.067 | 42 | 39 | 0.872 | 0.116 | 0.438 | 0.708 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.868 | 0.067 | 42 | 39 | 1.276 | 0.078 | 0.662 | 0.957 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.785 | 0.075 | 42 | 39 | 1.176 | 0.096 | 0.593 | 0.901 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.753 | 0.094 | 42 | 39 | 1.402 | 0.125 | 0.518 | 0.897 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.771 | 0.089 | 42 | 39 | 1.358 | 0.116 | 0.544 | 0.904 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.683 | 0.091 | 42 | 39 | 1.256 | 0.134 | 0.475 | 0.837 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.314 | 0.208 | 1,996 | 1,955 | 1.163 | 0.090 | 1.898 | 2.730 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 28.032 | 8.681 | 484 | 469 | 1.042 | 0.310 | 10.670 | 45.394 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 3.528 | 2.757 | 484 | 469 | 1.021 | 0.781 | 0.000 | 9.042 |
| Infant mortality* | 31.561 | 8.562 | 484 | 469 | 0.975 | 0.271 | 14.437 | 48.685 |
| Child mortality* | 7.007 | 7.023 | 489 | 473 | 1.767 | 1.002 | 0.000 | 21.053 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 38.347 | 9.390 | 484 | 469 | 0.966 | 0.245 | 19.567 | 57.126 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.265 | 0.038 | 160 | 154 | 1.072 | 0.144 | 0.195 | 0.351 |
| Literacy | 0.982 | 0.010 | 160 | 154 | 0.967 | 0.010 | 0.943 | 0.995 |
| No education | 0.006 | 0.006 | 160 | 154 | 0.970 | 1.013 | 0.001 | 0.046 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.607 | 0.046 | 160 | 154 | 1.182 | 0.077 | 0.508 | 0.697 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.084 | 0.041 | 158 | 153 | 1.843 | 0.485 | 0.030 | 0.214 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.994 | 0.006 | 160 | 154 | 0.996 | 0.006 | 0.952 | 0.999 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.994 | 0.006 | 160 | 154 | 0.996 | 0.006 | 0.952 | 0.999 |
| Currently using any method | 0.049 | 0.016 | 160 | 154 | 0.910 | 0.317 | 0.026 | 0.093 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.015 | 0.009 | 228 | 191 | 1.046 | 0.555 | 0.005 | 0.045 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.218 | 0.030 | 228 | 191 | 1.107 | 0.139 | 0.164 | 0.284 |
| Want no more children | 0.412 | 0.029 | 228 | 191 | 0.878 | 0.070 | 0.357 | 0.469 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.903 | 0.128 | 146 | 139 | 1.414 | 0.044 | 2.640 | 3.166 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C. 10 Sampling error: South Sumatera sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.365 | 0.024 | 1,126 | 1,501 | 1.668 | 0.066 | 0.318 | 0.414 |
| Literacy | 0.939 | 0.009 | 1,126 | 1,501 | 1.324 | 0.010 | 0.917 | 0.956 |
| No education | 0.012 | 0.003 | 1,126 | 1,501 | 1.078 | 0.292 | 0.007 | 0.022 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.653 | 0.027 | 1,126 | 1,501 | 1.897 | 0.041 | 0.597 | 0.705 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.204 | 0.014 | 1,126 | 1,501 | 1.140 | 0.067 | 0.178 | 0.233 |
| Currently married | 0.752 | 0.016 | 1,126 | 1,501 | 1.227 | 0.021 | 0.719 | 0.783 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.276 | 0.023 | 965 | 1,292 | 1.567 | 0.082 | 0.233 | 0.324 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.050 | 0.006 | 1,126 | 1,501 | 0.868 | 0.113 | 0.040 | 0.063 |
| Children ever born | 1.888 | 0.053 | 1,126 | 1,501 | 1.111 | 0.028 | 1.781 | 1.994 |
| Children surviving | 1.776 | 0.047 | 1,126 | 1,501 | 1.085 | 0.027 | 1.681 | 1.872 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.170 | 0.123 | 305 | 409 | 1.347 | 0.039 | 2.922 | 3.419 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.985 | 0.005 | 1,126 | 1,501 | 1.365 | 0.005 | 0.971 | 0.993 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.985 | 0.005 | 1,126 | 1,501 | 1.365 | 0.005 | 0.971 | 0.993 |
| Currently using any method | 0.678 | 0.019 | 836 | 1,129 | 1.174 | 0.028 | 0.639 | 0.715 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.064 | 0.011 | 836 | 1,129 | 1.355 | 0.179 | 0.044 | 0.092 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.614 | 0.023 | 836 | 1,129 | 1.381 | 0.038 | 0.566 | 0.660 |
| Currently using pill | 0.089 | 0.016 | 836 | 1,129 | 1.612 | 0.179 | 0.062 | 0.127 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.020 | 0.005 | 836 | 1,129 | 1.069 | 0.258 | 0.012 | 0.034 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.044 | 0.008 | 836 | 1,129 | 1.147 | 0.185 | 0.030 | 0.064 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.027 | 0.006 | 836 | 1,129 | 1.011 | 0.212 | 0.017 | 0.041 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.025 | 0.005 | 836 | 1,129 | 0.989 | 0.213 | 0.016 | 0.038 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.015 | 0.007 | 836 | 1,129 | 1.569 | 0.439 | 0.006 | 0.036 |
| Currently using implant | 0.111 | 0.022 | 836 | 1,129 | 2.017 | 0.197 | 0.074 | 0.164 |
| Used public sector source | 0.408 | 0.042 | 508 | 692 | 1.915 | 0.102 | 0.327 | 0.494 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.187 | 0.010 | 1,217 | 1,330 | 0.934 | 0.056 | 0.167 | 0.208 |
| Want no more children | 0.504 | 0.019 | 1,217 | 1,330 | 1.316 | 0.037 | 0.467 | 0.541 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.619 | 0.053 | 997 | 1,324 | 1.647 | 0.020 | 2.512 | 2.725 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.960 | 0.015 | 371 | 507 | 1.509 | 0.016 | 0.914 | 0.982 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.483 | 0.037 | 371 | 507 | 1.429 | 0.077 | 0.409 | 0.558 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.917 | 0.023 | 428 | 584 | 1.740 | 0.025 | 0.856 | 0.953 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.156 | 0.021 | 414 | 566 | 1.158 | 0.132 | 0.119 | 0.203 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.516 | 0.075 | 62 | 88 | 1.167 | 0.145 | 0.368 | 0.661 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.692 | 0.059 | 62 | 88 | 1.005 | 0.086 | 0.561 | 0.798 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.471 | 0.057 | 83 | 122 | 1.039 | 0.122 | 0.359 | 0.587 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.893 | 0.045 | 83 | 122 | 1.330 | 0.051 | 0.762 | 0.956 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.852 | 0.039 | 83 | 122 | 0.990 | 0.046 | 0.756 | 0.915 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.720 | 0.067 | 83 | 122 | 1.346 | 0.093 | 0.568 | 0.834 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.858 | 0.041 | 83 | 122 | 1.073 | 0.048 | 0.753 | 0.923 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.663 | 0.071 | 83 | 122 | 1.352 | 0.106 | 0.510 | 0.788 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.627 | 0.169 | 3,222 | 4,299 | 1.237 | 0.064 | 2.288 | 2.966 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 17.166 | 4.178 | 879 | 1,187 | 0.939 | 0.243 | 8.809 | 25.523 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 15.534 | 4.665 | 881 | 1,188 | 1.018 | 0.300 | 6.204 | 24.865 |
| Infant mortality* | 32.700 | 5.627 | 879 | 1,187 | 0.904 | 0.172 | 21.446 | 43.954 |
| Child mortality* | 1.266 | 1.269 | 874 | 1,176 | 1.028 | 1.002 | 0.000 | 3.804 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 33.925 | 5.808 | 879 | 1,187 | 0.891 | 0.171 | 22.309 | 45.541 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.305 | 0.027 | 262 | 341 | 1.098 | 0.090 | 0.253 | 0.363 |
| Literacy | 0.965 | 0.010 | 262 | 341 | 0.990 | 0.010 | 0.939 | 0.980 |
| No education | 0.000 | 0.000 | 262 | 341 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.622 | 0.039 | 262 | 341 | 1.490 | 0.063 | 0.541 | 0.698 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.090 | 0.015 | 262 | 341 | 0.875 | 0.172 | 0.063 | 0.126 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.987 | 0.006 | 262 | 341 | 1.065 | 0.007 | 0.965 | 0.995 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.987 | 0.006 | 262 | 341 | 1.065 | 0.007 | 0.965 | 0.995 |
| Currently using any method | 0.065 | 0.015 | 262 | 341 | 0.960 | 0.225 | 0.041 | 0.102 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.015 | 0.007 | 329 | 376 | 1.121 | 0.510 | 0.005 | 0.039 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.171 | 0.023 | 329 | 376 | 1.094 | 0.133 | 0.131 | 0.221 |
| Want no more children | 0.463 | 0.027 | 329 | 376 | 0.976 | 0.058 | 0.411 | 0.516 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.908 | 0.106 | 239 | 314 | 1.393 | 0.036 | 2.695 | 3.121 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted <br> (N) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.329 | 0.022 | 797 | 364 | 1.335 | 0.068 | 0.285 | 0.375 |
| Literacy | 0.966 | 0.007 | 797 | 364 | 1.170 | 0.008 | 0.947 | 0.979 |
| No education | 0.011 | 0.006 | 797 | 364 | 1.628 | 0.543 | 0.004 | 0.033 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.757 | 0.025 | 797 | 364 | 1.620 | 0.033 | 0.703 | 0.803 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.207 | 0.019 | 797 | 364 | 1.289 | 0.089 | 0.172 | 0.248 |
| Currently married | 0.752 | 0.021 | 797 | 364 | 1.348 | 0.027 | 0.707 | 0.791 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.262 | 0.027 | 681 | 311 | 1.616 | 0.104 | 0.211 | 0.322 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.050 | 0.009 | 797 | 364 | 1.122 | 0.173 | 0.035 | 0.071 |
| Children ever born | 1.820 | 0.054 | 797 | 364 | 1.039 | 0.030 | 1.709 | 1.931 |
| Children surviving | 1.712 | 0.047 | 797 | 364 | 0.980 | 0.028 | 1.616 | 1.809 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.081 | 0.104 | 220 | 100 | 1.112 | 0.034 | 2.870 | 3.293 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.992 | 0.005 | 797 | 364 | 1.488 | 0.005 | 0.973 | 0.997 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.992 | 0.005 | 797 | 364 | 1.488 | 0.005 | 0.973 | 0.997 |
| Currently using any method | 0.705 | 0.019 | 590 | 274 | 1.034 | 0.028 | 0.664 | 0.743 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.062 | 0.012 | 590 | 274 | 1.245 | 0.200 | 0.041 | 0.092 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.644 | 0.022 | 590 | 274 | 1.117 | 0.034 | 0.598 | 0.687 |
| Currently using pill | 0.071 | 0.015 | 590 | 274 | 1.384 | 0.207 | 0.046 | 0.107 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.031 | 0.010 | 590 | 274 | 1.427 | 0.328 | 0.016 | 0.060 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.032 | 0.009 | 590 | 274 | 1.247 | 0.281 | 0.018 | 0.057 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.024 | 0.006 | 590 | 274 | 1.020 | 0.266 | 0.014 | 0.042 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.041 | 0.008 | 590 | 274 | 1.024 | 0.205 | 0.027 | 0.062 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.023 | 0.006 | 590 | 274 | 0.991 | 0.267 | 0.013 | 0.039 |
| Currently using implant | 0.088 | 0.015 | 590 | 274 | 1.294 | 0.172 | 0.062 | 0.124 |
| Used public sector source | 0.584 | 0.043 | 374 | 175 | 1.672 | 0.073 | 0.495 | 0.668 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.235 | 0.017 | 971 | 475 | 1.271 | 0.074 | 0.203 | 0.270 |
| Want no more children | 0.408 | 0.021 | 971 | 475 | 1.307 | 0.051 | 0.368 | 0.449 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.598 | 0.047 | 715 | 327 | 1.313 | 0.018 | 2.502 | 2.694 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.989 | 0.006 | 253 | 117 | 0.926 | 0.006 | 0.967 | 0.997 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.605 | 0.039 | 253 | 117 | 1.279 | 0.065 | 0.523 | 0.682 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.928 | 0.027 | 279 | 128 | 1.772 | 0.030 | 0.848 | 0.968 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.192 | 0.039 | 274 | 126 | 1.630 | 0.203 | 0.125 | 0.283 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.285 | 0.080 | 51 | 24 | 1.259 | 0.282 | 0.151 | 0.470 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.554 | 0.070 | 51 | 24 | 0.996 | 0.126 | 0.411 | 0.689 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.516 | 0.089 | 46 | 21 | 1.190 | 0.172 | 0.341 | 0.687 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.954 | 0.027 | 46 | 21 | 0.851 | 0.028 | 0.858 | 0.986 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.786 | 0.054 | 46 | 21 | 0.883 | 0.069 | 0.656 | 0.876 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.577 | 0.094 | 46 | 21 | 1.278 | 0.163 | 0.384 | 0.750 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.771 | 0.065 | 46 | 21 | 1.046 | 0.085 | 0.613 | 0.878 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.467 | 0.092 | 46 | 21 | 1.232 | 0.196 | 0.292 | 0.649 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.297 | 0.226 | 2,282 | 1,042 | 1.357 | 0.098 | 1.846 | 2.749 |
| Neonatal mortality********) | 10.342 | 4.193 | 571 | 265 | 0.913 | 0.405 | 1.956 | 18.728 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 8.907 | 4.498 | 572 | 265 | 0.983 | 0.505 | 0.000 | 17.903 |
| Infant mortality* | 19.249 | 5.409 | 571 | 265 | 0.849 | 0.281 | 8.431 | 30.067 |
| Child mortality* | 6.383 | 4.013 | 577 | 267 | 1.318 | 0.629 | 0.000 | 14.409 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 25.509 | 6.561 | 572 | 265 | 0.883 | 0.257 | 12.387 | 38.631 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.319 | 0.032 | 173 | 75 | 0.595 | 0.101 | 0.257 | 0.387 |
| Literacy | 0.969 | 0.013 | 173 | 75 | 0.640 | 0.013 | 0.929 | 0.987 |
| No education | 0.006 | 0.006 | 173 | 75 | 0.694 | 1.001 | 0.001 | 0.048 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.744 | 0.037 | 173 | 75 | 0.732 | 0.050 | 0.662 | 0.812 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.107 | 0.027 | 173 | 75 | 1.130 | 0.249 | 0.063 | 0.174 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.994 | 0.006 | 173 | 75 | 0.694 | 0.006 | 0.952 | 0.999 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.994 | 0.006 | 173 | 75 | 0.694 | 0.006 | 0.952 | 0.999 |
| Currently using any method | 0.073 | 0.018 | 173 | 75 | 0.891 | 0.242 | 0.044 | 0.119 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.035 | 0.010 | 241 | 111 | 0.860 | 0.290 | 0.020 | 0.062 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.228 | 0.028 | 241 | 111 | 1.045 | 0.124 | 0.177 | 0.288 |
| Want no more children | 0.376 | 0.036 | 241 | 111 | 1.163 | 0.097 | 0.308 | 0.450 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.726 | 0.068 | 158 | 68 | 0.900 | 0.025 | 2.587 | 2.864 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard <br> error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted <br> (N) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.249 | 0.011 | 1,228 | 1,513 | 0.881 | 0.044 | 0.228 | 0.271 |
| Literacy | 0.962 | 0.006 | 1,228 | 1,513 | 1.093 | 0.006 | 0.948 | 0.972 |
| No education | 0.016 | 0.004 | 1,228 | 1,513 | 1.162 | 0.264 | 0.009 | 0.026 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.719 | 0.021 | 1,228 | 1,513 | 1.635 | 0.029 | 0.675 | 0.759 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.192 | 0.013 | 1,228 | 1,513 | 1.124 | 0.066 | 0.168 | 0.219 |
| Currently married | 0.775 | 0.013 | 1,228 | 1,513 | 1.097 | 0.017 | 0.747 | 0.800 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.249 | 0.019 | 1,044 | 1,297 | 1.383 | 0.074 | 0.213 | 0.288 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.040 | 0.006 | 1,228 | 1,513 | 1.112 | 0.156 | 0.029 | 0.054 |
| Children ever born | 1.716 | 0.048 | 1,228 | 1,513 | 1.128 | 0.028 | 1.620 | 1.812 |
| Children surviving | 1.626 | 0.040 | 1,228 | 1,513 | 1.022 | 0.025 | 1.545 | 1.706 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 2.979 | 0.143 | 321 | 399 | 1.599 | 0.048 | 2.691 | 3.268 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.988 | 0.003 | 1,228 | 1,513 | 0.874 | 0.003 | 0.981 | 0.992 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.988 | 0.003 | 1,228 | 1,513 | 0.874 | 0.003 | 0.981 | 0.992 |
| Currently using any method | 0.696 | 0.022 | 930 | 1,172 | 1.442 | 0.031 | 0.651 | 0.738 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.039 | 0.006 | 930 | 1,172 | 0.974 | 0.159 | 0.028 | 0.054 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.657 | 0.022 | 930 | 1,172 | 1.381 | 0.033 | 0.612 | 0.699 |
| Currently using pill | 0.124 | 0.013 | 930 | 1,172 | 1.240 | 0.108 | 0.099 | 0.153 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.025 | 0.005 | 930 | 1,172 | 0.948 | 0.195 | 0.017 | 0.037 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.020 | 0.005 | 930 | 1,172 | 1.008 | 0.231 | 0.013 | 0.032 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.023 | 0.006 | 930 | 1,172 | 1.161 | 0.246 | 0.014 | 0.038 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.030 | 0.009 | 930 | 1,172 | 1.530 | 0.284 | 0.017 | 0.053 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.011 | 0.004 | 930 | 1,172 | 1.187 | 0.361 | 0.006 | 0.024 |
| Currently using implant | 0.083 | 0.015 | 930 | 1,172 | 1.694 | 0.185 | 0.057 | 0.119 |
| Used public sector source | 0.372 | 0.035 | 603 | 768 | 1.797 | 0.095 | 0.304 | 0.446 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.250 | 0.014 | 1,311 | 1,373 | 1.204 | 0.058 | 0.223 | 0.279 |
| Want no more children | 0.460 | 0.020 | 1,311 | 1,373 | 1.428 | 0.043 | 0.422 | 0.499 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.527 | 0.049 | 1,150 | 1,419 | 1.737 | 0.019 | 2.428 | 2.625 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.989 | 0.005 | 399 | 497 | 1.019 | 0.005 | 0.972 | 0.996 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.521 | 0.030 | 399 | 497 | 1.208 | 0.058 | 0.460 | 0.581 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.922 | 0.021 | 427 | 529 | 1.581 | 0.022 | 0.869 | 0.954 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.159 | 0.021 | 415 | 514 | 1.155 | 0.130 | 0.122 | 0.205 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.421 | 0.060 | 68 | 82 | 0.997 | 0.143 | 0.307 | 0.544 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.602 | 0.064 | 68 | 82 | 1.065 | 0.106 | 0.470 | 0.721 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.661 | 0.048 | 81 | 101 | 0.916 | 0.073 | 0.558 | 0.751 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.968 | 0.019 | 81 | 101 | 0.948 | 0.019 | 0.901 | 0.990 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.861 | 0.042 | 81 | 101 | 1.090 | 0.049 | 0.753 | 0.926 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.865 | 0.041 | 81 | 101 | 1.081 | 0.048 | 0.759 | 0.929 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.893 | 0.032 | 81 | 101 | 0.917 | 0.036 | 0.810 | 0.942 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.788 | 0.046 | 81 | 101 | 1.000 | 0.058 | 0.682 | 0.865 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.299 | 0.134 | 3,503 | 4,324 | 0.976 | 0.058 | 2.032 | 2.566 |
| Neonatal mortality********) | 18.444 | 5.643 | 865 | 1,065 | 1.247 | 0.306 | 7.158 | 29.730 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 9.406 | 2.984 | 873 | 1,075 | 0.911 | 0.317 | 3.439 | 15.373 |
| Infant mortality* | 27.850 | 6.170 | 866 | 1,066 | 1.120 | 0.222 | 15.510 | 40.190 |
| Child mortality* | 6.497 | 2.809 | 871 | 1,076 | 1.012 | 0.432 | 0.878 | 12.116 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 34.166 | 6.529 | 866 | 1,066 | 1.069 | 0.191 | 21.109 | 47.223 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.192 | 0.020 | 273 | 331 | 0.940 | 0.106 | 0.155 | 0.236 |
| Literacy | 0.956 | 0.013 | 273 | 331 | 1.195 | 0.014 | 0.920 | 0.977 |
| No education | 0.004 | 0.004 | 273 | 331 | 1.178 | 0.998 | 0.001 | 0.031 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.595 | 0.039 | 273 | 331 | 1.435 | 0.065 | 0.515 | 0.670 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.063 | 0.016 | 272 | 330 | 1.094 | 0.256 | 0.037 | 0.104 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.993 | 0.005 | 273 | 331 | 1.043 | 0.005 | 0.973 | 0.998 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.993 | 0.005 | 273 | 331 | 1.043 | 0.005 | 0.973 | 0.998 |
| Currently using any method | 0.066 | 0.016 | 273 | 331 | 1.081 | 0.246 | 0.040 | 0.108 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.040 | 0.011 | 341 | 368 | 1.029 | 0.273 | 0.023 | 0.068 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.232 | 0.028 | 341 | 368 | 1.210 | 0.119 | 0.182 | 0.291 |
| Want no more children | 0.389 | 0.032 | 341 | 368 | 1.209 | 0.082 | 0.328 | 0.453 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.778 | 0.096 | 250 | 306 | 1.260 | 0.035 | 2.584 | 2.972 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C. 13 Sampling error: Bangka Belitung sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.437 | 0.029 | 768 | 282 | 1.602 | 0.066 | 0.380 | 0.497 |
| Literacy | 0.965 | 0.009 | 768 | 282 | 1.371 | 0.009 | 0.941 | 0.980 |
| No education | 0.020 | 0.005 | 768 | 282 | 0.941 | 0.235 | 0.013 | 0.033 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.667 | 0.037 | 768 | 282 | 2.164 | 0.055 | 0.588 | 0.737 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.247 | 0.016 | 768 | 282 | 1.021 | 0.064 | 0.216 | 0.281 |
| Currently married | 0.707 | 0.017 | 768 | 282 | 1.012 | 0.024 | 0.672 | 0.740 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.215 | 0.024 | 630 | 233 | 1.461 | 0.111 | 0.170 | 0.268 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.051 | 0.007 | 768 | 282 | 0.908 | 0.141 | 0.038 | 0.068 |
| Children ever born | 1.619 | 0.080 | 768 | 282 | 1.503 | 0.049 | 1.456 | 1.783 |
| Children surviving | 1.512 | 0.076 | 768 | 282 | 1.539 | 0.051 | 1.356 | 1.668 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 2.795 | 0.151 | 199 | 71 | 1.485 | 0.054 | 2.486 | 3.103 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.985 | 0.005 | 768 | 282 | 1.082 | 0.005 | 0.972 | 0.992 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.984 | 0.005 | 768 | 282 | 1.070 | 0.005 | 0.971 | 0.992 |
| Currently using any method | 0.711 | 0.035 | 544 | 200 | 1.776 | 0.049 | 0.636 | 0.776 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.089 | 0.011 | 544 | 200 | 0.920 | 0.126 | 0.068 | 0.115 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.622 | 0.037 | 544 | 200 | 1.763 | 0.059 | 0.545 | 0.694 |
| Currently using pill | 0.157 | 0.024 | 544 | 200 | 1.551 | 0.154 | 0.114 | 0.213 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.033 | 0.012 | 544 | 200 | 1.523 | 0.353 | 0.016 | 0.067 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.091 | 0.016 | 544 | 200 | 1.328 | 0.180 | 0.063 | 0.131 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.024 | 0.008 | 544 | 200 | 1.140 | 0.310 | 0.013 | 0.045 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.038 | 0.008 | 544 | 200 | 1.029 | 0.223 | 0.024 | 0.059 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.019 | 0.007 | 544 | 200 | 1.115 | 0.343 | 0.009 | 0.038 |
| Currently using implant | 0.047 | 0.016 | 544 | 200 | 1.709 | 0.329 | 0.024 | 0.091 |
| Used public sector source | 0.362 | 0.053 | 338 | 125 | 2.038 | 0.147 | 0.261 | 0.476 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.265 | 0.023 | 924 | 401 | 1.553 | 0.085 | 0.223 | 0.312 |
| Want no more children | 0.367 | 0.021 | 924 | 401 | 1.317 | 0.057 | 0.327 | 0.409 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.521 | 0.058 | 708 | 260 | 1.603 | 0.023 | 2.403 | 2.640 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.988 | 0.007 | 242 | 87 | 1.009 | 0.007 | 0.960 | 0.996 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.570 | 0.047 | 242 | 87 | 1.463 | 0.082 | 0.473 | 0.661 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.967 | 0.015 | 273 | 99 | 1.387 | 0.016 | 0.918 | 0.987 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.087 | 0.019 | 260 | 94 | 1.083 | 0.218 | 0.055 | 0.135 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.584 | 0.129 | 22 | 8 | 1.196 | 0.220 | 0.322 | 0.805 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.760 | 0.105 | 22 | 8 | 1.127 | 0.138 | 0.494 | 0.911 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.662 | 0.081 | 62 | 23 | 1.336 | 0.122 | 0.483 | 0.804 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.971 | 0.021 | 62 | 23 | 0.979 | 0.022 | 0.879 | 0.993 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.880 | 0.045 | 62 | 23 | 1.084 | 0.051 | 0.755 | 0.946 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.845 | 0.046 | 62 | 23 | 0.990 | 0.054 | 0.727 | 0.918 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.822 | 0.042 | 62 | 23 | 0.859 | 0.051 | 0.719 | 0.892 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.761 | 0.051 | 62 | 23 | 0.942 | 0.068 | 0.641 | 0.850 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.30 | 0.21 | 2,167 | 797 | 1.258 | 0.093 | 1.874 | 2.724 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 24.619 | 7.933 | 546 | 200 | 1.059 | 0.322 | 8.754 | 40.485 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 16.175 | 6.010 | 544 | 200 | 1.065 | 0.372 | 4.156 | 28.195 |
| Infant mortality* | 40.795 | 10.572 | 547 | 201 | 1.155 | 0.259 | 19.650 | 61.940 |
| Child mortality* | 12.989 | 4.878 | 532 | 197 | 1.001 | 0.376 | 3.233 | 22.745 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 53.254 | 9.734 | 550 | 202 | 0.959 | 0.183 | 33.785 | 72.723 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.423 | 0.037 | 179 | 62 | 0.590 | 0.087 | 0.350 | 0.499 |
| Literacy | 0.961 | 0.013 | 179 | 62 | 0.538 | 0.014 | 0.923 | 0.981 |
| No education | 0.051 | 0.013 | 179 | 62 | 0.480 | 0.262 | 0.030 | 0.087 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.616 | 0.052 | 179 | 62 | 0.851 | 0.085 | 0.505 | 0.716 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.105 | 0.024 | 178 | 62 | 1.053 | 0.231 | 0.065 | 0.166 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.993 | 0.007 | 179 | 62 | 0.679 | 0.007 | 0.945 | 0.999 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.993 | 0.007 | 179 | 62 | 0.679 | 0.007 | 0.945 | 0.999 |
| Currently using any method | 0.088 | 0.020 | 179 | 62 | 0.950 | 0.230 | 0.054 | 0.139 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.011 | 0.005 | 246 | 98 | 0.712 | 0.435 | 0.005 | 0.025 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.254 | 0.034 | 246 | 98 | 1.232 | 0.135 | 0.193 | 0.327 |
| Want no more children | 0.348 | 0.037 | 246 | 98 | 1.226 | 0.107 | 0.279 | 0.424 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.817 | 0.094 | 160 | 56 | 0.959 | 0.033 | 2.625 | 3.008 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted <br> (N) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.808 | 0.053 | 1,073 | 364 | 4.368 | 0.065 | 0.679 | 0.893 |
| Literacy | 0.979 | 0.007 | 1,073 | 364 | 1.509 | 0.007 | 0.961 | 0.989 |
| No education | 0.007 | 0.003 | 1,073 | 364 | 1.035 | 0.371 | 0.003 | 0.015 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.805 | 0.026 | 1,073 | 364 | 2.108 | 0.032 | 0.748 | 0.851 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.258 | 0.020 | 1,073 | 364 | 1.494 | 0.077 | 0.220 | 0.301 |
| Currently married | 0.691 | 0.018 | 1,073 | 364 | 1.303 | 0.027 | 0.653 | 0.727 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.111 | 0.023 | 931 | 317 | 2.189 | 0.203 | 0.073 | 0.166 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.040 | 0.008 | 1,073 | 364 | 1.286 | 0.193 | 0.027 | 0.059 |
| Children ever born | 1.638 | 0.060 | 1,073 | 364 | 1.308 | 0.037 | 1.516 | 1.760 |
| Children surviving | 1.591 | 0.063 | 1,073 | 364 | 1.417 | 0.039 | 1.464 | 1.717 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 2.751 | 0.091 | 290 | 91 | 1.102 | 0.033 | 2.567 | 2.935 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.995 | 0.003 | 1,073 | 364 | 1.348 | 0.003 | 0.984 | 0.999 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.995 | 0.003 | 1,073 | 364 | 1.348 | 0.003 | 0.984 | 0.999 |
| Currently using any method | 0.577 | 0.021 | 716 | 252 | 1.156 | 0.037 | 0.533 | 0.619 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.113 | 0.013 | 716 | 252 | 1.095 | 0.114 | 0.090 | 0.143 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.463 | 0.021 | 716 | 252 | 1.151 | 0.046 | 0.420 | 0.507 |
| Currently using pill | 0.117 | 0.021 | 716 | 252 | 1.749 | 0.180 | 0.080 | 0.166 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.029 | 0.008 | 716 | 252 | 1.273 | 0.277 | 0.016 | 0.050 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.070 | 0.014 | 716 | 252 | 1.448 | 0.197 | 0.047 | 0.104 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.039 | 0.008 | 716 | 252 | 1.119 | 0.208 | 0.025 | 0.059 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.051 | 0.007 | 716 | 252 | 0.877 | 0.141 | 0.039 | 0.068 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.020 | 0.005 | 716 | 252 | 0.956 | 0.249 | 0.012 | 0.033 |
| Currently using implant | 0.036 | 0.015 | 716 | 252 | 2.152 | 0.415 | 0.015 | 0.082 |
| Used public sector source | 0.190 | 0.018 | 320 | 119 | 0.839 | 0.097 | 0.155 | 0.230 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.240 | 0.017 | 1,095 | 453 | 1.279 | 0.069 | 0.209 | 0.274 |
| Want no more children | 0.362 | 0.020 | 1,095 | 453 | 1.379 | 0.055 | 0.324 | 0.403 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.679 | 0.041 | 970 | 329 | 1.254 | 0.015 | 2.596 | 2.762 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.958 | 0.010 | 300 | 108 | 0.865 | 0.010 | 0.933 | 0.975 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.470 | 0.036 | 300 | 108 | 1.252 | 0.077 | 0.398 | 0.543 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.995 | 0.004 | 352 | 125 | 0.967 | 0.004 | 0.978 | 0.999 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.127 | 0.026 | 344 | 122 | 1.426 | 0.202 | 0.084 | 0.189 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.433 | 0.064 | 36 | 16 | 0.761 | 0.147 | 0.311 | 0.564 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.603 | 0.051 | 36 | 16 | 0.621 | 0.085 | 0.495 | 0.701 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.518 | 0.065 | 78 | 27 | 1.137 | 0.125 | 0.389 | 0.645 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.953 | 0.030 | 78 | 27 | 1.247 | 0.032 | 0.839 | 0.988 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.790 | 0.051 | 78 | 27 | 1.092 | 0.064 | 0.670 | 0.875 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.756 | 0.052 | 78 | 27 | 1.065 | 0.069 | 0.636 | 0.846 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.818 | 0.049 | 78 | 27 | 1.120 | 0.060 | 0.696 | 0.897 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.691 | 0.064 | 78 | 27 | 1.210 | 0.092 | 0.550 | 0.804 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.290 | 0.183 | 3,074 | 1,040 | 1.437 | 0.080 | 1.923 | 2.657 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 9.754 | 5.347 | 783 | 281 | 1.646 | 0.548 | 0.000 | 20.448 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 3.705 | 2.887 | 788 | 282 | 1.035 | 0.779 | 0.000 | 9.478 |
| Infant mortality* | 13.459 | 6.162 | 783 | 281 | 1.486 | 0.458 | 1.136 | 25.782 |
| Child mortality* | 1.876 | 1.414 | 802 | 289 | 0.930 | 0.754 | 0.000 | 4.703 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 15.310 | 6.252 | 783 | 281 | 1.431 | 0.408 | 2.805 | 27.814 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.791 | 0.044 | 217 | 70 | 0.898 | 0.055 | 0.689 | 0.866 |
| Literacy | 0.984 | 0.008 | 217 | 70 | 0.514 | 0.008 | 0.959 | 0.994 |
| No education | 0.003 | 0.003 | 217 | 70 | 0.478 | 1.016 | 0.000 | 0.024 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.773 | 0.035 | 217 | 70 | 0.705 | 0.046 | 0.694 | 0.836 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.036 | 0.016 | 217 | 70 | 1.266 | 0.445 | 0.015 | 0.087 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 1.000 | 0.000 | 217 | 70 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 1.000 | 0.000 | 217 | 70 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Currently using any method | 0.062 | 0.020 | 217 | 70 | 1.235 | 0.326 | 0.032 | 0.118 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.020 | 0.011 | 285 | 106 | 1.288 | 0.540 | 0.007 | 0.056 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.247 | 0.031 | 285 | 106 | 1.222 | 0.127 | 0.191 | 0.314 |
| Want no more children | 0.284 | 0.036 | 285 | 106 | 1.360 | 0.128 | 0.218 | 0.360 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.854 | 0.109 | 174 | 58 | 1.162 | 0.038 | 2.633 | 3.075 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

|  |  |  | Number | f cases | Design | Relative | Confid | e limits |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { effect } \\ & \text { (DEFT) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { error } \\ & \text { (SE/R) } \end{aligned}$ | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 1.000 | 0.000 | 1,815 | 1,996 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Literacy | 0.987 | 0.003 | 1,815 | 1,996 | 1.105 | 0.003 | 0.979 | 0.992 |
| No education | 0.003 | 0.001 | 1,815 | 1,996 | 0.931 | 0.397 | 0.001 | 0.007 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.838 | 0.014 | 1,815 | 1,996 | 1.584 | 0.016 | 0.809 | 0.863 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.317 | 0.010 | 1,815 | 1,996 | 0.941 | 0.032 | 0.297 | 0.338 |
| Currently married | 0.623 | 0.011 | 1,815 | 1,996 | 0.935 | 0.017 | 0.602 | 0.644 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.122 | 0.010 | 1,521 | 1,677 | 1.215 | 0.084 | 0.103 | 0.144 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.029 | 0.003 | 1,815 | 1,996 | 0.849 | 0.115 | 0.023 | 0.037 |
| Children ever born | 1.408 | 0.033 | 1,815 | 1,996 | 0.988 | 0.023 | 1.342 | 1.473 |
| Children surviving | 1.353 | 0.030 | 1,815 | 1,996 | 0.953 | 0.022 | 1.293 | 1.414 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 2.494 | 0.059 | 511 | 563 | 0.933 | 0.024 | 2.376 | 2.613 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.995 | 0.002 | 1,815 | 1,996 | 1.078 | 0.002 | 0.990 | 0.998 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.995 | 0.002 | 1,815 | 1,996 | 1.078 | 0.002 | 0.990 | 0.998 |
| Currently using any method | 0.570 | 0.017 | 1,128 | 1,246 | 1.177 | 0.030 | 0.535 | 0.604 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.064 | 0.008 | 1,128 | 1,246 | 1.088 | 0.124 | 0.050 | 0.082 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.506 | 0.018 | 1,128 | 1,246 | 1.189 | 0.035 | 0.471 | 0.541 |
| Currently using pill | 0.098 | 0.009 | 1,128 | 1,246 | 1.074 | 0.097 | 0.080 | 0.118 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.101 | 0.010 | 1,128 | 1,246 | 1.111 | 0.099 | 0.083 | 0.123 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.060 | 0.007 | 1,128 | 1,246 | 0.996 | 0.118 | 0.047 | 0.075 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.039 | 0.006 | 1,128 | 1,246 | 1.034 | 0.153 | 0.029 | 0.053 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.038 | 0.006 | 1,128 | 1,246 | 1.138 | 0.171 | 0.027 | 0.053 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.022 | 0.004 | 1,128 | 1,246 | 0.994 | 0.199 | 0.015 | 0.032 |
| Currently using implant | 0.017 | 0.004 | 1,128 | 1,246 | 1.054 | 0.242 | 0.010 | 0.027 |
| Used public sector source | 0.238 | 0.021 | 573 | 638 | 1.197 | 0.090 | 0.198 | 0.283 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.218 | 0.012 | 1,508 | 1,446 | 1.107 | 0.054 | 0.196 | 0.242 |
| Want no more children | 0.471 | 0.015 | 1,508 | 1,446 | 1.154 | 0.032 | 0.442 | 0.500 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.528 | 0.025 | 1,718 | 1,890 | 1.044 | 0.010 | 2.478 | 2.578 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.991 | 0.006 | 473 | 520 | 1.296 | 0.006 | 0.969 | 0.998 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.522 | 0.029 | 473 | 520 | 1.244 | 0.055 | 0.465 | 0.579 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.987 | 0.007 | 545 | 599 | 1.396 | 0.007 | 0.963 | 0.995 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.127 | 0.017 | 536 | 589 | 1.147 | 0.130 | 0.097 | 0.164 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.456 | 0.070 | 68 | 75 | 1.152 | 0.154 | 0.323 | 0.596 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.612 | 0.074 | 68 | 75 | 1.245 | 0.121 | 0.458 | 0.747 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.596 | 0.049 | 121 | 132 | 1.095 | 0.082 | 0.496 | 0.689 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.966 | 0.017 | 121 | 132 | 1.038 | 0.018 | 0.909 | 0.988 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.810 | 0.034 | 121 | 132 | 0.941 | 0.042 | 0.734 | 0.869 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.758 | 0.036 | 121 | 132 | 0.911 | 0.047 | 0.680 | 0.822 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.790 | 0.039 | 121 | 132 | 1.063 | 0.050 | 0.701 | 0.858 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.660 | 0.040 | 121 | 132 | 0.918 | 0.060 | 0.577 | 0.735 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.242 | 0.098 | 5,158 | 5,675 | 0.996 | 0.044 | 2.046 | 2.437 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 10.833 | 4.076 | 1,117 | 1,237 | 1.072 | 0.376 | 2.680 | 18.985 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 6.644 | 2.282 | 1,124 | 1,246 | 0.976 | 0.343 | 2.080 | 11.209 |
| Infant mortality* | 17.477 | 5.042 | 1,117 | 1,237 | 1.014 | 0.289 | 7.393 | 27.561 |
| Child mortality* | 7.971 | 2.573 | 1,110 | 1,229 | 0.973 | 0.323 | 2.824 | 13.117 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 25.308 | 5.298 | 1,118 | 1,238 | 0.964 | 0.209 | 14.712 | 35.905 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 1.000 | 0.000 | 330 | 373 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Literacy | 0.994 | 0.004 | 330 | 373 | 0.902 | 0.004 | 0.980 | 0.998 |
| No education | 0.003 | 0.003 | 330 | 373 | 0.983 | 0.996 | 0.000 | 0.019 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.863 | 0.023 | 330 | 373 | 1.314 | 0.027 | 0.809 | 0.903 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.026 | 0.010 | 330 | 373 | 1.098 | 0.370 | 0.012 | 0.054 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 1.000 | 0.000 | 330 | 373 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 1.000 | 0.000 | 330 | 373 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Currently using any method | 0.110 | 0.021 | 330 | 373 | 1.211 | 0.190 | 0.075 | 0.159 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.041 | 0.010 | 398 | 409 | 0.988 | 0.240 | 0.025 | 0.065 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.233 | 0.026 | 398 | 409 | 1.206 | 0.110 | 0.187 | 0.287 |
| Want no more children | 0.438 | 0.030 | 398 | 409 | 1.207 | 0.069 | 0.380 | 0.498 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.786 | 0.114 | 303 | 345 | 1.296 | 0.041 | 2.558 | 3.015 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted ( N ) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.672 | 0.010 | 5,090 | 9,867 | 1.555 | 0.015 | 0.652 | 0.692 |
| Literacy | 0.979 | 0.003 | 5,090 | 9,867 | 1.337 | 0.003 | 0.973 | 0.984 |
| No education | 0.007 | 0.001 | 5,090 | 9,867 | 1.284 | 0.220 | 0.004 | 0.010 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.685 | 0.014 | 5,090 | 9,867 | 2.189 | 0.021 | 0.656 | 0.712 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.218 | 0.007 | 5,090 | 9,867 | 1.240 | 0.033 | 0.204 | 0.232 |
| Currently married | 0.733 | 0.008 | 5,090 | 9,867 | 1.234 | 0.010 | 0.718 | 0.748 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.275 | 0.013 | 4,273 | 8,298 | 1.926 | 0.048 | 0.250 | 0.302 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.044 | 0.003 | 5,090 | 9,867 | 1.139 | 0.075 | 0.038 | 0.051 |
| Children ever born | 1.626 | 0.024 | 5,090 | 9,867 | 1.215 | 0.015 | 1.578 | 1.674 |
| Children surviving | 1.544 | 0.022 | 5,090 | 9,867 | 1.179 | 0.014 | 1.501 | 1.588 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 2.754 | 0.061 | 1,377 | 2,665 | 1.519 | 0.022 | 2.635 | 2.874 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.990 | 0.002 | 5,090 | 9,867 | 1.102 | 0.002 | 0.986 | 0.993 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.990 | 0.002 | 5,090 | 9,867 | 1.102 | 0.002 | 0.986 | 0.993 |
| Currently using any method | 0.633 | 0.009 | 3,660 | 7,242 | 1.162 | 0.015 | 0.614 | 0.651 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.038 | 0.005 | 3,660 | 7,242 | 1.550 | 0.129 | 0.029 | 0.049 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.595 | 0.010 | 3,660 | 7,242 | 1.233 | 0.017 | 0.575 | 0.614 |
| Currently using pill | 0.154 | 0.007 | 3,660 | 7,242 | 1.231 | 0.048 | 0.140 | 0.169 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.055 | 0.005 | 3,660 | 7,242 | 1.320 | 0.091 | 0.046 | 0.065 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.046 | 0.004 | 3,660 | 7,242 | 1.141 | 0.086 | 0.039 | 0.055 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.027 | 0.003 | 3,660 | 7,242 | 1.206 | 0.119 | 0.021 | 0.034 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.029 | 0.003 | 3,660 | 7,242 | 1.057 | 0.101 | 0.024 | 0.036 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.014 | 0.002 | 3,660 | 7,242 | 1.160 | 0.162 | 0.010 | 0.019 |
| Currently using implant | 0.024 | 0.004 | 3,660 | 7,242 | 1.607 | 0.168 | 0.018 | 0.034 |
| Used public sector source | 0.216 | 0.016 | 2,190 | 4,328 | 1.837 | 0.075 | 0.186 | 0.249 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.249 | 0.009 | 4,037 | 7,437 | 1.303 | 0.036 | 0.232 | 0.266 |
| Want no more children | 0.465 | 0.009 | 4,037 | 7,437 | 1.157 | 0.020 | 0.448 | 0.483 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.648 | 0.027 | 4,711 | 9,139 | 1.755 | 0.010 | 2.595 | 2.701 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.985 | 0.004 | 1,555 | 3,042 | 1.342 | 0.004 | 0.974 | 0.991 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.656 | 0.017 | 1,555 | 3,042 | 1.411 | 0.026 | 0.622 | 0.689 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.889 | 0.016 | 1,707 | 3,331 | 2.137 | 0.018 | 0.853 | 0.918 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.151 | 0.012 | 1,665 | 3,257 | 1.368 | 0.079 | 0.129 | 0.176 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.437 | 0.042 | 251 | 492 | 1.324 | 0.095 | 0.357 | 0.520 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.632 | 0.034 | 251 | 492 | 1.109 | 0.054 | 0.563 | 0.696 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.621 | 0.030 | 353 | 706 | 1.151 | 0.048 | 0.561 | 0.678 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.901 | 0.019 | 353 | 706 | 1.208 | 0.021 | 0.857 | 0.933 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.728 | 0.030 | 353 | 706 | 1.258 | 0.041 | 0.665 | 0.782 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.660 | 0.031 | 353 | 706 | 1.221 | 0.047 | 0.597 | 0.718 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.750 | 0.028 | 353 | 706 | 1.225 | 0.038 | 0.690 | 0.802 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.603 | 0.030 | 353 | 706 | 1.147 | 0.050 | 0.542 | 0.660 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.355 | 0.072 | 14,489 | 28,111 | 1.111 | 0.031 | 2.212 | 2.499 |
| Neonatal mortality********) | 12.704 | 2.090 | 3,454 | 6,782 | 1.009 | 0.164 | 8.525 | 16.884 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 11.642 | 1.915 | 3,466 | 6,806 | 1.063 | 0.164 | 7.812 | 15.472 |
| Infant mortality* | 24.347 | 2.852 | 3,455 | 6,784 | 1.027 | 0.117 | 18.643 | 30.050 |
| Child mortality* | 7.029 | 1.584 | 3,462 | 6,805 | 1.025 | 0.225 | 3.862 | 10.196 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 31.205 | 3.348 | 3,459 | 6,791 | 1.067 | 0.107 | 24.508 | 37.901 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.658 | 0.015 | 1,081 | 2,051 | 1.425 | 0.023 | 0.628 | 0.687 |
| Literacy | 0.976 | 0.005 | 1,081 | 2,051 | 1.547 | 0.005 | 0.963 | 0.984 |
| No education | 0.012 | 0.004 | 1,081 | 2,051 | 1.495 | 0.295 | 0.007 | 0.022 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.615 | 0.020 | 1,081 | 2,051 | 1.883 | 0.033 | 0.574 | 0.654 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.081 | 0.009 | 1,077 | 2,042 | 1.084 | 0.111 | 0.065 | 0.101 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.985 | 0.006 | 1,081 | 2,051 | 2.306 | 0.006 | 0.967 | 0.994 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.985 | 0.006 | 1,081 | 2,051 | 2.306 | 0.006 | 0.967 | 0.994 |
| Currently using any method | 0.051 | 0.008 | 1,081 | 2,051 | 1.266 | 0.166 | 0.037 | 0.071 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.032 | 0.007 | 1,149 | 2,087 | 1.299 | 0.210 | 0.021 | 0.048 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.253 | 0.017 | 1,149 | 2,087 | 1.307 | 0.066 | 0.221 | 0.287 |
| Want no more children | 0.399 | 0.018 | 1,149 | 2,087 | 1.215 | 0.044 | 0.365 | 0.434 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.927 | 0.050 | 1,016 | 1,927 | 1.171 | 0.017 | 2.828 | 3.027 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C. 17 Sampling error: Central Java, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted <br> (N) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.467 | 0.009 | 3,414 | 6,486 | 1.054 | 0.019 | 0.449 | 0.485 |
| Literacy | 0.973 | 0.004 | 3,414 | 6,486 | 1.402 | 0.004 | 0.964 | 0.980 |
| No education | 0.011 | 0.002 | 3,414 | 6,486 | 1.215 | 0.196 | 0.008 | 0.016 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.684 | 0.014 | 3,414 | 6,486 | 1.799 | 0.021 | 0.655 | 0.711 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.218 | 0.009 | 3,414 | 6,486 | 1.301 | 0.042 | 0.201 | 0.237 |
| Currently married | 0.740 | 0.010 | 3,414 | 6,486 | 1.287 | 0.013 | 0.720 | 0.758 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.214 | 0.013 | 2,937 | 5,586 | 1.662 | 0.059 | 0.190 | 0.240 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.030 | 0.003 | 3,414 | 6,486 | 1.141 | 0.110 | 0.024 | 0.038 |
| Children ever born | 1.536 | 0.025 | 3,414 | 6,486 | 1.126 | 0.016 | 1.487 | 1.584 |
| Children surviving | 1.473 | 0.024 | 3,414 | 6,486 | 1.138 | 0.016 | 1.426 | 1.520 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 2.520 | 0.046 | 1,009 | 1,910 | 1.174 | 0.018 | 2.429 | 2.611 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.989 | 0.002 | 3,414 | 6,486 | 1.073 | 0.002 | 0.985 | 0.992 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.989 | 0.002 | 3,414 | 6,486 | 1.073 | 0.002 | 0.985 | 0.992 |
| Currently using any method | 0.657 | 0.011 | 2,511 | 4,803 | 1.193 | 0.017 | 0.634 | 0.679 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.062 | 0.006 | 2,511 | 4,803 | 1.142 | 0.088 | 0.052 | 0.074 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.595 | 0.012 | 2,511 | 4,803 | 1.216 | 0.020 | 0.571 | 0.618 |
| Currently using pill | 0.082 | 0.007 | 2,511 | 4,803 | 1.300 | 0.087 | 0.069 | 0.098 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.062 | 0.006 | 2,511 | 4,803 | 1.202 | 0.093 | 0.052 | 0.075 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.027 | 0.004 | 2,511 | 4,803 | 1.208 | 0.145 | 0.020 | 0.036 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.033 | 0.004 | 2,511 | 4,803 | 1.198 | 0.129 | 0.026 | 0.043 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.046 | 0.005 | 2,511 | 4,803 | 1.292 | 0.117 | 0.037 | 0.058 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.022 | 0.003 | 2,511 | 4,803 | 1.172 | 0.158 | 0.016 | 0.029 |
| Currently using implant | 0.060 | 0.007 | 2,511 | 4,803 | 1.391 | 0.110 | 0.048 | 0.074 |
| Used public sector source | 0.357 | 0.020 | 1,503 | 2,873 | 1.598 | 0.055 | 0.319 | 0.397 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.203 | 0.009 | 2,890 | 5,000 | 1.180 | 0.043 | 0.187 | 0.221 |
| Want no more children | 0.518 | 0.011 | 2,890 | 5,000 | 1.188 | 0.021 | 0.496 | 0.540 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.392 | 0.023 | 3,259 | 6,200 | 1.635 | 0.010 | 2.347 | 2.437 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.997 | 0.002 | 973 | 1,861 | 0.992 | 0.002 | 0.991 | 0.999 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.649 | 0.019 | 973 | 1,861 | 1.242 | 0.029 | 0.610 | 0.685 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.980 | 0.005 | 1,065 | 2,034 | 1.199 | 0.005 | 0.966 | 0.988 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.124 | 0.012 | 1,041 | 1,989 | 1.188 | 0.098 | 0.102 | 0.151 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.284 | 0.040 | 126 | 247 | 0.981 | 0.139 | 0.213 | 0.368 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.564 | 0.044 | 126 | 247 | 0.988 | 0.078 | 0.476 | 0.648 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.786 | 0.028 | 218 | 418 | 1.009 | 0.036 | 0.725 | 0.836 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.971 | 0.012 | 218 | 418 | 1.014 | 0.012 | 0.937 | 0.987 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.912 | 0.020 | 218 | 418 | 1.047 | 0.022 | 0.864 | 0.945 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.878 | 0.025 | 218 | 418 | 1.126 | 0.028 | 0.819 | 0.920 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.859 | 0.023 | 218 | 418 | 0.991 | 0.027 | 0.806 | 0.899 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.767 | 0.029 | 218 | 418 | 0.997 | 0.037 | 0.706 | 0.819 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.318 | 0.074 | 9,758 | 18,554 | 0.915 | 0.032 | 2.170 | 2.467 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 16.422 | 2.827 | 2,119 | 4,029 | 1.008 | 0.172 | 10.769 | 22.075 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 3.276 | 1.221 | 2,114 | 4,018 | 0.986 | 0.373 | 0.834 | 5.717 |
| Infant mortality* | 19.697 | 3.120 | 2,119 | 4,029 | 1.023 | 0.158 | 13.457 | 25.937 |
| Child mortality* | 4.237 | 1.408 | 2,115 | 4,020 | 1.022 | 0.332 | 1.421 | 7.054 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 23.851 | 3.402 | 2,120 | 4,031 | 1.024 | 0.143 | 17.048 | 30.654 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.427 | 0.017 | 688 | 1,254 | 1.193 | 0.039 | 0.395 | 0.460 |
| Literacy | 0.958 | 0.008 | 688 | 1,254 | 1.413 | 0.008 | 0.940 | 0.972 |
| No education | 0.015 | 0.005 | 688 | 1,254 | 1.477 | 0.335 | 0.008 | 0.029 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.539 | 0.023 | 688 | 1,254 | 1.601 | 0.042 | 0.494 | 0.583 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.035 | 0.007 | 687 | 1,252 | 0.968 | 0.195 | 0.023 | 0.051 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.992 | 0.004 | 688 | 1,254 | 1.408 | 0.004 | 0.981 | 0.997 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.992 | 0.004 | 688 | 1,254 | 1.408 | 0.004 | 0.981 | 0.997 |
| Currently using any method | 0.081 | 0.012 | 688 | 1,254 | 1.149 | 0.148 | 0.060 | 0.108 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.046 | 0.009 | 756 | 1,290 | 1.177 | 0.195 | 0.031 | 0.067 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.210 | 0.017 | 756 | 1,290 | 1.160 | 0.082 | 0.178 | 0.246 |
| Want no more children | 0.510 | 0.018 | 756 | 1,290 | 0.968 | 0.035 | 0.476 | 0.545 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.577 | 0.043 | 647 | 1,182 | 1.160 | 0.017 | 2.493 | 2.661 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

|  |  |  | Number | $f$ cases | Design | Relative | Confid | limits |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { effect } \\ & \text { (DEFT) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { error } \\ (S E / R) \end{gathered}$ | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.708 | 0.024 | 652 | 785 | 1.327 | 0.033 | 0.657 | 0.754 |
| Literacy | 0.972 | 0.008 | 652 | 785 | 1.203 | 0.008 | 0.951 | 0.984 |
| No education | 0.006 | 0.003 | 652 | 785 | 1.007 | 0.517 | 0.002 | 0.017 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.873 | 0.028 | 652 | 785 | 2.127 | 0.032 | 0.804 | 0.920 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.273 | 0.019 | 652 | 785 | 1.076 | 0.069 | 0.236 | 0.313 |
| Currently married | 0.675 | 0.019 | 652 | 785 | 1.036 | 0.028 | 0.635 | 0.713 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.110 | 0.028 | 548 | 670 | 2.082 | 0.253 | 0.064 | 0.181 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.029 | 0.008 | 652 | 785 | 1.183 | 0.267 | 0.017 | 0.050 |
| Children ever born | 1.291 | 0.041 | 652 | 785 | 0.860 | 0.031 | 1.208 | 1.374 |
| Children surviving | 1.251 | 0.041 | 652 | 785 | 0.899 | 0.033 | 1.167 | 1.335 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 2.104 | 0.075 | 207 | 245 | 0.935 | 0.036 | 1.950 | 2.258 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.990 | 0.005 | 652 | 785 | 1.273 | 0.005 | 0.972 | 0.996 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.990 | 0.005 | 652 | 785 | 1.273 | 0.005 | 0.972 | 0.996 |
| Currently using any method | 0.760 | 0.027 | 435 | 534 | 1.322 | 0.036 | 0.700 | 0.811 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.186 | 0.020 | 435 | 534 | 1.087 | 0.109 | 0.148 | 0.231 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.573 | 0.024 | 435 | 534 | 1.003 | 0.042 | 0.524 | 0.621 |
| Currently using pill | 0.070 | 0.021 | 435 | 534 | 1.701 | 0.298 | 0.037 | 0.126 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.105 | 0.015 | 435 | 534 | 1.030 | 0.144 | 0.078 | 0.141 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.031 | 0.008 | 435 | 534 | 0.940 | 0.252 | 0.019 | 0.052 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.104 | 0.015 | 435 | 534 | 1.043 | 0.147 | 0.076 | 0.139 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.036 | 0.010 | 435 | 534 | 1.112 | 0.276 | 0.020 | 0.063 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.061 | 0.013 | 435 | 534 | 1.102 | 0.208 | 0.040 | 0.092 |
| Currently using implant | 0.043 | 0.017 | 435 | 534 | 1.714 | 0.389 | 0.019 | 0.093 |
| Used public sector source | 0.287 | 0.035 | 251 | 311 | 1.227 | 0.122 | 0.220 | 0.364 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.217 | 0.015 | 812 | 731 | 1.067 | 0.071 | 0.189 | 0.249 |
| Want no more children | 0.490 | 0.019 | 812 | 731 | 1.061 | 0.038 | 0.454 | 0.527 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.221 | 0.034 | 637 | 763 | 1.217 | 0.015 | 2.152 | 2.290 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.985 | 0.011 | 161 | 200 | 1.130 | 0.011 | 0.936 | 0.997 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.654 | 0.036 | 161 | 200 | 0.947 | 0.054 | 0.578 | 0.723 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.986 | 0.010 | 177 | 219 | 1.157 | 0.010 | 0.939 | 0.997 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.056 | 0.018 | 172 | 213 | 1.020 | 0.322 | 0.028 | 0.106 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.148 | 0.093 | 10 | 12 | 0.784 | 0.628 | 0.037 | 0.440 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.465 | 0.183 | 10 | 12 | 1.103 | 0.394 | 0.161 | 0.798 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.779 | 0.066 | 38 | 46 | 0.972 | 0.085 | 0.615 | 0.886 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.959 | 0.027 | 38 | 46 | 0.841 | 0.028 | 0.849 | 0.990 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.940 | 0.033 | 38 | 46 | 0.841 | 0.035 | 0.826 | 0.981 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.341 | 0.091 | 38 | 46 | 1.170 | 0.267 | 0.184 | 0.543 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.897 | 0.043 | 38 | 46 | 0.850 | 0.047 | 0.772 | 0.957 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.341 | 0.091 | 38 | 46 | 1.170 | 0.267 | 0.184 | 0.543 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.189 | 0.177 | 1,868 | 2,260 | 0.890 | 0.081 | 1.835 | 2.542 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 15.124 | 7.341 | 345 | 420 | 1.111 | 0.485 | 0.441 | 29.806 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 1.949 | 1.961 | 346 | 421 | 0.835 | 1.006 | 0.000 | 5.871 |
| Infant mortality* | 17.073 | 7.473 | 345 | 420 | 1.081 | 0.438 | 2.126 | 32.020 |
| Child mortality* | 2.236 | 2.252 | 340 | 407 | 0.888 | 1.007 | 0.000 | 6.740 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 19.271 | 7.771 | 345 | 420 | 1.066 | 0.403 | 3.728 | 34.814 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.704 | 0.055 | 144 | 166 | 1.560 | 0.079 | 0.580 | 0.804 |
| Literacy | 0.990 | 0.010 | 144 | 166 | 1.309 | 0.010 | 0.924 | 0.999 |
| No education | 0.005 | 0.005 | 144 | 166 | 0.924 | 0.999 | 0.001 | 0.039 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.866 | 0.035 | 144 | 166 | 1.338 | 0.041 | 0.776 | 0.923 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.022 | 0.013 | 144 | 166 | 1.035 | 0.579 | 0.007 | 0.070 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.995 | 0.005 | 144 | 166 | 0.960 | 0.005 | 0.958 | 0.999 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.995 | 0.005 | 144 | 166 | 0.960 | 0.005 | 0.958 | 0.999 |
| Currently using any method | 0.163 | 0.036 | 144 | 166 | 1.175 | 0.223 | 0.101 | 0.251 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.101 | 0.021 | 212 | 202 | 1.028 | 0.212 | 0.066 | 0.151 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.218 | 0.029 | 212 | 202 | 1.033 | 0.135 | 0.165 | 0.281 |
| Want no more children | 0.509 | 0.039 | 212 | 202 | 1.145 | 0.077 | 0.432 | 0.586 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.399 | 0.096 | 141 | 161 | 1.331 | 0.040 | 2.202 | 2.596 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.501 | 0.011 | 3,729 | 7,391 | 1.341 | 0.022 | 0.479 | 0.522 |
| Literacy | 0.958 | 0.006 | 3,729 | 7,391 | 1.921 | 0.007 | 0.943 | 0.969 |
| No education | 0.020 | 0.004 | 3,729 | 7,391 | 1.692 | 0.195 | 0.013 | 0.029 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.695 | 0.016 | 3,729 | 7,391 | 2.084 | 0.023 | 0.663 | 0.725 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.198 | 0.007 | 3,729 | 7,391 | 1.132 | 0.037 | 0.184 | 0.213 |
| Currently married | 0.755 | 0.008 | 3,729 | 7,391 | 1.139 | 0.011 | 0.739 | 0.770 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.270 | 0.014 | 3,239 | 6,426 | 1.858 | 0.054 | 0.242 | 0.299 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.031 | 0.003 | 3,729 | 7,391 | 1.061 | 0.097 | 0.026 | 0.037 |
| Children ever born | 1.507 | 0.021 | 3,729 | 7,391 | 1.032 | 0.014 | 1.464 | 1.549 |
| Children surviving | 1.426 | 0.019 | 3,729 | 7,391 | 0.973 | 0.013 | 1.389 | 1.464 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 2.335 | 0.043 | 1,162 | 2,299 | 1.150 | 0.018 | 2.250 | 2.419 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.994 | 0.001 | 3,729 | 7,391 | 0.974 | 0.001 | 0.991 | 0.996 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.993 | 0.001 | 3,729 | 7,391 | 0.961 | 0.001 | 0.990 | 0.996 |
| Currently using any method | 0.698 | 0.010 | 2,797 | 5,583 | 1.163 | 0.014 | 0.678 | 0.718 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.067 | 0.006 | 2,797 | 5,583 | 1.323 | 0.093 | 0.056 | 0.081 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.631 | 0.011 | 2,797 | 5,583 | 1.185 | 0.017 | 0.609 | 0.652 |
| Currently using pill | 0.145 | 0.009 | 2,797 | 5,583 | 1.293 | 0.059 | 0.129 | 0.163 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.055 | 0.005 | 2,797 | 5,583 | 1.224 | 0.096 | 0.045 | 0.066 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.052 | 0.005 | 2,797 | 5,583 | 1.291 | 0.104 | 0.042 | 0.064 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.025 | 0.003 | 2,797 | 5,583 | 1.078 | 0.128 | 0.019 | 0.032 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.046 | 0.004 | 2,797 | 5,583 | 0.973 | 0.084 | 0.039 | 0.054 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.024 | 0.004 | 2,797 | 5,583 | 1.322 | 0.161 | 0.017 | 0.032 |
| Currently using implant | 0.043 | 0.005 | 2,797 | 5,583 | 1.398 | 0.124 | 0.034 | 0.055 |
| Used public sector source | 0.299 | 0.016 | 1,766 | 3,535 | 1.507 | 0.055 | 0.267 | 0.332 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.196 | 0.008 | 3,176 | 5,781 | 1.101 | 0.040 | 0.181 | 0.212 |
| Want no more children | 0.533 | 0.011 | 3,176 | 5,781 | 1.223 | 0.020 | 0.512 | 0.554 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.306 | 0.025 | 3,601 | 7,139 | 1.681 | 0.011 | 2.257 | 2.355 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.988 | 0.004 | 975 | 1,944 | 1.037 | 0.004 | 0.978 | 0.993 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.372 | 0.021 | 975 | 1,944 | 1.340 | 0.056 | 0.332 | 0.414 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.968 | 0.009 | 1,076 | 2,138 | 1.756 | 0.010 | 0.944 | 0.982 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.118 | 0.011 | 1,045 | 2,078 | 1.119 | 0.095 | 0.098 | 0.142 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.295 | 0.049 | 124 | 245 | 1.183 | 0.165 | 0.209 | 0.399 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.558 | 0.044 | 124 | 245 | 0.990 | 0.080 | 0.469 | 0.643 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.650 | 0.043 | 217 | 429 | 1.326 | 0.066 | 0.561 | 0.730 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.967 | 0.011 | 217 | 429 | 0.935 | 0.012 | 0.936 | 0.984 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.812 | 0.030 | 217 | 429 | 1.128 | 0.037 | 0.745 | 0.864 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.783 | 0.030 | 217 | 429 | 1.057 | 0.038 | 0.719 | 0.836 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.860 | 0.024 | 217 | 429 | 1.038 | 0.028 | 0.805 | 0.902 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.734 | 0.034 | 217 | 429 | 1.132 | 0.046 | 0.661 | 0.795 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.078 | 0.078 | 10,756 | 21,341 | 1.059 | 0.038 | 1.923 | 2.234 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 21.320 | 3.396 | 2,216 | 4,405 | 1.054 | 0.159 | 14.528 | 28.112 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 6.337 | 1.601 | 2,227 | 4,425 | 0.990 | 0.253 | 3.135 | 9.540 |
| Infant mortality* | 27.657 | 3.923 | 2,219 | 4,411 | 1.069 | 0.142 | 19.811 | 35.504 |
| Child mortality* | 5.851 | 1.841 | 2,221 | 4,412 | 1.122 | 0.315 | 2.168 | 9.534 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 33.347 | 4.373 | 2,221 | 4,415 | 1.085 | 0.131 | 24.600 | 42.094 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.483 | 0.015 | 822 | 1,550 | 1.212 | 0.032 | 0.452 | 0.513 |
| Literacy | 0.955 | 0.009 | 822 | 1,550 | 1.645 | 0.009 | 0.935 | 0.969 |
| No education | 0.026 | 0.008 | 822 | 1,550 | 1.889 | 0.296 | 0.014 | 0.046 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.612 | 0.020 | 822 | 1,550 | 1.644 | 0.033 | 0.571 | 0.652 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.067 | 0.009 | 822 | 1,550 | 1.085 | 0.141 | 0.051 | 0.088 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.977 | 0.007 | 822 | 1,550 | 1.743 | 0.007 | 0.960 | 0.987 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.977 | 0.007 | 822 | 1,550 | 1.743 | 0.007 | 0.960 | 0.987 |
| Currently using any method | 0.061 | 0.011 | 822 | 1,550 | 1.365 | 0.187 | 0.042 | 0.087 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.025 | 0.006 | 890 | 1,586 | 1.183 | 0.250 | 0.015 | 0.040 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.173 | 0.016 | 890 | 1,586 | 1.236 | 0.091 | 0.144 | 0.206 |
| Want no more children | 0.500 | 0.020 | 890 | 1,586 | 1.221 | 0.041 | 0.460 | 0.540 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.522 | 0.050 | 787 | 1,487 | 1.268 | 0.020 | 2.423 | 2.621 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C. 20 Sampling error: Banten sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  |  | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted ( N ) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.698 | 0.018 | 1,722 | 2,260 | 1.621 | 0.026 | 0.661 | 0.733 |
| Literacy | 0.960 | 0.007 | 1,722 | 2,260 | 1.463 | 0.007 | 0.944 | 0.972 |
| No education | 0.011 | 0.003 | 1,722 | 2,260 | 1.203 | 0.277 | 0.006 | 0.019 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.662 | 0.023 | 1,722 | 2,260 | 2.029 | 0.035 | 0.614 | 0.707 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.235 | 0.011 | 1,722 | 2,260 | 1.083 | 0.047 | 0.213 | 0.257 |
| Currently married | 0.710 | 0.012 | 1,722 | 2,260 | 1.128 | 0.017 | 0.685 | 0.734 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.264 | 0.019 | 1,466 | 1,930 | 1.632 | 0.071 | 0.229 | 0.304 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.042 | 0.005 | 1,722 | 2,260 | 1.022 | 0.117 | 0.034 | 0.054 |
| Children ever born | 1.747 | 0.044 | 1,722 | 2,260 | 1.066 | 0.025 | 1.659 | 1.835 |
| Children surviving | 1.620 | 0.036 | 1,722 | 2,260 | 0.988 | 0.022 | 1.548 | 1.693 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.200 | 0.143 | 487 | 638 | 1.647 | 0.045 | 2.913 | 3.487 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.989 | 0.002 | 1,722 | 2,260 | 0.944 | 0.002 | 0.984 | 0.993 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.989 | 0.002 | 1,722 | 2,260 | 0.944 | 0.002 | 0.984 | 0.993 |
| Currently using any method | 0.616 | 0.016 | 1,203 | 1,605 | 1.134 | 0.026 | 0.584 | 0.647 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.043 | 0.008 | 1,203 | 1,605 | 1.368 | 0.187 | 0.029 | 0.062 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.573 | 0.015 | 1,203 | 1,605 | 1.066 | 0.027 | 0.543 | 0.603 |
| Currently using pill | 0.109 | 0.010 | 1,203 | 1,605 | 1.101 | 0.091 | 0.091 | 0.131 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.029 | 0.005 | 1,203 | 1,605 | 1.066 | 0.177 | 0.020 | 0.042 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.051 | 0.007 | 1,203 | 1,605 | 1.056 | 0.131 | 0.039 | 0.066 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.017 | 0.005 | 1,203 | 1,605 | 1.214 | 0.264 | 0.010 | 0.029 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.020 | 0.004 | 1,203 | 1,605 | 1.113 | 0.225 | 0.013 | 0.031 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.017 | 0.005 | 1,203 | 1,605 | 1.322 | 0.290 | 0.009 | 0.030 |
| Currently using implant | 0.024 | 0.005 | 1,203 | 1,605 | 1.132 | 0.209 | 0.016 | 0.036 |
| Used public sector source | 0.201 | 0.024 | 692 | 928 | 1.556 | 0.118 | 0.158 | 0.253 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.300 | 0.014 | 1,584 | 1,806 | 1.210 | 0.046 | 0.273 | 0.328 |
| Want no more children | 0.380 | 0.017 | 1,584 | 1,806 | 1.380 | 0.044 | 0.347 | 0.413 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.122 | 0.067 | 1,585 | 2,068 | 1.708 | 0.022 | 2.987 | 3.256 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.976 | 0.007 | 515 | 690 | 1.079 | 0.007 | 0.956 | 0.987 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.587 | 0.031 | 515 | 690 | 1.440 | 0.053 | 0.523 | 0.648 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.809 | 0.032 | 563 | 756 | 1.905 | 0.039 | 0.738 | 0.865 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.107 | 0.014 | 544 | 729 | 1.075 | 0.133 | 0.082 | 0.139 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.326 | 0.054 | 56 | 78 | 0.850 | 0.165 | 0.229 | 0.441 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.614 | 0.071 | 56 | 78 | 1.078 | 0.115 | 0.467 | 0.743 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.526 | 0.049 | 116 | 155 | 1.059 | 0.094 | 0.428 | 0.623 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.841 | 0.034 | 116 | 155 | 1.011 | 0.041 | 0.760 | 0.899 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.623 | 0.067 | 116 | 155 | 1.477 | 0.107 | 0.484 | 0.745 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.578 | 0.060 | 116 | 155 | 1.309 | 0.104 | 0.455 | 0.692 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.656 | 0.050 | 116 | 155 | 1.121 | 0.076 | 0.551 | 0.747 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.496 | 0.057 | 116 | 155 | 1.231 | 0.116 | 0.384 | 0.609 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.343 | 0.129 | 4,947 | 6,501 | 1.076 | 0.055 | 2.086 | 2.600 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 24.501 | 5.604 | 1,140 | 1,527 | 1.052 | 0.229 | 13.292 | 35.709 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 5.779 | 2.072 | 1,144 | 1,534 | 0.975 | 0.359 | 1.635 | 9.923 |
| Infant mortality* | 30.280 | 5.960 | 1,140 | 1,527 | 1.050 | 0.197 | 18.360 | 42.199 |
| Child mortality* | 11.251 | 3.511 | 1,147 | 1,537 | 1.151 | 0.312 | 4.230 | 18.273 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 41.190 | 7.271 | 1,142 | 1,530 | 1.100 | 0.177 | 26.648 | 55.733 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.695 | 0.023 | 355 | 442 | 1.072 | 0.034 | 0.646 | 0.739 |
| Literacy | 0.973 | 0.009 | 355 | 442 | 1.220 | 0.010 | 0.946 | 0.986 |
| No education | 0.007 | 0.005 | 355 | 442 | 1.251 | 0.721 | 0.002 | 0.028 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.671 | 0.032 | 355 | 442 | 1.423 | 0.047 | 0.604 | 0.731 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.032 | 0.010 | 355 | 442 | 1.065 | 0.311 | 0.017 | 0.059 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.994 | 0.004 | 355 | 442 | 1.138 | 0.004 | 0.976 | 0.999 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.994 | 0.004 | 355 | 442 | 1.138 | 0.004 | 0.976 | 0.999 |
| Currently using any method | 0.085 | 0.018 | 355 | 442 | 1.246 | 0.217 | 0.055 | 0.130 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.045 | 0.012 | 423 | 478 | 1.162 | 0.261 | 0.027 | 0.074 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.408 | 0.023 | 423 | 478 | 0.965 | 0.057 | 0.363 | 0.454 |
| Want no more children | 0.327 | 0.023 | 423 | 478 | 1.007 | 0.070 | 0.283 | 0.374 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.537 | 0.110 | 338 | 420 | 1.204 | 0.031 | 3.318 | 3.757 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C. 21 Sampling error: Bali, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted <br> ( N ) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.702 | 0.020 | 751 | 903 | 1.211 | 0.029 | 0.659 | 0.742 |
| Literacy | 0.952 | 0.013 | 751 | 903 | 1.679 | 0.014 | 0.917 | 0.973 |
| No education | 0.025 | 0.008 | 751 | 903 | 1.407 | 0.323 | 0.013 | 0.048 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.749 | 0.030 | 751 | 903 | 1.885 | 0.040 | 0.683 | 0.805 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.253 | 0.016 | 751 | 903 | 1.010 | 0.063 | 0.222 | 0.287 |
| Currently married | 0.712 | 0.017 | 751 | 903 | 1.007 | 0.023 | 0.677 | 0.745 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.175 | 0.021 | 643 | 775 | 1.407 | 0.121 | 0.136 | 0.222 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.034 | 0.007 | 751 | 903 | 1.003 | 0.196 | 0.023 | 0.050 |
| Children ever born | 1.573 | 0.059 | 751 | 903 | 1.166 | 0.038 | 1.452 | 1.694 |
| Children surviving | 1.510 | 0.054 | 751 | 903 | 1.109 | 0.036 | 1.401 | 1.620 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 2.407 | 0.122 | 237 | 281 | 1.356 | 0.051 | 2.159 | 2.656 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.990 | 0.004 | 751 | 903 | 0.967 | 0.004 | 0.979 | 0.995 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.990 | 0.004 | 751 | 903 | 0.967 | 0.004 | 0.979 | 0.995 |
| Currently using any method | 0.673 | 0.022 | 529 | 644 | 1.083 | 0.033 | 0.626 | 0.716 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.125 | 0.021 | 529 | 644 | 1.436 | 0.166 | 0.088 | 0.173 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.548 | 0.027 | 529 | 644 | 1.249 | 0.049 | 0.492 | 0.603 |
| Currently using pill | 0.070 | 0.012 | 529 | 644 | 1.108 | 0.176 | 0.049 | 0.100 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.128 | 0.022 | 529 | 644 | 1.533 | 0.174 | 0.089 | 0.181 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.066 | 0.011 | 529 | 644 | 1.003 | 0.165 | 0.047 | 0.091 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.028 | 0.009 | 529 | 644 | 1.192 | 0.306 | 0.015 | 0.052 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.059 | 0.009 | 529 | 644 | 0.878 | 0.153 | 0.043 | 0.080 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.027 | 0.008 | 529 | 644 | 1.162 | 0.302 | 0.015 | 0.050 |
| Currently using implant | 0.019 | 0.009 | 529 | 644 | 1.524 | 0.473 | 0.007 | 0.050 |
| Used public sector source | 0.235 | 0.040 | 297 | 360 | 1.638 | 0.172 | 0.162 | 0.327 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.236 | 0.016 | 909 | 844 | 1.128 | 0.067 | 0.206 | 0.268 |
| Want no more children | 0.469 | 0.021 | 909 | 844 | 1.279 | 0.045 | 0.428 | 0.511 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.269 | 0.036 | 733 | 877 | 1.321 | 0.016 | 2.196 | 2.342 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.996 | 0.004 | 216 | 266 | 0.887 | 0.004 | 0.972 | 1.000 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.739 | 0.046 | 216 | 266 | 1.537 | 0.062 | 0.635 | 0.822 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.989 | 0.007 | 247 | 304 | 1.115 | 0.007 | 0.958 | 0.997 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.105 | 0.021 | 242 | 298 | 1.045 | 0.197 | 0.070 | 0.155 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.329 | 0.144 | 24 | 31 | 1.469 | 0.438 | 0.114 | 0.650 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.533 | 0.139 | 24 | 31 | 1.333 | 0.260 | 0.268 | 0.781 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.779 | 0.077 | 36 | 46 | 1.099 | 0.099 | 0.585 | 0.898 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.974 | 0.026 | 36 | 46 | 0.957 | 0.026 | 0.825 | 0.997 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.914 | 0.052 | 36 | 46 | 1.103 | 0.057 | 0.732 | 0.976 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.757 | 0.109 | 36 | 46 | 1.510 | 0.144 | 0.481 | 0.913 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.886 | 0.060 | 36 | 46 | 1.110 | 0.067 | 0.700 | 0.963 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.727 | 0.109 | 36 | 46 | 1.447 | 0.150 | 0.465 | 0.891 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.073 | 0.143 | 2,154 | 2,595 | 0.840 | 0.069 | 1.788 | 2.358 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 17.913 | 6.554 | 509 | 628 | 1.063 | 0.366 | 4.804 | 31.022 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 10.914 | 6.728 | 508 | 629 | 1.453 | 0.616 | 0.000 | 24.370 |
| Infant mortality* | 28.827 | 9.075 | 509 | 628 | 1.082 | 0.315 | 10.677 | 46.978 |
| Child mortality* | 2.435 | 2.442 | 518 | 643 | 1.076 | 1.003 | 0.000 | 7.318 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 31.192 | 9.607 | 510 | 630 | 1.125 | 0.308 | 11.979 | 50.405 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.688 | 0.032 | 185 | 218 | 1.025 | 0.047 | 0.619 | 0.749 |
| Literacy | 0.963 | 0.015 | 185 | 218 | 1.211 | 0.016 | 0.915 | 0.985 |
| No education | 0.005 | 0.005 | 185 | 218 | 1.036 | 1.001 | 0.001 | 0.037 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.777 | 0.035 | 185 | 218 | 1.229 | 0.045 | 0.698 | 0.840 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.158 | 0.027 | 185 | 218 | 1.020 | 0.174 | 0.110 | 0.223 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 1.000 | 0.000 | 185 | 218 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 1.000 | 0.000 | 185 | 218 | - | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Currently using any method | 0.118 | 0.020 | 185 | 218 | 0.856 | 0.173 | 0.082 | 0.166 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.018 | 0.010 | 252 | 253 | 1.208 | 0.558 | 0.006 | 0.054 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.205 | 0.029 | 252 | 253 | 1.125 | 0.140 | 0.154 | 0.267 |
| Want no more children | 0.542 | 0.026 | 252 | 253 | 0.834 | 0.048 | 0.490 | 0.593 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.341 | 0.070 | 172 | 204 | 1.229 | 0.030 | 2.198 | 2.484 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C. 22 Sampling error: West Nusa Tenggara sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  |  |  | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted ( N ) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.408 | 0.017 | 1,368 | 1,030 | 1.258 | 0.041 | 0.375 | 0.442 |
| Literacy | 0.919 | 0.012 | 1,368 | 1,030 | 1.611 | 0.013 | 0.892 | 0.940 |
| No education | 0.045 | 0.010 | 1,368 | 1,030 | 1.809 | 0.224 | 0.029 | 0.071 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.687 | 0.025 | 1,368 | 1,030 | 2.001 | 0.037 | 0.635 | 0.735 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.244 | 0.014 | 1,368 | 1,030 | 1.172 | 0.056 | 0.218 | 0.272 |
| Currently married | 0.703 | 0.015 | 1,368 | 1,030 | 1.175 | 0.021 | 0.673 | 0.731 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.263 | 0.022 | 1,155 | 867 | 1.714 | 0.084 | 0.221 | 0.310 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.040 | 0.005 | 1,368 | 1,030 | 0.907 | 0.120 | 0.032 | 0.051 |
| Children ever born | 1.678 | 0.036 | 1,368 | 1,030 | 0.898 | 0.022 | 1.605 | 1.750 |
| Children surviving | 1.537 | 0.030 | 1,368 | 1,030 | 0.854 | 0.020 | 1.476 | 1.598 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 2.999 | 0.089 | 357 | 266 | 1.170 | 0.030 | 2.821 | 3.178 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.982 | 0.004 | 1,368 | 1,030 | 1.117 | 0.004 | 0.972 | 0.989 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.982 | 0.004 | 1,368 | 1,030 | 1.117 | 0.004 | 0.972 | 0.989 |
| Currently using any method | 0.523 | 0.021 | 949 | 724 | 1.318 | 0.041 | 0.480 | 0.566 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.015 | 0.004 | 949 | 724 | 1.017 | 0.272 | 0.008 | 0.025 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.509 | 0.022 | 949 | 724 | 1.345 | 0.043 | 0.465 | 0.552 |
| Currently using pill | 0.044 | 0.007 | 949 | 724 | 1.096 | 0.166 | 0.031 | 0.061 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.042 | 0.008 | 949 | 724 | 1.290 | 0.199 | 0.028 | 0.063 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.018 | 0.004 | 949 | 724 | 0.891 | 0.213 | 0.012 | 0.028 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.008 | 0.003 | 949 | 724 | 0.986 | 0.346 | 0.004 | 0.017 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.013 | 0.004 | 949 | 724 | 1.008 | 0.290 | 0.007 | 0.022 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.006 | 0.003 | 949 | 724 | 1.102 | 0.456 | 0.002 | 0.015 |
| Currently using implant | 0.086 | 0.015 | 949 | 724 | 1.604 | 0.170 | 0.061 | 0.120 |
| Used public sector source | 0.607 | 0.032 | 490 | 369 | 1.468 | 0.053 | 0.541 | 0.670 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.321 | 0.016 | 1,330 | 925 | 1.244 | 0.050 | 0.291 | 0.353 |
| Want no more children | 0.334 | 0.017 | 1,330 | 925 | 1.337 | 0.052 | 0.301 | 0.368 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.738 | 0.042 | 1,256 | 940 | 1.330 | 0.015 | 2.653 | 2.823 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.996 | 0.003 | 451 | 343 | 0.984 | 0.003 | 0.983 | 0.999 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.686 | 0.028 | 451 | 343 | 1.258 | 0.040 | 0.629 | 0.739 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.939 | 0.016 | 498 | 377 | 1.509 | 0.017 | 0.898 | 0.965 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.158 | 0.019 | 484 | 367 | 1.122 | 0.118 | 0.125 | 0.199 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.593 | 0.059 | 78 | 58 | 1.055 | 0.100 | 0.472 | 0.704 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.710 | 0.056 | 78 | 58 | 1.093 | 0.080 | 0.586 | 0.810 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.603 | 0.055 | 105 | 80 | 1.137 | 0.090 | 0.490 | 0.706 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.976 | 0.014 | 105 | 80 | 0.933 | 0.014 | 0.924 | 0.993 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.828 | 0.042 | 105 | 80 | 1.147 | 0.051 | 0.726 | 0.898 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.851 | 0.040 | 105 | 80 | 1.137 | 0.047 | 0.753 | 0.915 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.904 | 0.027 | 105 | 80 | 0.938 | 0.030 | 0.834 | 0.946 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.795 | 0.042 | 105 | 80 | 1.058 | 0.053 | 0.698 | 0.866 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.536 | 0.114 | 3,881 | 2,917 | 0.958 | 0.045 | 2.308 | 2.764 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 15.063 | 3.795 | 961 | 729 | 0.928 | 0.252 | 7.473 | 22.653 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 12.478 | 3.941 | 958 | 725 | 1.111 | 0.316 | 4.596 | 20.359 |
| Infant mortality* | 27.540 | 5.048 | 961 | 729 | 0.947 | 0.183 | 17.445 | 37.636 |
| Child mortality* | 5.838 | 2.523 | 944 | 713 | 0.999 | 0.432 | 0.792 | 10.884 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 33.218 | 5.255 | 962 | 730 | 0.905 | 0.158 | 22.707 | 43.728 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.392 | 0.027 | 261 | 188 | 0.751 | 0.068 | 0.340 | 0.447 |
| Literacy | 0.937 | 0.018 | 261 | 188 | 0.999 | 0.019 | 0.891 | 0.965 |
| No education | 0.033 | 0.014 | 261 | 188 | 1.109 | 0.439 | 0.014 | 0.078 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.636 | 0.041 | 261 | 188 | 1.155 | 0.064 | 0.552 | 0.713 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.095 | 0.020 | 259 | 186 | 1.076 | 0.206 | 0.063 | 0.143 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.975 | 0.009 | 261 | 188 | 0.829 | 0.010 | 0.947 | 0.988 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.972 | 0.010 | 261 | 188 | 0.821 | 0.010 | 0.944 | 0.986 |
| Currently using any method | 0.043 | 0.014 | 261 | 188 | 1.082 | 0.318 | 0.022 | 0.080 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.023 | 0.008 | 329 | 224 | 0.999 | 0.363 | 0.011 | 0.046 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.263 | 0.030 | 329 | 224 | 1.239 | 0.115 | 0.208 | 0.326 |
| Want no more children | 0.324 | 0.027 | 329 | 224 | 1.063 | 0.085 | 0.273 | 0.381 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.077 | 0.113 | 225 | 164 | 1.193 | 0.037 | 2.849 | 3.304 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C. 23 Sampling error: East Nusa Tenggara sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted <br> ( N ) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.221 | 0.014 | 2,223 | 882 | 1.542 | 0.061 | 0.195 | 0.249 |
| Literacy | 0.888 | 0.016 | 2,223 | 882 | 2.317 | 0.017 | 0.853 | 0.915 |
| No education | 0.046 | 0.011 | 2,223 | 882 | 2.456 | 0.237 | 0.029 | 0.073 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.603 | 0.022 | 2,223 | 882 | 2.076 | 0.036 | 0.559 | 0.645 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.289 | 0.014 | 2,223 | 882 | 1.417 | 0.047 | 0.263 | 0.317 |
| Currently married | 0.582 | 0.014 | 2,223 | 882 | 1.339 | 0.024 | 0.554 | 0.610 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.159 | 0.013 | 1,822 | 724 | 1.567 | 0.084 | 0.134 | 0.188 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.041 | 0.005 | 2,223 | 882 | 1.073 | 0.110 | 0.033 | 0.051 |
| Children ever born | 2.122 | 0.071 | 2,223 | 882 | 1.518 | 0.034 | 1.981 | 2.264 |
| Children surviving | 1.956 | 0.061 | 2,223 | 882 | 1.444 | 0.031 | 1.834 | 2.077 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 4.000 | 0.160 | 562 | 223 | 1.536 | 0.040 | 3.682 | 4.318 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.948 | 0.006 | 2,223 | 882 | 1.294 | 0.006 | 0.934 | 0.959 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.944 | 0.007 | 2,223 | 882 | 1.342 | 0.007 | 0.930 | 0.956 |
| Currently using any method | 0.502 | 0.017 | 1,446 | 580 | 1.325 | 0.035 | 0.467 | 0.536 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.089 | 0.010 | 1,446 | 580 | 1.323 | 0.111 | 0.072 | 0.111 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.412 | 0.019 | 1,446 | 580 | 1.456 | 0.046 | 0.375 | 0.450 |
| Currently using pill | 0.046 | 0.007 | 1,446 | 580 | 1.295 | 0.154 | 0.034 | 0.063 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.032 | 0.008 | 1,446 | 580 | 1.748 | 0.254 | 0.019 | 0.052 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.003 | 0.001 | 1,446 | 580 | 0.853 | 0.387 | 0.002 | 0.007 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.001 | 0.001 | 1,446 | 580 | 0.938 | 1.000 | 0.000 | 0.004 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.054 | 0.009 | 1,446 | 580 | 1.427 | 0.157 | 0.040 | 0.074 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.051 | 0.008 | 1,446 | 580 | 1.402 | 0.159 | 0.037 | 0.070 |
| Currently using implant | 0.089 | 0.012 | 1,446 | 580 | 1.574 | 0.133 | 0.068 | 0.115 |
| Used public sector source | 0.870 | 0.023 | 595 | 241 | 1.635 | 0.026 | 0.818 | 0.908 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.265 | 0.013 | 1,658 | 714 | 1.240 | 0.051 | 0.240 | 0.292 |
| Want no more children | 0.368 | 0.015 | 1,658 | 714 | 1.239 | 0.040 | 0.339 | 0.397 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.130 | 0.069 | 1,929 | 767 | 2.019 | 0.022 | 2.993 | 3.267 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.951 | 0.011 | 839 | 338 | 1.427 | 0.011 | 0.925 | 0.968 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.667 | 0.026 | 839 | 338 | 1.579 | 0.039 | 0.614 | 0.716 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.726 | 0.034 | 1,037 | 417 | 2.464 | 0.047 | 0.653 | 0.789 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.133 | 0.013 | 1,007 | 405 | 1.247 | 0.101 | 0.108 | 0.162 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.479 | 0.045 | 128 | 54 | 1.026 | 0.095 | 0.390 | 0.569 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.613 | 0.050 | 128 | 54 | 1.146 | 0.081 | 0.511 | 0.706 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.500 | 0.044 | 216 | 86 | 1.298 | 0.088 | 0.413 | 0.587 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.925 | 0.019 | 216 | 86 | 1.073 | 0.021 | 0.876 | 0.955 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.801 | 0.031 | 216 | 86 | 1.151 | 0.039 | 0.732 | 0.857 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.824 | 0.031 | 216 | 86 | 1.194 | 0.038 | 0.754 | 0.877 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.852 | 0.025 | 216 | 86 | 1.052 | 0.030 | 0.794 | 0.896 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.748 | 0.035 | 216 | 86 | 1.179 | 0.047 | 0.672 | 0.811 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 3.371 | 0.157 | 6,287 | 2,494 | 1.250 | 0.047 | 3.058 | 3.685 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 16.978 | 3.040 | 2,126 | 855 | 1.051 | 0.179 | 10.899 | 23.058 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 18.290 | 3.854 | 2,138 | 860 | 1.166 | 0.211 | 10.582 | 25.998 |
| Infant mortality* | 35.268 | 4.624 | 2,129 | 856 | 1.055 | 0.131 | 26.019 | 44.517 |
| Child mortality* | 10.378 | 2.104 | 2,125 | 857 | 0.980 | 0.203 | 6.170 | 14.586 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 45.280 | 5.346 | 2,135 | 859 | 1.120 | 0.118 | 34.589 | 55.971 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.215 | 0.018 | 434 | 164 | 0.562 | 0.084 | 0.181 | 0.253 |
| Literacy | 0.849 | 0.022 | 434 | 164 | 0.796 | 0.026 | 0.799 | 0.888 |
| No education | 0.059 | 0.016 | 434 | 164 | 0.893 | 0.279 | 0.033 | 0.101 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.549 | 0.029 | 434 | 164 | 0.748 | 0.053 | 0.491 | 0.606 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.157 | 0.021 | 433 | 163 | 1.188 | 0.132 | 0.120 | 0.203 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.900 | 0.019 | 434 | 164 | 0.819 | 0.021 | 0.855 | 0.932 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.891 | 0.019 | 434 | 164 | 0.779 | 0.021 | 0.847 | 0.923 |
| Currently using any method | 0.120 | 0.022 | 434 | 164 | 1.427 | 0.186 | 0.082 | 0.172 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.009 | 0.004 | 472 | 190 | 0.932 | 0.455 | 0.004 | 0.021 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.245 | 0.020 | 472 | 190 | 0.989 | 0.080 | 0.208 | 0.285 |
| Want no more children | 0.430 | 0.022 | 472 | 190 | 0.967 | 0.051 | 0.387 | 0.473 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.690 | 0.097 | 381 | 142 | 1.158 | 0.026 | 3.497 | 3.884 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) |  | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted ( N ) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.311 | 0.026 | 1,026 | 943 | 1.817 | 0.085 | 0.260 | 0.366 |
| Literacy | 0.919 | 0.012 | 1,026 | 943 | 1.387 | 0.013 | 0.891 | 0.940 |
| No education | 0.046 | 0.010 | 1,026 | 943 | 1.569 | 0.224 | 0.029 | 0.072 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.580 | 0.033 | 1,026 | 943 | 2.118 | 0.056 | 0.513 | 0.644 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.223 | 0.016 | 1,026 | 943 | 1.228 | 0.072 | 0.193 | 0.257 |
| Currently married | 0.741 | 0.018 | 1,026 | 943 | 1.337 | 0.025 | 0.702 | 0.776 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.260 | 0.027 | 848 | 780 | 1.823 | 0.106 | 0.208 | 0.319 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.042 | 0.006 | 1,026 | 943 | 0.971 | 0.144 | 0.032 | 0.057 |
| Children ever born | 1.888 | 0.073 | 1,026 | 943 | 1.342 | 0.039 | 1.741 | 2.036 |
| Children surviving | 1.768 | 0.065 | 1,026 | 943 | 1.324 | 0.037 | 1.636 | 1.900 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.405 | 0.185 | 250 | 230 | 1.548 | 0.054 | 3.031 | 3.780 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.978 | 0.006 | 1,026 | 943 | 1.335 | 0.006 | 0.961 | 0.987 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.976 | 0.007 | 1,026 | 943 | 1.420 | 0.007 | 0.958 | 0.987 |
| Currently using any method | 0.669 | 0.020 | 756 | 700 | 1.162 | 0.030 | 0.628 | 0.708 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.059 | 0.010 | 756 | 700 | 1.216 | 0.176 | 0.041 | 0.084 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.610 | 0.020 | 756 | 700 | 1.112 | 0.032 | 0.569 | 0.649 |
| Currently using pill | 0.219 | 0.020 | 756 | 700 | 1.349 | 0.093 | 0.181 | 0.263 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.034 | 0.009 | 756 | 700 | 1.317 | 0.254 | 0.021 | 0.057 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.036 | 0.007 | 756 | 700 | 1.048 | 0.197 | 0.024 | 0.054 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.010 | 0.003 | 756 | 700 | 0.768 | 0.277 | 0.006 | 0.018 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.019 | 0.006 | 756 | 700 | 1.182 | 0.310 | 0.010 | 0.035 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.020 | 0.006 | 756 | 700 | 1.161 | 0.295 | 0.011 | 0.036 |
| Currently using implant | 0.038 | 0.012 | 756 | 700 | 1.666 | 0.303 | 0.021 | 0.070 |
| Used public sector source | 0.581 | 0.044 | 453 | 425 | 1.910 | 0.076 | 0.489 | 0.667 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.219 | 0.015 | 1,136 | 900 | 1.221 | 0.068 | 0.191 | 0.250 |
| Want no more children | 0.445 | 0.019 | 1,136 | 900 | 1.261 | 0.042 | 0.409 | 0.482 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.751 | 0.076 | 940 | 861 | 1.697 | 0.028 | 2.597 | 2.905 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.948 | 0.019 | 337 | 314 | 1.611 | 0.021 | 0.891 | 0.976 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.507 | 0.033 | 337 | 314 | 1.208 | 0.065 | 0.440 | 0.573 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.864 | 0.032 | 371 | 345 | 1.785 | 0.037 | 0.786 | 0.917 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.112 | 0.022 | 365 | 341 | 1.344 | 0.199 | 0.074 | 0.165 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.377 | 0.097 | 39 | 38 | 1.237 | 0.258 | 0.207 | 0.584 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.635 | 0.073 | 39 | 38 | 0.930 | 0.115 | 0.479 | 0.766 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.579 | 0.085 | 67 | 64 | 1.407 | 0.148 | 0.403 | 0.737 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.960 | 0.024 | 67 | 64 | 0.987 | 0.025 | 0.872 | 0.988 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.753 | 0.062 | 67 | 64 | 1.166 | 0.082 | 0.608 | 0.857 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.766 | 0.066 | 67 | 64 | 1.266 | 0.086 | 0.608 | 0.874 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.833 | 0.053 | 67 | 64 | 1.163 | 0.064 | 0.696 | 0.916 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.670 | 0.067 | 67 | 64 | 1.158 | 0.100 | 0.524 | 0.790 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.652 | 0.173 | 2,854 | 2,624 | 1.065 | 0.065 | 2.305 | 2.999 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 10.634 | 4.297 | 794 | 743 | 1.209 | 0.404 | 2.041 | 19.227 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 4.615 | 2.782 | 794 | 744 | 0.968 | 0.603 | 0.000 | 10.179 |
| Infant mortality* | 15.249 | 5.314 | 794 | 743 | 1.173 | 0.348 | 4.622 | 25.877 |
| Child mortality* | 8.254 | 4.784 | 788 | 736 | 1.276 | 0.580 | 0.000 | 17.822 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 23.377 | 7.174 | 797 | 747 | 1.197 | 0.307 | 9.029 | 37.726 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.283 | 0.038 | 223 | 211 | 1.219 | 0.133 | 0.213 | 0.366 |
| Literacy | 0.894 | 0.026 | 223 | 211 | 1.225 | 0.029 | 0.829 | 0.936 |
| No education | 0.046 | 0.016 | 223 | 211 | 1.082 | 0.339 | 0.023 | 0.090 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.551 | 0.049 | 223 | 211 | 1.427 | 0.089 | 0.451 | 0.647 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.062 | 0.019 | 223 | 211 | 1.147 | 0.299 | 0.034 | 0.112 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.953 | 0.020 | 223 | 211 | 1.379 | 0.021 | 0.891 | 0.981 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.953 | 0.020 | 223 | 211 | 1.379 | 0.021 | 0.891 | 0.981 |
| Currently using any method | 0.066 | 0.017 | 223 | 211 | 1.005 | 0.253 | 0.039 | 0.109 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.026 | 0.009 | 290 | 247 | 0.970 | 0.347 | 0.013 | 0.052 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.176 | 0.024 | 290 | 247 | 1.061 | 0.135 | 0.134 | 0.227 |
| Want no more children | 0.475 | 0.031 | 290 | 247 | 1.071 | 0.066 | 0.414 | 0.537 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.233 | 0.160 | 214 | 201 | 1.354 | 0.050 | 2.908 | 3.559 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C. 25 Sampling error: Central Kalimantan sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted <br> (N) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.297 | 0.032 | 587 | 413 | 1.720 | 0.109 | 0.235 | 0.368 |
| Literacy | 0.962 | 0.011 | 587 | 413 | 1.397 | 0.011 | 0.931 | 0.979 |
| No education | 0.013 | 0.007 | 587 | 413 | 1.543 | 0.563 | 0.004 | 0.040 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.710 | 0.037 | 587 | 413 | 1.957 | 0.052 | 0.629 | 0.780 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.175 | 0.018 | 587 | 413 | 1.170 | 0.105 | 0.140 | 0.216 |
| Currently married | 0.773 | 0.021 | 587 | 413 | 1.217 | 0.027 | 0.726 | 0.813 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.357 | 0.029 | 518 | 360 | 1.358 | 0.080 | 0.301 | 0.418 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.034 | 0.010 | 587 | 413 | 1.370 | 0.302 | 0.018 | 0.063 |
| Children ever born | 1.879 | 0.054 | 587 | 413 | 0.853 | 0.029 | 1.768 | 1.990 |
| Children surviving | 1.750 | 0.053 | 587 | 413 | 0.910 | 0.030 | 1.641 | 1.858 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.023 | 0.167 | 149 | 98 | 1.271 | 0.055 | 2.678 | 3.368 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.986 | 0.005 | 587 | 413 | 1.101 | 0.005 | 0.970 | 0.994 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.985 | 0.005 | 587 | 413 | 1.073 | 0.005 | 0.969 | 0.993 |
| Currently using any method | 0.732 | 0.034 | 445 | 319 | 1.612 | 0.046 | 0.657 | 0.796 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.038 | 0.010 | 445 | 319 | 1.127 | 0.269 | 0.022 | 0.066 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.694 | 0.035 | 445 | 319 | 1.588 | 0.050 | 0.618 | 0.761 |
| Currently using pill | 0.201 | 0.031 | 445 | 319 | 1.650 | 0.156 | 0.144 | 0.274 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.009 | 0.005 | 445 | 319 | 1.022 | 0.497 | 0.003 | 0.026 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.054 | 0.013 | 445 | 319 | 1.174 | 0.232 | 0.034 | 0.087 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.010 | 0.004 | 445 | 319 | 0.766 | 0.363 | 0.005 | 0.021 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.017 | 0.006 | 445 | 319 | 1.048 | 0.381 | 0.008 | 0.036 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.012 | 0.007 | 445 | 319 | 1.274 | 0.542 | 0.004 | 0.037 |
| Currently using implant | 0.073 | 0.021 | 445 | 319 | 1.728 | 0.291 | 0.040 | 0.132 |
| Used public sector source | 0.429 | 0.062 | 304 | 220 | 2.191 | 0.145 | 0.308 | 0.559 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.255 | 0.018 | 826 | 520 | 1.178 | 0.070 | 0.222 | 0.292 |
| Want no more children | 0.433 | 0.027 | 826 | 520 | 1.542 | 0.061 | 0.381 | 0.485 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.604 | 0.087 | 511 | 357 | 1.656 | 0.034 | 2.423 | 2.784 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.939 | 0.026 | 199 | 145 | 1.509 | 0.027 | 0.860 | 0.975 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.671 | 0.038 | 199 | 145 | 1.143 | 0.057 | 0.588 | 0.744 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.902 | 0.028 | 225 | 163 | 1.411 | 0.031 | 0.827 | 0.946 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.193 | 0.031 | 217 | 157 | 1.171 | 0.163 | 0.136 | 0.266 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.315 | 0.096 | 38 | 30 | 1.256 | 0.305 | 0.155 | 0.535 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.487 | 0.097 | 38 | 30 | 1.177 | 0.199 | 0.299 | 0.678 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.453 | 0.091 | 39 | 30 | 1.124 | 0.200 | 0.280 | 0.638 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.861 | 0.059 | 39 | 30 | 1.056 | 0.069 | 0.690 | 0.945 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.556 | 0.118 | 39 | 30 | 1.461 | 0.212 | 0.318 | 0.770 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.583 | 0.121 | 39 | 30 | 1.512 | 0.208 | 0.333 | 0.796 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.674 | 0.104 | 39 | 30 | 1.362 | 0.154 | 0.439 | 0.846 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.506 | 0.120 | 39 | 30 | 1.476 | 0.236 | 0.276 | 0.734 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.465 | 0.228 | 1,677 | 1,172 | 1.102 | 0.092 | 2.009 | 2.921 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 20.595 | 5.663 | 468 | 336 | 0.818 | 0.275 | 9.269 | 31.921 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 4.142 | 3.001 | 471 | 338 | 1.031 | 0.724 | 0.000 | 10.143 |
| Infant mortality* | 24.737 | 6.537 | 468 | 336 | 0.897 | 0.264 | 11.663 | 37.811 |
| Child mortality* | 12.899 | 6.873 | 469 | 338 | 1.056 | 0.533 | 0.000 | 26.644 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 37.316 | 7.800 | 469 | 337 | 0.857 | 0.209 | 21.716 | 52.917 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.261 | 0.042 | 143 | 98 | 0.939 | 0.159 | 0.185 | 0.356 |
| Literacy | 0.936 | 0.024 | 143 | 98 | 0.980 | 0.026 | 0.864 | 0.971 |
| No education | 0.033 | 0.015 | 143 | 98 | 0.827 | 0.449 | 0.013 | 0.083 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.705 | 0.056 | 143 | 98 | 1.213 | 0.079 | 0.579 | 0.806 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.145 | 0.027 | 143 | 98 | 0.929 | 0.190 | 0.097 | 0.211 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.991 | 0.010 | 143 | 98 | 0.990 | 0.010 | 0.926 | 0.999 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.991 | 0.010 | 143 | 98 | 0.990 | 0.010 | 0.926 | 0.999 |
| Currently using any method | 0.045 | 0.017 | 143 | 98 | 0.989 | 0.381 | 0.020 | 0.097 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.017 | 0.008 | 211 | 135 | 0.841 | 0.436 | 0.007 | 0.041 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.258 | 0.028 | 211 | 135 | 0.927 | 0.108 | 0.207 | 0.317 |
| Want no more children | 0.410 | 0.036 | 211 | 135 | 1.062 | 0.088 | 0.341 | 0.482 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.048 | 0.204 | 121 | 82 | 1.239 | 0.067 | 2.628 | 3.468 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C. 26 Sampling error: South Kalimantan sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted <br> (N) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.420 | 0.023 | 802 | 790 | 1.314 | 0.055 | 0.374 | 0.467 |
| Literacy | 0.961 | 0.012 | 802 | 790 | 1.758 | 0.012 | 0.928 | 0.980 |
| No education | 0.020 | 0.012 | 802 | 790 | 2.411 | 0.599 | 0.006 | 0.066 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.676 | 0.031 | 802 | 790 | 1.867 | 0.046 | 0.610 | 0.735 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.205 | 0.016 | 802 | 790 | 1.135 | 0.079 | 0.174 | 0.240 |
| Currently married | 0.743 | 0.018 | 802 | 790 | 1.180 | 0.025 | 0.705 | 0.779 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.345 | 0.033 | 682 | 678 | 1.809 | 0.096 | 0.281 | 0.415 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.047 | 0.009 | 802 | 790 | 1.200 | 0.192 | 0.031 | 0.068 |
| Children ever born | 1.721 | 0.055 | 802 | 790 | 1.020 | 0.032 | 1.610 | 1.832 |
| Children surviving | 1.573 | 0.046 | 802 | 790 | 0.975 | 0.029 | 1.479 | 1.668 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 2.900 | 0.144 | 227 | 222 | 1.260 | 0.050 | 2.607 | 3.194 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.987 | 0.005 | 802 | 790 | 1.158 | 0.005 | 0.974 | 0.994 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.987 | 0.005 | 802 | 790 | 1.158 | 0.005 | 0.974 | 0.994 |
| Currently using any method | 0.681 | 0.022 | 591 | 589 | 1.164 | 0.033 | 0.634 | 0.725 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.037 | 0.010 | 591 | 589 | 1.291 | 0.272 | 0.021 | 0.064 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.644 | 0.021 | 591 | 589 | 1.086 | 0.033 | 0.600 | 0.687 |
| Currently using pill | 0.287 | 0.028 | 591 | 589 | 1.484 | 0.096 | 0.235 | 0.347 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.008 | 0.004 | 591 | 589 | 1.078 | 0.497 | 0.003 | 0.022 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.061 | 0.011 | 591 | 589 | 1.135 | 0.183 | 0.042 | 0.088 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.013 | 0.004 | 591 | 589 | 0.910 | 0.322 | 0.007 | 0.026 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.025 | 0.008 | 591 | 589 | 1.220 | 0.314 | 0.013 | 0.047 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.016 | 0.005 | 591 | 589 | 0.877 | 0.285 | 0.009 | 0.028 |
| Currently using implant | 0.041 | 0.017 | 591 | 589 | 2.015 | 0.400 | 0.018 | 0.091 |
| Used public sector source | 0.261 | 0.036 | 381 | 382 | 1.591 | 0.137 | 0.195 | 0.340 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.254 | 0.014 | 971 | 788 | 1.012 | 0.056 | 0.228 | 0.283 |
| Want no more children | 0.397 | 0.016 | 971 | 788 | 1.022 | 0.040 | 0.366 | 0.429 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.689 | 0.060 | 718 | 706 | 1.218 | 0.022 | 2.567 | 2.812 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 1.000 | 0.000 | 253 | 251 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.740 | 0.035 | 253 | 251 | 1.275 | 0.048 | 0.662 | 0.805 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.924 | 0.024 | 278 | 273 | 1.498 | 0.026 | 0.859 | 0.960 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.198 | 0.029 | 263 | 260 | 1.159 | 0.144 | 0.146 | 0.263 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.286 | 0.053 | 52 | 52 | 0.839 | 0.186 | 0.190 | 0.404 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.549 | 0.064 | 52 | 52 | 0.921 | 0.117 | 0.418 | 0.673 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.659 | 0.069 | 48 | 49 | 0.994 | 0.104 | 0.509 | 0.783 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.958 | 0.032 | 48 | 49 | 1.094 | 0.033 | 0.819 | 0.991 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.877 | 0.050 | 48 | 49 | 1.055 | 0.058 | 0.734 | 0.949 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.877 | 0.050 | 48 | 49 | 1.055 | 0.058 | 0.734 | 0.949 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.914 | 0.040 | 48 | 49 | 0.972 | 0.044 | 0.791 | 0.967 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.877 | 0.050 | 48 | 49 | 1.055 | 0.058 | 0.734 | 0.949 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.407 | 0.126 | 2,281 | 2,252 | 0.835 | 0.052 | 2.155 | 2.659 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 31.392 | 8.032 | 563 | 558 | 0.996 | 0.256 | 15.329 | 47.456 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 3.530 | 2.540 | 562 | 558 | 1.021 | 0.720 | 0.000 | 8.610 |
| Infant mortality* | 34.922 | 9.525 | 563 | 558 | 1.137 | 0.273 | 15.872 | 53.973 |
| Child mortality* | 7.665 | 3.867 | 571 | 566 | 1.029 | 0.505 | 0.000 | 15.400 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 42.320 | 10.055 | 564 | 559 | 1.113 | 0.238 | 22.209 | 62.431 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.398 | 0.036 | 170 | 163 | 0.945 | 0.091 | 0.327 | 0.473 |
| Literacy | 0.991 | 0.006 | 170 | 163 | 0.825 | 0.006 | 0.965 | 0.998 |
| No education | 0.004 | 0.004 | 170 | 163 | 0.808 | 0.995 | 0.001 | 0.030 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.572 | 0.057 | 170 | 163 | 1.466 | 0.099 | 0.454 | 0.682 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.071 | 0.025 | 169 | 162 | 1.288 | 0.360 | 0.033 | 0.144 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 1.000 | 0.000 | 170 | 163 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 1.000 | 0.000 | 170 | 163 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Currently using any method | 0.041 | 0.017 | 170 | 163 | 1.110 | 0.412 | 0.018 | 0.093 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.017 | 0.008 | 238 | 200 | 0.943 | 0.472 | 0.007 | 0.041 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.315 | 0.036 | 238 | 200 | 1.194 | 0.114 | 0.249 | 0.390 |
| Want no more children | 0.367 | 0.033 | 238 | 200 | 1.055 | 0.090 | 0.305 | 0.434 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.654 | 0.087 | 149 | 142 | 0.946 | 0.033 | 2.477 | 2.831 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C. 27 Sampling error: East Kalimantan sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted <br> (N) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.592 | 0.025 | 1,221 | 593 | 1.746 | 0.042 | 0.542 | 0.640 |
| Literacy | 0.976 | 0.008 | 1,221 | 593 | 1.720 | 0.008 | 0.955 | 0.987 |
| No education | 0.008 | 0.005 | 1,221 | 593 | 1.913 | 0.601 | 0.002 | 0.027 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.759 | 0.018 | 1,221 | 593 | 1.467 | 0.024 | 0.721 | 0.793 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.206 | 0.014 | 1,221 | 593 | 1.205 | 0.068 | 0.180 | 0.236 |
| Currently married | 0.733 | 0.017 | 1,221 | 593 | 1.311 | 0.023 | 0.698 | 0.765 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.258 | 0.024 | 1,049 | 510 | 1.758 | 0.092 | 0.213 | 0.308 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.044 | 0.006 | 1,221 | 593 | 0.994 | 0.132 | 0.034 | 0.057 |
| Children ever born | 1.897 | 0.047 | 1,221 | 593 | 1.035 | 0.025 | 1.802 | 1.992 |
| Children surviving | 1.797 | 0.040 | 1,221 | 593 | 0.944 | 0.022 | 1.717 | 1.877 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.086 | 0.128 | 314 | 151 | 1.437 | 0.041 | 2.829 | 3.343 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.996 | 0.002 | 1,221 | 593 | 1.077 | 0.002 | 0.990 | 0.999 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.996 | 0.002 | 1,221 | 593 | 1.077 | 0.002 | 0.990 | 0.999 |
| Currently using any method | 0.665 | 0.022 | 884 | 435 | 1.413 | 0.034 | 0.619 | 0.709 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.072 | 0.009 | 884 | 435 | 1.057 | 0.128 | 0.056 | 0.093 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.593 | 0.025 | 884 | 435 | 1.505 | 0.042 | 0.543 | 0.642 |
| Currently using pill | 0.190 | 0.018 | 884 | 435 | 1.337 | 0.093 | 0.157 | 0.228 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.059 | 0.012 | 884 | 435 | 1.569 | 0.212 | 0.038 | 0.089 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.061 | 0.009 | 884 | 435 | 1.070 | 0.142 | 0.046 | 0.081 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.033 | 0.008 | 884 | 435 | 1.279 | 0.233 | 0.021 | 0.052 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.033 | 0.008 | 884 | 435 | 1.310 | 0.237 | 0.021 | 0.054 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.018 | 0.004 | 884 | 435 | 0.902 | 0.222 | 0.012 | 0.029 |
| Currently using implant | 0.024 | 0.006 | 884 | 435 | 1.229 | 0.264 | 0.014 | 0.040 |
| Used public sector source | 0.301 | 0.042 | 504 | 260 | 2.057 | 0.140 | 0.224 | 0.391 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.252 | 0.016 | 1,264 | 636 | 1.282 | 0.062 | 0.223 | 0.284 |
| Want no more children | 0.417 | 0.018 | 1,264 | 636 | 1.302 | 0.043 | 0.382 | 0.453 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.626 | 0.045 | 1,119 | 547 | 1.383 | 0.017 | 2.534 | 2.717 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.979 | 0.007 | 410 | 208 | 1.046 | 0.008 | 0.957 | 0.989 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.642 | 0.043 | 410 | 208 | 1.809 | 0.067 | 0.552 | 0.723 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.958 | 0.012 | 480 | 241 | 1.300 | 0.012 | 0.926 | 0.976 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.186 | 0.021 | 470 | 236 | 1.142 | 0.110 | 0.149 | 0.231 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.327 | 0.070 | 81 | 44 | 1.328 | 0.213 | 0.205 | 0.479 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.453 | 0.072 | 81 | 44 | 1.290 | 0.158 | 0.317 | 0.597 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.749 | 0.047 | 97 | 45 | 1.064 | 0.063 | 0.643 | 0.831 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.950 | 0.019 | 97 | 45 | 0.863 | 0.020 | 0.894 | 0.977 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.804 | 0.046 | 97 | 45 | 1.126 | 0.057 | 0.697 | 0.880 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.773 | 0.055 | 97 | 45 | 1.275 | 0.071 | 0.646 | 0.864 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.804 | 0.041 | 97 | 45 | 1.022 | 0.052 | 0.707 | 0.874 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.720 | 0.057 | 97 | 45 | 1.238 | 0.079 | 0.594 | 0.819 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.676 | 0.123 | 3,505 | 1,701 | 0.899 | 0.046 | 2.430 | 2.922 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 12.853 | 4.186 | 1,010 | 506 | 1.077 | 0.326 | 4.481 | 21.226 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 7.430 | 4.773 | 1,012 | 508 | 1.722 | 0.642 | 0.000 | 16.976 |
| Infant mortality* | 20.283 | 6.753 | 1,010 | 506 | 1.415 | 0.333 | 6.778 | 33.789 |
| Child mortality* | 6.774 | 2.830 | 1,022 | 513 | 1.031 | 0.418 | 1.114 | 12.434 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 26.920 | 6.810 | 1,011 | 507 | 1.270 | 0.253 | 13.301 | 40.539 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.578 | 0.030 | 234 | 125 | 0.683 | 0.052 | 0.516 | 0.637 |
| Literacy | 0.956 | 0.023 | 234 | 125 | 1.233 | 0.024 | 0.881 | 0.985 |
| No education | 0.021 | 0.012 | 234 | 125 | 0.898 | 0.543 | 0.007 | 0.062 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.741 | 0.029 | 234 | 125 | 0.742 | 0.039 | 0.679 | 0.795 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.097 | 0.029 | 234 | 125 | 1.515 | 0.302 | 0.052 | 0.175 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.989 | 0.008 | 234 | 125 | 0.904 | 0.008 | 0.950 | 0.998 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.989 | 0.008 | 234 | 125 | 0.904 | 0.008 | 0.950 | 0.998 |
| Currently using any method | 0.055 | 0.016 | 234 | 125 | 1.047 | 0.284 | 0.031 | 0.096 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.031 | 0.010 | 302 | 162 | 1.016 | 0.329 | 0.016 | 0.058 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.173 | 0.026 | 302 | 162 | 1.189 | 0.150 | 0.128 | 0.230 |
| Want no more children | 0.327 | 0.035 | 302 | 162 | 1.293 | 0.107 | 0.262 | 0.399 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.719 | 0.119 | 199 | 107 | 1.190 | 0.044 | 2.481 | 2.957 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C. 28 Sampling error: North Kalimantan sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  |  | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted <br> (N) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.575 | 0.036 | 712 | 108 | 1.939 | 0.062 | 0.500 | 0.648 |
| Literacy | 0.942 | 0.012 | 712 | 108 | 1.379 | 0.013 | 0.911 | 0.962 |
| No education | 0.022 | 0.011 | 712 | 108 | 1.928 | 0.481 | 0.008 | 0.059 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.730 | 0.033 | 712 | 108 | 2.002 | 0.046 | 0.656 | 0.794 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.289 | 0.025 | 712 | 108 | 1.476 | 0.087 | 0.240 | 0.344 |
| Currently married | 0.644 | 0.028 | 712 | 108 | 1.536 | 0.043 | 0.585 | 0.699 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.259 | 0.023 | 571 | 86 | 1.261 | 0.089 | 0.214 | 0.310 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.049 | 0.009 | 712 | 108 | 1.141 | 0.189 | 0.033 | 0.072 |
| Children ever born | 1.931 | 0.089 | 712 | 108 | 1.141 | 0.046 | 1.747 | 2.115 |
| Children surviving | 1.819 | 0.081 | 712 | 108 | 1.127 | 0.045 | 1.650 | 1.987 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 4.009 | 0.217 | 156 | 24 | 1.215 | 0.054 | 3.560 | 4.458 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.986 | 0.006 | 712 | 108 | 1.366 | 0.006 | 0.967 | 0.995 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.985 | 0.006 | 712 | 108 | 1.257 | 0.006 | 0.967 | 0.993 |
| Currently using any method | 0.528 | 0.025 | 467 | 70 | 1.071 | 0.047 | 0.476 | 0.579 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.058 | 0.014 | 467 | 70 | 1.280 | 0.238 | 0.035 | 0.095 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.469 | 0.021 | 467 | 70 | 0.890 | 0.044 | 0.427 | 0.512 |
| Currently using pill | 0.139 | 0.015 | 467 | 70 | 0.931 | 0.107 | 0.111 | 0.173 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.035 | 0.010 | 467 | 70 | 1.196 | 0.290 | 0.019 | 0.064 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.028 | 0.009 | 467 | 70 | 1.139 | 0.310 | 0.015 | 0.053 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.020 | 0.006 | 467 | 70 | 0.936 | 0.302 | 0.011 | 0.038 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.028 | 0.008 | 467 | 70 | 0.999 | 0.272 | 0.016 | 0.049 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.017 | 0.006 | 467 | 70 | 1.029 | 0.365 | 0.008 | 0.036 |
| Currently using implant | 0.022 | 0.008 | 467 | 70 | 1.206 | 0.371 | 0.010 | 0.047 |
| Used public sector source | 0.367 | 0.030 | 214 | 33 | 0.920 | 0.083 | 0.307 | 0.432 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.292 | 0.026 | 845 | 271 | 1.687 | 0.091 | 0.243 | 0.346 |
| Want no more children | 0.271 | 0.023 | 845 | 271 | 1.473 | 0.083 | 0.229 | 0.317 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.945 | 0.075 | 616 | 94 | 1.120 | 0.025 | 2.790 | 3.101 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.954 | 0.018 | 225 | 34 | 1.310 | 0.019 | 0.897 | 0.980 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.733 | 0.043 | 225 | 34 | 1.460 | 0.059 | 0.635 | 0.813 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.909 | 0.022 | 283 | 44 | 1.281 | 0.024 | 0.852 | 0.945 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.169 | 0.023 | 271 | 42 | 0.999 | 0.135 | 0.126 | 0.221 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.683 | 0.077 | 48 | 7 | 1.136 | 0.113 | 0.507 | 0.819 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.669 | 0.067 | 48 | 7 | 0.974 | 0.100 | 0.520 | 0.791 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.680 | 0.062 | 49 | 7 | 0.914 | 0.090 | 0.542 | 0.793 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.939 | 0.034 | 49 | 7 | 0.991 | 0.036 | 0.817 | 0.982 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.912 | 0.041 | 49 | 7 | 0.996 | 0.045 | 0.783 | 0.967 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.872 | 0.048 | 49 | 7 | 1.005 | 0.056 | 0.735 | 0.944 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.827 | 0.057 | 49 | 7 | 1.043 | 0.069 | 0.677 | 0.916 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.827 | 0.057 | 49 | 7 | 1.043 | 0.069 | 0.677 | 0.916 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.814 | 0.212 | 1,972 | 300 | 1.088 | 0.075 | 2.391 | 3.237 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 18.161 | 6.507 | 566 | 85 | 1.089 | 0.358 | 5.147 | 31.175 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 16.614 | 5.725 | 570 | 86 | 0.988 | 0.345 | 5.163 | 28.064 |
| Infant mortality* | 34.774 | 10.051 | 566 | 85 | 1.185 | 0.289 | 14.673 | 54.875 |
| Child mortality* | 4.172 | 3.010 | 569 | 85 | 1.102 | 0.721 | 0.000 | 10.191 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 38.802 | 9.463 | 568 | 86 | 1.086 | 0.244 | 19.876 | 57.727 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.579 | 0.049 | 130 | 19 | 0.425 | 0.084 | 0.476 | 0.676 |
| Literacy | 0.959 | 0.017 | 130 | 19 | 0.370 | 0.018 | 0.905 | 0.983 |
| No education | 0.030 | 0.014 | 130 | 19 | 0.345 | 0.455 | 0.012 | 0.076 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.766 | 0.053 | 130 | 19 | 0.539 | 0.069 | 0.639 | 0.858 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.082 | 0.029 | 129 | 18 | 1.206 | 0.357 | 0.038 | 0.166 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.984 | 0.011 | 130 | 19 | 0.363 | 0.011 | 0.938 | 0.996 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.976 | 0.017 | 130 | 19 | 0.472 | 0.017 | 0.901 | 0.994 |
| Currently using any method | 0.036 | 0.014 | 130 | 19 | 0.828 | 0.375 | 0.017 | 0.078 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.015 | 0.006 | 198 | 55 | 0.708 | 0.415 | 0.006 | 0.033 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.281 | 0.039 | 198 | 55 | 1.204 | 0.137 | 0.212 | 0.363 |
| Want no more children | 0.236 | 0.041 | 198 | 55 | 1.367 | 0.175 | 0.164 | 0.326 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.834 | 0.160 | 121 | 17 | 0.870 | 0.042 | 3.501 | 4.166 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C. 29 Sampling error: North Sulawesi sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted <br> ( N ) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.487 | 0.032 | 585 | 411 | 1.570 | 0.067 | 0.421 | 0.554 |
| Literacy | 0.996 | 0.003 | 585 | 411 | 1.003 | 0.003 | 0.985 | 0.999 |
| No education | 0.000 | 0.000 | 585 | 411 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.857 | 0.023 | 585 | 411 | 1.601 | 0.027 | 0.802 | 0.898 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.223 | 0.019 | 585 | 411 | 1.118 | 0.086 | 0.186 | 0.265 |
| Currently married | 0.703 | 0.018 | 585 | 411 | 0.959 | 0.026 | 0.664 | 0.739 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.270 | 0.033 | 495 | 352 | 1.665 | 0.123 | 0.207 | 0.344 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.030 | 0.008 | 585 | 411 | 1.079 | 0.255 | 0.017 | 0.050 |
| Children ever born | 1.692 | 0.079 | 585 | 411 | 1.338 | 0.047 | 1.529 | 1.855 |
| Children surviving | 1.590 | 0.069 | 585 | 411 | 1.242 | 0.044 | 1.447 | 1.734 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 2.593 | 0.133 | 187 | 135 | 1.412 | 0.051 | 2.318 | 2.867 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.998 | 0.001 | 585 | 411 | 0.767 | 0.001 | 0.991 | 0.999 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.998 | 0.001 | 585 | 411 | 0.767 | 0.001 | 0.991 | 0.999 |
| Currently using any method | 0.674 | 0.026 | 410 | 293 | 1.113 | 0.038 | 0.618 | 0.724 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.064 | 0.011 | 410 | 293 | 0.886 | 0.168 | 0.045 | 0.090 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.610 | 0.028 | 410 | 293 | 1.156 | 0.046 | 0.551 | 0.665 |
| Currently using pill | 0.144 | 0.018 | 410 | 293 | 1.012 | 0.122 | 0.112 | 0.184 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.038 | 0.014 | 410 | 293 | 1.487 | 0.372 | 0.017 | 0.080 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.059 | 0.013 | 410 | 293 | 1.133 | 0.224 | 0.037 | 0.093 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.011 | 0.005 | 410 | 293 | 1.023 | 0.486 | 0.004 | 0.029 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.040 | 0.010 | 410 | 293 | 1.026 | 0.249 | 0.024 | 0.066 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.035 | 0.007 | 410 | 293 | 0.761 | 0.198 | 0.023 | 0.052 |
| Currently using implant | 0.085 | 0.017 | 410 | 293 | 1.261 | 0.205 | 0.055 | 0.128 |
| Used public sector source | 0.564 | 0.055 | 252 | 181 | 1.761 | 0.098 | 0.449 | 0.673 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.199 | 0.016 | 786 | 490 | 1.140 | 0.082 | 0.169 | 0.233 |
| Want no more children | 0.426 | 0.022 | 786 | 490 | 1.243 | 0.051 | 0.384 | 0.470 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.180 | 0.041 | 534 | 372 | 1.312 | 0.019 | 2.095 | 2.265 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.984 | 0.008 | 163 | 114 | 0.845 | 0.008 | 0.954 | 0.995 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.776 | 0.032 | 163 | 114 | 0.969 | 0.041 | 0.704 | 0.835 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.936 | 0.022 | 180 | 126 | 1.226 | 0.024 | 0.871 | 0.969 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.158 | 0.023 | 172 | 121 | 0.840 | 0.148 | 0.115 | 0.212 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.453 | 0.093 | 26 | 19 | 0.932 | 0.205 | 0.277 | 0.642 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.737 | 0.085 | 26 | 19 | 0.968 | 0.116 | 0.531 | 0.874 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.596 | 0.081 | 41 | 28 | 1.044 | 0.136 | 0.425 | 0.748 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 1.000 | 0.000 | 41 | 28 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.869 | 0.053 | 41 | 28 | 0.991 | 0.061 | 0.718 | 0.945 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.903 | 0.042 | 41 | 28 | 0.887 | 0.046 | 0.777 | 0.961 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.935 | 0.036 | 41 | 28 | 0.914 | 0.038 | 0.811 | 0.980 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.813 | 0.059 | 41 | 28 | 0.952 | 0.072 | 0.662 | 0.906 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.243 | 0.185 | 1,647 | 1,162 | 0.911 | 0.082 | 1.872 | 2.613 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 34.176 | 8.694 | 361 | 255 | 0.928 | 0.254 | 16.789 | 51.563 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 8.465 | 4.269 | 362 | 256 | 0.910 | 0.504 | 0.000 | 17.002 |
| Infant mortality* | 42.641 | 10.305 | 361 | 255 | 0.888 | 0.242 | 22.031 | 63.251 |
| Child mortality* | 3.470 | 3.488 | 365 | 257 | 1.111 | 1.005 | 0.000 | 10.445 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 45.963 | 10.193 | 361 | 255 | 0.869 | 0.222 | 25.577 | 66.348 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.409 | 0.045 | 115 | 80 | 0.814 | 0.109 | 0.321 | 0.503 |
| Literacy | 0.981 | 0.013 | 115 | 80 | 0.841 | 0.013 | 0.926 | 0.995 |
| No education | 0.010 | 0.010 | 115 | 80 | 0.896 | 1.015 | 0.001 | 0.075 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.740 | 0.056 | 115 | 80 | 1.138 | 0.075 | 0.610 | 0.838 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.182 | 0.031 | 115 | 80 | 0.855 | 0.170 | 0.126 | 0.254 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.982 | 0.013 | 115 | 80 | 0.865 | 0.013 | 0.924 | 0.996 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.982 | 0.013 | 115 | 80 | 0.865 | 0.013 | 0.924 | 0.996 |
| Currently using any method | 0.050 | 0.026 | 115 | 80 | 1.260 | 0.513 | 0.017 | 0.139 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.002 | 0.002 | 181 | 115 | 0.541 | 1.002 | 0.000 | 0.012 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.236 | 0.029 | 181 | 115 | 0.929 | 0.125 | 0.183 | 0.299 |
| Want no more children | 0.369 | 0.039 | 181 | 115 | 1.091 | 0.106 | 0.296 | 0.449 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.526 | 0.078 | 110 | 78 | 0.917 | 0.031 | 2.365 | 2.687 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C. 30 Sampling error: Central Sulawesi sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted <br> ( N ) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.276 | 0.016 | 1,199 | 537 | 1.257 | 0.059 | 0.244 | 0.310 |
| Literacy | 0.946 | 0.009 | 1,199 | 537 | 1.355 | 0.009 | 0.925 | 0.961 |
| No education | 0.014 | 0.004 | 1,199 | 537 | 1.070 | 0.255 | 0.009 | 0.024 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.692 | 0.026 | 1,199 | 537 | 1.969 | 0.038 | 0.637 | 0.743 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.230 | 0.013 | 1,199 | 537 | 1.060 | 0.056 | 0.205 | 0.257 |
| Currently married | 0.719 | 0.015 | 1,199 | 537 | 1.184 | 0.021 | 0.687 | 0.749 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.301 | 0.026 | 984 | 445 | 1.779 | 0.086 | 0.252 | 0.356 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.043 | 0.007 | 1,199 | 537 | 1.277 | 0.174 | 0.030 | 0.061 |
| Children ever born | 1.857 | 0.052 | 1,199 | 537 | 1.027 | 0.028 | 1.753 | 1.961 |
| Children surviving | 1.737 | 0.047 | 1,199 | 537 | 1.019 | 0.027 | 1.642 | 1.831 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.307 | 0.116 | 298 | 134 | 1.057 | 0.035 | 3.074 | 3.540 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.985 | 0.004 | 1,199 | 537 | 1.012 | 0.004 | 0.976 | 0.991 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.984 | 0.004 | 1,199 | 537 | 1.020 | 0.004 | 0.974 | 0.990 |
| Currently using any method | 0.655 | 0.019 | 845 | 387 | 1.188 | 0.030 | 0.615 | 0.693 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.061 | 0.009 | 845 | 387 | 1.079 | 0.146 | 0.045 | 0.082 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.594 | 0.023 | 845 | 387 | 1.332 | 0.038 | 0.548 | 0.638 |
| Currently using pill | 0.194 | 0.021 | 845 | 387 | 1.532 | 0.108 | 0.155 | 0.239 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.036 | 0.006 | 845 | 387 | 0.998 | 0.178 | 0.025 | 0.051 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.035 | 0.008 | 845 | 387 | 1.313 | 0.236 | 0.022 | 0.057 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.004 | 0.003 | 845 | 387 | 1.156 | 0.615 | 0.001 | 0.014 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.037 | 0.008 | 845 | 387 | 1.171 | 0.206 | 0.024 | 0.056 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.021 | 0.004 | 845 | 387 | 0.864 | 0.202 | 0.014 | 0.032 |
| Currently using implant | 0.067 | 0.011 | 845 | 387 | 1.238 | 0.160 | 0.048 | 0.091 |
| Used public sector source | 0.701 | 0.034 | 495 | 231 | 1.669 | 0.049 | 0.627 | 0.765 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.270 | 0.016 | 1,223 | 587 | 1.234 | 0.058 | 0.240 | 0.302 |
| Want no more children | 0.385 | 0.018 | 1,223 | 587 | 1.262 | 0.046 | 0.351 | 0.420 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.517 | 0.039 | 1,123 | 503 | 1.240 | 0.016 | 2.438 | 2.596 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.976 | 0.010 | 368 | 170 | 1.215 | 0.010 | 0.946 | 0.989 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.763 | 0.029 | 368 | 170 | 1.295 | 0.038 | 0.700 | 0.816 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.839 | 0.028 | 435 | 200 | 1.588 | 0.033 | 0.774 | 0.888 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.154 | 0.017 | 419 | 193 | 0.983 | 0.113 | 0.122 | 0.192 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.315 | 0.057 | 62 | 30 | 0.950 | 0.179 | 0.214 | 0.438 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.563 | 0.070 | 62 | 30 | 1.110 | 0.125 | 0.420 | 0.696 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.539 | 0.055 | 89 | 40 | 1.034 | 0.102 | 0.428 | 0.646 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.883 | 0.040 | 89 | 40 | 1.168 | 0.045 | 0.776 | 0.943 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.717 | 0.054 | 89 | 40 | 1.133 | 0.076 | 0.596 | 0.813 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.707 | 0.059 | 89 | 40 | 1.226 | 0.084 | 0.575 | 0.812 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.795 | 0.044 | 89 | 40 | 1.024 | 0.055 | 0.693 | 0.870 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.641 | 0.055 | 89 | 40 | 1.066 | 0.085 | 0.525 | 0.742 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.710 | 0.168 | 3,383 | 1,517 | 1.137 | 0.062 | 2.374 | 3.046 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 22.371 | 5.481 | 871 | 399 | 0.974 | 0.245 | 11.409 | 33.333 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 14.095 | 5.453 | 875 | 401 | 1.294 | 0.387 | 3.188 | 25.001 |
| Infant mortality* | 36.466 | 7.277 | 873 | 400 | 1.055 | 0.200 | 21.912 | 51.020 |
| Child mortality* | 10.211 | 3.632 | 873 | 402 | 1.131 | 0.356 | 2.947 | 17.474 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 46.304 | 8.435 | 875 | 401 | 1.132 | 0.182 | 29.433 | 63.175 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.233 | 0.026 | 263 | 114 | 0.648 | 0.110 | 0.185 | 0.288 |
| Literacy | 0.945 | 0.015 | 263 | 114 | 0.714 | 0.016 | 0.906 | 0.969 |
| No education | 0.011 | 0.007 | 263 | 114 | 0.658 | 0.572 | 0.004 | 0.036 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.644 | 0.042 | 263 | 114 | 0.943 | 0.065 | 0.556 | 0.724 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.154 | 0.023 | 262 | 114 | 1.051 | 0.152 | 0.112 | 0.207 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.981 | 0.008 | 263 | 114 | 0.640 | 0.008 | 0.956 | 0.992 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.974 | 0.009 | 263 | 114 | 0.632 | 0.010 | 0.946 | 0.987 |
| Currently using any method | 0.070 | 0.022 | 263 | 114 | 1.376 | 0.309 | 0.037 | 0.129 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.014 | 0.005 | 331 | 151 | 0.826 | 0.386 | 0.006 | 0.029 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.323 | 0.028 | 331 | 151 | 1.070 | 0.085 | 0.272 | 0.380 |
| Want no more children | 0.238 | 0.024 | 331 | 151 | 1.035 | 0.102 | 0.193 | 0.289 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.921 | 0.103 | 243 | 106 | 1.257 | 0.035 | 2.714 | 3.127 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.366 | 0.015 | 1,873 | 1,582 | 1.313 | 0.040 | 0.337 | 0.395 |
| Literacy | 0.952 | 0.006 | 1,873 | 1,582 | 1.147 | 0.006 | 0.939 | 0.962 |
| No education | 0.015 | 0.003 | 1,873 | 1,582 | 1.154 | 0.216 | 0.010 | 0.023 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.733 | 0.019 | 1,873 | 1,582 | 1.862 | 0.026 | 0.694 | 0.769 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.294 | 0.013 | 1,873 | 1,582 | 1.222 | 0.044 | 0.269 | 0.321 |
| Currently married | 0.650 | 0.014 | 1,873 | 1,582 | 1.257 | 0.021 | 0.622 | 0.677 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.240 | 0.018 | 1,537 | 1,298 | 1.647 | 0.075 | 0.206 | 0.277 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.033 | 0.003 | 1,873 | 1,582 | 0.816 | 0.102 | 0.027 | 0.040 |
| Children ever born | 1.718 | 0.047 | 1,873 | 1,582 | 1.119 | 0.027 | 1.626 | 1.811 |
| Children surviving | 1.610 | 0.042 | 1,873 | 1,582 | 1.095 | 0.026 | 1.526 | 1.694 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.005 | 0.101 | 541 | 470 | 1.145 | 0.033 | 2.804 | 3.206 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.979 | 0.004 | 1,873 | 1,582 | 1.078 | 0.004 | 0.971 | 0.985 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.979 | 0.004 | 1,873 | 1,582 | 1.076 | 0.004 | 0.971 | 0.985 |
| Currently using any method | 0.568 | 0.017 | 1,181 | 1,030 | 1.165 | 0.030 | 0.534 | 0.601 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.080 | 0.010 | 1,181 | 1,030 | 1.238 | 0.122 | 0.063 | 0.102 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.487 | 0.018 | 1,181 | 1,030 | 1.237 | 0.037 | 0.452 | 0.523 |
| Currently using pill | 0.114 | 0.014 | 1,181 | 1,030 | 1.560 | 0.126 | 0.089 | 0.147 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.020 | 0.004 | 1,181 | 1,030 | 0.968 | 0.195 | 0.014 | 0.030 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.013 | 0.003 | 1,181 | 1,030 | 0.939 | 0.242 | 0.008 | 0.020 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.014 | 0.004 | 1,181 | 1,030 | 1.062 | 0.262 | 0.008 | 0.023 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.026 | 0.005 | 1,181 | 1,030 | 1.079 | 0.193 | 0.017 | 0.038 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.016 | 0.004 | 1,181 | 1,030 | 1.053 | 0.237 | 0.010 | 0.026 |
| Currently using implant | 0.057 | 0.009 | 1,181 | 1,030 | 1.307 | 0.156 | 0.041 | 0.077 |
| Used public sector source | 0.487 | 0.035 | 568 | 501 | 1.646 | 0.071 | 0.418 | 0.555 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.268 | 0.015 | 1,560 | 1,230 | 1.332 | 0.056 | 0.240 | 0.298 |
| Want no more children | 0.403 | 0.015 | 1,560 | 1,230 | 1.188 | 0.037 | 0.374 | 0.432 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.703 | 0.051 | 1,696 | 1,441 | 1.746 | 0.019 | 2.601 | 2.805 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.983 | 0.006 | 517 | 442 | 0.989 | 0.006 | 0.968 | 0.992 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.775 | 0.023 | 517 | 442 | 1.266 | 0.030 | 0.725 | 0.818 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.880 | 0.022 | 607 | 519 | 1.639 | 0.025 | 0.830 | 0.917 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.167 | 0.019 | 595 | 510 | 1.232 | 0.113 | 0.133 | 0.208 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.185 | 0.044 | 97 | 85 | 1.117 | 0.240 | 0.112 | 0.289 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.483 | 0.049 | 97 | 85 | 0.967 | 0.102 | 0.386 | 0.581 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.494 | 0.054 | 115 | 100 | 1.148 | 0.109 | 0.388 | 0.600 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.923 | 0.023 | 115 | 100 | 0.905 | 0.025 | 0.864 | 0.957 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.774 | 0.038 | 115 | 100 | 0.975 | 0.049 | 0.689 | 0.841 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.755 | 0.043 | 115 | 100 | 1.074 | 0.057 | 0.659 | 0.831 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.839 | 0.032 | 115 | 100 | 0.944 | 0.039 | 0.764 | 0.894 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.672 | 0.045 | 115 | 100 | 1.025 | 0.067 | 0.577 | 0.755 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.438 | 0.121 | 5,281 | 4,465 | 1.018 | 0.050 | 2.196 | 2.680 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 18.501 | 3.588 | 1,259 | 1,084 | 0.941 | 0.194 | 11.325 | 25.676 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 5.949 | 1.969 | 1,262 | 1,086 | 0.941 | 0.331 | 2.012 | 9.887 |
| Infant mortality* | 24.450 | 3.907 | 1,259 | 1,084 | 0.923 | 0.160 | 16.636 | 32.264 |
| Child mortality* | 7.338 | 2.825 | 1,259 | 1,083 | 1.171 | 0.385 | 1.687 | 12.989 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 31.608 | 4.308 | 1,262 | 1,086 | 0.912 | 0.136 | 22.992 | 40.224 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.320 | 0.023 | 321 | 275 | 0.834 | 0.073 | 0.276 | 0.369 |
| Literacy | 0.881 | 0.018 | 321 | 275 | 0.940 | 0.021 | 0.839 | 0.913 |
| No education | 0.063 | 0.014 | 321 | 275 | 0.947 | 0.221 | 0.040 | 0.097 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.569 | 0.036 | 321 | 275 | 1.194 | 0.063 | 0.497 | 0.639 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.137 | 0.022 | 321 | 275 | 1.129 | 0.158 | 0.099 | 0.186 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.958 | 0.012 | 321 | 275 | 1.002 | 0.013 | 0.926 | 0.977 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.956 | 0.012 | 321 | 275 | 0.993 | 0.013 | 0.924 | 0.975 |
| Currently using any method | 0.104 | 0.021 | 321 | 275 | 1.217 | 0.200 | 0.069 | 0.153 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.020 | 0.007 | 388 | 311 | 0.978 | 0.347 | 0.010 | 0.040 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.230 | 0.025 | 388 | 311 | 1.192 | 0.111 | 0.184 | 0.284 |
| Want no more children | 0.343 | 0.026 | 388 | 311 | 1.064 | 0.075 | 0.294 | 0.395 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.988 | 0.090 | 251 | 217 | 1.155 | 0.030 | 2.808 | 3.167 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted ( N ) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.283 | 0.020 | 1,557 | 476 | 1.778 | 0.072 | 0.244 | 0.325 |
| Literacy | 0.940 | 0.009 | 1,557 | 476 | 1.514 | 0.010 | 0.919 | 0.956 |
| No education | 0.024 | 0.005 | 1,557 | 476 | 1.351 | 0.220 | 0.015 | 0.037 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.764 | 0.021 | 1,557 | 476 | 1.950 | 0.028 | 0.719 | 0.803 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.242 | 0.014 | 1,557 | 476 | 1.308 | 0.059 | 0.215 | 0.272 |
| Currently married | 0.707 | 0.014 | 1,557 | 476 | 1.200 | 0.020 | 0.678 | 0.734 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.299 | 0.017 | 1,293 | 397 | 1.361 | 0.058 | 0.265 | 0.335 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.047 | 0.006 | 1,557 | 476 | 1.060 | 0.122 | 0.036 | 0.059 |
| Children ever born | 2.001 | 0.053 | 1,557 | 476 | 1.097 | 0.027 | 1.895 | 2.108 |
| Children surviving | 1.862 | 0.047 | 1,557 | 476 | 1.049 | 0.025 | 1.768 | 1.956 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.840 | 0.136 | 360 | 109 | 1.339 | 0.035 | 3.567 | 4.113 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.982 | 0.004 | 1,557 | 476 | 1.251 | 0.004 | 0.971 | 0.989 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.981 | 0.005 | 1,557 | 476 | 1.314 | 0.005 | 0.969 | 0.988 |
| Currently using any method | 0.538 | 0.020 | 1,077 | 337 | 1.337 | 0.038 | 0.497 | 0.578 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.073 | 0.010 | 1,077 | 337 | 1.283 | 0.140 | 0.055 | 0.096 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.465 | 0.023 | 1,077 | 337 | 1.525 | 0.050 | 0.419 | 0.512 |
| Currently using pill | 0.125 | 0.014 | 1,077 | 337 | 1.396 | 0.113 | 0.099 | 0.156 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.015 | 0.003 | 1,077 | 337 | 0.926 | 0.228 | 0.010 | 0.024 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.033 | 0.008 | 1,077 | 337 | 1.397 | 0.230 | 0.021 | 0.052 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.011 | 0.003 | 1,077 | 337 | 1.050 | 0.302 | 0.006 | 0.020 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.019 | 0.005 | 1,077 | 337 | 1.180 | 0.256 | 0.012 | 0.032 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.026 | 0.007 | 1,077 | 337 | 1.336 | 0.248 | 0.016 | 0.043 |
| Currently using implant | 0.064 | 0.014 | 1,077 | 337 | 1.827 | 0.213 | 0.042 | 0.098 |
| Used public sector source | 0.469 | 0.038 | 487 | 156 | 1.686 | 0.081 | 0.394 | 0.545 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.317 | 0.018 | 1,455 | 538 | 1.436 | 0.055 | 0.284 | 0.352 |
| Want no more children | 0.327 | 0.018 | 1,455 | 538 | 1.427 | 0.054 | 0.293 | 0.362 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.100 | 0.067 | 1,500 | 458 | 1.961 | 0.022 | 2.966 | 3.234 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.958 | 0.010 | 528 | 167 | 1.137 | 0.010 | 0.933 | 0.974 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.840 | 0.020 | 528 | 167 | 1.246 | 0.024 | 0.796 | 0.876 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.840 | 0.025 | 631 | 201 | 1.713 | 0.030 | 0.783 | 0.884 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.152 | 0.016 | 611 | 194 | 1.116 | 0.107 | 0.122 | 0.187 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.244 | 0.043 | 93 | 29 | 0.958 | 0.176 | 0.168 | 0.339 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.497 | 0.058 | 93 | 29 | 1.112 | 0.117 | 0.383 | 0.612 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.417 | 0.054 | 122 | 40 | 1.198 | 0.129 | 0.315 | 0.527 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.938 | 0.024 | 122 | 40 | 1.083 | 0.025 | 0.869 | 0.971 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.858 | 0.034 | 122 | 40 | 1.066 | 0.039 | 0.776 | 0.913 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.809 | 0.036 | 122 | 40 | 1.007 | 0.044 | 0.727 | 0.871 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.824 | 0.043 | 122 | 40 | 1.229 | 0.052 | 0.722 | 0.894 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.741 | 0.045 | 122 | 40 | 1.127 | 0.061 | 0.641 | 0.820 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.831 | 0.143 | 4,404 | 1,347 | 1.024 | 0.051 | 2.545 | 3.117 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 21.016 | 5.491 | 1,300 | 411 | 1.294 | 0.261 | 10.034 | 31.997 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 16.691 | 3.686 | 1,292 | 409 | 0.959 | 0.221 | 9.319 | 24.063 |
| Infant mortality* | 37.706 | 7.058 | 1,302 | 412 | 1.230 | 0.187 | 23.590 | 51.823 |
| Child mortality* | 10.584 | 2.660 | 1,299 | 408 | 0.944 | 0.251 | 5.265 | 15.903 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 47.891 | 8.177 | 1,304 | 412 | 1.221 | 0.171 | 31.537 | 64.245 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.245 | 0.028 | 302 | 90 | 0.618 | 0.114 | 0.193 | 0.305 |
| Literacy | 0.913 | 0.020 | 302 | 90 | 0.674 | 0.022 | 0.863 | 0.945 |
| No education | 0.045 | 0.013 | 302 | 90 | 0.611 | 0.297 | 0.025 | 0.081 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.630 | 0.040 | 302 | 90 | 0.792 | 0.064 | 0.546 | 0.707 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.150 | 0.026 | 300 | 90 | 1.251 | 0.172 | 0.105 | 0.210 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.950 | 0.015 | 302 | 90 | 0.643 | 0.016 | 0.910 | 0.972 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.941 | 0.015 | 302 | 90 | 0.615 | 0.016 | 0.902 | 0.965 |
| Currently using any method | 0.086 | 0.020 | 302 | 90 | 1.224 | 0.230 | 0.054 | 0.135 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.001 | 0.001 | 369 | 126 | 0.742 | 1.005 | 0.000 | 0.011 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.312 | 0.024 | 369 | 126 | 1.005 | 0.078 | 0.266 | 0.361 |
| Want no more children | 0.289 | 0.024 | 369 | 126 | 1.011 | 0.083 | 0.245 | 0.339 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.580 | 0.103 | 264 | 79 | 1.001 | 0.029 | 3.373 | 3.786 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted <br> ( N ) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.377 | 0.028 | 676 | 231 | 1.486 | 0.074 | 0.321 | 0.436 |
| Literacy | 0.966 | 0.010 | 676 | 231 | 1.374 | 0.010 | 0.940 | 0.981 |
| No education | 0.005 | 0.003 | 676 | 231 | 0.991 | 0.538 | 0.002 | 0.015 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.654 | 0.038 | 676 | 231 | 2.054 | 0.058 | 0.572 | 0.727 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.232 | 0.019 | 676 | 231 | 1.148 | 0.080 | 0.195 | 0.273 |
| Currently married | 0.740 | 0.021 | 676 | 231 | 1.218 | 0.028 | 0.695 | 0.780 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.286 | 0.023 | 569 | 196 | 1.203 | 0.080 | 0.241 | 0.336 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.041 | 0.009 | 676 | 231 | 1.150 | 0.215 | 0.026 | 0.063 |
| Children ever born | 1.787 | 0.080 | 676 | 231 | 1.284 | 0.045 | 1.621 | 1.954 |
| Children surviving | 1.619 | 0.065 | 676 | 231 | 1.174 | 0.040 | 1.484 | 1.753 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.136 | 0.149 | 188 | 64 | 1.240 | 0.047 | 2.828 | 3.444 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.993 | 0.004 | 676 | 231 | 1.192 | 0.004 | 0.978 | 0.998 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.993 | 0.004 | 676 | 231 | 1.192 | 0.004 | 0.978 | 0.998 |
| Currently using any method | 0.616 | 0.030 | 490 | 171 | 1.375 | 0.049 | 0.551 | 0.676 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.020 | 0.005 | 490 | 171 | 0.870 | 0.279 | 0.011 | 0.035 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.596 | 0.029 | 490 | 171 | 1.315 | 0.049 | 0.535 | 0.655 |
| Currently using pill | 0.138 | 0.020 | 490 | 171 | 1.292 | 0.146 | 0.101 | 0.185 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.023 | 0.007 | 490 | 171 | 0.989 | 0.292 | 0.012 | 0.042 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.027 | 0.010 | 490 | 171 | 1.378 | 0.371 | 0.013 | 0.059 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.006 | 0.003 | 490 | 171 | 0.936 | 0.534 | 0.002 | 0.019 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.027 | 0.007 | 490 | 171 | 1.013 | 0.273 | 0.015 | 0.048 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.011 | 0.005 | 490 | 171 | 1.033 | 0.438 | 0.005 | 0.028 |
| Currently using implant | 0.175 | 0.025 | 490 | 171 | 1.451 | 0.142 | 0.129 | 0.233 |
| Used public sector source | 0.610 | 0.032 | 290 | 102 | 1.119 | 0.053 | 0.542 | 0.674 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.263 | 0.020 | 870 | 372 | 1.341 | 0.076 | 0.226 | 0.305 |
| Want no more children | 0.348 | 0.022 | 870 | 372 | 1.391 | 0.065 | 0.305 | 0.393 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.410 | 0.036 | 601 | 205 | 0.827 | 0.015 | 2.335 | 2.486 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.961 | 0.016 | 190 | 66 | 1.141 | 0.017 | 0.910 | 0.983 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.802 | 0.034 | 190 | 66 | 1.179 | 0.043 | 0.722 | 0.863 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.886 | 0.024 | 231 | 79 | 1.161 | 0.027 | 0.825 | 0.928 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.173 | 0.029 | 217 | 74 | 1.108 | 0.165 | 0.122 | 0.240 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.307 | 0.093 | 37 | 13 | 1.204 | 0.302 | 0.152 | 0.522 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.698 | 0.099 | 37 | 13 | 1.289 | 0.141 | 0.467 | 0.859 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.604 | 0.074 | 53 | 18 | 1.087 | 0.122 | 0.446 | 0.743 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.946 | 0.030 | 53 | 18 | 0.966 | 0.032 | 0.836 | 0.983 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.796 | 0.058 | 53 | 18 | 1.041 | 0.073 | 0.650 | 0.891 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.784 | 0.078 | 53 | 18 | 1.358 | 0.099 | 0.584 | 0.903 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.921 | 0.035 | 53 | 18 | 0.945 | 0.038 | 0.810 | 0.970 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.750 | 0.079 | 53 | 18 | 1.319 | 0.106 | 0.555 | 0.878 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.457 | 0.200 | 1,917 | 657 | 1.129 | 0.081 | 2.057 | 2.858 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 22.518 | 7.119 | 454 | 158 | 0.959 | 0.316 | 8.280 | 36.756 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 36.043 | 12.570 | 449 | 156 | 1.381 | 0.349 | 10.904 | 61.182 |
| Infant mortality* | 58.561 | 14.427 | 454 | 158 | 1.284 | 0.246 | 29.708 | 87.414 |
| Child mortality* | 4.130 | 2.977 | 460 | 159 | 1.017 | 0.721 | 0.000 | 10.085 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 62.449 | 16.048 | 455 | 158 | 1.395 | 0.257 | 30.354 | 94.544 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.329 | 0.032 | 135 | 45 | 0.457 | 0.098 | 0.266 | 0.399 |
| Literacy | 0.890 | 0.036 | 135 | 45 | 0.779 | 0.041 | 0.789 | 0.946 |
| No education | 0.016 | 0.011 | 135 | 45 | 0.570 | 0.660 | 0.004 | 0.063 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.529 | 0.060 | 135 | 45 | 0.797 | 0.113 | 0.406 | 0.648 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.139 | 0.028 | 135 | 45 | 0.925 | 0.199 | 0.091 | 0.207 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 1.000 | 0.000 | 135 | 45 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 1.000 | 0.000 | 135 | 45 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Currently using any method | 0.013 | 0.013 | 135 | 45 | 1.350 | 1.002 | 0.002 | 0.100 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.006 | 0.004 | 203 | 81 | 0.805 | 0.730 | 0.001 | 0.025 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.218 | 0.030 | 203 | 81 | 1.021 | 0.136 | 0.166 | 0.282 |
| Want no more children | 0.347 | 0.040 | 203 | 81 | 1.180 | 0.114 | 0.274 | 0.428 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.666 | 0.113 | 110 | 36 | 0.968 | 0.042 | 2.431 | 2.900 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted <br> (N) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.256 | 0.012 | 1,682 | 242 | 1.158 | 0.048 | 0.233 | 0.282 |
| Literacy | 0.919 | 0.010 | 1,682 | 242 | 1.530 | 0.011 | 0.896 | 0.937 |
| No education | 0.040 | 0.006 | 1,682 | 242 | 1.338 | 0.160 | 0.029 | 0.055 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.650 | 0.024 | 1,682 | 242 | 2.023 | 0.036 | 0.602 | 0.696 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.284 | 0.014 | 1,682 | 242 | 1.269 | 0.049 | 0.257 | 0.313 |
| Currently married | 0.663 | 0.015 | 1,682 | 242 | 1.280 | 0.022 | 0.633 | 0.692 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.274 | 0.017 | 1,372 | 198 | 1.437 | 0.063 | 0.241 | 0.310 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.032 | 0.005 | 1,682 | 242 | 1.197 | 0.160 | 0.023 | 0.044 |
| Children ever born | 1.953 | 0.062 | 1,682 | 242 | 1.255 | 0.032 | 1.829 | 2.077 |
| Children surviving | 1.787 | 0.052 | 1,682 | 242 | 1.178 | 0.029 | 1.682 | 1.892 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.594 | 0.129 | 428 | 61 | 1.190 | 0.036 | 3.336 | 3.852 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.984 | 0.003 | 1,682 | 242 | 0.950 | 0.003 | 0.977 | 0.989 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.984 | 0.003 | 1,682 | 242 | 0.950 | 0.003 | 0.977 | 0.989 |
| Currently using any method | 0.542 | 0.021 | 1,113 | 161 | 1.389 | 0.038 | 0.500 | 0.583 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.056 | 0.008 | 1,113 | 161 | 1.202 | 0.148 | 0.041 | 0.075 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.486 | 0.023 | 1,113 | 161 | 1.539 | 0.047 | 0.440 | 0.532 |
| Currently using pill | 0.165 | 0.017 | 1,113 | 161 | 1.508 | 0.102 | 0.134 | 0.201 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.018 | 0.004 | 1,113 | 161 | 1.094 | 0.243 | 0.011 | 0.029 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.022 | 0.006 | 1,113 | 161 | 1.357 | 0.270 | 0.013 | 0.038 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.006 | 0.003 | 1,113 | 161 | 1.099 | 0.419 | 0.003 | 0.014 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.017 | 0.004 | 1,113 | 161 | 0.943 | 0.218 | 0.011 | 0.026 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.012 | 0.003 | 1,113 | 161 | 0.958 | 0.262 | 0.007 | 0.020 |
| Currently using implant | 0.075 | 0.013 | 1,113 | 161 | 1.620 | 0.170 | 0.053 | 0.105 |
| Used public sector source | 0.627 | 0.032 | 548 | 79 | 1.536 | 0.051 | 0.561 | 0.688 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.304 | 0.020 | 1,489 | 362 | 1.720 | 0.068 | 0.265 | 0.345 |
| Want no more children | 0.293 | 0.019 | 1,489 | 362 | 1.568 | 0.063 | 0.258 | 0.331 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.041 | 0.058 | 1,442 | 207 | 1.575 | 0.019 | 2.926 | 3.157 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.976 | 0.008 | 526 | 77 | 1.168 | 0.008 | 0.954 | 0.988 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.721 | 0.036 | 526 | 77 | 1.857 | 0.050 | 0.643 | 0.788 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.836 | 0.028 | 643 | 94 | 1.918 | 0.034 | 0.772 | 0.885 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.153 | 0.017 | 617 | 90 | 1.194 | 0.113 | 0.121 | 0.190 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.317 | 0.055 | 92 | 14 | 1.135 | 0.175 | 0.217 | 0.436 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.478 | 0.054 | 92 | 14 | 1.037 | 0.114 | 0.372 | 0.586 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.552 | 0.049 | 119 | 18 | 1.063 | 0.088 | 0.454 | 0.646 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.857 | 0.037 | 119 | 18 | 1.136 | 0.043 | 0.767 | 0.916 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.742 | 0.046 | 119 | 18 | 1.130 | 0.061 | 0.641 | 0.822 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.693 | 0.056 | 119 | 18 | 1.309 | 0.080 | 0.573 | 0.792 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.735 | 0.055 | 119 | 18 | 1.366 | 0.075 | 0.611 | 0.831 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.633 | 0.064 | 119 | 18 | 1.435 | 0.101 | 0.499 | 0.749 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.743 | 0.153 | 4,718 | 680 | 1.219 | 0.056 | 2.437 | 3.049 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 24.423 | 4.769 | 1,315 | 191 | 1.042 | 0.195 | 14.884 | 33.962 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 17.092 | 4.324 | 1,324 | 193 | 1.196 | 0.253 | 8.443 | 25.740 |
| Infant mortality* | 41.515 | 6.264 | 1,315 | 191 | 1.114 | 0.151 | 28.986 | 54.043 |
| Child mortality* | 13.392 | 4.059 | 1327 | 193 | 1.283 | 0.303 | 5.274 | 21.509 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 54.351 | 7.576 | 1318 | 192 | 1.204 | 0.139 | 39.198 | 69.504 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.248 | 0.025 | 293 | 40 | 0.371 | 0.102 | 0.201 | 0.303 |
| Literacy | 0.892 | 0.022 | 293 | 40 | 0.448 | 0.025 | 0.839 | 0.928 |
| No education | 0.043 | 0.015 | 293 | 40 | 0.462 | 0.346 | 0.021 | 0.085 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.542 | 0.034 | 293 | 40 | 0.435 | 0.063 | 0.473 | 0.610 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.092 | 0.018 | 290 | 39 | 1.090 | 0.202 | 0.061 | 0.136 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.929 | 0.017 | 293 | 40 | 0.415 | 0.018 | 0.887 | 0.956 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.925 | 0.017 | 293 | 40 | 0.410 | 0.019 | 0.882 | 0.953 |
| Currently using any method | 0.044 | 0.013 | 293 | 40 | 1.117 | 0.304 | 0.024 | 0.080 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.009 | 0.004 | 360 | 76 | 0.821 | 0.457 | 0.004 | 0.022 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.248 | 0.029 | 360 | 76 | 1.261 | 0.116 | 0.196 | 0.309 |
| Want no more children | 0.259 | 0.033 | 360 | 76 | 1.445 | 0.129 | 0.199 | 0.329 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.347 | 0.154 | 225 | 31 | 1.363 | 0.046 | 3.040 | 3.655 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.435 | 0.021 | 1,858 | 301 | 1.831 | 0.048 | 0.394 | 0.478 |
| Literacy | 0.960 | 0.007 | 1,858 | 301 | 1.440 | 0.007 | 0.945 | 0.972 |
| No education | 0.007 | 0.002 | 1,858 | 301 | 1.228 | 0.329 | 0.004 | 0.014 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.829 | 0.017 | 1,858 | 301 | 1.947 | 0.021 | 0.792 | 0.860 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.315 | 0.021 | 1,858 | 301 | 1.928 | 0.066 | 0.275 | 0.358 |
| Currently married | 0.616 | 0.021 | 1,858 | 301 | 1.828 | 0.033 | 0.574 | 0.657 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.164 | 0.013 | 1,487 | 241 | 1.359 | 0.080 | 0.140 | 0.192 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.058 | 0.005 | 1,858 | 301 | 0.995 | 0.093 | 0.048 | 0.069 |
| Children ever born | 2.002 | 0.083 | 1,858 | 301 | 1.668 | 0.041 | 1.836 | 2.167 |
| Children surviving | 1.847 | 0.071 | 1,858 | 301 | 1.593 | 0.039 | 1.705 | 1.990 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.973 | 0.153 | 423 | 67 | 1.400 | 0.038 | 3.667 | 4.278 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.947 | 0.007 | 1,858 | 301 | 1.342 | 0.007 | 0.932 | 0.960 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.947 | 0.007 | 1,858 | 301 | 1.349 | 0.007 | 0.931 | 0.959 |
| Currently using any method | 0.469 | 0.018 | 1,186 | 193 | 1.273 | 0.039 | 0.432 | 0.506 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.076 | 0.009 | 1,186 | 193 | 1.112 | 0.112 | 0.061 | 0.095 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.392 | 0.020 | 1,186 | 193 | 1.421 | 0.051 | 0.353 | 0.433 |
| Currently using pill | 0.041 | 0.007 | 1,186 | 193 | 1.221 | 0.171 | 0.029 | 0.058 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.005 | 0.002 | 1,186 | 193 | 1.144 | 0.448 | 0.002 | 0.013 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.010 | 0.003 | 1,186 | 193 | 0.911 | 0.265 | 0.006 | 0.017 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.005 | 0.002 | 1,186 | 193 | 0.966 | 0.381 | 0.003 | 0.012 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.028 | 0.006 | 1,186 | 193 | 1.181 | 0.201 | 0.019 | 0.042 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.033 | 0.006 | 1,186 | 193 | 1.083 | 0.169 | 0.024 | 0.047 |
| Currently using implant | 0.057 | 0.010 | 1,186 | 193 | 1.412 | 0.167 | 0.041 | 0.079 |
| Used public sector source | 0.636 | 0.031 | 459 | 76 | 1.357 | 0.048 | 0.573 | 0.694 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.270 | 0.019 | 1,520 | 387 | 1.645 | 0.069 | 0.235 | 0.308 |
| Want no more children | 0.349 | 0.019 | 1,520 | 387 | 1.559 | 0.055 | 0.313 | 0.388 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.790 | 0.057 | 1,646 | 266 | 1.746 | 0.020 | 2.677 | 2.904 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.899 | 0.018 | 658 | 109 | 1.550 | 0.020 | 0.856 | 0.930 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.656 | 0.026 | 658 | 109 | 1.384 | 0.039 | 0.603 | 0.705 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.725 | 0.037 | 833 | 139 | 2.358 | 0.050 | 0.647 | 0.792 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.103 | 0.011 | 810 | 135 | 1.007 | 0.104 | 0.084 | 0.127 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.371 | 0.053 | 87 | 14 | 1.024 | 0.144 | 0.272 | 0.482 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.625 | 0.056 | 87 | 14 | 1.064 | 0.089 | 0.509 | 0.728 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.307 | 0.047 | 180 | 32 | 1.369 | 0.154 | 0.221 | 0.408 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.815 | 0.042 | 180 | 32 | 1.438 | 0.051 | 0.717 | 0.885 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.690 | 0.044 | 180 | 32 | 1.269 | 0.064 | 0.597 | 0.770 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.602 | 0.049 | 180 | 32 | 1.333 | 0.081 | 0.501 | 0.694 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.726 | 0.045 | 180 | 32 | 1.346 | 0.062 | 0.628 | 0.806 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.531 | 0.048 | 180 | 32 | 1.285 | 0.090 | 0.435 | 0.624 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 3.286 | 0.168 | 5,196 | 842 | 1.195 | 0.051 | 2.950 | 3.622 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 18.886 | 3.057 | 1,701 | 279 | 0.852 | 0.162 | 12.771 | 25.001 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 19.217 | 3.767 | 1,702 | 279 | 1.154 | 0.196 | 11.683 | 26.751 |
| Infant mortality* | 38.103 | 4.739 | 1,703 | 279 | 0.986 | 0.124 | 28.626 | 47.580 |
| Child mortality* | 14.280 | 2.968 | 1,720 | 283 | 1.068 | 0.208 | 8.344 | 20.216 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 51.839 | 5.441 | 1,710 | 280 | 0.971 | 0.105 | 40.957 | 62.721 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.349 | 0.024 | 345 | 56 | 0.373 | 0.068 | 0.303 | 0.398 |
| Literacy | 0.981 | 0.007 | 345 | 56 | 0.397 | 0.007 | 0.959 | 0.991 |
| No education | 0.000 | 0.000 | 345 | 56 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.732 | 0.028 | 345 | 56 | 0.477 | 0.039 | 0.672 | 0.785 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.251 | 0.033 | 341 | 55 | 1.423 | 0.133 | 0.190 | 0.323 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.925 | 0.019 | 345 | 56 | 0.547 | 0.021 | 0.877 | 0.956 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.907 | 0.021 | 345 | 56 | 0.532 | 0.023 | 0.856 | 0.940 |
| Currently using any method | 0.097 | 0.022 | 345 | 56 | 1.378 | 0.226 | 0.061 | 0.151 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.006 | 0.003 | 409 | 92 | 0.821 | 0.502 | 0.002 | 0.017 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.251 | 0.026 | 409 | 92 | 1.200 | 0.103 | 0.203 | 0.304 |
| Want no more children | 0.350 | 0.032 | 409 | 92 | 1.343 | 0.091 | 0.290 | 0.415 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.596 | 0.133 | 275 | 45 | 1.275 | 0.037 | 3.331 | 3.862 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases |  | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Unweighted ( N ) | Weighted (WN) |  |  | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.277 | 0.023 | 1,050 | 209 | 1.675 | 0.084 | 0.233 | 0.326 |
| Literacy | 0.932 | 0.013 | 1,050 | 209 | 1.672 | 0.014 | 0.900 | 0.954 |
| No education | 0.009 | 0.003 | 1,050 | 209 | 1.029 | 0.325 | 0.005 | 0.018 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.754 | 0.028 | 1,050 | 209 | 2.116 | 0.037 | 0.693 | 0.806 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.268 | 0.026 | 1,050 | 209 | 1.922 | 0.098 | 0.218 | 0.324 |
| Currently married | 0.683 | 0.027 | 1,050 | 209 | 1.857 | 0.039 | 0.627 | 0.734 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.280 | 0.022 | 862 | 171 | 1.447 | 0.079 | 0.237 | 0.326 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.048 | 0.007 | 1,050 | 209 | 0.992 | 0.136 | 0.037 | 0.064 |
| Children ever born | 2.041 | 0.111 | 1,050 | 209 | 1.807 | 0.054 | 1.817 | 2.265 |
| Children surviving | 1.840 | 0.092 | 1,050 | 209 | 1.719 | 0.050 | 1.654 | 2.027 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.832 | 0.199 | 259 | 50 | 1.604 | 0.052 | 3.430 | 4.234 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.979 | 0.004 | 1,050 | 209 | 0.978 | 0.004 | 0.969 | 0.987 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.979 | 0.004 | 1,050 | 209 | 0.996 | 0.005 | 0.967 | 0.986 |
| Currently using any method | 0.519 | 0.022 | 738 | 146 | 1.207 | 0.043 | 0.474 | 0.564 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.019 | 0.006 | 738 | 146 | 1.174 | 0.313 | 0.010 | 0.035 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.500 | 0.023 | 738 | 146 | 1.248 | 0.046 | 0.454 | 0.547 |
| Currently using pill | 0.048 | 0.008 | 738 | 146 | 0.980 | 0.161 | 0.035 | 0.066 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.014 | 0.005 | 738 | 146 | 1.188 | 0.365 | 0.007 | 0.030 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.017 | 0.004 | 738 | 146 | 0.873 | 0.245 | 0.010 | 0.028 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.003 | 0.003 | 738 | 146 | 1.446 | 1.012 | 0.000 | 0.021 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.017 | 0.006 | 738 | 146 | 1.361 | 0.382 | 0.008 | 0.036 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.007 | 0.004 | 738 | 146 | 1.143 | 0.500 | 0.003 | 0.019 |
| Currently using implant | 0.100 | 0.016 | 738 | 146 | 1.421 | 0.157 | 0.072 | 0.136 |
| Used public sector source | 0.815 | 0.037 | 367 | 73 | 1.842 | 0.046 | 0.727 | 0.879 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.286 | 0.021 | 1,104 | 344 | 1.554 | 0.074 | 0.246 | 0.329 |
| Want no more children | 0.297 | 0.020 | 1,104 | 344 | 1.448 | 0.067 | 0.260 | 0.338 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.939 | 0.069 | 914 | 182 | 1.671 | 0.024 | 2.799 | 3.079 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.955 | 0.015 | 369 | 75 | 1.348 | 0.015 | 0.914 | 0.977 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.711 | 0.038 | 369 | 75 | 1.622 | 0.054 | 0.628 | 0.782 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.722 | 0.039 | 434 | 88 | 1.832 | 0.055 | 0.636 | 0.795 |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | 0.182 | 0.023 | 405 | 82 | 1.184 | 0.125 | 0.140 | 0.233 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.396 | 0.073 | 75 | 15 | 1.287 | 0.185 | 0.261 | 0.549 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.493 | 0.065 | 75 | 15 | 1.117 | 0.132 | 0.365 | 0.622 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.246 | 0.058 | 82 | 17 | 1.202 | 0.234 | 0.149 | 0.380 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.874 | 0.038 | 82 | 17 | 1.030 | 0.043 | 0.775 | 0.933 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.519 | 0.046 | 82 | 17 | 0.822 | 0.088 | 0.427 | 0.609 |
| Received polio vaccination (4 doses) | 0.545 | 0.054 | 82 | 17 | 0.976 | 0.099 | 0.435 | 0.650 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.823 | 0.035 | 82 | 17 | 0.834 | 0.043 | 0.740 | 0.884 |
| Received all basic vaccinations | 0.430 | 0.049 | 82 | 17 | 0.887 | 0.114 | 0.335 | 0.530 |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | 2.865 | 0.223 | 2,965 | 591 | 1.254 | 0.078 | 2.419 | 3.311 |
| Neonatal mortality* | 27.567 | 5.985 | 915 | 184 | 1.045 | 0.217 | 15.597 | 39.537 |
| Postneonatal mortality* | 24.268 | 5.692 | 917 | 185 | 1.129 | 0.235 | 12.884 | 35.651 |
| Infant mortality* | 51.835 | 7.183 | 916 | 185 | 0.962 | 0.139 | 37.468 | 66.201 |
| Child mortality* | 17.350 | 4.859 | 928 | 187 | 1.164 | 0.280 | 7.633 | 27.068 |
| Under-5 mortality* | 68.286 | 9.057 | 919 | 185 | 1.074 | 0.133 | 50.171 | 86.401 |
| MEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban residence | 0.217 | 0.027 | 203 | 40 | 0.420 | 0.126 | 0.167 | 0.277 |
| Literacy | 0.941 | 0.019 | 203 | 40 | 0.505 | 0.020 | 0.889 | 0.969 |
| No education | 0.013 | 0.013 | 203 | 40 | 0.724 | 0.997 | 0.002 | 0.092 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.752 | 0.030 | 203 | 40 | 0.433 | 0.039 | 0.688 | 0.807 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.393 | 0.043 | 202 | 40 | 1.249 | 0.110 | 0.310 | 0.483 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.964 | 0.015 | 203 | 40 | 0.518 | 0.016 | 0.916 | 0.985 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.955 | 0.016 | 203 | 40 | 0.483 | 0.017 | 0.910 | 0.978 |
| Currently using any method | 0.040 | 0.016 | 203 | 40 | 1.151 | 0.395 | 0.018 | 0.088 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.002 | 0.002 | 267 | 76 | 0.812 | 1.002 | 0.000 | 0.017 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.311 | 0.033 | 267 | 76 | 1.153 | 0.105 | 0.250 | 0.379 |
| Want no more children | 0.259 | 0.035 | 267 | 76 | 1.292 | 0.134 | 0.197 | 0.333 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.878 | 0.137 | 182 | 36 | 0.922 | 0.035 | 3.600 | 4.156 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

| Table C.37 Sampling error: West Papua sample, Indonesia | DHS 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

| Table C.38 Sampling error: Papua sample, Indonesia DHS | 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

| Table D. 1 Household age distribution |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Indonesia DHS 2017 |  |  |  |  |
| Age | Female |  | Male |  |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 0 | 1,534 | 1.6 | 1,668 | 1.8 |
| 1 | 1,656 | 1.8 | 1,709 | 1.9 |
| 2 | 1,681 | 1.8 | 1,569 | 1.7 |
| 3 | 1,622 | 1.7 | 1,698 | 1.9 |
| 4 | 1,605 | 1.7 | 1,839 | 2.0 |
| 5 | 1,674 | 1.8 | 1,851 | 2.0 |
| 6 | 1,663 | 1.8 | 1,812 | 2.0 |
| 7 | 1,685 | 1.8 | 1,827 | 2.0 |
| 8 | 1,678 | 1.8 | 1,780 | 2.0 |
| 9 | 1,727 | 1.9 | 1,826 | 2.0 |
| 10 | 1,713 | 1.8 | 1,822 | 2.0 |
| 11 | 1,689 | 1.8 | 1,757 | 1.9 |
| 12 | 1,619 | 1.7 | 1,641 | 1.8 |
| 13 | 1,634 | 1.8 | 1,774 | 2.0 |
| 14 | 1,763 | 1.9 | 1,748 | 1.9 |
| 15 | 1,519 | 1.6 | 1,664 | 1.8 |
| 16 | 1,548 | 1.7 | 1,653 | 1.8 |
| 17 | 1,729 | 1.9 | 1,821 | 2.0 |
| 18 | 1,323 | 1.4 | 1,356 | 1.5 |
| 19 | 1,264 | 1.4 | 1,317 | 1.5 |
| 20 | 1,401 | 1.5 | 1,304 | 1.4 |
| 21 | 1,353 | 1.4 | 1,214 | 1.3 |
| 22 | 1,310 | 1.4 | 1,336 | 1.5 |
| 23 | 1,277 | 1.4 | 1,228 | 1.4 |
| 24 | 1,277 | 1.4 | 1,213 | 1.3 |
| 25 | 1,355 | 1.5 | 1,218 | 1.3 |
| 26 | 1,236 | 1.3 | 1,192 | 1.3 |
| 27 | 1,255 | 1.3 | 1,288 | 1.4 |
| 28 | 1,325 | 1.4 | 1,146 | 1.3 |
| 29 | 1,345 | 1.4 | 1,175 | 1.3 |
| 30 | 1,318 | 1.4 | 1,219 | 1.3 |
| 31 | 1,334 | 1.4 | 1,230 | 1.4 |
| 32 | 1,412 | 1.5 | 1,310 | 1.4 |
| 33 | 1,396 | 1.5 | 1,229 | 1.4 |
| 34 | 1,541 | 1.7 | 1,425 | 1.6 |
| 35 | 1,631 | 1.7 | 1,439 | 1.6 |
| 36 | 1,495 | 1.6 | 1,356 | 1.5 |
| 37 | 1,616 | 1.7 | 1,469 | 1.6 |
| 38 | 1,511 | 1.6 | 1,277 | 1.4 |
| 39 | 1,432 | 1.5 | 1,227 | 1.4 |
| 40 | 1,365 | 1.5 | 1,423 | 1.6 |
| 41 | 1,439 | 1.5 | 1,315 | 1.4 |
| 42 | 1,427 | 1.5 | 1,453 | 1.6 |
| 43 | 1,277 | 1.4 | 1,160 | 1.3 |
| 44 | 1,423 | 1.5 | 1,242 | 1.4 |
| 45 | 1,389 | 1.5 | 1,348 | 1.5 |
| 46 | 1,227 | 1.3 | 1,251 | 1.4 |
| 47 | 1,408 | 1.5 | 1,392 | 1.5 |
| 48 | 1,304 | 1.4 | 1,308 | 1.4 |
| 49 | 1,168 | 1.3 | 1,168 | 1.3 |
| 50 | 1,085 | 1.2 | 977 | 1.1 |
| 51 | 1,171 | 1.3 | 1,064 | 1.2 |
| 52 | 1,338 | 1.4 | 1,242 | 1.4 |
| 53 | 1,025 | 1.1 | 988 | 1.1 |
| 54 | 1,004 | 1.1 | 1,003 | 1.1 |

(Continued...)

| Table D.1—Continued |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Female |  |  | Male |  |
| Age | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |
| 55 | 1,021 | 1.1 |  | 881 | 1.0 |
| 56 | 890 | 1.0 |  | 856 | 0.9 |
| 57 | 1,107 | 1.2 |  | 1,036 | 1.1 |
| 58 | 798 | 0.9 |  | 771 | 0.8 |
| 59 | 833 | 0.9 |  | 772 | 0.8 |
| 60 | 824 | 0.9 |  | 817 | 0.9 |
| 61 | 664 | 0.7 |  | 629 | 0.7 |
| 62 | 698 | 0.7 |  | 748 | 0.8 |
| 63 | 566 | 0.6 |  | 618 | 0.7 |
| 64 | 566 | 0.6 |  | 539 | 0.6 |
| 65 | 651 | 0.7 |  | 624 | 0.7 |
| 66 | 399 | 0.4 |  | 464 | 0.5 |
| 67 | 510 | 0.5 |  | 520 | 0.6 |
| 68 | 380 | 0.4 |  | 346 | 0.4 |
| 69 | 331 | 0.4 |  | 298 | 0.3 |
| $70+$ | 3,866 | 4.1 |  | 2,917 | 3.2 |
| Don't know/missing | 13 | 0.0 |  | 7 | 0.0 |
| Total | 93,311 | 100.0 | 90,801 | 100.0 |  |

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table D.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women
De facto household population of women age 10-54, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Indonesia DHS 2017

|  | Household <br> population of | Interviewed women age 15-49 |  | Percentage of <br> eligible women <br> interviewed |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Age group | 8,418 | Number | Percentage | na |
| $10-14$ | 7,383 | 0 | 7,243 | 15.1 |
| $15-19$ | 6,617 | 6,479 | 13.5 | 98.1 |
| $20-24$ | 6,515 | 6,406 | 13.4 | 97.9 |
| $25-29$ | 7,001 | 6,908 | 14.4 | 98.3 |
| $30-34$ | 7,686 | 7,583 | 15.8 | 98.7 |
| $35-39$ | 6,930 | 6,837 | 14.3 | 98.7 |
| $40-44$ | 6,496 | 6,405 | 13.4 | 98.7 |
| $45-49$ | 5,623 | 0 | na | na |
| $50-54$ | 48,628 | 47,861 | 100.0 | na |
| $15-49$ |  |  |  | 98.4 |

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na $=$ Not applicable

## Table D.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10-64, interviewed men age 15-59, and number and percent distribution of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Indonesia DHS 2017
$\left.\begin{array}{lcccc}\hline & \begin{array}{c}\text { Household } \\ \text { population of men } \\ \text { age 10-64 }\end{array} & \text { Interviewed men age 15-59 } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Percentage of } \\ \text { eligible men } \\ \text { Age group }\end{array} & 2,879 \\ \text { interviewed }\end{array}\right]$

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the household questionnaire.
na $=$ Not applicable

Table D. 3 Completeness of reporting
Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Indonesia DHS 2017

| Subject | Percentage with <br> information missing | Number of cases |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Day only (Births in the 15 years preceding the survey) | 99.22 | 51,138 |
| Month only (Births in the 15 years preceding the survey) | 0.75 | 51,138 |
| Month and year (Births in the 15 years preceding the survey) | 0.03 | 51,138 |
| Age at death (Deceased children born in the 15 years preceding the survey) | 0.13 | 1,922 |
| Age/date at first union ${ }^{1}$ (Ever-married women age 15-49) | 0.06 | 38,045 |
| Age/date at first union (Ever-married men age 15-49(64)) | 0.25 | 10,009 |
| Respondent's education (All women age 15-49) | 0.09 | 49,627 |
| Respondent's education (All men age 15-49(64)) | 0.17 | 10,009 |
| Diarrhea in last 2 weeks (Living children 0-59 months) | 0.77 | 16,554 |

${ }^{1}$ Both year and age missing

## Table D. 4 Births by calendar year

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living, dead, and total children (weighted), Indonesia DHS 2017

| Calendar year | Number of births |  |  | Percentage with year and month of birth given ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Sex ratio at birth ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Calendar year ratio ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Living | Dead | Total | Living | Dead | Total | Living | Dead | Total | Living | Dead | Total age |
| 0 | 3,449 | 71 | 3,519 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 100.0 | 106.3 | 173.0 | 107.3 | - | - | - |
| 1 | 3,308 | 94 | 3,403 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 94.7 | 136.4 | 95.6 | - | - | - |
| 2 | 3,305 | 96 | 3,400 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 104.0 | 129.0 | 104.7 | 99.3 | 93.2 | 99.1 |
| 3 | 3,349 | 111 | 3,460 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 106.6 | 136.9 | 107.4 | 101.0 | 101.2 | 101.0 |
| 4 | 3,328 | 124 | 3,452 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 108.8 | 157.5 | 110.3 | 97.3 | 99.1 | 97.4 |
| 5 | 3,489 | 139 | 3,628 | 99.5 | 90.6 | 99.2 | 111.0 | 129.9 | 111.7 | 104.8 | 112.3 | 105.1 |
| 6 | 3,332 | 124 | 3,456 | 99.6 | 90.4 | 99.3 | 106.1 | 128.5 | 106.9 | 96.4 | 90.8 | 96.2 |
| 7 | 3,424 | 133 | 3,558 | 99.7 | 84.4 | 99.1 | 101.7 | 86.9 | 101.1 | 103.4 | 96.5 | 103.2 |
| 8 | 3,289 | 153 | 3,442 | 99.7 | 83.1 | 98.9 | 107.6 | 114.2 | 107.9 | 97.3 | 107.6 | 97.7 |
| 9 | 3,335 | 151 | 3,486 | 99.6 | 74.1 | 98.5 | 107.5 | 92.8 | 106.8 | 103.3 | 98.7 | 103.1 |
| 0-4 | 16,739 | 496 | 17,235 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 104.0 | 144.7 | 105.0 | - | - | - |
| 5-9 | 16,870 | 699 | 17,570 | 99.6 | 84.2 | 99.0 | 106.8 | 108.5 | 106.8 | - | - | - |
| 10-14 | 15,571 | 814 | 16,386 | 99.5 | 77.0 | 98.4 | 104.2 | 129.1 | 105.3 | - | - | - |
| 15-19 | 13,038 | 974 | 14,013 | 99.1 | 75.0 | 97.4 | 104.8 | 117.0 | 105.6 | - | - | - |
| <19 | 14,043 | 1,613 | 15,656 | 95.2 | 67.8 | 92.4 | 105.7 | 128.4 | 107.9 | - | - | - |
| All | 76,262 | 4,597 | 80,859 | 98.8 | 76.9 | 97.5 | 105.1 | 124.4 | 106.1 | - | - | - |

NA = Not applicable
${ }^{1}$ Both year and month of birth given
${ }^{2}(\mathrm{Bm} / \mathrm{Bf}) \times 100$, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively
${ }^{3}[2 B x /(B x-1+B x+1)] \times 100$, where $B x$ is the number of births in calendar year $x$

## Table D. 5 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under age 1 month by age at death in days and percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at age 0-6 days, for 5 -year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Indonesia DHS 2017

|  | Number of years preceding the survey |  |  |  | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Age at death (days) | $0-4$ | $5-9$ | $10-14$ | $15-19$ | $0-19$ |
| $<1$ | 78 | 103 | 98 | 88 | 367 |
| 1 | 66 | 94 | 101 | 89 | 350 |
| 2 | 18 | 26 | 26 | 20 | 90 |
| 3 | 29 | 21 | 31 | 35 | 116 |
| 4 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 34 |
| 5 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 40 |
| 6 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 17 |
| 7 | 13 | 21 | 28 | 46 | 109 |
| 8 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 12 |
| 9 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 16 |
| 10 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 12 |
| 11 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| 12 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 14 |
| 13 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 14 | 12 | 4 | 14 | 9 | 39 |
| 15 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 15 |
| 16 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 18 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 19 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| 20 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 13 |
| 21 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 20 |
| 22 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| 23 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 25 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| 27 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 29 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 30 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| $31+$ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Missing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Total 0-30 | 259 | 332 | 362 | 358 | 1,310 |
| Percentage early neonatal ${ }^{1}$ | 81.9 | 77.9 | 78.7 | 72.1 | 77.4 |

${ }^{1} 0-6$ days / 0-30 days

## Table D. 6 Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 by age at death in months and percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under 1 month, for 5 -year periods of birth preceding the survey, Indonesia DHS 2017

|  | Number of years preceding the survey |  |  |  | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Age at death (months) | $0-4$ | $5-9$ | $10-14$ | $15-19$ | $0-19$ |
| $<1^{\text {a }}$ | 259 | 332 | 362 | 360 | 1,313 |
| 1 | 28 | 18 | 35 | 66 | 147 |
| 2 | 22 | 30 | 24 | 45 | 122 |
| 3 | 11 | 21 | 42 | 54 | 128 |
| 4 | 10 | 14 | 17 | 28 | 70 |
| 5 | 7 | 19 | 24 | 15 | 65 |
| 6 | 6 | 14 | 17 | 30 | 68 |
| 7 | 10 | 16 | 17 | 40 | 84 |
| 8 | 14 | 9 | 21 | 18 | 62 |
| 9 | 9 | 14 | 7 | 11 | 42 |
| 10 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 28 |
| 11 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 20 |
| 12 | 28 | 23 | 26 | 38 | 115 |
| 13 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 14 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 9 |
| 15 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| 16 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 12 |
| 17 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 10 |
| 18 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 18 |
| 19 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 20 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 23 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Missing | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Year | 7 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 28 |
| Total 0-11 |  | 387 | 501 | 582 | 677 |
| Percentage $n e o n a t a l^{1}$ | 67.0 | 66.2 | 62.2 | 53.2 | 61.1 |

${ }^{a}$ Includes deaths under 1 month reported in days
${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ Includes deaths under 1 year
${ }^{1}$ Under 1 month/under 1 year

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Alvon Andreas, A.Md
Lusi Rahmawati
Enalysda Purba
Fredy Wiyono
Triyuli Astutik
Eka Khusniawati
Denny Setyanto Herry S.
Winda Chrisiyowati
Ariani Murtyaningsih
Ekhy Wahyu Perdana P.

## Banten

Head of BPS Province: Agoes Soebeno, M.Si
Field Coordinator: Mukhamad Mukhanif, S.Si, M.Si
Supervisors
Epriata
Cipno Hartono
Asep Sugiana
Surasti
Ai Budiman

## Editors

Didin Ritaudin
Tati Rachmawati
Yeni Susniyawati
Diasitta Yusuf
Ari Bambang Trenggono

Interviewers
Iis Isnaeni
Rika Sumarni
Aceng Rahmat
Hayati Nufus
Asih Sulastri
Hikmatullah
Widya Ayu Lestari
Nuraeni
Alif Prahnolly
Sri Artiningsih
Kusmaryani
Leo Oktavia Saputra
Fridia Salafia
Indah Rini
Harry Haryadi

Dwi Apriyani
Wiwin Winjani
Suparta
Dina Putrianti
Ria Afriani
M. Sukurdi

Rusmiati Kusuma Dewi
Nani Sukarni
Maman Hidayat
Ruslianti
Umi Susilawati
Hamdiyah Amrillah
Risma Defriasih
Hanny Sumadi
Zuhairul Bustan

## Bali

Head of BPS Province: Ir. Adi Nugroho, MM
Field Coordinator: Asim Saputra, SST, M.Ec. Dev

## Supervisors

Ketut Mondai The And, S.ST
Made Bimbo A. S., SE, MAP
A.A. Gede Dirgakardita, SST

## Editors

Nyoman Ari Noviantari
Made Sukma Hartania
Rando Carrolina

## Interviewers

Ni Gusti Ayu Made S. H.
Ni Luh Gede Hermawati
Ketut Sri Susilawati
Sunarningsih
I Gusti Nyoman Sri
Desak Nyoman Sri D.P.
Ketut Ksama Putra, S.ST
I Putu Ryan Brayoga, S.ST
I Dewa Made Putrawan

Ayu Rai Yudiani, STP
Made Erlinawati
Ni Putu Prawita Dewi
Putu Indri Widyani, S.ST
Ni Nyoman Manis
Ni Nyoman Rumanti
Evendi Akhmad, S.Si
Ida Bagus Surya Budi Darma
I Nyoman Parma Adiantara

## West Nusa Tenggara

Head of BPS Province: Ir. Endang tri Wahyuningsih, MM
Field Coordinator: Arrief Chandra Setiawan S.ST, M.Si

## Supervisors

Amy Wardian Pratama, SST
I Putu Yudhistira, SE
Muh. Tahir
Isna Zuriatina, SST. MT

## Editors

Achmad Gunawan, A.Md
Arintia Dewi Heryyanti, A.Md
Bilin Matarina Susiana
Huswatun Hasanah

## Interviewers

Nur Adhani Rahmi
Ratna Dwi Hindriyastuti, SE
Baiq Hendrawati
Jahra Susanti
Andini Desita Kurniyatun K., ST
Ririn Fatonah
Sri Fajriani
Afifaturrohmi
Salamudin
Ahmad Johnan Pajri
Firman Satriadi
Hamdani

Try Ema Yunita
Mahmudah
Indriani Widhianingrum
Nindia Noer Anisyah
Agri Pepy
Rohaeniah, S.Pd
Sumiati
Aritmetika Poliningsih
Wahyu Batmi
Irhas
Ramdan Haris Jayadi
Hasan

## East Nusa Tenggara

Head of BPS Province: Maritje Pattiwaellapia, SE, M.Si
Field Coordinator: Ir. Desmon Sinurat

## Supervisors

Anderias B. Tanggu
Liguori Yuridis Ledhe
I Gusty N. V. Tanaka
Muhamad Sukin
Sapto Nugroho
Febriany Lete

## Editors

Hany A. Yoans Nafi
Emanuel F. F. Datur
Rizal Fahmi Cholis
Oktar Sander
Rina Allycia Christin
Muhammad K. Ahsani

Interviewers
Rofinus Ignatius Parera
Dina Henderina Foeh
Veronika W. H. Lulu
Leonardus Subnudjung
Maria A. B. Wewan
Ivanti Diana Rita
Yohanes Lalo
Farida Razak
Roswita B. Lubur
Isay S. H. Adu
Lidya H. Tallo Manafe
Mathelda Esterina
Agustinus Naben
Serafina M. R. Tampung
Stefi Adelina Darsi
Angkry J. J. Ottu
Oktavia N. Koebanu
Diana L. E. Bell

Denis Maranda
Yuningsih Takandjanji
Karolina Dapa Moda
Muhammad N. Abdullah
Susana M. H. D. P.
Dyan Igawaty Amirullah
Aristo Yavandi Lanus
Syafaqatul Humairoh
Bernadete Ino Tiardini
Dody Lexzana Salmon
Reka O. Simbolon
M. Theofrida Manwo B.

Adnan Abdurrachman
Cornelia M. M. Klau
Dorothea Serlinda Abi
Yuan B. M. Padamany
Evy Margareta Rata
Sondang M. R. N. Pakpahan

## West Kalimantan

Head of BPS Province: Ir. Pitono, MAP
Field Coordinator: Sari Mariani, SE

## Supervisors

Muhammad Yani, SE
Tommy Priyatna, SE, ME
Imam Setia Harnomo, S.ST. M.Stat

## Editors

Rika Kartini, SST
Jamiah, SP
Yuni Sriwinarni

Interviewers
Yanti
Yuliana
Neni Oktaviana
Pricilia Utari
Rita Karmila
Ucha Oktalafani
I Made Bayu Ambara
Junaidi A Jabar
Mahibut Tabari

## Central Kalimantan

Head of BPS Province: Hanif Yahya, S.Si, M.Si
Field Coordinator: Drs. Syafi'i Nur, M.Si

## Supervisors

Mokhamad Haris, S.Si, M.AP
Beni Wahyu Utomo, S.ST

## Editors

Novi Kristina Sirait, S.ST
Asna Mega Prabandari, S.ST
Interviewers
Dwi Indri Arieska, S.ST
Santi Retno Sari
Ikhlas Mukmin, SH
Ayu Wahyuning Nurlaili, S.ST
Yunita Kristy, S.ST
Akhmad Nizar, S.ST

Heni Sinaryanti
Syarifah Halijah
Lia Sicilia
Rikka Tri Suryani
Cacik Tri Jayanti
Suryani
Bayu Nugrahadi
Sy. Mohdar
Irmawan

Tantri Lia Bestari
Misnawati
Marwan Wahyudin, S.ST
Ayu Komala Dewi, S.ST
Elisamarta R.Sibagariang, S.ST
Harris, SST

## South Kalimantan

Head of BPS Province: Ir. Diah Utami, M.Sc
Field Coordinator: Agnes Widiastuti, S.Si., M.E.

## Supervisors

Ricky Abdillah, S.ST.
Muhammad Surianata, S.E.
Agung Setiawan Prasetya, S.ST, M.Si

## Editors

Monica Rayna Listya, S.ST
Ria Febrianti, S.ST
Dyah Lusianti, S.ST

Interviewers

| Siti Murni | Isnawati |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nining Yuswanti | Hj. Kartini, S.P |
| Helyna | Donna Rianty |
| Ana Rif'ah | Rita Hamdanah |
| Zainah | Noor Maziah |
| Murniati | Risnani |
| Edy Wiranto, S.ST | Mokh. Basuki, SE |
| Ilham Rapip | Wahyudi |
| Saifuddin Khalil, A.Md.Kep. | M. Dodik Aulia Rahman |

## East Kalimantan

Head of BPS Province: M. Habibullah, S.Si, M.Si
Field Coordinator: Ahmad Muhammad Saleh, SE

## Supervisors

Joko Affandy A., S.Si, M.Stat
Muryanto, SST, M.Si
Ahmat Yani, SE
Anang Subhan Efendi, SST

## Editors

Anis Setiyorini, SST, M.Stat
Siti Barokatun Solihah, SST
Norlatifah, S.Si, M.Stat
Nindya Putri Sulistyowati, SST

## Interviewers

Najmawati
Friska Sitorus, SST
Rusdiansyah
Rostiana Tandirerung, S.Si
Husnul Habibah
Hardi R, SE
Nanda Sekar Asmara, SST
Kurnia Wahyu Sahfitri, SST
Dandy Tri Atmojo
Indah Noor Safrida, SST
Mega Safira Aulia, SST
Yudha Satia Isnanta, SST

North Kalimantan
Head of BPS Province:
Field Coordinator:

## Supervisors

M. Rizal Budianto Zarkasy, SST

Dede Kurniyawan, SST

## Editors

Marfuah Apriyani, SST
Ria Pujo Pangesti, SST

## Interviewers

Sundari, SST
Asih Ika Suryandari, SP
Muh. Ilham, SST
Alifia Nidya Hapsari, SST
Nurul Lia Sinta Dewi, SST
Herman

Titin Friska Siahaan
Maspupah, SST
Muhamad Yamin, S.Si
Fania Pratiwi, SST
Ridha Asih, S.Kom
Aviv Alvian Nur, SST
Dewi Puspita Sari, SST
Fitri Intan Pratiwi, SST
Fitriyadi Mangedong, A.Md
Ari Susilowati, SP
Tiya Mitasari, SST
Buyung Candra P., A.Md

Ayu Pinta Gabena Siregar, SST
Alivia Dita Nopiasari, SST
Bagus Wahyu Purnomo, A.Md
Kiky Claudia Nawaji, SST
Risna Yuliani, SST
Didik Kurniawan, A.Md

## North Sulawesi

Head of BPS Province: Moh. Edy Mahmud, S.Si, M.P
Field Coordinator: Ahmad Azhari, S.Si

Supervisors
James Kindangen
Simon Remiasa

## Editors

Joddy J. Pesik
Agus Purwandi

Interviewers
Johanna Tampemawa
Euclidesia Loong
Olfiane Silfia Pelealu
Sizi Lia Ginoga
Eko Pujo Santoso
Ronaldo Halomoan

## Central Sulawesi

Head of BPS Province: Ir. Faizal Anwar, MT
Field Coordinator: Sarmiati, SE, M.P.W

## Supervisors

A.A. Ngurah Gede Wasudewa, SST

Ishak Hubu
Denis Hendra Setiawan, SST
Abialam Koesnandy H, SST

## Editors

Ni Made Egy Wira Astuti, SST
Nurul Solikha Nofiani, SST
Zakia Nur Fadillah, SST
Avinna Fitriyanti, SST

## Interviewers

Dewi Rizky Amalia, S.Pd
Nurhayati
Vita Trisayuni, S.Si
Nia Kurnia Sari
A. Noor Taqiyah Zamania, SST

Indira Salingkat, S.Pd
Isma Iskandar
Dyah Ayu Anggraini, STr.Keb
Enos Rombe
Moh. Susanto Samaduka, S.Pd
Arga Randy E. Badang
Yahdi Miftahuddin K., S.Si

Novita Sari
Florenzt Magdalena
Dina Sadaryati
Mellanny Kumaseh
Sony Nesare
Arif Muttaqin

Wahyuni Arifin U, S.Pd
Riska Anggraini Adati, SE
Andarini Sasawe
Darmayanti Banjaguru, A.Ma
Nurmila Moidady, S.Pd
Rona Rinalti Abd Rahim, S.Sos
Sepryati Matoory, SP
Sri Supatmi, S.Ag
Awaluddin A.DJ
Zubir, S. P., M.Si
Taufan
Abd. Rahman, S.Sos

## South Sulawesi

Head of BPS Province: Nursam Salam, SE
Field Coordinator: Faharuddin, M.Si

## Supervisors

Hamka Makmur, SE
Mansyur Madjang, SE
Ir.Muh. Natsir
Papintana, S.Si
Sukadi, M.Si

## Editors

Khadijah, SST
Roudhatul Jannah, SST
Dessy Natalia, SST
Asnidar, SE
Endah Sri Parnati, SST

## Interviewers

Sitti Zulaikha, SST
Serra Pungkas Risantika, SST
Dinar Ayu Hajar Meiasri, SST
Lina Gussinta Dewi
Wahyu Fuji Lestari, SST
Intan Risani, S.Pd
Ismaya Gusmi, SST
Veronika Ratih Lestari, SST
Mujahidah, SE
Dewi Krismawati, SST
Fendy Apriyadi, SST
Ilham Ma, SE, MM
Muh.Mustakim Hasma, SST

Southeast Sulawesi
Head of BPS Province: Ir. Atqo Mardiyanto, M.Si
Field Coordinator: Dani Jaelani, S.Si, MT

## Supervisors

Leman Jaya, S.ST, M.Si
Muh. Kadarsah, SP
Muslimin, SP
Arianto Abd Rahim

Neka Kurniawati, SE
Laila Mustika DK
Wahyuni Febriyanti Y, SST
Julia Fitrianur, ST
Masnah Kadir, SE
Eka Fausiah Rahmawati, SST
Sukaena Harfianah, A.md
A. Gusniati, SP

Dessy Wasani, SST
Alberthin Patanda, S.Si
M Daud Azzanuri, SST
Hamza, SE, M.Si

## Editors

Iska Susiyanti, S.ST
Lilis Dinayanti, S.ST
Miftahul Khair Anwar, SST
Evi Irianny, SE

## Interviewers

Dwina Wardhani Nasution, SST
Iqra Kusumawaty Kasim
Sri Wahyuni, SST
Yunita Nur Khasanah, SST
Yamanora Sylvia Rosalin, SST
Khodijah Kamilatul M.
Anis Fakhrunnisa, S.ST.
Wd Rahmina Sari, SST
La Sarima, SST
Dicky Muhammad R.
Ahmad Muhaimin, S.ST
Sudirman A.Md

## Gorontalo

Head of BPS Province: Ir. Eko Marsono, MM
Field Coordinator: M. Fadlian Syah, SST, M.Si

## Supervisors

Andika W. Setyaji, SST, M.I.Kom
P. Yhoga Chandra Kusuma, SST, MT

## Editors

Desi Lestari Utami, SST
Fitriyani Dako, SST

Interviewers
Eka Nurdiyanto, SST
Widi Handoko, SST
Cindra Datau
Dewi Apriyani Hasyim, SE
Aisa Datau
Ifah Durrotun Nisa', SST

Aprilia Uswatun Chasanah, SST
Nia Afriani Salim, SST
Zulfadilah Zur, SST
Nofri Kamila, S.ST
Marlina Primasari, S.ST
Dyah Ayu Ratna N., SST
Anisa Noor Rosidah, S.Si
Irfan Saputri, A.Md.
Iman Setiawan, SST
Arsan Darmawansyah
Fadli, SST
Ksatrio Jati Putro Utomo

Wira Astono
Ade Iman Helingo, SST
Agustin Darmayanti, SST
Adriyani Syakilah, SST
Mei Fadillah Ningcahyanti, SST
Iangrea Mustikane Bumi, SST

## West Sulawesi

Head of BPS Province: Suntono, SE, M.Si
Field Coordinator: Ir. Bambang A. C., M.Si

## Supervisors

Abdullah, SE.
Julian Emba Mangosa, S.ST.
Andi Ishak, SE, M.Si.
Fauzi Darmawan, S.ST.

## Editors

Evi Arianti, S.ST.
Nurdiawati Devayana, S.ST.
Astrid Masitha Shabrina, S.ST.
R.A. Leisa Triana, SST, SE, M.Si.

## Interviewers

Andi Sura Muhlis, S.Pd.
Mardawiah, A.Md.
Syfa Aulia Rahmi, S.ST.
Cory Ramayanti, SE.
Tasniah Zaenal, S.Kep.
Rini Wahab
Reskiani
Juliati
Syarifuddin Usman
Tegar Prasojo, S.ST.
Zakaria Duma, S.Sos
Kamaluddin

Hernawati, SE.
Mardinah
Apella Melianta, S.ST.
Nindi Dewi Ivo, S.Pd.
Andriyani Azis
Ayu Rita Musyarofah
Ramlah
Rian Yeni Prastiti
Adran
Saiyed Andi Bangsawan, SE
Fahmi Maulana, S.ST
Muhammad Daniel

## Maluku

Head of BPS Province: Drs. Dumangar Hutauruk, M.Si
Field Coordinator: Ir. Ismail Rumata, M.Si
Supervisors
Ahmad Nur Fajri
Cahyono Panca Aridesyadi
Josefina Leatemia
Tupa Tampubolon
Aditya Aprilliofany

## Editors

Rieko Dita Hermawati
Frenska Hendriks
Roslian ST. Kainama
Diah Elfira M. Kiat
Resty Sopiyono

## Interviewers

| Aleksander David Kliwas | Carvy Frisco de Fretes |
| :--- | :--- |
| Fadli Mudjid | Abdul Khalik Latuconsina |
| Haerul | Ridho Fadillah |
| Eugene Veerman | Cahyo Bagus Nofianto |
| Moh Wildan Muharam | Adi Hartomo |
| Tricia Natalia Paliama | Tri Asty Widita |
| Nancy Salomina Sarah Renwarin | Elvira Dianty Pelupessy |
| Nunung Hartati Renuat | Merygrace Lahallo |
| Fajra Beauty Asri | Susan Hehanussa |
| Ravenska Ch. Patty | Riska Wati Muin |
| Kristiana Bartha Wolonteri | Meidiana Mainassy |
| Woro Ayu P. | Jumerti Daud |
| Martha Toumahuw | Syahbanu Ramadanti Key |
| Frisca F. Frans | Ferfi Toumahuw |
| Paula Adonia Apalem | Inayatul Fajriah Sanduan |

## North Maluku

Head of BPS Province: Drs. Misfaruddin, M.Si
Field Coordinator: Edi Waryono, S.Si, M.Kesos

## Supervisors

Fajar Santoso Putra, SST
Bukhari Fauzul Rahman, SST
Ridwan, S.Si

## Editors

Joko Ade Nursiyono, SST
Muthia Rosdiana, SST
Ariyanto

Interviewers
Ekky Sutan, SST
Jailan Selpia
Hamdayani
Diah Daniaty, SST
Fatmawati, S.Si
Juniyati
Hartini
Emi Budiman
Devita Meta Puspa Sari

Carvy Frisco de Fretes
Abdul Khalik Latuconsina
Ridho Fadillah
Cahyo Bagus Nofianto
Adi Hartomo
Tri Asty Widita
Elvira Dianty Pelupessy
Merygrace Lahallo
Susan Hehanussa
Riska Wati Muin
Meidiana Mainassy
Jumerti Daud
Syahbanu Ramadanti Key

Inayatul Fajriah Sanduan

Herry Yono, SST
Kifli
Barry Hafidz
Nurkhikmah, SST
Dian Hayati Naswaraji, S.H
Irma A. Rasid
Erni
Fitria
Nursanty Tidore

## West Papua

Head of BPS Province: Endang R.S. Subiyandani, S.Si,MM
Field Coordinator: Dedi Cahyono, SE, MA, M.S.E

## Supervisors

Syirrul Hadi Utama
Ali Badri
Mezak Dangeubun

## Editors

Dwi Suryaning Asih
Helena E. M. Magdalena
Fitrah Sarah Ramadhani
Interviewers

Hasniati
Dwy Fidyawati
Siti Hadijah
Fera Lahu
Yanes W Rumbindos, SE
Abdon Retraubun

## Papua

Head of BPS Province: Drs. Simon Sapary, M.Sc
Field Coordinator: Fadjri Amora, SE

## Supervisors/Editors

Natalia Pipit D Ariska, S.ST
Rony Purba, S.ST
Keinnes I Mandang, SP

Interviewers
Achmad Sodiq Frangky Hendrik P., A.Md.Tek
Edi Supriyatno
Syahrul Popoi
Wopi Welius Siep
Maryati Killian
Ruth M Nirmala Nadapdap, S.ST
Bethy Kaway

Fransina Risamena
Leiwakabessy
Evi Kusriatin
Adelina Manggara
Anwar

Imo Meage
Rouwvalth Rumaseuw, S.ST
Kartika Fadirubun, S.ST
Angela Mirino
Sulfa Makatita 2017 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE
Confidential

## I. IDENTIFICATION LOCATION

| 1. PROVINCE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. REGENCY/MUNICIPALITY*) |  |  |
| 3. SUBDISTRICT |  |  |
| 4. VILLAGE |  |  |
| 5. URBAN/RURAL**) URBAN -1 |  | RURAL -2 |
| 6. CENSUS BLOCK NUMBER |  |  |
| 7. 2017 IDHS SAMPLE CODE |  |  |
| 8. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER |  |  |
| 9. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD |  |  |
| 10. NAME OF RESPONDENT |  |  |
| 11 SELECTED FOR MALE SURVEY | YES -1 | NO -2 |


II. INTERVIEWER VISITS


[^28]HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | IF AGE 15 OR OLDER |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LINE NO. | USUAL RESIDENTS <br> AND VISITORS | RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD | FAMILY NUMBER | SEX | RESIDENCE |  | AGE | MARITAL STATUS | ELIGIBILITY |  |  |
|  | Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. <br> AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 1-5 TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. <br> THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS (6)-(18) FOR EACH PERSON. | What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? <br> ${ }^{*}$ ) SEE CODES BELOW. | WRITE THE FAMILY NUMBER <br> CIRCLE <br> ONE <br> CODE | Is <br> (NAME) <br> male or female? | Does (NAME) usually live here? | Did <br> (NAME) <br> stay <br> here <br> last <br> night? <br> CIRCLE <br> ONE <br> CODE | How old is (NAME) at last birthday? <br> HAS TO HAVE AN ENTRY <br> IF 95 <br> OR MORE, RECORD '95'. <br> IF LESS <br> THAN 1 <br> RECORD <br> '00'. | What is (NAME)'s current marital status? <br> 1 = NEVER- <br> MARRIED <br> AND <br> NEVER <br> LIVED <br> TOGETHER <br> 2 = MARRIED <br> 3 = LIVING <br> TOGETHER <br> 4 = DIVORCED <br> 5 = SEPARATED <br> 6 = WIDOWED | CIRCLE <br> LINE <br> NUMBER <br> OF ALL <br> WOMEN <br> AGE <br> 15-49 | IF <br> HOUSE- <br> HOLD <br> SELEC- <br> TED <br> FOR <br> MAN'S <br> SURVEY <br>  <br> CIRCLE <br> LINE <br> NUMBER <br> OF ALL <br> MARRIED <br> MEN/ <br> LIVING <br> TOGETHER <br> AGE <br> 15-54 | CIRCLE <br> LINE <br> NUMBER <br> OF ALL <br> NEVER <br> MARRIED <br> MEN <br> AGE 15-24 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 01 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} M & F \\ 1 & 2 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} Y & N \\ 1 & 2 \end{array}$ | IN YEARS |  | 01 | 01 | 01 |
| 02 |  |  | $\ldots$ | 12 | 12 | 12 | $\square$ |  | 02 | 02 | 02 |
| 03 |  |  |  | 12 | 12 | 12 |  |  | 03 | 03 | 03 |
| 04 |  | $\square$ |  | 12 | 12 | 12 | I | $\downarrow$ | 04 | 04 | 04 |
| 05 |  | $\square$ |  | 12 | 12 | 12 | $1$ |  | 05 | 05 | 05 |
| 06 |  |  |  | 12 | 12 | 12 | $\square$ |  | 06 | 06 | 06 |
| 07 |  | $1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 07 | 07 | 07 |
| 08 |  |  |  | 12 | 12 | 12 |  |  | 08 | 08 | 08 |
| 09 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\square$ |  | 09 | 09 | 09 |
| 10 |  |  |  | 12 | 12 | 12 | I |  | 10 | 10 | 10 |



CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
$01=$ HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER $04=$ SON-IN-LAW OR
DAUGHTER-IN-LAW $05=$ GRANDCHILD $06=$ PARENT
$07=$ PARENT-IN-LAW $08=$ BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = OTHER RELATIVE $10=$ ADOPTED/FOSTER/ CHILD
11 = STEPCHILD
12 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE


CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

LEVEL
$\begin{array}{ll}1=\text { PRIMARY SCHOOL } & 4=\text { ACADEMY/D1/D2/D3 } \\ 2=\text { JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL } & 5=\text { DIPLOMA IV/UNIV } \\ 3=\text { SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL } & 8=\text { DON'T KNOW }\end{array}$

GRADE
0 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED
$1-6+$ COMPLETED GRADES 1-6
7 = GRADUATED
8 = DON'T KNOW


CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

| $01=$ HEAD | $07=$ PARENT-IN-LAW |
| :---: | :---: |
| 02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND | $08=$ BROTHER OR SISTER |
| 03 = SON OR DAUGHTER | 09 = OTHER RELATIVE |
| $04=$ SON-IN-LAW OR | 10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/ |
| DAUGHTER-IN-LAW | STEPCHILD |
| $05=$ GRANDCHILD | 11 = NOT RELATED |
| $06=$ PARENT | $98=$ DON'T KNOW |

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE


CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

LEVEL

| $1=$ PRIMARY SCHOOL | $4=$ ACADEMY/D1/D2/D3 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2=$ JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL | $5=$ DIPLOMA IV/UNIV |
| $3=$ SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL | $8=$ DON'T KNOW |

$2=$ JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 5 = DIPLOMA IV/UNIV
3 = SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL $8=$ DON'T KNOW

GRADE
0 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED
$1-6+$ COMPLETED GRADES 1-6
7 = GRADUATED
8 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 101 | What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household? |  |  |
| 102 | What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing? |  | $\longrightarrow 106$ |
| 103 | Where is that water source located? |  | $\xrightarrow{\square} 105$ |
| 104 | How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back? | MINUTES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .   <br> DON'T KNOW . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 998  M |  |
| 105 | CHECK 101 AND 102: CODE '14' OR '21' CIRCLED? <br> YES $\square$ | NO $\square$ | $\longrightarrow 107$ |
| 106 | In the past two weeks, was the water from this source not available for at least one full day? |  |  |
| 107 | Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink? |  | $\xrightarrow{\square} 109$ |
| 108 | What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? <br> Anything else? <br> RECORD ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES |  | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 109 | What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? <br> IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE FACILITY. | PRIVATE <br> WITH SEPTIC TANK <br> WITH NO SEPTIC TANK <br> SHARED/PUBLIC <br> RIVER/STREAM/CREEK PIT <br> YARD/BUSH/FOREST <br> OTHER |  | $\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow_{112 \mathrm{~A}} \\ & \rightarrow_{112 \mathrm{~A}} \end{aligned}$ |
| 110 | Do you share this toilet facility with other households? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES } \\ & \text { NO } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \ldots \ldots & 1 \\ \ldots \ldots & 2 \end{array}$ | $\rightarrow 112$ |
| 111 | Including your own household, how many households use this toilet facility? | NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS <br> IF LESS THAN 10 <br> 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS DON'T KNOW | 0  <br>   <br> $\ldots \ldots .$. 95 <br> $\ldots \ldots .9$ 98 |  |
| 112A | LIHAT 101: CODE '21', '31' OR '32 CIRCLED. <br> YES | NO |  | $\rightarrow 113$ |
| 112B | What is the distance between the well and the nearest septic tank? | DISTANCE (IN METER) <br> DON'T KNOW |  |  |
| 113 | What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking? | ELECTRICITY <br> LPG <br> NATURAL GAS <br> BIOGAS <br> KEROSENE <br> COAL <br> CHARCOAL <br> WOOD <br> STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS <br> AGRICULTURAL CROP <br> ANIMAL DUNG <br> NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD <br> OTHER $\qquad$ |   <br> $\ldots \ldots$. 01 <br> $\ldots \ldots$ 02 <br> $\ldots \ldots$ 03 <br> $\ldots \ldots$ 04 <br> $\ldots \ldots$ 05 <br> $\ldots \ldots$ 06 <br> $\ldots \ldots$ 07 <br> $\ldots \ldots$ 08 <br> $\ldots \ldots$. 09 <br> $\ldots \ldots$. 10 <br> $\ldots \ldots$ 11 <br> $\ldots \ldots$ 95 <br>  96 | $\rightarrow 116$ |
| 114 | Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? | IN THE HOUSE <br> IN A SEPARATE BUILDING OUTDOORS <br> OTHER $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \cdots \cdots \cdots & 1 \\ \cdots \cdots \cdots & 2 \\ \cdots \cdots \cdots & 3 \\ & 6 \end{array}$ | $\rightarrow 116$ |
| 115 | Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES } \\ & \text { NO } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \ldots \ldots & 1 \\ \ldots \ldots & 2 \end{array}$ |  |
| 116 | How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping? | ROOMS |  |  |
| 117 | Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES } \\ & \text { NO } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}  \\ \ldots \ldots & 1 \\ \ldots . . & 2 \end{array}$ | $\rightarrow 119$ |
| 118 | How many of the following animals does this household own? <br> IF NONE, RECORD '00'. <br> IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. <br> IF UNKNOWN, RECORD '98'. <br> a) Milk cows or bulls? <br> b) Water buffaloes? <br> c) Horses or donkeys? <br> d) Goats/sheep? <br> e) Pigs? <br> f) Chickens or other poultry? | a) COWS/BULLS <br> b) WATER BUFFALOE <br> c) HORSES/DONKEYS <br> d) GOAT/SHEEP <br> e) PIGS <br> f) CHICKENS/POULTRY |  |  |

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES |  | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 119 | Does any member of this household own any agricultural land? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES } \\ & \text { NO } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\longrightarrow 121$ |
| 120 | How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own? <br> IF 95 OR MORE, CIRCLE ' 950 '. | HECTARES $\square$ <br> 95 OR MORE HECTARES DON'T KNOW |  <br> 9995 <br> 9998 |  |
| 121 | Does your household have: <br> a) Electricity? <br> b) A radio? <br> c) A television? <br> d) A non-mobile telephone? <br> e) A computer? <br> f) A refrigerator? <br> g) A fan? <br> h) Washing machine? <br> i) Air conditioner? |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{NO} \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 122 | Does any member of this household own: <br> a) A watch? <br> b) A mobile phone? <br> c) A bicycle? <br> d) A motorcycle or motor scooter? <br> e) An animal-drawn cart? <br> f) A car or truck? <br> g) A boat with a motor? |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{NO} \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 123 | Does any member of this household have a bank account or an account in a cooperative? | YES <br> NO |  |  |
| 124 | How often does anyone smoke inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less often than once a month, or never? | DAILY <br> at least once a week AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH LESS OFTEN THAN ONCE A MONTH NEVER | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ . \quad 2 \\ . \quad 3 \\ . \quad 4 \\ . \quad 5 \end{array}$ |  |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES |  | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 139 | We would like to learn about the places that households use to wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? <br> INTERVIEWER OBSERVE. | OBSERVED <br> FIXED PLACE MOBILE <br> NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT NO PERMISSION TO SEE OTHER REASON | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\longrightarrow 142$ |
| 140 | OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. <br> RECORD OBSERVATION. | WATER IS AVAILABLE WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE |  |  |
| 141 | OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. <br> RECORD OBSERVATION. | SOAP OR DETERGENT <br> (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) <br> ASH, MUD, SAND <br> NONE | A <br> B <br> Y |  |
| 142 | OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR OF THE DWELLING. <br> RECORD OBSERVATION. | NATURAL FLOOR <br> EARTH/SAND <br> DUNG . <br> RUDIMENTARY FLOOR <br> WOOD PLANKS <br> PALM/BAMBOO <br> FINISHED FLOOR <br> PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD <br> VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS <br> CERAMIC /MARBLE <br> CERAMIC TILES <br> CEMENT/RED BRICKS <br> CARPET <br> OTHER $\qquad$ | 11 12 21 22 31 32 33 34 35 36 96 |  |
| 142A | What is the floor area of this house? <br> ROUND UP TO SQUARE METERS. IF '995' OR MORE RECORD '995' | AREA <br> DON'T KNOW | $998$ |  |
| 143 | OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING. <br> RECORD OBSERVATION. <br> CIRCLE APPROPRIATE CODE. | NATURAL ROOFING <br> THATCH/PALM LEAF <br> SOD <br> RUDIMENTARY ROOFING <br> RUSTIC MAT <br> PALM/BAMBOO <br> WOOD PLANKS <br> FINISHED ROOFING <br> ZINC <br> ASBESTOS <br> TILE <br> CONCRETE <br> CALAMINE <br> WOOD <br> OTHER | 11 12 21 22 23 31 32 33 34 35 36 96 |  |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 144 | OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE DWELLING. <br> RECORD OBSERVATION. |  |  |

# TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW 

## COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

## 2017 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Confidential

II. INTERVIEWER VISITS



[^29]**) Circle selected category

In this survey, we are going to interview never married women age 15-24 individually. We are interested in their knowledge, attitudes and practice in reproductive health care. This information will be useful to the government in developing plans to provide health services tailored specifically to address the needs of young people.

We would very much appreciate your permission to have your daughter(s) to participate in this survey. The survey usually takes about 30 to 40 minutes to complete. Whatever information your children provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons.

May we interview (NAME OF CHILDREN) in private? If you decide not to allow your child(ren) to be interviewed, we will respect your decision. What is your decision?
RESPONDENT AGREES
TO BE INTERVIEWED ..
SECTION
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

## INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is $\qquad$ I am working with Statistics Indonesia. We are conducting a survey about the health of women, men and children in Indonesia. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. I would like to ask you about your health (and the health of your children). The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. The survey usuallyThe information we collect will help the government to plan health services. The intyerview usually takes about 30 to 40 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.

You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know.
Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER
DATE


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 101 | RECORD THE TIME. | HOURS <br> MINUTES |  |
| 102 | How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? <br> IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD „00" YEARS. |  | $\xrightarrow{\longrightarrow} 105$ |
| 103 | Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area? |  |  |
| 104 | Before you moved here, which (PROVINCE/STATE) did you live in? | PROVINCE/STATE*) $\qquad$ <br> DISTRICT/CITY*) <br> CODES FILLED BY OFFICE EDITOR |  |
| 104A | Where did you live five years ago? | PROVINCE/STATE*) $\qquad$ <br> DISTRICT/CITY*) <br> CODES FILLED BY OFFICE EDITOR |  |
| 105 | In what month and year were you born? | MONTH <br> DON'T KNOW MONTH <br> YEAR <br> DON'T KNOW YEAR <br> .9998 |  |

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

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Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER
DATE

RESPONDENT AGREES
$\qquad$



|  | COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 107 | Have you ever attended school? |  | $\rightarrow 111$ |
| 108 | What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher? |  |  |
| 109 | What is the highest [GRADE/YEAR] you completed at that level? <br> IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'. COMPLETED = 7 |  |  |



| 111 | Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |



SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT.

IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?


## INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

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Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER
DATE
RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE
TO BE INTERVIEWED . . $2 \longrightarrow$ END

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 115 | Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? |  |  |
| 116 | Do you own a mobile telephone? |  |  |
| 118 | Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use? |  |  |
| 119 | Have you ever used the Internet, including browsing, Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, BBM, online game, Skype, Instagram and others? |  | $\longrightarrow 201$ |
| 120 | In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet? <br> IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE. |  | $\longrightarrow 201$ |
| 121 | During the last one month, how often did you use the internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all? |  |  |

Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life.

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 201 | Have you ever given birth? |  | $\longrightarrow 206$ |
| 202 | Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you? |  | $\longrightarrow 204$ |
| 203 | a) How many sons live with you? <br> b) And how many daughters live with you? <br> IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | a) SONS AT HOME <br> b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME |  |
| 204 | Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you? |  | $\longrightarrow 206$ |
| 205 | a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? <br> b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? <br> IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | a) SONS ELSEWHERE <br> b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE |  |
| 206 | Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? <br> IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 | $\longrightarrow 208$ |
| 207 | How many boys have died? <br> And how many girls have died? <br> IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | BOYS DEAD <br> GIRLS DEAD |  |
| 208 | SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | TOTAL BIRTHS |  |
| 209 | CHECK 208: <br> ONE OR MORE <br> LIVE BIRTH $\square$ <br> Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL $\qquad$ births during your life. Is that correct? | Just to make sure that I have this right: you had no live births during your life. Is that correct? <br> RECT 201-208 <br> NECESSARY. |  |
| 210 | CHECK 208: | IRTHS $\square$ | $\rightarrow 226$ |

211 Now I would like to record the names of all your births, whether still alive or not. Starting with the first one you had.
RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES.
(IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 BIRTHS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW).




| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS |  | CODING CATEGORIES |  | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 232 |  |  |  |  | 238A |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { LINE } \\ & \text { NO. } \end{aligned}$ | 233 <br> In what month and year did the preceding such pregnancy end? | 234 <br> How many months pregnant were you when that pregnancy ended? | 234A <br> How did the pregnancy end, miscarriage, abortion, or stillbirth? | 235 <br> Since January 2012, have you had any other pregnancies that did not a live birth? |  |
| 01 | NUMBER OF MONTHS |  | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { MISCARRIAGE } & \ldots & 1 \\ \text { ABORTION } & \ldots . & 2 \\ \text { STILLBIRTH } & \ldots . & 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { YES } \ldots \ldots & 1 \\ \text { NO } \ldots \ldots . & \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|}  & \text { NEXT } \\ & \text { LINE } \\ & 236 \end{array}$ |
| 02 |      <br> MONTH     <br>      <br> YEAR     | NUMBER OF MONTHS | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { MISCARRIAGE } & \ldots & 1 \\ \text { ABORTION } & \ldots . & 2 \\ \text { STILLBIRTH } & \ldots . & 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { YES } \ldots \ldots & 1 \\ \text { NO } \ldots \ldots & . . . & 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow \quad \text { NEXT } \\ & \rightarrow 236 \end{aligned}$ |
| 03 | $\underset{\text { MONTH }}{$   <br>  YEAR   $}$ | NUMBER OF MONTHS | MISCARRIAGE $\ldots$ 1 <br> ABORTION $\ldots$. 2 <br> STILLBIRTH $\ldots .$. 3 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \rightarrow & \text { NEXT } \\ \text { LINE } \\ \rightarrow 236 \end{array}$ |
| 04 |     <br> MONTH    <br>     <br>     <br> YEAR    | NUMBER OF MONTHS | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { MISCARRIAGE } & \ldots & 1 \\ \text { ABORTION } & \ldots . & 2 \\ \text { STILLBIRTH } & \ldots . & 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { YES . . . . . . } & 1 \\ \text { NO . . . . . . } & 2\end{array}$ | $\rightarrow 236$ |
| 236 | IF THERE ARE MORE THAN FOUR PREGNANCIES THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE STARTING ON THE SECOND LINE. <br> FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH IN 2012-2017, ENTER 'K' IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED, 'A' FOR A PREGNANCY THAT WAS ABORTED, OR 'S' FOR A PREGNANCY THAT ENDED IN STILLBIRTH, AND 'H' FOR THE REMAINING <br>  |  |  |  |  |
| 237 | Did you have any miscarriages, abortions or stillbirths that ended before January 2012? |  | YES $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ 1 <br> NO $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ $\ldots$ |  | $\longrightarrow 239$ |
| 238 | When did the last such pregnancy that terminated before 2012 end? |  | MONTH <br> YEAR |    <br>    |  |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 238A | Before January 2012 how many times did you have: <br> a. Miscarriaqe? <br> b. Abortion? <br> c. Stillbirth? | MISCARRIAGE ABORTION STILLBIRTH |  |
| 239 | When did your last menstrual period start? <br> (DATE, IF GIVEN) |  |  |
| 240 | From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she had have sexual intercourse? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\xrightarrow{\rightarrow} 242$ |
| 241 | Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods? | JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD  <br> BEGINS . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 <br> DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . . . 2 <br> RIGHT AFTER HER  <br> PERIOD HAS ENDEC . . . . . . . . . 3 <br> HALFWAY BETWEEN  <br> TWO PERIODS . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 <br> OTHER 6 <br>   <br> DON'T KNOW . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 |  |
| 242 | After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 <br> NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 |  |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION


SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES |  | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 302 | CHECK 226: <br> CODE '2' OR '8' CIRCLED | CODE '1' $\square$ CIRCLED |  | $\longrightarrow 312$ |
| 303 | Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant? | YES NO | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\rightarrow 312$ |
| 304 | Which method are you using? <br> RECORD ALL MENTIONED. <br> IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST. | FEMALE STERILIZATION <br> MALE STERILIZATION <br> IUD <br> INJECTION 1 MONTH <br> INJECTION 3 MONTHS <br> IMPLANTS <br> PILL <br> CONDOM <br> LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD <br> RHYTHM METHOD <br> WITHDRAWAL <br> OTHER MODERN METHOD <br> OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD | A <br> B <br> C <br> D <br> E <br> G <br> H <br> J <br> K <br> X <br> Y | $\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{\rightarrow} 307 \\ & \longrightarrow 309 \\ & \longrightarrow 306 \\ & \longrightarrow 306 \mathrm{D} \\ & \rightarrow 309 \\ & \rightarrow \end{aligned}$ |
| 305 | Do you have a package of pills in the house? | YES NO |  | $\rightarrow$ 305B |
| 305A | Please show me the package of pills you are now using. <br> (RECORD TYPE OF PILLS). | PACKAGE SEEN <br> COMBINATION $\qquad$ <br> SINGLE <br> OTHER <br> PACKAGE NOT SEEN | 1 <br> 2 <br> 6 <br> 8 | $\rightarrow^{+}$ |
| 305B | Why don"t you have a (can not show the) package of pills? | RAN OUT OF PILL <br> PILLS LOST <br> PILLS MISPLACED <br> OTHER <br> (SPECIFY) | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\rightarrow 305 \mathrm{E}$ |
| 305C | CHECK THE PACKET FOR PILL USE AND CIRCLE THE CORRECT CODE. | PILLS MISSING IN ORDER PILLS MISSING OUT OF ORDE NO PILLS MISSING |  | $\rightarrow 305 \mathrm{E}$. |
| 305D | Why is it that you have not taken the pill (in order)? | DOESN"T KNOW WHAT TO DC HEALTH REASONS FIELDWORKER"S INSTRUCTION NEW PACKAGE MENSTRUATING OTHER | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \\ & 5 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 305E | When was the last time you took a pill? <br> IF PILL IS TAKEN TODAY, ENTER '00' | DAYS AGO <br> MORE THAN ONE MONTH AGO | $\begin{aligned} & \square \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 305F | CHECK 305E: $\begin{array}{r} \square \\ \text { MORE THAN TWO } \\ \text { DAYS AGO } \end{array}$ | TWO DAYS AGO $\square$ OR LESS |  | $\rightarrow 309$ |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES |  | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 305G | Why aren"t you taking the pills these days? | HUSBAND/PARTNER AWAY FORGOT <br> HEALTH REASONS <br> COST TOO MUCH <br> NO NEED TO TAKE DAILY <br> RAN OUT <br> MENSTRUATING <br> OTHER | $\begin{aligned} & 01 \\ & 02 \\ & 03 \\ & 04 \\ & 05 \\ & 06 \\ & 07 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | $\operatorname{Lb}$ |
| 306 | How many weeks ago did you have an injection? | WEEKS AGO |  |  |
| 306A | CHECK 304: <br> CODE 'D' CIRCLED | $\begin{array}{c\|} \text { CODE 'E' } \\ \text { CIRCLED } \\ \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
| 306B | CHECK 306: <br> MORE THAN <br> 4 WEEKS 4 WEEKS AGO | MORE THAN <br> 13 WEEKS <br> AGO <br> 13 WEEKS OR LESS | 309 |  |
| 306C | Why haven"t you had an injection recently? | HUSBAND/PARTNER AWAY FORGOT HEALTH REASONS COST TOO MUCH OTHER |  | $] \rightarrow 309$ |
| 306D | When did you start using implant? | MONTH <br> YEAR |  |  |
| 306E | CHECK 306D: <br> COMPUTE DURATION OF IMPLANT USE. | DURATION IN MONTH〔. . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |
| 306F | CHECK 306E: <br> MORE THAN 36 MONTHS | 36 MONTHS OR LESS <br> 309 |  |  |
| 306G | Why haven"t you had the implant taken out? | HUSBAND/PARTNER AWAY FORGOT HEALTH REASONS COST TOO MUCH NO ACCESS TO HEALTH FACILITY AFRAID OF PROCEDURE OTHER | $\begin{aligned} & 01 \\ & 02 \\ & 03 \\ & 04 \\ & 05 \\ & 06 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | $\rightarrow 309$ |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 307 | In what facility did the sterilization take place? <br> PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. <br> IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. | PUBLIC SECTOR <br> HOSPITAL ....................................... . . 11 <br> CLINIC ........................................ 12 <br> PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER <br> SUB/MOBILE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE . . . . . . . . 14 <br> FAMILY PLANNING MOBILE UNIT ........... 15 <br> PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR <br> HOSPITAL/MOTHER AND CHILD HOSPITAL/ <br> MATERNITY HOSPITAL <br> PRIVATE CLINIC/MATERNITY CLIN ......... 22 <br> PRIVATE OBSTETRICIAN/GYNECOLOGIST .. 23 <br> PRIVATE DOCTOR/GENERAL PRACTITIONEI. . 24 <br> OTHER $\qquad$ 96 |  |
| 308 | In what month and year was the sterilization performed? |  | $\rightarrow$ 309B |
| 309 | Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping? <br> PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping? |  |  |
| 309A | CHECK 304: CODE 'A" TO 'H' <br> CIRCLED | CODE 'A" TO 'H' NOT CIRCLED | 310 |
| 309B | How much did you (your husband/partner) pay in total for the contraceptives/ sterilization, including any consultation you (he) may have had? | Rp. |  |
| 309C | When you obtained the (CURRENT METHOD), did you use the National Health Insurance (JKN or BPJS) or any other health insurance? | YES, NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE WITH NO PREMIUM <br> YES, NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE <br> WITH PREMIUM <br> YES, OTHER HEALTH INSURANCI NO |  |
| 309D | CHECK 304: CODE 'A" OR 'B' CIRCLED | CODE 'A" OR 'B' NOT CIRCLED | 310 |
| 309E | CHECK 304:CODE 'A"CIRCLEDBefore the sterilization <br> operation, were you told <br> that you would not able <br> to have any (more) <br> children because of the <br> operation?CIRCLEDoperation, was your <br> husband/ partner told that <br> he would not able to have <br> any (more) children <br> because of the <br> operation? |  |  |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 309F | Have you ever heard about recanalisation, that is an operation to reverse sterilization? |  | $\rightarrow 310$ |
| 309G | Do you know where a person can have an operation to reverse sterilization? |  |  |
| 310 | CHECK 308 AND 309, 215 AND 231: ANY BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 308 OR 309 <br> GO BACK TO 308 OR 309, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION). |  |  |


| 311 | CHECK 308 AND 309: <br> SINCE JANUARY 2012 <br> ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING. <br> EARLIER THAN JANUARY 2012 <br> ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2012 . |
| :---: | :---: |
| 312 | I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years. <br> USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2012. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS. <br> IN COLUMN 1, ENTER METHOD USE CODE OR '0' FOR NONUSE IN EACH BLANK MONTH. <br> ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: <br> - When was the last time you used a method? Which method was that? <br> - When did you start using that method? How long after the birth of (NAME)? <br> - How long did you use the method then? <br> IN COLUMN 2, ENTER METHOD SOURCE CODE IN FIRST MONTH OF EACH USE. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: <br> - Where did you obtain the method when you start using it? <br> - (for LAM or rhythm or withdrawal) Where did you get advice on how to use the method? <br> IN COLUMN 3, ENTER CODES FOR DISCONTINUATION NEXT TO THE LAST MONTH OF USE. NUMBER OF CODES IN COLUMN 3 MUST BE SAME AS NUMBER OF INTERRUPTIONS OF METHOD USE IN COLUMN 1. <br> ASK WHY SHE STOPPED USING THE METHOD. IF A PREGNANCY FOLLOWED, ASK WHETHER SHE BECAME PREGNANT UNINTENTIONALLY WHILE USING THE METHOD OR DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO GET PREGNANT. <br> ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: <br> - Why did you stop using the (METHOD)? <br> - Did you become pregnant while using (METHOD), or did you stop to get pregnant, or did you stop for some other reason? <br> IF DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO BECOME PREGNANT, ASK: <br> How many months did it take you to get pregnant after you stopped using (METHOD)? AND ENTER „0" IN EACH SUCH MONTH IN COLUMN 1. |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 313 | CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRAC NO METHOD USED $\square$ | VE METHOD IN ANY MONTH ANY METHOD USED $\square$ | $\rightarrow 314 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| 314 | Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant? |  | $\rightarrow 326$ |
| 314A | Now I would like to ask you about the first time that you did something or used a method to avoid getting pregnant. <br> How many living children did you have at that time, if any? <br> IF NONE RECORD '00' | NUMBER OF LIVING <br> CHILDREN |  |
| 315 | CHECK 304: <br> CIRCLE METHOD CODE: <br> IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST. |  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \longrightarrow 326 \\ \longrightarrow 319 \\ \longrightarrow 327 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$ |
| 316 | You first started using (CURRENT METHOD FROM 315) in (DATE FROM 309). Where did you get (METHOD in 315) at that time? <br> PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. <br> IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. |  |  |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | COding Categories | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 317 | CHECK 304: | IUD $\ldots$............................... 03 |  |
|  |  | INJECTION 1 MONTH ..................... 04 |  |
|  | CIRCLE METHOD CODE: | INJECTION 3 MONTHS . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 05 |  |
|  |  | IMPLANTS ................................ 06 |  |
|  | IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN | PILL .................................... 07 |  |
|  | 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST. | CONDOM................................... . 08 | $\rightarrow 323$ |
|  |  | OTHER MODERN METHOD . ................ 95 | $\rightarrow 322$ |
|  |  | OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . ............. 96 | $\rightarrow 323$ |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 318 | At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method? |  | $\begin{aligned} & \longrightarrow 321 \\ & \longrightarrow 320 \end{aligned}$ |
| 319 | When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 | $\longrightarrow 321$ |
| 320 | Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method? |  | $\longrightarrow 322$ |
| 321 | Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems? |  |  |
| 321A | Did you have any health problems in using (CURRENT METHOD IN 314)? |  | $\longrightarrow 322$ |
| 321B | What is the side effects or health problem did you experience from using the contracptive method? |  |  |
| 322 | CHECK 318 AND 319: |  | $\longrightarrow 324$ |
| 323 | Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning that you could | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { YES } & \text {. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & 1 \\ \text { NO } & 2 \end{array}$ |  |
| 324 | CHECK 304: <br> CIRCLE METHOD CODE: <br> IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST. |  |  |

## SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 325 | Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time? <br> PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. <br> IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. |  | $\left[\begin{array}{l} {[ } \\ \\ 327 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array}\right.$ |
| 326 | Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning? |  | $\longrightarrow 327$ |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 326A | Where is that? <br> Any other place? <br> PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. <br> IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. | UKBM <br> VILLAGE HEALTH POST/VILLAGE BIRT• FACILITY <br> HEALTH POST <br> FP POST <br> OTHER POST <br> (SPECIFY) <br> PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR <br> GOVT HOSPITAL <br> GOVT CLINIC <br> PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER <br> SUB/MOBILE PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER <br> MOBILE HEALTH/AMILY PLANNING CLINIC <br> FP FIELD WORKER . $\qquad$ <br> VILLAGE MIDWIFE <br> OTHER PUBLIC <br> PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR <br> HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOSPITA . <br> PRIVATE MATERNITY CLINIC . <br> PRIVATE OBSTETRICIAN /GYNECOLOGIST <br> PRIVATE GENERAL PRACTITIONER <br> PRIVATE MIDWIFE <br> NURSE <br> OTHER PRIVATE $\qquad$ S (SPECIFY) <br> OTHER <br> PHARMACY/DRUG STORE <br> SHOP <br> OTHER $\qquad$ |  |
| 327 | In the last 6 months, were you visited by a fieldworker? |  | $\rightarrow 329$ |
| 328 | Did the fieldworker talk to you about family planning? |  |  |
| 329 | CHECK 202: LIVING CHILDREN <br> a) In the last 6 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children? <br> b) In the last 6 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself? |  | $\longrightarrow 401$ |
| 330 | Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods? |  |  |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE













|  |  | LAST BIRTH |  | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | NAME |  | NAME |  |  |
| 457D | In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health? | YES <br> NO DON'T KNOW | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 457E | In the first two months after delivery, did you receive a vitamin A dose like this? <br> SHOW RED CAPSULE. | YES <br> NO DON'T KNOW | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 458 | Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)? |  |  |  |  |  |
| 459 | Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy? |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES } \\ & \text { NO } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 460 | For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have a period? | MONTH <br> DON'T KNOW |   | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MONTI } \\ & \text { DON'T } \end{aligned}$ | KNOW | $\begin{aligned} & -1 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ |
| 461 | CHECK 226: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT? |  |  |  |  |  |
| 462 | Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)? | YES NO <br> (SKIP T |  |  |  |  |
| 463 | For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have sexual intercourse? | MONTH <br> DON'T KNOW |   | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MONTH } \\ & \text { DON'T } \end{aligned}$ | KNOW | $\begin{aligned} & -1 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ |
| 464 | Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)? | YES <br> NO <br> (SKIP T | $\begin{array}{ll} \ldots \ldots \ldots & 1 \\ \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots & \imath \\ \text { TO 466) } & \end{array}$ | YES <br> NO |  | $]^{1}$ |
| 464A | How long did you breastfeed (NAME)? | MONTH $\qquad$ <br> (SKIP T <br> DON'T KNOW $\qquad$ |  | MONT DON'T | H؟ . . . . <br> KNOW |  |
| 465 | CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING? | $\text { LIVING } \square$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { DEAD } \\ \text { SKIP TO 471) } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| 466 | How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? <br> IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD „00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS. | IMMEDIATELY . . . . . HOURS . . . . . . 1 DAYS ....... 2 | A....... 000  <br>   <br>   |  |  |  |
| 467 | In the first three days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything to drink other than breast milk? | YES NO <br> (SKIP |  |  |  |  |



SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 501A | CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY BIRTHS IN ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 $\square$ | $14-2017 ?$ <br> NO BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 | $\rightarrow 601$ |
| 502A | RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <br> NAME OF LAST BIRTH | ROM 212 OF THE LAST CHILD BORN IN 2014-2017. <br> BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER $\square$ |  |
| 503A | CHECK 216: | DEAD | $\rightarrow$ 501B |
| 504A | Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down? | YES, HAS ONLY IMMUNIZATION CARD $\ldots \ldots$. 1   <br> YES, HAS ONLY MOTHER AND CHILD CARD $\ldots$ 2  <br> YES, HAS OTHER DOCUMENT $\ldots \ldots . . . .$. 3   <br> YES, HAS IMMUNIZATION, MOTHER    <br> AND CHILD, AND OTHER DOCUMENT $\ldots .$. 4  <br> NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT $\ldots$ 5  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \longrightarrow 507 \mathrm{~A} \\ \longrightarrow 507 \mathrm{~A} \\ \\ \\ \hline 507 \mathrm{~A} \end{array}$ |
| 505A | Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)? |  |  |
| 506A | CHECK 504A: <br> CODE '3' CIRCLED | CODE '5' CIRCLED | 511A |
| 507A | May I see the immunization card, mother and child card, or the other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down? | YES, ONLY IMMUNIZATION CARD SEEN YES, ONLY MOTHER AND CHILD CARD SEEN YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN YES, IMMUNIZATION CARD, MOTHER AND <br> CHILD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . 5 | $\rightarrow$ 511A |

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)


SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)


SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 501B | CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIR MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 $\square$ NO | IN 2014-2017? <br> E BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 | $\rightarrow 601$ |
| 502B | RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER 2017. <br> NAME OF NEXT-TO- <br> LAST BIRTH $\qquad$ | M 212 OF THE NEXT-TO-LAST CHILD BORN IN 2014- $\square$ |  |
| 503B | CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: <br> LIVING | DEAD $\square$ | $\rightarrow$ 526B |
| 504B | Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down? | YES, HAS ONLY IMMUNIZATION CARD YES, HAS ONLY MOTHER AND CHILD CARD YES, HAS OTHER DOCUMENT YES, HAS IMMUNIZATION, MOTHER AND CHILD, AND OTHER DOCUMENT NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT | $\begin{gathered} \longrightarrow 507 \mathrm{~B} \\ \longrightarrow 507 \mathrm{~B} \\ \\ \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 505B | Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)? |  |  |
| 506B | CHECK 504B: $\text { CODE '3' CIRCLED } \sqrt{\square}$ | CODE '5' CIRCLED | 511B |
| 507B | May I see the card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down? | YES, ONLY IMMUNIZATION CARD SEEN YES, ONLY MOTHER AND CHILD CARD SEEN YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN YES, IMMUNIZATION CARD, MOTHER AND CHILD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN | $\longrightarrow 511 \mathrm{~B}$ |

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)


SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES |  | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NAME OF NEXT-TO- <br> LAST BIRTH $\qquad$ | BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . |  |  |
| 514B | Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio? | YES <br> NO <br> DON'T KNOW | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\rightarrow$ 517B |
| 515B | Did (NAME) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first two weeks after birth or later? | FIRST TWO WEEKS LATER | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 516B | How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine? | NUMBER OF TIMES |  |  |
| 517B | Has (NAME) ever received a DPT vaccination, that is, an injection to prevent diptheria, pertussis and tetanus, given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops? | YES <br> NO <br> DON'T KNOW |  | $\rightarrow \text { 519B }$ |
| 517BB | How many times did (NAME) receive the DPT vaccine? | NUMBER OF TIMES |  |  |
| 518B | Has (NAME) ever received a Hepatitis B vaccination, that is, an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B? | YES <br> NO <br> DON'T KNOW | 1 2 8 | $\rightarrow 521 \mathrm{~B}$ |
| 518BB | How many times did (NAME) receive the Hepatitis vaccine? | NUMBER OF TIMES |  |  |
| 523B | Has (NAME) ever received a measles vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles? | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { YES } & \ldots . . . \\ \text { NO } & \ldots \\ \text { DON'T KNOW } \end{array}$ | 1 2 8 |  |
| 524B | How many times did (NAME) receive the measles vaccine? | NUMBER OF TIMES |  |  |
| 526B | CHECK 215 IN BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN <br> ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE) | 14-2017? <br> NO MORE BIRTHS <br> IN 2014-2017 |  | $\rightarrow 601$ |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| 601 | CHECK 224: <br> ONE OR MORE BIRTHS SINCE JANUARY 2012 | NO BIRTHS SINC JANUARY 2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 602 | CHECK 215: RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 603 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 604 FOR EACH BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2013. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). <br> Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.) |  |  |
| 603 | BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY. | LAST BIRTH <br> BIRTH <br> HISTORY <br> NUMBER | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH <br> BIRTH <br> HISTORY <br> NUMBER |
| 604 | FROM 212 AND 216: | NAME | NAME |
| 605 | In the last six months, was (NAME) given a vitamin A dose like this/any of these? <br> SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS. |  |  |
| 607 | Was (NAME) given any drug for intestinal worms in the last six months? |  |  |
| 608 | Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks? |  |  |
| 608A | CHECK 469: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING? | YES $\downarrow$ ¢ $\begin{gathered}\text { NO } \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \text { (SKIP TO 608D) }\end{gathered}$ | 608 |
| 608B | During the diarrhea, did you change how much was (NAME) given breastmilk? |  |  |
| 608C | Was he/she given less than usual to drink, more than usual to drink or stopped breastfeeding? |  |  |
| 608D | Was there any blood in the stools? |  |  |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH <br> NAME | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH <br> NAME |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 609 | CHECK 469: CURRENTLY <br> BREASTFEEDING? |  |  |
| 610 | When (NAME) had diarrhea, was (NAME) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? <br> IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less? |  |  |
| 611 | Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source? |  | YES $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ 1 <br> NO $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ 2 <br>  $($ SKIP TO 615$)$  |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH <br> NAME | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH <br> NAME $\qquad$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 612 | Where did you seek advice or treatment? <br> Anywhere else? <br> PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. | COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH CARE <br> VILLAGE HEALTH POST/ <br> VILLAGE MATERNITY POST INTEGRATED HEALTH SERVICE POST OTHER | COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH CARE <br> VILLAGE HEALTH POST/ <br> VILLAGE MATERNITY POS7 A INTEGRATED HEALTH SERVICE POST OTHER |
|  |  | PUBLIC SECTOR <br> HOSPITAL <br> CLINIC <br> PRIMARY HEALTH CARE <br> SUB/MOBILE PRIMARY <br> HEALTH CARE <br> VILLAGE MIDWIFE <br> OTHER | PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ CLINIC $\quad \ldots \ldots \ldots$. PRIMARY HEALTH CARI $\ldots \ldots$ SUB/MOBILE PRIMAF HEALTH CARE $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ VILLAGE MIDWIFI $\ldots \ldots \ldots$. OTHER |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). <br> (NAME OF PLACE(S)) | PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR <br> PRIVATE HOSPITAL/MOTHER <br> AND CHILD HOSPITAL/ <br> MATERNITY HOSPITAL <br> PRIVATE CLINIC/BIRTH <br> CENTER CLINIC <br> PEDIATRICIAN <br> GENERAL PRACTITIONER <br> PRIVATE MIDWIF . <br> PRIVATE $\qquad$ <br> PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . <br> OTHER <br> (SPECIFY) <br> OTHER SOURCE <br> TRADITIONAL <br> BIRTH ATTENDANT $\qquad$ <br> SHOP $\qquad$ <br> OTHER $\qquad$ | PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR <br> PRIVATE HOSPITAL/MOTHER <br> AND CHILD HOSPITAL/ <br> MATERNITY HOSPIT. . . . . J J <br> PRIVATE CLINIC/BIRTH <br> CENTER CLINIC ......... K <br> PEDIATRICIA................. L <br> GENERAL PRACTITIONE . . . . . M <br> PRIVATE MIL. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . N <br> PRIVATE ..................... O <br> PHARMACY/DRUG STOI..... P <br> OTHER <br> (SPECIFY) <br> OTHER SOURCE <br> TRADITIONAL <br> BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... R <br> SHOP $\qquad$ <br> OTHER $\qquad$ X |
| 613 | CHECK 612: |  |  |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH <br> NAME | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH <br> NAME $\qquad$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 614 | Where did you first seek advice or treatment? <br> USE LETTER CODE FROM 612. | FIRST PLACE | FIRST PLACE |
| 615 | Was (NAME) given any of the following at any time since (NAME) started having the diarrhea: <br> a) ORALIT? <br> b) A government-recommended homemade fluid (sugar and salt solution)? <br> d) Zinc tablets or syrup? |  YES NO DK <br> a) ORALIT 1 2 8 <br> b) HOMEMADE    <br> FLUID ........ 1 2 8 <br> d) ZINC .......... 1 2 8 |  YES NO DK <br> a) ORALIT 1 2 8 <br> b) HOMEMADE    <br> FLUID $\ldots \ldots$ 1 2 8 <br> d) ZINC $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ 1 2 8 |
| 616 | CHECK 615: <br> ANY 'YES' <br> a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhea? <br> ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' <br> b) Was anything given to treat the diarrhea? |  |  |
| 617 | CHECK 615: <br> ANY 'YES' <br> a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea? <br> Anything else? <br> ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' <br> b) What was given to treat the diarrhea? <br> Anything else? |  |  |
| 618 | Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks? |  |  |
| 620 | Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks? |  |  |
| 621 | Has (NAME) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks? |  |  |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH <br> NAME $\qquad$ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH <br> NAME $\qquad$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 622 | Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose? |  |  |
| 623 | CHECK 618 and 620: HAD FEVER/CAUGH? | NO OR DK $\square$ <br> (SKIP TO 646) | $\begin{array}{lr}\text { YES } & \text { NO OR DK } \square \\ \square \square & (\text { SKIP TO 646) }\end{array}$ |
| 623A | Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the FEVER/CAUGH (including breastmilk). Was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? <br> IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to drink (CODE 1) or somewhat less (CODE 2)? | MUCH LESS $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ 1 <br> SOMEWHAT LESS $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ 2 <br> ABOUT THE SAME $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ 3 <br> MORE $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ 4 <br> NOTHING TO DRINK $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ 5 <br> DON'T KNOW $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. 8 |  |
| 623B | When (NAME) had diarrhea, was he/she offered less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? <br> IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she offered much less than usual to eat (CODE 1) or somewhat less (CODE 2)? |  |  |
| 624 | Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source? | $\begin{array}{crccc}\text { YES } & \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots & 1 \\ \text { NO } & \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots & 2 \\ & (\text { SKIP TO 629) } & \end{array}$ | YES $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ 1   <br> NO $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ 2   <br> $($ SKIP TO 629$)$     |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION


SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION


SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION


## SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION



SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 652 | Did (NAME FROM 649) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? <br> IF „YES" PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat? |  | $\longrightarrow 654$ |
| 653 | How many times did (NAME FROM 649) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? <br> IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD „7'. | NUMBER OF TIMES $\square$ <br> DON'T KNOW |  |
| 654 | The last time (NAME FROM 649) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools? |  |  |

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES |  | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 701 | 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 |  | $\xrightarrow{\longrightarrow} 704$ |
| 702 | Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married? | YES, FORMERLY MARRIED <br> YES, LIVED WITH A MAN <br> NO |  | $\rightarrow 711 \mathrm{C}$ |
| 703 | What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated? | WIDOWED DIVORCED SEPARATED |  | $\longrightarrow 709$ |
| 704 | Is your (husband/partner) living with you now or is he staying elsewhere? | LIVING WITH HER STAYING ELSEWHERE |  |  |
| 705 | RECORD THE HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD ' 00 '. | NAME <br> LINE NO. |  |  |
| 709 | Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once? | ONLY ONCE MORE THAN ONCE |  | $\rightarrow 710$ |
| 709A | What was the main reason you have been married/living together more than once? | HUSBAND/PARTNER DEAD UNFAITHFUL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HUSBAND UNABLE TO FULFILL <br> MATERIAL NEEDS HUSBAND/PARTNER UNABLE <br> TO FULFILL BIOLOGICAL NEEDS FREQUENT QUARRELS LONG SEPARATION NO CHILDREN OTHER |  |  |
| 710 | CHECK 709: <br> MARRIED/ <br> LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE <br> a) In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? <br> MARRIED/ <br> LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE <br> b) Now I would like to ask about your first (husband/partner). In what month and year did you start living with him? | MONTH <br> DON'T KNOW MONTH <br> YEAR $\square$ <br> DON'T KNOW YEAR |  | $\rightarrow 711 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| 711 | How old were you when you first started living with him? | AGE |  |  |
| 711A | Did you receive tetanus toxoid (TT) injection? | YES <br> NO <br> DON'T KNOW YEAR |  | $\longrightarrow^{711 C}$ |

## SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY



SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES |  | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 714E | What should she do if she experienced this problem? <br> Any other way? <br> RECORD ALL MENTIONED. <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | NOTHING <br> REST <br> TAKE MEDICATION <br> TAKE HERBS <br> SEE TBA <br> SEE MIDWIFE <br> SEE DOCTOR <br> GO TO A HEALTH FACILITY <br> OTHER <br> DON'T KNOW | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A } \\ & \text { B } \\ & \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{D} \\ & \mathrm{E} \\ & \mathrm{~F} \\ & \mathrm{G} \\ & \mathrm{H} \\ & \mathrm{X} \\ & \mathrm{Z} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 714F | Can you tell me what kind of problems can happen to a woman during labor and delivery? <br> Any other problems? <br> RECORD ALL MENTIONED. <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | WATER BREAKS TOO EARLY EXCESSIVE BLEEDING DURING AND AFTER DELIVERY <br> FEVER <br> LONG LABOR <br> FAINT <br> CONVULSIONS <br> PLACENTA DOES NOT COME OUT <br> STILLBIRTH <br> OTHER <br> DON'T KNOW | A <br> B <br> C <br> D <br> E <br> F <br> G <br> H X <br> Z |  |
| 714G | What action should be taken to the woman? <br> Any other way? <br> RECORD ALL MENTIONED. <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | NOTHING <br> REST <br> TAKE MEDICATION <br> TAKE HERBS <br> SEE TBA <br> SEE MIDWIFE <br> SEE DOCTOR <br> GO TO A HEALTH FACILITY <br> OTHER <br> DON'T KNOW |  |  |
| 714H | Can you tell me what kind of problems can happen to a woman during postpartum period? <br> Any other problems? <br> RECORD ALL MENTIONED. <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | EXCESSIVE BLEEDING DURING <br> AND AFTER DELIVERY <br> FAINT <br> CONVULSIONS <br> HIGH FEVER <br> FOUL SMELLING VAGINAL DISCHARGE <br> PAIN IN BREASTS <br> DEPRESSED <br> OTHER <br> DON'T KNOW |  | $\begin{array}{\|l}  \\ \\ \longrightarrow 731 \end{array}$ |
| 714I | What action should be taken to the woman? <br> Any other way? <br> RECORD ALL MENTIONED. <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | NOTHING <br> REST <br> TAKE MEDICATION <br> TAKE HERBS <br> SEE TBA <br> SEE MIDWIFE <br> SEE DOCTOR <br> GO TO A HEALTH FACILITY <br> OTHER <br> DON'T KNOW | $A$ $B$ $C$ $D$ $E$ $F$ $G$ $H$ $X$ $Z$ |  |
| 731 | CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY. |  YES <br> CHILDREN $<10$ YEARS 1 <br> ADULT MALE 1 <br> ADULT FEMALE 1 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{NO} \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ |  |

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 801 | CHECK 304: <br> NOT ASKED OR NEITHER $\square$ STERILIZED | HE OR SHE STERILIZED | $\rightarrow 813$ |
| 802 | CHECK 226: <br> PREGNANT | T PREGNANT $\square$ OR UNSURE | $\longrightarrow 804$ |
| 803 | Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? | HAVE ANOTHER CHILD <br> NO MORE <br> UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW | $\begin{array}{\|l} \longrightarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longrightarrow \end{array} 812$ |
| 804 | Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children? | HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD NO MORE/NONE SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW | $\begin{array}{\|l} \longrightarrow 807 \\ \longrightarrow 813 \\ \longrightarrow 811 \end{array}$ |
| 805 | CHECK 226: <br> NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <br> a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of ( $a$ /another) child? <br> PREGNANT <br> b) After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child? |  |  |
| 806 | CHECK 226: <br> NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE | PREGNANT | 812 |
| 807 | CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? | CURRENTLY <br> USING | $\rightarrow 813$ |
| 808 | CHECK 805: <br> '24' OR MORE MONTHS <br> NOT OR '02' OR MORE YEARS ASKED | '00-23' MONTHS OR '00-01' YEAR | 812 |
| 809 | CHECK 714: <br> DAYS, WEEKS OR <br> MONTHS AGO |  | $\begin{aligned} & \longrightarrow 811 \\ & \longrightarrow 811 \end{aligned}$ |

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 810 | CHECK 804: <br> WANTS TO HAVE A/ANOTHER CHILD <br> a) You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? <br> Any other reason? <br> WANTS NO MORE/ NONE <br> b) You have said that you do not want any (more) children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? <br> Any other reason? |  |  |
| 811 | CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? <br> NO ASKED OR, NOT $\square$ CURRENTLY USING | YES, <br> RENTLY USING | 813 |
| 812 | Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future? |  | $\rightarrow 813$ |

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES |  | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 812A | What is the main reason that you think you will not use a method at any time in the future? | FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS <br> INFREQUENT SEX <br> MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY <br> CAN'T GET PREGNANT <br> WANT AS MANY AS <br> CHILDREN AS POSSIBLE <br> UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC <br> OPPOSITION TO USE <br> RESPONDENT OPPOSED <br> HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED <br> OTHERS OPPOSED <br> RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION <br> LACK OF KNOWLEDGE <br> KNOWS NO METHOD <br> KNOWS NO SOURCE <br> METHOD-RELATED REASONS <br> HEALTH CONCERNS <br> SIDE EFFECTS <br> LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR <br> COSTS TOO MUCH <br> INCONVENIENT TO USE <br> GAIN/LOSE WEIGHT <br> OTHER $\qquad$ <br> DON'T KNOW |  |  |
| 813 | CHECK 216: <br> a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? <br> NO LIVING CHILDREN <br> b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? <br> PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE. | NONE <br> NUMBER <br> OTHER |  | $-815$ $815$ |
| 814 | How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it"s a boy or a girl? | NUMBER . . <br> OTHER $\qquad$ | EITHER $\qquad$ 96 |  |

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES


SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 819 | Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together? |  | $\rightarrow 820 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| 820 | Would you say that not using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together? |  |  |
| 820A | Now I want to ask you about your husband"s/partner's views on family planning. <br> Do you think that your husband/partner approves or disapproves of couples using a contraceptive method to avoid pregnancy? |  |  |
| 820B | How often did you talk to your husband/partner about family planning in the past year? |  |  |
| 821 | CHECK 304: <br> NEITHER ARE STERILIZED | HE OR SHE ARE $\square$ STERILIZED | $\rightarrow 901$ |
| 822 | Does your (husband/partner) want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want? |  |  |

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES |  | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 901 | CHECK 701: <br> CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN | NOT IN $\square$ UNION |  | $\rightarrow 909$ |
| 902 | How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday? | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS |  |  |
| 903 | Did your (husband/partner) ever attend school? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES } \\ & \text { NO } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\rightarrow 906$ |
| 904 | What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, secondary, or higher? | PRIMARY <br> JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL <br> SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL <br> ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII <br> DIV/UNIVERSITI <br> DON'T KNOW | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \\ & 5 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\longrightarrow 906$ |
| 905 | What was the highest [GRADE/YEAR] he completed at that level? <br> IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'. COMPLETED = 7 | GRADE/YEAR <br> DON'T KNOW |  |  |
| 906 | Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 7 days? | YES <br> NO DON'T KNOW | 1 2 8 | $\longrightarrow 908$ |
| 907 | Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 12 months? | YES <br> NO <br> DON'T KNOW | 1 2 8 | $\xrightarrow{\square} 909$ |
| 908 | What is your (husband's/partner's) occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do? <br> (FILLED BY BPS) | PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATION CLERICAL <br> SALES <br> SERVICE <br> AGRICULTURAL WORKER <br> INDUSTRIAL WORKER <br> OTHER | 01 <br> 02 <br> 03 <br> 04 <br> 05 <br> 06 <br> 07 <br> 96 <br> 98 |  |
| 909 | Now I want to ask you about your activities in the last seven days. Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days? | $\qquad$ |  | $\longrightarrow 913$ |
| 910 | As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work? | YES <br> NO | 1 2 | $\longrightarrow 913$ |
| 911 | Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason? |  |  | $\longrightarrow 913$ |
| 912 | Have you done any work in the last 12 months? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES } \\ & \text { NO } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\longrightarrow 917$ |

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 913 | What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do? $\qquad$ <br> (FILLED BY BPS) |  |  |
| 914 | Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed? |  |  |
| 915 | Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while? |  |  |
| 916 | Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all? |  |  |
| 917 | CHECK 701: MARITAL STATUS <br> CURRENTLY <br> MARRIED/LIVING <br> WITH A MAN | NOT IN UNION | $\rightarrow 925$ |
| 918 | CHECK 916: | OTHER | $\rightarrow 921$ |
| 919 | Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly? |  |  |
| 920 | Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your (husband/partner) earns, less than what he earns, or about the same? |  | $\longrightarrow 922$ |
| 921 | Who usually decides how your (husband's/partner's) earnings will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly? |  |  |
| 922 | Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else? |  |  |

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 923 | Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases? |  |  |
| 924 | Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives? |  |  |

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES |  | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 925 | Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else? | ALONE ONLY JOINTLY ONLY BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY DOES NOT OWN | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\rightarrow 928$ |
| 926 | Do you have a title deed for any house you own? | YES, RESPONDENT'S NAME YES, HUSBAND/PARTNER'S NAME YES, OTHER PERSON'S NAME NO | $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ 1 <br> $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ 2 <br>  3 <br>  4 |  |
| 928 | Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else? | ALONE ONLY JOINTLY ONLY BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY DOES NOT OWN | $\begin{array}{ll} \ldots \ldots \ldots & 1 \\ \ldots \ldots \ldots & 2 \\ \ldots \ldots \ldots & 3 \\ \ldots \ldots \ldots & 4 \end{array}$ | $\longrightarrow 931$ |
| 929 | Do you have a title deed for any land you own? | YES, RESPONDENT'S NAME YES, HUSBAND/PARTNER'S NAME YES, OTHER PERSON'S NAME NO |  |  |
| 931 | PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT) |   PRES./ <br>  <br>  <br> LISTEN. <br> CHILDREN $<10 \ldots \ldots .$. 1  <br> HUSBAND/PARTNER $\ldots$. 1 <br> OTHER MALES $\ldots \ldots .$. 1  <br> OTHER FEMALES $\ldots \ldots .$. 1  | PRES./  <br> NOT NOT <br> LISTEN. PRES. <br> 2 3 <br> 2 3 <br> 2 3 <br> 2 3 |  |
| 932 | In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: <br> a) If she goes out without telling him? <br> b) If she neglects the children? <br> c) If she argues with him? <br> d) If she refuses to have sex with him? <br> e) If she burns the food? |  YES  <br> a) GOES OUT $\ldots \ldots \ldots$. 1  <br> b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN... 1  <br> c) ARGUES ............ 1  <br> d) REFUSES SEX $\ldots \ldots .$. 1  <br> e) BURNS FOOD $\ldots \ldots .$. 1 | NO DK <br> 2 8 <br> 2 8 <br> 2 8 <br> 2 8 <br> 2 8 |  |

SECTION 10. HIVIAIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES |  |  |  | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1001 | Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES } \\ & \text { NO } \end{aligned}$ | . . |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\rightarrow 1042$ |
| 1001A | From which sources of information have you learned about HIV/AIDS? <br> Any thing else? <br> RECORD ALL MENTIONED. <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | RADIO <br> TELEVISION <br> NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE <br> FLYER/POSTER <br> HEALTH PROFESSIONAL <br> RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION <br> SCHOOL/TEACHER <br> COMMUNITY MEETING <br> FRIENDS/RELATIVE <br> WORK PLACE <br> INTERNET <br> OTHER $\qquad$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{A} \\ \mathrm{~B} \\ \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{D} \\ \mathrm{E} \\ \mathrm{~F} \\ \mathrm{G} \\ \mathrm{H} \\ \mathrm{I} \\ \mathrm{~J} \\ \mathrm{~K} \\ \mathrm{X} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 1002 | Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV-AIDS by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners? | YES <br> NO <br> DON'T KNOW |  |  | 1 2 8 |  |
| 1003 | Can people get HI-AIDS from mosquito bites? | YES <br> NO <br> DON'T KNOW | . |  | 1 2 8 |  |
| 1004 | Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV-AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex? | YES <br> NO <br> DON'T KNOW |  |  | 1 2 8 |  |
| 1005 | Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has HIV? | YES <br> NO <br> DON'T KNOW |  |  | 1 2 8 |  |
| 1006 | Can people get HIV-AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means? | YES <br> NO <br> DON'T KNOW |  |  | 1 2 8 |  |
| 1006A | Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus by sharing unsterilized needle or syringe? | YES <br> NO DON'T KNOW | $\cdots$ |  | 1 2 8 |  |
| 1007 | Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the HIV-AIDS virus? | YES <br> NO <br> DON'T KNOW |  |  | 1 2 8 |  |
| 1008 | Can the HIV-AIDS virus be transmitted from a mother to her baby: <br> a) During pregnancy? <br> b) During delivery? <br> c) By breastfeeding? | a) DURING PREGNANCY <br> b) DURING DELIVERY <br> c) BREASTFEEDING | $\begin{array}{ll}  & \text { YES } \\ & \\ . & 1 \\ \ldots & 1 \\ \ldots & 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{NO} \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { DK } \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 1008A | How to identify someone who was infected with HIVAIDS? <br> Any thing else? <br> RECORD ALL MENTIONED. <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | PHYSICAL BEHAVIOR BLOOD TEST <br> OTHER $(\mathrm{SP} \overline{\mathrm{ECIFY}})$ <br> DON'T KNOW |  |  | A <br> B <br> C <br> X <br> Z |  |
| 1008B | Do you know about HIV-AIDS test? |  | . . . |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\longrightarrow 1032 \mathrm{t}$ |

SECTION 10. HIVIAIDS


SECTION 10. HIVIAIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS |  | CODING CATEGORIES |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |

SECTION 10. HIVIAIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1042B | From which sources of information have you learned about sexually transmitted infection (STIs)? <br> Anything else? <br> RECORD ALL MENTIONED. <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. |  |  |
| 1042C | If a man has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might he have? <br> Anything else? <br> RECORD ALL MENTIONED. <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. |  |  |
| 1042D | If a woman has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might she have? <br> Anything else? <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. |  |  |
| 1043 | CHECK 713: SEXUAL INTERCOURSE HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE | NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE | -1051 |
| 1044 | CHECK 1042: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY CODE '1' CIRCLED | MITTED INFECTIONS? <br> CODE '2' CIRCLED $\square$ | $\rightarrow 1046$ |

SECTION 10. HIVIAIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES |  | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1045 | Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact? | YES <br> NO <br> DON'T KNOW | 2 |  |
| 1046 | Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge? | YES <br> NO <br> DON'T KNOW | 1 2 8 |  |
| 1047 | Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer? | YES <br> NO <br> DON'T KNOW | 1 2 8 |  |
| 1048 | CHECK 1045, 1046, AND 1047: <br> HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY CODE '1' CIRCLED) | NO CODE '1' CIRCLED |  | 1051 |
| 1049 | The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 1045/1046/1047), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES } \\ & \text { NO } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 1051 |
| 1050 | Where did you go? <br> Any other place? <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | PUBLIC SECTOR <br> HOSPITAL <br> HEALTH CENTER <br> PUBLIC MOBILE CLINI <br> CLINIC <br> OTHER <br> PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR <br> HOSPITAL <br> CLINIC <br> PRIVATE DOCTOR <br> MIDWIFE/NURSE <br> PHARMACY <br> OTHER <br> SHOP <br> SELF-MEDICATED <br> TRADITIONAL HEALER <br> OTHER $\qquad$ | $\begin{gathered} B \\ C \\ D \\ \text { E } \\ \text { F } \\ \text { F } \\ \text { G } \\ H \\ \text { I } \\ \mathrm{J} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 1051 | If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex? | YES <br> NO <br> DON'T KNOW | 2 8 |  |
| 1052 | Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women? | YES <br> NO <br> DON'T KNOW | 1 2 8 |  |

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1101 | Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? <br> IF YES: How many injections have you had? <br> IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. | NUMBER OF INJECTIONS <br> NONE <br> 00 | $\longrightarrow 1104$ |
| 1102 | Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker? <br> IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. | NUMBER OF INJECTIONS <br> NONE | $\rightarrow 1104$ |
| 1103 | The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package? |  |  |
| 1104 | Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all? |  | $\xrightarrow{\rightarrow} 1106$ |
| 1105 | On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day? | NUMBER OF CIGARETTES |  |
| 1106 | Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco every day, some days, or not at all? | EVERY DAY $\ldots$ | $\longrightarrow 1108$ |
| 1107 | What other type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? <br> RECORD ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 1108 | Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not a big problem: <br> a) Getting permission to go to the doctor? <br> b) Getting money needed for advice or treatment? <br> c) The distance to the health facility? <br> d) Not wanting to go alone? |  BIG <br> PROBLEMPROBLEM    <br>   NOT A BIG   |  |

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1109 | Are you covered by any health insurance? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\rightarrow 1201$ |
| 1110 | What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | REGIONAL HEALTH . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A <br> HEALTH SECURITY INSURANCE ........... B <br> HEALTH SECURITY INSURANCE NON CONTRII C <br> PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE ............ D <br> EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE ............ E <br> OTHER $\qquad$ <br> (SPECIFY) |  |
| 1110A | CHECK 1110: HAS HEALTH INSURANCE <br> CODE 'B' <br> CIRCLED |  | 1201 |
| 1110B | What type of services did you use the health insurance card (JKN/BPJS PBI) for? |  |  |


| 12. RESPONDENT'S ADDITIONALBACKGROUND |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| 1201 | CHECK 106: AGE <br> 15-24 <br> 25 OR OLDER |  | $\rightarrow 1735$ |
| 1202 | CHECK 701 AND 702: <br> YES, FORMERLY <br> NEVER MARRIED MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN | $\square$ | $\rightarrow 1735$ |
| 1203 | Are you currently attending school? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 | $\rightarrow 1205$ |
| 1204 | What is the reason you are not currently attending school any more? |  |  |
| 1205 | CHECK 113: READ NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE <br> CODE '1' OR '2' <br> CODE '3' <br> CIRCLED |  | $\rightarrow 1207$ |
| 1206 | In the last 6 months did you read an article in a newspaper or magazine: <br> a) About postponement of age at marriage? <br> b) About HIVIAIDS? <br> c) About sexually transmitted infections? <br> d) About the condom/condom advertisement? <br> e) About drugs? <br> f) About alcoholic beverages? <br> g) About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning? |  |  |
| 1207 | CHECK 114: LISTENED TO THE RADIO <br> CODE '1' OR '2' <br> CODE '3' <br> CIRCLED <br> CIRCLED |  | $\rightarrow 1209$ |
| 1208 | In the last 6 months did you hear on the radio: <br> a) About postponement of age at marriage? <br> b) About HIV/AIDS? <br> c) About sexually transmitted infections? <br> d) About the condom/condom advertisement? <br> e) About drugs? <br> f) About alcoholic beverages? <br> g) About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning? |  |  |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES |  | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1209 | CHECK 115: WATCHED ON THE TELEVISION <br> CODE '1' OR '2' <br> CODE '3' <br> CIRCLED <br> CIRCLED |  |  | $\rightarrow 1301$ |
| 1210 | In the last 6 months did you watch on television: <br> a) About postponement of age at marriage? <br> b) About HIVIAIDS? <br> c) About sexually transmitted infections? <br> d) About the condom/condom advertisement? <br> e) About drugs? <br> f) About alcoholic beverages? <br> g) About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning? |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{NO} \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ |  |

## 13. KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE ABOUT HUMAN REPRODUCTION SYSTEM

Now I want to ask you about changes from childhood to adolescence, the reproductive system, and related issues.

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1301 | When a boy begins to change from childhood to adolescence, also known as puberty, he experiences some physical changes. Can you tell me what they are? <br> Any other change? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | DEVELOP MUSCLES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . A <br> CHANGE IN VOICE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B <br> GROWTH OF FACIAL HAIR, <br> PUBIC HAIR, UNDERARM HAIR, <br> CHEST, LEGS AND ARMS . . . . . . C <br> INCREASE IN SEXUAL AROUSAI . . . D <br> WET DREAMS .................... E <br> GROWTH OF ADAM"S APPLE .... F <br> OTHER $\qquad$ <br> (SPECIFY) <br> DON"T KNOW |  |
| 1302 | When a girl begins to change from childhood to adolescence, she experiences some physical changes. Can you tell me what they are? <br> Any other change? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | GROWTH OF PUBIC AND <br> UNDERARM HAIR ............... A <br> GROWTH IN BREASTS ............. B <br> GROWTH IN HIPS . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C <br> INCREASE IN SEXUAL AROUSAI . . . D <br> START MENSTRUATION .......... E <br> OTHER $\qquad$ <br> (SPECIFY) <br> DON'T KNOW . $\qquad$ |  |
| 1303 |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { CLED } \\ \underline{\text { AND }} \end{array}$ | $\rightarrow 1305$ |
| 1304 | Where did you get the information about the physical changes from childhood to adolescence? <br> Any other source? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 1305 | How old were you when you had your first menstruation? | NEVER . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ....... 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . . . . . . . | $\longrightarrow 1309$ |
| 1306 | Before you menstruated, did anyone talk to you about menstruation? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 | $\longrightarrow 1308$ |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1307 | Who talked to you about menstruation? <br> Any one else? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 1308 | The first time you menstruated, did you talk to anyone? Who did you talk to? <br> Any one else? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 1309 | Can a woman become pregnant by having one sexual intercourse? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 DON'T KNOW . . . . . . . . . |  |
| 1310 | Do you know how to avoid pregnancy? If "YES": What is it? <br> Any other way? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 1311 | What service of family planning do you think should be made available to unmarried youth? <br> a) Information about reproductive health and family planning methods? <br> b) Consultation about how to use family planning methods? <br> c) Provision and family planning services |  |  |
| 1312 | I will now read you some statements about condom use. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: <br> a) Condoms can be used to prevent pregnancy <br> b) A condom can protect against getting HIV-AIDS and other sexually transmihed diseases <br> c) A condom can be reused |   DIS- DON'T |  |
| 1313 | Now I want to talk about a disease called anemia. Have you ever heard of anemia? |  | $\rightarrow 1401$ |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1314 | What is anemia? <br> Anything else? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 1315 | What do you think is the cause of anemia? <br> Anything else? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, FISH AND LIVER . LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLES AND FRUIT BLEEDING MENSTRUATION MALNUTRITION INFECTIOUS DISEASE OTHER $\qquad$ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW $\square$ |  |
| 1316 | Can anemia be treated? |  | ${\underset{\longrightarrow}{\longrightarrow} 1401}$ |
| 1317 | How is anemia treated? <br> Anything else? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | TAKE PILL TO INCREASE BLOOD A TAKE IRON TABLET INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, CHICKEN, FISH AND LIVER INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF IRON-RICH VEGETABLES AND FRUITS D OTHER $\qquad$ $\qquad$ X Z |  |

Now I want to ask your opinion about marriage and having children.

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1401 | At what age would you like to be married? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . . . . . . <br> NEVER . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 95 <br> DON'T KNOW . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 98 |  |
| 1402 | In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to get married? | AGE IN YEARS $\qquad$ DON'T KNOW 98 |  |
| 1403 | In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to get married? | AGE IN YEARS $\qquad$ DON'T KNOW 98 |  |
| 1404 | Do you think a couple who wants to get married needs to have their health examined? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 | $\xrightarrow{\longrightarrow} 1406$ |
| 1405 | What kind of examination? <br> Anything else? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 1406 | Who is going to choose the person you will marry: your parents, yourself, or together? | SELF . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |
| 1409 | Who do you think should decide on how many children a couple should have: the wife, the husband, the wife and husband or other people? |  |  |
| 1410 | In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to have the first baby? | AGE IN YEARS $\square$ DON'T KNOW 98 |  |
| 1411 | In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to have the first baby? | AGE IN YEARS $\square$ DON'T KNOW 98 |  |
| 1412 | How long do you think a woman should wait after one birth before she has another birth? | MONTH <br> YEARS |  |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1413 | If a woman has an unwanted pregnancy, what do you think she should do; have the baby and keep it, have the baby and give it away, have an abortion, or up to her? | HAVE THE BABY AND KEEP $17 . . .$. . 1 HAVE THE BABY AND GIVE IT AWAY 2 HAVE AN ABORTION . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 UP TO HER . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 |  |
| 1414 | I"m going to read some statements about times when a woman might consider having an abortion. Please tell me, in your opinion, is it acceptable for a woman to have an <br> a) The pregnancy endangers her health and the baby's health? <br> b) The pregnancy endangers her life and the baby's life? <br> c) The fetus has physical deformity? <br> d) The pregnancy has resulted from rape? <br> e) She is unmarried? <br> f) The couple can not afford to have a child? <br> g) She is attending school? |  |  |

## 15. ROLE OF FAMILY, SCHOOL, COMMUNITY, AND MASS MEDIA

Now l"d like to ask you about the role of family, school and community as sources of information on reproductive health, which includes issues related to sexuality and sexually transmitted infections, such as HIV/AIDS; and use of illegal drugs and NAPZA (narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic drugs, and other addictive substances).


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1506 | Have you ever attended a community-sponsored meeting about reproductive health? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . . . . . . . | $\rightarrow 1508$ |
| 1507 | What kind of meeting did you attend? Any other? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | YOUTH GROUP .................. A <br> RELIOUS GATHERING ............. B <br> YOUTH FAMILY GUIDANCE/BKR . . . C <br> NGO ............................. D <br> GOVT. EXTENSION SERVIC . . . . . . . E <br> OTHER $\qquad$ <br> (SPECIFY) |  |
| 1508 | Have you heard of a place for young adults to obtain information and counselling about young adult reproductive health? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 | $\rightarrow 1601$ |
| 1509 | What places have you heard about? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | CENTER OF INFORMATION AND COUNSELING FOR YOUTH <br> PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER- <br> YOUTH FRIENDLY HEALTH ...B <br> YOUTH CENTEF.................... C <br> OTHER ........................... X <br> DON'T REMEMBER/DON'T KNOV . . . Z |  |
| 1510 | Do you know where this place is (any of these places are)? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\rightarrow 1601$ |
| 1511 | Have you ever visited this place (any of these places)? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 | $\longrightarrow 1601$ |
| 1512 | What services did you find there? <br> Anything else? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 1513 | Apart from services you mentioned before, what other services do you want to be available in that place (those places)? <br> Anything else? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |

## 16. SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUGS

Now l"d like to ask you some question about the use of tobacco, alcohol and drugs. As we discussed earlier, you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, I hope you will answer these questions because your views are important. The information you give will be confidential and will only be used for scientific study.

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1601 | CHECK 1104: SMOKING <br> CODE '3' <br> CODE '1' OR ' <br> CIRCLED CIRCLED |  | 1603 |
| 1602 | Have you ever tried to smoke a cigarette? |  | $\rightarrow 1605$ |
| 1603 | How old were when you smoked a cigarette for the first time? | AGE IN YEARS |  |
| 1604 | How old were you when you started smoking fairly regularly? |  |  |
| 1605 | Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to smoke? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 |  |
| 1606 | Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to smoke? |  |  |
| 1607 | Now I have some questions about drinking alcohol such as arak, tuak, beer, and others. Have you ever drunk an alcohol-containing beverage? |  | $\rightarrow 1611$ |
| 1608 | How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol? | AGE IN YEARS $\square$ DON'T KNOW |  |
| 1609 | In the last three months, on how many days did you drink an alcohol-containing beverage? <br> IF EVERY DAY: RECORD „90". | NUMBER OF DAYS DID NOT DRINK |  |
| 1610 | Have you ever gotten "drunk" from drinking an alcohol-containing beverage? |  |  |
| 1611 | Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to drink an alcohol-containing beverage? |  |  |
| 1612 | Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to drink an alcohol-containing beverage? |  |  |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1613 | There are drugs such as ganja, putau, shabu-shabu, and others drugs which can be used for fun or get high (ngehai, ngeboat, berfantasi, etc). <br> Do you know someone who takes drugs? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 |  |
| 1614 | Have you yourself ever tried to use those kinds of drugs? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\rightarrow 1622$ |
| 1615 | How did you use the drug? <br> Any other way? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 1616 | CHECK 1615: CODE 'A', 'B', 'D' OR 'X' <br> CIRCLED |  | $\rightarrow 1618$ |
| 1617 | Have you ever injected drugs which can make you teler, flai, hai, or on? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\longrightarrow 1622$ |
| 1618 | How old were you when you first injected drugs? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9 |  |
| 1619 | Did you inject drugs in the last 12 months? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . . . . . . . | $\longrightarrow 1621$ |
| 1620 | How often did you inject the drugs? | EVERYDAY . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 01 <br> A FEW TIMES A WEEK . . . . . . . . 02 <br> EVERY WEEK . . . . . . . . . . . . 03 <br> LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK . . . . 04 <br> ONCE A MONTH . . . . . . . . . . . 05 <br> LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . 06 <br> OTHER  <br> (SPECIFY)  |  |
| 1621 | Have you ever shared needles? |  |  |
| 1622 | Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to use drugs? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 |  |
| 1623 | Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to use drugs? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 |  |
| 1624 | Have you ever heard of IPWL (Institution For Compulsory Reporting Programme)? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 |  |

## 17. DATING AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Now I want to ask questions about sexual activity. We are interested in finding out whether people your age are sexually active. Your responses will be treated confidentially and will only be used for scientific research

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1701 | Do you currently have a boyfriend? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . . . . . . . | $\longrightarrow 1703$ |
| 1702 | Did you ever have a boyfriend? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . . . . . . | $\longrightarrow 1705$ |
| 1703 | How old were you when you first had a boyfriend? | AGE IN YEARS <br> DON'T KNOW |  |
| 1704 | When you were dating, when you are with your (current or past) boyfriend, to show love or out of curiousity, have you ever done any of the following: <br> a) Hold hands? <br> b) Embraced? <br> c) Kissed lips? <br> d) Touched (or being touched) on your sensitive body parts such as genitals, breast, thigh, etc.? |   YES NO <br> a) HOLD HANDS $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ 1 2 <br> b) EMBRACED $\ldots \ldots$. 1 2 <br> c) KISS LIPS $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ 1 2  <br> d) TOUCHED/BEING    <br> TOUCHED $\ldots \ldots .$. 1 2  |  |
|  | IF THE RESPONDENT IS UNCOMFORTABLE WITH THE QUE QUESTIONS ARE SENSTIVE BUT IT IS IMPORTANT TO GET RESPONDENT AGAIN THAT THE INFORMATION WILL BE CO | ONS, TELL HER THAT YOU KNOW THE CURATE INFORMATION. ASSURE THE IDENTIAL. |  |
| 1705 | CHECK 713: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE <br> YES | NO | $\rightarrow 1712$ |
| 1706 | What is the main reason for having sexual intercourse the first time? <br> IF THERE ARE MORE THAN ONE REASONS, CIRCLE CODE FOR THE MAIN REASON. |  |  |
| 1707 | Where did you have sexual intercourse the first time? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES |  |  |
| 1708 | How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse? | AGE IN YEARS $\square$ DON'T REMEMBER |  |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1709 | With whom did you have sex the first time? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. |  |  |
| 1710 | The first time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use anything to prevent a pregnancy? |  | $\xrightarrow{\longrightarrow} 1712$ |
| 1711 | What contraceptive method did you or your partner use? <br> Any other method? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 1712 | Do you have any friends who have had sex before marriage? | YES $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$  <br> NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 <br> DON'T KNOW . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8  | $\xrightarrow{\longrightarrow} 1714$ |
| 1713 | Because you have friends who have had sex, are you motivated to have sexual intercourse? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |
| 1714 | Do you agree or disagree with the following statements: <br> a) A man has many concurrent partners/girlfriends <br> b) A woman has many concurrent patners/boyfriends |  YES NODE- <br> PENDS   <br> a) MAN HAS MANY <br> CONCURRENT     <br> GIRLFRIENDS $\ldots$ 1 2 8 <br> b) WOMAN HAS     MANY CONCURRENT |  |
| 1715 | Do you approve if a woman has sexual intercourse before marriage? | APPROVE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |
| 1716 | Do you approve if a man has sexual intercourse before marriage? | APPROVE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 |  |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1717 | Do you approve of someone having sexual intercourse before marriage because: <br> a) They both like to have sex. <br> b) They love each other. <br> c) They plan to get married <br> d) The woman is an adult and knows the consequences <br> e) They want to show their love |   DIS- <br> APPROVE APPROVE   |  |
| 1718 | Do you strongly agree, agree or disagree with the opinion that women should maintain their virginity before marriage? | STRONGLY AGREE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |
| 1719 | Do you think men in general still value virginity in a woman? |  |  |
| 1720 | CHECK 713: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE | YES | 1722 |
| 1721 | If you have not had sexual intercourse, do you have an intention to have sexual intercourse before marriage? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 DEPENDS . . . . . . . . |  |
| 1722 | Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone to have sexual intercourse before marriage? |  |  |
| 1723 | Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone not to have sexual intercourse before marriage? |  |  |
| 1724 | Have you ever been pregnant that you didn't want? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . . . . . . . | $\rightarrow 1732$ |
| 1725 | How many times did you become pregnant when you did not want to? | ONCE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 <br> SEVERAL TIMES . . . . . . . . . .  |  |
| 1726 | CHECK 1725: | CONTINUED THE PREGNANCY $\ldots$. 1 <br> FAILED TO STOP $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ 2 <br> ABORTED THE PREGNANCY . . . . . . 3 <br> HAD A MISCARRIAGE . . . . . . . . 4 <br> OTHER 6 <br>   <br> DON'T KNOW . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 | ${\underset{\rightarrow}{\rightarrow} 1732}^{H_{2}}$ |
| 1727 | Who made the decision to keep the pregnancy or to terminate the pregnancy when you did not want the pregnancy? <br> Any other person? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 1728 | CHECK 1726: <br> CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED | CODE '3' CIRCLED | $\rightarrow 731$ |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1729 | What did you do with the baby? |  |  |
| 1730 | CHECK 1726: <br> CODE '2' <br> CIRCLED | CODE '1' <br> CIRCLED | $\rightarrow 1732$ |
| 1731 | Who helped you in stopping the pregnancy or attempting to stop the pregnancy? <br> Any other person? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 1732 | Do you personally know any young unmarried adult who has tried to abort her pregnancy or has ever aborted her pregnancy? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 1 \\ & \text { NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1733 | Have you ever advised/influencd a friend/someone to abort a pregnancy? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 1 \\ & \text { NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1734 | Have you ever advised/influencd a friend/someone not to abort a pregnancy? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 2 \\ & \text { NO . . . . . . . . . . } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1735 | RECORD THE TIME | HOUR <br> MINUTE |  |

# TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW 

## COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S NAME:
DATE: $\qquad$

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S NAME:
$工$
DATE: $\qquad$

## CALENDAR

INSTRUCTIONS:
ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
FOR COLUMNS 1 AND 4, ALL MONTHS SHOULD BE FILLED IN.
INFORMATION TO BE CODED FOR EACH COLUMN:
COL. 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE

| L | BIRTH |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| H | PREGNANCIES |  |
| K | MISCARRIAGE |  |
| A | ABORTION |  |
| S | STILLBIRTH |  |
| 0 | NO METHOD |  |
| 1 | FEMALE STERILIZATION |  |
| 2 | MALE STERILIZATION |  |
| 3 | IUD |  |
| 4 | INJECTABLES |  |
| 5 | IMPLANTS |  |
| 6 | PILL |  |
| 7 | CONDOM |  |
| M | LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD |  |
| P | PERIODIC ABSTINENCE |  |
| T | WITHDRAWAL |  |
| X | OTHER |  |
|  |  |  |

COL. 2: SOURCE OF CONTRACEPTION
GOVT. HOSPITAL
GOVT. CLINIC
PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER
PUSTU/PUSLING
DELIVERY POST (POSKESDES/POLINDES)
HEALTH POST (POSYANDU)
FP MOBILE CLINIC 9TKBK/TMK/MUYAN/BAKSOS
FP FIELDWORKER
FP POST/PPKBD
VILLAGE MIDWIFE
PVT. HOSPITAL
PVT. CLINIC/MATERNITY OSPITAL
PVT. OBGYN
PRIVATE DOCTOR
MIDWIFE
NURSE
PHARMACY/DRUGSTORE
SHOP
OTHER
(SPECIFY)
COL. 3: REASON FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION
0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
HUSBAND DISAPPROVED
WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
HEALTH CONCERNS
SIDE EFFECTS
LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
COSTS TOO MUCH
INCONVENIENT TO USE
DON'T KNOW/MIND
MENOPAUSAL
MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
IUD EXPELLED
OTHER
(SPECIFY)
DON'T KNOW
COL. 4: MARITAL STATUS
X MARRIAGE
B LIVING TOGETHER
0 NOT MARRIAGE

|  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

17IDHS-MM

## 2017 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY MARRIED MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Confidential



[^30]**) Circle selected category

## INFORMED CONSENT

Hello. My name is ................................ and I am working with BPS Statistics Indonesia. We are conducting a survey about the health of women, men and children all over Indonesia. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. I would like to ask you about your health (and the health of your children). The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. The survey usually takes between 30 and 40 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons.

Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?
May I begin the interview now?


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 101 | RECORD THE TIME | HOUR <br> MINUTE |  |
| 102 | How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? <br> IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, | YEARs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . <br>  <br> ALWAYS . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 95 <br>  <br> VISITOR . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 96 | $\rightarrow^{105}$ |
| 103 | Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area? |  |  |
| 104 | Before you moved here, which (PROVINCE/STATE) did you live in? | PROVINCE/STATE* $\qquad$ <br> DISTRICT/CITY*) <br> CODES FILLED BY OFFICE EDITOR |  |
| 104A | Where did you live five years ago? | PROVINCE/STATE* $\qquad$ <br> DISTRICT/CITY*) <br> CODES FILLED BY OFFICE EDITOR |  |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 105 | In what month and year were you born? | MONTH $\square$ <br> DON"T KNOW MONT $\qquad$ 98 YEAR DON"TKNOW YEAR $\qquad$ 9998 |  |
| 106 | How old were you at your last birthday? <br> COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT. IF LESS THEN 15 OR OLDER THAN 54 END INTERVIEW. CORRECT 17IDHS-HH BLOCK III | AGE IN COMPLETED YEAR  <br>   |  |
| 106A | Are you now unmarried, married, living together, divorced, separated or widowed? |  |  |
| 106B |  |  | $\rightarrow$ END |
| 107 | Have you ever attended school? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 2 \\ & \text { NO . . . . . . . . . } \end{aligned}$ | $\longrightarrow 111$ |
| 108 | What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, junior high, senior high, academy or university? |  |  |
| 109 | What is the highest (grade/year) you completed at that level? <br> FIRST YEAR $=0 \quad$ DON'T KNOW $=8$ COMPLETED $=7$ | GRADE/YEAF............. |  |
| 110 | CHECK 108: <br> CODE '1' <br> CODE '2', '3', '4' CIRCLE $\varnothing$ OR '5' CIRCLED $\square$ |  | $\rightarrow 113$ |
| 111 | Now I would like you to read this sentence to me: <br> SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: <br> Can you read only part of the sentence to me? | CANNOT READ AT ALI . . . . . . . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF <br> SENTENCE. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3 BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIREC. |  |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 112 | CHECK 111: <br> CODE '1' OR '4' CIRCLED |  | $\rightarrow 114$ |
| 113 | Do you read a newspaper or magazine, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEE . . . . . . . . . 1 <br> LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 <br> NOT AT ALL . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 |  |
| 114 | Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEr . . . . . . . . . 1 <br> LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 <br> NOT AT ALL . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 |  |
| 115 | Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEr . . . . . . . . . 1 <br> LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 <br> NOT AT ALL . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 |  |
| 116 | Do you own a mobile telephone? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |
| 118 | Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |
| 119 | Have you ever used the internet, including browsing, facebook, twitter, whatsapp,BBM, game online, skype, instagram and others? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\longrightarrow 201$ |
| 120 | In the last 12 months, have you used the internet? <br> IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE. | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 | $\longrightarrow 201$ |
| 121 | During the last one month, how often did you use the internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all? | ALMOST EVERY DA․ . . . . . . . . . . 1 <br> AT LEAST ONCE A WEE . . . . . . 2 <br> LESS THAN ONCE A WEI . . . . . . 3 <br> NOT AT AL . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 |  |

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION HISTORY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 201 | I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Do you have biological children? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 | $\rightarrow 206$ |
| 202 | Do you have any biological sons or daughters who are living with you? |  | $\rightarrow 204$ |
| 203 | How many sons live with you? <br> And how many daughters live with you? <br> IF NONE, RECORD „00'. | SONS AT HOME <br> DAUGHTERS AT HOM |  |
| 204 | Do you have any biological sons or daughters who are alive but do not live with you? |  | $\rightarrow 206$ |
| 205 | How many sons are alive but do not live with you? <br> And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? <br> IF NONE, RECORD „00'. | SONS ELSEWHERE <br> DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . |  |
| 206 | Do you have any biological son or daughter who was born alive but later died? <br> If "NO" PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive? |  | $\longrightarrow 208$ |
| 207 | How many boys have died? <br> And how many girls have died? <br> IF NONE, RECORD „00'. | BOYS DEAD <br> GIRLS DEAD |  |
| 208 | SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. <br> IF NONE, RECORD „00'. | TOTAL |  |
| 208A | CHECK 208: <br> Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL <br> NO $\square$ | $\qquad$ children born alive. Is that correct? <br> PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 <br> AS NECESSARY. |  |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 209 |  <br> HAS HAD <br> ONLY <br> ONE CHILD | NOT HAD HILDREN | $\begin{array}{\|l} \longrightarrow 211 \\ \longrightarrow 301 \end{array}$ |
| 210 | Do the children that you have fathered all have the same biological mother? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 | $\rightarrow 211$ |
| 210A | In all, how many women have you fathered children with? | NUMBER OF WOME . . . . . $\quad \square$ |  |
| 211 | CHECK 208 <br> HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD <br> a) How old were you when your (first) child  <br> b) How old were you when your child was | AGE IN YEARS ............ $\quad \square$ |  |
| 211A |  | ER | 212 |
| 211B | Do you have a daughter age 10 or older who lives with you? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 | $\longrightarrow 212$ |
| 211C | Do you know when your daughter had her first menstruation? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 |  |
| 212 | CHECK 203 AND 205: <br> AT LEAST ONE CHILD LIVES WITH FATHER | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { LD } & \square \\ \text { ES } & \square \\ \text { ER } & \end{array}$ | $\rightarrow 301$ |
| 213 | CHECK 203 AND 205: <br> HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD <br> a) How old is your (youngest) child? <br> HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD <br> b) How old is your child? | AGE IN YEARS ............ $\square$ |  |
| 214 | CHECK 213: <br> (YOUNGEST) CHILD <br> CHILD IS AGE 0-2 YEARS 3 YEARS OR | AGE DER | $\rightarrow 301$ |
| 215 | CHECK 203 AND 205: <br> HAS HAD MORE <br> HAS HAD THAN ONE CHILD ONLY ONE CHILD <br> a) What is the name of <br> b) What is your child's your (youngest) child? name? | NAME OF CHILD |  |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 215A |  | $\overline{\text { \ME OF MOTHER OF (YOUNGEST) } \mathrm{CHII}}$ |  |
| 216 | When (NAME'S) mother) was pregnant with (YOUNGEST CHILD'S NAME), did she have any antenatal check-ups? | YES $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$  <br> NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 <br> DON'T KNOW . . . . . . . . . . 8 | $\xrightarrow{\longrightarrow} 219$ |
| 217 | Were you ever present during any of those antenatal checkups? | PRESENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT . . . . . . . . . . . |  |
| 218 | Was (YOUNGEST CHILD'S NAME) born in a hospital or health | HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . <br> OTHER . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |
| 219 | When a child has diarrhea, how much should he or she be given to drink: more than usual, about the same as usual, less than usual, or nothing to drink at all? | MORE THAN USUAL . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 <br> ABOUT THE SAMI . . . . . . . . . . . 2 <br> LESS THAN USUA . . . . . . . . . 4 <br> NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . . . . . . . 8 |  |

SECTION 3. KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF FAMILY PLANNING


| No. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES |  | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 302 | In the last six months have you: <br> a) Heard about family planning on the radio? <br> b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? <br> c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? <br> d) Read about family planning in a poster or a <br> e) Read about family planning in a billboard, banner, mural? <br> f) Read about family planning on the Internet? | a) RADIC $\qquad$ <br> b) TELEVISIO $\qquad$ <br> c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE <br> d) POSTER OR PAMPHLET <br> e) BILLBOARD, BANNER, <br> PENNANT OR MURAL <br> f) INTERNET | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { ES } & \text { NO } \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \\ & \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{array}$ |  |
| 303 | In the last six months, have you discussed family planning with: <br> a) Wife/partner? <br> b) Friend/neighbor? <br> c) Relativee? <br> d) Health provider? <br> e) Family planning field worker? <br> f) Religious leader? <br> g) Community leader <br> h) Women's group? | WIFE <br> NEIGHBOR <br> RELATIVE <br> HEALTH PROVIDEF <br> FP FIELDWORKER RELIGIOUS LEADER COMMUNITRY LEADER WOMEN'S GROUP |   <br>  NO <br> 1 2 <br> 1 2 <br> 1 2 <br> 1 2 <br> 1 2 <br> 1 2 <br> 1 2 <br> 1 2 |  |
| 304 | Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of <br> From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant when she has sexual relations? | YES NO <br> DON'T KNOW | $\begin{gathered} \ldots \\ \ldots \\ \ldots \end{gathered}$ | $\xrightarrow[\longrightarrow]{\longrightarrow} 306$ |
| 305 | Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods? | JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS <br> DURING HER PERIOD RIGHT AFTER HER <br> PERIOD HAS ENDED HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS <br> OTHER $\qquad$ (SPECIFY) | $\begin{array}{cc}  & \\ \ldots & 1 \\ \ldots & 2 \\ \ldots & 3 \\ \ldots & 4 \\ \ldots & 6 \\ \ldots & \\ \ldots & 8 \end{array}$ |  |
| 306 | After giving birth, can a woman become pregnant before resuming menstruation? | YES <br> NO DON'T KNOW | $\begin{aligned} & \ldots 1 \\ & \cdots{ }^{2} \\ & \ldots 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 307 | I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one. <br> A. Contraception is women"s business and a man should not have to worry about it. <br> B. Women who are sterilized may become promiscuous. <br> C. Being sterilized for a man is equivalent to being castrated. <br> D. A woman is the one who gets pregnant, so she should be the one to get sterilized. |  AGRE <br> CONTRACEPTION  <br> WOMEN BUSINESS $\ldots 1$ <br> STERILIZED WOMEN  <br> ARE PROMISCUOUS . .1 <br> MALE STERILIZATION  <br> IS CASTRATION .....  <br> WOMAN SHOULD BE THE  <br> ONE STERILIZED . . 1  | DK <br> 3 <br> 3 <br> 3 <br> 3 |  |
| 307A | Are you currently using any contraceptive method? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES } \\ & \text { NO } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \ldots \\ \ldots \\ \ldots \end{gathered}$ | $\rightarrow 307 \mathrm{C}$ |
| 307B | Which method are you using? | MALE STERILIZATION CONDO <br> RHYTHM METHOD WITHDRAWAL <br> OTHER $\qquad$ |  |  |
| 307C | Is your wife/partner currently using any contraceptive method? | YES <br> NO DON'T KNOW | $\begin{array}{lll} \ldots & 1 \\ \ldots & 2 \\ \ldots & 8 \end{array}$ | $\xrightarrow{\rightarrow 307 E}$ |


| No. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 307 D | Which method is she using? |  |  |
| 307E | CHECK 307B: <br> NOT ASKED OR CODE '2', '3', '4' OR '6' CIRCLED | E '1' <br> CLED | 307G |
| 307F | CHECK 307D: <br> CODE 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D' OR 'E' CIRCLED | OT ASKED OR ', 'G', 'H' OR 'X $\square$ CIRCLED | 308A |
| 307G | When you obtained the (CURRENT METHOD), did you use the National Health Insurance (JKN or BPJS) or any other health insurance? | YES, JKN/BPJS-PBI .................... 1 <br> YES, JKN/BPJS-NON PBI ........ 2 <br> YES, OTHER HEALTH INSURANCE . 3 <br> NO ..................................... 4 |  |
| 308A | CHEK 301(02), 307A AND 307B: |  | $\begin{aligned} & 308 \mathrm{D} \\ & 404 \end{aligned}$ |
| 308B | Once you have had all the children you want, would you yourself ever consider getting sterilized? | WIFE ALREADY STERILIZED $\ldots \ldots$. 1 <br> WOULD CONSIDEF.................... 2  <br> WOULD NOT CONSIDER $\ldots \ldots .$. 3  <br> UNSURE/DEPEND......................$~$ 4  | $\rightarrow 308 \mathrm{D}$ |
| 308C | Why would you never consider getting sterilized? <br> PROBE: Any other reasons? <br> RECORD ALL MENTIONED. <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | AGAINST RELIGION .............. A <br> BAD FOR MAN"S HEALTH .......... B <br> OPERATION NOT SAFE ............ C <br> LESS INTRUSIVE WAYS AVAILABLE . . . D <br> MAY WANT MORE CHILDREN ........ E <br> MAY REMARRY SOME DAY ........ F <br> COSTS .............................. G <br> LOSS OF SEXUAL FUNCTION ...... H <br> WIFE DOESN'T AGREE ............ I <br> OTHER $\qquad$ <br> (SPECIFY) |  |
| 308D | In your opinion what are some of the advantages of male sterilization? <br> PROBE: Any other advantages? <br> RECORD ALL MENTIONED. <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. |  |  |

## SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS WOMEN

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 404 | Is your (wife/partner) living with you now or is she staying elsewhere? | LIVING WITH HIM . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE . . . . . . . . 2 |  |
| 405 | Do you have other wives or do you live with other women as if married? |  | $\rightarrow 407$ |
| 406 | How many wives or live-in partners do you have? | TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS |  |
| 407 | CHECK 405: <br> ONE WIFE/ <br> MORE THAN <br> PARTNER <br> ONE WIFE/ <br> PARTNER <br> Please tell me the name of (your wife/the woman you are living with as if married). <br> Please tell me the name of each of your wives or each woman you are living with as if married. <br> RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EACH WIFE AND LIVE-IN PARTNER. <br> IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'. <br> ASK 4U8 トUK ヒACH PERSUN. |  |  |
| 409 | CHECK 407: <br> ONE WIFE/ <br> MORE THA <br> PARTNER |  | 411 |
| 410 | Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once? | ONLY ONCE ...................... . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE . . . . . . . . . 2 |  |
| 411 | CHECK 405 AND 411: <br> BOTH CODE <br> In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)? <br> OTHER <br> Now I want to ask about your first wife. In what month and year did you start living with her? | MONTH <br> DON'T KNOW MONTH $\qquad$ 98 <br> YEAR $\square$ <br> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998 | $\rightarrow 412 A$ |
| 412 | How old were you when you first started living with her? | AGE $\square$ <br> DON'T KNOW |  |
| 412A | Do you know when your wife had her last menstruation? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 |  |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES |  | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 412B | Did you ask her condition when she was having her menstruation, such as: <br> a) Bled more than usual? <br> b) Menstruation came on time? <br> c) How long was the menstruation? <br> d) Extra pain? <br> e) Other? | a) BLED MORE THAN USUA 1 <br> b) ON TIME <br> c) HOW LONG <br> d) EXTRA PAIN <br> e) OTHER | $\mathrm{NO}$ <br> 2 <br> 2 <br> 2 <br> 2 <br> 2 |  |
| 413 | CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. <br> BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY. |  |  |  |
| 414 | Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. <br> How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time? | NEVER HAD SEXUAL <br> INTERCOURSE <br> AGE IN YEARS <br> FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE/PARTNER. | .00 <br> 95 | $\longrightarrow 502$ |
| 415 | When did you have sexual intercouse for the last time? <br> Ir LESS IHEN 12 MUNIH, IHE ANSVVEKED IS RECORDED IN MONTH, WEEK, OR DAY. IF 12 MONTHS OR MORE, THE ANSWER IS RECORDED IN YEAR | DAYS <br> WEEKS <br> MONTHS <br> YEARS |  |  |
| 427 | In the last 12 months, did you pay anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 |  | $\longrightarrow 429$ |
| 428 | Have you ever paid anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | $\xrightarrow{\longrightarrow} 431$ |
| 429 | The last time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse, was a condom used? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 <br> NO . . . . . . . . . . . .  |  | $\longrightarrow 431$ |
| 430 | Was a condom used during sexual intercourse every time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 |  | $502$ |
| 431 | In the last 12 months, did you compensate anyone with gifts or in kind in exchange for having sexual intercourse? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 |  | $\longrightarrow 432 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| 432 | Have you ever given anyone with gifts or other goods in order exchange for having sexual intercourse? |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\square} 502$ |
| 432A | The last time you have given any gifts or other goods in order to have sex or to become sexually involved, was a condom used? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 |  | $\longrightarrow 502$ |
| 432B | Was a condom used during sexual intercourse every time you have given any gifts or other goods in order to have sex or to become sexually involved, in the last 12 months? |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\square} 502$ |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 436 | From where did you obtain the condom the last time? <br> PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. <br> IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE <br> SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. |  |  |

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 510 | Now I have some questions about the future. After the (child/children) you and your (wife(wives)/partner(s)) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not have any more children? | HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD $\ldots . . . .$. 1 <br> NO MORE/NONE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2  <br> UNDECIDED . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8  |  |
| 511 | How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? |  | $514$ |
| 512 | CHECK 208: <br> HAS CHILD(REN) $\square$ <br> Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not have any more children? <br> NO CHILD <br> Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not have any children? |  | $\square \rightarrow 514$ |
| 513 | CHECK 208: <br> HAS CHILD(REN) <br> How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of ( $a$ /another) child? <br> NO CHILD <br> How long would you like to wait before the birth of a child? |  |  |
| 514 | CHECK 203 AND 205: $\begin{array}{r} \text { HAS } \\ { } } \end{array}$ <br> If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life. How many <br> NO LIVING CHILDREN <br> If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life. How many children would that be? <br> PROBE FOR NUMERIC RESPONSE. |  | $\begin{array}{r} \longrightarrow 601 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \longrightarrow 601 \end{array}$ |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 515 | How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it"s a boy or a girl? <br> "ANY" IS THE DESIRED NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITHOUT A SPECIFIC GENDER PREFERENCE |  |  |
| 515A | CHECK 307A: <br> CODE '2' CIRCLED <br> CODE ' | RCLEL | 601 |
| 515B | Do you think you will use a method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future? |  | $\xrightarrow{\longrightarrow} 515 \mathrm{D}$ |
| 515C | Which contraceptive method would you prefer to use? |  | $\square 601$ |
| 515D | What is the main reason that you think you will not use a method at any time in the future? |  |  |

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 601 | Have you done any work in the last seven days for at least one hour continuously? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 | $\longrightarrow 604$ |
| 602 | Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 | $\longrightarrow 604$ |
| 603 | Have you done any work in the last 12 months? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 | $\rightarrow 610$ |
| 604 | What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work (do/did) you mainly do? <br> DESCRIBE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE. DO NOT CIRCLE CODE AND FILL IN BOXES. |  |  |
| 604A | Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed? | FAMILY WORKER . . .  1 <br> LABORER/EMPLOYEE . . . . . . . . . . . 2  <br> SELF EMPLOYED . . . . . . . . . 3  |  |
| 605 | Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while? | THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . . . . 1 <br> SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 <br> ONCE IN A WHILE . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 |  |
| 606 | Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all? |  |  |
| 608 | CHECK 606: <br> CODE '3' OR '4' <br> CIRCLED CIRCLED |  | $\rightarrow 610$ |
| 609 | Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (wife/partner), or you and your (wife/partner) jointly? |  |  |
| 610 | Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (wife/partner), you and your (wife/partner) jointly, or someone else? |  |  |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 611 | Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases? |  |  |
| 612 | Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else? | ALONE ONLY . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1    <br> JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2    <br> BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY $\ldots$ 3   <br> DOES NOT OWN ... ... ... . | $\longrightarrow 615$ |
| 613 | Do you have a title deed for any house you own? | YES, RESPONDENT'S NAME ...... 1 YES, RESPONDENT'S WIFE/ PARTNER'S NAME YES, SOMEONE ELSE'S NAME . .... 3 NO |  |
| 615 | Do you own any land either alone or jointly with someone else? | ALONE ONLY . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1    <br> JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2    <br> BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY $\ldots$ 3   <br> DOES NOT OWN $\ldots . . .$. ... .. 4 | $\longrightarrow 618$ |
| 616 | Do you have a title deed for any land you own? | YES, RESPONDENT'S NAME $\ldots .$. 1  <br> YES, RESPONDENT'S WIFE/    <br> PARTNER'S NAME    <br> YES, SOMEONE ELSE'S NAME $\ldots$. 2  <br> NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3   |  |
| 618 | In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: <br> a) If she goes out without telling him? <br> b) If she neglects the children? <br> c) If she argues with him? <br> d) If she refuses to have sex with <br> e) If she burns the food? <br> READ OUT THE QUESTIONS SLOWLY. <br> THIS IS THE RESPONDENT'S OPINION, NOT HER EXPERIENCE. |   YES NO DK <br> a) GOES OUT $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ 1 2 8  <br> b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN 1 2 8  <br> c) ARGU . . . . . . . 1 2 8  <br> d) REFUSES SEX $\ldots .$. 1 2 8 <br> e) BURNS FOOD $\ldots .$. 1 2 8 |  |



| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 717 | Where is that? <br> Any other place? <br> IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. <br> (NAME OF PLACE) <br> RECORD ALL MENTIONED. <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. |  |  |
| 717A | Have you ever talked about ways to prevent getting the virus that causes AIDS with your wife? |  |  |
| 720 | Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV-AIDS? |  |  |
| 720A | If a member of your family got infected with the HIV-AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret or not? |  |  |
| 720B | If a member of your family became sick with HIV-AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household? |  |  |
| 721 | Do you think children living with HIV-AIDS should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV-AIDS |  |  |
| 722 | Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV? |  |  |
| 723 | Do people talk badly about people living with HIV-AIDS, or who are thought to be living with HIV-AIDS? |  |  |
| 724 | Do people living with HIV-AIDS, or thought to be living with HIV-AIDS, lose the respect of other people? |  |  |
| 725 | Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV-AIDS. | AGREE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1  <br> DISAGREE  2 <br> DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS $\ldots . . .$. 8 |  |
| 726 | Do you fear that you could get HIV-AIDS if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV-AIDS? |  |  |
| 727 | CHECK 701: <br> EVER HEARD ABOUT AIDS <br> a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual <br> NEVER HEARD $\square$ <br> b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? | YES $1$ <br> NO $2$ | $\longrightarrow 728$ |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 727A | What infection have you heard about? Any other? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 727B | From which sources of information have you learned about sexually transmitted infection (STIs)? <br> Any other place? <br> RECORD ALL MENTIONED. <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. |  |  |
| 727C | If a man has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might he have? <br> Any others? <br> RECORD ALL MENTIONED. <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. |  |  |
| 727D | If a woman has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might she have? <br> Any others? <br> RECORD ALL MENTIONED. <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. |  |  |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 728 | CHECK 414: | $\longrightarrow$ | 736 |
| 729 | CHECK 727: $\begin{array}{c\|} \text { CODE '1' } \\ \text { CIRCLED } \\ \\ \end{array}$ | ${ }_{\mathrm{ED}} \mathrm{Z} \text { ' } \quad \square \longrightarrow$ | 731 |
| 730 | Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact? |  |  |
| 731 | Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis? |  |  |
| 732 | Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer near your penis? |  |  |
| 733 | CHECK 730, 731 AND 732: | OT HAD AN ETION OR NOT KNOW | 736 |
| 734 | The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 730/731/732), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment? |  | $\rightarrow 736$ |
| 735 | Where did you go? <br> Any other place? <br> PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. RECORD ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 736 | If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex? |  |  |
| 737 | Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women? |  |  |

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 805 | Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? <br> IF YES: How many injections have you had? <br> IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD ' 90 '. <br> IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. | NUMBER OF INJECTIONS <br> NONE <br> 00 | $\longrightarrow 808$ |
| 806 | Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker? <br> IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD ' 90 '. <br> IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. | NUMBER OF INJECTIONS <br> NONE | $\rightarrow 808$ |
| 807 | The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package? |  |  |
| 808 | Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?? |  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \longrightarrow 811 \\ \longrightarrow 810 \end{array}$ |
| 809 | In the past, have you smoked tobacco every day? |  | $\xrightarrow{\rightarrow}$ |
| 810 | In the past, have you ever smoked tobacco every day, some days, or not at all? |  | $\square \rightarrow 811 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| 811 | On average, how many cigarettes do you smoke every day? IF NOT SMOKED, RECORD "00" | NUMBER OF CIGARETTES |  |
| 811A | Do you currently smoke or use any (other) type of tobacco every day, some days or not at all? |  | $\rightarrow 816$ |
| 811B | What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED |  |  |
| 816 | Are you covered by any health insurance? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 | $\longrightarrow 818$ |
| 817 | What type of health insurance? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. AND CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED |  |  |



## TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

## ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS
$\qquad$

$\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
NAME OF SUPERVISOR: __ DATE:

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

## 2017 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY NEVER-MARRIED MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Confidential


*) Cross out category not used
${ }^{* *}$ ) Circle selected category

## PARENT/GUARDIAN CONSENT

## (READ TO PARENTS OR GUARDIAN OF MEN AGE 15-17)

In this survey, we are interviewing never married men between the ages of 15 and 24 individually. We are interested in their knowledge, attitudes, and practice in reproductive health care. This information will be useful to the government in developing plans to provide health services tailored specifically to address the needs of young people.

We would very much appreciate your permission to have your child(ren) to participate in this survey. The survey usually takes about 25 minutes to complete. Whatever information your children provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons.

May we interview (NAME OF CHILDREN) in private? If you decide not to allow your child(ren) to be interviewed, we will respect your decision. What is your decision?

$\qquad$

## INFORMED CONSENT

Hello.
My name is............. I am working with Badan Pusat Statistik. We are conducting a national survey of unmarried men between age
15 and 24. We are interested in your knowledge of, attitudes toward and practice in health care.

This information will be used to help the government in developing plans to provide health services tailored specifically to address the needs of young people. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. The survey usually takes about 25 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons.

Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey? (GIVE CLEAR AND BRIEF RESPONSE)
May I interview (NAME) now?


SECTION 1

Signature of interviewer: $\qquad$

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES |  | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 101 | RECORD THE TIME. | HOUR <br> MINUTES |  |  |
| 102 | How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? <br> IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD | YEARs <br> ALWAYS <br> VISITOR | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | $\longrightarrow 106$ |
| 103 | Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area? | CITY <br> TOWN <br> RURAL AREA | 1 2 3 |  |
| 104 | Before you moved here, which (PROVINCE/STATE) did you live in? | PROVINCE/STATE* <br> DISTRICT/CITY*) <br> )DES FILLED BY |  |  |
| 105 | Where did you live five years ago? | PROVINCE/STATE*) $\qquad$ <br> DISTRICT/CITY*) <br> )DES FILLED BY |  |  |
| 106 | In what month and year were you | MONTH <br> DON'T KNOW MONTH <br> YEA $\square$ <br> DON'T KNOW YEAR |  |  |
| 107 | How old were you at your last birthday? <br> COMPARE AND CORRECT 106 AND 107 IF INCONSISTENT. IF AGE IS LESS THAN 15 OR OVER 24, END INTERVIEW. CORRECT 17IDHS-HH SECTION III COL (8). | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS |  |  |
| 108 | Have you ever attended school? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES } \\ & \text { NO } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\longrightarrow 114$ |
| 109 | What is the highest level of school you attended: elementary, junior high school, senior high school, academy or university? | PRIMARY SCHOOL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL ACADEMY/D1/DII/DIII DIPLOMA/UNIVERSITY | $\begin{array}{r} .1 \\ . \\ . \\ .3 \\ .4 \\ . \end{array}$ |  |
| 110 | What is the highest (grade/year) you completed at that level? <br> IN FIRST YEAR $=0$, COMPLETED $=7$, DON'T KNOW $=8$ | GRADE |  |  |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 111 | Are you currently attending school? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 | $\rightarrow 113$ |
| 112 | What is the reason you are not currently attending school any more? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE THE MAIN REASON. |  |  |
| 113 | CHECK 109: <br> CODE '1' CODE '2', '3', '4' OR '5' CIRCLED CIRCLED |  | 116 |
| 114 | Now I would like you to read this sentence. <br> SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: <br> Can you read any part of the sentence to me? | CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF |  |
| 115 | CHECK 114: |  | 118 |
| 116 | Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? |  | $\longrightarrow 118$ |
| 117 | In the last 6 months did you read an article in a newspaper or magazine: <br> a) About postponement of age at marriage? <br> b) About HIV-AIDS? <br> c) About sexually transmitted infections? <br> d) About the condom/condom advertisement? <br> e) About drugs? <br> f) About alcoholic beverages? <br> g) About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning? |  |  |
| 118 | Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? |  | $\longrightarrow 120$ |
| 119 | In the last 6 months did you hear on the radio: <br> a) About postponement of age at marriage? <br> b) About HIV-AIDS? <br> c) About sexually transmitted infections? <br> d) About the condom/condom advertisement? <br> e) About drugs? <br> f) About alcoholic beverages? <br> g) About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning? |  |  |
| 120 | Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? |  | $\longrightarrow 122$ |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES |  |  | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 121 | In the last 6 months did you watch on television: <br> a) About postponement of age at marriage? <br> b) About HIV/AIDS? <br> c) About sexually transmitted infections? <br> d) About the condom/condom advertisement? <br> e) About drugs? <br> f) About alcoholic beverages? <br> g) About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning? | a) POSTPONE MARRIAGE <br> b) HIV/AIDS <br> c) STI <br> d) CONDOM <br> e) DRUGS <br> f) ALCOHOL <br> g) FAMILY PLANNING | YES 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{NO} \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 122 | Do you own a mobile telephone? | YES. <br> NO |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 123 | Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES } \\ & \text { NO } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 124 | Have you ever used the Internet, including browsing, Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, BBM, online game, Skype, Instagram and others? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES . . . . . . . . . . . } \\ & \text { NO . . . . . . . . } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\longrightarrow 127$ |
| 125 | In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE. | YES NO |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\longrightarrow 127$ |
| 126 | During the last one month, how often did you use the Internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all? | ALMOST EVERY DAY <br> AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK <br> LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK <br> NOT AT ALL |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 127 | Have you done any work in the last seven days for at least one hour continuously? | YES NO |  | $\begin{aligned} & . \\ & . \\ & . \end{aligned}$ | $\longrightarrow 130$ |
| 128 | Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason? | YES NO |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & . \quad 1 \\ & . \end{aligned}$ | $\longrightarrow 130$ |
| 129 | Have you done any work in the last 12 months? | YES NO |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ . \quad 2 \end{array}$ | $\longrightarrow 201$ |
| 130 | What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do? <br> DESCRIBE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE. DO NOT CIRCLE CODE AND FILL IN BOXES. | PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL MANAGERS AND ADMINIST CLERICAL SALES. SERVICE AGRICULTURAL WORKER INDUSTRIAL WORKER OTHER $\qquad$ | ON | $\begin{array}{ll} \ldots & 01 \\ & 02 \\ \ldots & 03 \\ \ldots & 04 \\ \ldots & 05 \\ \ldots & 06 \\ \ldots & 07 \\ & \\ & 96 \\ \ldots & \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| 131 | Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed? | FOR FAMILY MEMBER FOR SOMEONE ELSE SELF-EMPLOYED |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \ldots & 1 \\ \ldots & 2 \\ \ldots & 3 \end{array}$ |  |
| 132 | Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while? | THROUGHOUT THE YEAR SEASONALLY/PART OF TH ONCE IN A WHILE | R | $\begin{array}{cc} \ldots & 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array}$ |  |
| 133 | Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all? | CASH ONLY CASH AND KIND IN KIND ONLY NOT PAID |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \ldots & 1 \\ \ldots & 2 \\ \ldots & 3 \\ \ldots & 4 \end{array}$ |  |

## 2. KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE ABOUT HUMAN REPRODUCTION SYSTEM

Now I want to ask you about changes from childhood to adolescence, the reproductive system, and related issues.

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 201 | When a boy begins to change from childhood to adolescence, also known as puberty, he experiences some physical changes. Can you tell me what they are? <br> Any other change? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | DEVELOP MUSCLES ................ A CHANGE IN VOICE .................. B GROWTH OF FACIAL HAIR, PUBIC HAIR, UNDERARM HAIR, CHEST, LEGS AND ARMS ....... C INCREASE IN SEXUAL AROUSAL ... D WET DREAMS .................... E GROWTH OF ADAM'S APPLE . . . . . . . F OTHER $\qquad$ X (SPECIFY) |  |
| 202 | When a girl begins to change from childhood to adolescence, she experiences some physical changes. Can you tell me what they are? <br> Any other change? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 203 | CHECK 201 AND 202: <br> NO CODE 'Z' CIRCLED <br> CODE 'Z' <br> OR CODE 'Z' CIRCLED IN BOTH <br> IN ONE QUESTION ONLY <br> 202 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CLED } \\ & \underline{\text { AND }} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 205 |
| 204 | Where did you get the information about the physical changes from childhood to adolescence? <br> Any other source? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 205 | How old were you when you had your first wet dream? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NEVER . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 00 \\ & \text { AGE IN YEARS . . . . . . . . . . . } \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $\longrightarrow 209$ |
| 206 | Before you had wet dreams, did anyone talk to you about wet dreams? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } \end{aligned}$ | $\longrightarrow 208$ |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 207 | Who talked to you about wet dreams? <br> Any one else? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> Lírcile all ivien ituned. |  |  |
| 208 | The first time you had wet dreams, did you talk to anyone? If 'YES', who did you talk to? <br> Any one else? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 209 | Now I want to talk to you about the risk of pregnancy. <br> From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual relations? |  | $\xrightarrow[\longrightarrow]{\longrightarrow} 211$ |
| 210 | Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods? |  |  |
| 211 | Can a woman become pregnant by having one sexual intercourse? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 |  |
| 212 | Do you know how to avoid pregnancy? If "YES": What is it? <br> Any other way? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ABSTAIN FROM SEX } \ldots . . . . . . . . . \\ & \text { USE CONTRACEPTION . . . . . . . . . . . } \\ & \text { OTHER } \\ & \text { DON'T KNOW ................... } \\ & \text { Z } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 213 | Can a woman become pregnant after giving birth before she resumes menstruation? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 |  |



| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE |  | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 215 | CHECK 214: <br> ANY CODE '1' CIRCLED | CODE '1' <br> T CIRCLED |  | $\rightarrow 219$ |
| 216 | Now I want to talk about family planning use in the future. Do you think you will use a family planning method some time in the future? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES . . . . . . . } \\ & \text { NO . . . . . } \\ & \text { DON'T KNOW } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 217 | What service of family planning do you think should be made available to unmarried youth? <br> a) Information about reproductive health and family planning methods? <br> b) Consultation about how to use family planning methods? <br> c) Provision and family planning services | a) INFORMATION <br> b) COUNSELLING <br> c) SERVICE | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { YES } & \text { NO } \\ & \\ \ldots & 1 & 2 \\ & & \\ \ldots & 1 & 2 \\ \ldots & 1 & 2 \end{array}$ |  |
| 218 | I will now read you some statements about condom use. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each. <br> a) Condoms can be used to prevent pregnancy <br> b) A condom can protect against getting HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases <br> c) A condom can be reused | AGRE <br> a) PREVENT <br> PREGNANCY . 1 <br> b) PREVENT HIVIAIDS AND STI ...... 1 <br> c) CAN BE REUSED | DIS- DON'T <br> GREE KNOW <br> 2 8 <br> 2 8 <br> 2 8 |  |
| 219 | Now I want to talk about a disease called anemia. Have you ever heard of anemia? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YES } \\ & \text { NO } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \ldots & 1 \\ \ldots . . . & \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\rightarrow 301$ |
| 220 | What is anemia? <br> Anything else? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | LOW HEMOGLOBIN (Hb) IRON DEFICIENCY DEFICIT IN RED BLOOD BLOOD DEFICIT VITAMIN DEFICIENCY LOW BLOOD PRESSURE OTHER $\qquad$ |  |  |
| 221 | What do you think is the cause of anemia? <br> Anything else? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | LACK OF CONSUMPTION MEAT, FISH AND LIVER LACK OF CONSUMPTION VEGETABLES AND FRU BLEEDING MENSTRUATION MALNUTRITION INFECTIOUS DISEASE OTHER $\qquad$ |  |  |
| 222 | Can anemia be treated? | YES <br> NO DON'T KNOW | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\longrightarrow 301$ |
| 223 | How is anemia treated? <br> Anything else? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | TAKE PILL TO INCREASE TAKE IRON TABLET INCREASE CONSUMPTION MEAT, FISH AND LIVER INCREASE CONSUMPTIO IRON-RICH VEGETABL AND FRUITS <br> OTHER $\qquad$ |  |  |

Let us now talk about marriage and having children.

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 301 | At what age would you like to be married? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . . . . . . <br>  <br> NEVER . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 98 <br> DON'T KNOW 98 <br> D . . . . . . . . . . |  |
| 302 | In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to get married? | AGE IN YEARS <br> DON'T KNOW |  |
| 303 | In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to get married? | AGE IN YEARS <br> DON'T KNOW |  |
| 304 | Do you think a couple who wants to get married needs to have a medical test? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 | $\xrightarrow{\longrightarrow} 306$ |
| 305 | What kind of test? <br> Anything else? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 306 | Who is going to choose the person you will marry: yourself, your parents, other relatives, or jointly? |  |  |
| 307 | If you could choose exacly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many children would that be? | DO NOT WANT CHILDREN . $\qquad$ <br> NUMBER $\qquad$ <br> OTHER $\qquad$ 96 | $\begin{array}{r} \longrightarrow 309 \\ \longrightarrow 309 \end{array}$ |
| 308 | How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it was boy or girl? <br> "ANY" IS THE DESIRED NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITHOUT A SPECIFIC GENDER PREFERENCE |  |  |
| 309 | Who do you think should decide on how many children a couple should have : the wife, the husband, or both? | WIFE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1  <br> HUSBAND . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 <br> BOTH . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 |  |
| 310 | In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to have the first baby? | AGE IN YEARS <br> DON'T KNOW <br> 98 |  |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 311 | In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to have the first baby? | AGE IN YEARS <br> DON'T KNOW <br> 98 |  |
| 312 | How long do you think a woman should wait after one birth before she has another birth? |  |  |
| 313 | If a woman has an unwanted pregnancy, what do you think she should do, have the baby and keep it, have the baby and give it away, have an abortion, or up to her? |  |  |
| 314 | I'm going to read some statements about times when a woman might consider having an abortion. Please tell me, in your opinion, is it acceptable for a woman to have an abortion <br> a) The pregnancy endangers her health and the baby's health? <br> b) The pregnancy endangers her life and the baby's life? <br> c) The fetus has physical deformity? <br> d) The pregnancy has resulted from rape? <br> e) She is unmarried? <br> f) The couple can not afford to have a child? <br> g) She is attending school? |  |  |

## 4. ROLE OF FAMILY, SCHOOL, COMMUNITY, AND MASS MEDIA

Now l'd like to ask you about the role of family, school and community as sources of information on reproductive health, which includes issues related to sexuality and sexually transmitted infections, such as HIV/AIDS; and use of illegal drugs and NAPZA (narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic drugs, and other addictive substances).


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
| 406 | Have you ever attended a community-sponsored meeting about reproductive health? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 | $\longrightarrow 408$ |
| 407 | What kind of meeting did you attend? <br> Any other? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | YOUTH GROUP ....................... A <br> RELIOUS GATHERING . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B <br> YOUTH FAMILY GUIDANCE/BKR ... C <br> NGO .................................. D <br> GOVT. EXTENSION SERVIC............. . E <br> OTHER $\qquad$ <br> (SPECIFY) |  |
| 408 | Have you heard of a place for young adults to obtain information and counselling about young adult reproductive health? | $\begin{gathered} \text { YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 1 \\ \text { NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\longrightarrow 501$ |
| 409 | What places have you heard about? <br> (TULISKAN) <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | CENTER OF INFORMATION AND COUNSELING FOR YOUTH <br> PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER-YOUTH <br> FRIENDLY HEALTH SERVICE <br> YOUTH CENTE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . C <br> OTHER $\qquad$ X <br> DON'T REMEMBER/DON'T KNOW |  |
| 410 | Do you know where this place is (any of these places are)? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 | $\longrightarrow 501$ |
| 411 | Have you ever visited this place (any of these places)? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 | $\longrightarrow 501$ |
| 412 | What services did you find there? <br> Anything else? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 413 | Apart from services you mentioned before, what other services do you want to be available in that place (those Anything else? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE <br> HEALTH $\qquad$ <br> COUNSELLING $\qquad$ B <br> MEDICAL CHECK UP $\qquad$ <br> STI TREATMENT $\qquad$ <br> OTHER $\qquad$ X $\qquad$ |  |

## 5. SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUGS

Now l'd like to ask you some question about the use of tobacco, alcohol and drugs. As we discussed earlier, you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, I hope you will answer these questions because your views are important. The information you give will be confidential and will only be used for scientific study.

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 501 | Have you tried to smoke cigarettes? |  | $\longrightarrow 506$ |
| 502 | How old were when you smoked a cigarette for the first time? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . . . . . . . . DON'T KNOW . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 98 |  |
| 503 | How old were you when you started smoking fairly regularly? |  |  |
| 504 | Do you currently smoke every day, once in a while, or not at all? | EVERY DAY $\ldots . . . . . .$. 1 <br> ONCE IN A WHILE . . . . . . . . . . . 2  <br> NOT AT ALL $\ldots . . . . . . .$. 3 | $\longrightarrow 506$ |
| 505 | On average, how many cigarettes do you smoke every day? | NUMBER OF CIGARETTES |  |
| 506 | Do you currently smoke or use any (other) type of tobacco every day, some days, or not at all? | EVERY DAY $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ 1 <br> ONCE IN A WHILE $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ 2  <br> NOT AT ALL $\ldots . \ldots \ldots .$. 3 | $\rightarrow 508$ |
| 507 | What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. |  |  |
| 508 | Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to smoke? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 1$ NO . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |
| 509 | Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to smoke? | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 2 \\ \text { NO . . . . . . . . . . . . } \end{array}$ |  |
| 510 | Now I have some questions about drinking alcohol such as arak, tuak, beer, and others. Have you ever drunk an alcohol-containing beverage? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 | $\longrightarrow 514$ |
| 511 | How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . . . . . . <br> DON'T REMEMBER . . . . . . . . . . <br>  |  |
| 512 | In the last three months, on how many days did you drink an alcohol-containing beverage? <br> IF EVERY DAY: RECORD ' 90 ’. | NUMBER OF DAYS DID NOT DRINK $\square$ |  |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 513 | Have you ever gotten "drunk" from drinking an alcohol-contain beverage? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . . . . . . . |  |
| 514 | Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to drink an alcohol-containing beverage? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |
| 515 | Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to drink an alcohol-containing beverage? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |
| 516 | There are drugs such as ganja, putau, shabu-shabu, and others drugs which can be used for fun or get high (LOCAL TERMS: fly, boat, fantasize, etc). Do you know someone who takes drugs? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 |  |
| 517 | Have you yourself ever tried to use drugs (LOCAL TERM)? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . . . . . . . | $\longrightarrow 525$ |
| 518 | How did you use the drug? <br> Any other way? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | SMOKED $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ INHALED $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ INJECTED $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ DRANK/SWALLOWED $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ OTHER |  |
| 519 | CHECK 518: CODE 'A', 'B', 'D' OR 'X' <br> CIRCLED |  | $\rightarrow 521$ |
| 520 | Have you ever injected drugs which can make you LOCAL TERMS: fly, high, intoxicated, etc.? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\longrightarrow 525$ |
| 521 | How old were you when you first injected drugs? | AGE IN YEARS $\square$ DON'T REMEMBER |  |
| 522 | Did you inject drugs in the last 12 months? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\quad 1$ NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\rightarrow 524$ |
| 523 | How often did you inject the drugs? |  |  |
| 524 | Have you ever shared needles? | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & 1 \\ \text { NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } & 2 \end{array}$ |  |
| 525 | Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to use drugs? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 |  |
| 526 | Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to use drugs? | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 2 \\ \text { NO . . . . . . . . . . . . } \end{array}$ |  |
| 527 | Have you ever heard of IPWL (Institution For Compulsory Reporting Programme)? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . . . . . . |  |


| 6. HIV-AIDS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| 601 | Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called HIV-AIDS? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 | $\rightarrow 624$ |
| 602 | From which sources of information have you learned about HIV-AIDS? <br> Any thing else? <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. |  |  |
| 603 | Can people reduce their chance of getting the HIV-AIDS virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners? | YES $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$  <br> NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 <br> DON'T KNOW . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 |  |
| 604 | Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus from mosquito bites? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . . . . . . |  |
| 605 | Can people reduce their chance of getting the HIV-AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex? |  |  |
| 606 | Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 |  |
| 607 | Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means? |  |  |
| 608 | Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus by sharing unsterilized needle or syringe? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 |  |
| 609 | Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the HIV-AIDS virus? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 |  |
| 610 | Can the HIV-AIDS virus be transmitted from a mother to her baby: <br> a) During pregnancy? <br> b) During delivery? <br> c) By breastfeeding? |  YES NO    <br>  DK    <br> a) DURING PREGNANCY $\ldots$ 1 2 8 <br> b) DURING DELIVERY $\ldots$ 1 2 8 <br> c) BREASTFEEDING $\ldots$ 1 2 8 |  |
| 611 | How do you know if someone who was infected HIV-AIDS? <br> Any thing else? <br> RECORD ALL MENTIONED. <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. |  |  |
| 612 | Do you know about HIV-AIDS test? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 | $\longrightarrow 615$ |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 613 | Do you know a place to get HIV-AIDS test? |  | $\rightarrow 615$ |
| 614 | Where is it? <br> Any other place? <br> IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. <br> (NAME OF PLACE) <br> RECORD ALL MENTIONED. <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. |  |  |
| 615 | Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the HIV-AIDS virus? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . . . . . . 8 |  |
| 616 | If a member of your family got infected with the HIV-AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret or not? |  |  |
| 617 | If a member of your family became sick with HIV-AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 |  |
| 618 | Do you think children living with HIV-AIDS should be allowed to attend school with children who do not HIV- | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 |  |
| 619 | Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 |  |
| 620 | Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . . . . . . . 8 |  |
| 621 | Do people living with HIV-AIDS, or thought to be living with HIV-AIDS, lose the respect of other people? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . . . . . . 8 |  |
| 622 | Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV-AIDS. | AGREE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 <br> DISAGREE . . . . . . . 8 |  |
| 623 | Do you fear that you could get HIV-AIDS if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV-AIDS? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 <br> NO . . . . . . . . . . 3 <br> RESPONDENT HAS HIV-AIDS 8 <br> DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS  |  |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | COdING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 624 |  | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 NO . ......................................... 2 | $\rightarrow 701$ |
| 625 | What other infections have you heard about? Any other? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 626 | From which sources of information have you learned about sexually transmitted infections (STIs)? <br> Anywhere else? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 627 | If a man has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might he have? <br> Any thing else? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 628 | If a woman has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might she have? <br> Any thing else? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | NO SYMPTOMS DON'T KNOW |  |

## 7. DATING AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Now I want to ask questions about sexual activity. We are interested in finding out whether people your age are sexually active. Your responses will be treated confidentially and will only be used for scientific research.

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 701 | Do you currently have a girlfriend? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 | $\longrightarrow 703$ |
| 702 | Did you ever have a girlfriend? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 | $\longrightarrow 705$ |
| 703 | How old were you when you first had a girlfriend? | AGE IN YEARS <br> DON'T KNOW |  |
| 704 | Have you ever done any of the following with (any of) your girlfriend? <br> a Hold hands? <br> b) Embraced? <br> c) Kissed lips? <br> d) Touched (or being touched) on your sensitive body parts such as genitals, breast, thigh, etc.? |   YES NO <br> a) HOLD HANDS $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ 1 2 <br> b) EMBRACED $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ 1 2 <br> c) KISS LIPS $\quad \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ 1 2  <br> d) TOUCHED/BEING <br> TOUCHED$\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ 1 2  |  |
|  | IF THE RESPONDENT IS UNCOMFORTABLE WITH THE QUESTIONS ARE SENSTIVE BUT IT IS IMPORTANT TO RESPONDENT AGAIN THAT THE INFORMATION WILL BE | stions, TELL HER that you know the ACCURATE INFORMATION. ASSURE THE NFIDENTIAL. |  |
| 705 | Have you ever had sexual intercourse? |  | $\xrightarrow{\longrightarrow} 715$ |
| 706 | What is the main reason for having sexual intercourse the first time? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES |  |  |
| 707 | Where did you have sexual intercourse the first time? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES |  |  |
| 708 | How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse? | AGE IN YEARS <br> DON'T KNOW <br> 98 |  |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 709 | What is your relationship to the person you had sex with the first time? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. |  |  |
| 710 | The first time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use anything to prevent a pregnancy? |  |  |
| 711 | What did you or your partner use? <br> Any other method? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 712 | When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? | DAYS AGO <br> WEEKS AGO <br> MONTHS AGO <br> YEARS AGO |  |
| 713 | The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use anything to prevent a pregnancy? |  | $\xrightarrow{\longrightarrow} 715$ |
| 714 | What did you or your partner use? <br> Any other method? <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES |  |  |
| 715 | Do you have any friends who have had sex before marriage? |  |  |
| 716 | Because your friends have had sex, are you motivated to have sexual intercourse? |  |  |
| 717 | Do you agree or disagree with the following statements: <br> a) Agree if a man has many concurrent partners/girlfriends <br> b) Agree if a woman has many concurrent patners/boyfriends | $\left.\begin{array}{lllll} & \text { YES } & \text { NO } \begin{array}{r}\text { DE- } \\ \text { PENDS }\end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l}\text { a) MAN HAS MANY } \\ \text { CONCURRENT }\end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l}\text { GIRLFRIENDS } \\ \text { b) WOMAN HAS } \\ \text { MANY CONCURRENT }\end{array} & & \ldots . & 1 & 2\end{array}\right] 8$ |  |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 718 | Do you approve if a woman has sexual intercourse before marriage? |  |  |
| 719 | Do you approve if a man has sexual intercourse before marriage? | APPROVE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 <br> DISAPPROVE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 |  |
| 720 | Do you approve if someone has sexual intercourse before marriage if: <br> a) They both like to have sex. <br> b) They love each other. <br> c) They plan to get married <br> d) The woman is an adult and knows the consequences <br> e) They want to show their love |    DIS-   <br>  APPROVE APPROVE     |  |
| 721 | Do you strongly agree, agree or disgree of the opinion that women should maintain virginity before marriage? |  |  |
| 722 | Do you think men in general still value their partner's virginity? |  |  |
| 723 | CHECK 705: $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{NO} / \\ \text { DON'T KNOW } \end{array}$ | YES | 725 |
| 724 | If you have never had sexual intercourse, do you intend to have sexual intercourse before marriage? |  |  |
| 725 | Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone to have sexual intercourse before marriage? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |
| 726 | Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone not to have sexual intercourse before marriage? |  |  |
| 727 | CHECK 705: CODE '1' <br> CIRCLED | OR '8' CLED | 736 |
| 728 | Sometimes a woman becomes pregnant when she doesn't want to be. <br> In the past, have you ever had a sexual partner who became pregnant when you did not want her to be? |  | $\rightarrow 736$ |
| 729 | How many times did you/your partner become pregnant when you did not want to be? | ONCE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 SEVERAL TIMES . . . . . . . . . . 2 |  |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 730 | CHECK 729: |  |  |
| 731 | Who made the decision to keep the pregnancy or to terminate the pregnancy when you did not want the pregnancy? <br> Any other person? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 732 | CHECK 730: <br> CODE '1' OR '2' $\square$ CIRCLED | CODE '3' CIRCLED $\square$ | $\rightarrow 735$ |
| 733 | What did you do with the baby? |  |  |
| 734 | CHECK 730: <br> CODE '2' CIRCLED | CODE '1' CIRCLED $\square$ | $\rightarrow 736$ |
| 735 | Who helped you in stopping the pregnancy or attempting stop the pregnancy? <br> Any other person? <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 736 | Is there a young unmarried adult person you know personally who tried to or has ever aborted a pregnancy? |  |  |
| 737 | Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone to abort a pregnancy? |  |  |
| 738 | Have you ever advised/influencd a friend/someone not to abort a pregnancy? |  |  |
| 739 | CHECK 705: $\begin{aligned} & \text { CODE '1' } \\ & \text { CIRCLED } \end{aligned}$ | E '2' CLED | 746 |
| 740 | CHECK 624: CODE '1' | E '2' <br> CLED | 742 |


| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 741 | Now I would like to ask you about your health in the past 12 months. In the past 12 months, have you experienced any disease transmitted during intercourse? | YES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |
| 742 | Sometimes men have a problems with a form of genital During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer near your genital? |  |  |
| 743 | CHECK 741, 742 <br> EVER HAD INFECTION <br> NEVER HAD INFEC <br> (THERE IS CODE 'YES') | N $\square$ <br> W | 746 |
| 744 | The last time you get infected (PROBLEMS FROM 741 and 742), did you get advice or treatment? |  | $\rightarrow 746$ |
| 745 | Where did you get advice or treatment? <br> Any other else? <br> PUSTU/PUSLING <br> DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. <br> CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. |  |  |
| 746 | RECORD THE TIME | HOUR <br> MINUTE |  |

## INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

# TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW 

COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS
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NAME OF SUPERVISOR:
DATE: $\qquad$

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS
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$\qquad$
$\qquad$ NAME OF EDITOR: $\qquad$

## ADDITIONAL DHS PROGRAM RESOURCES

## The DHS Program Website - Download free DHS

 reports, standard documentation, key indicator data,and training tools, and view announcements.
DHSprogram.com

STATcompiler - Build custom tables, graphs, and maps with data from 90 countries and thousands of indicators.

Statcompiler.com

| DHS Program Mobile App - Access key DHS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| indicators for 90 countries on your mobile device |  |
| (Apple, Android, or Windows). | Search DHS Program in your <br> iTunes or Google Play store |
| DHS Program User Forum - Post questions about | userforum.DHSprogram.com |
| DHS data, and search our archive of FAQs. |  |
| Tutorial Videos - Watch interviews with experts and | www.youtube.com/DHSProgram |
| learn DHS basics, such as sampling and weighting, <br> downloading datasets, and how to read DHS tables. |  |
| Datasets - Download DHS datasets for analysis. | DHSprogram.com/Data |

Spatial Data Repository - Download geographically- spatialdata.DHSprogram.com linked health and demographic data for mapping in a geographic information system (GIS).

Social Media - Follow The DHS Program and join the conversation. Stay up to date through:

| $f$ | Facebook www.facebook.com/DHSprogram |  | LinkedIn <br> www.linkedin.com/ company/dhs-program |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { You } \\ & \text { Tuthe } \end{aligned}$ | YouTube <br> www.youtube.com/DHSprogram |  | Blog <br> Blog.DHSprogram.com |  |
|  | Twitter <br> www.twitter.com/ DHSprogram |  |  |  |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Only for households that use well for source of drinking water

[^1]:    LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas
    ${ }^{1}$ Includes coal, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, and animal dung
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes electricity and LPG/natural gas/biogas

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional/Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Penerima Bantuan luran Jaminan Kesehatan
    ${ }^{2}$ Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional/Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Bukan Penerima Bantuan Iuran Jaminan Kesehatan
    ${ }^{3}$ Jaminan Kesehatan Daerah

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks

[^4]:    Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview. Age-specific rates are per 1,000 women.
    1 The 2002-2003 IDHS did not include Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Maluku, North Maluku, and Papua provinces. The 1991 IDHS, 1994 IDHS, and 1997 IDHS included East Timor.
    Source: CBS et al., 1992; CBS et al., 1994; CBS et al., 1998; CBS et al., 2003; CBS et al., 2008; CBS et al., 2013

[^5]:    Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey.
    ${ }^{1}$ Includes male sterilization, LAM, rhythm, withdrawal, other traditional methods
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use
    ${ }^{4}$ Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column.
    ${ }^{5} \mathrm{~A}$ woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation
    ${ }^{6}$ All episodes of use that occur within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Episodes of use include episodes that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes that were not discontinued during the period of observation.

[^6]:    ${ }^{3}$ HepB at birth, BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of HepB (non-birth doses), four doses of oral polio vaccine, and one dose of measles (based on MOH Decree No. 12/2017 on immunization).

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

[^8]:    Note: It is recommended that children be given more liquids to drink during diarrhea and that food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on $25-49$ unweighted cases.
    ${ }^{1}$ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, the same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhea episode.

[^9]:    ORS = Oral rehydration salts
    ${ }^{1}$ Fluids from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid

[^10]:    
     ${ }^{1}$ Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other liquids.

[^11]:    Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
    ${ }^{1}$ Includes men whose land has a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and men who do not know if the land has a title/deed (or this information is missing)

[^12]:    Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
    ${ }^{1}$ Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods
    ${ }^{2}$ Pill, IUD, injectables, implants, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method, lactational amenorrhea method, and other modern methods
    ${ }^{3}$ See Table 13.9.1 for the list of decisions.
    ${ }^{4}$ See Table 13.10.1 for the list of reasons.

[^13]:    ${ }_{1}^{1}$ Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, or auxiliary nurse/midwife.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes women who received a postnatal checkup from a doctor, nurse, midwife, community health worker, or traditional birth attendant in the first 2 days after the birth. Includes women who gave birth in a health facility and those who did not give birth in a health facility.
    ${ }^{3}$ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 13.9.1 for the list of decisions.
    ${ }^{4}$ See Table 13.10.1 for the list of reasons.

[^14]:    ${ }^{1}$ Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form. This column includes households with soap and water only as well as those that had soap and water and another cleansing agent.
    ${ }^{2}$ Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes households with soap only as well as those with soap and another cleansing agent

[^15]:    ${ }^{1}$ Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional/Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Penerima Bantuan Iuran Jaminan Kesehatan
    ${ }^{2}$ Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional/Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Bukan Penerima Bantuan Iuran Jaminan Kesehatan
    ${ }^{3}$ Jaminan Kesehatan Daerah

[^16]:    ${ }^{1}$ Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional/Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Penerima Bantuan Iuran Jaminan Kesehatan
    ${ }^{2}$ Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional/Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Bukan Penerima Bantuan Iuran Jaminan Kesehatan
    ${ }^{3}$ Jaminan Kesehatan Daerah

[^17]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
    ${ }^{2}$ Cigarettes include kreteks.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes

[^18]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes
    ${ }^{4}$ Occasional refers to less often than daily use.

[^19]:    Note: Men who have been sterilized or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children.
    ${ }^{1}$ The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[^20]:    Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation
    LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method
    ${ }^{1}$ Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

[^21]:    Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation
    ${ }^{1}$ Antenatal care performed at least once by a skilled provider, including a doctor, obstetrician, nurse, midwife, or village midwife.
    ${ }^{2}$ Antenatal care performed at least four times during pregnancy based on criteria at least once in the first trimester, once in the second trimester, and twice in the third trimester

[^22]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes general hospital and mother and child hospital (RSIA) managed by the Government (Ministry of Health, local authorities, and TNI/ABRI)
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes general hospital and mother and child hospital (RSIA) managed by private parties
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes clinic managed by both the Government and private parties
    ${ }^{4}$ An integrated health service post located in the village and usually managed by midwives
    ${ }^{5}$ Percentage of deliveries by skilled provider at health facilities (hospitals, clinics, health care practitioners) according to the Decree of the Minister of Health No. $47 / 2016$

[^23]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes newborns who received a check from an obstetrician, doctor, midwife/village midwife, or nurse
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life

[^24]:    ORS = Oral rehydration salts

[^25]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, red or yellow yams or squash, carrots, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, mango, papaya, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes meat (including organ meat), fish, poultry, and eggs
    ${ }^{3}$ Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)
    ${ }^{4}$ Based on mother's recall; deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminthes and for schistosomiasis

[^26]:    ${ }^{1}$ Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse
    ${ }^{2}$ Partner who has no other partners

[^27]:    ${ }^{1}$ Two most common local misconceptions: A person can get HIV by sharing an unsterilized needle or syringe, and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.
    ${ }^{2}$ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected, faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV.

[^28]:    ${ }^{*}$ ) Cross out category not used
    ${ }^{* *)}$ Circle the seledted category and enter in box

[^29]:    *) Cross out category not used

[^30]:    *) Cross out category not used

