Indonesia

Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey

2007

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Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS-Statistics Indonesia)
Jakarta, Indonesia

National Family Planning Coordinating Board
Jakarta, Indonesia

Ministry of Health
Jakarta, Indonesia

Macro International
Calverton, Maryland USA

December 2008

This report summarizes the findings of the 2007 Indonesia Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey (IYARHS) carried out by Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)-Statistics Indonesia. The survey is a subsample of the 2007 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), and is part of the worldwide Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) program. The DHS program is designed to collect data on fertility, family planning, and maternal and child health.

Most of the local costs of the survey were provided by the Government of Indonesia. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) supported the cost of printing and shipping the questionnaires. Macro International provided technical assistance and funds to hold training workshops on data tabulation and workshops to prepare the main survey report. This publication was made possible through support provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The opinions expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or other funding partners.

Additional information about the survey may be obtained from the Directorate for Population Statistics, BPS, Jalan Dr. Sutomo No. 6-8, Jakarta 10710, Indonesia (Telephone/fax 345-6285, Email: kependudukan@ mailhost.bps.go.id).

Additional information about the Demographic and Health Surveys program may be obtained by contacting: MEASURE DHS, Macro International, 11785 Beltsville Drive, Suite 300, Calverton, MD 20705, USA (Telephone 301-572-0200; Fax 301-572-0999; Email: reports@macrointernational.com Internet: www.measuredhs.com).

Recommended citation:

Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)-Statistics Indonesia and Macro International. 2008. *Indonesia Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey 2007*. Calverton, Maryland, USA: BPS and Macro International.

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PREFACE

The 2007 Indonesia Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey (IYARHS) is the second national survey on Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH) in Indonesia. The survey is a sub-sample of the 2007 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) which was carried out through cooperation between the National Family Planning Coordinating Board and Central Board of Statistics (BPS) and Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia.

There are two differences between the 2007 IYARHS and the 2002-2003 IYARHS. First, the sampling design for the 2002-2003 IYARHS, whose respondents were single men and women age 15-24, provides estimates for various parameters for the national level, while that of the 2007 IYARHS allows estimates for the provincial level. The second difference is associated with location of the survey. While the previous IYARHS was carried out only in 15 out of 26 provinces in Indonesia, the 2007 IYARHS covered all 33 provinces in the country.

The 2007 is expected to provide data and information on knowledge, attitudes, and practices of adolescents on human reproductive aspects including sexual activities, HIV and AIDS, as well as other sexually transmitted diseases. I believe that the findings of the survey will be of great importance for program managers and decision makers.

There are a lot of data and information derived from the 2007 IYARHS. I hope the results of the survey as contained in the final report will widely be used and be analyzed further so that clearer pictures will be be revealed with regards to the situation and condition of knowledge attitudes, and practices with regard to Adolescent Reproductive Health in the country.

In this good opportunity, let me express my sincere gratitude to all parties who have given their optimal efforts in finalizing the survey report. I thank the Central Board of Statistics (BPS), the Ministry of Health, and Macro International, Inc. which have done a good job in preparing, implementing, and finalizing the report of the survey. My thanks also goes to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United Nations Population Funds (UNFPA), Ford Foundation, and UNICEF which also contribute to making the survey possible as planned.

Jakarta, December 2008

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

ACRONYMS

BKKBN	Badan Koordinasi Keluarga Berencana Nasional (National Family Planning Coordinating Board)
BPS	Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS-Statistics Indonesia)
IDHS	Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey
PKBI	Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia (Indonesian chapter of the International Planned Parenthood Federation)
Susenas	Survei Sosial-ekonomi Nasional (National Socio-economic Survey), national-level survey conducted by BPS annually
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Respondent Characteristics

In the 2007 Indonesia Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey (IYARHS), a total of 19,311 young adults were interviewed; 10,830 males and 8,481 females. Sixty-five percent of survey respondents are age 15-19 and 35 percent are age 20-24. There are more males than females in the sample (56 and 44 percent, respectively). These are the same proportions as in the general unmarried population age 15-24. Female respondents are more likely to live in urban areas (56 percent), while male respondents are more likely to live in rural areas (52 percent). Unmarried women are more likely to live in urban areas than men.

Current Activity

Three in ten young women and two in ten young men attend school only (31 and 23 percent, respectively) and 36 percent of women and 49 percent of men work only. As expected, younger respondents are more likely to attend school only, whereas older respondents are more likely to work only. Urban respondents are more likely to be in school than rural respondents, whereas rural respondents are more likely to be working than urban respondents.

Better-educated respondents are more likely to be in school only, and those who are attending school only are more likely to have some secondary education. This pattern is the same for women and men (47 and 36 percent, respectively). Women and men with less education are more likely to be working only.

Young women are much more likely than young men to continue secondary or higher education (69 and 54 percent, respectively). Thirteen percent of women and 12 percent of men are attending school and holding a job at the same time. A sizable proportion of young women and men are neither attending school nor working (20 percent of women and 15 percent of men).

Exposure to Mass Media

Overall, there are no marked differences in exposure to mass media between young women and young men. Television is the most popular type of mass media among adolescents; 79 percent of women and 77 percent of men report watching television at least once a week. Printed materials are the least popular (24 percent of women and 23 percent of men).

Thirteen percent of young women and 14 percent of young men are exposed to newspapers, television, and radio. Fourteen percent of women and 15 percent of men are not exposed to any of the three media. In general, women and men in the older age group (age 20-24), those living in urban areas, and those with completed secondary education are most likely to be exposed to mass media. Never-married respondents are more likely than their ever-married counterparts to be exposed to any and all types of mass media. Overall, 13 percent of unmarried women have access to mass media, compared with only 5 percent of ever-married women. The gap between never-married and currently married men in exposure to all three media is less marked (14 and 10 percent, respectively).

Education

Overall, 38 percent of young women and 31 percent of young men have completed secondary education. Women are slightly better educated than men; 85 percent of women have some secondary or higher education, compared with 79 percent of men. For both women and men, urban respondents tend to have a higher level of education than rural respondents.

More than half of respondents said that they stopped going to school because they could not pay the school fees (52 percent of women and 54 percent of men), 16 percent of women and 11 percent of men said that they had received enough schooling. A smaller percentage of respondents said that they stopped going to school because

they did not like school, or simply did not want to continue their education (5 percent of women and 9 percent of men). A few respondents mentioned that they stopped their schooling because their family needed help with the farm or business (2 percent each for women and men).

For both women and men, younger respondents and those living in rural areas are more likely than other respondents to cite inability to pay school fees as a reason for not going to school.

Knowledge and Experience of Signs of Puberty

The physical changes at puberty for a boy most frequently reported by women and men are the change in voice (55 and 35 percent, respectively), followed by growth of facial hair, pubic hair, underarm hair, chest, leg, and arm hair (32 percent for women and 37 percent for men). The growth of breasts as a physical change in females is knowledge common to both female and male respondents (56 and 49 percent, respectively). However, female respondents are more likely than male respondents to mention menstruation as a part of the physical changes in women (76 and 34 percent, respectively).

Male respondents are less likely than female respondents to mention the mother as a source of information on the physical changes in adolescence (3 and 20 percent, respectively). Other than personal contacts, printed media such as books, magazines, and newspapers are often cited as the source of information about physical changes in girls and boys from childhood to adulthood (16 percent of female respondents and 8 percent of male respondents). Older respondents (age 20-24) are more likely than younger respondents (age 15-19) to mention this source of information. Television is another source of information about physical changes, mentioned by 7 percent of women and 5 percent of men.

Very few young women (less than 1 percent) have never menstruated. Twenty-eight percent of women had their first menses at age 13, 26 percent at age 14, and by age 15 almost all women had menstruated (95 percent). Among young men, 6 percent had their first wet dream before age 13; however, the largest proportion of men said that they had their first wet dreams at age 15 (26 percent). By age 16, 88 percent of men had experienced their first wet dream. Nine percent of men reported never having had a wet dream. Younger men experienced their first wet dream earlier than older men; 59 percent of men age 15 had a wet dream by age 14, compared with 41 percent of men age 24.

Discussion on Reproductive Health Topics

Fifteen percent of female respondents and 29 percent of male respondents never discussed sexual matters with anyone. The majority of respondents who did discuss reproductive health issues, talked with their peers (71 percent of women and 58 percent of men). Women talked with family members about reproductive health and sexuality more than men; 48 percent of women talked with their mothers and 36 percent talked with their siblings, compared with 11 and 13 percent of men, respectively. Women were also more likely than men to talk with their relatives (33 percent compared with 13 percent).

There are no differences in knowledge of a source of information on reproductive health by respondent's age. For women, those living in urban areas are more likely than women in rural areas to say that they know of a place to obtain information on reproductive health. Knowledge of a source of information on adolescent reproductive health increases with respondent's level of education. It is worth noting that both women and men consider health service providers as a preferred source of information on reproductive health.

School instruction related to reproductive health topics generally begins at the junior high school level (first three years of secondary education). For example, 59 percent of women reported receiving information about the reproductive system when they were at this level, and only 6 percent received the information in primary school. The same pattern is seen for men: 50 percent were taught in junior high school, and only 5 percent were taught in primary school. This figure is higher among younger respondents and those living in urban areas.

FAMILY PLANNING

Knowledge of family planning

Women are more knowledgeable about contraceptive methods than men (96 percent compared with 93 percent). Almost all unmarried young adults who have heard of at least one contraceptive method have heard of a modern method. Knowledge of traditional methods among young adults is limited (42 percent of women and 43 percent of men). On average, unmarried women know five or six methods, while young adult men know four methods.

The contraceptive methods most commonly known among unmarried women age 15-24 are injectables and the pill (92 percent each), followed by the condom (83 percent). As expected, the most commonly known method among unmarried men age 15-24 is the condom (89 percent). Knowledge of the pill and injectables among men is also high (76 and 67 percent, respectively). Adolescents are less familiar with long-term family planning methods than temporary methods. Knowledge of implants was mentioned by 59 percent of women and 28 percent men; the IUD was mentioned by 57 percent of women and 30 percent of men; and female sterilization was cited by 41 percent of women and 21 percent of men. Whereas 21 percent of women mentioned male sterilization as a contraceptive method, only 14 percent of the male respondents mentioned it.

Women and men age 20-24 are slightly more likely than their younger counterparts (age 15-19) to have heard of family planning methods. For example, knowledge of modern contraceptive methods among unmarried women age 15-19 is 96 percent, compared with 98 percent among unmarried women age 20-24.

Intention to use family planning

Overall, 82 percent of women and 78 percent of men express their intention to use a method of family planning in the future. The majority of women and men want to use a modern method (80 and 74 percent, respectively). Most of the women who intend to use contraception in the future prefer to use the pill or injectables (40 and 34 percent, respectively). Men have a different opinion regarding preferred contraceptive method for use in the future. The most popular method for men is the condom, mentioned by 65 percent of male respondents.

Knowledge of fertile period

About half of the respondents said that a woman's fertile period is right after her period ends. Only 26 percent of women and 21 percent of men gave the correct response that a woman has the greatest chance of becoming pregnant halfway between ovulatory cycles. Knowledge of the fertile period among men is the same across age groups.

Women's knowledge of the risk of pregnancy after just one instance of sexual intercourse is slightly higher than that of men (55 and 52 percent, respectively). These figures are higher than those reported in the 2002-2003 IYARHS (50 percent for women and 46 percent for men). As expected, older respondents, respondents who live in urban areas and those with higher education are more knowledgeable about the risk of becoming pregnant after one instance of sexual intercourse. For example, while 30 percent of women with less than primary school education say that one instance of sexual intercourse can result in a woman becoming pregnant, the corresponding proportion for women with secondary or higher education is 61 percent.

Family planning services for adolescents

Family planning services that are available to adolescents include information, education, and counseling. The provision of contraceptive methods to unmarried persons is not part of the national family planning program, although the majority of young adults think that family planning services should be available to them (90 percent for women and 85 percent for men). What unmarried women and men need most is family planning information (85 percent and 81 percent, respectively). Family planning counseling services are needed by 78 percent of women and 41 percent of men. In addition, half of young adults say that they need services that provide contraceptive methods (about 50 percent each for women and men).

Young adults age 20-24 are more likely than those age 15-19 to want the provision of family planning services, primarily information and counseling. For example, 88 percent of women age 20-24 want services providing family planning information, compared with 83 percent of women age 15-19. The corresponding figures for men are 83 and 80 percent, respectively.

Adolescents in urban areas and better-educated adolescents are more likely than adolescents in rural areas and those with no education or less education to want family planning services. For instance, 63 percent of men who did not complete primary school want family planning information, compared with 93 percent of men who completed secondary education.

KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS AND OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIS)

Seventy-two percent for women and 60 percent for men correctly reported that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS. As expected, the percentage of young adults who possess this knowledge is higher among those age 20-24, those living in urban areas, and those with higher levels of education. More than a half of women (55-56 percent) and 42-45 percent of men reported that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery and through breastfeeding. Again, these percentages are higher among respondents age 20-24, urban residents, and those with higher education. Only 16 percent of women and 10 percent of men know about voluntary counseling and testing (VCT). Knowledge of VCT is higher among respondent age 20-24, those in urban areas, and those with higher levels of education.

In the 2007 IYARHS, only 16 percent of young women and 10 percent of young men reported knowing where to obtain HIV counseling and testing services. These figures indicate a decline from the 2002-2003 IYARHS, in which 27 percent of women and 30 percent of men reported knowing where to obtain HIV counseling and testing services. Knowledge of where to obtain VCT services is higher among young adults age 20-24, those in urban areas, and those with higher levels of education.

Overall, 67 percent of women and 89 percent men know about syphilis, and 33 percent women and 19 percent men know about gonorrhea. Knowledge of genital herpes is low (5 percent for women and 2 percent for men). Knowledge of STIs is higher among respondents age 20-24, those living in urban areas, and those with higher education. Seventy-one percent of women and 63 percent of men have no knowledge of the symptoms of STIs. Younger women and men, those who live in rural areas, and those with lower education are less likely to know any of the symptoms of STIs.

Source of knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Overall, 84 percent of women and 77 percent of men reported that they had heard of AIDS. Respondents age 20-24, those living in urban areas, and those with higher education are more likely to have ever heard of AIDS. Young adults get information about HIV/AIDS most commonly from television (78 percent of women and 76 percent of men). Printed media such as newspapers and magazines were reported as sources of information on HIV/AIDS by 40 percent of women and 33 percent of men. Another source of information often reported by young adults is school or teacher (50 percent of women and 43 percent of men). Friends and family members are also popular sources of information on HIV/AIDS (35 percent of women and 37 percent of men).

Source of knowledge of STIs

When asked where they obtained information about STIs, young women often cited school or teacher (60 percent), followed by newspapers and magazines (34 percent), and friends and relatives (32 percent). For men, the most common source of information is friends and relatives (56 percent), followed by school or teacher (39 percent). The internet is beginning to be used to find information about STIs, mentioned by 3 percent of women and 2 percent of men. Women are as likely as men to mention radio and television as sources for information about STIs (11-13 percent for radio and 24-28 percent for television).

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ANEMIA

When asked whether they have ever heard of anemia, 78 percent of women and 60 percent of

men gave a positive answer. Fourteen percent each of women and men gave the correct answer about anemia being low hemoglobin, iron deficiency, or deficit in red blood cells. Older women were more likely than younger women to give the correct answer (16 and 14 percent, respectively). The most often cited perception is that anemia is blood deficit or "*kurang darah*." This incorrect answer was mentioned by 77 percent of women and 63 percent of men.

Three in ten women and four in ten men do not know the cause of anemia. Among those who can give a response, 36 percent of women and 33 percent of men think that anemia is caused by lack of consumption of vegetables and fruits, meat, fish, and liver. Eleven percent each of women and men said that malnutrition causes anemia.

Attitudes about Virginity, Marriage, and Children

Virginity

As expected, virginity is highly regarded by both women and men. Almost all women and men say that it is important for a woman to maintain her virginity (98 percent each). This perception does not vary much by age or residence. However, women and men with less than primary education are slightly less likely than educated respondents to agree that a woman should maintain her virginity. Survey respondents were also asked whether men value their future wife's virginity. A majority of respondents still said that men value their wife's virginity (73 percent of women and 89 percent of men). Slight variations are found across subgroups of respondents.

Marriage

About two in three respondents (60 percent of women and 68 percent of men) think that the ideal age at marriage for women is between 20-24 years. Men are more likely than women to say that women should marry at an earlier age than men. The median ideal age at marriage for women, as perceived by women, is higher than that perceived by men (23.1 years compared with 21.3 years). Older women and women with some secondary or higher education tend to cite a higher ideal age at marriage than their counterparts. Women who completed secondary education show the highest ideal age at marriage (24.1 years). As expected, the mean ideal age at marriage for women is 1.5 years lower among rural women than their urban counterparts (22.0 years and 23.5 years, respectively). Further, less than 4 percent of urban women think that 20 or younger is the ideal age at marriage, compared with 9 percent of rural women. Eight in ten respondents, regardless of gender, agreed that men should marry at age 25 or older. It is interesting to note that the median ideal age at marriage for men as perceived by female respondents is the same as that perceived by male respondents (about 26 years). However, older men, those living in urban areas, and men with some secondary or higher education are more likely to think that men should marry at an older age.

Decisions about marriage

One in two women say they themselves will decide whom they will marry and 45 percent say that they and their parents will decide who they will marry. On the other hand, two in three men (67 percent) say that they and their parents together will decide who they will marry and 28 percent say that they themselves will decide whom they will marry. While parents still play a role in determining their future spouse, few respondents reported that their parents alone will decide whom their future spouse will be (5 percent). Younger women are more likely than older women to say that they themselves are going to make the decision about whom they will marry (51 percent compared with 46 percent). Men show a similar pattern (30 percent compared with 26 percent). The involvement of parents in making the decision about the future spouse varies by respondent's level of education; women with less education are less independent in choosing their future husband than those with higher education.

Premarital sex

As expected, acceptance of premarital sex is low in Indonesia. Women are less likely than men to think that premarital sex is acceptable; only 1 percent women regard premarital sex as acceptable for women, compared with 5 percent of men. The percentage of respondents who could accept premarital sex for men is higher, 2 percent among women and 8 percent among men.

Among women respondents, there are no significant differences in acceptance of sex before marriage by age or urban-rural residence; however, there are differences by education. Women with less than primary education are more likely to accept premarital sex than those with primary education or higher, while the reverse is the case for men. Older men are more accepting of premarital sex for women than younger men (6 and 4 percent, respectively), and acceptance increases to 10 percent if the reference is to men having premarital sex. Men with higher education are more accepting of premarital sex for both men and women (10 and 6 percent, respectively) than men with less education.

Sixty-two percent of women said that premarital sex is acceptable if the couple plans to marry. This was followed by the following reasons: they like to have sex, they love each other, and woman knows and understands the consequences (each 53 percent); the lowest level of acceptance of premarital sex among women was to show love (35 percent). For men, the reasons most commonly mentioned for acceptance of premarital sex were that the couple like to have sex and love each other (83 percent each), followed by plan to marry (78 percent), and to show affection (72 percent). The lowest level of acceptance of premarital sex among men was woman knows and understands the consequences (68 percent).

Sexual intercourse

Overall, very few female respondents reported having had sex (1 percent); men are somewhat more likely than women to have had sexual experience (6 percent). While there are slight differences in sexual experience among women by age, residence, and education, men age 20-24 and those living in urban areas tend to have more sexual experience than other men. Men with secondary or higher education are the most likely to have had sex.

There is a strong association between the respondent's attitude towards premarital sex and their sexual behavior. Between 22 and 45 percent of respondents who have accepting attitudes towards premarital sex have actually had sexual intercourse.

Use of condoms

Women are less likely than men to report using a condom at first and last sexual intercourse. Eight percent of women said that they used a condom at first sex, compared with 21 percent of men. For condom use at last sex, the proportion is 10 and 18 percent, respectively.

Younger women are more likely than older women to report condom use at first and last sex. There is an unusual pattern by residence; urban women report much higher condom use at first sex than rural women (16 and 3 percent, respectively), but rural women were much more likely to use a condom at last sex (12 and 8 percent, respectively). On the other hand, urban men are more likely than rural men to use a condom at first and last sex. The general pattern by level of education is that condom use increases with education.

Unwanted pregnancy and abortion experience

Very few respondents had experienced having an unwanted pregnancy (1 percent). Among those respondents who did have an unwanted pregnancy, 60 percent of the pregnancies ended in either spontaneous or induced abortion, while 40 percent of the pregnancies continued to term.

Eight percent of women and 6 percent of men know someone personally who has had an unwanted pregnancy. Overall, 27 percent of women and 16 percent of men reported that they had asked their friends not to terminate the pregnancy. Older women and men, those living in urban areas, and more educated respondents are more likely than other respondents to have advised their friends not to abort an unwanted pregnancy.

Preference for children

The median ideal age for women to have their first birth is 24.7 years (according to young women) and 23.3 years (according to young men). Younger women think that the ideal age for the first birth is age 20-24, while older women think that 25 and above is the ideal age. Older women, those living in urban areas, and women with higher education tend to report a higher ideal age at first birth than younger women, rural women,

and women with less education. The highest ideal age of first birth is reported by women with secondary or higher education (25.3 years).

Overall, women want a smaller number of children than men (2.5 compared with 2.7 children). There are small differences in the perceived ideal number of children across background characteristics between women and men. However, the percentage of women who desired two or fewer children is 63 percent, compared with 55 percent for men.

Decisionmaker on number of children

Individual decisions by husband or wife on the number of children to have is not common in Indonesia. Only 3 percent of women and 2 percent of men think that the wife alone should decide the number of children. Similarly, only 3 percent of women and 7 percent of men think that the husband alone should decide the number of children.

Women who live in urban areas (93 percent) and women who have secondary or higher education (94 percent) are more likely to think that the wife and husband together should decide on the number of children, than women who live in rural areas (90 percent) or have less than primary education (81 percent).

Men's level of education has a positive relationship with decisionmaking on the number of children a couple will have. Less educated men are less likely than better-educated men to think that a wife and husband together should determine the number of children. For example, 85 percent of men with less than primary education think that both the husband and wife should make the decision on the number of children, compared with 91 percent of men who have completed secondary school.

Smoking, Drinking, and Use of Drugs

Smoking

Eighty-six percent of young women and 17 percent of young men have never smoked tobacco. Thirteen percent of women and 26 percent of men have stopped smoking (ex-smokers). Less than 1 percent of women are current smokers, compared with 57 percent of men. Among those who have ever smoked, 26 percent of women and 21 percent of men started smoking before they were age 13. Most women and men started smoking at age 15-17. For women, 16 percent said that they started to smoke at age 15, 9 percent at age 16, and 12 percent at age 17. The corresponding percentages for men are 23, 12, and 10 percent, respectively. In general, women and men age 15-19 started smoking at an earlier age than those age 20-24. For example, while 16 percent of women age 20-24 started smoking before age 13, the corresponding proportion for women age 15-19 is 32 percent. For men, the proportion smoking at age 20-24 and 15-19 is 17 and 24 percent, respectively.

More than one in three men who are current smokers smoked ten or more cigarettes in the 24 hours preceding the survey, 28 percent smoked six to nine cigarettes, 24 percent smoked three to five cigarettes, and 11 percent smoked one or two cigarettes. Older men are more likely than younger men to smoke more cigarettes. Whereas 44 percent of men age 20-24 smoked ten or more cigarettes in the past 24 hours, only 26 percent of men age 15-19 did. There are no major differences in the number of cigarettes smoked between men in urban and in rural areas.

Drinking

Drinking is not very popular among young adults in Indonesia, particularly among women. Overall, 94 percent of women reported that they had never drunk alcohol, 4 percent had drunk alcohol at some time but not in the past three months, and 2 percent drink alcohol occasionally.

Men are much more likely than women to drink alcohol. A total 39 percent of men have drunk alcohol at some time, 20 percent of men are ex-drinkers, 18 percent consume alcohol occasionally, and less than1 percent drink alcohol on a daily basis. Men age 20-24 and men with secondary or higher education are less likely than other men to drink alcohol. Men in urban areas are more likely than those in rural areas to be ex-drinkers. Men with secondary or higher education are the most likely to be ex-drinker. Less educated men are more likely to be occasional drinkers than better educated men.

The results of the 2007 IYARHS indicate that women age 15-19 started drinking alcohol at a younger age than women age 20-24. Ten percent of women and 9 percent of men started drinking alcohol before age 14. By age 15, 17 percent of women and 16 percent of men have consumed alcohol. In general, the percentage of young adults who have drunk alcohol by their late teens is higher for men than for women.

Of the 6 percent of women and the 39 percent of men who have ever drunk alcohol, 27 percent of women and 48 percent of men consumed alcohol in the past three months, and 14 percent of women and 50 percent of men reported ever having been drunk. There are small differences in drunkenness among men according to background characteristics. Older men are more likely to have been drunk than younger men.

Use of drugs

Drug use was introduced by asking respondents if they know someone who takes drugs such as *ganja*, "*putau*," or "*shabu-shabu*," that people can use for fun or to get high. Prior to the data collection phase of the survey, field teams were encouraged to find out local terms for drugs and the state of being "high," in addition to the terms already in the questionnaire. Regardless of the response, respondents were asked whether they themselves had used drugs, and how they used them. Recognizing that as well as being hazardous to health, the use of drugs is not socially acceptable (and is classified as a criminal act), respondents' wishes to not report about drug use were honored.

Less than 1 percent of women in the survey reported having used drugs, and most of them smoked the drug or drank/swallowed it. Six percent of men age 15-24 reported having used drugs, and almost all of them smoked the drug. Drug use was highest among men age 20-24, those living in urban areas, and those with a secondary or higher education.

DATA SOURCE

Data presented in this report come from the 2007 IYARHS implemented by Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS-Statistics Indonesia) in collaboration with the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) and the Ministry of Health, with technical assistance provided by Macro International. The 2007 IYARHS sample covered 1,815 unmarried women and 2,341 unmarried men. These respondents were identified in households covered in the 2007 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS). While the 2002-2003 IYARHS was designed to give estimates at the national level, the 2007 IYARHS sample was designed to provide estimates at the provincial level, covering all 33 provinces in the country.

INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 BACKGROUND

Adolescence has been defined in various ways. Basically, it marks the transition from childhood to adulthood. The World Health Organization (WHO, 1975) defines adolescence to include physical, mental, and socioeconomic progression. Physically, secondary sex characteristics change to sexual and reproductive maturity. Adult mental processes and adult identity are developed during adolescent years. Economically, this is the time when a transition from total socioeconomic dependence to relative independence takes place. This is also a critical stage in life when major decisions regarding career and roles in life are being made and preparatory activities are undertaken (Raymundo et al., 1999).

Age has been used to distinguish adolescents according to their physical development, such as early adolescence (age 10-14), middle adolescence (age 15-19), and young adulthood (age 20-24) (James-Traore, 2001). Although WHO defines adolescence to cover all persons age 10-19 (WHO, 1975), the Indonesia Ministry of Health redefined this group to include only unmarried persons age 10-19.

For adolescent reproductive health (ARH) purposes, it was desirable to include youth age 10-19 in this survey; however, a decision was made to focus on unmarried women and men age 15-24 to ensure a sufficient number of respondents for risk behavior related to smoking tobacco, drinking alcoholic beverages, using drugs, and engaging in sexual relations. Therefore, in this survey, the terms "adolescents," "young people," and "young adults" are used interchangeably to refer to unmarried women and men age 15-24. In *Bahasa Indonesia,* the term is translated as *remaja*.

Interest in adolescents in Indonesia stemmed partly from the fact that young women and men are a growing proportion of the population; one in five Indonesians belongs to the 15-24 age group. In number, they increased from 35 million in 1980 to more than 42.4 million in 2007 (BPS, 1992). Among the 42.4 million youth age 15-24, 19.4 million men and 14.9 million women have never married (Table 1.1). This is the population that is the focus of this survey. The population of Indonesia can be classified as "young," with a large proportion being in the younger age groups. In 2007, 21.4 million people were age 15-19, and 21.1 million were age 20-24. The large size of this population has a built-in momentum for population growth. When the young population reaches reproductive age, the result will be a high population growth rate for some years to come.

Numerous small-scale studies have been carried out in Indonesia to measure the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of young people with respect to basic hygiene, health, the human reproductive system, and exposure to information on these subjects. These studies vary in geographic coverage, focus, and age range and they reveal that government efforts to provide health information to adolescents have focused on classes in basic hygiene and health in primary and middle level education. Few activities have been geared to students at higher education levels our outside of the formal education system (Ministry of Health, 2001).

Currently, five government agencies in Indonesia are entrusted with the task of addressing the needs of adolescents. They include the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry for Social Affairs, the Ministry for Religious Affairs, and the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN). Many nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have been active in providing information, education, and counseling to young people in Indonesia since 1986.

Table 1.1 Population size

Percent distribution of the population age 15-24 by age, sex, and marital status, according to urban-rural residence (in thousands), Indonesia 2007

Age, sex, and marital status	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number (x 1,000)	Percent	Number (x 1,000)	Percent	Number (x 1,000)	Percent
Males 15-19						
Never married	4,526	98.7	6,193	98.3	10,719	98.5
Ever married	58	1.3	108	1.7	166	1.5
Total	4,584	100.0	6,301	100.0	10,885	100.0
Males 20-24						
Never married	4,442	85.9	4,229	77.8	8,671	81.8
Ever married	728	14.1	1,206	22.2	1,934	18.2
Total	5,170	100.0	5,435	100.0	10,605	100.0
Females 15-19						
Never married	4,432	94.6	5,093	87.8	9,525	90.8
Ever married	254	5.4	711	12.2	965	9.2
Total	4,686	100.0	5,804	100.0	10,490	100.0
Females 20-24						
Never married	3,286	63.0	2,087	39.9	5,373	51.4
Ever married	1,928	37.0	3,147	60.1	5,075	48.6
Total	5,214	100.0	5,234	100.0	10,448	100.0

Source: Population projection 2007, based on the Intercensal Population Survey (SUPAS) 2005 (BPS, 2006)

1.2 National Population and Health Programs for Adolescents

Recognizing the magnitude of this group as well as the issues associated with it, the Government of Indonesia joined countries in Asia and the Pacific region in considering adolescent health as a major concern (ESCAP, 2001). However, the concern was not followed by relevant actions. Furthermore, many adolescent reproductive health programs have been developed, but none has national coverage.

In the National Development Midterm Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional)* 2004-2009, ARH is one of the government programs in the human resources development sector (National Development Planning Board, 2005). The objective of this program is to enhance the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of adolescents in reproductive health. The main focus of the ARH program in Indonesia is behavioral change of adolescents through the provision of reproductive health information and services. Reproductive health services are limited to voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STI) and HIV/AIDS. The government, however, cannot provide contraceptive methods to unmarried adolescents because it is illegal under the current law.

The policy on ARH was implemented using a clinic-based and a community-based approach. The first approach was developed by *Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia* (PKBI), the Indonesian chapter of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, which operates through youth centers. Services in these centers include counseling, group discussions, hotline and medical services, and training in personal development. This approach, which is preferred by the government, relies on a referral system. The second approach is implemented through the establishment of information and counseling centers throughout the country with the involvement of NGOs and civil society organizations.

1.3 Objectives of the Survey

The survey findings are expected to provide updated information on the adolescent reproductive health indicators that were covered in the 2002-2003 Indonesia Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey (IYARHS). However, in making comparisons with data from the 2002-2003 IYARHS, it should be kept in mind that the previous survey covered only 15 provinces and was designed to include provinces suspected of having youth with high use of tobacco and alcohol, and with risky sexual behavior.

Furthermore, in the interest of obtaining data on high-risk behavior in relation to HIV/AIDS infections in Papua Province, the 2002-2003 IYARHS included the capital, Jayapura, as a separate domain. For a detailed description of the survey design and findings, refer to the 2002-2003 IYARHS reports (BPS-Statistics Indonesia and ORC Macro, 2004b for national figures, and BPS-Statistics Indonesia and ORC Macro, 2004a for Jayapura city).

Specifically, the 2007 IYARHS was designed to:

- Measure the level of knowledge of young adults about reproductive health issues
- Examine the attitudes of young adults on various issues in reproductive health
- Measure the level of tobacco use, alcohol consumption, and drug use
- Measure the level of sexual activity among young adults
- Explore young adults' awareness of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections

1.4 ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY

The 2007 IYARHS was carried out by *Badan Pusat Statistik* (BPS-Statistics Indonesia) at the request of BKKBN with limited technical assistance from Macro International Inc., through the auspices of the Demographic and Health Surveys program of MEASURE DHS, which is financed by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Most of the local costs of the survey were covered by the Government of Indonesia. UNFPA supported the cost for printing and shipping the questionnaires. In addition to providing technical assistance, Macro International provided funds for data tabulation training and workshops to prepare for the 2007 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) and to prepare the main reports for the 2007 IYARHS.

1.4.1 Sample Design and Implementation

The 2007 IYARHS was conducted in all provinces in Indonesia as part of the 2007 IDHS. The sampling frame developed for the 2007 IDHS and IYARHS is from the 2007 National Labor Force Survey *(Sakernas)* sample.

A total of 1,694 census blocks (CBs), 676 in urban areas and 1,018 in rural areas, were selected from the list of CBs covered in the 2007 *Sakernas.* The number of CBs selected in each district was proportional to the number of households in each district. In each selected CB, a complete household listing and mapping was conducted in July 2007 and formed the basis for the second-stage sampling. An average of 25 households were systematically selected from each CB.

The 2007 IYARHS sample aimed to provide reliable estimates of key characteristics for never-married women and men age 15-24 in Indonesia as a whole, in urban and rural areas, and in each of the 33 provinces included in the survey.

1.4.2 Pretest Activities

BPS pretested the questionnaire, control forms, and manuals in West Kalimantan and North Sulawesi in September 2006. The pretest was aimed at testing the survey methodology, including field staff training and field operations, as well as survey instruments.

Fourteen interviewers participated in the pretest, seven in each location. They formed two teams, consisting of one supervisor, two field editors, two male interviewers, and two female interviewers. The training for the pretest took seven days, followed by seven days of fieldwork. The training was conducted following standard DHS training procedures, including class presentations, mock interviews, and field practice and tests using the questionnaire in *Bahasa Indonesia* and the local dialect. All of the participants were trained using the Household and Individual Questionnaires.

The field pretest was conducted for one week in four urban CBs and two rural CBs. In each province, two urban CBs and one rural CB were selected to test the field procedures and survey documents. Twenty-five households were selected for each CB. On average, the field enumeration for one block can be finished within two days.

Problems encountered during the pretest training and fieldwork were discussed among the interviewers and with representatives of the Ministry of Health and BKKBN. On the basis of these discussions, the survey instruments were finalized.

1.4.3 Survey Questionnaires

The 2007 IYARHS used one questionnaire, the Individual Questionnaire. This questionnaire was updated from the 2002-2003 IYARHS. The list of young women and men who were eligible to be interviewed in the IYARHS was obtained from the Household Questionnaire that was administered as part of the 2007 IDHS.

The Individual Questionnaire collected information on the following topics:

- Respondent's background
- Knowledge about human reproduction
- Marriage and children
- Role of family, school, community, and the media
- Smoking, drinking alcohol, and drugs
- AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections
- Dating and sexual behavior

For respondents age 15-17, parental approval was required to conduct the interview. For respondents age 18-24, consent was sought before starting the interview. Although the IYARHS interviewers were instructed to conduct the interview in private, the fact that the respondent's parents may have been interviewed in the IDHS may have introduced bias due to potential influence of parental approval.

1.4.4 Training

A total of 312 persons, 158 women and 154 men, participated in the main survey training for interviewers in June and July, 2007. Training included class presentations, mock interviews in *Bahasa Indonesia* and the participant's local language, and classroom tests. The IYARHS field staff was trained at the same time and place as the IDHS field staff, but in separate classes. During training, interviewers were instructed to ensure that interviews were conducted in private, because the presence of other persons can bias respondents' responses.

1.4.5 Data Collection

Data collection for the 2007 IYARHS was carried out by 104 interviewing teams, each team consisting of 104 team supervisors, 158 female interviewers, and 154 male interviewers. Field operations took place from June 25 to December 31, 2007.

In each province, the Province Statistics Director was responsible for implementing the IDHS and IYARHS in that province, and the Chief of the Population and Social Statistics Division was assigned as the Field Coordinator. During the course of data collection, Province Statistics Office staff and BPS staff visited the field periodically to monitor the progress of the fieldwork.

1.4.6 Data Processing

All completed questionnaires and their control forms were returned to the BPS central office in Jakarta for data processing. This process consisted of office editing, coding of open-ended questions, data entry, verification, and editing computer-identified errors. A team of data entry operators, data editors, and data entry supervisors processed the data. The CSPro computer program was used in data entry and editing operations, which took place between September 2007 and March 2008.

1.5 Response Rates

Table 1.2 shows response rates for the 2007 IYARHS. A total of 42,341 households were selected in the sample, of which 41,131 were occupied. Of the households found in the survey, 40,701 were successfully interviewed, yielding a very high response rate (99 percent).

In the interviewed households, 9,398 female and 12,541 male respondents were identified for an individual interview. Of these, completed interviews were conducted with 8,481 women and 10,830 men, yielding response rates of 90 and 86 percent, respectively. These response rates are higher than those of the 2002-2003 IYARHS (83 and 80 percent, respectively).

Table 1.2 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence, IYARHS Indonesia 2007

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	16,920	25,421	42,341
Households occupied	16,429	24,702	41,131
Households interviewed	16,224	24,477	40,701
Household response rate[1]	98.8	99.1	99.0
Individual interviews:			
Unmarried women 15-24			
Number of eligible women	4,774	4,624	9,398
Number of eligible women interviewed	4,331	4,150	8,481
Eligible women response rate[2]	90.7	89.7	90.2
Unmarried men 15-24			
Number of eligible men	5,640	6,901	12,541
Number of eligible men interviewed	4,908	5,922	10,830
Eligible men response rate[2]	87.0	85.8	86.4

[1] Households interviewed/household occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

PROFILE OF YOUNG ADULTS 2

2.1 SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DIMENSION

2.1.1 Respondent's Characteristics

This section provides information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the young adult respondents in this survey. The main background characteristics that are used in subsequent chapters to distinguish subgroups of young adults regarding knowledge, attitudes, and behavior in the area of reproductive health are: age, residence (urban-rural), and level of education. Table 2.1 shows the distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 in the 2007 Indonesia Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey (IYARHS) sample.

Table 2.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 by background characteristics, IYARHS, 2007

Background characteristic	Weighted percent	Number of women		Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted		Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	69.7	5,912	5,829	60.7	6,578	6,511
15	17.8	1,511	1,443	13.4	1,450	1,426
16	14.6	1,239	1,220	12.8	1,388	1,389
17	13.8	1,172	1,197	12.6	1,360	1,342
18	13.6	1,151	1,115	12.3	1,329	1,267
19	9.9	840	854	9.7	1,052	1,087
20-24	30.3	2,569	2,652	39.3	4,252	4,319
20	8.0	682	721	8.9	964	1,040
21	7.5	638	652	8.4	911	936
22	5.6	478	513	8.1	873	873
23	5.1	433	439	7.2	777	759
24	4.0	337	327	6.7	727	711
Residence						
Urban	55.7	4,727	4,331	48.3	5,228	4,908
Rural	44.3	3,754	4,150	51.7	5,602	5,922
Education						
No education	0.8	65	88	0.6	67	82
Some primary	3.8	318	367	6.6	718	785
Completed primary	11.0	929	882	13.6	1,476	1,354
Some secondary	47.0	3,987	3,917	48.3	5,234	5,091
Completed secondary	37.5	3,180	3,225	30.7	3,325	3,511
Religion						
Muslim	85.5	7,254	6,576	86.5	9,366	8,428
Protestant	7.6	648	942	6.7	725	1,212
Catholic	3.0	255	374	3.1	339	496
Hindu	1.9	163	354	1.7	182	409
Buddhist	0.7	59	89	0.7	77	106
Confucian	0.1	6	9	0.1	12	16
Other, missing	1.1	96	137	1.2	129	163
Total	100.0	8,481	8,481	100.0	10,830	10,830

A total of 19,311 young adults were interviewed: 10,830 males and 8,481 females. Sixty-five percent of the respondents were age 15-19, and 35 percent were age 20-24. There are more males than females in the sample; 56 percent of the survey respondents are males and 44 percent are females. This is the same proportion as in the general unmarried population age 15-24. Female respondents are more likely to be found in urban areas (56 percent), but male respondents are more likely to live in rural areas

(52 percent). The pattern of residence for males and females indicates that unmarried women are more likely to live in urban areas than men.

Most of the respondents have some secondary or higher education (85 percent of women and 79 percent of men). Around 86 percent of respondents are Muslim and 10 percent are Christians. The remaining 4 percent are Hindu (2 percent) or other religions.

2.1.2 Living Arrangements

Table 2.2 shows that 65 percent of households have no adolescents, and 24 percent have one adolescent. The rest (11 percent) have two or more adolescents. Hence, interviews with adolescents were carried out in only 35 percent of the households in the sample (about 14,000 households). Seven in ten households in rural areas have no adolescents.

Table 2.2 Presence of adolescents in the household

Percent distribution of households by presence of unmarried women and men age 15-24, according to residence, IYARHS 2007

Number of adolescents	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
0	59.4	69.5	65.3
1	25.7	22.2	23.7
2	11.0	6.7	8.5
3	2.8	1.3	1.9
4+	1.0	0.3	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	16,883	23,818	40,701

Table 2.3 shows the percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 by their relationship to the head of household. In the majority of households, the respondents are children of the household head (74 percent of women and 79 percent of men). This is particularly true for unmarried women and men age 15-19 (76 percent and 81 percent, respectively). It is common practice in Indonesia for young adults to live with their parents until they finish senior high school. Many continue to live with their parents after marriage.

There are small variations between sexes, except that women are twice as likely as men to live in a houshould where the head of the household is unrelated (7 and 3 percent, respectively). Only a small proportion of young adults live in households where the household head is their sibling (2 percent each).

Table 2.3 Relationship to head of household

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 by relationship to head of household, according to age, IYARHS 2007

Relationship to head of household	Women			Men		
	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Self	1.2	5.4	2.5	0.7	4.2	2.1
Sibling	1.6	3.3	2.1	1.4	2.9	2.0
Child	75.8	70.5	74.2	81.3	75.9	79.2
Relative	15.2	12.6	14.4	13.8	12.9	13.5
Not related	6.2	8.2	6.8	2.7	4.0	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,912	2,569	8,481	6,578	4,252	10,830

2.1.3 Current Activity

In Table 2.4, adolescents are distinguished by the type of activity they were currently involved in during the seven days before the survey (i.e., going to school, holding a job, going to school and holding a job, or neither going to school nor working). Three in ten women and two in ten men attend school (31 and 23 percent, respectively), and 36 percent of women and 49 percent of men work. As expected, younger respondents are more likely to attend school, whereas older respondents are more likely to work. Urban respondents are more likely than rural respondents to be in school, whereas rural respondents are more likely than urban respondents to be working.

Better-educated respondents are more likely to be attending school, particularly respondents with some secondary education. The same pattern is seen for women and men (47 and 36 percent, respectively). Women and men with less education are more likely to be working.

Women are much more likely than men to stay in secondary or higher education (69 and 54 percent, respectively). Thirteen percent of women and 12 percent of men are attending school and holding a job at the same time. A sizable proportion of women and men are neither attending school nor working (20 percent of women and 15 percent of men).

Table 2.4 Current activity

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 by current activity, according to background characteristics, IYARHS, 2007

Background characteristic	Current activity					Total	Number
	Attending school	Working	Attending school and working	Neither attending school nor working	Other		
			WOMEN				
Age							
15-19	39.0	26.8	14.6	18.6	1.0	100.0	5,912
20-24	11.8	57.1	8.3	21.5	1.4	100.0	2,569
Residence							
Urban	33.2	39.3	11.5	15.4	0.5	100.0	4,727
Rural	27.7	31.8	14.1	24.5	1.9	100.0	3,754
Education							
Less than completed primary	5.3	48.9	1.6	27.1	17.1	100.0	384
Completed primary	0.6	62.5	1.1	35.8	0.0	100.0	929
Some secondary	46.6	24.3	16.7	12.0	0.5	100.0	3,987
Secondary+	22.8	41.4	12.4	23.1	0.3	100.0	3,180
Total	30.8	36.0	12.7	19.5	1.1	100.0	8,481
			MEN				
Age							
15-19	32.9	35.4	16.1	14.4	1.1	100.0	6,578
20-24	7.7	70.7	5.8	15.0	0.9	100.0	4,252
Residence							
Urban	27.6	44.2	11.4	15.9	0.9	100.0	5,228
Rural	18.8	53.9	12.7	13.5	1.1	100.0	5,602
Education							
Less than completed primary	1.5	69.7	1.6	18.4	8.7	100.0	785
Completed primary	0.5	79.3	0.8	19.2	0.2	100.0	1,476
Some secondary	36.3	34.9	17.8	10.6	0.4	100.0	5,234
Secondary+	17.3	53.8	10.5	18.1	0.3	100.0	3,325
Total	23.0	49.3	12.1	14.6	1.0	100.0	10,830

Note: Total includes one woman and 10 men with information missing on education.

2.2 EDUCATION

2.2.1 Educational Attainment

Education is a key determinant of the lifestyle and status an individual enjoys in a society. Studies have consistently shown that educational attainment has a substantial impact on knowledge of reproductive health and subsequent behavior related to reproductive health. Table 2.5 shows the percent distribution of the IYARHS respondents by the highest level of education attended, according to age and residence. The category "Less than completed primary" includes respondents with no education. The category "Some secondary" includes respondents who attended secondary school but did not complete the third year of senior high school.

Data in the table indicate that there are differences in the level of education by background characteristics. Most survey respondents have attended formal education; only 5 percent of women and 7 percent of men have less than completed primary school education. Overall, 38 percent of women and 31 percent of men have completed secondary education. Women are slightly better educated than men; 85 percent of women have some secondary or higher education, compared with 79 percent of men. For both women and men, urban respondents tend to have a higher level of education than rural respondents.

Table 2.5 Educational attainment by background characteristics

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, according to background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Education					Total	Number
	Less than completed primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Secondary or higher	Missing		
				WOMEN			
Age							
15-19	4.6	11.7	59.9	23.8	0.0	100.0	5,912
20-24	4.3	9.3	17.3	69.1	0.0	100.0	2,569
Residence							
Urban	2.9	7.6	43.0	46.5	0.0	100.0	4,727
Rural	6.6	15.2	52.0	26.1	0.0	100.0	3,754
Total	4.5	11.0	47.0	37.5	0.0	100.0	8,481
				MEN			
Age							
15-19	7.1	12.6	62.4	17.9	0.1	100.0	6,578
20-24	7.5	15.3	26.6	50.5	0.1	100.0	4,252
Residence							
Urban	5.0	9.7	44.0	41.1	0.2	100.0	5,228
Rural	9.3	17.3	52.4	21.0	0.0	100.0	5,602
Total	7.2	13.6	48.3	30.7	0.1	100.0	10,830

2.2.2 Reason for Not Going to School

In the 2007 IYARHS, respondents who were not currently attending school were asked the reason for not being in school. This information is presented in Table 2.6. More than half of respondents said that they stopped going to school because they could not pay the school fees (52 percent of women and 54 percent of men), and 16 percent of women and 11 percent of men said that they had enough schooling. A smaller percentage of respondents said that they stopped going to school because they did not like school or simply did not want to continue their education (5 percent of women and 9 percent of men). A few respondents mentioned that they stopped their schooling because their family needed help with the farm or business (2 percent each of women and men).

For both women and men, younger respondents and respondents living in rural areas are more likely than other respondents to cite the inability to pay school fees as the reason for not going to school.

Table 2.6 Reason for not going to school

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who are no longer in school, by reason for stopping education, according to background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Reason not attending school: Graduated/ had enough schooling	Could not pay school fees	Family needed help on farm or business	Did not like school/ did not want to continue	Other	Missing	Total	Number
				WOMEN				
Age								
15-19	11.4	58.4	2.2	5.9	20.4	1.7	100.0	2,693
20-24	21.7	42.7	1.6	4.6	26.9	2.6	100.0	2,025
Residence								
Urban	19.9	46.5	1.9	3.7	26.2	1.8	100.0	2,593
Rural	10.8	57.9	2.0	7.3	19.6	2.4	100.0	2,125
Total	15.8	51.6	2.0	5.3	23.2	2.1	100.0	4,718
				MEN				
Age								
15-19	8.5	55.4	1.6	11.6	21.4	1.4	100.0	3,289
20-24	21.7	42.7	1.6	4.6	26.9	2.6	100.0	2,025
Residence								
Urban	13.2	49.0	1.4	7.8	26.8	1.8	100.0	3,150
Rural	9.0	57.6	2.9	10.0	18.9	1.6	100.0	3,787
Total	10.9	53.7	2.2	9.0	22.5	1.7	100.0	6,936

2.3 HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

The wealth index is a background characteristic that is used throughout the report as a proxy for the long-term standard of living of the household. It is based on data about the household's ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and other characteristics related to a household's socioeconomic status. To construct the index, each of these assets was assigned a weight (factor score) generated through principal component analysis, and the resulting asset scores were standardized in relation to a standard normal distribution with a mean of zero and standard deviation of one (Gwatkin et al., 2000). Each household was then assigned a score for each asset, and the scores were summed for each household. Individuals were ranked according to the total score of the household in which they resided. The sample was then divided into quintiles from one (lowest) to five (highest). A single asset index was developed on the basis of data from the entire country sample and this index is used in all the tabulations presented. Therefore, the number of people assigned to each quintile does not, in fact, represent the proportion of people in each quintile. Instead, it reflects the proportion of eligible respondents in the sampled households in each quintile determined by the above-described method of weighting.

Table 2.7 shows the distribution of IYARHS respondents into five quintiles based on the household wealth index according to background characteristics. Overall, 14 percent of women and 16 percent of men are in the lowest (poorest) quintile; 52 percent of women and 43 percent of men are in the two highest wealth quintiles.

Table 2.7 also shows the close relationship between education and wealth status. Large proportions of respondents with no education live in poor households; better educated respondents live in wealthier households.

Table 2.7 Wealth status

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 by wealth index quintile, according to background characteristics, IYARHS, 2007

Background characteristic	Wealth index quintile					Total
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
WOMEN						
Age						
15-19	15.9	15.8	20.1	21.5	26.7	5,912
20-24	9.5	11.0	19.2	25.4	34.9	2,569
15-24	14.0	14.4	19.9	22.7	29.1	8,481
Residence						
Urban	3.0	7.2	17.5	27.5	44.8	4,727
Rural	27.7	23.4	22.8	16.6	9.5	3,754
Education						
Less than completed primary	55.3	19.2	12.1	6.7	6.6	384
Completed primary	29.8	19.4	22.6	10.2	17.9	929
Some secondary	13.6	17.4	21.8	22.0	25.2	3,987
Secondary+	4.8	8.5	17.6	29.1	40.1	3,180
Total	14.0	14.4	19.9	22.7	29.1	8,841
MEN						
Age						
15-19	16.6	21.2	20.5	21.0	20.7	6,578
20-24	14.7	19.8	21.2	21.5	22.8	4,252
15-24	15.9	20.6	20.8	21.2	21.6	10,830
Residence						
Urban	3.5	10.8	21.0	27.5	37.1	5,228
Rural	27.4	29.8	20.5	15.3	7.1	5,602
Education						
Less than completed primary	44.0	27.8	15.3	8.6	4.4	785
Completed primary	30.5	32.2	20.2	11.0	6.1	1,476
Some secondary	14.3	21.9	23.1	22.1	18.6	5,234
Secondary+	5.2	11.8	18.7	27.2	37.1	3,325
Total	15.9	20.6	20.8	21.2	21.6	10,830
TOTAL						
Age						
15-19	16.3	18.6	20.3	21.2	23.5	12,490
20-24	12.7	16.5	20.5	23.0	27.4	6,821
15-24	15.0	17.9	20.4	21.8	24.9	19,311
Residence						
Urban	3.3	9.1	19.4	27.5	40.7	9,955
Rural	27.5	27.2	21.4	15.8	8.0	9,356
Education						
Less than completed primary	47.7	24.9	14.2	8.0	5.1	1,169
Completed primary	30.3	27.3	21.1	10.7	10.7	2,405
Some secondary	14.0	20.0	22.5	22.0	21.4	9,221
Secondary+	5.0	10.2	18.2	28.1	38.6	6,505
Total	15.0	17.9	20.4	21.8	24.9	19,311

Note: Total includes one woman and 10 men with information missing on education.

MEDIA EXPOSURE 3

The role of media in disseminating information has become increasingly important. In addition to reading printed materials, more young adults access information from the radio and television. Recognizing the importance of mass media, the 2007 Indonesia Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey (IYARHS) collected information on the exposure of respondents to various types of mass media. Specifically, respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper or magazine, listened to the radio, or watched television in a week. This information is useful in determining the media channels to use in disseminating programs appropriate for target audiences. Furthermore, it is very important for knowing the likelihood of reaching the respondents by media.

3.1 EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA

Table 3.1 shows that television is the most popular type of mass media among adolescents; 79 percent of women and 77 percent of men report watching television at least once a week. Printed materials are the least popular (24 percent of women and 23 percent of men). Overall, there are no marked differences in the exposure to mass media between young women and men.

Table 3.1 Exposure to mass media

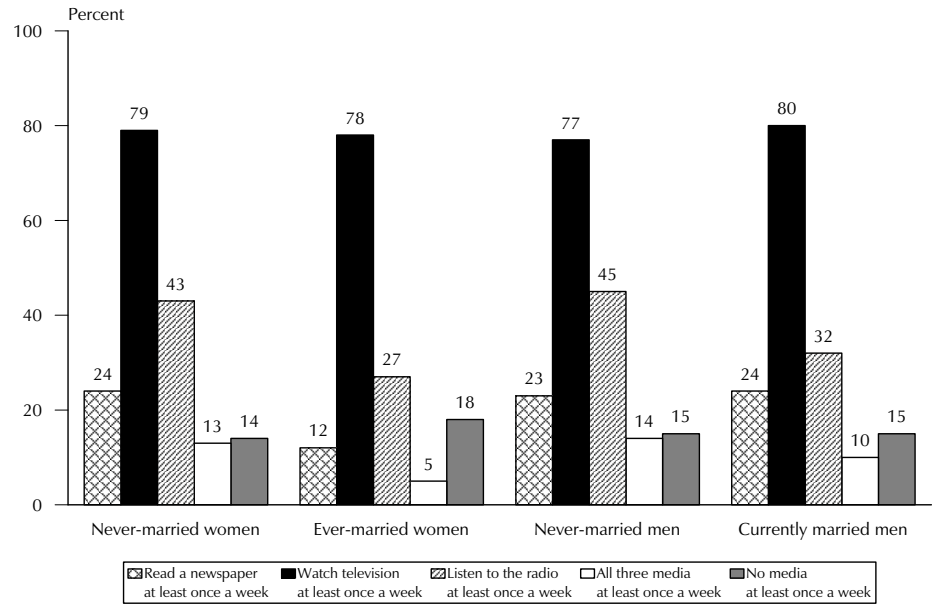
Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who usually read a newspaper at least once a week, watch TV at least once a week, and listen to the radio at least once a week, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Reads newspaper/ magazine at least once a week	Watches TV at least once a week	Listens to a radio at least once a week	All three media	No media	Number
			WOMEN			
Age						
15-19	22.3	79.9	42.6	12.5	13.8	5,912
20-24	28.6	76.8	44.1	15.6	14.9	2,569
Residence						
Urban	27.2	81.5	45.8	14.6	11.3	4,727
Rural	20.4	75.8	39.6	11.8	17.7	3,754
Education						
Less than completed primary	5.4	50.0	23.8	2.9	43.6	384
Completed primary	10.2	63.5	28.7	3.7	29.1	929
Some secondary	22.4	82.1	44.5	12.9	11.8	3,987
Secondary+	32.8	83.1	47.8	18.1	9.1	3,180
Total	24.2	79.0	43.1	13.4	14.1	8,481
			MEN			
Age						
15-19	21.7	78.7	44.2	13.2	14.9	6,578
20-24	25.6	75.5	45.2	14.9	16.2	4,252
Residence						
Urban	28.9	82.3	46.3	17.3	11.3	5,228
Rural	17.9	72.9	43.0	10.6	19.2	5,602
Education						
Less than completed primary	4.9	59.2	31.0	2.4	33.5	785
Completed primary	8.6	64.1	36.0	5.9	25.7	1,476
Some secondary	21.9	79.7	45.2	13.3	13.8	5,234
Secondary+	35.9	84.1	50.7	20.9	9.1	3,325
Total	23.2	77.4	44.6	13.8	15.4	10,830

Thirteen percent of women and 14 percent of men are exposed to newspaper, television, and radio. Fourteen percent of women and 15 percent of men are not exposed to the three media. In general, older respondents, those living in urban areas, and those with completed secondary education are most likely to be exposed to the media. Appendix Table A.3.1 shows the variation in media exposure by province.

Figure 3.1 compares media exposure of unmarried and ever-married respondents. The information on ever-married respondents comes from the 2007 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) (BPS and Macro International, 2008), which interviewed ever-married women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54. The figure shows that never-married respondents are more likely than their ever-married counterparts to be exposed to any or all of the three media. Overall, 13 percent of unmarried women have access to all three media, compared with only 5 percent of ever-married women. The gap between never-married and currently married men who are exposed to all three media is less marked (14 and 10 percent, respectively).

Figure 3.1 **Percentage of Women and Men Age 15-24 who Have Been Exposed to Various Types of Mass Media, by Marital Status**



IDHS, 2007; IYARHS, 2007

3.2 LISTENING TO THE RADIO

Individuals who listen to the radio were asked whether they had heard certain messages on the radio in the past six months. The specific messages asked about were how to prevent a pregnancy (or family planning), condom advertisements, advice on the postponement of marriage, and programs that discuss sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in general and HIV/AIDS in particular. Results are presented in Table 3.2.

Except for messages about STIs, there are no large differences between women and men in the proportion who heard each of the messages. Among the specific messages asked about in the survey, those heard most often have to do with HIV/AIDS (41 percent of women and 38 percent of men) and condom advertisements (30 percent of women and 36 percent of men).

Only 23 percent of women and 17 percent of men heard radio messages on the prevention of pregnancy. The percentage of men who heard messages on the importance of postponing age at marriage is also lower compared with women (10 and 13 percent, respectively). Eighteen percent each of women and men reported listening to programs about STIs in the past six months. The larger proportion of women compared with men who reported listening to messages on pregnancy prevention and postponement of marriage may be due to the greater interest of women in subjects that directly affect their lives.

Table 3.2 Messages on the radio

Among unmarried women and men age 15-24 who listened to the radio, the percentage who heard specific messages on the radio in the six months preceding the interview, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Radio message					Number
	Prevention of pregnancy	Condom advertisement	Postponement of marriage	HIV/AIDS	STIs	
WOMEN						
Age						
15-19	21.9	26.8	11.0	37.2	15.8	4,866
20-24	26.8	36.0	17.2	49.2	23.3	2,138
Residence						
Urban	23.5	32.9	14.0	45.9	19.5	4,141
Rural	23.2	24.8	11.4	33.5	16.1	2,863
Education						
Less than completed primary	13.8	14.1	12.1	14.3	6.7	233
Completed primary	14.2	15.3	10.0	21.4	9.9	696
Some secondary	21.6	27.1	10.9	36.4	14.1	3,296
Secondary+	28.5	37.4	16.2	53.1	25.9	2,779
Total	23.4	29.6	12.9	40.8	18.1	7,004
MEN						
Age						
15-19	15.7	33.9	9.6	34.7	16.2	5,444
20-24	17.7	40.2	9.9	42.5	21.7	3,581
Residence						
Urban	16.8	41.5	9.9	42.8	20.2	4,476
Rural	16.2	31.3	9.5	32.8	16.6	4,548
Education						
Less than completed primary	7.7	19.8	7.0	13.9	10.1	534
Completed primary	10.7	26.6	7.4	22.5	12.0	1,131
Some secondary	15.9	35.1	9.0	35.3	15.5	4,432
Secondary+	21.2	45.0	12.0	51.7	26.7	2,918
Total	16.5	36.4	9.7	37.8	18.4	9,024

A survey of young adults in 1998-1999 showed similar findings, reporting that less than one-fifth of the respondents had heard messages about family planning on the radio (Achmad and Westley, 1999). The situation did not change in 2002, when only 22 percent of survey respondents reported having heard a family planning message on the radio (Demographic Institute et al., 2002). The IDHS 2007 also shows a small percentage of ever-married women who ever heard family planning messages on the radio (10 percent) (BPS and Macro International, 2008).

3.3 WATCHING TELEVISION

Respondents who watch television were asked whether they had seen certain messages on television in the past six months. The specific messages asked about were the same as those for listening to the radio, i.e., how to prevent a pregnancy, condom advertisements, postponement of marriage, and programs related to STIs in general, and HIV and AIDS in particular. The results are presented in Table 3.3.

There are some differences between the messages receiving the most exposure through television. Among the messages asked about in the survey, the ones most often seen were related to HIV/AIDS (64 percent for women and 60 percent for men) and condom advertisements (60 percent for women and 76 percent for men). However, messages about pregnancy prevention and postponement of marriage were more likely to be watched by women than by men. The pattern was the same in the 2002-2003 IYARHS (BPS and ORC Macro, 2004).

Table 3.3 Messages on television

Among unmarried women and men age 15-24 who watched television, the percentage who saw specific programs in the six months preceding the interview, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Television message					Number
	Prevention of pregnancy	Condom advertisement	Postponement of marriage	HIV/AIDS	STIs	
			WOMEN			
Age						
15-19	38.6	57.2	20.7	61.5	25.1	5,716
20-24	45.6	65.9	23.0	69.5	30.6	2,494
Residence						
Urban	41.3	65.2	20.6	69.6	28.1	4,676
Rural	40.0	52.7	22.4	56.4	24.9	3,533
Education						
Less than completed primary	14.8	28.4	15.3	24.2	10.2	315
Completed primary	22.7	38.1	20.4	40.4	15.5	860
Some secondary	39.0	57.0	19.7	61.9	23.3	3,885
Secondary+	50.4	72.4	24.4	76.8	35.8	3,148
Total	40.7	59.8	21.4	63.9	26.8	8,209
			MEN			
Age						
15-19	27.6	74.6	14.5	57.6	23.3	6,331
20-24	30.2	77.9	14.4	64.6	29.3	4,108
Residence						
Urban	29.0	83.1	14.1	69.1	27.8	5,178
Rural	28.2	68.9	14.8	51.7	23.5	5,261
Education						
Less than completed primary	8.8	46.4	9.2	21.0	7.7	678
Completed primary	16.8	61.1	10.9	32.8	12.9	1,364
Some secondary	28.7	76.9	14.7	60.7	23.8	5,091
Secondary+	37.6	86.6	16.6	79.3	37.5	3,296
Total	28.6	75.9	14.5	60.4	25.7	10,439

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HUMAN REPRODUCTION AND EXPERIENCE OF PUBERTY

4

This chapter discusses the role of family, school, community, and media as sources of information on human reproductive health—sexuality and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including HIV/AIDS, as well as drug use and NAPZA (Narcotics, Alcohol, Psychotropic and Addictive substances).

4.1 KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE OF PUBERTY

Knowledge of the physiology of human reproduction and the means to protect oneself against sexual or reproductive problems and diseases should be available to adolescents. Better knowledge of these subjects among young people is expected to correct attitudes and promote responsible reproductive health behavior.

4.1.1 Knowledge of Physical Changes at Puberty

In the 2007 Indonesia Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey (IYARHS) respondents were asked several questions to measure their knowledge about human reproduction and the experience of puberty. They were asked to name any physical changes that a boy or girl goes through during the transition from childhood to adolescence. The responses were spontaneous, without prompting or direction from the interviewer. Indicators of the physical changes at puberty for a boy included development of muscles, change in voice, growth of facial hair, pubic hair, or hair on the chest, legs and arms, increase in sexual arousal; wet dreams; and growth of an Adam's apple. The physical changes at puberty for a girl included growth of pubic hair and underarm hair, growth in breasts and in hips, increase in sexual arousal, and menstruation.

Physical changes at puberty for a boy that were most frequently reported by women and men are the change in voice (55 and 35 percent, respectively), followed by growth of facial hair, pubic hair, underarm hair, and hair on the chest, legs, and arms (32 percent of women and 37 percent of men). Women were more likely than men to mention growth of the Adam's apple (30 and 11 percent, respectively), whereas men were more likely than women to mention wet dreams (24 and 17 percent). The physical changes least likely to be mentioned by both female and male respondents were increase in sexual arousal and hardening of nipples (Table 4.1).

Growth of breasts was knowledge of female physical changes common to both female and male respondents (56 and 49 percent, respectively). However, female respondents were more likely to mention menstruation as a part of physical changes than male respondents (76 and 34 percent, respectively). Interestingly, only a few female and male respondents reported that increasing sexual arousal was a physical change in females (5 and 3 percent, respectively). In general, respondents age 20-24 were more likely to mention the signs of the physical changes at puberty than respondents age 15-19. Appendix Table A.4.1 shows the variation in any knowledge of physical changes at puberty in a boy and in a girl by province.

Table 4.1 Knowledge of physical changes at puberty

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who know of specific physical changes in a boy and a girl at puberty, by age, IYARHS 2007

	Women			Men		
Indicators of physical changes	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
In a boy						
Develop muscles	21.9	24.0	22.6	22.4	24.9	23.4
Change in voice	52.6	59.7	54.8	32.9	37.6	34.7
Growth of facial hair, pubic hair, or hair on chest, legs, and arms	30.5	35.2	31.9	35.3	40.5	37.3
Increase in sexual arousal	5.3	4.3	5.0	5.4	7.9	6.4
Wet dreams	16.1	18.5	16.8	23.8	25.4	24.4
Growth in Adam's apple	29.7	32.0	30.4	10.2	12.0	10.9
Hardening of nipples	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5
Other	21.2	18.9	20.5	25.3	24.2	24.9
Don't know any signs	18.9	16.1	18.1	18.5	15.6	17.3
In a girl						
Growth of pubic hair and underarm hair	17.1	18.1	17.4	12.6	14.7	13.4
Growth in breasts	53.5	60.3	55.6	46.8	52.9	49.2
Growth in hips	16.5	15.4	16.2	10.0	13.5	11.4
Increase in sexual arousal	5.2	4.3	4.9	2.7	4.6	3.4
Menstruation	75.4	77.9	76.2	31.8	36.8	33.7
Other	6.2	5.7	6.0	2.2	1.7	2.0
Don't know any signs	13.5	12.7	13.3	9.8	10.8	10.2
Number	5,912	2,569	8,481	6,578	4,252	10,830

4.1.2 Source of Knowledge of Physical Changes at Puberty

Respondents were asked about the source of their knowledge about the physical changes that occur at puberty. Table 4.2 shows that friends were the most common source of information for both female and male respondents (44 and 48 percent, respectively). Teachers were the second most often cited source for information (41 and 32 percent, respectively). This is particularly true for younger respondents.

Male respondents were less likely than female respondents to mention their mother as a source of information about adolescent physical changes (3 percent compared with 20 percent, respectively). Other than personal contacts, printed media such as books, magazines, and newspapers were most often cited as sources of information about the physical changes in girls and boys from childhood to adulthood (16 percent of female and 8 percent of male respondents). Older respondents were more likely than younger ones to mention this source of information. Television is another source of information about physical changes; it was mentioned by 7 percent of women and 5 percent of men.

Eighteen percent of female respondents and 15 percent of male respondents did not discuss with anyone the physical changes that occur at puberty.

Table 4.2 Source of knowledge of physical changes at puberty

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who received information about the physical changes in a boy or a girl at puberty from specific sources, by age, IYARHS 2007

	Women			Men		
Source of information	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Friends	44.3	44.5	44.4	46.9	50.8	48.4
Mother	20.5	19.2	20.1	3.4	3.1	3.3
Father	3.7	2.5	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6
Siblings	7.9	6.1	7.3	1.9	1.6	1.8
Relatives	4.4	5.0	4.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
Teacher	42.6	36.3	40.7	33.4	28.7	31.5
Health service provider	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.2
Religious leader	2.9	1.6	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.3
Television	5.5	9.0	6.6	3.7	5.6	4.5
Radio	1.2	2.2	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.0
Book/magazine/newspaper	13.9	20.4	15.9	6.1	10.6	7.8
Other	8.0	9.0	8.3	7.2	9.3	8.0
No one	17.5	20.0	18.3	15.1	15.4	15.2
Number	5,912	2,569	8,481	6,578	4,252	10,830

In the 2007 IYARHS, respondents were asked whether they had heard of a place where young people can obtain information and consultation on adolescent reproductive health. Those who responded positively were further asked to name the place. The options included Center of Information and Counseling on Adolescent Reproductive Health (Pusat Informasi dan Konseling Kesehatan Reproduksi remaja or PIK-KRR), Center of Information on Adolescent Reproductive Health (Pusat Informasi Kesehatan Reproduksi or PKRR-PIKER), Youth Center, and other places. These organizations provide information and counseling regarding adolescent reproductive health. The programs of these organizations can be included in the activities of schools, mosques, and Muslim boarding schools.

The PIK-KRR, which are located in the *kecamatan* (sub-district), were developed by BKKBN in 2001 to provide adolescents with information and counseling on reproductive health, particularly on sexuality, HIV/AIDS, and drug abuse. This group is organized by and for adolescents in the *kecamatan* with the support and guidance from BKKBN and other related sectors. The number of PIK-KRR increased from 336 in 2002 to 950 in 2004. In 2009, this number is expected to reach 5,284, which means that every *kecamatan* will have at least one PIK-KRR. Appendix Table A.4.2 shows the percentage of young women and men who cite friends as a source of knowledge of physical change at puberty by province.

4.1.3 Menstruation

This section focuses on the experiences of female respondents as they were going through puberty. They were asked about their age at first menstruation and whether they discussed the experience with someone. Table 4.3 shows that very few young women (less than 1 percent) have never menstruated. Twenty-eight percent of young women had their first menses at age 13, 26 percent at age 14, and by age 15, practically all young women had menstruated (95 percent).

These findings are similar to those of a study conducted by the Demographic Institute which showed that 84 percent of women experience menarche (first menses) at age 12-15 (Demographic Institute et al., 2002).

Table 4.3 Age at first menstruation

Percent distribution of unmarried women age 15-24 who first menstruated by specific ages, according to current age, IYARHS 2007

	Age at first menstruation									Never		
Current age	<10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+	Missing	menstruated	Total	Number
15	0.9	5.4	22.2	32.8	26.1	8.1	-	-	0.7	3.7	100.0	1,511
16	2.0	5.0	18.4	28.8	30.9	12.8	1.0	-	0.3	0.8	100.0	1,239
17	0.5	4.4	21.8	23.7	26.2	17.3	4.1	1.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	1,172
18	1.1	4.5	21.0	25.2	24.6	17.0	5.0	1.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	1,151
19	0.4	2.3	21.2	22.4	26.8	18.0	5.9	2.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	840
20	2.8	4.4	16.0	24.6	28.1	15.6	6.1	2.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	682
21	0.3	3.6	21.0	27.7	22.7	14.2	4.9	5.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	638
22	0.7	2.2	20.6	31.6	20.2	15.9	3.4	4.0	0.3	1.1	100.0	478
23	1.2	4.5	15.6	30.9	29.3	12.1	2.5	3.1	0.2	0.6	100.0	433
24	0.3	3.1	23.7	27.2	20.0	17.9	4.8	2.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	337
Total	1.1	4.2	20.4	27.5	26.2	14.3	3.3	1.6	0.3	1.0	100.0	8,481

Another question asked of female respondents was whether they talked with anyone about menstruation before they had their first period. Table 4.4 presents the findings. Half of the women reported that they discussed it with their friends (50 percent), followed by their mother (37 percent) and their siblings (15 percent). Thirty percent of women did not discuss menstruation with anyone before their first menses (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4 Discussion of menstruation before first menses

Among unmarried women age 15-24 who have begun menstruation, percentage who discussed menstruation with specific persons before first menses, by age, IYARHS 2007

Person with whom menstruation was discussed	Age		
	15-19	20-24	Total
Friends	51.7	43.7	49.2
Mother	37.1	38.1	37.4
Father	2.2	1.4	2.0
Siblings	15.2	15.2	15.2
Relatives	8.1	7.1	7.8
Teacher	9.7	9.8	9.8
Health service provider	0.3	0.4	0.4
Religious leader	1.9	1.1	1.6
Other	1.1	1.4	1.2
No one	29.3	31.5	30.0
Number	5,834	2,560	8,394

Female respondents were also asked whether they talked with anyone about menstruation at the time they had their first period. The findings are presented in Table 4.5. Unlike the information presented in Table 4.4, mothers are reported by 72 percent of women as the first person with whom they talked when they had their first period. The next choice is friends (31 percent), followed by siblings (15 percent). There are small differences by the respondent's age. One in nine women did not discuss menstruation with anyone when they had their first period.

Table 4.5 Discussion of menstruation at time of first menses

Among unmarried women age 15-24 who have begun menstruation, percentage who discussed menstruation with specific persons at the time of first menses, by age, IYARHS 2007

Person with whom menstruation was discussed	Age		Total
	15-19	20-24	
Friends	32.5	26.8	30.8
Mother	70.5	74.4	71.7
Father	2.5	2.4	2.5
Siblings	15.8	14.6	15.4
Relatives	7.2	5.2	6.6
Teacher	0.7	0.6	0.7
Health service provider	0.0	0.0	0.0
Religious leader	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other	0.4	0.2	0.3
No one	10.9	10.0	10.6
Number	5,834	2,560	8,394

4.1.4 Wet Dreams

In the 2007 IYARHS, male respondents were asked about their experiences with wet dreams. These questions included the age when they started having wet dreams and discussions about wet dreams with anyone before their occurrence. Table 4.6 shows that 6 percent of young men had their first wet dream before age 13. The largest proportion of young men said that they had had wet dreams at age 15 (26 percent). By age 16, 88 percent of young men had had their first wet dream. Nine percent of young men said that they had never had a wet dream.

Table 4.6 indicates that younger men (15-19) experienced their first wet dream earlier than older men (20-24). For example, 59 percent of men age 15 had a wet dream by age 14, compared with 41 percent of young men age 24.

Male respondents were also asked whether they had discussed wet dreams with anyone before they had their first wet dream. Data in Table 4.7 show that 41 percent of men talked with their friends, followed by teachers (12 percent). There are only small differences by respondent's age.

Men are less likely than women to talk to anyone about their experience with physical changes that occur at puberty. Although 30 percent of women talked to someone about menstruation before having their first menses, 50 percent of men did not talk to anyone about wet dreams before having their first wet dream (Tables 4.4 and 4.7).

Table 4.6 Age at first wet dream

Percent distribution of unmarried men age 15-24 by whether they had had a wet dream, and the specific age at the time of first wet dream, according to current age, IYARHS 2007

Age	Age at first wet dream									Percentage who never had wet dream	Total	Number
	<10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+	Missing			
15	0.5	1.9	8.2	17.5	32.1	12.9	na	na	0.8	26.2	100.0	1,450
16	0.8	0.9	6.7	14.6	27.7	29.3	6.6	na	0.2	13.1	100.0	1,388
17	0.5	0.8	4.9	15.0	23.5	28.9	14.4	3.4	0.6	8.2	100.0	1,360
18	0.6	0.9	3.9	8.0	21.8	30.0	14.6	12.0	0.5	7.7	100.0	1,329
19	0.0	0.5	4.6	11.1	19.7	29.5	10.8	17.8	0.7	5.2	100.0	1,052
20	0.8	0.5	2.9	9.7	19.1	28.7	13.5	19.8	0.4	4.7	100.0	964
21	0.8	0.2	3.8	8.0	21.4	29.1	11.9	21.4	0.2	3.3	100.0	911
22	0.2	0.7	3.7	13.3	22.0	20.6	11.0	24.4	0.6	3.6	100.0	873
23	0.5	2.9	2.5	8.3	24.4	24.7	11.8	21.1	0.2	3.5	100.0	777
24	0.2	0.1	3.8	16.1	20.6	25.7	15.8	15.2	0.4	2.1	100.0	727
Total	0.5	1.0	4.8	12.4	23.8	25.8	10.5	11.7	0.5	9.1	100.0	10,830

Table 4.7 Discussion of wet dreams before having first wet dream

Among unmarried men age 15-24 who had wet dreams, percentage who discussed wet dreams with specific persons before first wet dream, by age, IYARHS 2007

Person with whom wet dream was discussed	Age		Total
	15-19	20-24	
Friends	41.6	40.6	41.2
Mother	1.8	2.1	1.9
Father	1.5	2.0	1.7
Siblings	1.1	1.2	1.2
Relatives	1.0	1.5	1.2
Teacher	12.0	11.5	11.8
Health service provider	0.4	0.2	0.3
Religious leader	5.4	5.4	5.4
Other	0.9	0.5	0.8
No one	50.0	50.4	50.1
Number	5,748	4,101	9,849

4.2 KNOWLEDGE OF THE FERTILE PERIOD AND RISK OF PREGNANCY

The success of periodic abstinence as a family planning method depends on women's and men's understanding of the monthly cycle and the days when a woman is most likely to conceive. Therefore, basic knowledge of the mechanisms of reproduction, including a woman's monthly cycle, is important. In the 2007 IYARHS, all respondents were asked about their knowledge of a woman's fertile period in the menstrual cycle. First, they were asked whether there are certain days from one menstrual period to the next when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual relations. Those who responded positively to this question—66 percent of women and 48 percent of men (data not shown)—were further asked when this time is—whether it is just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between periods. This information is presented in Table 4.8.

Data in Table 4.8 show that knowledge about the fertile period is deficient in young women as well as young men; about half of the respondents said that a woman's fertile period is right after her period ends. Only 26 percent of women and 21 percent of men gave the correct response, that a woman has the greatest chance of becoming pregnant halfway between her periods. Knowledge of the fertile period among young men is the same across ages. Appendix Table A.4.3 shows the differentials in knowledge of the fertile period by province.

Table 4.8 Knowledge of a woman's fertile period

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who know that there are certain days in a woman's menstrual cycle when she is more likely to become pregnant, by perceived fertile period, according to age, IYARHS 2007

	Women			Men		
Perceived fertile period	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Just before period	13.4	13.1	13.3	14.6	10.9	12.9
During period	7.6	4.6	6.6	6.3	3.5	5.0
Right after period	49.0	48.0	48.6	47.3	55.9	51.2
Halfway between periods	23.6	30.1	25.8	20.3	20.7	20.5
Other	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
Don't know, missing	6.1	4.0	5.4	11.4	8.9	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,733	1,878	5,611	2,843	2,428	5,272

In the 2007 IYARHS, respondents were asked whether a woman risks becoming pregnant after having sexual intercourse only once. In general, women's knowledge of pregnancy risk after one episode of sexual intercourse is slightly higher than men's (55 and 52 percent, respectively) (Table 4.9). These figures are higher than those recorded in the 2002-2003 IYARHS (50 percent for men and 46 percent for women).

As expected, older respondents, respondents who live in urban areas, and those with higher education are more knowledgeable about the risk of becoming pregnant after one sexual intercourse. For example, only 30 percent of women with less than primary school education say that one sexual intercourse can result in a woman becoming pregnant, but the corresponding proportion for women with secondary or higher education is 61 percent. Appendix Table A.4.4 shows the differentials in knowledge of risk of pregnancy by province.

Table 4.9 Knowledge of risk of pregnancy

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who think that a woman can become pregnant after one instance of sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Women	Men
Age		
15-19	54.6	49.8
20-24	56.5	55.2
Residence		
Urban	57.6	56.4
Rural	52.1	47.8
Education		
Less than completed primary	29.7	33.5
Completed primary	48.7	43.5
Some secondary	54.2	49.9
Secondary+	61.4	63.2
Total	55.2	52.0
Number	8,481	10,830

4.3 HEALTH EXAMINATION BEFORE MARRIAGE

In the 2007 IYARHS, respondents were asked whether couples who are planning to get married need to have a health examination. If they responded positively, they were asked what type of test they think is necessary before marriage. The question was unprompted, and the respondents could give more than one response. In this survey, physical tests include x-rays and tests of the heart, chest, eyes, ears, nose, and throat. Table 4.10 shows that 66 percent of women and 71 percent of men think that a physical examination before marriage is necessary.

Women are slightly more likely than men to mention the necessity of having various tests before marriage. Blood test was mentioned by 20 percent of women and 15 percent of men, and urine test was mentioned by 12 percent of women and 6 percent of men. In general, older respondents are more likely than younger respondents to mention physical, blood, and urine tests. Unlike in the 2002-2003 IYARHS, a sizable proportion of respondents in the 2007 IYARHS could not say the specific tests to take before marriage (10 percent of women and 14 percent of men).

Table 4.10 Tests before marriage

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who said that a medical test before marriage is necessary, by type of test and age, IYARHS 2007

	Women			Men		
Type of test	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Physical	64.9	68.1	65.9	69.9	72.5	70.9
Blood	17.7	24.2	19.7	13.3	18.6	15.4
Urine	11.5	12.1	11.7	5.7	6.6	6.1
Other	9.9	9.8	9.9	14.8	12.9	14.1
Number	5,050	2,292	7,341	5,092	3,374	8,466

4.4 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ANEMIA

One of the targets of the Healthy Indonesia 2010 national program is to reduce anemia prevalence among adolescents to below 20 percent (Ministry of Health, 2001). Iron deficiency is the most common and widespread nutritional disorder in developing countries (World Health Organization et al., 2001). The risk of anemia during adolescence is higher when a woman becomes pregnant. Anemia may also elevate the risk of death among anemic women if excessive bleeding occurs, as well as the risk of having low birth weight babies and babies with congenital disorders. The risk of anemia is not only found in women, but also in men.

Iron deficiency, specifically iron deficiency anemia, remains one of the most severe and important nutritional problems in Indonesia. Results of the 2001 National Household Health Survey show that anemia prevalence is 27 percent among women age 15-19 and 40 percent among pregnant women (Ministry of Health, 2002b).

When asked whether they have ever heard of anemia, 78 percent of women and 60 percent of men gave a positive answer (data not shown). Table 4.11 shows that 14 percent each of women and men gave the right answer about anemia being low hemoglobin, iron deficiency, or a deficit in red blood cells. Older women were more likely than younger women to give the correct answer (16 and 14 percent, respectively). The most often cited perception is that anemia is a blood deficit or "*kurang darah*." This incorrect answer was mentioned by 77 percent of women and 63 percent of men.

Table 4.11 Knowledge of anemia

Among unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have heard of anemia, percentage who have specific perceptions of what anemia is, by age, IYARHS 2007

	Women			Men		
Perception of anemia	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Low hemoglobin (Hb)	2.0	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.5
Iron deficiency	3.5	7.3	4.7	3.1	3.9	3.4
Deficit in red blood cells	8.0	5.8	7.3	8.4	9.1	8.7
Blood deficit	74.0	83.4	77.0	60.5	67.0	63.2
Vitamin deficiency	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.2
Low blood pressure	1.1	1.8	1.4	0.7	1.8	1.2
Other	6.4	5.6	6.2	9.6	7.7	8.8
Don't know	14.1	6.5	11.7	22.2	16.5	19.9
Number	4,511	2,098	6,608	3,823	2,634	6,457

This finding is similar to that of a study conducted among adolescents age 15-24 in four provinces, which found that 88 percent of women and men said that anemia is a condition of "shortage of blood supply" (*kurang darah*) (Demographic Institute et al., 2002). Appendix Table A.4.5 shows the variation in knowledge of anemia by province.

4.4.1 Knowledge of Causes of Anemia

Respondents who had heard about anemia were asked about the cause of anemia. Table 4.12 shows that three in ten women and four in ten men did not know the cause of anemia. Among those who could give a response, 36 percent of women and 33 percent of men thought that anemia is caused by lack of consumption of vegetables, fruits, meat, fish, and liver. Eleven percent each of women and men say that malnutrition causes anemia.

Table 4.12 Knowledge of causes of anemia

Among unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have heard of anemia, percentage who reported specific causes of anemia, by age, IYARHS 2007

	Women			Men		
Cause of anemia	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Lack of consumption of meat, fish, and liver	12.4	17.4	14.0	13.7	16.8	14.9
Lack of consumption of vegetables and fruits	19.9	25.6	21.7	16.4	20.8	18.2
Bleeding	3.5	3.7	3.6	2.9	3.0	2.9
Menstruation	4.9	5.8	5.2	0.6	1.2	0.9
Malnutrition	10.4	12.7	11.1	9.7	12.8	11.0
Infectious disease	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Other	14.5	16.3	15.1	11.8	12.6	12.1
Don't know	34.3	20.8	30.0	43.1	33.8	39.3
Number	4,511	2,098	6,608	3,823	2,634	6,457

4.4.2 Knowledge of Anemia Treatment

Respondents who had heard of anemia were also asked how anemia should be treated. Table 4.13 indicates that one in four women and 36 percent of men did not know how anemia should be treated. Among those who could give a response, the most often cited anemia treatment reported by both women and men was to take pills to increase blood (51 and 42 percent, respectively). The other answers were to increase consumption of iron-rich vegetables (24 and 15 percent, respectively); increase consumption of meat, fish, and liver (16 and 12 percent, respectively); and take iron tablets (15 and 12 percent, respectively). Older women and men were more knowledgeable about anemia treatment than younger respondents.

Table 4.13 Knowledge of anemia treatment

Among unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have heard of anemia, percentage who reported specific treatments for anemia, by age, IYARHS 2007

	Women			Men		
Treatment for anemia	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Take pill to increase blood	47.7	57.3	50.7	39.1	46.6	42.2
Take iron tablet	11.9	20.5	14.6	10.0	15.3	12.1
Increase consumption of meat, fish, and liver	14.8	19.2	16.2	11.7	13.0	12.2
Increase consumption of vegetables rich in iron	23.1	26.0	24.0	14.0	16.1	14.9
Other	6.1	7.8	6.6	6.2	7.6	6.7
Don't know	29.0	16.2	24.9	40.5	29.9	36.1
Number	4,511	2,098	6,608	3,823	2,634	6,457

4.5 DISCUSSION OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

One of the objectives of the 2007 IYARHS was to find out the sources from which young adults in Indonesia obtained information on reproductive health. The options included Center of Information and Counseling on Adolescent Reproductive Health (Pusat Informasi dan Konseling Kesehatan Reproduksi remaja/PIK-KRR), Center of Information on Adolescent Reproductive Health (Pusat Informasi Kesehatan Reproduksi/PKRR-PIKER), Center of Reproductive Health (Sanggar Kesehatan Reproduksi/SKR), Youth Center, and others. These organizations provide information and counseling regarding adolescent reproductive health and are run by youth as peer educators and peer counselors. The programs of these organizations may be incorporated in school activities, mosque, church, Muslim boarding school, university, and scout and youth organizations.

In the survey, respondents were asked whether they had any discussion with anyone on issues related to human reproduction, including physiology of reproduction, menstruation, wet dreams, a woman's fertile period, pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and family planning methods. In this survey, the discussions on these topics may have been part of a conversation between the respondent and anyone. In certain cultures, discussion of sexuality is often considered a taboo subject between adolescents and their parents. But reproductive health is currently included as part of biology classes and as an extracurricular activity at school.

Table 4.14 and Figure 4.1 show that 15 percent of female respondents and 29 percent of male respondents never discussed sexual matters with anyone. The majority of the respondents who discussed reproductive health issues talked with their peers (71 percent of women and 58 percent of men). Women talked with family members about reproductive health and sexuality more than men; 48 percent of women talked with their mother and 36 percent talked with their siblings, compared with 11 and 13 percent of men, respectively. Women were also more likely than men to talk with their relatives (33 percent compared with 13 percent).

The role of teachers in imparting knowledge about reproductive health is significant; about four in ten women and men said that they discussed these issues with their teachers. The survey did not investigate whether the respondents actually discussed the topic with their teachers or received the information as part of class instruction. Health service providers and religious leaders play a less significant role as a source of information on reproductive health. Overall, for both women and men, younger, rural, and less educated respondents were less likely than other respondents to discuss reproductive health with anyone.

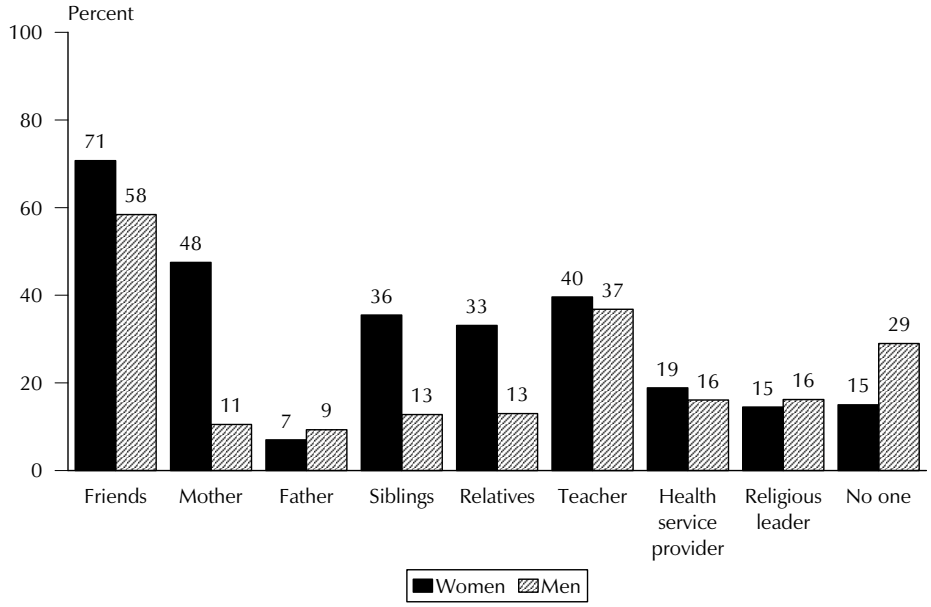
Table 4.14 Discussion of reproductive health

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 by person with whom they talked about or discussed reproductive health, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Discussion of reproductive health									Number of respondents
	Friends	Mother	Father	Siblings	Relatives	Teacher	Health service provider	Religious leader	No one	
WOMEN										
Age										
15-19	69.3	46.2	6.9	33.2	31.7	40.5	16.5	14.8	15.9	5,912
20-24	74.0	50.5	7.2	40.7	36.3	37.6	24.3	13.9	13.0	2,569
Residence										
Urban	75.1	53.7	6.8	38.0	35.1	42.7	20.7	14.0	10.5	4,727
Rural	65.3	39.7	7.2	32.3	30.6	35.7	16.6	15.2	20.7	3,754
Education										
Less than completed primary	31.9	29.6	5.0	23.3	17.4	9.3	9.4	9.4	47.8	384
Completed primary	51.4	32.1	5.3	26.0	18.1	8.8	9.2	9.0	31.1	929
Some secondary	70.2	46.1	6.9	34.2	31.7	41.1	16.2	14.7	14.2	3,987
Secondary+	81.7	56.0	7.8	41.4	41.1	50.4	26.1	16.5	7.3	3,180
Total	70.7	47.5	7.0	35.5	33.1	39.6	18.9	14.5	15.0	8,481
MEN										
Age										
15-19	56.7	10.5	9.2	12.0	12.2	37.9	15.1	15.4	29.2	6,578
20-24	61.0	10.5	9.5	14.1	14.2	35.2	17.7	17.4	28.6	4,252
Residence										
Urban	66.5	10.8	8.9	13.6	13.1	39.7	17.0	16.3	22.9	5,228
Rural	50.8	10.2	9.6	12.1	12.8	34.1	15.3	16.1	34.6	5,602
Education										
Less than completed primary	37.1	4.6	5.7	4.9	6.2	4.5	4.4	5.7	54.9	785
Completed primary	41.6	6.7	5.7	7.1	8.1	7.6	8.0	10.1	50.8	1,476
Some secondary	57.4	9.9	9.5	12.6	12.2	38.7	15.2	15.4	27.9	5,234
Secondary+	72.3	14.5	11.5	17.7	17.9	54.4	24.0	22.8	14.8	3,325
Total	58.4	10.5	9.3	12.8	13.0	36.8	16.1	16.2	29.0	10,830

Note: Total includes one woman and 10 men with information missing on education.

Figure 4.1 **Percentage of Unmarried Women and Men Age 15-24 who Discussed Reproductive Health with Specific Persons**



4.5.1 Place of Information on Reproductive Health

Data in Table 4.15 show that very few young people are aware of a source of information on reproductive health specifically designed for young adults (11 percent of women and 6 percent of men). Two in three women (66 percent) and 65 percent of men who said that they know of this service were unable to name the place. The most often cited place was PIK-KRR (10 percent of women and 3 percent of men). Less than 2 percent of women mentioned PKRR-PIKER. Male respondents were more likely than female respondents to mention Youth Center (4 and 2 percent, respectively).

There were no differences in knowledge of source for information on reproductive health by the respondent's age. For women, those living in urban areas were more likely than women in rural areas to say that they know of a place to obtain information on reproductive health. However, rural women were more likely to mention PIK-KRR than urban women (14 percent compared with 8 percent). The difference among men is minimal. Knowledge of source for information in adolescent reproductive health increases with the respondent's education.

Table 4.15 Knowledge of source of information on adolescent reproductive health

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who know a place that provides information and consultation on adolescent reproductive health, and percent distribution of women and men age 15-24 by source of information and background characteristics, IYARHS Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Unmarried women and men age 15-24		Among unmarried women and men age 15-24 who know a source of information on adolescent reproductive health, percent distribution by source of information						
	Percentage who know a place for information and consultation on adolescent reproductive health	Number	PIK-KRR	PKRR-PIKER	Youth center	Other	Don't remember/ don't know	Total	Number
WOMEN									
Age									
15-19	10.5	5,912	11.6	1.6	0.8	21.2	64.9	100.0	622
20-24	10.7	2,569	5.8	1.0	3.5	20.1	69.7	100.0	274
Residence									
Urban	12.3	4,727	7.8	1.0	0.9	24.0	66.4	100.0	583
Rural	8.3	3,754	13.7	2.3	2.9	15.0	66.3	100.0	313
Education									
Less than primary	2.7	384	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Completed primary	2.8	929	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	26
Some secondary	10.0	3,987	12.5	2.4	0.4	22.2	62.5	100.0	398
Secondary+	14.5	3,180	7.4	0.7	2.7	20.5	68.9	100.0	461
Total	10.6	8,481	9.9	1.4	1.6	20.9	66.4	100.0	896
MEN									
Age									
15-19	5.4	6,578	3.4	0.4	3.4	26.4	66.4	100.0	357
20-24	6.5	4,252	3.2	2.8	4.1	27.2	63.5	100.0	276
Residence									
Urban	6.1	5,228	4.3	1.2	4.2	26.2	64.9	100.0	319
Rural	5.6	5,602	2.4	1.7	3.3	27.4	65.3	100.0	314
Education									
Less than primary	0.8	785	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Completed primary	1.6	1,476	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	24
Some secondary	5.3	5,234	2.6	1.9	4.2	20.5	70.9	100.0	275
Secondary+	9.9	3,325	4.2	1.2	3.6	32.9	58.8	100.0	328
Total	5.8	10,830	3.3	1.5	3.7	26.8	65.1	100.0	633

Note: Total includes one woman and 10 men with information missing on education. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

In the survey, respondents were asked whom they would like to talk to if they wanted more information about reproductive health, such as STIs, including HIV/AIDS, syphilis, gonorrhea, and others, as well as effects of STIs on their fertility and their baby if they are married. Table 4.16 shows the results. For both women and men, health service providers are their first choice (42 and 47 percent, respectively). Women would turn to their mothers (35 percent), whereas men would go to their friends (31 percent) for more information. Appendix Table A.4.6 provides information about preferred sources for more information about reproductive health by province.

It is worth noting that both women and men consider health service providers as a preferred source of information on reproductive health. The existing policy and strategy of the Ministry of Health in establishing adolescent reproductive health are to: 1) integrate adolescent reproductive health programs across programs and sectors; 2) provide information on adolescent reproductive health through networking on basic and referral health care; 3) increase the capability of health providers to provide information, education, and counseling on adolescent reproductive health; and 4) provide information to adolescents through health center programs that are specifically designed to serve adolescents (*peduli remaja*).

Table 4.16 Preferred source for more information on reproductive health

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24, by person with whom they would like to talk more about reproductive health, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Discussion of reproductive health										Number of respondents
	Friends	Mother	Father	Siblings	Relatives	Teacher	Health service provider	Religious leader	Other	No one	
WOMEN											
Age											
15-19	26.5	37.4	4.2	11.9	7.2	24.2	40.1	2.4	2.9	8.0	5,912
20-24	31.6	29.0	3.3	13.1	5.1	11.6	46.2	2.3	4.7	9.9	2,569
Residence											
Urban	28.3	36.3	3.8	11.4	5.9	19.6	43.0	2.4	3.5	7.6	4,727
Rural	27.7	33.0	4.0	13.3	7.4	21.4	40.7	2.4	3.4	9.9	3,754
Education											
Less than completed primary	19.1	28.8	1.9	13.9	4.8	1.0	16.3	1.0	5.5	31.2	384
Completed primary	25.2	33.5	3.5	16.1	6.7	4.2	22.7	0.9	1.8	19.9	929
Some secondary	26.2	36.8	4.6	11.2	7.0	27.6	41.1	2.8	2.6	6.9	3,987
Secondary+	32.2	33.6	3.3	12.3	6.1	18.5	51.8	2.4	4.8	4.8	3,180
Total	28.0	34.9	3.9	12.3	6.6	20.4	42.0	2.4	3.5	8.6	8,481
MEN											
Age											
15-19	29.5	10.9	9.3	3.9	4.1	23.7	45.6	3.0	2.9	12.6	6,578
20-24	32.0	7.8	5.8	2.9	4.0	10.6	50.1	4.2	4.4	13.6	4,252
Residence											
Urban	33.2	10.1	8.2	3.4	4.0	21.2	48.7	3.4	3.3	10.9	5,228
Rural	28.0	9.3	7.7	3.6	4.0	16.1	46.2	3.6	3.6	14.9	5,602
Education											
Less than completed primary	30.9	11.7	10.8	2.0	5.2	3.1	21.3	3.7	4.0	29.7	785
Completed primary	32.0	8.8	6.5	3.1	4.3	2.0	32.7	3.1	3.5	25.0	1,476
Some secondary	29.3	9.9	8.4	3.7	3.6	24.8	47.6	3.1	2.8	10.9	5,234
Secondary+	31.7	9.2	7.1	3.7	4.3	19.8	59.7	4.3	4.4	7.0	3,325
Total	30.5	9.7	7.9	3.5	4.0	18.5	47.4	3.5	3.5	13.0	10,830

Note: Total includes one woman and 10 men with information missing on education.

4.6 INSTRUCTION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Schools have not been recognized as a key source of information on reproductive health. In a survey of young adults carried out in 1998-1999, less than one-third of the respondents learned about family planning and reproductive health at school (Achmad and Westley, 1999). This section investigates

the role of schools in providing information on reproductive health, in particular, the human reproductive system, methods of family planning, HIV/AIDS, and other STIs.

Table 4.17 shows the percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have attended school by the educational level in which they were taught about reproductive health. In general, instruction related to the specified topics starts at the junior high school level (first three years of secondary education). For instance, 59 percent of women reported receiving information about the reproductive system when they were at this level, and only 6 percent were taught in primary school. The same pattern is true for men: 50 percent were taught in junior high school, and only 5 percent were taught in primary school. This figure is higher among younger respondents and those living in urban areas.

Table 4.17 Knowledge of reproductive system

Among unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have attended school, percentage who were taught about the reproductive system at different educational levels, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Primary	Junior high school	Senior high school, academy, university	Don't know/ missing	Total
		WOMEN			
Age					
15-19	6.9	60.0	12.7	0.1	5,875
20-24	4.0	56.5	20.7	0.3	2,540
Residence					
Urban	5.5	63.5	16.6	0.1	4,716
Rural	6.7	53.1	13.2	0.2	3,699
Education					
Less than completed primary	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	318
Completed primary	24.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	929
Some secondary	4.0	74.2	8.7	0.2	3,987
Secondary+	2.6	62.9	29.1	0.1	3,180
Total	6.0	59.0	15.1	0.2	8,415
		MEN			
Age					
15-19	4.8	53.5	11.5	0.3	6,533
20-24	3.9	44.9	18.8	0.1	4,220
Residence					
Urban	2.9	53.3	19.4	0.2	5,199
Rural	5.9	47.2	9.6	0.2	5,554
Education					
Less than completed primary	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	718
Completed primary	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	1,476
Some secondary	2.8	68.5	7.0	0.2	5,234
Secondary+	1.3	54.4	35.3	0.2	3,325
Total	4.5	50.1	14.3	0.2	10,752

4.6.1 Instruction in Family Planning

Table 4.18 shows that lessons on family planning are mostly given in junior high school (17 percent of women and 13 percent of men). The lesson is given more to adolescents age 15-19 than to those age 20-24. Female respondents with some secondary education or more received the family planning lesson mostly when they were in senior high school/academy/university (26 percent). Male respondents with the same education also received the family planning lesson when they were in the senior high school/academy/university (22 percent).

Table 4.18 Knowledge of family planning

Among unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have attended school, percentage who were taught about family planning at different educational levels, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Primary	Junior high school	Senior high school, academy, university	Don't know/ missing	Total
			WOMEN		
Age					
15-19	1.3	17.3	9.1	0.2	5,875
20-24	0.8	14.6	18.9	0.4	2,540
Residence					
Urban	0.6	16.6	13.8	0.2	4,716
Rural	1.9	16.3	10.0	0.3	3,699
Education					
Less than completed primary	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	318
Completed primary	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	929
Some secondary	0.5	21.4	5.0	0.2	3,987
Secondary+	0.2	16.8	25.7	0.3	3,180
Total	1.2	16.5	12.1	0.2	8,415
			MEN		
Age					
15-19	1.0	13.9	6.1	0.1	6,533
20-24	1.1	11.8	12.6	0.2	4,220
Residence					
Urban	0.4	12.2	10.9	0.1	5,199
Rural	1.7	13.9	6.5	0.1	5,554
Education					
Less than completed primary	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	718
Completed primary	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1,476
Some secondary	0.9	18.0	3.7	0.0	5,234
Secondary+	0.2	14.0	22.2	0.2	3,325
Total	1.0	13.1	8.6	0.1	10,752

4.6.2 Instruction in HIV/AIDS

Table 4.19 shows that women respondents were more likely to receive lessons about HIV/AIDS during primary school than men (32 and 26 percent, respectively). Respondents were more likely to receive instruction about HIV/AIDS in each level of education if they lived in an urban area rather than a rural area both for women and men. Fifty-one percent of women and 54 percent of men received HIV/AIDS instruction during high school or higher level of education.

Table 4.19 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Among unmarried women and men age 15-24 who attended school, percentage who were taught about HIV/AIDS at different educational levels, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Primary	Junior high school	Senior high school, academy, university	Don't know/ missing	Total
			WOMEN		
Age					
15-19	1.9	33.8	23.5	0.2	5,875
20-24	1.5	28.0	36.3	0.5	2,540
Residence					
Urban	1.9	35.6	31.3	0.4	4,716
Rural	1.7	27.6	22.3	0.2	3,699
Education					
Less than completed primary	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	318
Completed primary	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	929
Some secondary	0.7	42.5	17.4	0.3	3,987
Secondary+	1.0	31.5	50.7	0.4	3,180
Total	1.8	32.1	27.4	0.3	8,415
			MEN		
Age					
15-19	2.0	29.4	20.3	0.2	6,533
20-24	1.8	21.7	27.3	0.2	4,220
Residence					
Urban	1.6	29.3	30.2	0.1	5,199
Rural	2.2	23.6	16.3	0.3	5,554
Education					
Less than completed primary	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	718
Completed primary	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	1,476
Some secondary	1.2	39.1	12.8	0.2	5,234
Secondary+	0.6	23.8	54.4	0.1	3,325
Total	1.9	26.4	23.0	0.2	10,752

4.6.3 Instruction in STIs

Table 4.20 Knowledge of STIs

Among unmarried women and men age 15-24 who attended school, percentage who were taught about STIs at different educational levels, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Primary	Junior high school	Senior high school, academy, university	Don't know/ missing	Total
			WOMEN		
Age					
15-19	1.2	17.3	19.2	0.0	5,875
20-24	0.2	14.3	30.8	0.1	2,540
Residence					
Urban	0.4	18.1	26.4	0.1	4,716
Rural	1.5	14.3	17.9	0.1	3,699
Education					
Less than completed primary	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	318
Completed primary	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	929
Some secondary	0.2	22.3	13.0	0.1	3,987
Secondary+	0.1	15.4	43.7	0.1	3,180
Total	0.9	16.4	22.7	0.1	8,415
			MEN		
Age					
15-19	1.0	17.2	14.8	0.2	6,533
20-24	0.5	14.5	22.2	0.2	4,220
Residence					
Urban	0.6	17.2	22.9	0.1	5,199
Rural	0.9	15.1	12.9	0.2	5,554
Education					
Less than completed primary	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	718
Completed primary	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1,476
Some secondary	0.5	23.4	8.5	0.1	5,234
Secondary+	0.1	15.3	43.9	0.2	3,325
Total	0.8	16.1	17.7	0.2	10,752

FAMILY PLANNING 5

5.1 KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

In the 2007 Indonesia Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey (IYARHS), data on knowledge of family planning methods were obtained by first asking the respondent to name the ways that a couple can delay or avoid a pregnancy. If the respondent did not spontaneously mention a particular method, the interviewer probed by describing a method and asking the respondent if she or he recognized it. Descriptions were included in the questionnaire for nine modern family planning methods: female sterilization, male sterilization, the pill, the intrauterine device (IUD), injectables, implants, condom, intravag/diaphragm, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM). Information was also collected on two traditional methods: periodic abstinence and withdrawal. Other traditional or folk methods mentioned by the respondent, such as herbs (*jamu*) and abdominal massage (*pijat*), were recorded as well. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show these findings.

Table 5.1 presents knowledge of contraceptive methods for all unmarried women and men age 15-24. The findings indicate that knowledge of contraceptive methods is widespread among unmarried young adults in Indonesia. Women are more knowledgeable about contraceptive methods than men (96 percent compared with 93 percent). Almost all unmarried young adults who have heard of at least one contraceptive method have heard of modern methods. Knowledge of traditional methods among young adults in Indonesia is limited (42 percent of women and 43 percent of men). On average, unmarried women know 5.6 methods, and young adult men know 4.2 methods.

The most commonly known methods among unmarried women age 15-24 are injectables and the pill (92 percent each), followed by condoms (83 percent). As expected, for unmarried men age 15-24, the most commonly known method is condoms (89 percent). Knowledge of the pill and injectables among men is also high (76 and 67 percent, respectively). Adolescents are less familiar with long-term family planning methods than temporary methods. Implants were cited by 59 percent of women and 28 percent of men, the IUD was mentioned by 57 percent of women and 30 percent of men, and female sterilization by 41 percent of women and 21 percent of men. Although 21 percent of women mentioned male sterilization, only 14 percent of the male respondents did.

Women and men age 20-24 are slightly more likely than their younger counterparts (age 15-19) to have heard of family planning methods. For example, knowledge of modern contraceptive methods among unmarried women age 15-19 is 96 percent, compared with 98 percent for unmarried women age 20-24.

Knowledge of contraceptive methods for both women and men has increased slightly since 2002-2003. Knowledge among women increased from 95 percent in 2002-2003 to 96 percent in 2007. The corresponding proportion for unmarried men is 91 percent and 93 percent, respectively. Appendix Table A.5.1 shows the differentials in knowledge of contraceptive methods by province.

Table 5.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all unmarried women and men age 15-24 who know specific contraceptive methods, by age, IYARHS 2007

Contraceptive method	Women			Men		
	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Any method	95.6	97.8	96.3	91.4	95.0	92.8
Modern method	95.6	97.7	96.2	91.2	94.7	92.6
Female sterilization	37.5	49.7	41.2	19.0	23.7	20.9
Male sterilization	16.8	29.5	20.7	11.8	17.4	14.0
Pill	90.2	94.5	91.5	73.1	79.8	75.8
IUD	50.4	72.2	57.0	25.7	37.4	30.3
Injectables	90.2	94.6	91.5	64.3	70.9	66.9
Implants	55.1	68.9	59.3	26.2	30.8	28.0
Condom	80.1	88.7	82.7	86.6	92.2	88.8
Intravag/diaphragm	14.2	17.9	15.3	9.3	11.3	10.1
LAM	19.2	26.3	21.3	10.0	10.3	10.1
Emergency contraception	14.6	16.7	15.2	12.6	13.2	12.9
Traditional method	37.7	53.2	42.4	39.3	49.0	43.1
Periodic abstinence	27.8	43.7	32.6	16.7	23.9	19.5
Withdrawal	21.4	36.0	25.9	33.9	42.9	37.4
Other	3.3	5.0	3.8	3.9	5.4	4.5
Number	5,912	2,569	8,481	6,578	4,252	10,830
Mean number of methods known	5.2	6.4	5.6	3.9	4.6	4.2

LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

Figure 5.1 **Knowledge of Family Planning among Women and Men Age 15-24**

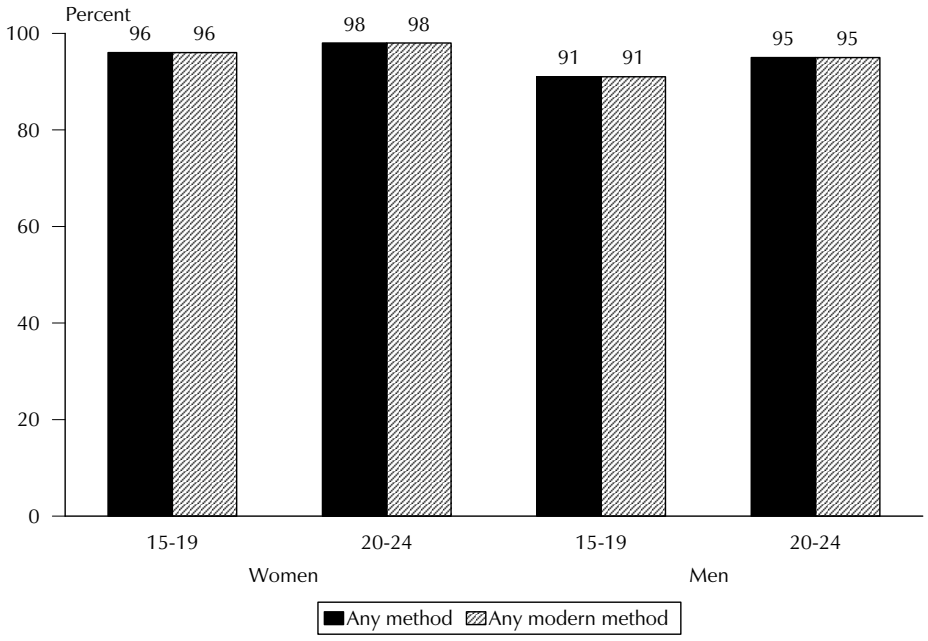


Table 5.2 shows the difference in knowledge of contraception by marital status among women and men age 15-24. The data for married women and men age 15-24 come from the 2007 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey, (BPS and Macro International, 2008). Data in the table show that unmarried women and men are slightly less knowledgeable about family planning methods than currently married women. On the other hand, unmarried men are more likely to recognize a contraceptive method than young married men. For instance, 96 percent of never married women age 15-19 have heard of a

modern method, compared with 97 percent of currently married women. For men, 95 percent of never-married men age 20-24 know any modern method, but the corresponding percentage for currently married men of the same age is 93 percent.

Table 5.2 Knowledge of contraception by marital status

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 who know any contraceptive method and who know any modern contraceptive method, by marital status and age, IDHS 2007 and IYARHS 2002-2003

	Women				Men		
	15-19		20-24		15-19	20-24	
Contraceptive method	Never married	Currently married	Never married	Currently married	Never married	Never married	Currently married
Any method	95.6	97.2	97.8	98.9	91.4	95.0	93.9
Any modern method	95.6	97.0	97.7	98.7	91.2	94.7	92.6
Number	5,912	814	2,569	3,952	6,578	4,252	432

Note: There are too few currently married men age 15-19 to be shown separately.

5.2 INTENTION TO USE FAMILY PLANNING

Information on intention to use contraception in the future provides some estimation of the potential demand for family planning services. In the 2007 IYARHS, respondents were asked whether they intended to use a method at any time in the future.

Table 5.3 shows the percent distribution of unmarried women and men who intend to use family planning in the future by the preferred method of contraception, according to age. Overall, 82 percent of women and 78 percent of men express their intention to use any method of family planning in the future. The majority of both women and men want to use a modern method (80 and 74 percent, respectively). Most of the women who intend to use contraception in the future prefer to use the pill and injectables (40 percent and 34 percent, respectively). Men have a different opinion regarding the preference of method use in the future. The most popular method for men is the condom, mentioned by 65 percent of the respondents. There is no significant difference by age group for women and men in terms of intention to use a contraceptive method.

Table 5.3 Preferred method of contraception for future use

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who intend to use a contraceptive method by preferred method, according to age, IYARHS 2007

	Women			Men		
Preferred method	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Any method	83.6	79.7	82.4	77.4	78.1	77.7
Modern method	82.7	74.9	80.3	74.6	72.7	73.8
Female sterilization	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.7	1.5
Pill	42.4	33.1	39.5	5.0	4.4	4.8
IUD	2.4	4.7	3.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Injectables	33.9	32.7	33.6	1.5	1.7	1.6
Implants	2.2	2.7	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Condom	0.4	0.4	0.4	66.0	64.5	65.4
Intravag/diaphragm	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional method	0.9	4.8	2.1	2.9	5.4	3.9
Periodic abstinence	0.8	4.3	1.9	0.9	2.2	1.5
Withdrawal	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.3	2.6	1.9
Other methods	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,200	1,928	6,128	2,281	1,687	3,968

Appendix Table A.5.2 shows the differentials in preferred contraceptive method for future use by province.

The percentage of both unmarried women and men who prefer using any method in the future is lower in 2007 than that recorded in 2002-2003. As an illustration, in 2007, 82 percent of unmarried women preferred using any method, but in 2002-2003 the corresponding percentage was 85 percent. For unmarried men, those percentages were 78 and 81 percent, respectively.

In the 2007 IYARHS, respondents were asked what specific family planning method they want their future partner or future spouse to use. Table 5.4 shows the percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who want their partner to use a contraceptive method by specific method according to age. Sixty-five percent of women and 79 percent of men said that they want their future partner or spouse to use a family planning method. As with preferred method of contraception for the respondents themselves, modern methods are the respondents' first choice for use by their partners. Fifty-five percent of women want their future partners to use condoms. Almost half of men want their partner to use the pill and 23 percent want them to use injectables.

Table 5.4 Preferred method of contraception for partner

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who want their partner to use a contraceptive method by specific method, according to age, IYARHS 2007

	Women			Men		
Preferred method	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Any method	66.6	63.3	65.3	80.4	77.1	79.0
Modern method	65.3	62.3	64.2	80.0	77.0	78.7
Female sterilization	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.4	1.1
Male sterilization	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Pill	4.2	3.1	3.8	47.4	46.2	46.9
IUD	0.0	0.8	0.3	3.4	4.7	3.9
Injectables	5.6	3.1	4.7	23.6	22.1	23.0
Implants	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.4	2.9
Condom	55.0	55.1	55.0	0.9	0.0	0.5
Intravag/diaphragm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3
Traditional method	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.3
Periodic abstinence	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Withdrawal	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other methods	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Don't know	33.4	36.6	34.6	19.5	22.9	21.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	255	150	405	670	514	1,184

5.3 SOURCE OF CONTRACEPTION

One of the factors that affects use of any contraceptive method is knowing where to get it. Respondents who expressed their desire to use a contraceptive method in the future were asked whether they know where they can obtain the preferred method. The results are presented in Tables 5.5.1 and 5.5.2.

Table 5.5.1 indicates that women are more likely to mention a private facility as a source of contraceptive methods than a public facility for any method of contraception (68 and 53 percent, respectively). The most often mentioned private facilities are private midwife and village midwife (data not shown). The primary choices of public facilities are primary health centers, followed by a government hospital (data not shown).

Table 5.5.1 Source of contraception: Women

Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 who intend to use a contraceptive method in the future by source of contraception, according to method, IYARHS 2007

Source of contraception	Any method	Any modern method	Pill	Injectables	Implants	Total
Public	53.0	53.0	50.8	55.2	56.8	53.0
Private	68.2	68.2	68.7	66.6	71.3	68.2
Other	8.5	8.4	9.7	6.7	14.0	8.5
Don't know	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.5
Number	4,922	4,915	2,419	2,056	146	4,922

The source of contraception for men is similar to the pattern for women. Men who intend to use a contraceptive method in the future are more likely to choose a private facility than a public facility (67 and 38 percent, respectively). A pharmacy or drugstore is the primary choice of private facilities (data not shown), probably because the condom is the most preferable method of choice for men. Sixty-eight percent of men who choose condoms for future use prefer a private facility, and 35 percent mentioned a public facility.

Table 5.5.2 Source of contraception: Men

Percentage of unmarried men age 15-24 who intend to use a contraceptive method in the future by source of contraception, according to method, IYARHS 2007

Source of contraception	Any method	Any modern method	Pill	Condom	Total
Public	38.3	38.1	56.5	35.1	38.3
Private	67.1	67.1	72.0	67.6	67.1
Other	15.5	15.5	14.7	16.1	15.5
Don't know	7.6	7.5	3.7	7.9	7.6
Number	2,952	2,928	189	2,594	2,952

5.4 NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE FOR ADOLESCENTS

Currently, family planning services that are available to adolescents include information, education, and counseling. The provision of contraceptive methods to unmarried persons is not part of the national family planning program. In the 2007 IYARHS, all respondents were asked if they think that family planning services (information, counseling, and a contraceptive method) should be provided to unmarried adolescents. Table 5.6 shows the percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who think that family planning services should be available to unmarried adolescents. In general, the majority of young adults think that family planning services should be available to them (90 percent of women and 85 percent of men). What both unmarried women and men need most is family planning information (85 and 81 percent, respectively). This figure is higher than that recorded in the IYARHS 2002-03 (52 percent of women and 41 percent of men). Counseling on family planning is needed by 78 percent of women and 71 percent of men. Half of young adults say that they need services that provide contraceptive methods (about 50 percent each).

Older young adults are more likely than their younger counterparts to want the provision of family planning services, primarily information and counseling. For instance, 88 percent of women age 20-24 want services providing family planning information compared with 83 percent of women age 15-19. For men, the corresponding percentages are 83 and 80 percent, respectively.

Adolescents in urban areas and better-educated adolescents are more likely than adolescents in rural areas and those with lower education to want family planning services. For example, 63 percent of men who did not complete primary school want family planning information, compared with 93 percent of men who complete secondary education.

Appendix Table A.5.3 shows the variation in need for family planning services by province.

5.5 ATTITUDES TOWARD CONDOM USE

In the 2007 IYARHS, all women and men were asked about condom use. Statements were read to the respondents, and they were asked whether they agreed or disagreed. The statements are as follows: a condom can help you avoid pregnancy, a condom can prevent HIV/AIDS infection, and a condom can be reused.

Table 5.7 shows the information on the attitude of adolescents with regard to condom use. Overall, men are more likely than women to agree that using a condom can help avoid a pregnancy (82 and 70 percent, respectively) and can prevent HIV/AIDS (72 and 64 percent, respectively). On the other hand, 4 percent of both women and men agree that a condom can be reused.

Older adolescents are more likely than younger adolescents to agree that a condom can help them avoid pregnancy and can prevent HIV/AIDS. For example, 75 percent of women age 20-24 agree with the statement that condoms can be used for avoiding pregnancy, compared with 68 percent of women age 15-19. Urban young adults tend to agree with statements about condoms more than rural adolescents. For example, 76 percent of urban women agreed that using condoms can help them avoid pregnancy, compared with 63 percent of rural women. Seventy percent of women age 20-24 agreed that a condom can prevent HIV/AIDS infection compared with 61 percent of women age 15-19. The adolescent's education level has a positive association with correct statements about condoms (that a condom can avoid pregnancy and HIV/AIDS), and a negative association with the statement that condoms can be reused. For example, women who did not complete primary school are less likely than women with secondary or higher education to agree that a condom can avoid pregnancy (38 and 80 percent, respectively). Figure 5.2 compares the attitudes of women and men with regards to condom use.

Table 5.6 Attitudes toward provision of family planning services to unmarried adolescents

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who think that family planning services should be available to unmarried adolescents, by type of service and background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Information	Counseling	Contraceptive method	Any service	Total
		WOMEN			
Age					
15-19	83.4	76.4	50.7	89.1	5,912
20-24	87.9	80.0	50.1	91.0	2,569
Residence					
Urban	88.3	81.9	53.4	92.8	4,727
Rural	80.3	71.9	46.9	85.7	3,754
Education					
Less than completed primary	65.0	50.6	34.7	69.1	384
Completed primary	71.9	63.7	40.4	81.0	929
Some secondary	84.0	76.9	53.2	89.4	3,987
Secondary+	91.9	85.5	52.1	95.0	3,180
Total	84.8	77.5	50.5	89.7	8,481
		MEN			
Age					
15-19	80.2	69.8	50.4	84.4	6,578
20-24	83.4	72.3	49.0	86.6	4,252
Residence					
Urban	86.6	75.3	53.2	90.1	5,228
Rural	76.6	66.6	46.8	80.7	5,602
Education					
Less than completed primary	60.5	43.9	35.4	62.8	785
Completed primary	68.2	51.5	40.9	73.7	1,476
Some secondary	82.5	72.8	51.4	86.9	5,234
Secondary+	90.6	82.4	54.8	93.1	3,325
Total	81.4	70.8	49.9	85.3	10,830

Note: Total includes two women and seven men with information missing on education.

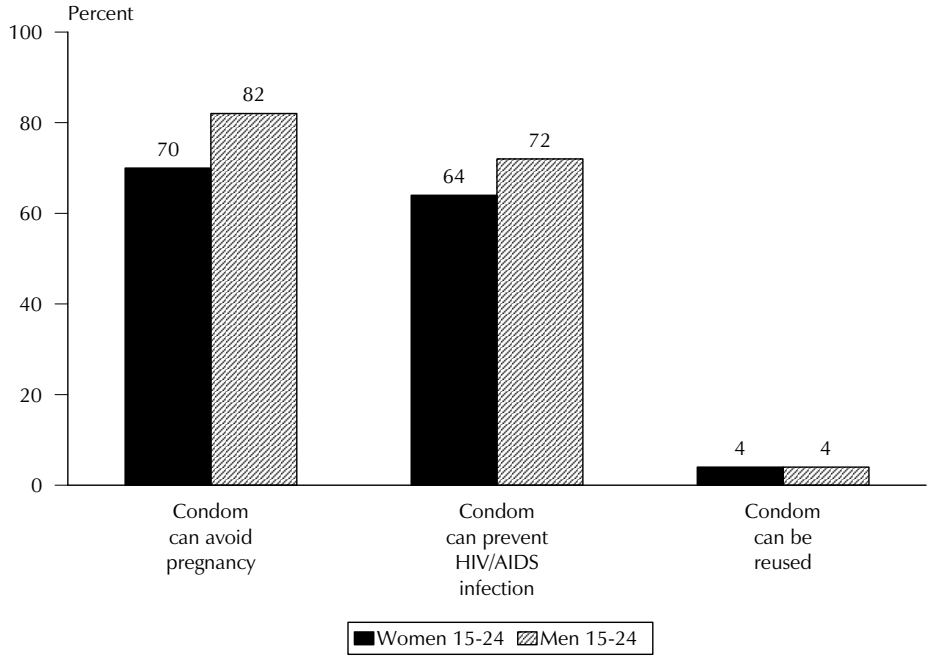
Table 5.7 Attitude toward condom use

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who agree with specific statements about condom use, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Condom can avoid pregnancy	Condom can prevent HIV/AIDS infection	Condom can be reused	Total
WOMEN				
Age				
15-19	68.3	61.3	5.1	5,912
20-24	74.9	69.0	2.6	2,569
Residence				
Urban	76.0	70.1	3.1	4,727
Rural	63.2	55.4	6.0	3,754
Education				
Less than completed primary	38.0	26.2	5.5	384
Completed primary	48.7	40.1	6.6	929
Some secondary	70.5	62.3	5.3	3,987
Secondary+	80.3	76.6	2.4	3,180
Total	70.3	63.6	4.4	8,481
MEN				
Age				
15-19	80.7	69.5	4.3	6,578
20-24	83.3	75.9	2.9	4,252
Residence				
Urban	87.7	79.0	2.6	5,228
Rural	76.1	65.5	4.8	5,602
Education				
Less than completed primary	49.8	37.3	4.3	785
Completed primary	71.7	52.6	5.1	1,476
Some secondary	83.5	73.0	4.2	5,234
Secondary+	90.9	87.3	2.2	3,325
Total	81.7	72.0	3.7	10,830

Note: Total includes two women and seven men with information missing on education.

Figure 5.2 **Attitudes about Condom Use among Unmarried Women and Men Age 15-24**



MARRIAGE AND PREFERENCE FOR CHILDREN 6

6.1 ATTITUDES TOWARD MARRIAGE

In the 2007 Indonesia Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey (IYARHS), respondents were asked about their opinion on the ideal age for a woman and a man to get married. Table 6.1.1 shows the percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 by their perceived ideal age at marriage for women, by background characteristics.

About two in three respondents (60 percent of women and 68 percent of men) think that the ideal age at marriage for women is between 20 and 24 years. Despite the minimum legal age set for marriage of 16 years for women and 18 years for men (Marriage Law No. 1, 1974), many women in Indonesia marry at an earlier age. Data from the 2007 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) show that 17 percent of women who are currently age 45-49 were married by age 15. However, there is a substantial increase in age at first marriage. The proportion of women who were married by age 15 decreased from 9 percent for women age 30-34 to 4 percent for women age 20-24 (BPS and Macro International, 2008).

Men are more likely than women to say that women should mary at an earlier age than men. For example, whereas 12 percent of men say that women's ideal age at marriage is 20 years or younger, only 6 percent of women think that women should marry at that age. Additionally, 66 percent of women think that ideal age at marriage for a woman is 24 years or younger, and the corresponding proportion for men is 79 percent.

The last column in Table 6.1.1 presents the median age at marriage for women as expressed by female and male respondents. The median ideal age at marriage for women as perceived by women is higher than that perceived by men (23.1 years compared with 21.3 years). Older women and women with some secondary or higher education tend to cite a higher ideal age at marriage than their counterparts. Women who completed secondary education show the highest ideal age at marriage (24.1 years).

The mean ideal age at marriage for women is 1.5 years lower among rural women than their urban counterparts (22.0 years and 23.5 year, respectively). Furthermore, less than 4 percent of urban women think that age 20 years or younger is the ideal age at marriage, compared with 9 percent of rural women.

When asked about the ideal age at marriage for men, eight in ten respondents, regardless of gender, agreed that men should marry at age 25 or older. It is interesting to note that the median ideal age at marriage for men as perceived by female respondents is the same as that perceived by male respondents (about 26 years). However, older men, those living in urban areas, and men with some secondary or higher education are more likely to think that men should marry at an older age (Table 6.1.2). Appendix Tables A.6.1.1 and A.6.1.2 show the ideal age at first marriage for women and men by province.

Table 6.1.1 Ideal age of women at marriage

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24, by ideal age of women at first marriage, according to background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Ideal age						
	<20	20-24	25+	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median
			WOMEN				
Age							
15-19	7.3	62.5	25.5	4.6	100.0	5,912	22.5
20-24	2.8	55.1	39.5	2.6	100.0	2,569	24.0
Education							
Less than completed primary	21.9	43.1	18.2	16.8	100.0	384	20.6
Completed primary	15.6	60.2	15.8	8.4	100.0	929	20.7
Some secondary	5.4	64.5	26.2	3.9	100.0	3,987	22.6
Secondary+	1.9	57.1	39.6	1.4	100.0	3,180	24.1
Residence							
Urban	3.6	60.2	33.3	2.9	100.0	4,727	23.5
Rural	8.9	60.3	25.3	5.4	100.0	3,754	22.0
Total	5.9	60.3	29.8	4.0	100.0	8,481	23.1
			MEN				
Age							
15-19	12.9	67.6	13.3	6.3	100.0	6,578	21.0
20-24	10.1	67.5	18.6	3.8	100.0	4,252	22.0
Education							
Less than completed primary	22.0	52.5	9.1	16.4	100.0	785	20.6
Completed primary	20.2	64.6	6.8	8.3	100.0	1,476	20.6
Some secondary	12.1	69.5	13.7	4.7	100.0	5,234	21.0
Secondary+	5.2	69.2	23.4	2.3	100.0	3,325	22.9
Residence							
Urban	6.9	69.8	19.4	3.9	100.0	5,228	22.6
Rural	16.3	65.4	11.6	6.6	100.0	5,602	20.8
Total	11.8	67.5	15.4	5.3	100.0	10,830	21.3

Note: Total includes one woman and 10 men with information missing on education.

Table 6.1.2 Ideal age of men at marriage

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24, by ideal age of men at first marriage, according to background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Ideal age						
	<20	20-24	25+	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median
WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	0.7	14.9	77.9	6.5	100.0	5,912	25.8
20-24	0.2	7.2	88.8	3.8	100.0	2,569	26.7
Education							
Less than completed primary	3.7	23.5	51.6	21.2	100.0	384	25.4
Completed primary	1.4	19.8	66.6	12.2	100.0	929	25.5
Some secondary	0.5	15.4	78.3	5.8	100.0	3,987	25.8
Secondary+	0.1	5.6	92.6	1.7	100.0	3,180	27.0
Residence							
Urban	0.3	10.2	84.8	4.7	100.0	4,727	26.0
Rural	0.9	15.5	76.7	6.9	100.0	3,754	25.7
Total	0.6	12.5	81.2	5.7	100.0	8,481	25.9
MEN							
Age							
15-19	0.9	22.9	70.6	5.6	100.0	6,578	25.5
20-24	0.4	10.4	86.2	3.0	100.0	4,252	25.8
Education							
Less than completed primary	2.2	23.1	61.2	13.5	100.0	785	25.4
Completed primary	0.8	23.6	68.2	7.4	100.0	1,476	25.5
Some secondary	0.7	22.2	72.9	4.1	100.0	5,234	25.5
Secondary+	0.3	7.8	90.1	1.8	100.0	3,325	25.9
Residence							
Urban	0.4	14.8	81.5	3.3	100.0	5,228	25.8
Rural	1.0	21.0	72.3	5.7	100.0	5,602	25.5
Total	0.7	18.0	76.7	4.5	100.0	10,830	25.6

Note: Total includes one woman and 10 men with information missing on education.

6.2 DECISION ABOUT MARRIAGE

In the 2007 IYARHS, respondents were asked who is going to choose the person they are going to marry: their parents, themselves, or their parents together with them. These findings are presented in Table 6.2 and Figure 6.1.

Data in the table show that women are more likely than men to say that they are the primary decisionmaker on their future husband. One in two women say that they themselves will decide whom they will marry and 45 percent say that they and their parents will decide who they will marry. On the other hand, two in three men (67 percent) say that they and their parents together will decide who they will marry and 28 percent say that they themselves will decide whom they will marry. Although parents still play a role in determining their future spouse, few respondents report that their parents alone will decide whom their future spouse will be (5 percent).

Younger women are more likely than older women to say that they themselves are going to make the decision about who they will marry (51 percent compared with 46 percent). Men show a similar pattern (30 percent compared with 26 percent).

The involvement of parents in making the decision about their future partner varies by the respondent's education; women with lower education are less independent in choosing their future partner than those with higher education. For example, the proportion of women who say that they themselves will decide who they will marry is 41 percent for women with less than completed primary education, compared with 57 percent for women with secondary or higher education. The pattern is less clear for men.

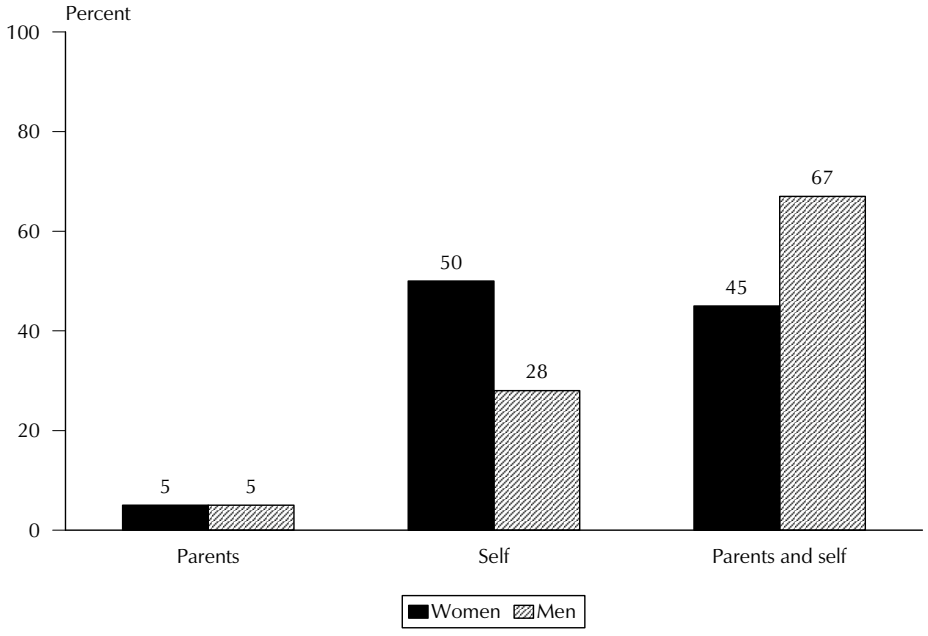
Table 6.2 Decision on whom to marry

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 by who makes the decision on whom to marry, by age and sex, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Decisionmaker on whom to marry				Total	Number
	Parents	Self	Parents and self	Missing		
WOMEN						
Age						
15-19	5.2	51.2	43.3	0.3	100.0	5,912
20-24	3.8	45.8	50.2	0.2	100.0	2,569
Education						
Less than completed primary	17.1	41.1	40.6	1.2	100.0	384
Completed primary	9.1	46.0	43.7	1.2	100.0	929
Some secondary	4.7	49.9	45.2	0.2	100.0	3,987
Secondary+	2.0	51.2	46.7	0.1	100.0	3,180
Residence						
Urban	3.1	49.7	47.0	0.2	100.0	4,727
Rural	6.8	49.4	43.3	0.5	100.0	3,754
Total	4.7	49.6	45.4	0.3	100.0	8,481
MEN						
Age						
15-19	5.5	29.8	64.5	0.1	100.0	6,578
20-24	3.1	25.9	70.6	0.4	100.0	4,252
Education						
Less than completed primary	11.3	23.7	64.8	0.2	100.0	785
Completed primary	6.2	29.0	64.6	0.3	100.0	1,476
Some secondary	4.6	30.0	65.1	0.2	100.0	5,234
Secondary+	2.1	26.4	71.2	0.2	100.0	3,325
Residence						
Urban	3.3	25.6	70.8	0.3	100.0	5,228
Rural	5.7	30.8	63.3	0.1	100.0	5,602
Total	4.6	28.3	66.9	0.2	100.0	10,830

Note: Total includes one woman and 10 men with information missing on education.

Figure 6.1 **Person(s) Who Decide(s) Whom the Respondent Will Marry, Women and Men Age 15-24**



6.3 PREFERENCE FOR CHILDREN

6.3.1 Ideal Age at First Birth

In the 2007 IYARHS, respondents were asked about the ideal age for a woman and a man to have their first child. Table 6.3.1 shows the ideal age at first birth for women. In general, men think that women should have their first child at a younger age than women do. The median ideal age of a woman to have her first birth according to women is 24.7 years and according to men is 23.3 years.

Overall, 46 percent of women and 58 percent of men say that the ideal age for a woman to have the first child is between 20 and 24 years, and 42 percent of women and 28 percent of men say that the ideal age is 25 years or older. Younger women tend to say that the ideal age of a woman to have her first child is age 20-24, and older women perceive the ideal age to be 25 and above.

Table 6.3.1 Ideal age of women at first birth

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 by ideal age of women at first birth, according to background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Ideal age at first birth				Total	Number	Median
	<20	20-24	25+	Don't know/ missing			
WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	2.7	48.9	37.3	11.1	100.0	5,912	24.3
20-24	1.0	38.9	52.4	7.6	100.0	2,569	25.3
Residence							
Urban	0.8	43.6	47.9	7.7	100.0	4,727	25.1
Rural	4.0	48.8	34.3	13.0	100.0	3,754	24.0
Education							
Less than completed primary	10.4	42.9	18.4	28.2	100.0	384	22.0
Completed primary	5.7	52.7	21.6	20.0	100.0	929	22.4
Some secondary	2.0	48.8	38.4	10.8	100.0	3,987	24.4
Secondary+	0.4	40.5	55.1	4.0	100.0	3,180	25.3
Residence							
Urban	0.8	43.6	47.9	7.7	100.0	4,727	25.1
Rural	4.0	48.8	34.3	13.0	100.0	3,754	24.0
Total	2.2	45.9	41.9	10.0	100.0	8,481	24.7
MEN							
Age							
15-19	4.1	59.1	25.6	11.1	100.0	6,578	23.1
20-24	3.5	56.6	32.0	8.0	100.0	4,252	23.6
Residence							
Urban	1.6	55.9	35.0	7.5	100.0	5,228	24.1
Rural	6.0	60.2	21.7	12.1	100.0	5,602	22.7
Education							
Less than completed primary	7.2	51.8	17.2	23.9	100.0	785	22.0
Completed primary	6.8	62.9	16.5	13.8	100.0	1,476	22.3
Some secondary	3.9	60.0	26.7	9.4	100.0	5,234	23.2
Secondary+	1.7	54.7	38.0	5.6	100.0	3,325	24.3
Residence							
Urban	1.6	55.9	35.0	7.5	100.0	5,228	24.1
Rural	6.0	60.2	21.7	12.1	100.0	5,602	22.7
Total	3.9	58.1	28.1	9.9	100.0	10,830	23.3

Note: Total includes one woman and 10 men with information missing on education.

Older women, those living in urban areas, and women with higher education tend to cite a higher ideal age of first birth than younger women, rural women, and women with less education. The highest ideal age of first birth is cited by women with secondary or higher education (25.3 years).

The ideal age of a man to have his first child as perceived by women and men is shown in Table 6.3.2. There is an agreement among women and men with regard to the ideal age of a man to become a father; roughly 80 percent of women and men think that men should have their first child at age 25 years or older (79 percent of women and 80 percent of men).

Table 6.3.2 Ideal age of men at first birth

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 by ideal age at first birth for men, according to background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Ideal age at first birth						
	<20	20-24	25+	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median
WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	0.4	9.2	76.7	13.8	100.0	5,912	27.2
20-24	0.1	5.0	85.5	9.4	100.0	2,569	27.7
Education							
Less than completed primary	1.8	16.4	49.1	32.8	100.0	384	26.4
Completed primary	0.7	14.1	60.4	24.8	100.0	929	26.6
Some secondary	0.2	8.6	77.8	13.4	100.0	3,987	27.3
Secondary+	0.1	4.2	90.4	5.3	100.0	3,180	27.8
Residence							
Urban	0.1	5.4	84.7	9.8	100.0	4,727	27.6
Rural	0.5	11.1	72.6	15.8	100.0	3,754	27.1
Total	0.3	7.9	79.3	12.5	100.0	8,481	27.4
MEN							
Age							
15-19	0.4	14.1	75.4	10.2	100.0	6,578	26.8
20-24	0.2	6.2	87.0	6.6	100.0	4,252	27.2
Education							
Less than completed primary	0.3	16.4	60.9	22.5	100.0	785	26.6
Completed primary	0.9	15.6	70.8	12.6	100.0	1,476	26.7
Some secondary	0.3	12.7	78.5	8.6	100.0	5,234	26.8
Secondary+	0.1	4.9	90.9	4.1	100.0	3,325	27.4
Residence							
Urban	0.1	9.5	84.1	6.3	100.0	5,228	27.3
Rural	0.5	12.4	76.1	11.1	100.0	5,602	26.8
Total	0.3	11.0	80.0	8.8	100.0	10,830	27.0

Note: Total includes one woman and 10 men with information missing on education.

Older respondents and those who live in urban areas tend to think that the ideal age for a man to have his first child is higher than that cited by younger respondents and those who live in rural areas. Whereas 86 percent of women age 20-24 think that men should become a father at age 25 or older, the corresponding proportion for women age 15-19 is 77 percent. The highest ideal age for a man to have his first child is cited by women and men with secondary or higher education (27.8 years and 27.4 years, respectively). Differentials in ideal age at first birth for women and men are presented in Appendix Tables A.6.2.1 and A.6.2.2.

6.3.2 Ideal Number of Children

In the 2007 IYARHS, respondents were asked about the number of children they would like to have if they could choose. Table 6.4 shows the ideal number of children according to the respondent's background characteristics. Overall, women want a smaller number of children than men (2.5 compared with 2.7 children). There are small differences in the perceived ideal number of children across background characteristics between women and men. However, the percentage of women who desired two or fewer children is 63 percent, compared with 55 percent for men. Variations in ideal number of children by province are shown in Appendix Table A.6.3.

Table 6.4 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of all unmarried women and men age 15-24 by ideal number of children and mean ideal number of children, according to age and sex, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Ideal number of children							Total	Number	Mean ideal number of children
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric responses			
					WOMEN					
Age										
15-19	2.9	61.3	19.9	8.4	2.4	0.7	4.3	100.0	5,912	2.5
20-24	2.2	56.6	23.8	10.9	2.6	0.7	3.2	100.0	2,569	2.6
Education										
Less than completed primary	9.3	42.2	13.7	15.9	5.2	1.7	12.0	100.0	384	2.7
Completed primary	3.2	46.8	24.1	11.1	6.9	1.4	6.4	100.0	929	2.8
Some secondary	2.6	63.1	19.3	8.9	1.7	0.5	3.9	100.0	3,987	2.4
Secondary+	2.0	61.7	23.3	8.2	1.8	0.6	2.4	100.0	3,180	2.5
Residence										
Urban	2.8	60.7	23.0	7.7	2.0	0.4	3.4	100.0	4,727	2.5
Rural	2.6	58.8	18.7	11.1	3.0	1.1	4.7	100.0	3,754	2.6
Total	2.7	59.9	21.1	9.2	2.5	0.7	4.0	100.0	8,481	2.5
					MEN					
Age										
15-19	2.0	54.7	23.2	10.0	3.9	1.8	4.5	100.0	6,578	2.6
20-24	1.6	51.8	25.3	11.4	3.6	1.8	4.5	100.0	4,252	2.7
Education										
Less than completed primary	7.4	43.2	19.8	13.5	6.0	3.6	6.5	100.0	785	2.8
Completed primary	3.0	50.1	22.8	10.1	3.9	2.9	7.2	100.0	1,476	2.7
Some secondary	1.4	55.8	23.3	9.8	3.7	1.7	4.4	100.0	5,234	2.6
Secondary+	0.8	53.9	26.7	11.1	3.3	1.1	3.0	100.0	3,325	2.7
Residence										
Urban	1.5	55.2	25.6	10.1	2.9	1.4	3.5	100.0	5,228	2.6
Rural	2.2	52.0	22.5	11.0	4.6	2.2	5.5	100.0	5,602	2.7
Total	1.9	53.5	24.0	10.5	3.8	1.8	4.5	100.0	10,830	2.7

Note: Total includes one woman and 10 men with information missing on education.

6.3.3 Decision on Number of Children

The 2007 IYARHS respondents were also asked, "Who should decide on how many children a couple should have—the wife, the husband, or both?" Table 6.5 presents the findings. Overall, nine in ten respondents say that the husband and wife together should make the decision on the number of children they are going to have (92 percent of women and 88 percent of men).

Individual decision on number of children is not popular among both women and men. For instance, only 3 percent of women and 2 percent of men think that a wife alone should decide the number of children. Similarly, only 3 percent of women and 7 percent of men think that a husband alone should decide on the number of children.

There is little variation across age groups. For example, 91 percent of women age 15-19 think that the wife and husband should decide on the number of children, compared with 94 percent of women age 20-24. The variation, however, is greater between women with different education and residential backgrounds. Women who live in urban areas (93 percent) and women who have secondary or higher education (94 percent) are more likely to think that the wife and husband together should decide on the number of children than women who live in rural areas (90 percent) or have less than primary education (81 percent).

Table 6.5 shows that men's education also has a positive relationship with decisionmaking on the number of children a couple will have. Less educated men are less likely than better-educated men to think that the wife and husband together should determine the number of children a couple will have.

Although 85 percent of men with less than primary education think that both the husband and wife should make the decision on the number of children, the corresponding proportion for men who completed secondary school is 91 percent.

Table 6.5 Decision on number of children

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 by who they think should make the decision on the number of children a couple should have, by age and sex, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Decisionmaker on number of children				Total	Number
	Wife	Husband	Both	Don't know		
			WOMEN			
Age						
15-19	3.4	3.2	91.0	2.4	100.0	5,912
20-24	2.8	2.4	93.5	1.3	100.0	2,569
Education						
Less than completed primary	6.4	4.9	80.5	8.2	100.0	384
Completed primary	3.7	2.8	89.5	4.0	100.0	929
Some secondary	3.0	3.7	91.5	1.8	100.0	3,987
Secondary+	3.0	2.0	94.0	1.1	100.0	3,180
Residence						
Urban	2.9	2.6	93.4	1.1	100.0	4,727
Rural	3.7	3.5	89.6	3.3	100.0	3,754
Total	3.2	3.0	91.7	2.1	100.0	8,481
			MEN			
Age						
15-19	2.6	6.8	87.3	3.3	100.0	6,578
20-24	1.5	6.0	89.9	2.5	100.0	4,252
Education						
Less than completed primary	2.7	7.8	84.5	5.0	100.0	785
Completed primary	4.7	6.6	85.5	3.3	100.0	1,476
Some secondary	1.9	6.6	88.2	3.2	100.0	5,234
Secondary+	1.4	5.8	90.6	2.1	100.0	3,325
Residence						
Urban	1.8	5.7	90.2	2.3	100.0	5,228
Rural	2.6	7.2	86.6	3.7	100.0	5,602
Total	2.2	6.5	88.3	3.0	100.0	10,830

Note: Total includes one woman and 10 men with information missing on education.

SMOKING, DRINKING, AND USE OF DRUGS 7

In the 2007 Indonesia Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey (IYARHS), a section (Section 5 in the SDKI07-R questionnaire) was dedicated to investigating practices that can be considered high-risk behavior among young adults. These include tobacco smoking, alcohol drinking, and use of drugs. Given the sensitive nature of the topics, respondents were reminded that this section was voluntary; the respondent could choose not to answer any or all of the questions. The respondents were also reminded that the information they provided was strictly confidential and would only be used for a scientific study.

Although most respondents did not have any objection to providing information on these topics, it is worth noting that, as in any data collection on sensitive topics, there is a tendency for the respondents to underreport such behavior. To minimize underreporting, the enumerator should be the same sex as the young adult respondent.

7.1 SMOKING

One of the targets of the Indonesia Ministry of Health (MOH) programs in community empowerment and healthy behavior is to reduce the prevalence of smoking while creating a healthy environment that is free of cigarette smoking at school, work, and public areas (MOH, 2003). Tobacco smoking is associated with major health problems. Information about smoking behavior can be used to predict the prevalence of noncommunicable diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, chronic obstruction pulmonary diseases, and cancer (Truelsen and Bonita, 2002). An understanding of the full impact of tobacco use on a population's health requires data on frequency or level of exposure to tobacco smoke, duration of exposure, and quantity or magnitude of exposure. This chapter provides information on smoking behavior among young adults.

The World Health Organization (Bonita et al., 2001) defines a current smoker, nonsmoker, and ex-smoker as follows:

- A current smoker is someone who, at the time of the survey, smokes any tobacco product either daily or occasionally. Current smokers can be classified into two categories: 1) daily smoker, defined as someone who smokes any tobacco product at least once a day, and 2) nondaily smoker, defined as someone who smokes, but not every day.

- Nonsmokers are individuals who have never smoked at all.

- Ex-smokers are people who were former daily or occasional smokers, but have stopped smoking.

In the 2007 IYARHS, a daily smoker is defined as someone who is a current smoker and smoked at least one cigarette in the 24 hours preceding the survey. An occasional smoker is someone who has never smoked regularly, but says that she or he is a current smoker.

Table 7.1 shows the proportion of young adults who are nonsmokers, the proportion who are ex-smokers, and the proportion who are current smokers, by background characteristics. The data show that 86 percent of women and 17 percent of men have never smoked, which is similar to the findings in the 2002-2003 IYARHS (86 and 18 percent, respectively). Thirteen percent of women and 26 percent of men have stopped smoking (ex-smokers), which is again similar with the findings in IYARHS 2002-2003 (12 and 24 percent, respectively). Less than 1 percent of women are current smokers, compared with 57 per-

cent of men. These findings show a slight decrease compared with that found in the 2002-2003 IYARHS (2 percent and 59 percent). It should be noted that most of the men who smoke are daily smokers (56 percent).

Data from the 2001 National Household Health Survey (NHHS) found that the prevalence of smoking among people age 10 and older, measured by the percentage who smoked in the month preceding the survey, was 30 percent. Men are much more likely to smoke than women: 59 percent of men compared with 4 percent of women smoke (Kristanti et al., 2001). The 2001 National Socioeconomic Survey (NSES) reported 28 percent of people age 10 and older are current smokers—55 percent of men and 1 percent of women (MOH and BPS, 2003).

The 2004 NSES found that the prevalence of smoking among people age 15 and older, measured by the percentage who smoked in the month preceding the survey, was 35 percent compared with 32 percent in 2001. This study also found that men are much more likely to smoke than women: 65 percent of men compared with 5 percent of women smoke (MOH and BPS, 2004).

Table 7.1 shows that for women, differences between subgroups are hard to discern because of the small number of cases. However, older women and women residing in urban areas are somewhat more likely to smoke than other subgroups. There is a positive association between a woman's educational attainment and her being an ex-smoker.

Comparison across subgroups of men reveals that older men are more likely to currently smoke than younger men, and rural men are more likely to be current smokers than urban men. There is no clear pattern in the likelihood of current smokers according to education, although men with some secondary education are most likely to be nonsmokers, least likely to be current smokers, and least likely to be daily smokers than men with other levels of educational attainment. It is also interesting to see that there is a strong positive association between education and percentage of ex-smokers in men; better educated men are more likely to quit smoking than men with less education.

Table 7.1 Cigarette smoking

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who are non-smokers, ex-smokers, and current smokers, according to background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Non-smokers	Ex-smokers	Current smokers	Occasional smokers	Daily smokers	Number
			WOMEN			
Age						
15-19	86.9	12.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	5,912
20-24	83.4	15.4	1.1	0.5	1.0	2,569
Residence						
Urban	84.4	14.3	1.1	0.5	0.9	4,727
Rural	87.6	11.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	3,754
Education						
Less than completed primary	87.9	9.5	2.4	0.9	2.3	384
Completed primary	90.1	9.1	0.7	0.5	0.7	929
Some secondary	87.4	11.6	0.8	0.2	0.6	3,987
Secondary+	82.4	16.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	3,180
Total	85.9	13.2	0.8	0.4	0.7	8,481
			MEN			
Age						
15-19	22.8	30.2	47.0	10.9	45.7	6,578
20-24	8.2	19.5	72.3	10.1	71.3	4,252
Residence						
Urban	18.0	27.9	54.1	8.6	53.2	5,228
Rural	16.2	24.2	59.6	12.5	58.1	5,602
Education						
Less than completed primary	15.2	14.2	70.6	10.9	70.4	785
Completed primary	10.8	14.4	74.7	12.2	72.9	1,476
Some secondary	22.3	28.7	49.0	9.7	47.8	5,234
Secondary+	12.1	29.5	58.3	11.3	57.2	3,325
Total	17.1	26.0	56.9	10.6	55.7	10,830

Note: Total includes one woman and 10 men with information missing on education.

7.1.1 Initiation of Cigarette Smoking

Table 7.2 shows that smoking starts early; among those who have ever smoked, 26 percent of women and 21 percent of men started to smoke before they were 13 years, a slight increase especially for women compared with the 2002-2003 IYARHS findings (17 and 19 percent, respectively). Most women and men started smoking at age 15-17. For women, 16 percent said that they started to smoke at age 15, 9 percent at age 16, and 12 percent at age 17. The corresponding percentages for men are 23, 12, and 10 percent, respectively.

Data in the table also show that women and men age 15-19 generally start smoking at an earlier age than those age 20-24. For example, although 16 percent of women age 20-24 started to smoke before age 13, the corresponding proportion for women age 15-19 is 32 percent. For men, the proportion for ages 20-24 and 15-19 is 17 and 24 percent, respectively.

Table 7.2 Initiation of cigarette smoking

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have ever smoked by age at first cigarette smoking, and percentage who smoke regularly, according to background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Age at initiation of smoking							Total	Number
	<13	13	14	15	16	17	18+		
WOMEN									
Age									
15-19	31.9	9.4	13.6	17.4	9.2	9.8	8.7	100.0	757
20-24	15.9	4.6	10.9	13.7	8.5	14.9	31.5	100.0	424
Residence									
Urban	18.7	9.1	14.3	16.7	9.6	12.3	19.2	100.0	722
Rural	37.8	5.5	10.0	15.0	7.9	10.5	13.2	100.0	459
Education									
Less than completed primary	33.0	3.5	6.6	20.1	3.8	6.9	26.1	100.0	46
Completed primary	39.5	2.4	13.2	12.3	7.5	14.8	10.2	100.0	91
Some secondary	33.6	9.9	14.3	17.0	6.5	5.4	13.3	100.0	486
Secondary+	16.7	7.0	11.7	15.6	11.8	17.0	20.3	100.0	557
Total	26.1	7.7	12.7	16.1	9.0	11.6	16.9	100.0	1,181
MEN									
Age									
15-19	24.2	12.2	15.8	24.5	12.4	7.3	3.5	100.0	5,075
20-24	16.7	8.2	9.9	21.2	11.7	12.7	19.5	100.0	3,905
Residence									
Urban	21.9	10.6	12.8	23.6	12.7	9.6	8.9	100.0	4,287
Rural	20.1	10.4	13.6	22.6	11.6	9.7	12.0	100.0	4,692
Education									
Less than completed primary	26.4	8.8	11.9	20.0	11.7	8.7	12.5	100.0	666
Completed primary	21.0	11.7	12.5	21.2	10.3	12.0	11.3	100.0	1,316
Some secondary	22.9	11.9	14.6	24.7	11.5	7.3	7.1	100.0	4,066
Secondary+	16.9	8.3	11.9	22.5	13.9	12.2	14.4	100.0	2,922
Total	21.0	10.4	13.2	23.1	12.1	9.7	10.5	100.0	8,979

Note: Total includes six unweighted men with information missing on education.

Figures 7.1 and 7.2 show the initiation of smoking by age at first smoking. The figures show that at all ages, women and men age 15-19 are much more likely than their older counterparts to have smoked.

Figure 7.1 **Percent Distribution of Unmarried Women Age 15-24 Who Have Smoked Cigarettes, by Age at which They First Smoked**

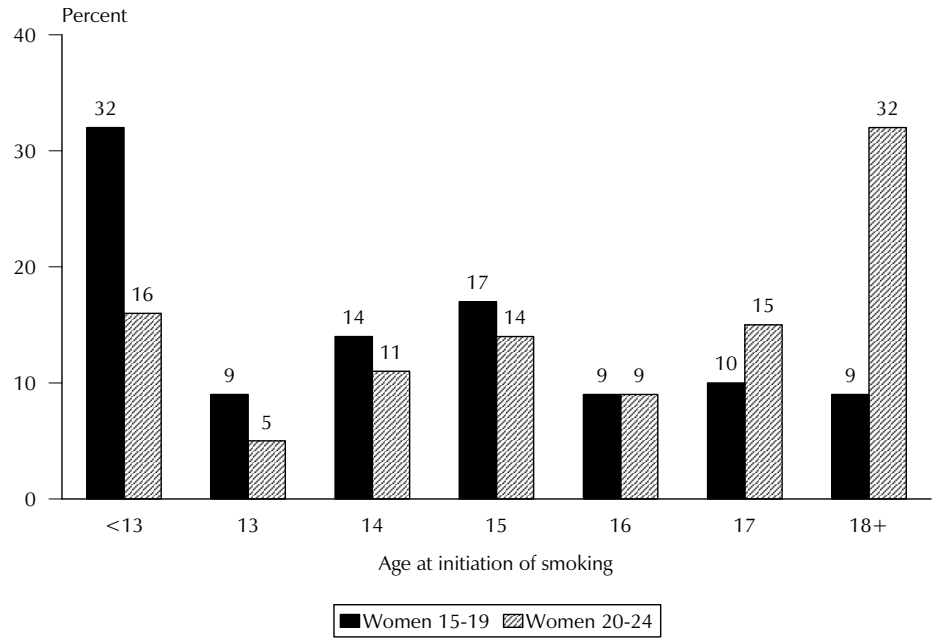
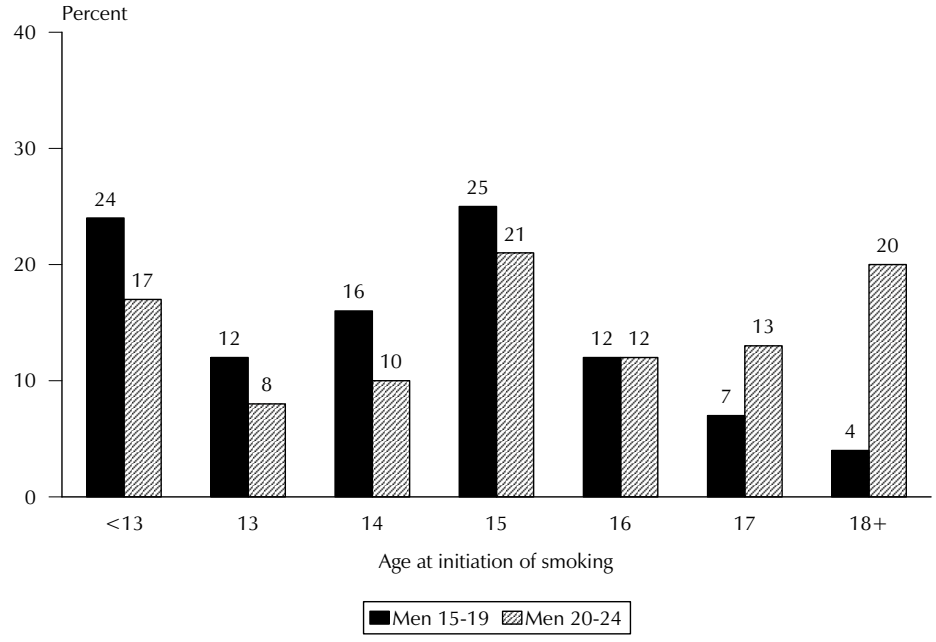


Figure 7.2 **Percent Distribution of Unmarried Men Age 15-24 Who Have Smoked Cigarettes, by Age at which They First Smoked**



7.1.2 Current Cigarette Smoking

Table 7.3 shows the number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours among current smokers by sex and background characteristics. The number of female respondents who are smokers is too small to be presented by background characteristics. Among women who are current smokers, 19 percent did not

smoke, 41 percent smoked one to two cigarettes, and 19 percent smoked three to five cigarettes in the past 24 hours (data not shown).

More than one in three men who are current smokers smoked 10 or more cigarettes in the last 24 hours, 28 percent smoked six to nine cigarettes, 24 percent smoked three to five cigarettes, and 11 percent smoked one to two cigarettes. The findings are similar to that found in the 2002-2003 IYARHS.

Older men are more likely than younger men to smoke more cigarettes: 44 percent of men age 20-24 smoked ten or more cigarettes in the past 24 hours, compared with only 26 percent of men age 15-19. This is a slight increase from the finding in the 2002-2003 IYARHS (42 and 23 percent, respectively). There are no major differences in the number of cigarettes smoked between men in urban and rural areas. There is no clear pattern associating the man's level of education with the number of cigarettes smoked.

Table 7.3 Number of cigarettes smoked

Percentage of unmarried men age 15-24 who are current smokers, by number of cigarettes smoked in past 24 hours, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Number of cigarettes smoked					Total	Number
	1-2	3-5	6-9	10+	Missing		
Age							
15-19	16.4	29.6	25.5	25.8	2.7	100.0	3,089
20-24	6.3	18.7	30.0	43.6	1.4	100.0	3,075
Residence							
Urban	10.7	23.7	30.1	33.8	1.7	100.0	2,827
Rural	12.0	24.5	25.6	35.5	2.4	100.0	3,336
Education							
Less than completed primary	10.4	25.3	26.3	37.6	0.4	100.0	554
Completed primary	9.2	22.9	30.8	34.7	2.4	100.0	1,103
Some secondary	14.3	26.5	25.7	31.1	2.4	100.0	2,564
Secondary+	9.1	21.3	29.0	38.6	2.0	100.0	1,940
Total	11.4	24.1	27.7	34.7	2.1	100.0	6,164

Note: Total includes four unweighted men with information missing on education.

7.2 ALCOHOL DRINKING

Patterns of alcohol drinking vary considerably with cultural settings. Some populations in Indonesia do not drink alcohol. In fact, in some communities, alcohol drinking is regarded as socially unacceptable.

In the 2007 IYARHS, unmarried young adults age 15-24 were asked a series of questions about alcohol consumption, including whether they had ever consumed an alcoholic beverage and the age at which they drank alcohol for the first time. To get a measure of the regularity and intensity of drinking behavior, interviewers asked respondents who had ever consumed alcohol how many times they drank alcohol in the past three months and whether they had ever been drunk.

There are three categories of respondents by drinking behavior:

- Nondrinkers or lifetime abstainers are those who have never consumed any type of alcohol.
- Ex-drinkers are those who have consumed alcohol at some time but did not consume any drinks during the three months preceding the survey.
- Current drinkers are those who consumed one or more alcohol-containing drinks in the three months preceding the survey. Current drinkers are classified into two categories: 1) daily drinkers who drink alcohol at least once a day, and 2) occasional drinkers who drink, but do not drink every day.

Data from the 2001 National Household Health Survey (NHHS) found that the prevalence of current drinkers among people age 10 and older is 3 percent, former drinkers is 7 percent, and lifetime abstainers is 90 percent. Men are more likely than women to drink alcohol (5 vs. 1 percent, respectively) (MOH, 2002).

Table 7.4 and Figure 7.3 show that drinking is not very popular among young adults in Indonesia, particularly among women. Overall, 94 percent of women reported that they had never consumed alcohol, 4 percent had ever consumed alcohol but did not drink in the past three months, and 2 percent occasionally consume alcohol.

Men are much more likely than women to drink alcohol. A total of 39 percent of men have consumed alcohol at some time—20 percent of men are ex-drinkers, 18 percent consume alcohol occasionally, and less than 1 percent drink alcohol on a daily basis. Men age 20-24 and men with secondary or higher education are less likely than other men to drink alcohol. Men in urban areas are more likely than rural men to be ex-drinkers, but less likely to be occasional drinkers than rural men. Men with secondary or higher education are the most likely to be ex-drinkers. However, men with the lowest education are the most likely to be occasional drinkers.

Figure 7.3 compares alcohol drinking in the 2002-2003 IYARHS with the 2007 IYARHS. The percentage of young women who have never consumed alcohol decreased from 98 percent in 2002-2003 to 94 percent in 2007. For men, the corresponding proportion is 66 and 61 percent, respectively. The percentage of women who were ex-drinkers in 2007 is also higher than that in 2002-2003. For women, the percentage increased from 2 percent to 4 percent, and for men from 18 percent to 20 percent. At the same time, the percentage of men who are occasional drinkers increased from 16 to 19 percent.

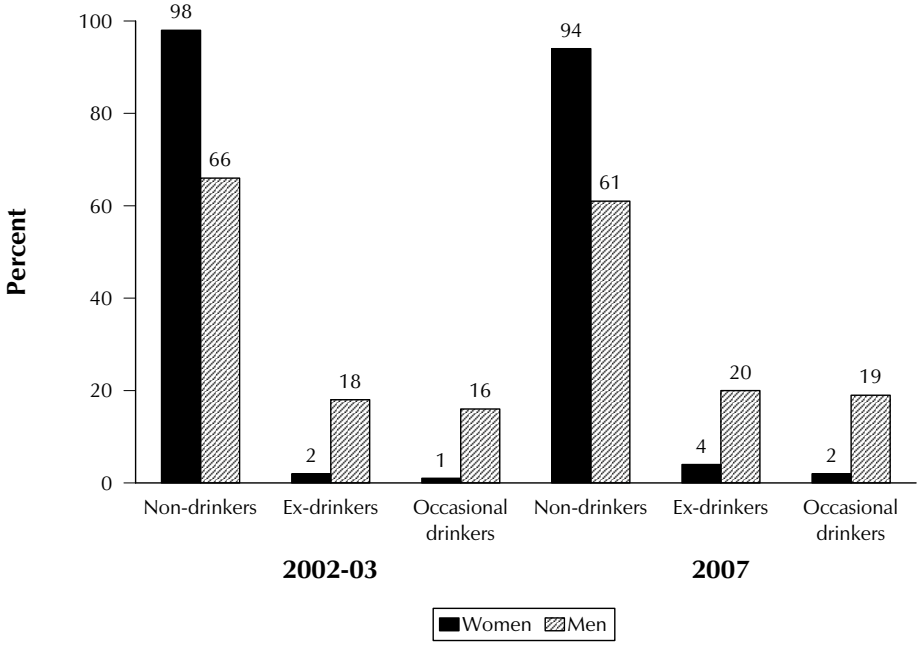
Table 7.4 Alcohol drinking

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who never consumed alcohol, percentage of ex-drinkers, and percentage of current drinkers, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Non-drinker	Ex-drinker	Current drinker		Missing	Total	Number
			Occasional	Daily			
WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	94.0	3.7	1.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	5,912
20-24	93.2	5.1	1.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	2,569
Residence							
Urban	93.3	4.4	1.7	0.0	0.7	100.0	4,727
Rural	94.3	3.8	1.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	3,754
Education							
Less than completed primary	93.7	2.8	3.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	384
Completed primary	97.0	2.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	929
Some secondary	94.4	3.2	1.6	0.0	0.7	100.0	3,987
Secondary+	91.9	6.0	1.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	3,180
Total	93.7	4.1	1.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	8,481
MEN							
Age							
15-19	68.3	15.6	15.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	6,578
20-24	48.8	27.6	22.7	0.8	0.1	100.0	4,252
Residence							
Urban	60.3	22.1	16.7	0.7	0.3	100.0	5,228
Rural	61.0	18.6	19.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	5,602
Education							
Less than completed primary	61.9	14.2	22.7	0.7	0.5	100.0	785
Completed primary	62.0	19.1	18.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	1,476
Some secondary	65.2	16.6	17.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	5,234
Secondary+	52.6	28.0	18.8	0.4	0.2	100.0	3,325
Total	60.7	20.3	18.4	0.5	0.2	100.0	10,830

Note: Total includes one woman and 10 men with information missing on education.

Figure 7.3 **Percent Distribution of Unmarried Women and Men Age 15-24 Who are Non-Drinkers, Ex-Drinkers, and Occasional Drinkers, 2002-03 and 2007**



7.2.1 Initiation of Drinking

Given the small number of women who have ever consumed alcohol, caution should be exercised in discussing the differences across subgroups of women. Younger women (age 15-19) started drinking alcohol at a younger age than older women (age 20-24). Table 7.5 shows that 10 percent of women and 9 percent of men started drinking alcohol before age 14. By age 15, 17 percent of women and 16 percent of men had consumed alcohol. In general, the percentage of men who have consumed alcohol by their late teens is higher than that of women (Figure 7.4).

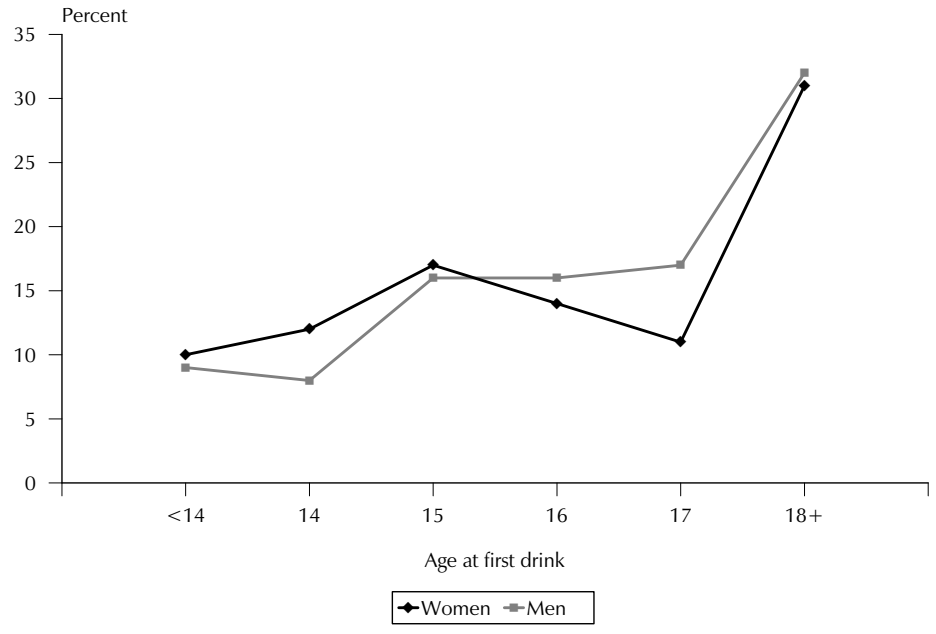
Table 7.5 Initiation of drinking

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have ever consumed alcohol by age at first drink, according to background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	First drink by exact age						Number
	<14	14	15	16	17	18+	
WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	12.5	15.3	21.0	15.7	12.3	15.1	339
20-24	3.5	3.7	8.9	11.3	6.6	64.5	164
Residence							
Urban	6.7	12.2	17.4	14.3	10.3	34.2	296
Rural	13.8	10.5	16.7	14.2	10.7	26.9	206
Education							
Less than completed primary	(7.9)	(0.9)	(4.2)	(18.3)	(6.9)	(53.8)	24
Completed primary	(17.0)	(5.3)	(14.4)	(23.3)	(4.3)	(30.1)	28
Some secondary	12.2	21.6	25.7	16.9	6.9	10.0	204
Secondary+	6.7	4.9	11.5	10.7	14.5	46.6	247
Total	9.6	11.5	17.1	14.3	10.5	31.2	503
MEN							
Age							
15-19	11.9	11.7	23.8	21.5	18.3	11.7	2,071
20-24	5.6	5.3	9.4	10.6	16.1	51.0	2,176
Residence							
Urban	9.0	9.1	16.9	15.6	19.3	29.5	2,071
Rural	8.4	7.8	16.0	16.3	15.2	34.1	2,176
Education							
Less than completed primary	13.6	10.1	18.7	11.2	16.6	27.8	295
Completed primary	10.0	4.7	14.4	12.7	18.7	35.6	560
Some secondary	10.5	11.6	19.5	17.0	14.2	26.2	1,815
Secondary+	5.2	5.8	13.3	16.9	20.0	37.9	1,571
Total	8.7	8.4	16.4	15.9	17.2	31.9	4,247

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes three unweighted men with information missing on education.

Figure 7.4 **Percentage of Young Adults who Ever Drank Alcohol, by Exact Age of First Drink**



7.2.2 Drinking Behavior

Table 7.6 shows the percentage of unmarried young adults who have ever consumed alcohol, whether they drank alcohol in past three months, and whether they have ever been drunk. Of the 6 percent of women and 39 percent of men who ever consumed alcohol, 27 percent of women and 48 percent of men consumed alcohol in last three months, and 14 percent of women and 50 percent of men have ever been drunk. There are small differences in drunkenness among men according to background characteristics. Older men are more likely to have been drunk than younger men.

In comparison with the 2002-2003 IYARHS, the percentage of young men who have ever consumed alcohol, who drank in three last months, and who have ever been drunk are all higher in the 2007 IYARHS.

Table 7.6 Drinking behavior

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have ever consumed alcohol, percentage who drank in the 3 months preceding the survey, and percentage who have ever been drunk, according to background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Ever consumed alcohol	Number	Drank alcohol in past 3 months	Ever been drunk	Number
		WOMEN			
Age					
15-19	5.7	5,912	29.5	12.5	339
20-24	6.4	2,569	20.5	17.2	164
Residence					
Urban	6.3	4,727	26.6	14.6	296
Rural	5.5	3,754	26.5	13.3	206
Education					
Less than completed primary	6.2	384	(54.6)	(42.2)	24
Completed primary	3.0	929	(25.4)	(19.6)	28
Some secondary	5.1	3,987	32.2	12.1	204
Secondary+	7.8	3,180	19.4	12.3	247
Total	5.9	8,481	26.5	14.0	503
		MEN			
Age					
15-19	31.5	6,578	50.2	44.9	2,071
20-24	51.2	4,252	46.0	55.5	2,176
Residence					
Urban	39.6	5,228	43.8	52.8	2,071
Rural	38.8	5,602	52.1	48.0	2,176
Education					
Less than completed primary	37.6	785	62.3	51.0	295
Completed primary	37.9	1,476	49.5	51.4	560
Some secondary	34.7	5,234	51.9	48.4	1,815
Secondary+	47.3	3,325	40.6	52.3	1,571
Total	39.2	10,830	48.0	50.4	4,247

Note: Total includes two unweighted women and seven unweighted men with information missing on education. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

7.3 DRUG USE

Drug use was introduced by asking respondents if they know someone who takes drugs, such as *ganja*, *putau*, or *shabu-shabu*, that people can use for fun or to get high. Before the data collection, field teams were encouraged to learn local terms for drugs and the state of being "high," in addition to those already in the questionnaire. Regardless of the response, respondents were asked whether they themselves had used drugs, and how they used them. Recognizing that, as well as being hazardous to their health, the

use of drugs is not socially acceptable and is classified as a criminal act, respondents' wishes not to report drug use were honored.

Less than 1 percent of women in the survey reported having used drugs, and most of them smoked the drug or drank/swallowed the drug (data not shown). Because the number of female respondents who have used drugs is small, Table 7.7 presents data for men only.

Six percent of men age 15-24 reported having used drugs, and almost all of them smoked the drug. The percent is greatest among men age 20-24, those living in urban areas, and those with a secondary or higher education.

Table 7.7 Use of drugs: Men

Percentage of unmarried men age 15-24 who have ever used drugs by method of drug use, according to background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage who never used drug	Method of drug use				Number
		Smoked	Inhaled	Injected	Drank/ swallowed	
Age						
15-19	96.7	2.3	0.3	0.0	1.3	6,578
20-24	90.4	8.0	1.0	0.3	2.5	4,252
Residence						
Urban	92.1	6.3	0.6	0.2	2.4	5,228
Rural	96.2	2.9	0.5	0.1	1.2	5,602
Education						
Less than completed primary	96.0	2.5	0.1	0.0	1.7	785
Completed primary	96.7	2.3	0.4	0.0	1.3	1,476
Some secondary	95.9	3.2	0.4	0.1	1.5	5,234
Secondary+	90.1	8.0	1.1	0.3	2.5	3,325
Total	94.2	4.5	0.6	0.1	1.8	10,830

Note: Total includes seven unweighted men with information missing on education.

HIV AND AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOR

8

One of the realms of policy and law agreed to at the Cairo and Beijing conferences is to develop integrated service, information, and educational programs for adolescents that address sexual and reproductive health issues, including unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortion, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and AIDS (Weiss et al., 1996). Research suggests that knowledge alone is not enough to change sexual behavior. Youth must understand the long-term consequences of unsafe sexual practices and feel empowered to practice healthy behaviors. The operational strategy of adolescent-sensitive health services in Indonesia (*Pelayanan Kesehatan Peduli Remaja*) is to improve the health status of adolescents by increasing knowledge and promoting healthy attitudes and practices of adolescent health and sexuality. It has been well established that besides a host of debilitating reproductive health consequences of STIs, including infertility, their presence can increase the likelihood of HIV transmission. In the absence of a cure for AIDS, the main strategy for combating the epidemic has been focused on avoiding HIV through abstinence, limiting the number of sexual partners and condom use.

The availability of antiretroviral drugs makes it possible to increase the quality of life of a person with AIDS and decrease the number of deaths caused by AIDS. Antiretroviral drugs are commonly used as a method of secondary prevention by decreasing the level of the HIV virus in the blood and minimizing the risk of transmission of HIV. However, primary prevention is still the first priority for adolescents and young adults.

The main strategies of primary prevention include increasing knowledge, attitudes, and positive behaviors through activities such as life skill education, peer education, adolescent reproductive health program outpatient clinic, youth-friendly voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) (Klinik VCT Ramah Remaja), the global AIDS youth campaign, adolescents KAP program (Program KIE Remaja), and others. The HIV/AIDS prevention program for adolescents has developed to increase the capacity of adolescents to negotiate against peer pressure for risky behavior, for example, to say no to drugs and premarital sex.

The information, education, and communication (IEC) programs aimed at HIV/AIDS prevention focus on abstinence, being faithful to one partner, using a condom, avoiding a blood transfusion without screening, and using sterilized medical/nonmedical instruments (Ministry of Health, 2003). Increasing the level of HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors among adolescents and young adults affects the probability of transmitting HIV among them. For this reason, the 2007 Indonesia Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey (IYARHS) respondents were asked questions to gauge their knowledge of HIV/AIDS, specifically on prevention methods, attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS and other STIs, and their behaviors.

8.1 KNOWLEDGE OF AIDS AND SOURCE OF INFORMATION

First, the 2007 IYARHS respondents were asked whether they have ever heard of HIV/AIDS. Those who reported having heard of HIV/AIDS were asked where they access the information. Table 8.1 shows the percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have ever heard of AIDS by background characteristics. Overall, 84 percent of women and 77 percent of men say that they have heard of AIDS. The percentage is lower than that from IYARHS 2002-2003 (87 percent for women and 81 percent for men, respectively). Older women and men, those who live in urban areas, and those with higher education are more likely to have ever heard of AIDS.

Table 8.1 Knowledge of AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have heard of AIDS, according to background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Has heard of AIDS	Number	Has heard of AIDS	Number
Age				
15-19	82.1	5,912	75.0	6,578
20-24	88.3	2,569	80.2	4,252
Residence				
Urban	90.3	4,727	84.8	5,228
Rural	75.9	3,754	69.8	5,602
Education				
Less than completed primary	30.5	384	31.5	785
Completed primary	50.7	929	46.3	1,476
Some secondary	86.2	3,987	80.8	5,234
Secondary+	97.3	3,180	95.5	3,325
Total	84.0	8,481	77.0	10,830

Note: Total includes one woman and 10 men with information missing on education.

Appendix Table A.8.1 shows variation in knowledge of AIDS by province.

Table 8.2 shows the percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have ever heard of AIDS according to source of information and background characteristics. Respondents were permitted to give more than one source of information. The results show that television is the most likely source of information about HIV/AIDS (78 percent of women and 76 percent of men). Printed media such as newspapers and magazines were reported as a source of information about HIV/AIDS by 40 percent of women and 33 percent of men. Other sources of information that are often mentioned are school or teacher (50 percent of women and 43 percent of men). Friends and family members are also popular sources of information on HIV/AIDS (35 percent of women and 37 percent of men).

Table 8.2 Source of information on AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have heard of AIDS by source of information and media type, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Source of information on AIDS												Number
	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	Poster	Health profes-sional	Mosque/ church	School/ teacher	Commu-nity meeting	Friend/ relative	Work-place	Internet	Other	
WOMEN													
Age													
15-19	26.1	76.2	35.4	3.7	4.5	1.0	53.2	3.2	34.9	0.5	1.5	6.7	4,853
20-24	34.9	82.8	49.6	4.6	5.3	1.7	42.4	4.8	35.2	2.4	2.8	6.7	2,268
Residence													
Urban	32.2	80.3	44.2	4.2	4.4	1.2	51.8	3.9	33.5	1.4	2.6	6.5	4,269
Rural	23.9	75.3	33.5	3.6	5.3	1.2	46.6	3.5	37.3	0.6	0.8	7.0	2,851
Education													
Less than completed primary	20.9	60.1	10.8	4.6	6.2	3.3	7.8	2.0	43.8	0.3	0.0	7.4	117
Completed primary	23.5	79.3	18.1	2.1	2.6	0.9	3.0	1.6	33.3	0.5	0.0	1.5	471
Some secondary	25.0	74.8	33.3	2.9	4.3	0.9	51.6	3.2	33.4	0.7	0.9	5.9	3,438
Secondary+	34.4	82.7	51.7	5.3	5.5	1.5	56.4	4.7	36.8	1.8	3.4	8.4	3,094
Total	28.9	78.3	39.9	3.9	4.7	1.2	49.7	3.7	35.0	1.1	1.9	6.7	7,120
MEN													
Age													
15-19	27.8	73.7	29.7	6.3	4.8	1.1	47.6	2.3	36.6	0.3	0.8	2.1	4,932
20-24	31.3	80.1	37.9	8.8	5.8	1.0	36.3	2.9	36.7	1.2	1.7	2.0	3,410
Residence													
Urban	31.1	79.0	37.0	8.4	5.0	0.9	46.1	2.7	36.3	0.7	1.8	2.4	4,434
Rural	27.1	73.3	28.7	6.0	5.5	1.2	39.4	2.2	37.0	0.5	0.5	1.7	3,908
Education													
Less than completed primary	14.4	61.0	5.8	2.6	2.4	0.9	3.6	1.5	42.7	1.9	0.1	1.8	247
Completed primary	23.7	71.8	16.8	3.3	2.0	0.7	3.4	1.1	44.3	1.4	0.0	0.7	683
Some secondary	26.9	73.9	27.4	6.0	4.7	0.9	44.1	1.6	37.8	0.2	0.3	1.8	4,229
Secondary+	34.5	81.7	46.0	10.3	6.9	1.4	52.9	4.1	32.9	1.0	2.5	2.8	3,176
Total	29.2	76.3	33.1	7.3	5.2	1.1	43.0	2.5	36.6	0.6	1.2	2.1	8,342

Note: Total includes two men with information missing on education.

8.2 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS-RELATED ISSUES

Increasing the level of general knowledge about transmission of HIV from mother to child and reducing the risk of transmission using antiretroviral drugs is critical in reducing mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCT). To assess MTCT knowledge, respondents were asked if HIV can be transmitted from a mother to a child through breastfeeding, during pregnancy, and during delivery. The respondents were also asked whether they know someone personally who has the virus that causes AIDS.

Table 8.3 shows by background characteristics the percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who say a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and say that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child during delivery, pregnancy, and through breastfeeding. The table also shows the percentage who know someone who has the virus that causes AIDS.

The results show that 72 percent of women and 60 percent of men gave the correct response that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus. As expected, the percentage of respondents who can answer correctly is higher for those age 20-24, who live in urban areas, and have a higher level of education.

Table 8.3 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS-related issues

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who gave specific responses to questions on various HIV/AIDS-related issues, according to background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage who say a healthy-looking person can have AIDS	Percentage who say HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child			Percentage who knows someone who has AIDS	Number
		During pregnancy	During delivery	Through breast-feeding		
			WOMEN			
Age						
15-19	69.2	53.7	53.7	52.7	12.1	5,912
20-24	77.0	62.1	62.1	59.2	18.2	2,569
Residence						
Urban	79.6	63.6	63.6	61.4	15.9	4,727
Rural	61.5	47.0	47.0	46.1	11.5	3,754
Education						
Less than completed primary	18.4	14.8	14.8	15.6	13.4	384
Completed primary	40.1	20.8	20.8	22.8	6.4	929
Some secondary	71.0	53.7	53.7	54.0	11.2	3,987
Secondary+	88.0	74.8	74.8	69.5	19.6	3,180
Total	71.6	56.2	56.2	54.6	13.9	8,481
			MEN			
Age						
15-19	57.1	41.6	41.6	39.8	16.1	6,578
20-24	63.9	51.3	51.3	46.6	18.4	4,252
Residence						
Urban	67.5	54.7	54.7	50.4	19.1	5,228
Rural	52.5	36.6	36.6	35.1	15.0	5,602
Education						
Less than completed primary	16.8	10.7	10.7	9.5	9.2	785
Completed primary	30.0	18.7	18.7	19.0	13.9	1,476
Some secondary	61.1	43.3	43.3	41.3	16.4	5,234
Secondary+	81.0	68.6	68.6	62.4	21.2	3,325
Total	59.8	45.4	45.4	42.4	17.0	10,830

Note: Total includes two women and seven men with information missing on education.

More than half of women (55-56 percent) and 42-45 percent of men say that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery, and through breastfeeding. Again, the percentage is higher for older respondents (age 20-24), urban residents, and those with a higher education.

Only 14 percent of women and 17 percent of men report personally knowing someone who has the virus that causes AIDS.

8.3 KNOWLEDGE OF VOLUNTARY HIV COUNSELING AND TESTING (VCT)

Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals make specific decisions to reduce risk and increase safer sex practices so they can remain disease free. For those who are HIV-positive, knowledge of their status allows them to take action to protect their sexual partners, to access treatment, and to plan for the future.

Knowledge of HIV status is one of the most important components of HIV/AIDS prevention and control. Knowing a person's HIV status opens access to both prevention services and care, support, and treatment services. The Ministry of Health estimated that there are 193,000 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Indonesia in 2006, but only 30 percent are enrolled in the HIV Care Program. Due to the large gap between infection and treatment, the Government of Indonesia is accelerating the growth and quality of VCT to expand national coverage.

To assess the awareness of HIV testing services, 2007 IYARHS respondents who have heard of AIDS were asked whether they know about counseling before HIV testing and the location of VCT services. The findings are presented in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4 shows that only 16 percent of women and 10 percent of men know about VCT. The knowledge of VCT is higher among respondents age 20-24, who live in urban areas, and who have a higher level of education. The same percentage of women and men know where they can get consultation and HIV/AIDS tests, or VCT. Older respondents, those who live in urban areas, and those with a higher level of education are more likely to know of a place for VCT.

Table 8.4 Knowledge of VCT and source for VCT

Among unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have heard of AIDS, percentage who know of a test for HIV, and percentage who know a source for the test, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

	Women			Men		
Background characteristic	Percentage who know about voluntary HIV testing preceded by counseling	Percentage who know where to get consultation and HIV/AIDS test or VCT	Number	Percentage who know about voluntary HIV testing preceded by counseling	Percentage who know where to get consultation and HIV/AIDS test or VCT	Number
Age						
15-19	14.5	14.5	4,853	8.5	8.5	4,932
20-24	19.3	19.3	2,268	11.8	11.8	3,410
Residence						
Urban	18.0	18.0	4,269	11.2	11.2	4,434
Rural	13.0	13.0	2,851	8.2	8.2	3,908
Education						
Less than completed primary	12.3	12.3	117	3.1	3.1	247
Completed primary	4.2	4.2	471	5.6	5.6	683
Some secondary	13.6	13.6	3,438	7.3	7.3	4,229
Secondary+	20.6	20.6	3,094	14.6	14.6	3,176
Total	16.0	16.0	7,120	9.8	9.8	8,342

Note: Total includes two men with information missing on education.

8.4 SOCIAL ASPECT OF HIV/AIDS

Widespread stigma and discrimination can adversely affect both people's willingness to be tested and adherence to antiretroviral therapy. Reduction of stigma and discrimination is, thus, an important indicator of the success of programs targeting HIV and AIDS prevention and control.

To assess the level of stigma, the 2007 IYARHS respondents who had heard of AIDS were asked if they would be willing to care for a relative sick with AIDS in their own household, if they would be willing to buy fresh vegetables from a market vendor who had HIV, if they thought a female teacher who has HIV but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching, and if they would not want to keep secret a family member's HIV status. Table 8.5 shows the results.

Table 8.5 presents the proportion of women and men who express accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS by background characteristics. Six in ten respondents believe that the HIV status of a family member should be kept a secret. Younger women and men and those who live in urban areas are more likely to want to keep the HIV status a secret.

Table 8.5 also shows that 18 percent of women and 13 percent of men are not willing to care for a family member with AIDS in their home. The percentage of respondents who refuse to care for an HIV-positive family member is higher among younger respondents, those living in rural areas, and those with lower education.

Table 8.5 Social aspects of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have heard of AIDS and can provide specific responses to questions on various social aspects of HIV/AIDS, according to background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

	Women			Men		
Background characteristic	Believes that HIV status of family member should be kept secret	Not willing to care for family member with AIDS at home	Number	Believes that HIV status of family member should be kept secret	Not willing to care for family member with AIDS at home	Number
Age						
15-19	63.1	19.8	4,853	61.1	13.8	4,932
20-24	54.8	15.2	2,268	55.8	11.4	3,410
Residence						
Urban	62.9	16.1	4,269	63.1	11.5	4,434
Rural	56.7	21.8	2,851	54.2	14.3	3,908
Education						
Less than completed primary	51.1	25.7	117	56.5	16.8	247
Completed primary	52.1	17.9	471	57.3	14.4	683
Some secondary	64.4	20.5	3,438	61.6	13.3	4,229
Secondary+	57.7	15.7	3,094	55.8	11.5	3,176
Total	60.5	18.4	7,120	58.9	12.8	8,342

Note: Total includes two men with information missing on education.

8.5 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV PREVENTION METHODS

HIV is mainly transmitted through heterosexual contact between an infected partner and an uninfected partner. Consequently, HIV prevention programs focus their messages and efforts on three important aspects of behavior: use of condoms, limiting the number of sexual partners or staying faithful to one partner, and delaying sexual debut for young persons (abstinence). To ascertain whether the programs have effectively communicated these messages, IYARHS respondents were asked specific questions about whether it is possible to reduce the chances of getting HIV by using a condom at every sexual encounter, limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner, and abstaining from sex.

Table 8.6 shows the levels of knowledge of various HIV prevention methods by background characteristics. More than half of respondents (55 percent of unmarried women and 54 percent of unmarried men) know that using condoms can reduce the risk of contracting HIV. This knowledge is higher for respondents in urban areas and with higher education.

Six in ten unmarried women and 50 percent of unmarried men say that limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner can prevent getting AIDS. Additionally, 55 percent of women and 51 percent of

men say that not having sexual intercourse at all can reduce the risk of contracting HIV. Knowledge for all three prevention methods is higher among those age 20-24, living in urban areas, and with a higher level of education.

Table 8.6 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 by knowledge of HIV prevention methods, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Using condoms	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner	Abstaining from sexual intercourse	Total
		WOMEN		
Age				
15-19	52.8	55.8	53.9	5,912
20-24	60.0	64.7	58.6	2,569
Education				
Less than completed primary	16.0	15.0	14.1	384
Completed primary	26.0	28.3	25.8	929
Some secondary	54.5	57.1	55.9	3,987
Secondary+	68.8	74.4	68.2	3,180
Residence				
Urban	60.4	64.8	60.3	4,727
Rural	48.1	50.6	49.0	3,754
Total	55.0	58.5	55.3	8,481
		MEN		
Age				
15-19	51.2	47.0	48.6	6,578
20-24	57.8	54.1	54.4	4,252
Education				
Less than completed primary	17.0	13.9	14.0	785
Completed primary	27.6	24.7	27.8	1,476
Some secondary	55.3	50.6	52.1	5,234
Secondary+	71.8	68.0	68.0	3,325
Residence				
Urban	61.0	55.5	57.1	5,228
Rural	47.1	44.5	45.1	5,602
Total	53.8	49.8	50.9	10,830

Note: Total includes one woman and ten men with information missing on education.

8.6 REJECTION OF MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT HIV/AIDS

Stigma and discrimination are constraints in the prevention of HIV/AIDS. Stigma and discrimination usually arise from misconceptions about HIV/AIDS. Therefore, correction of misconceptions in the community is very important to program efforts. Common misconceptions about HIV and AIDS include the idea that all HIV-positive people always appear ill and the belief that the virus can be transmitted through mosquito or other insect bites, by sharing food with someone who is HIV-positive, or by witchcraft or other supernatural means. Respondents were asked about these misconceptions, and the findings are presented in Table 8.7.

Comprehensive knowledge is defined as 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 HIV transmission or prevention: that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with a person who has HIV or AIDS.

Despite the fact that only 3 percent of women and 1 percent of men have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, findings indicate that the vast majority of Indonesian youth know that an

HIV-positive person cannot necessarily show signs of infection. This knowledge is maintained by 72 percent of women age 15-24 and 60 percent of men age 15-24. Although there is a significant urban-rural discrepancy in existing knowledge about AIDS, the difference in knowledge by education is substantial. Less than 20 percent of respondents with no education say that a healthy-looking person can have AIDS, compared with 81-88 percent of respondents with secondary or higher education.

Regarding other types of misconceptions, 29 percent of women and 24 percent of men know that AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, 9 percent of women and 5 percent of men say that AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means, and 34 percent of women and 26 percent of men say that AIDS cannot be transmitted by sharing food with a person with AIDS.

Table 8.7 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	A healthy looking person can have AIDS	AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	AIDS cannot be transmitted by sharing food	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about AIDS	Total
			WOMEN			
Age						
15-19	69.2	29.3	9.3	35.2	2.8	5,912
20-24	77.0	28.4	7.8	32.2	2.2	2,569
Education						
Less than completed primary	18.4	11.3	4.5	14.0	2.0	384
Completed primary	40.1	14.4	8.7	24.3	2.8	929
Some secondary	71.0	31.6	11.1	38.3	3.1	3,987
Secondary+	88.0	32.3	6.6	34.6	1.9	3,180
Residence						
Urban	79.6	27.5	6.6	34.4	1.6	4,727
Rural	61.5	31.0	11.7	34.2	3.8	3,754
Total	71.6	29.1	8.8	34.3	2.6	8,481
			MEN			
Age						
15-19	57.1	22.3	5.9	27.2	1.6	6,578
20-24	63.9	26.8	4.5	23.5	1.2	4,252
Education						
Less than completed primary	16.8	11.4	5.4	12.7	2.2	785
Completed primary	30.0	15.1	5.6	16.9	1.3	1,476
Some secondary	61.1	23.8	6.6	29.1	1.7	5,234
Secondary+	81.0	31.2	3.4	27.5	0.9	3,325
Missing	76.9	42.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	10
Residence						
Urban	67.5	24.3	3.7	26.4	0.6	5,228
Rural	52.5	23.8	6.9	25.1	2.2	5,602
Total	59.8	24.0	5.4	25.7	1.4	10,830

Note: Total includes one woman and ten men with information missing on education.

8.7 KNOWLEDGE OF OTHER STIS AND SOURCE OF INFORMATION

STIs are one of the important predisposing factors that increase HIV transmission. If there is no appropriate intervention to combat STIs, it will be difficult to reduce HIV transmission. The main strategy to control STIs is through increasing knowledge on the symptoms of the diseases, how to prevent them, and where to seek adequate information when needed. In the 2007 IYARHS, respondents were asked whether they have ever heard of STIs, what kind of infection they know, and where they obtained the information on STIs.

Table 8.8 shows the percentage of unmarried women and men who have ever heard of STIs and are able to identify the STI by name, according to background characteristics. Overall, 67 percent of women and 89 percent of men know about syphilis, and 33 percent of women and 19 percent of men know about gonorrhea. Knowledge of genital herpes is low (5 percent of women and 2 percent of men). Knowledge of STIs is higher among respondents age 20-24, those who live in urban areas, and those with higher education. Appendix Table A.8.2 shows variation in knowledge of other STIs by province.

Table 8.8 Knowledge of other STIs

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have heard of other STIs, according to background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Other STIs				Number
	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Genital herpes	Other	
WOMEN					
Age					
15-19	61.7	31.7	3.8	17.4	1,530
20-24	74.8	35.8	7.4	13.6	963
Residence					
Urban	69.9	35.2	5.6	12.9	1,695
Rural	60.2	29.0	4.4	22.4	797
Education					
Less than completed primary	(19.7)	(61.5)	(0.0)	(19.2)	24
Completed primary	43.2	23.5	0.0	36.6	59
Some secondary	54.7	29.7	4.1	21.1	879
Secondary+	75.3	35.2	6.1	12.1	1,529
Total	66.8	33.2	5.2	15.9	2,492
MEN					
Age					
15-19	84.9	18.0	1.1	10.3	1,972
20-24	92.0	18.9	2.4	6.4	2,041
Residence					
Urban	90.2	20.1	2.1	7.1	2,350
Rural	86.1	16.1	1.4	10.1	1,663
Education					
Less than completed primary	86.6	16.3	0.0	10.3	95
Completed primary	76.5	18.9	0.0	14.7	264
Some secondary	85.3	14.7	1.3	10.5	1,545
Secondary+	92.4	21.2	2.5	5.9	2,102
Total	88.5	18.5	1.8	8.3	4,013

Note: Total includes two men with information missing on education. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

When asked where they obtained information about STIs, the most often cited source for women is school or a teacher (60 percent), followed by the newspaper or magazines (34 percent) and friends and relatives (32 percent). For men, the most common source of information is friends or relatives (56 percent), followed by school or a teacher (39 percent). The internet is beginning to be used for information about STIs and was mentioned by 3 percent of women and 2 percent of men. Women are as likely as men to mention radio and television as a source for information about STIs (11-13 percent for radio and 24-28 percent for television) (Table 8.9).

Table 8.9 Source of information on STIs

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have heard of STIs by source of information and media type, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Source of information on STIs												Number
	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	Poster	Health profes-sional	Mosque/ church	School/ teacher	Commu-nity meeting	Friend/ relative	Work-place	Internet	Other	
WOMEN													
Age													
15-19	10.5	25.7	32.0	1.0	3.7	0.6	64.3	2.8	28.5	0.4	2.5	2.5	1,530
20-24	15.8	30.5	38.1	1.6	4.9	0.2	52.8	2.2	36.6	3.7	4.9	2.2	963
Residence													
Urban	12.9	23.4	35.7	1.3	3.6	0.4	59.9	1.8	30.8	2.2	3.9	2.2	1,695
Rural	11.8	36.4	31.6	0.9	5.3	0.4	59.7	4.1	33.4	0.3	2.4	2.7	797
Education													
Less than completed primary	(4.1)	(36.6)	(28.7)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(29.0)	(57.1)	0.0	0.0	(27.2)	24
Completed primary	6.5	28.4	11.3	0.0	3.6	3.4	3.4	0.0	53.9	0.0	0.0	18.3	59
Some secondary	12.5	27.8	34.2	1.2	3.3	0.3	63.5	3.0	26.2	0.4	2.1	2.1	879
Secondary+	12.9	27.2	35.4	1.3	4.7	0.4	60.9	2.0	33.4	2.4	4.4	1.5	1,529
Total	12.5	27.5	34.4	1.2	4.1	0.4	59.8	2.6	31.6	1.6	3.4	2.4	2,492
MEN													
Age													
15-19	10.3	23.5	22.9	2.2	5.6	0.1	45.0	1.8	50.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1,972
20-24	11.5	25.2	25.7	2.1	6.4	0.5	32.8	1.7	60.7	1.1	2.0	2.0	2,041
Residence													
Urban	12.3	25.8	28.0	2.3	4.7	0.3	40.4	1.4	53.7	1.0	2.4	1.5	2,350
Rural	9.0	22.3	19.2	2.0	7.8	0.2	36.6	2.3	59.0	0.9	0.1	1.5	1,663
Education													
Less than completed primary	3.0	13.4	2.1	2.5	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	83.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	95
Completed primary	11.9	20.5	10.3	0.8	5.9	0.0	4.1	0.4	78.8	1.7	0.0	0.4	264
Some secondary	9.1	22.5	18.9	1.5	5.6	0.1	38.8	1.5	56.3	0.5	0.4	1.3	1,545
Secondary+	12.6	26.6	31.0	2.7	6.4	0.4	45.1	2.2	51.4	1.2	2.5	1.9	2,102
Total	10.9	24.3	24.3	2.2	6.0	0.3	38.8	1.8	55.9	0.9	1.5	1.5	4,013

Note: Total includes one woman and two men with information missing on education. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

8.8 KNOWLEDGE OF SYMPTOMS OF STIS

Knowing the symptoms of STIs is one of the most important reasons leading to health seeking behavior at health facilities. This knowledge will enhance early detection and prompt treatment, which are two key components for measurement of program success. The 2007 IYARHS respondents were asked whether they know any of the symptoms associated with STIs (other than HIV/AIDS) in women and in men. The results show that 71 percent of women and 63 percent of men have no knowledge of symptoms of STIs. Younger women and men, those who live in rural areas, and those with low education are less likely to know any symptoms of STIs (Table 8.10).

Table 8.10 Knowledge of symptoms of STIs

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 with knowledge of symptoms associated with STIs in a man and in a woman, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	No knowledge of STIs	Knowledge of symptoms of STIs in a man			Knowledge of symptoms of STIs in a woman			Number
		None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more	
				WOMEN				
Age								
15-19	74.1	11.2	8.2	6.5	12.3	7.6	6.0	5,912
20-24	62.5	14.2	10.0	13.2	13.9	10.9	12.6	2,569
Residence								
Urban	64.1	14.4	10.5	11.0	15.0	10.2	10.6	4,727
Rural	78.8	9.3	6.5	5.4	9.9	6.6	4.7	3,754
Education								
Less than completed primary	93.6	3.7	1.9	0.8	3.5	1.8	1.0	384
Completed primary	93.7	2.6	2.6	1.2	3.2	2.1	1.0	929
Some secondary	77.9	9.9	7.5	4.7	10.2	7.2	4.7	3,987
Secondary+	51.9	18.7	12.9	16.4	19.9	13.2	15.0	3,180
Total	70.6	12.1	8.7	8.5	12.7	8.6	8.0	8,481
				MEN				
Age								
15-19	70.0	8.6	12.1	9.3	22.5	4.9	2.5	6,578
20-24	52.0	9.5	18.8	19.7	36.4	6.8	4.7	4,252
Residence								
Urban	55.0	10.7	18.1	16.2	33.6	7.1	4.3	5,228
Rural	70.3	7.3	11.6	10.8	22.8	4.3	2.6	5,602
Education								
Less than completed primary	88.0	3.9	5.0	3.2	9.7	1.4	1.0	785
Completed primary	82.1	5.7	8.7	3.4	15.0	2.0	0.9	1,476
Some secondary	70.5	8.1	12.8	8.6	22.8	4.8	2.0	5,234
Secondary+	36.8	12.9	22.8	27.5	46.1	9.7	7.4	3,325
Total	62.9	8.9	14.7	13.4	28.0	5.7	3.4	10,830

Note: Total includes one woman and two men with information missing on education.

The results also show the different levels of knowledge among women and men with regard to symptoms of STIs in a man and in a woman; 9 percent of women were able to mention STI symptoms in a woman and in a man. Men are more likely than women to be able to mention STI symptoms in a man than in a woman; 13 percent of men were able to mention two or more STI symptoms in a man compared with 3 percent who were able to mention two or more STI symptoms in a woman. Older women and men, those who live in urban areas, and those with a higher level of education are more likely to know symptoms of STIs.

8.9 SELF-REPORTING OF STIS

In the 2007 IYARHS, respondents were asked if they have ever had bad smelling or abnormal genital discharge, an ulcer, or genital discharge and an ulcer in the past 12 months. Table 8.11 shows the

self-reported prevalence of STIs and STI symptoms for unmarried women and men age 15-24 by background characteristics.

Results in Table 8.11 show that women are much more likely to report experiencing bad smelling discharge in the past 12 months than men (17 and 2 percent, respectively). However, the self-reported prevalence of ulcer is very low; 3 percent of women and 2 percent of men. The prevalence of symptoms of STIs does not vary much across background characteristics of the respondents.

Table 8.11 Self-reported prevalence of STIs and STI symptoms

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Bad smelling discharge	Ulcer	Bad smelling discharge and ulcer	Total
		WOMEN		
Age				
15-19	17.8	3.0	1.5	5,912
20-24	14.0	2.7	1.4	2,569
Education				
Less than completed primary	15.7	3.9	2.1	384
Completed primary	17.7	3.5	1.9	929
Some secondary	17.0	3.1	1.3	3,987
Secondary+	15.8	2.5	1.5	3,180
Residence				
Urban	14.1	3.0	1.4	4,727
Rural	19.8	2.8	1.6	3,754
Total	16.6	2.9	1.5	8,481
		MEN		
Age				
15-19	1.5	2.5	0.2	6,578
20-24	1.5	1.6	0.4	4,252
Education				
Less than completed primary	0.9	2.8	0.2	785
Completed primary	1.6	3.2	0.6	1,476
Some secondary	1.9	2.1	0.3	5,234
Secondary+	0.9	1.6	0.2	3,325
Residence				
Urban	1.1	1.7	0.2	5,228
Rural	1.8	2.5	0.4	5,602
Total	1.5	2.1	0.3	10,830

Note: Total includes one woman and ten men with information missing on education.

Respondents of the 2007 IDHS who reported having symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months were asked if they sought any advice or treatment for their symptoms and where such advice or treatment was sought. The results in Table 8.12 indicate that four in ten women and 23 percent of men do not seek advice or treatment for their symptoms, and 27 percent of women and 22 percent of men self-treat the symptoms. Among those who sought advice or treatment, 12 percent of women and 19 percent of men went to see a doctor, 9 percent of women and 13 percent of men went to friends or family, and 6 to 11 percent each of respondents went to a health facility (public health center, hospital, or clinic). Younger respondents and those with lower education are less likely to seek advice or treatment for their symptoms than other respondents.

Table 8.12 Advice sought for STI symptoms

Percentage of women and men age 15-24 reporting an STI or symptoms of an STI in the last 12 months who sought advice or treatment by source for treatment, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Not treated	Self treatment	Drug store	Public health center	Hospital/ clinic	Traditional practitioner	Doctor	Friends/ family	Other	Don't know	Number
					WOMEN						
Age											
15-19	39.7	25.4	3.6	7.1	5.6	0.8	12.0	8.8	9.3	2.1	1,141
20-24	32.4	32.4	5.6	5.6	7.3	1.5	13.1	10.7	5.8	3.2	392
Residence											
Urban	34.0	30.9	3.5	5.7	6.1	0.4	13.6	11.0	9.1	2.7	742
Rural	41.5	23.6	4.7	7.6	6.0	1.6	11.0	7.7	7.8	2.1	790
Education											
Less than completed primary	40.8	13.4	2.0	14.1	5.3	1.7	10.2	20.5	7.0	3.3	67
Completed primary	33.4	30.1	2.1	10.7	3.6	3.8	10.8	3.2	10.1	1.4	179
Some secondary	44.9	22.0	3.5	5.4	6.5	0.9	10.7	8.8	8.3	2.6	753
Secondary+	29.1	35.2	5.9	6.1	6.3	0.1	15.3	10.6	8.3	2.2	533
Total	37.9	27.1	4.1	6.7	6.0	1.0	12.3	9.3	8.4	2.4	1,532
					MEN						
Age											
15-19	26.3	18.4	3.0	10.2	11.3	2.0	15.8	11.4	3.9	10.4	246
20-24	14.2	28.3	7.4	6.4	9.5	1.6	27.2	16.2	7.6	2.8	114
Residence											
Urban	14.3	21.6	3.3	6.5	13.3	0.8	15.6	16.2	2.0	13.6	141
Rural	27.7	21.5	5.0	10.6	9.0	2.5	21.9	10.8	7.0	4.3	219
Education											
Less than completed primary	22.8	36.5	9.0	18.3	9.5	3.8	6.1	10.3	3.6	0.0	28
Completed primary	24.2	36.0	0.6	2.2	6.8	3.5	15.8	9.9	2.4	4.1	62
Some secondary	21.5	16.6	4.9	10.7	10.5	1.2	22.0	11.9	6.5	13.2	193
Secondary+	24.6	17.6	4.7	7.2	15.6	1.6	16.8	19.6	4.5	1.0	74
Total	22.5	21.5	4.4	9.0	10.7	1.9	19.4	12.9	5.1	7.9	360

DATING AND SEXUAL EXPERIENCE 9

With an increase in the number of years that young women stay single, the possibility of premarital sexual activity and risk of pregnancy also increases. In many Asian and Pacific societies, adolescent girls are particularly vulnerable to the risks associated with misinformed and unprotected sexual relationships, as well as the adverse consequences of adolescent pregnancy (ESCAP, 2001). Consequently, the proportion of births to unmarried adolescent women is increasing. This trend may continue unless contraceptive use also increases.

9.1 DATING

In an adolescent's life, dating can be considered a step toward finding a special person who provides companionship and shares experiences. In the 2007 Indonesia Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey (IYARHS), respondents were asked whether they have ever had a girlfriend or boyfriend, which was defined in the questionnaire as a person of the opposite sex with whom the respondent had a romantic relationship. Table 9.1 shows that 28 percent of men say that they have never had a girlfriend, compared with 23 percent of women who said that they never had a boyfriend.

For young people, the first date is usually remembered as an important event in which she or he has attracted the attention of the opposite sex. The first date may lead to a more serious, long-term relationship with the person from the opposite sex. Most women and men start dating at age 15-17, with a slightly higher proportion for women than for men (43 percent and 40 percent, respectively). This implies that initiation of dating is more likely to occur at a younger age among women than men. Twenty-four percent of women say that they started dating before reaching age 15, compared with 19 percent of men. Older women and men, those who live in urban areas, and those with some secondary education are more likely than other young adults to say that they have dated.

In the 2007 IYARHS, respondents were also asked the type of activities they did when dating, including holding hands, kissing, and petting. Table 9.2 shows that holding hands is the most common practice (68 percent of women and 69 percent of men). Overall, men are more likely than women to report more intimate actions such as kissing (41 percent compared with 27 percent) and petting (27 percent and 9 percent, respectively).

In general, older male and female respondents (age 20-24), those who reside in urban areas, and those with higher education are more likely to be more intimate during dating than younger respondents (age 15-19), those living in rural areas, and those with lower education.

Table 9.1 Age at first date

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 by specific age at first date, according to background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Age at first date								
	Never had a boyfriend/ girlfriend	<12	12-14	15-17	18-19	20+	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number
WOMEN									
Age									
15-19	29.0	5.5	22.6	39.5	3.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	5,912
20-24	10.3	2.2	13.8	49.3	16.4	7.6	0.3	100.0	2,569
Residence									
Urban	20.6	4.6	20.3	43.7	7.9	2.8	0.2	100.0	4,727
Rural	26.8	4.5	19.5	40.9	6.3	1.8	0.2	100.0	3,754
Education									
Less than completed primary	43.3	3.6	13.0	33.0	5.1	0.8	1.1	100.0	384
Completed primary	30.9	3.8	14.1	38.5	8.5	3.6	0.6	100.0	929
Some secondary	29.3	6.5	23.9	35.5	3.5	1.1	0.1	100.0	3,987
Secondary+	11.2	2.4	17.4	53.5	11.7	3.6	0.2	100.0	3,180
Total	23.3	4.5	19.9	42.5	7.2	2.3	0.2	100.0	8,481
MEN									
Age									
15-19	36.1	5.0	18.6	36.9	3.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	6,578
20-24	14.5	2.5	9.1	45.6	18.2	9.5	0.5	100.0	4,252
Residence									
Urban	23.5	4.3	15.7	43.7	8.8	3.7	0.3	100.0	5,228
Rural	31.5	3.7	14.1	37.1	9.4	3.8	0.5	100.0	5,602
Education									
Less than completed primary	43.5	3.5	5.7	31.2	11.0	4.2	1.0	100.0	785
Completed primary	37.9	3.6	7.7	34.6	9.4	6.4	0.4	100.0	1,476
Some secondary	32.5	4.6	18.8	35.2	6.0	2.4	0.4	100.0	5,234
Secondary+	11.6	3.3	14.1	52.7	13.3	4.7	0.2	100.0	3,325
Total	27.6	4.0	14.9	40.3	9.1	3.7	0.4	100.0	10,830

Note: Total includes two women and seven men with information missing on education.

Table 9.2 Dating experience

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 by dating experience, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Holding hands	Kissing	Petting	Total	Holding hands	Kissing	Petting	Total
Age								
15-19	62.0	23.2	6.5	5,912	60.1	30.9	19.2	6,578
20-24	82.6	43.4	15.0	2,569	82.7	57.1	37.7	4,252
Residence								
Urban	73.3	34.4	10.2	4,727	73.8	46.3	28.5	5,228
Rural	61.9	23.0	7.7	3,754	64.4	36.4	24.5	5,602
Education								
Less than completed primary	46.3	23.0	11.0	384	53.1	26.6	19.1	785
Completed primary	58.7	19.9	5.2	929	59.7	35.5	23.0	1,476
Some secondary	61.3	21.6	6.4	3,987	63.5	33.5	20.9	5,234
Secondary+	82.5	42.5	13.3	3,180	85.5	59.3	38.5	3,325
Total	68.3	29.3	9.1	8,481	69.0	41.2	26.5	10,830

9.2 SEXUAL EXPERIENCE

9.2.1 Attitudes about Premarital Sex

In the 2007 IYARHS, respondents were asked about their attitudes and practices in dating and sexual relations. Because premarital sex is not widely accepted in Indonesia, respondents were asked first about their attitude toward premarital sex, the importance of virginity, and whether they know someone who had sex before marriage. These questions were asked to introduce this delicate topic. Table 9.3 presents these findings.

As expected, acceptance of premarital sex is low. Two important findings emerge from data in Table 9.3. In general, men are much more likely than women to accept premarital sex. Only 1 percent of women accept premarital sex for women, compared with 5 percent of men who accept premarital sex for women. The percentage of respondents who accept premarital sex for men is higher: 2 percent of women and 8 percent of men (Figure 9.1).

There are no significant differences in acceptance of sex before marriage among women by age or urban-rural residence. However, a pattern emerges in the differentials by education level. Although premarital sex among women is unacceptable for women across education levels, women with no education are twice more likely to think premarital sex is acceptable for men than their better-educated peers.

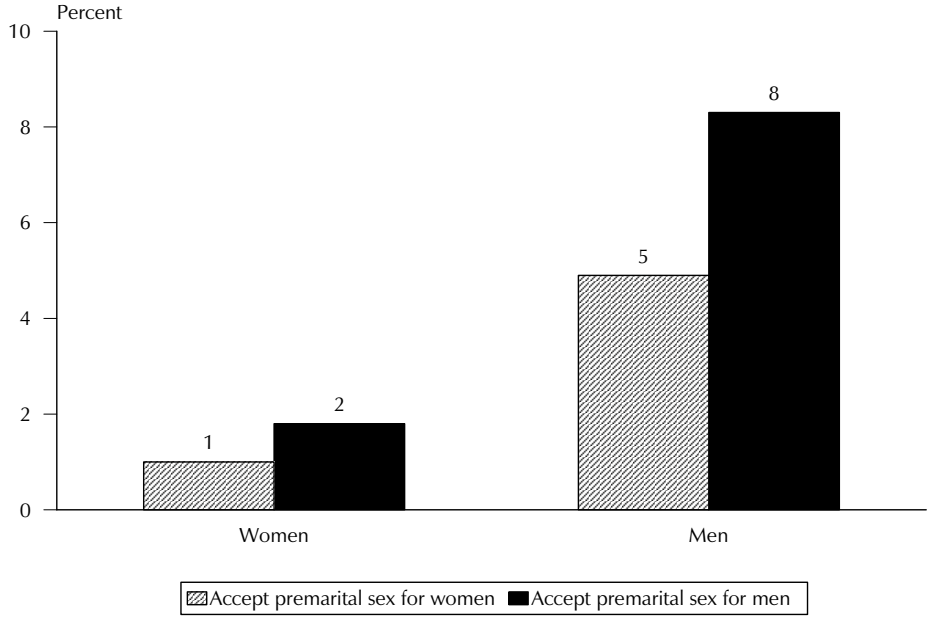
The pattern is different for men; older men are more likely than younger men to accept premarital sex for women and men. For example, 10 percent of men age 20-24 accept premarital sex among men, compared with 7 percent of men age 15-19. There are no significant differences in men's acceptance of sex before marriage by age or urban-rural residence. Men with secondary or higher education are most likely to accept premarital sex for men and women than those with lower education (Table 9.3).

Table 9.3 Attitude about premarital sex

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have an accepting attitude about premarital sex, according to background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Accept premarital sex for			Accept premarital sex for		
	Women	Men	Number	Women	Men	Number
Age						
15-19	1.0	1.8	5,912	4.1	7.1	6,578
20-24	1.2	1.8	2,569	6.2	10.1	4,252
Residence						
Urban	1.1	1.9	4,727	5.3	8.7	5,228
Rural	1.0	1.7	3,754	4.5	7.9	5,602
Education						
Less than completed primary	2.5	3.9	384	4.3	8.1	785
Completed primary	1.4	2.3	929	4.5	7.0	1,476
Some secondary	0.3	1.4	3,987	4.4	7.6	5,234
Secondary+	1.6	1.9	3,180	6.2	10.0	3,325
Total	1.0	1.8	8,481	4.9	8.3	10,830

Figure 9.1 **Percentage of Women and Men Age 15-24 who Accept Premarital Sex**



In the 2007 IYARHS, respondents who said that they think premarital sex is acceptable were asked about the reason for their attitude. The findings for men are presented in Table 9.4. The number of women who find sex before marriage acceptable across background characteristics is too small to show a clear pattern. Overall, more than half of women think that having sex before marriage is acceptable for all of the reasons asked in the survey, except to show love (35 percent). The most acceptable reason for women for a couple to have sex before marriage is if the couple was planning to marry (62 percent). Acceptance of other reasons, such as if the couple likes to have sex or if they love each other, is expressed by 53 percent of women (data not shown).

For men, the reasons most often mentioned for accepting premarital sex is that the couple likes to have sex and loves each other (83 percent each). Other reasons include the couple plans to marry (78 percent) and that they realize the consequences (68 percent). It is interesting to note that although only 35 percent of women expressed that showing love to each other is a reason for having premarital sex, the same sentiment is expressed by 72 percent of men.

In general, for all of the reasons specified in the survey, younger respondents (age 15-19) and those who live in urban areas are consistently less likely than older respondents (age 20-24) and rural residents to approve of premarital sex. The respondent's education does not make much difference in their attitude about premarital sex.

Table 9.4 Men's attitudes about premarital sex

Percentage of unmarried men age 15-24 who have an accepting attitude about premarital sex and reason for acceptance of premarital sex, according to background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Reason for accepting premarital sex					Number
	Like to have sex	Love each other	Plan to marry	Know con-sequences	Show love	
Age						
15-19	83.4	80.3	74.3	63.0	67.7	502
20-24	83.5	85.7	81.4	74.3	77.2	452
Residence						
Urban	87.9	87.5	83.0	75.1	74.5	476
Rural	79.0	78.3	72.4	61.6	69.9	478
Education						
Less than completed primary	85.7	81.8	75.7	69.0	77.4	65
Completed primary	79.2	78.8	79.7	61.1	68.6	122
Some secondary	84.2	82.2	73.5	69.5	72.4	418
Secondary+	83.6	85.3	82.4	69.5	72.2	349
Total	83.4	82.9	77.7	68.4	72.2	954

9.2.2 Attitudes toward Virginity

As expected, virginity is highly regarded among both women and men. Almost all women and men say that it is important for a woman to maintain her virginity (98-99 percent). This perception does not vary much by age or residence. However, women and men with less than primary education are slightly less likely than educated respondents to uphold a woman's virginity.

Table 9.5 Attitude toward virginity

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 by attitude about maintaining virginity and opinion about men's attitude toward virginity, according to background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Agrees women should maintain virginity	Thinks men value future wife's virginity	Number	Agrees women should maintain virginity	Thinks men value future wife's virginity	Number
Age						
15-19	98.4	71.2	5,912	98.0	88.1	6,578
20-24	98.9	75.8	2,569	98.0	89.9	4,252
Residence						
Urban	99.3	71.0	4,727	98.6	89.0	5,228
Rural	97.7	74.7	3,754	97.4	88.7	5,602
Education						
Less than completed primary	95.6	67.4	384	95.3	83.7	785
Completed primary	96.0	72.9	929	98.3	90.4	1,476
Some secondary	98.8	72.4	3,987	97.7	88.9	5,234
Secondary+	99.5	73.5	3,180	98.8	89.2	3,325
Total	98.6	72.6	8,481	98.0	88.8	10,830

Note: Total includes two women and seven men with information missing on education.

Survey respondents were also asked whether men value their future wife's virginity. Overall, 73 percent of women and 89 percent of men said that men value their wife's virginity (Table 9.5). Slight variations are found across subgroups of respondents. Compared with the 2002-2003 IYARHS, there is a decline in the percentage of respondents who believe that men consider the virginity of their future wife important, especially among women (87 percent and 73 percent, respectively).

9.2.3 Sexual Experience

The 2007 IYARHS respondents were also asked about their own sexual experience. Overall, very few female respondents reported having had sex (1 percent). Men are somewhat more likely than women to report having had a sexual experience (6 percent) (Table 9.6 and Figure 9.2). There are slight differences in sexual experience among women across age and residence. However, women who did not complete primary education are four times more likely to have had sex than women with higher education. Older men tend to be more experienced in sex than younger men, but there is no difference in sexual experience by residence. Urban men are as likely to have had sex as rural men. Men with secondary or higher education are the most likely to have had sex (9 percent compared with 7 percent or lower).

There is a strong association between the respondent's attitude toward premarital sex and their sexual behavior. Between 22 and 44 percent of respondents who accept premarital sex have actually had sexual intercourse.

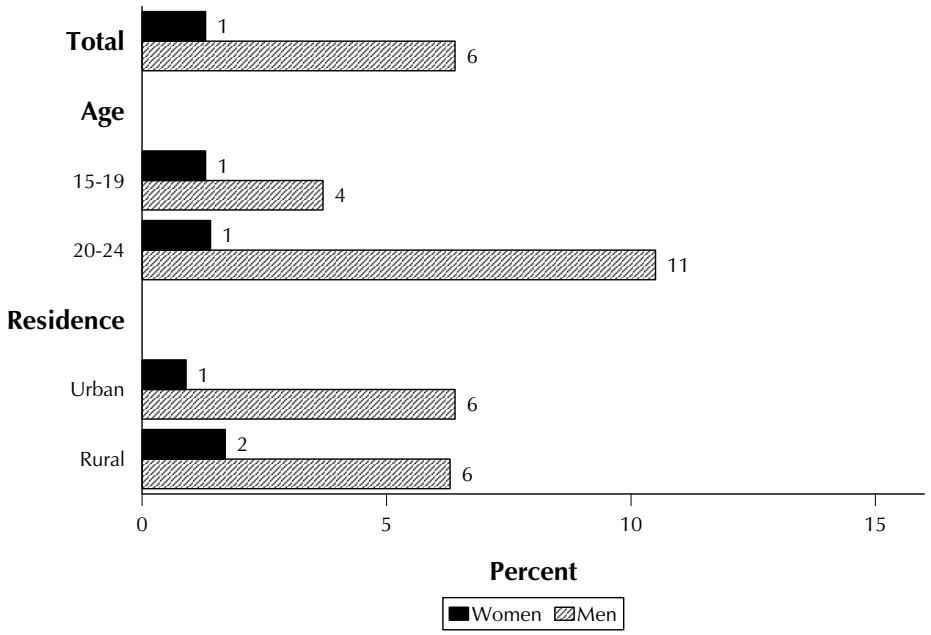
Table 9.6 Sexual experience

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have ever had sex, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Age				
15-19	1.3	5,912	3.7	6,578
20-24	1.4	2,569	10.5	4,252
Residence				
Urban	0.9	4,727	6.4	5,228
Rural	1.7	3,754	6.3	5,602
Education				
Less than completed primary	4.2	384	6.5	785
Completed primary	1.4	929	4.7	1,476
Some secondary	1.1	3,987	5.4	5,234
Secondary+	1.1	3,180	8.6	3,325
Total	1.3	8,481	6.4	10,830
Attitude toward premarital sex				
For women				
Agree	33.2	87	44.8	534
Disagree	0.8	8,302	4.0	10,058
For men				
Agree	22.0	155	43.8	896
Disagree	0.8	8,204	2.6	9,621

Note: Total includes one woman and ten men with information missing on education and women and men who did not give a response on attitude toward premarital sex for women and men.

Figure 9.2 **Percentage of Unmarried Women and Men Age 15-24 Who Have Ever Had Sex, by Background Characteristics, IYARHS 2007**



In the 2007 IYARHS, respondents were asked the reason for having their first sexual intercourse. Curiosity seems to be the main reason for having sex (45 percent). Men are much more likely than women to mention this reason (51 and 7 percent, respectively). The next most often cited reason is that it just happened (38 percent of women and 26 percent of men). Women are more likely than men to say that they have sex because they want to marry (7 percent compared with 2 percent). Data in Table 9.7 and Figure 9.3 show that the influence of friends is not as strong as previously thought—only 5 percent of respondents say that they feel pressured by their friends to have sex (Figure 9.3).

Table 9.7 Reason for having first sex

Among unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have ever had sex, percent distribution by reason for having first sex, by respondent's sex, IYARHS 2007

	Reason at first sexual intercourse										
Sex	Just happened	Curious/ anxious to know	Forced by partner	Need money for life/school	Wish to marry	Influenced by friends	Other	Don't remember	Missing	Total	Number
Women	38.4	6.8	21.2	0.7	6.9	5.7	14.8	0.2	5.3	100.0	110
Men	25.8	51.3	1.7	0.2	1.5	4.3	14.0	1.2	0.1	100.0	691
Total	27.5	45.2	4.4	0.3	2.2	4.5	14.1	1.0	0.8	100.0	801

Figure 9.3 **Reason for Having Sex the First Time for Women and Men Age 15-24**

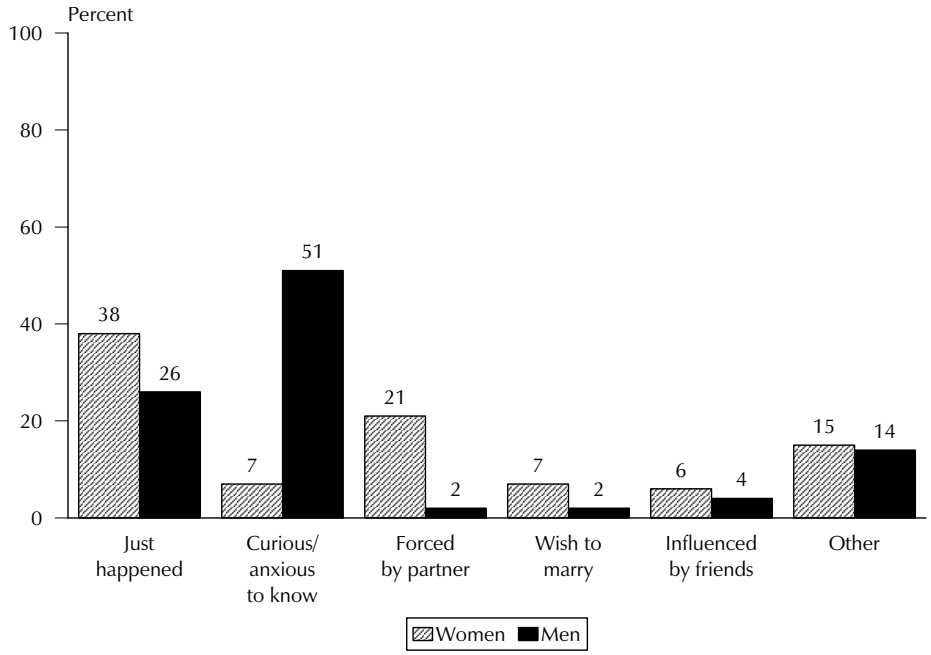


Table 9.8 presents data on sexual experience among men. Data for women are not shown because of the small numbers. Older men are more likely to report having had sex, but younger men tend to have sex at an earlier age than older men. There are slight variations by urban-rural residence, but there is no clear pattern by the level of education.

Table 9.8 Age at first sex

Percentage of unmarried men age 15-24 by age at first sex, according to background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Age at first sex ≤15	16	17	18	19	20+	Don't know/ missing	Never had sex	Total	Number
Age										
15-19	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	96.3	100.0	6,578
20-24	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	4.0	0.3	89.5	100.0	4,252
Residence										
Urban	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.5	0.1	93.6	100.0	5,228
Rural	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.5	1.6	0.2	93.7	100.0	5,602
Education										
Less than completed primary	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.3	93.5	100.0	785
Completed primary	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.2	95.3	100.0	1,476
Some secondary	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	94.6	100.0	5,234
Secondary+	0.6	0.7	1.9	1.6	1.3	2.3	0.2	91.4	100.0	3,325
Total	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.6	0.2	93.6	100.0	10,830

Note: Total includes seven men with information missing on education.

9.3 USE OF CONDOMS

In the 2007 IYARHS, respondents who had ever had sex were asked whether they used a condom during their first and last sex. Table 9.8 shows that women are less likely than men to report using a condom at first and last sexual intercourse. Eight percent of women say that they used a condom at first

sex, compared with 21 percent of men. For condom use at last sex, the proportion is 10 and 18 percent, respectively.

Younger women are more likely than older women to report condom use at first and last sex. There is a peculiar pattern by residence; urban women report a much higher condom use at first sex than rural women (16 and 3 percent, respectively), but rural women were much more likely to use a condom during their last sex (12 and 8 percent, respectively).

Men show a different pattern; younger men are less likely than older men to report condom use at first and last sex. Urban men are much more likely than rural men to use a condom at first and last sex. The general pattern is that condom use increases with education; men who completed secondary education are the most likely to use a condom at first and last sex.

Table 9.9 Condom use

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have ever had sex, by use of condom at first and last sex, according to background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	At first sex	At last sex	Number	At first sex	At last sex	Number
Age						
15-19	10.9	13.2	75	20.1	15.6	246
20-24	3.1	4.0	35	21.2	20.0	445
Residence						
Urban	16.2	7.5	45	30.0	28.0	336
Rural	3.0	12.1	65	12.1	9.4	355
Education						
Less than completed primary	*	*	16	11.0	10.6	51
Completed primary	*	*	13	9.0	11.7	69
Some secondary	8.8	8.4	45	20.6	15.3	283
Secondary+	2.7	21.3	35	24.7	24.8	284
Total	8.4	10.3	110	20.8	18.4	691

Note: Total includes two women and seven men with information missing on education. 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.

9.4 UNWANTED PREGNANCY

Increasing teenage pregnancy rates have prompted government organizations to provide reproductive health information and services. In the 2007 IYARHS, female respondents were asked if they have had an unwanted pregnancy, and male respondents were asked if any of their sexual partners have had an unwanted pregnancy. Several questions followed, including what was done about the pregnancy, if the pregnancy was carried to term, what happened to the baby, if the pregnancy was terminated, and who assisted in the pregnancy termination.

Data in the 2007 IYARHS show that very few respondents had an unwanted pregnancy. Six in ten respondents who had unwanted pregnancies had their pregnancies aborted (either induced or spontaneous abortion) and four in ten continued their pregnancies, including those who tried to abort the pregnancy but failed.

9.4.1 Abortion Experience among Friends

In Indonesia, pregnancy among unmarried women and men is socially unacceptable and not sanctioned by religion. If a young unmarried woman gets pregnant, the pregnancy is often terminated to avoid embarrassment and scorn by the community. In addition to being asked whether the respondents

have had an unwanted pregnancy, they were also asked whether they personally know someone who tried to abort or had aborted her pregnancy.

Eight percent of women and 6 percent of men personally know someone who has had an unwanted pregnancy (Table 9.10). Overall, 27 percent of women and 16 percent of men had asked their friends not to terminate the pregnancy. Older women and men, those living in urban areas, and more educated respondents are more likely than other respondents to have advised their friends not to abort an unwanted pregnancy.

Table 9.10 Experience of unwanted pregnancy among friends

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who know someone who had an unwanted pregnancy before marriage, the percentage who advised/influenced a friend or someone to abort a pregnancy, and the percentage who advised/influenced a friend or someone not to abort a pregnancy, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

	Women				Men			
Background characteristic	Knows someone who tried to abort a pregnancy	Advised/ influenced someone to abort a pregnancy	Advised/ influenced someone not to abort a pregnancy	Total	Knows someone who tried to abort a pregnancy	Advised/ influenced someone to abort a pregnancy	Advised/ influenced someone not to abort a pregnancy	Total
Age								
15-19	8.0	0.4	24.9	5,912	5.2	1.0	12.4	6,578
20-24	8.7	0.6	31.1	2,569	5.9	0.8	20.3	4,252
Residence								
Urban	9.3	0.3	28.5	4,727	6.0	1.1	17.0	5,228
Rural	6.9	0.7	24.6	3,754	5.0	0.7	14.1	5,602
Education								
Less than completed primary	4.9	2.2	18.8	384	2.3	0.7	8.8	785
Completed primary	6.1	0.1	21.5	929	3.1	0.6	11.0	1,476
Some secondary	7.8	0.5	21.9	3,987	4.9	1.0	13.2	5,234
Secondary+	9.7	0.4	35.5	3,180	8.3	1.0	22.8	3,325
Total	8.2	0.5	26.8	8,481	5.5	0.9	15.5	10,830

Note: Total includes two women and seven men with information missing on education.

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APPENDIX TABLES

Appendix A

Table A.3.1 Exposure to mass media

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who usually read a newspaper at least once a week, watch television at least once a week, and listen to the radio at least once a week, by province, IYARHS 2007

Province	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	All three media	No media	Number
			WOMEN			
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	16.0	71.8	37.7	10.7	19.5	178
North Sumatera	26.5	76.3	35.2	11.8	17.4	549
West Sumatera	36.9	87.7	50.6	21.8	6.9	176
Riau	38.2	84.7	43.3	20.7	9.3	168
Jambi	40.1	82.4	38.6	23.3	13.6	69
South Sumatera	24.6	80.6	41.5	9.8	9.6	255
Bengkulu	55.3	92.6	44.2	27.3	2.2	60
Lampung	33.1	83.9	56.2	22.3	7.9	238
Bangka Belitung	20.3	87.6	32.5	8.2	7.9	53
Riau Islands	36.3	83.5	33.7	15.5	10.8	40
Java						
DKI Jakarta	9.7	70.5	28.8	2.4	24.4	574
West Java	22.0	78.6	44.8	12.2	13.1	1,237
Central Java	28.6	82.3	52.3	17.6	9.7	1,292
DI Yogyakarta	40.5	85.2	64.1	28.1	8.1	171
East Java	24.7	90.5	50.0	14.8	5.1	1,078
Banten	11.9	59.4	35.7	5.4	28.4	452
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	21.4	86.9	63.2	16.0	7.1	162
West Nusa Tenggara	20.7	83.0	44.2	10.9	12.0	196
East Nusa Tenggara	16.6	37.2	23.0	7.3	51.5	221
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	19.2	71.8	26.6	6.0	21.2	160
Central Kalimantan	12.5	81.3	29.0	5.9	14.4	53
South Kalimantan	25.3	86.8	35.5	9.8	7.8	137
East Kalimantan	26.7	79.9	33.7	13.9	11.9	104
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	25.6	78.3	30.9	12.4	16.0	88
Central Sulawesi	17.0	91.9	32.2	7.3	6.6	106
South Sulawesi	36.2	85.6	47.3	22.7	9.4	314
Southeast Sulawesi	35.0	92.0	49.6	22.0	3.9	91
Gorontalo	25.5	68.1	33.9	19.9	30.8	41
West Sulawesi	20.4	76.8	41.5	14.7	19.2	33
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	5.2	68.2	19.6	1.7	27.3	71
North Maluku	14.9	73.5	20.7	4.1	19.7	37
West Papua	10.0	55.4	26.0	3.0	37.9	24
Papua	15.8	38.4	14.6	7.2	55.3	53
Total	24.2	79.0	43.1	13.4	14.1	8,481

Continued…

Table A.3.1—*Continued*

Province	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	All three media	No media	Number
			MEN			
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	19.7	68.3	33.3	10.2	27.0	185
North Sumatera	38.9	78.4	46.0	26.0	17.3	603
West Sumatera	28.5	86.2	42.2	18.4	8.9	204
Riau	37.5	84.5	41.1	16.1	10.3	171
Jambi	24.5	85.6	43.1	11.1	9.9	112
South Sumatera	13.2	72.2	26.7	6.6	21.8	342
Bengkulu	29.6	72.9	37.8	14.5	18.9	64
Lampung	23.3	80.2	64.3	17.2	9.9	376
Bangka Belitung	19.2	74.8	27.0	6.4	20.5	66
Riau Islands	39.0	82.7	40.1	16.7	13.0	48
Java						
DKI Jakarta	26.3	82.4	45.4	17.5	12.3	577
West Java	21.0	73.1	47.1	11.4	16.1	1,765
Central Java	15.8	75.7	48.9	9.8	16.2	1,695
DI Yogyakarta	57.7	90.5	75.3	44.2	3.1	208
East Java	27.7	87.6	46.7	17.0	6.4	1,605
Banten	10.9	70.4	31.2	4.8	23.2	574
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	31.4	89.2	67.2	22.1	3.9	201
West Nusa Tenggara	18.3	75.7	44.3	11.0	16.4	215
East Nusa Tenggara	12.4	37.8	24.0	5.8	52.0	226
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	18.6	61.8	28.6	5.5	30.7	207
Central Kalimantan	11.7	61.9	19.6	4.8	31.2	85
South Kalimantan	28.5	89.1	40.5	14.7	6.3	161
East Kalimantan	24.6	84.8	34.1	13.0	7.9	145
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	35.1	82.8	43.9	19.6	13.2	121
Central Sulawesi	19.2	86.4	39.2	11.4	9.6	114
South Sulawesi	22.5	84.0	52.1	14.8	11.1	333
Southeast Sulawesi	35.8	83.2	48.0	20.7	8.9	97
Gorontalo	18.8	60.8	39.2	17.1	36.6	55
West Sulawesi	30.9	83.5	48.9	21.4	13.8	47
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	12.9	71.9	25.1	5.0	20.6	72
North Maluku	29.7	70.6	15.7	4.6	22.2	42
West Papua	16.7	61.3	30.6	9.8	34.7	34
Papua	8.6	40.9	17.4	2.8	54.2	80
Total	23.2	77.4	44.6	13.8	15.4	10,830

Table A.4.1a Knowledge of physical changes in boys at puberty

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have knowledge of physical changes in boys at puberty, by province, IYARHS 2007

	Women		Men	
Province	Any indicators of physical change	Number	Any indicators of physical change	Number
Sumatera				
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	74.5	178	83.6	185
North Sumatera	77.1	549	84.0	603
West Sumatera	87.0	176	77.1	204
Riau	80.9	168	79.1	171
Jambi	72.4	69	68.3	112
South Sumatera	68.0	255	76.2	342
Bengkulu	81.8	60	64.0	64
Lampung	85.4	238	71.9	376
Bangka Belitung	83.1	53	72.4	66
Riau Islands	73.4	40	82.6	48
Java				
DKI Jakarta	84.2	574	93.1	577
West Java	86.4	1,237	81.5	1,765
Central Java	83.4	1,292	79.0	1,695
DI Yogyakarta	94.4	171	92.5	208
East Java	91.1	1,078	92.7	1,605
Banten	83.8	452	83.2	574
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	93.8	162	94.5	201
West Nusa Tenggara	86.4	196	93.5	215
East Nusa Tenggara	61.6	221	88.3	226
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	65.5	160	73.1	207
Central Kalimantan	78.9	53	85.1	85
South Kalimantan	75.1	137	82.3	161
East Kalimantan	76.6	104	77.7	145
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	76.2	88	72.6	121
Central Sulawesi	81.2	106	78.9	114
South Sulawesi	69.6	314	69.1	333
Southeast Sulawesi	84.1	91	81.5	97
Gorontalo	72.5	41	88.0	55
West Sulawesi	51.7	33	68.1	47
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	67.5	71	82.7	72
North Maluku	56.8	37	60.4	42
West Papua	78.1	24	84.5	34
Papua	62.6	53	66.0	80
Total	81.9	8,481	82.7	10,830

Table A.4.1b Knowledge of physical changes in girls at puberty

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have knowledge of physical changes in girls at puberty, by province, IYARHS 2007

Province	Women		Men	
	Any indicators of physical change	Number	Any indicators of physical change	Number
Sumatera				
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	87.0	178	68.3	185
North Sumatera	89.6	549	69.4	603
West Sumatera	91.5	176	70.1	204
Riau	88.6	168	66.9	171
Jambi	80.4	69	50.0	112
South Sumatera	85.3	255	56.4	342
Bengkulu	94.8	60	52.7	64
Lampung	93.4	238	54.6	376
Bangka Belitung	87.7	53	48.6	66
Riau Islands	90.0	40	70.4	48
Java				
DKI Jakarta	93.3	574	78.1	577
West Java	91.1	1,237	66.3	1,765
Central Java	92.6	1,292	66.9	1,695
DI Yogyakarta	99.3	171	87.0	208
East Java	95.6	1,078	88.2	1,605
Banten	90.3	452	73.9	574
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	97.9	162	87.3	201
West Nusa Tenggara	95.2	196	83.9	215
East Nusa Tenggara	80.1	221	77.8	226
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	92.0	160	60.0	207
Central Kalimantan	90.5	53	81.1	85
South Kalimantan	89.0	137	66.7	161
East Kalimantan	87.7	104	72.7	145
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	87.3	88	59.5	121
Central Sulawesi	91.1	106	59.4	114
South Sulawesi	82.0	314	50.9	333
Southeast Sulawesi	88.4	91	69.1	97
Gorontalo	80.6	41	71.6	55
West Sulawesi	64.9	33	54.8	47
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	87.3	71	77.9	72
North Maluku	81.0	37	48.7	42
West Papua	94.3	24	72.4	34
Papua	77.8	53	62.6	80
Total	90.9	8,481	70.7	10,830

Table A.4.2 Source of knowledge of physical changes at puberty

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who cite a friend as a source of knowledge about physical changes at puberty, by province, IYARHS 2007

	Women		Men	
Province	Friend	Number	Friend	Number
Sumatera				
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	48.3	178	56.1	185
North Sumatera	29.0	549	30.7	603
West Sumatera	41.1	176	51.5	204
Riau	42.3	168	37.5	171
Jambi	32.6	69	21.9	112
South Sumatera	36.9	255	38.5	342
Bengkulu	47.9	60	38.5	64
Lampung	61.3	238	39.0	376
Bangka Belitung	37.4	53	29.5	66
Riau Islands	40.3	40	36.9	48
Java				
DKI Jakarta	53.0	574	56.7	577
West Java	50.3	1,237	36.3	1,765
Central Java	37.4	1,292	43.1	1,695
DI Yogyakarta	64.1	171	48.6	208
East Java	36.3	1,078	65.8	1,605
Banten	54.3	452	69.0	574
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	53.5	162	60.2	201
West Nusa Tenggara	46.9	196	66.6	215
East Nusa Tenggara	37.4	221	63.5	226
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	63.2	160	47.9	207
Central Kalimantan	57.2	53	49.9	85
South Kalimantan	56.8	137	51.8	161
East Kalimantan	43.4	104	55.2	145
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	49.3	88	41.2	121
Central Sulawesi	53.2	106	52.6	114
South Sulawesi	37.8	314	39.4	333
Southeast Sulawesi	57.8	91	50.0	97
Gorontalo	64.1	41	69.9	55
West Sulawesi	22.5	33	38.7	47
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	26.6	71	52.3	72
North Maluku	42.9	37	47.1	42
West Papua	61.9	24	54.1	34
Papua	38.3	53	40.9	80
Total	44.4	8,481	48.4	10,830

Table A.4.3 Knowledge of the fertile period

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who know that the correct fertile menstrual period is halfway between periods, by province, IYARHS 2007

	Women		Men	
Province	Halfway between periods	Number	Halfway between periods	Number
Sumatera				
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	6.5	178	4.8	185
North Sumatera	7.1	549	2.7	603
West Sumatera	18.8	176	11.0	204
Riau	12.4	168	8.7	171
Jambi	11.7	69	5.6	112
South Sumatera	14.5	255	7.4	342
Bengkulu	22.5	60	9.3	64
Lampung	6.5	238	4.3	376
Bangka Belitung	17.5	53	7.3	66
Riau Islands	8.7	40	10.8	48
Java				
DKI Jakarta	16.2	574	5.5	577
West Java	15.9	1,237	14.2	1,765
Central Java	29.4	1,292	13.1	1,695
DI Yogyakarta	52.6	171	26.7	208
East Java	23.3	1,078	12.8	1,605
Banten	3.3	452	9.0	574
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	14.1	162	13.1	201
West Nusa Tenggara	7.3	196	16.5	215
East Nusa Tenggara	5.8	221	8.7	226
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	17.1	160	12.1	207
Central Kalimantan	22.5	53	10.9	85
South Kalimantan	15.1	137	11.5	161
East Kalimantan	11.1	104	2.7	145
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	12.8	88	5.9	121
Central Sulawesi	13.5	106	3.3	114
South Sulawesi	15.6	314	5.1	333
Southeast Sulawesi	7.8	91	2.2	97
Gorontalo	11.2	41	2.5	55
West Sulawesi	6.7	33	2.7	47
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	10.5	71	3.1	72
North Maluku	4.1	37	4.6	42
West Papua	7.0	24	5.6	34
Papua	15.7	53	2.3	80
Total	17.1	8,481	10.4	10,830

Table A.4.4 Knowledge of risk of pregnancy

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who think that a woman can become pregnant after having sexual intercourse once, by province, IYARHS 2007

	Women		Men	
Province	Can become pregnant	Number	Can become pregnant	Number
Sumatera				
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	49.4	178	59.5	185
North Sumatera	50.6	549	50.3	603
West Sumatera	58.2	176	49.9	204
Riau	55.3	168	56.7	171
Jambi	51.3	69	38.0	112
South Sumatera	58.6	255	57.6	342
Bengkulu	57.3	60	47.0	64
Lampung	51.8	238	43.1	376
Bangka Belitung	51.4	53	46.3	66
Riau Islands	53.0	40	48.5	48
Java				
DKI Jakarta	45.8	574	69.4	577
West Java	61.3	1,237	53.1	1,765
Central Java	60.5	1,292	42.1	1,695
DI Yogyakarta	79.3	171	73.7	208
East Java	49.6	1,078	50.9	1,605
Banten	62.4	452	73.8	574
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	48.4	162	48.5	201
West Nusa Tenggara	60.1	196	55.7	215
East Nusa Tenggara	43.1	221	45.0	226
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	65.1	160	55.4	207
Central Kalimantan	64.6	53	34.4	85
South Kalimantan	56.5	137	42.9	161
East Kalimantan	46.1	104	47.1	145
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	43.0	88	56.7	121
Central Sulawesi	56.8	106	45.9	114
South Sulawesi	51.0	314	53.5	333
Southeast Sulawesi	49.5	91	44.4	97
Gorontalo	37.6	41	39.8	55
West Sulawesi	45.9	33	39.4	47
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	45.0	71	43.6	72
North Maluku	40.7	37	34.4	42
West Papua	57.8	24	56.9	34
Papua	45.6	53	44.7	80
Total	55.2	8,481	52.0	10,830

Table A.4.5 Knowledge of anemia

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have knowledge of anemia, by province, IYARHS 2007

Province	Women			Men		
	Low Hb	Iron deficiency	Number	Low Hb	Iron deficiency	Number
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	2.9	4.4	178	2.6	7.5	185
North Sumatera	0.3	2.0	549	2.9	6.3	603
West Sumatera	2.2	1.6	176	0.3	2.2	204
Riau	2.7	4.5	168	1.3	2.0	171
Jambi	3.0	4.5	69	0.0	2.1	112
South Sumatera	0.0	1.3	255	0.6	1.9	342
Bengkulu	0.0	0.0	60	2.5	3.8	64
Lampung	0.5	1.6	238	0.4	0.0	376
Bangka Belitung	4.5	5.2	53	2.1	1.6	66
Riau Islands	5.3	2.4	40	0.0	0.7	48
Java						
DKI Jakarta	0.7	2.0	574	0.3	2.4	577
West Java	3.7	9.0	1,237	0.8	1.4	1,765
Central Java	1.1	1.8	1,292	0.7	2.8	1,695
DI Yogyakarta	2.6	11.3	171	0.0	1.3	208
East Java	1.4	4.4	1,078	0.5	0.7	1,605
Banten	1.1	1.4	452	1.8	2.2	574
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	2.5	2.3	162	0.0	0.5	201
West Nusa Tenggara	1.3	2.5	196	0.7	2.0	215
East Nusa Tenggara	8.1	2.3	221	0.9	1.9	226
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	0.0	1.0	160	0.0	2.5	207
Central Kalimantan	1.9	1.1	53	0.6	2.4	85
South Kalimantan	1.5	4.2	137	0.8	1.1	161
East Kalimantan	1.8	4.6	104	0.0	1.3	145
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	0.1	0.0	88	0.3	0.0	121
Central Sulawesi	1.2	1.8	106	0.0	1.4	114
South Sulawesi	0.6	3.0	314	2.9	2.0	333
Southeast Sulawesi	1.0	2.2	91	0.3	0.0	97
Gorontalo	0.0	0.4	41	0.4	0.2	55
West Sulawesi	0.0	1.6	33	0.5	0.7	47
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	0.5	1.6	71	3.5	1.8	72
North Maluku	0.6	3.1	37	0.6	2.8	42
West Papua	4.9	8.4	24	5.6	3.4	34
Papua	4.3	2.9	53	0.0	0.9	80
Total	1.8	3.6	8,481	0.9	2.0	10,830

Table A.4.6 Preferred source for more information about reproductive health

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who would like further discussion on reproductive health with specific persons by province, IYARHS 2007

Province	Person with whom respondent would like to discuss reproductive health										Total
	Friend	Mother	Father	Siblings	Relatives	Teacher	Health service provider	Religious leader	Other	No one	
	WOMEN										
Sumatera											
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	40.8	32.8	0.4	11.6	8.1	29.9	37.6	8.0	0.5	8.9	178
North Sumatera	25.2	33.2	3.5	19.1	7.8	25.5	50.8	1.6	2.1	11.5	549
West Sumatera	33.8	35.2	3.3	15.2	6.7	29.0	50.8	2.1	4.8	4.7	176
Riau	22.6	31.3	2.1	9.3	5.2	25.9	38.6	0.9	0.9	9.4	168
Jambi	25.5	45.9	12.9	15.5	12.2	14.6	50.9	2.2	0.0	3.9	69
South Sumatera	22.0	50.4	6.4	14.1	7.3	20.4	35.5	3.2	2.1	6.4	255
Bengkulu	22.6	40.9	1.1	16.5	7.6	24.2	35.2	0.2	3.5	4.7	60
Lampung	28.8	37.8	5.5	16.2	5.5	20.9	51.8	3.9	3.4	2.9	238
Bangka Belitung	24.0	30.6	0.8	5.1	5.8	15.5	42.9	2.0	0.0	4.7	53
Riau Islands	16.8	35.5	3.9	3.7	3.2	18.9	57.0	0.3	1.6	6.4	40
Java											
DKI Jakarta	35.0	33.7	2.9	10.0	4.7	13.6	32.7	1.0	0.1	6.3	574
West Java	28.8	36.8	6.9	15.3	8.6	26.9	43.8	5.2	1.6	4.4	1,237
Central Java	31.4	35.8	2.2	12.0	5.5	20.1	39.4	3.1	0.6	12.7	1,292
DI Yogyakarta	36.5	43.0	2.3	15.5	9.1	19.0	51.2	1.5	1.0	0.3	171
East Java	12.4	25.1	0.5	7.5	2.4	16.0	48.2	0.8	0.0	11.0	1,078
Banten	46.5	40.3	6.3	11.5	4.7	11.4	32.7	3.6	1.9	3.7	452
Bali and Nusa Tenggara											
Bali	26.2	46.2	5.4	8.2	7.8	15.8	48.3	0.0	6.3	3.8	162
West Nusa Tenggara	33.8	26.9	2.4	7.7	5.4	33.2	24.6	1.2	0.5	8.0	196
East Nusa Tenggara	24.2	29.6	5.4	10.5	6.5	22.1	34.0	1.3	3.4	22.8	221
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	17.5	21.9	3.3	6.5	3.0	14.3	39.1	0.0	0.0	23.8	160
Central Kalimantan	25.6	23.6	3.9	6.7	6.3	20.2	59.9	0.8	0.0	8.9	53
South Kalimantan	44.8	47.6	1.2	14.3	8.2	18.9	46.5	0.8	0.0	4.2	137
East Kalimantan	21.4	36.1	1.6	9.6	6.0	16.3	50.3	0.2	1.8	6.9	104
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	37.6	51.8	15.8	13.9	14.3	27.9	54.2	1.5	0.0	4.6	88
Central Sulawesi	34.5	31.0	7.8	10.5	9.3	20.0	37.7	1.1	1.5	13.5	106
South Sulawesi	29.9	31.5	5.2	18.3	11.8	16.1	30.3	0.1	8.5	7.0	314
Southeast Sulawesi	33.0	45.5	5.9	13.0	15.2	17.2	42.7	1.5	1.4	4.6	91
Gorontalo	16.4	51.9	5.7	10.8	12.6	25.4	47.3	0.9	0.0	4.4	41
West Sulawesi	17.5	22.9	7.1	6.4	12.6	17.1	43.9	0.0	1.5	20.8	33
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	13.7	39.6	6.8	7.9	9.4	23.0	49.9	2.9	0.4	6.0	71
North Maluku	26.3	45.3	4.7	12.6	8.4	13.5	29.8	0.5	0.3	16.2	37
West Papua	13.7	20.1	0.3	6.4	3.1	12.8	69.8	0.0	0.6	8.8	24
Papua	16.2	32.6	1.2	10.6	9.5	10.3	34.6	2.2	1.9	19.5	53
Total	28.0	34.9	3.9	12.3	6.6	20.4	42.0	2.4	1.5	8.6	8,481

Continued…

Table A.4.6—*Continued*

Province	Person with whom respondent would like to discuss reproductive health										
	Friend	Mother	Father	Siblings	Relatives	Teacher	Health service provider	Religious leader	Other	No one	Total
	MEN										
Sumatera											
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	33.7	4.7	2.3	1.4	2.0	29.6	50.3	14.6	1.4	9.5	185
North Sumatera	17.4	16.1	10.2	2.3	6.5	18.3	49.1	5.1	0.7	24.7	603
West Sumatera	29.1	6.0	6.1	4.6	2.6	19.3	56.1	5.1	6.0	12.2	204
Riau	20.5	8.1	5.3	1.6	2.1	15.6	51.1	0.0	2.5	21.5	171
Jambi	55.3	6.8	6.3	2.9	4.0	8.0	26.1	0.5	0.0	16.2	112
South Sumatera	16.8	8.7	9.5	5.5	9.7	16.1	37.5	1.9	1.8	28.2	342
Bengkulu	33.3	4.0	7.3	2.6	14.4	20.8	52.0	3.1	2.4	7.6	64
Lampung	30.9	7.6	5.2	3.1	2.1	5.4	40.9	1.6	2.1	16.5	376
Bangka Belitung	15.9	9.0	8.4	1.1	4.2	7.7	52.0	0.8	1.7	22.7	66
Riau Islands	32.5	12.9	7.2	4.7	7.0	15.6	32.5	2.4	2.3	26.5	48
Java											
DKI Jakarta	48.9	9.5	4.8	4.2	2.9	31.6	37.9	3.5	0.1	12.3	577
West Java	26.7	20.3	17.7	5.8	4.4	21.2	53.9	6.9	8.1	6.4	1,765
Central Java	24.6	2.9	3.4	2.9	1.5	15.2	42.9	2.0	0.4	22.5	1,695
DI Yogyakarta	11.5	4.1	2.8	1.4	0.7	11.6	66.8	1.5	0.1	6.1	208
East Java	27.2	6.3	3.3	1.9	1.8	21.1	62.7	3.2	1.2	4.8	1,605
Banten	51.1	11.3	10.6	3.9	7.7	25.4	36.1	3.3	0.7	4.1	574
Bali and Nusa Tenggara											
Bali	57.2	4.6	8.5	1.6	4.4	11.9	31.5	1.3	5.6	2.6	201
West Nusa Tenggara	41.3	13.8	9.3	4.1	13.7	15.2	45.8	2.4	2.2	4.0	215
East Nusa Tenggara	36.8	2.4	2.9	2.9	5.9	17.2	39.0	0.8	4.5	9.1	226
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	30.4	11.5	9.6	3.8	6.6	11.2	30.1	0.7	3.6	30.1	207
Central Kalimantan	12.0	3.3	2.9	1.7	2.8	11.5	58.2	1.3	2.9	17.6	85
South Kalimantan	37.7	12.2	12.1	4.0	1.7	24.5	49.2	5.7	1.0	5.6	161
East Kalimantan	47.2	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	14.9	33.2	1.3	0.5	14.1	145
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	46.8	12.3	11.1	4.8	4.9	16.7	35.6	2.7	0.9	11.5	121
Central Sulawesi	24.5	13.6	11.7	4.8	5.3	18.0	55.5	1.8	0.8	10.1	114
South Sulawesi	35.6	7.6	8.1	2.8	3.8	9.5	35.1	1.7	2.0	18.4	333
Southeast Sulawesi	37.6	17.2	15.0	6.6	9.5	19.8	44.7	4.1	8.5	9.6	97
Gorontalo	29.8	15.8	13.5	4.4	8.8	7.4	68.1	2.7	0.3	2.2	55
West Sulawesi	55.1	13.3	12.0	7.0	8.5	10.0	28.6	2.7	3.2	6.7	47
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	34.2	4.2	4.3	1.4	3.4	22.7	44.3	0.7	0.3	19.0	72
North Maluku	29.1	11.0	5.1	2.0	3.6	31.3	32.9	1.1	7.7	11.1	42
West Papua	24.7	13.8	6.9	8.4	8.5	19.3	60.3	1.3	3.2	13.0	34
Papua	22.5	8.3	4.6	2.7	9.3	20.4	31.2	2.9	1.5	29.8	80
Total	30.5	9.7	7.9	3.5	4.0	18.5	47.4	3.5	2.6	13.0	10,830

Table A.5.1 Knowledge of any method and any modern method of family planning

Percentage of all unmarried women and men who know at least one contraceptive method and who know at least one modern method, by province, IYARHS 2007

	Women			Men		
Province	Any method	Any modern method	Number	Any method	Any modern method	Number
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	89.3	89.3	178	80.9	80.9	185
North Sumatera	93.6	93.4	549	92.0	92.0	603
West Sumatera	100.0	100.0	176	94.1	93.7	204
Riau	93.7	93.7	168	92.0	92.0	171
Jambi	94.4	94.1	69	96.0	96.0	112
South Sumatera	95.0	95.0	255	89.8	89.8	342
Bengkulu	99.1	99.1	60	86.7	86.7	64
Lampung	98.8	98.8	238	95.9	95.7	376
Bangka Belitung	99.5	99.5	53	88.5	88.4	66
Riau Islands	96.7	96.7	40	96.9	96.9	48
Java						
DKI Jakarta	98.7	98.7	574	99.3	99.3	577
West Java	99.0	99.0	1,237	96.0	96.0	1,765
Central Java	98.4	98.4	1,292	86.0	85.8	1,695
DI Yogyakarta	99.3	99.3	171	100.0	100.0	208
East Java	97.7	97.7	1,078	97.8	97.8	1,605
Banten	96.4	96.4	452	95.6	95.2	574
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	99.1	99.1	162	97.8	97.6	201
West Nusa Tenggara	96.0	96.0	196	92.7	92.7	215
East Nusa Tenggara	81.5	79.8	221	75.6	74.4	226
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	93.5	93.5	160	90.5	89.8	207
Central Kalimantan	96.1	96.1	53	87.9	87.9	85
South Kalimantan	97.8	97.8	137	97.4	97.4	161
East Kalimantan	95.3	95.3	104	95.1	95.1	145
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	100.0	100.0	88	89.3	88.7	121
Central Sulawesi	95.1	95.1	106	92.9	92.9	114
South Sulawesi	94.9	94.6	314	90.6	90.3	333
Southeast Sulawesi	97.0	97.0	91	94.0	92.7	97
Gorontalo	89.1	89.1	41	93.8	93.4	55
West Sulawesi	87.2	86.4	33	93.4	93.4	47
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	81.0	81.0	71	80.2	76.8	72
North Maluku	82.2	82.2	37	87.7	86.0	42
West Papua	87.7	87.7	24	86.2	86.2	34
Papua	64.8	61.4	53	75.5	70.6	80
Total	96.3	96.2	8,481	92.8	92.6	10,830

Table A.5.2 Preferred method of family planning for future use

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who intend to use family planning in the future by preferred method and province, IYARHS 2007

	Women			Men		
Province	Any method	Any modern method	Number	Any method	Any modern method	Number
Sumatera						
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	33.4	33.3	178	23.1	22.2	185
North Sumatera	51.5	51.3	549	25.0	24.1	603
West Sumatera	65.3	62.2	176	22.4	21.4	204
Riau	51.9	50.4	168	31.3	29.0	171
Jambi	63.6	62.1	69	20.2	19.2	112
South Sumatera	56.6	56.4	255	15.2	14.5	342
Bengkulu	84.4	83.6	60	21.0	21.0	64
Lampung	67.9	67.3	238	22.1	21.0	376
Bangka Belitung	74.0	71.8	53	17.5	16.8	66
Riau Islands	61.9	61.0	40	38.9	37.3	48
Java						
DKI Jakarta	38.3	38.3	574	25.2	24.6	577
West Java	61.3	60.2	1,237	22.2	21.1	1,765
Central Java	64.8	61.9	1,292	33.3	31.1	1,695
DI Yogyakarta	88.7	79.4	171	65.6	62.9	208
East Java	72.1	69.0	1,078	32.3	31.2	1,605
Banten	40.0	39.9	452	45.2	41.7	574
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	66.2	65.3	162	22.7	20.7	201
West Nusa Tenggara	66.4	65.6	196	19.1	19.1	215
East Nusa Tenggara	48.2	48.2	221	34.9	32.4	226
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	63.1	63.1	160	25.7	24.0	207
Central Kalimantan	64.3	64.3	53	24.3	23.5	85
South Kalimantan	73.4	72.9	137	33.9	33.5	161
East Kalimantan	49.3	47.3	104	26.5	25.9	145
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	77.2	77.2	88	36.0	34.5	121
Central Sulawesi	74.0	73.4	106	10.7	9.6	114
South Sulawesi	56.3	54.6	314	28.4	27.1	333
Southeast Sulawesi	57.8	56.5	91	22.2	20.2	97
Gorontalo	56.6	55.5	41	33.9	33.1	55
West Sulawesi	43.9	42.7	33	19.6	18.5	47
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	44.5	44.0	71	25.0	23.2	72
North Maluku	57.8	57.6	37	17.7	17.1	42
West Papua	25.8	25.8	24	18.5	18.1	34
Papua	21.4	19.6	53	13.5	10.4	80
Total	59.5	58.0	8,481	28.5	27.0	10,830

Table A.5.3 Need for family planning services

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who think that family planning should be available to unmarried adolescents, by type of service and province, IYARHS 2007

	Women				Men			
Province	Information	Consultation	Family planning services	Number	Information	Consultation	Family planning services	Number
Sumatera								
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	74.4	61.7	38.8	178	64.3	52.7	41.4	185
North Sumatera	72.0	69.6	47.3	549	68.7	64.8	59.9	603
West Sumatera	86.6	78.6	46.3	176	74.1	64.5	44.2	204
Riau	85.2	75.9	53.7	168	81.3	76.2	63.3	171
Jambi	80.8	78.2	30.2	69	78.8	67.6	53.6	112
South Sumatera	85.6	69.8	43.7	255	88.2	71.8	55.3	342
Bengkulu	84.9	84.9	33.7	60	90.3	80.8	57.7	64
Lampung	77.6	72.5	54.7	238	66.7	65.1	38.2	376
Bangka Belitung	88.7	85.4	27.9	53	65.5	50.2	35.8	66
Riau Islands	76.8	71.7	49.7	40	77.0	68.1	59.0	48
Java								
DKI Jakarta	94.8	89.1	67.1	574	87.4	85.7	67.7	577
West Java	87.7	81.6	61.0	1,237	80.1	67.6	43.5	1,765
Central Java	85.9	78.6	47.9	1,292	82.3	62.2	35.4	1,695
DI Yogyakarta	98.1	86.2	32.8	171	95.8	91.5	52.8	208
East Java	86.6	81.8	47.9	1,078	85.6	72.8	43.2	1,605
Banten	85.5	71.6	45.4	452	91.2	89.3	82.4	574
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	88.4	87.1	72.4	162	92.6	88.3	64.7	201
West Nusa Tenggara	88.0	85.2	71.5	196	75.0	71.9	44.6	215
East Nusa Tenggara	87.4	66.3	35.1	221	93.4	87.8	62.5	226
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	79.2	76.4	36.9	160	72.7	70.3	48.4	207
Central Kalimantan	86.8	73.7	55.8	53	85.9	69.0	50.8	85
South Kalimantan	86.5	81.9	60.0	137	81.4	67.5	49.5	161
East Kalimantan	84.9	75.3	38.3	104	81.6	79.1	58.1	145
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	76.6	74.1	41.8	88	93.3	83.6	63.3	121
Central Sulawesi	83.2	76.5	30.6	106	70.4	61.9	52.3	114
South Sulawesi	79.1	76.0	61.1	314	77.5	71.4	69.3	333
Southeast Sulawesi	68.5	61.3	31.0	91	56.8	48.9	35.2	97
Gorontalo	82.3	60.5	28.6	41	89.0	51.7	36.1	55
West Sulawesi	69.6	56.3	39.8	33	78.5	47.5	30.2	47
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	78.3	63.8	48.3	71	77.2	57.7	56.7	72
North Maluku	65.9	41.7	14.1	37	83.1	75.4	73.7	42
West Papua	85.0	65.3	43.9	24	85.0	64.5	48.5	34
Papua	75.0	59.0	42.1	53	78.5	70.1	61.7	80
Total	84.8	77.5	50.5	8,481	81.4	70.8	49.9	10,830

Table A.6.1.1 Ideal age at marriage for women

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24, by ideal age at first marriage for women, by province, IYARHS 2007

Province	Ideal age at marriage for women				Total	Number	Median age
	<20	20-24	25+	Don't know/ missing			
	WOMEN						
Sumatera							
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	10.2	63.0	20.8	6.1	100.0	178	21.5
North Sumatera	2.6	51.7	40.0	5.7	100.0	549	23.9
West Sumatera	2.4	56.3	39.4	1.9	100.0	176	24.1
Riau	4.6	53.3	35.9	6.2	100.0	168	23.6
Jambi	7.8	60.4	27.5	4.4	100.0	69	22.6
South Sumatera	4.8	61.1	32.5	1.7	100.0	255	23.0
Bengkulu	3.0	61.4	35.2	0.4	100.0	60	23.2
Lampung	4.6	70.9	22.8	1.6	100.0	238	22.4
Bangka Belitung	5.5	65.3	27.4	1.7	100.0	53	22.8
Riau Islands	1.3	60.8	37.5	0.5	100.0	40	23.9
Java							
DKI Jakarta	1.2	61.0	31.9	6.0	100.0	574	23.7
West Java	3.2	64.4	28.9	3.6	100.0	1,237	23.2
Central Java	7.2	65.9	25.8	1.1	100.0	1,292	22.8
DI Yogyakarta	3.0	58.0	38.6	0.3	100.0	171	24.3
East Java	10.7	70.1	17.9	1.3	100.0	1,078	21.5
Banten	5.5	64.7	21.2	8.5	100.0	452	22.1
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	0.6	53.9	44.0	1.6	100.0	162	24.3
West Nusa Tenggara	4.9	60.4	30.2	4.6	100.0	196	22.4
East Nusa Tenggara	2.1	28.8	58.0	11.1	100.0	221	25.4
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	12.7	56.3	30.0	1.0	100.0	160	23.0
Central Kalimantan	6.6	52.1	38.4	2.9	100.0	53	23.2
South Kalimantan	10.8	59.6	27.8	1.8	100.0	137	21.9
East Kalimantan	6.2	58.8	29.9	5.1	100.0	104	22.8
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	4.5	47.2	46.4	1.9	100.0	88	24.7
Central Sulawesi	7.5	57.3	27.4	7.8	100.0	106	20.9
South Sulawesi	12.1	44.1	38.3	5.4	100.0	314	23.3
Southeast Sulawesi	12.4	44.1	41.1	2.4	100.0	91	23.3
Gorontalo	6.9	52.5	33.3	7.3	100.0	41	22.7
West Sulawesi	8.7	50.2	29.4	11.7	100.0	33	21.8
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	3.7	40.3	39.7	16.3	100.0	71	24.4
North Maluku	16.0	46.8	27.9	9.3	100.0	37	22.0
West Papua	8.6	47.4	27.0	17.0	100.0	24	22.1
Papua	4.5	27.7	18.8	49.1	100.0	53	23.7
Total	5.9	60.3	29.8	4.0	100.0	8,481	23.1

Continued…

Table A.6.1.1—*Continued*

Province	Ideal age at marriage for women						
	<20	20-24	25+	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median age
	MEN						
Sumatera							
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	16.5	64.4	10.6	8.6	100.0	185	20.7
North Sumatera	12.0	63.3	19.6	5.0	100.0	603	21.4
West Sumatera	14.3	60.4	20.4	4.8	100.0	204	22.0
Riau	10.3	60.1	23.5	6.1	100.0	171	21.8
Jambi	18.4	58.7	15.2	7.6	100.0	112	20.8
South Sumatera	15.3	62.4	13.5	8.9	100.0	342	20.9
Bengkulu	12.0	59.1	20.9	8.0	100.0	64	20.9
Lampung	13.4	73.1	8.6	4.9	100.0	376	20.8
Bangka Belitung	16.6	68.5	10.1	4.9	100.0	66	20.8
Riau Islands	4.3	70.6	20.7	4.4	100.0	48	22.8
Java							
DKI Jakarta	2.2	63.8	32.4	1.6	100.0	577	24.0
West Java	10.7	69.6	14.0	5.7	100.0	1,765	21.0
Central Java	10.1	75.4	12.0	2.5	100.0	1,695	20.9
DI Yogyakarta	3.6	78.2	17.7	0.4	100.0	208	23.0
East Java	14.2	72.3	11.2	2.3	100.0	1,605	21.4
Banten	9.0	74.3	10.8	5.8	100.0	574	22.2
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	6.1	60.3	28.1	5.5	100.0	201	23.1
West Nusa Tenggara	10.3	66.6	18.6	4.5	100.0	215	20.9
East Nusa Tenggara	7.4	60.5	25.6	6.5	100.0	226	22.0
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	19.7	61.7	12.5	6.1	100.0	207	20.9
Central Kalimantan	20.0	62.8	9.2	8.0	100.0	85	20.8
South Kalimantan	18.7	60.7	16.9	3.7	100.0	161	21.0
East Kalimantan	10.1	61.7	15.1	13.1	100.0	145	21.5
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	7.2	62.8	27.6	2.4	100.0	121	22.9
Central Sulawesi	13.0	65.5	11.2	10.3	100.0	114	21.1
South Sulawesi	22.8	47.8	16.4	13.0	100.0	333	20.8
Southeast Sulawesi	25.1	54.1	15.4	5.4	100.0	97	20.7
Gorontalo	12.8	56.9	19.8	10.4	100.0	55	21.5
West Sulawesi	33.2	42.7	9.8	14.3	100.0	47	20.3
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	8.5	52.1	23.0	16.4	100.0	72	22.3
North Maluku	12.3	56.8	10.7	20.1	100.0	42	20.8
West Papua	7.9	47.8	19.3	24.9	100.0	34	21.0
Papua	10.5	37.8	11.9	39.8	100.0	80	20.7
Total	11.8	67.5	15.4	5.3	100.0	10,830	21.3

Table A.6.1.2 Ideal age at marriage for men

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24, by ideal age at first marriage for men, by province, IYARHS 2007

Province	Ideal age at marriage for men				Total	Number	Median age
	<20	20-24	25+	Don't know/ missing			
	WOMEN						
Sumatera							
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	0.3	9.4	81.4	8.9	100.0	178	25.8
North Sumatera	0.9	10.0	81.8	7.3	100.0	549	26.2
West Sumatera	0.4	6.1	89.8	3.7	100.0	176	27.2
Riau	0.9	9.2	83.2	6.7	100.0	168	26.7
Jambi	0.7	11.5	81.7	6.1	100.0	69	25.7
South Sumatera	0.4	14.2	81.8	3.6	100.0	255	25.8
Bengkulu	0.0	8.5	89.6	2.0	100.0	60	25.9
Lampung	0.5	8.4	89.4	1.7	100.0	238	25.7
Bangka Belitung	1.4	17.3	79.0	2.4	100.0	53	25.8
Riau Islands	0.4	10.3	85.9	3.5	100.0	40	27.1
Java							
DKI Jakarta	0.0	6.8	87.5	5.7	100.0	574	26.8
West Java	0.0	9.7	86.6	3.7	100.0	1,237	25.8
Central Java	0.0	15.8	82.4	1.7	100.0	1,292	25.9
DI Yogyakarta	0.0	10.3	89.1	0.6	100.0	171	27.1
East Java	1.1	15.0	81.0	2.9	100.0	1,078	25.7
Banten	0.1	5.7	78.9	15.3	100.0	452	25.9
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	0.1	13.4	83.5	3.1	100.0	162	26.9
West Nusa Tenggara	0.8	13.2	77.4	8.6	100.0	196	25.7
East Nusa Tenggara	0.7	8.5	76.0	14.8	100.0	221	27.5
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	1.0	16.0	76.1	6.9	100.0	160	25.8
Central Kalimantan	1.0	17.5	74.3	7.2	100.0	53	25.8
South Kalimantan	0.0	17.6	77.7	4.7	100.0	137	25.7
East Kalimantan	0.0	16.5	77.2	6.3	100.0	104	25.7
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	1.1	22.0	73.5	3.4	100.0	88	26.0
Central Sulawesi	1.3	15.2	72.5	11.0	100.0	106	25.6
South Sulawesi	4.3	21.9	67.1	6.7	100.0	314	25.8
Southeast Sulawesi	0.7	18.6	77.4	3.3	100.0	91	25.8
Gorontalo	0.6	24.7	60.8	13.9	100.0	41	25.6
West Sulawesi	0.6	22.8	57.3	19.3	100.0	33	25.6
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	1.2	19.0	61.6	18.3	100.0	71	25.8
North Maluku	2.6	25.4	59.4	12.6	100.0	37	25.5
West Papua	0.0	33.3	35.2	31.5	100.0	24	25.1
Papua	0.0	5.8	43.6	50.6	100.0	53	26.0
Total	0.6	12.5	81.2	5.7	100.0	8,481	25.9

Continued…

Table A.6.1.2—*Continued*

Province	Ideal age at marriage for men				Total	Number	Median age
	<20	20-24	25+	Don't know/ missing			
	MEN						
Sumatera							
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1.2	9.9	79.6	9.3	100.0	185	25.7
North Sumatera	0.5	14.3	80.6	4.7	100.0	603	25.8
West Sumatera	1.0	12.6	82.0	4.4	100.0	204	25.7
Riau	0.8	18.6	73.6	7.0	100.0	171	25.6
Jambi	1.0	25.1	70.2	3.7	100.0	112	25.4
South Sumatera	1.2	27.6	67.3	3.9	100.0	342	25.4
Bengkulu	0.8	17.1	77.6	4.6	100.0	64	25.5
Lampung	0.8	18.6	77.0	3.7	100.0	376	25.5
Bangka Belitung	2.3	26.0	68.5	3.2	100.0	66	25.4
Riau Islands	0.6	15.6	78.4	5.3	100.0	48	25.8
Java							
DKI Jakarta	0.2	7.7	90.7	1.5	100.0	577	26.9
West Java	0.7	18.1	75.2	5.9	100.0	1,765	25.6
Central Java	0.2	18.9	78.4	2.5	100.0	1,695	25.6
DI Yogyakarta	0.7	11.4	87.7	0.2	100.0	208	25.8
East Java	0.0	12.6	86.2	1.2	100.0	1,605	25.7
Banten	0.2	26.2	67.9	5.7	100.0	574	25.4
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	0.3	14.7	80.8	4.1	100.0	201	25.8
West Nusa Tenggara	1.6	23.4	70.4	4.5	100.0	215	25.6
East Nusa Tenggara	0.4	17.4	77.5	4.7	100.0	226	25.8
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	2.0	23.2	71.1	3.7	100.0	207	25.5
Central Kalimantan	0.0	29.2	63.4	7.4	100.0	85	25.3
South Kalimantan	1.7	22.6	71.1	4.6	100.0	161	25.5
East Kalimantan	0.3	17.5	73.5	8.7	100.0	145	25.6
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	1.3	19.4	76.0	3.2	100.0	121	25.6
Central Sulawesi	0.3	32.4	59.7	7.5	100.0	114	25.3
South Sulawesi	4.4	25.5	59.1	11.0	100.0	333	25.4
Southeast Sulawesi	4.0	27.8	62.4	5.8	100.0	97	25.4
Gorontalo	0.4	27.9	65.6	6.1	100.0	55	25.4
West Sulawesi	4.8	34.2	51.8	9.2	100.0	47	25.2
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	0.3	15.6	69.3	14.8	100.0	72	25.7
North Maluku	1.7	15.2	64.7	18.4	100.0	42	25.5
West Papua	0.8	35.1	46.6	17.5	100.0	34	25.2
Papua	0.6	17.6	45.0	36.8	100.0	80	25.5
Total	0.7	18.0	76.7	4.5	100.0	10,830	25.6

Table A.6.2.1 Ideal age at first birth for women

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24, by ideal age at first birth for women, by province, IYARHS 2007

Province	Ideal age at first birth for women				Total	Number	Median age
	<20	20-24	25+	Don't know/ missing			
	WOMEN						
Sumatera							
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	2.0	49.9	28.1	19.9	100.0	178	23.7
North Sumatera	0.9	41.0	47.4	10.6	100.0	549	25.2
West Sumatera	1.0	34.1	54.6	10.3	100.0	176	25.6
Riau	0.8	42.6	41.3	15.3	100.0	168	24.9
Jambi	1.8	50.3	33.1	14.7	100.0	69	23.9
South Sumatera	2.6	39.6	41.9	15.9	100.0	255	25.0
Bengkulu	0.0	49.1	40.5	10.4	100.0	60	24.6
Lampung	4.1	54.1	36.0	5.7	100.0	238	24.3
Bangka Belitung	2.3	53.2	39.5	5.0	100.0	53	24.0
Riau Islands	1.8	41.8	48.5	7.9	100.0	40	25.1
Java							
DKI Jakarta	0.3	47.0	46.6	6.1	100.0	574	25.0
West Java	0.7	49.1	41.5	8.6	100.0	1,237	24.7
Central Java	2.5	49.8	41.3	6.4	100.0	1,292	24.5
DI Yogyakarta	1.6	36.9	61.1	0.3	100.0	171	25.5
East Java	4.8	53.4	37.7	4.1	100.0	1,078	24.0
Banten	0.4	41.6	35.5	22.5	100.0	452	24.4
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	0.4	40.8	53.5	5.4	100.0	162	25.4
West Nusa Tenggara	1.4	54.8	35.0	8.8	100.0	196	23.6
East Nusa Tenggara	1.3	19.6	55.8	23.3	100.0	221	26.1
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	6.4	63.6	26.1	3.8	100.0	160	23.3
Central Kalimantan	2.1	35.9	56.2	5.7	100.0	53	25.3
South Kalimantan	3.7	46.0	42.6	7.7	100.0	137	24.5
East Kalimantan	4.8	47.9	36.8	10.5	100.0	104	24.2
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	4.1	34.4	55.6	5.9	100.0	88	25.5
Central Sulawesi	3.5	45.9	33.0	17.7	100.0	106	23.2
South Sulawesi	1.9	34.1	50.3	13.7	100.0	314	25.4
Southeast Sulawesi	6.1	40.1	44.0	9.8	100.0	91	24.8
Gorontalo	1.4	40.6	37.8	20.2	100.0	41	24.7
West Sulawesi	3.7	33.2	32.3	30.8	100.0	33	24.6
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	2.1	31.1	40.5	26.3	100.0	71	25.2
North Maluku	12.3	38.2	27.7	21.8	100.0	37	23.3
West Papua	2.7	48.2	29.1	20.0	100.0	24	22.1
Papua	5.1	17.9	18.9	58.1	100.0	53	24.1
Total	2.2	45.9	41.9	10.0	100.0	8,481	24.7

Continued…

Table A.6.2.1—*Continued*

Province	Ideal age at first birth for women				Total	Number	Median age
	<20	20-24	25+	Don't know/ missing			
	MEN						
Sumatera							
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	6.8	52.5	16.2	24.4	100.0	185	22.2
North Sumatera	3.2	63.5	22.9	10.5	100.0	603	23.0
West Sumatera	3.7	56.2	34.1	6.1	100.0	204	23.7
Riau	2.5	48.0	31.9	17.6	100.0	171	23.9
Jambi	10.4	58.4	22.3	9.0	100.0	112	22.3
South Sumatera	8.1	55.6	21.2	15.0	100.0	342	22.6
Bengkulu	2.3	49.2	30.8	17.6	100.0	64	23.0
Lampung	5.7	64.3	21.7	8.3	100.0	376	22.7
Bangka Belitung	6.6	66.7	14.1	12.7	100.0	66	21.8
Riau Islands	0.7	52.4	36.2	10.7	100.0	48	24.2
Java							
DKI Jakarta	0.3	46.3	51.3	2.1	100.0	577	25.1
West Java	2.5	54.0	30.0	13.5	100.0	1,765	23.5
Central Java	3.0	67.7	24.0	5.3	100.0	1,695	22.8
DI Yogyakarta	0.7	56.1	43.0	0.2	100.0	208	24.7
East Java	4.5	65.3	27.0	3.3	100.0	1,605	23.3
Banten	4.0	64.7	24.6	6.7	100.0	574	23.5
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	2.1	49.9	36.5	11.4	100.0	201	24.3
West Nusa Tenggara	3.0	55.0	35.3	6.7	100.0	215	23.6
East Nusa Tenggara	2.4	53.8	34.5	9.3	100.0	226	23.8
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	8.5	57.5	22.3	11.7	100.0	207	22.5
Central Kalimantan	3.2	73.2	12.5	11.0	100.0	85	22.4
South Kalimantan	7.2	54.8	33.1	4.9	100.0	161	23.4
East Kalimantan	4.9	56.2	25.5	13.4	100.0	145	23.3
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	4.6	48.7	38.5	8.2	100.0	121	24.4
Central Sulawesi	3.3	47.7	14.8	34.3	100.0	114	22.6
South Sulawesi	5.6	39.7	28.6	26.1	100.0	333	23.7
Southeast Sulawesi	11.6	46.9	26.9	14.6	100.0	97	22.2
Gorontalo	4.7	43.2	32.3	19.8	100.0	55	23.5
West Sulawesi	18.7	43.0	16.4	21.8	100.0	47	21.4
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	2.9	40.7	26.2	30.2	100.0	72	23.7
North Maluku	2.8	46.5	24.7	25.9	100.0	42	23.0
West Papua	2.4	45.8	25.2	26.6	100.0	34	22.9
Papua	8.8	29.6	11.9	49.6	100.0	80	21.5
Total	3.9	58.1	28.1	9.9	100.0	10,830	23.3

Table A.6.2.2 Ideal age at first birth for men

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24, by ideal age at first birth for men, by province, IYARHS 2007

Province	Ideal age at first birth for men				Percent	Number	Median age
	<20	20-24	25+	Don't know/ missing			
	WOMEN						
Sumatera							
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	0.9	6.5	68.9	23.7	100.0	178	27.2
North Sumatera	0.4	6.4	79.0	14.2	100.0	549	27.5
West Sumatera	0.0	3.6	84.5	11.9	100.0	176	28.4
Riau	0.2	7.9	75.8	16.0	100.0	168	27.6
Jambi	0.3	5.8	73.7	20.1	100.0	69	27.5
South Sumatera	0.9	7.6	72.4	19.2	100.0	255	27.5
Bengkulu	0.0	4.9	83.1	12.0	100.0	60	27.2
Lampung	0.6	7.8	86.5	5.1	100.0	238	27.1
Bangka Belitung	0.8	12.0	82.1	5.0	100.0	53	26.8
Riau Islands	0.0	8.0	81.8	10.3	100.0	40	27.6
Java							
DKI Jakarta	0.0	3.4	89.7	6.9	100.0	574	28.0
West Java	0.0	4.5	82.6	12.9	100.0	1,237	27.4
Central Java	0.0	7.8	83.9	8.3	100.0	1,292	27.6
DI Yogyakarta	0.0	5.1	94.6	0.3	100.0	171	27.9
East Java	0.7	10.1	84.2	4.9	100.0	1,078	27.3
Banten	0.0	3.1	70.8	26.1	100.0	452	27.1
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	0.0	8.0	84.4	7.6	100.0	162	27.9
West Nusa Tenggara	0.4	11.8	75.4	12.5	100.0	196	26.1
East Nusa Tenggara	0.0	4.3	66.5	29.2	100.0	221	28.2
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	0.0	16.3	73.6	10.1	100.0	160	26.6
Central Kalimantan	0.0	15.7	76.1	8.2	100.0	53	27.1
South Kalimantan	0.0	7.0	85.4	7.6	100.0	137	27.3
East Kalimantan	0.5	11.7	76.1	11.7	100.0	104	26.9
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	1.9	19.2	72.4	6.5	100.0	88	27.0
Central Sulawesi	1.0	14.7	62.3	22.0	100.0	106	26.6
South Sulawesi	0.9	17.1	65.6	16.4	100.0	314	27.5
Southeast Sulawesi	0.6	15.6	73.4	10.4	100.0	91	27.1
Gorontalo	0.0	14.3	64.0	21.7	100.0	41	27.1
West Sulawesi	0.0	10.4	53.2	36.4	100.0	33	27.0
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	0.8	14.4	57.3	27.4	100.0	71	27.1
North Maluku	0.3	18.0	52.9	28.7	100.0	37	26.1
West Papua	0.0	34.0	33.1	32.9	100.0	24	24.4
Papua	0.0	8.2	34.5	57.3	100.0	53	27.1
Total	0.3	7.9	79.3	12.5	100.0	8,481	27.4

Continued…

Table A.6.2.2—*Continued*

Province	Ideal age at first birth for men						
	<20	20-24	25+	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median age
	MEN						
Sumatera							
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	0.0	6.9	70.8	22.3	100.0	185	26.9
North Sumatera	0.2	10.7	78.2	10.9	100.0	603	27.0
West Sumatera	0.0	11.0	83.4	5.6	100.0	204	27.0
Riau	0.3	11.1	72.2	16.3	100.0	171	27.1
Jambi	0.6	19.0	73.9	6.5	100.0	112	26.5
South Sumatera	0.5	17.2	69.1	13.2	100.0	342	26.6
Bengkulu	0.5	10.1	75.0	14.4	100.0	64	26.8
Lampung	0.0	11.8	81.7	6.5	100.0	376	27.0
Bangka Belitung	0.9	21.4	65.7	12.0	100.0	66	26.2
Riau Islands	0.0	12.5	77.6	9.9	100.0	48	27.0
Java							
DKI Jakarta	0.0	5.7	92.1	2.2	100.0	577	28.1
West Java	0.3	8.4	79.6	11.7	100.0	1,765	27.0
Central Java	0.2	10.8	83.9	5.1	100.0	1,695	27.0
DI Yogyakarta	0.0	5.3	94.5	0.2	100.0	208	27.6
East Java	0.0	6.3	91.4	2.4	100.0	1,605	27.1
Banten	0.3	19.5	73.9	6.3	100.0	574	26.6
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	0.0	7.3	83.0	9.7	100.0	201	26.9
West Nusa Tenggara	0.6	15.8	78.5	5.1	100.0	215	26.8
East Nusa Tenggara	0.0	8.6	82.9	8.6	100.0	226	27.1
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	1.3	19.3	69.2	10.3	100.0	207	26.6
Central Kalimantan	0.0	20.3	68.7	11.1	100.0	85	26.0
South Kalimantan	0.4	15.4	80.5	3.7	100.0	161	26.9
East Kalimantan	0.0	10.7	76.8	12.5	100.0	145	27.0
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	0.3	16.1	76.8	6.8	100.0	121	26.2
Central Sulawesi	1.7	26.2	48.9	23.2	100.0	114	25.7
South Sulawesi	1.4	12.8	61.7	24.0	100.0	333	27.0
Southeast Sulawesi	1.1	19.9	67.4	11.6	100.0	97	26.6
Gorontalo	1.6	15.5	67.5	15.4	100.0	55	26.4
West Sulawesi	2.3	30.1	50.2	17.4	100.0	47	26.0
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	0.3	9.1	60.5	30.1	100.0	72	26.6
North Maluku	0.5	10.9	63.4	25.3	100.0	42	26.7
West Papua	0.5	29.4	48.5	21.6	100.0	34	25.5
Papua	1.0	10.4	38.4	50.2	100.0	80	25.9
Total	0.3	11.0	80.0	8.8	100.0	10,830	27.0

Table A.6.3 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of all unmarried women and men age 15-24, by ideal number of children and mean ideal number of children, by province, IYARHS 2007

Province	Ideal number of children							Total	Number	Mean ideal number of children
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric responses			
	WOMEN									
Sumatera										
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1.3	33.2	19.1	27.7	7.7	2.5	8.6	100.0	178	3.2
North Sumatera	1.3	39.3	26.9	22.1	5.1	1.7	3.6	100.0	549	3.0
West Sumatera	1.3	56.9	20.7	15.4	1.8	0.2	3.6	100.0	176	2.6
Riau	2.7	52.7	19.4	11.6	1.4	0.9	11.2	100.0	168	2.5
Jambi	1.3	73.4	12.4	9.2	0.4	0.6	2.7	100.0	69	2.3
South Sumatera	2.3	65.5	17.4	11.8	1.7	0.0	1.3	100.0	255	2.4
Bengkulu	0.2	70.4	20.3	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	60	2.4
Lampung	2.8	65.6	18.3	10.1	1.0	0.5	1.6	100.0	238	2.4
Bangka Belitung	3.0	55.9	26.2	9.5	1.7	2.8	0.9	100.0	53	2.6
Riau Islands	3.4	61.3	21.2	8.1	1.2	0.9	3.9	100.0	40	2.5
Java										
DKI Jakarta	3.8	56.4	25.4	7.6	1.5	0.6	4.7	100.0	574	2.5
West Java	0.8	62.6	23.6	8.3	1.7	0.5	2.6	100.0	1,237	2.5
Central Java	1.8	58.2	27.9	6.5	2.9	0.3	2.5	100.0	1,292	2.5
DI Yogyakarta	2.0	76.3	16.6	3.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	100.0	171	2.3
East Java	3.0	77.7	12.5	3.7	1.3	0.7	1.1	100.0	1,078	2.3
Banten	4.2	38.8	26.3	11.7	6.5	0.7	11.7	100.0	452	2.8
Bali and Nusa Tenggara										
Bali	2.1	81.9	10.4	1.5	0.0	0.4	3.8	100.0	162	2.1
West Nusa Tenggara	4.3	66.5	14.5	8.2	2.8	1.2	2.6	100.0	196	2.4
East Nusa Tenggara	4.5	48.9	21.2	16.2	2.0	0.5	6.7	100.0	221	2.6
Kalimantan										
West Kalimantan	3.1	58.3	22.5	9.5	1.9	0.7	4.0	100.0	160	2.5
Central Kalimantan	2.8	67.0	20.6	6.2	1.4	0.0	2.0	100.0	53	2.4
South Kalimantan	1.3	60.1	20.0	7.7	4.8	2.8	3.2	100.0	137	2.7
East Kalimantan	5.1	70.6	16.5	4.4	0.0	0.7	2.7	100.0	104	2.2
Sulawesi										
North Sulawesi	16.9	76.1	5.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	88	1.9
Central Sulawesi	5.7	73.8	10.0	4.1	0.3	1.0	5.1	100.0	106	2.2
South Sulawesi	5.6	53.6	21.1	7.4	4.3	0.1	7.9	100.0	314	2.5
Southeast Sulawesi	2.7	53.2	22.6	12.0	2.3	1.4	5.8	100.0	91	2.6
Gorontalo	11.9	80.4	6.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	41	2.0
West Sulawesi	1.2	45.8	19.9	11.7	2.7	2.5	16.3	100.0	33	2.7
Maluku and Papua										
Maluku	5.3	50.3	21.8	11.7	3.9	0.9	6.1	100.0	71	2.6
North Maluku	2.8	59.2	13.4	9.4	0.3	0.0	14.9	100.0	37	2.4
West Papua	2.5	30.1	24.3	22.7	1.9	2.0	16.5	100.0	24	3.0
Papua	1.2	35.0	12.2	24.3	2.8	3.7	20.7	100.0	53	3.1
Total	2.7	59.9	21.1	9.2	2.5	0.7	4.0	100.0	8,481	2.5

Continued…

Table A.6.3—*Continued*

Province	Ideal number of children							Total	Number	Mean ideal number of children
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Non-numeric responses			
	MEN									
Sumatera										
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1.2	22.8	19.7	21.1	16.4	6.9	12.0	100.0	185	3.6
North Sumatera	0.2	26.3	31.8	20.2	10.9	2.7	7.9	100.0	603	3.3
West Sumatera	0.0	41.5	22.0	20.4	5.7	2.4	8.0	100.0	204	3.0
Riau	0.7	42.5	21.6	13.6	4.6	0.8	16.2	100.0	171	2.8
Jambi	1.7	53.1	22.5	8.0	3.5	0.6	10.6	100.0	112	2.6
South Sumatera	0.5	47.1	23.8	19.2	5.0	3.9	0.6	100.0	342	2.9
Bengkulu	2.0	55.5	26.7	10.7	0.0	0.6	4.4	100.0	64	2.5
Lampung	1.5	54.6	21.7	14.8	1.0	1.2	5.1	100.0	376	2.6
Bangka Belitung	1.3	50.8	22.8	15.0	2.4	1.7	6.1	100.0	66	2.7
Riau Islands	2.7	59.3	21.1	8.3	3.6	1.7	3.2	100.0	48	2.6
Java										
DKI Jakarta	0.8	54.3	27.6	11.0	3.7	2.3	0.4	100.0	577	2.7
West Java	1.0	55.7	22.6	7.9	3.4	2.6	6.8	100.0	1,765	2.7
Central Java	1.4	60.3	26.0	6.9	1.2	0.3	4.0	100.0	1,695	2.5
DI Yogyakarta	2.0	77.4	16.2	3.4	0.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	208	2.2
East Java	4.3	71.3	18.7	3.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	100.0	1,605	2.3
Banten	1.2	30.3	30.8	24.4	6.1	5.0	2.2	100.0	574	3.2
Bali and Nusa Tenggara										
Bali	2.0	72.2	16.5	6.5	0.9	0.1	1.8	100.0	201	2.3
West Nusa Tenggara	3.0	46.2	30.8	10.4	6.5	0.7	2.3	100.0	215	2.7
East Nusa Tenggara	2.6	35.9	30.9	18.6	7.0	1.3	3.8	100.0	226	3.0
Kalimantan										
West Kalimantan	2.1	48.0	22.7	12.9	6.7	1.5	6.2	100.0	207	2.8
Central Kalimantan	0.0	62.6	23.0	11.0	2.1	0.5	0.9	100.0	85	2.6
South Kalimantan	4.9	51.9	24.9	7.8	3.2	1.0	6.3	100.0	161	2.5
East Kalimantan	3.0	51.0	27.2	10.7	3.1	1.0	4.0	100.0	145	2.6
Sulawesi										
North Sulawesi	9.0	73.2	11.2	3.2	0.9	0.0	2.5	100.0	121	2.1
Central Sulawesi	2.2	60.4	24.1	6.8	2.8	1.7	1.9	100.0	114	2.6
South Sulawesi	2.5	45.5	29.9	9.5	4.6	0.6	7.3	100.0	333	2.7
Southeast Sulawesi	0.3	33.5	26.3	15.7	10.4	2.5	11.2	100.0	97	3.1
Gorontalo	5.2	81.0	10.6	1.5	0.0	0.5	1.2	100.0	55	2.1
West Sulawesi	0.5	49.7	27.0	8.2	7.7	6.3	0.6	100.0	47	3.0
Maluku and Papua										
Maluku	1.1	31.5	24.6	20.3	13.8	5.2	3.5	100.0	72	3.4
North Maluku	0.6	47.6	18.2	15.1	6.4	2.1	9.9	100.0	42	2.9
West Papua	0.3	33.4	31.3	13.0	6.3	3.0	12.7	100.0	34	3.0
Papua	0.6	27.0	16.0	21.9	9.8	7.6	17.2	100.0	80	3.5
Total	1.9	53.5	24.0	10.5	3.8	1.8	4.5	100.0	10,830	2.7

Table A.8.1 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have heard of HIV/AIDS by province, IYARHS 2007

Province	Women		Men	
	Has heard of AIDS	Number	Has heard of AIDS	Number
Sumatera				
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	61.2	178	69.8	185
North Sumatera	79.8	549	79.7	603
West Sumatera	88.2	176	78.6	204
Riau	86.6	168	83.9	171
Jambi	75.4	69	80.0	112
South Sumatera	72.5	255	59.9	342
Bengkulu	85.6	60	55.3	64
Lampung	95.2	238	81.9	376
Bangka Belitung	88.2	53	67.8	66
Riau Islands	89.2	40	86.4	48
Java				
DKI Jakarta	93.4	574	91.8	577
West Java	89.5	1,237	81.7	1,765
Central Java	87.7	1,292	70.8	1,695
DI Yogyakarta	97.3	171	98.8	208
East Java	90.5	1,078	82.9	1,605
Banten	64.9	452	61.9	574
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	94.3	162	95.1	201
West Nusa Tenggara	77.0	196	79.1	215
East Nusa Tenggara	55.7	221	61.9	226
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	78.2	160	67.3	207
Central Kalimantan	79.1	53	62.4	85
South Kalimantan	81.7	137	79.7	161
East Kalimantan	88.5	104	80.7	145
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	89.4	88	77.7	121
Central Sulawesi	76.8	106	78.9	114
South Sulawesi	77.2	314	60.0	333
Southeast Sulawesi	82.3	91	78.8	97
Gorontalo	76.3	41	72.4	55
West Sulawesi	70.4	33	60.7	47
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	74.1	71	76.5	72
North Maluku	57.3	37	58.8	42
West Papua	85.0	24	86.4	34
Papua	77.0	53	80.6	80
Total	84.0	8,481	77.0	10,830

Table A.8.2 Knowledge of other sexually transmitted infections

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have heard of other sexually transmitted infections by province, IYARHS 2007

Province	Women		Men	
	Has heard of other sexually transmitted infections	Number	Has heard of other sexually transmitted infections	Number
Sumatera				
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	13.7	178	17.0	185
North Sumatera	33.9	549	40.2	603
West Sumatera	35.8	176	35.5	204
Riau	23.4	168	46.1	171
Jambi	17.8	69	27.3	112
South Sumatera	12.3	255	16.9	342
Bengkulu	36.1	60	30.6	64
Lampung	34.9	238	30.7	376
Bangka Belitung	48.1	53	22.8	66
Riau Islands	33.5	40	50.0	48
Java				
DKI Jakarta	30.3	574	46.3	577
West Java	24.6	1,237	34.7	1,765
Central Java	30.7	1,292	32.7	1,695
DI Yogyakarta	62.2	171	62.3	208
East Java	43.0	1,078	47.9	1,605
Banten	5.5	452	11.6	574
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	54.8	162	50.6	201
West Nusa Tenggara	10.6	196	44.4	215
East Nusa Tenggara	17.8	221	43.5	226
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	25.8	160	37.3	207
Central Kalimantan	34.0	53	45.1	85
South Kalimantan	24.4	137	52.8	161
East Kalimantan	34.7	104	42.0	145
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	29.2	88	54.7	121
Central Sulawesi	27.9	106	51.0	114
South Sulawesi	35.7	314	35.3	333
Southeast Sulawesi	28.5	91	41.2	97
Gorontalo	21.8	41	25.8	55
West Sulawesi	9.1	33	9.8	47
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	28.8	71	34.1	72
North Maluku	8.5	37	29.7	42
West Papua	24.1	24	36.0	34
Papua	17.4	53	24.7	80
Total	29.4	8,481	37.1	10,830

SURVEY DESIGN

Appendix B

B.1 INTRODUCTION

The primary objective of the 2007 Indonesia Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey (IYARHS) is to provide policymakers and program managers with national-level and provincial-level data on knowledge, attitudes, and practices of young adults regarding human reproduction, relationships, HIV/AIDS, and sexuality.

Specifically, the 2007 IYARHS was designed to:

- Measure the level of knowledge of young adults about reproductive health issues
- Examine the attitudes of young adults on various issues in reproductive health
- Measure the level of tobacco use, alcohol consumption, and drug use
- Measure the level of sexual activity among young adults
- Explore young adults' awareness of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections.

B.2 SAMPLE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

Administratively, Indonesia is divided into 33 provinces. Each province is subdivided into districts (regency in areas mostly rural and municipality in urban areas). Districts are subdivided into subdistricts and each subdistrict is divided into villages. The entire village is classified as urban or rural.

The 2007 IYARHS was conducted in all provinces in Indonesia as part of the 2007 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS). The sampling frame developed for the 2007 IDHS/IYARHS is the 2007 National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas) sample.

A total of 1,694 census blocks (CBs)—676 in urban areas and 1,018 in rural areas—were selected from the list of CBs covered in the 2007 Sakernas. The number of CBs selected in each district was not allocated proportional to their total population. In each CB, a complete household listing and mapping was conducted in July 2007, which formed the basis for the second-stage sampling. An average of 25 households was selected systematically from each CB. All never married women and men age 15-24 were interviewed in the IYARHS.

The 2007 IYARHS sample is aimed at providing reliable estimates of key characteristics for never-married women and men age 15-24 in Indonesia as a whole, in urban and rural areas, and in each of the 33 provinces included in the survey.

Table B.1.1 Sample allocation by province

Province	Census Blocks			Households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Sumatera						
DI Aceh	9	41	50	225	1,025	1,250
North Sumatera	27	36	63	675	900	1,575
West Sumatera	15	35	50	375	875	1,250
Riau	23	27	50	575	675	1,250
Jambi	11	29	40	275	725	1,000
South Sumatera	17	33	50	425	825	1,250
Bengkulu	12	28	40	300	700	1,000
Lampung	11	39	50	275	975	1,250
Bangka Belitung	17	23	40	425	575	1,000
Riau Islands	31	9	40	775	225	1,000
Java						
DKI Jakarta	82	0	82	2,050	0	2,050
West Java	44	42	86	1,100	1,050	2,150
Central Java	32	44	76	800	1,100	1,900
DI Yogyakarta	42	26	68	1,050	650	1,700
East Java	33	43	76	825	1,075	1,900
Banten	39	29	68	975	725	1,700
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	33	29	62	825	725	1,550
West Nusa Tenggara	19	31	50	475	775	1,250
East Nusa Tenggara	6	34	40	150	850	1,000
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	13	37	50	325	925	1,250
Central Kalimantan	12	28	40	300	700	1,000
South Kalimantan	19	31	50	475	775	1,250
East Kalimantan	22	18	40	550	450	1,000
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	19	31	50	475	775	1,250
Central Sulawesi	8	32	40	200	800	1,000
South Sulawesi	19	44	63	475	1,100	1,575
Southeast Sulawesi	9	31	40	225	775	1,000
Gorontalo	11	29	40	275	725	1,000
West Sulawesi	6	34	40	150	850	1,000
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	10	30	40	250	750	1,000
North Maluku	8	32	40	200	800	1,000
West Papua	10	30	40	250	750	1,000
Papua	7	33	40	175	825	1,000
Total	676	1,018	1,694	16,900	25,450	42,350

Table B.1.2 Expected number of respondents by province

Province	Never-married 15-24		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Sumatera			
DI Aceh	180	820	1,000
North Sumatera	540	720	1,260
West Sumatera	300	700	1,000
Riau	460	540	1,000
Jambi	220	580	800
South Sumatera	340	660	1,000
Bengkulu	240	560	800
Lampung	220	780	1,000
Bangka Belitung	340	460	800
Riau Islands	620	180	800
Java			
DKI Jakarta	1,640	0	1,640
West Java	880	840	1,720
Central Java	640	880	1,520
DI Yogyakarta	840	520	1,360
East Java	660	860	1,520
Banten	780	580	1,360
Bali and Nusa Tenggara			
Bali	660	580	1,240
West Nusa Tenggara	380	620	1,000
East Nusa Tenggara	120	680	800
Kalimantan			
West Kalimantan	260	740	1,000
Central Kalimantan	240	560	800
South Kalimantan	380	620	1,000
East Kalimantan	440	360	800
Sulawesi			
North Sulawesi	380	620	1,000
Central Sulawesi	160	640	800
South Sulawesi	380	880	1,260
Southeast Sulawesi	180	620	800
Gorontalo	220	580	800
West Sulawesi	120	680	800
Maluku and Papua			
Maluku	200	600	800
North Maluku	160	640	800
West Papua	200	600	800
Papua	140	660	800
Total	13,520	20,360	33,880

Results of the household sample implementation by urban-rural residence, by province as well as by urban and rural are shown in Table B.2.1. As shown in Table B.2.1, 42,341 households were selected for the 2007 IDHS. Of these, 96 percent were successfully interviewed, 1 percent were not interviewed because they were found to be vacant, and 2 percent were away during the survey fieldworkers' visit. Other reasons for not interviewing households include having no competent respondent in the household, the dwelling was not found or the dwelling had been destroyed. The level of successful household interviews ranges from 90 percent in West Papua to 99 percent in Bangka Belitung and Bali.

Table B.2.1 Sample implementation: results of the household interview

Percent distribution of households by results of the household interview, and household, response rates, according to urban-rural residence and province, IYARHS, 2007 - 15 Dec 2008

Residence and province	Selected households									Total	Number of sampled households	Household response rate (HRR)
	Completed (C)	Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	Postponed (P)	Refused (R)	Dwelling not found (DNF)	Household absent (HA)	Dwelling vacant/ address not a dwelling (DV)	Dwelling destroyed (DD)	Other (O)			
Type of place of residence												
Urban	95.9	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	16,920	98.8
Rural	96.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	25,421	99.1
Province												
DI Aceh	94.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.2	1.8	0.5	0.3	100.0	1,250	99.2
North Sumatra	96.6	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,569	99.0
West Sumatra	96.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,253	99.3
Riau	94.9	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,270	98.5
Jambi	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	984	100.0
South Sumatra	97.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,243	99.7
Bengkulu	96.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,000	99.2
Lampung	97.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,250	98.9
Bangka Belitung	99.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,000	99.8
Riau Islands	94.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.3	1.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	1,006	98.8
DKI Jakarta	95.7	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	2,048	97.8
West Java	96.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,150	98.9
Central Java	97.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,905	99.0
DI Yogyakarta	98.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,700	99.5
East Java	98.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,912	99.7
Banten	96.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,700	99.5
Bali	99.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,550	99.6
West Nusa Tenggara	97.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,250	99.3
East Nusa Tenggara	97.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,003	99.7
West Kalimantan	93.9	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.5	1.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	1,250	98.2
Central Kalimantan	92.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	996	98.0
South Kalimantan	95.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	2.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,248	99.0
East Kalimantan	92.5	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	4.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	100.0	1,000	97.8
North Sulawesi	95.8	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,250	98.9
Cenrtal Sulawesi	96.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,000	99.8
South Sulawesi	98.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,575	99.6
Southeast Sulawesi	96.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,001	99.2
Gorontalo	95.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	994	99.4
Sulawesi Barat	95.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	992	98.0
Maluku	96.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	1,000	99.5
Maluku Utara	95.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,000	98.7
Papua	92.2	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.1	5.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	999	97.5
West Papua	89.7	2.6	0.1	1.7	0.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	993	95.2
Total												
Number	96.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	42,341	99.0

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as: $\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$

Table B.2.2 presents the survey coverage for women's interviews. Of 9,398 women eligible for the individual interview, 90 percent were successfully interviewed, 7 percent were not interviewed because they were not at home. Urban women are as likely as rural women to be interviewed in the survey. The response rate does not vary much by province. The lowest rate is in Papua (74 percent), while in Bali it is 98 percent.

Table B.2.3 shows that 12,541 eligible men were identified for individual interview and of these, completed interviews were conducted with 86 percent of them. The lower response rate for men was due to the more frequent and longer absence of men from the household. The principal reason for nonresponse among eligible men was the failure to find them at home despite repeated visits to the household (11 percent). The level of successful interviews among the provinces ranges from 72 percent in Papua to 96 percent in DI Yogyakarta, Bali, and West Nusa Tenggara.

Table B.2.2 Sample implementation: results of individual interview: women

Percent distribution of eligible women by results of the individual interview, and eligible women and overall response rates, according to urban-rural residence and province, IYARHS, 2007

Residence and province	Eligible women							Total	Number of women	Eligible women response rate (EWRR)	Overall response rate (ORR)
	Completed (EWC)	Not at home (EWNH)	Postponed (EWP)	Refused (EWR)	Partly completed (EWPC)	Incapacitated (EWI)	Other (EWO)				
Residence											
Urban	90.7	6.4	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.8	0.1	100.0	4,774	90.7	89.6
Rural	89.7	7.5	0.1	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	4,624	89.7	88.9
Province											
DI Aceh	87.7	8.2	0.3	2.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	318	87.7	87.0
North Sumatra	90.9	5.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	405	90.9	90.0
West Sumatra	89.4	6.4	0.0	1.4	0.7	1.8	0.4	100.0	282	89.4	88.7
Riau	89.4	8.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	349	89.4	88.1
Jambi	92.9	2.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	169	92.9	92.9
South Sumatra	93.3	2.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.5	0.7	100.0	282	93.3	93.0
Bengkulu	90.9	6.8	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	219	90.9	90.1
Lampung	91.4	5.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	221	91.4	90.4
Bangka Belitung	94.9	2.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	195	94.9	94.7
Riau Islands	82.3	16.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	209	82.3	81.3
DKI Jakarta	95.0	3.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	100.0	666	95.0	93.0
West Java	93.4	5.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	376	93.4	92.3
Central Java	94.2	2.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	342	94.2	93.2
DI Yogyakarta	94.7	1.9	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	361	94.7	94.3
East Java	95.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	279	95.0	94.7
Banten	86.2	11.7	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	472	86.2	85.8
Bali	97.6	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	368	97.6	97.2
West Nusa Tenggara	95.8	3.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	264	95.8	95.2
East Nusa Tenggara	93.6	5.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	297	93.6	93.3
West Kalimantan	89.1	7.3	0.4	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	248	89.1	87.5
Central Kalimantan	88.1	5.1	0.0	4.0	0.0	1.7	1.1	100.0	176	88.1	86.3
South Kalimantan	86.5	8.3	0.0	1.7	0.9	2.6	0.0	100.0	230	86.5	85.7
East Kalimantan	81.9	14.6	0.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	199	81.9	80.1
North Sulawesi	82.5	12.6	0.9	3.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	223	82.5	81.6
Cenrtal Sulawesi	92.0	7.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	250	92.0	91.8
South Sulawesi	89.1	8.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	350	89.1	88.8
Southeast Sulawesi	94.0	3.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	265	94.0	93.2
Gorontalo	91.4	7.3	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	220	91.4	90.8
Sulawesi Barat	82.6	9.8	0.0	6.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	184	82.6	81.0
Maluku	92.0	5.9	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	338	92.0	91.5
Maluku Utara	80.7	11.6	0.0	5.8	0.4	1.2	0.4	100.0	259	80.7	79.6
Papua	74.1	23.5	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	170	74.1	72.2
West Papua	80.2	15.1	0.0	4.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	212	80.2	76.3
Total	90.2	6.9	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.9	0.1	100.0	9,398	90.2	89.3

[1] Using the number of eligible women falling into specific response categories, the eligible woman response rate (EWRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * EWC}{EWC + EWNH + EWP + EWR + EWPC + EWI + EWO}$$

[2] The overall response rate (ORR) is calculated as: ORR = HRR * EWRR/100

Table B.2.3 Sample implementation: results of individual interview: men

Percent distribution of eligible men by results of the individual interview, and eligible women and overall response rates, according to urban-rural residence and province, IYARHS, 2007

Residence and province	Eligible men							Total	Number of men	Eligible men response rate (EMRR)	Overall response rate (ORR)
	Completed (EMC)	Not at home (EMNH)	Postponed (EMP)	Refused (EMR)	Partly completed (EMPC)	Incapacitated (EMI)	Other (EMO)				
Residence											
Urban	87.0	10.0	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	5,640	87.0	85.9
Rural	85.8	11.4	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.9	0.1	100.0	6,901	85.8	85.0
Province											
DI Aceh	88.9	8.0	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	352	88.9	88.2
North Sumatra	81.5	12.3	0.6	3.2	0.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	503	81.5	80.7
West Sumatra	83.6	13.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	373	83.6	83.0
Riau	81.3	16.0	0.5	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	412	81.3	80.1
Jambi	88.4	8.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	302	88.4	88.4
South Sumatra	93.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	420	93.3	93.0
Bengkulu	82.7	12.9	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.2	1.2	100.0	255	82.7	82.1
Lampung	82.2	14.1	0.3	1.6	0.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	376	82.2	81.2
Bangka Belitung	90.6	5.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.7	0.4	100.0	277	90.6	90.4
Riau Islands	75.0	21.3	1.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	272	75.0	74.1
DKI Jakarta	91.7	6.3	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	758	91.7	89.7
West Java	85.4	12.7	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	590	85.4	84.5
Central Java	95.4	3.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	499	95.4	94.4
DI Yogyakarta	96.2	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	468	96.2	95.7
East Java	93.3	4.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	450	93.3	93.1
Banten	85.9	12.3	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	616	85.9	85.5
Bali	96.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	459	96.3	95.9
West Nusa Tenggara	96.0	2.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	329	96.0	95.4
East Nusa Tenggara	95.1	3.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	345	95.1	94.8
West Kalimantan	80.1	14.8	0.6	3.7	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	352	80.1	78.7
Central Kalimantan	80.7	15.5	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	238	80.7	79.0
South Kalimantan	86.8	11.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	304	86.8	86.0
East Kalimantan	82.2	15.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	286	82.2	80.3
North Sulawesi	79.0	17.5	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	338	79.0	78.1
Cenrtal Sulawesi	87.1	9.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	294	87.1	86.9
South Sulawesi	84.8	12.3	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	415	84.8	84.5
Southeast Sulawesi	82.7	14.2	0.0	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	323	82.7	82.0
Gorontalo	88.6	10.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	324	88.6	88.0
Sulawesi Barat	74.5	18.9	1.0	2.8	1.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	286	74.5	73.0
Maluku	86.9	8.4	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	405	86.9	86.5
Maluku Utara	75.2	21.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	318	75.2	74.2
Papua	72.2	23.8	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.4	0.4	100.0	277	72.2	70.4
West Papua	80.0	15.7	0.3	3.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	325	80.0	76.2
Total	86.4	10.8	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.8	0.1	100.0	12,541	86.4	85.5

[1] Using the number of eligible women falling into specific response categories, the eligible woman response rate (EWRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * EMC}{EMC + EMNH + EMP + EMR + EMPC + EMI + EMO}$$

[2] The overall response rate (ORR) is calculated as: ORR = HRR * EMRR/100

B.3 TRAINING

A total of 312 persons, 158 women and 154 men, participated in the main survey training for interviewers. Training took place June and July 2007. Training included class presentations, mock interviews, and classroom tests. Training included practice interviews in Bahasa Indonesia and the participant's local language. The IYARHS field staff was trained at the same time and place as the IDHS field staff, but in separate classes.

B.4 FIELDWORK

Data collection for the 2007 IYARHS was carried out by 104 interviewing teams, each team consisting of 104 team supervisors, 158 female interviewers, and 154 male interviewers. Field operations took place from June 25 to December 31, 2007.

B.5 DATA PROCESSING

All completed questionnaires, accompanied by their control forms were returned to the BPS central office in Jakarta for data processing. This process consisted of office editing, coding of open-ended questions, data entry, verification, and editing computer-identified errors. A team of data entry operators, data editors and data entry supervisors processed the data. Data entry and editing took place from September 2007 to March 2008 using CSPro computer package program.

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Appendix C

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) nonsampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2007 Indonesia Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey (IYARHS) to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2007 IYARHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2007 IYARHS sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for the 2007 IYARHS is the ISSA Sampling Error Module. This module used the Taylor linearization method of variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y, and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2}\sum_{h=1}^{H}\left[\frac{m_h}{m_h-1}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h}\right)\right]$$

in which

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

where h represents the stratum which varies from 1 to H,
m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,
y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and
f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2007 IYARHS, there were 1,694 non-empty clusters. Hence, 1,693 replications were created. The variance of a rate *r* is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 1,693 clusters,
$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1,693 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, ISSA computes the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. ISSA also computes the relative error and confidence limits for the estimates.

Sampling errors for the 2007 IDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest for woman's survey and for man's surveys, respectively. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas, and for each of the 33 provinces. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table C.1. Tables C.2 to C.37 present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits (R±2SE), for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1). In the case of the total fertility rate, the number of unweighted cases is not relevant, as there is no known unweighted value for woman-years of exposure to childbearing.

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *heard of anemia among men age 15-24*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average from the national sample is 0.662 and its standard error is 0.012. Therefore, to obtain the 95 percent confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, i.e., 0.662±2×0.012. There is a high probability (95 percent) that the true percentage of women age 15-24 who have heard of anemia 0.637 and 0.686.

There are differentials in the relative standard error for the estimates of sub-populations. For example, for the variable *heard of anemia among men age 15-24,* the relative standard errors as a percent of the estimated mean for the whole country, and for the rural areas are 1.2 percent and 2.3 percent, respectively.

Table C.1 Selected variables for sampling errors, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Estimate	Base population
WOMEN		
Literate	Proportion	Unmarried women 15-24
Less than primary education	Proportion	Unmarried women 15-24
Secondary education	Proportion	Unmarried women 15-24
Knows any contraceptive method	Proportion	Unmarried women 15-24
Knows any modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Unmarried women 15-24
Knows of fertile period	Proportion	Unmarried women 15-24
Has heard of anemia	Proportion	Unmarried women 15-24
Ideal family size	Mean	Unmarried women 15-24
Knows of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Unmarried women 15-24
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Unmarried women 15-24
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	Proportion	Unmarried women 15-24
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	Proportion	Unmarried women 15-24
Has ever smoked	Proportion	Unmarried women 15-24
Has ever drunk alcohol	Proportion	Unmarried women 15-24
MEN		
Literate	Proportion	Unmarried men 15-24
Less than primary education	Proportion	Unmarried men 15-24
Secondary education	Proportion	Unmarried men 15-24
Knows any contraceptive method	Proportion	Unmarried men 15-24
Knows any modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Unmarried men 15-24
Knows of fertile period	Proportion	Unmarried men 15-24
Has heard of anemia	Proportion	Unmarried men 15-24
Ideal family size	Mean	Unmarried men 15-24
Knows of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Unmarried men 15-24
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Unmarried men 15-24
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	Proportion	Unmarried men 15-24
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	Proportion	Unmarried men 15-24
Has ever smoked	Proportion	Unmarried men 15-24
Has ever drunk alcohol	Proportion	Unmarried men 15-24

Table C.2 Sampling errors for national sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.847	0.010	8481	8481	2.510	0.012	0.828	0.867
Less than primary education	0.472	0.009	8481	8481	1.701	0.020	0.454	0.491
Secondary education	0.845	0.010	8481	8481	2.525	0.012	0.825	0.865
Knows any contraceptive method	0.963	0.003	8481	8481	1.691	0.004	0.956	0.970
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.962	0.004	8481	8481	1.737	0.004	0.955	0.969
Knows of fertile period	0.662	0.012	8481	8481	2.366	0.018	0.637	0.686
Has heard of anemia	0.779	0.009	8481	8481	2.045	0.012	0.761	0.798
Ideal family size	2.495	0.020	8063	8145	2.033	0.008	2.455	2.536
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.840	0.009	8481	8481	2.193	0.010	0.822	0.857
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.741	0.010	8481	8481	2.164	0.014	0.721	0.762
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.877	0.007	8481	8481	2.053	0.008	0.863	0.892
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.872	0.008	8481	8481	2.068	0.009	0.857	0.887
Has ever smoked	0.141	0.006	8481	8481	1.638	0.044	0.129	0.153
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.059	0.005	8481	8481	1.767	0.076	0.050	0.068
WOMEN								
Literate	0.794	0.010	10830	10830	2.641	0.013	0.774	0.815
Less than primary education	0.466	0.008	10830	10830	1.747	0.018	0.450	0.483
Secondary education	0.790	0.010	10830	10830	2.649	0.013	0.770	0.811
Knows any contraceptive method	0.928	0.008	10830	10830	3.142	0.008	0.912	0.944
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.926	0.008	10830	10830	3.091	0.008	0.910	0.941
Knows of fertile period	0.508	0.012	10830	10830	2.552	0.024	0.484	0.533
Has heard of anemia	0.596	0.012	10830	10830	2.454	0.019	0.573	0.619
Ideal family size	2.667	0.023	10266	10341	2.123	0.009	2.621	2.712
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.770	0.012	10830	10830	2.941	0.015	0.746	0.794
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.664	0.013	10830	10830	2.951	0.020	0.638	0.691
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.910	0.005	10830	10830	1.997	0.006	0.899	0.921
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.719	0.010	10830	10830	2.285	0.014	0.700	0.739
Has ever smoked	0.829	0.006	10830	10830	1.667	0.007	0.817	0.841
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.392	0.011	10830	10830	2.262	0.027	0.371	0.413

Table C.3 Sampling errors for urban sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.897	0.012	4331	4727	2.611	0.013	0.873	0.921
Less than primary education	0.460	0.013	4331	4727	1.714	0.028	0.434	0.486
Secondary education	0.896	0.012	4331	4727	2.605	0.014	0.871	0.920
Knows any contraceptive method	0.983	0.004	4331	4727	1.826	0.004	0.976	0.990
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.983	0.004	4331	4727	1.826	0.004	0.976	0.990
Knows of fertile period	0.720	0.016	4331	4727	2.380	0.023	0.688	0.752
Has heard of anemia	0.866	0.010	4331	4727	2.005	0.012	0.845	0.887
Ideal family size	2.452	0.024	4205	4567	1.853	0.010	2.405	2.500
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.903	0.011	4331	4727	2.481	0.012	0.881	0.925
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.810	0.014	4331	4727	2.282	0.017	0.782	0.837
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.855	0.011	4331	4727	2.075	0.013	0.833	0.877
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.848	0.011	4331	4727	2.060	0.013	0.826	0.871
Has ever smoked	0.156	0.008	4331	4727	1.459	0.052	0.139	0.172
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.063	0.006	4331	4727	1.634	0.096	0.051	0.075
WOMEN								
Literate	0.852	0.016	4908	5228	3.252	0.019	0.819	0.885
Less than primary education	0.459	0.013	4908	5228	1.772	0.027	0.434	0.484
Secondary education	0.850	0.016	4908	5228	3.240	0.019	0.817	0.883
Knows any contraceptive method	0.960	0.012	4908	5228	4.163	0.012	0.937	0.983
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.959	0.012	4908	5228	4.083	0.012	0.936	0.982
Knows of fertile period	0.557	0.018	4908	5228	2.528	0.032	0.521	0.593
Has heard of anemia	0.681	0.019	4908	5228	2.822	0.028	0.644	0.719
Ideal family size	2.618	0.031	4737	5047	2.151	0.012	2.557	2.680
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.848	0.020	4908	5228	3.883	0.023	0.808	0.888
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.743	0.021	4908	5228	3.316	0.028	0.702	0.785
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.893	0.009	4908	5228	2.101	0.010	0.874	0.911
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.663	0.017	4908	5228	2.493	0.025	0.629	0.697
Has ever smoked	0.820	0.009	4908	5228	1.665	0.011	0.802	0.838
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.396	0.017	4908	5228	2.489	0.044	0.361	0.431

Table C.4 Sampling errors for rural sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.785	0.016	4150	3754	2.573	0.021	0.752	0.818
Less than primary education	0.487	0.013	4150	3754	1.669	0.027	0.461	0.513
Secondary education	0.782	0.017	4150	3754	2.605	0.021	0.748	0.815
Knows any contraceptive method	0.937	0.006	4150	3754	1.715	0.007	0.924	0.950
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.935	0.007	4150	3754	1.785	0.007	0.921	0.949
Knows of fertile period	0.588	0.018	4150	3754	2.353	0.031	0.552	0.624
Has heard of anemia	0.670	0.016	4150	3754	2.157	0.023	0.639	0.702
Ideal family size	2.551	0.035	3858	3579	2.238	0.014	2.480	2.621
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.759	0.015	4150	3754	2.195	0.019	0.730	0.789
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.655	0.016	4150	3754	2.228	0.025	0.622	0.688
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.905	0.009	4150	3754	1.936	0.010	0.888	0.923
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.901	0.009	4150	3754	1.972	0.010	0.883	0.919
Has ever smoked	0.123	0.010	4150	3754	1.894	0.079	0.103	0.142
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.055	0.007	4150	3754	1.947	0.125	0.041	0.069
WOMEN								
Literate	0.741	0.013	5922	5602	2.344	0.018	0.714	0.767
Less than primary education	0.473	0.011	5922	5602	1.704	0.023	0.451	0.495
Secondary education	0.734	0.014	5922	5602	2.380	0.019	0.707	0.761
Knows any contraceptive method	0.898	0.010	5922	5602	2.655	0.012	0.878	0.919
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.895	0.010	5922	5602	2.621	0.012	0.874	0.916
Knows of fertile period	0.463	0.017	5922	5602	2.577	0.036	0.429	0.496
Has heard of anemia	0.517	0.016	5922	5602	2.400	0.030	0.486	0.548
Ideal family size	2.712	0.033	5529	5294	2.135	0.012	2.645	2.779
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.698	0.015	5922	5602	2.518	0.022	0.668	0.728
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.590	0.018	5922	5602	2.839	0.031	0.554	0.627
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.926	0.006	5922	5602	1.829	0.007	0.913	0.938
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.772	0.012	5922	5602	2.167	0.015	0.748	0.796
Has ever smoked	0.838	0.008	5922	5602	1.671	0.010	0.822	0.854
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.388	0.013	5922	5602	1.993	0.033	0.363	0.414

Table C.5 Sampling errors for NAD sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.851	0.027	279	178	1.285	0.032	0.796	0.906
Less than primary education	0.564	0.034	279	178	1.152	0.061	0.495	0.632
Secondary education	0.851	0.027	279	178	1.285	0.032	0.796	0.906
Knows any contraceptive method	0.893	0.032	279	178	1.731	0.036	0.828	0.957
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.890	0.032	279	178	1.697	0.036	0.826	0.954
Knows of fertile period	0.670	0.049	279	178	1.748	0.074	0.571	0.769
Has heard of anemia	0.572	0.046	279	178	1.554	0.081	0.480	0.665
Ideal family size	3.179	0.101	256	163	1.348	0.032	2.977	3.381
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.612	0.042	279	178	1.448	0.069	0.527	0.696
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.481	0.047	279	178	1.565	0.098	0.387	0.575
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.944	0.015	279	178	1.071	0.016	0.915	0.974
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.953	0.016	279	178	1.224	0.016	0.922	0.984
Has ever smoked	0.055	0.014	279	178	1.015	0.252	0.027	0.083
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.000	0.000	279	178	-NaN	-NaN	0.000	0.000
WOMEN								
Literate	0.862	0.032	313	185	1.649	0.037	0.798	0.927
Less than primary education	0.536	0.041	313	185	1.441	0.076	0.455	0.618
Secondary education	0.859	0.032	313	185	1.632	0.037	0.795	0.924
Knows any contraceptive method	0.809	0.056	313	185	2.508	0.069	0.698	0.921
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.809	0.056	313	185	2.508	0.069	0.698	0.921
Knows of fertile period	0.384	0.059	313	185	2.156	0.155	0.265	0.502
Has heard of anemia	0.514	0.054	313	185	1.917	0.106	0.405	0.622
Ideal family size	3.604	0.122	271	163	1.428	0.034	3.360	3.848
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.698	0.053	313	185	2.058	0.077	0.592	0.805
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.508	0.054	313	185	1.893	0.105	0.401	0.615
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.956	0.017	313	185	1.488	0.018	0.922	0.991
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.909	0.027	313	185	1.661	0.030	0.855	0.963
Has ever smoked	0.739	0.022	313	185	0.875	0.029	0.696	0.783
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.037	0.012	313	185	1.120	0.324	0.013	0.061

Table C.6 Sampling errors for North Sumatera sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.873	0.046	368	549	2.622	0.052	0.782	0.964
Less than primary education	0.581	0.040	368	549	1.538	0.068	0.502	0.660
Secondary education	0.871	0.047	368	549	2.699	0.054	0.777	0.966
Knows any contraceptive method	0.936	0.026	368	549	2.053	0.028	0.883	0.988
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.934	0.026	368	549	2.015	0.028	0.881	0.986
Knows of fertile period	0.672	0.045	368	549	1.836	0.067	0.582	0.762
Has heard of anemia	0.750	0.052	368	549	2.295	0.069	0.646	0.853
Ideal family size	2.967	0.110	354	529	1.906	0.037	2.747	3.188
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.798	0.061	368	549	2.897	0.076	0.676	0.919
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.709	0.055	368	549	2.331	0.078	0.598	0.819
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.886	0.035	368	549	2.098	0.039	0.817	0.956
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.847	0.036	368	549	1.922	0.043	0.775	0.919
Has ever smoked	0.135	0.021	368	549	1.156	0.152	0.094	0.177
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.172	0.034	368	549	1.740	0.200	0.103	0.240
WOMEN								
Literate	0.881	0.027	410	603	1.665	0.030	0.828	0.934
Less than primary education	0.553	0.031	410	603	1.250	0.056	0.492	0.614
Secondary education	0.873	0.027	410	603	1.652	0.031	0.819	0.928
Knows any contraceptive method	0.920	0.033	410	603	2.491	0.036	0.853	0.987
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.920	0.033	410	603	2.491	0.036	0.853	0.987
Knows of fertile period	0.453	0.037	410	603	1.506	0.082	0.379	0.528
Has heard of anemia	0.577	0.045	410	603	1.836	0.078	0.487	0.666
Ideal family size	3.301	0.077	376	556	1.144	0.023	3.146	3.455
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.797	0.048	410	603	2.400	0.060	0.702	0.893
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.466	0.051	410	603	2.077	0.110	0.364	0.569
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.914	0.018	410	603	1.311	0.020	0.878	0.951
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.758	0.036	410	603	1.678	0.047	0.686	0.829
Has ever smoked	0.745	0.024	410	603	1.097	0.032	0.698	0.793
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.454	0.030	410	603	1.217	0.066	0.394	0.514

Table C.7 Sampling errors for West Sumatera sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.928	0.015	252	176	0.897	0.016	0.899	0.957
Less than primary education	0.538	0.042	252	176	1.320	0.077	0.455	0.621
Secondary education	0.928	0.015	252	176	0.897	0.016	0.899	0.957
Knows any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	252	176	-NaN	0.000	1.000	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	252	176	-NaN	0.000	1.000	1.000
Knows of fertile period	0.750	0.039	252	176	1.433	0.052	0.671	0.828
Has heard of anemia	0.889	0.018	252	176	0.926	0.021	0.853	0.926
Ideal family size	2.590	0.085	244	170	1.521	0.033	2.421	2.759
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.882	0.021	252	176	1.037	0.024	0.840	0.924
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.827	0.027	252	176	1.119	0.032	0.774	0.880
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.762	0.041	252	176	1.541	0.054	0.679	0.845
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.761	0.039	252	176	1.451	0.051	0.683	0.839
Has ever smoked	0.167	0.031	252	176	1.325	0.187	0.104	0.229
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.010	0.006	252	176	0.939	0.580	0.000	0.022
WOMEN								
Literate	0.796	0.023	312	204	0.985	0.028	0.751	0.841
Less than primary education	0.592	0.033	312	204	1.179	0.055	0.527	0.658
Secondary education	0.796	0.023	312	204	0.985	0.028	0.751	0.841
Knows any contraceptive method	0.941	0.015	312	204	1.153	0.016	0.910	0.972
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.937	0.015	312	204	1.127	0.017	0.906	0.968
Knows of fertile period	0.491	0.048	312	204	1.690	0.098	0.395	0.586
Has heard of anemia	0.712	0.027	312	204	1.068	0.039	0.657	0.767
Ideal family size	2.999	0.105	285	188	1.466	0.035	2.789	3.209
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.786	0.028	312	204	1.216	0.036	0.729	0.842
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.710	0.037	312	204	1.456	0.053	0.635	0.785
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.901	0.020	312	204	1.206	0.023	0.860	0.942
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.724	0.030	312	204	1.186	0.041	0.664	0.785
Has ever smoked	0.943	0.013	312	204	0.975	0.014	0.918	0.969
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.509	0.036	312	204	1.256	0.070	0.438	0.581

Table C.8 Sampling errors for Riau sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.840	0.049	312	168	2.344	0.058	0.742	0.937
Less than primary education	0.428	0.040	312	168	1.413	0.093	0.348	0.507
Secondary education	0.839	0.049	312	168	2.336	0.058	0.741	0.936
Knows any contraceptive method	0.937	0.024	312	168	1.756	0.026	0.889	0.985
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.937	0.024	312	168	1.756	0.026	0.889	0.985
Knows of fertile period	0.597	0.052	312	168	1.856	0.086	0.494	0.700
Has heard of anemia	0.721	0.061	312	168	2.406	0.085	0.599	0.843
Ideal family size	2.542	0.073	281	149	1.360	0.029	2.396	2.688
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.866	0.033	312	168	1.707	0.038	0.800	0.932
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.766	0.044	312	168	1.848	0.058	0.678	0.855
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.902	0.018	312	168	1.079	0.020	0.866	0.939
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.897	0.022	312	168	1.251	0.024	0.854	0.940
Has ever smoked	0.110	0.020	312	168	1.117	0.180	0.070	0.150
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.023	0.009	312	168	1.097	0.402	0.005	0.042
WOMEN								
Literate	0.833	0.045	335	171	2.192	0.054	0.743	0.922
Less than primary education	0.441	0.042	335	171	1.535	0.095	0.358	0.525
Secondary education	0.830	0.045	335	171	2.197	0.054	0.739	0.920
Knows any contraceptive method	0.920	0.031	335	171	2.078	0.033	0.859	0.982
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.920	0.031	335	171	2.078	0.033	0.859	0.982
Knows of fertile period	0.410	0.049	335	171	1.836	0.120	0.312	0.509
Has heard of anemia	0.666	0.041	335	171	1.598	0.062	0.583	0.748
Ideal family size	2.779	0.080	279	143	1.351	0.029	2.619	2.939
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.839	0.044	335	171	2.199	0.053	0.750	0.927
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.719	0.056	335	171	2.259	0.077	0.608	0.830
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.881	0.017	335	171	0.956	0.019	0.847	0.915
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.671	0.025	335	171	0.958	0.037	0.622	0.721
Has ever smoked	0.815	0.023	335	171	1.069	0.028	0.769	0.860
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.451	0.033	335	171	1.218	0.074	0.384	0.517

Table C.9 Sampling errors for Jambi sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.825	0.034	157	69	1.120	0.041	0.757	0.894
Less than primary education	0.482	0.062	157	69	1.561	0.130	0.357	0.607
Secondary education	0.825	0.034	157	69	1.120	0.041	0.757	0.894
Knows any contraceptive method	0.944	0.015	157	69	0.789	0.015	0.915	0.973
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.941	0.015	157	69	0.784	0.016	0.911	0.971
Knows of fertile period	0.503	0.058	157	69	1.438	0.115	0.387	0.618
Has heard of anemia	0.782	0.055	157	69	1.650	0.070	0.673	0.891
Ideal family size	2.340	0.072	150	67	1.209	0.031	2.195	2.485
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.754	0.057	157	69	1.661	0.076	0.639	0.868
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.671	0.059	157	69	1.572	0.088	0.553	0.790
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.934	0.016	157	69	0.816	0.017	0.901	0.966
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.915	0.021	157	69	0.930	0.023	0.874	0.957
Has ever smoked	0.113	0.023	157	69	0.922	0.207	0.066	0.160
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.004	0.003	157	69	0.609	0.739	0.000	0.011
WOMEN								
Literate	0.777	0.032	267	112	1.264	0.041	0.713	0.842
Less than primary education	0.490	0.026	267	112	0.862	0.054	0.438	0.543
Secondary education	0.767	0.034	267	112	1.328	0.045	0.698	0.836
Knows any contraceptive method	0.960	0.014	267	112	1.156	0.014	0.932	0.988
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.960	0.014	267	112	1.156	0.014	0.932	0.988
Knows of fertile period	0.347	0.042	267	112	1.443	0.122	0.262	0.431
Has heard of anemia	0.556	0.050	267	112	1.632	0.089	0.457	0.656
Ideal family size	2.562	0.084	244	100	1.439	0.033	2.394	2.730
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.800	0.037	267	112	1.495	0.046	0.727	0.873
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.674	0.044	267	112	1.534	0.065	0.585	0.762
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.859	0.028	267	112	1.329	0.033	0.802	0.916
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.748	0.027	267	112	1.023	0.036	0.694	0.803
Has ever smoked	0.881	0.028	267	112	1.431	0.032	0.824	0.937
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.448	0.047	267	112	1.530	0.104	0.354	0.541

Table C.10 Sampling errors for South Sumatera sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.856	0.037	263	255	1.695	0.043	0.783	0.930
Less than primary education	0.521	0.042	263	255	1.367	0.081	0.437	0.605
Secondary education	0.853	0.037	263	255	1.688	0.043	0.779	0.927
Knows any contraceptive method	0.950	0.016	263	255	1.221	0.017	0.918	0.983
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.950	0.016	263	255	1.221	0.017	0.918	0.983
Knows of fertile period	0.800	0.031	263	255	1.258	0.039	0.738	0.862
Has heard of anemia	0.708	0.032	263	255	1.147	0.045	0.644	0.773
Ideal family size	2.444	0.063	259	251	1.276	0.026	2.317	2.571
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.725	0.039	263	255	1.419	0.054	0.646	0.803
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.627	0.043	263	255	1.424	0.068	0.541	0.712
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.921	0.017	263	255	1.039	0.019	0.886	0.955
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.922	0.018	263	255	1.063	0.019	0.886	0.957
Has ever smoked	0.063	0.017	263	255	1.116	0.267	0.029	0.096
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.013	0.006	263	255	0.856	0.467	0.001	0.024
WOMEN								
Literate	0.742	0.041	392	342	1.847	0.055	0.660	0.824
Less than primary education	0.457	0.035	392	342	1.387	0.076	0.387	0.527
Secondary education	0.738	0.041	392	342	1.854	0.056	0.656	0.820
Knows any contraceptive method	0.898	0.031	392	342	2.051	0.035	0.835	0.961
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.898	0.031	392	342	2.051	0.035	0.835	0.961
Knows of fertile period	0.274	0.033	392	342	1.476	0.121	0.208	0.341
Has heard of anemia	0.445	0.041	392	342	1.646	0.093	0.362	0.528
Ideal family size	2.936	0.071	390	340	1.224	0.024	2.795	3.078
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.599	0.047	392	342	1.884	0.078	0.505	0.692
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.522	0.041	392	342	1.615	0.078	0.441	0.604
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.951	0.012	392	342	1.111	0.013	0.927	0.975
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.919	0.016	392	342	1.145	0.017	0.887	0.950
Has ever smoked	0.824	0.027	392	342	1.378	0.032	0.771	0.877
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.273	0.040	392	342	1.794	0.148	0.192	0.353

Table C.11 Sampling errors for Bengkulu sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.941	0.020	199	60	1.199	0.021	0.901	0.981
Less than primary education	0.655	0.033	199	60	0.967	0.050	0.590	0.721
Secondary education	0.941	0.020	199	60	1.199	0.021	0.901	0.981
Knows any contraceptive method	0.991	0.007	199	60	0.962	0.007	0.977	1.004
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.991	0.007	199	60	0.962	0.007	0.977	1.004
Knows of fertile period	0.671	0.054	199	60	1.624	0.081	0.563	0.780
Has heard of anemia	0.862	0.027	199	60	1.095	0.031	0.809	0.916
Ideal family size	2.357	0.065	195	59	1.470	0.028	2.226	2.488
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.856	0.031	199	60	1.262	0.037	0.793	0.919
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.727	0.035	199	60	1.104	0.048	0.657	0.797
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.783	0.050	199	60	1.716	0.064	0.682	0.883
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.738	0.040	199	60	1.293	0.055	0.658	0.819
Has ever smoked	0.155	0.029	199	60	1.128	0.187	0.097	0.213
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.062	0.021	199	60	1.234	0.341	0.020	0.104
WOMEN								
Literate	0.745	0.046	211	64	1.518	0.061	0.654	0.836
Less than primary education	0.569	0.034	211	64	1.001	0.060	0.500	0.637
Secondary education	0.740	0.050	211	64	1.650	0.068	0.640	0.839
Knows any contraceptive method	0.867	0.042	211	64	1.782	0.048	0.783	0.950
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.867	0.042	211	64	1.782	0.048	0.783	0.950
Knows of fertile period	0.280	0.070	211	64	2.258	0.250	0.140	0.419
Has heard of anemia	0.437	0.048	211	64	1.389	0.109	0.342	0.532
Ideal family size	2.523	0.088	201	61	1.473	0.035	2.347	2.700
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.553	0.071	211	64	2.078	0.129	0.410	0.695
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.525	0.070	211	64	2.024	0.133	0.385	0.664
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.904	0.026	211	64	1.294	0.029	0.851	0.956
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.734	0.043	211	64	1.395	0.058	0.649	0.819
Has ever smoked	0.891	0.022	211	64	1.005	0.024	0.847	0.934
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.347	0.069	211	64	2.092	0.198	0.210	0.485

Table C.12 Sampling errors for Lampung sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.908	0.034	202	238	1.692	0.038	0.839	0.977
Less than primary education	0.478	0.051	202	238	1.452	0.107	0.376	0.581
Secondary education	0.902	0.035	202	238	1.655	0.038	0.833	0.971
Knows any contraceptive method	0.988	0.009	202	238	1.141	0.009	0.970	1.005
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.988	0.009	202	238	1.141	0.009	0.970	1.005
Knows of fertile period	0.706	0.057	202	238	1.772	0.081	0.592	0.820
Has heard of anemia	0.784	0.047	202	238	1.630	0.060	0.690	0.879
Ideal family size	2.424	0.064	198	234	1.052	0.026	2.297	2.552
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.952	0.020	202	238	1.332	0.021	0.911	0.992
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.867	0.029	202	238	1.222	0.034	0.808	0.925
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.848	0.025	202	238	1.006	0.030	0.798	0.899
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.830	0.035	202	238	1.315	0.042	0.760	0.899
Has ever smoked	0.111	0.026	202	238	1.170	0.234	0.059	0.163
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.031	0.012	202	238	0.955	0.377	0.008	0.054
WOMEN								
Literate	0.781	0.040	309	376	1.704	0.051	0.701	0.862
Less than primary education	0.405	0.020	309	376	0.721	0.050	0.365	0.445
Secondary education	0.778	0.042	309	376	1.764	0.054	0.695	0.862
Knows any contraceptive method	0.959	0.019	309	376	1.668	0.020	0.921	0.997
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.957	0.019	309	376	1.665	0.020	0.919	0.996
Knows of fertile period	0.517	0.032	309	376	1.128	0.062	0.452	0.581
Has heard of anemia	0.424	0.059	309	376	2.102	0.140	0.306	0.543
Ideal family size	2.624	0.072	294	357	1.243	0.027	2.481	2.768
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.819	0.037	309	376	1.673	0.045	0.746	0.893
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.766	0.036	309	376	1.505	0.047	0.694	0.839
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.902	0.018	309	376	1.073	0.020	0.865	0.938
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.784	0.033	309	376	1.390	0.042	0.719	0.849
Has ever smoked	0.911	0.014	309	376	0.879	0.016	0.882	0.939
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.454	0.028	309	376	0.977	0.061	0.399	0.510

Table C.13 Sampling errors for Bangka Belitung sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.757	0.037	185	53	1.183	0.049	0.682	0.832
Less than primary education	0.434	0.047	185	53	1.299	0.109	0.339	0.529
Secondary education	0.753	0.038	185	53	1.196	0.050	0.677	0.829
Knows any contraceptive method	0.995	0.005	185	53	0.975	0.005	0.986	1.005
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.995	0.005	185	53	0.975	0.005	0.986	1.005
Knows of fertile period	0.576	0.072	185	53	1.985	0.126	0.431	0.720
Has heard of anemia	0.855	0.052	185	53	1.992	0.060	0.752	0.959
Ideal family size	2.592	0.170	184	53	2.379	0.066	2.251	2.932
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.882	0.049	185	53	2.041	0.055	0.784	0.979
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.793	0.063	185	53	2.100	0.079	0.668	0.918
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.810	0.039	185	53	1.357	0.049	0.731	0.888
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.729	0.056	185	53	1.714	0.077	0.617	0.842
Has ever smoked	0.196	0.055	185	53	1.866	0.279	0.087	0.305
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.156	0.073	185	53	2.718	0.466	0.010	0.301
WOMEN								
Literate	0.620	0.052	251	66	1.685	0.083	0.517	0.724
Less than primary education	0.499	0.053	251	66	1.663	0.105	0.394	0.604
Secondary education	0.604	0.053	251	66	1.725	0.088	0.497	0.711
Knows any contraceptive method	0.885	0.037	251	66	1.826	0.042	0.812	0.959
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.884	0.037	251	66	1.820	0.042	0.810	0.958
Knows of fertile period	0.413	0.055	251	66	1.758	0.132	0.304	0.523
Has heard of anemia	0.413	0.049	251	66	1.587	0.120	0.314	0.511
Ideal family size	2.699	0.127	236	62	2.000	0.047	2.444	2.954
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.678	0.060	251	66	2.018	0.088	0.559	0.798
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.604	0.074	251	66	2.395	0.123	0.456	0.752
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.915	0.020	251	66	1.130	0.022	0.875	0.955
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.823	0.031	251	66	1.275	0.037	0.761	0.885
Has ever smoked	0.843	0.051	251	66	2.204	0.060	0.742	0.944
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.343	0.063	251	66	2.084	0.183	0.217	0.468

Table C.14 Sampling errors for Riau Islands sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.890	0.038	172	40	1.600	0.043	0.813	0.966
Less than primary education	0.521	0.066	172	40	1.728	0.127	0.389	0.653
Secondary education	0.890	0.038	172	40	1.600	0.043	0.813	0.966
Knows any contraceptive method	0.967	0.017	172	40	1.230	0.017	0.933	1.001
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.967	0.017	172	40	1.230	0.017	0.933	1.001
Knows of fertile period	0.747	0.038	172	40	1.152	0.051	0.670	0.823
Has heard of anemia	0.816	0.036	172	40	1.218	0.044	0.743	0.888
Ideal family size	2.474	0.094	164	38	0.952	0.038	2.286	2.661
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.892	0.029	172	40	1.219	0.033	0.834	0.950
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.779	0.032	172	40	1.003	0.041	0.715	0.843
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.851	0.043	172	40	1.566	0.050	0.765	0.936
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.869	0.040	172	40	1.548	0.046	0.790	0.949
Has ever smoked	0.172	0.041	172	40	1.428	0.240	0.089	0.254
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.119	0.026	172	40	1.067	0.223	0.066	0.171
WOMEN								
Literate	0.797	0.059	204	48	2.090	0.074	0.679	0.915
Less than primary education	0.405	0.052	204	48	1.522	0.130	0.300	0.510
Secondary education	0.790	0.059	204	48	2.066	0.075	0.672	0.908
Knows any contraceptive method	0.969	0.013	204	48	1.090	0.014	0.942	0.995
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.969	0.013	204	48	1.090	0.014	0.942	0.995
Knows of fertile period	0.552	0.045	204	48	1.295	0.082	0.462	0.643
Has heard of anemia	0.628	0.078	204	48	2.311	0.125	0.472	0.785
Ideal family size	2.555	0.099	198	46	1.364	0.039	2.357	2.753
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.864	0.050	204	48	2.059	0.057	0.765	0.963
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.767	0.063	204	48	2.118	0.082	0.642	0.893
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.864	0.031	204	48	1.290	0.036	0.802	0.926
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.618	0.054	204	48	1.593	0.088	0.510	0.727
Has ever smoked	0.881	0.031	204	48	1.385	0.036	0.818	0.944
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.557	0.031	204	48	0.896	0.056	0.494	0.619

Table C.15 Sampling errors for DKI Jakarta sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.895	0.017	633	574	1.397	0.019	0.861	0.929
Less than primary education	0.381	0.021	633	574	1.104	0.056	0.339	0.424
Secondary education	0.888	0.019	633	574	1.544	0.022	0.849	0.927
Knows any contraceptive method	0.987	0.005	633	574	1.029	0.005	0.978	0.996
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.987	0.005	633	574	1.029	0.005	0.978	0.996
Knows of fertile period	0.734	0.030	633	574	1.720	0.041	0.674	0.795
Has heard of anemia	0.876	0.016	633	574	1.215	0.018	0.844	0.908
Ideal family size	2.464	0.050	602	547	1.436	0.020	2.365	2.564
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.934	0.013	633	574	1.281	0.014	0.909	0.959
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.828	0.020	633	574	1.339	0.024	0.788	0.868
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.838	0.021	633	574	1.425	0.025	0.796	0.880
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.831	0.023	633	574	1.533	0.028	0.785	0.877
Has ever smoked	0.169	0.015	633	574	1.023	0.090	0.139	0.200
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.056	0.012	633	574	1.295	0.212	0.032	0.079
WOMEN								
Literate	0.912	0.013	695	577	1.184	0.014	0.886	0.937
Less than primary education	0.389	0.022	695	577	1.176	0.056	0.346	0.433
Secondary education	0.910	0.013	695	577	1.150	0.014	0.884	0.935
Knows any contraceptive method	0.993	0.004	695	577	1.133	0.004	0.986	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.993	0.004	695	577	1.133	0.004	0.986	1.000
Knows of fertile period	0.621	0.036	695	577	1.978	0.059	0.548	0.694
Has heard of anemia	0.767	0.033	695	577	2.077	0.044	0.700	0.833
Ideal family size	2.723	0.046	692	574	1.059	0.017	2.632	2.815
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.918	0.020	695	577	1.948	0.022	0.878	0.959
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.813	0.031	695	577	2.112	0.038	0.751	0.876
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.792	0.032	695	577	2.102	0.041	0.727	0.857
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.609	0.038	695	577	2.030	0.062	0.534	0.684
Has ever smoked	0.849	0.018	695	577	1.294	0.021	0.814	0.884
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.417	0.022	695	577	1.190	0.053	0.373	0.462

Table C.16 Sampling errors for West Java sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.847	0.031	351	1237	1.585	0.036	0.786	0.908
Less than primary education	0.357	0.023	351	1237	0.885	0.063	0.312	0.403
Secondary education	0.843	0.031	351	1237	1.618	0.037	0.780	0.906
Knows any contraceptive method	0.990	0.006	351	1237	1.157	0.006	0.978	1.002
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.990	0.006	351	1237	1.157	0.006	0.978	1.002
Knows of fertile period	0.665	0.034	351	1237	1.328	0.050	0.598	0.732
Has heard of anemia	0.859	0.024	351	1237	1.289	0.028	0.811	0.907
Ideal family size	2.475	0.063	340	1205	1.510	0.026	2.348	2.602
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.895	0.015	351	1237	0.908	0.017	0.865	0.925
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.839	0.020	351	1237	1.014	0.024	0.799	0.879
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.913	0.024	351	1237	1.624	0.027	0.864	0.962
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.882	0.021	351	1237	1.216	0.024	0.840	0.924
Has ever smoked	0.173	0.021	351	1237	1.016	0.119	0.132	0.215
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.050	0.012	351	1237	1.055	0.245	0.026	0.075
WOMEN								
Literate	0.797	0.030	504	1765	1.674	0.038	0.737	0.857
Less than primary education	0.443	0.025	504	1765	1.110	0.055	0.394	0.493
Secondary education	0.794	0.030	504	1765	1.677	0.038	0.733	0.854
Knows any contraceptive method	0.960	0.011	504	1765	1.294	0.012	0.937	0.982
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.960	0.011	504	1765	1.294	0.012	0.937	0.982
Knows of fertile period	0.565	0.029	504	1765	1.297	0.051	0.507	0.622
Has heard of anemia	0.713	0.026	504	1765	1.289	0.036	0.661	0.765
Ideal family size	2.654	0.085	471	1645	1.637	0.032	2.483	2.825
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.817	0.024	504	1765	1.392	0.029	0.769	0.865
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.777	0.028	504	1765	1.514	0.036	0.720	0.833
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.913	0.021	504	1765	1.670	0.023	0.871	0.955
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.770	0.025	504	1765	1.358	0.033	0.719	0.821
Has ever smoked	0.879	0.018	504	1765	1.205	0.020	0.844	0.914
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.418	0.024	504	1765	1.113	0.059	0.369	0.467

Table C.17 Sampling errors for Central Java sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.840	0.036	322	1292	1.776	0.043	0.768	0.913
Less than primary education	0.412	0.031	322	1292	1.142	0.076	0.349	0.475
Secondary education	0.840	0.036	322	1292	1.776	0.043	0.768	0.913
Knows any contraceptive method	0.984	0.007	322	1292	0.967	0.007	0.971	0.998
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.984	0.007	322	1292	0.967	0.007	0.971	0.998
Knows of fertile period	0.671	0.053	322	1292	2.025	0.079	0.565	0.777
Has heard of anemia	0.868	0.032	322	1292	1.705	0.037	0.804	0.932
Ideal family size	2.503	0.068	315	1261	1.491	0.027	2.367	2.640
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.877	0.032	322	1292	1.720	0.036	0.814	0.940
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.770	0.046	322	1292	1.944	0.059	0.679	0.861
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.862	0.025	322	1292	1.278	0.029	0.813	0.911
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.894	0.021	322	1292	1.223	0.023	0.852	0.936
Has ever smoked	0.155	0.025	322	1292	1.239	0.161	0.105	0.205
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.057	0.015	322	1292	1.145	0.260	0.027	0.087
WOMEN								
Literate	0.778	0.041	476	1695	2.148	0.053	0.696	0.860
Less than primary education	0.402	0.028	476	1695	1.266	0.071	0.345	0.459
Secondary education	0.775	0.042	476	1695	2.172	0.054	0.692	0.858
Knows any contraceptive method	0.860	0.041	476	1695	2.583	0.048	0.778	0.943
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.858	0.041	476	1695	2.556	0.048	0.777	0.940
Knows of fertile period	0.412	0.052	476	1695	2.322	0.127	0.307	0.517
Has heard of anemia	0.586	0.040	476	1695	1.769	0.068	0.506	0.666
Ideal family size	2.457	0.048	454	1626	1.296	0.020	2.361	2.554
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.708	0.053	476	1695	2.553	0.075	0.602	0.815
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.600	0.063	476	1695	2.788	0.104	0.474	0.725
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.925	0.013	476	1695	1.084	0.014	0.899	0.951
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.740	0.027	476	1695	1.365	0.037	0.685	0.795
Has ever smoked	0.841	0.021	476	1695	1.281	0.026	0.798	0.884
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.291	0.034	476	1695	1.654	0.118	0.222	0.360

Table C.18 Sampling errors for DI Yogyakarta sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.947	0.015	342	171	1.253	0.016	0.917	0.978
Less than primary education	0.612	0.032	342	171	1.199	0.052	0.549	0.675
Secondary education	0.947	0.015	342	171	1.253	0.016	0.917	0.978
Knows any contraceptive method	0.993	0.005	342	171	1.073	0.005	0.983	1.003
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.993	0.005	342	171	1.073	0.005	0.983	1.003
Knows of fertile period	0.875	0.019	342	171	1.061	0.022	0.837	0.913
Has heard of anemia	0.961	0.014	342	171	1.295	0.014	0.934	0.988
Ideal family size	2.255	0.035	341	171	1.033	0.015	2.185	2.325
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.973	0.011	342	171	1.245	0.011	0.951	0.995
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.969	0.011	342	171	1.154	0.011	0.947	0.991
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.771	0.033	342	171	1.442	0.043	0.706	0.837
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.773	0.031	342	171	1.359	0.040	0.712	0.835
Has ever smoked	0.241	0.021	342	171	0.901	0.087	0.199	0.283
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.079	0.013	342	171	0.888	0.164	0.053	0.106
WOMEN								
Literate	0.927	0.017	450	208	1.355	0.018	0.894	0.960
Less than primary education	0.536	0.034	450	208	1.461	0.064	0.467	0.604
Secondary education	0.925	0.017	450	208	1.350	0.018	0.891	0.958
Knows any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	450	208	-NaN	0.000	1.000	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	450	208	-NaN	0.000	1.000	1.000
Knows of fertile period	0.800	0.025	450	208	1.333	0.031	0.750	0.851
Has heard of anemia	0.847	0.020	450	208	1.189	0.024	0.807	0.888
Ideal family size	2.235	0.038	449	208	1.403	0.017	2.158	2.312
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.988	0.005	450	208	0.936	0.005	0.978	0.998
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.961	0.007	450	208	0.776	0.007	0.947	0.975
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.870	0.019	450	208	1.167	0.021	0.832	0.907
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.730	0.034	450	208	1.623	0.047	0.662	0.798
Has ever smoked	0.906	0.019	450	208	1.345	0.021	0.868	0.943
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.573	0.028	450	208	1.217	0.050	0.516	0.630

Table C.19 Sampling errors for East Java sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.879	0.036	265	1078	1.792	0.041	0.807	0.951
Less than primary education	0.465	0.038	265	1078	1.252	0.083	0.389	0.542
Secondary education	0.879	0.036	265	1078	1.792	0.041	0.807	0.951
Knows any contraceptive method	0.977	0.011	265	1078	1.236	0.012	0.954	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.977	0.011	265	1078	1.236	0.012	0.954	1.000
Knows of fertile period	0.673	0.037	265	1078	1.278	0.055	0.600	0.747
Has heard of anemia	0.814	0.032	265	1078	1.319	0.039	0.751	0.877
Ideal family size	2.252	0.056	262	1066	1.150	0.025	2.139	2.365
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.905	0.028	265	1078	1.523	0.030	0.849	0.960
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.788	0.030	265	1078	1.207	0.039	0.728	0.849
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.870	0.027	265	1078	1.315	0.031	0.815	0.924
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.844	0.035	265	1078	1.564	0.041	0.775	0.914
Has ever smoked	0.094	0.018	265	1078	0.977	0.187	0.059	0.129
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.036	0.014	265	1078	1.222	0.387	0.008	0.065
WOMEN								
Literate	0.772	0.033	420	1605	1.593	0.042	0.707	0.838
Less than primary education	0.456	0.027	420	1605	1.125	0.060	0.401	0.511
Secondary education	0.771	0.033	420	1605	1.597	0.043	0.706	0.837
Knows any contraceptive method	0.978	0.007	420	1605	0.955	0.007	0.964	0.992
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.978	0.007	420	1605	0.955	0.007	0.964	0.992
Knows of fertile period	0.616	0.030	420	1605	1.262	0.049	0.557	0.676
Has heard of anemia	0.666	0.032	420	1605	1.395	0.048	0.602	0.730
Ideal family size	2.284	0.060	416	1588	1.419	0.026	2.164	2.403
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.829	0.026	420	1605	1.434	0.032	0.776	0.881
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.658	0.031	420	1605	1.357	0.048	0.595	0.721
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.932	0.014	420	1605	1.152	0.015	0.903	0.960
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.593	0.035	420	1605	1.455	0.059	0.523	0.662
Has ever smoked	0.843	0.017	420	1605	0.960	0.020	0.809	0.877
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.369	0.038	420	1605	1.629	0.104	0.293	0.446

Table C.20 Sampling errors for Banten sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.774	0.022	407	452	1.036	0.028	0.731	0.817
Less than primary education	0.446	0.038	407	452	1.533	0.085	0.370	0.521
Secondary education	0.772	0.021	407	452	1.029	0.028	0.730	0.815
Knows any contraceptive method	0.964	0.017	407	452	1.885	0.018	0.929	0.999
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.964	0.017	407	452	1.885	0.018	0.929	0.999
Knows of fertile period	0.528	0.060	407	452	2.424	0.114	0.408	0.649
Has heard of anemia	0.645	0.033	407	452	1.394	0.051	0.579	0.711
Ideal family size	2.767	0.119	381	399	2.241	0.043	2.529	3.005
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.649	0.027	407	452	1.142	0.042	0.595	0.703
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.583	0.025	407	452	1.025	0.043	0.533	0.633
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.964	0.012	407	452	1.349	0.013	0.940	0.989
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.981	0.007	407	452	1.012	0.007	0.968	0.995
Has ever smoked	0.047	0.011	407	452	1.058	0.236	0.025	0.070
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.013	0.009	407	452	1.637	0.698	0.000	0.032
WOMEN								
Literate	0.729	0.026	529	574	1.344	0.036	0.677	0.781
Less than primary education	0.411	0.034	529	574	1.593	0.083	0.343	0.479
Secondary education	0.724	0.026	529	574	1.358	0.036	0.671	0.777
Knows any contraceptive method	0.956	0.014	529	574	1.524	0.014	0.929	0.983
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.950	0.016	529	574	1.641	0.016	0.919	0.981
Knows of fertile period	0.470	0.066	529	574	3.054	0.141	0.338	0.603
Has heard of anemia	0.415	0.061	529	574	2.867	0.148	0.292	0.538
Ideal family size	3.224	0.079	516	562	1.447	0.025	3.066	3.382
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.619	0.054	529	574	2.578	0.088	0.510	0.728
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.588	0.045	529	574	2.080	0.076	0.499	0.677
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.936	0.024	529	574	2.235	0.025	0.889	0.984
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.906	0.033	529	574	2.605	0.037	0.839	0.972
Has ever smoked	0.741	0.028	529	574	1.455	0.037	0.686	0.797
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.164	0.033	529	574	2.049	0.201	0.098	0.230

Table C.21 Sampling errors for Bali sample, IYARHS 2007

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
MEN								
Literate	0.841	0.028	359	162	1.471	0.034	0.784	0.898
Less than primary education	0.461	0.033	359	162	1.268	0.073	0.394	0.527
Secondary education	0.841	0.028	359	162	1.471	0.034	0.784	0.898
Knows any contraceptive method	0.991	0.005	359	162	0.895	0.005	0.982	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.991	0.005	359	162	0.895	0.005	0.982	1.000
Knows of fertile period	0.708	0.031	359	162	1.284	0.044	0.646	0.769
Has heard of anemia	0.894	0.023	359	162	1.426	0.026	0.847	0.940
Ideal family size	2.146	0.039	345	156	1.163	0.018	2.067	2.225
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.943	0.017	359	162	1.397	0.018	0.909	0.977
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.791	0.030	359	162	1.418	0.039	0.730	0.852
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.808	0.025	359	162	1.202	0.031	0.758	0.858
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.797	0.026	359	162	1.226	0.033	0.745	0.849
Has ever smoked	0.131	0.024	359	162	1.370	0.187	0.082	0.179
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.124	0.021	359	162	1.214	0.170	0.082	0.166
WOMEN								
Literate	0.893	0.022	442	201	1.493	0.025	0.849	0.937
Less than primary education	0.467	0.041	442	201	1.725	0.088	0.385	0.549
Secondary education	0.893	0.022	442	201	1.493	0.025	0.849	0.937
Knows any contraceptive method	0.978	0.009	442	201	1.338	0.010	0.959	0.997
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.976	0.010	442	201	1.323	0.010	0.957	0.995
Knows of fertile period	0.651	0.023	442	201	1.025	0.036	0.604	0.698
Has heard of anemia	0.623	0.028	442	201	1.225	0.045	0.567	0.680
Ideal family size	2.312	0.054	432	198	1.650	0.023	2.204	2.419
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.951	0.013	442	201	1.227	0.013	0.925	0.976
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.908	0.020	442	201	1.467	0.022	0.867	0.948
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.901	0.022	442	201	1.548	0.024	0.857	0.945
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.585	0.029	442	201	1.220	0.049	0.528	0.643
Has ever smoked	0.780	0.024	442	201	1.230	0.031	0.732	0.829
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.761	0.043	442	201	2.098	0.056	0.675	0.846

Table C.22 Sampling errors for West Nusa Tenggara sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.874	0.030	253	196	1.428	0.034	0.814	0.933
Less than primary education	0.577	0.048	253	196	1.530	0.083	0.481	0.672
Secondary education	0.869	0.033	253	196	1.575	0.039	0.802	0.936
Knows any contraceptive method	0.960	0.017	253	196	1.367	0.017	0.927	0.994
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.960	0.017	253	196	1.367	0.017	0.927	0.994
Knows of fertile period	0.423	0.039	253	196	1.239	0.091	0.346	0.500
Has heard of anemia	0.545	0.037	253	196	1.168	0.067	0.472	0.618
Ideal family size	2.427	0.064	247	191	0.977	0.026	2.299	2.554
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.770	0.033	253	196	1.249	0.043	0.703	0.836
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.678	0.035	253	196	1.184	0.051	0.609	0.748
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.966	0.013	253	196	1.170	0.014	0.939	0.992
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.968	0.012	253	196	1.130	0.013	0.943	0.993
Has ever smoked	0.096	0.019	253	196	1.041	0.201	0.057	0.135
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.023	0.010	253	196	1.116	0.460	0.002	0.044
WOMEN								
Literate	0.878	0.018	316	215	0.990	0.021	0.841	0.914
Less than primary education	0.560	0.033	316	215	1.189	0.059	0.493	0.626
Secondary education	0.878	0.018	316	215	0.990	0.021	0.841	0.914
Knows any contraceptive method	0.927	0.020	316	215	1.337	0.021	0.888	0.967
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.927	0.020	316	215	1.337	0.021	0.888	0.967
Knows of fertile period	0.604	0.043	316	215	1.570	0.072	0.518	0.691
Has heard of anemia	0.540	0.044	316	215	1.575	0.082	0.451	0.628
Ideal family size	2.739	0.098	306	210	1.671	0.036	2.542	2.935
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.791	0.046	316	215	1.996	0.058	0.700	0.883
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.705	0.047	316	215	1.841	0.067	0.610	0.800
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.903	0.020	316	215	1.178	0.022	0.864	0.942
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.662	0.037	316	215	1.398	0.056	0.588	0.737
Has ever smoked	0.833	0.024	316	215	1.122	0.028	0.785	0.880
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.473	0.042	316	215	1.486	0.088	0.389	0.556

Table C.23 Sampling errors for East Nusa Tenggara sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.707	0.041	278	221	1.482	0.057	0.626	0.788
Less than primary education	0.669	0.037	278	221	1.309	0.055	0.595	0.743
Secondary education	0.705	0.040	278	221	1.477	0.057	0.624	0.786
Knows any contraceptive method	0.815	0.042	278	221	1.812	0.052	0.730	0.899
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.798	0.055	278	221	2.272	0.069	0.688	0.907
Knows of fertile period	0.571	0.034	278	221	1.136	0.059	0.503	0.639
Has heard of anemia	0.522	0.044	278	221	1.451	0.083	0.435	0.609
Ideal family size	2.615	0.067	259	206	1.135	0.026	2.482	2.749
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.557	0.057	278	221	1.912	0.102	0.443	0.671
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.396	0.037	278	221	1.269	0.094	0.321	0.470
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.919	0.017	278	221	1.059	0.019	0.885	0.954
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.926	0.026	278	221	1.670	0.028	0.873	0.978
Has ever smoked	0.129	0.020	278	221	0.988	0.154	0.089	0.168
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.145	0.038	278	221	1.818	0.265	0.068	0.222
WOMEN								
Literate	0.692	0.043	328	226	1.701	0.063	0.605	0.779
Less than primary education	0.705	0.032	328	226	1.268	0.045	0.641	0.769
Secondary education	0.670	0.043	328	226	1.661	0.064	0.584	0.757
Knows any contraceptive method	0.756	0.053	328	226	2.249	0.071	0.649	0.862
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.744	0.052	328	226	2.155	0.070	0.640	0.848
Knows of fertile period	0.487	0.046	328	226	1.664	0.094	0.395	0.579
Has heard of anemia	0.366	0.056	328	226	2.093	0.152	0.254	0.477
Ideal family size	2.952	0.072	316	218	1.227	0.024	2.808	3.095
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.619	0.069	328	226	2.557	0.111	0.482	0.757
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.527	0.067	328	226	2.417	0.127	0.393	0.660
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.933	0.018	328	226	1.272	0.019	0.897	0.968
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.671	0.066	328	226	2.539	0.098	0.540	0.803
Has ever smoked	0.786	0.034	328	226	1.486	0.043	0.718	0.853
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.666	0.057	328	226	2.177	0.085	0.552	0.779

Table C.24 Sampling errors for West Kalimantan sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.736	0.042	221	160	1.400	0.056	0.653	0.820
Less than primary education	0.502	0.043	221	160	1.289	0.087	0.415	0.589
Secondary education	0.736	0.042	221	160	1.400	0.056	0.653	0.820
Knows any contraceptive method	0.935	0.023	221	160	1.366	0.024	0.890	0.981
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.935	0.023	221	160	1.366	0.024	0.890	0.981
Knows of fertile period	0.689	0.043	221	160	1.387	0.063	0.602	0.775
Has heard of anemia	0.705	0.033	221	160	1.062	0.046	0.640	0.770
Ideal family size	2.496	0.097	215	153	1.572	0.039	2.302	2.690
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.782	0.033	221	160	1.199	0.043	0.715	0.849
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.661	0.039	221	160	1.219	0.059	0.584	0.739
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.867	0.027	221	160	1.191	0.031	0.812	0.921
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.902	0.022	221	160	1.080	0.024	0.858	0.945
Has ever smoked	0.102	0.026	221	160	1.297	0.260	0.049	0.155
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.148	0.029	221	160	1.192	0.193	0.091	0.206
WOMEN								
Literate	0.705	0.040	282	207	1.474	0.057	0.624	0.785
Less than primary education	0.523	0.032	282	207	1.088	0.062	0.458	0.588
Secondary education	0.692	0.042	282	207	1.534	0.061	0.607	0.776
Knows any contraceptive method	0.905	0.018	282	207	1.001	0.019	0.870	0.940
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.898	0.019	282	207	1.076	0.022	0.859	0.936
Knows of fertile period	0.471	0.040	282	207	1.359	0.086	0.390	0.552
Has heard of anemia	0.572	0.046	282	207	1.561	0.081	0.479	0.664
Ideal family size	2.786	0.096	262	194	1.394	0.035	2.593	2.978
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.673	0.044	282	207	1.587	0.066	0.584	0.762
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.629	0.041	282	207	1.427	0.065	0.547	0.711
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.879	0.036	282	207	1.833	0.041	0.807	0.950
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.713	0.043	282	207	1.584	0.060	0.627	0.798
Has ever smoked	0.797	0.032	282	207	1.326	0.040	0.733	0.861
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.639	0.051	282	207	1.768	0.079	0.537	0.740

Table C.25 Sampling errors for Central Kalimantan sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.799	0.044	155	53	1.377	0.056	0.710	0.888
Less than primary education	0.540	0.067	155	53	1.668	0.124	0.406	0.674
Secondary education	0.796	0.043	155	53	1.316	0.054	0.710	0.881
Knows any contraceptive method	0.961	0.022	155	53	1.403	0.023	0.917	1.005
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.961	0.022	155	53	1.403	0.023	0.917	1.005
Knows of fertile period	0.808	0.059	155	53	1.862	0.073	0.690	0.927
Has heard of anemia	0.779	0.048	155	53	1.438	0.062	0.682	0.875
Ideal family size	2.351	0.076	152	52	1.326	0.032	2.198	2.503
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.791	0.047	155	53	1.430	0.059	0.698	0.885
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.490	0.066	155	53	1.632	0.134	0.358	0.621
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.904	0.031	155	53	1.305	0.034	0.842	0.966
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.905	0.031	155	53	1.312	0.034	0.842	0.967
Has ever smoked	0.048	0.024	155	53	1.406	0.506	0.000	0.096
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.062	0.028	155	53	1.448	0.454	0.006	0.118
WOMEN								
Literate	0.671	0.083	192	85	2.436	0.124	0.505	0.836
Less than primary education	0.375	0.064	192	85	1.831	0.171	0.246	0.503
Secondary education	0.652	0.078	192	85	2.257	0.119	0.496	0.808
Knows any contraceptive method	0.879	0.047	192	85	2.008	0.054	0.784	0.974
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.879	0.047	192	85	2.008	0.054	0.784	0.974
Knows of fertile period	0.429	0.064	192	85	1.796	0.150	0.301	0.558
Has heard of anemia	0.563	0.063	192	85	1.763	0.112	0.436	0.689
Ideal family size	2.551	0.077	190	84	1.152	0.030	2.397	2.706
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.624	0.052	192	85	1.483	0.083	0.520	0.728
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.561	0.049	192	85	1.364	0.087	0.463	0.659
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.918	0.022	192	85	1.108	0.024	0.874	0.962
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.792	0.046	192	85	1.556	0.058	0.701	0.883
Has ever smoked	0.666	0.060	192	85	1.758	0.090	0.546	0.786
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.226	0.033	192	85	1.082	0.145	0.161	0.292

Table C.26 Sampling errors for South Kalimantan sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.819	0.039	199	137	1.410	0.047	0.742	0.896
Less than primary education	0.567	0.038	199	137	1.090	0.068	0.490	0.644
Secondary education	0.819	0.039	199	137	1.410	0.047	0.742	0.896
Knows any contraceptive method	0.978	0.014	199	137	1.322	0.014	0.950	1.005
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.978	0.014	199	137	1.322	0.014	0.950	1.005
Knows of fertile period	0.751	0.027	199	137	0.885	0.036	0.696	0.805
Has heard of anemia	0.741	0.046	199	137	1.470	0.062	0.650	0.833
Ideal family size	2.661	0.097	192	133	1.062	0.036	2.467	2.855
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.817	0.043	199	137	1.566	0.053	0.731	0.903
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.710	0.039	199	137	1.217	0.055	0.632	0.789
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.880	0.024	199	137	1.038	0.027	0.832	0.928
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.909	0.026	199	137	1.253	0.028	0.858	0.960
Has ever smoked	0.209	0.021	199	137	0.740	0.102	0.166	0.252
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.000	0.000	199	137	-NaN	-NaN	0.000	0.000
WOMEN								
Literate	0.766	0.033	264	161	1.278	0.044	0.699	0.833
Less than primary education	0.532	0.031	264	161	1.004	0.058	0.470	0.593
Secondary education	0.766	0.033	264	161	1.278	0.044	0.699	0.833
Knows any contraceptive method	0.974	0.012	264	161	1.263	0.013	0.949	0.999
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.974	0.012	264	161	1.263	0.013	0.949	0.999
Knows of fertile period	0.609	0.047	264	161	1.549	0.077	0.516	0.702
Has heard of anemia	0.670	0.044	264	161	1.514	0.066	0.582	0.758
Ideal family size	2.529	0.078	246	151	1.289	0.031	2.373	2.685
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.797	0.041	264	161	1.632	0.051	0.716	0.878
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.665	0.040	264	161	1.361	0.060	0.586	0.744
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.810	0.021	264	161	0.862	0.026	0.768	0.852
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.528	0.043	264	161	1.395	0.081	0.442	0.614
Has ever smoked	0.795	0.041	264	161	1.643	0.051	0.714	0.877
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.227	0.038	264	161	1.483	0.169	0.151	0.304

Table C.27 Sampling errors for East Kalimantan sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.864	0.020	163	104	0.755	0.024	0.823	0.905
Less than primary education	0.501	0.030	163	104	0.774	0.061	0.440	0.562
Secondary education	0.858	0.021	163	104	0.755	0.024	0.816	0.899
Knows any contraceptive method	0.953	0.027	163	104	1.597	0.028	0.899	1.006
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.953	0.027	163	104	1.597	0.028	0.899	1.006
Knows of fertile period	0.690	0.056	163	104	1.550	0.082	0.577	0.803
Has heard of anemia	0.799	0.036	163	104	1.142	0.045	0.728	0.871
Ideal family size	2.243	0.060	159	101	1.052	0.027	2.122	2.363
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.885	0.029	163	104	1.152	0.033	0.827	0.943
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.777	0.043	163	104	1.311	0.055	0.691	0.863
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.772	0.045	163	104	1.368	0.058	0.682	0.862
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.764	0.045	163	104	1.340	0.059	0.674	0.853
Has ever smoked	0.250	0.048	163	104	1.399	0.190	0.155	0.345
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.058	0.022	163	104	1.217	0.387	0.013	0.102
WOMEN								
Literate	0.859	0.032	235	145	1.388	0.037	0.796	0.922
Less than primary education	0.504	0.054	235	145	1.653	0.107	0.396	0.612
Secondary education	0.845	0.032	235	145	1.369	0.038	0.780	0.909
Knows any contraceptive method	0.951	0.020	235	145	1.390	0.021	0.911	0.990
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.951	0.020	235	145	1.390	0.021	0.911	0.990
Knows of fertile period	0.328	0.063	235	145	2.067	0.193	0.201	0.455
Has heard of anemia	0.614	0.075	235	145	2.361	0.122	0.464	0.764
Ideal family size	2.622	0.061	225	139	0.966	0.023	2.500	2.744
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.807	0.046	235	145	1.769	0.057	0.716	0.898
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.716	0.043	235	145	1.460	0.060	0.630	0.802
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.884	0.041	235	145	1.941	0.046	0.802	0.965
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.595	0.053	235	145	1.666	0.090	0.488	0.702
Has ever smoked	0.801	0.041	235	145	1.560	0.051	0.719	0.882
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.434	0.056	235	145	1.725	0.129	0.323	0.546

Table C.28 Sampling errors for North Sulawesi sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.902	0.019	184	88	0.888	0.022	0.863	0.941
Less than primary education	0.582	0.035	184	88	0.958	0.060	0.512	0.652
Secondary education	0.902	0.019	184	88	0.888	0.022	0.863	0.941
Knows any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	184	88	-NaN	0.000	1.000	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	184	88	-NaN	0.000	1.000	1.000
Knows of fertile period	0.712	0.056	184	88	1.677	0.079	0.600	0.824
Has heard of anemia	0.684	0.045	184	88	1.316	0.066	0.593	0.774
Ideal family size	1.897	0.047	182	87	1.271	0.025	1.803	1.990
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.894	0.028	184	88	1.214	0.031	0.839	0.950
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.813	0.039	184	88	1.362	0.048	0.734	0.891
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.819	0.031	184	88	1.097	0.038	0.757	0.882
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.839	0.032	184	88	1.189	0.039	0.774	0.904
Has ever smoked	0.292	0.035	184	88	1.051	0.121	0.221	0.363
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.204	0.030	184	88	1.018	0.149	0.143	0.265
WOMEN								
Literate	0.829	0.040	267	121	1.746	0.049	0.748	0.909
Less than primary education	0.565	0.040	267	121	1.326	0.071	0.484	0.646
Secondary education	0.822	0.043	267	121	1.815	0.052	0.737	0.907
Knows any contraceptive method	0.893	0.038	267	121	2.004	0.043	0.817	0.969
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.887	0.037	267	121	1.923	0.042	0.812	0.962
Knows of fertile period	0.457	0.077	267	121	2.506	0.167	0.304	0.610
Has heard of anemia	0.543	0.052	267	121	1.697	0.096	0.439	0.646
Ideal family size	2.115	0.038	260	118	0.951	0.018	2.040	2.191
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.777	0.049	267	121	1.921	0.063	0.678	0.875
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.731	0.049	267	121	1.802	0.067	0.633	0.829
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.843	0.023	267	121	1.041	0.028	0.796	0.889
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.512	0.046	267	121	1.499	0.090	0.420	0.603
Has ever smoked	0.726	0.035	267	121	1.289	0.049	0.655	0.796
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.514	0.043	267	121	1.400	0.084	0.428	0.599

Table C.29 Sampling errors for Central Sulawesi sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.809	0.067	230	106	2.584	0.083	0.675	0.943
Less than primary education	0.474	0.032	230	106	0.978	0.068	0.410	0.539
Secondary education	0.800	0.067	230	106	2.550	0.084	0.665	0.934
Knows any contraceptive method	0.951	0.013	230	106	0.891	0.013	0.926	0.977
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.951	0.013	230	106	0.891	0.013	0.926	0.977
Knows of fertile period	0.781	0.028	230	106	1.023	0.036	0.726	0.837
Has heard of anemia	0.665	0.048	230	106	1.549	0.073	0.569	0.762
Ideal family size	2.182	0.058	219	100	1.213	0.027	2.066	2.298
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.768	0.049	230	106	1.748	0.064	0.670	0.865
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.632	0.044	230	106	1.383	0.070	0.544	0.720
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.883	0.016	230	106	0.753	0.018	0.851	0.915
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.816	0.031	230	106	1.200	0.038	0.754	0.877
Has ever smoked	0.161	0.034	230	106	1.404	0.212	0.093	0.229
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.025	0.012	230	106	1.195	0.491	0.000	0.050
WOMEN								
Literate	0.753	0.057	256	114	2.107	0.076	0.639	0.867
Less than primary education	0.443	0.047	256	114	1.526	0.107	0.348	0.538
Secondary education	0.748	0.055	256	114	2.040	0.074	0.637	0.859
Knows any contraceptive method	0.929	0.015	256	114	0.951	0.016	0.899	0.960
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.929	0.015	256	114	0.951	0.016	0.899	0.960
Knows of fertile period	0.641	0.051	256	114	1.713	0.080	0.538	0.744
Has heard of anemia	0.523	0.053	256	114	1.690	0.101	0.417	0.629
Ideal family size	2.588	0.107	251	111	1.286	0.041	2.375	2.801
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.789	0.048	256	114	1.898	0.061	0.692	0.886
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.569	0.053	256	114	1.718	0.094	0.463	0.676
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.926	0.023	256	114	1.403	0.025	0.880	0.972
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.592	0.032	256	114	1.033	0.054	0.529	0.656
Has ever smoked	0.850	0.034	256	114	1.503	0.040	0.783	0.917
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.506	0.051	256	114	1.627	0.101	0.404	0.608

Table C.30 Sampling errors for South Sulawesi sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.813	0.047	312	314	2.126	0.058	0.719	0.907
Less than primary education	0.509	0.039	312	314	1.387	0.077	0.431	0.588
Secondary education	0.811	0.047	312	314	2.102	0.058	0.717	0.904
Knows any contraceptive method	0.949	0.017	312	314	1.335	0.018	0.915	0.982
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.946	0.019	312	314	1.458	0.020	0.908	0.983
Knows of fertile period	0.587	0.047	312	314	1.678	0.080	0.493	0.681
Has heard of anemia	0.661	0.035	312	314	1.319	0.054	0.591	0.732
Ideal family size	2.472	0.065	288	290	1.216	0.026	2.342	2.603
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.772	0.038	312	314	1.599	0.049	0.696	0.848
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.668	0.042	312	314	1.580	0.063	0.584	0.752
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.804	0.036	312	314	1.603	0.045	0.732	0.876
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.814	0.034	312	314	1.528	0.041	0.746	0.881
Has ever smoked	0.244	0.027	312	314	1.102	0.110	0.190	0.297
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.063	0.016	312	314	1.145	0.250	0.031	0.095
WOMEN								
Literate	0.737	0.035	352	333	1.504	0.048	0.666	0.808
Less than primary education	0.500	0.036	352	333	1.351	0.072	0.427	0.572
Secondary education	0.737	0.035	352	333	1.504	0.048	0.666	0.808
Knows any contraceptive method	0.906	0.016	352	333	1.055	0.018	0.873	0.939
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.903	0.016	352	333	1.039	0.018	0.870	0.936
Knows of fertile period	0.504	0.056	352	333	2.088	0.111	0.392	0.615
Has heard of anemia	0.349	0.036	352	333	1.407	0.103	0.277	0.420
Ideal family size	2.686	0.069	327	309	1.295	0.026	2.548	2.823
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.600	0.035	352	333	1.357	0.059	0.529	0.671
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.548	0.036	352	333	1.354	0.066	0.476	0.620
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.912	0.018	352	333	1.175	0.019	0.877	0.948
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.710	0.042	352	333	1.716	0.059	0.627	0.793
Has ever smoked	0.772	0.033	352	333	1.489	0.043	0.705	0.839
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.451	0.033	352	333	1.224	0.072	0.386	0.516

Table C.31 Sampling errors for Southeast Sulawesi sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.903	0.026	249	91	1.370	0.029	0.851	0.954
Less than primary education	0.671	0.045	249	91	1.515	0.067	0.580	0.761
Secondary education	0.903	0.026	249	91	1.370	0.029	0.851	0.954
Knows any contraceptive method	0.970	0.013	249	91	1.175	0.013	0.944	0.995
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.970	0.013	249	91	1.175	0.013	0.944	0.995
Knows of fertile period	0.613	0.041	249	91	1.336	0.067	0.530	0.695
Has heard of anemia	0.727	0.028	249	91	0.993	0.039	0.671	0.783
Ideal family size	2.601	0.096	235	85	1.544	0.037	2.410	2.792
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.823	0.020	249	91	0.845	0.025	0.782	0.864
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.735	0.024	249	91	0.844	0.032	0.687	0.782
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.892	0.020	249	91	1.025	0.023	0.851	0.932
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.907	0.021	249	91	1.117	0.023	0.865	0.948
Has ever smoked	0.165	0.026	249	91	1.089	0.156	0.113	0.216
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.047	0.028	249	91	2.087	0.598	0.000	0.103
WOMEN								
Literate	0.888	0.029	267	97	1.499	0.033	0.830	0.946
Less than primary education	0.664	0.036	267	97	1.246	0.054	0.592	0.736
Secondary education	0.883	0.028	267	97	1.442	0.032	0.826	0.940
Knows any contraceptive method	0.940	0.022	267	97	1.511	0.023	0.895	0.984
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.927	0.020	267	97	1.274	0.022	0.886	0.968
Knows of fertile period	0.456	0.059	267	97	1.938	0.130	0.338	0.575
Has heard of anemia	0.711	0.037	267	97	1.318	0.051	0.638	0.785
Ideal family size	3.122	0.106	238	86	1.396	0.034	2.911	3.334
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.788	0.033	267	97	1.296	0.041	0.723	0.853
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.717	0.035	267	97	1.267	0.049	0.647	0.787
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.912	0.018	267	97	1.016	0.019	0.877	0.948
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.641	0.043	267	97	1.472	0.067	0.555	0.728
Has ever smoked	0.821	0.030	267	97	1.267	0.036	0.761	0.880
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.572	0.047	267	97	1.563	0.083	0.478	0.667

Table C.32 Sampling errors for Gorontalo sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.750	0.057	201	41	1.871	0.076	0.635	0.864
Less than primary education	0.577	0.035	201	41	1.010	0.061	0.506	0.647
Secondary education	0.738	0.056	201	41	1.810	0.076	0.625	0.850
Knows any contraceptive method	0.891	0.040	201	41	1.800	0.045	0.812	0.970
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.891	0.040	201	41	1.800	0.045	0.812	0.970
Knows of fertile period	0.537	0.050	201	41	1.423	0.093	0.436	0.637
Has heard of anemia	0.730	0.057	201	41	1.808	0.078	0.617	0.844
Ideal family size	1.981	0.048	201	41	1.297	0.024	1.885	2.077
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.763	0.054	201	41	1.803	0.071	0.655	0.872
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.585	0.077	201	41	2.212	0.132	0.431	0.739
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.930	0.015	201	41	0.807	0.016	0.901	0.959
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.854	0.021	201	41	0.840	0.025	0.812	0.896
Has ever smoked	0.081	0.020	201	41	1.027	0.245	0.041	0.120
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.024	0.010	201	41	0.944	0.423	0.004	0.045
WOMEN								
Literate	0.620	0.056	287	55	1.938	0.090	0.508	0.731
Less than primary education	0.440	0.046	287	55	1.553	0.104	0.349	0.531
Secondary education	0.618	0.056	287	55	1.934	0.090	0.507	0.729
Knows any contraceptive method	0.938	0.012	287	55	0.840	0.013	0.914	0.962
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.934	0.013	287	55	0.889	0.014	0.908	0.960
Knows of fertile period	0.452	0.041	287	55	1.380	0.090	0.370	0.533
Has heard of anemia	0.394	0.043	287	55	1.485	0.109	0.308	0.480
Ideal family size	2.122	0.042	283	54	0.985	0.020	2.038	2.206
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.724	0.042	287	55	1.583	0.058	0.640	0.807
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.483	0.055	287	55	1.847	0.113	0.374	0.592
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.961	0.014	287	55	1.195	0.014	0.934	0.988
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.759	0.034	287	55	1.346	0.045	0.691	0.827
Has ever smoked	0.730	0.044	287	55	1.684	0.061	0.641	0.818
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.342	0.040	287	55	1.424	0.117	0.262	0.422

Table C.33 Sampling errors for West Sulawesi sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.774	0.052	152	33	1.517	0.067	0.671	0.878
Less than primary education	0.515	0.043	152	33	1.052	0.083	0.430	0.601
Secondary education	0.766	0.051	152	33	1.469	0.066	0.664	0.867
Knows any contraceptive method	0.872	0.037	152	33	1.375	0.043	0.798	0.947
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.864	0.039	152	33	1.413	0.046	0.785	0.943
Knows of fertile period	0.474	0.047	152	33	1.165	0.100	0.379	0.569
Has heard of anemia	0.630	0.055	152	33	1.401	0.087	0.520	0.741
Ideal family size	2.707	0.095	129	28	0.989	0.035	2.517	2.897
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.704	0.039	152	33	1.043	0.055	0.627	0.782
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.565	0.046	152	33	1.141	0.081	0.473	0.657
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.971	0.017	152	33	1.254	0.018	0.937	1.005
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.963	0.018	152	33	1.168	0.019	0.928	0.999
Has ever smoked	0.173	0.037	152	33	1.214	0.216	0.098	0.248
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.044	0.020	152	33	1.202	0.458	0.004	0.084
WOMEN								
Literate	0.651	0.043	213	47	1.301	0.065	0.566	0.737
Less than primary education	0.531	0.040	213	47	1.173	0.076	0.451	0.612
Secondary education	0.633	0.038	213	47	1.137	0.059	0.558	0.709
Knows any contraceptive method	0.934	0.027	213	47	1.566	0.029	0.880	0.987
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.934	0.027	213	47	1.566	0.029	0.880	0.987
Knows of fertile period	0.280	0.054	213	47	1.760	0.194	0.171	0.389
Has heard of anemia	0.351	0.060	213	47	1.820	0.170	0.232	0.470
Ideal family size	3.033	0.153	211	47	1.366	0.050	2.728	3.338
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.607	0.064	213	47	1.899	0.105	0.480	0.735
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.581	0.064	213	47	1.900	0.111	0.452	0.710
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.961	0.011	213	47	0.860	0.012	0.938	0.984
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.928	0.017	213	47	0.933	0.018	0.895	0.961
Has ever smoked	0.902	0.033	213	47	1.625	0.037	0.835	0.968
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.493	0.051	213	47	1.481	0.103	0.392	0.595

Table C.34 Sampling errors for Maluku sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.806	0.048	311	71	2.149	0.060	0.709	0.902
Less than primary education	0.611	0.046	311	71	1.654	0.075	0.519	0.703
Secondary education	0.801	0.048	311	71	2.111	0.060	0.705	0.896
Knows any contraceptive method	0.810	0.034	311	71	1.510	0.041	0.743	0.878
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.810	0.034	311	71	1.510	0.041	0.743	0.878
Knows of fertile period	0.517	0.048	311	71	1.696	0.093	0.421	0.613
Has heard of anemia	0.509	0.036	311	71	1.278	0.071	0.436	0.581
Ideal family size	2.596	0.074	293	66	1.240	0.029	2.448	2.745
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.741	0.054	311	71	2.177	0.073	0.633	0.850
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.629	0.058	311	71	2.097	0.091	0.514	0.744
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.812	0.045	311	71	2.043	0.056	0.721	0.902
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.815	0.046	311	71	2.077	0.056	0.724	0.907
Has ever smoked	0.079	0.018	311	71	1.192	0.231	0.042	0.115
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.083	0.030	311	71	1.905	0.360	0.023	0.143
WOMEN								
Literate	0.836	0.026	352	72	1.330	0.031	0.783	0.888
Less than primary education	0.565	0.041	352	72	1.557	0.073	0.483	0.647
Secondary education	0.833	0.027	352	72	1.371	0.033	0.778	0.887
Knows any contraceptive method	0.802	0.044	352	72	2.053	0.055	0.714	0.889
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.768	0.051	352	72	2.284	0.067	0.665	0.871
Knows of fertile period	0.454	0.060	352	72	2.274	0.133	0.334	0.575
Has heard of anemia	0.361	0.053	352	72	2.053	0.146	0.255	0.466
Ideal family size	3.390	0.161	340	69	1.931	0.048	3.068	3.712
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.765	0.054	352	72	2.392	0.071	0.657	0.873
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.705	0.063	352	72	2.578	0.089	0.579	0.830
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.961	0.016	352	72	1.550	0.017	0.929	0.993
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.750	0.053	352	72	2.279	0.070	0.644	0.855
Has ever smoked	0.696	0.036	352	72	1.452	0.051	0.625	0.768
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.431	0.059	352	72	2.216	0.136	0.314	0.548

Table C.35 Sampling errors for North Maluku sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.889	0.033	209	37	1.521	0.037	0.823	0.955
Less than primary education	0.673	0.052	209	37	1.590	0.077	0.570	0.776
Secondary education	0.875	0.035	209	37	1.525	0.040	0.805	0.945
Knows any contraceptive method	0.822	0.063	209	37	2.372	0.077	0.696	0.948
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.822	0.063	209	37	2.372	0.077	0.696	0.948
Knows of fertile period	0.421	0.046	209	37	1.343	0.109	0.329	0.513
Has heard of anemia	0.420	0.057	209	37	1.666	0.136	0.306	0.534
Ideal family size	2.355	0.058	174	32	1.049	0.025	2.238	2.472
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.573	0.055	209	37	1.611	0.096	0.462	0.683
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.420	0.056	209	37	1.626	0.133	0.309	0.531
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.947	0.018	209	37	1.128	0.019	0.912	0.982
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.946	0.023	209	37	1.453	0.024	0.900	0.992
Has ever smoked	0.267	0.059	209	37	1.927	0.222	0.148	0.385
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.062	0.037	209	37	2.235	0.603	0.000	0.137
WOMEN								
Literate	0.888	0.027	239	42	1.339	0.031	0.833	0.942
Less than primary education	0.540	0.040	239	42	1.250	0.075	0.459	0.621
Secondary education	0.888	0.027	239	42	1.339	0.031	0.833	0.942
Knows any contraceptive method	0.877	0.036	239	42	1.675	0.041	0.805	0.948
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.860	0.035	239	42	1.577	0.041	0.789	0.931
Knows of fertile period	0.572	0.044	239	42	1.358	0.076	0.485	0.659
Has heard of anemia	0.366	0.042	239	42	1.340	0.114	0.283	0.450
Ideal family size	2.855	0.102	215	38	1.304	0.036	2.650	3.060
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.588	0.043	239	42	1.356	0.074	0.502	0.675
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.457	0.041	239	42	1.264	0.089	0.375	0.538
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.970	0.010	239	42	0.879	0.010	0.951	0.990
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.747	0.032	239	42	1.136	0.043	0.684	0.811
Has ever smoked	0.737	0.035	239	42	1.219	0.047	0.667	0.806
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.370	0.050	239	42	1.591	0.134	0.271	0.470

Table C.36 Sampling errors for Papua sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.748	0.042	170	24	1.264	0.056	0.664	0.832
Less than primary education	0.576	0.064	170	24	1.686	0.111	0.448	0.704
Secondary education	0.730	0.044	170	24	1.279	0.060	0.643	0.818
Knows any contraceptive method	0.877	0.048	170	24	1.885	0.054	0.781	0.972
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.877	0.048	170	24	1.885	0.054	0.781	0.972
Knows of fertile period	0.670	0.069	170	24	1.901	0.103	0.532	0.807
Has heard of anemia	0.578	0.076	170	24	2.003	0.132	0.425	0.730
Ideal family size	2.964	0.109	148	20	1.271	0.037	2.746	3.182
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.850	0.046	170	24	1.687	0.054	0.757	0.943
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.675	0.057	170	24	1.585	0.085	0.561	0.789
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.925	0.027	170	24	1.331	0.029	0.871	0.979
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.937	0.028	170	24	1.497	0.030	0.882	0.993
Has ever smoked	0.076	0.019	170	24	0.937	0.252	0.038	0.114
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.035	0.015	170	24	1.077	0.436	0.004	0.065
WOMEN								
Literate	0.858	0.024	260	34	1.127	0.028	0.809	0.907
Less than primary education	0.528	0.046	260	34	1.478	0.087	0.437	0.620
Secondary education	0.835	0.026	260	34	1.122	0.031	0.783	0.886
Knows any contraceptive method	0.862	0.061	260	34	2.827	0.070	0.741	0.983
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.862	0.061	260	34	2.827	0.070	0.741	0.983
Knows of fertile period	0.392	0.069	260	34	2.288	0.177	0.253	0.531
Has heard of anemia	0.516	0.045	260	34	1.433	0.086	0.427	0.605
Ideal family size	3.012	0.132	228	30	1.832	0.044	2.747	3.276
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.864	0.051	260	34	2.379	0.059	0.762	0.965
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.688	0.066	260	34	2.298	0.096	0.556	0.821
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.957	0.015	260	34	1.173	0.015	0.928	0.987
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.798	0.054	260	34	2.168	0.068	0.690	0.906
Has ever smoked	0.752	0.040	260	34	1.494	0.053	0.671	0.832
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.403	0.062	260	34	2.023	0.153	0.280	0.527

Table C.37 Sampling errors for West Papua sample, IYARHS 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Unweighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits R-2SE	Confidence limits R+2SE
MEN								
Literate	0.551	0.093	126	53	2.083	0.168	0.365	0.736
Less than primary education	0.660	0.058	126	53	1.376	0.088	0.543	0.777
Secondary education	0.546	0.095	126	53	2.129	0.174	0.356	0.736
Knows any contraceptive method	0.648	0.066	126	53	1.551	0.102	0.516	0.781
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.614	0.061	126	53	1.408	0.100	0.491	0.736
Knows of fertile period	0.291	0.077	126	53	1.897	0.265	0.137	0.446
Has heard of anemia	0.383	0.080	126	53	1.850	0.210	0.222	0.543
Ideal family size	3.051	0.194	99	42	1.615	0.064	2.663	3.439
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.770	0.068	126	53	1.816	0.089	0.633	0.907
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.539	0.075	126	53	1.685	0.139	0.388	0.689
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.948	0.022	126	53	1.132	0.024	0.903	0.993
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.944	0.023	126	53	1.103	0.024	0.899	0.989
Has ever smoked	0.158	0.037	126	53	1.137	0.235	0.084	0.233
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.047	0.019	126	53	1.029	0.414	0.008	0.086
WOMEN								
Literate	0.743	0.072	200	80	2.310	0.096	0.600	0.886
Less than primary education	0.613	0.040	200	80	1.157	0.065	0.533	0.693
Secondary education	0.727	0.071	200	80	2.235	0.097	0.586	0.868
Knows any contraceptive method	0.755	0.077	200	80	2.527	0.102	0.601	0.909
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.706	0.076	200	80	2.346	0.107	0.555	0.858
Knows of fertile period	0.183	0.039	200	80	1.413	0.212	0.105	0.260
Has heard of anemia	0.315	0.070	200	80	2.112	0.221	0.176	0.455
Ideal family size	3.511	0.234	164	66	1.934	0.067	3.043	3.978
Knows of HIV/AIDS	0.806	0.052	200	80	1.868	0.065	0.701	0.910
Knows of at least one way to avoid HIV/AIDS	0.677	0.065	200	80	1.950	0.095	0.548	0.807
Knowing symptoms of STI in a man	0.944	0.019	200	80	1.145	0.020	0.907	0.981
Knowing symptoms of STI in a woman	0.842	0.037	200	80	1.448	0.045	0.767	0.917
Has ever smoked	0.761	0.038	200	80	1.242	0.049	0.686	0.836
Has ever drunk alcohol	0.449	0.070	200	80	1.988	0.156	0.309	0.590

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Appendix D

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YOUNG ADULT QUESTIONNAIRE

Appendix **E**

Revised Sept 2008 SP

07IDHS-R

2007 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
YOUNG ADULT QUESTIONNAIRE

Confidential

IDENTIFICATION	CODE
1. PROVINCE _____	
2. REGENCY/MUNICIPALITY*) _____	
3. SUBDISTRICT _____	
4. VILLAGE*) _____	
5. URBAN/RURAL**) URBAN -1 RURAL -2	
6. CENSUS BLOCK NUMBER _____	
7. 2007 IDHS SAMPLE CODE	
8. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	
9. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____	
10. NAME OF RESPONDENT _____	
11. RESPONDENT'S SEX**) MALE -1 FEMALE -2	
12. RESPONDENT LINE NUMBER	

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY
				MONTH
				YEAR 2007
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NUMBER
RESULT***)				RESULT
NEXT VISIT DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

***) RESULT CODES

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

LANGUAGE IN INTERVIEW _____

DAILY SPOKEN LANGUAGE _____

USE INTERPRETER YES — 1 NO — 2

	SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME				
DATE				

*) Cross out category not used

**) Circle appropriate code

PARENTAL/GUARDIAN CONSENT

(READ TO PARENTS OR GUARDIAN OF RESPONDENTS AGE 15-17)

In this survey, we are interviewing unmarried women and men between age 15 and 24 individually. We are interested in their knowledge, attitudes, and practice in reproductive health care. This information will be useful to the government in developing plans to provide health services tailored specifically to address the needs of young people.

We would very much appreciate your permission to have your child(ren) to participate in this survey. The survey usually takes about 25 minutes to complete. Whatever information your children provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons.

May we interview (NAME OF CHILDREN) in private? If you decide not to allow your child(ren) to be interviewed, we will respect your decision. What is your decision?

PARENT/GUARDIAN AGREES . . . . . 1 ⇓ SECTION 1

PARENT/GUARDIAN DOES NOT AGREE . . . . . 2 → END

Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____

1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

INFORMED CONSENT

Hello.
My name is..... I am working with Badan Pusat Statistik. We are conducting a national survey of unmarried women and men between age 15 and 24. We are interested in your knowledge of, attitudes toward and practice in health care.

This information will be used to help the government in developing plans to provide health services tailored specifically to address the needs of young people. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. The survey usually takes about 25 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons.

Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?
(GIVE CLEAR AND BRIEF RESPONSE)

During this interview, how should I address you?

_____
(SPECIFY)

May I begin the interview now?
Signature of interviewer:

_____

Date: 2007

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED → 1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED → 2 → END

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
102	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
103	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 102 AND/OR 103 IF INCONSISTENT. IF AGE IS LESS THAN 15 OR OVER 24, END INTERVIEW.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ☐☐	
104	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 109
105	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, junior high, senior high, academy or university?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY 5	
106	What is the highest (grade/year) you completed at that level? FIRST YEAR NOT COMPLETED = 0 COMPLETED = 7 DON'T KNOW = 8	GRADE . . . . . ☐	
107	Are you currently attending school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 109

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
108	Why is it that you are not currently attending school any more?	GRADUATED/HAD ENOUGH SCHOOLING . . . . . 01 GOT PREGNANT . . . . . 02 TO CARE FOR CHILDREN . . . . . 03 FAMILY NEEDED HELP ON FARM OR BUSINESS . . . . . 04 COULD NOT PAY SCHOOL FEES . . . 05 NEEDED TO EARN MONEY . . . . . 06 DID NOT LIKE SCHOOL/ DID NOT WANT TO CONTINUE . . . 07 DID NOT PASS EXAMS . . . . . 08 SCHOOL NOT ACCESSIBLE/ TOO FAR . . . . . 09 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
109	What is your religion?	ISLAM . . . . . 01 PROTESTANT . . . . . 02 CATHOLIC . . . . . 03 HINDU . . . . . 04 BUDDHIST . . . . . 05 CONFUCIAN . . . . . 06 OTHER 96	
110A	Have you done any work in the past week?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 201
110B	As you know, some people take up jobs for which they receive no payment, paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, work in a small business or work in the family farm or family business. Did you do any or these things or any other work for a minimum of one hour continuosly in the past week?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 201
110C	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation or any other reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

2. KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE ABOUT HUMAN REPRODUCTION SYSTEM

Now I want to ask you about changes from childhood to adolescence, the reproductive system, and related issues.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
201	When a boy begins to change from childhood to adolescence, also known as puberty, he experiences some physical changes. Can you tell me what they are? Any other change? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	DEVELOP MUSCLES . . . . . A CHANGE IN VOICE . . . . . B GROWTH OF FACIAL HAIR, PUBIC HAIR, UNDERARM HAIR, CHEST, LEGS AND ARMS . . . . . C INCREASE IN SEXUAL AROUSAL . . . D WET DREAMS . . . . . E GROWTH OF ADAM'S APPLE . . . . . F HARDENING OF NIPPLES . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
202	When a girl begins to change from childhood to adolescence, she experiences some physical changes. Can you tell me what they are? Any other change? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	GROWTH OF PUBIC AND UNDERARM HAIR . . . . . A GROWTH IN BREASTS . . . . . B GROWTH IN HIPS . . . . . C INCREASE IN SEXUAL AROUSAL . . . D MENSTRUATION . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
202A	CHECK 201 AND 202: NO CODE 'Z' CIRCLED OR CODE 'Z' CIRCLED IN ONE QUESTION ONLY ☐ CODE 'Z' CIRCLED IN BOTH 201 AND 202 ☐		204
203	Where did you get the information about the physical changes from childhood to adolescence? Any other source? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIENDS . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLINGS . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H TELEVISION . . . . . I RADIO . . . . . J BOOK/MAGAZINE/NEWSPAPER . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
204	RESPONDENT : FEMALE ☐ MALE ☐		208A
205	How old were you when you had your first menstruation?	NEVER . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	209
206	Before you menstruated, did anyone talk to you about menstruation?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	208

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
207	Who talked to you about menstruation? Any one else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIENDS . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLINGS . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY	
208	The first time you menstruated, did you talk to anyone? Who did you talk to? Anybody else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIENDS . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLINGS . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY NO ONE . . . . . Z	→ 209
208A	How old were you when you had your first wet dream?	NEVER . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS	→ 209
208B	Before you had wet dreams, did anyone talk to you about wet dreams?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 209
208C	Who talked to you about wet dreams? Any one else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIENDS . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLINGS . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY	
209	For women who have menstruated, from one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when she is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual relations?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 211
210	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
211	Can a woman become pregnant by having one sexual intercourse ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
211A	Do you know how to avoid pregnancy? If "YES": What is it? Any other way? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	ABSTAIN FROM SEX . . . . . A USE CONTRACEPTION METHOD . . . B RHYTHM OR PERIODIC ABSTINENCE C WITHDRAWAL . . . . . D HERBS . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO

Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy.

CIRCLE CODE '1' IN 212 FOR EACH METHOD MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. THEN PROCEED DOWN THE COLUMN , READING THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF EACH METHOD NOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. CIRCLE CODE 1 OR 2 IF METHOD IS "RECOGNIZED", AND CODE 3 IF "NOT RECOGNIZED".

212	What family planning methods have you heard about? (Have you ever heard about:)		
	01. **Female sterilization.** Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES, SPONTANEOUS . . . . . 1 YES, PROBED . . . . . 2 NO 3	
	02. **Male sterilization.** Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES, SPONTANEOUS . . . . . 1 YES, PROBED . . . . . 2 NO 3	
	03. **Pill** Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES, SPONTANEOUS . . . . . 1 YES, PROBED . . . . . 2 NO 3	
	04. **IUD** Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES, SPONTANEOUS . . . . . 1 YES, PROBED . . . . . 2 NO 3	
	05. **Injectables** Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one more months.	YES, SPONTANEOUS . . . . . 1 YES, PROBED . . . . . 2 NO 3	
	06. **Implants** Women can have several small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more vears.	YES, SPONTANEOUS . . . . . 1 YES, PROBED . . . . . 2 NO 3	
	07. **Condom** Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES, SPONTANEOUS . . . . . 1 YES, PROBED . . . . . 2 NO 3	
	08. **Intravag/Diaphragm** Women can place at thin flexible disk in their vagina before intercourse.	YES, SPONTANEOUS . . . . . 1 YES, PROBED . . . . . 2 NO 3	
	09. **Lactational amenorrhea methode (LAM)** Up to 6 months after childbirth, a woman can use a method that requires that she breasfeeds frequently, day and night, and that her menstrual period has not returned.	YES, SPONTANEOUS . . . . . 1 YES, PROBED . . . . . 2 NO 3	
	10. **Rhythm or periodic abstinence** Every month that a woman is sexually active she can avoid pregnancy by not having sexual intercourse on the days of the month she is most likely to get pregnant.	YES, SPONTANEOUS . . . . . 1 YES, PROBED . . . . . 2 NO 3	
	11. **Withdrawal.** Men can be careful and pull out before climax	YES, SPONTANEOUS . . . . . 1 YES, PROBED 2	
	12. **Emergency Contraception.** As an emergency measure after unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills at any time within three days to prevent pregnancy.	YES, SPONTANEOUS . . . . . 1 YES, PROBED . . . . . 2 NO 3	
	13. **Other methods.** Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 _____ (SPECIFY) _____ (SPECIFY) NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
212A	CHECK 212: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' CODE "1" OR "2" CIRCLED	NO CODE "1" OR "2" CIRCLED	220
213	Now I want to talk about family planning use in the future. Do you think you will use a family planning method some time in the future?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	216
214	What method would you like to use? POSSIBLE ANSWERS FOR MALE RESPONDENT: 02, 07, 10, 11, 96 OR 98. POSSIBLE ANSWERS FOR FEMALE RESPONDENT: 01, 03, 04, 05, 06, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 96, OR 98 DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 PILL . . . . . 03 IUD . . . . . 04 INJECTABLES . . . . . 05 IMPLANTS . . . . . 06 CONDOM . . . . . 07 INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM . . . . . 08 LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD . . . . . 09 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . 10 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 11 OTHER . . . . . 96 DON'T KNOW 98	216 216
215	Where can you obtain this method? Any other place? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. IF SOURCE IS HOSPITAL OR CLINIC, WRITE THE NAME OF PLACE, PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIVATE CODE _____ (NAME OF PLACE) _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . A HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B CLINIC . . . . . C FP FIELDWORKER . . . . . D FP MOBILE UNIT . . . . . E OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) F PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . G CLINIC . . . . . H PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . I PRIVATE NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . J VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . K PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . L OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) M OTHER DELIVERY POST . . . . . N HEALTH POST . . . . . O FP POST . . . . . P FRIENDS/ RELATIVES . . . . . Q SHOP . . . . . R OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) S DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
216	Do you want your partner to use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
220	What service of family planning do you think should be made available to unmarried youth?	YES NO	
	Information: Information about reproductive health and family planning methods?	INFORMATION 1 2	
	Counseling: Consultation about how to use family planning methods?	COUNSELLING 1 2	
	Contraceptive methods: Access to family planning methods?	CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS . . 1 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
221	I will now read you some statements about condom use. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each. Condoms can be used to prevent pregnancy. A condom can protect against getting HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmihed discases A condom can be reused?	AGREE / DIS-AGREE / DON'T KNOW PREVENT PREGNANCY . 1 2 8 PREVENT HIV/AIDS AND STI . . . . . 1 2 8 CAN BE REUSE[. 1 2 8	
222	Now I want to talk about a disease called anemia. Have you ever heard of anemia?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 301
223	What is anemia? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	LOW HEMOGLOBIN (Hb) . . . . . A IRON DEFICIENCY . . . . . B DEFICIT IN RED BLOOD CELLS . . . . . C BLOOD DEFICIT . . . . . D VITAMIN DEFICIENCY . . . . . E LOW BLOOD PRESSURE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
224	What do you think is the cause of anemia? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, FISH AND LIVER . . . . . A LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS . . . . . B BLEEDING . . . . . C MENSTRUATION . . . . . D MALNUTRITION . . . . . E INFECTIOUS DISEASE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
225	How is anemia treated? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	TAKE PILL TO INCREASE BLOOD . . . A TAKE IRON TABLET . . . . . B INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, FISH AND LIVER . . . . . C INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF IRON-RICH VEGETABLES . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

3. MARRIAGE AND CHILDREN

Let us now talk about marriage and having children.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
301	At what age would you like to be married?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ NEVER . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
302	In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to get married?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
303	In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to get married?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
303A	Do you think a couple who wants to get married needs to have a medical test	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 304
303B	What kind of medical test ? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	PHYSICAL . . . . . A BLOOD . . . . . B URINE . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
304	Who is going to choose the person you will marry : your parents, yourself, or together ?	PARENT . . . . . 1 SELF . . . . . 2 PARENT AND SELF 3	
305	If you could choose exacly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many children would that be?	NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 307
306	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it was boy or girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
307	Who do you think should decide on how many children a couple should have : the wife, the husband, or both?	WIFE . . . . . 1 HUSBAND . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 DON'TKNOW 8	
308	In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to have the first baby?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
309	In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to have the first baby?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
310	How long do you think a woman should wait after one birth before she has another birth?	MONTH . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
311	If a woman has an unwanted pregnancy, what do you think she should do, have the baby and keep it, have the baby and give it away, or have an abortion?	HAVE THE BABY AND KEEP IT . . . . . 1 HAVE THE BABY AND GIVE IT AWAY . 2 HAVE AN ABORTION . . . . . 3 UP TO HER . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
312	I'm going to read some statements about times when when a woman might consider having an abortion. Please tell me, in your opinion, is it acceptable for a woman to have an abortion if:	AGREE / DIS-AGREE / DON'T KNOW	
	Her health is endangered by the pregnancy?	ENDANGER HER HEALTH 1 2 8	
	Her life is endangered by the pregancy?	ENDANGER LIFE . . . 1 2 8	
	The fetus has physical deformity?	FETUS DEFORMED 1 2 8	
	The pregnancy has resulted from rape?	RAPED 1 2 8	
	She is unmarried?	UNMARRIED 1 2 8	
	The couple can not afford to have a child?	CAN NOT AFFORD 1 2 8	
	She is attending school?	ATTENDING SCHOOL 1 2 8	

4. ROLE OF FAMILY, SCHOOL, COMMUNITY, AND MASS MEDIA

Now I'd like to ask you about the role of family, school and community as sources of information on reproductive health, which includes issues related to sexuality and sexually transmitted infections, such as HIV/AIDS; and use of illegal drugs and NAPZA (narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic drugs, and other addictive substances).

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
401	We would like to know about the people with whom you have talked about or asked questions about sexual matters. Have you talked about these things with: Friend? Mother? Father? Siblings? Family? Teacher? Health service provider? Religious leader?	YES NO FRIENDS . . . . . 1 2 MOTHER . . . . . 1 2 FATHER . . . . . 1 2 SIBLINGS . . . . . 1 2 RELATIVES . . . . . 1 2 TEACHER . . . . . 1 2 HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER 1 2 RELIGIOUS LEADER 1 2	
402	If you want to know more about reproductive health, who would you like to ask? Any one else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIENDS . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLINGS . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
403	CHECK 104 HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL ☐ → NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL ☐ → 406		

TOPIC	404. Have you ever been taught at school about (TOPIC)?	405. In what level of schooling were you when you first were taught at school about (TOPIC)?
A. How the human reproductive system works.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
B. Methods of birth control.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
C. HIV/AIDS.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
D. Other sexually transmitted infections.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
E. NAPZA (narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic drugs and other addictive substances).	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
406	Have you ever attended a community-sponsored meeting about **reproductive health**?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 408
407	What kind of meeting did you attend? Any other? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	YOUTH GROUP . . . . . A RELIOUS GATHERING . . . . . B YOUTH FAMILY GUIDANCE/BKR) . . . . . C NGO . . . . . D GOVT. EXTENSION SERVICE . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
408	Have you heard of a place for young adults to obtain information and counselling about young adult reproductive health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 412
408A	What places have you heard about? _____ (TULISKAN) Anywhere else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	PIK-KRR . . . . . A PKRR/PIKER . . . . . B YOUTH CENTER . . . . . C OTHER . . . . . X DON'T REMEMBER/DON'T KNOW . . . . Z	
409	Do you know where this place is (any of these places are)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 412
410	Have you ever visited this place (any of these places)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 412
411	What services did you find there? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH . . . . . A COUNSELLING . . . . . B MEDICAL CHECK UP . . . . . C STI TREATMENT . . . . . D CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
411A	Apart from services you mentioned before, what other services do you want to be available in that place (those places)? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH . . . . . A COUNSELLING . . . . . B MEDICAL CHECK UP . . . . . C STI TREATMENT . . . . . D CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
412	Do you read a newspaper or magazine almost every day, at least once a week, seldom, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE PER WEEK . . . . . 2 SELDOM . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	→ 414
413	In the last 6 months did you read an article in a newspaper or magazine: About postponement of age at marriage? About HIV/AIDS? About sexually transmitted infections? About the condom/condom advertisement? About drugs? About alcoholic beverages? About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	YES NO POSTPONE MARRIAGE . . . . . 1 2 HIV/AIDS . . . . . 1 2 STI . . . . . 1 2 CONDOM . . . . . 1 2 DRUGS . . . . . 1 2 ALCOHOL . . . . . 1 2 FAMILY PLANNING 1 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
414	Do you listen to the radio almost every day, at least once per week, seldom, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE PER WEEK . . . . . 2 SELDOM . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	→ 416
415	In the last 6 months did you hear on the radio:	YES NO	
	About postponement of age of marriage?	POSTPONE MARRIAGE 1 2	
	About HIV/AIDS?	HIV/AIDS 1 2	
	About sexually transmitted infections?	STI 1 2	
	About the condom/condom advertisement?	CONDOM 1 2	
	About drugs?	DRUGS 1 2	
	About alcoholic beverages?	ALCOHOL 1 2	
	About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	FAMILY PLANNING 1 2	
416	Do you watch television almost every day, at least once per week, seldom, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE PER WEEK . . . . . 2 SELDOM . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	→ 501
417	In the last 6 months did you watch on television:	YES NO	
	About postponement of age of marriage?	POSTPONE MARRIAGE 1 2	
	About HIV/AIDS?	HIV/AIDS 1 2	
	About sexually transmitted infections?	STI 1 2	
	About the condom/condom advertisement?	CONDOM 1 2	
	About drugs?	DRUGS 1 2	
	About alcoholic beverages?	ALCOHOL 1 2	
	About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	FAMILY PLANNING 1 2	

5. SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUGS

Now I'd like to ask you some question about the use of tobacco, alcohol and drugs. As we discussed earlier, you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, I hope you will answer these questions because your views are important. The information you give will be confidential and will only be used for scientific study.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
501	Have you ever tried to smoke a cigarette?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 505A
502	How old were when you smoked a cigarette for the first time?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
503	How old were you when you started smoking fairly regularly?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ NEVER SMOKED REGULARLY . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
504	Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 505A
505	In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke? IF NOT CURRENTLY SMOKING, RECORD '00'	CIGARETTES . . . . . ☐☐	
505A	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to smoke?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
505B	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to smoke?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
506	Now I have some questions about drinking alcohol such as arak, tuak, beer, and others. Have you ever drunk an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 509A
507	How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
508	In the last three months, on how many days did you drink an alcohol-containing beverage? IF EVERY DAY: RECORD '90'.	NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . . ☐☐ DID NOT DRINK 95	
509	Have you ever gotten "drunk" from drinking an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
509A	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to drink an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
509B	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to drink an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
510	There are drugs such as ganja, putau, shabu-shabu, and others drugs which can be used for fun or get high (LOCAL TERMS: fly, boat, fantasize, etc). Do you know someone who takes drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
511	Have you yourself ever tried to use drugs (LOCAL TERM)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 519
512	How did you use the drug? Any other way? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SMOKED . . . . . A INHALED . . . . . B INJECTED . . . . . C DRUNK/SWALLOWED . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
513	CHECK 512 : CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE 'C' CIRCLED ☐ →		515
514	Have you ever injected drugs which can make you LOCAL TERMS: fly, high, intoxicated, etc. ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 519
515	How old were you when you first injected drugs?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T REMEMBER 98	
516	Did you inject drugs in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 518
517	How often did you inject the drugs?	EVERYDAY . . . . . 01 A FEW TIMES A WEEK . . . . . 02 EVERY WEEK . . . . . 03 LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK . . . . 04 ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 05 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
518	Have you ever shared needles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
519	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to use drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
520	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to use drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

6. HIV/AIDS AND OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
601	Now I want to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 615
602	From which sources of information have you learned about HIV/ AIDS? Any thing else? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	RADIO . . . . . A TELEVISION . . . . . B NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C POSTER . . . . . D HEALTH PROFESSIONAL . . . . . E RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . F SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . G COMMUNITY MEETING . . . . . H FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . I WORK PLACE . . . . . J INTERNET . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
605A	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
605B	Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
605C	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
605D	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
605E	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by not having sexual intercourse at all?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
605F	Can people get the AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
605G	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
607	Can the virus that causes HIV/AIDS be transmitted from a mother to a child?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 609
608	Can the virus that causes HIV/AIDS be transmitted from a mother to a child: During pregnancy? During delivery? By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK PREGNANCY . . . . . 1 2 8 DELIVERY . . . . . 1 2 8 BREASTFEEDING . . . 1 2 8	
609	How can you tell if a person is infected with the AIDS virus? Any thing else? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES	PHYSICAL APPEARANCE . . . . . A CHANGES IN BEHAVIOR . . . . . B BY BLOOD TEST/VCT (VOLUNTARY COUNSELLING AND TESTING) . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
610	Do you know about voluntary HIV test preceded by counselling (VCT: Voluntary Counselling and Testing)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 612
611	Do you know where you can get consultation and HIV/AIDS test or VCT? Any other place? MAKE SOME PROBING TO GET THE PLACE NAME IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER A HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE WRITE THE NAME OF PLACE	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . A HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B PUBLIC CLINIC . . . . . C SPECIFIC CLINIC VCT . . . . . D OTHER _____ E (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR: HOSPITAL . . . . . F PUBLIC CLINIC . . . . . G SPECIFIC VCT CLINIC . . . . . H PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . I PRIVATE NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . J OTHER _____ K (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
612	Do you know personally someone who has the virus that causes AIDS or someone who died of HIV/AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
612A	Would you buy fresh vegetables from someone who sell it or a farmer if you know he/she was infected by HIV/AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
613	If a member of your family got infected with the virus that causes HIV/AIDS, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
614	If a relative of yours became sick with the virus that causes HIV/AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
614A	In your opinion, if female teacher had AIDS, should she be allowed to continue teaching in the school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
615	Apart from HIV/AIDS, have you heard other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 619

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
616	What other infections have you heard about? Any other? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SYPHILIS . . . . . A GONORRHEA . . . . . B GENITAL WARTS/CONDYLOMATA . . . . C CHANROID . . . . . D CLAMYDIA . . . . . E CANDIDA . . . . . F GENITAL HERPES . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
617	From which sources of information have you learned about sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)? Anywhere else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	RADIO . . . . . A TELEVISION . . . . . B NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C POSTER . . . . . D HEALTH PROFESSIONAL . . . . . E RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . F SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . G COMMUNITY MEETING . . . . . H FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . I WORK PLACE . . . . . J INTERNET . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
618	If a man has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might he have? Any thing else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	ABDOMINAL PAIN . . . . . A GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING . . . . B FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . C BURNING PAIN ON URINATION . . . . . D REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . E SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . F GENITAL SORES/ULCERS . . . . . G GENITAL WARTS . . . . . H GENITAL ITCHING . . . . . I BLOOD IN URINE . . . . . J LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . K IMPOTENCE . . . . . L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO SYMPTOMS . . . . . Y DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
618A	If a woman has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might she have? Any thing else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	ABDOMINAL PAIN . . . . . A GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING . . . . B FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . C BURNING PAIN ON URINATION . . . . . D REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . E SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . F GENITAL SORES/ULCERS . . . . . G GENITAL WARTS . . . . . H GENITAL ITCHING . . . . . I BLOOD IN URINE . . . . . J LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . K IMPOTENCE . . . . . L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO SYMPTOMS . . . . . Y DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
619	In the past 12 months, have you experienced any of the following: FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE? GENITAL SORES/ULCERS	YES NO DK FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . 1 2 8 SORES/ULCERS 1 2 8	
619A	CHECK 619: AT LEAST ONE CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ NO CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ →		701
620	Where dId you get advice or treatment? Any other else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	NO MEDICAL TREATMENT . . . . . A SELF TREATMENT . . . . . B PIK-KRR . . . . . C DRUG STORE . . . . . D HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . E TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . F FRIEDNS/RELATIVES . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

7. DATING AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Now I want to ask questions about sexual activity. We are interested in finding out whether people your age are sexually active. Your responses will be treated confidentially and will only be used for scientific research.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
701	Did you ever have a boy/girlfriend one word?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 705
702	How old were you when you first had a boy/girlfriendone word?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
703	Do you currently have a boy/girlfriend one word?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
704	When you are alone with your (current/last) boy/girlfriend, one word, to show your love or just because you are curious, have you ever done any of the following: Held hands? Kissed lips? Touched (or being touched) or aroused (being aroused) on your sensitive body parts such as genitals, breast, thigh, etc.?	YES NO HOLDING HANDS . . . . . 1 2 LIP KISSING . . . . . 1 2 PETTING 1 2	
	IF THE RESPONDENT IS UNCOMFORTABLE WITH THE QUESTIONS, TELL HIM/HER THAT YOU KNOW THE QUESTIONS ARE SENSTIVE BUT IT IS IMPORTANT TO GET ACCURATE INFORMATION. ASSURE THE RESPONDENT AGAIN THAT THE INFORMATION WILL BE CONFIDENTIAL.		
705	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 715
706	What is your reason for having sexual intercourse the first time? IF THERE ARE MORE THAN ONE REASONS, CIRCLE CODE FOR THE MAIN REASON.	JUST HAPPENED . . . . . 01 CURIOUS/ANXIOUS TO KNOW . . . . . 02 FORCED BY PARTNER . . . . . 03 NEED MONEY FOR LIFE/SCHOOL . . . . . 04 WISH TO MARRY . . . . . 05 INFLUENCED BY FRIENDS . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T REMEMBER 98	
707	Where did you have sexual intercourse the first time? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES	OWN HOUSE . . . . . 01 PARTNER'S HOUSE . . . . . 02 HOTEL/MOTEL . . . . . 03 BOARDING HOUSE . . . . . 04 PROSTITUTES PLACE . . . . . 05 VEHICLE . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T REMEMBER 98	
708	How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
709	What is your relationship to the person you had sex with the first time? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	FRIEND . . . . . 01 BOY/GIRLFRIEND . . . . . 02 SIBLING . . . . . 03 RELATIVE . . . . . 04 FATHER . . . . . 05 MOTHER . . . . . 06 PROSTITUTE . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
710	The first time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use any thing to prevent a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8	→ 715

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
711	What did you or your partner use? Any other method? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	CONDOM . . . . . A PILL . . . . . B DIAPHRAGM/INTRAVAG . . . . . C WITHDRAWAL . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
712	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 ☐☐ WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 ☐☐ MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 ☐☐ YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 ☐☐	
713	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use any thing to prevent a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8	→ 715
714	What did you or your partner use? Any other method? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES	CONDOM . . . . . A PILL . . . . . B DIAPHRAGM/INTRAVAG . . . . . C WITHDRAWAL . . . . . D PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ 717
715	Do you have any friends who have had sex before marriage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 717
716	Because your friends have had sex, are you motivated to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
717	Do you approve or disapprove if: - If a man has many partners/girlfriends at the same time? - If a woman has many partners/boy at the same time?	YES NO DE-PENDS A BOY HAS MANY GIRLFRIENDS . . 1 2 8 A GIRL HAS MAN BOYFRIENDS 1 2 8	
718	Do you approve if a **woman** has sexual intercourse before marriage?	APPROVE . . . . . 1 DISAPPROVE . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 8	
719	Do you approve if a **man** has sexual intercourse before marriage?	APPROVE . . . . . 1 DISAPPROVE . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 8	
720	Do you approve if someone has sexual intercourse before marriage if: They both like to have sex. They love each other. They plan to get married The women is an adult and knows the consequences They want to show their love	APPROVE DIS-APPROVE LIKE SEX . . . . . 1 2 LOVE EACH OTHER . . . 1 2 PLAN TO MARRY . . . . . 1 2 WOMEN KNOWS CONSEQUENCES . . . 1 2 SHOW LOVE 1 2	
721	Do you agree very much, agree or disgree of the opinion that women should maintain virginity before marriage?	AGREE VERY MUCH . . . . . 1 AGREE . . . . . 2 DISAGREE 8	
722	Do you think men still value their partner's virginity generally?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
723	CHECK 705: NO/ DON'T KNOW YES → 725		
724	If you have never had sexual intercourse, do you intend to have sexual intercourse soon?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 8	
725	Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
726	Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone not to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 8	
727	CHECK 705: YES NO/ DON'T KNOW → 734		
728	Sometimes a woman becomes pregnant when she doesn't want to be. **RESPONDENT IS FEMALE:** In the past, have you ever become pregnant when you did not want to be? **RESPONDENT IS MALE :** In the past, have you ever had a sex partner who become pregnant when you did not want her to be?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 734	
729	How many times did you/your partner become pregnant when you did not want to be?	ONCE . . . . . 1 SEVERAL TIMES 2	
730	CHECK 729: ONCE: When you had the unwanted pregnancy, what did you do? SEVERAL TIMES: When you had an unwanted pregnancy, what did you do about it?	CONTINUED THE PREGNANCY . . . . . 1 ATTEMPTED TO STOP THE PREGNANCY BUT FAILED . . . . . 2 ABORTED THE PREGNANCY . . . . . 3 → 732A HAD A MISCARRIAGE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 → 734	
732	What did you do with the baby?	KEEP THE BABY . . . . . 1 BABY CARED BY OTHER PEOPLE . . . 2 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
732A	CHECK 730: CODE '2' → 733A CODE '3' → 733 OTHER CODES → 734		
733	Who helped you in stopping/aborting the pregnancy? Any other person? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	DOCTOR . . . . . A MIDWIFE/NURSE . . . . . B TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . C PHARMACIST . . . . . D FRIEND/RELATIVES . . . . . E NO ONE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	→ 733A
733A	Who helped you when you attempted to stop the pregnancy? Any other person? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	DOCTOR . . . . . A MIDWIFE/NURSE . . . . . B TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . C PHARMACIST . . . . . D FRIEND/RELATIVES . . . . . E NO ONE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
734	Has any young unmarried adult you personally know ever aborted a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
735	Have you ever advised/influencd a friend/someone to abort a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8	
736	Have you ever advised/influencd a friend/someone not to abort a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8	
737	RECORD THE TIME	HOUR . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTE . . . . . ☐☐	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: _____ DATE: _____