

# **Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey**

**2012**

## **Preliminary Report**

**Statistics Indonesia**

**National Population and Family Planning Board**

**Ministry of Health**

**MEASURE DHS  
ICF International**



# Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2012

Preliminary Report

Statistics Indonesia  
Jakarta, Indonesia

National Population and Family Planning Board  
Jakarta, Indonesia

Ministry of Health  
Jakarta, Indonesia

MEASURE DHS  
ICF International  
Calverton, Maryland, USA

December 2012



The 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) was carried out by Statistics Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik—BPS) in collaboration with the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKbN) and the Ministry of Health (MOH). Funding for the local costs of the survey was provided by the Government of Indonesia. ICF International provided technical assistance under the auspices of the Demographic and Health Surveys (MEASURE DHS) program, which is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Additional information about the survey may be obtained from the Directorate for Population and Labor Force Statistics, BPS, Jalan Dr. Sutomo No. 6-8, Jakarta 10710, Indonesia (Telephone/fax 345-6285, e-mail: [demografi@bps.go.id](mailto:demografi@bps.go.id)), or BKKbN, Jalan Permata 1, Halim Perdanakusumah, Jakarta 13650, Indonesia (Telephone/fax 800-8557, email: [pusdu@bkkbn.go.id](mailto:pusdu@bkkbn.go.id)), or the Institute for Research and Development, Ministry of Health, Jalan Percetakan Negara 29, Jakarta 10560, Indonesia (Telephone 426-1088, fax 424-3935, email: [sesban@litbang.depkes.go.id](mailto:sesban@litbang.depkes.go.id)).

Additional information about the DHS program may be obtained by contacting: MEASURE DHS, ICF International, 11785 Beltsville Drive, Suite 300, Calverton, MD 20705, USA (Telephone 301-572-0200; Fax 301-572-0999; E-mail: [reports@measuredhs.com](mailto:reports@measuredhs.com); Internet: [www.measuredhs.com](http://www.measuredhs.com)).

## CONTENTS

Tables .....	v
Figures.....	vii
I. Introduction .....	1
II. Survey Implementation .....	2
A. Questionnaires.....	2
B. Sample Design .....	3
C. Training and Fieldwork .....	3
D. Data Processing .....	3
III. Results.....	4
A. Response Rates .....	4
B. Characteristics of the Respondents .....	4
C. Fertility .....	5
D. Fertility Preferences.....	7
E. Family Planning .....	8
F. Need for Family Planning Services.....	12
G. Childhood Mortality .....	14
H. Maternity Care .....	15
I. Immunization of Children .....	17
J. Childhood Illnesses.....	19
K. Infant Feeding Practices .....	20
L. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS.....	21
References .....	24
Appendix Tables .....	25

## TABLES

Table 1	Results of the household and individual interviews.....	5
Table 2	Background characteristics of respondents .....	6
Table 3	Current fertility .....	7
Table 4	Fertility preferences by number of living children.....	9
Table 5	Knowledge of contraceptive by background characteristics .....	10
Table 6	Current use of contraception by background characteristics .....	12
Table 7.1	Need and demand for family planning among currently married women: revised definition .....	13
Table 7.2	Need and demand for family planning among currently married women: original definition.....	14
Table 8	Early childhood mortality rates.....	15
Table 9	Maternal care indicators .....	17
Table 10	Vaccinations by background characteristics .....	19
Table 11	Treatment for acute respiratory infection, fever, and diarrhea .....	21
Table 12	Breastfeeding status by age .....	22
Table 13	Knowledge of AIDS.....	23
Table 14	Knowledge of HIV prevention methods.....	24
Table A-1	Background characteristics of respondents by province.....	27
Table A-2	Fertility by province.....	28
Table A-3	Knowledge of contraceptive by background characteristics .....	29
Table A-4	Current use of contraception by province .....	30
Table A-5	Need and demand for family planning among currently married women .....	31
Table A-6	Early childhood mortality rates by province .....	32
Table A-7	Maternal care indicators .....	33
Table A-8	Vaccinations by province .....	34
Table A-9	Treatment for acute respiratory infection, fever, and diarrhea by province .....	35
Table A-10	Knowledge of AIDS by province .....	36
Table A-11	Knowledge of HIV prevention methods by province .....	37

## FIGURES

Figure 1	Trends in total fertility rates, Indonesia 1991-2012 .....	8
Figure 2	Trends in contraceptive use among currently married women, Indonesia 1991-2012 .....	11
Figure 3	Trends in early childhood mortality rates, Indonesia 1991-2012.....	16
Figure 4	Trends in maternal care indicators, Indonesia 2002-03, 2007, and 2012 .....	18
Figure 5	Trends in vaccination coverage among children 12-23 months, Indonesia 2002-03, 2007, and 2012 .....	20





## I. INTRODUCTION

The 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) was carried out by Statistics Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik—BPS) in collaboration with the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKbN) and the Ministry of Health (MOH). Funding for the local costs of the survey was provided by the Government of Indonesia. ICF International provided technical assistance through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded Demographic and Health Surveys (MEASURE DHS) program.

Under the auspices of the USAID-sponsored Demographic and Health Surveys program, Indonesia has conducted seven surveys. The 2012 IDHS provides updated estimates of basic demographic and health indicators covered in previous IDHS surveys. In a departure from past DHS surveys in Indonesia, which covered ever-married women age 15-49, the 2012 IDHS included never-married women age 15-49. In addition to women age 15-49, the 2012 IDHS also interviewed married men age 15-54 and never-married men age 15-24.

All women were asked questions about their background, the children they had given birth to, their knowledge and use of family planning methods, the health of their children, reproductive health, knowledge of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, and other information that policymakers and administrators in the health and family planning fields may use in their respective programs. Never-married women age 15-24 were asked additional questions on knowledge of human reproduction system, use of tobacco, alcohol drinking, use of drugs, and dating and sexual experiences.

The questionnaire for married men was shorter than that for women because it excluded detailed questions on individual children, and maternal and child health issues. However, men were asked about their knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding health care for their wife and children. Never-married men age 15-24 were asked questions similar to those asked to never-married women age 15-24.<sup>1</sup>

This report presents a first look at selected findings of the 2012 IDHS. A comprehensive analysis of the data will be published in August 2013. While considered provisional, the results presented here are not expected to differ significantly from those presented in the final report.

---

<sup>1</sup> The preliminary report on the findings from the interviews with never-married women and men age 15-24 will be presented in a separate volume.

## **II. SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION**

### **A Questionnaires**

The 2012 IDHS used four questionnaires: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, Married Man's Questionnaire, and Never-Married Man's Questionnaire. Because of the change in survey coverage from ever-married women age 15-49 in the 2007 IDHS to all women age 15-49, the women's questionnaire included special questions for never-married women age 15-24. These questions were part of the 2007 Indonesia Young Adult Reproductive Survey questionnaire.

The household and women's questionnaires are largely based on the standard DHS phase VI questionnaires (March 2011 version). The DHS model questionnaires were adapted for use in Indonesia. Not all questions in the DHS model were adopted in the IDHS. In addition, the response categories in some questions were modified to reflect the local situation.

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

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

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

Questions asked to never-married women age 15-24 include:

- Additional background characteristics
- Knowledge of human reproduction system
- Attitudes toward marriage and children
- Role of family, school, the community, and media
- Use of tobacco and alcohol
- Dating and sexual activity

The Man's Questionnaire was administered to all currently married men age 15-54 living in every third household in the 2012 IDHS sample. This questionnaire included many of the same questions as the Woman's Questionnaire, but was shorter because it did not contain questions on the man's reproductive history or on the maternal and child health issues covered in the woman's questionnaire. Instead, men were asked about their knowledge and participation in the health-care-seeking practices for their children.

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

## **B. Sample Design**

The 2012 IDHS sample was selected using a stratified three-stage design. In the first stage, primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected with a probability proportional to the number of households listed during the 2010 population census. Each of the PSUs included a group of contiguous census blocks. In the second stage, a census block was selected from each PSU with a probability proportional to the number of households in the PSU. In the third stage, 25 households were selected systematically from each census block.

The 2012 IDHS sample includes 1,840 census blocks, 874 in urban areas and 966 in rural areas. The sample is aimed at providing reliable estimates of key characteristics for women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54 in Indonesia as a whole, in urban and rural areas, and in each of the 33 provinces. The sample was targeted to yield a total of 46,000 household interviews, 55,200 interviews with women, 13,250 interviews with married men, and 23,000 interviews with never-married men.

## **C. Training and Fieldwork**

A total of 922 persons, 546 women and 376 men, participated in the main survey training for interviewers. Training took place in May 2012 in nine training centers: Batam, Bukit Tinggi, Banten, Yogyakarta, Denpasar, Banjarmasin, Makasar, Manokwari, and Jayapura. The training included class presentations, mock interviews, and tests. In each training center, the participants were grouped in three separate classes, i.e., for interviewers of women, married men, and never-married men. All of the participants were trained using the household and the individual questionnaire that they would be administering.

The 2012 IDHS employed 119 interviewing teams to collect the data. Most of the teams were comprised of eight field staff: one male supervisor, one female field editor, four female interviewers and one male interviewer for married men, and one male interviewer for never-married men. In Papua and West Papua, the teams were comprised of five field staff: one male supervisor, one female field editor, two female interviewers and one male interviewer for married men and never-married men. Fieldwork took place from May 7 to July 31, 2012.

## **D. Data Processing**

All completed questionnaires, along with the control forms, were returned to the BPS central office in Jakarta for data processing. The questionnaires were logged, edited, and all open-ended questions were coded. Responses were entered in the computer twice for verification, and corrected for computer-identified errors. Data processing activities were carried out by a team of 58 data entry operators, 42 data editors, 14 secondary data editors, and 14 data entry supervisors. A computer package program called Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro), which was specifically designed to process DHS-type survey data, was used in the processing of the 2012 IDHS.

### III. RESULTS

This section of the report presents key findings from the 2012 IDHS in the areas of fertility and family planning, maternal and child health, and HIV-AIDS awareness. The results in the main body of the report focus on the findings for Indonesia as a whole. Additional tables showing findings by province are included in the appendix of the report.

#### A. Response Rates

Table 1 shows response rates for the 2012 IDHS. The survey selected a total of 46,024 households, of which 44,302 were occupied. Of these households, 43,852 were successfully interviewed, yielding a household response rate of 99 percent.

In the interviewed households, 47,533 women were identified to be eligible for individual interview and, of these, 45,607 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 96 percent. In a third of the households, 10,086 married men were identified to be eligible for interview. Among these men, 9,306 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 92 percent. In general, response rates in rural areas are higher than those in urban areas.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews			
Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Indonesia 2012			
Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
<b>Household interviews</b>			
Households selected	22,039	23,985	46,024
Households occupied	21,130	23,172	44,302
Households interviewed	20,866	22,986	43,852
Household response rate <sup>1</sup>	98.8	99.2	99.0
<b>Interviews with women age 15-49</b>			
Number of eligible women	23,949	23,584	47,533
Number of eligible women interviewed	22,898	22,709	45,607
Eligible women response rate <sup>2</sup>	95.6	96.3	95.9
<b>Interviews with married men<sup>3</sup> age 15-54</b>			
Number of eligible men	4,836	5,250	10,086
Number of eligible men interviewed	4,417	4,889	9,306
Eligible men response rate <sup>2</sup>	91.3	93.1	92.3

<sup>1</sup> Households interviewed/households occupied  
<sup>2</sup> Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents  
<sup>3</sup> Includes men who are married or living together with a partner

#### B. Characteristics of the Respondents

Table 2 shows the distribution of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 in the 2012 IDHS sample by selected background characteristics. The distribution of women and married men by province is presented in Table A.1.

Looking at the age distribution of the women, almost 30 percent are under 15-24, and an additional 30 percent are in the 25-34 age groups. Twenty-two percent of the women have never been married while 73 percent are currently married or living together. More than half of women (52 percent) live in urban areas. Only 3 percent of women never attended school, and more than one-third of women (36 percent) have a secondary or higher education.

Among married men interviewed in the survey, 4 percent are 15-24 years, 16 percent are under 30 years, 37 percent are 30-39 years, and 47 percent are aged 40 or older. The proportion of married men who live urban areas (51 percent) is similar to that of women. Most men (83 percent) have completed primary school, and 38 percent reported completing secondary school or higher.

Appendix Table A.1 shows the distribution of the respondents by province.

**Table 2 Background characteristics of respondents**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54<sup>1</sup> by selected background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Women			Married men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	15.2	6,927	7,207	0.3	28	37
20-24	13.8	6,305	6,589	3.7	345	398
25-29	15.3	6,959	7,160	12.1	1,127	1,195
30-34	15.1	6,876	6,965	18.0	1,674	1,685
35-39	15.1	6,882	6,780	19.1	1,775	1,745
40-44	13.7	6,252	5,881	18.2	1,693	1,712
45-49	11.9	5,407	5,025	14.7	1,371	1,322
50-54	na	na	na	13.9	1,292	1,212
<b>Marital status</b>						
Never married	21.7	9,919	10,742	na	na	na
Married	73.0	33,291	32,361	99.8	9,286	9,260
Living together	0.4	174	345	0.2	20	46
Divorced	2.7	1,209	1,097	na	na	na
Separated	0.2	79	141	na	na	na
Widowed	2.1	935	921	na	na	na
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	52.2	23,805	22,898	50.9	4,739	4,417
Rural	47.8	21,802	22,709	49.1	4,567	4,889
<b>Education</b>						
No education	3.3	1,500	1,622	2.9	265	270
Some primary	10.7	4,870	5,090	14.7	1,371	1,394
Completed primary	22.5	10,254	8,642	22.8	2,118	1,791
Some secondary	28.0	12,753	12,554	21.3	1,979	2,123
Completed secondary or higher	35.6	16,229	17,699	38.4	3,572	3,728
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45,607</b>	<b>45,607</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,306</b>	<b>9,306</b>

na = Not applicable

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes men who are married or are living together with a partner

## C. Fertility

All women were asked the number of children they have had in their life time. To ensure complete reporting, women were asked the number of sons and daughters living with her, the number living elsewhere, and the number who may have died. Women who reported having had at least one live birth were then asked to provide a history of all their births. For each live birth, the sex, date of birth, and survival status were recorded. For dead children, the age at death was recorded.

Table 3 shows the age-specific fertility rates for the three-year period before the 2012 IDHS. Age-specific and total fertility rates were calculated directly from the birth history data. The sum of the age-specific fertility rates (known as the total fertility rate, or TFR) is a summary measure of the level of fertility. It represents the number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were to pass

through those years bearing children at the currently observed age-specific rates. If fertility were to remain constant at current levels, a woman in Indonesia would bear an average of 2.6 children in her lifetime. Table 3 also shows that rural women have 0.4 more children than urban women (2.8 and 2.4 births per woman, respectively). Looking at the age-specific rates, the urban-rural fertility gap is most evident in the 15-19 and 20-25 age groups. The differentials are much smaller among older women and, in fact, in the 25-29, 30-34, and 40-44 age groups, fertility is higher among urban than rural women.

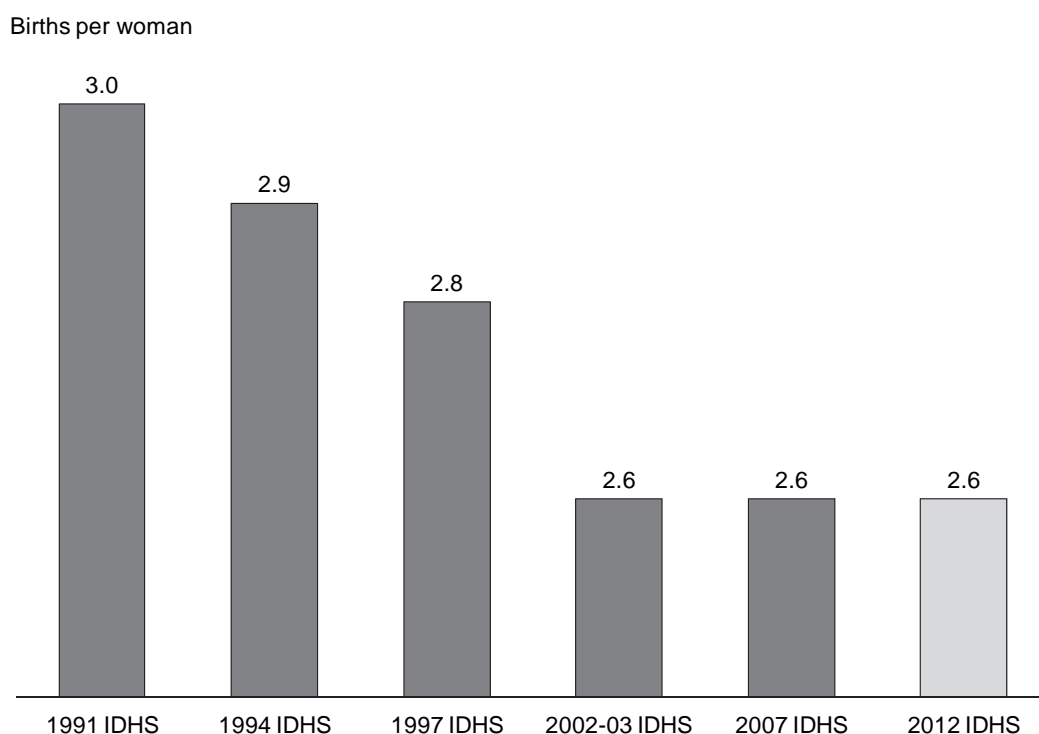
Table 3 also shows two other measures of fertility, general fertility rate (GFR) and crude birth rate (CBR). As in the case of the TFR, GFR and CBR in urban areas are lower than those in rural areas.

<b>Table 3 Current fertility</b>			
Age-specific rates and total fertility rate, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three years preceding the survey, by residence, Indonesia 2012			
Age group	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
15-19	32	69	48
20-24	121	156	138
25-29	145	141	143
30-34	108	98	103
35-39	59	64	62
40-44	22	20	21
45-49	3	6	4
TFR 15-49	2.4	2.8	2.6
GFR	82.0	94.0	88.0
CBR	20.1	20.7	20.4

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

Figure 1 shows the trend in the TFR over three decades using data from the 1991, 1994, 1997, 2002-2003, 2007 and 2012 IDHSs. The TFR declined from 3 births per women in the 1991 IDHS to 2.6 in the 2002-2003 IDHS. It has remained at that level for the past ten years.

**Figure 1 Trends in total fertility rates, Indonesia 1991-2012**



Fertility differentials across provinces are presented in Appendix Table A-2.

#### **D. Fertility Preferences**

In the 2012 IDHS currently married women were asked about their future fertility preferences. They were asked whether or not they wanted another child, whether they want to delay the next birth, or whether they want to stop childbearing. Table 4 shows that half of married women stated that they either want no more children (47 percent) or have been sterilized (3 percent). Forty-four percent of married women would like to have another child; 15 percent want another child within two years, 23 percent would prefer to wait two or more years, and six percent could not decide on the timing of the next birth. Overall, three in four married women want either to space their next birth or to end childbearing. This represents the proportion of women who are potentially in need of some method of family planning.

Table 4 also shows that the desire for children decreases rapidly with the number of living children women have; 84 percent of women with no children want to have a child soon compared with 7 percent of women with two children. On the other hand, the proportion wanting no more children increases significantly from 11 for women with one child to 80 percent or higher for women with five or more children.

**Table 4 Fertility preferences by number of living children**

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49<sup>1</sup> by desire for children, according to number of living children, Indonesia 2012

Desire for children	Number of living children <sup>2</sup>							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Have another soon <sup>3</sup>	83.9	22.8	6.8	3.5	2.2	0.8	0.8	14.6
Have another later <sup>4</sup>	4.3	53.0	18.6	7.7	5.0	2.7	1.4	23.4
Have another, undecided when	5.7	8.9	5.7	2.8	1.9	1.3	1.5	5.5
Undecided	0.8	3.6	6.7	4.0	5.1	4.6	5.4	4.8
Want no more	2.7	10.6	58.2	73.0	73.3	82.2	80.0	46.8
Sterilized <sup>5</sup>	0.1	0.1	2.3	7.2	10.0	5.9	8.1	3.4
Declared infecund	2.3	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.1
Missing	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,989	9,444	11,192	6,173	2,609	1,115	943	33,465

<sup>1</sup> Includes women who are married or living together with a partner

<sup>2</sup> The number of living children includes current pregnancy.

<sup>3</sup> Wants next birth within 2 years

<sup>4</sup> Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years

<sup>5</sup> Includes both female and male sterilization

## E. Family Planning

Knowledge about fertility control and family planning is an important step towards gaining access to and then using a suitable contraceptive method in a timely and effective manner. The 2012 IDHS collected information on knowledge of contraception. To obtain these data, respondents were asked to name all of the contraceptive methods that they had heard about.

Information on use of contraception is necessary for measuring the success of the family planning program. The information was obtained in the IDHS by asking women whether she or her husband or partner was using a method of contraception at the time of interview.

In this report, contraceptive methods are grouped into two types: modern and traditional. Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, intrauterine device (IUD), injectables, implants, male condom, intravag, diaphragm, emergency contraception, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM). Traditional methods include periodic abstinence (rhythm method), withdrawal, and herbs.

### *Knowledge of Contraception*

Table 5 shows that virtually all married women in Indonesia (99 percent) have heard of a method of family planning. Knowledge of two modern methods--the pill and injectables--is almost universal (97 and 98 percent, respectively). Knowledge of traditional methods is less widespread (60 percent); the proportions knowing withdrawal and periodic abstinence—the two most widely known traditional methods--are similar (48 and 47 percent, respectively).

The overall knowledge of contraception varies little across the woman's characteristics. However, in general, women age 15-24, those who live in the rural areas, and women with less education are the least likely to report knowing specific contraceptive methods.



Table 5. Knowledge of contraceptive by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49<sup>1</sup> who know contraceptive methods according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Modern methods <sup>2</sup>										Traditional methods						
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Intravaginal Diaphragm	Emergency contraception	LAM	Any traditional method	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other methods	Number of women
<b>Age</b>																	
15-19	96.8	96.8	42.5	18.2	93.4	54.2	94.1	74.0	78.6	8.7	8.9	12.8	40.3	21.9	31.7	5.3	890
20-24	98.4	98.3	57.5	27.1	96.5	73.8	97.5	84.2	86.4	10.0	10.7	19.8	54.4	35.0	44.5	7.6	3,754
25-29	99.2	99.1	66.4	35.2	97.9	82.4	98.5	88.9	87.4	10.5	11.5	24.1	63.9	47.9	51.5	9.8	6,000
30-34	99.4	99.4	70.5	41.3	97.9	85.7	98.9	91.4	87.7	10.5	12.8	27.3	66.8	54.1	54.4	11.1	6,285
35-39	99.3	99.3	71.5	41.7	97.9	86.6	98.7	92.0	85.9	10.5	12.1	26.8	64.1	52.2	50.7	11.9	6,331
40-44	99.1	99.1	71.3	42.1	97.6	85.2	98.0	90.7	83.5	11.3	10.5	23.6	60.3	49.7	46.6	11.7	5,572
45-49	98.5	98.4	64.4	37.8	95.9	81.0	96.4	86.6	74.8	10.5	9.7	20.5	51.8	41.9	39.4	9.4	4,633
<b>Residence</b>																	
Urban	99.8	99.8	76.1	46.6	99.1	89.9	99.2	91.2	91.5	13.3	14.4	29.9	71.7	60.7	57.2	11.9	16,466
Rural	98.3	98.2	58.2	29.1	95.5	75.0	96.9	86.8	77.6	7.8	8.3	18.0	49.7	34.1	39.2	8.8	16,999
<b>Education</b>																	
No education	86.7	86.0	31.7	13.1	79.2	47.3	80.5	61.6	35.0	1.8	1.5	5.8	14.2	7.4	11.1	6.2	1,209
Some primary	98.3	98.3	47.2	20.6	94.8	66.4	96.8	82.2	64.1	3.8	4.7	12.1	34.8	20.0	27.0	8.3	4,185
Completed primary	99.4	99.3	60.8	28.2	97.4	78.2	98.2	87.9	79.5	5.8	7.3	16.1	46.9	32.3	35.6	9.5	9,045
Some secondary	99.6	99.6	68.5	35.0	98.3	83.6	99.1	90.3	90.1	8.7	9.6	22.6	62.7	46.3	49.1	10.2	7,912
Completed secondary or higher	99.9	99.9	82.3	56.5	99.4	94.6	99.4	94.5	97.5	19.1	19.2	37.4	84.7	74.6	69.5	12.3	11,113
Total	99.0	98.9	67.0	37.7	97.3	82.3	98.0	89.0	84.4	10.5	11.3	23.8	60.5	47.2	48.1	10.3	33,465

Note: LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method.

<sup>1</sup> Includes women who are married or living together with a partner

<sup>2</sup> Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, intravaginal diaphragm, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and emergency contraception

### *Current Use of Family Planning*

Table 6 shows the contraceptive prevalence among currently married women age 15-49 by background characteristics. The results show that 62 percent of married women age 15-49 in Indonesia are using a family planning method. The majority of women use a modern method of contraception (58 percent). The most popular modern methods are injectables (32 percent) and the pill (14 percent).

Use of contraception varies by the women's characteristics. Women age 15-19 and 45-49 are less likely than other women to use contraception. Younger women tend to use short-term methods such as the pill and injectables, while IUD and female sterilization are the preferred methods among older women

Figure 2 shows the trends in contraceptive use between 1991 and 2012. Overall, contraceptive prevalence increased from 50 percent in 1991 to 62 percent in 2012. Almost all of the gain in use occurred during the first half of this period, with the proportion using a contraceptive method increasing by ten percentage points during the approximately twelve-year period between the 1991 and 2002-2003 surveys. The rate of increase slowed markedly after the 2002-03 IDHS; the use rate increased only by 2 percentage points in the roughly ten-year period between that survey and the 2012 IDHS.

Differentials in contraceptive knowledge and use across provinces are shown in Tables A-3 and A-4.

**Figure 2 Trends in contraceptive use among currently married women, Indonesia 1991-2012**

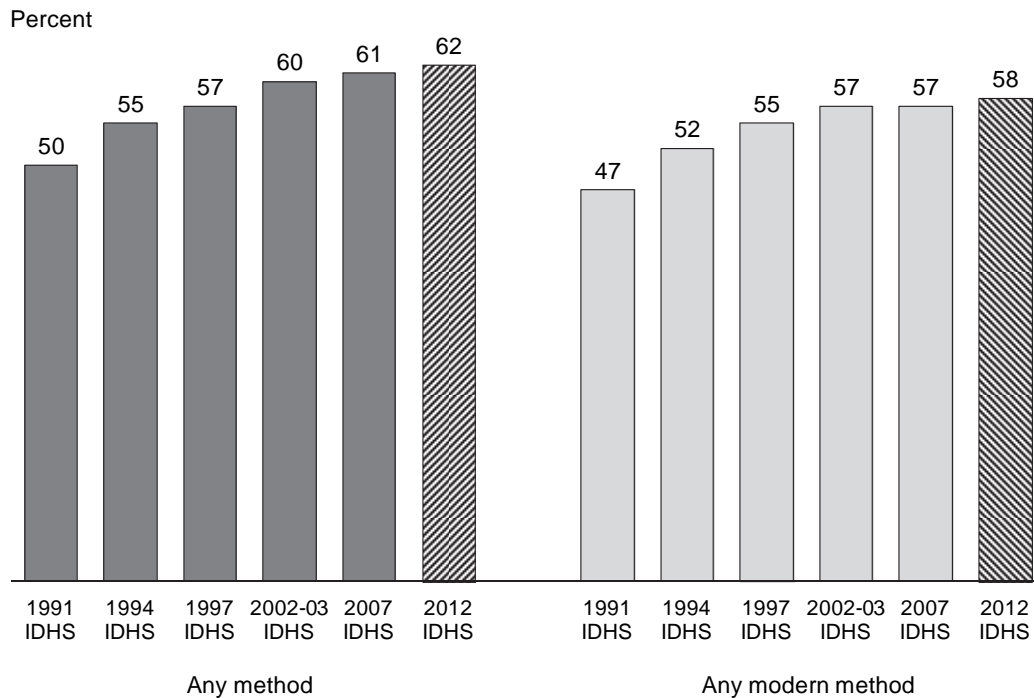


Table 6. Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 <sup>1</sup> by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012																
	Modern methods <sup>2</sup>						Traditional methods										
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Pill	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	LAM	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
<b>Age</b>																	
15-19	48.1	47.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	8.8	37.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	51.9	100.0	890
20-24	60.5	59.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	10.9	42.7	2.6	0.9	0.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.1	39.5	100.0	3,754
25-29	63.6	60.4	0.3	0.0	2.4	12.9	39.6	3.2	2.0	0.0	3.1	0.8	2.2	0.1	36.4	100.0	6,000
30-34	65.7	61.8	1.4	0.1	3.6	14.7	35.7	3.9	2.2	0.1	3.9	1.2	2.3	0.3	34.3	100.0	6,285
35-39	68.1	62.7	4.1	0.2	4.4	15.6	32.0	4.1	2.2	0.0	5.4	1.7	3.3	0.5	31.9	100.0	6,331
40-44	65.2	59.5	6.3	0.1	5.5	15.4	26.4	4.0	1.7	0.0	5.7	2.3	2.7	0.7	34.8	100.0	5,572
45-49	45.8	41.6	7.7	0.5	5.8	10.9	13.6	1.7	1.3	0.0	4.2	1.5	2.0	0.6	54.2	100.0	4,633
<b>Residence</b>																	
Urban	62.1	57.0	4.0	0.2	5.1	13.9	28.6	2.3	2.9	0.1	5.1	1.9	2.8	0.3	37.9	100.0	16,466
Rural	61.6	58.7	2.4	0.1	2.8	13.2	35.2	4.3	0.6	0.0	3.0	0.7	1.8	0.4	38.4	100.0	16,999
<b>Education</b>																	
No education	43.4	41.8	2.5	0.9	1.7	11.9	21.5	3.2	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.6	1.0	56.6	100.0	1,209
Some primary	53.4	50.8	3.5	0.3	2.1	12.1	29.1	3.1	0.4	0.0	2.6	0.4	1.4	0.8	46.6	100.0	4,185
Completed primary	65.7	63.7	2.7	0.1	2.7	15.8	37.5	4.3	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.4	1.4	0.2	34.3	100.0	9,045
Some secondary	67.4	63.9	2.7	0.0	3.0	15.0	38.2	3.5	1.5	0.1	3.5	0.9	2.4	0.3	32.6	100.0	7,912
Completed secondary or higher	60.0	53.3	4.0	0.1	6.5	11.4	25.1	2.5	3.6	0.1	6.7	2.8	3.5	0.3	40.0	100.0	11,113
<b>Number of living children</b>																	
0	6.5	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	93.5	100.0	2,737
1-2	67.1	63.2	1.2	0.1	4.2	14.8	37.5	3.1	2.1	0.1	3.9	1.4	2.3	0.2	32.9	100.0	20,236
3-4	69.7	64.6	8.0	0.3	4.9	14.9	30.5	4.4	1.4	0.0	5.1	1.5	2.9	0.6	30.3	100.0	8,474
5+	51.7	46.3	7.0	0.1	2.2	9.9	21.2	4.7	1.3	0.0	5.4	1.3	3.0	1.1	48.3	100.0	2,019
Total	61.9	57.9	3.2	0.2	3.9	13.6	31.9	3.3	1.8	0.0	4.0	1.3	2.3	0.4	38.1	100.0	33,465

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes women who are married or living together with a partner

<sup>2</sup> Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, intravaginal diaphragm, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and emergency contraception

## F. Need for Family Planning Services

The definition of unmet need has recently been revised by Bradley et al (2012) to be simpler and to improve interpretation of trends over time. The results in Table 7.1 are estimates of unmet need, met need and demand for family planning for married women age 15-49 using the revised definition. Thus, the figures in this table are not comparable with estimates presented in previous IDHS final reports. To study trends since 2007, data on unmet need and demand for family planning calculated using the original definition are presented in Table 7.2.

Using the new definition, 11 percent of currently married women age 15-49 have an unmet need for family planning services; 4 percent because they would like to delay the next birth for two or more years and 7 percent are in need because they want no more children for limiting. Table 7.1 also shows that 62 percent of the need for family planning has been met, i.e., 35 percent of married women are using contraception to meet a need to limit the number of children and 27 percent are using for spacing purposes. The total demand for family planning among currently married women in Indonesia, which is the sum of the met and unmet need, is 73 percent, of which 85 percent is satisfied.

Table 7.1 also shows that the total demand for family planning varies across subgroups of women. Demand for family planning among older married women (age 35-49) is higher than for younger women (age 15-34). While there is no difference in demand for family planning among urban and rural women, urban women tend to need family planning services to limit childbearing while rural women need family planning to space births.

Table 7.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women: revised definition

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning <sup>1</sup>			Percentage of demand satisfied <sup>2</sup>	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods <sup>3</sup>	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	6.3	0.4	6.7	45.0	3.1	48.1	51.2	3.5	54.7	87.8	87.1	890
20-24	7.7	0.6	8.3	54.8	5.7	60.5	62.5	6.4	68.8	88.0	86.1	3,754
25-29	6.8	2.1	8.9	48.0	15.6	63.6	54.8	17.7	72.5	87.7	83.3	6,000
30-34	6.1	3.7	9.7	33.7	31.9	65.7	39.8	35.6	75.4	87.1	81.9	6,285
35-39	3.3	7.9	11.2	16.9	51.2	68.1	20.2	59.1	79.3	85.9	79.0	6,331
40-44	2.1	12.8	14.9	5.6	59.6	65.2	7.6	72.4	80.0	81.4	74.3	5,572
45-49	1.0	15.3	16.3	1.9	43.8	45.8	2.9	59.1	62.0	73.8	67.1	4,633
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	4.2	7.6	11.8	24.8	37.3	62.1	29.0	44.9	73.9	84.0	77.2	16,466
Rural	4.8	6.2	10.9	28.4	33.2	61.6	33.2	39.4	72.6	84.9	80.8	16,999
<b>Education</b>												
No education	5.3	8.2	13.5	10.1	33.4	43.4	15.3	41.6	56.9	76.4	73.4	1,209
Some primary	3.9	10.5	14.4	16.9	36.5	53.4	20.8	47.0	67.8	78.7	74.9	4,185
Completed primary <sup>1</sup>	4.2	7.2	11.4	26.4	39.2	65.7	30.6	46.4	77.1	85.2	82.6	9,045
Some secondary	4.2	5.5	9.7	33.1	34.4	67.4	37.3	39.8	77.1	87.5	82.9	7,912
Completed secondary or higher <sup>2</sup>	5.1	6.2	11.2	27.8	32.2	60.0	32.8	38.4	71.2	84.2	74.8	11,113
<b>Number of living children</b>												
0	3.2	0.1	3.3	6.4	0.1	6.5	9.6	0.2	9.8	66.1	63.1	2,737
1-2	5.7	5.0	10.6	38.6	28.5	67.1	44.2	33.5	77.7	86.3	81.3	20,236
3-4	2.5	11.0	13.6	10.1	59.6	69.7	12.6	70.6	83.2	83.7	77.6	8,474
5+	2.4	18.3	20.7	4.4	47.3	51.7	6.8	65.5	72.4	71.4	64.0	2,019
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>33,465</b>

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012.

<sup>1</sup> Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.

<sup>2</sup> Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.

<sup>3</sup> Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, intravag/diaphragm, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

Table A.5 presents need and demand for family planning among currently married women by province.

Table 7.2 is presented to show the unmet need, met need, and demand for family planning for married women age 15-49 calculated using the same definition used in the 2007 IDHS. Based on this definition, 9 percent of married women in Indonesia have an unmet need for family planning, 4 percent for spacing births or delay the next birth for two years or longer and 5 percent to stop having children.

Unmet need for family planning based on the original definition is the same as that in the 2007 IDHS. In 2012, 88 percent of married women have an unmet need for family planning, compared with 87 percent in 2007.

There are small variations in unmet need for family planning by the women's background characteristics, based on the new as well as the old definition.

**Table 7.2 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women: original definition**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49<sup>1</sup> with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage for the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, as defined in the 2007 IDHS Final Report, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning <sup>2</sup>			Percentage of demand satisfied <sup>2</sup>	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
<b>Age</b>											
15-19	6.7	0.4	7.1	45.0	3.1	48.1	51.6	3.5	55.1	87.2	890.1
20-24	7.5	0.6	8.1	54.8	5.7	60.5	62.3	6.3	68.6	88.2	3,754.1
25-29	6.3	2.0	8.3	48.0	15.6	63.6	54.3	17.6	71.9	88.4	5,999.8
30-34	5.1	3.3	8.4	33.7	31.9	65.7	38.8	35.3	74.1	88.6	6,284.9
35-39	2.5	5.9	8.4	16.9	51.2	68.1	19.4	57.2	76.5	89.0	6,331.5
40-44	1.5	8.1	9.6	5.6	59.6	65.2	7.1	67.7	74.7	87.2	5,572.3
45-49	0.5	8.0	8.5	1.9	43.8	45.8	2.4	51.8	54.2	84.4	4,632.5
<b>Residence</b>											
Urban	3.7	5.2	8.9	24.8	37.3	62.1	28.6	42.4	71.0	87.4	16,465.8
Rural	4.0	4.1	8.2	28.4	33.2	61.6	32.5	37.3	69.8	88.3	16,999.3
<b>Education</b>											
No education	3.9	5.0	8.9	10.1	33.4	43.4	14.0	38.4	52.4	83.0	1,209.3
Some primary	3.2	6.7	9.8	16.9	36.5	53.4	20.1	43.1	63.2	84.5	4,185.3
Completed primary <sup>1</sup>	3.4	4.8	8.1	26.4	39.2	65.7	29.8	44.0	73.8	89.0	9,045.4
Some secondary	3.8	3.7	7.5	33.1	34.4	67.4	36.8	38.1	74.9	90.1	7,912.0
Completed secondary or higher <sup>2</sup>	4.7	4.4	9.1	27.8	32.2	60.0	32.4	36.6	69.1	86.8	11,113.2
<b>Number of living children</b>											
0	3.4	0.1	3.5	6.4	0.1	6.5	9.8	0.2	9.9	65.2	2,736.9
1-2	4.9	3.2	8.1	38.6	28.5	67.1	43.4	31.7	75.2	89.2	20,235.5
3-4	2.2	7.6	9.8	10.1	59.6	69.7	12.3	67.2	79.5	87.7	8,473.6
5+	1.8	12.9	14.7	4.4	47.3	51.7	6.2	60.2	66.4	77.8	2,019.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>33,465.1</b>

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the original definition of unmet need used in the 2007 IDHS.

<sup>1</sup> Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.

<sup>2</sup> Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.

<sup>3</sup> Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, intravag/diaphragm, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

## G. Childhood Mortality

An important objective of the 2012 IDHS was to measure levels and trends in mortality among children. The childhood mortality rates presented in Table 8 are estimated directly from information obtained in the birth history section of the women's questionnaire on each child's birth date, survivorship status, and the age at death for children who died. The rates are defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality: the probability of death in the first month
- Postneonatal mortality: the difference between infant mortality and neonatal mortality
- Infant mortality: the probability of death before the first birthday
- Child mortality: the probability of death between the first and fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality: the probability of death before the fifth birthday

The rates shown in Table 8 were calculated for three successive five-year periods before the survey. The results suggest a continuous decline in mortality levels over the period. For the most recent five-year period, the infant mortality rate was 32 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the under-5 mortality rate was 40 deaths per 1,000 live births. Eight in 10 deaths took place during the first year of the child's life. In turn, the majority of infant deaths occurred during neonatal period.

**Table 8 Early childhood mortality rates**

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, Indonesia 2012

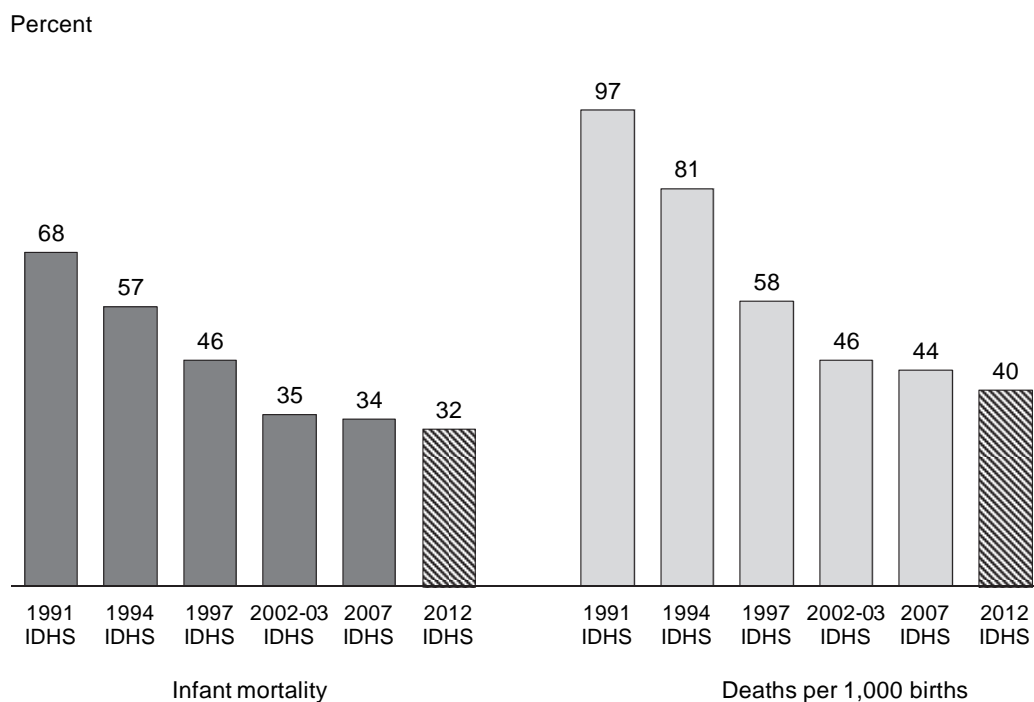
Years preceding the survey	Approximate calendar year	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN) <sup>1</sup>	Infant mortality ( ${}_1q_0$ )	Child mortality ( ${}_4q_1$ )	Under-five mortality ( ${}_5q_0$ )
0-4	2008-2012	19	13	32	9	40
5-9	2003-2007	20	15	35	11	45
10-14	1998-2002	23	21	45	14	58

<sup>1</sup> Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table A.6 presents differentials in early childhood mortality rates for the ten-year period before the survey by province.

Figure 3 shows the trend in infant and under-5 mortality since 1991 based on findings from IDHS surveys. The results indicate that the pace of the decline in mortality, particularly infant mortality, slowed in the most recent period, which is common in populations with low mortality. Under-5 mortality declined from 44 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 2007 IDHS to 40 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 2012 IDHS, while infant mortality dropped from 34 deaths per 1,000 live births to 32 deaths per 1,000 live births.

**Figure 3 Trends in early childhood mortality rates, Indonesia 1991-2012**



## H. Maternity Care

Proper care during pregnancy and delivery are important for the health of the mother and baby. In the 2012 IDHS, women who had given birth in the five years preceding the survey were asked a series of questions about the care that they received during pregnancy and at delivery. Table 9 shows that 96 percent of women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey received antenatal care. Mothers age 20-34 are slightly more likely to receive antenatal care from a health professional than younger or older women. Antenatal coverage also is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas (98 percent and 93 percent, respectively). Antenatal coverage increases markedly with the woman's education, from 64 percent among women with no education to 97 percent among women with more than secondary education.

Tetanus toxoid (TT) injections are administered to pregnant women to prevent neonatal tetanus, which is one of the main causes of infant death in developing countries. In the 2012 IDHS, for last births since January 2006, mothers were asked whether they had received TT injections while pregnant. Table 9 indicates that for 60 percent of mothers, their last live birth was protected from neonatal tetanus. Differentials in TT coverage by age and urban-rural residence are not notable. However, coverage increases steadily with the mother's education.

**Table 9 Maternal care indicators**

Among women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received antenatal care from a skilled provider for the last live birth and percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, and among all live births in the five years before the survey, percentage delivered by a skilled provider and percentage delivered in a health facility, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Percentage with antenatal care from a skilled provider <sup>1</sup>	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>2</sup>	Number of women	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider <sup>1</sup>	Percentage delivered in a health facility <sup>3</sup>	Number of births
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>						
<20	94.7	57.1	1,328	75.3	53.4	1,526
20-34	96.1	61.2	11,045	84.2	64.4	12,757
35+	94.3	58.6	2,409	82.5	63.0	2,665
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	98.2	61.4	7,358	91.8	80.0	8,405
Rural	93.3	59.5	7,424	74.6	46.7	8,543
<b>Mother's education</b>						
No education	64.0	29.7	274	31.8	21.1	365
Some primary	88.5	46.9	1,242	61.1	38.0	1,457
Completed primary	94.0	59.2	3,516	72.8	47.1	3,976
Some secondary	97.4	63.4	3,965	85.7	61.0	4,438
Completed secondary or higher	98.6	63.5	5,786	95.1	81.9	6,712
Total	95.7	60.4	14,782	83.1	63.2	16,948

<sup>1</sup> Skilled provider includes general practitioner, obstetrician, nurse, midwife and village midwife

<sup>2</sup> Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last live birth), or four or more injections (the last within ten years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last live birth

<sup>3</sup> Health facility includes public/private hospital or clinic, health center, village health post, delivery post, private maternity hospital/home, and offices of general practitioner, obstetrician, midwife, nurse, village midwife, and other public and private medical facilities.

Table 9 shows that 83 percent of mothers who had given birth in the five years preceding the survey were assisted by trained medical personnel. Mothers age 20-34 are more likely to be assisted by a health professional than older and especially younger women. Women living in urban areas also tend to deliver with assistance from a health professional more often compared with rural women (92 percent and 75 percent, respectively). Women with less education are less likely than better educated women to be assisted by a trained health personnel at delivery, with the proportion reporting assistance from a skilled provider varying from 73 percent for mothers with no education to 95 percent for mothers with secondary or higher education.

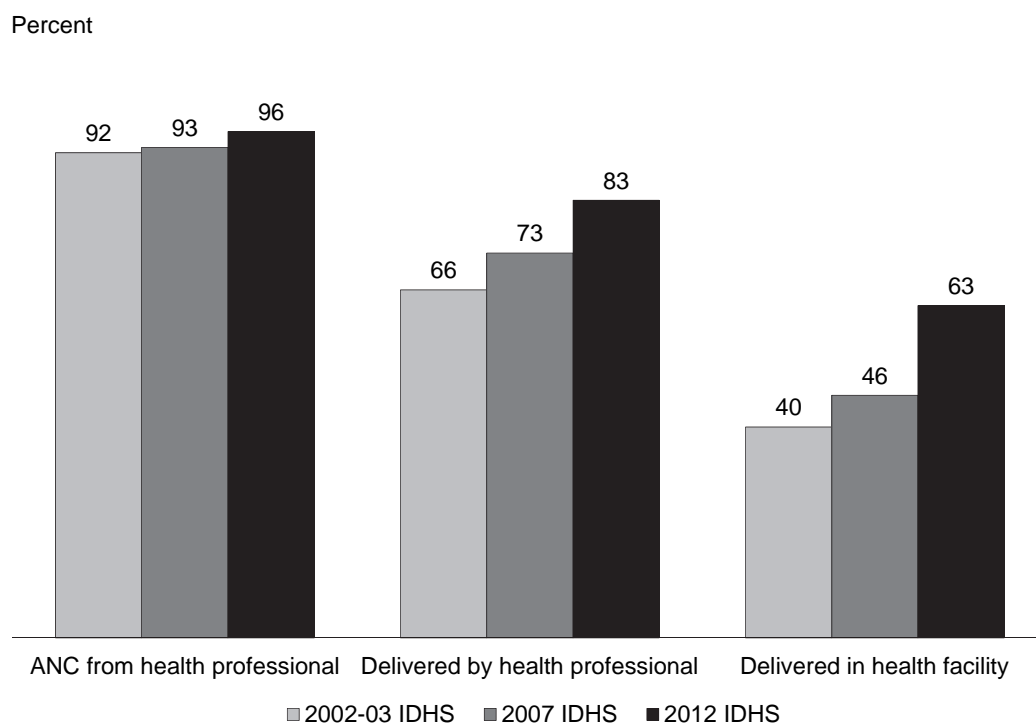
Table 9 also shows that 63 percent of births in the five years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility. As with TT coverage, antenatal care, and delivery assistance, urban women and better educated women are more likely than others to receive better medical service.

Table A.7 presents differentials in maternal care indicators by province.

Figure 4 shows recent trends in maternal care indicators. The proportion of pregnant women who received antenatal care increased from 92 percent in the 2002-2003 IDHS to 96 percent in the 2012 IDHS. Deliveries assisted by a health professional increased from 66 percent in the 2002-2003 IDHS to 83 percent in the 2012 IDHS.



**Figure 4 Trends in maternal care indicators, Indonesia 2002-03, 2007, and 2012**



## I. Immunization of Children

To obtain information on children’s immunization histories, mothers were asked during the 2012 IDHS interview to show the interviewer the health cards of all children born since January 2007. If a health card was available, the interviewer copied on the questionnaire the dates of each vaccination received from the card. If a child never received a health card, if the mother was unable to show the card to the interviewer, or if a particular vaccination was not recorded on the health card, the mother was asked what immunizations the child had received. Questions were asked separately for each vaccine type. The results presented here are based on both health card information and information provided by the mother.

In this report, a child is considered fully vaccinated if he or she had received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis; three doses of DPT vaccine to prevent diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus; three doses of polio vaccine (polio 1-3); four doses of hepatitis B vaccine; and one dose of measles vaccine. This coverage indicator is different from that reported in the 2007 and earlier IDHS surveys, when hepatitis B vaccination was not part of basic childhood immunization. Thus, for comparison purposes, vaccination coverage without hepatitis B is also presented in Table 11.

Table 10 pertains to immunization coverage of children age 12 to 23 months, the age by which they should have received all vaccinations. Based on both the health cards and the mothers’ reports, four in ten children (40 percent) are considered to be fully immunized, i.e., they have received BCG, DPT 1-3, Polio 1-3, Hepatitis B 1-4 and measles vaccinations. Looking at results for individual vaccines, 89 percent have received BCG, 72 percent received three doses of DPT, and 76 percent received three doses of polio vaccines. Coverage of measles vaccine is 80 percent.

Table 10 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey by source of information (vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	DPT			Polio				Measles	All basic vaccinations			Percentage with a vaccination card	Number of children	
	BCG	1	2	3	1	2	3		4	Excluding hepatitis B <sup>1</sup>	Including hepatitis B <sup>2</sup>			No vaccinations
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	90.4	88.7	82.0	73.1	91.7	86.8	77.3	64.3	81.2	66.1	41.8	7.1	42.0	1,714
Female	88.2	87.6	79.3	70.9	90.7	84.1	74.4	61.7	79.0	65.0	38.8	7.8	40.2	1,619
<b>Residence</b>														
Urban	93.7	92.0	84.6	77.1	94.8	89.6	80.4	67.2	82.3	69.4	42.1	4.3	42.8	1,624
Rural	85.1	84.5	76.9	67.2	87.8	81.5	71.7	59.0	78.1	61.9	38.6	10.4	39.5	1,709
<b>Education</b>														
No education	52.0	43.2	38.7	25.9	52.7	48.8	32.1	20.6	33.4	22.7	9.2	39.3	14.1	53
Some primary	76.6	67.7	58.3	49.4	76.8	68.3	57.5	46.9	59.4	44.2	26.0	19.1	32.5	219
Completed primary	85.8	86.3	75.7	65.5	90.1	83.0	70.5	56.0	78.1	60.0	37.4	8.6	42.9	770
Some secondary	89.4	88.9	80.7	70.7	91.6	85.4	77.1	64.4	81.5	65.2	41.4	7.1	41.1	939
Completed secondary or higher	94.7	93.7	88.8	82.2	95.4	91.1	82.9	70.3	85.6	74.2	44.8	3.8	42.5	1,352
Total	89.3	88.1	80.7	72.0	91.2	85.5	75.9	63.0	80.1	65.6	40.3	7.4	41.1	3,333

<sup>1</sup> BCG, measles, three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine excluding polio 4

<sup>2</sup> BCG, measles, three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine excluding polio 4, and all four doses of hepatitis B

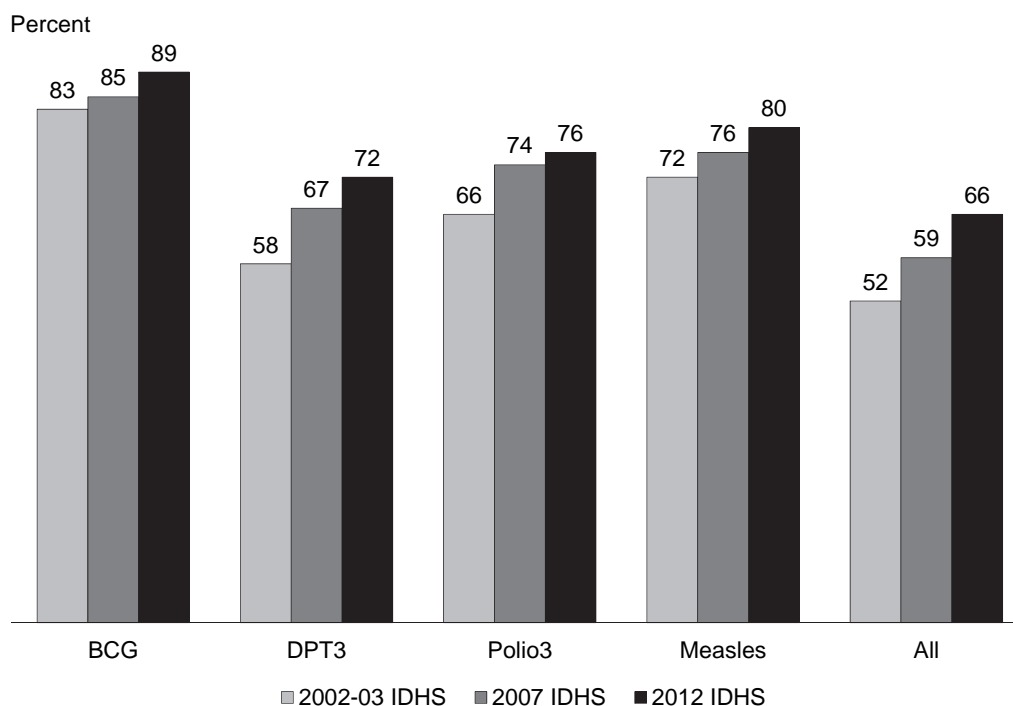
Mothers were able to produce health cards for 41 percent of the children age 12-23 months, which is a 4 percentage points increase from 37 percent recorded in the 2007 IDHS. Seven percent of children had received no vaccines.

Immunization coverage differs only slightly by gender of child, but varies substantially by other background characteristics. In particular, full immunization coverage improves with mother's level of education, from 9 percent for children whose mothers have no education to 41 percent for children whose mothers have had more than secondary education. The proportion of children who have received no immunizations also declines markedly with the mother's education, from 39 percent among children of mothers who never attended school to 4 percent among children whose mother completed the secondary level or higher. A notable difference is also seen in the proportion of children with no vaccinations between urban and rural areas; 4 percent of children in urban areas have had none of the recommended vaccinations compared with 10 percent in rural areas.

Table A.8 presents differentials in childhood immunization coverage by province.

Figure 5 shows that the immunization coverage for each vaccine and for full immunization has increased since the 2002-2003 IDHS. As noted above, hepatitis B vaccinations were not part of the basic immunization schedule prior to the 2012 IDHS so the percentages receiving all vaccinations refer to children who received BCG, DPT1-3, polio 1-3, and measles vaccinations.

**Figure 5 Trends in vaccination coverage among children 12-23 months, Indonesia 2002-03, 2007, and 2012**



## J. Childhood Illnesses

In the 2012 IDHS, several questions were asked to mothers to obtain information on the prevalence and treatment practices of acute respiratory infection, fever and diarrhea of children under age five, illnesses that are known to contribute significantly to early childhood mortality. It should be noted that the morbidity data collected in the survey are subject to mother’s perception of illness and recall without validation by medical personnel.

The prevalence of ARI was estimated by asking mothers whether their children under age 5 had been ill with a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing in the two weeks preceding the survey. For each child under five years of age, mothers also were asked if the child had experienced fever, and an episode of diarrhea in the two weeks prior to the survey. Overall, of 16,380 children under age 5, 5 percent of children under age 5 were reported to have symptoms consistent with ARI during the two weeks prior to the survey, 31 percent had fever, and 14 percent were reported to have had diarrhea (data not shown).

For each child who was reported to be ill, the mother was asked whether the child was taken for treatment. Table 11 shows data that, for three in four children (75 percent) with ARI symptoms, 74 percent of children with fever, and 65 percent of children with diarrhea, advice or treatment was sought from a health provider.

For children with diarrhea, additional questions were asked to assess the use of treatment practices addressing dehydration, which often accompanies diarrhea. The results show that 39 percent of children with diarrhea were given solution prepared from oral rehydration salts (ORS) packets, and 47 percent were given oral rehydration therapy, which includes ORS and recommended home fluids.

**Table 11 Treatment for acute respiratory infection, fever, and diarrhea**

Among children under five years who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) or were sick with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, and among children under five years who were sick with diarrhea during the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, percentage given a fluid made from a special packet called ORALIT and percentage given any oral rehydration therapy (ORT) by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Children with symptoms of ARI <sup>1</sup>		Children with fever		Children with diarrhea			
	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility/provider <sup>2</sup>	Number with ARI	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility/provider <sup>2</sup>	Number with fever	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility/provider <sup>2</sup>	Percentage given solution from ORS packet	Percentage given any ORT <sup>3</sup>	Number with diarrhea
<b>Age in months</b>								
<6	82.6	37	72.9	353	47.3	15.9	18.5	190
6-11	88.8	110	78.0	728	67.0	36.7	42.7	356
12-23	79.1	171	77.2	1,239	69.6	39.7	49.0	713
24-35	69.2	208	73.3	1,073	65.8	43.8	52.7	515
36-47	75.3	172	68.0	905	64.8	45.1	51.6	309
48-59	67.0	134	70.1	788	57.9	38.3	49.9	256
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	75.9	474	74.6	2,682	66.3	42.3	50.5	1,300
Female	74.6	359	72.2	2,404	62.5	34.4	42.3	1,040
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	74.6	366	74.4	2,400	63.2	40.8	47.8	1,078
Rural	75.9	467	72.6	2,686	65.8	37.1	46.0	1,263
<b>Mother's education</b>								
No education	75.3	18	63.1	94	54.6	28.2	39.0	40
Some primary	70.4	103	68.8	470	65.0	40.9	47.6	239
Completed primary	72.9	196	70.9	1,229	66.9	38.7	47.1	538
Some secondary	79.2	251	77.0	1,459	66.6	40.1	50.7	676
Completed secondary or higher	75.4	265	74.1	1,834	62.0	37.7	43.7	847
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>5,086</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>2,341</b>

<sup>1</sup> Symptoms of ARI (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or by difficult breathing which was chest-related) is considered a proxy for pneumonia

<sup>2</sup> Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner

<sup>3</sup> Includes ORALIT from packets and recommended home fluid (RHF)

Differentials in treatment practices generally are not large or uniform. Among the most notable differentials is the somewhat greater tendency for boys than girls who have diarrhea to receive oral rehydration therapy.

Table A.9 presents differentials in treatment for acute respiratory infection, fever, and diarrhea by province.

## K. Infant Feeding Practices

Breast milk contains all the nutrients needed by children in the first 6 months of life. Supplementing breast milk before the child is 6 months of age is discouraged because it increases the likelihood of contamination and hence, risks of diarrheal disease. At later stages of the baby's development, breast milk should be supplemented by other liquids and eventually by solid or mushy food to provide adequate nourishment.

The 2012 IDHS collected data on infant feeding for last born children born in the two years preceding the survey and living with their mothers. Table 12 shows that 27 percent of infants 4-5 months are exclusively breastfed. Most of the children in the age group are either fully weaned (13 percent) or receiving complementary foods in addition to breastmilk (44 percent). In the case of 8 percent of infants, breast milk is supplemented with other milk while 9 percent are receiving plain water or other liquids in addition to

breatmilk. The proportion of infants 4-5 months who are exclusively breastfed in the 2012 IDHS is higher than that in the 2007 IDHS (27 and 17 percent, respectively).

Feeding of babies using a bottle with a nipple is not recommended at any age. However, the 2012 IDHS findings show that this practice continues. Overall, in 2012, 29 percent of babies 4-5 months are being given this type of feeding compared with 28 percent in 2007.

**Table 12 Breastfeeding status by age**

Percent distribution of youngest children under two years who are living with their mother, by breastfeeding status and the percentage currently breastfeeding; and the percentage of all children under two years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Indonesia 2012

Age in months	Percent distribution of youngest children under two living with their mother by breastfeeding status							Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under two years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under two years
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breast-feeding and consuming plain water only	Breast-feeding and consuming non-milk liquids/juice <sup>1</sup>	Breast-feeding and consuming other milk	Breast-feeding and complementary foods						
0-1	3.9	50.8	4.2	0.1	31.5	9.6	100.0	96.1	458	30.3	464	
2-3	6.4	48.9	9.0	0.9	18.0	16.7	100.0	93.6	552	27.4	557	
4-5	12.5	27.1	7.9	0.8	7.9	43.9	100.0	87.5	583	28.7	593	
6-8	12.8	3.4	2.5	0.5	2.1	78.8	100.0	87.2	907	30.1	939	
9-11	20.4	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	76.8	100.0	79.6	899	41.3	914	
12-17	25.4	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	72.8	100.0	74.6	1,635	39.6	1,681	
18-23	40.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	58.4	100.0	59.7	1,558	42.8	1,652	
0-3	5.3	49.8	6.8	0.5	24.1	13.5	100.0	94.7	1,010	28.7	1,021	
0-5	7.9	41.5	7.2	0.6	18.2	24.6	100.0	92.1	1,593	28.7	1,614	
6-9	13.8	2.7	2.2	0.4	1.6	79.2	100.0	86.2	1,182	32.4	1,216	
12-15	22.8	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	75.1	100.0	77.2	1,128	37.5	1,151	
12-23	32.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	65.7	100.0	67.3	3,193	41.2	3,333	
20-23	44.7	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	53.9	100.0	55.3	1,040	45.5	1,113	

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids/juice, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

<sup>1</sup> Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth and other liquids.

## L. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

For almost two decades, the government of Indonesia has been promoting a national HIV/AIDS strategy, a collaborative effort by the government, nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, and the community. The national strategy promotes healthy life, safe sex, safe injection, condom use and supporting people living with HIV/AIDS .

In the 2012 IDHS, female and male respondents were asked whether they had heard of AIDS, and if so, the source of the information, and what were their perceptions regarding prevention and treatment of the disease. Table 13 shows that 77 percent of all women 15-49 and 82 percent of currently married men 15-54 have heard of AIDS.

Data in Table 13 show that knowledge of AIDS among women age 15-24 is higher than that of older women. Knowledge of AIDS among never-married women is higher than among women who have been married. Among women who have never been married, those who have had sexual intercourse are more likely to have heard of AIDS than women who have never had sex. Knowledge of AIDS is higher among urban women than rural women. Knowledge of AIDS increases with the woman's education. The differentials in

AIDS knowledge among married men by residence and education are similar to the patterns observed among all women; however, knowledge levels peak among married men in the 30-39 age group. .

Differentials in knowledge of HIV/AIDS by province are shown in Appendix Table A-10.

**Table 13 Knowledge of AIDS**

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54<sup>1</sup> who have heard of AIDS, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Women		Married men	
	Have heard of AIDS	Number of women	Have heard of AIDS	Number of men
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	84.4	13,232	83.8	373
15-19	84.8	6,927	79.6	28
20-24	84.0	6,305	84.1	345
25-29	82.2	6,959	85.4	1,127
30-39	78.3	13,757	88.9	3,449
40-49	62.8	11,659	79.6	3,065
50-59	na	na	68.2	1,292
<b>Marital status</b>				
Never married	88.2	9,919	na	na
Ever had sex	82.6	129	na	na
Never had sex	88.3	9,790	na	na
Married or living together	74.3	33,465	82.3	9,306
Divorced/separated/widowed	62.6	2,223	na	na
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	87.0	23,805	91.5	4,739
Rural	65.6	21,802	72.8	4,567
<b>Education</b>				
No education	15.7	1,500	28.9	265
Some primary	38.0	4,870	51.7	1,371
Completed primary	62.3	10,254	74.9	2,118
Some secondary	84.6	12,753	89.5	1,979
Completed secondary or higher	96.9	16,229	98.4	3,572
Total	76.7	45,607	82.3	9,306

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Includes men who are married or living together with a partner

### ***Knowledge of Ways to Reduce the Risk of Getting HIV/AIDS***

The proportion of women and men who are aware of ways in which the risk of infection can be reduced is much smaller than the proportion who have a basic knowledge of AIDS (Table 14). Overall, 58 percent of women see limiting sex to one partner as a means of reducing the risk of transmission, 43 percent of women say that consistent use of condoms can reduce the risk of contracting HIV, and 37 percent agree that limiting sex to one partner and using a condom every time one has sex would reduce the chances of HIV infection.

Among married men, 63 percent day that the risk of contracting HIV can be reduced by limiting sex to one partner, 59 percent by using condoms, and 49 percent by using the combination of the two. These proportions are all higher than those observed among married women.

Provincial variation in ways to prevent HIV infection by province is shown in Appendix Table A-11.

Table 14 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54<sup>1</sup> who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting the AIDS virus by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner and has no other partners, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who say HIV can be prevented by:				Percentage of married men who say HIV can be prevented by:			
	Using condoms <sup>2</sup>	Limiting sexual intercourse to one partner <sup>3</sup>	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one partner <sup>3</sup>	Number of women	Using condoms <sup>2</sup>	Limiting sexual intercourse to one partner <sup>3</sup>	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one partner <sup>3</sup>	Number of men
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	44.5	62.5	38.2	13,232	53.2	63.2	44.2	373
15-19	40.5	61.0	34.3	6,927	61.1	62.3	58.4	28
20-24	49.0	64.0	42.5	6,305	52.6	63.3	43.0	345
25-29	47.6	62.5	41.4	6,959	60.9	63.8	50.4	1,127
30-39	45.9	60.4	40.5	13,757	65.8	69.6	55.8	3,449
40-49	34.6	45.8	30.0	11,659	56.3	60.1	47.3	3,065
50-59	na	na	na	na	43.4	49.8	35.8	1,292
<b>Marital status</b>								
Never married	46.4	65.9	40.0	9,919	na	na	na	na
Ever had sex	50.9	62.5	46.2	129	na	na	na	na
Never had sex	46.3	66.0	39.9	9,790	na	na	na	na
Married or living together	42.5	56.0	37.1	33,465	58.5	62.8	49.1	9,306
Divorced/separated/widowed	32.5	44.7	27.9	2,223	na	na	na	na
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	51.5	68.2	45.4	23,805	68.2	72.0	57.2	4,739
Rural	33.5	46.0	28.4	21,802	48.4	53.2	40.6	4,567
<b>Education</b>								
No education	5.9	8.1	4.1	1,500	15.9	14.5	10.9	265
Some primary	14.0	22.6	10.6	4,870	25.6	31.8	20.6	1,371
Completed primary	28.6	41.2	23.8	10,254	49.3	51.6	38.2	2,118
Some secondary	43.0	60.7	36.1	12,753	62.8	68.1	52.7	1,979
Completed secondary or higher	63.9	80.6	57.8	16,229	77.3	81.9	67.3	3,572
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>45,607</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>9,306</b>

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Includes men who are married or living together with a partner

<sup>2</sup> Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse

<sup>3</sup> Partner who has no other partners

## REFERENCES

Bradley, Sarah E.K., Trevor N. Croft, Joy D. Fishel, and Charles F. Westoff. 2012. *Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning*. DHS Analytical Studies No. 25. Calverton, Maryland, USA: ICF International.



## APPENDIX TABLES

**Table A-1 Background characteristics of respondents by province**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54<sup>1</sup> by province, Indonesia 2012

Province	Women			Married men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
<b>Sumatera</b>						
Aceh	1.9	877	1,433	1.6	153	240
North Sumatera	5.3	2,394	1,830	5.0	470	372
West Sumatera	1.9	852	1,339	1.8	164	239
Riau	2.3	1,040	1,386	2.5	231	305
Jambi	1.3	580	1,112	1.6	145	292
South Sumatera	3.0	1,358	1,335	3.2	295	293
Bengkulu	0.7	306	997	0.7	67	223
Lampung	3.2	1,443	1,354	3.6	334	307
Bangka Belitung	0.5	245	1,095	0.6	52	236
Riau Islands	0.7	323	1,041	0.7	64	224
<b>Java</b>						
Jakarta	4.3	1,939	2,391	4.0	374	466
West Java	18.1	8,265	2,224	17.8	1,654	439
Central Java	13.7	6,240	1,998	13.1	1,224	405
Yogyakarta	1.4	654	1,519	1.5	135	329
East Java	16.2	7,374	1,979	17.4	1,621	449
Banten	4.7	2,148	2,068	4.8	450	435
<b>Bali and Nusa Tenggara</b>						
Bali	1.7	790	1,601	1.9	173	365
West Nusa Tenggara	2.2	997	1,368	1.8	171	238
East Nusa Tenggara	2.0	892	1,218	1.7	158	217
<b>Kalimantan</b>						
West Kalimantan	1.7	756	1,267	1.8	165	256
Central Kalimantan	0.9	409	996	1.0	93	211
South Kalimantan	1.6	730	1,273	1.6	152	270
East Kalimantan	1.5	671	1,079	1.5	139	205
<b>Sulawesi</b>						
North Sulawesi	0.9	427	1,281	0.9	87	241
Central Sulawesi	1.1	486	1,142	1.1	98	234
South Sulawesi	3.4	1,530	1,778	2.8	258	295
Southeast Sulawesi	0.8	382	1,094	0.8	77	221
Gorontalo	0.4	203	1,153	0.4	39	223
West Sulawesi	0.4	191	1,050	0.4	33	187
<b>Maluku and Papua</b>						
Maluku	0.6	260	1,129	0.5	47	215
North Maluku	0.4	188	1,149	0.4	35	216
West Papua	0.3	130	1,008	0.3	28	239
Papua	1.2	527	920	1.3	120	219
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45,607</b>	<b>45,607</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,306</b>	<b>9,306</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes men who are living together

**Table A-2 Fertility by province**

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years, by province, Indonesia 2012

Province	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
<b>Sumatera</b>			
Aceh	2.8	5.2	3.9
North Sumatera	3.0	5.8	4.0
West Sumatera	2.8	5.7	3.5
Riau	2.9	6.1	4.0
Jambi	2.3	5.3	3.4
South Sumatera	2.8	4.6	3.3
Bengkulu	2.2	6.1	3.5
Lampung	2.7	4.8	3.6
Bangka Belitung	2.6	4.3	3.5
Riau Islands	2.6	4.7	3.2
<b>Java</b>			
Jakarta	2.3	4.1	2.6
West Java	2.5	4.4	3.4
Central Java	2.5	4.0	2.8
Yogyakarta	2.1	3.4	2.3
East Java	2.3	2.9	2.6
Banten	2.5	3.7	3.8
<b>Bali and Nusa Tenggara</b>			
Bali	2.3	3.1	2.5
West Nusa Tenggara	2.8	4.8	3.7
East Nusa Tenggara	3.3	6.2	4.2
<b>Kalimantan</b>			
West Kalimantan	3.1	5.3	3.7
Central Kalimantan	2.8	5.5	3.6
South Kalimantan	2.5	3.8	3.2
East Kalimantan	2.8	5.2	3.4
<b>Sulawesi</b>			
North Sulawesi	2.6	3.6	2.7
Central Sulawesi	3.2	5.3	3.9
South Sulawesi	2.6	3.9	3.3
Southeast Sulawesi	3.0	5.7	4.1
Gorontalo	2.6	4.1	3.4
West Sulawesi	3.6	4.6	4.3
<b>Maluku and Papua</b>			
Maluku	3.2	4.5	4.2
North Maluku	3.1	5.3	4.0
West Papua	3.7	5.2	3.9
Papua	3.5	2.5	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>

Table A-3. Knowledge of contraceptive by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49<sup>1</sup> who know contraceptive methods according to province, Indonesia 2012

Province	Modern methods <sup>2</sup>										Traditional methods						
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Intravaginal Diaphragm	Emergency contraception	LAM	Any traditional method	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other methods	Number of women
<b>Sumatera</b>																	
Aceh	99.0	99.0	49.3	20.7	97.2	72.1	98.5	81.8	85.9	13.8	11.8	29.9	51.5	39.4	43.8	15.4	558
North Sumatera	98.1	97.9	54.8	21.9	93.7	81.7	96.0	84.8	85.8	6.7	12.6	25.4	73.8	48.8	68.0	6.4	1,564
West Sumatera	99.3	99.3	71.6	31.9	97.0	88.3	98.1	91.7	90.4	10.5	16.0	25.7	69.4	49.2	61.1	7.9	588
Riau	99.5	99.5	56.4	25.7	98.2	84.9	98.9	88.9	90.3	10.9	13.9	31.2	68.9	46.6	58.5	8.9	791
Jambi	100.0	100.0	48.2	21.6	99.3	80.2	99.3	91.8	79.3	9.0	12.4	20.9	55.3	32.9	48.3	7.4	452
South Sumatera	99.6	99.6	61.6	32.6	98.8	79.9	99.2	94.2	87.5	7.2	8.4	20.2	57.4	39.4	45.3	5.3	1,051
Bengkulu	99.9	99.9	67.3	41.4	98.6	85.3	99.3	93.5	88.0	11.2	11.6	23.7	52.9	42.6	39.0	5.4	230
Lampung	99.8	99.8	62.5	37.0	99.6	88.0	99.6	94.6	88.9	9.7	6.9	14.8	62.6	47.9	45.7	11.7	1,118
Bangka Belitung	99.6	99.4	54.3	29.8	99.1	79.5	99.4	87.0	88.1	9.1	8.7	10.4	53.5	41.8	37.4	8.3	183
Riau Islands	99.7	99.7	69.0	33.0	99.0	90.0	98.8	89.9	95.5	14.3	15.2	30.0	74.2	62.9	56.8	6.2	228
<b>Java</b>																	
Jakarta	100.0	99.9	83.2	60.6	99.3	96.3	99.7	93.1	98.1	19.7	15.8	38.3	85.0	78.7	65.6	10.1	1,261
West Java	99.8	99.8	69.3	48.6	99.2	86.1	99.0	86.6	85.6	10.1	10.7	23.5	56.6	45.4	42.7	13.2	6,170
Central Java	99.8	99.7	84.2	48.3	97.9	88.2	98.9	95.3	88.4	12.3	12.2	23.3	63.2	48.6	53.2	6.8	4,657
Yogyakarta	100.0	100.0	90.1	66.6	100.0	98.3	99.9	98.3	99.1	24.4	15.6	38.4	88.9	81.9	75.6	4.0	456
East Java	99.5	99.5	74.5	34.7	97.9	77.6	98.6	90.2	79.4	8.9	11.6	24.0	60.5	46.5	49.6	15.6	5,765
Banten	99.6	99.6	56.8	33.6	98.6	81.2	99.2	90.8	83.4	8.6	11.4	23.7	55.0	47.5	40.1	5.8	1,557
<b>Bali and Nusa Tenggara</b>																	
Bali	98.9	98.9	78.4	58.7	95.6	91.2	97.1	74.1	84.1	11.6	9.6	33.9	72.5	59.9	62.5	3.5	589
West Nusa Tenggara	99.9	99.9	65.4	29.0	97.7	89.2	99.6	95.3	78.4	5.9	4.0	14.2	27.8	22.8	18.5	4.7	686
East Nusa Tenggara	98.2	97.9	62.3	32.7	90.9	75.7	96.5	86.1	70.1	13.1	10.4	21.0	64.6	58.6	41.4	6.8	584
<b>Kalimantan</b>																	
West Kalimantan	99.2	99.2	31.3	16.3	97.0	65.5	97.3	70.2	79.4	3.1	2.6	4.6	24.6	23.1	7.2	7.1	591
Central Kalimantan	100.0	100.0	38.8	21.9	99.7	69.5	99.7	87.1	85.1	8.9	9.0	18.5	47.7	37.8	30.9	19.5	325
South Kalimantan	99.9	99.9	57.8	29.2	99.7	79.9	99.6	93.5	92.3	13.7	10.0	19.2	55.9	39.3	43.3	25.1	536
East Kalimantan	99.5	99.4	63.4	33.2	98.7	86.2	98.8	88.1	89.0	13.4	11.8	28.6	68.0	57.3	51.1	14.1	498
<b>Sulawesi</b>																	
North Sulawesi	99.9	99.9	63.2	31.7	99.3	90.0	99.4	97.1	92.2	17.9	13.7	29.3	71.8	67.9	44.9	5.6	316
Central Sulawesi	97.8	97.8	53.4	24.7	96.5	81.0	94.6	87.4	79.0	11.0	19.1	19.1	63.8	49.3	50.9	10.5	362
South Sulawesi	99.0	99.0	46.7	18.2	95.3	71.4	98.1	87.6	79.1	9.8	11.2	30.0	63.3	40.7	55.3	5.1	1,000
Southeast Sulawesi	98.7	98.7	51.4	19.8	97.5	75.7	98.0	89.1	80.3	9.5	13.2	31.9	60.8	42.9	48.7	9.5	282
Gorontalo	100.0	100.0	62.6	36.1	97.4	87.0	99.1	95.8	77.5	15.5	15.2	25.3	59.3	45.5	49.6	16.0	149
West Sulawesi	96.7	96.7	23.7	15.7	93.4	51.5	91.0	70.9	64.0	6.2	6.9	9.7	39.5	28.8	25.8	7.1	131
<b>Maluku and Papua</b>																	
Maluku	96.2	95.8	52.2	18.1	89.3	68.6	95.3	80.6	64.7	6.9	13.1	22.1	65.1	51.2	53.9	9.9	175
North Maluku	99.0	98.7	47.4	24.8	96.3	71.4	97.1	88.8	75.0	13.5	12.7	17.6	49.4	40.1	30.8	6.1	131
West Papua	93.3	92.8	49.4	20.6	85.9	64.4	91.1	69.4	70.5	12.5	9.2	14.9	56.3	47.6	39.1	10.3	94
Papua	58.7	56.7	18.6	11.4	49.4	25.5	48.8	40.7	45.6	5.5	5.2	6.5	19.9	17.9	10.3	4.9	384
Total	99.0	98.9	67.0	37.7	97.3	82.3	98.0	89.0	84.4	10.5	11.3	23.8	60.5	47.2	48.1	10.3	33,465

<sup>1</sup> Includes women who are living together.

<sup>2</sup> Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, intravaginal diaphragm, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and emergency contraception

Table A-4. Current use of contraception by province

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49<sup>1</sup> by contraceptive method currently used, according to province, Indonesia 2012

Province	Modern method						Traditional method						Not currently using	Total	Number of women		
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Pill	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	LAM	Any traditional method	Rhythm				Withdrawal	Other
<b>Sumatera</b>																	
Aceh	46.8	44.4	0.8	0.0	2.1	9.6	30.0	0.6	1.2	0.3	2.4	0.7	1.1	0.6	53.2	100.0	558
North Sumatera	55.9	42.8	6.4	0.0	2.1	10.8	18.3	3.1	1.9	0.1	13.1	2.3	9.5	1.2	44.1	100.0	1,564
West Sumatera	56.9	50.2	3.0	0.1	3.6	9.6	27.9	4.2	1.9	0.0	6.7	1.3	5.2	0.2	43.1	100.0	588
Riau	61.1	54.0	3.6	0.2	1.9	13.6	29.1	2.8	2.7	0.1	7.1	2.5	4.5	0.1	38.9	100.0	791
Jambi	66.9	62.0	0.9	0.0	3.7	18.8	32.9	4.3	1.4	0.0	4.8	0.9	3.0	0.9	33.1	100.0	452
South Sumatera	67.6	64.4	2.6	0.1	1.6	9.5	43.7	5.6	1.4	0.0	3.2	0.9	2.1	0.2	32.4	100.0	1,051
Bengkulu	64.2	61.2	2.6	0.0	3.4	11.1	32.9	9.0	2.2	0.0	3.0	0.6	2.1	0.3	35.8	100.0	230
Lampung	70.3	66.3	1.0	0.2	2.7	14.4	41.2	5.3	1.5	0.0	4.0	1.2	2.7	0.1	29.7	100.0	1,118
Bangka Belitung	69.6	65.3	2.0	0.0	1.1	20.2	37.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	4.2	1.3	3.0	0.0	30.4	100.0	183
Riau Islands	53.1	48.0	3.1	0.1	2.6	14.2	22.8	2.8	2.4	0.0	5.1	2.0	2.5	0.6	46.9	100.0	228
<b>Java</b>																	
Jakarta	57.3	53.4	3.6	0.0	6.2	13.0	26.4	1.4	2.8	0.1	3.9	2.0	1.8	0.0	42.7	100.0	1,261
West Java	62.2	60.3	3.1	0.1	4.1	16.6	33.4	1.4	1.5	0.1	1.9	0.8	0.9	0.3	37.8	100.0	6,170
Central Java	65.2	61.5	4.7	0.4	3.6	10.1	33.9	5.8	2.9	0.1	3.7	0.9	2.7	0.1	34.8	100.0	4,657
Yogyakarta	69.9	59.6	3.7	0.0	13.6	10.4	22.6	3.8	5.4	0.0	10.3	3.8	6.1	0.5	30.1	100.0	456
East Java	65.3	62.4	3.5	0.3	5.0	14.7	34.7	3.1	1.3	0.0	2.8	1.3	1.2	0.3	34.7	100.0	5,765
Banten	64.0	61.3	2.3	0.1	3.5	13.0	38.1	1.9	2.4	0.0	2.7	1.3	1.4	0.1	36.0	100.0	1,557
<b>Bali and Nusa Tenggara</b>																	
Bali	66.2	59.6	5.6	0.7	19.0	9.0	21.6	0.7	2.9	0.1	6.6	2.9	3.6	0.1	33.8	100.0	589
West Nusa Tenggara	56.0	55.1	1.4	0.0	3.8	7.1	36.8	5.4	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	44.0	100.0	686
East Nusa Tenggara	47.9	38.3	4.5	0.1	4.4	4.4	20.0	4.5	0.5	0.0	9.6	5.5	2.8	1.3	52.1	100.0	584
<b>Kalimantan</b>																	
West Kalimantan	65.1	63.9	1.6	0.4	1.3	15.6	43.2	1.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	34.9	100.0	591
Central Kalimantan	67.3	64.8	1.1	0.0	0.8	23.7	35.8	2.6	0.6	0.3	2.5	0.8	0.3	1.4	32.7	100.0	325
South Kalimantan	68.3	66.4	1.1	0.1	1.3	26.7	33.5	2.0	1.6	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.6	1.0	31.7	100.0	536
East Kalimantan	60.1	54.1	2.7	0.0	2.6	19.0	25.7	1.9	2.2	0.1	5.9	2.2	3.1	0.6	39.9	100.0	498
<b>Sulawesi</b>																	
North Sulawesi	68.9	63.7	2.4	0.0	5.1	19.5	27.2	8.8	0.6	0.0	5.2	3.9	1.0	0.2	31.1	100.0	316
Central Sulawesi	55.7	52.5	2.1	0.0	3.1	20.5	23.4	3.1	0.2	0.1	3.3	1.3	0.9	1.0	44.3	100.0	362
South Sulawesi	55.8	47.5	1.5	0.0	1.1	13.8	27.8	2.3	0.8	0.1	8.4	1.2	6.8	0.3	44.2	100.0	1,000
Southeast Sulawesi	51.5	48.4	1.5	0.0	1.3	15.1	23.9	6.2	0.3	0.0	3.0	0.4	1.9	0.7	48.5	100.0	282
Gorontalo	63.2	61.5	2.3	0.6	3.4	16.7	24.6	13.7	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	36.8	100.0	149
West Sulawesi	52.2	48.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	24.5	18.8	2.3	0.7	0.0	4.1	0.6	2.7	0.8	47.8	100.0	131
<b>Maluku and Papua</b>																	
Maluku	45.5	40.4	1.8	0.0	0.5	5.9	26.3	5.8	0.0	0.0	5.1	2.7	1.1	1.3	54.5	100.0	175
North Maluku	53.7	51.1	1.9	0.1	1.2	8.3	29.2	8.9	1.0	0.6	2.6	1.6	0.2	0.8	46.3	100.0	131
West Papua	42.5	41.0	4.0	0.0	0.2	10.2	23.2	2.9	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	57.5	100.0	94
Papua	21.8	19.1	1.8	0.0	0.6	3.6	10.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.4	0.0	2.2	78.2	100.0	384
Total	61.9	57.9	3.2	0.2	3.9	13.6	31.9	3.3	1.8	0.0	4.0	1.3	2.3	0.4	38.1	100.0	33,465

Note: LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

<sup>1</sup> If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

<sup>2</sup> Includes women who are living together

Table A-5 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by province, Indonesia 2012

Province	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning <sup>1</sup>			Percentage of demand satisfied <sup>2</sup>	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods <sup>3</sup>	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
<b>Sumatera</b>												
Aceh	8.2	5.7	14.0	28.2	18.5	46.8	36.5	24.3	60.7	77.0	73.1	558
North Sumatera	4.1	9.2	13.2	19.0	36.8	55.9	23.1	46.0	69.1	80.9	61.9	1,564
West Sumatera	5.7	8.0	13.7	26.2	30.7	56.9	31.9	38.7	70.7	80.6	71.1	588
Riau	4.1	7.7	11.8	28.3	32.8	61.1	32.4	40.4	72.8	83.9	74.1	791
Jambi	3.1	4.8	7.9	32.3	34.5	66.9	35.4	39.4	74.8	89.4	82.9	452
South Sumatera	2.6	5.5	8.1	31.1	36.5	67.6	33.7	42.0	75.7	89.3	85.1	1,051
Bengkulu	4.0	5.1	9.1	25.0	39.2	64.2	29.0	44.4	73.3	87.5	83.5	230
Lampung	3.0	4.9	7.9	32.1	38.2	70.3	35.0	43.1	78.2	89.9	84.8	1,118
Bangka Belitung	3.5	6.3	9.8	30.7	38.9	69.6	34.2	45.2	79.4	87.6	82.3	183
Riau Islands	6.3	8.2	14.5	22.3	30.9	53.1	28.6	39.0	67.6	78.6	71.0	228
<b>Java</b>												
Jakarta	5.1	8.1	13.2	24.8	32.4	57.3	29.9	40.5	70.5	81.3	75.8	1,261
West Java	3.5	7.5	11.0	26.7	35.6	62.2	30.2	43.1	73.2	85.0	82.3	6,170
Central Java	3.9	6.4	10.4	24.5	40.6	65.2	28.4	47.1	75.5	86.3	81.4	4,657
Yogyakarta	3.6	7.9	11.5	21.0	48.9	69.9	24.6	56.8	81.4	85.8	73.2	456
East Java	3.5	6.6	10.1	26.0	39.2	65.3	29.5	45.9	75.4	86.6	82.8	5,765
Banten	4.5	5.7	10.2	36.5	27.5	64.0	41.0	33.1	74.2	86.3	82.6	1,557
<b>Bali and Nusa Tenggara</b>												
Bali	3.2	6.1	9.3	17.7	48.5	66.2	20.9	54.6	75.5	87.7	78.9	589
West Nusa Tenggara	11.1	5.0	16.1	34.7	21.4	56.0	45.8	26.4	72.2	77.6	76.3	686
East Nusa Tenggara	8.6	8.9	17.5	19.4	28.5	47.9	28.0	37.5	65.5	73.2	58.6	584
<b>Kalimantan</b>												
West Kalimantan	5.2	4.6	9.8	33.2	31.9	65.1	38.3	36.5	74.8	87.0	85.5	591
Central Kalimantan	3.6	4.0	7.6	34.9	32.4	67.3	38.5	36.4	74.9	89.8	86.5	325
South Kalimantan	3.0	5.4	8.4	35.0	33.3	68.3	38.0	38.7	76.7	89.1	86.6	536
East Kalimantan	5.4	7.6	13.0	24.6	35.4	60.1	30.0	43.0	73.0	82.3	74.1	498
<b>Sulawesi</b>												
North Sulawesi	3.1	7.7	10.8	27.0	41.8	68.9	30.1	49.5	79.7	86.4	80.0	316
Central Sulawesi	7.0	8.8	15.7	26.3	29.4	55.7	33.3	38.2	71.5	78.0	73.4	362
South Sulawesi	7.1	7.3	14.3	28.5	27.3	55.8	35.6	34.6	70.2	79.6	67.6	1,000
Southeast Sulawesi	8.4	10.0	18.4	28.9	22.6	51.5	37.3	32.6	69.8	73.7	69.4	282
Gorontalo	6.4	7.2	13.6	27.5	35.7	63.2	33.9	42.9	76.8	82.3	80.1	149
West Sulawesi	7.4	6.9	14.2	31.1	21.0	52.2	38.5	27.9	66.4	78.5	72.3	131
<b>Maluku and Papua</b>												
Maluku	8.1	11.1	19.2	17.9	27.6	45.5	26.0	38.7	64.7	70.3	62.4	175
North Maluku	5.6	8.3	14.0	27.2	26.5	53.7	32.8	34.8	67.7	79.3	75.5	131
West Papua	10.6	10.0	20.6	21.3	21.2	42.5	31.8	31.3	63.1	67.4	64.9	94
Papua	16.2	7.6	23.8	9.9	11.9	21.8	26.0	19.5	45.5	47.8	42.0	384
Total	4.5	6.9	11.4	26.7	35.2	61.9	31.1	42.1	73.2	84.5	79.0	33,465

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012.

<sup>1</sup> Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need

<sup>2</sup> Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand

<sup>3</sup> Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)

**Table A-6 Early childhood mortality rates by province**

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by province, Indonesia 2012

Province	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN) <sup>1</sup>	Infant mortality ( <sub>1</sub> q <sub>0</sub> )	Child mortality ( <sub>4</sub> q <sub>1</sub> )	Under-five mortality ( <sub>5</sub> q <sub>0</sub> )
<b>Sumatera</b>					
Aceh	28	18	47	6	52
North Sumatera	26	14	40	15	54
West Sumatera	17	10	27	7	34
Riau	15	9	24	4	28
Jambi	16	18	34	3	36
South Sumatera	20	8	29	9	37
Bengkulu	21	8	29	7	35
Lampung	20	10	30	8	38
Bangka Belitung	20	7	27	6	32
Riau Islands	21	13	35	8	42
<b>Java</b>					
Jakarta	15	7	22	10	31
West Java	17	13	30	9	38
Central Java	22	10	32	7	38
Yogyakarta	18	7	25	5	30
East Java	14	15	30	4	34
Banten	23	9	32	7	38
<b>Bali and Nusa Tenggara</b>					
Bali	18	11	29	4	33
West Nusa Tenggara	33	24	57	18	75
East Nusa Tenggara	26	19	45	14	58
<b>Kalimantan</b>					
West Kalimantan	18	13	31	6	37
Central Kalimantan	25	24	49	8	56
South Kalimantan	30	14	44	13	57
East Kalimantan	12	9	21	10	31
<b>Sulawesi</b>					
North Sulawesi	23	9	33	4	37
Central Sulawesi	26	32	58	28	85
South Sulawesi	13	12	25	13	37
Southeast Sulawesi	25	20	45	10	55
Gorontalo	26	41	67	11	78
West Sulawesi	26	34	60	11	70
<b>Maluku and Papua</b>					
Maluku	24	12	36	24	60
North Maluku	37	24	62	25	85
West Papua	35	39	74	38	109
Papua	27	27	54	64	115
Total	20	14	34	10	43

**Table A-7 Maternal care indicators**

Among women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received antenatal care from a skilled provider for the last live birth and percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, and among all live births in the five years before the survey, percentage delivered by a skilled provider and percentage delivered in a health facility, by province, Indonesia 2012

Province	Percentage with antenatal care from a skilled provider <sup>1</sup>	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>2</sup>	Number of women	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider <sup>1</sup>	Percentage delivered in a health facility <sup>3</sup>	Number of births
<b>Sumatera</b>						
Aceh	95.3	61.7	294	89.8	53.3	365
North Sumatera	93.2	23.0	833	88.4	48.0	1,058
West Sumatera	95.9	61.3	286	90.5	74.5	343
Riau	95.8	44.1	413	86.4	51.7	484
Jambi	92.6	61.7	198	75.7	41.1	221
South Sumatera	97.2	54.3	511	85.1	56.0	577
Bengkulu	96.5	70.9	96	87.2	35.0	106
Lampung	97.3	66.1	486	84.6	61.4	538
Bangka Belitung	96.2	60.9	87	89.3	65.2	99
Riau Islands	96.8	44.1	113	94.7	81.8	139
<b>Java</b>						
Jakarta	98.6	58.5	556	98.7	96.1	642
West Java	96.2	65.8	2,675	80.3	63.3	3,009
Central Java	98.6	68.9	1,824	93.6	75.5	1,979
Yogyakarta	98.9	78.0	171	98.0	93.8	189
East Java	98.7	49.5	2,213	89.8	84.7	2,416
Banten	96.4	64.9	706	77.3	60.6	782
<b>Bali and Nusa Tenggara</b>						
Bali	99.3	78.8	208	98.7	98.4	239
West Nusa Tenggara	98.4	79.5	350	81.7	74.5	397
East Nusa Tenggara	92.1	77.8	338	56.8	41.0	436
<b>Kalimantan</b>						
West Kalimantan	87.4	49.6	293	72.2	40.8	332
Central Kalimantan	88.5	66.2	154	70.2	22.3	174
South Kalimantan	93.2	68.8	247	80.1	35.7	273
East Kalimantan	97.4	75.0	231	83.8	63.5	271
<b>Sulawesi</b>						
North Sulawesi	95.1	75.4	137	85.8	59.8	159
Central Sulawesi	93.2	71.9	175	62.9	30.5	220
South Sulawesi	94.9	70.4	474	75.8	47.7	580
Southeast Sulawesi	93.1	73.9	150	65.9	21.7	180
Gorontalo	94.2	73.4	66	74.9	40.7	76
West Sulawesi	85.0	61.5	77	43.3	16.7	100
<b>Maluku and Papua</b>						
Maluku	86.5	60.9	97	49.9	21.6	130
North Maluku	90.1	72.1	71	51.5	20.6	88
West Papua	86.1	64.6	52	62.6	38.3	72
Papua	57.8	36.4	202	39.9	27.0	277
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>14,782</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>16,948</b>

<sup>1</sup> Skilled provider includes general practitioner, obstetrician, nurse, midwife and village midwife

<sup>2</sup> Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last live birth), or four or more injections (the last within ten years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last live birth

<sup>3</sup> Health facilities includes public/private hospital or clinic, health center, village health post, delivery post, private maternity hospital/home, and offices of general practitioner, obstetrician, midwife, nurse, village midwife, and other public and private medical facilities.

Table A-8. Vaccinations by province

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey by source of information (vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card, by province, Indonesia 2012

Province	DPT			Polio				All basic vaccinations			Percentage with a vaccination card	Number of children	
	BCG	DPT		Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	Polio 4	Measles	Excluding Hepatitis B <sup>1</sup>	Including Hepatitis B <sup>2</sup>			No vaccinations
		DPT 1	DPT 2										
<b>Sumatera</b>													
Aceh	77.6	67.6	57.6	83.6	75.5	64.5	49.4	59.8	49.7	29.9	11.5	25.5	68
North Sumatera	80.4	68.4	61.1	87.0	81.5	65.3	41.7	64.2	50.8	16.8	12.4	26.9	194
West Sumatera	89.0	74.7	62.9	92.2	79.4	73.8	57.2	69.5	59.4	34.9	6.3	26.9	69
Riau	82.4	84.2	78.2	86.6	81.6	69.0	60.4	70.8	57.6	33.3	12.5	36.7	86
Jambi	79.1	80.7	76.3	82.3	80.7	69.6	61.0	76.7	65.7	47.3	17.7	28.0	41
South Sumatera	90.1	88.3	77.9	90.6	79.4	68.6	48.9	80.1	63.3	30.2	7.5	38.1	113
Bengkulu	88.9	92.9	84.8	91.1	89.7	77.9	50.4	82.1	66.7	13.8	7.1	35.8	18
Lampung	95.3	86.0	74.1	95.8	91.9	79.4	55.7	89.3	68.9	36.5	2.5	48.1	119
Bangka Belitung	84.7	81.4	78.6	87.8	79.4	76.4	74.8	74.9	70.2	54.7	12.2	43.9	16
Riau Islands	85.2	78.3	74.2	87.8	84.8	76.2	61.1	75.7	65.3	34.0	10.3	28.2	32
<b>Java</b>													
Jakarta	93.3	84.2	77.5	95.3	88.7	82.8	69.2	86.5	73.2	36.7	4.7	24.3	110
West Java	94.1	81.8	73.8	95.2	88.7	77.0	63.6	81.1	65.6	38.8	3.5	41.6	608
Central Java	91.8	94.2	89.7	95.6	92.6	87.3	81.3	92.6	78.7	63.2	4.4	56.5	420
Yogyakarta	100.0	100.0	96.4	100.0	100.0	97.5	92.0	97.1	93.5	76.2	0.0	69.4	30
East Java	96.8	95.7	90.7	96.5	92.3	86.7	79.0	87.8	77.2	52.0	2.6	53.9	458
Banten	82.0	78.7	68.7	83.5	73.6	54.9	34.1	61.4	37.9	20.8	13.5	30.3	143
<b>Bali and Nusa Tenggara</b>													
Bali	98.7	93.6	89.2	98.7	94.8	89.2	83.6	93.1	87.0	59.5	1.3	57.5	42
West Nusa Tenggara	92.2	92.9	70.7	92.9	91.8	75.5	59.7	89.9	66.0	32.7	7.1	35.2	78
East Nusa Tenggara	87.6	91.7	76.4	93.3	89.5	81.6	71.7	82.7	73.1	46.5	6.7	30.7	77
<b>Kalimantan</b>													
West Kalimantan	79.5	77.4	71.8	80.2	74.4	66.9	57.1	71.6	57.5	34.3	17.6	43.8	85
Central Kalimantan	72.3	67.2	57.3	79.7	69.2	57.5	47.0	64.2	45.9	27.5	15.9	32.7	36
South Kalimantan	83.1	79.2	69.1	84.4	78.1	72.1	57.1	73.6	61.4	34.7	11.4	40.5	57
East Kalimantan	91.6	94.1	86.4	95.3	90.2	83.0	80.7	89.0	76.6	50.1	4.7	58.0	53
<b>Sulawesi</b>													
North Sulawesi	97.3	89.4	84.2	94.1	88.5	84.2	64.6	87.5	77.1	48.6	2.7	41.1	31
Central Sulawesi	86.3	86.0	77.7	85.3	78.3	76.1	59.0	82.9	67.2	31.2	12.5	39.6	48
South Sulawesi	82.2	79.6	69.4	85.0	74.7	61.1	53.1	71.9	48.7	33.3	12.8	26.5	122
South East Sulawesi	87.8	84.6	75.7	89.5	86.6	78.3	43.8	81.4	70.5	32.5	9.9	26.7	42
Gorontalo	94.5	90.3	81.1	93.1	79.8	72.3	59.7	91.6	67.4	47.8	5.5	45.8	14
West Sulawesi	71.7	70.5	58.3	74.9	68.2	56.4	44.3	60.9	43.4	28.3	19.6	26.3	21
<b>Maluku and Papua</b>													
Maluku	76.6	71.1	59.9	78.4	66.5	53.6	43.0	65.1	44.2	19.7	18.8	26.9	25
North Maluku	91.1	92.0	83.4	91.0	84.4	68.0	50.4	84.4	55.1	21.1	6.0	19.9	16
West Papua	72.3	74.5	69.5	75.9	69.5	59.6	50.9	62.9	50.7	26.1	24.1	34.6	13
Papua	59.4	51.9	48.0	51.6	49.0	43.4	26.1	49.0	34.0	14.1	38.4	16.7	47
Total	89.3	88.1	80.7	91.2	85.5	75.9	63.0	80.1	65.6	40.3	7.4	41.1	3,333

<sup>1</sup> BCG, measles, three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine excluding polio 4

<sup>2</sup> BCG, measles, all four doses of Hepatitis B, three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine excluding polio 4



Table A-9 Treatment for acute respiratory infection, fever, and diarrhea by province

Among children under five years who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) or were sick with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, and among children under five years who were sick with diarrhea during the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, percentage given a fluid made from a special packet called ORALIT and percentage given any oral rehydration therapy (ORT) by province, Indonesia 2012

Province	Children with symptoms of ARI <sup>1</sup>		Children with fever		Children with diarrhea			
	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility/provider <sup>2</sup>	Number with ARI	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility/provider <sup>2</sup>	Number with fever	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility/provider <sup>2</sup>	Percentage given solution from ORS packet	Percentage given any ORT <sup>3</sup>	Number with diarrhea
<b>Sumatera</b>								
Aceh	(88.2)	27	83.0	127	69.9	25.1	31.4	56
North Sumatera	(74.4)	47	69.4	279	59.5	25.0	32.2	140
West Sumatera	(74.9)	28	80.4	111	67.0	34.2	44.5	50
Riau	(79.3)	25	73.0	153	63.5	37.6	46.9	82
Jambi	*	13	65.6	75	70.0	41.3	52.2	36
South Sumatera	*	25	67.1	123	65.7	40.4	49.8	64
Bengkulu	(94.6)	8	77.5	31	81.6	53.6	54.8	19
Lampung	*	19	75.6	150	67.7	32.2	37.7	68
Bangka Belitung	*	5	73.8	30	(69.8)	(44.0)	(56.0)	9
Riau Islands	*	6	77.2	39	(64.0)	(67.1)	(73.3)	15
<b>Java</b>								
Jakarta	83.7	45	76.5	180	66.2	35.7	43.1	86
West Java	(75.7)	120	69.9	793	65.5	35.9	40.8	363
Central Java	(77.9)	94	78.1	569	68.4	27.3	32.1	260
Yogyakarta	*	7	69.9	58	(45.3)	(37.1)	(50.3)	14
East Java	(76.2)	93	83.5	885	71.9	53.2	63.7	335
Banten	(87.0)	33	75.3	240	62.6	43.5	53.7	121
<b>Bali and Nusa Tenggara</b>								
Bali	*	7	84.1	57	(76.0)	(50.2)	(57.9)	24
West Nusa Tenggara	(71.4)	26	71.3	135	63.8	49.6	58.0	53
East Nusa Tenggara	(67.4)	28	67.2	156	60.8	43.4	61.8	73
<b>Kalimantan</b>								
West Kalimantan	(70.7)	29	64.6	104	54.1	31.7	43.2	77
Central Kalimantan	*	9	60.5	56	53.2	34.2	50.7	31
South Kalimantan	*	11	52.0	86	45.8	30.3	32.7	45
East Kalimantan	(80.4)	19	75.3	89	68.1	55.4	61.0	36
<b>Sulawesi</b>								
North Sulawesi	*	6	72.5	54	64.3	45.5	51.7	20
Central Sulawesi	63.2	24	59.6	86	59.5	46.8	59.5	36
South Sulawesi	(64.0)	34	63.5	197	56.8	36.1	40.9	110
Southeast Sulawesi	(73.7)	16	62.3	48	55.4	44.3	57.1	28
Gorontalo	(62.0)	6	60.9	33	55.5	49.2	56.7	15
West Sulawesi	(60.3)	8	60.6	36	56.8	34.8	48.8	19
<b>Maluku and Papua</b>								
Maluku	*	3	63.6	24	(54.0)	(51.9)	(58.5)	11
North Maluku	*	4	59.6	26	60.6	49.4	57.3	11
West Papua	*	2	76.0	16	(47.6)	(38.6)	(54.5)	6
Papua	*	6	65.0	41	(65.0)	(42.3)	(51.9)	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>5,086</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>2,341</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> Symptoms of ARI (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or by difficult breathing which was chest-related) is considered a proxy for pneumonia

<sup>2</sup> Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner

<sup>3</sup> Includes ORALIT from packets and recommended home fluid (RHF)

Table A-10 Knowledge of AIDS by province

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54<sup>1</sup> who have heard of AIDS, by province, Indonesia 2012

Province	Women		Married men	
	Have heard of AIDS	Number of women	Have heard of AIDS	Number of men
<b>Sumatera</b>				
Aceh	70.8	877	72.7	153
North Sumatera	75.1	2,394	83.3	470
West Sumatera	80.8	852	85.6	164
Riau	79.2	1,040	88.0	231
Jambi	66.9	580	78.2	145
South Sumatera	67.9	1,358	77.2	295
Bengkulu	70.3	306	84.1	67
Lampung	78.8	1,443	82.8	334
Bangka Belitung	82.6	245	86.3	52
Riau Islands	91.1	323	88.9	64
<b>Java</b>				
Jakarta	96.0	1,939	98.7	374
West Java	79.6	8,265	88.1	1,654
Central Java	79.6	6,240	78.1	1,224
Yogyakarta	95.2	654	94.5	135
East Java	75.1	7,374	82.3	1,621
Banten	76.2	2,148	78.9	450
<b>Bali and Nusa Tenggara</b>				
Bali	83.2	790	94.8	173
West Nusa Tenggara	60.6	997	78.0	171
East Nusa Tenggara	65.5	892	70.3	158
<b>Kalimantan</b>				
West Kalimantan	62.3	756	68.5	165
Central Kalimantan	71.6	409	79.8	93
South Kalimantan	77.2	730	87.3	152
East Kalimantan	84.3	671	82.0	139
<b>Sulawesi</b>				
North Sulawesi	84.6	427	88.4	87
Central Sulawesi	69.2	486	71.7	98
South Sulawesi	69.9	1,530	66.7	258
Southeast Sulawesi	71.6	382	69.4	77
Gorontalo	64.5	203	59.4	39
West Sulawesi	49.2	191	53.0	33
<b>Maluku and Papua</b>				
Maluku	72.1	260	81.0	47
North Maluku	66.0	188	63.3	35
West Papua	80.3	130	92.7	28
Papua	52.2	527	81.1	120
Total	76.7	45,607	82.3	9,306

<sup>1</sup> Includes men who are living together

**Table A-11 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods by province**

Percentage of women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54<sup>1</sup> who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting the AIDS virus by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner and has no other partners, by province, Indonesia 2012

Province	Percentage of women who say HIV can be prevented by:				Percentage of married men who say HIV can be prevented by:			
	Using condoms <sup>1</sup>	Limiting sexual intercourse to one partner <sup>2</sup>	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one partner <sup>2</sup>	Number of women	Using condoms <sup>1</sup>	Limiting sexual intercourse to one partner <sup>2</sup>	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one partner <sup>2</sup>	Number of men
<b>Sumatera</b>								
Aceh	34.3	45.1	27.7	877	37.8	49.7	30.4	153
North Sumatera	45.4	58.7	40.3	2,394	60.3	55.4	42.4	470
West Sumatera	47.1	58.8	40.3	852	60.3	74.0	58.6	164
Riau	41.1	57.1	34.7	1,040	56.1	70.9	49.6	231
Jambi	40.3	51.6	36.5	580	60.5	61.2	52.3	145
South Sumatera	35.3	49.2	31.6	1,358	59.0	62.1	51.5	295
Bengkulu	39.7	50.4	34.1	306	39.7	65.2	36.0	67
Lampung	41.2	57.1	35.9	1,443	61.8	73.3	59.6	334
Bangka Belitung	43.7	55.4	37.0	245	50.9	56.5	43.1	52
Riau Islands	58.0	67.3	46.8	323	50.4	73.7	45.6	64
<b>Java</b>								
Jakarta	51.0	66.5	41.8	1,939	77.3	90.2	74.3	374
West Java	42.1	61.0	36.1	8,265	63.2	65.7	50.8	1,654
Central Java	45.2	56.8	38.7	6,240	59.9	59.6	48.8	1,224
Yogyakarta	74.2	87.2	70.4	654	80.5	86.2	75.2	135
East Java	43.8	61.8	40.2	7,374	58.7	59.9	47.0	1,621
Banten	42.6	55.6	36.2	2,148	58.3	61.0	51.0	450
<b>Bali and Nusa Tenggara</b>								
Bali	53.9	63.9	47.0	790	81.5	79.8	72.1	173
West Nusa Tenggara	33.0	43.9	28.8	997	40.7	48.7	33.7	171
East Nusa Tenggara	35.0	51.8	31.1	892	46.0	54.0	42.0	158
<b>Kalimantan</b>								
West Kalimantan	37.5	42.9	28.8	756	34.4	39.9	25.6	165
Central Kalimantan	35.0	51.5	29.9	409	55.8	68.4	52.9	93
South Kalimantan	45.3	61.2	41.7	730	63.1	67.5	52.4	152
East Kalimantan	46.8	62.5	40.0	671	56.3	70.5	51.6	139
<b>Sulawesi</b>								
North Sulawesi	48.2	63.4	42.1	427	58.8	70.8	52.1	87
Central Sulawesi	34.5	46.4	28.5	486	49.3	59.5	42.4	98
South Sulawesi	35.7	46.8	29.4	1,530	39.5	47.9	35.1	258
Southeast Sulawesi	41.4	56.4	37.7	382	43.3	57.2	38.4	77
Gorontalo	27.3	42.7	22.0	203	34.3	38.2	26.4	39
West Sulawesi	22.9	28.7	18.2	191	33.3	40.1	31.3	33
<b>Maluku and Papua</b>								
Maluku	45.4	58.2	40.3	260	45.1	43.8	27.7	47
North Maluku	34.6	43.5	30.1	188	36.8	45.7	32.4	35
West Papua	39.4	54.8	31.9	130	54.6	57.8	42.1	28
Papua	27.9	35.6	24.5	527	45.4	50.3	36.5	120
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>45,607</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>9,306</b>

<sup>1</sup> Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse

<sup>2</sup> Partner who has no other partners

<sup>3</sup> Includes men who are living together