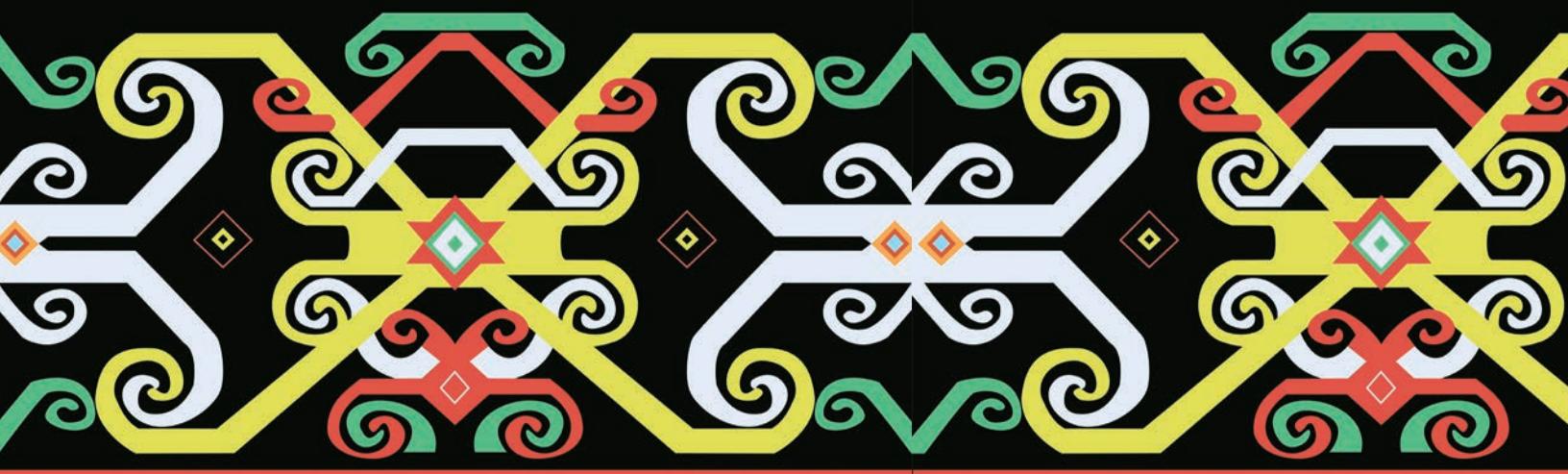


Indonesia



**Demographic and
Health Survey:** **2017**

Adolescent Reproductive Health

Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2017

Adolescent Reproductive Health

**National Population and Family Planning Board
Jakarta, Indonesia**

**Statistics Indonesia
Jakarta, Indonesia**

**Ministry of Health
Jakarta, Indonesia**

**The DHS Program
ICF
Rockville, Maryland, USA**

September 2018



This report contains the main findings of the adolescent reproductive health component of the 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS). The IDHS is conducted under The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) Program, which has assisted Indonesia in the collection of data to monitor and evaluate fertility, family planning, and maternal and child health.

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

Additional information about the survey may be obtained from the Population Research Center, BKKBN, Jalan Permata 1, Halim Perdanakusumah, Jakarta 13650, Indonesia (telephone/fax 800-8557; email: pusdu@bkkbn.go.id), or the Directorate for Population and Labor Force Statistics, BPS, Jalan Dr. Sutomo No. 6-8, Jakarta 10710, Indonesia (telephone/fax 345-6285; email: demografi@bps.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).

Information about the DHS program may be obtained from ICF, 530 Gaither Road, Suite 500, Rockville, MD 20850, USA; telephone: +1-301-407-6500; fax: +1-301-407-6501; email: info@DHSPprogram.com; internet: www.DHSprogram.com.

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PREFACE

(NATIONAL POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING BOARD, INDONESIA)



The adolescent reproductive health (ARH) program is part of the Indonesia's Population, Family Planning and Family Development (PFPFD) program. The main focus of the ARH program is to increase the awareness of young people and all related stakeholders on the importance of reproductive health for adolescents. The issues which addressed by the program are the prevention of early marriage, unwanted pregnancy, cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, and HIV/AIDS.

BKKBN as part of the Indonesian government continues to be committed to developing programs for adolescents under GenRe or *Generasi Berencana*/the Generation Planning. The ARH program was developed in the context of preparing and planning of family life for adolescents, by facilitating adolescents to understand and practice healthy behaviors that are noble in achieving youth resilience as the foundation for actualizing the Generation Planning. In addition to planning education level, having a career in employment until time to be married according to the reproductive health cycle is included.

This publication contains of the ARH compete indicator which is part of the 2017 Indonesia Demographic Health Survey (IDHS). The publication is expected to be used as inputs for planning and evaluating the Indonesia's PFPFD program. This publication can also be used as a reference in developing adolescent reproductive health care programs by various sectors throughout Indonesia.

I would like to express my highest gratitude to Statistics Indonesia and the Ministry of Health for their close cooperation in preparing the key indicators of ARH component in this 2017 IDHS. I would also like to extend my gratitude to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for providing technical assistance through ICF International.

Jakarta, September 2018

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Sigit Priohutomo".

Dr. Sigit Priohutomo, MPH
Acting, Head of National Population and
Family Planning Board, Indonesia

PREFACE (STATISTICS INDONESIA)



In order to realize the policy of “One Data Indonesia” initiated by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, good cooperation among government agencies in providing data for development is very essential. This cooperation has begun to be realized in the implementation of the 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), and the activities of which was carried out together with Statistics Indonesia (BPS), National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN), and the Ministry of Health (Kemenkes).

The 2017 IDHS is the eighth survey ever conducted in Indonesia, which were implemented in 1987, 1991, 1994, 1997, 2002-2003, 2007, and 2012. The activities of the 2017 IDHS were funded by government of Indonesia. In technical or implementing the survey, the government of Indonesia received funding from the ICF International through the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program, a United States Agency for International Development (USAID) - funded project which provides financial support and technical assistance for population and health surveys in countries worldwide.

The 2017 IDHS provides an overall overview on current conditions related to population, family planning, reproductive health, and other health issues. One of the important issues collected in the 2017 IDHS is the information about Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH). The ARH information includes data of knowledge, attitudes, and adolescent practices toward human reproduction system, the use of cigarette and drugs, alcohol consumption, sexual intercourse, HIV AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

With the publication of the Report of the 2017 Demographic and Health Survey of Adolescent of Reproductive Health, I would like to express my gratitude to all teams of writers from Statistics Indonesia, BKKBN, and the Ministry of Health and ICF International for their attention on this report. This report can be used as the material to monitor and evaluate the national programs in the area of population, health, family planning, and other relevant programs, as well as to fulfill the needs of researchers in exploring data and further analysis necessity.

Jakarta, September 2018

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dr. Suhariyanto". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a distinct upward flourish at the end.

Dr. Suhariyanto
Head of Statistics Indonesia



MINISTER OF HEALTH
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA



Population of adolescent age 15-24 is approximately 17% out of Indonesian population and from the result of population projection they will continue to increase. Adolescents is the nation's hope, they are one of the health building goals that their health status must be paid attention to, one of which is the reproductive health. Adolescence which is the transition period of mental, physical and reproduction developments in general. The information and technology developments can affect the behavior of healthy adolescents, including at-risk behaviors, such as: smoking or drug use and irresponsible sexual behavior which play a role in their health status.

Cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption and drug use habits are unhealthy life styles which are at-risk to non-communicable diseases in their future life. Irresponsible sexual behavior is at-risk to sexually transmitted diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, and it may have an impact on unwanted pregnancy. Due to this teenage pregnancy, unsafe abortion is feared to occur so it will influence the maternal mortality rate in Indonesia.

The 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), apart from gathering information on family planning, maternal health and child health, it also collected information from never-married adolescents women age 10-24 and also never-married men of the same age related to productive health knowledge such as family planning and puberty, smoking behavior, alcohol consumption, drug use and dating experience as well as premarital sex. The report of the 2017 Adolescent Reproductive Health is a special report on adolescent reproductive health (ARH) with the aim to provide information related to such the above adolescent reproductive health.

The report of Adolescent Reproductive Health of the 2017 IDHS presents a comprehensive survey report and gives highlight on key findings for each subject matter. I hope this information can be used as a guideline for policy makers and program managers in developing and evaluating the strategies and programs of adolescent health services throughout Indonesia. This report of ARH of the 2017 IDHS is very useful to the Ministry of Health. The results of ARH of the 2017 IDHS along with the other survey results have been used and continue becoming the important referrals to support evidence-based planning, in order to give effective services to adolescent group and young adults.

I would like to express my gratitude to the team of Statistics Indonesia, BKKBN, the Ministry of Health, as well as my appreciation to data analysis team and writers of report of the 2017 IDHS so as this report can be completed.

The Minister of Health,


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

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ART	antiretroviral therapy
ARH	adolescent reproductive health
BKKBN	Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional (National Population and Family Planning Board)
BPS	Badan Pusat Statistik (Statistics Indonesia)
CIC-ARH Y/S	Center for Information and Counseling on Adolescent Reproductive Health for Youth/Student
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
Hb	haemoglobin
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IEC	information, education and communication
IDHS	Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey
IUDs	intrauterine devices
LAM	lactational amenorrhea method
MoH	Ministry of Health
PLWHA	people living with HIV AIDS
PMTCT	prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STIs	sexually transmitted infections
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCT	voluntary HIV counseling and testing
WHO	World Health Organization
YHCS-CHC	Youth Health Care Services at Community Health Center

READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2017 IDHS ARH

The final report of the 2017 IDHS ARH contains approximately 70 tables of data. They are located at the end of each chapter for quick reference for readers. Additionally, this more reader-friendly version report format features figures that clearly highlight trends, patterns, and background characteristics. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in the bullets and to clearly identify indicator definitions in boxes.

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

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

Trends: There is a slight increase in the percentage of current smokers among men from 53% in the 2012 IDHS to 55% in the 2017 IDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among men, the percentage of ex-smokers increases and the percentage of current smokers decreases with the increase in wealth quintile. For example, 18% of men in the lowest quintile and 28% in the highest quintile are ex-smokers (Figure 7.1).
- The percentage of current smokers among women is highest among women with no education (3%).

Age-initiated smoking

The age at initiation of smoking is part of the smoker's attitude. Thirty-one percent of women and 21% of men smoked for the first time before age 13.

Trends: The percentage of never-married men age 15-19 who initiated smoking before age 15 increased from 52% (2007 IDHS) to 57% (2017 IDHS). In the same time period there is only a slight difference in the percentage of never-married women age 15-19 who began smoking for the first time before age 15 (Figure 7.2).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who started to smoke before age 13 is higher in the 15-19 age group compared with the 20-24 age group. For example, 37% of women age 15-19 compared with 22% of women age 20-24 (Table 7.2).
- The percentage of women and men who started to smoke before age 13 is higher in those who live in rural areas compared with those in urban areas. For example, 39% of women living in rural areas and 27% of women living in urban areas.

* There is no clear pattern to the percentage of women and men initiation of smoking before age 13 according to education and wealth quintile. However, the percentage of women who smoked before age 13 is highest in women who completed primary education (41).

Number of cigarettes smoked

Half of men smoked 10 or more cigarettes, and 26% smoked about 6-9 cigarettes in the 24 hours before the survey.

Trends: The percentage of men who smoked more than 10 cigarettes in the 24 hours before the survey increased from 38% (2012 IDHS) to 50% (2017 IDHS) (Figure 7.3).

Figure 7.1 Current smokers and ex-smokers by wealth quintile

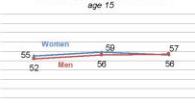
Percentage of never-married men age 15-24

Ex-smokers Current smokers



Figure 7.2 Age at initiation of smoking

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who ever smoked and who smoked for the first time before age 15



Example 1: Exposure to Mass Media

A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

Table 3.1 Exposure to mass media

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who usually read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, watch TV, and access the internet at least once a week in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	3	Reads a newspaper/ magazine	Listens to a radio	Watches TV	All three media	None of the three media	Accessed internet in the last 12 months	Accessed internet in the last 1 month	2	1	2
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN											
Age											
15-19	12.5	14.3	81.9	3.1	14.2	86.5	85.9	6,750			
20-24	19.9	19.3	78.9	5.6	15.4	93.7	93.4	3,221			
Residence											
Urban	16.8	17.4	80.9	4.5	14.0	94.0	93.7	5,890			
Rural	12.1	13.8	81.0	3.1	15.6	81.3	80.5	4,081			
Education											
No education	(0.0)	(8.0)	(52.8)	(0.0)	(47.2)	(13.1)	(13.1)	28			
Some primary	1.0	13.2	72.1	0.4	27.3	40.3	40.0	119			
Completed primary	8.1	15.0	78.1	4.8	20.8	50.3	50.2	223			
Some secondary	11.5	13.9	81.7	2.7	14.4	85.4	84.8	4,928			
Completed secondary	12.5	16.7	83.3	3.4	13.3	93.0	92.4	2,296			
Higher	25.8	19.8	78.1	7.0	14.8	98.7	98.4	2,378			
Wealth Quintile											
Lowest	8.3	13.2	70.2	2.0	25.6	62.2	61.2	1,409			
Second	11.0	14.4	84.1	2.6	12.3	85.3	84.0	1,760			
Middle	14.1	15.1	85.1	3.5	11.1	92.3	91.9	1,971			
Fourth	15.4	15.2	84.3	4.0	11.7	95.5	95.3	2,172			
Highest	21.1	19.5	78.6	6.0	15.3	97.2	97.2	2,659			
Total	14.9	15.9	80.9	4	3.9	14.6	88.8	88.3	9,971		
NEVER-MARRIED MEN											
Age											
15-19	12.1	13.8	78.9	3.3	18.1	86.0	84.3	7,713			
20-24	17.2	17.2	73.3	4.3	22.1	89.7	88.2	4,899			
Residence											
Urban	16.7	15.1	76.9	3.9	18.7	92.6	91.5	6,869			
Rural	11.0	15.1	76.6	3.4	20.7	81.2	79.1	5,743			
Education											
No education	10.0	7.8	51.6	0.0	45.4	37.0	32.9	63			
Some primary	4.7	11.2	63.8	0.7	33.1	50.8	48.3	505			
Completed primary	6.0	15.1	64.0	2.6	32.8	63.9	61.6	690			
Some secondary	10.8	14.3	79.7	3.0	17.6	86.7	84.9	6,426			
Completed secondary	15.8	15.6	77.1	4.0	19.3	94.6	93.2	3,301			
Higher education	30.2	18.9	74.6	7.1	17.7	98.9	98.5	1,627			
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	7.5	12.6	63.9	2.5	33.2	64.3	61.7	2,314			
Second	11.4	14.9	76.3	3.3	20.5	85.2	82.3	2,560			
Middle	11.0	15.8	79.8	3.2	16.7	91.8	90.2	2,534			
Fourth	16.9	14.9	81.6	3.8	14.5	95.2	94.6	2,607			
Highest	22.8	17.0	80.8	5.5	14.8	98.2	97.8	2,596			
Total	14.1	15.1	76.8	3.7	19.6	87.4	85.8	12,612			
Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.											

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle, highlighted in orange in Example 1. They tell you the topic and the specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about never-married women and men age 15-24 and their exposure to different types of media. All eligible never-married women and men respondents age 15-24 were asked these questions.

Step 2: Scan the column headings—highlighted in green in Example 1. They describe how the information is categorized. In this table, the first three columns of data show different types of media that never-married

women and men access at least once a week. The fourth column shows never-married women and men who access all types of media, while the fifth column shows never-married women and men who do not access any of the types of media at least once a week. The last column shows the number of never-married women and men age 15-24 interviewed in the survey.

Step 3: Scan the row headings highlighted in blue in Example 1. These show the different ways the data are divided into categories based on population characteristics. In this case, the table presents never-married women and men's exposure to media by age, urban-rural residence, level of education, and wealth quintile. Most of the tables in the IDHS ARH report will be divided into these same categories.

Step 4: Look at the row in the middle of the table highlighted in red. These percentages represent the total of all never-married women age 15-24 and their weekly access to different types of media. In this case, 14.9%* of never-married women age 15-24 read a newspaper/magazine at least once a week, 15.9% of them listen to the radio at least once a week, and 80.9% watch television at least once a week.

Step 5: To find out what percentage of never-married women age 15-24 with higher education access all three media weekly, draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table. This shows that 7.0% of never-married women age 15-24 with higher education access all three types of media on a weekly basis.

Step 6: By looking at patterns based on background characteristics, we can see variations in the exposure of mass media in Indonesia. Mass media is often used to communicate any type of health information. Knowing the exposure to mass media in these groups can help program planning and policy makers in determining the most effective ways to reach a target population.

*For the purpose of this document, data are presented exactly as they appear in the table, including decimal places. However, the text in the remainder of this report rounds data to the nearest whole percentage point.

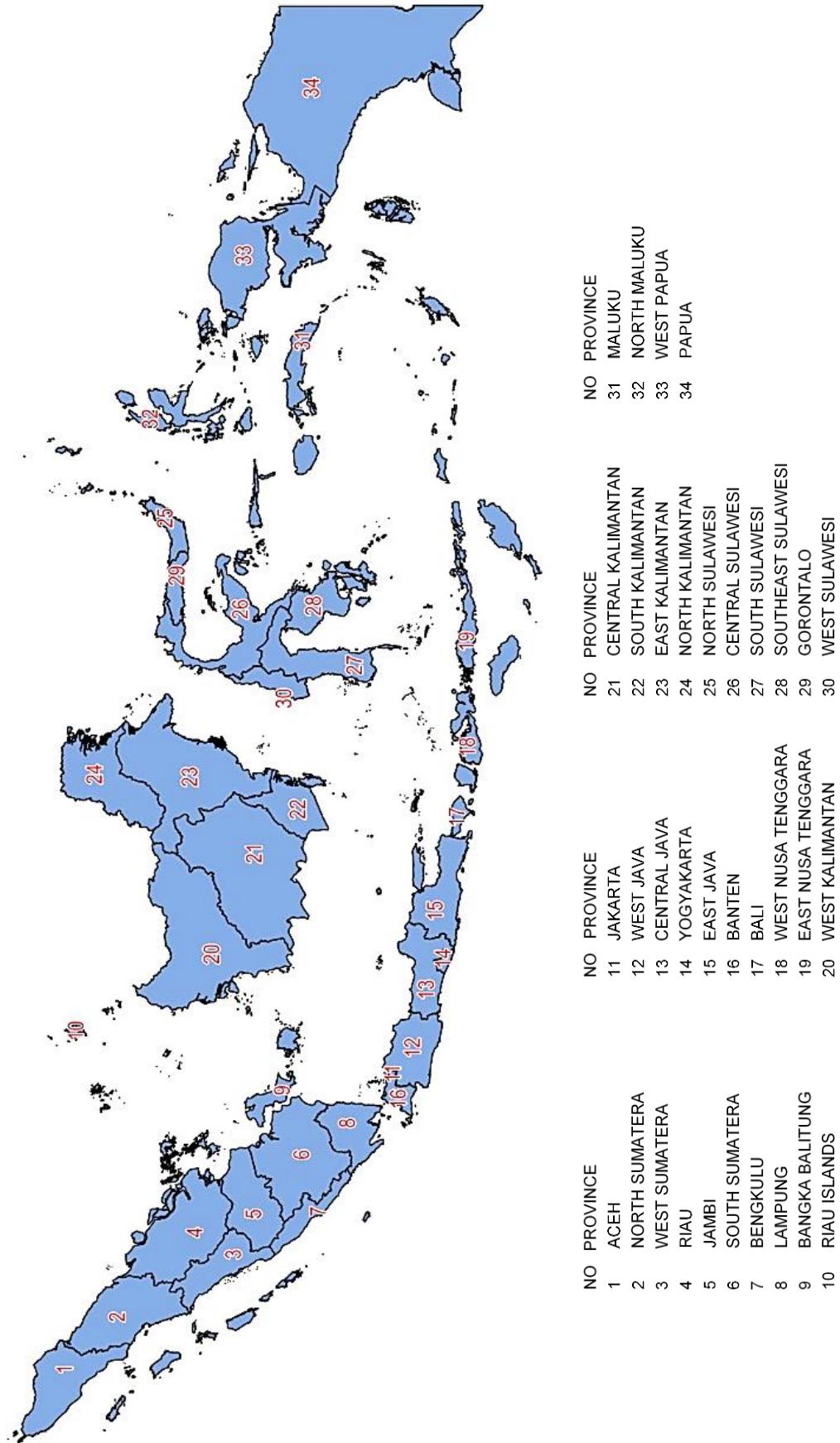
Practice: Use the table in Example 1 to answer the following questions:

- a) What percentage of never-married women in Indonesia do not access any of the three media at least once a week?
- b) What age group of never-married women are most likely to listen to the radio at least once a week?
- c) Compare never-married women in urban areas to never-married women in rural areas—which group is more likely to read a newspaper/magazine at least once a week?
- d) Is there a clear pattern in exposure to newspaper/magazine on a weekly basis by education level?
- e) Is there a clear pattern in exposure to newspaper/magazine on a weekly basis by wealth quintile?

Answers:

- a) 14.6%
- b) Women age 20-24: 19.3% of women in this age group listen to the radio at least once a week.
- c) Never-married women in urban areas, 16.8% read a newspaper/magazine at least once a week, compared to 12.1% of never-married women in rural areas.
- d) Yes. Exposure to a newspaper/magazine on a weekly basis increases as a woman's education level increases; 1% of never-married women with some primary education read a newspaper/magazine at least once a week, compared to 25.8% of never-married women with higher education.
- e) Yes. Exposure to a newspaper/magazine on a weekly basis increases as a household's wealth increases; 8.3% of never-married women in the lowest quintile read a newspaper/magazine at least once a week, compared to 21.1% of never-married women in the highest wealth quintile.

INDONESIA



INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) was carried out by Statistics Indonesia (BPS) in collaboration with the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) and the Ministry of Health (MoH). Data collection took place from July 24 to September 30, 2017. The survey was funded by the Government of Indonesia. For survey implementation, the government of Indonesia received technical assistance from ICF through The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program, a United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded project that provides financial support and technical assistance for population and health surveys in countries worldwide.

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The section of the 2017 IDHS that discusses never-married women and men age 15-24 is called the Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH) component of the 2017 IDHS. The ARH component of the 2017 IDHS was specifically designed to meet the following objectives:

- Obtain information on the respondents' background, which includes information on migration, education, access to media, and employment.
- Measure the knowledge of adolescents concerning reproductive health issues.
- Examine the attitudes of adolescents concerning various reproductive health issues.
- Measure the level of tobacco use, alcohol consumption, and drug use among adolescents.
- Obtain information on sexual activity among adolescents.
- Explore adolescents' awareness of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections.

Information collected through the 2017 IDHS ARH is intended to assist policymakers and program managers in evaluating and designing programs and strategies to improve adolescent reproductive health.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample design of the 2017 IDHS was created to present estimates at national and provincial levels. The 2017 IDHS sample covered 1,970 census blocks in urban and rural areas. From these census blocks, the estimated number of household samples to be recorded was 49,250. From all sampled households, it was expected to obtain about 59,100 respondents of women age 15-49, 24,625 respondents of never-married men age 15-24, and 14,193 respondents of married men age 15-54. The 2017 IDHS used the Master Sample of Census Blocks from the 2010 Population Census as the sampling framework. The framework for the household sample selection used the updated list of ordinary households in the selected census blocks. The list included only ordinary households; it did not include special households such as orphanages, police/military barracks, prisons, and boarding houses with meals and a minimum of 10 people.

The sample design of the 2017 IDHS used two-stage stratified sampling:

- Stage 1: A number of census blocks were selected for systematic probability proportional-to-size (PPS) sampling, where the size is the number of households listed in the 2010 Population Census. In this regard, the sampling was carried out in an implicit stratification process by urban and rural areas, as well as by sorting the census blocks based on the 2010 Population Census wealth index categories.
- Stage 2: In each selected census block, 25 ordinary households were selected systematically from the updated households list in each of the census blocks. Eight households were selected systematically from the 25 households to obtain samples of married men.

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

1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

The 2017 IDHS used four questionnaires: Household Questionnaire, Woman's Questionnaire, Married Man's Questionnaire, and Never-Married Man's Questionnaire. Questions for never-married woman age 15-24 have been added to the last section of the Woman's Questionnaire. The Household, Woman's and Man's questionnaires refer to the DHS Model Questionnaire Phase 7, which has integrated several latest issues according to international comparability. Meanwhile, the Never-Married Man's Questionnaire refers to the previous IDHS questionnaire. However, questions that are not relevant to the Indonesian contexts were not asked in the 2017 IDHS. Some response categories have also been modified. On the other hand, additional questions were added to suit the specific needs of the Indonesian family planning and health programs.

The Household Questionnaire was used to record all household members and visitors who spent the previous night in the selected households, as well as to record conditions of the housing units of the selected households. The main topics of questions asked of household members were age, sex, marital status, education, and relationship to head of household. Information on characteristics of each housing unit addressed source of drinking water; type of toilet facilities; construction materials used for the floor, roof, and outer walls; and ownership of household assets. Information on the ownership of assets indicates the socioeconomic status of a household. The main purpose of the Household Questionnaire is to identify respondents eligible for an individual interview.

The Woman's Questionnaire was used to collect information from women age 15-49, including never-married women age 15-24.

The Never-Married Man's Questionnaire was used to collect information from all never-married men age 15-24, living in the 25 selected households of the 2017 IDHS samples.

Topics covered in interviews of never-married women and men age 15-24 included:

1. Background characteristics of respondents
2. Knowledge of human reproductive system
3. Marriage and children
4. Role of family, school, community, and media
5. Tobacco, alcohol consumption, and drugs
6. HIV/AIDS
7. Dating and sexual activity

1.4 PRETEST

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

The pilot survey was conducted in Pidie and Banda Aceh regencies in Aceh Province Gunung Kidul and Sleman regencies in DI Yogyakarta Province, and Maluku Tengah and Ambon regencies in Maluku Province. An urban and a rural census block were selected in each province. A team was recruited in each regency for field enumeration. Findings of the pretest were used to refine the questionnaires and improve the survey implementation procedures.

1.5 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

Field staff training is an important activity in the 2017 IDHS. The objective of training is to transfer to the field workers the same understanding of concept and operational definition of the variables collected in the 2017 IDHS. Training of the 2017 IDHS started with the training of master instructors, field coordinators, national instructors, and enumerators. Three important goals must be achieved in each training process:

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

A total of 1,160 persons participated in the 2017 IDHS training as interviewers, editors, and supervisors. The training took place in early July 2017 in nine training centers: North Sumatera, West Sumatera, West Java, Central Java, Bali, South Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Papua, and West Papua. The training was conducted in discussion format to facilitate the teaching and learning processes. The training materials covered concepts and definitions, knowledge, flow of questions, and data consistency between questions related to households, all women, married men, never-married men, supervision, and field editing. In addition, the trainees participated in role-playing activities and field tryouts. The purpose of these activities was to train all field staff to conduct interviews properly, and to fill out the questionnaires according to the manual.

In the field tryouts, each interviewer looked for eligible respondents to interview. After the interview, the questionnaires were submitted to the field editor for review.

1.6 FIELDWORK

In its implementation, the 2017 IDHS employed 145 interviewing teams for data collection. In general, eight persons comprised a team: one supervisor, one field editor for women and married men, four female interviewers for women, one male interviewer for married men (who also served as field editor of never-married men), and one male interviewer for never-married men. Fieldwork took place from July 24 to September 30, 2017. In difficult areas, such as Papua and West Papua, the team composition was modified, with only five to six persons per team, composed of one supervisor, one field editor of women and married men, two field workers for women, and one field worker for never-married men/married men.

For more information about the fieldwork implementation, see Appendix B. A list of participants in the survey is found in Appendix D. Survey questionnaires are presented in Appendix E.

1.7 DATA PROCESSING

All of the 2017 IDHS completed questionnaires, along with the control sheets, were returned to the Statistics Indonesia central office in Jakarta for data processing. The questionnaires were examined, and all open-ended questions were coded. The responses were recorded, verified, and corrected for computer-identified errors. Data processing activities were carried out by a team of 34 data editors, 112 data entry operators, 33 compare officers, 19 secondary data editors, and 6 data entry supervisors. During the data processing, answers from questionnaires were entered twice (double entries) by two different data entry operators to ensure data quality. Furthermore, both sets of data entries were compared by compare officers to detect inconsistent data entries and correct keying errors. The data entry and examination were carried out by using a computer program called Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro), which was specifically designed to process IDHS-type survey data.

1.8 RESPONSE RATES

Results of the 2017 IDHS are presented in two separate reports. The first report gives results of interviews with women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54. The second is on adolescent reproductive health, which gives findings of interviews with never-married women and men age 15-24. This report is on adolescent reproductive health.

In general, household and individual response rates are relatively high (**Table 1**). Of the 49,261 selected households of the 2017 IDHS, as many as 48,216 households were located. Among these households, 47,963, or 100%, were successfully interviewed.

In all households successfully interviewed by teams of interviewers, 11,032 never-married women age 15-24 were identified as eligible for interview, and 10,691 never-married women were successfully interviewed by enumerators, yielding a response rate of 97%. Meanwhile, 13,860 never-married men age 15-24 were identified as eligible for interview, and 13,079 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 94%. In general, response rates in rural areas are higher than in urban areas.

Detailed information on results of the household and individual interviews can be seen in the following table:

Table 1.1 Results of the households and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Indonesia DHS 2017

Result	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	25,306	23,955	49,261
Households occupied	24,707	23,509	48,216
Households interviewed	24,560	23,403	47,963
Household response rate ¹	99.4	99.5	99.5
Interviews with never-married women age 15-24			
Number of eligible women	6,605	4,427	11,032
Number of eligible women interviewed	6,391	4,300	10,691
Eligible women response rate ²	96.8	97.1	96.9
Interviews with never-married men age 15-24			
Number of eligible men	7,699	6,161	13,860
Number of eligible men interviewed	7,237	5,842	13,079
Eligible men response rate ²	94.0	94.8	94.4

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

PROFILE OF ADOLESCENTS

Key Findings

- **Composition:** Among never-married women, 68% are age 15-19 and 32% are age 20-24.
- **Place of residence:** Six in ten (59%) women and 55% of men live in urban areas.
- **Relationship to the head of household:** 77% of women and 80% of men live with their parents.
- **Current activity:** More than half of women (52%) and 35% of men only attend school; 24% of women and 38% of men only work.
- **Education:** Women have more education than men; 47% of women have completed secondary education or higher, compared with 39% of men.

This chapter provides information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of never-married women and men age 15-24, which is the Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH) component of the 2017 IDHS. The information on background characteristics includes age, place of residence, educational attainment, relationship to the head of household, current activity, reason for not attending school, and wealth status. The background characteristics that are used in the subsequent chapters to differentiate the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior in reproductive health of never-married women and men age 15-24 are age, urban-rural residence, and educational attainment.

2.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Of all visited households, 9,971 women and 12,612 men were successfully interviewed. Never-married women and men age 15-24 in this report are referred to as women and men. Sixty-eight percent of women are age 15-19 and 36% are age 20-24, while 61% of men are age 15-19 and 39% are age 20-24. Women and men are more likely to live in urban areas (59% and 55%, respectively) than in rural areas (**Table 2.1**).

More than half of women and men have up to secondary education – 76% and 87%, respectively. Among those who completed secondary education, 24% of women and 13% of men advance to more than secondary education. Less than 1% of women and men have no education.

Patterns by background characteristics:

- The percentage of women and of men is highest among those in the group with some secondary education, 49% and 51%, respectively.
- More than half of both women and men are in the middle or higher wealth quintiles (**Table 2.1**).

2.2 PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Two-thirds (65%) of the households in the sample do not have any eligible women and men; therefore, interviews were conducted in only 35% of the sampled households. Twenty-seven percent of households have only one woman or man, and 9% of households have two or more women or men (Table 2.2 and Figure 2.1).

In the majority of households, the respondents are children of the household head (77% of women and 80% of men). Seventy-nine percent of women age 15-19 and 81% of men age 15-19 live with their parents compared with 73% of women and 77% of men age 20-24. It is a common practice in Indonesia for never-married women and men to live with their parents until they marry or finish secondary education. Three percent each of women and men live alone as the household head. Only a small proportion (2%) of women and men live in households where the household head is their sibling (Table 2.3).

Trends: The percentage of women who are the head of household during the last 5 years has decreased slightly, from 4% in the 2012 IDHS to 3% in the 2017 IDHS, while the percentage of men who are the head of household remains stable at 3% since 2012. The proportion of respondents who live with their parents has increased from 74% in the 2012 IDHS to 77% in the 2017 IDHS for women. The corresponding figure for men is 78% and 80%, respectively.

2.3 CURRENT ACTIVITY OF ADOLESCENTS

Figure 2.2 shows the type of activity performed by women and men age 15-24 during the 7 days before the survey (i.e., attending school, working, attending school and working, or neither attending school nor working).

More than half of women only attend school, compared with 35% of men. Men are more likely to only work than women (38% and 24%, respectively). The proportion of women and men who work and attend school is similar (10% and 11%, respectively). Fourteen percent of women and 15% of men do not attend school and do not work).

Trends: There is an increase in the percentage of women who attend school only from 46% in the 2012 IDHS to 52% in the 2017 IDHS. For men, the percentages are 33% and 35%, respectively. In contrast, the proportion of women who work has decreased from 27% in the 2012 IDHS to 24% in the 2017 IDHS. The corresponding figures for men are 42% and 38%, respectively.

Figure 2.1 Presence of adolescents

Percent distribution of households by presence of never-married women and men age 15-24

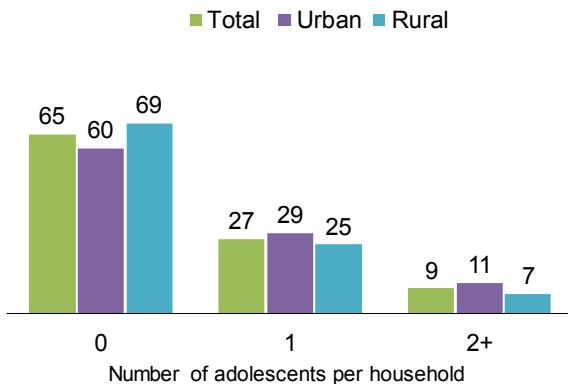
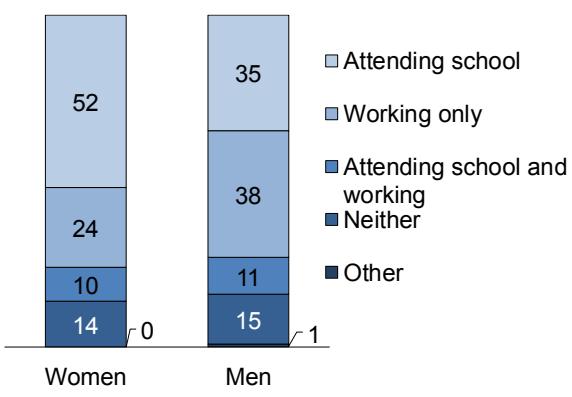


Figure 2.2 Current activity

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-24 by current activities



Patterns by background characteristics:

- Women and men age 15-19 are more likely than those age 20-24 to attend school only, while those age 20-24 are three times more likely to work only than those age 15-19.
- Women and men with some secondary education are more likely to attend school only, 77% and 57%, respectively. Women with completed secondary education (60%) are the most likely to work only, while the highest percentage of men who work only is among men with completed primary education (75%).
- The percentage of men who attend school only increases as the wealth quintile increases. For example, 26% of men in the lowest quintile compared with 48% of men in the highest quintile. In contrast, the percentage of women and of men who are neither attending school nor working decreases as wealth quintile increases, from 23% of women in the lowest quintile to 7% in the highest quintile (**Table 2.4**).

2.4 EDUCATION

Education

Education is categorized as:

- No education: respondents never attend school.
- Some primary: respondents have attended/are attending primary school.
- Completed primary: respondents have completed primary school.
- Some secondary: respondents have yet to complete secondary education including those who have attended/are attending junior high school, completed junior high school, and who have attended/are attending senior high school.
- Completed secondary: respondents have completed secondary education.
- More than secondary: respondents with higher than secondary level education.

Sample: Never-married women and never-married men age 15-24

2.4.1 Educational attainment

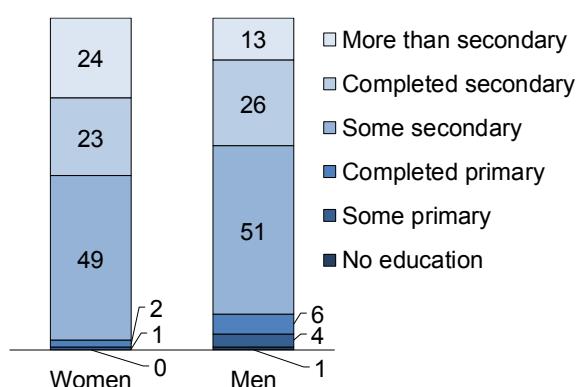
Education is the main factor that influences an individual in terms of knowledge, attitudes, and behavior. Literate persons are more likely to have access to information that can impact their lives. Therefore, education is the main determinant of lifestyle and status in society.

Figure 2.3 shows that almost all respondents have formal education. Less than 1% of women or of men have no education. The highest proportion of women and of men is those with some secondary education (49% and 51%, respectively). Women have better education than men: 96% of women have secondary education or higher, compared with 90% of men.

Trends: In the last 5 years, there has been an improvement in educational attainment. In the 2012 IDHS, 43% of women have completed secondary education. This proportion increased to 47% in the 2017 IDHS. For men,

Figure 2.3 Education

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed



the proportions are 35% and 39%, respectively. In the same period of time, the percentage of women and of men who have less than primary education has decreased. For women, it was 3% in the 2012 IDHS and less than 1% in the 2017 IDHS. For men, the proportion is 5% in 2012 and 2017.

Patterns by background characteristics:

- Women and men in urban areas have higher education levels than in rural areas. For women, 52% in urban areas have completed secondary education or higher compared with 39% of those in rural areas. For men, the proportion is 47% in urban and 29% in rural areas.
- The percentage of women and of men with more than secondary education tends to increase as wealth quintile increases (**Table 2.5**).

2.4.2 Reason for not attending school

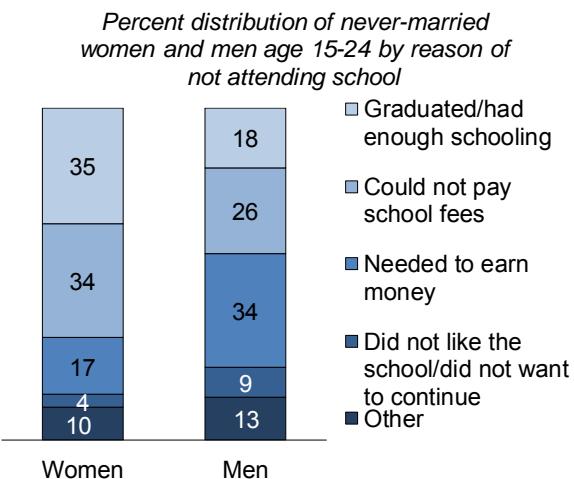
In the ARH component of the 2017 IDHS, respondents who were not currently attending school were asked the reason for not being in school. Thirty-five percent of women and 18% of men said that they stopped attending school because they had enough schooling. The percentage of men who said that they stopped attending school because they have to earn money is twice as high as that of women, 34% and 17%, respectively. Similarly, the percentage of men who stopped attending school because they did not want to continue is more than twice that of women, 9% and 4%, respectively (**Figure 2.4**).

Trends: The reason cited by women for stopping school—because they could not pay school fees—declined from 37% in the 2012 IDHS to 34% in the 2017 IDHS. For men, the respective proportions are 43% and 26%.

Patterns by background characteristics:

- The percentage who stopped attending school because of inability to pay school fees in rural areas is higher than in urban areas.
- The percentage who stopped attending school to earn money is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.
- The most often cited reason given by both women and men in the highest wealth quintile for stopping school is having enough schooling (47% of women and 27% of men).
- The percentage of both women and men not attending school due to lack of school fees decreases as wealth quintile increases (**Table 2.6**).

Figure 2.4 Reason for not attending school



2.4.3 Economic dimension

The highest percentage of both women and men in the highest wealth quintile is found in urban areas, 38% and 31%, respectively. In contrast, the highest percentage of women and of men in the lowest wealth quintile is found in rural areas, 27% and 31%, respectively (**Figure 2.5**).

The majority of women and of men are in the middle to higher wealth quintiles (64% and 60%, respectively). In urban areas, this proportion is 80% for women and 78% for men. In rural areas, 73% of women and 78% of men are in the middle to lower wealth quintiles (**Table 2.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics:

- The percentage of women and of men in the highest quintile is higher in urban than in rural areas. In contrast, the percentage of women and of men in the lower quintiles is higher in rural than in urban areas.
- The percentage of women in the highest wealth quintile is highest in women with more than secondary education (47%). Meanwhile, the percentage of men in the highest wealth quintile tends to increase as their education increases, starting from 2% for men with some primary education and growing to 48% for men with more than secondary education (**Table 2.7**).

LIST OF TABLES

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

- **Table 2.1 Background characteristics of respondents**
- **Table 2.2 Presence of never-married women and men in households**
- **Table 2.3 Relationship to the head of household**
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- **Table 2.5 Educational attainment by background characteristics**
- **Table 2.6 Reason for not attending school**
- **Table 2.7 Wealth status**

Figure 2.5 Wealth quintile

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 by wealth quintile

■ Lowest ■ Second ■ Middle ■ Fourth ■ Highest

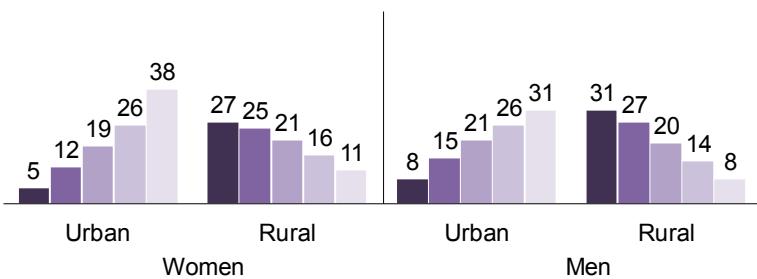


Table 2.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Current age						
15	15.3	1,523	1,655	13.6	1,715	1,755
16	15.1	1,507	1,625	13.1	1,648	1,715
17	16.2	1,614	1,663	14.6	1,840	1,840
18	11.2	1,115	1,207	10.3	1,304	1,398
19	9.9	992	1,056	9.6	1,206	1,310
15-19	67.7	6,750	7,206	61.2	7,713	8,018
20	9.7	972	958	9.1	1,153	1,223
21	8.0	793	861	7.9	998	1,048
22	6.1	607	669	8.6	1,084	1,084
23	4.9	492	549	7.1	901	917
24	3.6	357	448	6.0	763	789
20-24	32.3	3,221	3,485	38.8	4,899	5,061
Residence						
Urban	59.1	5,890	6,391	54.5	6,869	7,237
Rural	40.9	4,081	4,300	45.5	5,743	5,842
Education						
No education	0.3	28	33	0.5	63	74
Some primary	1.2	119	151	4.0	505	600
Completed primary	2.2	223	232	5.5	690	599
Some secondary	49.4	4,928	5,189	50.9	6,426	6,469
Completed secondary	23.0	2,296	2,301	26.2	3,301	3,328
More than secondary	23.8	2,378	2,785	12.9	1,627	2,009
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	14.1	1,409	2,031	18.4	2,314	3,097
Second	17.6	1,760	1,983	20.3	2,560	2,623
Middle	19.8	1,971	2,009	20.1	2,534	2,451
Fourth	21.8	2,172	2,165	20.7	2,607	2,473
Highest	26.7	2,659	2,503	20.6	2,596	2,435
Total	100.0	9,971	10,691	100.0	12,612	13,079

Table 2.2 Presence of never-married women and men in households

Percent distribution of households by presence of never-married women and men age 15-24, according to residence, Indonesia DHS 2017

Number of adolescents (persons)	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
0	60.1	68.6	64.5
1	29.0	24.8	26.8
2	8.8	5.5	7.1
3	1.7	0.9	1.3
4+	0.4	0.2	0.3
Number	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	23,458	24,505	47,963

Table 2.3 Relationship to the head of household

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 by relationship to the head of household and age, Indonesia DHS 2017

Relationship to the head of household	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Self	0.9	6.1	2.6	0.9	6.3	3.0
Sibling	1.3	2.4	1.7	1.2	2.2	1.6
Child	79.3	72.7	77.2	81.4	77.2	79.7
Relative	13.6	10.8	12.7	13.1	9.9	11.9
Not related	4.9	7.9	5.8	3.4	4.4	3.8
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,750	3,221	9,971	7,713	4,899	12,612

Table 2.4 Current activity

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 by current activity according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Current activity						Number of adolescents	
	Attending school only	Working only	Attending school and working			Other		
			Neither	Total	NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN			
Age								
15-19	64.7	13.9	8.5	12.8	0.1	100.0	6,750	
20-24	23.7	45.7	12.6	17.8	0.2	100.0	3,221	
Residence								
Urban	50.5	27.7	10.3	11.4	0.1	100.0	5,890	
Rural	52.9	19.0	9.2	18.7	0.2	100.0	4,081	
Education								
No education	(0.0)	(43.1)	(0.0)	(53.8)	(3.1)	100.0	28	
Some primary	5.5	44.9	2.4	47.2	0.0	100.0	119	
Completed primary	1.1	52.2	1.4	44.2	1.1	100.0	223	
Some secondary	76.5	8.6	8.5	6.4	0.1	100.0	4,928	
Completed secondary	2.9	59.6	2.5	34.9	0.1	100.0	2,296	
More than secondary	54.2	18.4	21.0	6.3	0.1	100.0	2,378	
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	47.8	19.7	8.9	23.4	0.2	100.0	1,409	
Second	53.6	20.6	6.8	18.8	0.2	100.0	1,760	
Middle	50.4	25.2	9.4	14.8	0.2	100.0	1,971	
Fourth	49.7	27.4	9.5	13.4	0.0	100.0	2,172	
Highest	54.2	25.4	13.0	7.3	0.0	100.0	2,659	
Total	51.5	24.2	9.8	14.4	0.1	100.0	9,971	
NEVER-MARRIED MEN								
Age								
15-19	51.6	22.4	12.6	12.9	0.5	100.0	7,713	
20-24	9.6	62.8	9.1	17.9	0.6	100.0	4,899	
Residence								
Urban	38.3	36.3	10.5	14.2	0.6	100.0	6,869	
Rural	31.6	40.1	12.1	15.6	0.5	100.0	5,743	
Education								
No education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	63	
Some primary	2.9	70.8	1.7	24.6	0.0	100.0	505	
Completed primary	0.2	74.7	1.8	23.4	0.0	100.0	690	
Some secondary	56.8	21.1	13.5	8.5	0.0	100.0	6,426	
Completed secondary	1.5	69.1	1.4	27.9	0.0	100.0	3,301	
More than secondary	44.9	17.9	29.6	7.4	0.3	100.0	1,627	
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	25.9	45.0	10.4	17.6	1.2	100.0	2,314	
Second	31.1	42.5	10.1	15.9	0.4	100.0	2,560	
Middle	33.3	41.0	9.5	15.4	0.7	100.0	2,534	
Fourth	37.4	36.3	11.8	14.3	0.1	100.0	2,607	
Highest	47.5	26.4	14.2	11.4	0.5	100.0	2,596	
Total	35.3	38.1	11.2	14.9	0.6	100.0	12,612	

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

Table 2.5 Educational attainment by background characteristics

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 by highest level of education attended or completed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Education						Total	Number
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	More than secondary		
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN								
Age	0.2	1.2	2.3	69.5	16.5	10.3	100.0	6,750
15-19	0.4	1.2	2.2	7.4	36.6	52.3	100.0	3,221
20-24								
Residence								
Urban	0.1	0.8	1.8	45.1	24.5	27.7	100.0	5,890
Rural	0.5	1.8	2.9	55.7	20.8	18.2	100.0	4,081
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	1.2	3.7	6.4	62.6	19.7	6.3	100.0	1,409
Second	0.2	1.2	2.8	56.8	24.3	14.7	100.0	1,760
Middle	0.2	1.3	1.5	52.4	26.0	18.6	100.0	1,971
Fourth	0.0	0.6	0.7	43.2	30.2	25.4	100.0	2,172
Highest	0.1	0.3	1.4	40.4	15.9	41.9	100.0	2,659
Total	0.3	1.2	2.2	49.4	23.0	23.8	100.0	9,971
NEVER-MARRIED MEN								
Age								
15-19	0.5	3.6	4.5	70.9	15.3	5.2	100.0	7,713
20-24	0.6	4.6	7.1	19.5	43.2	25.0	100.0	4,899
Residence								
Urban	0.5	2.6	4.0	45.6	29.8	17.5	100.0	6,869
Rural	0.5	5.7	7.3	57.4	21.8	7.4	100.0	5,743
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	1.2	12.1	12.9	54.8	16.2	2.8	100.0	2,314
Second	0.4	4.6	8.0	56.7	23.0	7.3	100.0	2,560
Middle	0.6	2.5	4.2	54.6	30.4	7.7	100.0	2,534
Fourth	0.1	1.3	2.3	47.1	34.0	15.2	100.0	2,607
Highest	0.3	0.4	0.7	42.2	26.2	30.2	100.0	2,596
Total	0.5	4.0	5.5	50.9	26.2	12.9	100.0	12,612

Table 2.6 Reason for not attending school

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 who are no longer attending school by reason for stopping education, age and residence according to background characteristics,

Background characteristic	Reason for stopping education											Number of adolescents	
	Graduated/had enough schooling	Got pregnant	To care for other family	Family needs help on farm or business	Could not pay school fees	Needed to earn money	Did not like the school/did not want to continue	Did not pass exams	School not accessible/too far	Other	Missing		
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN													
Age													
15-19	25.3	0.5	1.0	1.7	39.6	15.5	5.5	1.1	1.2	8.4	0.3	100.0	
20-24	42.8	0.1	0.9	1.3	29.5	18.0	2.4	0.5	0.8	3.5	0.2	100.0	
Residence													
Urban	38.4	0.1	0.4	1.8	28.6	20.7	3.1	0.6	0.5	5.4	0.3	100.0	
Rural	29.0	0.5	1.7	1.0	42.6	11.1	5.0	1.0	1.6	6.4	0.2	100.0	
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	18.9	0.6	1.9	0.6	54.9	8.2	6.1	0.4	2.8	5.3	0.3	100.0	
Second	22.6	0.6	0.8	1.2	47.5	12.6	6.5	0.4	0.7	6.8	0.1	100.0	
Middle	36.0	0.3	0.8	2.0	34.1	16.9	3.1	0.8	0.7	5.1	0.2	100.0	
Fourth	41.2	0.0	0.6	0.9	24.5	22.3	2.6	1.0	0.4	6.0	0.4	100.0	
Highest	47.2	0.0	0.8	2.5	19.2	20.7	2.0	1.1	0.6	5.7	0.2	100.0	
Number	34.6	0.3	0.9	1.5	34.2	16.9	3.8	0.8	1.0	5.8	0.3	100.0	
NEVER-MARRIED MEN													
Age													
15-19	14.1	0.0	0.5	3.7	26.1	30.0	12.7	0.6	1.2	9.3	1.8	100.0	
20-24	20.3	0.0	0.5	2.5	25.7	36.9	6.2	0.4	0.6	4.3	2.6	100.0	
Residence													
Urban	21.2	0.0	0.6	2.9	20.6	38.6	6.1	0.6	0.2	6.5	2.8	100.0	
Rural	14.1	0.0	0.3	3.0	31.6	29.2	11.9	0.3	1.6	6.2	1.8	100.0	
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	9.9	0.0	0.6	3.7	37.4	23.5	11.1	0.3	2.2	9.7	1.6	100.0	
Second	14.8	0.0	0.3	3.1	30.0	32.4	10.2	0.3	1.1	5.1	2.7	100.0	
Middle	17.8	0.0	0.4	2.8	25.8	36.4	8.6	0.2	0.5	5.4	2.1	100.0	
Fourth	22.8	0.0	0.9	2.4	18.5	39.1	8.0	1.1	0.2	5.1	1.9	100.0	
Highest	27.2	0.0	0.3	2.6	12.6	41.9	5.1	0.6	0.1	6.3	3.4	100.0	
Number	17.8	0.0	0.5	2.9	25.9	34.1	8.8	0.5	0.9	6.3	2.3	100.0	
Total													
6,674													

Table 2.7 Wealth status

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 by wealth status quintile and according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Wealth quintile					Number of adolescents	
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	16.5	19.3	20.3	20.4	23.5	100.0	6,750
20-24	9.2	14.3	18.6	24.6	33.3	100.0	3,221
Residence							
Urban	5.3	12.3	18.9	26.0	37.6	100.0	5,890
Rural	26.9	25.4	21.1	15.7	10.9	100.0	4,081
Education							
No education	(62.5)	(14.1)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(9.8)	100.0	28
Some primary	43.9	18.1	20.8	10.7	6.4	100.0	119
Completed primary	40.8	22.0	13.6	6.6	17.0	100.0	223
Some secondary	17.9	20.3	21.0	19.0	21.8	100.0	4,928
Completed secondary	12.1	18.6	22.3	28.6	18.4	100.0	2,296
More than secondary	3.7	10.9	15.4	23.2	46.8	100.0	2,378
Total	14.1	17.6	19.8	21.8	26.7	100.0	9,971
NEVER-MARRIED MEN							
Age							
15-19	19.5	20.5	20.1	19.5	20.4	100.0	7,713
20-24	16.6	20.0	20.0	22.5	20.9	100.0	4,899
Residence							
Urban	7.7	14.6	20.5	26.0	31.2	100.0	6,869
Rural	31.1	27.1	19.6	14.3	7.9	100.0	5,743
Education							
No education	43.9	15.6	26.0	3.5	11.0	100.0	63
Some primary	55.3	23.4	12.3	6.9	2.1	100.0	505
Completed primary	43.4	29.6	15.5	8.8	2.8	100.0	690
Some secondary	19.7	22.6	21.5	19.1	17.0	100.0	6,426
Completed secondary	11.3	17.8	23.3	26.9	20.6	100.0	3,301
More than secondary	4.0	11.5	12.0	24.3	48.2	100.0	1,627
Total	18.4	20.3	20.1	20.7	20.6	100.0	12,612

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

MEDIA EXPOSURE

Key Findings

- **Type of mass media:** 81% of never-married women age 15-24 and 77% of never-married men age 15-24 watched television at least once a week. Only 15% of women and 14% of men read a newspaper or magazine.
- **Internet access:** 88% of women and 86% of men used the internet in the past month.
- **Type of information:** The information most often obtained by women and men in print media, on television, and on the radio concerns the abuse of drugs (narcotics and dangerous substances) and alcohol.

This chapter contains information about the exposure of women and men to mass media as well as to messages related to prevention of pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, alcohol consumption, and drug abuse (narcotics and dangerous substances).

3.1 EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA

Mass media, especially television, plays an important role in the lives of children and adolescents (Strasburger et al. 2013). Mass media such as print, radio, and television are still considered effective channels for disseminating information and providing education related to government programs. In the past few years, information has become increasingly accessible with the development of digital media such as the internet, instant messaging services, and social media. Digital media also offers a more interactive communication pattern than conventional media, and in the past decade the use of digital media has become part of our lifestyle (Guse et al. 2012; Levine 2011; Westerman and Spence 2014).

Figure 3.1 Exposure to mass media

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 by exposure of three mass media at least once a week in the last 12 months

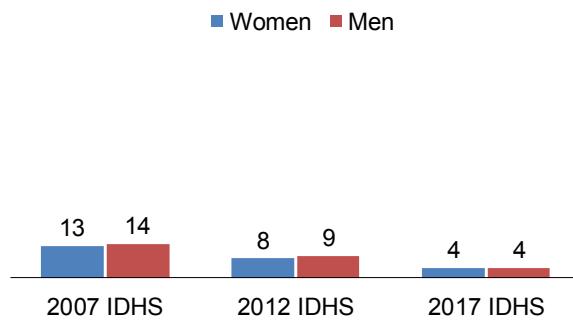


Table 3.1 shows that television is more popular than newspapers, magazines, or radio. At least once a week 81% of women and 77% of men watch television, compared to 15% of women and 14% of men who read newspapers or magazines. In addition, the 2017 IDHS collected information on internet exposure. The survey results show 89% of women and 87% of men used the internet in the one-year period preceding the survey.

Trends: The percentage of women and of men exposed to the three types of mass media – television, radio, and newspapers and magazines – during the last 10 years has decreased (**Figure 3.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who were exposed to newspapers/magazines, radio, and internet, both in the last 12 months and 1 month, tends to be higher in the 20-24 age group than the 15-19 age group.
- The percentage of both women and men exposed to the three types of mass media is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.
- The percentage of women and men who accessed the internet, both in the last 12 months and 1 month, tends to increase with the increase in education and wealth quintile (**Table 3.1**).

Variation in exposure to mass media by province can be seen in Appendix A, Table A.3.1.1 and Table A.3.1.2.

3.2 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH INFORMATION IN PRINT MEDIA

In the 6 months prior to the interview, 40% of women read information about drug use in print media. The percentage of women who read information about alcoholism, HIV/AIDS, prevention of pregnancy, and postponement of marriage was lower: 31%, 25%, 14%, and 13% respectively. The percentage of men shows the same pattern: 33% of men read about drugs, 28% read about alcohol, 22% read about HIV/AIDS, 7% read about pregnancy prevention, and 6% read about postponement of marriage (**Table 3.2**).

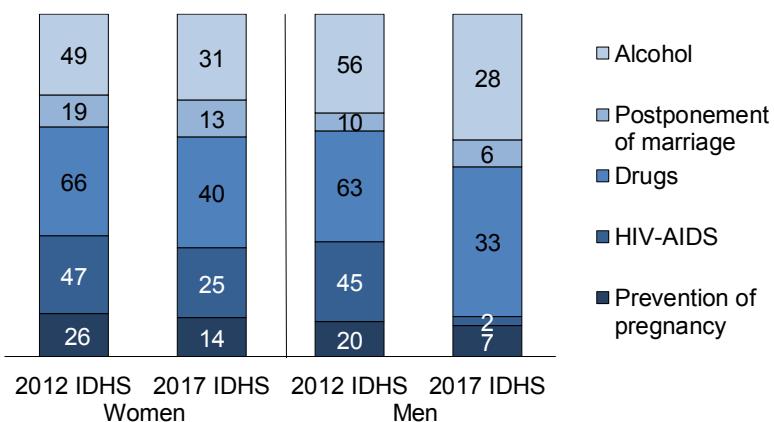
Trends: In general, the percentage of women and men who read information about prevention of pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, drugs, alcohol, and postponement of marriage in print media has decreased compared to 5 years ago. For example, 26% of women read information about pregnancy prevention in the 2012 IDHS compared with 14% of women in the 2017 IDHS (**Figure 3.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and of men who accessed information about prevention of pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, drugs, alcohol, and postponement of marriage in print media is higher in women and men age 20-24 than in age group 15-19. For example, 30% of women age 20-24 read information about HIV/AIDS compared with 22% of women age 15-19.
- The percentage of women and of men who read information about prevention of pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, drugs, alcohol, and postponement of marriage in print media is higher in those who live in urban areas than in rural areas. For example, 28% of women in urban areas read information about HIV/AIDS compared with 20% of women in rural areas.
- The percentage of women who read information about postponement of marriage, HIV/AIDS, and prevention of pregnancy tends to increase with education and household wealth quintile.

Figure 3.2 Information in print media

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 who read information on alcohol, postponement of marriage, drugs, HIV-AIDS, and prevention of pregnancy in print media



Numbers are rounded, totals may not equal 100.

- Likewise, the percentage of men who read information about postponement of marriage, HIV/AIDS, drugs, alcohol, and pregnancy prevention tends to increase with education and household wealth quintile.

Variation of information read in print media by province can be seen in **Appendix A, Table A.3.2.1** and **Table A.3.2.2**.

3.3 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH INFORMATION ON THE RADIO

Twenty-four percent of women and 21% of men listened to information on drugs, 16% of women and 17% of men listened to information on alcohol, and 13% of women and 12% of men listened to information about HIV/AIDS through radio, while the percentage of women and men who listened to other information on topics such as prevention of pregnancy, use of condoms, avoidance of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and postponement of marriage did not reach 10% (**Table 3.3**).

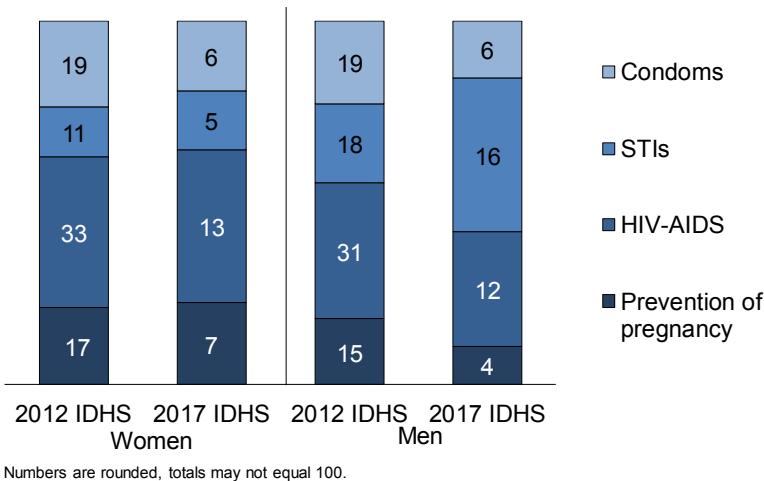
Trends: In general, the percentage of women and men who listen to information about prevention of pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, STIs, and condoms on the radio has declined in the last 10 years. For example, 19% of women and men in the 2012 IDHS heard information about condoms on the radio, which dropped to 6% in the 2017 IDHS (**Figure 3.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and of men who listen to information about prevention of pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, drugs, postponement of marriage, STIs, condoms, and alcohol use on the radio is higher among those age 20-24 (28%) than those age 15-19 (22%).
- The percentage of women and of men who listen to information about prevention of pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, and STIs; postponement of marriage; and use of condoms or condom advertisements on the radio is higher among those who live in urban areas (26%) than those who live in rural areas (21%).
- The percentage of women who listen to information on the radio about postponement of marriage, HIV/AIDS, STIs, drugs, alcohol, and prevention of pregnancy increases along with an increase in education. For example, 13% of women who listen to information about drugs have some primary education and 29% have more than secondary education. Similarly, the percentage of men who listen to information on the radio has increased with the increase in education. For example, 13% of men who listen to information about drugs have some primary education and 30% have more than secondary education.
- The percentage of women who listen to information on drugs on the radio increases with the increase in wealth quintile. Likewise, the percentage of men who listen to information on postponement of marriage and HIV/AIDS increases with the increase in wealth quintile.

Figure 3.3 Information on the radio

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 who heard information about condoms, STIs, HIV-AIDS, and prevention of pregnancy on the radio



Variation of information on the radio by province can be seen in **Appendix A, Table A.3.3.1** and **Table A.3.3.2**.

3.4 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH INFORMATION ON TELEVISION

Information about drugs was the most widely seen information on television, by 84% of women and 83% of men. Information about pregnancy prevention was watched by only 36% of women and 22% of men, while information about sexually transmitted infections was watched by 16% of women and 25% of men (**Table 3.4**).

Trends: In the past 10 years there has been a decrease in the percentage of both women and men who watch information about HIV/AIDS, STIs, and condoms on television. For example, 55% of men in the 2012 IDHS watched information about condoms compared with 53% of men in the 2017 IDHS (**Figure 3.4**).

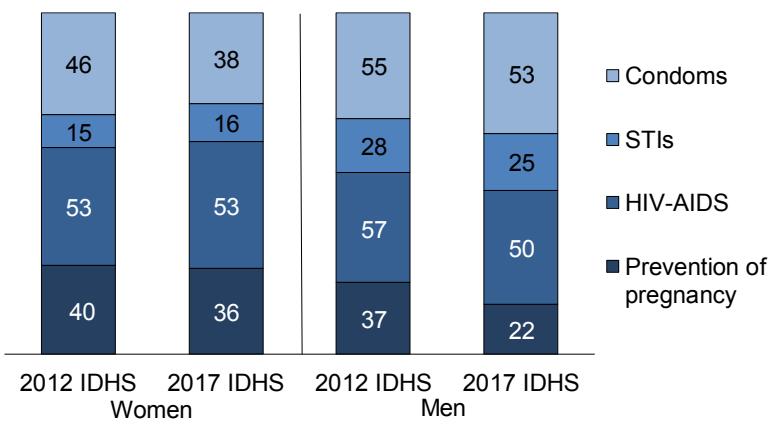
Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who receive information on television about prevention of pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, drugs, postponement of marriage, STIs, condoms, and alcohol is higher among those age 20-24 than those age 15-19. For example, the 62% of women age 20-24 have been informed on HIV/AIDS versus 42% of women age 15-19.
- The percentage of women and men who have been informed about prevention of pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, drugs, postponement of marriage, STIs, condoms, and alcohol on television is higher among those who live in urban areas than those who live in rural areas. For example, 57% of urban women get information about HIV/AIDS, a higher percentage than 47% of rural women.
- The percentage of both women and men who get information on television about postponement of marriage, HIV/AIDS, STIs, drugs, condoms, and prevention of pregnancy increases along with increase in education. For example, 10% of women with some primary education but 66% with more than secondary education watch information about HIV/AIDS on television.
- The percentage of women and men who have been informed on television about postponement of marriage, HIV/AIDS, STIs, and condoms increases along with the increase in wealth quintile.

Variation of information on television by province can be seen in **Appendix A, Table A.3.4.1** and **Table A.3.4.2**.

Figure 3.4 Information on the television

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 who watched information about condoms, STIs, HIV-AIDS, and prevention of pregnancy on the television



Numbers are rounded, totals may not equal 100.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information about media exposure, see the following tables:

- **Table 3.1 Exposure to mass media**
- **Table 3.2 Exposure to information on specific topics in print media**
- **Table 3.3 Exposure to information on specific topics on the radio**
- **Table 3.4 Exposure to information on specific topics on television**

Table 3.1 Exposure to mass media

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who usually read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, watch TV, and access the internet at least once a week in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper/ magazine	Listens to a radio	Watches TV	All three media	None of the three media	Accessed internet in the last 12 months	Accessed internet in the last 1 month	Number
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN								
Age								
15-19	12.5	14.3	81.9	3.1	14.2	86.5	85.9	6,750
20-24	19.9	19.3	78.9	5.6	15.4	93.7	93.4	3,221
Residence								
Urban	16.8	17.4	80.9	4.5	14.0	94.0	93.7	5,890
Rural	12.1	13.8	81.0	3.1	15.6	81.3	80.5	4,081
Education								
No education	(0.0)	(8.0)	(52.8)	(0.0)	(47.2)	(13.1)	(13.1)	28
Some primary	1.0	13.2	72.1	0.4	27.3	40.3	40.0	119
Completed primary	8.1	15.0	78.1	4.8	20.8	50.3	50.2	223
Some secondary	11.5	13.9	81.7	2.7	14.4	85.4	84.8	4,928
Completed secondary	12.5	16.7	83.3	3.4	13.3	93.0	92.4	2,296
Higher	25.8	19.8	78.1	7.0	14.8	98.7	98.4	2,378
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	8.3	13.2	70.2	2.0	25.6	62.2	61.2	1,409
Second	11.0	14.4	84.1	2.6	12.3	85.3	84.0	1,760
Middle	14.1	15.1	85.1	3.5	11.1	92.3	91.9	1,971
Fourth	15.4	15.2	84.3	4.0	11.7	95.5	95.3	2,172
Highest	21.1	19.5	78.6	6.0	15.3	97.2	97.2	2,659
Total	14.9	15.9	80.9	3.9	14.6	88.8	88.3	9,971
NEVER-MARRIED MEN								
Age								
15-19	12.1	13.8	78.9	3.3	18.1	86.0	84.3	7,713
20-24	17.2	17.2	73.3	4.3	22.1	89.7	88.2	4,899
Residence								
Urban	16.7	15.1	76.9	3.9	18.7	92.6	91.5	6,869
Rural	11.0	15.1	76.6	3.4	20.7	81.2	79.1	5,743
Education								
No education	10.0	7.8	51.6	0.0	45.4	37.0	32.9	63
Some primary	4.7	11.2	63.8	0.7	33.1	50.8	48.3	505
Completed primary	6.0	15.1	64.0	2.6	32.8	63.9	61.6	690
Some secondary	10.8	14.3	79.7	3.0	17.6	86.7	84.9	6,426
Completed secondary	15.8	15.6	77.1	4.0	19.3	94.6	93.2	3,301
Higher education	30.2	18.9	74.6	7.1	17.7	98.9	98.5	1,627
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	7.5	12.6	63.9	2.5	33.2	64.3	61.7	2,314
Second	11.4	14.9	76.3	3.3	20.5	85.2	82.3	2,560
Middle	11.0	15.8	79.8	3.2	16.7	91.8	90.2	2,534
Fourth	16.9	14.9	81.6	3.8	14.5	95.2	94.6	2,607
Highest	22.8	17.0	80.8	5.5	14.8	98.2	97.8	2,596
Total	14.1	15.1	76.8	3.7	19.6	87.4	85.8	12,612

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

Table 3.2 Exposure to information on specific topics in print media

Among never-married women and men age 15-24 who read a newspaper/magazine, the percentage who read about specific topics in the last 6 months preceding the interview, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Message read							
	Postpone- ment of marriage	HIV/AIDS	STIs	Condom advertising	Drugs	Alcohol	Prevention of pregnancy	Number
	NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Age								
15-19	11.6	22.1	9.0	10.1	38.7	29.3	11.3	6,750
20-24	16.6	30.1	15.4	20.3	44.2	33.9	19.4	3,221
Residence								
Urban	14.3	28.1	12.8	16.3	43.5	33.6	15.6	5,890
Rural	11.7	19.7	8.6	9.2	36.0	26.9	11.4	4,081
Education								
No education	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	28
Some primary	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	4.6	2.6	119
Completed primary	3.3	1.5	1.7	4.2	11.3	9.0	3.5	223
Some secondary	10.8	20.9	8.5	9.2	38.3	29.4	10.6	4,928
Completed secondary	11.2	21.8	9.1	12.6	34.0	25.9	12.8	2,296
More than secondary	21.8	39.0	19.8	24.5	56.0	42.1	23.3	2,378
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	7.2	14.6	5.3	5.5	28.9	23.1	8.0	1,409
Second	13.0	19.6	8.8	10.3	36.0	28.0	11.3	1,760
Middle	11.9	23.6	10.3	13.8	40.8	30.4	13.6	1,971
Fourth	15.0	27.6	12.7	14.6	42.9	32.5	15.8	2,172
Highest	16.2	31.7	14.8	18.3	47.3	35.7	17.3	2,659
Total	13.2	24.7	11.1	13.4	40.4	30.8	13.9	9,971
NEVER-MARRIED MEN								
Age								
15-19	5.1	19.8	11.8	10.3	31.7	26.5	5.9	7,713
20-24	7.3	24.1	14.8	17.0	34.8	30.2	9.2	4,899
Residence								
Urban	7.7	25.9	15.3	15.5	37.7	32.2	9.0	6,869
Rural	3.9	16.2	10.1	9.8	27.2	22.9	5.1	5,743
Education								
No education	6.0	11.8	7.5	9.2	19.0	16.5	3.1	63
Some primary	0.9	1.3	0.8	2.4	4.9	4.3	1.5	505
Completed primary	1.9	6.4	2.2	6.3	12.0	11.0	2.9	690
Some secondary	4.7	17.3	10.1	9.5	30.1	25.5	5.0	6,426
Completed secondary	7.2	26.0	15.5	16.4	36.2	30.7	8.5	3,301
More than secondary	11.9	41.6	27.5	25.6	55.4	47.0	16.8	1,627
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	3.0	11.5	6.1	6.7	19.4	16.7	3.5	2,314
Second	4.5	17.0	9.7	9.6	27.1	23.3	5.0	2,560
Middle	5.3	21.0	12.1	12.4	32.9	28.6	6.5	2,534
Fourth	7.0	24.1	14.8	15.9	36.9	31.0	8.0	2,607
Highest	9.6	32.5	21.1	19.2	46.8	38.8	12.6	2,596
Total	6.0	21.5	12.9	12.9	32.9	27.9	7.2	12,612

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

Table 3.3 Exposure to information on specific topics on the radio

Among never-married women and men age 15-24 who listened to the radio, the percentage who heard about specific topics on the radio in the last six months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Message read							
	Postpone- ment of marriage	HIV/AIDS	STIs	Condom advertising	Drugs	Alcohol	Prevention of pregnancy	Number
	NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Age								
15-19	5.2	11.1	3.6	4.3	22.0	14.7	5.8	6,750
20-24	7.4	17.8	6.6	8.7	28.0	19.2	10.7	3,221
Residence								
Urban	6.2	14.8	4.9	6.9	25.7	16.5	7.9	5,890
Rural	5.5	11.2	4.0	3.9	21.3	15.7	6.6	4,081
Education								
No education	(0.0)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(18.7)	(9.7)	(8.6)	28
Some primary	4.1	2.1	0.5	0.9	12.6	11.2	4.3	119
Completed primary	4.3	3.2	1.4	5.1	16.3	15.0	4.5	223
Some secondary	5.0	10.3	3.1	3.9	21.3	15.1	5.6	4,928
Completed secondary	6.1	15.0	5.3	7.0	25.6	16.0	7.8	2,296
More than secondary	8.0	19.4	7.3	8.5	29.0	19.0	11.1	2,378
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	3.8	9.7	2.8	3.1	21.2	15.3	6.0	1,409
Second	6.4	11.9	3.6	5.0	21.7	16.5	7.9	1,760
Middle	5.6	11.5	4.7	5.3	22.7	15.1	7.2	1,971
Fourth	6.7	14.7	4.7	6.8	24.5	16.0	7.3	2,172
Highest	6.4	16.4	5.9	6.9	27.1	17.4	8.0	2,659
Total	5.9	13.3	4.5	5.7	23.9	16.2	7.4	9,971
NEVER-MARRIED MEN								
Age								
15-19	2.9	9.7	5.1	4.8	19.1	15.2	2.9	7,713
20-24	4.9	16.4	8.7	7.9	24.8	19.9	5.6	4,899
Residence								
Urban	4.2	14.1	7.1	6.9	22.6	17.5	4.4	6,869
Rural	3.0	10.2	5.8	5.0	19.7	16.4	3.4	5,743
Education								
No education	0.9	9.2	7.5	2.3	13.5	13.5	6.0	63
Some primary	2.6	5.0	0.7	4.2	12.2	10.4	1.8	505
Completed primary	3.4	9.0	4.0	5.9	18.9	16.6	3.0	690
Some secondary	2.9	9.6	5.2	4.7	19.4	15.4	3.0	6,426
Completed secondary	4.2	15.3	7.9	7.2	22.9	18.4	5.2	3,301
Higher education	6.3	20.5	11.6	9.7	29.6	23.0	6.2	1,627
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	3.2	9.5	4.7	4.7	19.1	15.6	3.0	2,314
Second	3.3	11.6	5.6	5.2	21.0	17.2	3.4	2,560
Middle	3.4	11.5	6.6	6.7	21.4	17.4	4.1	2,534
Fourth	4.0	13.8	7.3	6.4	20.8	16.6	4.6	2,607
Highest	4.4	14.6	8.1	7.0	24.0	18.2	4.4	2,596
Total	3.7	12.3	6.5	6.0	21.3	17.0	3.9	12,612

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

Table 3.4 Exposure to information on specific topics on television

Among never-married women and men age 15-24 who watched television, the percentage who saw information about specific topics on television in the six months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Postpone- ment of marriage	Message read						Prevention of pregnancy	Number
		HIV/AIDS	STIs	Condom advertising	Drugs	Alcohol			
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN									
Age									
15-19	26.3	48.8	12.8	31.6	83.5	66.5	32.6	6,750	
20-24	30.5	61.8	22.6	51.1	85.1	66.1	43.2	3,221	
Residence									
Urban	28.0	57.3	18.0	45.3	85.7	67.0	37.2	5,890	
Rural	27.1	46.9	13.0	27.2	81.5	65.5	34.3	4,081	
Education									
No education	(2.9)	(11.5)	(1.1)	(13.0)	(29.5)	(28.1)	(10.5)	28	
Some primary	14.8	9.8	1.2	13.0	46.8	39.5	12.5	119	
Completed primary	20.1	25.7	5.9	23.4	62.7	56.7	21.1	223	
Some secondary	25.7	46.5	12.1	30.0	83.7	67.6	31.4	4,928	
Completed secondary	27.2	59.5	17.1	44.0	86.3	68.2	38.6	2,296	
More than secondary	33.7	65.6	24.9	51.2	86.9	64.9	46.1	2,378	
Wealth Quintile									
Lowest	20.5	35.0	8.6	19.6	71.0	57.7	24.1	1,409	
Second	26.0	48.8	12.9	29.7	83.6	67.1	34.6	1,760	
Middle	28.4	53.3	15.6	36.8	86.4	69.4	37.8	1,971	
Fourth	29.9	58.5	18.2	44.1	87.8	68.8	37.7	2,172	
Highest	30.1	60.7	20.4	48.7	86.3	66.4	40.6	2,659	
Total	27.6	53.0	16.0	37.9	84.0	66.4	36.0	9,971	
NEVER-MARRIED MEN									
Age									
15-19	17.7	45.8	22.3	46.9	82.6	72.0	18.9	7,713	
20-24	20.3	55.7	29.6	62.5	84.5	73.9	27.4	4,899	
Residence									
Urban	20.6	54.5	28.6	60.5	85.6	74.4	25.0	6,869	
Rural	16.5	43.8	21.0	44.0	80.7	70.8	18.8	5,743	
Education									
No education	19.3	25.4	23.9	30.0	50.4	46.5	17.0	63	
Some primary	8.6	17.4	7.8	31.3	62.1	53.8	11.1	505	
Completed primary	12.5	30.7	13.2	40.0	69.3	65.0	13.1	690	
Some secondary	17.3	44.4	21.4	46.6	83.1	72.5	18.3	6,426	
Completed secondary	21.0	60.5	30.8	64.9	87.3	76.0	27.7	3,301	
More than secondary	25.2	67.6	39.3	67.3	90.3	77.5	33.7	1,627	
Wealth Quintile									
Lowest	12.5	32.8	14.2	32.7	70.5	62.2	13.0	2,314	
Second	17.2	45.6	21.6	46.8	81.7	72.3	19.0	2,560	
Middle	19.0	49.0	24.7	55.2	85.7	74.9	23.4	2,534	
Fourth	20.7	56.4	29.6	60.8	87.7	76.1	23.9	2,607	
Highest	23.4	62.5	34.5	67.3	89.8	77.2	30.5	2,596	
Total	18.7	49.6	25.2	53.0	83.3	72.8	22.2	12,612	

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

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HUMAN REPRODUCTION AND EXPERIENCE OF PUBERTY

4

Key Findings

- **Knowledge of puberty:** The majority of women (89%) know that menstruation is one of women's physical changes at puberty, and 60% of men know that growth in breasts is one of women's physical changes at puberty; 77% of women and 53% of men know that change in voice is one of men's physical changes at puberty.
- **Age at first menstruation and wet dreams:** Twenty-eight percent of women began menstruating at age 13. Twenty seven percent of men had their first wet dream at age 14.
- **Knowledge of fertile period:** Only 33% of women and 37% of men know the correct fertile period of a woman.
- **Knowledge of anemia:** Only 5% of women and 3% of men identify anemia with low hemoglobin, and 8% of women and 3% of men with iron deficiency.
- **Source of reproductive health information:** Only 12% of women and 6% of men know where to find discussion/information on reproductive health. Among them, 34% of women and 33% of men mentioned *Youth Health Care Services at a Community Health Center*; 16% of women and 11% of men mentioned a *Center for Information and Counseling on Adolescent Reproductive Health for Youth/Student*.
- **Reproductive health education in schools:** Fifty-nine percent of women and 55% of men received information on human reproductive health; 12% of women and 11% of men received family planning information; and 48% of women and 46% of men received HIV/AIDS information in junior high school.

This chapter discusses knowledge of human reproduction and experience of puberty among never-married women and men age 15-24. Topics include knowledge of physical changes at puberty, sources of knowledge about physical changes at puberty, age at first menstruation, wet dreams, knowledge of fertile period, and premarital health examination. This chapter also discusses the role of community, school, family, and mass media as sources of knowledge on human reproduction health, sexuality, and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including *human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)*.

4.1 KNOWLEDGE OF NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN AND MEN OF PHYSICAL CHANGES AT PUBERTY

Physical changes at puberty

The transition period from childhood to adulthood is characterized by the appearance of secondary sex characteristics and reproductive ability marked by hormonal, physical, psychological, and social changes.

Sample: Never-married women and men age 15-24

Growth of breasts and menstruation are the physical changes in women at puberty most often mentioned by both female and male respondents. Men's physical changes at puberty that are most often mentioned by respondents are voice changes, followed by growth of the Adam's apple, facial hair, pubic hair, or hair on chest and legs. Mentioned less frequently by women and men is the increase in sexual desire at puberty (**Table 4.1**).

Trends: The proportion of never-married women and men who know that growth of breasts is one of women's physical changes at puberty has increased from 72% in the 2012 IDHS to 78% in the 2017 IDHS for women, and from 58% in the 2012 IDHS to 60% in the 2017 IDHS for men. This is in line with the decrease in the percentage of women, from 5% in the 2012 IDHS to 2% in the 2017 IDHS, and from 20% in the 2012 IDHS to 17% in the 2017 IDHS, for men.

4.1.1 Sources of knowledge of physical changes at puberty

Figure 4.1 Source of information on physical changes at puberty from a teacher

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who received information about physical changes at puberty from a teacher

■ Women ■ Men

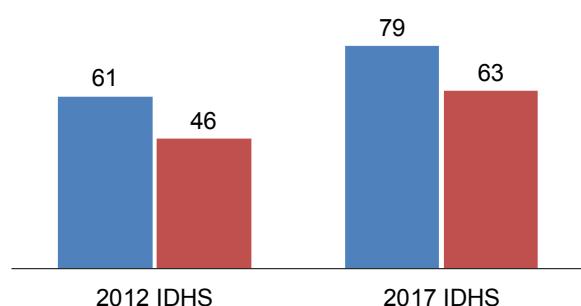
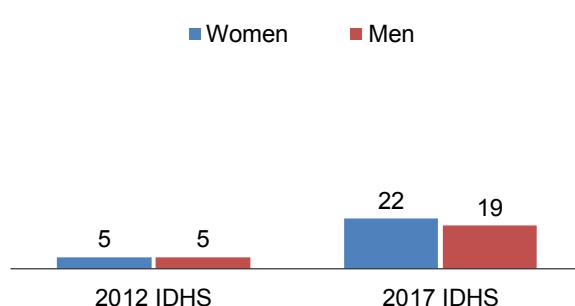


Figure 4.2 Source of information on physical changes at puberty from the internet

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who received information about physical changes at puberty from the internet

■ Women ■ Men



Sources of information on physical changes at puberty that are most often mentioned by women and men in 2017 are teachers (79% women and 63% men), friends (25% women and 41% men), and the internet (22% women and 19% men) (**Figure 4.1 and 4.2, Table 4.2**). Only 1% of women and men gained the knowledge from the radio (**Table 4.2**).

Trends: The percentage of women and of men who received information about physical changes at puberty from their teacher increases with each survey, from 61% (IDHS 2012) to 79% (IDHS 2017) for women, and from 46% (IDHS 2012) to 63% (IDHS 2017) for men. The utilization of the internet as a source of information

on physical changes at puberty rose quite high, from 5% for both women and men in the 2012 IDHS to 22% for women and 19% for men in the 2017 IDHS (**Figure 4.1** and **Figure 4.2**).

4.1.2 Menstruation

Twenty-eight percent of women began menstruating at age 13, 26% at age 12, and 23% at age 14. Among those age 15 at the time of the survey, 32% began menstruating at age 12 and 31% at age 13, while among women who were age 24 at the time of the survey, 30% began menstruating at age 13 and 25% at age 14 (**Table 4.3**).

Most women (58%) discussed menstruation before their first menstruation with friends, 45% with their mothers and 15% with their teachers. Twenty-one percent of women never discussed it with anyone (**Table 4.4**).

4.1.3 Wet dreams

Twenty-seven percent of men had their first wet dream at age 14 and 24% at age 15 (**Table 4.5**). More than half of men never discussed wet dreams with anyone before the first occurrence. Among those who did, 38% discussed with their friends, and 20% discussed with their teachers (**Table 4.6**).

4.2 KNOWLEDGE OF FERTILE PERIOD AND RISK OF PREGNANCY

Figure 4.3 Knowledge of fertile period among women

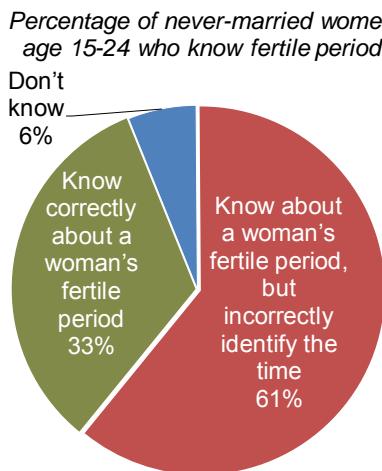
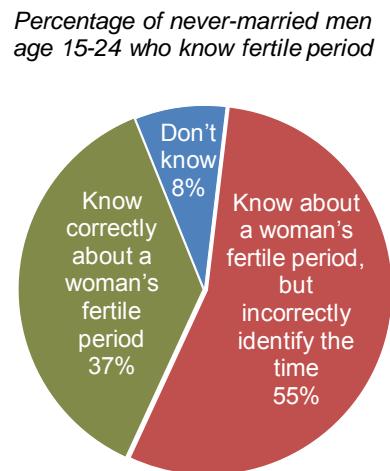


Figure 4.4 Knowledge of fertile period among men



All women and men were asked about knowledge of women's fertile period. First, they were asked whether there are certain days, from the first day of a menstrual period to the first day of the next menstrual period, when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual intercourse. Those who responded 'Yes' to this question then were asked when is the fertile period? Is it just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between periods? The correct answer is halfway between periods. Thirty-three percent of women answered correctly about a woman's fertile period, 61% did not answer correctly, and 6% answered that they do not know (**Table 4.7** and **Figure 4.3**).

Thirty-seven percent of men answered correctly about a woman's fertile period, 55% did not answer correctly, and the other 8% answered that they do not know (**Table 4.7** and **Figure 4.4**).

More than half of women and men believe that a woman can get pregnant after having one-time sexual intercourse (**Table 4.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who believe that a woman can get pregnant after one-time sexual intercourse is higher in the 20-24 age groups than the 15-19 age groups: 59% in women age 20-24 compared with 51% in women age 15-19 (**Table 4.8**).
- The percentage of women and men who believe that a woman can get pregnant after one-time sexual intercourse is higher among those with more than secondary education (64% in women and 66% in men).
- The percentage of women and men who know about the risk of pregnancy after one-time sexual intercourse rises with the increase in wealth quintile (58% in both women and men).

Variation in knowledge of a woman's fertile period and the risk of pregnancy by province can be seen in Appendix A, Table A.4.1 and Table A.4.2.

4.3 PREMARITAL HEALTH EXAMINATION

A premarital health examination is indispensable for early detection of reproductive health-related risks, one of which is the prevention of sexually transmitted infections. Types of health examinations include physical examination, blood, urine, and others.

Types of health examination mentioned by women are physical examination (70%), followed by blood test (39%), and urine test (13%). Among men, 73% answered physical examination, followed by blood test (23%) and urine test (7%) (**Table 4.9**).

4.4 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ANEMIA

Anemia due to iron deficiency remains a major nutritional problem in Indonesia. Iron deficiency is the most common and widespread nutritional disorder in developing countries (WHO 2001). Based on the 2013 Basic Health Research (*Riskesdas*) survey, the prevalence of anemia in Indonesia was 26% among children age 5-12, 23% in women age 13-18, 23% in women age 15-49, and 37% in pregnant women. The prevalence of anemia in men is lower than in women, 12% among men age 13-18 and 17% among men above age 15 (Ministry of Health 2013).

If anemia is not treated early in adolescence, there is a greater likelihood of anemia during pregnancy. Anemia in pregnant women increases the risk of low birth weight, birth defects, or stunting in the child, as well as death of the mother or child in the case of severe bleeding. Anemia can occur in men as well as women.

In the 2017 IDHS, knowledge about anemia was divided into three categories: understanding, cause, and treatment.

Understanding of anemia

Most adolescents have a poor understanding of anemia. Anemia is understood as a blood deficit by women and men (73% and 63%, respectively). This misunderstanding can be more harmful to women than men in the future. Very few women and men identify anemia as low hemoglobin (5% and 3%, respectively) or iron deficiency (8% and 3%, respectively) (**Table 4.10** and **Figure 4.5**).

Knowledge of causes of anemia

Women and men who have heard of anemia were asked further about the causes of anemia. Among those who could answer, 37% of women and 23% of men said that anemia is caused by a lack of vegetables and fruits. Twenty-six percent of women and 20% of men know that anemia is caused by low consumption of meat, fish, and liver. Eighteen percent of women and 13% of men think that anemia is caused by malnutrition (**Table 4.11**).

Knowledge of how to treat anemia

Women and men who have heard of anemia were then asked how anemia should be treated. Most women and men who gave an answer, said that anemia can be treated by taking pills to increase the blood (59% and 48%, respectively). Other answers are by increasing the consumption of vegetables rich in iron (34% and 21%, respectively); by consuming meat, fish, and liver (22% and 18%, respectively); and by taking iron tablets (17% and 6%, respectively) (**Table 4.12**).

Variation of knowledge of anemia by province can be seen in Appendix A, Table A.4.3.

4.5 DISCUSSION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Reproductive health

A state of complete physical, mental, and social wellbeing in all matters relating to the reproductive system and its functions and processes

Discussion on reproductive health

With whom and where women and men discuss anything relating to reproductive health including family planning, HIV/AIDS, and sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

Sample: Never-married women and men age 15-24

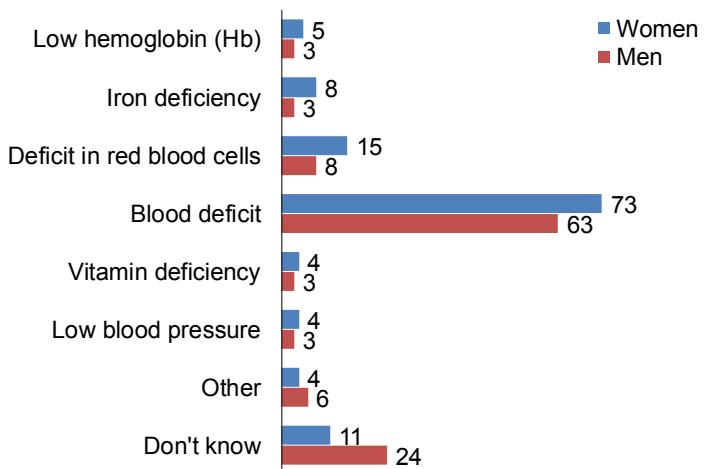
Also presented in the adolescent reproductive health component of the 2017 IDHS is discussion on issues related to reproductive health carried out by women and men. This includes sources of information accessed by adolescents, sources of reproductive health information preferred by adolescents, and knowledge of adolescent reproductive health centers, as well as where an adolescent obtained information about reproductive health for the first time, including the knowledge of family planning, HIV/AIDS, and STIs.

Discussion on reproductive health

The majority of women and men who know about reproductive health discuss it with their friends (62% and 51%, respectively). Fifty-three percent of women discuss it with their mothers, and 42% of men discuss it with their teachers. The percentage of women who discuss reproductive health with their fathers is 4%, and for men is 8% (**Table 4.13** and **Figure 4.6**).

Figure 4.5 Knowledge of anemia

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have heard of anemia and perception about anemia



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who discuss reproductive health with their friends is higher in the 20-24 age group compared with the 15-19 age group, which is 68% and 59% for women, and 55% and 49% for men (**Table 4.13**).
- Women and men in urban areas are more likely than those in rural areas to discuss reproductive health. For example, 64% of women in urban areas discuss reproductive health with their friends compared with 58% of women in rural areas. Similarly, 56% of men in urban areas discuss it with their friends compared with 46% of men in rural areas.
- The percentage of women and men who discuss reproductive health with their friends, mothers, fathers, siblings, and health service providers tends to increase with education level.
- The percentage of women and men who discuss reproductive health with their friends, mothers, fathers, siblings, and teachers tends to increase as household wealth quintile increases.

Information on discussion on reproductive health by province can be seen in Appendix A, Table A.4.4.1 and Table A.4.4.2.

Discussion on Reproductive Health at the Center for Adolescent Reproductive Health

This section discusses the sources of adolescent reproductive health information for women and men. The preferred places to get information on reproductive health are the Center for Information and Counseling on Adolescent Reproductive Health for Youth/Student (CIC-ARH Y/S), managed by BKKBN, and the Youth Health Care Services at Community Health Center (YHCS-CHC), managed by the Ministry of Health, Youth Centers, and others.

Table 4.14 and Figure 4.7 show that 12% of women and 6% of men know the location for source of information on reproductive health. Among them, YHCS-CHC is the most popular, mentioned by 34% of women and 33% of men, followed by CIC-ARH Y/S as the place for discussing reproductive health.

Figure 4.6 Discussion about reproductive health

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 according to the person who was invited to the discussion

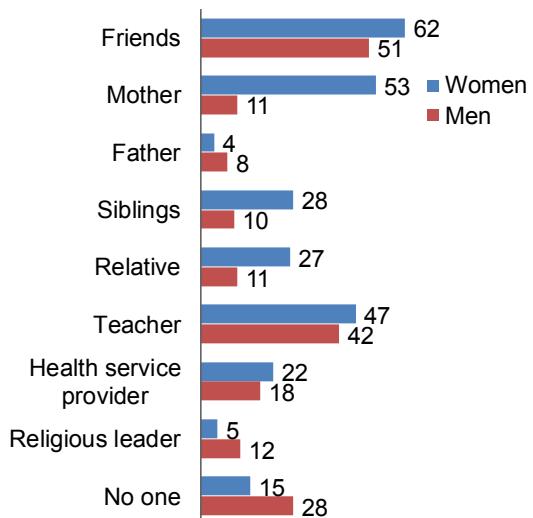
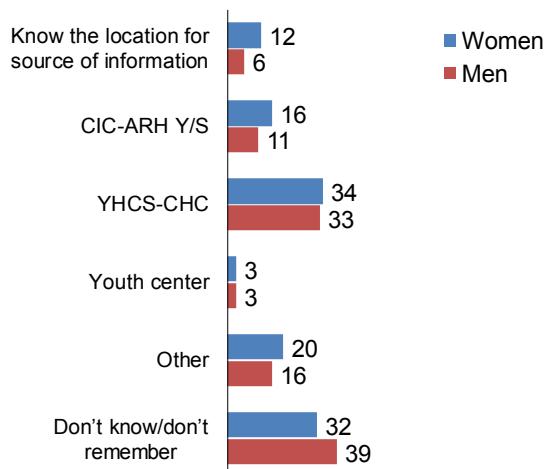


Figure 4.7 Knowledge of source of information and counseling

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 by discussion place on reproductive health



CIC-ARH Y/S is Center for Information and Counseling on Adolescent Reproductive Health Youth/Students.
YHCS- CHC is Youth Health Care Services at Community Health Center (YHCS-CHC).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who cited CIC-ARH Y/S as the source of information on reproductive health in women is similar among those age 15-19 and age 20-24 (17% and 16%, respectively), but is higher among men age 15-19 (13%) than age 20-24 (9%). The same is true for women who know YHCS-CHC: 35% for women age 20-24 and 34% for women age 15-19. In contrast, the percentage of men who know YHCS-CHC is higher among men age 15-19 (35%) than those age 20-24 (31%).
- The knowledge of women and men about CIC-ARH Y/S and YHCS-CHC as sources for information on reproductive health varies according to place of residence, education, and wealth quintile (**Table 4.14**).

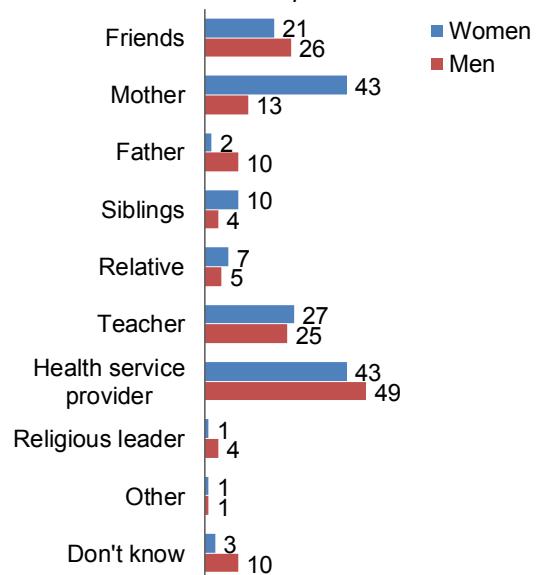
Variation in knowledge of information relating to adolescent reproductive health by province can be seen in Appendix A, Table A.4.5.1 and Table A.4.5.2.

Preferred Sources of Information on Desired Reproductive Health

Women and men were asked about the preferred source for further information on reproductive health. Health service provider is the most popular source of information, mentioned by 43% of women and 49% of men. The percentage of women who chose their mothers as their source of information about reproductive health is 43%. The percentage of men who learned about reproductive health from their friends is 26%, and 25% learned from their teachers (**Table 4.15** and **Figure 4.8**).

Figure 4.8 Preferred source for information on reproductive health

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 by preferred person for further discussion on reproductive health



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who said that sources for further information about reproductive health are their mothers or teachers is higher at age 15-19 than 20-24. For example, 33% of women and men age 15-19 mentioned their teacher as their preferred source for further information, compared with 14% of women and men age 20-24 (**Table 4.15**).
- The percentage of men who chose a health service provider as their source for further information about reproductive health is higher in urban areas (53%) than in rural areas (46%).

Variation of preferred source to learn more information relating to reproductive health by province can be seen in Appendix A, Table A.4.6.1 and Table A.4.6.2.

4.6 FIRST SOURCE OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH INFORMATION

The first source of reproductive health information received in school:

Source of information on reproductive health from schools first received by women and men. Reproductive health lessons include human reproductive systems, birth control methods, and HIV/AIDS.

Sample: Never-married women and men age 15-24

More than half of women and men received their first human reproductive health lesson in junior high school, 59% and 55%, respectively (**Table 4.16**). Family planning is not commonly discussed in schools. This is shown by the low percentage of respondents who answered that they received lessons about family planning in schools. In general, 12% of women and 11% of men received their first lesson about family planning in junior high school (**Table 4.17**). Lessons about HIV/AIDS were first received in junior high school by 48% of women and 46% of men (**Table 4.18**).

Patterns according to background characteristics

- The majority of women and men first received lessons on reproductive health, family planning, and HIV/AIDS in junior high school (**Table 4.16**, **Table 4.17**, and **Table 4.18**).
- Women and men in urban areas are more likely to receive the three lessons at all school levels compared with those in rural areas.
- There is no specific pattern by wealth quintile for women and men who received all three lessons.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on knowledge about reproductive health and experience at puberty, see the following tables:

- **Table 4.1** Knowledge of physical changes at puberty
- **Table 4.2** Source of knowledge of physical changes at puberty
- **Table 4.3** Age at first menstruation
- **Table 4.4** Discussion on menstruation before first menstruation: Women
- **Table 4.5** Age at first wet dream: Men
- **Table 4.6** Discussion of wet dreams before first wet dream: Men
- **Table 4.7** Knowledge of a woman's fertile period
- **Table 4.8** Knowledge of risk of pregnancy
- **Table 4.9** Premarital health examination
- **Table 4.10** Knowledge of anemia
- **Table 4.11** Knowledge of causes of anemia
- **Table 4.12** Knowledge of how to treat anemia
- **Table 4.13** Discussion on reproductive health
- **Table 4.14** Knowledge of source of information and counseling on reproductive health
- **Table 4.15** Preferred source for more information on reproductive health
- **Table 4.16** Knowledge of human reproductive health
- **Table 4.17** Knowledge of family planning
- **Table 4.18** Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Table 4.1 Knowledge of physical changes at puberty

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 who know of physical changes in a man and a woman at puberty, by age and sex, Indonesia DHS 2017

Indicators of physical changes	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Adolescent man						
Develop muscles	32.1	34.0	32.7	23.4	23.8	23.5
Change in voice	76.1	77.7	76.6	54.3	50.1	52.7
Growth of facial hair, pubic hair, or hair on chest, legs and arms	49.3	48.2	48.9	52.7	49.7	51.5
Increase in sexual arousal	4.3	5.4	4.6	6.7	11.1	8.4
Wet dreams	36.9	38.9	37.6	49.6	53.5	51.1
Growth in Adam's apple	68.9	66.2	68.0	45.0	39.5	42.8
Hardening of nipples	1.2	1.8	1.4	2.9	3.5	3.1
Other	1.9	2.7	2.1	7.1	11.2	8.7
Don't know any signs	5.6	4.6	5.3	7.9	7.0	7.5
Adolescent woman						
Growth of pubic hair and underarm hair	39.5	36.5	38.5	23.0	23.0	23.0
Growth in breasts	77.5	80.6	78.5	58.1	62.5	59.8
Growth in hips	39.7	32.2	37.3	23.2	19.6	21.8
Increase in sexual arousal	4.2	5.9	4.8	3.1	5.1	3.9
Menstruation	87.8	90.5	88.7	55.9	61.3	58.0
Other	3.5	4.4	3.8	4.4	6.8	5.3
Don't know any signs	2.4	2.2	2.3	18.3	15.0	17.1
Number	6,750	3,221	9,971	7,713	4,899	12,612

Table 4.2 Source of knowledge of physical changes at puberty

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who received information about the physical changes at puberty from various sources, by age, Indonesia DHS 2017

Source of knowledge of physical changes	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Friends	24.4	26.6	25.1	37.1	46.0	40.5
Mother	16.8	18.5	17.3	4.1	3.5	3.9
Father	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.8	2.7	2.7
Siblings	3.6	4.9	4.0	1.2	1.7	1.4
Relatives	4.6	7.3	5.5	2.6	3.0	2.8
Teacher	81.4	73.0	78.7	67.7	56.0	63.2
Health service provider	3.6	4.6	3.9	2.2	2.1	2.1
Religious leader	1.8	1.9	1.8	4.5	4.5	4.5
Television	5.8	8.7	6.8	8.0	10.3	8.9
Radio	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8
Book/magazine/newspaper	19.4	21.6	20.1	10.1	9.4	9.8
Internet	18.5	27.8	21.5	16.3	24.0	19.3
Other	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.8	2.1
Missing/Don't know	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9
Number	6,750	3,211	9,971	7,713	4,899	12,612

Table 4.3 Age at first menstruation

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 by age at first menstruation according to current age, Indonesia DHS 2017

Current age	Age at first menstruation								Never men- struated	Total	Number	
	< 10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+				
15	2.4	10.5	32.1	31.0	19.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	1,523
16	2.8	8.1	25.9	29.9	23.3	8.4	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	100.0	1,507
17	1.6	6.3	28.3	27.1	23.0	11.1	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,614
18	1.5	6.5	26.9	26.3	22.3	13.5	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,115
19	1.6	7.8	22.1	28.5	23.2	11.9	4.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	992
20	1.7	4.2	23.5	27.0	24.8	14.3	2.8	1.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	972
21	1.0	6.2	23.4	24.1	24.0	15.6	4.5	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	793
22	2.3	6.0	22.2	25.3	25.0	12.7	3.3	2.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	607
23	3.3	5.4	20.7	22.6	23.8	17.4	4.3	1.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	492
24	1.4	3.8	23.2	30.0	25.2	12.5	2.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	357
Total	2.0	7.0	26.0	27.7	22.9	10.9	2.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	100.0	9,971

Table 4.4 Discussion of menstruation before first menstruation: Women

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 who have begun menstruation, who discussed menstruation with specific persons before first menstruation, Indonesia DHS 2017

Person with whom menstruation was discussed	Age		
	15-19	20-24	Total
Friends	59.7	53.1	57.5
Mother	43.4	49.1	45.2
Father	0.7	1.3	0.9
Siblings	13.9	15.1	13.9
Relatives	7.8	9.5	8.3
Teacher	15.4	15.4	15.4
Health service provider	0.7	0.7	0.7
Religious leader	0.6	1.1	0.8
Other	1.0	0.5	0.9
No one	20.6	21.5	20.9
Total	6,708	3,218	9,925

Table 4.5 Age at first wet dream: Men

Percent distribution of never-married men age 15-24 who had had a wet dream, by age at first wet dream, Indonesia DHS 2017

Current age	Age at first wet dream								Never had wet dream	Total	Number	
	< 10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+				
15	0.9	1.7	11.3	29.0	31.7	10.5	0.0	0.0	14.8	100.0	1,715	
16	1.0	1.8	7.6	20.8	31.5	25.7	4.7	0.0	0.2	6.7	100.0	1,648
17	1.0	1.4	7.6	18.9	26.3	27.8	11.4	2.1	0.0	3.4	100.0	1,840
18	0.7	1.0	6.9	14.9	24.8	30.3	11.4	6.7	0.1	3.1	100.0	1,304
19	1.2	1.5	6.3	14.0	22.3	26.2	13.7	10.6	0.3	3.9	100.0	1,206
20	0.2	2.0	5.7	14.6	26.1	24.9	10.3	15.0	0.2	1.0	100.0	1,153
21	0.2	0.4	5.1	15.9	24.2	25.4	10.9	16.7	0.1	1.1	100.0	998
22	0.5	0.9	6.6	15.4	24.2	23.6	12.4	13.8	0.3	2.3	100.0	1,084
23	0.6	0.6	7.4	14.5	24.3	25.8	9.5	14.9	0.1	2.2	100.0	901
24	1.1	0.8	5.6	15.1	24.5	24.6	11.4	13.5	0.5	3.0	100.0	763
Number	0.8	1.3	7.3	18.2	26.6	24.1	9.0	7.8	0.2	4.8	100.0	12,612

Table 4.6 Discussion of wet dreams before first wet dream: Men

Percentage of never-married men age 15-24 who had wet dreams and discussed wet dreams with specific persons before first wet dream, Indonesia DHS 2017

Person with whom wet dream was discussed	Age		
	15-19	20-24	Total
Friends	37.4	39.0	38.0
Mother	1.5	1.6	1.5
Father	1.3	1.6	1.4
Siblings	0.8	1.0	0.9
Relatives	1.2	1.2	1.2
Teacher	20.2	18.5	19.5
Health service provider	0.4	0.2	0.3
Religious leader	2.8	4.1	3.3
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1
No one	56.7	51.3	54.5
Number	7,188	4,796	11,984

Table 4.7 Knowledge of a woman's fertile period

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 who know that there are certain days in a woman's menstrual cycle when she is more likely to become pregnant, by age, Indonesia DHS 2017

Fertile period	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Just before period	10.7	9.6	10.3	11.2	11.4	11.3
During period	2.8	0.9	2.1	2.6	1.6	2.1
Right after period	50.0	48.0	49.2	39.5	43.2	41.2
Halfway between periods	29.7	37.8	32.8	37.0	36.5	36.8
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Don't know/missing	6.7	3.7	5.6	9.5	7.1	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,563	2,256	5,807	2,351	2,125	4,476

Table 4.8 Knowledge of risk of pregnancy

Percent distribution of never-married women and men 15-24 who think that a woman can become pregnant after one-time sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Women		Men	
	Percent	Total	Percent	Total
Age				
15-19	50.5	6,750	48.6	7,713
20-24	59.3	3,221	56.3	4,899
Residence				
Urban	55.7	5,890	53.9	6,869
Rural	49.8	4,081	48.9	5,743
Education				
No education	26.0	28	35.6	63
Some primary	25.7	119	32.2	505
Completed primary	31.5	223	43.6	690
Some secondary	49.5	4,928	48.2	6,426
Completed secondary	53.8	2,296	56.1	3,301
More than secondary	64.4	2,378	65.8	1,627
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	43.8	1,409	43.9	2,314
Second	51.1	1,760	49.4	2,560
Middle	51.9	1,971	51.9	2,534
Fourth	56.5	2,172	54.1	2,607
Highest	58.2	2,659	57.9	2,596
Total	53.3	9,971	51.6	12,612

Table 4.9 Premarital health examination

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who said that a premarital health examination is necessary, by type of examination and age, Indonesia DHS 2017

Type of medical examination	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Physical	70.0	68.6	69.5	71.0	75.3	72.7
Blood	34.9	45.9	38.5	21.2	25.7	23.0
Urine	11.3	17.9	13.4	6.6	8.0	7.2
Other	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.5	1.9
Don't know	9.7	5.8	8.4	12.3	7.4	10.4
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	6,062	3,000	9,043	6,091	4,020	10,110

Table 4.10 Knowledge of anemia

Among never-married women and men age 15-24 who have heard of anemia, perceptions of what anemia is, by age, Indonesia DHS 2017

Perception of anemia	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Low hemoglobin (Hb)	4.0	7.7	5.2	2.5	3.5	2.9
Iron deficiency	7.3	10.5	8.4	3.1	3.0	3.1
Deficit in red blood cells	13.9	17.4	15.1	7.7	8.3	8.0
Blood deficit	71.5	75.7	73.0	60.1	67.6	63.2
Vitamin deficiency	4.5	3.4	4.1	2.3	3.0	2.6
Low blood pressure	3.5	5.5	4.2	2.6	4.0	3.1
Other	3.4	4.1	3.6	6.7	6.0	6.4
Don't know	13.2	6.9	11.0	27.4	19.7	24.2
Total	5,350	2,791	8,141	3,944	2,790	6,734

Table 4.11 Knowledge of causes of anemia

Among never-married women and men age 15-24 who have heard of anemia, the percentage who reported specific causes of anemia, Indonesia DHS 2017

Cause of anemia	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Lack of consumption of meat, fish, and liver	23.9	30.1	26.0	17.3	22.9	19.6
Lack of consumption of vegetables and fruits	35.2	39.8	36.7	21.5	25.5	23.2
Bleeding	6.6	8.0	7.1	4.1	4.0	4.1
Menstruation	11.5	12.9	12.0	1.5	1.8	1.6
Malnutrition	17.3	19.3	18.0	11.8	14.8	13.1
Infectious disease	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.2
Other	8.3	9.6	8.8	9.3	9.3	9.3
Do not know	23.9	14.9	20.8	40.5	30.2	36.2
Total	5,350	2,791	8,141	3,944	2,790	6,734

Table 4.12 Knowledge of how to treat anemia

Among never-married women and men age 15-24 who have heard of anemia, the percentage who reported specific treatments of anemia, by age, Indonesia DHS 2017

Treatment for anemia	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Take pill to increase blood	57.0	63.8	59.3	45.1	51.8	47.9
Take iron tablet	14.0	21.7	16.7	5.8	6.8	6.2
Increase consumption of meat, fish, and liver	19.8	27.0	22.3	15.2	22.0	18.0
Increase consumption of iron-rich vegetables	31.8	37.1	33.6	19.1	22.8	20.6
Other	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.7	4.9	4.2
Don't know	8.8	6.0	7.8	18.9	13.7	16.8
Total	5,350	2,791	8,141	3,944	2,790	6,734

Table 4.13 Discussion on reproductive health

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24, who discussed reproductive health with another person by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Discussion of reproductive health									Number	
	Friends	Mother	Father	Siblings	Relatives	Teacher	Health service provider	Religious leader	No one		
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN											
Age											
15-19	58.5	50.2	3.8	24.6	23.6	49.6	18.1	4.4	15.9	6,750	
20-24	68.0	58.7	5.3	36.5	33.6	41.9	28.5	4.6	12.6	3,221	
Residence											
Urban	64.3	57.1	4.8	30.7	28.7	46.9	22.1	4.6	12.8	5,890	
Rural	57.7	47.0	3.5	25.2	24.0	47.4	20.6	4.3	17.8	4,084	
Education											
No education	27.8	33.6	0.5	21.9	19.8	13.1	4.5	8.6	49.9	28	
Some primary	22.1	24.4	0.7	13.7	12.2	4.1	2.9	0.1	60.6	119	
Completed primary	29.6	34.9	2.2	19.5	14.3	6.0	4.2	1.3	47.5	223	
Some secondary	57.5	48.3	3.8	23.4	22.2	50.1	15.9	4.4	16.2	4,928	
Completed secondary	60.5	52.6	3.9	29.4	26.6	44.2	21.7	4.0	14.5	2,296	
More than secondary	76.4	66.3	5.9	39.6	38.5	50.2	35.5	5.6	6.6	2,378	
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	50.1	41.2	3.6	22.7	18.5	42.2	16.1	2.7	25.3	1,409	
Second	57.3	46.1	3.3	25.4	25.2	45.3	16.9	4.8	18.6	1,760	
Middle	61.1	50.1	4.0	29.1	25.8	47.6	20.3	5.2	14.3	1,971	
Fourth	64.7	57.2	4.3	29.0	28.3	48.7	23.7	4.8	11.9	2,172	
Highest	68.3	62.3	5.4	32.5	31.8	49.2	26.4	4.3	9.7	2,659	
Total	61.6	53.0	4.3	28.4	26.8	47.1	21.5	4.5	14.8	9,971	
NEVER-MARRIED MEN											
Age											
15-19	48.7	10.5	8.0	8.5	9.5	44.4	16.5	11.0	28.3	7,713	
20-24	54.8	11.4	8.8	12.2	14.0	38.2	21.5	12.8	26.6	4,899	
Residence											
Urban	55.5	13.9	10.4	12.0	12.9	45.1	21.3	12.7	23.0	6,869	
Rural	45.7	7.1	5.7	7.5	9.2	38.2	15.0	10.5	33.2	5,743	
Education											
No education	37.6	17.9	7.3	5.9	18.6	19.3	20.2	13.9	43.7	63	
Some primary	32.1	7.2	5.0	8.0	5.4	4.9	7.9	3.4	58.4	505	
Completed primary	46.9	9.3	6.7	8.0	10.9	9.4	10.3	8.2	43.2	690	
Some secondary	47.6	9.8	7.5	8.5	9.1	44.3	16.4	10.9	28.4	6,426	
Completed secondary	53.7	9.6	7.9	10.6	12.3	44.2	21.0	12.5	24.6	3,301	
More than secondary	67.5	18.8	13.9	16.0	19.5	54.7	27.6	17.6	13.9	1,627	
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	44.5	7.4	5.9	7.6	8.5	31.2	16.6	8.6	37.0	2,314	
Second	47.7	8.6	6.5	9.8	10.4	39.6	16.3	11.1	30.5	2,560	
Middle	48.4	9.3	7.3	9.1	10.3	42.1	17.2	11.9	29.2	2,534	
Fourth	56.2	11.5	8.1	10.9	12.1	45.3	19.5	12.2	23.3	2,607	
Highest	57.7	16.9	13.3	12.1	14.5	50.7	22.2	14.3	19.4	2,596	
Total	51.1	10.8	8.3	10.0	11.2	42.0	18.4	11.7	27.6	12,612	

Table 4.14 Knowledge of source of information and counseling on reproductive health

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who know of a place that provides information and consultation on adolescent reproductive health, and percentage by source of information and background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage who know a place to obtain information and consultation on health	Number	Among never-married women and men age 15-24 who know of a source of information on adolescent reproductive health, percentage who said:						Number	
			CIC-ARH Y/S			YHCS- CHC	Youth center	Other	Don't know	
			NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Age										
15-19	10.2	6,769	17.0	33.5	1.8	20.2	32.0	0.3	691	
20-24	14.5	3,211	15.5	35.2	3.7	19.4	30.9	0.0	468	
Residence										
Urban	12.1	5,890	16.1	33.1	3.2	20.6	32.4	0.2	715	
Rural	10.9	4,081	16.8	36.0	1.5	18.6	30.2	0.1	445	
Education										
No education	2.9	28	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	
Some primary	0.8	119	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	
Completed primary	2.0	223	0.0	12.2	0.0	33.4	54.5	0.0	4	
Some secondary	9.5	4,928	17.2	33.1	1.9	22.1	29.9	0.4	471	
Completed secondary	9.7	2,296	14.6	39.3	1.7	17.0	30.8	0.0	222	
More than secondary	19.4	2,378	16.5	33.0	3.7	18.9	33.3	0.0	461	
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	5.6	1,410	13.3	35.9	1.2	26.9	30.1	0.0	79	
Second	11.6	1,760	12.3	30.7	2.7	16.4	38.6	0.0	204	
Middle	10.3	1,971	15.8	38.6	0.9	17.6	29.7	0.0	202	
Fourth	12.9	2,175	15.9	34.8	0.5	23.3	30.0	0.0	280	
Highest	14.8	2,659	19.7	33.0	5.1	18.9	30.3	0.5	393	
Total	11.6	9,971	16.4	34.2	2.6	19.9	31.6	0.2	1,159	
NEVER-MARRIED MEN										
Age										
15-19	4.8	7,713	12.6	35.0	2.5	15.1	35.9	0.9	374	
20-24	7.9	4,899	8.5	31.0	4.3	17.0	41.0	0.5	387	
Residence										
Urban	7.5	6,869	10.4	30.7	3.5	16.8	40.4	0.9	514	
Rural	4.3	5,743	10.6	37.7	3.2	14.5	34.7	0.4	247	
Education										
No education	3.1	63	29.2	9.2	9.2	70.8	0.0	0.0	2	
Some primary	1.7	505	0.0	12.2	0.0	25.9	61.9	0.0	9	
Completed primary	1.5	690	0.0	42.9	0.0	18.5	38.6	0.0	10	
Some secondary	4.5	6,426	9.7	35.6	1.7	12.0	41.1	1.2	286	
Completed secondary	7.4	3,301	8.2	34.6	4.7	19.0	35.7	0.9	245	
More than secondary	12.8	1,627	15.0	28.0	4.5	17.1	37.8	0.0	208	
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	2.9	2,314	13.8	30.0	0.0	17.2	41.2	0.0	67	
Second	6.0	2,560	11.9	35.3	1.8	18.2	32.6	0.1	154	
Middle	5.5	2,534	7.3	38.4	2.6	11.5	39.3	1.7	140	
Fourth	7.7	2,607	13.3	31.9	3.5	13.8	39.1	1.0	200	
Highest	7.7	2,596	7.7	29.5	6.1	19.3	41.0	0.5	201	
Total	6.0	12,612	10.5	33.0	3.4	16.0	38.5	0.7	761	

Note: CIC-ARH Y/S is Center for Information and Counseling on Adolescent Reproductive Health Youth/Students, YHCS- CHC is Youth Health Care Services at Community Health Center (YHCS-CHC)

Table 4.15 Preferred source for more information on reproductive health

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24, by person with whom they would like to talk more about reproductive health, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Discussion of reproductive health										Number of respondents
	Friends	Mother	Father	Siblings	Relatives	Teacher	Health service provider	Religious leader	Other	Don't know	
	NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN										
Age											
15-19	20.2	44.5	1.7	8.6	6.7	32.6	39.8	0.6	0.4	3.3	0.1
20-24	23.9	39.7	1.3	11.3	6.7	13.9	50.7	0.9	0.9	2.9	0.2
Residence											
Urban	21.3	46.1	1.8	9.5	7.0	25.6	43.2	0.5	0.5	2.4	0.1
Rural	21.6	38.5	1.3	9.3	6.2	28.0	43.4	0.9	0.6	4.4	0.2
Education											
No education	20.6	38.6	0.5	10.8	5.9	8.6	19.8	8.6	0.0	33.2	3.1
Some primary	14.4	41.6	2.6	10.8	8.8	1.5	15.1	0.5	0.0	28.9	0.0
Completed primary	17.3	45.1	1.6	15.4	9.6	3.2	26.6	0.0	0.0	15.7	1.1
Some secondary	19.6	43.6	1.9	8.1	6.1	36.3	38.2	0.6	0.5	3.5	0.1
Completed secondary	24.4	42.7	0.7	11.0	7.8	15.7	46.1	0.8	0.6	2.4	0.0
More than secondary	23.1	41.9	1.9	10.2	6.5	20.5	54.5	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.1
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	22.1	34.9	1.9	10.4	5.9	28.9	38.0	0.6	0.4	7.5	0.2
Second	23.6	38.6	1.7	9.7	7.9	26.3	42.4	0.8	1.1	4.0	0.3
Middle	20.4	42.4	1.8	8.8	6.1	26.4	44.6	0.7	0.4	2.8	0.1
Fourth	21.4	45.3	1.6	9.2	6.6	26.1	44.8	0.8	0.4	2.4	0.1
Highest	20.3	48.7	1.2	9.5	6.9	26.0	44.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.0
Total	21.4	43.0	1.6	9.5	6.7	26.5	43.3	0.7	0.6	3.2	0.1
NEVER-MARRIED MEN											
Age											
15-19	24.3	13.9	11.0	3.2	4.4	32.7	46.5	3.7	0.6	9.8	0.1
20-24	29.7	10.5	7.5	3.9	4.8	13.9	54.0	3.4	0.6	8.7	0.1
Residence											
Urban	25.5	14.8	11.0	3.7	4.7	24.8	52.5	3.1	0.7	7.7	0.1
Rural	27.5	9.9	7.9	3.1	4.4	26.0	45.8	4.2	0.4	11.4	0.1
Education											
No education	26.3	12.2	4.7	0.8	3.0	16.6	25.5	1.9	2.3	35.1	0.0
Some primary	26.9	14.5	9.3	4.7	4.1	4.5	31.2	1.8	0.6	31.6	0.0
Completed primary	32.5	13.7	9.5	7.2	6.5	4.5	36.6	5.4	0.5	19.1	0.0
Some secondary	24.7	13.0	10.3	3.1	4.4	33.9	46.9	3.8	0.6	9.3	0.0
Completed secondary	28.7	11.0	8.5	3.7	4.6	18.7	54.5	2.8	0.4	6.4	0.2
More than secondary	25.6	13.0	9.4	2.5	4.4	20.7	61.2	4.3	0.9	4.0	0.0
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	30.0	8.7	6.7	3.1	4.6	22.3	43.5	3.8	0.5	14.8	0.0
Second	28.1	11.0	9.0	3.0	5.2	24.2	45.9	4.5	0.7	10.5	0.2
Middle	24.8	11.6	8.9	3.3	4.0	24.7	50.2	2.8	0.4	9.8	0.0
Fourth	26.2	13.2	9.7	3.6	4.7	27.8	52.1	3.6	0.5	7.4	0.0
Highest	23.2	17.8	13.4	4.4	4.2	27.4	54.8	3.3	0.8	5.1	0.1
Total	26.4	12.6	9.6	3.5	4.5	25.4	49.4	3.6	0.6	9.4	0.1

Table 4.16 Knowledge of human reproductive health

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have attended school and a level of education when first received information on the human reproductive health system by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Primary	Junior high school	more than secondary	Senior high school/ more than secondary	Total
					NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN
Age					
15-19	15.2	62.2	15.4	0.1	6,753
20-24	12.6	52.7	28.7	0.1	3,209
Residence					
Urban	15.1	59.5	20.1	0.1	5,884
Rural	13.2	58.4	19.1	0.1	4,059
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	11.4	56.9	14.6	0.1	1,393
Second	13.3	60.7	18.1	0.1	1,756
Middle	14.8	59.5	19.2	0.1	1,967
Fourth	14.7	58.9	22.0	0.1	2,172
Highest	15.9	59.1	22.0	0.0	2,657
Total	14.4	59.1	19.7	0.1	9,943
NEVER-MARRIED MEN					
Age					
15-19	11.8	59.4	11.8	0.1	7,677
20-24	10.8	48.8	20.1	0.3	4,871
Residence					
Urban	12.4	56.4	16.6	0.1	6,832
Rural	10.3	54.0	13.2	0.2	5,717
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	11.4	44.1	11.2	0.0	2,287
Second	10.9	53.9	12.7	0.1	2,550
Middle	9.4	59.5	13.8	0.2	2,518
Fourth	10.7	58.8	17.2	0.3	2,605
Highest	14.6	58.8	19.7	0.1	2,589
Total	11.4	55.3	15.0	0.1	12,549

Table 4.17 Knowledge of family planning

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have attended school and a level of education when first received information on family planning by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristics	Primary	Junior high school	more than secondary	Senior high school/ more than secondary	Total	
					Don't know	NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN
Age						
15-19	0.4	13.0	10.8	0.0	6,753	
20-24	0.4	9.9	27.2	0.2	3,209	
Residence						
Urban	0.5	13.1	17.0	0.0	5,884	
Rural	0.4	10.5	14.7	0.2	4,059	
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.5	11.4	8.6	0.1	1,393	
Second	0.6	11.9	11.8	0.0	1,756	
Middle	0.3	11.2	16.5	0.0	1,967	
Fourth	0.4	13.2	17.4	0.2	2,172	
Highest	0.4	12.1	21.5	0.1	2,657	
Total	0.4	12.0	16.1	0.1	9,943	
NEVER-MARRIED MEN						
Age						
15-19	0.8	11.6	5.8	0.2	7,677	
20-24	1.2	10.5	13.0	0.2	4,871	
Residence						
Urban	1.0	12.0	10.5	0.2	6,832	
Rural	1.0	10.2	6.3	0.2	5,717	
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	1.9	9.1	4.4	0.2	2,287	
Second	1.2	9.2	6.5	0.1	2,550	
Middle	0.4	12.4	7.9	0.3	2,518	
Fourth	0.7	11.3	9.8	0.3	2,605	
Highest	0.8	13.6	13.8	0.1	2,589	
Total	1.0	11.2	8.6	0.2	12,549	

Table 4.18 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have attended school and a level of education when first received information on HIV/AIDS by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Primary	Junior high school	more than secondary	Senior high school/ more than secondary	Total				
					NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN				
Age									
15-19	3.3	52.8	27.0	0.1	6,753				
20-24	3.2	36.5	47.5	0.1	3,209				
Residence									
Urban	3.5	48.7	35.4	0.1	5,884				
Rural	2.8	45.9	31.1	0.1	4,059				
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.0	41.8	23.5	0.1	1,392				
Second	2.9	48.8	29.3	0.1	1,755				
Middle	3.8	48.6	32.8	0.0	1,967				
Fourth	3.4	47.0	38.7	0.2	2,172				
Highest	3.6	49.5	38.2	0.1	2,667				
Total	3.2	47.6	33.6	0.1	9,943				
NEVER-MARRIED MEN									
Age									
15-19	3.7	50.1	19.5	0.2	7,677				
20-24	4.0	38.4	32.6	0.3	4,871				
Residence									
Urban	4.7	47.4	27.6	0.2	6,832				
Rural	2.7	43.3	20.9	0.4	5,717				
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	3.2	33.0	16.8	0.3	2,287				
Second	4.2	44.3	19.9	0.1	2,550				
Middle	3.2	48.3	23.4	0.4	2,518				
Fourth	3.7	49.0	28.7	0.5	2,605				
Highest	4.6	51.8	33.1	0.2	2,589				
Total	3.8	45.6	24.6	0.3	12,549				

Key Findings

- **Types of contraceptive methods known:** The types of contraceptive methods known to women on average are greater in number than those known to men (five and four methods, respectively).
- **Knowledge of types of modern contraceptive methods:** Modern contraceptive methods most commonly known to women and men are injectables, the pill, and the condom.
- **Attitudes toward provision of family planning services:** Most women and men (85% and 81%, respectively) mentioned the provision of family planning information as the service most needed.
- **Intention to use a contraceptive method in the future:** The percentage who intend to use a contraceptive method in the future is higher for women than men (78% and 57%, respectively).
- **Attitudes toward condom use:** Most women and men agree that condoms can prevent pregnancy (72% and 74%, respectively) and can protect from HIV/AIDS and STIs (60% and 64%, respectively).

Adolescent problems related to reproductive health are often rooted in lack of adequate information. Therefore, the adolescent reproductive health program focuses on disseminating information through various mass media and through formal and informal education systems. With access to the correct information, adolescents are expected to develop responsible reproductive health attitudes and behaviors.

One of the topics in adolescent reproductive health information programs is family planning. Information about family planning is expected to provide a life skill for adolescents to start a healthy reproductive life, and to postpone marriage, avoid unwanted pregnancy, and protect against sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Postponement of marriage and birth at an early age provides opportunities for adolescents to continue their education and obtain good jobs.

This chapter presents information about the knowledge of adolescents relating to contraceptive methods; attitudes toward the provision of family planning services for never-married adolescents according to the type of service; attitudes toward condom use; and the intention to use a contraceptive method in the future.

5.1 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Knowledge of women and men regarding contraceptive methods is obtained by asking whether or not the respondents have heard of any methods to delay or prevent pregnancy.

Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Women and men who have heard of at least one contraceptive method, modern or traditional.

Any contraceptive method

Consists of modern and traditional contraceptive methods.

Modern contraceptive methods

Consists of female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, condom, intravag/diaphragm, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and emergency contraception.

Traditional contraceptive methods

Consists of rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods (herbs, abdominal massage).

Sample: Never-married women and men age 15-24.

Ninety-six percent of women and 93% of men know at least one contraceptive method. The percentage of women who know modern contraceptive methods is slightly higher than men (96% and 93%, respectively). On the contrary, the percentage of men who know traditional contraceptive methods is higher (38%) than women (32%). The types of contraceptive methods known to women on the average are more than men (five and four methods, respectively) (**Table 5.1**).

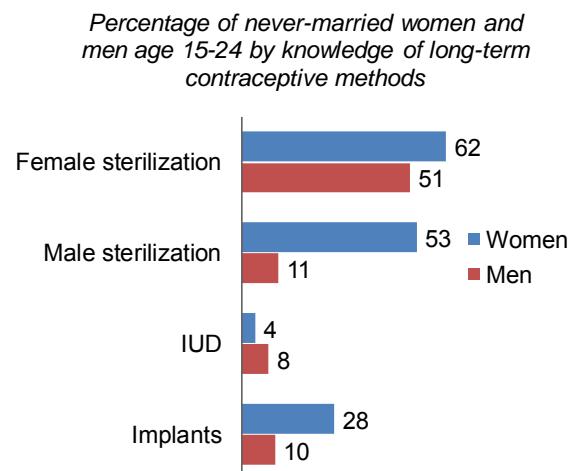
Modern contraceptive methods that are widely known to women are injectables and the pill (89% each), while men are most familiar with the condom (89%) and pill (76%). The traditional method most commonly known to women is the rhythm method (25%), and to men, the withdrawal method (34%) (**Table 5.1**).

The percentage of women and men who know the long-term contraceptive methods that consist of female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, and implants can be seen in **Figure 5.1**. The figure shows that the percentage of women who know long-term contraceptive methods is higher than the percentage for men.

Patterns by age group

- In general, the percentage of women age 20-24 who know about contraceptive methods is higher than the percentage age 15-19 who know methods. For example, 98% of women age 20-24 and 94% of women age 15-19 know a modern contraceptive method.
- The same pattern is found in men. For example, 47% of men age 20-24 and 32% of men age 15-19 know a traditional contraceptive method (**Table 5.1**).

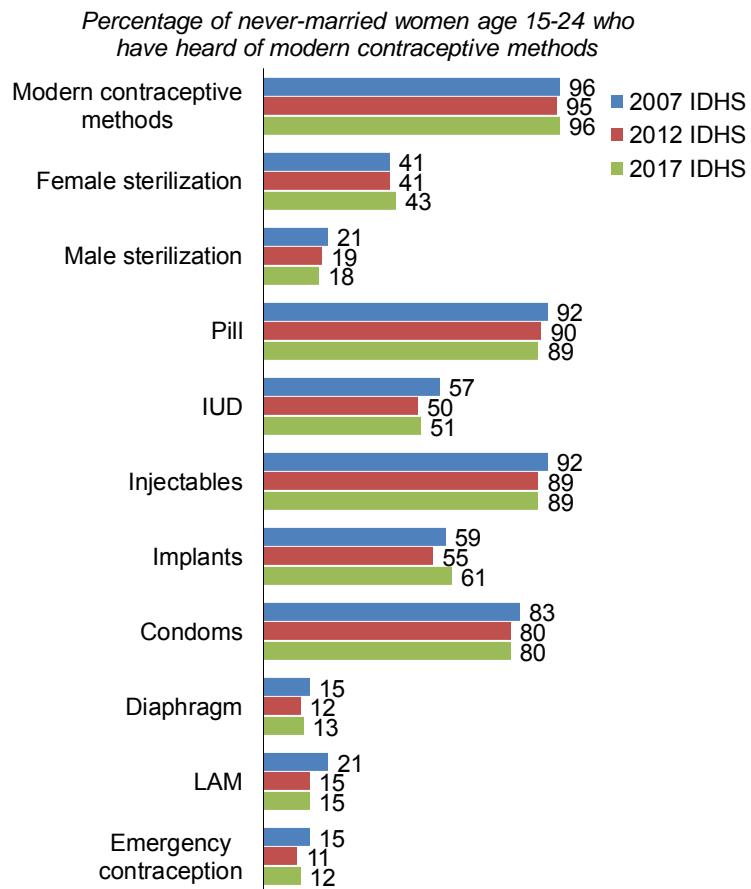
Figure 5.1 Knowledge of long-term contraceptive methods



Trends

- There is no significant difference in the percentage of women who know modern contraceptive methods according to the results of the 2007 IDHS (96%), the 2012 IDHS (95%), and the 2017 IDHS (96%) (**Figure 5.2**).
- During the last 5 years, among long-term contraceptive method users, an implant was the method most widely known by women, followed by the IUD, female sterilization, and male sterilization. There was an increase in the percentage of women who know of implants and female sterilization, from 55% and 41% in the 2012 IDHS to 61% and 43% in the 2017 IDHS. The percentage of women who know about the IUD has stayed at the same level, 50% (IDHS 2012) and 51% (IDHS 2017).
- The percentage of men who know of any modern contraceptive methods remains the same as in the 2012 IDHS, at 93% (**Figure 5.3**).
- Among long-term contraceptive methods, the IUD was most widely known to men in the 2007 IDHS and the 2012 IDHS. However, according to the 2017 IDHS, the percentage of men who know about implants (27%) is higher than the percentage with knowledge of other methods. There is a decline in the percentage of men who know about female sterilization and the IUD, each from 21% and 30% in the 2007 IDHS to 15% and 20% in the 2017 IDHS.

Figure 5.2 Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods among women



Appendix A, Table A.5.1 shows variations in knowledge of contraceptive methods by province.

5.2 ATTITUDES TOWARD PROVISION OF FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Family planning services available to adolescents currently are limited to provision of information, education, and counseling services. Provision of contraceptive methods/services for unmarried adolescents is not part of the policy of the Population, Family Planning and Family Development Program in Indonesia. In the 2017 IDHS, never-married women and men age 15-24 were asked about any family planning services that should be provided for adolescents. The services consisted of four categories: information, counseling, provision of contraceptive methods/services, and any family planning service. The category of “any family planning service” is for the women and men who answered with only one of the three types of services (information,

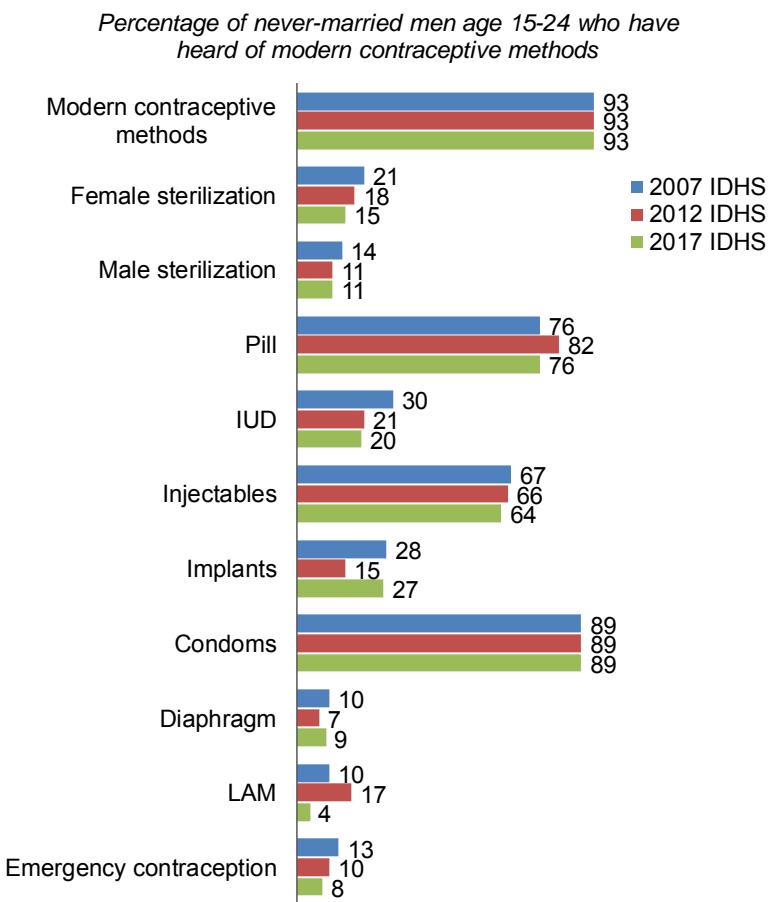
counseling, and provision of contraceptive methods/services). Eighty-five percent of women said that a family planning service needs to be provided, followed by women who think that information about family planning needs to be provided (82%), and a family planning counseling service needs to be provided (68%). Only 33% of women said that contraceptive methods/services need to be provided (**Table 5.2**).

Men’s attitudes toward provision of family planning services show the same pattern as in women. Eighty-one percent of men think that a family planning service needs to be provided, followed by provision of information about family planning (76%). Forty-one percent of men said that contraceptive methods/services need to be provided (**Table 5.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and of men age 20-24 who think that it is necessary to provide information, counseling, and contraceptive methods/services is higher than the percentage for those age 15-19. For example, 73% of women age 20-24 said it is necessary to provide family planning counseling services compared with 65% of women age 15-19.
- In general, the percentage of women and of men in urban areas who think it is necessary to provide all types of family planning services is higher than those who live in rural areas.

Figure 5.3 Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods among men



- In general, the higher the level of education and wealth quintile of women and men, the higher the percentage of those who think it is necessary to provide all types of family planning services. For example, 93% of women with more than secondary education think it is necessary to provide a family planning service compared to 59% of women with completed primary education. For men, the percentages are 91% and 66%, respectively.

Trends:

- Since the 2007 IDHS, the percentage of women who said that it is necessary to provide a family planning service is higher than for other types of services. However, the percentage has declined from 90% in the 2007 IDHS to 85% in the 2017 IDHS (**Figure 5.4**).
- The percentage of women who think it is necessary to provide contraceptive methods/services has declined from 51% in the 2007 IDHS to 33% in the 2017 IDHS.
- Attitudes of men toward the provision of family planning services fluctuate (**Figure 5.5**). There has been a decline in the percentage of men who think it is necessary to provide all types of family planning services in the 2007 IDHS and the 2012 IDHS, but an increase in the 2017 IDHS. For example: men who think that it is necessary to provide a family planning service decreased from 85% (2007 IDHS) to 58% (2012 IDHS), and then increased to 81% (2017 IDHS).

Appendix A, Table A.5.2.1 and Table A.5.2.2 show variations in the attitudes toward provision of family planning services by province.

Figure 5.4 Trends in attitudes toward family planning services among women

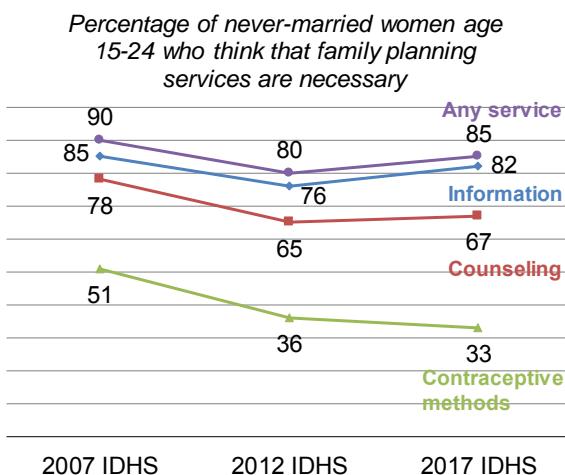
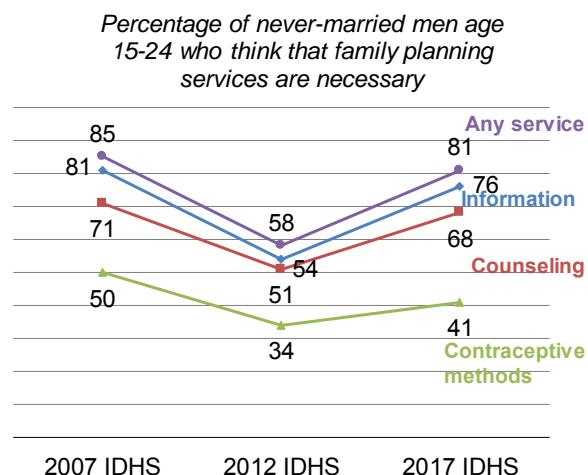


Figure 5.5 Trends in attitudes toward family planning services among men



5.3 INTENTION TO USE A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN THE FUTURE

The percentage of women who said that they intend to use a contraceptive method in the future is higher than that of men, 78% and 57%, respectively (**Table 5.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 20-24 who intend to use a contraceptive method is higher than women age 15-19 (83% and 76%, respectively). The same pattern is found in men (**Table 5.3**).

- The percentages of women in urban and in rural areas who intend to use a contraceptive method in the future are equal (78% each). The percentage of men in urban areas who intend to use a contraceptive method in the future (60%) is higher than those in rural areas (53%).
- The percentage of women who intend to use a contraceptive method in the future increases with the increase in education, from 37% in women with no education to 84% in women with more than secondary education. The same pattern is found in men: there is an increase from 36% in men with some primary education to 67% in men with more than secondary education.
- There is no significant difference by wealth quintile in the percentage of women who intend to use a contraceptive method in the future. There is a different pattern in men; the percentage of men who intend to use a contraceptive method in the future increases with the increase in wealth quintile.

Trends

- There is no significant difference in the percentage of women who intend to use a contraceptive method in the future according to the 2012 IDHS and the 2017 IDHS (**Figure 5.6**).
- The percentage of women who do not intend to use a contraceptive method in the future increased from 4% in the 2012 IDHS to 7% in the 2017 IDHS.
- The percentage of men who intend to use a contraceptive method in the future decreased from 64% in the 2012 IDHS to 60% in the 2017 IDHS (**Figure 5.7**).
- The percentage of men who do not intend to use a contraceptive method in the future increased from 15% in the 2012 IDHS to 20% in the 2017 IDHS.

Figure 5.6 Intention to use a contraceptive method in the future among women

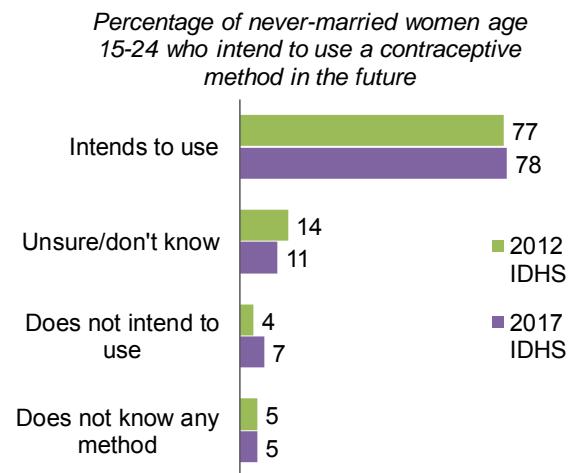
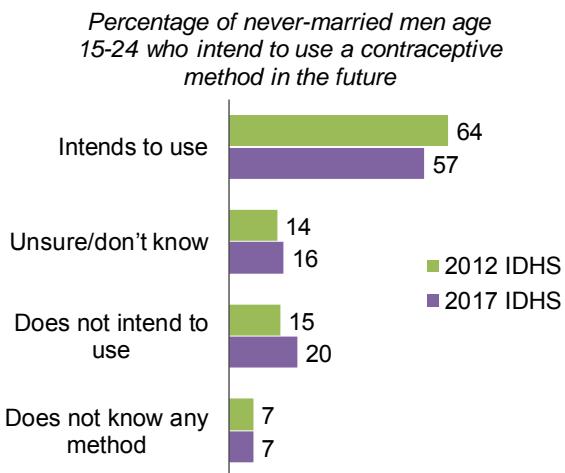


Figure 5.7 Intention to use a contraceptive method in the future among men



In Appendix A, Table A.5.3.1 and Table A.5.3.2 show variations in the intention to use a contraceptive method in the future according to province.

5.4 ATTITUDES TOWARD CONDOM USE

Information about adolescents' attitudes toward condom use was collected in the 2017 IDHS. Some statements about condoms were read to the respondents, and then they were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with

the statements. Two of the statements are correct (condoms can prevent pregnancy and condoms can protect from HIV/AIDS and STIs), while one statement is incorrect (condoms can be reused).

The percentage of women who agree with the statement that condoms can prevent pregnancy is slightly lower than the percentage of men (72% and 74%, respectively). The same pattern is found with the statement that condoms can protect against HIV/AIDS and STIs (59% of women and 64% of men). The same percentage of women and men agree that condoms can be reused (2% each) (**Table 5.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men age 20-24 who agree that condoms can prevent pregnancy and HIV/AIDS and STIs is higher than the percentage of those age 15-19 (**Table 5.4**).
- The percentage of women and men in urban areas who agree with the statement that condoms can prevent pregnancy as well as HIV/AIDS and STIs is higher than in rural areas.
- The percentage of women and men who agree that condoms can prevent pregnancy and HIV/AIDS and STIs increases with the increase in education and wealth quintiles. For example, 22% of women with no education and 86% of women with more than secondary education agree that condoms can prevent pregnancy. Forty-five percent of men with no education and 76% of men with more than secondary education agree that condoms can protect against HIV/AIDS and STIs.
- There is a different illustration in the percentage of women and men who think condoms can be reused. Women and men age 15-19 are as likely as those age 20-24 to say that condoms can be reused (2%). The percentage of women who agree that condoms can be reused is slightly higher among rural women (3%) compared with urban women (2%). The same pattern is found in men.

Trends

- The percentage of women who agree with the statement that condoms could prevent pregnancy decreased from 70% in the 2007 IDHS to 64% in the 2012 IDHS, then increased to 72% in the 2017 IDHS (**Figure 5.8**). The same pattern is found in the percentage of women who agree that condoms can protect against HIV/AIDS and STIs. The percentage decreased from 64% in the 2007 IDHS to 50% in the 2012 IDHS, and then increased to 59% in the 2017 IDHS.
- The percentage of men who agree with the statement that condoms can prevent pregnancy decreased from 82% in the 2007 IDHS to 74% in the 2012 IDHS and the 2017 IDHS (**Figure 5.9**).
- The percentage of men who agree that condoms can protect against HIV/AIDS and STIs decreased from 72% in the 2007 IDHS to 66% in the 2012 IDHS and 64% in the 2017 IDHS.

Figure 5.8 Trend in attitudes toward condom use among women

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 on attitudes toward condom use

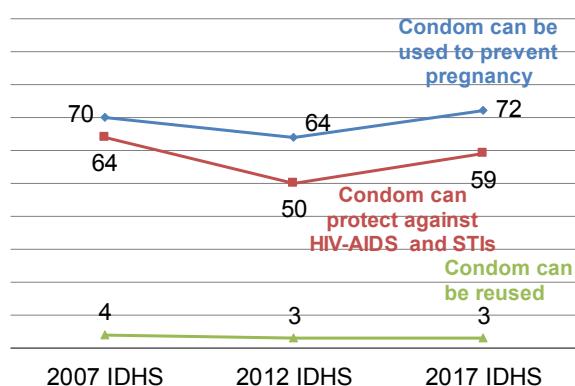
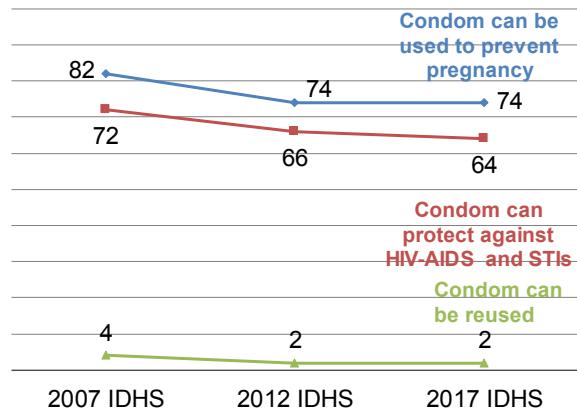


Figure 5.9 Trend in attitudes toward condom use among men

Percentage of never-married men age 15-24 on attitudes toward condom use



LIST OF TABLES

Information of adolescents' knowledge and attitudes on family planning can be seen in the following tables:

- **Table 5.1** Knowledge of contraceptive methods
- **Table 5.2** Attitudes toward provision of family planning services
- **Table 5.3** Intention to use a contraceptive methods in the future
- **Table 5.4** Attitudes toward condom use

Table 5.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

The percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have heard of at least one specific contraceptive method by age, Indonesia DHS 2017

Contraceptive method	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	15 – 19	20 – 24	Total	15 – 19	20 – 24	Total
Any method	94.2	98.2	95.5	91.5	96.3	93.3
Any modern method	94.2	98.2	95.5	91.4	96.3	93.3
Female sterilization	35.4	59.5	43.2	12.1	18.1	14.5
Male sterilization	12.2	29.3	17.7	9.0	14.7	11.2
Pill	85.6	95.9	88.9	70.3	85.0	76.0
IUD	40.8	71.7	50.8	15.4	26.8	19.8
Injectables	87.0	94.6	89.4	60.3	69.4	63.8
Implants	54.8	72.4	60.5	23.8	32.9	27.3
Condom	73.9	91.4	79.5	85.7	93.7	88.8
Intravag/diaphragm	10.8	18.2	13.2	7.0	10.8	8.5
Emergency contraception	9.1	17.7	11.9	6.4	11.7	8.4
LAM*	11.6	22.3	15.0	3.2	5.3	4.0
Any traditional method	24.8	47.0	32.0	32.2	46.9	37.9
Rhythm	18.8	38.1	25.0	9.9	17.8	13.0
Withdrawal	12.2	31.4	18.4	28.4	43.4	34.2
Other	2.1	3.8	2.7	1.8	3.4	2.4
Number	6,750	3,221	9,971	7,713	4,899	12,612
Mean number of methods known	5	6	5	3	4	4

*LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

Table 5.2 Attitudes toward provision of family planning services

The percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who think that family planning services should be available to adolescents, by type of service and background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Information	Counseling	Contraceptive method	Any service ¹	Total
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN					
Age					
15-19	80.5	64.8	32.2	83.4	6,750
20-24	85.9	73.1	35.0	88.1	3,221
Residence					
Urban	84.7	70.5	33.6	87.4	5,890
Rural	78.6	63.2	32.2	81.4	4,081
Education					
No education	51.5	37.0	21.7	51.5	(28) ²
Some primary	50.5	39.7	22.4	53.5	119
Completed primary	55.2	44.7	26.5	58.5	223
Some secondary	79.1	62.3	31.6	82.0	4,928
Completed secondary	85.3	73.6	35.4	87.8	2,296
More than secondary	90.3	76.3	35.2	92.5	2,378
Wealth Quintile					
Lowest	68.4	52.6	29.2	71.3	1,409
Second	79.4	63.0	30.0	81.6	1,760
Middle	82.8	67.0	32.7	85.8	1,971
Fourth	86.0	72.4	34.5	88.5	2,172
Highest	87.9	74.7	36.2	90.7	2,659
Total	82.2	67.5	33.1	84.9	9,971
NEVER-MARRIED MEN					
Age					
15-19	72.9	64.5	40.0	77.9	7,713
20-24	80.0	72.7	42.9	84.5	4,899
Residence					
Urban	78.2	70.7	41.5	83.6	6,869
Rural	72.6	64.0	40.7	76.7	5,743
Education					
No education	47.4	40.7	22.5	48.8	63
Some primary	53.6	47.0	33.1	58.2	505
Completed primary	60.9	54.0	39.7	66.0	690
Some secondary	73.3	64.4	40.7	78.2	6,426
Completed secondary	82.0	73.8	43.5	86.5	3,301
More than secondary	86.7	81.4	41.9	91.2	1,627
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	64.8	56.9	40.6	68.9	2,314
Second	73.2	65.9	41.2	78.8	2,560
Middle	77.0	68.9	41.8	81.9	2,534
Fourth	79.6	71.9	41.4	84.1	2,607
Highest	82.6	73.7	40.7	87.2	2,596
Total	75.7	67.7	41.1	80.5	12,612

¹ Any family planning service shows at least one of the three types of family planning services (information, counseling, contraceptive methods) mentioned by the respondents.

² Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 5.3 Intention to use a contraceptive method in the future

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 who intend to use any contraceptive method in the future, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Intends to use	Don't know	Does not intend to use	Does not know any method	Missing	Total	Number of adolescents
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	75.7	11.8	6.6	5.8	0.1	100.0	6,750
20-24	83.2	8.0	6.9	1.8	0.1	100.0	3,221
Residence							
Urban	78.0	11.1	7.2	3.6	0.2	100.0	5,890
Rural	78.4	9.8	5.9	5.8	0.0	100.0	4,081
Education							
No education	37.0	12.1	13.5	37.4	0.0	100.0	28
Some primary	53.3	6.8	6.3	33.6	0.0	100.0	119
Completed primary	71.6	9.2	3.9	15.3	0.0	100.0	223
Some secondary	74.5	12.9	6.3	6.3	0.1	100.0	4,928
Completed secondary	82.6	8.6	6.6	2.1	0.2	100.0	2,296
More than secondary	83.9	8.0	7.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	2,378
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	73.4	9.0	6.2	11.5	0.0	100.0	1,409
Second	78.0	11.7	5.4	4.8	0.1	100.0	1,760
Middle	79.8	10.1	6.6	3.5	0.1	100.0	1,971
Fourth	79.0	10.5	7.0	3.3	0.2	100.0	2,172
Highest	78.9	11.1	7.5	2.3	0.1	100.0	2,659
Total	78.2	10.6	6.7	4.5	0.1	100.0	9,971
NEVER-MARRIED MEN							
Age							
15-19	52.3	18.6	20.5	8.5	0.1	100.0	7,713
20-24	64.3	12.2	19.8	3.7	0.0	100.0	4,899
Residence							
Urban	60.2	15.7	19.1	4.9	0.1	100.0	6,869
Rural	53.0	16.6	21.5	8.8	0.1	100.0	5,743
Education							
No education	36.9	9.5	12.9	40.8	0.0	100.0	63
Some primary	35.7	17.5	24.5	21.9	0.4	100.0	505
Completed primary	44.8	16.1	23.7	15.0	0.3	100.0	690
Some secondary	52.2	19.1	20.6	8.0	0.1	100.0	6,426
Completed secondary	67.2	12.0	18.7	2.1	0.0	100.0	3,301
More than secondary	67.4	12.6	19.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	1,627
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	43.7	16.1	25.2	15.0	0.1	100.0	2,314
Second	54.3	17.8	20.3	7.4	0.1	100.0	2,560
Middle	58.3	16.9	20.1	4.8	0.0	100.0	2,534
Fourth	62.6	15.2	17.0	5.0	0.2	100.0	2,607
Highest	64.3	14.5	19.1	2.0	0.1	100.0	2,596
Total	56.9	16.1	20.2	6.7	0.1	100.0	12,612

Table 5.4 Attitudes toward condom use

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who agree with any statements about condom use, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Condom can prevent pregnancy	HIV/AIDS and STIs	Condom can be reused	Total
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN				
Age				
15-19	67.3	54.9	2.4	6,750
20-24	80.8	68.7	2.0	3,221
Residence				
Urban	75.1	62.2	2.1	5,890
Rural	66.7	55.3	2.6	4,081
Education				
No education	21.6	19.5	0.0	28
Some primary	30.1	19.0	1.6	119
Completed primary	45.6	36.5	4.0	223
Some secondary	64.5	53.0	2.4	4,928
Completed secondary	77.8	65.1	3.1	2,296
More than secondary	85.7	71.6	1.2	2,378
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	55.9	47.2	3.3	1,409
Second	65.9	56.5	2.6	1,760
Middle	72.2	59.3	2.2	1,971
Fourth	77.0	61.6	2.5	2,172
Highest	79.2	65.9	1.4	2,659
Total	71.7	59.4	2.3	9,971
NEVER-MARRIED MEN				
Age				
15-19	70.6	58.2	2.4	7,713
20-24	80.4	72.7	2.0	4,899
Residence				
Urban	76.0	66.9	1.8	6,869
Rural	72.5	60.2	2.8	5,743
Education				
No education	42.1	44.7	0.7	63
Some primary	52.4	41.7	5.2	505
Completed primary	62.4	52.8	3.2	690
Some secondary	70.9	58.8	2.5	6,426
Completed secondary	82.1	73.6	1.9	3,301
More than secondary	85.6	76.0	0.7	1,627
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	64.8	53.3	4.5	2,314
Second	72.8	61.8	2.2	2,560
Middle	75.7	64.5	2.1	2,534
Fourth	76.7	68.1	1.2	2,607
Highest	80.9	70.3	1.3	2,596
Total	74.4	63.8	2.2	12,612

Key Findings

- **Ideal age at first marriage for a woman:** The median ideal age at first marriage for women, according to women, is 23.7 years, and according to men, is 22.8 years.
- **Ideal age at first marriage for a man:** The median ideal age at first marriage for men, according to women, is 25.9 years, and according to men, is 25.6 years.
- **Decision on whom to marry:** 72% of women and 77% of men said that they will make their own decision on whom to marry.
- **Ideal age at first birth:** The median ideal age at first birth for women, according to women, is 25.1 years, and according to men, is 24.4 years. The median ideal age at first birth for men, according to women, is 27.1 years, and according to men is 26.8 years.
- **Ideal number of children:** According to both women and men, the average ideal number of children is 2.7.
- **Decision on number of children:** 90% of women and 85% of men think that both husband and wife should be involved in the decision on the number of children they will have.

This chapter presents opinions obtained from women and men regarding the ideal age at first marriage and at first birth, decision on whom to marry, ideal number of children, and decision-making regarding the number of children.

6.1 IDEAL AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Ideal age at first marriage:

The women's and men's opinions on the best ages for a woman and a man to marry.

Sample: Never-married women and men age 15-24

The median ideal age at first marriage for women, according to women, is 23.7 years, whereas according to men, it is 22.8 years (**Table 6.1.1**). The median ideal age at first marriage for men, according to women, is 25.9 years, whereas according to men, it is 25.6 years (**Table 6.1.2**).

Trends: The median ideal age at first marriage for women, according to women and men, increased slightly between the 2012 IDHS and the 2017 IDHS. However, the median ideal age at first marriage for men, according to women and men, is the same in the 2012 and 2017 IDHS (**Figure 6.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who think that the ideal age at first marriage for women is 20-24 years is higher in women age 15-19 (62%) compared with women age 20-24 (58%). On the contrary, the percentage of men age 20-24 who think that the ideal age at first marriage for women is 20-24 years is higher (71%) compared with men age 15-19 (68%) (**Table 6.1.1**).
- The percentage of urban women (60%) who think that the ideal age at first marriage for women is 20-24 years is slightly lower compared with women in rural areas (62%). On the contrary, the percentage of urban men who think that the ideal age at first marriage for women is 20-24 years is higher (71%) compared with men in rural areas (68%).
- The percentage of women and men who think that the ideal age at first marriage for women is 25 years and above is highest among women and men with more than secondary education (43% and 28%, respectively) and among women and men in the highest wealth quintile (39% and 25%, respectively).
- The percentage of women and men who think that the ideal age at first marriage for men is 20-24 years is higher in women and men age 15-19 (15% and 22%) than in women and men age 20-24 years (7% and 12%) (**Table 6.1.2**).
- The percentage of women and men who think that the ideal age at first marriage for men is 20-24 years is higher in women and men living in rural areas compared with women and men in urban areas.

The percentage of women and men who think that the ideal age at first marriage for men is 25 years and above increases along with their education level and wealth quintile. For example, the percentage of men who think that the ideal age at first marriage for men is 25 years and above is highest in men with more than secondary education (89%).

Variations of ideal age at first marriage by province can be seen in Table A-6.1.1. and Table A.6.1.2, and variations of ideal age at first marriage for men by province can be seen in Appendix A, Table A.6.2.1 and Table A.6.2.2.

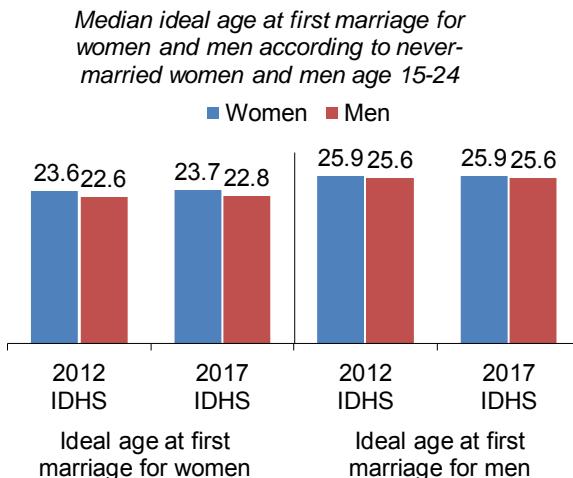
6.2 DECISION ON WHOM TO MARRY

Decision on whom to marry:

Women and men were asked who will make the decision on whom they will marry in the future.

Sample: Never-married women and men age 15-24

Figure 6.1 Ideal age at first marriage



Respondents were asked who they think is going to decide whom they will marry in the future, their parents, themselves, or both. The majority of never-married women (72%) and never-married men (77%) said they will decide for themselves whom they will marry in the future (**Table 6.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who said they will decide for themselves whom they will marry is higher in women and men age 20-24 than in those age 15-19 (**Table 6.2**).
- Urban women are more likely than rural women to say they will decide for themselves whom they will marry (74% versus 70%). There is no difference in the percentage of men according to place of residence.
- In general, the percentage of women and men who said they will decide for themselves whom they will marry tends to increase along with the increase in their education level.
- There is no particular pattern by wealth quintile in the percentage of women and men who said they will decide for themselves whom they will marry.

6.3 IDEAL AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

Ideal age at first birth

The ideal age for a woman and a man to have their first child according to respondents.

Sample: Never-married women and men age 15-24

The median ideal age for women at first birth, according to women, is 25.1 years, and 24.4 years according to men (**Table 6.3.1**). The median ideal age at first birth for men, according to women, is 27.1 years, and 26.8 years according to men (**Table 6.3.2**).

Trends: The median ideal age at first birth for women and men according to women and men are similar in the 2012 IDHS and the 2017 IDHS (**Figure 6.2**).

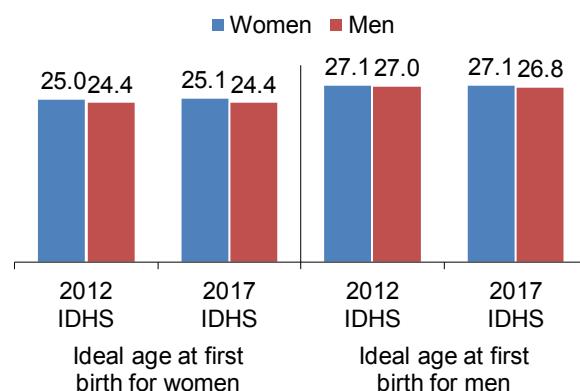
Patterns by background characteristics

- In general, there is little variation by background characteristics in the median ideal age at first birth for women and men according to women and men (**Table 6.3.1** and **Table 6.3.2**).

Appendix A, Table 6.3.1 and Table 6.3.2 show the variation in ideal age for women at first birth according to women and men. Variation in ideal age at first birth according to women and men by province can be seen in Appendix A, Table 6.4.1 and Table 6.4.2.

Figure 6.2 Ideal age at first birth

Median ideal age at first birth for never-married women and men according to women and men age 15-24



6.4 IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Ideal number of children

The number of children the respondents would like to have in the future

Sample: Never-married women and men age 15-24

Table 6.4 and **Figure 6.3** present in detail the ideal number of children according to women and men.

Trends: The average ideal number of children according to women increased from 2.3 children in the 2012 IDHS to 2.7 children in the 2017 IDHS. Similarly, the average ideal number of children according to men increased from 2.5 children in the 2012 IDHS to 2.7 children in the 2017 IDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The average ideal number of children according to women and men age 15-19 is slightly lower compared with those age 20-24.
- There is little variation by background characteristics in the average ideal number of children according to women and men. The ideal number of children mentioned by women ranged from 2.6-2.8 children, while for men it ranged from 2.7- 2.8 children.

In Appendix A, Table A.6.5.1 and Table A.6.5.2 show the variations of ideal number of children by province.

6.5 DECISION ON NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Decision on number of children

Who should decide on the number of children a couple would have, whether the wife, the husband, or both the wife and husband.

Sample: Never-married women and never-married men age 15-24

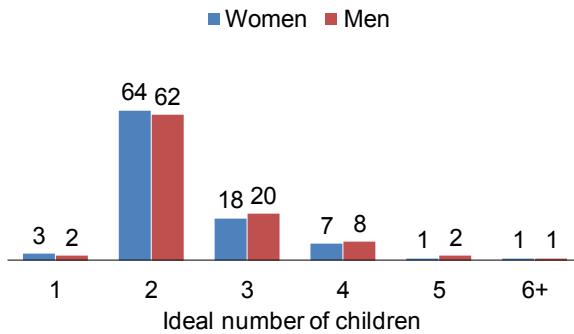
Ninety percent of women and 85% of men think that number of children must be decided jointly by the wife and husband (**Table 6.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who think that the number of children must be decided jointly by the wife and husband is higher in women and men age 20-24 than those age 15-19.
- The percentage of women and men who think that the number of children must be decided jointly by the wife and husband is higher in women and men living in urban areas compared with those in rural areas.
- In general, the percentage of women and men who think that the number of children must be decided jointly by the wife and husband increases with education level and wealth quintile (**Table 6.5**).

Figure 6.3 Ideal number of children

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 by ideal number of children



LIST OF TABLES

More information related to marriage and sexual activity can be seen in the following tables:

- **Table 6.1.1** Ideal age at first marriage for women
- **Table 6.1.2** Ideal age at first marriage for men
- **Table 6.2** Decision on whom to marry
- **Table 6.3.1** Ideal age at first birth for women
- **Table 6.3.2** Ideal age at first birth for men
- **Table 6.4** Ideal number of children
- **Table 6.5** Decision on number of children

Table 6.1.1 Ideal age at first marriage for women

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24, by ideal age at first marriage for women and background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Ideal age at first marriage for women				Total	Number of adolescents	Median (years)			
	<20	20-24	25+	Don't know						
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN										
Age										
15-19	2.3	62.3	31.9	3.5	100.0	6,750	23.5			
20-24	1.1	57.3	39.7	1.9	100.0	3,221	24.2			
Residence										
Urban	1.5	59.9	36.4	2.2	100.0	5,896	23.9			
Rural	2.4	62.0	31.6	4.0	100.0	4,081	23.4			
Education										
No education	6.8	44.1	13.8	35.3	100.0	28	22.2			
Some primary	2.4	47.2	23.2	27.2	100.0	119	22.4			
Completed primary	7.7	62.8	19.6	10.0	100.0	224	21.0			
Some secondary	2.2	61.0	33.1	3.7	100.0	4,928	23.5			
Completed secondary	1.7	66.5	30.8	1.0	100.0	2,296	23.6			
More than secondary	0.8	55.5	42.9	0.7	100.0	2,378	24.5			
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	3.3	52.6	37.1	7.1	100.0	1,409	23.6			
Second	3.0	61.1	32.6	3.3	100.0	1,760	23.4			
Middle	1.6	65.5	30.1	2.8	100.0	1,971	23.4			
Fourth	1.4	63.0	33.0	1.6	100.0	2,175	23.7			
Highest	1.0	58.8	38.6	1.6	100.0	2,659	24.2			
Total	1.9	60.8	34.4	2.9	100.0	9,971	23.7			
NEVER-MARRIED MEN										
Age										
15-19	5.6	68.2	18.8	7.4	100.0	7,713	22.7			
20-24	5.3	71.2	20.9	2.6	100.0	4,899	23.0			
Residence										
Urban	3.5	70.6	21.5	4.3	100.0	6,869	23.2			
Rural	7.8	67.9	17.3	6.9	100.0	5,743	22.3			
Education										
No education	12.2	45.9	11.3	30.6	100.0	63	22.3			
Some primary	14.6	54.6	13.2	17.6	100.0	505	21.6			
Completed primary	11.1	67.7	13.6	7.6	100.0	690	21.5			
Some secondary	5.9	68.1	19.0	7.0	100.0	6,426	22.6			
Completed secondary	3.4	75.3	19.0	2.3	100.0	3,301	23.0			
More than secondary	2.6	68.4	28.3	0.7	100.0	1,627	23.7			
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	10.9	59.6	20.1	9.5	100.0	2,314	22.1			
Second	6.7	69.9	17.0	6.4	100.0	2,560	22.4			
Middle	5.3	73.5	16.8	4.4	100.0	2,534	22.8			
Fourth	3.3	72.7	19.4	4.6	100.0	2,607	23.0			
Highest	1.8	70.2	24.9	3.2	100.0	2,596	23.5			
Total	5.5	69.4	19.6	5.5	100.0	12,612	22.8			

Table 6.1.2 Ideal age at first marriage for men

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24, by ideal age at first marriage for men and background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Ideal age at first marriage for men				Total	Number of adolescents	Median (years)			
	<20	20-24	25+	Don't know						
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN										
Age										
15-19	0.4	14.6	79.6	5.4	100.0	6,750	25.8			
20-24	0.3	6.7	90.6	2.8	100.0	3,221	26.5			
Residence										
Urban	0.2	11.0	85.3	3.6	100.0	5,890	26.0			
Rural	0.5	13.6	80.0	5.9	100.0	4,081	25.8			
Education										
No education	3.8	17.7	39.7	38.8	100.0	28	25.6			
Some primary	1.1	18.2	55.1	25.6	100.0	119	25.6			
Completed primary	1.3	21.1	67.7	10.0	100.0	224	25.5			
Some secondary	0.3	14.7	78.9	6.0	100.0	4,928	25.8			
Completed secondary	0.3	9.7	87.6	2.3	100.0	2,296	25.8			
More than secondary	0.2	7.5	91.0	1.4	100.0	2,378	26.7			
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.6	16.3	73.3	9.9	100.0	1,409	25.8			
Second	0.5	12.9	81.8	4.9	100.0	1,760	25.8			
Middle	0.1	14.2	82.0	3.7	100.0	1,971	25.8			
Fourth	0.4	11.1	85.4	3.2	100.0	2,172	25.9			
Highest	0.2	8.5	88.3	2.9	100.0	2,659	26.3			
Total	0.3	12.1	83.1	4.5	100.0	9,971	25.9			
NEVER-MARRIED MEN										
Age										
15-19	0.6	22.1	71.1	6.2	100.0	7,713	25.5			
20-24	0.1	12.1	85.7	2.1	100.0	4,899	25.7			
Residence										
Urban	0.3	15.6	80.7	3.4	100.0	6,869	25.7			
Rural	0.6	21.3	72.2	5.9	100.0	5,743	25.5			
Education										
No education	3.0	14.7	57.9	24.4	100.0	63	25.5			
Some primary	1.5	22.4	59.6	16.4	100.0	505	25.5			
Completed primary	0.8	19.9	72.7	6.6	100.0	690	25.5			
Some secondary	0.5	22.5	71.2	5.8	100.0	6,426	25.5			
Completed secondary	0.1	12.7	85.7	1.5	100.0	3,301	25.7			
More than secondary	0.2	10.5	88.8	0.5	100.0	1,627	25.9			
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.9	21.9	69.0	8.1	100.0	2,314	25.5			
Second	0.5	19.9	74.6	5.0	100.0	2,560	25.6			
Middle	0.6	18.8	76.3	4.3	100.0	2,534	25.6			
Fourth	0.2	15.8	80.5	3.5	100.0	2,607	25.6			
Highest	0.0	14.9	82.7	2.3	100.0	2,596	25.7			
Total	0.4	18.2	76.8	4.6	100.0	12,612	25.6			

Table 6.2 Decision on whom to marry

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 by who makes decision on whom to marry, and background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Who makes decision to marry					Number of adolescents
	Self	Parent	Relatives	Jointly	Missing	
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN						
Age						
15-19	70.7	9.7	0.4	19.0	0.1	100.0
20-24	75.0	6.5	0.5	17.7	0.4	100.0
						6,750
						3,211
Residence						
Urban	73.8	7.5	0.5	18.0	0.2	100.0
Rural	69.5	10.4	0.4	19.6	0.1	100.0
						5,890
						4,081
Education						
No education	45.4	28.1	17.5	6.0	3.1	100.0
Some primary	50.3	28.0	2.3	16.8	2.7	100.0
Completed primary	65.0	16.7	1.2	16.1	1.1	100.0
Some secondary	70.1	10.5	0.4	18.8	0.1	100.0
Completed secondary	76.6	5.9	0.3	17.1	0.1	100.0
More than secondary	73.8	5.6	0.3	20.1	0.2	100.0
						4,928
						2,296
						2,378
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	68.2	14.6	1.0	16.1	0.1	100.0
Second	72.9	8.9	0.2	17.7	0.2	100.0
Middle	69.1	8.2	0.4	22.0	0.2	100.0
Fourth	74.8	7.1	0.3	17.6	0.2	100.0
Highest	73.4	7.1	0.4	18.8	0.2	100.0
Total	72.1	8.7	0.4	18.6	0.2	100.0
						9,971
NEVER-MARRIED MEN						
Age						
15-19	75.7	6.1	0.9	17.3	0.1	100.0
20-24	79.2	4.0	0.7	15.9	0.1	100.0
						7,713
						4,899
Residence						
Urban	76.8	4.9	0.7	17.6	0.1	100.0
Rural	77.4	5.8	0.9	15.7	0.1	100.0
						6,869
						5,743
Education						
No education	55.6	16.1	2.3	26.0	0.0	100.0
Some primary	70.6	14.4	1.1	13.4	0.5	100.0
Completed primary	70.3	9.8	1.2	18.5	0.3	100.0
Some secondary	75.7	6.0	0.9	17.3	0.1	100.0
Completed secondary	81.3	2.9	0.5	15.2	0.1	100.0
More than secondary	79.4	2.4	0.4	17.7	0.0	100.0
						63
						505
						690
						6,426
						3,301
						1,627
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	74.3	8.1	1.3	16.3	0.1	100.0
Second	76.8	6.1	1.1	16.0	0.1	100.0
Middle	76.9	5.0	0.6	17.4	0.1	100.0
Fourth	80.1	3.9	0.8	15.2	0.0	100.0
Highest	76.9	3.8	0.3	18.7	0.2	100.0
Total	77.1	5.3	0.8	16.7	0.1	100.0
						12,612

Table 6.3.1 Ideal age at first birth for women

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 on ideal age at first birth for women, categorized by ideal age at first birth and background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Ideal age at first birth for women				Total	Number of adolescents	Median (years)
	<20	20-24	25+	Don't know			
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	0.8	44.1	46.9	8.2	100.0	6,750	25.1
20-24	0.2	42.4	53.9	3.5	100.0	3,221	25.2
Residence							
Urban	0.5	40.8	53.5	5.3	100.0	5,890	25.3
Rural	0.7	47.5	42.9	8.9	100.0	4,081	24.8
Education							
No education	6.3	34.2	23.2	36.3	100.0	28	23.8
Some primary	2.4	36.9	26.3	34.4	100.0	119	23.7
Completed primary	4.8	52.3	27.6	15.2	100.0	223	23.1
Some secondary	0.7	42.4	47.8	9.1	100.0	4,928	25.1
Completed secondary	0.3	51.8	43.8	4.1	100.0	2,296	24.8
More than secondary	0.1	37.5	60.6	1.8	100.0	2,378	25.4
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	1.0	41.7	44.3	13.0	100.0	1,409	25.1
Second	0.9	47.4	43.9	7.8	100.0	1,760	24.8
Middle	0.3	48.1	45.0	6.6	100.0	1,971	24.9
Fourth	0.3	43.4	50.8	5.4	100.0	2,172	25.2
Highest	0.5	38.7	57.0	3.8	100.0	2,659	25.4
Total	0.6	43.5	49.1	6.7	100.0	9,971	25.1
NEVER-MARRIED MEN							
Age							
15-19	1.6	51.2	35.8	11.4	100.0	7,713	24.4
20-24	1.3	54.7	39.3	4.8	100.0	4,899	24.5
Residence							
Urban	0.9	50.4	41.3	7.4	100.0	6,869	24.7
Rural	2.2	55.1	32.2	10.5	100.0	5,743	24.0
Education							
No education	1.9	42.9	24.9	30.3	100.0	63	23.4
Some primary	4.1	45.6	25.3	25.0	100.0	505	23.4
Completed primary	3.6	58.0	27.1	11.4	100.0	690	23.4
Some secondary	1.4	51.3	36.1	11.2	100.0	6,426	24.3
Completed secondary	1.1	57.8	36.8	4.2	100.0	3,301	24.4
More than secondary	0.7	47.2	50.4	1.7	100.0	1,627	25.1
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	3.1	50.0	33.1	13.9	100.0	2,314	24.0
Second	1.4	55.7	33.0	10.0	100.0	2,560	24.1
Middle	1.8	54.3	35.0	8.8	100.0	2,534	24.3
Fourth	1.0	54.3	37.6	7.1	100.0	2,607	24.5
Highest	0.3	48.4	46.4	4.9	100.0	2,596	24.9
Total	1.5	52.6	37.1	8.8	100.0	12,612	24.4

Table 6.3.2 Ideal age at first birth for men

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 on ideal age at first birth for men, categorized by ideal age at first birth and background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Ideal age at birth of first child for men				Total	Number of adolescents	Median (years)
	<20	20-24	25+	Don't know			
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	0.1	8.6	81.2	10.0	100.0	6,750	27.0
20-24	0.1	4.0	91.1	4.6	100.0	3,211	27.3
Residence							
Urban	0.1	6.2	87.1	6.6	100.0	5,896	27.3
Rural	0.2	8.5	80.5	10.8	100.0	4,084	26.9
Education							
No education	3.8	9.7	47.2	39.3	100.0	28	26.3
Some primary	1.7	15.1	47.9	35.2	100.0	119	26.5
Completed primary	0.0	19.6	62.6	17.8	100.0	223	26.5
Some secondary	0.1	8.1	80.8	11.0	100.0	4,928	27.1
Completed secondary	0.1	6.0	88.5	5.4	100.0	2,296	27.0
More than secondary	0.0	4.8	92.1	3.1	100.0	2,378	27.5
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.3	10.9	73.9	14.9	100.0	1,409	26.9
Second	0.2	8.0	81.7	10.0	100.0	1,760	27.0
Middle	0.1	7.9	83.9	8.2	100.0	1,971	27.0
Fourth	0.1	6.2	86.5	7.1	100.0	2,172	27.2
Highest	0.0	4.9	90.4	4.7	100.0	2,659	27.4
Total	0.1	7.2	84.4	8.3	100.0	9,971	27.1
NEVER-MARRIED MEN							
Age							
15-19	0.4	12.5	76.9	10.2	100.0	7,713	26.8
20-24	0.1	5.6	90.0	4.3	100.0	4,899	27.0
Residence							
Urban	0.2	7.8	85.6	6.4	100.0	6,869	26.9
Rural	0.4	12.3	77.6	9.7	100.0	5,743	26.7
Education							
No education	3.0	15.2	52.5	29.3	100.0	63	26.1
Some primary	0.7	13.7	62.4	23.2	100.0	505	26.6
Completed primary	0.4	12.4	75.1	12.1	100.0	690	26.6
Some secondary	0.3	12.4	77.3	10.0	100.0	6,426	26.8
Completed secondary	0.0	6.4	90.0	3.5	100.0	3,301	26.9
More than secondary	0.2	4.4	94.2	1.2	100.0	1,627	27.2
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.3	12.7	73.9	13.1	100.0	2,314	26.8
Second	0.5	11.5	79.2	8.8	100.0	2,560	26.8
Middle	0.3	10.8	80.8	8.0	100.0	2,534	26.8
Fourth	0.2	7.9	85.6	6.3	100.0	2,607	26.9
Highest	0.0	6.7	89.4	3.9	100.0	2,596	27.0
Total	0.3	9.8	82.0	7.9	100.0	12,612	26.8

Table 6.4 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 by ideal number of children and average of ideal number of children, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Ideal number of children							Non-numeric responses	Total	Number of adolescents	Median (years)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+				
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN											
Age											
15-19	0.4	3.3	66.3	14.9	6.2	1.1	0.5	7.4	100.0	6,750	2.6
20-24	0.3	1.5	59.7	23.4	8.3	2.0	0.7	4.2	100.0	3,221	2.8
Residence											
Urban	0.2	2.3	65.0	18.6	6.4	1.3	0.4	5.7	100.0	5,890	2.7
Rural	0.6	3.2	62.9	16.3	7.5	1.5	0.7	7.3	100.0	4,081	2.7
Education											
No education	12.4	12.7	20.5	15.9	16.1	0.9	2.5	18.9	100.0	28	2.8
Some primary	5.6	13.7	36.6	13.3	7.7	3.0	0.4	19.8	100.0	119	2.6
Completed primary	0.7	8.6	51.5	17.6	10.9	0.4	0.6	9.7	100.0	223	2.7
Some secondary	0.4	3.2	67.5	13.6	5.7	1.2	0.5	8.0	100.0	4,928	2.6
Completed secondary	0.1	1.8	64.4	20.3	7.2	1.0	0.6	4.6	100.0	2,296	2.7
More than secondary	0.0	1.4	60.1	23.6	8.4	2.2	0.7	3.7	100.0	2,378	2.8
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	1.0	3.9	58.2	14.2	10.4	1.4	0.8	10.1	100.0	1,409	2.7
Second	0.3	2.8	66.9	14.4	6.0	1.1	0.7	7.7	100.0	1,760	2.6
Middle	0.5	3.6	63.3	17.4	7.1	1.8	0.6	5.7	100.0	1,971	2.7
Fourth	0.0	2.1	64.5	19.5	6.8	1.6	0.5	5.0	100.0	2,172	2.7
Highest	0.2	1.9	65.9	20.2	5.3	1.0	0.5	5.2	100.0	2,659	2.7
Total	0.4	2.7	64.2	17.6	6.8	1.4	0.6	6.4	100.0	9,971	2.7
NEVER-MARRIED MEN											
Age											
15-19	0.1	2.7	63.0	18.6	6.6	2.1	1.1	5.7	100.0	7,713	2.7
20-24	0.1	2.0	60.9	20.8	9.0	2.3	1.4	3.5	100.0	4,899	2.8
Residence											
Urban	0.0	2.3	63.1	20.6	7.2	1.7	1.2	3.9	100.0	6,869	2.7
Rural	0.1	2.7	61.0	18.2	7.9	2.7	1.4	6.0	100.0	5,743	2.7
Education											
No education	0.0	5.1	48.0	9.3	16.8	3.5	4.8	12.4	100.0	63	2.8
Some primary	0.6	6.7	51.2	17.5	8.7	4.7	1.1	9.5	100.0	505	2.7
Completed primary	0.0	6.1	54.4	17.6	9.0	3.6	2.9	6.3	100.0	690	2.7
Some secondary	0.1	2.4	64.5	18.2	6.4	2.0	1.2	5.2	100.0	6,426	2.7
Completed secondary	0.0	1.6	62.6	20.6	8.4	1.9	0.9	3.9	100.0	3,301	2.7
More than secondary	0.0	1.1	59.3	24.0	9.0	2.2	1.6	2.8	100.0	1,627	2.8
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	0.3	3.6	54.5	18.5	10.5	3.9	2.2	6.5	100.0	2,314	2.8
Second	0.0	3.5	62.4	17.9	7.3	2.2	1.5	5.3	100.0	2,560	2.7
Middle	0.0	1.9	64.7	18.3	7.4	1.6	0.9	5.2	100.0	2,534	2.7
Fourth	0.0	1.8	63.9	20.8	6.8	2.0	0.9	3.9	100.0	2,607	2.7
Highest	0.0	1.7	64.6	21.9	6.1	1.5	0.8	3.5	100.0	2,596	2.7
Total	0.1	2.4	62.2	19.5	7.5	2.2	1.3	4.8	100.0	12,612	2.7

Table 6.5 Decision on number of children

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 by the person who should make decision on the number of children, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Who makes decision					Number of adolescents
	Wife	Husband	Both	Don't know	Missing	
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN						
Age						
15-19	5.6	2.7	88.5	2.9	0.1	100.0
20-24	5.0	1.5	92.0	1.1	0.2	100.0
						6,750
						3,221
Residence						
Urban	5.7	2.0	90.1	1.9	0.1	100.0
Rural	4.9	2.8	88.9	3.0	0.3	100.0
						5,890
						4,081
Education						
No education	4.4	0.0	66.0	26.5	3.1	100.0
Some primary	11.4	3.1	68.8	16.4	0.0	100.0
Completed primary	9.7	3.7	80.9	4.7	1.1	100.0
Some secondary	5.6	2.9	87.9	3.4	0.2	100.0
Completed secondary	4.9	2.3	91.8	0.6	0.1	100.0
More than secondary	4.9	1.1	93.1	0.7	0.1	100.0
						4,928
						2,296
						2,378
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	6.4	3.3	85.4	4.7	0.1	100.0
Second	4.6	2.7	89.5	2.7	0.5	100.0
Middle	5.7	1.9	89.5	2.5	0.2	100.0
Fourth	4.0	2.4	91.7	1.6	0.0	100.0
Highest	6.2	1.9	90.4	1.4	0.1	100.0
Total	5.4	2.3	89.6	2.3	0.2	100.0
						9,971
NEVER-MARRIED MEN						
Age						
15-19	4.5	8.0	84.1	2.9	0.1	100.0
20-24	3.8	8.5	86.3	0.9	0.1	100.0
						7,713
						4,899
Residence						
Urban	4.1	8.2	85.6	1.6	0.1	100.0
Rural	4.3	8.3	84.2	2.8	0.0	100.0
						6,869
						5,743
Education						
No education	7.9	14.4	69.0	8.7	0.0	100.0
Some primary	8.3	12.4	69.1	9.9	0.1	100.0
Completed primary	5.3	12.0	79.6	2.6	0.2	100.0
Some secondary	4.7	8.1	84.1	2.7	0.1	100.0
Completed secondary	3.3	8.2	87.4	0.5	0.1	100.0
More than secondary	2.0	5.9	91.1	0.4	0.0	100.0
						690
						6,426
						3,301
						1,627
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	5.3	9.6	80.8	4.0	0.0	100.0
Second	4.5	8.4	84.8	2.1	0.0	100.0
Middle	4.3	7.7	85.4	1.9	0.2	100.0
Fourth	3.4	8.7	85.3	1.9	0.0	100.0
Highest	3.6	6.9	88.0	1.0	0.1	100.0
Total	4.2	8.2	85.0	2.2	0.1	100.0
						12,612

SMOKING, ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, AND DRUG USE

7

Key Findings

- **Smoking:** One percent of women and 55% of men are currently smoking. Thirty-one percent of women and 21% of men started to smoke before age 13. Half of men smoked 10 or more cigarettes in the 24 hours before the survey.
- **Alcohol consumption:** The percentage of men consuming alcohol is higher than women (15% compared with 1%). Among them, 58% of women and 70% of men started to drink at age 15-19. Forty-nine percent of men drink until they get drunk.
- **Drug use:** 5% of men have used drugs, by smoking (2%) and drinking or swallowing (3%).

The adolescent reproductive health component in the 2017 IDHS collected information on high-risk behavior among adolescents. This behavior includes cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, and use of drugs (narcotics, psychotropics, and other additive substances).

7.1 SMOKING

Smoking prevalence among men and women under age 18 is one of the key indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) listed in Presidential Regulation number 59 of 2017 (Republic of Indonesia 2017). Smoking behavior strongly correlates with increasing risk of noncommunicable diseases such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (WHO 2012). The Ministry of Health has established several policies to reduce prevalence of smoking, including the creation of a smoke-free zone at school, in the workplace, and in public areas (Ministry of Health 2015).

Prevalence of cigarette smoking

Current smoker

Adolescent who at the time of the survey smokes any tobacco products either daily or occasionally.

Ex-smoker

Adolescent who has stopped smoking, only tried to smoke, or is an occasional smoker.

Sample: Never-married men and women age 15-24

One percent of women and 55% of men are current smokers. Ninety-two percent of women and 23% of men never smoke. Seven percent of women and 22% of men are ex-smokers (**Table 7.1**).

Trends: There is a slight increase in the percentage of current smokers among men from 53% in the 2012 IDHS to 55% in the 2017 IDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among men, the percentage of ex-smokers increases and the percentage of current smokers decreases with the increase in wealth quintile. For example, 18% of men in the lowest quintile and 28% in the highest quintile are ex-smokers (**Figure 7.1**).
- The percentage of current smokers among women is highest among women with no education (3%).

Age-initiated smoking

The age at initiation of smoking is part of the smoker's attitude. Thirty-one percent of women and 21% of men smoked for the first time before age 13.

Trends: The percentage of never-married men age 15-19 who initiated smoking before age 15 increased from 52% (2007 IDHS) to 57% (2017 IDHS). In the same time period there is only a slight difference in the percentage of never-married women age 15-19 who began smoking before age 15 (**Figure 7.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who started to smoke before age 13 is higher in the 15-19 age group compared with the 20-24 age group. For example, 37% of women age 15-19 compared with 22% of women age 20-24 (**Table 7.2**).
- The percentage of women and men who started to smoke before age 13 is higher in those who live in rural areas compared with those in urban areas. For example, 39% of women living in rural areas and 27% of women living in urban areas.

There is no clear pattern to the percentage of women and men at initiation of smoking before age 13 according to education and wealth quintile. However, the percentage of women who smoked before age 13 is highest in women who completed primary education (41%). For men the highest percentage is in those with some primary education (31%).

Number of cigarettes smoked

Half of men smoked 10 or more cigarettes, and 26% smoked about 6-9 cigarettes in the 24 hours before the survey.

Figure 7.1 Current smokers and ex-smokers by wealth quintile

Percentage of never-married men age 15-24

■ Ex-smokers ■ Current smokers

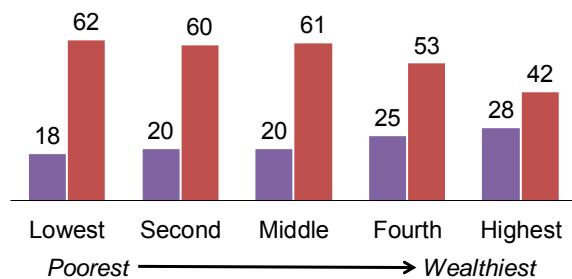
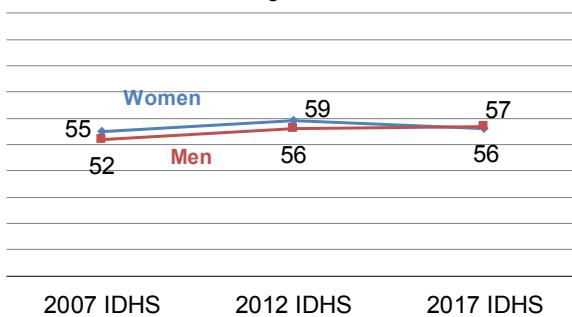


Figure 7.2 Age at initiation of smoking

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who ever smoked and who smoked for the first time before age 15

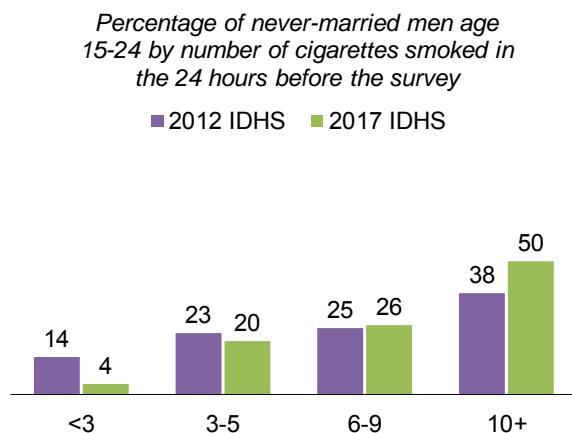


Trends: The percentage of men who smoked more than 10 cigarettes in the 24 hours before the survey increased from 38% (2012 IDHS) to 50% (2017 IDHS) (**Figure 7.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of men who smoked 10 or more cigarettes in the 24 hours before the survey is higher among men living in rural areas (53%) than in urban areas (48%) (**Table 7.3**).
- The percentage of men who smoked 10 or more cigarettes in the 24 hours before the survey is higher among men age 20-24 (60%) than men age 15-19 (38%).
- There is no difference in the percentage of men who smoked 10 or more cigarettes in the 24 hours before the survey according to education and wealth quintile.

Figure 7.3 Number of cigarettes smoked



7.2 ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

The psychological and social changes in adolescence are marked by the increase in behavioral mimicry and exploration with peers. Such behavior provides an opportunity for adolescents to be exposed to risky behavior such as drinking alcohol. Drinking alcohol during adolescence can inhibit cell growth and cell maturation and subsequently lead to addiction in adulthood (Newcomb and Bentler 1989).

Prevalence of alcohol consumption

Alcohol consumption

Adolescents who drink alcohol are classified into two categories, daily drinkers and occasional drinkers.

Sample: Never-married men and women age 15-24

Prevalence of alcohol consumption is an indicator of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), stated in goal number 3.5, which is to strengthen the prevention and treatment of drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol (Ministry of National Development Planning 2018). The 2017 IDHS, includes questions about the respondents' alcohol consumption during the 3 months preceding the survey.

The percentage of men who drink alcohol is higher than women (15% and 1%, respectively) (**Table 7.4**).

Trends: There is no difference in the percentage of men age 20-24 who drink alcohol, which is 19% in both the 2007 and 2017 IDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of men drinking alcohol is higher in rural areas (17%) than in urban areas (13%).
- The percentage of men drinking alcohol is highest among those with some primary education.

- The percentage of men drinking alcohol decreases along with the increase in wealth quintile, from 21% in the lowest wealth quintile to 10% in the highest wealth quintile.

Age of alcohol initiation

Seventy percent of men and 58% of women initiated alcohol drinking at age 15-19. However, this survey found that 2% of men and 6% of women initiated alcohol drinking under age 10 (**Table 7.5** and **Figure 7.4**).

Trends: The percentage of women who initiated alcohol drinking under age 14 has increased from 10% (2007 IDHS) to 17% (2017 IDHS). A similar trend was found in men, 9% in the 2007 IDHS to 11% in the 2017 IDHS (**Table 7.6** and **Figure 7.5**).

Alcohol drinking behavior

The percentage of men drinking alcohol during the past 3 months is higher than women (39% compared with 26%). Forty-nine percent of men drank until they got drunk (**Table 7.7**).

Trends: The percentage of men drinking alcohol during the past 3 months has decreased from 48% (2007 IDHS) to 39% (2017 IDHS).

Figure 7.4 Age at initiation of alcohol drinking

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24
■ Women ■ Men

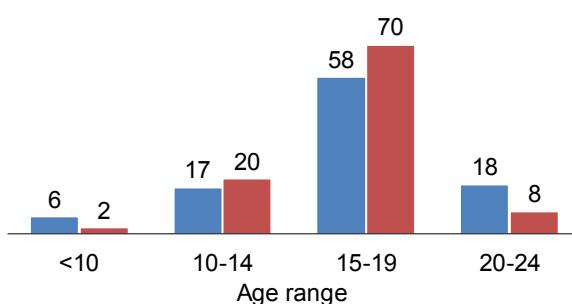
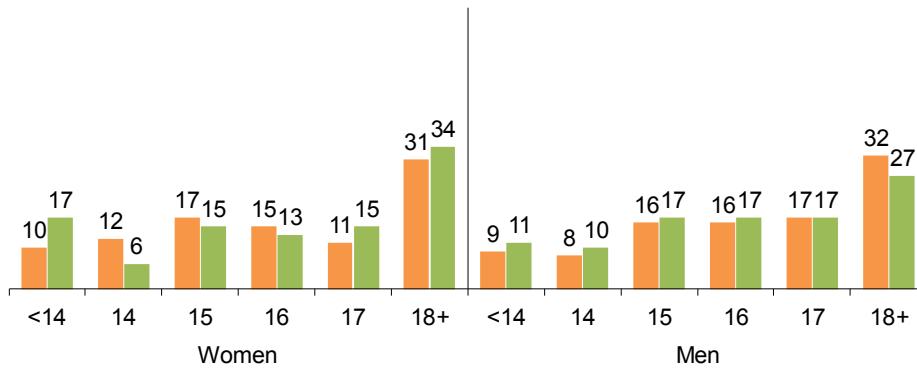


Figure 7.5 Trend in age at initiation of drinking alcohol

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 by age at initiation of alcohol drinking

■ 2007 IDHS ■ 2017 IDHS



Patterns by background characteristic

- The percentage of women drinking alcohol during the past 3 months is higher in urban areas (28%) than in rural areas (23%). On the other hand, the percentage of men is higher in rural areas (43%) than in urban areas (36%).
- The percentage of men who are drunk after drinking alcohol is higher at age 20-24 (54%) than at age 15-19 (44%).
- The higher the wealth quintile, the lower the percentage of men drinking alcohol who get drunk, ranging from 55% in the lowest quintile to 43% in the highest quintile.

7.3 DRUG USE

Drug abuse is a national and global social and health problem. Illegal drug use is a serious violation. Direct and indirect deaths related to drug use become one of the main causes of preventable death among adolescents. Illegal drug use leads to illness, juvenile delinquency, adolescent pregnancy, poor academic performance, and depression (Belcher and Shinitzky 1998), and presents a huge burden on society.

Drug use is one of the indicators stated in the SDGs concerning the prevalence of drug abuse and the access to rehabilitation services according to the government standard (Republic of Indonesia 2017). In this regard, it is important to obtain information about adolescent knowledge concerning rehabilitation centers.

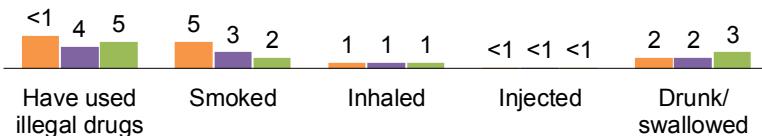
In general, the percentage of women who have ever used drugs is less than 1% (**Table 7.8**). Of the 5% of men who use drugs, 2% are using them by smoking and 3% by drinking or swallowing (**Table 7.9**). Among men who use drugs, 13% of them use a needle jointly with other users (**Table 7.10**).

Trends: The percentage of men who have used drugs has decreased slightly from 6% (IDHS 2007) to 5% (IDHS 2017). A similar trend was found in the use of drugs by smoking (**Figure 7.6**).

Figure 7.6 Illegal drug use

Percentage of never-married woman and men age 15-24 who consume drugs by method of use

■ 2007 IDHS ■ 2012 IDHS ■ 2017 IDHS



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of men who have used drugs is higher in those age 20-24 (8%) than in those age 15-19 (3%) (**Table 7.9**).
- The percentage of men who have used drugs is slightly higher among those who live in urban areas (5%) than among those in rural areas (4%).

7.4 KNOWLEDGE OF REHABILITATION CENTER

A rehabilitation program has been established in recent years. As stated in Government Regulation Number 25 of 2011, this program is an effort to fulfill the right of drug addicts to get treatment and health care through medical and social rehabilitation (Republic of Indonesia 2011). Therefore, it is necessary to collect information on adolescents' knowledge about the rehabilitation program.

The percentage of women who know about the rehabilitation program is higher than men (12% and 9%, respectively) (**Table 7.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who have heard about the rehabilitation program increases with an increase in education, from 3% in men with no education to 17% in men with more than secondary education.

7.5 AT-RISK BEHAVIOR

The percentage of men with at-risk behavior is higher than women. For example, 55% of men smoke compare to 1% of women, and 15% of men drink alcohol compared to 1% of women (**Figure 7.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of smoking and drinking alcohol among women living in urban areas is higher than in rural areas, while men show the opposite pattern (**Table 7.12**).
- The percentage of smoking, alcohol consumption, and drug use among men and women by education and wealth quintile does not show any specific pattern.

LIST OF TABLES

More information on smoking, alcohol consumption and drug use can be seen in the following tables:

- **Table 7.1** Cigarette smoking
- **Table 7.2** Age-initiated smoking
- **Table 7.3** Number of cigarettes smoked
- **Table 7.4** Alcohol consumption
- **Table 7.5** Age groups at alcohol initiation
- **Table 7.6** Age-initiated alcohol drinking
- **Table 7.7** Drinking behavior
- **Table 7.8** Drug use: Never-married women
- **Table 7.9** Drug use: Never-married men
- **Table 7.10** Drug use by injection: Never-married men
- **Table 7.11** Knowledge of rehabilitation center/IPWL
- **Table 7.12** Smoking, alcohol consumption, drug use (at-risk behavior)

Figure 7.7 At-risk behavior

Percentage of never-married woman and men age 15-24 who smoke, consume alcohol, and use drugs

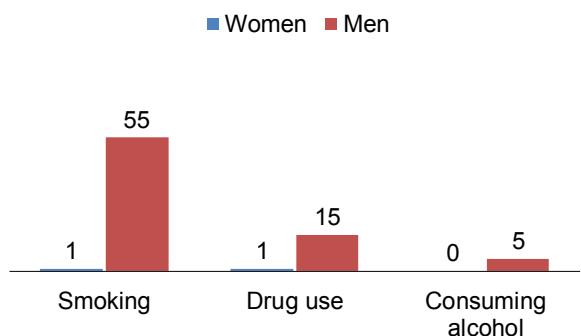


Table 7.1 Cigarette smoking

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 who are nonsmokers, ex-smokers, and current smokers, as well as the percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who smoked at least one cigarette in the past 24 hours, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Non-smokers	Ex-smokers	Current smokers	Missing	Total	Daily smoker (at least 1 cigarette in the past 24 hours)	Number of adolescents
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	92.9	6.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	0.2	6,750
20-24	89.8	8.7	1.4	0.2	100.0	0.3	3,221
Residence							
Urban	91.3	7.4	1.4	0.1	100.0	0.4	5,890
Rural	92.7	6.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.1	4,081
Education							
No education	86.3	10.5	3.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	28
Some primary	92.3	5.3	2.4	0.0	100.0	2.1	119
Completed primary	89.9	7.2	1.8	1.1	100.0	0.7	223
Some secondary	92.8	6.1	1.0	0.1	100.0	0.2	4,928
Completed secondary	91.4	7.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	0.4	2,296
More than secondary	90.5	8.5	0.8	0.1	100.0	0.0	2,378
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	91.9	8.2	0.8	0.1	100.0	0.2	1,409
Second	91.4	8.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.1	1,760
Middle	91.9	6.9	1.1	0.2	100.0	0.3	1,971
Fourth	92.0	6.6	1.5	0.1	100.0	0.5	2,172
Highest	92.5	6.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	0.1	2,659
Total	91.9	7.1	0.9	0.1	100.0	0.2	9,971
NEVER-MARRIED MEN							
Age							
15-19	27.3	25.1	47.6	0.0	100.0	27.9	7,713
20-24	14.9	17.9	67.1	0.1	100.0	53.2	4,899
Residence							
Urban	24.2	23.5	52.3	0.0	100.0	35.7	6,869
Rural	20.4	21.0	58.6	0.1	100.0	40.2	5,743
Education							
No education	24.3	16.5	58.9	0.3	100.0	37.9	27
Some primary	14.1	9.1	76.6	0.2	100.0	58.0	168
Completed primary	12.1	11.5	76.5	0.0	100.0	61.3	277
Some secondary	26.2	23.5	50.3	0.0	100.0	31.3	6,326
Completed secondary	16.5	20.7	62.8	0.0	100.0	38.8	2,911
More than secondary	27.0	29.7	43.2	0.0	100.0	35.0	2,903
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	20.7	17.6	61.7	0.0	100.0	42.3	2,314
Second	20.1	19.6	60.1	0.1	100.0	41.3	2,560
Middle	19.0	20.3	60.7	0.0	100.0	43.0	2,534
Fourth	22.0	25.2	52.7	0.0	100.0	35.3	2,607
Highest	30.3	27.9	41.7	0.0	100.0	27.3	2,596
Total	22.5	22.3	55.2	0.0	100.0	37.7	12,612

Table 7.2 Age-initiated smoking

Percent distribution of never-married men and women age 15-24 who have smoked by age at initiation of smoking and background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Age at initiation of smoking								Number of adolescents	
	<13	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Don't know	Missing	
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN										
Age										
15-19	37.6	6.0	11.9	16.7	8.5	5.9	4.4	7.2	1.7	100.0
20-24	22.1	6.9	6.7	10.9	10.4	11.0	27.7	3.5	0.8	100.0
Residence										
Urban	26.9	7.8	9.2	14.7	10.0	9.0	17.2	4.0	1.2	100.0
Rural	39.3	4.0	10.8	13.8	8.0	6.0	7.8	8.8	1.6	100.0
Education										
No education	0.0	10.3	39.9	0.0	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8	100.0
Some primary	20.3	19.6	13.7	11.7	4.7	19.2	6.0	4.8	0.0	100.0
Completed primary	40.6	6.1	1.4	4.9	3.3	6.7	23.8	8.0	5.3	100.0
Some secondary	35.6	7.0	12.1	18.4	9.2	3.8	4.4	7.4	2.1	100.0
Completed secondary	24.1	7.8	9.1	14.4	10.6	8.8	19.3	5.5	0.5	100.0
More than secondary	31.4	3.6	6.8	9.1	8.7	13.5	23.4	3.3	0.1	100.0
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	34.3	5.1	13.5	16.3	9.4	6.4	9.6	3.1	2.2	100.0
Second	37.7	7.5	6.3	14.2	8.1	3.1	11.9	9.9	1.2	100.0
Middle	25.4	7.0	14.7	10.6	12.9	7.6	13.2	8.0	0.7	100.0
Fourth	30.4	5.1	9.8	17.3	7.3	9.9	13.8	3.7	2.9	100.0
Highest	30.4	7.1	6.2	13.8	8.9	11.1	18.3	4.2	0.0	100.0
Total	31.4	6.4	9.8	14.4	9.3	7.9	13.8	5.7	1.3	100.0
NEVER-MARRIED MEN										
Age										
15-19	24.2	13.9	19.3	22.3	12.5	5.1	1.8	0.8	0.1	100.0
20-24	16.3	8.2	12.8	16.7	15.0	13.3	17.3	0.4	0.1	100.0
Residence										
Urban	19.7	11.2	16.3	20.4	14.1	8.8	8.7	0.6	0.1	100.0
Rural	22.1	11.7	16.8	19.3	12.8	8.3	8.1	0.7	0.1	100.0
Education										
No education	25.5	8.3	3.1	28.0	13.3	11.2	5.7	3.1	1.7	100.0
Some primary	31.2	8.9	10.3	17.3	12.1	9.1	8.5	2.5	0.0	100.0
Completed primary	20.3	9.8	14.8	18.8	12.8	12.3	10.1	0.7	0.4	100.0
Some secondary	24.5	14.3	19.8	21.7	10.8	4.6	3.5	0.7	0.1	100.0
Completed secondary	14.8	9.2	13.9	19.1	16.9	12.3	13.2	0.5	0.0	100.0
More than secondary	16.4	7.1	13.1	15.8	17.6	13.4	16.3	0.1	0.1	100.0
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	22.1	9.4	14.6	18.9	14.8	10.0	9.0	1.3	0.1	100.0
Second	22.3	11.8	16.4	20.5	12.1	8.9	7.4	0.5	0.0	100.0
Middle	20.2	12.3	17.0	20.3	13.8	8.0	7.7	0.6	0.1	100.0
Fourth	19.7	12.6	18.3	19.8	13.6	6.9	8.4	0.5	0.2	100.0
Highest	19.9	10.8	16.0	20.0	13.6	9.4	9.8	0.5	0.1	100.0
Total	20.8	11.4	16.5	19.9	13.5	8.6	8.4	0.7	0.1	100.0
										9,774

Table 7.3 Number of cigarettes smoked

Percent distribution of never-married men age 15-24 currently smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours and background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Number of cigarettes smoked					Number of adolescents	
	<3	3-5	6-9	10+	Missing		
Age							
15-19	7.6	28.6	25.5	38.3	0.0	100.0	2,151
20-24	1.7	12.0	26.0	60.1	0.1	100.0	2,610
Residence							
Urban	4.6	19.5	27.7	48.1	0.1	100.0	2,454
Rural	4.2	19.6	23.7	52.5	0.0	100.0	2,307
Education							
No education	4.5	15.0	18.6	62.0	0.0	100.0	24
Some primary	3.4	13.3	17.9	65.3	0.0	100.0	293
Completed primary	1.9	11.9	21.3	64.6	0.2	100.0	424
Some secondary	7.2	24.9	24.6	43.2	0.0	100.0	2,014
Completed secondary	2.3	16.9	30.0	50.7	0.1	100.0	1,555
More than secondary	2.0	15.7	26.4	55.9	0.0	100.0	450
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	5.1	19.5	21.9	53.5	0.0	100.0	980
Second	4.0	19.4	24.4	52.2	0.1	100.0	1,058
Middle	4.2	21.8	27.2	46.7	0.0	100.0	1,091
Fourth	4.2	18.2	30.2	47.3	0.0	100.0	921
Highest	4.6	18.0	25.1	52.1	0.2	100.0	711
Total	4.4	19.5	25.8	50.2	0.1	100.0	4,761

Table 7.4 Alcohol consumption

Distribution percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 by alcohol drinking status and background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Non-drinker	Ex-drinker	Current drinker (occasional)	Current drinker (daily)	Missing	Total	Number of adolescents
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	96.6	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,750
20-24	93.1	5.1	1.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,221
Residence							
Urban	94.9	3.6	1.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,890
Rural	96.3	2.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,081
Education							
No education	(93.9)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	100.0	28
Some primary	96.5	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	119
Completed primary	94.8	3.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	223
Some secondary	96.6	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,928
Completed secondary	95.5	3.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,296
Higher than secondary	93.0	5.4	1.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,378
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	93.8	5.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,409
Second	96.8	2.2	0.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,760
Middle	96.8	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,971
Fourth	96.0	2.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,172
Highest	94.1	4.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,659
Total	95.5	3.3	1.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	9,971
NEVER-MARRIED MEN							
Age							
15-19	71.4	16.7	11.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	7,713
20-24	49.7	31.3	18.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	4,899
Residence							
Urban	64.1	22.8	12.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,869
Rural	61.6	21.9	16.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	5,743
Education							
No education	61.4	22.9	15.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	63
Some primary	53.0	19.9	26.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	505
Completed primary	56.4	21.8	21.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	690
Some secondary	69.2	18.5	12.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	6,426
Completed secondary	54.5	29.0	16.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,301
Higher than secondary	61.7	25.3	12.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,627
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	58.5	20.9	20.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,314
Second	62.4	21.9	15.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,560
Middle	59.5	24.9	15.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,534
Fourth	64.8	23.4	11.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,607
Highest	69.3	20.6	10.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,596
Total	63.0	22.4	14.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	12,612

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

Table 7.5 Age groups at alcohol initiation

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-14, age groups at initiation of drinking alcohol, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Age groups at alcohol initiation						Number of adolescents	
	<10	10-14	15-19	20-24	Don't know	Missing		
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN								
Age								
15-19	9.0	27.8	61.7	0.0	1.2	0.2	100.0	
20-24	3.2	5.3	53.7	36.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	
Residence								
Urban	3.9	12.3	59.5	23.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	
Rural	10.9	26.2	54.5	6.3	1.8	0.3	100.0	
Education								
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	
Some primary	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	
Completed primary	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	
Some secondary	8.3	31.1	57.1	1.9	1.2	0.3	100.0	
Completed secondary	4.7	9.8	57.5	27.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	
More than secondary	5.3	4.4	60.4	28.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	8.7	28.2	54.1	6.7	1.8	0.5	100.0	
Second	12.5	21.7	57.5	6.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	
Middle	3.5	12.9	67.1	16.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	
Fourth	6.3	9.4	52.2	31.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	
Highest	3.5	14.7	59.5	21.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	
Total	6.2	16.9	57.8	18.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	
NEVER-MARRIED MEN								
Age								
15-19	2.3	27.2	69.5	0.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	
20-24	1.6	12.8	69.5	15.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	
Residence								
Urban	1.7	18.4	70.1	9.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	
Rural	2.2	20.9	68.8	7.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	
Education								
No education	(13.8)	(25.2)	(46.4)	(9.3)	(5.2)	(0.0)	100.0	
Some primary	5.4	18.8	65.0	8.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	
Completed primary	1.8	15.1	70.7	11.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	
Some secondary	1.9	28.1	64.3	5.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	
Completed secondary	1.0	12.7	76.0	10.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	
More than secondary	2.5	11.4	72.3	12.8	0.8	0.2	100.0	
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	2.2	21.4	67.1	8.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	
Second	2.7	20.4	66.9	9.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	
Middle	1.6	20.2	69.3	8.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	
Fourth	1.7	17.5	72.0	7.9	0.7	0.2	100.0	
Highest	1.4	18.1	72.8	6.9	0.3	0.4	100.0	
Total	1.9	19.6	69.5	8.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk (*) indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and is not displayed.

Table 7.6 Age-initiated alcohol drinking

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24, age at initiation of alcohol drinking, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Age at initiation of alcohol drinking						Don't know	Missing	Number of adolescents
	<14	14	15	16	17	18+			
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN									
Age									
15-19	26.6	10.1	22.9	16.3	14.6	8.1	1.2	0.2	100.0
20-24	7.3	1.3	5.7	9.8	14.7	60.5	0.8	0.0	100.0
Residence									
Urban	11.9	4.3	14.2	14.9	15.2	38.9	0.6	0.0	100.0
Rural	28.1	9.0	15.2	9.5	13.4	22.7	1.8	0.3	100.0
Education									
No education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Some primary	51.7	0.0	17.5	10.3	17.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Completed primary	27.2	16.2	27.5	0.0	11.1	16.2	1.7	0.0	100.0
Some secondary	26.6	12.8	29.0	17.7	7.6	4.7	1.2	0.3	100.0
Completed secondary	12.8	1.8	7.8	13.0	17.0	47.5	0.1	0.0	100.0
More than secondary	9.3	0.4	3.6	9.4	20.3	55.6	1.3	0.0	100.0
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	27.5	9.4	16.0	10.4	15.0	19.3	1.8	0.5	100.0
Second	28.9	5.4	14.1	14.5	13.5	22.1	1.5	0.0	100.0
Middle	8.4	8.0	16.6	11.7	24.6	30.5	0.2	0.0	100.0
Fourth	11.0	4.7	13.6	17.3	15.8	36.7	1.0	0.0	100.0
Highest	14.4	3.8	13.6	12.4	10.2	44.9	0.7	0.0	100.0
Total	17.2	5.8	14.5	13.1	14.6	33.6	1.0	0.1	100.0
NEVER-MARRIED MEN									
Age									
15-19	15.5	14.0	23.3	21.9	16.1	8.2	0.9	0.2	100.0
20-24	7.8	6.5	11.1	12.8	18.1	43.3	0.4	0.0	100.0
Residence									
Urban	10.6	9.5	17.2	17.4	17.7	26.9	0.5	0.2	100.0
Rural	12.4	10.7	16.5	16.7	16.5	26.5	0.7	0.0	100.0
Education									
No education	21.4	17.7	15.2	16.2	0.6	23.8	5.2	0.0	100.0
Some primary	16.3	7.8	20.2	8.9	18.6	26.0	2.1	0.0	100.0
Completed primary	9.1	7.8	14.8	13.6	19.0	34.9	0.7	0.0	100.0
Some secondary	15.4	14.7	22.0	17.8	13.3	16.1	0.4	0.2	100.0
Completed secondary	7.0	6.7	13.1	18.1	19.9	34.9	0.4	0.0	100.0
More than secondary	8.6	5.2	9.4	16.9	21.6	37.2	0.8	0.2	100.0
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	13.1	10.6	16.1	14.7	17.6	27.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
Second	11.6	11.5	18.3	17.9	17.6	22.5	0.6	0.0	100.0
Middle	11.9	9.8	16.0	17.0	16.8	28.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
Fourth	9.8	9.3	18.7	16.5	15.3	29.5	0.7	0.2	100.0
Highest	10.6	8.9	14.9	19.8	18.5	26.6	0.3	0.4	100.0
Total	11.4	10.1	16.9	17.1	17.1	26.7	0.6	0.1	100.0

Table 7.7 Drinking behavior

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have ever consumed alcohol, who drank in the 3 months preceding the survey, and who have ever been drunk, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Ever consumed alcohol	Number of adolescents	Drank alcohol in the past 3 months	Ever been drunk	Number of adolescents who have consumed alcohol
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN					
Age					
15-19	3.4	6,750	27.7	15.9	227
20-24	6.7	3,211	24.5	15.3	216
Residence					
Urban	5.0	5,890	27.8	17.3	298
Rural	3.6	4,081	22.7	12.1	145
Education					
No education	*	*	*	*	1
Some primary	*	*	*	*	4
Completed primary	*	*	*	*	9
Some secondary	3.3	4,928	27.5	16.8	163
Completed secondary	4.4	2,296	32.3	18.0	102
More than secondary	6.9	2,378	21.5	10.5	164
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	6.1	1,409	17.6	13.8	85
Second	3.1	1,760	29.6	11.0	54
Middle	3.1	1,971	22.9	18.2	62
Fourth	4.0	2,172	35.0	23.7	86
Highest	5.9	2,659	26.0	12.7	156
Total	4.4	9,971	26.1	15.6	443
NEVER-MARRIED MEN					
Age					
15-19	28.6	7,713	41.4	44.2	2,204
20-24	50.3	4,899	37.6	53.6	2,462
Residence					
Urban	35.9	6,869	36.4	49.8	2,463
Rural	38.4	5,743	42.8	48.5	2,203
Education					
No education	(38.6)	(63)	(40.7)	(49.8)	24
Some primary	47.0	505	57.4	65.6	237
Completed primary	43.6	690	50.0	56.5	301
Some secondary	30.8	6,426	39.9	46.3	1,980
Completed secondary	45.5	3,301	36.0	51.4	1,501
More than secondary	38.3	1,627	34.0	43.3	622
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	41.5	2,314	49.6	55.1	962
Second	37.5	2,560	41.8	50.4	961
Middle	40.5	2,534	38.3	49.9	1,027
Fourth	35.2	2,607	33.6	46.1	918
Highest	30.7	2,596	32.7	43.1	798
Total	37.0	12,612	39.4	49.2	4,666

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk (*) indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and is not displayed.

Table 7.8 Drug use: Never-married women

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 who have used drugs, by method of drug use and background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Never used drugs	Method of use				Number of adolescents
		Smoked	Inhaled	Drank/swallowed		
Age						
15-19	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	6,750	
20-24	99.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	3,221	
Residence						
Urban	99.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	5,890	
Rural	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	4,081	
Education						
No education	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	28	
Some primary	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	119	
Completed primary	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	223	
Some secondary	99.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	4,928	
Completed secondary	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	2,296	
More than secondary	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,378	
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	99.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	1,409	
Second	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1,760	
Middle	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	1,971	
Fourth	99.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	2,172	
Highest	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	2,659	
Total	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	9,971	

Table 7.9 Drug use: Never-married men

Percentage of never-married men age 15-24 who have used drugs, by methods of drug use and background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Never used drugs	Method of use				Number of adolescents
		Smoked	Inhaled	Injected	Drank/swallowed	
Age						
15-19	97.0	1.1	0.4	0.1	1.8	7,713
20-24	92.4	4.5	0.9	0.1	3.6	4,899
Residence						
Urban	94.7	2.7	0.6	0.1	2.9	6,869
Rural	95.9	2.0	0.7	0.0	2.0	5,743
Education						
No education	95.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	63
Some primary	93.6	3.9	1.0	0.0	2.5	505
Completed primary	93.6	3.8	0.4	0.0	2.7	690
Some secondary	96.3	1.5	0.5	0.0	2.1	6,426
Completed secondary	93.4	3.6	0.7	0.1	3.5	3,301
Higher than secondary	95.7	2.7	0.8	0.1	1.9	1,627
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	95.8	2.3	0.7	0.0	2.1	2,314
Second	95.2	2.4	0.5	0.0	2.4	2,560
Middle	94.6	2.5	0.8	0.1	3.0	2,534
Fourth	94.9	2.5	0.7	0.0	3.0	2,607
Highest	95.8	2.5	0.4	0.2	2.0	2,596
Total	95.2	2.4	0.6	0.1	2.5	12,612

Table 7.10 Drug use by injection: Never-married men

Percentage of never-married men age 15-24 who have used drugs, by method of injection and background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Never-married men			
	Have ever used drugs by method of injection	Number of adolescents	Using a needle jointly when using drugs	Number of adolescents using needle
Age				
15-19	0.1	7,713	0.0	9
20-24	0.4	4,899	19.6	19
Residence				
Urban	0.3	6,869	9.4	18
Rural	0.2	5,743	21.1	10
Education				
No education	0.3	63	0.0	0
Some primary	0.7	505	0.0	3
Completed primary	0.5	690	0.0	4
Some secondary	0.2	6,426	21.8	11
Completed secondary	0.2	3,301	23.6	5
More than secondary	0.2	1,627	0.0	4
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0.1	2,314	0.0	2
Second	0.3	2,560	31.2	6
Middle	0.4	2,534	19.4	9
Fourth	0.2	2,607	0.0	5
Highest	0.2	2,596	0.0	5
Total	0.2	12,612	13.4	28

Table 7.11 Knowledge of rehabilitation center/IPWL

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have heard about IPWL, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Never-married women		Never-married men	
	Know about IPWL	Number	Know about IPWL	Number
Age				
15-19	10.2	6,750	6.7	7,713
20-24	14.3	3,221	11.6	4,899
Residence				
Urban	11.9	5,890	9.4	6,869
Rural	11.0	4,081	7.7	5,743
Education				
No education	3.9	28	3.3	63
Some primary	4.7	119	5.6	505
Completed primary	6.4	224	5.1	690
Some secondary	9.3	4,928	6.6	6,426
Completed secondary	12.9	2,296	9.7	3,301
Higher than secondary	15.7	2,378	16.9	1,627
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	9.0	1,409	6.2	2,314
Second	11.7	1,760	8.1	2,560
Middle	11.1	1,971	8.2	2,534
Fourth	11.8	2,172	10.4	2,607
Highest	12.8	2,659	9.8	2,596
Total	11.5	9,971	8.6	12,612

Table 7.12 Smoking, alcohol consumption, drug use (at-risk behavior)

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who currently smoke, consume alcohol, use drugs, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Smoking, consuming alcohol, using drugs			
	Smoking	Consuming alcohol	Using drugs	Number of adolescents
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN				
Age				
15-19	0.7	0.9	0.2	6,750
20-24	1.4	1.6	0.3	3,221
Age				
15-18	0.8	0.9	0.2	5,783
Residence				
Urban	1.4	1.4	0.3	5,890
Rural	0.4	0.8	0.1	4,081
Education				
No education	3.1	0.0	0.0	28
Some primary	2.4	0.3	0.0	119
Completed primary	1.8	1.1	0.4	224
Some secondary	0.9	0.9	0.2	4,928
Completed secondary	1.0	1.4	0.4	2,296
More than secondary	0.9	1.5	0.1	2,378
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0.7	1.1	0.2	1,409
Second	0.5	0.9	0.1	1,760
Middle	1.1	0.7	0.2	1,971
Fourth	1.4	1.4	0.3	2,172
Highest	0.9	1.5	0.3	2,659
Total	0.9	1.2	0.2	9,971
NEVER-MARRIED MEN				
Age				
15-19	47.6	11.8	3.0	7,713
20-24	67.2	18.9	7.6	4,899
Age				
15-18	45.4	11.1	2.8	6,507
Residence				
Urban	52.4	13.0	5.3	6,869
Rural	58.6	16.4	4.1	5,743
Education				
No education	59.0	15.7	4.1	63
Some primary	76.6	27.0	6.4	505
Completed primary	76.5	21.8	6.4	690
Some secondary	50.3	12.3	3.6	6,426
Completed secondary	62.8	16.4	6.6	3,301
More than secondary	43.3	13.0	4.3	1,627
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	61.6	20.6	4.2	2,314
Second	60.1	15.7	4.8	2,560
Middle	60.7	15.5	5.4	2,534
Fourth	52.7	11.8	5.1	2,607
Highest	41.7	10.0	4.2	2,596
Total	55.2	14.6	4.8	12,612

Table 7.11 Knowledge of rehabilitation center/IPWL

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have heard about IPWL, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Never-married women		Never-married men	
	Know about IPWL	Number	Know about IPWL	Number
Age				
15-19	10.2	6,750	6.7	7,713
20-24	14.3	3,221	11.6	4,899
Residence				
Urban	11.9	5,890	9.4	6,869
Rural	11.0	4,081	7.7	5,743
Education				
No education	3.9	28	3.3	63
Some primary	4.7	119	5.6	505
Completed primary	6.4	224	5.1	690
Some secondary	9.3	4,928	6.6	6,426
Completed secondary	12.9	2,296	9.7	3,301
Higher than secondary	15.7	2,378	16.9	1,627
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	9.0	1,409	6.2	2,314
Second	11.7	1,760	8.1	2,560
Middle	11.1	1,971	8.2	2,534
Fourth	11.8	2,172	10.4	2,607
Highest	12.8	2,659	9.8	2,596
Total	11.5	9,971	8.6	12,612

Table 7.12 Smoking, alcohol consumption, drug use (at-risk behavior)

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who currently smoke, consume alcohol, use drugs, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Smoking, consuming alcohol, using drugs			
	Smoking	Consuming alcohol	Using drugs	Number of adolescents
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN				
Age				
15-19	0.7	0.9	0.2	6,750
20-24	1.4	1.6	0.3	3,221
Age				
15-18	0.8	0.9	0.2	5,783
Residence				
Urban	1.4	1.4	0.3	5,890
Rural	0.4	0.8	0.1	4,081
Education				
No education	3.1	0.0	0.0	28
Some primary	2.4	0.3	0.0	119
Completed primary	1.8	1.1	0.4	224
Some secondary	0.9	0.9	0.2	4,928
Completed secondary	1.0	1.4	0.4	2,296
More than secondary	0.9	1.5	0.1	2,378
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0.7	1.1	0.2	1,409
Second	0.5	0.9	0.1	1,760
Middle	1.1	0.7	0.2	1,971
Fourth	1.4	1.4	0.3	2,172
Highest	0.9	1.5	0.3	2,659
Total	0.9	1.2	0.2	9,971
NEVER-MARRIED MEN				
Age				
15-19	47.6	11.8	3.0	7,713
20-24	67.2	18.9	7.6	4,899
Age				
15-18	45.4	11.1	2.8	6,507
Residence				
Urban	52.4	13.0	5.3	6,869
Rural	58.6	16.4	4.1	5,743
Education				
No education	59.0	15.7	4.1	63
Some primary	76.6	27.0	6.4	505
Completed primary	76.5	21.8	6.4	690
Some secondary	50.3	12.3	3.6	6,426
Completed secondary	62.8	16.4	6.6	3,301
More than secondary	43.3	13.0	4.3	1,627
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	61.6	20.6	4.2	2,314
Second	60.1	15.7	4.8	2,560
Middle	60.7	15.5	5.4	2,534
Fourth	52.7	11.8	5.1	2,607
Highest	41.7	10.0	4.2	2,596
Total	55.2	14.6	4.8	12,612

HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR

8

Key Findings

- **Knowledge of HIV/AIDS:** 90% of never-married women and 86% of never-married men have heard about HIV/AIDS. Women and men receive information about HIV/AIDS mostly from school teachers (75% and 77%), television (4% and 50%), and internet (32% and 41%).
- **Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission:** Among women and men who have heard about HIV transmission from mother to child, the highest percentage believes it is transmitted during pregnancy, 76% and 63%, respectively.
- **Knowledge of VCT:** 49% of women and 32% of men have heard about *Voluntary HIV Counseling and Testing* (VCT). More women (43%) than men (9%) can identify a location for VCT.
- **Knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention methods:** More than half of women (51%) and of men (58%) know that using a condom during sexual intercourse can reduce the risk of HIV transmission. Seventy-four percent of women and 64% of men stated that HIV can be prevented by limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner and having no other partner.
- **Knowledge of other STIs:** Fewer women (68%) than men (86%) have heard about *syphilis*. Three in 10 women and men know about *gonorrhea*.

One of the HIV/AIDS prevention programs in Indonesia is designed to ensure universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and mitigation services, including increased knowledge and positive attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS. Cumulatively, there were 41,250 HIV cases by 2016 (Ministry of Health 2017). Alarmingly, the number of HIV cases among those age 15-24 in Indonesia tended to increase from 2012 to 2016 (Ministry of Health 2017). Therefore, HIV prevention among adolescents should receive special attention because its success is an important key to the future health of the population.

Data suggest that adolescents and young adults who have been sexually active are at greater risk than adults of exposure to HIV (UNICEF, UNAIDS, and World Health Organization 2002). This is due to poor HIV/AIDS knowledge, poor and inappropriate condom use, and limited adolescent-friendly sexual and reproductive health service facilities. HIV/AIDS prevention and management programs for adolescents mostly focus on improving cognitive factors, including (1) knowledge covering issues of sexuality, pregnancy, and HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including prevention methods; (2) perceptions about the risk of HIV and STIs;

and (3) attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS (Kirby 2011). Increased knowledge of HIV/AIDS is achieved by providing counseling as well as information, education, and communication (IEC) materials on HIV/AIDS through adolescent-friendly health services (Ministry of Health and Center for Information and Counseling on Adolescent Reproductive Health, National Population and Family Planning Board 2006).

8.1 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS AND SOURCE OF INFORMATION

8.1.1 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Adolescents who have heard about the disease called HIV/AIDS.

Human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a type of virus that infects white blood cells and impairs the function of immune cells, resulting in the infected individuals gradually becoming immunodeficient. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a set of disease symptoms that appear due to immunodeficiency caused by HIV infection (Ministry of Health 2016).

Sample: Never-married women and men age 15-24

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS is important in improving access to HIV services and at-risk attitude changes in adolescents. Knowledge is measured by asking whether never-married women and men age 15-24 have heard about HIV/AIDS. In general, 92% of women and 86% of men have heard about HIV/AIDS.

Trends: Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among never-married women and men age 15-24 in Indonesia has increased since 2007 (**Figure 8.1**). The percentage of women who have heard of HIV/AIDS increased from 84% in the 2007 IDHS to 92% in the 2017 IDHS, while the percentage of men increased from 77% to 86% (BPS et al. 2008).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who have heard of HIV/AIDS increases along with the increase in education level and wealth quintile (**Table 8.1**).
- The percentage of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS tends to increase along with the increase in education level and wealth quintile.

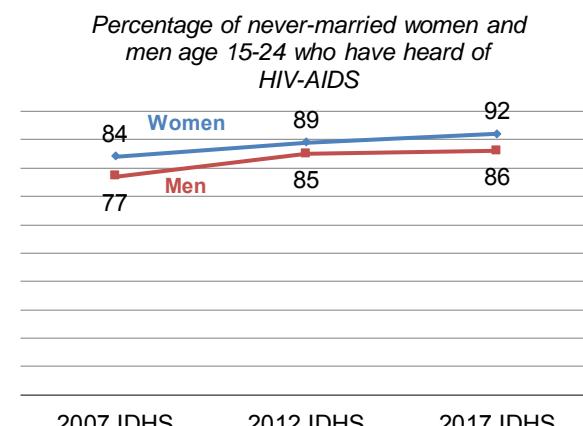
Variation in knowledge of HIV/AIDS by province can be seen in Appendix A, Table A.8.1.

8.1.2 Source of information for HIV/AIDS

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS can be obtained from various sources of information, such as printed media (newspapers, magazines, posters or leaflets) and electronic media (radio, television [TV], and internet). Information about HIV/AIDS can also be obtained from health professionals, school teachers, friends and relatives, religion leaders, and workplaces.

The majority of women and men obtain information about HIV/AIDS from school teachers, TV, and the internet (**Figure 8.2**). Three in four men (77%) have heard of HIV/AIDS from school or teachers. Information

Figure 8.1 Trends in knowledge of HIV/AIDS

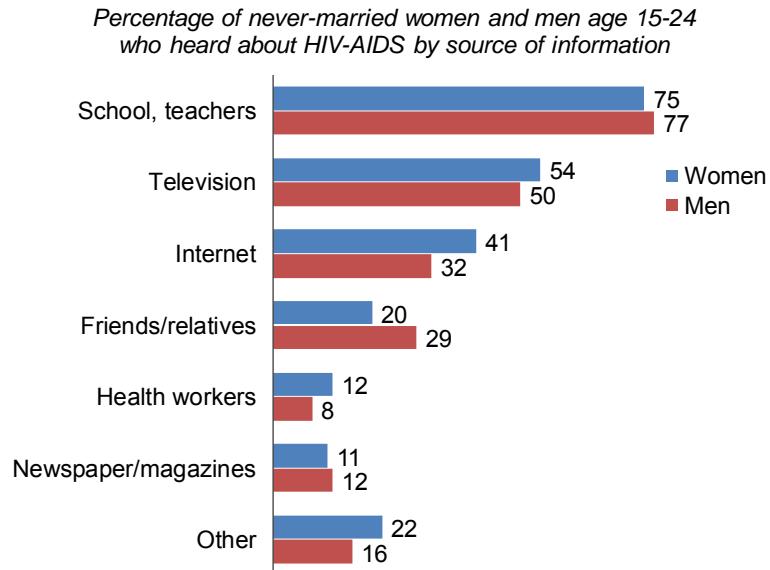


about HIV/AIDS is obtained by half of women and men from TV. Forty-one percent of women and 32% of men get information about HIV/AIDS from the internet.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 20-24 (68%) who know of HIV/AIDS from TV is higher than that of women age 15-19 (47%) (**Table 8.2**).
- The percentage of women who obtain information on HIV/AIDS from school and teachers is highest among women with some secondary education (83%). Meanwhile, the percentage of men who know of HIV/AIDS from school and teachers is highest among men with more than secondary education (82%).
- The percentage of women and men who obtain information about HIV/AIDS from the internet increases as wealth quintile increases.

Figure 8.2 Source of information on HIV/AIDS



8.2 KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD HIV TRANSMISSION

In addition to sexual activity, HIV infection can be transmitted from mother to child through pregnancy, delivery, and breastfeeding (mother-to-child transmission). Approximately 15%-45% of HIV cases occur through these modes of transmission (Shah et al. 2013).

Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission

Adolescents who know that HIV can be transmitted from HIV-positive mothers to their children during pregnancy, delivery, and breastfeeding.

Sample: Never-married women and men age 15-24

Prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission is one of the targets of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (President of the Republic of Indonesia 2017). Therefore, knowledge of HIV transmission from mother to child is essential in raising awareness of HIV risk in children, and also in preventing mother-to-child HIV transmission (PMTCT).

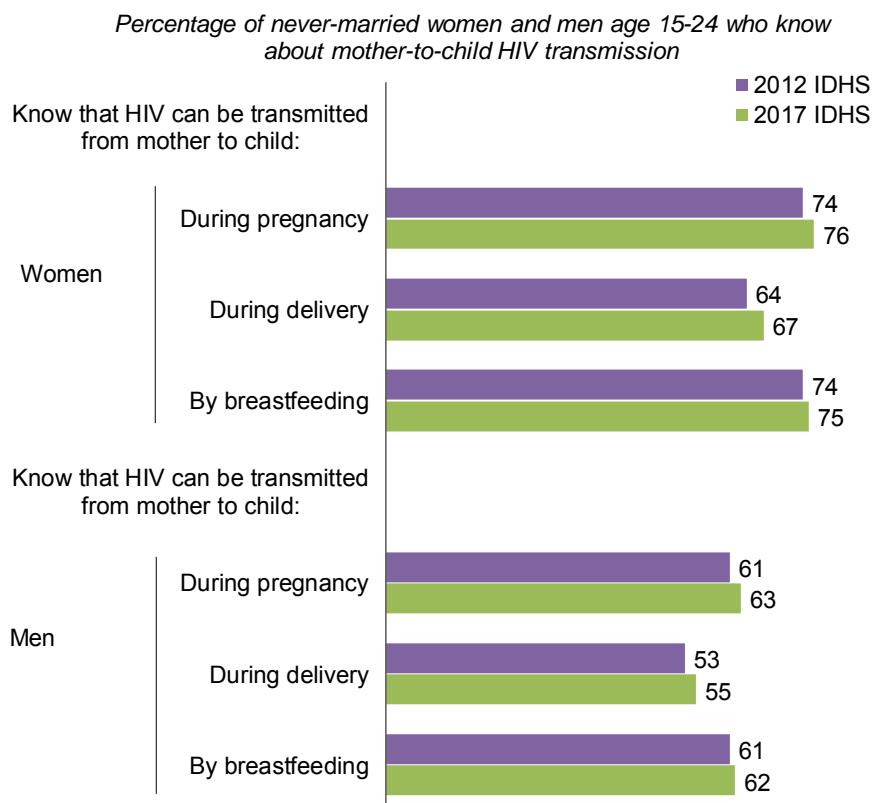
To explore the knowledge of HIV transmission, never-married women and men age 15-24 were asked whether HIV could be transmitted by a mother during the process of pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding. In general, knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission is higher among women than men. For example, 76% of women versus 63% of men stated that HIV transmission can occur during pregnancy. Meanwhile, 67% of women and 55% of men know that HIV can be transmitted during delivery.

Trends: Overall, the percentage of women and men who know about mother-to-child HIV transmission increases from the 2012 IDHS to the 2017 IDHS (**Figure 8.3**) (Statistics Indonesia et al. 2013).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men with knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission during the process of pregnancy, delivery, and breastfeeding increases along with the increase in education level (**Table 8.3**).
- Likewise, the percentage of women and men with knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission during the process of pregnancy, delivery, and breastfeeding increases along with the increase in wealth quintile.

Figure 8.3 Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (MTCT)



8.3 KNOWLEDGE OF VOLUNTARY COUNSELING AND TESTING (VCT)

Voluntary counseling and testing, referred to as VCT, is an initial basic service for both HIV-positive and HIV-negative persons. VCT includes blood tests, counseling, access to supportive therapy, opportunistic infection therapy, and antiretroviral therapy (ART) (Ministry of Health 2006). This service is voluntary and confidential. HIV testing is designed to confirm the presence of HIV antibodies, whereas counseling is provided to determine the risk of infection from current behavior, and what to do according to the results of HIV testing (Ferguson et al. 2013).

Knowledge of HIV status basically can help an uninfected person make the right decisions to reduce the risk of HIV transmission. By knowing their HIV status early in the disease, HIV-positive persons are expected to seek immediate health care. In the 2017 IDHS, never-married women and men age 15-24 were asked whether they know about HIV/AIDS testing.

Trends: The percentage of women who know about VCT testing increased from 11% in the 2012 IDHS to 49% in the 2017 IDHS, and in men it increased from 6% to 32%. Meanwhile, the percentages of both women and men who know the location for VCT testing have also increased, from 8% to 43% in women, and from 3% to 9% in men (Statistics Indonesia et al. 2013).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who know about VCT is higher among those age 20-24 compared with those age 15-19 – for example, 58% of women age 20-24 versus 44% of women age 15-19, while in men the percentages are 39% and 28%, respectively (**Table 8.4**).
- The percentage of women and men who know the location for VCT is higher among those age 20-24 compared with those age 15-19 – for example, 53% and 38% respectively for women and 10% and 7% respectively for men.
- Similarly, the percentage of women and men who know the location for VCT is higher among those living in urban areas compared with those in rural areas.

The percentage of women who know about VCT location tends to increase along with the increase in education level and wealth quintile.

8.4 SOCIAL ASPECT OF HIV/AIDS

The social aspect of HIV/AIDS discusses the discrimination and stigma of HIV/AIDS, which are still common in society. Stigma against people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH) arises due to ignorance about the mechanisms of HIV transmission, and negative attitudes are increased by the presence of HIV/AIDS cases. Misunderstanding or lack of understanding soften cause fear, resulting in rejection of PLWH. Provision to the society of comprehensive information through counseling and education about HIV/AIDS plays an important role in reducing stigma (Shaluhiyah, Musthofa, and Widjanarko 2015).

In order to determine the extent of the stigma, never-married women and men age 15-24 who have heard about HIV/AIDS were asked if they are willing to take care of their infected family members or relatives in their homes, and whether the HIV status of such family members or relatives should be kept secret. Fifty-seven percent of women and 67% of men admitted that if there were any family members infected with HIV, the status should be kept secret. Seventeen percent of women and 14% of men feel reluctant to take care of their HIV-infected family members at home.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among women and men who know about HIV/AIDS, the percentage of those who mention that the HIV status of their family members will be kept secret is higher among those living in urban areas than in rural areas – for example, 61% of women living in urban areas compared with 52% in rural areas.
- The percentage of women who consider keeping the HIV status of their family members secret is higher in age group 20-24 compared with 15-19, whereas in men it is the opposite. The percentage of women and men who consider keeping the HIV status of their family members secret increases along with the increase in education and wealth quintile – for example, from 36% of women with some primary education to 59% with more than secondary education, and from 61% of men in the lowest wealth quintile to 69% in the highest quintile (**Table 8.5**).
- The percentage of women and men who said they do not want to take care of their HIV-infected family members at home is higher among those age 15-19 than those age 20-24. There is no difference in the percentage of women according to place of residence. However, the percentage of men who live in urban areas is higher than in rural areas.

- The percentage of women who said they do not want to take care of their HIV-infected family members decreases along with the increase in the level of education and wealth quintile – for example, from 35% of women with some primary education to 16% of women with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of men who said they do not want to take care of their family members varies according to education and wealth quintiles.

8.5 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS PREVENTION METHODS

HIV prevention programs are focused on disseminating messages on three important behaviors: condom use, limiting sexual intercourse to only one partner, and delaying the first sexual intercourse. Never-married women and men age 15-24 were asked some specific questions about how to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission, i.e., by using a condom during sexual intercourse, limiting sexual intercourse to only one uninfected partner, and delaying first sexual intercourse.

More than half of women know that using condoms during sexual intercourse can prevent HIV transmission. Seventy-four percent of women and 64% of men said that HIV can be prevented by limiting sexual intercourse to just one uninfected partner and having no other partner (**Table 8.6**).

Trends: The percentage of women who know that limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner and having no other partner can prevent HIV transmission has increased from 46% (2012 IDHS) to 74% (2017 IDHS).

Patterns by background characteristics:

- The percentage of women and men who know that condoms can prevent HIV transmission is higher among those age 20-24 compared with those age 15-19, and higher among those who live in urban areas than in rural areas – for example, 55% of women in urban areas compared with 45% of women in rural areas (**Table 8.6**).
- The percentage of women and men who know that condoms can prevent HIV transmission increases along with an increase in education and wealth quintiles – for example, from 8% of women with some primary education to 66% with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of women and men who know that limiting sexual intercourse to only one uninfected partner and having no other partner can prevent HIV transmission increases along with the increase in education and wealth quintile – for example, from 47% of men in the lowest wealth quintile to 76% in the highest wealth quintile.

8.6 REJECTION OF MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT HIV/AIDS

Societal stigma and discrimination against PLWH usually occur due to misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and hinder the dissemination of HIV prevention messages. Reducing the stigma and discrimination against PLWH is an important indicator of the success of HIV/AIDS prevention and control programs. The common misconceptions about HIV/AIDS are the following: people infected with HIV will look unhealthy, HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bites, HIV is transmitted through the supernatural, and HIV can be transmitted through food (Ministry of Health 2011). Never-married women and men age 15-24 were asked about a comprehensive understanding of HIV/AIDS.

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV

Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV.

Sample: Never-married women and men age 15-24

Only a small proportion of women and men have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (**Table 8.7**).

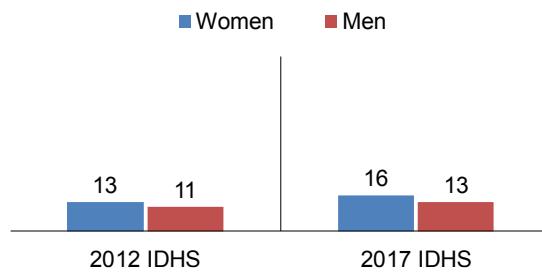
Trends: The percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS increased from 13% in the 2012 IDHS to 16% in the 2017 IDHS. Among adolescent men, the percentage increased from 11% in the 2012 IDHS to 13% in the 2017 IDHS (**Figure 8.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics:

- The percentage of women and men with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS is higher among those age 20-24 than those age 15-19.
- The percentage of women and men with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.
- The percentage of women and men with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS increases along with the increase in wealth quintile – for example, from 7% of women in the lowest wealth quintile to 22% of women in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 8.4 Women and men with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV-AIDS



8.7 KNOWLEDGE OF OTHER STIs AND SOURCE OF INFORMATION

The main strategies for controlling STIs are through increasing knowledge of symptoms of STIs, STI prevention methods, and places to obtain information about STIs. In the 2017 IDHS, never-married women and men age 15-24 were asked if they had ever heard about STIs, what kind of STIs they knew of, and sources of information about STIs.

Sixty-eight percent of women and 86% of men know of syphilis; 34% of women and 33% of men know of gonorrhea; and 21% of women and 12% of men know of genital herpes. Knowledge of other types of STIs such as condylomata, chancroid, chlamydia, and candida is still low (each under 5% for women and men) (**Table 8.8**).

Figure 8.5.1 Women who have heard of STIs

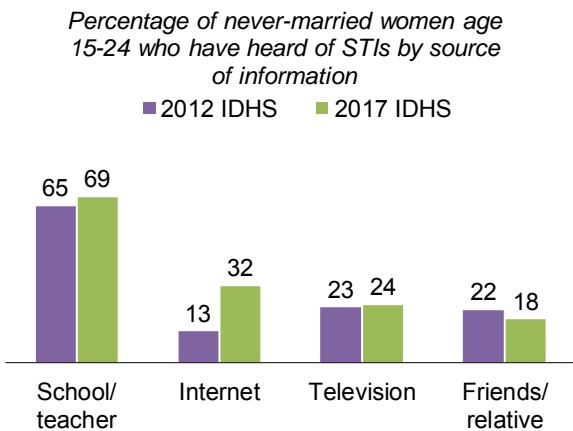
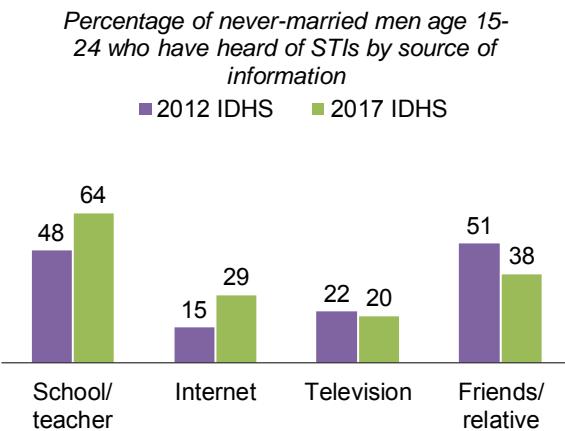


Figure 8.5.2 Men who have heard of STIs



Trends: In general, the percentage of women and of men who have heard about STIs from various media increased over the past 5 years. For example, the percentage of women who have heard information about STIs through the internet increased from 13% (2012 IDHS) to 32% (2017 IDHS) (**Figure 8.5.1**). For men, the increase was from 15% to 29% (**Figure 8.5.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics:

- The percentage of women who know gonorrhea and vaginal discharge are due to fungus, is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. For example, 20% of women living in rural areas compared to 17% in urban areas.
- The percentage of women and men who know the types of STI: syphilis, condylomata, and genital herpes, is higher among those age 20-24 compared with those age 15-19 – for example, 89% of men age 20-24 know about syphilis compared to 83% of those age 15-19.
- In general, the percentage of women and men who know the types of STIs tends to increase with the increase in education and wealth quintile.

Information about STIs from various media is more accessible to women and men in urban than in rural areas. Sixty-nine percent of women and 64% of men get information about STIs from school and teachers. The other sources for information about STIs include internet, television, and friends/family (**Table 8.9**).

Variation of knowledge of STIs by province can be seen in Appendix A, Table A.8.2.

8.8 KNOWLEDGE OF SYMPTOMS OF STIs

Increased knowledge of STIs, including their symptoms, is very important in shaping health behavior, which in turn will improve the community health indicators. Never-married women and men age 15-24 were asked if they are aware of the symptoms associated with STIs in women and men. The symptoms of STIs in women and men include abdominal pain, bad-smelling genital discharge, pain or burning feeling when urinating, and itching and swelling of the genitals.

Sixty-five percent of women and 61% of men are unaware of symptoms of STIs (**Table 8.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics:

- The percentage of women and of men who are unaware of symptoms of STIs is higher among those age 15-19 compared with those age 20-24.
- The percentage of women and of men who know about one symptom of STIs in men is higher among those age 20-24 compared with those age 15-19. The same pattern is found in women and men who know the symptoms of STIs in women.
- The percentage of women and of men who know one symptom of STIs in men is higher among those living in urban areas compared with those in rural areas. The same pattern is found in women and men who know the symptoms of STIs in women.

In general, the percentage of women and men who know the symptoms of STIs in women and men increases with the increase in education and wealth quintile. For example, the percentage of women and men who know one symptom of STIs in men increases from 1% of women and 2% of men with some primary education to 14% of women and 18% of men with more than secondary education. Similarly, the percentage of women who know one symptom of STIs in women increases from 1% of women with some primary education to 12% of women with more than secondary education.

LIST OF TABLES

More information about HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, and behavior can be seen in the following tables:

- **Table 8.1** **Knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
- **Table 8.2** **Source of information on HIV/AIDS**
- **Table 8.3** **Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission**
- **Table 8.4** **Knowledge of VCT and source/facility for VCT**
- **Table 8.5** **Social aspect of HIV/AIDS**
- **Table 8.6** **Knowledge of HIV prevention methods**
- **Table 8.7** **Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS**
- **Table 8.8** **Knowledge of sexually transmitted infections (STIs)**
- **Table 8.9** **Source of information on STIs**
- **Table 8.10** **Knowledge of symptoms of STIs**

Table 8.1 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Never-married women		Never-married men	
	Have heard of AIDS	Number	Have heard of AIDS	Number
Age				
15-19	89.9	6,750	83.9	7,713
20-24	95.8	3,221	89.5	4,899
Residence				
Urban	94.7	5,890	91.0	6,869
Rural	87.5	4,081	80.2	5,743
Education				
No education	26.0	28	53.6	63
Some primary	26.4	119	39.4	505
Completed primary	46.6	223	55.5	690
Some secondary	89.5	4,928	84.7	6,426
Completed secondary	97.3	2,296	96.4	3,301
More than secondary	99.4	2,378	99.5	1,627
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	75.7	1,409	70.3	2,314
Second	90.6	1,760	82.3	2,560
Middle	92.5	1,971	86.7	2,534
Fourth	95.5	2,172	92.9	2,607
Highest	97.5	2,659	96.5	2,596
Total	91.8	9,971	86.1	12,612

Table 8.2 Source of information on HIV/AIDS

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have heard of HIV/AIDS by source of information and media type, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Radio	TV	News-paper, magazine	Poster	Health professional	Religious institution	School, teachers	Community meeting	Friends, relatives	Work-place	Internet	Other	Missing	Number
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN														
Age														
15-19	4.2	47.1	8.5	5.4	11.9	0.9	83.3	3.3	17.6	1.0	32.8	0.8	0.0	6,067
20-24	10.7	68.2	16.5	9.4	12.4	0.9	57.4	5.9	25.2	7.5	55.9	0.5	0.0	3,086
Residence														
Urban	6.9	57.0	11.6	7.5	11.1	0.9	72.6	4.5	20.7	3.7	45.1	0.7	0.0	5,580
Rural	5.6	49.9	10.7	5.6	13.6	0.8	77.6	3.6	19.4	2.5	33.5	0.6	0.0	3,573
Education														
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Some primary	(7.6)	(55.9)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(3.4)	(51.7)	(4.3)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	31
Completed primary	5.5	65.2	3.8	0.0	2.3	0.0	5.2	1.9	37.1	4.2	16.6	0.0	0.0	104
Some secondary	3.9	44.7	7.3	4.7	11.4	0.8	83.3	2.9	17.0	0.6	27.6	0.8	0.0	4,411
Completed secondary	7.4	60.7	10.7	5.5	8.6	0.9	69.8	3.1	20.9	5.7	45.9	0.3	0.0	2,235
More than secondary	10.1	65.4	19.7	12.2	17.1	1.0	66.6	7.5	24.2	5.6	61.2	0.9	0.0	2,364
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	7.1	39.9	8.8	3.4	15.9	1.4	76.8	2.2	20.1	1.8	21.0	0.5	0.0	1,066
Second	5.5	50.9	10.4	4.8	11.3	0.8	74.1	3.2	19.2	2.1	32.9	0.9	0.0	1,595
Middle	5.4	51.4	10.3	5.6	11.5	0.5	74.5	4.0	19.3	2.7	36.9	0.6	0.1	1,824
Fourth	6.7	58.6	10.7	8.2	10.9	0.9	73.5	4.0	19.1	4.8	45.4	0.3	0.0	2,075
Highest	7.0	60.7	13.8	9.1	12.3	1.0	74.9	5.8	22.4	3.6	52.0	0.9	0.0	2,593
Total	6.4	54.2	11.2	6.8	12.1	0.9	74.6	4.2	20.2	3.2	40.6	0.7	0.0	9,153
NEVER-MARRIED MEN														
Age														
15-19	5.0	44.5	9.7	3.1	7.9	1.1	82.6	2.2	26.8	0.9	26.8	0.2	0.3	6,471
20-24	8.1	58.2	14.1	6.0	7.2	1.0	69.1	3.1	33.0	3.2	39.2	0.1	0.3	4,385
Residence														
Urban	6.3	51.0	13.1	4.7	7.4	1.2	78.1	2.8	29.0	1.9	36.5	0.1	0.2	6,249
Rural	6.3	48.8	9.2	3.6	8.0	0.9	75.8	2.3	29.7	1.7	25.5	0.1	0.3	4,608
Education														
No education	(11.5)	(45.0)	(0.4)	(10.6)	(5.0)	(2.5)	(38.3)	(0.0)	(23.4)	(7.7)	(28.9)	(0.0)	(7.0)	34
Some primary	7.2	46.7	2.0	4.1	3.9	1.4	9.2	0.0	65.3	4.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	199
Completed primary	7.1	56.7	5.4	3.1	2.5	2.1	16.7	0.7	48.7	5.6	13.6	0.0	0.5	383
Some secondary	4.9	44.0	8.1	3.2	7.5	0.8	80.4	1.8	27.8	0.8	22.9	0.2	0.4	5,441
Completed secondary	7.1	54.6	13.2	4.5	7.0	1.4	80.9	3.2	28.1	2.7	38.1	0.1	0.1	3,181
More than secondary	8.7	60.2	22.1	7.5	10.8	1.1	82.3	4.9	27.8	2.1	56.5	0.1	0.1	1,619
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	8.0	42.9	8.1	3.8	9.2	1.5	67.7	1.9	35.4	1.9	16.4	0.1	0.5	1,627
Second	7.6	49.4	9.3	4.4	7.3	0.9	74.1	2.5	29.3	2.0	22.6	0.1	0.3	2,106
Middle	5.3	50.0	9.9	3.4	6.2	0.7	75.3	1.7	29.5	1.7	32.0	0.2	0.4	2,197
Fourth	5.6	52.2	11.7	5.1	8.3	1.1	79.9	2.8	28.0	2.2	37.2	0.1	0.3	2,423
Highest	5.6	53.1	16.7	4.5	7.5	1.3	84.7	3.6	26.4	1.3	44.2	0.1	0.0	2,504
Total	6.3	50.0	11.5	4.3	7.6	1.1	77.1	2.6	29.3	1.8	31.8	0.1	0.3	10,856

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

Table 8.3 Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery, and breastfeeding, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage who said HIV can be transmitted from mother to child			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	During breastfeeding	Number
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN				
Age				
15-19	72.8	63.2	72.0	6,750
20-24	83.1	75.2	82.7	3,221
Residence				
Urban	79.6	71.2	78.9	5,896
Rural	71.0	61.1	70.5	4,081
Education				
No education	14.5	11.5	14.4	28
Some primary	13.3	11.2	11.9	119
Completed primary	28.1	20.7	25.8	223
Some secondary	71.2	61.2	70.4	4,928
Completed secondary	81.8	71.4	82.1	2,296
More than secondary	89.3	83.0	88.0	2,378
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	60.6	52.6	59.8	1,409
Second	72.6	63.3	72.5	1,760
Middle	76.0	65.9	75.5	1,971
Fourth	80.6	70.9	80.0	2,172
Highest	83.1	75.0	82.0	2,659
Total	76.1	67.1	75.5	9,971
NEVER-MARRIED MEN				
Age				
15-19	59.9	52.1	58.5	7,713
20-24	68.0	60.1	66.5	4,899
Residence				
Urban	68.5	60.5	66.5	6,869
Rural	56.6	48.8	55.7	5,743
Education				
No education	40.5	36.7	35.8	63
Some primary	24.7	20.6	23.2	505
Completed primary	32.1	27.9	31.2	690
Some secondary	57.8	50.2	57.6	6,426
Completed secondary	74.7	65.9	72.7	3,301
More than secondary	86.2	75.8	80.4	1,627
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	47.1	42.1	47.7	2,314
Second	57.9	50.0	58.1	2,560
Middle	61.3	53.0	61.0	2,534
Fourth	70.7	61.6	67.4	2,607
Highest	76.4	67.6	72.1	2,596
Total	63.1	55.2	61.6	12,612

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

Table 8.4 Knowledge of voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) and source/facility for VCT

Among never-married women and men age 15-24 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage who know of HIV testing, and percentage who know VCT facilities, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	Percentage who know about VCT	Percentage who know the VCT location	Number	Percentage who know about VCT	Percentage who know the VCT location	Number
Age						
15-19	44.0	37.6	6,067	27.7	7.7	6,471
20-24	58.3	52.7	3,086	38.9	10.0	4,385
Residence						
Urban	51.6	45.3	5,580	36.3	10.2	6,249
Rural	44.4	38.4	3,573	26.6	6.6	4,608
Education						
No education	(36.9)	(35.3)	7	(26.3)	(7.3)	34
Some primary	17.9	13.7	31	23.5	9.8	199
Completed primary	27.2	21.2	104	11.4	2.9	383
Some secondary	41.0	35.1	4,411	25.7	7.7	5,441
Completed secondary	45.6	39.8	2,235	34.8	8.6	3,181
More than secondary	67.8	60.8	2,364	55.1	13.1	1,619
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	36.2	32.2	1,066	22.1	6.0	1,627
Second	41.1	35.7	1,595	27.9	7.3	2,106
Middle	45.8	39.0	1,824	29.9	7.9	2,197
Fourth	51.3	45.1	2,075	34.0	8.8	2,423
Highest	58.8	51.7	2,593	42.7	11.9	2,504
Total	48.8	42.6	9,153	32.2	8.6	10,856

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

Table 8.5 Social aspect of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have heard of HIV/AIDS and can provide specific responses to questions on various social aspects of HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	Believes that HIV status of family members should be kept secret	Not willing to care for family member with HIV/AIDS at home	Number	Believes that HIV status of family members should be kept secret	Not willing to care for family member with HIV/AIDS at home	Number
Age						
15-19	56.7	17.9	6,067	66.8	14.4	6,471
20-24	58.0	15.3	3,086	66.3	12.2	4,385
Residence						
Urban	60.5	16.8	5,580	68.1	13.9	6,249
Rural	51.9	17.4	3,573	64.6	13.1	4,608
Education						
No education	(42.8)	(11.3)	7	(63.7)	(9.2)	34
Some primary	36.1	34.8	31	58.6	14.2	199
Completed primary	51.1	22.3	104	66.2	12.2	383
Some secondary	56.3	17.9	4,411	66.3	14.0	5,441
Completed secondary	57.8	16.5	2,235	67.9	13.5	3,181
More than secondary	58.6	15.5	2,364	66.2	12.4	1,619
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	47.0	20.7	1,066	60.5	15.7	1,627
Second	54.1	18.9	1,595	65.6	16.0	2,106
Middle	57.6	16.1	1,824	67.2	13.1	2,197
Fourth	58.5	17.0	2,075	68.6	12.0	2,423
Highest	61.7	15.1	2,593	69.0	11.9	2,504
Total	57.1	17.1	9,153	66.6	13.5	10,856

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

Table 8.6 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have knowledge on HIV prevention methods, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Using condoms	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected HIV partner and having no other partner		Number
		NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN	NEVER-MARRIED MEN	
Age				
15-19	45.9	69.9	53.7	6,750
20-24	61.0	81.8	65.4	3,221
Residence				
Urban	54.6	76.7	62.9	5,890
Rural	45.2	69.4	52.7	4,081
Education				
No education	(14.5)	(16.4)	37.9	28
Some primary	7.7	13.1	23.1	119
Completed primary	20.7	29.4	34.8	223
Some secondary	43.2	67.7	53.0	4,928
Completed secondary	56.6	80.3	69.9	2,296
More than secondary	66.2	87.6	77.1	2,378
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	35.5	55.3	43.3	1,409
Second	45.8	71.0	53.3	1,760
Middle	49.4	75.6	58.6	1,971
Fourth	54.2	77.8	65.5	2,172
Highest	60.4	80.6	68.8	2,659
Total	50.8	73.7	58.2	9,971
NEVER-MARRIED MEN				
Age				
15-19	53.7	60.1	47.1	7,713
20-24	65.4	69.2	58.6	4,899
Residence				
Urban	62.9	68.2	53.3	6,869
Rural	52.7	58.1	43.3	5,743
Education				
No education	37.9	33.9	23.6	63
Some primary	23.1	23.6	31.3	505
Completed primary	34.8	31.3	59.0	690
Some secondary	53.0	59.0	76.2	6,426
Completed secondary	69.9	76.2	83.6	3,301
More than secondary	77.1	83.6	65.5	1,627
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	43.3	47.1	58.6	2,314
Second	53.3	58.6	64.5	2,560
Middle	58.6	70.2	75.8	2,534
Fourth	65.5	75.8	68.8	2,607
Highest	68.8	75.8	65.5	2,596
Total	58.2	63.6	60.1	12,612

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

Table 8.7 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who said that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about HIV/AIDS transmission or prevention, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	A healthy looking person can have HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by sharing food	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹	Total
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN						
Age						
15-19	76.1	44.5	74.1	38.5	12.8	6,750
20-24	84.8	54.1	87.5	48.8	21.4	3,221
Residence						
Urban	82.6	53.1	82.2	45.5	18.4	5,890
Rural	73.5	39.7	73.0	36.5	11.5	4,081
Education						
No education	(16.4)	(7.9)	(15.0)	(8.1)	(3.4)	28
Some primary	15.1	6.0	15.7	5.0	0.0	119
Completed primary	32.5	17.8	35.4	17.3	4.3	223
Some secondary	74.7	42.4	72.9	37.0	11.0	4,928
Completed secondary	84.9	51.2	84.9	42.9	16.4	2,296
More than secondary	90.1	60.2	91.8	55.4	26.2	2,378
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	59.4	32.9	60.5	28.7	7.3	1,409
Second	76.2	40.0	74.6	38.3	12.0	1,760
Middle	79.8	44.8	79.0	40.4	14.0	1,971
Fourth	84.1	52.7	82.6	43.9	17.2	2,172
Highest	86.1	58.4	86.9	50.4	22.2	2,659
Total	78.9	47.6	78.5	41.8	15.6	9,971
NEVER-MARRIED MEN						
Age						
15-19	66.7	37.4	67.2	34.4	10.6	7,713
20-24	74.2	43.2	76.9	41.3	16.4	4,899
Residence						
Urban	75.5	44.4	75.9	40.4	14.9	6,869
Rural	62.6	34.0	65.1	33.1	10.4	5,743
Education						
No education	41.8	29.5	43.7	24.9	12.6	63
Some primary	29.7	17.3	26.7	12.6	4.6	505
Completed primary	39.8	21.5	40.3	18.6	2.9	690
Some secondary	66.4	37.0	66.8	33.4	9.8	6,426
Completed secondary	79.9	46.5	83.1	43.5	16.6	3,301
More than secondary	87.6	51.1	90.8	54.5	24.2	1,627
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	51.9	28.1	55.6	27.3	7.4	2,314
Second	64.4	35.7	66.0	32.9	9.8	2,560
Middle	69.9	38.6	71.7	35.1	12.3	2,534
Fourth	77.9	44.0	77.7	40.6	13.9	2,607
Highest	81.9	50.6	82.2	48.3	20.1	2,596
Total	69.6	39.7	71.0	37.1	12.8	12,612

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

¹Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of risk of AIDS transmission, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions: the AIDS virus can be transmitted by mosquito bites, and by sharing food with a person who has AIDS virus.

Table 8.8 Knowledge of sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have heard of sexually transmitted infections other than HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Other STIs									
	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Condylomata	Chancroid	Chlamydia	Candida	Genital herpes	Other	Missing	Total
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN										
Age										
15-19	65.9	34.9	3.9	2.5	3.2	19.2	19.1	4.9	0.2	2,106
20-24	70.6	33.6	5.9	2.9	2.8	17.0	24.8	3.8	0.0	1,427
Residence										
Urban	67.5	33.8	5.2	2.9	3.1	17.3	23.0	4.3	0.1	2,351
Rural	68.3	35.5	3.7	2.2	3.0	20.3	18.3	4.9	0.1	1,182
Education										
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Some primary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Completed primary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Some secondary	64.7	36.0	3.1	2.8	3.3	20.0	19.1	5.2	0.2	1,421
Completed secondary	65.6	27.5	4.1	1.7	1.1	17.6	17.2	4.5	0.0	801
More than secondary	72.7	37.3	7.0	3.1	4.0	17.0	26.8	3.6	0.0	1,293
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	57.0	27.0	3.3	4.4	3.3	19.7	17.0	9.9	0.0	280
Second	68.1	30.7	2.6	2.6	2.3	22.0	17.9	5.0	0.3	483
Middle	67.7	34.5	3.3	2.9	3.8	16.8	16.7	4.2	0.0	619
Fourth	68.2	34.8	5.8	2.7	2.7	15.6	22.0	4.6	0.0	863
Highest	69.7	37.0	5.7	2.1	3.1	19.1	25.6	3.2	0.1	1,288
Total	67.8	34.4	4.7	2.6	3.1	18.3	21.4	4.5	0.1	3,535
NEVER-MARRIED MEN										
Age										
15-19	83.4	32.6	1.7	1.8	1.2	5.4	11.9	2.7	0.2	2,576
20-24	89.2	32.3	2.1	1.2	1.4	7.7	12.9	3.2	0.0	2,316
Residence										
Urban	88.2	33.8	2.1	1.5	1.3	7.3	13.6	3.1	0.1	3,027
Rural	82.8	30.3	1.6	1.7	1.4	5.2	10.4	2.7	0.1	1,865
Education										
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Some primary	89.1	28.1	3.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.5	0.5	0.0	68
Completed primary	89.2	31.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	1.4	16.4	1.4	0.0	135
Some secondary	82.1	32.9	1.8	1.5	1.3	4.7	13.0	2.9	0.2	2,038
Completed secondary	87.8	29.7	1.5	2.0	1.1	7.7	9.6	3.0	0.0	1,593
More than secondary	90.8	36.2	3.0	0.8	1.9	9.5	15.7	3.3	0.0	1,043
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	79.3	31.6	2.6	2.4	1.1	3.0	7.3	3.8	0.0	547
Second	82.5	30.6	1.3	1.9	1.2	5.8	10.3	2.8	0.0	857
Middle	84.0	32.3	2.1	1.7	0.8	7.1	11.3	2.4	0.0	935
Fourth	88.6	28.8	1.8	1.3	1.2	5.6	14.9	3.1	0.1	1,148
Highest	90.5	37.1	2.0	1.2	2.0	8.5	14.2	2.9	0.2	1,406
Total	86.2	32.5	1.9	1.5	1.3	6.5	12.4	2.9	0.1	4,892

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

Table 8.9 Source of information on STIs

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have heard of STIs based on source of information and media type, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	News-paper magazine	Poster	Health professional	Religious institution	School/teacher	Community meeting	Friends/relatives	Work place	Internet	Other	Missing	Number
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN														
Age														
15-19	1.1	20.3	3.4	1.5	6.8	0.6	78.8	1.9	13.9	1.0	23.9	1.5	0.1	2,106
20-24	4.2	30.1	8.2	2.8	9.9	0.4	55.0	2.0	23.2	7.8	44.7	1.5	0.0	1,427
Residence														
Urban	1.8	23.6	5.7	2.0	7.6	0.7	68.7	1.9	18.7	4.2	35.0	1.4	0.0	2,351
Rural	3.3	25.6	4.7	2.1	9.0	0.3	70.1	2.1	15.6	2.8	26.9	1.7	0.1	1,182
Education														
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Some primary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Completed primary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Some secondary	1.4	19.6	3.0	1.1	6.7	0.8	79.6	1.5	12.2	0.6	21.8	1.7	0.1	1,421
Completed secondary	3.4	30.1	6.5	1.6	5.0	0.4	59.9	1.2	22.3	7.4	34.4	0.7	0.0	801
More than secondary	2.7	25.5	7.2	3.4	11.5	0.4	64.2	2.9	20.4	4.9	42.7	1.8	0.0	1,293
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	2.9	24.1	2.0	1.4	12.3	0.8	67.6	0.8	21.3	2.1	19.4	1.5	0.0	280
Second	2.9	28.6	4.2	1.1	7.9	0.0	64.3	1.5	16.8	3.6	31.6	2.5	0.3	483
Middle	3.0	23.4	5.4	1.8	8.0	0.4	69.1	1.4	18.3	3.1	26.2	1.3	0.0	619
Fourth	1.6	25.6	5.8	1.7	7.1	0.7	70.5	1.8	17.3	4.6	33.3	1.1	0.0	863
Highest	2.2	22.2	6.2	2.8	7.9	0.7	70.4	2.8	17.2	3.9	37.7	1.4	0.0	1,288
Total	2.3	24.3	5.4	2.0	8.1	0.6	69.2	2.0	17.7	3.7	32.3	1.5	0.0	3,533
NEVER-MARRIED MEN														
Age														
15-19	1.9	16.9	5.6	1.1	5.5	0.7	71.7	1.4	31.4	0.8	23.8	0.5	0.0	2,576
20-24	4.0	22.8	7.3	1.5	5.9	0.5	55.1	2.0	45.8	3.5	34.3	0.4	0.1	2,316
Residence														
Urban	2.7	19.0	7.5	1.3	5.3	0.5	65.2	1.7	36.0	2.3	33.3	0.5	0.0	3,027
Rural	3.3	21.0	4.6	1.4	6.2	0.7	61.7	1.6	41.7	1.7	21.4	0.3	0.1	1,865
Education														
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Some primary	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	3.7	10.5	0.0	80.8	3.3	6.5	5.0	0.0	68
Completed primary	8.0	15.4	4.2	0.0	1.4	1.2	6.8	0.0	74.0	12.1	12.7	0.1	0.0	135
Some secondary	1.8	17.8	4.6	1.1	5.5	0.4	69.5	1.2	33.7	1.0	19.9	0.6	0.0	2,038
Completed secondary	3.4	20.3	5.9	1.3	4.6	0.2	62.0	1.9	43.2	2.9	30.8	0.2	0.0	1,593
More than secondary	3.6	23.9	11.4	2.0	8.3	1.2	67.0	2.5	31.7	1.4	46.5	0.2	0.2	1,043
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	2.3	18.7	4.4	1.4	8.5	0.8	54.9	1.9	49.7	2.9	14.9	0.6	0.0	547
Second	3.3	19.3	4.8	1.7	6.1	0.7	60.0	1.7	44.4	1.3	22.9	0.6	0.0	857
Middle	3.7	20.6	5.7	0.9	4.2	0.7	58.4	2.0	40.6	2.9	28.7	0.4	0.0	935
Fourth	2.9	21.2	6.4	1.5	6.9	0.8	64.2	1.3	37.4	2.2	31.7	0.5	0.2	1,148
Highest	2.3	18.6	8.6	1.1	4.4	0.2	73.1	1.7	29.1	1.5	35.3	0.3	0.0	1,406
Total	2.9	19.7	6.4	1.3	5.7	0.6	63.9	1.7	38.2	2.1	28.8	0.4	0.0	4,892

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

Table 8.10 Knowledge of symptoms of STIs

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have knowledge of symptoms of STIs in men and women, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	No knowledge of STIs	Knowledge of symptoms of STIs in men			Knowledge of symptoms of STIs in women			Number		
		Knowledge of symptoms, none	Knowledge of symptoms, one	Knowledge of symptoms, two or more	Knowledge of symptoms, none	Knowledge of symptoms, one	Knowledge of symptoms, two or more			
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN										
Age										
15-19	68.8	10.7	8.5	12.0	9.8	8.5	12.9	6,750		
20-24	55.7	12.5	10.8	21.1	9.6	9.9	24.7	3,221		
Residence										
Urban	60.1	12.5	10.8	16.6	11.0	10.3	18.6	5,890		
Rural	71.0	9.5	7.0	12.4	7.9	7.1	13.9	4,081		
Education										
No education	(93.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	28		
Some primary	97.1	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.5	1.5	119		
Completed primary	94.7	3.6	1.2	0.6	2.0	2.3	1.0	223		
Some secondary	71.2	10.3	7.7	10.9	9.0	8.0	11.9	4,928		
Completed secondary	65.1	11.5	9.0	14.4	10.0	8.8	16.1	2,296		
More than secondary	45.6	14.7	14.0	25.7	12.3	12.4	29.6	2,378		
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	80.1	7.0	5.6	7.2	5.8	5.6	8.5	1,409		
Second	72.6	9.4	6.8	11.3	7.1	7.8	12.6	1,760		
Middle	68.6	9.9	9.2	12.3	7.5	9.3	14.6	1,971		
Fourth	60.3	12.8	9.6	17.3	11.5	8.9	19.4	2,172		
Highest	51.6	14.7	12.6	21.2	13.8	11.5	23.1	2,659		
Total	64.6	11.3	9.2	14.9	9.7	9.0	16.7	9,971		
NEVER-MARRIED MEN										
Age										
15-19	66.6	7.3	12.3	13.8	20.8	6.6	6.0	7,713		
20-24	52.7	7.3	16.4	23.5	26.3	10.5	10.5	4,899		
Residence										
Urban	55.9	8.1	15.3	20.7	24.8	9.8	9.4	6,869		
Rural	67.5	6.4	12.2	13.9	20.7	6.0	5.8	5,743		
Education										
No education	75.6	4.7	1.6	18.1	15.2	7.2	1.9	63		
Some primary	86.6	3.4	6.8	3.3	11.1	1.4	1.0	505		
Completed primary	80.2	3.0	10.2	6.4	12.8	4.4	2.4	690		
Some secondary	68.3	7.1	11.8	12.8	19.9	6.4	5.5	6,426		
Completed secondary	51.7	7.7	17.8	22.8	28.4	9.6	10.3	3,301		
More than secondary	35.9	10.8	18.3	35.0	32.3	15.7	16.2	1,627		
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	76.4	5.0	9.2	9.4	15.5	4.7	3.4	2,314		
Second	66.5	6.1	13.1	14.2	20.2	7.4	5.9	2,560		
Middle	63.1	7.2	13.1	16.6	22.3	7.0	7.6	2,534		
Fourth	56.0	8.5	16.4	19.1	26.9	7.9	9.3	2,607		
Highest	45.8	9.6	16.9	27.6	29.0	13.1	12.1	2,596		
Total	61.2	7.3	13.9	17.6	22.9	8.1	7.7	12,612		

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

DATING AND SEXUAL EXPERIENCE

Key Findings

- **Age at first date:** Most women (81%) and men (84%) interviewed had been dating. Forty-five percent of women and 44% of men started dating at the age of 15-17.
- **Dating experience:** Most adolescents reported holding hands (64% of women and 75% of men), hugging (17% of women and 33% of men), kissing (30% of women and 50% of men), and petting (5% of women and 22% of men) while dating.
- **Attitudes toward virginity:** Ninety-nine percent of women and 98% of men think that virginity should be kept until marriage.
- **Premarital sexual experience:** Eight percent of men and 2% of women reported having had premarital sexual intercourse for the reasons of loving each other (47%), curiosity (30%), just happened (16%), forced by partner, and influenced by friends (3% each).
- **Age at first sexual intercourse:** Among women and men who have had premarital sexual intercourse, 59% of women and 74% of men reported first sexual intercourse at the age of 15-19. The highest percentage occurs at age 17 (19%), in both men and women.
- **Condom use in the last sexual intercourse:** Condom use during the last sexual intercourse is more often reported by women (49%) than men (27%).
- **Unwanted pregnancy:** Twelve percent of women who have had sexual intercourse reported an unwanted pregnancy, and 7% of men reported having a partner with an unwanted pregnancy.
- **Experience of abortion among friends:** Twenty-three percent of women and 19% of men know someone who had an abortion; 1% among them advised/influenced a friend/someone to abort their pregnancy.

Adolescence is an important transitional stage in reproductive health. The human reproductive organs mature, and rapid physical changes are sometimes out of balance with mental changes. The imbalance in mental development in the transition period can cause confusion among adolescents, which can lead them to irresponsible sexual behaviors, such as dating that leads to premarital sexual intercourse. The

impact of such behavior includes teenage pregnancy, unwanted pregnancy, and unsafe abortion. In addition, adolescents can be infected with sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and face social consequences such as dropping out of school, community stigma, and other social sanctions.

The 2017 IDHS collected information about dating and sexual experiences among never-married women and men age 15-24, hereafter referred to in this chapter as women and men. They were also asked about dating activities, attitudes toward premarital sexual behavior, attitudes toward virginity, and sexual experiences. Women and men who reported having premarital sexual experience were asked further about reasons for first premarital sexual intercourse, age at first sexual intercourse, and condom use during sexual intercourse (first and last). In the 2017 IDHS, they were asked about unwanted pregnancies and abortions that occurred around them; whether they know a friend who had an abortion; and whether they had ever influenced a friend/someone to abort her pregnancy or not to abort her pregnancy. This information can become an input for evaluation and planning in adolescent reproductive health programs.

This chapter presents the results of the 2017 IDHS on dating, attitudes towards virginity, reasons for and experience of premarital sex, unwanted pregnancies, and experiences of abortion among friends.

9.1 DATING

Dating can lead to violence, premarital sexual activity, unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections, and other potentially negative consequences. The survey asked the respondents whether they currently have a girlfriend or boyfriend, or have ever had girlfriend or boyfriend. In this section dating refers to having a girlfriend or boyfriend.

Table 9.1 shows the survey results for women and men who reported having or having had a boyfriend or girlfriend and their age at first date by background characteristics. In general, 81% of women and 84% of men reported dating. The age at first date most often mentioned by women (45%) and men (44%) is 15-17 years.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The majority of women (92%) and men (94%) who reported dating have completed secondary education.
- The percentages of women and men who live in rural areas who reported never dating (21% and 19%) are higher than those for women and men living in urban areas (18% and 14%).
- Women and men who reported never dating are mostly in the lowest wealth quintile (27% and 25%).

9.2 DATING EXPERIENCE

Sexual contact in adolescents is divided into five stages: touching, no kissing, kissing, touching sensitive parts (breasts and sexual organs), and sexual intercourse (Carey et al. 2009).

In the 2017 IDHS, women and men who had been dating and currently had a boyfriend or a girlfriend were asked about their dating experiences. **Table 9.2** shows that most women (64%) and men (75%) reported holding hands. Men are more likely to report kissing (50%) and hugging (33%) compared to women (30% and 17%).

Trends: The percentage of women and men who reported holding hands and petting has decreased, while kissing has not changed much from the 2012 IDHS to the 2017 IDHS (**Figure 9.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Dating behaviors that lead to sexual contact are kissing and petting; the highest percentage of both women and men is in the age group of 20-24 and those living in urban areas.
- There is no specific pattern for the percentages of men and women with specific dating behaviors according to education and wealth quintiles.

9.3 ATTITUDES TOWARD PREMARITAL SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Premarital sexual behavior has consequences for health such as transmission of sexually transmitted diseases/infections and teenage pregnancy, which can result in pregnancy or postnatal complications, dropping out of school, or other social sanctions.

In the 2017 IDHS, women and men were asked about their attitudes toward premarital sexual behavior. **Table 9.3** presents the percentages of women and men who approve premarital sexual behavior for a woman and a man according to background characteristics. Only 1% of women approve premarital sexual intercourse for both a woman and a man. Men are more likely to approve premarital sexual intercourse for a woman (4%) and for a man (8%).

Trends: The percentages of women and men who approve premarital sexual intercourse in the 2017 IDHS are similar to the 2012 IDHS (**Figure 9.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of never-married women who approve of a man having premarital sexual intercourse is highest among women with some primary education (4%) (**Table 9.3**).

Figure 9.1 Dating experience

Percentage never-married women and men age 15-24 by dating experience

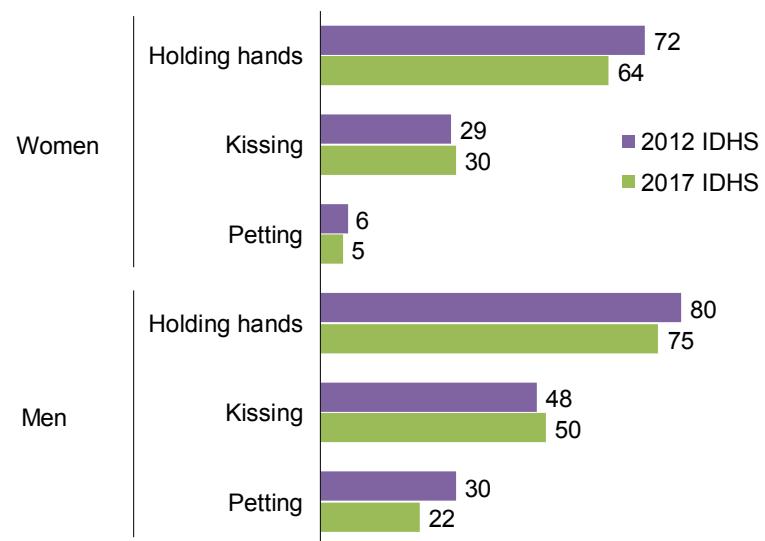
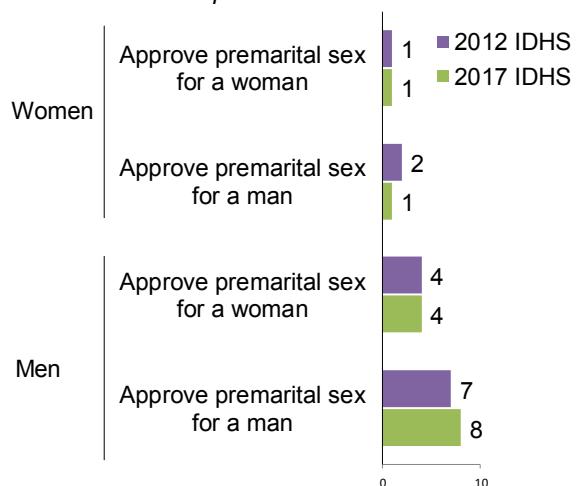


Figure 9.2 Attitude toward premarital sexual behavior

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who approve premarital sex



- There is no specific pattern to the percentage of never-married women who approve of a woman and a man having premarital sexual intercourse according to place of residence and wealth quintile.
- The highest percentage of never-married men who approve of a woman and a man having premarital sexual intercourse is among men who have completed primary education.

Women and men who approve of premarital sexual behavior were further asked the reasons for their approval. **Table 9.4.1** and **Table 9.4.2** show reasons by background characteristics. The most common reasons for women are ‘plan to marry’ (54%) and ‘love each other’ (52%), and among men, ‘love each other’ (83%) and ‘consensual’ (82%) (**Figure 9.3**).

9.4 ATTITUDES TOWARD VIRGINITY

The Indonesian culture considers virginity at time of marriage as important.

Women and men were asked their opinion on keeping virginity until marriage and the importance of virginity of a future wife for a man. In general, both women and men express their agreement that women should keep their virginity. Most men consider the virginity of their future wives as important (**Table 9.5**).

Trends: The attitude of women toward the importance of keeping female virginity

increased from 77% in the 2012 IDHS to 99% in the 2017 IDHS. The numbers for men increased from 66% in the 2012 IDHS to 98% in the 2017 IDHS (**Figure 9.4**).

This apparent substantive shift in attitude towards female virginity may be influenced by government programs, religious teachings, and community values. A program of premarital sex avoidance has been carried out with increased intensity by the government since 2012. From 2014-2015, a movement among young Muslims and other religious groups has focused on personal growth by increasing obedience to religious law. The number of Islamic boarding schools increased sharply in Indonesia from 2011-12 to 2014-15, as did the

Figure 9.3 Reason for approving premarital sex

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who approve premarital sex by reason

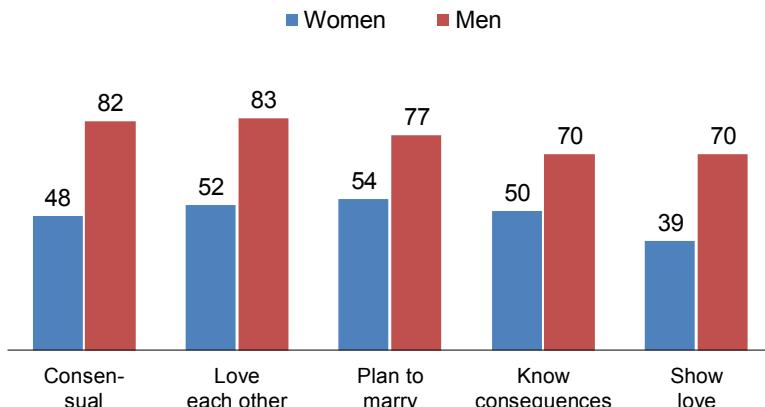
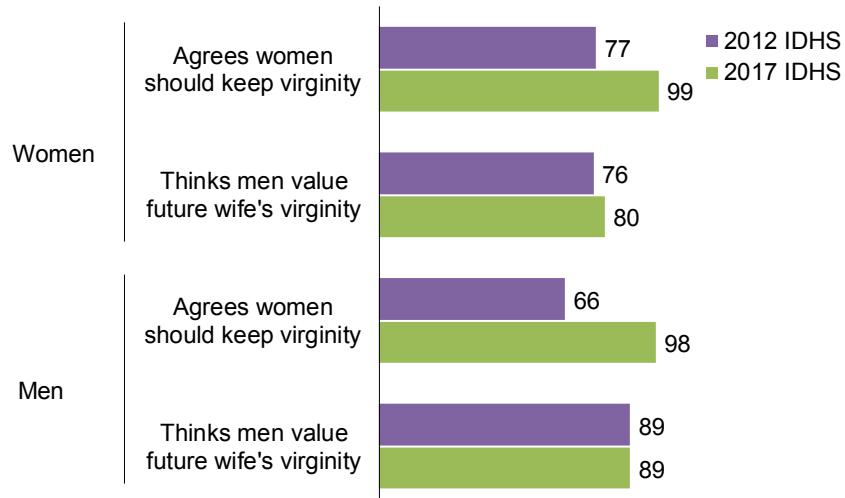


Figure 9.4 Attitudes toward virginity

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who agree that virginity should be kept until marriage



number of young women seen wearing the hijab. Further analysis of data is needed to determine whether Indonesian society is changing.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who agree that women should keep their virginity and think men value their future wife's virginity increases with education level.
- There is no specific pattern according to place of residence in the percentages of women and men who agree that women should keep their virginity and think men value their future wife's virginity.

9.5 SEXUAL EXPERIENCE

In the era of advanced information technology, adolescents' access to sexual information has increased. This can lead to attitude and behavior changes, including changes in sexual attitudes and behavior.

The 2017 IDHS collected information about adolescents' experience with sexual relations. **Table 9.6** shows that 2% of women and 8% of men reported having had sexual intercourse.

Trends: The percentage of men who reported having had sexual intercourse remains the same between the 2012 and 2017 IDHS. The percentage of women who reported having had sexual intercourse slightly increased from 1% in the 2012 IDHS to 2% in the 2017 IDHS. (**Figure 9.5**)

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who reported having had sexual experience is higher among those age 20-24 compared with age 15-19 (**Table 9.6**).
- The percentage of women and men who reported having had sexual experience is higher among those in the lowest wealth quintile compared to the other quintiles.
- There is no particular pattern according to place of residence, education, or wealth quintile.

Reasons for having first sexual intercourse

The 2017 IDHS also explores information about the reasons for having sexual intercourse for the first time. Fifty-four percent of women and 46% of men had sexual intercourse for the first time because they 'love each other'. Another reason, mostly mentioned by men, is 'curious/anxious to know' (34%), while the reasons mostly stated by women are 'forced by partner' and 'just happened' (16% each) (**Table 9.7** and **Figure 9.6**).

Figure 9.5 Sexual intercourse experience

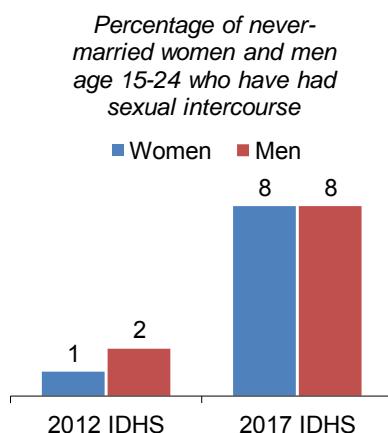
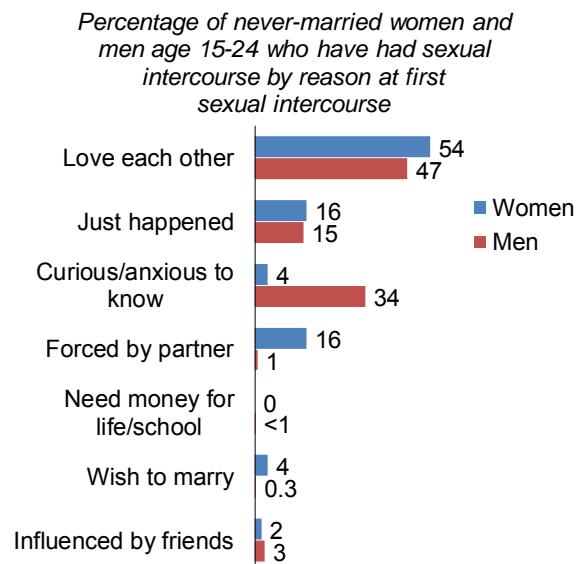


Figure 9.6 Reason for having first sexual intercourse



9.6 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Age at first sexual intercourse is closely related to reproductive health status. In adolescence, the reproductive organs are still not fully developed. This makes them vulnerable to injury when having sexual intercourse. In addition, sexual intercourse at an early age increases the risk of mental, emotional, cognitive, behavioral, early pregnancy, and other health problems, as well as has a negative impact on education and other social consequences.

The 2017 IDHS reported age at first sexual intercourse. Most women and men (19% each) had their first sexual intercourse at the age of 17. **Table 9.8** shows the percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 by age at first sexual intercourse and background characteristics.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Men tend to have sexual intercourse for the first time at a younger age than women.
- Women in rural areas tend to have sexual intercourse at a younger age than those in urban areas. On the other hand, men in urban areas start to have sexual intercourse at a younger age than in rural areas.

9.7 USE OF CONDOMS DURING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Condom use is one of the methods to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission. Proper use of condoms during sexual intercourse can prevent pregnancy and transmission of sexually transmitted infections (Widiarta 2011; Widdice 2006). **Table 9.9** presents the percentage of women and men who reported using condoms during their first and last sexual intercourse.

Trends: Women's condom use during the last sexual intercourse has increased from 18% in the 2012 IDHS to 49% in the 2017 IDHS (**Figure 9.8**). There is no difference among men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Condom use both in the first and last sexual intercourse is more likely to be higher in women with more than secondary education (38% in the first sexual intercourse and 70% in the last sexual intercourse) and women in the highest wealth quintile (46% and 80%, respectively for the first and last).

Figure 9.7 Age at first sex

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse by the age at first sexual intercourse

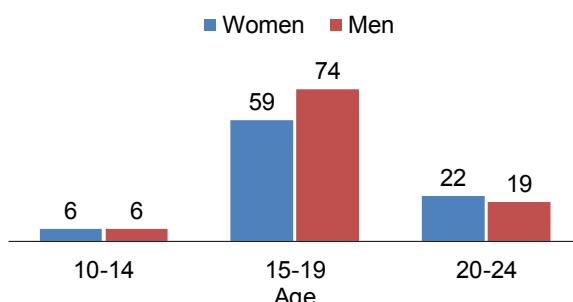
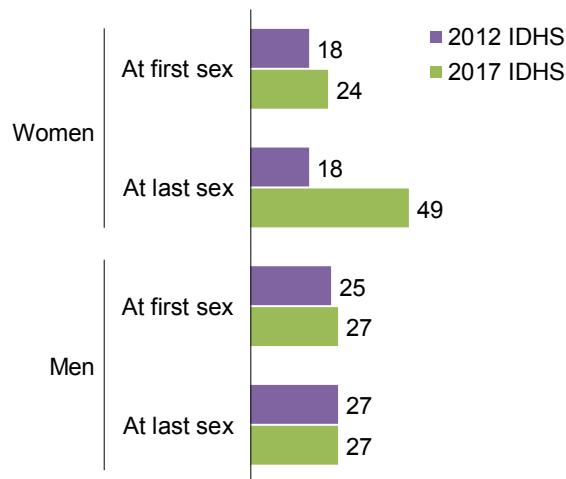


Figure 9.8 Condom use during sexual intercourse

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who used condom at first and last sexual intercourse



- Likewise, the percentage of men who used condoms both in the first and last sexual intercourses is higher in men with more than secondary education (45% in the first sexual intercourse and 41% in the last sexual intercourse) and in men with the highest wealth quintile (42% and 41%, respectively).
- The percentages of women and men who reported using condoms during sexual intercourse are higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

9.8 UNWANTED PREGNANCY

Teenage pregnancy is closely associated with unwanted pregnancy, which is often followed by an abortion to avoid embarrassment and sanction from the community. Pregnant adolescents (age 10-19) are at risk for complications of pregnancy and childbirth such as eclampsia and puerperal endometritis, which is one of the major causes of maternal death in the world. Unsafe abortions pose the same health risks (WHO 2018).

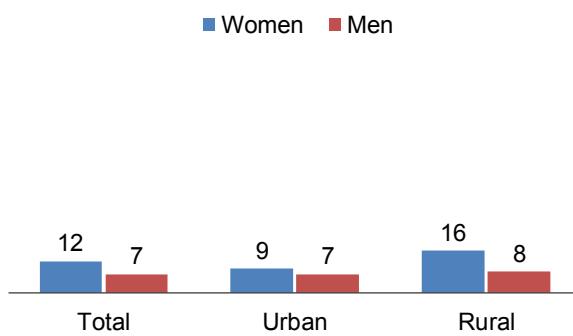
Twelve percent of women reported having had an unwanted pregnancy, and 7% of men reported their partners as having had an unwanted pregnancy.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Unwanted pregnancies reported by women in the 15-19 age group are twice as high (16%) as in the 20-24 age group (8%).
- The highest percentages of women and men who reported unwanted pregnancy are those with some secondary education (21% and 10%, respectively) (**Table 9.10**).
- The percentage of women in rural areas who reported having had an unwanted pregnancy is almost twice as high (16%) as women in urban areas (9%) (**Table 9.10** and **Figure 9.9**). There is no difference in the reporting from men on unwanted pregnancy according to place of residence.

Figure 9.9 Experience of unwanted pregnancy

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have had an unwanted pregnancy



9.9 ABORTION EXPERIENCE AMONG FRIENDS

Teenage pregnancy can increase the risk of abortion (Singh 2005). In addition to questions regarding unwanted pregnancies, the respondents were asked whether they know a friend who had an unwanted pregnancy and tried to abort it (**Table 9.11**).

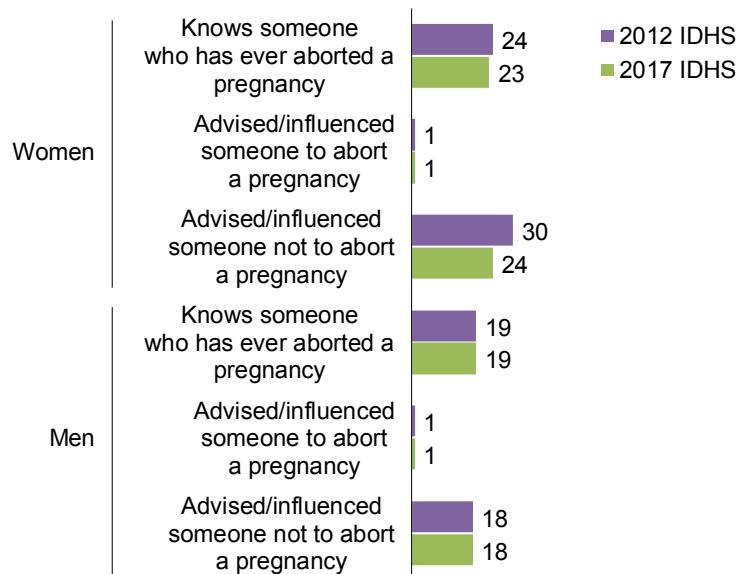
Trends: The percentage of women who influenced a friend or someone else not to have an abortion decreased from 30% in the 2012 IDHS to 24% in the 2017 IDHS. The percentages of women and men who know a friend or someone else who had an abortion remained the same between the 2012 and the 2017 IDHS (**Figure 9.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Men (19%) and women (26%) who live in urban areas and who have completed secondary education have a tendency to advise or influence a friend or someone else not to abort a pregnancy (**Table 9.11**).

Figure 9.10 Experience of abortion among friends

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who know someone who had aborted her pregnancy



LIST OF TABLES

More information about dating and sexual experience can be seen in the following tables:

- Table 9.1** Age at first date
- Table 9.2** Dating experience
- Table 9.3** Attitude toward premarital sex behavior
- Table 9.4.1** Reasons for approving premarital sex behavior: Women
- Table 9.4.2** Reasons for approving premarital sex behavior: Men
- Table 9.5** Attitudes toward virginity
- Table 9.6** Premarital sexual experience
- Table 9.7** Reason for having first sexual intercourse
- Table 9.8** Age at first sexual intercourse
- Table 9.9** Condom use
- Table 9.10** Experience of unwanted pregnancy
- Table 9.11** Experience of abortion among friends

Table 9.1 Age at first date

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 by specific age at first date and background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Never had a boyfriend/girlfriend	Age at first date						Total	Number of women and men			
		<12	12-14	15-17	18-19	20+	Don't know					
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN												
Age												
15-19	24.6	1.6	30.2	41.5	1.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	6,750			
20-24	8.8	0.5	13.6	52.3	16.6	7.6	0.7	100.0	3,221			
Residence												
Urban	18.4	1.1	25.0	45.5	6.6	2.8	0.5	100.0	5,890			
Rural	21.0	1.6	24.5	44.2	6.2	2.0	0.6	100.0	4,081			
Education												
No education	(66.2)	(5.3)	(6.6)	(14.0)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	28			
Some primary	43.3	2.1	10.8	30.0	8.2	4.1	1.5	100.0	119			
Completed primary	24.8	1.4	18.1	45.6	7.5	1.8	0.9	100.0	223			
Some secondary	27.4	1.8	32.8	35.8	1.1	0.6	0.4	100.0	4,928			
Completed secondary	8.3	0.7	19.2	57.3	10.6	3.1	0.9	100.0	2,296			
More than secondary	11.6	0.8	15.2	53.2	13.2	5.6	0.5	100.0	2,378			
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	27.0	1.0	20.4	44.4	4.9	1.6	0.7	100.0	1,409			
Second	19.7	0.9	26.1	43.9	6.2	2.6	0.5	100.0	1,760			
Middle	15.8	0.8	28.5	46.1	6.2	1.9	0.7	100.0	1,971			
Fourth	17.7	1.6	25.3	44.4	7.5	3.1	0.5	100.0	2,172			
Highest	19.5	1.8	23.2	45.7	6.6	2.7	0.5	100.0	2,659			
Total	19.5	1.3	24.8	45.0	6.4	2.5	0.6	100.0	9,971			
NEVER-MARRIED MEN												
Age												
15-19	22.0	2.2	33.6	39.8	2.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	7,713			
20-24	6.9	1.5	17.8	51.5	15.2	6.3	0.8	100.0	4,899			
Residence												
Urban	13.9	2.2	29.1	44.9	7.1	2.4	0.5	100.0	6,869			
Rural	18.8	1.7	25.5	43.7	7.1	2.6	0.6	100.0	5,743			
Education												
No education	46.9	3.6	5.0	27.7	14.3	0.9	1.7	100.0	63			
Some primary	30.4	2.1	12.6	39.0	10.9	4.2	0.8	100.0	505			
Completed primary	20.4	3.6	13.0	42.9	14.0	4.4	1.6	100.0	690			
Some secondary	21.4	2.1	34.7	36.3	3.7	1.4	0.5	100.0	6,426			
Completed secondary	6.4	1.5	22.7	56.0	10.1	2.7	0.5	100.0	3,301			
More than secondary	7.9	1.2	20.1	55.3	10.2	4.7	0.4	100.0	1,627			
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	25.0	1.3	19.3	41.5	8.5	3.1	1.3	100.0	2,314			
Second	16.3	2.0	26.6	43.5	8.4	2.4	0.8	100.0	2,560			
Middle	13.2	2.1	29.0	46.4	6.4	2.5	0.3	100.0	2,534			
Fourth	13.2	2.0	30.4	45.0	6.6	2.7	0.2	100.0	2,607			
Highest	13.9	2.3	31.1	44.9	5.9	1.7	0.2	100.0	2,596			
Total	16.2	1.9	27.4	44.3	7.1	2.5	0.6	100.0	12,612			

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

Table 9.2 Dating experience

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 by the type of dating experience and background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Never-married women					Never-married men				
	Holding hands	Hugging	Kissing	Petting	Number	Holding hands	Hugging	Kissing	Petting	Number
Age										
15-19	55.6	10.2	21.4	3.7	6,750	66.4	21.1	36.8	13.2	7,713
20-24	81.0	30.5	48.5	9.2	3,221	88.8	51.4	69.4	34.4	4,899
Residence										
Urban	66.4	18.4	32.8	5.8	5,890	77.2	33.8	51.7	21.8	6,869
Rural	59.9	14.5	26.3	5.0	4,081	72.5	31.7	46.8	21.1	5,743
Education										
No education	(24.7)	(9.1)	(14.2)	6.7	(28)	46.5	21.6	31.6	16.7	63
Some primary	40.2	16.3	22.1	11.3	119	62.8	35.9	46.2	23.6	505
Completed primary	63.6	21.3	34.9	8.6	223	72.5	36.5	53.7	23.2	690
Some secondary	51.9	9.6	18.8	3.5	4,928	67.0	22.8	37.9	14.3	6,426
Completed secondary	79.2	26.2	44.0	7.8	2,296	88.2	46.4	64.7	31.6	3,301
More than secondary	75.2	22.5	40.2	6.6	2,378	86.6	43.3	64.4	27.8	1,627
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	54.0	13.8	24.4	6.6	1,409	65.7	29.5	43.5	19.8	2,314
Second	61.4	14.9	27.2	4.5	1,760	74.8	32.9	48.2	21.8	2,560
Middle	67.5	17.5	31.4	5.1	1,971	78.0	35.0	51.8	23.3	2,534
Fourth	66.7	19.3	32.8	6.4	2,172	80.0	34.8	53.4	23.0	2,607
Highest	65.4	17.0	31.9	4.9	2,659	75.9	31.9	49.8	19.3	2,596
Total	63.8	16.8	30.1	5.4	9,971	75.1	32.9	49.5	21.5	12,612

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

Table 9.3 Attitude toward premarital sex behavior

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who approve premarital sex behavior, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	Women	Men	Number	Women	Men	Number
Age						
15-19	0.8	1.0	6,750	2.9	5.4	7,713
20-24	1.6	1.6	3,221	6.5	10.9	4,899
Residence						
Urban	1.0	1.1	5,890	4.1	7.3	6,869
Rural	1.1	1.3	4,081	4.6	7.8	5,743
Education						
No education	(2.5)	(2.5)	(28)	4.5	11.9	63
Some primary	2.8	4.2	119	7.2	10.6	505
Completed primary	1.4	1.0	223	6.9	13.1	690
Some secondary	0.9	1.1	4,928	3.5	5.8	6,426
Completed secondary	1.3	0.9	2,296	4.4	8.3	3,301
More than secondary	1.0	1.4	2,378	5.3	9.3	1,627
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	2.2	2.1	1,409	6.4	9.8	2,314
Second	0.8	1.0	1,760	4.0	6.6	2,560
Middle	0.8	1.0	1,971	4.0	7.1	2,534
Fourth	0.8	1.0	2,172	4.1	7.4	2,607
Highest	0.9	1.1	2,659	3.2	7.0	2,596
Total	1.0	1.2	9,971	4.3	7.5	12,612

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

Table 9.4.1 Reasons for approving premarital sex behavior: Women

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 who approve premarital sex behavior, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Reason for approving premarital sex					Number
	Consensual	Love each other	Plan to marry	Know consequences	Show love	
Age						
15-19	39.9	45.9	48.8	42.3	39.4	79
20-24	56.5	59.9	59.1	58.4	38.9	66
Residence						
Urban	48.6	51.4	53.9	56.1	33.0	82
Rural	46.0	53.5	53.1	41.2	47.2	63
Education						
No education	*	*	*	*	*	1
Some primary	*	*	*	*	*	5
Completed primary	*	*	*	*	*	5
Some secondary	43.5	50.9	51.2	44.6	41.9	62
Completed secondary	47.9	54.9	56.8	57.5	45.2	36
More than secondary	52.2	52.1	54.3	56.0	24.6	37
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	59.3	67.1	66.9	54.6	65.1	38
Second	(37.9)	(37.9)	(35.1)	(21.0)	(25.5)	23
Middle	(38.7)	(38.7)	(41.4)	(38.7)	(33.6)	23
Fourth	(46.8)	(61.0)	(68.6)	(70.2)	(42.9)	27
Highest	(47.5)	(48.2)	(47.7)	(55.0)	(20.9)	34
Total	47.5	52.3	53.5	49.7	39.2	145

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.

Table 9.4.2 Reasons for approving premarital sex behavior: Men

Percentage of never-married men age 15-24 who approve premarital sex behavior, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Reason for approving premarital sex					Number
	Consensual	Love each other	Plan to marry	Know consequences	Show love	
Age						
15-19	77.5	80.2	71.4	63.9	67.5	448
20-24	85.6	85.5	81.8	74.3	71.3	542
Residence						
Urban	83.6	83.4	76.5	68.5	65.4	520
Rural	80.1	82.8	77.7	70.8	74.3	471
Education						
No education	*	*	*	*	*	8
Some primary	94.3	94.5	89.8	79.1	84.0	61
Completed primary	79.5	82.2	84.8	71.7	79.7	92
Some secondary	79.4	81.3	71.3	65.2	69.4	400
Completed secondary	82.0	82.8	79.5	71.1	68.6	278
More than secondary	85.7	85.1	78.6	73.6	58.9	152
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	81.9	81.5	77.8	71.4	77.4	246
Second	88.0	88.9	80.6	68.6	74.0	174
Middle	82.2	84.2	80.1	69.1	72.3	187
Fourth	74.7	79.7	70.6	63.6	64.7	202
Highest	83.9	82.4	76.8	75.1	57.6	183
Total	81.9	83.1	77.1	69.6	69.6	991

Note: An asterisk (*) indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 9.5 Attitudes toward virginity

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who agree on keeping virginity and consider virginity as important, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	Agrees women should keep virginity	Thinks men value future wife's virginity	Number	Agrees women should keep virginity	Thinks men value future wife's virginity	Number
Age						
15-19	99.3	79.3	6,750	98.3	89.1	7,713
20-24	99.1	81.0	3,221	97.6	88.0	4,899
Residence						
Urban	99.3	80.2	5,890	98.1	88.8	6,869
Rural	99.1	79.4	4,081	98.0	88.6	5,743
Education						
No education	(95.3)	(51.6)	(28)	97.5	85.7	63
Some primary	92.6	68.8	119	96.1	85.0	505
Completed primary	96.8	77.4	223	95.3	87.4	690
Some secondary	99.2	79.0	4,928	98.4	89.3	6,426
Completed secondary	99.6	81.3	2,296	98.3	89.5	3,301
More than secondary	99.5	81.4	2,378	98.0	86.4	1,627
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	98.1	76.0	1,409	97.5	85.8	2,314
Second	99.5	79.7	1,760	97.9	89.0	2,560
Middle	99.5	80.8	1,971	98.3	89.6	2,534
Fourth	99.0	80.3	2,172	97.9	89.4	2,607
Highest	99.7	81.0	2,659	98.6	89.4	2,596
Total	99.2	79.9	9,971	98.1	88.7	12,612

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

Table 9.6 Premarital sexual experience

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Never-married women		Never-married men	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Age				
15-19	0.9	6,750	3.6	7,713
20-24	2.6	3,221	14.0	4,899
Residence				
Urban	1.5	5,890	7.4	6,869
Rural	1.4	4,081	8.0	5,743
Education				
No education	(9.8)	(28)	6.8	63
Some primary	6.7	119	12.4	505
Completed primary	2.7	223	13.1	690
Some secondary	0.9	4,928	4.6	6,426
Completed secondary	2.2	2,296	10.4	3,301
More than secondary	1.4	2,378	10.5	1,627
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	3.0	1,409	9.4	2,314
Second	1.4	1,760	7.4	2,560
Middle	1.0	1,971	8.5	2,534
Fourth	1.7	2,172	6.7	2,607
Highest	0.8	2,659	6.4	2,596
Total	1.5	9,971	7.6	12,612

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

Table 9.7 Reason for having first sexual intercourse

Among never-married women and men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse, percent distribution based on reason for having first sexual intercourse, by respondents' sex, Indonesia DHS 2017

Sex	Reason for having first sexual intercourse											Total	Number
	Love each other	Just happened	Curious/anxious to know	Forced by partner	Need money for life/school	Wish to marry	Influenced by friends	Other	Don't remember	Missing			
Women	53.8	15.8	4.3	16.3	0.3	3.8	1.6	0.2	1.4	2.7	100.0	146	
Men	46.1	15.4	34.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	2.6	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	963	
Total	47.1	15.5	30.1	2.8	0.1	0.8	2.5	0.1	0.7	0.4	100.0	1,109	

Table 9.8 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 by age at first sexual intercourse and background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Age at first sexual intercourse														Don't know	Number
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN																
Age																
15-19	0.0	0.3	0.3	9.4	11.5	11.9	31.0	10.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	74
20-24	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.1	6.6	8.4	11.1	24.5	14.3	12.3	10.6	3.0	0.6	5.8	86
Residence																
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	7.1	8.9	16.6	11.3	14.7	9.9	5.1	7.1	1.8	0.5	14.5	101
Rural	1.7	0.4	0.3	8.6	3.9	9.3	22.5	9.9	14.7	3.9	9.2	3.2	1.4	0.0	11.0	60
Education																
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	31.8	3
Some primary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.7	8
Completed primary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23.1	6
Some secondary	0.0	0.4	0.3	12.0	12.6	14.3	21.6	7.4	7.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	22.5	55
Completed secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	9.6	17.1	23.2	17.0	8.2	10.7	0.0	0.9	6.1	52
More than secondary	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(6.8)	(28.3)	(3.7)	(13.5)	(7.9)	(13.0)	(9.9)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(8.0)	36
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	(2.3)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(6.4)	(11.4)	(22.2)	(13.8)	(15.1)	(2.0)	(7.0)	(1.7)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(8.1)	45
Second	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(4.2)	(6.5)	(2.6)	(11.0)	(16.3)	(15.1)	(7.6)	(14.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(15.2)	25
Middle	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.8)	(7.9)	(7.5)	(15.6)	(1.8)	(9.4)	(9.8)	(3.1)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(21.1)	25
Fourth	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(3.2)	(13.6)	(25.0)	(11.2)	(7.6)	(18.9)	(8.5)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.2)	37
Highest	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(6.7)	(15.4)	(8.3)	(27.5)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(23.9)	29
Total	0.6	0.1	0.1	4.7	5.9	9.1	18.8	10.8	14.7	7.7	6.6	5.7	1.6	0.3	13.2	161
NEVER-MARRIED MEN																
Age																
15-19	0.2	0.6	2.5	8.8	24.2	28.3	22.9	9.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	279
20-24	0.1	0.8	1.1	1.7	5.4	10.6	17.1	19.1	16.3	16.9	7.0	2.7	0.5	0.0	0.8	685
Residence																
Urban	0.2	1.0	2.2	4.3	9.0	15.6	18.2	16.2	12.9	12.6	4.9	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.9	506
Rural	0.0	0.4	0.8	3.1	13.0	15.9	19.4	16.5	11.4	11.4	5.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	457
Education																
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Some primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	11.3	15.6	21.8	21.3	12.2	6.3	2.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	62
Completed primary	0.0	2.5	0.0	6.8	12.3	11.0	15.2	14.8	19.1	7.8	4.6	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	90
Some secondary	0.2	0.6	3.0	5.6	21.2	19.3	15.4	13.2	8.1	8.6	3.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	293
Completed secondary	0.1	0.9	1.5	1.3	4.7	15.8	19.5	18.8	14.1	15.2	6.0	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	343
More than secondary	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.9	4.8	12.3	22.3	16.1	12.2	15.9	6.9	4.2	0.8	0.0	1.3	171
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	0.0	0.4	2.3	4.5	9.1	18.8	18.7	16.0	12.7	8.3	4.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	217
Second	0.0	1.9	0.1	3.2	16.4	16.0	17.5	15.7	15.0	9.7	2.4	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	190
Middle	0.5	0.0	1.0	3.1	12.6	12.3	18.6	15.9	11.8	14.5	6.9	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.0	215
Fourth	0.0	0.0	2.1	5.3	7.1	17.8	12.2	19.3	12.8	15.2	6.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.2	174
Highest	0.0	1.6	2.1	2.6	8.6	13.7	27.2	15.1	8.3	12.8	5.3	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	167
Total	0.1	0.7	1.5	3.7	10.9	15.7	18.7	16.4	12.2	12.0	5.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.7	963

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.

Table 9.9 Condom use

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have had sex using a condom at first and last sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	At first sex	At last sex	Number	At first sex	At last sex	Number
Age						
15-19	21.1	43.6	62	24.1	22.0	279
20-24	25.3	52.3	84	28.8	28.9	685
Residence						
Urban	35.0	68.5	90	33.4	31.9	506
Rural	5.0	16.7	56	20.9	21.3	457
Education						
No education	*	*	3	*	*	4
Some primary	*	*	8	16.4	12.8	62
Completed primary	*	*	6	20.8	17.2	90
Some secondary	13.5	37.1	45	19.3	19.7	293
Completed secondary	30.7	58.6	51	29.7	30.7	343
More than secondary	38.2	69.8	33	45.0	41.0	171
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	1.6	13.5	43	11.5	12.0	217
Second	18.1	28.9	24	29.7	32.1	190
Middle	29.5	72.7	21	25.3	23.7	215
Fourth	36.2	70.6	36	33.8	30.2	174
Highest	45.6	79.7	22	41.5	40.9	167
Total	23.5	48.6	146	27.4	26.9	963

Note: An asterisk (*) indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 9.10 Experience of unwanted pregnancy

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse with unwanted pregnancy and never-married men age 15-24 who have had a sexual partner with unwanted pregnancy, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Never-married women		Never-married men	
	Ever had unwanted pregnancy	Number	Partner ever had unwanted pregnancy	Number
Age				
15-19	16.4	74	7.4	279
20-24	8.0	86	7.4	685
Residence				
Urban	9.4	101	6.5	506
Rural	16.1	60	8.4	457
Education				
No education	*	3	*	4
Some primary	*	8	4.1	62
Completed primary	*	6	7.6	90
Some secondary	20.6	55	9.8	293
Completed secondary	7.6	52	6.9	343
More than secondary	9.4	36	5.6	171
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	14.4	45	6.5	217
Second	(15.6)	25	10.7	190
Middle	(20.0)	25	7.3	215
Fourth	(0.8)	37	8.3	174
Highest	(11.9)	29	4.1	167
Total	11.9	161	7.4	963

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.

Table 9.11 Experience of abortion among friends

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who know someone who had aborted her pregnancy, advised/influenced a friend or someone to abort her pregnancy, who advised/influenced a friend or someone not to abort her pregnancy, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Never-married women				Never-married men			
	Knows someone who had aborted a pregnancy	Advised/ influenced someone to abort a pregnancy	Advised/ influenced someone not to abort a pregnancy	Total	Knows someone who had aborted a pregnancy	Advised/ influenced someone to abort a pregnancy	Advised/ influenced someone not to abort a pregnancy	Total
Age								
15-19	20.0	0.8	20.8	6,750	15.1	1.1	13.8	7,713
20-24	29.6	0.8	30.2	3,221	26.0	1.8	25.2	4,899
Residence								
Urban	24.1	0.8	25.9	5,890	20.5	1.4	19.2	6,869
Rural	21.7	0.7	20.8	4,081	18.0	1.3	17.1	5,743
Education								
No education	(11.6)	(1.4)	(8.1)	28	9.0	4.5	12.7	63
Some primary	9.9	0.5	14.0	119	14.2	2.9	12.7	505
Completed primary	15.0	1.8	18.8	223	18.4	0.8	24.5	690
Some secondary	18.7	0.7	19.0	4,928	14.7	1.1	13.8	6,426
Completed secondary	28.4	1.1	30.1	2,296	25.5	1.6	24.3	3,301
More than secondary	28.8	0.5	29.1	2,378	27.7	1.6	22.7	1,627
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	19.7	0.8	21.7	1,409	15.2	1.7	16.1	2,314
Second	21.9	0.2	22.9	1,760	19.7	1.5	17.8	2,560
Middle	24.3	0.9	23.1	1,971	21.0	1.1	19.5	2,534
Fourth	25.6	1.1	26.4	2,172	21.1	1.6	19.6	2,607
Highest	22.9	0.8	24.1	2,659	19.3	0.9	18.0	2,596
Total	23.1	0.8	23.9	9,971	19.4	1.4	18.2	12,612

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

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PROVINCIAL TABLES

Appendix A

CHAPTER 3 EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA

Table A.3.1.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 who usually read newspapers, listen to the radio, watch television and access the internet at least once a week in the past 12 months, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Reads a newspaper/ magazine	Listens to the radio	Watches TV	All three mass media	No exposure to mass media	Accesses the internet in the past 12 months	Accesses the internet in the past month	Number
Sumatera								
Aceh	17.4	20.5	83.8	7.4	13.0	79.2	78.4	235
North Sumatera	13.5	22.0	79.0	4.1	15.3	82.2	81.9	598
West Sumatera	18.0	18.0	84.4	4.0	12.2	95.7	94.7	274
Riau	9.1	11.0	85.9	1.2	11.2	89.3	87.5	262
Jambi	11.1	4.3	83.5	0.8	12.0	93.9	89.2	124
South Sumatera	16.8	15.9	86.0	4.6	11.4	85.5	85.0	267
Bengkulu	30.8	16.1	92.8	8.2	5.8	90.5	88.1	65
Lampung	16.9	12.7	87.1	2.0	8.2	86.5	85.5	261
Bangka Belitung	30.8	26.4	84.4	10.9	12.4	88.5	88.5	60
Riau Islands	22.4	16.3	86.9	4.5	7.9	90.3	89.9	77
Java								
Jakarta	16.1	15.2	77.9	3.5	15.8	97.2	97.2	498
West Java	10.9	14.4	82.4	2.6	13.8	93.0	92.9	1,904
Central Java	15.3	15.8	76.3	3.4	18.5	91.2	91.0	1,264
Yogyakarta	31.0	25.5	78.2	11.4	14.2	95.6	95.6	191
East Java	17.1	18.1	81.7	5.0	13.1	91.9	91.4	1,297
Banten	16.5	16.2	82.3	5.1	14.6	90.9	90.9	458
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	22.3	37.2	91.5	12.2	4.5	91.3	91.3	192
West Nusa Tenggara	12.6	13.1	86.1	3.9	10.3	86.8	86.4	207
East Nusa Tenggara	11.8	11.5	55.6	2.1	36.3	58.5	57.1	199
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	7.4	5.9	77.0	1.8	21.1	60.8	59.7	189
Central Kalimantan	27.8	14.3	81.8	2.9	13.0	88.8	88.8	64
South Kalimantan	12.8	8.9	87.1	0.0	8.9	88.5	87.1	139
East Kalimantan	17.2	13.5	84.9	5.2	13.9	95.3	94.0	111
North Kalimantan	21.3	21.8	78.2	8.1	12.7	91.8	90.7	27
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	7.8	14.6	85.8	3.4	11.4	97.6	97.1	78
Central Sulawesi	13.7	12.4	80.4	1.7	16.5	82.7	81.3	105
South Sulawesi	17.6	18.4	86.6	5.1	7.4	92.5	92.5	356
Southeast Sulawesi	13.8	9.3	86.5	2.9	11.1	89.8	88.4	101
Gorontalo	5.8	17.2	79.6	0.7	15.0	96.8	95.1	48
West Sulawesi	12.1	6.3	77.7	1.0	20.2	80.8	79.5	54
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	8.9	8.3	75.6	1.4	21.4	69.8	68.0	80
North Maluku	11.5	5.4	74.9	1.7	20.9	65.9	65.0	48
West Papua	5.0	8.0	77.6	2.9	22.4	67.1	67.1	26
Papua	4.9	5.6	49.7	0.5	48.1	50.1	50.1	113
Total	14.9	15.9	80.9	3.9	14.6	88.8	88.3	9,971

Table A.3.1.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

The percentage of never-married men age 15-24 who read a newspaper, listened to the radio, watched television and accessed the internet at least once a week in the past 12 months, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Reads a newspaper/ magazine	Listens to the radio	Watches TV	All three mass media	No exposure to mass media	Accesses the internet in the past 12 months	Accesses the internet in the past month	Number
Sumatera								
Aceh	22.8	17.0	70.9	9.4	25.3	78.1	77.4	251
North Sumatera	15.5	15.9	68.5	4.5	27.4	82.8	79.0	743
West Sumatera	9.7	12.5	93.8	3.3	5.0	92.1	89.9	277
Riau	19.3	13.7	81.1	3.8	15.5	90.4	89.4	326
Jambi	8.4	10.1	91.2	2.1	7.8	92.7	86.8	177
South Sumatera	14.8	14.3	97.6	4.5	2.4	92.7	91.0	377
Bengkulu	9.6	14.1	84.4	3.3	12.4	92.7	88.2	98
Lampung	18.2	16.4	79.4	4.9	19.1	87.0	82.8	321
Bangka Belitung	16.2	22.9	79.9	2.9	13.6	88.9	84.0	69
Riau Islands	18.0	15.3	78.7	4.7	14.6	94.1	90.3	86
Java								
Jakarta	21.2	11.2	88.8	1.9	7.8	96.4	96.1	567
West Java	8.8	13.4	71.5	1.6	24.4	92.2	90.5	2,419
Central Java	15.2	18.1	72.4	4.0	22.2	94.2	93.7	1,525
Yogyakarta	21.5	20.0	66.5	2.8	19.2	96.3	95.1	212
East Java	15.3	20.0	79.2	4.2	17.1	86.6	85.0	1,884
Banten	23.5	11.4	73.6	6.5	22.5	87.3	86.9	638
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	26.4	40.2	91.0	14.5	6.4	97.5	97.1	224
West Nusa Tenggara	4.7	7.2	72.1	1.2	25.5	82.7	81.0	231
East Nusa Tenggara	6.8	13.0	45.5	2.6	48.6	48.5	46.2	246
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	2.6	5.2	72.7	0.8	26.3	65.4	64.6	260
Central Kalimantan	5.8	11.0	85.4	0.0	11.9	83.0	80.9	96
South Kalimantan	10.9	6.1	85.0	0.5	15.0	83.9	83.9	191
East Kalimantan	19.6	12.9	86.1	5.3	9.9	92.9	92.6	165
North Kalimantan	4.5	9.1	33.2	0.5	62.8	82.7	82.7	29
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	54.5	31.2	94.0	23.6	3.4	97.3	97.3	101
Central Sulawesi	11.9	11.4	87.5	2.2	10.0	69.4	68.7	140
South Sulawesi	9.1	9.2	89.5	2.3	10.4	87.4	86.6	369
Southeast Sulawesi	3.3	4.9	83.5	0.3	15.2	82.1	74.4	113
Gorontalo	21.5	27.9	89.1	8.0	7.7	86.9	85.9	70
West Sulawesi	7.9	8.5	83.0	0.7	15.2	78.9	73.8	61
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	15.3	10.8	81.2	2.7	16.9	66.7	62.0	81
North Maluku	2.7	3.0	60.7	0.4	37.8	57.5	57.2	54
West Papua	1.5	5.6	83.7	0.6	16.3	64.1	62.0	38
Papua	3.9	11.1	48.8	2.1	49.2	52.2	51.3	171
Total	14.1	15.1	76.8	3.7	19.6	87.4	85.8	12,612

Table A.3.2.1 Exposure to certain information in print media: Women

Among never-married women age 15-24 who read printed media, the percentage who read certain messages in newspapers/magazines in the six months preceding the survey, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Printed message							
	Postpone marriage	HIV/AIDS	STIs	Condom advertisement	Drug	Alcohol	Prevent pregnancy	Number
Sumatera								
Aceh	10.9	27.4	8.0	12.6	50.1	29.4	11.6	235
North Sumatera	11.2	21.1	8.1	13.5	37.9	29.6	15.4	598
West Sumatera	19.8	29.7	12.4	10.2	51.2	39.7	18.3	274
Riau	9.6	16.2	7.2	8.6	35.6	24.5	12.3	262
Jambi	8.5	13.9	8.2	8.8	35.0	25.2	8.7	124
South Sumatera	12.8	17.8	6.7	10.7	36.6	24.9	9.8	267
Bengkulu	20.9	31.4	14.1	10.2	49.9	43.8	15.3	65
Lampung	14.8	24.4	14.2	15.1	48.3	37.8	14.4	261
Bangka Belitung	19.0	24.1	12.9	11.5	54.9	40.7	19.2	60
Riau Islands	15.9	31.4	17.2	17.3	46.7	34.6	19.2	77
Java								
Jakarta	14.5	29.2	14.6	19.3	39.1	28.3	14.0	498
West Java	11.3	21.2	9.4	13.3	35.5	27.6	13.4	1,904
Central Java	13.6	26.8	14.0	15.3	41.4	33.4	14.3	1,264
Yogyakarta	16.8	33.2	17.3	19.5	63.2	44.0	18.7	191
East Java	15.9	28.0	14.2	15.0	43.2	33.7	15.5	1,297
Banten	14.4	34.9	10.5	16.2	42.9	28.7	13.5	458
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	8.3	20.3	7.2	13.0	24.2	17.4	12.2	192
West Nusa Tenggara	14.4	24.4	9.6	8.6	38.5	32.5	9.3	207
East Nusa Tenggara	7.2	18.8	6.2	6.4	32.0	26.3	10.3	199
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	7.7	10.9	6.0	6.4	17.2	9.7	4.2	189
Central Kalimantan	21.1	31.8	23.4	9.2	52.0	43.9	23.3	64
South Kalimantan	20.4	26.1	12.1	15.3	50.7	41.4	14.3	139
East Kalimantan	23.2	26.5	15.5	14.2	50.1	37.9	19.0	111
North Kalimantan	17.4	26.5	14.7	12.0	49.8	41.7	17.3	27
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	3.3	26.7	5.5	10.1	42.5	41.6	12.5	78
Central Sulawesi	12.9	25.7	11.0	12.9	45.4	35.2	14.0	105
South Sulawesi	15.2	26.5	10.2	11.6	50.3	34.3	16.1	356
Southeast Sulawesi	12.8	28.6	6.8	8.5	48.6	38.4	16.6	101
Gorontalo	11.1	28.2	10.2	11.2	42.2	32.1	19.9	48
West Sulawesi	10.1	16.2	4.1	5.3	35.9	25.2	7.8	54
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	9.1	23.2	8.5	10.9	33.9	28.8	9.5	80
North Maluku	7.7	27.5	12.8	12.5	39.8	38.2	16.8	48
West Papua	9.6	21.6	11.7	12.6	30.0	27.0	7.7	26
Papua	6.4	10.9	2.3	6.2	16.7	17.7	5.2	113
Total	13.2	24.7	11.1	13.4	40.4	30.8	13.9	9,971

Table A.3.2.2 Exposure to certain information in print media: Men

Among never-married men age 15-24 who read printed media, the percentage who read certain messages in newspapers/magazines in the six months preceding the survey, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Printed message							Number
	Postpone marriage	HIV/AIDS	STIs	Condom advertisement	Drug	Alcohol	Prevent pregnancy	
Sumatera								
Aceh	5.0	26.8	6.3	20.4	51.6	45.1	5.8	251
North Sumatera	5.4	19.8	12.8	11.2	38.0	27.6	6.6	743
West Sumatera	8.1	17.7	14.4	10.0	36.0	32.4	6.9	277
Riau	3.9	12.3	9.6	7.6	25.1	20.7	5.1	326
Jambi	3.7	13.6	7.3	5.9	20.9	17.9	2.6	177
South Sumatera	5.7	13.4	9.3	5.6	31.8	11.4	3.6	377
Bengkulu	8.6	19.1	11.4	10.5	35.4	28.7	11.8	98
Lampung	8.3	20.9	12.9	17.6	29.4	29.0	6.6	321
Bangka Belitung	3.8	24.6	7.9	14.4	37.0	25.0	3.2	69
Riau Islands	5.5	32.0	15.5	17.7	50.6	36.0	9.4	86
Java								
Jakarta	5.6	27.4	13.4	18.0	40.1	35.0	12.8	567
West Java	5.9	16.0	11.9	11.4	23.7	20.0	6.4	2,419
Central Java	4.6	25.3	12.7	15.4	35.8	32.8	8.1	1,525
Yogyakarta	12.1	31.2	23.7	16.2	46.8	45.3	16.5	212
East Java	6.0	23.7	14.8	9.6	34.4	28.9	6.5	1,884
Banten	7.4	28.1	15.2	21.7	42.4	36.2	9.4	638
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	10.8	44.1	24.7	23.5	57.0	52.4	12.5	224
West Nusa Tenggara	7.6	17.8	13.9	7.6	30.6	25.7	4.6	231
East Nusa Tenggara	3.5	17.2	8.7	8.3	22.1	21.4	6.0	246
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	5.2	18.2	12.9	15.3	26.1	23.5	5.9	260
Central Kalimantan	2.0	12.2	7.7	5.1	30.5	24.1	3.0	96
South Kalimantan	5.6	27.1	12.7	9.5	42.1	37.8	10.2	191
East Kalimantan	8.9	31.9	21.2	18.2	38.2	25.8	7.0	165
North Kalimantan	1.0	7.0	2.6	4.2	85.0	76.0	2.3	29
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	16.1	50.4	31.4	58.3	60.1	63.2	16.3	101
Central Sulawesi	6.9	21.9	14.9	12.0	33.3	30.2	9.0	140
South Sulawesi	4.5	10.2	5.8	6.1	23.2	19.9	3.2	369
Southeast Sulawesi	7.5	24.1	9.6	11.5	33.9	30.2	8.6	113
Gorontalo	8.7	31.0	21.9	25.1	52.0	45.8	11.1	70
West Sulawesi	4.2	14.7	6.1	5.1	25.0	20.6	4.1	61
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	4.6	17.2	13.1	8.9	22.5	20.9	6.0	81
North Maluku	4.7	13.8	10.3	8.5	19.6	18.6	6.2	54
West Papua	2.6	23.4	8.9	18.2	32.1	32.0	3.5	38
Papua	3.2	13.5	9.4	10.2	12.7	14.1	2.0	171
Total	6.0	21.5	12.9	12.9	32.9	27.9	7.2	12,612

Table A.3.3.1 Exposure to certain information on the radio: Women

Among never-married women age 15-24 who listened to the radio, the percentage who heard certain messages on the radio in the past six months preceding the survey, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Printed message							Number
	Postpone marriage	HIV/AIDS	STIs	Condom advertisement	Drug	Alcohol	Prevent pregnancy	
Sumatera								
Aceh	4.9	12.1	2.9	5.6	28.9	14.0	5.5	235
North Sumatera	8.1	16.1	4.2	7.8	31.9	21.8	10.0	598
West Sumatera	8.9	13.7	3.1	3.3	25.4	19.7	10.4	274
Riau	4.1	6.3	3.6	2.0	13.2	6.8	4.4	262
Jambi	3.5	4.5	1.3	1.2	13.4	8.8	4.7	124
South Sumatera	4.7	4.9	2.4	6.0	20.8	13.6	6.6	267
Bengkulu	4.7	10.1	3.7	2.3	16.4	8.0	2.6	65
Lampung	2.1	8.3	1.0	2.6	22.1	16.2	4.4	261
Bangka Belitung	15.4	17.6	6.6	6.9	37.9	28.3	19.3	60
Riau Islands	8.6	10.9	5.9	7.5	22.1	15.7	9.3	77
Java								
Jakarta	4.2	13.1	3.2	9.4	22.6	14.7	4.8	498
West Java	6.7	14.6	5.0	6.2	23.9	16.0	7.4	1,904
Central Java	5.1	14.9	5.3	6.7	24.4	17.0	7.6	1,264
Yogyakarta	6.7	10.7	4.2	6.5	26.8	19.8	6.7	191
East Java	6.8	15.3	6.5	4.9	26.1	17.7	8.5	1,297
Banten	7.9	18.3	6.1	8.6	25.8	18.8	5.8	458
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	7.6	16.4	5.3	8.0	19.7	11.1	12.1	192
West Nusa Tenggara	6.4	11.5	4.2	4.9	23.8	15.0	4.4	207
East Nusa Tenggara	6.7	19.2	5.2	5.5	28.6	22.4	12.2	199
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	1.2	3.9	0.4	4.6	8.4	5.4	0.3	189
Central Kalimantan	1.7	1.7	1.0	0.0	8.9	5.8	3.4	64
South Kalimantan	3.4	5.7	2.7	1.5	16.7	11.3	6.5	139
East Kalimantan	6.9	9.3	4.7	2.8	18.3	11.2	11.1	111
North Kalimantan	3.8	15.3	4.4	5.2	26.8	24.0	61.0	27
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	1.9	12.2	1.6	2.8	31.7	34.3	7.5	78
Central Sulawesi	2.3	9.3	4.6	2.6	23.6	11.7	7.6	105
South Sulawesi	6.9	14.2	4.8	4.8	27.5	15.3	9.9	356
Southeast Sulawesi	2.2	7.1	1.7	0.4	17.2	10.3	5.7	101
Gorontalo	11.2	29.2	8.5	5.7	48.6	33.2	13.2	48
West Sulawesi	2.9	3.8	1.3	0.9	10.3	7.5	1.9	54
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	3.2	10.0	3.7	3.4	17.9	13.9	4.2	80
North Maluku	1.3	6.8	3.8	3.5	12.2	10.9	2.7	48
West Papua	9.2	23.0	12.9	16.3	35.6	28.0	7.3	26
Papua	4.2	12.4	2.9	6.9	15.3	14.1	6.5	113
Total	5.9	13.3	4.5	5.7	23.9	16.2	7.4	9,971

Table A.3.3.2 Exposure to certain information on the radio: Men

Among never-married men age 15-24 who listened to the radio, the percentage who heard certain messages on the radio in the past six months preceding the survey, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Printed message							
	Postpone marriage	HIV/AIDS	STIs	Condom advertisement	Drug	Alcohol	Prevent pregnancy	Number
Sumatera								
Aceh	2.3	9.2	2.9	4.2	28.1	23.1	2.2	251
North Sumatera	4.3	12.8	6.9	5.7	26.2	14.8	4.0	743
West Sumatera	3.8	11.4	7.8	2.7	21.3	16.1	5.5	277
Riau	1.8	4.7	3.0	1.1	11.0	8.8	1.9	326
Jambi	1.3	5.3	4.0	1.9	10.6	8.7	1.5	177
South Sumatera	1.6	5.1	2.5	0.4	10.2	1.3	0.4	377
Bengkulu	10.4	13.8	6.4	4.6	25.2	20.7	7.1	98
Lampung	4.8	6.9	2.4	2.6	15.6	12.3	3.7	321
Bangka Belitung	11.2	17.1	6.3	6.7	27.3	14.9	6.5	69
Riau Islands	3.1	9.2	3.6	6.7	15.0	10.9	1.5	86
Java								
Jakarta	4.8	12.8	5.2	9.6	19.5	16.0	6.1	567
West Java	3.9	11.6	7.5	7.1	18.7	16.6	5.1	2,419
Central Java	3.4	17.0	7.5	8.1	25.8	20.2	4.4	1,525
Yogyakarta	7.6	15.0	8.0	4.5	21.1	18.8	3.2	212
East Java	2.9	11.0	7.5	3.4	21.2	16.6	3.7	1,884
Banten	2.9	13.1	4.8	10.9	25.5	21.5	3.6	638
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	5.3	33.0	17.3	18.1	48.5	44.5	7.8	224
West Nusa Tenggara	7.5	13.3	8.8	6.5	25.0	20.1	3.9	231
East Nusa Tenggara	5.9	17.8	7.3	5.8	26.3	23.6	5.0	246
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	3.2	13.5	5.0	8.1	22.1	19.2	2.0	260
Central Kalimantan	3.0	3.9	4.0	1.6	14.0	10.4	2.1	96
South Kalimantan	4.0	6.7	3.8	2.0	20.6	15.6	2.1	191
East Kalimantan	3.8	16.6	7.6	3.4	18.9	10.3	2.2	165
North Kalimantan	1.0	4.5	1.6	1.1	10.9	9.9	0.4	29
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	4.0	16.3	4.0	6.2	22.4	26.3	3.4	101
Central Sulawesi	2.7	10.6	5.9	6.9	21.2	15.2	3.6	140
South Sulawesi	2.2	8.6	5.4	3.6	17.7	14.2	2.6	369
Southeast Sulawesi	4.4	9.1	3.3	7.0	19.5	15.1	4.7	113
Gorontalo	7.4	20.3	11.0	7.9	38.6	34.5	7.4	70
West Sulawesi	1.6	5.4	3.0	2.5	14.0	11.3	1.4	61
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	1.5	6.0	3.7	1.0	9.8	8.3	1.4	81
North Maluku	2.3	6.5	5.2	4.6	11.5	11.3	3.1	54
West Papua	0.2	14.6	4.4	9.6	19.0	19.8	0.8	38
Papua	1.3	20.4	7.0	14.3	17.1	20.4	0.6	171
Total	3.7	12.3	6.5	6.0	21.3	17.0	3.9	12,612

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to certain information on television: Women

Among never-married women age 15-24 who watched television, the percentage who watched certain information in the six months preceding the survey, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Printed message							
	Postpone marriage	HIV/AIDS	STIs	Condom advertisement	Drug	Alcohol	Prevent pregnancy	Number
Sumatera								
Aceh	20.9	44.8	10.6	33.1	81.1	56.4	24.0	235
North Sumatera	27.3	48.4	12.8	40.5	81.6	60.1	36.6	598
West Sumatera	31.7	55.7	14.7	26.8	88.6	68.2	41.6	274
Riau	24.9	35.8	14.7	32.1	82.9	57.0	37.0	262
Jambi	21.1	47.3	12.4	27.1	83.3	67.6	48.6	124
South Sumatera	32.0	43.6	13.3	33.1	82.6	59.4	31.8	267
Bengkulu	26.3	51.1	16.6	22.9	79.7	61.4	29.7	65
Lampung	23.1	51.7	16.5	32.8	85.5	71.8	41.9	261
Bangka Belitung	33.5	48.0	12.1	27.7	87.1	67.1	43.6	60
Riau Islands	33.5	52.7	19.5	50.2	89.7	69.7	42.5	77
Java								
Jakarta	28.0	58.6	17.2	60.5	83.8	67.3	41.0	498
West Java	27.0	59.6	18.1	47.4	86.9	70.2	35.9	1,904
Central Java	26.5	58.9	18.0	37.5	85.7	69.8	32.8	1,264
Yogyakarta	17.1	41.3	13.0	41.8	81.3	61.9	26.3	191
East Java	33.7	57.3	19.1	39.4	87.2	72.3	44.6	1,297
Banten	30.4	59.9	15.5	50.3	86.0	67.1	36.4	458
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	20.2	52.2	15.2	41.2	63.1	43.1	41.5	192
West Nusa Tenggara	27.7	45.4	10.7	23.8	87.8	72.3	24.3	207
East Nusa Tenggara	12.4	33.4	8.5	12.5	59.6	47.4	21.4	199
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	22.7	39.6	10.2	33.2	63.8	47.8	17.2	189
Central Kalimantan	37.5	41.2	18.5	20.0	88.7	74.8	42.4	64
South Kalimantan	51.4	44.7	23.9	20.8	87.2	77.0	39.9	139
East Kalimantan	27.9	42.9	15.2	26.0	93.0	70.5	47.3	111
North Kalimantan	25.1	35.2	16.3	20.7	84.3	70.0	34.7	27
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	27.0	57.2	9.9	36.1	93.4	79.9	32.7	78
Central Sulawesi	23.4	44.3	14.6	15.3	89.5	70.1	39.6	105
South Sulawesi	31.2	52.6	14.9	24.7	89.1	61.3	36.6	356
Southeast Sulawesi	27.9	48.5	11.3	18.5	92.8	76.3	40.5	101
Gorontalo	31.2	57.2	18.6	24.8	95.7	72.0	41.0	48
West Sulawesi	23.8	41.7	8.8	13.9	87.7	62.9	24.3	54
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	18.1	48.1	15.1	17.7	74.9	64.3	20.6	80
North Maluku	18.8	37.8	13.1	16.6	79.1	69.1	32.2	48
West Papua	22.6	45.7	13.9	43.3	73.2	66.4	25.7	26
Papua	17.4	35.2	7.7	24.3	43.9	38.8	15.6	113
Total	27.6	53.0	16.0	37.9	84.0	66.4	36.0	9,971

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to certain information on television: Men

Among never-married men age 15-24 who watched television, the percentage who watched certain information in the six months preceding the survey, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Printed message							
	Postpone marriage	HIV/AIDS	STIs	Condom advertisement	Drug	Alcohol	Prevent pregnancy	Number
Sumatera								
Aceh	8.5	47.4	10.2	54.1	86.1	72.9	9.6	251
North Sumatera	18.7	42.9	21.9	40.0	78.8	61.6	15.9	743
West Sumatera	27.9	62.4	39.5	54.0	92.9	89.6	32.4	277
Riau	11.9	26.7	14.9	28.1	64.4	54.2	8.4	326
Jambi	16.4	51.8	35.3	60.4	93.2	87.1	22.9	177
South Sumatera	22.1	40.3	24.0	71.0	82.9	44.2	39.7	377
Bengkulu	48.6	51.7	28.6	53.2	89.8	76.9	40.7	98
Lampung	22.0	47.5	28.5	64.1	93.2	88.0	26.0	321
Bangka Belitung	14.3	32.6	12.6	36.4	80.2	63.9	15.4	69
Riau Islands	23.1	56.2	22.0	66.3	80.5	68.7	27.3	86
Java								
Jakarta	21.6	57.2	27.2	65.9	84.5	71.4	43.2	567
West Java	21.9	49.6	26.2	66.6	86.1	78.0	24.4	2,419
Central Java	14.4	52.6	23.7	54.0	84.4	72.7	18.2	1,525
Yogyakarta	20.9	59.7	33.8	39.5	81.4	76.5	19.6	212
East Java	16.8	55.6	28.9	55.0	81.7	69.9	22.9	1,884
Banten	18.2	53.5	24.1	57.7	88.3	81.7	17.3	638
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	28.2	64.6	40.4	56.3	90.1	86.1	26.2	224
West Nusa Tenggara	18.5	37.5	20.2	31.9	83.2	77.3	22.1	231
East Nusa Tenggara	9.8	32.8	9.6	19.2	64.8	55.2	12.3	246
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	20.4	54.0	27.4	46.8	72.7	67.0	15.0	260
Central Kalimantan	21.3	41.8	25.4	33.1	90.0	78.3	18.4	96
South Kalimantan	17.4	49.0	23.9	51.3	92.7	85.4	32.3	191
East Kalimantan	19.2	58.7	27.4	49.4	69.8	42.9	13.0	165
North Kalimantan	7.9	21.9	9.7	18.4	50.9	40.9	6.1	29
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	23.8	57.3	30.4	65.3	98.7	97.4	29.9	101
Central Sulawesi	11.9	34.2	20.3	31.5	82.7	76.2	11.4	140
South Sulawesi	15.4	46.4	19.3	36.0	89.7	85.1	19.8	369
Southeast Sulawesi	29.5	46.2	27.5	37.6	91.9	83.0	28.2	113
Gorontalo	26.5	51.2	34.5	29.4	89.9	78.7	26.0	70
West Sulawesi	13.9	32.0	15.6	19.6	85.9	80.3	9.4	61
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	19.4	45.9	27.7	28.5	85.1	77.7	17.8	81
North Maluku	20.3	41.1	22.8	26.0	85.3	77.6	16.5	54
West Papua	8.5	49.0	13.4	35.9	74.0	68.8	3.9	38
Papua	7.8	29.9	12.0	24.6	48.4	45.4	8.9	171
Total	18.7	49.6	25.2	53.0	83.3	72.8	22.2	12,612

CHAPTER 4 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT REPRODUCTION AND EXPERIENCE OF PUBERTY

Table A.4.1 Knowledge of a woman's fertile period

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 who know that there are certain days in a woman's menstrual cycle when she is more likely to become pregnant, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Never-married women		Never-married men	
	Halfway between periods	Number	Halfway between periods	Number
Sumatera				
Aceh	31.8	116	54.0	30
North Sumatera	24.0	289	19.6	209
West Sumatera	44.1	169	10.5	70
Riau	28.8	152	22.1	69
Jambi	22.8	59	22.0	32
South Sumatera	34.1	104	15.7	109
Bengkulu	21.2	33	22.3	27
Lampung	34.7	154	68.2	135
Bangka Belitung	46.3	25	31.1	33
Riau Islands	28.2	37	36.0	30
Java				
Jakarta	37.7	310	25.2	206
West Java	24.2	1,218	21.6	655
Central Java	36.7	837	57.1	737
Yogyakarta	50.4	124	35.1	119
East Java	37.1	847	46.1	1,117
Banten	37.1	268	12.4	89
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	48.9	150	69.1	128
West Nusa Tenggara	35.1	117	18.2	93
East Nusa Tenggara	28.4	83	23.3	75
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	4.1	78	36.9	27
Central Kalimantan	29.3	40	22.1	27
South Kalimantan	28.1	65	29.3	62
East Kalimantan	26.0	56	13.1	47
North Kalimantan	30.4	12	24.5	7
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	37.8	36	37.0	31
Central Sulawesi	48.8	61	17.8	63
South Sulawesi	32.3	195	18.0	94
Southeast Sulawesi	37.0	39	23.6	31
Gorontalo	25.3	21	11.3	11
West Sulawesi	44.3	31	15.3	21
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	31.3	36	22.5	34
North Maluku	20.0	21	32.5	25
West Papua	37.2	8	12.3	5
Papua	42.2	26	30.0	28
Total	32.8	5,809	36.8	4,476

Table A.4.2 Knowledge of the risk of pregnancy

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 who think that a woman can become pregnant after one-time of sexual intercourse, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Never-married women		Never-married men	
	Can become pregnant	Number	Can become pregnant	Number
Sumatera				
Aceh	48.8	235	59.7	251
North Sumatera	53.7	598	49.6	743
West Sumatera	59.1	274	57.2	277
Riau	46.4	262	41.4	326
Jambi	41.9	124	50.7	177
South Sumatera	38.3	267	60.1	377
Bengkulu	41.3	65	37.1	98
Lampung	45.2	261	58.6	321
Bangka Belitung	56.9	60	49.2	69
Riau Islands	59.2	77	75.4	86
Java				
Jakarta	65.6	498	61.9	567
West Java	56.5	1,904	47.3	2,419
Central Java	55.8	1,264	54.9	1,525
Yogyakarta	55.1	191	62.1	212
East Java	52.2	1,297	55.8	1,884
Banten	60.0	458	58.0	638
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	58.6	192	53.4	224
West Nusa Tenggara	50.0	207	50.6	231
East Nusa Tenggara	48.5	199	38.3	246
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	39.8	189	33.4	260
Central Kalimantan	51.0	64	37.5	96
South Kalimantan	54.4	139	53.9	191
East Kalimantan	60.8	111	54.8	165
North Kalimantan	51.3	27	40.7	29
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	58.3	78	34.5	101
Central Sulawesi	52.8	105	49.2	140
South Sulawesi	53.8	356	45.5	369
Southeast Sulawesi	49.6	101	51.0	113
Gorontalo	34.2	48	33.6	70
West Sulawesi	49.3	54	39.6	61
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	35.9	80	45.8	81
North Maluku	37.2	48	38.6	54
West Papua	30.2	26	37.5	38
Papua	31.3	113	36.5	171
Total	53.3	9,971	51.6	12,612

Table A.4.3 Knowledge of anemia

Among never-married women and men age 15-24 who have heard of anemia and have specific perceptions of what anemia is, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	Low haemoglobin (Hb)	Iron deficiency	Number	Low haemoglobin (Hb)	Iron deficiency	Number
Sumatera						
Aceh	9.7	3.0	163	17.9	15.8	130
North Sumatera	1.9	2.6	401	0.3	2.3	327
West Sumatera	1.2	4.9	250	0.3	1.6	180
Riau	2.0	4.8	218	0.9	2.9	163
Jambi	0.6	0.5	89	0.0	2.2	78
South Sumatera	5.4	8.9	204	0.6	0.0	148
Bengkulu	2.6	4.3	48	0.0	0.0	53
Lampung	4.9	2.8	199	7.0	1.4	176
Bangka Belitung	2.3	7.5	47	1.1	0.7	44
Riau Islands	2.1	7.5	65	3.4	1.5	66
Java						
Jakarta	13.2	19.2	456	4.3	3.0	421
West Java	4.7	7.0	1,631	3.0	1.5	1,262
Central Java	5.7	11.7	1,148	1.9	2.5	995
Yogyakarta	4.0	7.9	184	2.2	1.9	154
East Java	5.0	9.6	1,170	1.8	4.5	1,066
Banten	5.8	10.9	380	1.6	1.7	359
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	6.3	11.3	173	0.5	12.2	181
West Nusa Tenggara	8.7	9.4	168	2.7	1.9	111
East Nusa Tenggara	6.2	6.0	108	3.9	0.9	62
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	4.6	0.0	88	4.4	1.8	59
Central Kalimantan	20.6	8.7	51	1.5	6.3	36
South Kalimantan	10.7	18.0	121	12.7	3.1	110
East Kalimantan	1.7	2.8	99	0.9	1.8	106
North Kalimantan	0.7	2.1	18	5.6	1.3	9
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	1.4	4.2	50	0.0	0.0	46
Central Sulawesi	3.1	4.0	75	2.4	7.8	61
South Sulawesi	2.0	3.3	264	7.2	1.9	131
Southeast Sulawesi	2.9	3.6	72	2.1	7.4	45
Gorontalo	5.9	2.8	34	8.0	2.2	14
West Sulawesi	3.8	2.4	36	2.5	0.0	26
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	5.9	19.0	50	1.7	0.4	31
North Maluku	3.9	3.5	26	3.0	4.8	17
West Papua	9.4	9.2	15	9.9	9.2	9
Papua	0.0	5.7	40	14.4	7.9	58
Total	5.2	8.4	8,141	2.9	3.1	6,734

Table A.4.4.1 Discussion on reproductive health: Women

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 who discussed their reproductive health with other person, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Discussion on reproductive health							Number of respondents	
	Friends	Mother	Father	Siblings	Relative	Teacher	Health service provider	Religious leader	
Sumatera									
Aceh	53.6	36.1	1.8	21.8	22.2	53.8	17.7	9.8	19.8
North Sumatera	57.2	53.9	3.3	32.5	23.2	42.9	12.1	1.3	16.8
West Sumatera	68.9	58.5	2.2	37.3	31.6	45.8	29.2	5.3	10.9
Riau	64.0	47.1	3.6	41.3	28.2	46.3	18.3	4.7	21.2
Jambi	70.2	56.3	2.2	32.4	32.9	62.9	28.3	6.2	12.2
South Sumatera	52.8	51.8	5.1	25.9	20.4	50.4	14.7	4.1	16.5
Bengkulu	60.5	53.8	4.0	29.9	16.2	39.8	18.6	3.6	17.8
Lampung	61.8	58.2	5.3	31.9	33.3	31.5	26.2	8.1	17.4
Bangka Belitung	50.0	48.9	2.1	23.9	29.4	41.3	19.4	2.0	22.4
Riau Islands	76.0	65.6	5.0	35.6	36.8	51.7	21.9	4.9	11.2
Java									
Jakarta	69.2	67.5	3.9	30.2	27.5	41.4	16.8	1.9	8.5
West Java	59.8	47.9	3.0	26.0	25.2	48.7	17.7	5.3	16.6
Central Java	63.3	61.2	4.8	32.3	27.6	44.5	27.7	4.1	12.9
Yogyakarta	72.1	75.2	10.2	34.6	34.1	50.7	32.2	6.5	6.6
East Java	66.6	58.5	5.4	25.8	29.8	47.3	26.0	5.8	11.3
Banten	56.2	42.4	3.4	20.8	19.7	49.8	14.9	4.8	17.7
Bali and Nusa Tenggara									
Bali	78.6	69.0	10.8	35.6	42.0	52.0	33.0	0.0	7.3
West Nusa Tenggara	55.5	36.4	3.7	15.0	18.6	58.9	14.6	1.7	14.5
East Nusa Tenggara	60.4	53.5	7.9	38.0	32.0	48.8	30.6	3.0	16.1
Kalimantan									
West Kalimantan	41.9	42.6	2.6	18.4	16.6	39.4	13.8	1.3	22.7
Central Kalimantan	75.2	71.6	4.2	44.0	36.3	65.5	41.8	8.3	10.1
South Kalimantan	59.0	42.0	4.5	18.0	17.4	54.4	17.6	1.4	14.1
East Kalimantan	69.5	60.6	2.7	33.6	34.8	52.3	33.5	5.9	12.6
North Kalimantan	61.7	52.0	8.2	39.1	29.9	31.2	29.8	5.1	13.3
Sulawesi									
North Sulawesi	68.7	45.6	7.5	18.4	19.7	40.7	17.0	6.6	15.9
Central Sulawesi	47.3	34.1	4.0	21.4	24.4	43.8	26.2	3.1	21.8
South Sulawesi	59.6	41.5	3.6	30.3	31.5	51.4	20.6	5.0	14.8
Southeast Sulawesi	68.2	54.7	3.4	38.2	36.4	47.7	20.7	3.7	11.0
Gorontalo	68.5	35.2	3.4	26.8	32.5	48.5	15.9	2.5	15.4
West Sulawesi	56.9	35.8	5.5	24.4	23.3	49.9	17.3	2.0	19.7
Maluku and Papua									
Maluku	45.4	33.3	5.4	21.9	19.7	56.6	18.0	2.2	21.9
North Maluku	60.0	37.9	6.9	28.4	29.6	56.7	31.4	8.5	17.1
West Papua	47.5	45.2	5.0	29.2	20.9	42.3	18.8	3.7	18.7
Papua	37.8	42.7	3.5	17.3	12.9	26.9	12.2	3.4	34.4
Total	61.6	53.0	4.3	28.4	26.8	47.1	21.5	4.5	14.8
									9,971

Table A.4.4.2 Discussion on reproductive health: Men

Percentage of never-married men age 15-24 who discussed their reproductive health with other person, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Discussion on reproductive health							Number of respondents		
	Friends	Mother	Father	Siblings	Relative	Teacher	Health service provider	Religious leader		
Sumatera										
Aceh	54.2	3.3	2.5	4.7	4.1	55.3	29.5	14.1	19.0	251
North Sumatera	48.5	6.7	4.0	10.1	9.3	38.7	12.0	5.4	35.8	743
West Sumatera	54.2	14.7	11.2	14.2	10.8	33.4	22.8	14.8	28.5	277
Riau	59.8	10.6	12.3	14.9	22.5	35.2	19.6	10.7	28.4	326
Jambi	41.7	14.4	13.4	13.5	16.2	20.7	24.2	9.9	37.6	177
South Sumatera	55.9	3.3	3.2	5.0	5.8	35.4	1.9	3.5	26.8	377
Bengkulu	62.6	8.9	10.7	9.5	18.2	67.0	25.9	13.3	13.6	98
Lampung	34.5	4.8	3.0	1.8	4.0	26.5	5.4	5.6	51.7	321
Bangka Belitung	47.0	7.3	6.9	5.0	16.0	30.2	11.6	10.4	37.2	69
Riau Islands	54.6	14.6	15.3	16.9	19.5	64.4	31.9	11.0	9.9	86
Java										
Jakarta	56.9	16.2	10.7	12.6	17.6	35.3	29.4	12.6	20.6	567
West Java	48.0	13.8	9.7	12.1	10.6	38.2	19.8	17.1	30.5	2,419
Central Java	60.2	12.2	8.5	12.0	12.9	45.2	23.8	12.7	20.9	1,525
Yogyakarta	64.7	16.1	14.0	13.5	19.1	75.5	26.0	18.1	10.3	212
East Java	44.2	7.7	5.7	5.1	5.3	51.7	10.9	15.5	23.3	1,884
Banten	58.0	14.9	12.1	11.4	18.4	40.8	19.8	8.7	27.9	638
Bali and Nusa Tenggara										
Bali	63.8	23.9	21.6	17.2	11.1	31.8	33.4	2.2	23.0	224
West Nusa Tenggara	45.4	12.3	10.6	8.9	14.3	43.2	15.6	9.6	36.1	231
East Nusa Tenggara	47.8	9.4	8.5	12.7	9.7	32.2	30.7	2.3	29.8	246
Kalimantan										
West Kalimantan	54.2	8.0	8.3	12.8	14.5	27.4	12.0	6.5	34.1	260
Central Kalimantan	45.0	10.2	7.4	7.7	19.0	25.0	16.5	14.8	36.5	96
South Kalimantan	52.0	11.2	5.6	3.9	15.7	60.1	14.7	10.9	13.2	191
East Kalimantan	53.7	4.4	4.4	4.8	2.7	72.8	7.0	3.0	15.7	165
North Kalimantan	75.2	9.4	8.3	13.3	9.1	54.8	24.6	3.3	2.8	29
Sulawesi										
North Sulawesi	45.9	13.6	13.3	13.1	13.4	54.9	28.2	26.1	36.1	101
Central Sulawesi	63.6	11.2	9.7	15.0	15.4	48.3	19.1	6.2	17.7	140
South Sulawesi	34.5	6.7	4.9	4.8	4.2	27.3	12.4	2.6	48.8	369
Southeast Sulawesi	41.8	4.9	4.5	10.0	16.6	37.0	8.2	3.7	39.9	113
Gorontalo	58.0	11.3	9.6	14.2	14.1	34.5	24.4	10.3	28.9	70
West Sulawesi	44.2	19.1	16.1	19.1	20.6	37.5	36.3	15.5	31.1	61
Maluku and Papua										
Maluku	58.0	6.9	5.9	12.7	22.8	42.5	25.0	8.7	25.8	81
North Maluku	51.7	10.4	7.5	12.9	22.4	63.9	30.1	19.9	19.3	54
West Papua	49.4	10.7	11.7	16.4	17.9	43.1	24.4	8.1	28.1	38
Papua	51.7	3.1	1.3	1.3	6.1	37.6	18.5	2.7	33.4	171
Total	51.1	10.8	8.3	10.0	11.2	42.0	18.4	11.7	27.6	12,612

Table A.4.5.1 Knowledge of information relating to adolescent reproductive health: Women

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 who know a place that provides information and consultation on adolescent reproductive health and percentage of different sources of information, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Never-married women age 15-24	Among never-married women age 15-24 who know a source of information on adolescent reproductive health, percentage of information source:							
		Percentage who know a place for information and consul- tation on adolescent reproduc- tive health	Number	PIK-R/M	Puske- smas PKRR	Youth Center	Other	Don't know	Missing
Sumatera									
Aceh	6.7	235	4.3	44.0	2.5	16.7	35.1	0.0	16
North Sumatera	6.8	598	12.8	25.6	0.0	21.3	45.5	0.0	41
West Sumatera	15.8	274	27.8	24.6	1.5	16.1	30.0	0.0	43
Riau	16.4	262	37.4	25.4	3.3	8.8	30.5	0.0	43
Jambi	12.6	124	7.5	11.1	0.0	31.9	49.5	0.0	16
South Sumatera	5.8	267	7.2	46.6	0.0	18.1	35.3	0.0	16
Bengkulu	17.0	65	30.9	23.2	0.0	21.6	28.2	0.0	11
Lampung	18.8	261	10.6	33.2	0.0	19.7	45.0	0.0	49
Bangka Belitung	14.1	60	21.3	33.8	0.0	13.9	31.0	0.0	8
Riau Islands	18.7	77	5.0	33.8	9.3	5.4	44.4	4.5	14
Java									
Jakarta	9.1	498	12.2	43.6	16.9	10.5	25.5	0.0	45
West Java	9.8	1,904	8.7	37.0	2.2	14.4	37.6	0.8	186
Central Java	15.2	1,264	9.2	29.6	3.4	36.6	28.8	0.0	192
Yogyakarta	19.5	191	33.0	46.0	5.0	8.6	13.1	0.0	37
East Java	14.8	1,297	20.1	37.3	0.0	21.5	23.6	0.0	192
Banten	10.4	458	49.2	21.3	0.0	8.7	35.3	0.0	48
Bali and Nusa Tenggara									
Bali	15.1	192	6.7	28.2	3.3	40.2	28.3	0.0	29
West Nusa Tenggara	10.7	207	16.8	58.0	3.0	11.5	16.9	0.0	22
East Nusa Tenggara	6.7	199	4.8	51.5	0.0	18.5	28.7	0.0	13
Kalimantan									
West Kalimantan	10.7	189	13.1	48.2	5.2	6.0	27.6	0.0	20
Central Kalimantan	10.6	64	4.9	84.4	4.9	21.4	4.9	0.0	7
South Kalimantan	8.9	139	6.0	54.0	0.0	7.2	32.8	0.0	12
East Kalimantan	14.9	111	23.7	34.5	0.0	15.6	33.3	0.0	16
North Kalimantan	12.2	27	19.2	16.1	0.0	12.3	57.1	0.0	3
Sulawesi									
North Sulawesi	10.7	78	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	89.1	0.0	8
Central Sulawesi	9.7	105	37.3	31.6	0.0	21.1	24.1	0.0	10
South Sulawesi	7.2	356	15.5	24.0	0.0	19.8	40.7	0.0	26
Southeast Sulawesi	8.4	101	39.4	16.6	0.0	2.3	41.7	0.0	8
Gorontalo	11.6	48	17.1	20.1	0.0	25.5	37.3	0.0	6
West Sulawesi	7.4	54	21.1	13.2	0.0	28.3	37.4	0.0	4
Maluku and Papua									
Maluku	4.5	80	15.2	31.7	15.0	8.4	44.8	0.0	4
North Maluku	11.1	48	11.5	54.1	5.1	10.1	26.7	0.0	5
West Papua	8.0	26	0.0	30.6	0.0	38.8	30.6	0.0	2
Papua	4.7	113	0.0	64.6	35.4	17.7	0.0	0.0	5
Total	11.6	9,971	16.4	34.2	2.6	19.9	31.6	0.2	1,159

Table A.4.5.2 Knowledge of information relating to adolescent reproductive health: Men

Percentage of never-married men age 15-24 who know a place that provides information and consultation on adolescent reproductive health and percentage of different sources of information, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Never-married men age 15-24	Among never-married men age 15-24 who know a source of information on adolescent reproductive health, percentage of information source:							
		Percentage who know a place for information and consul- tation on adolescent reproductive health	Number	PIK-R/M	Puskesmas PKPR	Youth Center	Other	Don't know	Missing
Sumatera									
Aceh	2.0	251	15.3	49.7	9.1	9.7	16.2	0.0	5
North Sumatera	4.4	743	16.6	30.8	0.0	16.8	39.5	0.0	33
West Sumatera	4.4	277	4.3	53.8	0.0	13.2	28.7	0.0	12
Riau	9.1	326	7.9	29.4	0.0	3.5	59.3	0.0	30
Jambi	6.8	177	0.0	20.5	0.0	20.5	59.1	0.0	12
South Sumatera	1.7	377	14.2	0.0	21.7	12.2	51.9	0.0	7
Bengkulu	8.2	98	6.0	4.6	0.0	23.4	66.0	0.0	8
Lampung	4.2	321	17.1	0.0	0.0	18.0	64.9	0.0	13
Bangka Belitung	8.9	69	20.0	27.2	4.6	9.4	38.8	0.0	6
Riau Islands	23.2	86	53.0	55.0	11.4	6.8	15.8	0.0	20
Java									
Jakarta	9.4	567	1.9	27.7	7.7	11.2	46.0	8.4	53
West Java	5.6	2,419	2.8	28.3	4.0	15.7	49.3	0.0	136
Central Java	8.1	1,525	6.0	49.2	3.3	9.4	33.5	0.0	123
Yogyakarta	14.3	212	3.9	42.2	0.0	28.0	25.8	0.0	30
East Java	5.1	1,884	20.0	29.0	1.9	22.3	28.7	0.0	96
Banten	5.4	638	4.0	26.1	3.2	34.8	31.8	0.0	34
Bali and Nusa Tenggara									
Bali	11.5	224	7.0	7.0	0.0	14.0	72.0	0.0	26
West Nusa Tenggara	4.4	231	0.0	50.3	0.0	13.3	36.4	0.0	10
East Nusa Tenggara	3.5	246	6.6	21.5	0.0	32.9	39.1	0.0	9
Kalimantan									
West Kalimantan	5.2	260	0.0	75.9	0.0	4.4	19.7	0.0	14
Central Kalimantan	5.3	96	12.4	29.3	8.5	6.7	43.1	0.0	5
South Kalimantan	4.6	191	23.6	65.7	13.4	0.0	10.7	0.0	9
East Kalimantan	10.0	165	33.1	5.3	0.0	13.7	47.9	0.0	16
North Kalimantan	1.1	29	0.0	70.6	0.0	0.0	29.4	0.0	0
Sulawesi									
North Sulawesi	2.3	101	59.3	0.0	0.0	40.7	0.0	0.0	2
Central Sulawesi	7.8	140	5.1	64.1	0.0	22.2	8.6	0.0	11
South Sulawesi	4.1	369	41.0	5.7	10.2	12.4	30.7	0.0	15
Southeast Sulawesi	5.6	113	16.5	34.1	21.8	21.9	14.6	0.0	6
Gorontalo	7.7	70	12.5	37.8	0.0	34.9	14.8	0.0	5
West Sulawesi	6.5	61	14.5	41.2	0.0	32.5	11.8	0.0	4
Maluku and Papua									
Maluku	3.0	81	16.5	0.0	0.0	5.9	69.8	7.8	2
North Maluku	3.5	54	0.0	55.6	13.5	23.7	7.2	0.0	2
West Papua	3.4	38	0.0	43.5	0.0	56.5	0.0	0.0	1
Papua	1.7	171	0.0	35.8	0.0	36.3	0.0	27.9	3
Total	6.0	12,612	10.5	33.0	3.4	16.0	38.5	0.7	761

Table A.4.6.1 Preferred source to know more information relating to reproductive health: Women

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 by person whom they would like to talk more about reproductive health, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Discussion on reproductive health										Number of respondents
	Friends	Mother	Father	Siblings	Relative	Teacher	Health service provider	Religious leader	Other	Don't know	
Sumatera											
Aceh	29.9	30.3	1.0	10.5	6.3	31.1	29.7	3.4	1.7	9.4	0.0
North Sumatera	22.5	49.6	1.4	12.1	5.6	26.0	30.3	0.3	0.6	3.0	0.2
West Sumatera	17.8	43.3	0.7	14.7	9.1	23.4	47.0	0.3	1.3	2.2	0.0
Riau	14.6	49.2	1.9	11.6	7.7	24.7	36.9	0.4	0.4	2.6	0.0
Jambi	15.4	26.4	0.7	4.4	7.5	23.3	39.7	1.5	0.0	6.5	0.0
South Sumatera	14.4	42.3	1.2	9.9	2.9	33.3	32.3	0.0	1.0	1.8	0.0
Bengkulu	18.7	43.7	1.8	15.1	4.2	31.9	40.6	0.6	0.8	4.6	0.0
Lampung	10.4	36.7	1.0	5.8	3.3	19.2	59.7	0.0	1.2	3.2	0.0
Bangka Belitung	17.3	46.0	0.8	6.3	9.8	17.2	51.5	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0
Riau Islands	24.4	44.4	2.0	9.0	6.3	30.2	39.6	0.6	2.0	1.0	0.8
Total	21.4	43.0	1.6	9.5	6.7	26.6	43.3	0.7	0.6	3.2	0.1
Java											
Jakarta	31.1	62.2	2.1	8.6	6.4	23.4	33.4	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0
West Java	21.4	43.2	1.5	8.6	6.2	22.4	39.8	0.6	0.1	2.8	0.0
Central Java	22.0	44.9	0.8	10.2	7.2	24.3	51.4	1.4	1.1	2.1	0.0
Yogyakarta	19.3	43.3	1.1	7.4	4.9	20.4	60.0	1.4	0.9	2.6	0.0
East Java	22.4	45.5	1.8	7.9	7.3	31.4	46.8	1.1	0.3	2.3	0.0
Banten	17.6	35.8	0.8	8.5	6.3	25.7	50.9	0.4	0.0	4.9	0.4
Bali and Nusa Tenggara											
Bali	22.7	36.9	1.5	10.1	10.5	23.9	58.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
West Nusa Tenggara	19.8	31.1	1.8	4.9	5.9	43.1	43.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0
East Nusa Tenggara	19.6	37.7	2.2	15.1	4.8	26.8	46.5	0.0	0.2	7.8	0.3
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	18.5	39.2	2.2	12.5	7.7	33.4	37.6	0.5	0.5	6.8	1.8
Central Kalimantan	23.2	53.7	2.7	9.5	6.5	36.8	36.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0
South Kalimantan	19.1	38.0	2.0	8.7	10.6	36.5	37.6	0.8	2.6	6.7	0.8
East Kalimantan	18.0	37.8	2.4	6.0	6.6	25.3	57.5	0.6	1.5	3.1	0.0
North Kalimantan	18.8	40.4	2.9	9.0	14.1	20.9	55.3	0.0	0.4	5.7	0.0
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	35.3	50.0	6.4	2.6	12.4	27.5	29.8	1.9	0.0	4.2	0.0
Central Sulawesi	19.2	37.4	1.4	7.4	7.3	24.8	56.4	0.0	0.7	3.5	0.0
South Sulawesi	25.6	38.1	2.3	14.6	9.9	31.4	42.2	0.0	1.4	3.0	0.0
Southeast Sulawesi	19.8	34.4	3.0	9.8	5.0	23.0	53.3	0.3	0.7	4.2	0.0
Gorontalo	30.6	24.6	0.4	6.8	8.7	35.1	44.8	1.8	0.9	6.5	0.0
West Sulawesi	14.5	29.2	2.4	5.9	4.6	33.3	48.6	0.3	0.0	5.1	0.0
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	23.4	31.6	1.9	8.5	3.5	42.7	30.3	0.3	1.3	6.5	0.0
North Maluku	25.2	32.4	5.3	16.3	6.3	39.0	45.7	0.8	1.1	7.9	0.8
West Papua	14.4	37.4	2.1	8.0	4.1	33.4	36.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Papua	24.0	43.7	4.6	11.3	4.3	15.3	22.8	0.0	1.2	11.3	1.5
Total	21.4	43.0	1.6	9.5	6.7	26.6	43.3	0.7	0.6	3.2	0.1
											9,971

Table A.4.6.2 Preferred source to know more information relating to reproductive health: Men

Percentage of never-married men age 15-24 by person whom they would like to talk more about reproductive health, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Discussion on reproductive health											
	Friends	Mother	Father	Siblings	Relative	Teacher	Health service provider	Religious leader	Other	Don't know	Missing	No one
Sumatera												
Aceh	42.6	2.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	32.9	35.8	7.8	0.0	12.1	0.2	251
North Sumatera	26.4	10.0	7.3	3.3	3.4	32.5	38.8	1.1	0.7	19.3	0.5	743
West Sumatera	31.0	11.2	12.0	3.5	3.7	22.1	34.6	1.7	1.5	14.1	0.0	277
Riau	32.0	17.0	14.3	5.4	6.1	25.1	42.4	3.6	0.4	6.8	0.0	326
Jambi	14.2	10.4	3.7	5.1	4.7	7.1	54.7	2.9	0.0	11.6	0.0	177
South Sumatera	40.9	5.6	5.5	1.9	1.3	35.2	13.0	3.1	0.5	29.5	0.0	377
Bengkulu	17.6	6.6	4.9	1.7	1.5	15.8	50.9	1.3	1.4	19.8	0.0	98
Lampung	24.1	7.8	4.5	1.2	1.9	20.4	47.0	2.0	1.2	7.2	0.0	321
Bangka Belitung	24.9	11.3	8.8	2.5	3.9	24.0	56.8	4.2	0.5	10.3	0.0	69
Riau Islands	18.3	10.2	6.8	2.5	1.7	22.0	75.2	5.6	0.3	3.2	0.0	86
Java												
Jakarta	30.4	20.9	14.8	7.8	10.3	24.7	60.6	6.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	567
West Java	25.9	17.2	14.0	4.6	5.0	20.2	46.1	3.4	1.0	8.7	0.0	2,419
Central Java	26.1	10.3	7.2	2.4	4.7	27.4	59.5	3.4	0.4	4.9	0.0	1,525
Yogyakarta	16.4	20.6	19.9	3.3	6.2	14.4	76.8	2.0	0.0	1.8	0.7	212
East Java	18.6	9.5	7.3	3.3	3.0	32.9	44.1	7.0	0.2	8.9	0.1	1,884
Banten	31.7	14.5	10.0	2.9	7.5	31.2	58.8	4.3	0.6	7.6	0.0	638
Bali and Nusa Tenggara												
Bali	15.2	19.1	9.4	1.5	1.4	8.6	88.8	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	224
West Nusa Tenggara	24.1	11.3	10.9	3.7	5.9	34.9	69.4	6.0	0.7	5.3	0.0	231
East Nusa Tenggara	23.3	10.9	8.7	3.0	2.6	17.2	68.4	0.0	0.4	7.1	0.0	246
Kalimantan												
West Kalimantan	34.4	15.7	12.4	5.1	7.3	27.3	50.1	1.0	1.0	10.6	0.0	260
Central Kalimantan	32.3	17.7	13.0	1.3	6.1	27.9	47.2	1.3	0.7	7.3	0.0	96
South Kalimantan	42.1	12.0	5.5	2.9	4.3	34.4	40.1	8.3	0.0	5.2	0.0	191
East Kalimantan	33.9	9.9	7.7	2.5	6.6	15.5	20.9	0.5	0.0	25.5	0.0	165
North Kalimantan	54.6	5.8	3.7	2.9	2.7	20.4	12.7	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.0	29
Sulawesi												
North Sulawesi	16.1	12.2	9.5	2.5	7.6	15.5	76.2	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	101
Central Sulawesi	30.7	7.1	10.0	3.8	4.3	26.2	51.8	0.7	0.4	2.1	0.0	140
South Sulawesi	19.8	14.1	11.0	2.0	2.9	16.9	50.4	0.9	0.2	17.3	0.0	369
Southeast Sulawesi	29.7	8.3	7.0	2.6	8.1	22.9	73.7	0.3	0.8	3.0	0.0	113
Gorontalo	32.9	6.7	2.9	2.0	3.6	15.4	37.0	0.3	2.8	10.0	0.0	70
West Sulawesi	15.8	18.0	16.8	5.7	7.1	14.3	65.0	3.8	0.5	7.6	0.0	61
Maluku and Papua												
Maluku	25.8	15.4	14.2	5.8	6.9	21.4	47.9	0.5	0.8	13.1	0.0	81
North Maluku	29.0	6.5	6.3	4.8	5.5	35.9	51.5	1.8	0.0	11.8	0.0	54
West Papua	11.8	8.3	7.5	0.6	4.0	26.4	65.7	2.3	0.0	22.5	0.0	38
Papua	48.7	6.1	1.9	1.4	2.0	17.3	24.9	0.0	0.4	18.2	0.0	171
Total	26.4	12.6	9.6	3.5	4.5	25.4	49.4	3.6	0.6	9.4	0.1	12,612

CHAPTER 5 FAMILY PLANNING

Table A.5.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have heard at least one contraceptive method, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	Any method	Any modern method	Number	Any method	Any modern method	Number
Sumatera						
Aceh	94.0	94.0	235	91.9	91.9	251
North Sumatera	94.8	94.8	598	87.4	87.4	743
West Sumatera	97.6	97.6	274	91.5	91.3	277
Riau	97.5	97.5	262	91.0	91.0	326
Jambi	94.1	94.1	124	95.8	95.8	177
South Sumatera	94.4	94.4	267	98.2	98.2	377
Bengkulu	96.2	96.2	65	95.2	95.2	98
Lampung	93.7	93.7	261	95.2	95.2	321
Bangka Belitung	94.4	94.4	60	97.9	97.9	69
Riau Islands	98.4	98.4	77	99.3	99.3	86
Java						
Jakarta	98.1	98.1	498	98.8	98.6	567
West Java	95.6	95.6	1,904	93.4	93.4	2,419
Central Java	96.7	96.7	1,264	96.8	96.8	1,525
Yogyakarta	96.2	96.2	191	98.1	98.1	212
East Java	97.3	97.3	1,297	93.5	93.5	1,884
Banten	96.0	96.0	458	96.6	96.6	638
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	97.3	97.3	192	99.6	99.6	224
West Nusa Tenggara	94.8	94.8	207	90.9	90.9	231
East Nusa Tenggara	85.3	85.1	199	76.4	75.8	246
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	92.6	92.6	189	77.4	77.4	260
Central Kalimantan	96.0	96.0	64	97.0	97.0	96
South Kalimantan	94.1	94.1	139	95.1	95.1	191
East Kalimantan	98.4	98.4	111	95.6	95.6	165
North Kalimantan	95.8	95.1	27	91.0	91.0	29
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	98.9	98.9	78	99.0	99.0	101
Central Sulawesi	94.1	94.1	105	96.8	96.8	140
South Sulawesi	94.6	94.4	356	91.5	91.5	369
Southeast Sulawesi	96.9	96.9	101	94.5	94.5	113
Gorontalo	97.2	97.2	48	86.5	86.0	70
West Sulawesi	97.4	97.4	54	95.2	95.2	61
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	89.3	89.3	80	92.5	91.9	81
North Maluku	93.7	93.7	48	87.5	86.3	54
West Papua	88.4	88.4	26	86.8	86.8	38
Papua	75.0	75.0	113	75.0	75.0	171
Total	95.5	95.5	9,971	93.3	93.3	12,612

Table A.5.2.1 Attitudes toward provision of family planning services for never-married adolescents: Women

Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 who think that family planning services are necessary for adolescents, by type of service and province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Information	Counseling	Contraceptive methods	Any family planning service ¹	Number
Sumatera					
Aceh	67.7	55.4	31.3	72.6	235
North Sumatera	74.4	61.3	41.7	77.7	598
West Sumatera	87.7	58.8	17.2	89.6	274
Riau	77.7	61.5	35.5	81.0	262
Jambi	82.9	58.0	13.9	85.8	124
South Sumatera	75.7	59.4	29.4	78.2	267
Bengkulu	77.1	67.2	25.3	81.0	65
Lampung	82.1	64.2	32.9	85.5	261
Bangka Belitung	93.2	73.6	37.2	94.2	60
Riau Islands	81.5	72.0	26.3	85.9	77
Java					
Jakarta	84.7	71.3	35.9	85.9	498
West Java	84.3	70.9	32.5	87.9	1,904
Central Java	87.9	76.1	33.5	89.4	1,264
Yogyakarta	94.6	79.8	32.1	97.0	191
East Java	86.6	73.9	35.3	89.6	1,297
Banten	83.0	73.0	33.6	86.2	458
Bali and Nusa Tenggara					
Bali	91.1	78.8	44.5	92.6	192
West Nusa Tenggara	80.0	60.9	29.8	81.4	207
East Nusa Tenggara	69.8	51.8	29.8	72.1	199
Kalimantan					
West Kalimantan	76.4	64.0	38.8	78.3	189
Central Kalimantan	86.9	59.2	31.7	87.5	64
South Kalimantan	81.6	75.6	47.4	83.6	139
East Kalimantan	86.9	67.6	38.7	90.4	111
North Kalimantan	76.0	48.4	24.1	79.4	27
Sulawesi					
North Sulawesi	70.1	48.8	10.5	74.2	78
Central Sulawesi	75.5	46.2	15.5	77.7	105
South Sulawesi	72.9	53.8	30.5	76.3	356
Southeast Sulawesi	77.4	49.2	23.8	80.3	101
Gorontalo	64.2	48.3	23.6	67.4	48
West Sulawesi	60.1	33.0	8.3	64.3	54
Maluku and Papua					
Maluku	67.8	55.1	43.3	69.4	80
North Maluku	63.4	51.4	34.9	68.3	48
West Papua	91.8	75.4	38.9	94.3	26
Papua	73.8	60.2	45.1	74.9	113
Total	82.2	67.5	33.1	84.8	9,971

¹ Any family planning service shows at least 1 of 3 types of family planning services (information, counseling, contraceptive methods) mentioned by the respondents.

Table A.5.2.2 Attitudes toward provision of family planning services for never-married adolescents: Men

Percentage of never-married men age 15-24 who think that family planning services are necessary for adolescents, by type of service and province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Information	Counseling	Contraceptive methods	Any family planning service ¹	Number
Sumatera					
Aceh	64.6	53.3	51.7	79.2	251
North Sumatera	67.5	54.2	51.4	72.7	743
West Sumatera	69.0	62.1	29.2	76.0	277
Riau	68.3	53.0	30.7	75.8	326
Jambi	64.3	50.9	47.7	71.2	177
South Sumatera	81.8	64.4	25.4	82.3	377
Bengkulu	79.5	61.0	15.1	81.1	98
Lampung	80.8	76.7	34.8	82.7	321
Bangka Belitung	71.5	63.1	8.0	76.8	69
Riau Islands	89.6	75.2	58.3	91.1	86
Java					
Jakarta	74.6	68.4	46.8	82.4	567
West Java	74.4	66.2	32.8	81.8	2,419
Central Java	87.5	84.1	59.2	92.3	1,525
Yogyakarta	91.1	76.0	21.4	92.6	212
East Java	75.9	65.4	32.8	78.2	1,884
Banten	75.1	71.9	57.5	76.2	638
Bali and Nusa Tenggara					
Bali	84.9	81.7	33.6	91.8	224
West Nusa Tenggara	70.2	65.3	38.8	76.8	231
East Nusa Tenggara	67.6	66.2	56.9	71.0	246
Kalimantan					
West Kalimantan	72.2	71.4	53.2	75.1	260
Central Kalimantan	71.3	64.5	50.3	80.0	96
South Kalimantan	91.4	92.7	47.5	94.0	191
East Kalimantan	77.4	77.4	42.3	81.9	165
North Kalimantan	49.2	42.6	26.8	62.7	29
Sulawesi					
North Sulawesi	93.7	94.2	82.4	96.2	101
Central Sulawesi	78.5	61.8	28.9	82.4	140
South Sulawesi	60.3	51.9	25.2	62.2	369
Southeast Sulawesi	83.6	80.9	58.8	83.6	113
Gorontalo	60.6	38.9	27.6	65.6	70
West Sulawesi	62.3	51.8	31.8	66.2	61
Maluku and Papua					
Maluku	67.1	57.9	44.0	73.7	81
North Maluku	61.1	63.3	39.0	71.9	54
West Papua	70.1	61.0	61.6	71.6	38
Papua	67.5	55.5	46.8	68.1	171
Total	75.7	67.7	41.1	80.5	12,612

¹ Any family planning service shows at least 1 of 3 types of family planning services (information, counseling, contraceptive methods) mentioned by the respondents.

Table A.5.3.1 Intention to use a contraceptive method in the future: Women

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 by intention to use any contraceptive method in the future by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Intends to use	Don't know	Doesn't intend to use	Doesn't know any contraceptive methods	Missing	Total	Number of women
Sumatera							
Aceh	61.8	19.0	13.3	6.0	0,0	100.0	235
North Sumatera	75.6	8.8	10.3	5.2	0,2	100.0	598
West Sumatera	81.7	8.1	7.9	2.4	0,0	100.0	274
Riau	71.5	15.8	10.2	2.5	0,0	100.0	262
Jambi	85.0	7.0	2.1	5.9	0,0	100.0	124
South Sumatera	78.3	11.7	4.4	5.6	0,0	100.0	267
Bengkulu	79.5	14.5	2.2	3.8	0,0	100.0	65
Lampung	79.1	7.0	7.6	6.3	0,0	100.0	261
Bangka Belitung	88.9	0.8	4.7	5.6	0,0	100.0	60
Riau Islands	71.8	19.1	7.5	1.6	0,0	100.0	77
Java							
Jakarta	81.5	8.2	8.2	1.9	0.2	100.0	498
West Java	79.4	9.2	6.8	4.4	0.2	100.0	1,904
Central Java	78.2	13.5	5.0	3.3	0.0	100.0	1,264
Yogyakarta	73.0	14.5	8.7	3.8	0.0	100.0	191
East Java	83.7	8.0	5.5	2.7	0.1	100.0	1,297
Banten	79.4	10.3	6.1	4.0	0.2	100.0	458
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	90.5	5.1	1.2	2.7	0.5	100.0	192
West Nusa Tenggara	81.7	10.2	2.9	5.2	0.0	100.0	207
East Nusa Tenggara	66.9	9.4	8.9	14.7	0.0	100.0	199
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	74.3	14.7	3.3	7.4	0.3	100.0	189
Central Kalimantan	84.4	9.3	2.3	4.0	0.0	100.0	64
South Kalimantan	80.1	9.9	4.1	5.9	0.0	100.0	139
East Kalimantan	80.6	7.9	9.9	1.6	0.0	100.0	111
North Kalimantan	70.6	14.9	10.3	4.2	0,0	100.0	27
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	84.3	10.6	3.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	78
Central Sulawesi	78.9	7.8	7.5	5.9	0.0	100.0	105
South Sulawesi	71.6	15.9	6.9	5.4	0.2	100.0	356
Southeast Sulawesi	76.9	11.8	8.2	3.1	0.0	100.0	101
Gorontalo	77.7	11.5	8.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	48
West Sulawesi	79.1	13.2	5.1	2.6	0.0	100.0	54
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	65.7	14.1	9.3	10.7	0.1	100.0	80
North Maluku	68.7	18.8	6.3	6.3	0.0	100.0	48
West Papua	60.9	13.3	14.1	11.6	0.0	100.0	26
Papua	48.6	14.0	12.4	25.0	0.0	100.0	113
Total	78.2	10.6	6.7	4.5	0.1	100.0	9,971

Table A.5.3.2 Intention to use a contraceptive method in the future: Men

Percent distribution of never-married men age 15-24 by intention to use any contraceptive method in the future by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Intends to use	Don't know	Doesn't intend to use	Doesn't know any contraceptive methods	Missing	Total	Number of women
Sumatera							
Aceh	37.3	37.0	17.7	8.1	0.0	100.0	251
North Sumatera	43.8	11.8	31.6	12.6	0.2	100.0	743
West Sumatera	47.5	20.2	23.8	8.5	0.0	100.0	277
Riau	36.8	24.6	29.7	9.0	0.0	100.0	326
Jambi	64.0	16.1	14.8	4.2	0.9	100.0	177
South Sumatera	73.6	18.4	6.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	377
Bengkulu	67.7	19.7	7.9	4.8	0.0	100.0	98
Lampung	67.5	15.7	11.8	4.8	0.2	100.0	321
Bangka Belitung	62.2	11.7	24.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	69
Riau Islands	60.2	24.9	14.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	86
Java							
Jakarta	69.3	9.3	20.0	1.2	0.2	100.0	567
West Java	57.6	16.4	19.4	6.6	0.0	100.0	2,419
Central Java	59.3	15.8	21.7	3.2	0.0	100.0	1,525
Yogyakarta	57.4	25.0	15.7	1.9	0.0	100.0	212
East Java	64.4	13.5	15.5	6.5	0.1	100.0	1,884
Banten	49.0	15.6	32.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	638
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	89.6	6.8	3.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	224
West Nusa Tenggara	63.9	8.0	18.6	9.1	0.4	100.0	231
East Nusa Tenggara	48.5	10.1	17.8	23.6	0.0	100.0	246
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	45.9	17.2	13.8	22.6	0.5	100.0	260
Central Kalimantan	53.2	26.2	17.6	3.0	0.0	100.0	96
South Kalimantan	80.3	6.3	8.1	4.9	0.4	100.0	191
East Kalimantan	43.5	34.3	17.7	4.4	0.0	100.0	165
North Kalimantan	39.9	30.5	20.1	9.0	0.5	100.0	29
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	87.9	3.0	8.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	101
Central Sulawesi	62.7	6.8	27.3	3.2	0.0	100.0	140
South Sulawesi	36.5	22.7	32.7	8.2	0.0	100.0	369
Southeast Sulawesi	42.5	16.6	35.4	5.5	0.0	100.0	113
Gorontalo	51.9	14.5	19.6	13.5	0.6	100.0	70
West Sulawesi	52.5	19.1	23.6	4.8	0.0	100.0	61
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	49.8	10.3	32.4	7.5	0.0	100.0	81
North Maluku	40.3	17.4	29.3	12.5	0.5	100.0	54
West Papua	11.4	34.3	41.1	13.2	0.0	100.0	38
Papua	20.5	25.7	28.3	25.0	0.5	100.0	171
Total	56.9	16.1	20.2	6.7	0.1	100.0	12,612

CHAPTER 6 MARRIAGE AND PREFERENCE FOR CHILDREN

Table A.6.1.1 Ideal age at first marriage for women: Women

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 by ideal age at first marriage for women, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Ideal age at first marriage for women				Total	Number of women	Median (years)
	<20	20-24	25+	Don't know			
Sumatera							
Aceh	3.6	65.8	26.7	3.9	100.0	235	22.8
North Sumatera	0.6	54.3	42.8	2.3	100.0	598	24.5
West Sumatera	0.4	47.2	50.2	2.3	100.0	274	25.0
Riau	0.7	62.5	35.9	0.8	100.0	262	23.8
Jambi	1.9	63.9	30.6	3.6	100.0	124	23.6
South Sumatera	0.0	60.0	36.3	3.7	100.0	267	23.8
Bengkulu	1.3	60.4	33.5	4.7	100.0	65	23.7
Lampung	1.0	68.9	28.5	1.7	100.0	261	23.3
Bangka Belitung	3.0	70.0	25.5	1.5	100.0	60	23.0
Riau Islands	0.9	59.6	39.6	0.0	100.0	77	24.1
Java							
Jakarta	1.0	57.8	40.5	0.7	100.0	498	24.3
West Java	3.1	68.3	25.8	2.8	100.0	1,904	23.2
Central Java	1.0	68.2	28.9	1.9	100.0	1,264	23.4
Yogyakarta	0.9	57.6	37.9	3.5	100.0	191	24.5
East Java	2.2	67.0	29.6	1.2	100.0	1,297	23.5
Banten	2.8	72.0	23.4	1.8	100.0	458	23.1
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	0.0	39.8	57.8	2.4	100.0	192	25.2
West Nusa Tenggara	3.0	52.4	43.1	1.5	100.0	207	24.0
East Nusa Tenggara	1.2	23.0	67.7	8.2	100.0	199	25.5
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	2.0	56.5	34.4	7.0	100.0	189	23.5
Central Kalimantan	3.4	52.8	40.9	2.8	100.0	64	23.8
South Kalimantan	3.8	69.4	21.9	4.9	100.0	139	22.8
East Kalimantan	1.6	63.3	34.5	0.6	100.0	111	23.7
North Kalimantan	0.8	39.5	48.8	10.9	100.0	27	25.1
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	2.3	37.4	57.8	2.5	100.0	78	25.2
Central Sulawesi	2.1	52.7	41.5	3.7	100.0	105	24.1
South Sulawesi	2.5	47.3	48.3	1.9	100.0	356	24.9
Southeast Sulawesi	2.8	53.0	42.2	1.9	100.0	101	24.2
Gorontalo	3.5	47.5	47.1	1.8	100.0	48	24.6
West Sulawesi	3.8	40.7	51.6	3.9	100.0	54	25.1
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	0.9	26.8	63.8	8.5	100.0	80	25.4
North Maluku	3.9	36.5	45.0	14.5	100.0	48	25.1
West Papua	3.5	34.1	52.4	10.0	100.0	26	25.2
Papua	1.8	31.8	32.7	33.6	100.0	113	24.8
Total	1.9	60.8	34.4	2.9	100.0	9,971	23.7

Table A.6.1.2 Ideal age at first marriage for women: Men

Percent distribution of never-married men age 15-24 by ideal age at first marriage for women, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Ideal age at first marriage for women				Number of men	Median (years)
	<20	20-24	25+	Don't know		
Sumatera						
Aceh	8.8	74.2	10.9	6.1	100.0	251
North Sumatera	3.3	63.1	21.6	12.0	100.0	743
West Sumatera	2.8	64.2	28.5	4.5	100.0	277
Riau	5.0	70.4	21.1	3.5	100.0	326
Jambi	7.0	67.2	21.2	4.6	100.0	177
South Sumatera	4.8	57.0	26.4	11.8	100.0	377
Bengkulu	2.6	68.3	19.6	9.5	100.0	98
Lampung	5.0	71.7	19.9	3.3	100.0	321
Bangka Belitung	6.2	82.9	8.6	2.3	100.0	69
Riau Islands	4.0	64.8	26.1	5.2	100.0	86
Java						
Jakarta	3.5	69.5	26.5	0.5	100.0	567
West Java	5.9	76.6	13.5	4.0	100.0	2,419
Central Java	2.3	75.8	18.2	3.7	100.0	1,525
Yogyakarta	3.0	60.3	33.5	3.2	100.0	212
East Java	6.3	72.4	16.7	4.5	100.0	1,884
Banten	7.5	70.1	17.5	4.9	100.0	638
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	1.0	68.3	28.0	2.7	100.0	224
West Nusa Tenggara	10.7	65.7	18.5	5.1	100.0	231
East Nusa Tenggara	3.8	42.0	42.0	12.2	100.0	246
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	8.9	75.2	14.0	1.9	100.0	260
Central Kalimantan	8.7	61.0	21.7	8.5	100.0	96
South Kalimantan	8.3	77.6	12.2	2.0	100.0	191
East Kalimantan	3.5	65.7	22.5	8.3	100.0	165
North Kalimantan	4.7	48.6	36.9	9.9	100.0	29
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	2.4	60.0	36.5	1.0	100.0	101
Central Sulawesi	12.9	64.8	20.4	1.9	100.0	140
South Sulawesi	10.1	58.8	25.7	5.4	100.0	369
Southeast Sulawesi	10.8	57.4	24.1	7.8	100.0	113
Gorontalo	13.1	59.0	22.6	5.3	100.0	70
West Sulawesi	10.2	47.1	27.2	15.4	100.0	61
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	6.3	40.2	37.3	16.2	100.0	81
North Maluku	7.3	54.6	26.2	12.0	100.0	54
West Papua	0.4	45.3	27.6	26.8	100.0	38
Papua	4.5	49.4	15.7	30.3	100.0	171
Total	5.5	69.4	19.6	5.5	100.0	12,612

Table A.6.2.1 Ideal age at first marriage for men: Women

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 by ideal age at first marriage for men, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Ideal age at first marriage for men				Number of women	Median (years)
	<20	20-24	25+	Don't know		
Sumatera						
Aceh	0.1	8.9	84.4	6.6	100.0	235
North Sumatera	0.3	10.7	84.1	4.8	100.0	598
West Sumatera	0.4	8.4	88.8	2.4	100.0	274
Riau	0.3	6.4	91.8	1.5	100.0	262
Jambi	1.3	11.9	80.9	5.9	100.0	124
South Sumatera	0.6	10.8	82.9	5.8	100.0	267
Bengkulu	0.0	16.4	75.5	8.1	100.0	65
Lampung	0.0	13.3	83.2	3.4	100.0	261
Bangka Belitung	1.1	19.4	75.8	3.7	100.0	60
Riau Islands	0.0	7.7	90.9	1.5	100.0	77
Java						
Jakarta	0.3	8.7	89.8	1.2	100.0	498
West Java	0.4	12.2	82.8	4.6	100.0	1,904
Central Java	0.1	11.6	85.2	3.0	100.0	1,264
Yogyakarta	0.0	7.9	88.1	4.0	100.0	191
East Java	0.2	12.6	85.6	1.6	100.0	1,297
Banten	0.3	14.0	83.6	2.1	100.0	458
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	0.0	4.1	93.0	2.9	100.0	192
West Nusa Tenggara	0.8	16.5	80.1	2.6	100.0	207
East Nusa Tenggara	1.2	9.6	75.8	13.4	100.0	199
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	0.6	21.0	69.7	8.7	100.0	189
Central Kalimantan	0.0	18.8	77.6	3.7	100.0	64
South Kalimantan	0.0	16.4	75.8	7.8	100.0	139
East Kalimantan	1.0	10.0	85.4	3.6	100.0	111
North Kalimantan	0.5	7.9	76.2	15.4	100.0	27
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	0.0	18.2	75.0	6.8	100.0	78
Central Sulawesi	1.1	15.8	77.6	5.5	100.0	105
South Sulawesi	0.4	14.9	80.0	4.7	100.0	356
Southeast Sulawesi	0.6	12.8	83.9	2.7	100.0	101
Gorontalo	0.0	24.5	72.3	3.3	100.0	48
West Sulawesi	0.2	14.3	78.9	6.7	100.0	54
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	0.2	11.4	75.2	13.1	100.0	80
North Maluku	1.8	16.6	56.9	24.6	100.0	48
West Papua	2.3	12.2	74.4	11.1	100.0	26
Papua	0.0	16.9	44.2	38.9	100.0	113
Total	0.3	12.1	83.1	4.6	100.0	9,971

Table A.6.2.2 Ideal age at first marriage for men: Men

Percent distribution of never-married men age 15-24 by ideal age at first marriage for men, by province,
Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Ideal age at first marriage for men				Number of men	Median (years)
	<20	20-24	25+	Don't know		
Sumatera						
Aceh	0.3	7.8	86.3	5.5	100.0	251
North Sumatera	0.7	21.6	68.3	9.3	100.0	743
West Sumatera	0.0	14.3	82.8	3.0	100.0	277
Riau	1.4	19.7	75.9	3.0	100.0	326
Jambi	0.7	19.7	76.5	3.2	100.0	177
South Sumatera	1.5	17.9	69.6	10.9	100.0	377
Bengkulu	0.0	16.8	75.8	7.4	100.0	98
Lampung	0.5	21.0	76.6	1.9	100.0	321
Bangka Belitung	1.3	19.6	76.7	2.3	100.0	69
Riau Islands	0.0	19.2	77.0	3.9	100.0	86
Java						
Jakarta	0.2	10.3	89.0	0.5	100.0	567
West Java	0.4	19.2	77.2	3.2	100.0	2,419
Central Java	0.0	15.8	81.0	3.3	100.0	1,525
Yogyakarta	0.0	11.6	84.3	4.1	100.0	212
East Java	0.2	18.5	78.4	2.9	100.0	1,884
Banten	0.0	17.5	77.2	5.3	100.0	638
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	0.0	12.6	85.8	1.7	100.0	224
West Nusa Tenggara	0.2	18.2	76.6	5.0	100.0	231
East Nusa Tenggara	0.3	11.7	78.1	9.8	100.0	246
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	0.3	14.3	82.6	2.8	100.0	260
Central Kalimantan	3.1	15.2	75.8	6.0	100.0	96
South Kalimantan	0.0	27.5	71.3	1.3	100.0	191
East Kalimantan	0.6	21.7	69.1	8.6	100.0	165
North Kalimantan	0.5	16.2	75.1	8.3	100.0	29
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	0.4	21.1	77.5	1.0	100.0	101
Central Sulawesi	0.7	22.0	75.4	1.9	100.0	140
South Sulawesi	1.7	30.8	63.4	4.2	100.0	369
Southeast Sulawesi	1.3	24.3	67.1	7.4	100.0	113
Gorontalo	0.6	33.2	61.4	4.9	100.0	70
West Sulawesi	0.9	25.5	60.5	13.1	100.0	61
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	1.4	20.2	62.7	15.7	100.0	81
North Maluku	2.4	17.1	71.7	8.8	100.0	54
West Papua	0.2	16.4	61.9	21.5	100.0	38
Papua	1.6	21.4	50.3	26.7	100.0	171
Total	0.4	18.2	76.8	4.6	100.0	12,612

Table A.6.3.1 Ideal age at first birth for women: Women

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 by ideal age at first birth for women, by province,
Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Ideal age at first birth for women				Number of women	Median (years)
	<20	20-24	25+	Don't know		
Sumatera						
Aceh	0.6	51.2	34.7	13.5	100.0	235
North Sumatera	0.4	35.2	56.5	7.8	100.0	598
West Sumatera	0.0	26.7	66.5	6.8	100.0	274
Riau	0.5	40.9	52.6	6.0	100.0	262
Jambi	0.0	44.1	42.5	13.5	100.0	124
South Sumatera	0.0	44.5	45.5	10.0	100.0	267
Bengkulu	0.8	36.8	47.8	14.6	100.0	65
Lampung	0.0	49.7	45.0	5.3	100.0	261
Bangka Belitung	1.3	61.4	32.0	5.4	100.0	60
Riau Islands	0.4	32.0	63.1	4.5	100.0	77
Java						
Jakarta	0.2	37.1	59.9	2.8	100.0	498
West Java	1.0	50.8	42.4	5.7	100.0	1,904
Central Java	0.8	53.1	42.4	3.7	100.0	1,264
Yogyakarta	0.0	30.2	63.4	6.4	100.0	191
East Java	0.4	45.3	50.7	3.6	100.0	1,297
Banten	0.9	52.6	40.5	6.1	100.0	458
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	0.0	23.6	72.8	3.6	100.0	192
West Nusa Tenggara	0.4	45.5	48.6	5.5	100.0	207
East Nusa Tenggara	0.3	16.8	70.2	12.7	100.0	199
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	1.6	43.5	39.1	15.8	100.0	189
Central Kalimantan	0.0	43.4	53.0	3.7	100.0	64
South Kalimantan	1.3	51.6	36.9	10.1	100.0	139
East Kalimantan	0.0	49.3	44.9	5.9	100.0	111
North Kalimantan	0.8	24.9	54.3	20.1	100.0	27
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	0.8	26.3	68.0	4.8	100.0	78
Central Sulawesi	0.0	36.2	57.3	6.5	100.0	105
South Sulawesi	0.5	34.9	57.2	7.3	100.0	356
Southeast Sulawesi	0.4	42.6	52.6	4.3	100.0	101
Gorontalo	0.5	35.6	58.0	5.9	100.0	48
West Sulawesi	1.1	28.7	64.3	5.9	100.0	54
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	0.2	18.8	66.7	14.3	100.0	80
North Maluku	0.8	31.6	41.8	25.9	100.0	48
West Papua	1.1	28.6	52.5	17.8	100.0	26
Papua	1.4	17.4	36.4	44.8	100.0	113
Total	0.6	43.5	49.1	6.7	100.0	9,971

Table A.6.3.2 Ideal age at first birth for women: Men

Percent distribution of never-married men age 15-24 by ideal age at first birth for women, by province,
Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Ideal age at first birth for women				Number of men	Median (years)
	<20	20-24	25+	Don't know		
Sumatera						
Aceh	2.2	69.4	21.7	6.7	100.0	251
North Sumatera	1.4	42.9	38.9	16.9	100.0	743
West Sumatera	0.5	39.0	50.6	9.8	100.0	277
Riau	1.0	55.0	32.3	11.6	100.0	326
Jambi	2.0	57.1	27.3	13.6	100.0	177
South Sumatera	1.4	50.2	34.3	14.1	100.0	377
Bengkulu	1.0	53.8	30.3	14.9	100.0	98
Lampung	1.5	55.2	35.8	7.5	100.0	321
Bangka Belitung	1.7	73.8	20.5	4.0	100.0	69
Riau Islands	0.2	41.0	53.9	5.0	100.0	86
Java						
Jakarta	1.3	47.0	50.1	1.6	100.0	567
West Java	2.0	58.6	31.3	8.1	100.0	2,419
Central Java	0.6	52.4	40.0	6.9	100.0	1,525
Yogyakarta	0.9	37.2	54.9	6.9	100.0	212
East Java	1.0	55.7	37.7	5.5	100.0	1,884
Banten	1.2	58.8	28.3	11.7	100.0	638
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	0.0	45.0	52.3	2.7	100.0	224
West Nusa Tenggara	2.3	56.6	35.2	5.9	100.0	231
East Nusa Tenggara	0.5	30.9	51.3	17.4	100.0	246
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	3.2	56.3	36.5	4.0	100.0	260
Central Kalimantan	1.1	41.1	44.0	13.8	100.0	96
South Kalimantan	1.8	65.1	29.5	3.6	100.0	191
East Kalimantan	0.7	47.5	41.4	10.4	100.0	165
North Kalimantan	1.4	38.2	48.9	11.5	100.0	29
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	2.1	43.7	52.4	1.8	100.0	101
Central Sulawesi	5.4	52.7	39.0	2.9	100.0	140
South Sulawesi	4.1	49.5	37.1	9.3	100.0	369
Southeast Sulawesi	3.6	52.3	35.6	8.5	100.0	113
Gorontalo	0.4	55.1	30.9	13.6	100.0	70
West Sulawesi	3.0	39.1	37.0	20.9	100.0	61
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	2.5	31.9	45.8	19.7	100.0	81
North Maluku	3.2	49.2	33.0	14.5	100.0	54
West Papua	0.2	25.1	50.3	24.4	100.0	38
Papua	0.5	36.4	28.5	34.6	100.0	171
Total	1.5	52.6	37.1	8.8	100.0	12,612

Table A.6.4.1 Ideal age at first birth for men: Women

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 by ideal age at first birth for men, by province,
Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Ideal age at first birth for men				Total	Number of women	Median (years)
	<20	20-24	25+	Don't know			
Sumatera							
Aceh	0.0	5.2	79.5	15.4	100.0	235	27.2
North Sumatera	0.2	6.5	83.5	9.7	100.0	598	27.4
West Sumatera	0.0	6.1	86.7	7.2	100.0	274	28.0
Riau	0.3	4.7	88.6	6.3	100.0	262	27.4
Jambi	0.0	9.3	77.3	13.4	100.0	124	26.8
South Sumatera	0.6	6.7	80.8	12.0	100.0	267	26.9
Bengkulu	0.0	9.0	73.0	18.0	100.0	65	26.8
Lampung	0.0	6.8	85.2	8.0	100.0	261	26.9
Bangka Belitung	0.0	15.6	77.2	7.1	100.0	60	26.5
Riau Islands	0.0	6.3	88.8	4.9	100.0	77	27.6
Java							
Jakarta	0.0	3.0	93.6	3.5	100.0	498	27.6
West Java	0.1	6.0	85.4	8.5	100.0	1,904	27.0
Central Java	0.0	8.6	86.2	5.2	100.0	1,264	27.0
Yogyakarta	0.0	2.6	89.9	7.6	100.0	191	27.3
East Java	0.0	6.8	89.1	4.1	100.0	1,297	27.2
Banten	0.0	8.8	85.1	6.1	100.0	458	26.9
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	0.0	3.2	92.8	4.0	100.0	192	28.0
West Nusa Tenggara	0.4	10.3	83.0	6.3	100.0	207	26.8
East Nusa Tenggara	0.5	7.2	76.4	15.9	100.0	199	28.0
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	1.1	16.7	65.2	17.0	100.0	189	26.7
Central Kalimantan	0.0	12.8	83.5	3.7	100.0	64	27.1
South Kalimantan	0.5	7.0	80.4	12.1	100.0	139	26.6
East Kalimantan	0.0	6.6	85.4	8.0	100.0	111	26.9
North Kalimantan	0.9	6.9	68.7	23.6	100.0	27	27.4
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	0.0	9.5	82.5	7.9	100.0	78	27.6
Central Sulawesi	0.0	10.0	81.2	8.8	100.0	105	27.4
South Sulawesi	0.0	8.4	83.0	8.6	100.0	356	27.1
Southeast Sulawesi	0.0	8.2	86.0	5.8	100.0	101	27.5
Gorontalo	0.5	13.8	79.4	6.3	100.0	48	26.7
West Sulawesi	0.2	7.8	83.4	8.6	100.0	54	27.5
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	0.7	7.4	74.0	18.0	100.0	80	28.3
North Maluku	0.8	14.5	52.4	32.3	100.0	48	26.6
West Papua	1.1	12.8	66.3	19.7	100.0	26	27.0
Papua	0.0	11.6	40.1	48.3	100.0	113	27.6
Total	0.1	7.2	84.4	8.3	100.0	9,971	27.1

Table A.6.4.2 Ideal age at first birth for men: Men

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 by ideal age at first birth for men, by province,
Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Ideal age at first birth for men				Total	Number of men	Median (years)
	<20	20-24	25+	Don't know			
Sumatera							
Aceh	0.0	4.0	89.7	6.3	100.0	251	27.4
North Sumatera	0.1	9.7	76.7	13.5	100.0	743	27.0
West Sumatera	0.0	3.6	88.6	7.8	100.0	277	27.4
Riau	0.6	15.3	74.6	9.5	100.0	326	26.9
Jambi	0.7	18.0	69.5	11.9	100.0	177	26.3
South Sumatera	0.0	10.5	76.4	13.0	100.0	377	26.4
Bengkulu	0.0	11.7	74.9	13.3	100.0	98	26.5
Lampung	0.5	9.7	83.3	6.6	100.0	321	26.8
Bangka Belitung	0.7	17.9	77.4	4.0	100.0	69	26.5
Riau Islands	0.0	9.3	85.5	5.2	100.0	86	26.9
Java							
Jakarta	0.0	5.2	93.4	1.4	100.0	567	27.1
West Java	0.6	12.1	80.1	7.2	100.0	2,419	26.6
Central Java	0.0	6.6	86.7	6.7	100.0	1,525	27.0
Yogyakarta	0.0	7.7	86.8	5.5	100.0	212	27.3
East Java	0.3	8.2	86.2	5.2	100.0	1,884	27.0
Banten	0.2	6.9	82.6	10.3	100.0	638	26.7
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	0.0	3.7	94.6	1.7	100.0	224	26.9
West Nusa Tenggara	0.0	8.8	85.3	5.9	100.0	231	27.0
East Nusa Tenggara	0.0	7.1	75.0	17.9	100.0	246	27.7
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	0.0	17.0	79.8	3.2	100.0	260	26.9
Central Kalimantan	0.0	8.6	80.3	11.1	100.0	96	26.8
South Kalimantan	0.0	15.3	81.2	3.5	100.0	191	26.7
East Kalimantan	0.3	10.5	78.2	11.0	100.0	165	26.7
North Kalimantan	0.0	9.5	78.9	11.6	100.0	29	27.0
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	0.0	10.4	87.8	1.9	100.0	101	27.1
Central Sulawesi	0.0	13.6	83.7	2.6	100.0	140	26.6
South Sulawesi	0.8	19.1	72.1	8.0	100.0	369	26.6
Southeast Sulawesi	1.1	15.1	75.3	8.5	100.0	113	26.5
Gorontalo	0.6	22.4	64.7	12.3	100.0	70	26.3
West Sulawesi	0.2	15.0	64.3	20.4	100.0	61	26.9
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	0.9	12.8	67.3	18.9	100.0	81	26.9
North Maluku	1.1	13.2	73.6	12.0	100.0	54	26.4
West Papua	0.0	5.2	71.4	23.4	100.0	38	27.4
Papua	0.0	9.3	59.7	31.0	100.0	171	26.9
Total	0.3	9.8	82.0	7.9	100.0	12,612	26.8

Table A.6.5.1 Ideal number of children: Women

Percent distribution of never-married women age 15-24 by ideal number of children and mean ideal number of children, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Ideal number of children							Non- numeric re- sponses	Number of women	Mean ideal number of children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+			
Sumatera										
Aceh	1.0	1.1	37.1	20.5	16.9	3.4	2.1	18.0	100.0	235 3.1
North Sumatera	1.4	1.9	54.9	22.8	12.7	2.4	0.6	3.2	100.0	598 2.8
West Sumatera	0.4	2.9	52.9	22.0	13.9	0.7	1.7	5.3	100.0	274 2.8
Riau	0.0	2.5	60.9	20.1	8.9	1.1	0.5	6.1	100.0	262 2.7
Jambi	0.3	1.1	70.2	14.4	3.2	0.5	0.0	10.3	100.0	124 2.6
South Sumatera	0.0	0.6	63.9	14.8	7.2	0.0	0.3	13.2	100.0	267 2.7
Bengkulu	0.0	2.8	64.1	14.9	3.0	1.2	0.0	14.0	100.0	65 2.6
Lampung	0.0	3.9	65.6	15.2	8.1	1.3	0.0	5.8	100.0	261 2.7
Bangka Belitung	0.0	2.3	72.7	11.6	4.9	0.8	0.5	7.2	100.0	60 2.6
Riau Islands	0.0	3.0	64.5	15.9	9.3	0.7	0.5	6.4	100.0	77 2.7
Java										
Jakarta	0.2	1.4	63.4	19.7	5.9	2.0	0.8	6.6	100.0	498 2.7
West Java	0.4	1.9	64.9	18.8	6.3	1.1	0.4	6.0	100.0	1,904 2.7
Central Java	0.2	1.9	68.1	21.4	2.1	1.0	0.1	5.2	100.0	1,264 2.7
Yogyakarta	0.0	3.0	73.5	15.6	2.9	1.6	0.5	2.9	100.0	191 2.6
East Java	0.1	4.1	75.1	12.8	3.5	1.5	0.3	2.6	100.0	1,297 2.6
Banten	0.2	0.8	53.6	25.0	9.5	2.0	2.8	6.0	100.0	458 2.9
Bali and Nusa Tenggara										
Bali	0.0	2.1	76.8	13.8	4.9	0.5	0.0	1.9	100.0	192 2.6
West Nusa Tenggara	0.4	3.1	61.7	17.7	8.2	0.5	0.7	7.7	100.0	207 2.7
East Nusa Tenggara	1.2	1.7	61.3	12.5	11.3	0.8	0.4	10.7	100.0	199 2.7
Kalimantan										
West Kalimantan	0.5	2.7	60.0	15.1	11.8	1.5	0.0	8.4	100.0	189 2.7
Central Kalimantan	0.0	2.9	54.1	18.3	10.2	0.8	0.0	13.7	100.0	64 2.7
South Kalimantan	0.5	5.0	63.7	10.7	10.0	2.1	1.0	6.9	100.0	139 2.6
East Kalimantan	0.6	4.1	67.7	15.3	7.3	1.9	0.0	3.0	100.0	111 2.6
North Kalimantan	0.7	3.5	60.1	15.4	10.0	1.6	0.7	8.0	100.0	27 27
Sulawesi										
North Sulawesi	0.0	9.1	70.5	8.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	100.0	78 2.5
Central Sulawesi	0.5	13.2	67.8	9.3	3.3	0.4	0.4	5.1	100.0	105 2.5
South Sulawesi	0.0	4.6	63.3	14.2	7.0	1.6	0.2	9.1	100.0	356 2.6
Southeast Sulawesi	0.3	3.0	52.7	20.4	16.8	4.8	0.5	1.4	100.0	101 2.9
Gorontalo	0.5	8.3	69.7	6.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	100.0	48 2.5
West Sulawesi	0.7	3.1	64.1	15.4	7.0	1.7	0.2	7.7	100.0	54 2.7
Maluku and Papua										
Maluku	0.7	5.7	63.9	11.7	4.5	0.4	1.0	12.2	100.0	80 2.6
North Maluku	0.4	4.1	62.2	13.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	15.0	100.0	48 2.6
West Papua	0.5	5.3	54.1	12.1	11.0	1.7	0.0	15.3	100.0	26 2.7
Papua	1.0	5.7	43.4	13.0	11.5	1.4	2.5	21.6	100.0	113 2.8
Total	0.4	2.7	64.2	17.6	6.8	1.4	0.6	6.4	100.0	9,971 2.7

Table A.6.5.2 Ideal number of children: Men

Percent distribution of never-married men age 15-24 by ideal number of children and mean ideal number of children, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Ideal number of children							Non- numeric re- sponses	Total	Number of men	Mean ideal number of children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+				
Sumatera											
Aceh	0.0	1.1	32.8	24.2	21.6	7.1	4.3	8.9	100.0	251	3.5
North Sumatera	0.1	1.1	52.3	24.7	13.2	3.0	1.6	4.1	100.0	743	2.9
West Sumatera	0.0	2.6	55.1	19.5	13.3	4.4	2.6	2.5	100.0	277	2.8
Riau	0.0	2.2	51.9	23.6	10.0	4.3	0.9	7.1	100.0	326	2.9
Jambi	0.0	3.4	71.0	12.4	6.0	0.7	0.0	6.5	100.0	177	2.6
South Sumatera	0.0	1.1	64.9	12.5	7.7	1.6	0.9	11.2	100.0	377	2.7
Bengkulu	0.0	1.2	65.7	14.5	3.3	0.5	0.0	14.8	100.0	98	2.6
Lampung	0.0	0.5	62.3	23.4	6.3	1.3	0.8	5.4	100.0	321	2.8
Bangka Belitung	0.0	2.8	67.7	18.3	8.8	1.5	0.4	0.4	100.0	69	2.7
Riau Islands	0.0	3.4	60.0	22.0	8.5	1.2	0.0	4.8	100.0	86	2.7
Java											
Jakarta	0.0	2.5	67.4	20.0	6.3	1.9	0.9	0.9	100.0	567	2.7
West Java	0.1	2.4	60.8	22.5	7.4	2.3	1.2	3.3	100.0	2,419	2.8
Central Java	0.1	2.3	72.8	18.3	2.9	0.3	0.2	3.0	100.0	1,525	2.6
Yogyakarta	0.0	4.2	58.9	25.7	3.0	0.4	0.5	7.2	100.0	212	2.7
East Java	0.0	3.1	73.8	12.0	4.0	1.0	1.5	4.6	100.0	1,884	2.6
Banten	0.0	2.0	44.0	27.9	11.8	4.6	3.4	6.3	100.0	638	3.0
Bali and Nusa Tenggara											
Bali	0.0	2.8	78.4	12.1	4.7	1.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	224	2.6
West Nusa Tenggara	0.0	2.4	66.0	22.0	6.2	2.6	0.5	0.3	100.0	231	2.7
East Nusa Tenggara	0.2	1.6	50.9	18.5	16.7	4.1	2.1	5.9	100.0	246	2.9
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	0.0	1.6	60.0	23.1	11.1	3.6	0.4	0.4	100.0	260	2.8
Central Kalimantan	0.0	3.9	63.1	17.4	2.6	0.0	1.1	11.9	100.0	96	2.6
South Kalimantan	0.0	3.0	66.1	23.3	6.8	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	191	2.7
East Kalimantan	0.0	1.7	54.6	18.5	4.3	2.1	0.9	17.9	100.0	165	2.7
North Kalimantan	0.0	2.3	46.2	24.4	18.8	2.9	1.6	3.7	100.0	29	3.0
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	0.0	4.1	83.3	10.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	101	2.6
Central Sulawesi	0.2	4.4	69.3	16.6	7.2	0.7	0.0	1.5	100.0	140	2.6
South Sulawesi	0.0	4.4	56.6	17.3	10.5	3.4	1.3	6.4	100.0	369	2.7
Southeast Sulawesi	0.0	0.6	55.3	26.2	8.9	2.9	1.5	4.6	100.0	113	2.9
Gorontalo	0.0	9.7	72.9	9.3	2.0	0.8	0.3	5.0	100.0	70	2.5
West Sulawesi	0.3	1.3	54.3	15.8	8.5	6.5	2.5	10.9	100.0	61	2.8
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	0.8	3.7	42.7	23.6	14.5	3.9	0.9	10.0	100.0	81	2.9
North Maluku	0.4	3.3	48.5	24.4	16.8	3.9	1.8	1.0	100.0	54	2.9
West Papua	0.0	0.0	32.1	18.7	9.1	3.9	1.9	34.3	100.0	38	3.0
Papua	0.0	1.9	28.6	18.2	13.0	8.7	5.4	24.1	100.0	171	3.4
Total	0.1	2.4	62.2	19.5	7.5	2.2	1.3	4.8	100.0	12,612	2.7

CHAPTER 8 KNOWLEDGE OF AIDS AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Table A.8.1 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Never-married women		Never-married men	
	Has heard of AIDS	Number	Has heard of AIDS	Number
Sumatera				
Aceh	88.1	235	85.3	251
North Sumatera	85.4	598	81.4	743
West Sumatera	92.4	274	88.2	277
Riau	91.1	262	84.4	326
Jambi	92.4	124	90.2	177
South Sumatera	81.3	267	68.8	377
Bengkulu	90.0	65	91.3	98
Lampung	88.0	261	80.4	321
Bangka Belitung	92.3	60	90.7	69
Riau Islands	96.2	77	97.6	86
Java				
Jakarta	96.4	498	94.1	567
West Java	94.2	1,904	85.0	2,419
Central Java	95.8	1,264	92.2	1,525
Yogyakarta	98.5	191	95.8	212
East Java	95.0	1,297	90.9	1,884
Banten	94.1	458	87.6	638
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	96.5	192	99.3	224
West Nusa Tenggara	91.1	207	83.8	231
East Nusa Tenggara	82.1	199	74.3	246
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	69.3	189	77.5	260
Central Kalimantan	90.6	64	70.7	96
South Kalimantan	87.5	139	81.4	191
East Kalimantan	97.6	111	92.8	165
North Kalimantan	91.3	27	79.3	2.9
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	97.9	78	87.0	101
Central Sulawesi	86.7	105	78.3	140
South Sulawesi	88.0	356	70.4	369
Southeast Sulawesi	89.6	101	80.4	113
Gorontalo	91.9	48	67.4	70
West Sulawesi	82.8	54	67.4	61
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	86.0	80	85.1	81
North Maluku	83.5	48	85.2	54
West Papua	91.0	26	92.7	38
Papua	74.9	113	86.9	171
Total	91.8	9,971	86.1	12,612

Table A.8.2 Knowledge of other sexually transmitted diseases

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have heard of other sexually transmitted diseases, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Never-married women		Never-married men	
	Has heard of other sexually transmitted diseases	Number	Has heard of other sexually transmitted diseases	Number
Sumatera				
Aceh	17.5	235	26.3	251
North Sumatera	19.2	598	27.2	743
West Sumatera	28.0	274	25.6	277
Riau	19.0	262	22.3	326
Jambi	21.9	124	23.3	177
South Sumatera	25.9	267	32.0	377
Bengkulu	29.4	65	47.2	98
Lampung	36.7	261	40.7	321
Bangka Belitung	45.0	60	47.2	69
Riau Islands	53.4	77	62.5	86
Java				
Jakarta	42.8	498	47.4	567
West Java	28.1	1,904	28.9	2,419
Central Java	50.4	1,264	45.9	1,525
Yogyakarta	44.8	191	50.0	212
East Java	51.8	1,297	53.1	1,884
Banten	37.9	458	34.9	638
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	58.1	192	76.6	224
West Nusa Tenggara	23.7	207	32.5	231
East Nusa Tenggara	29.2	199	18.8	246
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	23.1	189	27.0	260
Central Kalimantan	48.5	64	32.5	96
South Kalimantan	43.3	139	54.5	191
East Kalimantan	32.1	111	60.1	165
North Kalimantan	20.6	27	21.2	29
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	24.4	78	51.9	101
Central Sulawesi	35.2	105	55.4	140
South Sulawesi	28.1	356	31.9	369
Southeast Sulawesi	26.3	101	39.5	113
Gorontalo	24.9	48	38.6	70
West Sulawesi	15.7	54	13.6	61
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	27.2	80	29.5	81
North Maluku	17.1	48	21.4	54
West Papua	44.6	26	42.1	38
Papua	14.6	113	43.1	171
Total	35.4	9,971	38.8	12,612

Table A.8.3 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS and of a source of condoms among youth

Percentage of women age 15-24 and currently married men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about AIDS and percentage with knowledge of a source of condoms, by provinces, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Women age 15-24		Currently married men age 15-24	
	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	Number of respondents	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	Number of respondents
Sumatera				
Aceh	6.8	285	15.4	3
North Sumatera	9.7	771	12.5	15
West Sumatera	10.1	321	0.0	5
Riau	6.9	374	6.5	14
Jambi	7.3	199	0.0	4
South Sumatera	5.6	407	0.0	12
Bengkulu	7.8	98	9.6	3
Lampung	10.3	407	0.0	19
Bangka Belitung	4.9	85	9.3	4
Riau Islands	11.7	99	32.2	2
Java				
Jakarta	20.6	592	22.3	6
West Java	15.7	2,860	12.0	92
Central Java	18.2	1,809	22.0	25
Yogyakarta	20.7	241	53.6	8
East Java	17.1	1,920	21.4	47
Banten	15.8	642	16.6	7
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	29.0	254	13.4	7
West Nusa Tenggara	20.2	296	17.1	10
East Nusa Tenggara	8.6	273	13.7	6
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	12.0	291	28.5	11
Central Kalimantan	17.0	116	20.2	5
South Kalimantan	19.6	206	0.0	6
East Kalimantan	11.7	166	13.8	3
North Kalimantan	9.0	36	37.7	0
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	10.0	114	0.0	2
Central Sulawesi	11.2	158	9.8	6
South Sulawesi	11.0	491	0.0	7
Southeast Sulawesi	8.4	151	9.3	5
Gorontalo	8.9	70	9.9	2
West Sulawesi	7.9	78	0.0	2
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	9.6	105	0.0	3
North Maluku	8.2	69	0.0	3
West Papua	9.3	41	27.4	2
Papua	15.0	190	21.0	12
Total	14.5	14,217	14.0	358

¹ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention of the AIDS virus. The components of comprehensive knowledge are presented in Table 12.2.

Note: For this table, the following responses are not considered sources for condoms: friends or relatives.

B.1 INTRODUCTION

The primary objective of adolescent reproductive health (ARH) as part of the 2017 Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) is to provide information for policy makers and program managers at national- and provincial-level data on knowledge, attitudes and behavior of young adults on human reproduction, relationships, HIV/AIDS, and sexuality. The ARH was also designed to:

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

B.2 SAMPLING METHOD

B.2.1 Sample coverage

The sampling design of the 2017 IDHS was designed to be able to present estimates at national and provincial levels. Samples of the 2017 IDHS were spread across 1,970 census blocks from 34 provinces in Indonesia covering urban and rural areas. With these huge census block samples, it is expected that the number of household samples is 49,250 households (1 census block is 25 households), where 25,300 households are samples in urban areas and 23,950 households are samples of rural areas.

B.2.2 Sample size

The number of samples is calculated by considering the size of relative standard error of some of the primary variables of the 2017 IDHS, either for women of childbearing age, married men or adolescents. With minimum sample size reference that must be met for the average RSE estimate of 3.5%, then the total household sample is calculated for each province. The RSE size of 3.5% is the middle value of sample needs that must be taken in order to cover the adequacy of accuracy from several indicators. Furthermore, this sample size must be corrected by the compromise allocation method approach (by considering the proportionality of population distribution), and also adjusted for the anticipation of non-response by 5%. The samples are then distributed proportionally to the urban or rural domain so that the formula for determining household sample is as below:

$$n_g = \alpha \times \frac{P_g}{P} \times n + (1 - \alpha) \times n_g' \times 1.05$$

where:

n_g : number of household samples in the g^{th} province

α : 0.5

P_g : total population in the g^{th} province

P : total population of Indonesia

n_g' : number of household samples of the g^{th} province basic calculation, $n = \sum n_g'$ and 1.05 : over sample

Allocation of census block and household samples by province as in Table B.1.1.

Table B.1.1 Sample allocation by province

Province	Census Blocks			Households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Sumatra						
Aceh	30	62	92	750	1,550	2,300
North Sumatra	52	44	96	1,300	1,100	2,400
West Sumatra	24	22	46	600	550	1,150
Riau	16	24	40	400	600	1,000
Jambi	12	16	28	300	400	700
South Sumatra	18	26	44	450	650	1,100
Bengkulu	12	22	34	300	550	850
Lampung	16	36	52	400	900	1,300
Bangka Belitung	20	12	32	500	300	800
Riau Islands	36	4	40	900	100	1,000
Java						
Jakarta	66	0	66	1,650	0	1,650
West Java	152	48	200	3,800	1,200	5,000
Central Java	76	76	152	1,900	1,900	3,800
Yogyakarta	24	6	30	600	150	750
East Java	88	80	168	2,200	2,000	4,200
Banten	44	18	62	1,100	450	1,550
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	22	10	32	550	250	800
West Nusa Tenggara	28	28	56	700	700	1,400
East Nusa Tenggara	20	66	86	500	1,650	2,150
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	14	24	38	350	600	950
Central Kalimantan	10	16	26	250	400	650
South Kalimantan	16	18	34	400	450	850
East Kalimantan	40	12	52	1,000	300	1,300
North Kalimantan	12	12	24	300	300	600
Sulawesi						
Sulawesi Utara	14	12	26	350	300	650
Central Sulawesi	16	32	48	400	800	1,200
South Sulawesi	32	38	70	800	950	1,750
Southeast Sulawesi Tenggara	20	36	56	500	900	1,400
Gorontalo	10	14	24	250	350	600
West Sulawesi	16	46	62	400	1,150	1,550
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	32	36	68	800	900	1,700
North Maluku	12	28	40	300	700	1,000
West Papua	6	16	22	150	400	550
Papua	6	18	24	150	450	600
Total	1,012	958	1,970	25,300	23,950	49,250

B.2.3 Stratification

Samples of the 2017 IDHS were stratified by province and classification of urban and rural areas and also implicit stratification was carried out according to welfare concentration. In each stratum, first the implicit stratification was carried out by sequencing census blocks based on the **Wealth Index** classification. Wealth index classification was measured by the multivariate approach, **PCA Polychoric**.

The source of data used is data from the complete enumeration of Population Census 2010. Variables that are used as the base for stratification are: type of floor, main lighting source, main fuel for cooking, main source of drinking water, defecation facilities, feces landfill, telephone control, presence or absence of household

members that is connected to the internet (access), and education of household head. The calculation of household welfare index is by the Principal Component Polychoric analysis approach of the 9 operational variables; furthermore, determining the decile index of household welfare and then classifying the households into 3 categories of Wealth Index (Low, Medium, High). In general, the formulation of Wealth Index is as below:

$$I_j = \sum_{p=1}^9 \gamma_{pi}$$

where:

γ_{pi} : Weighing for the p^{th} variable, the I category obtained from the first principal component polychoric, by reason of the first principal component has the largest contribution in explaining data variability.

I_j : Index value for the j^{th} household

Furthermore, the census block concentration index is calculated, and then the census blocks are grouped into 3 categories (strata) based on the number of dominant category in the census block. For example, the number of households in the i^{th} census block, the k^{th} welfare category ($k = 1, 2, 3$) is M_{ki} and the population of census blocks in the regency/city is N , so that the concentration index is formulated as below:

$$I_k = \frac{M_{ki}}{\sum M_{ki}} \times N$$

Furthermore, the i^{th} census block is categorized as the k^{th} stratum if: I_k has a maximum value.

B.2.4 Sample frame

The sample frame used in the 2017 IDHS is differentiated according to the sample frame for the selection of census block and sample frame for household selection. The sample frame used was the Master Census Block Sample (183,000 cb) which contained a census block list completed with information on the number of households from the result of the 2010 Population Census listing, urban/rural classification, and wealth index strata. The sample frame for household selection is a list of ordinary households from the result of Population Census (2010 Population Census) updates on selected census blocks in the 2017 IDHS. This list of ordinary households does not include institutional households (orphanages, police/military barracks, prisons, etc.) in each census block sample from the results of complete enumeration of the 2010 Population Census which has been updated.

B.2.5 Sampling design

The sampling method used is a stratified two-step sampling. The first step is to select a number of census blocks by a systematic PPS (proportional to size) with the size of the number of households from the result of the 2010 population census listing. The systematic is with the implicit stratification process according to urban and rural areas and by sequencing census blocks based on the Wealth Index category. The second step is to select 25 ordinary households in each census block selected systematically from the results of household updates. For married men, 8 households will be selected systematically from the 25 households.

B.3 IMPLEMENTATION

In each census block, the updating and mapping of the complete list of households were carried out in April 2017. A complete list of households in each census block was used as the basis for the second step of sampling. A total of 25 households were selected systematically from each census block. All women age 15-49 eligible to be interviewed and all never-married men age 15-24 eligible to be interviewed in the adolescent component of IDHS. Data for never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 years are the basis of this report.

The expected number of women age 15-49 and married men age 15-24 is shown in Table B.1.2.

Table B.1.2 Expected number of respondents by province

Province	Women 15-49			Never-Married Men 15-24		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Sumatra						
DI Aceh	900	1,860	2,760	375	775	1,150
North Sumatra	1,560	1,320	2,880	650	550	1,200
West Sumatra	720	660	1,380	300	275	575
Riau	480	720	1,200	200	300	500
Jambi	360	480	840	150	200	350
South Sumatra	540	780	1,320	225	325	550
Bengkulu	360	660	1,020	150	275	425
Lampung	480	1,080	1,560	200	450	650
Bangka Belitung	600	360	960	250	150	400
Riau Islands	1,080	120	1,200	450	50	500
Java						
Jakarta	1,980	0	1,980	825	0	825
West Java	4,560	1,440	6,000	1,900	600	2,500
Central Java	2,280	2,280	4,560	950	950	1,900
Yogyakarta	720	180	900	300	75	375
East Java	2,640	2,400	5,040	1,100	1,000	2,100
Banten	1,320	540	1,860	550	225	775
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	660	300	960	275	125	400
West Nusa Tenggara	840	840	1,680	350	350	700
East Nusa Tenggara	600	1,980	2,580	250	825	1,075
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	420	720	1,140	175	300	475
Central Kalimantan	300	480	780	125	200	325
South Kalimantan	480	540	1,020	200	225	425
East Kalimantan	1,200	360	1,560	500	150	650
North Kalimantan	360	360	720	150	150	300
Sulawesi						
Sulawesi Utara	420	360	780	175	150	325
Central Sulawesi	480	960	1,440	200	400	600
South Sulawesi	960	1,140	2,100	400	475	875
Southeast Sulawesi						
Tenggara	600	1,080	1,680	250	450	700
Gorontalo	300	420	720	125	175	300
West Sulawesi	480	1,380	1,860	200	575	775
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	960	1,080	2,040	400	450	850
North Maluku	360	840	1,200	150	350	500
West Papua	180	480	660	75	200	275
Papua	180	540	720	75	225	300
Total	30,360	28,740	59,100	12,650	11,975	24,625

The results of data collection of household samples in both urban and rural areas by province are shown in Table B.2.1. Table B.2.2 presents survey coverage for female respondents. Table B.2.3 shows that out of 7,699 male respondents age 15-24 in urban areas can be interviewed, where the interviews had completed 94%. Among 6,161 never-married men age 15-24 in rural areas could be interviewed, where interviews could be

completed 94.8%, and 0.4% of them refused to be interviewed. For urban areas there were 0.8% of respondents from 7,699 of men age 15-24 who also refused to be interviewed. The percentage of respondents who were not at home when the survey was conducted is approximately 4% both in urban and rural areas. The total response rate is very good, approximately 96-100%.

The estimates of a sample survey are influenced by two types of errors: (1) non-sampling errors and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made when implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to identify household locations and interviews, misunderstanding questions by either the interviewers and the respondents, and data entry errors.

Sampling Errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in ARH component of the 2017 IDHS is only one of several samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and identical size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

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

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a Simple Random Sample (SRS), it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2017 IDHS sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for the 2017 IDHS is STATA software. This program uses the Taylor linearization method to estimate variances that are estimation of means and proportions.

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

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

where

- h : represent the stratum which varies from 1 to H ,
- m_h : is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,
- y_{hi} : is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
- x_{hi} : is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and
- f_h : is the sampling fraction of PSU in the h^{th} stratum which is small and it is ignored.

In addition to the standard error, this program calculates the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate, the design effect is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if an SRS sampling technique had been used. A design effect value of 1 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as an SRS, while a DEFT value greater than 1 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less efficient design statistically, such as multistage and

cluster technique. The program also calculates Relative Standard Errors (RSE) and confidence limits for the estimates.

Sampling errors for ARH component of the 2017 IDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest for woman's survey and for man's surveys. The results are presented in this appendix for national as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the 34 provinces. For each variable, the type of statistic values (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table C.1. While Tables C.2 to C.38 present the value of the statistic (R), standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95% confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$), for each variable. The DEFT value is considered undefined when the standard error considering an SRS is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for the ideal number of children for never-married young women age 15-24) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average number of ideal children for never-married young women age 15-24 from the national sample is 2.373 and its standard error is 0.012. Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error for the sample estimate, which is $2.373 \pm 2 \times 0.012$. There is a high probability (95%) that the true value from the average number of ideal children for young women age 15-24 who are never-married is between 2.350 and 2.396.

Table C.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Estimate	Base population
WOMEN		
Literacy	Proportion	Never-married women 15-24
Less than primary education	Proportion	Never-married women 15-24
Secondary education or more	Proportion	Never-married women 15-24
Knowledge of fertile period	Proportion	Never-married women 15-24
Has heard about Anemia	Proportion	Never-married women 15-24
Ideal number of children	Mean	Never-married women 15-24
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Never-married women 15-24
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Never-married women 15-24
Knows PMS symptoms in men	Proportion	Never-married women 15-24
Knows PMS symptoms in women	Proportion	Never-married women 15-24
Has smoked	Proportion	Never-married women 15-24
Has drunk alcohol	Proportion	Never-married women 15-24
Knows any contraceptive method	Proportion	Never-married women 15-24
Knows any modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Never-married women 15-24
MEN		
Literacy	Proportion	Never-married men 15-24
Less than primary education	Proportion	Never-married men 15-24
Secondary education or more	Proportion	Never-married men 15-24
Knowledge of fertile period	Proportion	Never-married men 15-24
Has heard about Anemia	Proportion	Never-married men 15-24
Ideal number of children	Mean	Never-married men 15-24
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Never-married men 15-24
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Never-married men 15-24
Knows PMS symptoms in men	Proportion	Never-married men 15-24
Knows PMS symptoms in women	Proportion	Never-married men 15-24
Has smoked	Proportion	Never-married men 15-24
Has drunk alcohol	Proportion	Never-married men 15-24

Table C.2 Sampling errors: National, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	0.996	0.001	10,691	9,971	1.199	0.001	0.994	0.997
Less than primary education	0.037	0.003	10,691	9,971	1.395	0.069	0.032	0.042
Secondary education or more	0.963	0.003	10,691	9,971	1.395	0.003	0.958	0.968
Knowledge of fertile period	0.583	0.007	10,691	9,971	1.472	0.012	0.569	0.596
Has heard about Anemia	0.816	0.005	10,691	9,971	1.430	0.007	0.806	0.827
Ideal number of children	2.373	0.012	9,881	9,335	1.391	0.005	2.350	2.396
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.918	0.004	10,691	9,971	1.363	0.004	0.911	0.925
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.867	0.004	10,691	9,971	1.308	0.005	0.858	0.875
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.243	0.006	10,691	9,971	1.514	0.026	0.231	0.256
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.259	0.006	10,691	9,971	1.514	0.025	0.246	0.271
Has smoked	0.071	0.003	10,691	9,971	1.203	0.042	0.065	0.077
Has drunk alcohol	0.044	0.003	10,691	9,971	1.369	0.061	0.039	0.050
Knows any contraceptive method	0.955	0.003	10,691	9,971	1.311	0.003	0.950	0.960
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.955	0.003	10,691	9,971	1.311	0.003	0.950	0.960
MEN								
Literacy	0.986	0.001	13,079	12,612	1.374	0.001	0.983	0.989
Less than primary education	0.100	0.005	13,079	12,612	1.702	0.046	0.091	0.109
Secondary education or more	0.900	0.005	13,079	12,612	1.702	0.005	0.891	0.909
Knowledge of fertile period	0.355	0.008	13,079	12,612	1.819	0.022	0.340	0.370
Has heard about Anemia	0.534	0.008	13,079	12,612	1.733	0.014	0.519	0.549
Ideal number of children	2.474	0.018	11,827	12,001	1.995	0.007	2.440	2.509
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.861	0.005	13,079	12,612	1.708	0.006	0.850	0.871
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.796	0.007	13,079	12,612	1.827	0.008	0.783	0.809
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.315	0.008	13,079	12,612	1.883	0.025	0.300	0.331
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.160	0.007	13,079	12,612	2.067	0.042	0.147	0.173
Has smoked	0.775	0.005	13,079	12,612	1.421	0.007	0.764	0.785
Has drunk alcohol	0.370	0.007	13,079	12,612	1.583	0.018	0.357	0.383

Table C.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	0.997	0.001	6,391	5,890	1.241	0.001	0.995	0.998
Less than primary education	0.027	0.003	6,391	5,890	1.282	0.097	0.022	0.032
Secondary education or more	0.973	0.003	6,391	5,890	1.282	0.003	0.968	0.978
Knowledge of fertile period	0.615	0.009	6,391	5,890	1.437	0.014	0.598	0.632
Has heard about Anemia	0.866	0.006	6,391	5,890	1.373	0.007	0.854	0.877
Ideal number of children	2.371	0.013	5,994	5,553	1.212	0.005	2.346	2.396
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.947	0.003	6,391	5,890	1.234	0.004	0.940	0.954
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.900	0.005	6,391	5,890	1.214	0.005	0.891	0.909
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.276	0.008	6,391	5,890	1.473	0.030	0.260	0.292
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.291	0.008	6,391	5,890	1.478	0.029	0.275	0.308
Has smoked	0.073	0.004	6,391	5,890	1.215	0.054	0.066	0.081
Has drunk alcohol	0.051	0.004	6,391	5,890	1.347	0.073	0.044	0.058
Knows any contraceptive method	0.964	0.003	6,391	5,890	1.280	0.003	0.958	0.970
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.964	0.003	6,391	5,890	1.278	0.003	0.958	0.970
MEN								
Literacy	0.990	0.002	7,237	6,869	1.409	0.002	0.986	0.993
Less than primary education	0.071	0.006	7,237	6,869	1.824	0.079	0.060	0.082
Secondary education or more	0.929	0.006	7,237	6,869	1.824	0.006	0.918	0.940
Knowledge of fertile period	0.387	0.011	7,237	6,869	1.906	0.029	0.366	0.409
Has heard about Anemia	0.619	0.010	7,237	6,869	1.797	0.017	0.598	0.639
Ideal number of children	2.460	0.027	6,687	6,603	2.341	0.011	2.407	2.512
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.910	0.006	7,237	6,869	1.760	0.007	0.897	0.921
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.848	0.009	7,237	6,869	2.043	0.010	0.830	0.864
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.360	0.011	7,237	6,869	1.967	0.031	0.338	0.383
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.194	0.010	7,237	6,869	2.159	0.053	0.174	0.214
Has smoked	0.758	0.007	7,237	6,869	1.433	0.010	0.743	0.772
Has drunk alcohol	0.359	0.009	7,237	6,869	1.535	0.025	0.341	0.376

Table C.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	0.993	0.001	4,300	4,081	1.183	0.001	0.990	0.996
Less than primary education	0.052	0.005	4,300	4,081	1.487	0.095	0.043	0.063
Secondary education or more	0.948	0.005	4,300	4,081	1.487	0.005	0.937	0.957
Knowledge of fertile period	0.535	0.012	4,300	4,081	1.555	0.022	0.512	0.558
Has heard about Anemia	0.745	0.010	4,300	4,081	1.520	0.013	0.725	0.764
Ideal number of children	2.375	0.022	3,887	3,782	1.581	0.009	2.332	2.418
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.876	0.007	4,300	4,081	1.466	0.008	0.861	0.889
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.819	0.008	4,300	4,081	1.427	0.010	0.803	0.835
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.196	0.010	4,300	4,081	1.597	0.049	0.178	0.216
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.212	0.010	4,300	4,081	1.599	0.046	0.193	0.232
Has smoked	0.068	0.005	4,300	4,081	1.202	0.067	0.060	0.077
Has drunk alcohol	0.036	0.004	4,300	4,081	1.428	0.112	0.029	0.044
Knows any contraceptive method	0.942	0.005	4,300	4,081	1.354	0.005	0.931	0.950
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.941	0.005	4,300	4,081	1.353	0.005	0.931	0.950
MEN								
Literacy	0.982	0.002	5,842	5,743	1.372	0.002	0.976	0.986
Less than primary education	0.135	0.008	5,842	5,743	1.690	0.056	0.121	0.150
Secondary education or more	0.865	0.008	5,842	5,743	1.690	0.009	0.850	0.879
Knowledge of fertile period	0.316	0.011	5,842	5,743	1.738	0.034	0.296	0.337
Has heard about Anemia	0.433	0.011	5,842	5,743	1.729	0.026	0.411	0.455
Ideal number of children	2.492	0.023	5,140	5,398	1.594	0.009	2.448	2.537
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.802	0.009	5,842	5,743	1.729	0.011	0.784	0.819
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.735	0.010	5,842	5,743	1.717	0.014	0.715	0.754
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.261	0.011	5,842	5,743	1.827	0.040	0.241	0.282
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.119	0.008	5,842	5,743	1.959	0.070	0.104	0.136
Has smoked	0.796	0.008	5,842	5,743	1.432	0.010	0.781	0.810
Has drunk alcohol	0.384	0.011	5,842	5,743	1.666	0.028	0.363	0.405

Table C.5 Sampling errors: Aceh sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	0.993	0.004	599	235	0.779	0.004	0.978	0.998
Less than primary education	0.033	0.011	599	235	0.969	0.329	0.017	0.062
Secondary education or more	0.967	0.011	599	235	0.969	0.011	0.938	0.983
Knowledge of fertile period	0.493	0.028	599	235	0.897	0.057	0.438	0.549
Has heard about Anemia	0.696	0.024	599	235	0.837	0.035	0.647	0.742
Ideal number of children	2.857	0.073	492	192	1.442	0.025	2.713	3.001
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.881	0.018	599	235	0.907	0.021	0.839	0.913
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.790	0.020	599	235	0.796	0.026	0.746	0.827
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.105	0.015	599	235	0.782	0.143	0.078	0.138
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.111	0.015	599	235	0.789	0.140	0.084	0.146
Has smoked	0.032	0.009	599	235	0.859	0.298	0.017	0.057
Has drunk alcohol	0.000	0.000	599	235	na	na	0.000	0.000
Knows any contraceptive method	0.940	0.011	599	235	0.755	0.012	0.914	0.959
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.940	0.011	599	235	0.755	0.012	0.914	0.959
MEN								
Literacy	0.994	0.003	655	251	0.624	0.003	0.983	0.998
Less than primary education	0.060	0.012	655	251	0.841	0.207	0.039	0.089
Secondary education or more	0.940	0.012	655	251	0.841	0.013	0.911	0.961
Knowledge of fertile period	0.120	0.019	655	251	0.943	0.158	0.087	0.163
Has heard about Anemia	0.517	0.034	655	251	1.107	0.066	0.449	0.585
Ideal number of children	3.181	0.079	581	229	1.508	0.025	3.023	3.339
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.853	0.022	655	251	1.015	0.026	0.803	0.892
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.742	0.026	655	251	0.946	0.035	0.688	0.790
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.244	0.030	655	251	1.136	0.124	0.189	0.309
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.219	0.031	655	251	1.217	0.142	0.163	0.287
Has smoked	0.638	0.025	655	251	0.827	0.039	0.588	0.686
Has drunk alcohol	0.022	0.007	655	251	0.769	0.316	0.012	0.041

Table C.6 Sampling errors: North Sumatra sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	0.992	0.004	591	598	1.146	0.004	0.978	0.997
Less than primary education	0.061	0.016	591	598	1.727	0.264	0.036	0.103
Secondary education or more	0.939	0.016	591	598	1.727	0.017	0.897	0.964
Knowledge of fertile period	0.480	0.022	591	598	1.139	0.046	0.436	0.524
Has heard about Anemia	0.671	0.028	591	598	1.532	0.042	0.613	0.724
Ideal number of children	2.556	0.050	572	578	1.240	0.019	2.458	2.655
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.854	0.019	591	598	1.363	0.022	0.812	0.887
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.798	0.021	591	598	1.323	0.026	0.753	0.836
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.096	0.013	591	598	1.160	0.139	0.072	0.126
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.107	0.013	591	598	1.103	0.125	0.083	0.136
Has smoked	0.058	0.011	591	598	1.164	0.183	0.040	0.084
Has drunk alcohol	0.052	0.013	591	598	1.552	0.260	0.031	0.086
Knows any contraceptive method	0.948	0.011	591	598	1.294	0.012	0.920	0.966
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.948	0.011	591	598	1.294	0.012	0.920	0.966
MEN								
Literacy	0.989	0.005	710	743	1.198	0.005	0.975	0.995
Less than primary education	0.089	0.016	710	743	1.546	0.178	0.062	0.126
Secondary education or more	0.911	0.016	710	743	1.546	0.017	0.874	0.938
Knowledge of fertile period	0.281	0.025	710	743	1.521	0.088	0.235	0.333
Has heard about Anemia	0.440	0.029	710	743	1.615	0.066	0.384	0.498
Ideal number of children	2.696	0.067	665	712	1.595	0.025	2.563	2.829
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.814	0.023	710	743	1.653	0.028	0.764	0.856
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.746	0.024	710	743	1.553	0.033	0.695	0.792
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.203	0.025	710	743	1.753	0.125	0.157	0.258
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.088	0.015	710	743	1.508	0.175	0.062	0.123
Has smoked	0.684	0.022	710	743	1.324	0.032	0.638	0.726
Has drunk alcohol	0.420	0.030	710	743	1.694	0.072	0.362	0.481

Table C.7 Sampling errors: West Sumatra sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	0.997	0.003	332	274	0.871	0.003	0.981	1.000
Less than primary education	0.033	0.012	332	274	1.142	0.357	0.016	0.067
Secondary education or more	0.967	0.012	332	274	1.142	0.012	0.933	0.984
Knowledge of fertile period	0.616	0.042	332	274	1.500	0.068	0.528	0.697
Has heard about Anemia	0.911	0.017	332	274	1.003	0.018	0.871	0.939
Ideal number of children	2.610	0.088	316	259	1.433	0.034	2.432	2.788
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.924	0.019	332	274	1.262	0.021	0.874	0.955
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.900	0.021	332	274	1.225	0.024	0.848	0.935
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.162	0.024	332	274	1.103	0.145	0.120	0.215
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.210	0.024	332	274	1.018	0.114	0.165	0.262
Has smoked	0.168	0.024	332	274	1.127	0.145	0.125	0.223
Has drunk alcohol	0.019	0.008	332	274	1.013	0.425	0.008	0.044
Knows any contraceptive method	0.976	0.008	332	274	0.949	0.009	0.952	0.988
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.976	0.008	332	274	0.949	0.009	0.952	0.988
MEN								
Literacy	0.987	0.007	315	277	1.079	0.007	0.960	0.996
Less than primary education	0.135	0.033	315	277	1.618	0.242	0.082	0.216
Secondary education or more	0.865	0.033	315	277	1.618	0.038	0.784	0.918
Knowledge of fertile period	0.252	0.054	315	277	2.092	0.213	0.159	0.374
Has heard about Anemia	0.649	0.034	315	277	1.209	0.053	0.578	0.714
Ideal number of children	2.700	0.087	289	270	1.344	0.032	2.524	2.875
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.882	0.032	315	277	1.661	0.036	0.802	0.933
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.815	0.034	315	277	1.484	0.042	0.737	0.874
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.215	0.032	315	277	1.333	0.151	0.157	0.287
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.062	0.015	315	277	1.058	0.243	0.038	0.100
Has smoked	0.870	0.022	315	277	1.107	0.025	0.819	0.908
Has drunk alcohol	0.335	0.038	315	277	1.379	0.115	0.263	0.417

Table C.8 Sampling errors: Riau sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	1.000	0.000	229	262	na	0.000	0.000	0.000
Less than primary education	0.028	0.015	229	262	1.485	0.514	0.010	0.079
Secondary education or more	0.972	0.015	229	262	1.485	0.015	0.921	0.990
Knowledge of fertile period	0.579	0.038	229	262	1.306	0.066	0.501	0.654
Has heard about Anemia	0.833	0.035	229	262	1.583	0.042	0.749	0.892
Ideal number of children	2.431	0.046	214	246	0.846	0.019	2.338	2.523
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.911	0.022	229	262	1.295	0.024	0.856	0.946
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.859	0.025	229	262	1.225	0.029	0.800	0.903
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.114	0.021	229	262	1.135	0.187	0.078	0.165
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.107	0.018	229	262	0.993	0.169	0.076	0.150
Has smoked	0.132	0.022	229	262	1.097	0.167	0.093	0.183
Has drunk alcohol	0.018	0.009	229	262	1.131	0.490	0.007	0.049
Knows any contraceptive method	0.975	0.010	229	262	1.092	0.010	0.944	0.989
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.975	0.010	229	262	1.092	0.010	0.944	0.989
MEN								
Literacy	0.997	0.003	281	326	0.988	0.003	0.978	1.000
Less than primary education	0.105	0.027	281	326	1.615	0.256	0.062	0.174
Secondary education or more	0.895	0.027	281	326	1.615	0.030	0.826	0.938
Knowledge of fertile period	0.213	0.033	281	326	1.477	0.155	0.154	0.287
Has heard about Anemia	0.501	0.056	281	326	2.048	0.111	0.390	0.612
Ideal number of children	2.626	0.090	248	302	1.489	0.034	2.443	2.809
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.844	0.021	281	326	1.038	0.024	0.798	0.881
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.741	0.031	281	326	1.286	0.041	0.674	0.798
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.175	0.033	281	326	1.594	0.188	0.118	0.252
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.060	0.014	281	326	1.106	0.239	0.037	0.096
Has smoked	0.797	0.030	281	326	1.380	0.038	0.728	0.851
Has drunk alcohol	0.365	0.036	281	326	1.388	0.100	0.295	0.441

Table C.9 Sampling errors: Jambi sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	0.988	0.009	134	124	1.011	0.009	0.941	0.998
Less than primary education	0.024	0.015	134	124	1.105	0.600	0.007	0.082
Secondary education or more	0.976	0.015	134	124	1.105	0.015	0.918	0.993
Knowledge of fertile period	0.474	0.043	134	124	0.991	0.090	0.388	0.561
Has heard about Anemia	0.721	0.054	134	124	1.396	0.075	0.598	0.818
Ideal number of children	2.227	0.056	120	111	1.063	0.025	2.112	2.341
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.924	0.027	134	124	1.166	0.029	0.848	0.964
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.863	0.047	134	124	1.582	0.054	0.736	0.934
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.076	0.025	134	124	1.078	0.323	0.039	0.145
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.083	0.026	134	124	1.102	0.314	0.043	0.156
Has smoked	0.159	0.028	134	124	0.902	0.178	0.109	0.226
Has drunk alcohol	0.023	0.012	134	124	0.926	0.523	0.008	0.065
Knows any contraceptive method	0.941	0.029	134	124	1.445	0.031	0.844	0.979
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.941	0.029	134	124	1.445	0.031	0.844	0.979
MEN								
Literacy	0.968	0.018	181	177	1.421	0.019	0.899	0.991
Less than primary education	0.108	0.023	181	177	0.985	0.209	0.070	0.164
Secondary education or more	0.892	0.023	181	177	0.985	0.025	0.836	0.930
Knowledge of fertile period	0.180	0.037	181	177	1.319	0.208	0.115	0.270
Has heard about Anemia	0.438	0.046	181	177	1.245	0.104	0.348	0.533
Ideal number of children	2.248	0.054	166	166	1.044	0.024	2.138	2.358
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.902	0.029	181	177	1.303	0.032	0.825	0.947
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.857	0.027	181	177	1.060	0.032	0.791	0.905
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.169	0.039	181	177	1.422	0.233	0.102	0.266
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.051	0.019	181	177	1.170	0.373	0.023	0.107
Has smoked	0.836	0.033	181	177	1.198	0.039	0.757	0.893
Has drunk alcohol	0.541	0.049	181	177	1.328	0.090	0.440	0.639

Table C.10 Sampling errors: South Sumatra sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	0.992	0.005	207	267	1.010	0.005	0.970	0.998
Less than primary education	0.062	0.023	207	267	1.603	0.366	0.029	0.126
Secondary education or more	0.938	0.023	207	267	1.603	0.024	0.874	0.971
Knowledge of fertile period	0.391	0.043	207	267	1.498	0.109	0.309	0.480
Has heard about Anemia	0.765	0.036	207	267	1.447	0.047	0.685	0.830
Ideal number of children	2.345	0.058	182	232	1.170	0.025	2.227	2.463
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.813	0.026	207	267	1.132	0.032	0.755	0.860
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.742	0.032	207	267	1.255	0.043	0.672	0.802
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.202	0.029	207	267	1.252	0.146	0.149	0.268
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.206	0.027	207	267	1.148	0.132	0.156	0.266
Has smoked	0.064	0.017	207	267	1.190	0.267	0.037	0.108
Has drunk alcohol	0.024	0.013	207	267	1.396	0.520	0.008	0.068
Knows any contraceptive method	0.944	0.022	207	267	1.629	0.023	0.879	0.975
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.944	0.022	207	267	1.629	0.023	0.879	0.975
MEN								
Literacy	0.962	0.017	291	377	1.771	0.018	0.908	0.985
Less than primary education	0.125	0.026	291	377	1.567	0.210	0.081	0.188
Secondary education or more	0.875	0.026	291	377	1.567	0.030	0.812	0.919
Knowledge of fertile period	0.291	0.038	291	377	1.636	0.129	0.221	0.372
Has heard about Anemia	0.393	0.035	291	377	1.409	0.089	0.326	0.465
Ideal number of children	2.442	0.094	258	335	1.380	0.039	2.251	2.632
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.688	0.033	291	377	1.415	0.048	0.618	0.751
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.601	0.037	291	377	1.492	0.062	0.525	0.673
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.213	0.036	291	377	1.744	0.170	0.149	0.294
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.076	0.017	291	377	1.236	0.218	0.048	0.117
Has smoked	0.862	0.022	291	377	1.272	0.026	0.810	0.901
Has drunk alcohol	0.334	0.042	291	377	1.759	0.126	0.255	0.423

Table C.11 Sampling errors: Bengkulu sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	1.000	0.000	148	65	na	0.000	0.000	0.000
Less than primary education	0.029	0.014	148	65	0.696	0.480	0.011	0.075
Secondary education or more	0.971	0.014	148	65	0.696	0.014	0.925	0.989
Knowledge of fertile period	0.507	0.048	148	65	0.818	0.095	0.410	0.605
Has heard about Anemia	0.741	0.045	148	65	0.876	0.061	0.638	0.822
Ideal number of children	2.254	0.071	128	56	1.256	0.032	2.109	2.399
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.900	0.028	148	65	0.785	0.031	0.827	0.944
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.784	0.037	148	65	0.767	0.048	0.699	0.851
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.152	0.038	148	65	0.886	0.248	0.090	0.245
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.156	0.036	148	65	0.837	0.230	0.096	0.244
Has smoked	0.122	0.029	148	65	0.749	0.238	0.074	0.194
Has drunk alcohol	0.013	0.010	148	65	0.708	0.723	0.003	0.057
Knows any contraceptive method	0.962	0.020	148	65	0.894	0.021	0.891	0.987
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.962	0.020	148	65	0.894	0.021	0.891	0.987
MEN								
Literacy	1.000	0.019	215	98	-	-		
Less than primary education	0.117	0.019	215	98	0.592	0.162	0.083	0.161
Secondary education or more	0.883	0.019	215	98	0.592	0.021	0.839	0.917
Knowledge of fertile period	0.282	0.040	215	98	0.895	0.142	0.207	0.370
Has heard about Anemia	0.549	0.039	215	98	0.790	0.071	0.468	0.626
Ideal number of children	2.251	0.049	181	83	1.144	0.022	2.152	2.351
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.913	0.025	215	98	0.896	0.028	0.846	0.952
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.758	0.039	215	98	0.913	0.051	0.670	0.828
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.346	0.048	215	98	1.022	0.140	0.255	0.450
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.168	0.026	215	98	0.685	0.151	0.123	0.227
Has smoked	0.865	0.022	215	98	0.640	0.025	0.814	0.903
Has drunk alcohol	0.442	0.035	215	98	0.701	0.078	0.373	0.513

Table C.12 Sampling errors: Lampung sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	0.995	0.005	228	261	1.207	0.005	0.963	0.999
Less than primary education	0.036	0.012	228	261	1.087	0.333	0.018	0.070
Secondary education or more	0.964	0.012	228	261	1.087	0.012	0.930	0.982
Knowledge of fertile period	0.588	0.045	228	261	1.556	0.077	0.495	0.676
Has heard about Anemia	0.763	0.034	228	261	1.363	0.045	0.687	0.825
Ideal number of children	2.335	0.058	216	246	1.130	0.025	2.218	2.451
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.880	0.024	228	261	1.228	0.027	0.824	0.920
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.814	0.027	228	261	1.179	0.033	0.753	0.863
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.215	0.031	228	261	1.284	0.145	0.159	0.284
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.239	0.033	228	261	1.323	0.139	0.179	0.313
Has smoked	0.097	0.023	228	261	1.307	0.235	0.060	0.154
Has drunk alcohol	0.015	0.007	228	261	1.009	0.491	0.005	0.039
Knows any contraceptive method	0.937	0.016	228	261	1.090	0.017	0.897	0.962
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.937	0.016	228	261	1.090	0.017	0.897	0.962
MEN								
Literacy	0.979	0.015	275	321	1.866	0.015	0.918	0.995
Less than primary education	0.117	0.028	275	321	1.617	0.244	0.071	0.187
Secondary education or more	0.883	0.028	275	321	1.617	0.032	0.813	0.929
Knowledge of fertile period	0.419	0.039	275	321	1.442	0.093	0.343	0.499
Has heard about Anemia	0.547	0.042	275	321	1.529	0.076	0.463	0.629
Ideal number of children	2.473	0.065	252	304	1.113	0.026	2.342	2.603
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.804	0.037	275	321	1.708	0.046	0.719	0.868
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.754	0.038	275	321	1.600	0.050	0.671	0.822
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.256	0.024	275	321	1.019	0.095	0.210	0.308
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.091	0.015	275	321	0.929	0.161	0.066	0.125
Has smoked	0.809	0.031	275	321	1.451	0.039	0.738	0.864
Has drunk alcohol	0.474	0.048	275	321	1.766	0.102	0.379	0.571

Table C.13 Sampling errors: Bangka Belitung Islands sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	1.000	0.000	166	60	na	0.000	0.000	0.000
Less than primary education	0.058	0.022	166	60	0.770	0.384	0.026	0.124
Secondary education or more	0.942	0.022	166	60	0.770	0.024	0.876	0.974
Knowledge of fertile period	0.417	0.044	166	60	0.727	0.106	0.331	0.509
Has heard about Anemia	0.775	0.041	166	60	0.787	0.052	0.681	0.847
Ideal number of children	2.261	0.057	153	56	0.976	0.025	2.145	2.377
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.923	0.020	166	60	0.600	0.021	0.871	0.955
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.832	0.028	166	60	0.608	0.034	0.767	0.882
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.298	0.036	166	60	0.634	0.120	0.230	0.376
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.316	0.048	166	60	0.836	0.152	0.227	0.421
Has smoked	0.123	0.023	166	60	0.569	0.188	0.083	0.178
Has drunk alcohol	0.024	0.012	166	60	0.642	0.503	0.009	0.066
Knows any contraceptive method	0.944	0.018	166	60	0.647	0.019	0.893	0.972
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.944	0.018	166	60	0.647	0.019	0.893	0.972
MEN								
Literacy	0.971	0.016	198	69	0.807	0.017	0.913	0.991
Less than primary education	0.119	0.023	198	69	0.608	0.195	0.079	0.175
Secondary education or more	0.881	0.023	198	69	0.608	0.026	0.825	0.921
Knowledge of fertile period	0.476	0.048	198	69	0.812	0.100	0.381	0.574
Has heard about Anemia	0.628	0.049	198	69	0.851	0.077	0.525	0.721
Ideal number of children	2.413	0.070	192	69	1.079	0.029	2.270	2.556
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.907	0.031	198	69	0.913	0.034	0.821	0.954
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.825	0.035	198	69	0.784	0.043	0.741	0.885
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.359	0.054	198	69	0.961	0.151	0.257	0.476
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.206	0.046	198	69	0.956	0.222	0.128	0.314
Has smoked	0.856	0.025	198	69	0.592	0.029	0.798	0.899
Has drunk alcohol	0.417	0.059	198	69	1.008	0.141	0.304	0.539

Table C.14 Sampling errors: Riau Islands sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	1.000	0.000	242	77	na	0.000	0.000	0.000
Less than primary education	0.014	0.007	242	77	0.563	0.509	0.005	0.040
Secondary education or more	0.986	0.007	242	77	0.563	0.007	0.960	0.995
Knowledge of fertile period	0.477	0.032	242	77	0.583	0.067	0.413	0.542
Has heard about Anemia	0.847	0.049	242	77	1.233	0.057	0.721	0.922
Ideal number of children	2.383	0.067	226	72	1.290	0.028	2.248	2.518
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.962	0.012	242	77	0.556	0.012	0.930	0.980
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.910	0.020	242	77	0.637	0.022	0.861	0.943
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.367	0.048	242	77	0.919	0.132	0.276	0.470
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.413	0.059	242	77	1.101	0.143	0.300	0.536
Has smoked	0.098	0.024	242	77	0.732	0.243	0.059	0.158
Has drunk alcohol	0.077	0.021	242	77	0.735	0.278	0.043	0.133
Knows any contraceptive method	0.984	0.008	242	77	0.577	0.008	0.957	0.994
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.984	0.008	242	77	0.577	0.008	0.957	0.994
MEN								
Literacy	0.991	0.005	282	86	0.514	0.005	0.972	0.997
Less than primary education	0.064	0.021	282	86	0.801	0.324	0.033	0.121
Secondary education or more	0.936	0.021	282	86	0.801	0.022	0.879	0.967
Knowledge of fertile period	0.347	0.047	282	86	0.936	0.136	0.258	0.447
Has heard about Anemia	0.762	0.033	282	86	0.726	0.043	0.690	0.822
Ideal number of children	2.412	0.056	258	82	1.192	0.023	2.299	2.526
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.976	0.010	282	86	0.625	0.010	0.945	0.990
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.943	0.018	282	86	0.737	0.019	0.893	0.970
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.510	0.036	282	86	0.676	0.070	0.438	0.581
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.175	0.028	282	86	0.705	0.162	0.125	0.240
Has smoked	0.808	0.028	282	86	0.672	0.035	0.745	0.858
Has drunk alcohol	0.459	0.040	282	86	0.757	0.087	0.380	0.541

Table C.15 Sampling errors: Jakarta sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	1.000	0.000	457	498	na	0.000	0.000	0.000
Less than primary education	0.039	0.010	457	498	1.199	0.255	0.023	0.064
Secondary education or more	0.961	0.010	457	498	1.199	0.010	0.936	0.977
Knowledge of fertile period	0.623	0.028	457	498	1.367	0.046	0.565	0.678
Has heard about Anemia	0.915	0.018	457	498	1.543	0.020	0.870	0.945
Ideal number of children	2.427	0.040	427	465	0.938	0.016	2.347	2.507
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.964	0.010	457	498	1.276	0.011	0.937	0.980
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.931	0.013	457	498	1.214	0.014	0.899	0.953
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.317	0.024	457	498	1.208	0.076	0.271	0.367
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.345	0.025	457	498	1.232	0.073	0.297	0.397
Has smoked	0.098	0.017	457	498	1.302	0.169	0.069	0.136
Has drunk alcohol	0.072	0.015	457	498	1.330	0.204	0.048	0.108
Knows any contraceptive method	0.981	0.007	457	498	1.173	0.007	0.961	0.991
MEN								
Literacy	0.990	0.004	482	567	0.972	0.004	0.978	0.995
Less than primary education	0.071	0.017	482	567	1.649	0.246	0.043	0.115
Secondary education or more	0.929	0.017	482	567	1.649	0.019	0.885	0.957
Knowledge of fertile period	0.363	0.047	482	567	2.381	0.130	0.275	0.461
Has heard about Anemia	0.742	0.031	482	567	1.735	0.042	0.675	0.799
Ideal number of children	2.407	0.046	470	562	1.148	0.019	2.316	2.499
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.941	0.015	482	567	1.578	0.016	0.901	0.965
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.914	0.017	482	567	1.451	0.018	0.874	0.942
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.296	0.032	482	567	1.697	0.108	0.237	0.364
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.183	0.033	482	567	2.088	0.182	0.126	0.259
Has smoked	0.759	0.024	482	567	1.362	0.032	0.708	0.804
Has drunk alcohol	0.351	0.024	482	567	1.232	0.069	0.304	0.400

Table C.16 Sampling errors: West Java sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	0.996	0.002	1,034	1,904	1.685	0.002	0.988	0.999
Less than primary education	0.023	0.006	1,034	1,904	1.714	0.246	0.014	0.037
Secondary education or more	0.977	0.006	1,034	1,904	1.714	0.006	0.963	0.986
Knowledge of fertile period	0.638	0.019	1,034	1,904	1.792	0.030	0.600	0.675
Has heard about Anemia	0.857	0.012	1,034	1,904	1.590	0.014	0.831	0.879
Ideal number of children	2.368	0.036	969	1,790	1.377	0.015	2.298	2.438
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.942	0.008	1,034	1,904	1.628	0.009	0.924	0.957
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.898	0.010	1,034	1,904	1.471	0.011	0.877	0.916
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.177	0.014	1,034	1,904	1.662	0.079	0.151	0.206
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.176	0.014	1,034	1,904	1.670	0.079	0.150	0.205
Has smoked	0.062	0.007	1,034	1,904	1.387	0.118	0.049	0.078
Has drunk alcohol	0.033	0.006	1,034	1,904	1.616	0.191	0.023	0.048
Knows any contraceptive method	0.956	0.007	1,034	1,904	1.645	0.008	0.939	0.969
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.956	0.007	1,034	1,904	1.645	0.008	0.939	0.969
MEN								
Literacy	0.986	0.004	1,283	2,419	1.554	0.004	0.977	0.992
Less than primary education	0.097	0.012	1,283	2,419	2.056	0.126	0.075	0.123
Secondary education or more	0.903	0.012	1,283	2,419	2.056	0.013	0.877	0.925
Knowledge of fertile period	0.271	0.019	1,283	2,419	2.186	0.072	0.234	0.311
Has heard about Anemia	0.522	0.022	1,283	2,419	2.233	0.043	0.478	0.565
Ideal number of children	2.493	0.035	1,200	2,339	1.272	0.014	2.423	2.563
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.850	0.017	1,283	2,419	2.410	0.020	0.812	0.880
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.766	0.021	1,283	2,419	2.428	0.027	0.723	0.804
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.223	0.018	1,283	2,419	2.222	0.083	0.189	0.262
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.077	0.010	1,283	2,419	1.944	0.134	0.059	0.101
Has smoked	0.820	0.013	1,283	2,419	1.698	0.016	0.793	0.844
Has drunk alcohol	0.348	0.018	1,283	2,419	1.905	0.052	0.313	0.384

Table C.17 Sampling errors: Central Java sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	1.000	0.000	676	1,264	na	0.000	0.000	0.000
Less than primary education	0.025	0.006	676	1,264	1.469	0.245	0.016	0.041
Secondary education or more	0.975	0.006	676	1,264	1.469	0.006	0.959	0.984
Knowledge of fertile period	0.661	0.025	676	1,264	1.982	0.038	0.609	0.709
Has heard about Anemia	0.909	0.013	676	1,264	1.645	0.014	0.880	0.931
Ideal number of children	2.289	0.027	640	1,198	1.015	0.012	2.235	2.343
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.958	0.008	676	1,264	1.407	0.008	0.940	0.971
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.904	0.012	676	1,264	1.460	0.013	0.879	0.925
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.384	0.024	676	1,264	1.856	0.063	0.338	0.433
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.418	0.025	676	1,264	1.904	0.060	0.369	0.469
Has smoked	0.046	0.009	676	1,264	1.600	0.195	0.031	0.068
Has drunk alcohol	0.015	0.005	676	1,264	1.465	0.321	0.008	0.028
Knows any contraceptive method	0.967	0.008	676	1,264	1.554	0.008	0.948	0.979
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.967	0.008	676	1,264	1.554	0.008	0.948	0.979
MEN								
Literacy	0.992	0.004	840	1,525	1.972	0.004	0.976	0.997
Less than primary education	0.095	0.014	840	1,525	1.876	0.146	0.071	0.126
Secondary education or more	0.905	0.014	840	1,525	1.876	0.015	0.874	0.929
Knowledge of fertile period	0.483	0.026	840	1,525	2.027	0.053	0.433	0.534
Has heard about Anemia	0.652	0.023	840	1,525	1.945	0.036	0.605	0.697
Ideal number of children	2.243	0.025	779	1,479	1.158	0.011	2.193	2.293
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.922	0.013	840	1,525	1.985	0.015	0.891	0.944
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.871	0.015	840	1,525	1.754	0.017	0.839	0.898
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.387	0.025	840	1,525	2.011	0.064	0.340	0.437
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.249	0.024	840	1,525	2.183	0.096	0.205	0.298
Has smoked	0.786	0.014	840	1,525	1.364	0.018	0.757	0.813
Has drunk alcohol	0.305	0.018	840	1,525	1.543	0.059	0.271	0.342

Table C.18 Sampling errors: Yogyakarta sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	0.985	0.011	170	191	1.331	0.012	0.932	0.997
Less than primary education	0.021	0.013	170	191	1.272	0.602	0.006	0.070
Secondary education or more	0.979	0.013	170	191	1.272	0.013	0.930	0.994
Knowledge of fertile period	0.647	0.040	170	191	1.197	0.061	0.562	0.723
Has heard about Anemia	0.960	0.018	170	191	1.304	0.018	0.903	0.984
Ideal number of children	2.264	0.060	166	186	1.070	0.026	2.142	2.386
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.985	0.011	170	191	1.331	0.012	0.932	0.997
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.935	0.020	170	191	1.160	0.021	0.880	0.965
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.299	0.038	170	191	1.212	0.128	0.227	0.383
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.299	0.039	170	191	1.236	0.131	0.225	0.385
Has smoked	0.074	0.023	170	191	1.277	0.312	0.039	0.138
Has drunk alcohol	0.044	0.014	170	191	1.009	0.325	0.023	0.085
Knows any contraceptive method	0.962	0.019	170	191	1.439	0.020	0.898	0.987
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.962	0.019	170	191	1.439	0.020	0.898	0.987
MEN								
Literacy	0.991	0.009	189	212	1.345	0.009	0.939	0.999
Less than primary education	0.037	0.018	189	212	1.450	0.498	0.013	0.100
Secondary education or more	0.963	0.018	189	212	1.450	0.019	0.900	0.987
Knowledge of fertile period	0.560	0.078	189	212	2.332	0.139	0.400	0.709
Has heard about Anemia	0.727	0.039	189	212	1.312	0.054	0.639	0.800
Ideal number of children	2.334	0.086	169	197	1.613	0.037	2.159	2.510
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.958	0.025	189	212	1.859	0.026	0.863	0.988
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.905	0.035	189	212	1.785	0.039	0.805	0.957
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.304	0.050	189	212	1.623	0.166	0.211	0.415
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.189	0.046	189	212	1.742	0.244	0.112	0.301
Has smoked	0.823	0.040	189	212	1.549	0.049	0.726	0.890
Has drunk alcohol	0.450	0.035	189	212	1.048	0.078	0.380	0.523

Table C.19 Sampling errors: East Java sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	0.998	0.002	668	1,297	1.736	0.002	0.985	1.000
Less than primary education	0.024	0.006	668	1,297	1.479	0.253	0.014	0.039
Secondary education or more	0.976	0.006	668	1,297	1.479	0.006	0.961	0.986
Knowledge of fertile period	0.653	0.021	668	1,297	1.628	0.032	0.611	0.692
Has heard about Anemia	0.901	0.014	668	1,297	1.735	0.015	0.871	0.925
Ideal number of children	2.223	0.032	651	1,263	1.135	0.014	2.159	2.286
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.950	0.010	668	1,297	1.785	0.011	0.925	0.967
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.912	0.013	668	1,297	1.726	0.014	0.883	0.935
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.351	0.022	668	1,297	1.731	0.062	0.309	0.396
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.392	0.022	668	1,297	1.695	0.056	0.349	0.436
Has smoked	0.039	0.008	668	1,297	1.473	0.194	0.027	0.057
Has drunk alcohol	0.023	0.006	668	1,297	1.540	0.268	0.013	0.039
Knows any contraceptive method	0.973	0.006	668	1,297	1.448	0.006	0.957	0.983
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.973	0.006	668	1,297	1.448	0.006	0.957	0.983
MEN								
Literacy	0.987	0.004	979	1,884	1.445	0.004	0.977	0.992
Less than primary education	0.079	0.014	979	1,884	2.292	0.177	0.055	0.111
Secondary education or more	0.921	0.014	979	1,884	2.292	0.015	0.889	0.945
Knowledge of fertile period	0.593	0.027	979	1,884	2.414	0.045	0.539	0.645
Has heard about Anemia	0.566	0.023	979	1,884	2.056	0.041	0.520	0.611
Ideal number of children	2.301	0.092	911	1,798	2.904	0.040	2.119	2.483
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.909	0.013	979	1,884	1.926	0.014	0.881	0.931
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.852	0.023	979	1,884	2.870	0.027	0.801	0.892
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.482	0.032	979	1,884	2.784	0.065	0.421	0.545
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.288	0.031	979	1,884	2.993	0.107	0.231	0.352
Has smoked	0.750	0.019	979	1,884	1.942	0.025	0.711	0.786
Has drunk alcohol	0.338	0.022	979	1,884	2.044	0.065	0.296	0.382

Table C.20 Sampling errors: Banten sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	1.000	0.000	359	458	na	0.000	0.000	0.000
Less than primary education	0.050	0.013	359	458	1.335	0.260	0.030	0.083
Secondary education or more	0.950	0.013	359	458	1.335	0.014	0.917	0.970
Knowledge of fertile period	0.582	0.025	359	458	1.119	0.042	0.532	0.631
Has heard about Anemia	0.831	0.027	359	458	1.628	0.033	0.769	0.878
Ideal number of children	2.663	0.076	339	431	1.278	0.029	2.512	2.815
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.941	0.014	359	458	1.304	0.015	0.907	0.963
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.884	0.020	359	458	1.389	0.022	0.838	0.918
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.280	0.038	359	458	1.897	0.136	0.211	0.362
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.300	0.034	359	458	1.671	0.114	0.236	0.372
Has smoked	0.041	0.012	359	458	1.313	0.286	0.023	0.071
Has drunk alcohol	0.013	0.008	359	458	1.621	0.634	0.004	0.045
Knows any contraceptive method	0.960	0.009	359	458	1.040	0.009	0.937	0.975
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.960	0.009	359	458	1.040	0.009	0.937	0.975
MEN								
Literacy	0.989	0.006	502	638	1.503	0.006	0.967	0.996
Less than primary education	0.117	0.024	502	638	1.883	0.202	0.077	0.173
Secondary education or more	0.883	0.024	502	638	1.883	0.027	0.827	0.923
Knowledge of fertile period	0.140	0.024	502	638	1.795	0.173	0.098	0.196
Has heard about Anemia	0.562	0.027	502	638	1.384	0.048	0.508	0.615
Ideal number of children	2.852	0.077	456	598	1.349	0.027	2.699	3.005
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.876	0.018	502	638	1.373	0.020	0.836	0.907
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.782	0.024	502	638	1.499	0.031	0.730	0.827
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.295	0.025	502	638	1.414	0.085	0.247	0.347
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.134	0.021	502	638	1.609	0.159	0.097	0.183
Has smoked	0.762	0.024	502	638	1.427	0.031	0.712	0.806
Has drunk alcohol	0.195	0.024	502	638	1.525	0.120	0.153	0.247

Table C.21 Sampling errors: Bali sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	1.000	0.000	163	192	na	0.000	0.000	0.000
Less than primary education	0.044	0.016	163	192	1.099	0.352	0.021	0.090
Secondary education or more	0.956	0.016	163	192	1.099	0.016	0.910	0.979
Knowledge of fertile period	0.782	0.035	163	192	1.228	0.045	0.702	0.845
Has heard about Anemia	0.900	0.023	163	192	1.112	0.026	0.842	0.938
Ideal number of children	2.236	0.043	160	188	0.920	0.019	2.147	2.324
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.965	0.014	163	192	1.087	0.014	0.923	0.984
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.945	0.018	163	192	1.159	0.019	0.893	0.972
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.477	0.058	163	192	1.676	0.121	0.363	0.595
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.407	0.053	163	192	1.568	0.131	0.304	0.519
Has smoked	0.030	0.014	163	192	1.171	0.460	0.012	0.075
Has drunk alcohol	0.203	0.040	163	192	1.426	0.195	0.134	0.296
Knows any contraceptive method	0.973	0.013	163	192	1.123	0.013	0.931	0.990
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.973	0.013	163	192	1.123	0.013	0.931	0.990
MEN								
Literacy	0.988	0.012	199	224	1.669	0.012	0.913	0.999
Less than primary education	0.021	0.013	199	224	1.394	0.625	0.006	0.073
Secondary education or more	0.979	0.013	199	224	1.394	0.013	0.927	0.994
Knowledge of fertile period	0.569	0.043	199	224	1.324	0.076	0.480	0.654
Has heard about Anemia	0.806	0.040	199	224	1.557	0.050	0.710	0.875
Ideal number of children	2.232	0.065	191	223	1.379	0.029	2.100	2.365
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.993	0.005	199	224	0.907	0.005	0.970	0.998
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.980	0.010	199	224	1.075	0.010	0.947	0.993
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.751	0.058	199	224	2.042	0.077	0.615	0.850
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.520	0.075	199	224	2.298	0.145	0.369	0.667
Has smoked	0.678	0.027	199	224	0.867	0.039	0.621	0.730
Has drunk alcohol	0.811	0.035	199	224	1.378	0.044	0.728	0.873

Table C.22 Sampling errors: West Nusa Tenggara sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	1.000	0.000	279	207	na	0.000	0.000	0.000
Less than primary education	0.023	0.012	279	207	1.228	0.527	0.008	0.066
Secondary education or more	0.977	0.012	279	207	1.228	0.013	0.934	0.992
Knowledge of fertile period	0.566	0.040	279	207	1.201	0.070	0.485	0.643
Has heard about Anemia	0.808	0.031	279	207	1.170	0.038	0.739	0.862
Ideal number of children	2.378	0.061	261	191	1.198	0.026	2.256	2.500
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.911	0.023	279	207	1.220	0.025	0.852	0.947
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.857	0.025	279	207	1.085	0.029	0.799	0.901
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.215	0.036	279	207	1.312	0.167	0.152	0.295
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.228	0.037	279	207	1.334	0.163	0.162	0.311
Has smoked	0.037	0.012	279	207	0.982	0.334	0.019	0.071
Has drunk alcohol	0.027	0.013	279	207	1.219	0.487	0.010	0.070
Knows any contraceptive method	0.948	0.016	279	207	1.073	0.017	0.906	0.972
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.948	0.016	279	207	1.073	0.017	0.906	0.972
MEN								
Literacy	0.991	0.006	329	231	0.882	0.006	0.970	0.997
Less than primary education	0.035	0.011	329	231	0.922	0.315	0.018	0.064
Secondary education or more	0.965	0.011	329	231	0.922	0.011	0.936	0.982
Knowledge of fertile period	0.402	0.038	329	231	1.194	0.094	0.329	0.479
Has heard about Anemia	0.481	0.044	329	231	1.372	0.092	0.394	0.570
Ideal number of children	2.424	0.056	313	230	1.199	0.023	2.312	2.537
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.838	0.027	329	231	1.145	0.033	0.775	0.885
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.786	0.028	329	231	1.064	0.036	0.724	0.837
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.299	0.039	329	231	1.325	0.131	0.226	0.383
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.068	0.019	329	231	1.144	0.274	0.039	0.116
Has smoked	0.782	0.022	329	231	0.829	0.028	0.735	0.823
Has drunk alcohol	0.404	0.033	329	231	1.031	0.081	0.340	0.471

Table C.23 Sampling errors: East Nusa Tenggara sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	0.980	0.006	508	199	0.679	0.007	0.962	0.990
Less than primary education	0.086	0.017	508	199	0.884	0.195	0.058	0.126
Secondary education or more	0.914	0.017	508	199	0.884	0.018	0.874	0.942
Knowledge of fertile period	0.419	0.035	508	199	1.044	0.083	0.352	0.490
Has heard about Anemia	0.542	0.030	508	199	0.880	0.055	0.482	0.600
Ideal number of children	2.393	0.055	455	178	1.385	0.023	2.282	2.503
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.821	0.021	508	199	0.795	0.025	0.776	0.858
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.782	0.023	508	199	0.824	0.030	0.733	0.825
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.221	0.023	508	199	0.817	0.104	0.179	0.270
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.229	0.023	508	199	0.821	0.102	0.186	0.279
Has smoked	0.061	0.012	508	199	0.723	0.192	0.042	0.089
Has drunk alcohol	0.182	0.029	508	199	1.089	0.157	0.132	0.246
Knows any contraceptive method	0.853	0.020	508	199	0.841	0.024	0.808	0.888
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.851	0.020	508	199	0.834	0.024	0.806	0.887
MEN								
Literacy	0.960	0.008	671	246	0.675	0.009	0.940	0.974
Less than primary education	0.143	0.018	671	246	0.814	0.125	0.111	0.183
Secondary education or more	0.857	0.018	671	246	0.814	0.021	0.817	0.889
Knowledge of fertile period	0.305	0.026	671	246	0.907	0.086	0.256	0.360
Has heard about Anemia	0.252	0.034	671	246	1.264	0.137	0.190	0.326
Ideal number of children	2.760	0.063	573	232	1.367	0.023	2.636	2.885
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.743	0.025	671	246	0.920	0.034	0.690	0.790
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.679	0.027	671	246	0.909	0.039	0.624	0.729
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.125	0.019	671	246	0.897	0.149	0.092	0.167
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.062	0.013	671	246	0.885	0.216	0.040	0.095
Has smoked	0.749	0.024	671	246	0.871	0.032	0.699	0.793
Has drunk alcohol	0.646	0.030	671	246	1.006	0.047	0.584	0.704

Table C.24 Sampling errors: West Kalimantan sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	1,000	0.000	211	189	na	0.000	0.000	0.000
Less than primary education	0,138	0,040	211	189	1,664	0,290	0,075	0,240
Secondary education or more	0,862	0,040	211	189	1,664	0,046	0,760	0,925
Knowledge of fertile period	0,414	0,041	211	189	1,193	0,099	0,334	0,498
Has heard about Anemia	0,467	0,051	211	189	1,471	0,109	0,366	0,570
Ideal number of children	2,431	0,089	195	173	1,495	0,037	2,250	2,612
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0,693	0,047	211	189	1,463	0,068	0,590	0,779
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0,650	0,046	211	189	1,379	0,070	0,553	0,737
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0,146	0,023	211	189	0,955	0,161	0,105	0,200
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0,157	0,024	211	189	0,958	0,154	0,114	0,213
Has smoked	0,084	0,020	211	189	1,012	0,233	0,052	0,133
Has drunk alcohol	0,055	0,016	211	189	1,023	0,296	0,030	0,098
Knows any contraceptive method	0,926	0,021	211	189	1,170	0,023	0,870	0,959
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0,926	0,021	211	189	1,170	0,023	0,870	0,959
MEN								
Literacy	0,984	0,008	280	260	1,040	0,008	0,956	0,994
Less than primary education	0,273	0,048	280	260	1,778	0,176	0,187	0,381
Secondary education or more	0,727	0,048	280	260	1,778	0,066	0,619	0,813
Knowledge of fertile period	0,103	0,023	280	260	1,266	0,228	0,064	0,161
Has heard about Anemia	0,229	0,031	280	260	1,226	0,137	0,171	0,298
Ideal number of children	2,560	0,063	272	259	1,192	0,025	2,433	2,688
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0,775	0,044	280	260	1,733	0,057	0,674	0,852
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0,677	0,047	280	260	1,642	0,069	0,576	0,764
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0,220	0,040	280	260	1,598	0,183	0,149	0,312
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0,130	0,038	280	260	1,877	0,296	0,070	0,229
Has smoked	0,657	0,036	280	260	1,229	0,054	0,581	0,725
Has drunk alcohol	0,387	0,053	280	260	1,783	0,137	0,287	0,498

Table C.25 Sampling errors: Central Kalimantan sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	0,981	0,018	92	64	1,066	0,018	0,882	0,997
Less than primary education	0,061	0,029	92	64	1,012	0,477	0,022	0,155
Secondary education or more	0,939	0,029	92	64	1,012	0,031	0,845	0,978
Knowledge of fertile period	0,626	0,067	92	64	1,157	0,107	0,481	0,751
Has heard about Anemia	0,799	0,076	92	64	1,575	0,095	0,601	0,913
Ideal number of children	2,445	0,122	78	55	1,373	0,050	2,193	2,697
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0,906	0,033	92	64	0,948	0,037	0,811	0,955
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0,897	0,032	92	64	0,893	0,036	0,808	0,948
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0,315	0,062	92	64	1,122	0,198	0,202	0,455
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0,390	0,073	92	64	1,247	0,187	0,254	0,546
Has smoked	0,048	0,023	92	64	0,912	0,488	0,017	0,126
Has drunk alcohol	0,113	0,043	92	64	1,143	0,383	0,050	0,237
Knows any contraceptive method	0,960	0,020	92	64	0,868	0,021	0,889	0,986
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0,960	0,020	92	64	0,868	0,021	0,889	0,986
MEN								
Literacy	1,000	0,000	139	96	na	0,000	1,000	1,000
Less than primary education	0,131	0,028	139	96	0,843	0,217	0,083	0,202
Secondary education or more	0,869	0,028	139	96	0,843	0,033	0,798	0,917
Knowledge of fertile period	0,282	0,039	139	96	0,869	0,139	0,209	0,370
Has heard about Anemia	0,369	0,059	139	96	1,223	0,160	0,257	0,496
Ideal number of children	2,288	0,103	120	85	1,310	0,045	2,075	2,500
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0,707	0,076	139	96	1,662	0,107	0,532	0,837
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0,661	0,082	139	96	1,742	0,125	0,477	0,806
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0,157	0,023	139	96	0,628	0,145	0,115	0,210
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0,042	0,017	139	96	0,849	0,405	0,018	0,095
Has smoked	0,768	0,035	139	96	0,831	0,046	0,688	0,833
Has drunk alcohol	0,384	0,052	139	96	1,070	0,136	0,284	0,496

Table C.26 Sampling errors: South Kalimantan sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	1.000	0.000	145	139	na	0.000	0.000	0.000
Less than primary education	0.090	0.023	145	139	0.983	0.254	0.053	0.149
Secondary education or more	0.910	0.023	145	139	0.983	0.025	0.851	0.947
Knowledge of fertile period	0.469	0.045	145	139	1.119	0.097	0.379	0.561
Has heard about Anemia	0.872	0.033	145	139	1.230	0.038	0.788	0.926
Ideal number of children	2.432	0.094	135	129	0.867	0.039	2.240	2.623
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.875	0.037	145	139	1.393	0.043	0.777	0.934
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.809	0.043	145	139	1.333	0.053	0.707	0.881
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.251	0.044	145	139	1.247	0.175	0.173	0.351
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.258	0.041	145	139	1.143	0.157	0.184	0.348
Has smoked	0.091	0.023	145	139	0.982	0.253	0.053	0.149
Has drunk alcohol	0.014	0.010	145	139	1.030	0.704	0.003	0.057
Knows any contraceptive method	0.941	0.026	145	139	1.389	0.028	0.858	0.977
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.941	0.026	145	139	1.389	0.028	0.858	0.977
MEN								
Literacy	0.977	0.013	203	191	1.171	0.013	0.931	0.992
Less than primary education	0.177	0.037	203	191	1.348	0.207	0.114	0.264
Secondary education or more	0.823	0.037	203	191	1.348	0.044	0.736	0.886
Knowledge of fertile period	0.324	0.031	203	191	0.939	0.097	0.264	0.391
Has heard about Anemia	0.579	0.066	203	191	1.881	0.114	0.442	0.705
Ideal number of children	2.357	0.059	192	190	1.180	0.025	2.237	2.477
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.814	0.042	203	191	1.510	0.051	0.714	0.885
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.803	0.041	203	191	1.451	0.051	0.706	0.874
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.494	0.055	203	191	1.546	0.111	0.384	0.605
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.223	0.056	203	191	1.887	0.250	0.130	0.357
Has smoked	0.789	0.029	203	191	0.996	0.037	0.724	0.842
Has drunk alcohol	0.293	0.037	203	191	1.149	0.127	0.223	0.374

Table C.27 Sampling errors: East Kalimantan sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	0.996	0.004	237	111	0.685	0.004	0.972	1.000
Less than primary education	0.027	0.015	237	111	1.030	0.564	0.009	0.081
Secondary education or more	0.973	0.015	237	111	1.030	0.016	0.919	0.991
Knowledge of fertile period	0.509	0.038	237	111	0.844	0.075	0.432	0.585
Has heard about Anemia	0.893	0.025	237	111	0.889	0.028	0.832	0.934
Ideal number of children	2.314	0.050	230	107	0.969	0.022	2.214	2.414
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.976	0.011	237	111	0.801	0.011	0.940	0.991
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.951	0.016	237	111	0.812	0.017	0.908	0.975
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.193	0.032	237	111	0.885	0.164	0.137	0.265
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.245	0.036	237	111	0.922	0.147	0.180	0.325
Has smoked	0.128	0.025	237	111	0.817	0.194	0.086	0.186
Has drunk alcohol	0.073	0.030	237	111	1.251	0.405	0.032	0.159
Knows any contraceptive method	0.984	0.009	237	111	0.787	0.009	0.951	0.995
MEN								
Literacy	0.976	0.011	295	165	0.914	0.011	0.942	0.990
Less than primary education	0.059	0.016	295	165	0.877	0.269	0.034	0.100
Secondary education or more	0.941	0.016	295	165	0.877	0.017	0.900	0.966
Knowledge of fertile period	0.287	0.032	295	165	0.919	0.111	0.228	0.355
Has heard about Anemia	0.640	0.037	295	165	1.010	0.058	0.563	0.711
Ideal number of children	2.452	0.074	243	135	1.225	0.030	2.304	2.601
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.928	0.018	295	165	0.912	0.019	0.883	0.957
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.896	0.021	295	165	0.894	0.023	0.845	0.931
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.475	0.048	295	165	1.248	0.100	0.381	0.570
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.098	0.020	295	165	0.865	0.201	0.065	0.145
Has smoked	0.723	0.032	295	165	0.947	0.045	0.653	0.783
Has drunk alcohol	0.436	0.042	295	165	1.114	0.097	0.353	0.522

Table C.28 Sampling errors: North Kalimantan sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	0.983	0.010	171	27	0.407	0.010	0.945	0.995
Less than primary education	0.055	0.024	171	27	0.575	0.444	0.021	0.133
Secondary education or more	0.945	0.024	171	27	0.575	0.026	0.867	0.979
Knowledge of fertile period	0.452	0.049	171	27	0.529	0.108	0.354	0.554
Has heard about Anemia	0.684	0.050	171	27	0.579	0.073	0.573	0.778
Ideal number of children	2.464	0.101	157	24	1.064	0.041	2.254	2.673
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.913	0.029	171	27	0.562	0.032	0.830	0.958
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.862	0.029	171	27	0.456	0.034	0.790	0.912
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.126	0.032	171	27	0.526	0.257	0.073	0.210
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.109	0.029	171	27	0.498	0.265	0.062	0.184
Has smoked	0.205	0.034	171	27	0.453	0.165	0.143	0.284
Has drunk alcohol	0.180	0.050	171	27	0.697	0.276	0.098	0.306
Knows any contraceptive method	0.958	0.017	171	27	0.448	0.017	0.906	0.982
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.951	0.016	171	27	0.401	0.017	0.904	0.975
MEN								
Literacy	0.995	0.005	191	29	0.383	0.005	0.962	0.999
Less than primary education	0.118	0.029	191	29	0.484	0.241	0.071	0.191
Secondary education or more	0.882	0.029	191	29	0.484	0.032	0.809	0.929
Knowledge of fertile period	0.226	0.052	191	29	0.678	0.229	0.137	0.351
Has heard about Anemia	0.319	0.028	191	29	0.330	0.088	0.263	0.380
Ideal number of children	2.787	0.111	175	28	1.423	0.040	2.557	3.017
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.793	0.042	191	29	0.573	0.054	0.691	0.867
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.752	0.044	191	29	0.562	0.059	0.649	0.832
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.180	0.036	191	29	0.513	0.200	0.117	0.267
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.048	0.015	191	29	0.373	0.303	0.025	0.089
Has smoked	0.813	0.029	191	29	0.407	0.036	0.745	0.865
Has drunk alcohol	0.455	0.057	191	29	0.632	0.126	0.341	0.575

Table C.29 Sampling errors: North Sulawesi sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	1.000	0.000	117	78	na	0.000	0.000	0.000
Less than primary education	0.011	0.011	117	78	0.989	1.020	0.001	0.085
Secondary education or more	0.989	0.011	117	78	0.989	0.011	0.915	0.999
Knowledge of fertile period	0.458	0.053	117	78	0.988	0.116	0.351	0.568
Has heard about Anemia	0.632	0.051	117	78	0.987	0.081	0.521	0.731
Ideal number of children	2.012	0.041	105	70	0.865	0.021	1.926	2.098
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.979	0.013	117	78	0.812	0.013	0.929	0.994
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.928	0.020	117	78	0.703	0.021	0.875	0.960
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.171	0.038	117	78	0.944	0.224	0.106	0.266
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.156	0.036	117	78	0.918	0.231	0.095	0.245
Has smoked	0.114	0.028	117	78	0.820	0.247	0.067	0.186
Has drunk alcohol	0.247	0.054	117	78	1.165	0.220	0.152	0.375
Knows any contraceptive method	0.989	0.008	117	78	0.673	0.008	0.955	0.997
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.989	0.008	117	78	0.673	0.008	0.955	0.997
MEN								
Literacy	0.990	0.009	140	101	0.993	0.010	0.929	0.999
Less than primary education	0.074	0.029	140	101	1.123	0.389	0.032	0.159
Secondary education or more	0.926	0.029	140	101	1.123	0.031	0.841	0.968
Knowledge of fertile period	0.308	0.057	140	101	1.258	0.185	0.204	0.435
Has heard about Anemia	0.455	0.047	140	101	0.974	0.104	0.360	0.554
Ideal number of children	2.103	0.031	138	101	0.805	0.015	2.038	2.168
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.870	0.033	140	101	1.011	0.038	0.785	0.925
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.851	0.032	140	101	0.908	0.037	0.774	0.906
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.459	0.062	140	101	1.270	0.135	0.336	0.587
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.079	0.025	140	101	0.961	0.321	0.040	0.150
Has smoked	0.830	0.035	140	101	0.955	0.042	0.745	0.891
Has drunk alcohol	0.686	0.053	140	101	1.170	0.077	0.567	0.784

Table C.30 Sampling errors: Central Sulawesi sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	0.990	0.007	252	105	0.749	0.007	0.960	0.998
Less than primary education	0.039	0.014	252	105	0.753	0.347	0.019	0.078
Secondary education or more	0.961	0.014	252	105	0.753	0.014	0.922	0.981
Knowledge of fertile period	0.579	0.029	252	105	0.628	0.050	0.520	0.636
Has heard about Anemia	0.711	0.033	252	105	0.789	0.047	0.639	0.773
Ideal number of children	2.047	0.055	239	100	1.198	0.027	1.937	2.157
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.867	0.025	252	105	0.785	0.029	0.808	0.909
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.814	0.028	252	105	0.764	0.034	0.752	0.864
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.270	0.030	252	105	0.723	0.111	0.214	0.334
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.301	0.031	252	105	0.718	0.102	0.243	0.367
Has smoked	0.103	0.022	252	105	0.774	0.213	0.067	0.157
Has drunk alcohol	0.045	0.013	252	105	0.671	0.288	0.025	0.080
Knows any contraceptive method	0.941	0.016	252	105	0.741	0.017	0.899	0.967
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.941	0.016	252	105	0.741	0.017	0.899	0.967
MEN								
Literacy	0.990	0.007	334	140	0.868	0.007	0.959	0.998
Less than primary education	0.141	0.033	334	140	1.146	0.234	0.087	0.222
Secondary education or more	0.859	0.033	334	140	1.146	0.039	0.778	0.913
Knowledge of fertile period	0.445	0.048	334	140	1.165	0.108	0.352	0.543
Has heard about Anemia	0.437	0.048	334	140	1.162	0.109	0.344	0.534
Ideal number of children	2.288	0.044	311	138	1.110	0.019	2.199	2.377
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.783	0.036	334	140	1.044	0.046	0.703	0.847
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.750	0.034	334	140	0.953	0.046	0.675	0.812
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.417	0.044	334	140	1.067	0.104	0.333	0.507
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.243	0.041	334	140	1.165	0.170	0.170	0.336
Has smoked	0.858	0.019	334	140	0.664	0.022	0.815	0.893
Has drunk alcohol	0.580	0.037	334	140	0.893	0.063	0.505	0.651

Table C.31 Sampling errors: South Sulawesi sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	0.990	0.005	442	356	1.008	0.005	0.972	0.996
Less than primary education	0.029	0.008	442	356	0.902	0.263	0.017	0.050
Secondary education or more	0.971	0.008	442	356	0.902	0.008	0.950	0.983
Knowledge of fertile period	0.547	0.033	442	356	1.319	0.061	0.480	0.613
Has heard about Anemia	0.743	0.026	442	356	1.170	0.035	0.688	0.792
Ideal number of children	2.321	0.045	401	324	1.148	0.019	2.232	2.410
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.880	0.016	442	356	0.964	0.018	0.845	0.908
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.823	0.019	442	356	0.998	0.023	0.781	0.859
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.186	0.022	442	356	1.124	0.119	0.146	0.235
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.182	0.023	442	356	1.164	0.125	0.141	0.232
Has smoked	0.098	0.016	442	356	1.076	0.166	0.070	0.135
Has drunk alcohol	0.102	0.027	442	356	1.726	0.259	0.060	0.169
Knows any contraceptive method	0.946	0.010	442	356	0.912	0.011	0.920	0.963
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.944	0.010	442	356	0.901	0.011	0.919	0.962
MEN								
Literacy	0.987	0.005	448	369	0.908	0.005	0.970	0.994
Less than primary education	0.125	0.022	448	369	1.310	0.177	0.087	0.176
Secondary education or more	0.875	0.022	448	369	1.310	0.025	0.824	0.913
Knowledge of fertile period	0.255	0.025	448	369	1.132	0.099	0.208	0.308
Has heard about Anemia	0.355	0.032	448	369	1.301	0.090	0.294	0.420
Ideal number of children	2.566	0.070	393	346	1.154	0.027	2.427	2.705
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.704	0.030	448	369	1.287	0.043	0.641	0.761
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.661	0.028	448	369	1.144	0.042	0.604	0.714
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.264	0.026	448	369	1.147	0.098	0.215	0.318
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.109	0.018	448	369	1.122	0.164	0.078	0.150
Has smoked	0.779	0.025	448	369	1.173	0.032	0.725	0.825
Has drunk alcohol	0.495	0.040	448	369	1.545	0.080	0.417	0.573

Table C.32 Sampling errors: Southeast Sulawesi sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	0.997	0.003	343	101	0.577	0.003	0.978	1.000
Less than primary education	0.029	0.013	343	101	0.819	0.449	0.012	0.071
Secondary education or more	0.971	0.013	343	101	0.819	0.014	0.929	0.988
Knowledge of fertile period	0.386	0.034	343	101	0.726	0.087	0.321	0.455
Has heard about Anemia	0.712	0.033	343	101	0.754	0.046	0.643	0.773
Ideal number of children	2.677	0.090	339	99	1.658	0.034	2.497	2.858
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.896	0.025	343	101	0.850	0.028	0.835	0.936
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.835	0.026	343	101	0.748	0.032	0.775	0.882
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.172	0.026	343	101	0.713	0.149	0.126	0.230
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.151	0.024	343	101	0.696	0.157	0.109	0.205
Has smoked	0.189	0.023	343	101	0.621	0.123	0.147	0.240
Has drunk alcohol	0.034	0.009	343	101	0.513	0.262	0.020	0.057
Knows any contraceptive method	0.969	0.012	343	101	0.753	0.013	0.932	0.986
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.969	0.012	343	101	0.753	0.013	0.932	0.986
MEN								
Literacy	0.996	0.003	428	113	0.507	0.003	0.982	0.999
Less than primary education	0.105	0.023	428	113	0.810	0.219	0.067	0.161
Secondary education or more	0.895	0.023	428	113	0.810	0.026	0.839	0.933
Knowledge of fertile period	0.277	0.043	428	113	1.033	0.155	0.199	0.370
Has heard about Anemia	0.401	0.038	428	113	0.841	0.095	0.327	0.479
Ideal number of children	2.624	0.066	369	108	1.307	0.025	2.492	2.757
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.804	0.026	428	113	0.701	0.032	0.748	0.851
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.739	0.028	428	113	0.683	0.038	0.680	0.791
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.374	0.040	428	113	0.903	0.108	0.297	0.458
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.277	0.036	428	113	0.865	0.130	0.211	0.354
Has smoked	0.758	0.026	428	113	0.648	0.034	0.703	0.806
Has drunk alcohol	0.425	0.034	428	113	0.750	0.081	0.358	0.495

Table C.33 Sampling errors: Gorontalo sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	0.993	0.007	147	48	0.608	0.007	0.946	0.999
Less than primary education	0.032	0.016	147	48	0.652	0.499	0.011	0.087
Secondary education or more	0.968	0.016	147	48	0.652	0.016	0.913	0.989
Knowledge of fertile period	0.447	0.047	147	48	0.682	0.105	0.353	0.545
Has heard about Anemia	0.723	0.034	147	48	0.547	0.047	0.648	0.788
Ideal number of children	2.076	0.041	133	43	0.741	0.020	1.991	2.161
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.919	0.022	147	48	0.573	0.024	0.861	0.954
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.875	0.023	147	48	0.500	0.026	0.820	0.916
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.181	0.033	147	48	0.611	0.180	0.123	0.259
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.202	0.033	147	48	0.584	0.161	0.143	0.278
Has smoked	0.112	0.033	147	48	0.749	0.292	0.060	0.200
Has drunk alcohol	0.042	0.020	147	48	0.717	0.473	0.016	0.110
Knows any contraceptive method	0.972	0.013	147	48	0.582	0.014	0.926	0.990
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.972	0.013	147	48	0.582	0.014	0.926	0.990
MEN								
Literacy	0.984	0.008	223	70	0.557	0.008	0.955	0.995
Less than primary education	0.161	0.032	223	70	0.741	0.198	0.105	0.239
Secondary education or more	0.839	0.032	223	70	0.741	0.038	0.761	0.895
Knowledge of fertile period	0.154	0.032	223	70	0.767	0.211	0.098	0.234
Has heard about Anemia	0.196	0.033	223	70	0.716	0.170	0.136	0.274
Ideal number of children	2.078	0.057	202	67	1.225	0.027	1.960	2.196
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.674	0.049	223	70	0.901	0.073	0.565	0.767
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.632	0.043	223	70	0.762	0.068	0.539	0.716
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.335	0.062	223	70	1.119	0.185	0.221	0.473
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.082	0.020	223	70	0.616	0.242	0.049	0.133
Has smoked	0.780	0.028	223	70	0.567	0.035	0.717	0.832
Has drunk alcohol	0.414	0.035	223	70	0.606	0.084	0.344	0.488

Table C.34 Sampling errors: West Sulawesi sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	0.994	0.004	384	54	0.425	0.004	0.975	0.999
Less than primary education	0.044	0.011	384	54	0.404	0.244	0.027	0.072
Secondary education or more	0.956	0.011	384	54	0.404	0.011	0.928	0.973
Knowledge of fertile period	0.577	0.030	384	54	0.469	0.052	0.516	0.636
Has heard about Anemia	0.660	0.029	384	54	0.468	0.044	0.600	0.715
Ideal number of children	2.332	0.046	354	50	1.088	0.020	2.241	2.424
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.828	0.019	384	54	0.382	0.023	0.788	0.863
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.760	0.024	384	54	0.429	0.031	0.709	0.804
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.107	0.019	384	54	0.469	0.176	0.075	0.151
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.113	0.019	384	54	0.459	0.167	0.080	0.156
Has smoked	0.091	0.022	384	54	0.598	0.246	0.055	0.146
Has drunk alcohol	0.098	0.027	384	54	0.687	0.270	0.056	0.166
Knows any contraceptive method	0.974	0.008	384	54	0.379	0.008	0.953	0.986
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.974	0.008	384	54	0.379	0.008	0.953	0.986
MEN								
Literacy	0.979	0.006	426	61	0.355	0.007	0.962	0.989
Less than primary education	0.127	0.021	426	61	0.504	0.166	0.090	0.175
Secondary education or more	0.873	0.021	426	61	0.504	0.024	0.825	0.910
Knowledge of fertile period	0.352	0.032	426	61	0.531	0.091	0.291	0.418
Has heard about Anemia	0.434	0.031	426	61	0.501	0.072	0.373	0.498
Ideal number of children	2.699	0.095	362	54	1.518	0.035	2.508	2.890
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.674	0.030	426	61	0.509	0.045	0.611	0.731
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.597	0.028	426	61	0.448	0.046	0.540	0.651
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.104	0.019	426	61	0.482	0.178	0.072	0.147
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.046	0.011	426	61	0.407	0.234	0.029	0.073
Has smoked	0.809	0.018	426	61	0.373	0.023	0.770	0.844
Has drunk alcohol	0.458	0.042	426	61	0.675	0.092	0.376	0.543

Table C.35 Sampling errors: Maluku sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	0.989	0.005	487	80	0.427	0.005	0.974	0.995
Less than primary education	0.023	0.007	487	80	0.463	0.321	0.012	0.044
Secondary education or more	0.977	0.007	487	80	0.463	0.008	0.956	0.988
Knowledge of fertile period	0.449	0.023	487	80	0.430	0.051	0.404	0.495
Has heard about Anemia	0.625	0.029	487	80	0.566	0.047	0.565	0.681
Ideal number of children	2.222	0.042	433	70	1.031	0.019	2.139	2.306
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.860	0.022	487	80	0.603	0.026	0.809	0.899
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.809	0.027	487	80	0.636	0.033	0.750	0.857
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.210	0.025	487	80	0.565	0.118	0.165	0.263
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.210	0.022	487	80	0.515	0.107	0.169	0.259
Has smoked	0.071	0.014	487	80	0.527	0.204	0.047	0.106
Has drunk alcohol	0.141	0.041	487	80	1.095	0.290	0.077	0.243
Knows any contraceptive method	0.893	0.017	487	80	0.521	0.019	0.853	0.923
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.893	0.017	487	80	0.521	0.019	0.853	0.923
MEN								
Literacy	0.971	0.010	501	81	0.540	0.010	0.943	0.985
Less than primary education	0.068	0.014	501	81	0.508	0.205	0.045	0.102
Secondary education or more	0.932	0.014	501	81	0.508	0.015	0.898	0.955
Knowledge of fertile period	0.424	0.024	501	81	0.453	0.058	0.376	0.474
Has heard about Anemia	0.386	0.030	501	81	0.558	0.077	0.328	0.447
Ideal number of children	2.704	0.064	430	73	1.237	0.024	2.576	2.832
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.851	0.022	501	81	0.577	0.026	0.800	0.890
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.776	0.026	501	81	0.568	0.033	0.720	0.824
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.225	0.027	501	81	0.598	0.122	0.175	0.284
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.045	0.011	501	81	0.473	0.237	0.028	0.072
Has smoked	0.756	0.027	501	81	0.580	0.036	0.697	0.806
Has drunk alcohol	0.520	0.036	501	81	0.654	0.069	0.449	0.590

Table C.36 Sampling errors: North Maluku sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	0.996	0.004	232	48	0.454	0.004	0.971	1.000
Less than primary education	0.026	0.010	232	48	0.476	0.406	0.011	0.058
Secondary education or more	0.974	0.010	232	48	0.476	0.011	0.942	0.989
Knowledge of fertile period	0.449	0.032	232	48	0.466	0.072	0.385	0.515
Has heard about Anemia	0.545	0.051	232	48	0.738	0.093	0.442	0.645
Ideal number of children	2.210	0.052	199	41	1.151	0.023	2.105	2.314
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.835	0.031	232	48	0.598	0.037	0.763	0.888
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.783	0.031	232	48	0.547	0.040	0.713	0.839
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.128	0.025	232	48	0.541	0.196	0.085	0.188
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.133	0.026	232	48	0.561	0.198	0.088	0.197
Has smoked	0.161	0.030	232	48	0.593	0.188	0.109	0.231
Has drunk alcohol	0.045	0.018	232	48	0.645	0.413	0.019	0.101
Knows any contraceptive method	0.937	0.014	232	48	0.415	0.015	0.902	0.960
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.937	0.014	232	48	0.415	0.015	0.902	0.960
MEN								
Literacy	0.977	0.012	268	54	0.601	0.012	0.935	0.992
Less than primary education	0.050	0.016	268	54	0.537	0.310	0.027	0.093
Secondary education or more	0.950	0.016	268	54	0.537	0.016	0.907	0.973
Knowledge of fertile period	0.454	0.041	268	54	0.619	0.091	0.373	0.537
Has heard about Anemia	0.320	0.044	268	54	0.706	0.137	0.238	0.414
Ideal number of children	2.748	0.094	244	54	1.327	0.034	2.559	2.938
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.852	0.032	268	54	0.674	0.037	0.775	0.906
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.793	0.029	268	54	0.536	0.037	0.728	0.845
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.207	0.033	268	54	0.606	0.158	0.149	0.281
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.101	0.021	268	54	0.519	0.206	0.066	0.151
Has smoked	0.657	0.039	268	54	0.619	0.060	0.574	0.731
Has drunk alcohol	0.395	0.038	268	54	0.577	0.095	0.322	0.473

Table C.37 Sampling errors: West Papua sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	0.989	0.010	109	26	0.526	0.010	0.925	0.998
Less than primary education	0.065	0.029	109	26	0.638	0.453	0.024	0.162
Secondary education or more	0.935	0.029	109	26	0.638	0.031	0.838	0.976
Knowledge of fertile period	0.306	0.042	109	26	0.485	0.137	0.225	0.400
Has heard about Anemia	0.576	0.053	109	26	0.571	0.092	0.462	0.682
Ideal number of children	2.389	0.100	91	22	1.074	0.042	2.178	2.600
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.910	0.037	109	26	0.691	0.041	0.796	0.963
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.804	0.038	109	26	0.509	0.047	0.712	0.872
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.355	0.066	109	26	0.740	0.187	0.230	0.504
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.366	0.072	109	26	0.803	0.198	0.230	0.527
Has smoked	0.015	0.011	109	26	0.464	0.694	0.004	0.065
Has drunk alcohol	0.193	0.053	109	26	0.718	0.275	0.104	0.329
Knows any contraceptive method	0.884	0.037	109	26	0.613	0.042	0.781	0.942
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.884	0.037	109	26	0.613	0.042	0.781	0.942
MEN								
Literacy	0.953	0.034	143	38	1.001	0.035	0.809	0.990
Less than primary education	0.146	0.041	143	38	0.730	0.279	0.080	0.253
Secondary education or more	0.854	0.041	143	38	0.730	0.048	0.747	0.920
Knowledge of fertile period	0.135	0.028	143	38	0.522	0.209	0.086	0.205
Has heard about Anemia	0.238	0.060	143	38	0.886	0.251	0.136	0.384
Ideal number of children	2.855	0.153	93	25	1.396	0.054	2.536	3.174
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.927	0.037	143	38	0.896	0.040	0.802	0.975
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.808	0.044	143	38	0.713	0.055	0.699	0.885
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.371	0.073	143	38	0.957	0.197	0.235	0.532
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.185	0.063	143	38	1.023	0.340	0.087	0.352
Has smoked	0.734	0.038	143	38	0.542	0.052	0.648	0.805
Has drunk alcohol	0.462	0.039	143	38	0.500	0.085	0.381	0.544

Table C.38 Sampling errors: Papua sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of observation		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limit	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literacy	0.958	0.021	132	113	1.168	0.022	0.885	0.986
Less than primary education	0.144	0.037	132	113	1.169	0.257	0.083	0.238
Secondary education or more	0.856	0.037	132	113	1.169	0.043	0.762	0.917
Knowledge of fertile period	0.228	0.051	132	113	1.365	0.226	0.138	0.351
Has heard about Anemia	0.352	0.065	132	113	1.505	0.184	0.232	0.495
Ideal number of children	2.543	0.152	105	89	1.386	0.060	2.227	2.859
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.749	0.085	132	113	2.168	0.113	0.540	0.884
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.551	0.070	132	113	1.567	0.127	0.405	0.688
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.104	0.031	132	113	1.133	0.300	0.055	0.188
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.104	0.036	132	113	1.317	0.347	0.049	0.207
Has smoked	0.153	0.035	132	113	1.095	0.232	0.093	0.242
Has drunk alcohol	0.142	0.038	132	113	1.223	0.270	0.079	0.242
Knows any contraceptive method	0.750	0.064	132	113	1.654	0.086	0.595	0.860
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.750	0.064	132	113	1.654	0.086	0.595	0.860
MEN								
Literacy	0.991	0.006	183	171	0.891	0.006	0.962	0.998
Less than primary education	0.175	0.044	183	171	1.556	0.254	0.100	0.286
Secondary education or more	0.825	0.044	183	171	1.556	0.054	0.714	0.900
Knowledge of fertile period	0.165	0.032	183	171	1.130	0.191	0.110	0.241
Has heard about Anemia	0.341	0.049	183	171	1.365	0.142	0.248	0.447
Ideal number of children	3.237	0.144	131	130	1.148	0.045	2.938	3.536
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.869	0.044	183	171	1.729	0.050	0.749	0.936
Knows at least one method to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.805	0.049	183	171	1.650	0.061	0.683	0.887
Knows PMS symptoms in men	0.323	0.056	183	171	1.592	0.173	0.219	0.447
Knows PMS symptoms in women	0.127	0.034	183	171	1.355	0.267	0.071	0.215
Has smoked	0.638	0.045	183	171	1.258	0.071	0.540	0.726
Has drunk alcohol	0.327	0.056	183	171	1.596	0.172	0.223	0.452

PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2017 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

Appendix D

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INTERVIEWERS

Evi Arianti, S.ST.
Nurdiawati Devayana, S.ST.
Astrid Masitha Shabrina, S.ST.
R.A. Leisa Triana, SST, SE, M.Si.
Syarifuddin Usman
Adran
Tegar Prasojo, S.ST.
Saiyed Andi Bangsawan, SE

INTERVIEWERS

Andi Sura Muhlis, S.Pd.	Hernawati, SE.
Mardawiah, A.Md.	Mardinah
Syfa Aulia Rahmi, S.ST.	Apella Melianta, S.ST.
Cory Ramayanti, SE.	Nindi Dewi Ivo, S.Pd.
Tasniah Zaenal, S.Kep.	Andriyani Azis
Rini Wahab	Ayu Rita Musyarofah
Reskiani	Ramlah
Juliaty	Rian Yeni Prastiti
Zakaria Duma, S.Sos	Fahmi Maulana, S.ST
Kamaluddin	Muhammad Daniel

Maluku

Head of (BPS) Province: Drs. Dumangar Hutaurok, M.Si
Field Coordinator: Ir. Ismail Rumata, M.Si

INTERVIEWERS

Ahmad Nur Fajri
Cahyono Panca Aridesyadi
Josefina Leatemia
Tupa Tampubolon
Aditya Aprilliofany

INTERVIEWERS

Rieko Dita Hermawati	Frenska Hendriks
Roslian ST. Kainama	Diah Elfira M. Kiat
Resty Sopiyono	Ridho Fadillah
Eugene Veerman	Cahyo Bagus Nofianto
Moh Wildan Muharam	Adi Hartomo

INTERVIEWERS

Aleksander David Kliwas	Carvy Frisco de Fretes
Fadli Mudjid	Abdul Khalik Latuconsina
Haerul	Tricia natalia Paliama
Tri Asty Widita	Nancy Salomina Sarah Renwarin
Elvira Dianty Pelupessy	Nunung Hartati Renuat
Merygrace Lahallo	Fajra Beauty Asri
Susan Hehanussa	Ravenska Ch. Patty
Riska Wati Muin	Kristiana Bartha Wolonteri
Meidiana Mainassy	Woro Ayu P.
Jumerti Daud	Martha Toumahuw
Syahbanu Ramadanti Key	Frisca F. Frans
Ferfi Toumahuw	Paula Adonia Apalem
Inayatul fajriah Sanduan	

North Maluku

Head of (BPS) Province: Drs. Misfaruddin, M.Si

Field Coordinator: Edi Waryono, S.Si, M.Kesos

INTERVIEWERS

Fajar Santoso Putra, SST
Bukhari Fauzul Rahman, SST
Ridwan, S.Si

INTERVIEWERS

Joko Ade Nursiyono, SST
Muthia Rosdiana, SST
Ariyanto
Ekky Sutan, SST
Hamdayani
Kifli

INTERVIEWERS

Herry Yono, SST	Jailan Selpia
Barry Hafidz	Diah Daniaty, SST
Nurkhikmah, SST	Fatmawati, S.Si
Dian Hayati Naswaraji, S.H	Juniyati
Irma A. Rasid	Hartini
Erni	Emi Budiman
Fitria	Devita Meta Puspa Sari
Nursanty Tidore	

West Papua

Head of (BPS) Province: Endang R.S. Subiyandani,S.Si,MM

Field Coordinator: Dedi Cahyono, SE, MA, M.S.E

SUPERVISORS/INTERVIEWERS

Syirrul Hadi Utama
Ali Badri
Mezak Dangeubun
Dwi Suryaning Asih
Helena E. M. Magdalena
Fitrah Sarah Ramadhani

INTERVIEWERS

Hasniati
Fransina Risamena
Dwy Fidyawati Leiwakabessy
Siti Hadijah
Evi Kusriatin
Fera Lahu
Adelina Manggara
Yanes W Rumbindos, SE
Anwar
Abdon Retraubun

Papua

Head of (BPS) Province: Drs. Simon Sapary, M.Sc

Field Coordinator: Fadjri Amora, SE

SUPERVISORS/INTERVIEWERS

Natalia Pipit D Ariska, S.ST
Rony Purba, S.ST
Keinnes I Mandang, SP
Syahrul Popoi
Edi Supriyatno
Achmad Sodiq

INTERVIEWERS

Frangky Hendrik P., A.Md.Tek
Imo Meage
Rouwvalth Rumaseuw, S.ST
Wopi Welius Siep
Kartika Fadirubun, S.ST
Maryati Killian
Angela Mirino
Ruth M Nirmala Nadapdap, S.ST
Sulfa Makatita
Betty Kaway

QUESTIONNAIRES

Appendix **E**



2017 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Confidential

I. IDENTIFICATION LOCATION																																																												
1. PROVINCE _____				<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>LINE NUMBER OF</p>																																																								
2. REGENCY/MUNICIPALITY*) _____																																																												
3. SUBDISTRICT _____																																																												
4. VILLAGE _____																																																												
5. URBAN/RURAL**) URBAN -1 RURAL -2																																																												
6. CENSUS BLOCK NUMBER _____																																																												
7. 2017 IDHS SAMPLE CODE _____																																																												
8. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER _____																																																												
9. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____																																																												
10. NAME OF RESPONDENT _____																																																												
11. SELECTED FOR MALE SURVEY YES -1 NO -2																																																												
II. INTERVIEWER VISITS																																																												
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT																																																								
DATE OF INTERVIEW	_____	_____	_____	DATE MONTH YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> INT. NUMBER RESULT	2	0	1	7																																																				
2	0	1	7																																																									
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____																																																									
RESULT***)	_____	_____	_____																																																									
NEXT VISIT DATE	_____	_____	_____	TOTAL NO. OF VISIT <input type="checkbox"/>																																																								
TIME	_____	_____	_____																																																									
'RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT 3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME 4 POSTPONED 5 REFUSED 6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING 7 DWELLING DESTROYED 8 DWELLING NOT FOUND 9 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____				TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD <input type="checkbox"/> TOTAL WOMEN 15-49 <input type="checkbox"/> TOTAL MARRIED MEN 15-54 <input type="checkbox"/> TOTAL UNMARRIED MEN AGED 15-24 <input type="checkbox"/>																																																								
START TIME	HOURS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	MINUTES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	FINISH TIME HOURS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	MINUTES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																																																								
NAME	FIELD EDITOR	SUPERVISOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYER																																																								
NAME	_____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	_____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	_____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	_____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																																																								
DATE	_____	_____	_____	_____																																																								

*) Cross out category not used

**) Circle the selected category and enter in box

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HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	FAMILY NUMBER	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY		
	<p>Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household.</p> <p>AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 1-5 TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE.</p> <p>THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS (6)-(18) FOR EACH PERSON.</p>	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household?	WRITE THE FAMILY NUMBER	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME) at last birthday?	What is (NAME)'s current marital status?	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	IF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL NEVER MARRIED MEN AGE 15-24
		' SEE CODES BELOW.	CIRCLE ONE CODE	CIRCLE ONE CODE	CIRCLE ONE CODE	CIRCLE ONE CODE	HAS TO HAVE AN ENTRY IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. IF LESS THAN 1 RECORD '00'.	1 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER 2 = MARRIED 3 = LIVING TOGETHER 4 = DIVORCED 5 = SEPARATED 6 = WIDOWED		CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MARRIED MEN/ LIVING TOGETHER AGE 15-54	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
01		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	01	01	01
02		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	02	02	02
03		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	03	03	03
04		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	04	04	04
05		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	05	05	05
06		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	06	06	06
07		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07	07	07
08		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08	08	08
09		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09	09	09
10		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	10	10

- 1) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other people such as small children or infants that we have not listed? YES → ADD TO TABLE NO
- 2) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here? YES → ADD TO TABLE NO
- 3) Are there any other people who usually living here but going to go less than 6 months? YES → ADD TO TABLE NO
- 4) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed? YES → ADD TO TABLE NO
- 5) Are there any someone who has been listed to go for 6 months/more or less than 6 months but stay to settle in new place? YES → SCRATCH NO

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD	07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND	08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER	09 = OTHER RELATIVE
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW	10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/
05 = GRANDCHILD	11 = STEP CHILD
06 = PARENT	12 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW	

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS			IF AGE 0-4 YEARS BIRTH REGISTRATION
	EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE			
	Has (NAME) ever attended school or is attending school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) still attending school?	Did (NAME) attend school in the 2016-2017 school year?	In the 2016-2017 school year, what is the highest level and grade attended? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS BIRTH CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW
	13	14	15	16	17	18
01	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
09	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

LEVEL

1 = PRIMARY SCHOOL 4 = ACADEMY/D1/D2/D3
2 = JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 5 = DIPLOMA IV/UNIV
3 = SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 8 = DON'T KNOW

GRADE

0 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED
1-6 + COMPLETED GRADES 1-6
7 = GRADUATED
8 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	FAMILY NUMBER	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY								
	<p>Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household.</p> <p>AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 1-5 TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE.</p> <p>THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS (6)-(18) FOR EACH PERSON.</p>	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household?	WRITE THE FAMILY NUMBER	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME) at last birthday?	What is (NAME)'s current marital status?	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	IF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL NEVER MARRIED MEN AGE 15-24						
	" SEE CODES BELOW.	CIRCLE ONE CODE	CIRCLE ONE CODE	CIRCLE ONE CODE	CIRCLE ONE CODE	CIRCLE ONE CODE	HAS TO HAVE AN ENTRY IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. IF LESS THAN 1 RECORD '00'.	1 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER 2 = MARRIED 3 = LIVING TOGETHER 4 = DIVORCED 5 = SEPARATED 6 = WIDOWED		CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MARRIED MEN/ LIVING TOGETHER AGE 15-54							
11		<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				11	11	11
12		<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			1 2	1 2	1 2	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				12	12	12
13		<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			1 2	1 2	1 2	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				13	13	13
14		<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			1 2	1 2	1 2	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				14	14	14
15		<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			1 2	1 2	1 2	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				15	15	15
16		<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			1 2	1 2	1 2	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				16	16	16
17		<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			1 2	1 2	1 2	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				17	17	17
18		<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			1 2	1 2	1 2	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				18	18	18
19		<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			1 2	1 2	1 2	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				19	19	19
20		<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			1 2	1 2	1 2	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				20	20	20

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 01 = HEAD | 07 = PARENT-IN-LAW |
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HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS			IF AGE 0-4 YEARS BIRTH REGISTRATION
	EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE			
	Has (NAME) ever attended school or is attending school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) still attending school?	Did (NAME) attend school in the 2016-2017 school year?	In the 2016-2017 school year, what is the highest level and grade attended?	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS BIRTH CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW
11	Y N 1 2 NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Y N 1 2 NEXT LINE	1 2 NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 NEXT LINE	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 NEXT LINE	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 NEXT LINE	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 NEXT LINE	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 NEXT LINE	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 NEXT LINE	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 NEXT LINE	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 NEXT LINE	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 NEXT LINE	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

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GRADE

0 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED
1-6 = COMPLETED GRADES 1-6
7 = GRADUATED
8 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE 21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL 32 WATER FROM SPRING PROTECTED SPRING 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING 42 RAINWATER 51 TANKER TRUCK 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81 BOTTLED WATER 91 REFILLED WATER 92 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106 → 103 → 103
102	What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE 21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL 32 WATER FROM SPRING PROTECTED SPRING 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING 42 RAINWATER 51 TANKER TRUCK 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106
103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE 3	→ 105
104	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	
105	CHECK 101 AND 102: CODE '14' OR '21' CIRCLED? YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 107
106	In the past two weeks, was the water from this source not available for at least one full day?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
107	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 109
108	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	BOIL A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE B STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC) D SOLAR DISINFECTION E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	<p>What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?</p> <p>IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE FACILITY.</p>	PRIVATE 11 WITH SEPTIC TANK 12 WITH NO SEPTIC TANK 21 SHARED/PUBLIC 31 RIVER/STREAM/CREEK 41 PIT 51 YARD/BUSH/FOREST 96 OTHER (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/> 112A <input type="checkbox"/> 112A
111	<p>Including your own household, how many households use this toilet facility?</p>	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 0 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
112A	<p>LIHAT 101: CODE '21', '31' OR '32 CIRCLED.</p>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 113
112B	<p>What is the distance between the well and the nearest septic tank?</p>	DISTANCE (IN METER) DON'T KNOW 98	
113	<p>What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?</p>	ELECTRICITY 01 LPG 02 NATURAL GAS 03 BIOGAS 04 KEROSENE 05 COAL 06 CHARCOAL 07 WOOD 08 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS 09 AGRICULTURAL CROP 10 ANIMAL DUNG 11 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 95 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/> 113 <input type="checkbox"/> 116
114	<p>Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?</p>	IN THE HOUSE 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING 2 OUTDOORS 3 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/> 116
115	<p>Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	
116	<p>How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?</p>	ROOMS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
117	<p>Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 119
118	<p>How many of the following animals does this household own? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. IF UNKNOWN, RECORD '98'.</p> <p>a) Milk cows or bulls? b) Water buffaloes? c) Horses or donkeys? d) Goats/sheep? e) Pigs? f) Chickens or other poultry?</p>	a) COWS/BULLS b) WATER BUFFALOE c) HORSES/DONKEYS d) GOAT/SHEEP e) PIGS f) CHICKENS/POULTRY <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP
119	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES	1	
		NO	2	→ 121
120	How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own? IF 95 OR MORE, CIRCLE '950'.	HECTARES	[] [] . [] []	
		95 OR MORE HECTARES	9995	
		DON'T KNOW	9998	
121	Does your household have: a) Electricity? b) A radio? c) A television? d) A non-mobile telephone? e) A computer? f) A refrigerator? g) A fan? h) Washing machine? i) Air conditioner?	YES	NO	
	a)	ELECTRICITY	1	2
	b)	RADIO	1	2
	c)	TELEVISION	1	2
	d)	NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE ..	1	2
	e)	COMPUTER	1	2
	f)	REFRIGERATOR	1	2
	g)	FAN	1	2
	h)	WASHING MACHINE	1	2
	i)	AIR CONDITIONER	1	2
122	Does any member of this household own: a) A watch? b) A mobile phone? c) A bicycle? d) A motorcycle or motor scooter? e) An animal-drawn cart? f) A car or truck? g) A boat with a motor?	YES	NO	
	a)	WATCH	1	2
	b)	MOBILE PHONE	1	2
	c)	BICYCLE	1	2
	d)	MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER	1	2
	e)	ANIMAL-DRAWN CART	1	2
	f)	CAR/TRUCK	1	2
	g)	BOAT WITH MOTOR	1	2
123	Does any member of this household have a bank account or an account in a cooperative?	YES	1	
		NO	2	
124	How often does anyone smoke inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less often than once a month, or never?	DAILY	1	
		AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK	2	
		AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH	3	
		LESS OFTEN THAN ONCE A MONTH	4	
		NEVER	5	

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
139	We would like to learn about the places that households use to wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? INTERVIEWER OBSERVE.	OBSERVED FIXED PLACE 1 MOBILE 2 NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT 3 NO PERMISSION TO SEE 4 OTHER REASON 5	142
140	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	WATER IS AVAILABLE 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
141	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) A ASH, MUD, SAND B NONE Y	
142	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH/SAND 11 DUNG 12 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS 21 PALM/BAMBOO 22 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS 32 CERAMIC /MARBLE 33 CERAMIC TILES 34 CEMENT/RED BRICKS 35 CARPET 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
142A	What is the floor area of this house? ROUND UP TO SQUARE METERS. IF '995' OR MORE RECORD '995'	AREA DON'T KNOW 998	
143	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION. CIRCLE APPROPRIATE CODE.	NATURAL ROOFING THATCH/PALM LEAF 11 SOD 12 RUDIMENTARY ROOFING RUSTIC MAT 21 PALM/BAMBOO 22 WOOD PLANKS 23 FINISHED ROOFING ZINC 31 ASBESTOS 32 TILE 33 CONCRETE 34 CALAMINE 35 WOOD 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
144	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL WALLS CANE/PALM/TRUNKS 12 DIRT 13 RUDIMENTARY WALLS BAMBOO WITH MUD 21 STONE WITH MUD 22 UNCOVERED ADOBE 23 PLYWOOD 24 CARDBOARD 25 REUSED WOOD 26 FINISHED WALLS WOVEN BAMBOO 31 STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT 32 CEMENT BLOCKS 34 COVERED ADOBE 35 WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS



2017 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Confidential

I. IDENTIFICATION				CODE																																				
1. PROVINCE _____				<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																																				
2. REGENCY/CITY *) _____																																								
3. SUB-DISTRICT _____																																								
4. VILLAGE _____																																								
5. URBAN/RURAL **) URBAN - 1 RURAL - 2																																								
6. CENSUS BLOCK NUMBER _____																																								
7. IDHS SAMPLE CODE 2017 _____																																								
8. HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE NUMBER _____																																								
9. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____																																								
10. NAME OF RESPONDENT _____																																								
11. RESPONDENT'S LINE NUMBER _____																																								
12. RESPONDENT'S MOBILE PHONE NUMBER _____																																								
II. INTERVIEWER VISITS																																								
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT																																				
DATE OF INTERVIEW	_____	_____	_____	DATE MONTH YEAR INT. NUMBER RESULT																																				
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	2 0 1 7																																				
RESULT ***)	_____	_____	_____	RESULT																																				
NEXT VISIT DATE TIME	_____	_____	_____	TOTAL NO. OF VISIT <input type="checkbox"/>																																				
***) RESULT CODES 1 COMPLETED 2 NOT AT HOME 3 POSTPONED 4 REFUSED 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 6 INCAPACITATED 7 OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> (SPECIFY)																																								
NAME DATE	FIELD EDITOR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	SUPERVISOR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	OFFICE EDITOR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	KEYED BY <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																																				

*) Cross out category not used

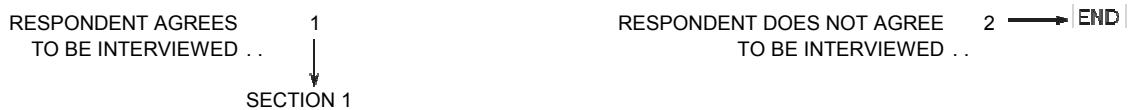
**) Circle selected category

INTRODUCTION AND PARENTAL CONSENT
(READ TO PARENT OR GUARDIAN OF ADOLESCENT RESPONDENT AGE 15-17)

In this survey, we are going to interview never married women age 15-24 individually. We are interested in their knowledge, attitudes and practice in reproductive health care. This information will be useful to the government in developing plans to provide health services tailored specifically to address the needs of young people.

We would very much appreciate your permission to have your daughter(s) to participate in this survey. The survey usually takes about 30 to 40 minutes to complete. Whatever information your children provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons.

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



SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with Statistics Indonesia. We are conducting a survey about the health of women, men and children in Indonesia. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. I would like to ask you about your health (and the health of your children). The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. The survey usually takes about 30 to 40 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.

You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know.

Do you have any questions?

May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES
TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 1
↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE
TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 2 → END

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP						
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS MINUTES	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS ALWAYS 95 VISITOR 96	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> → 105						
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY 1 TOWN 2 RURAL AREA 3	1 2 3						
104	Before you moved here, which (PROVINCE/STATE) did you live in?	PROVINCE/STATE*) DISTRICT/CITY*) CODES FILLED BY OFFICE EDITOR	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						
104A	Where did you live five years ago?	PROVINCE/STATE*) DISTRICT/CITY*) CODES FILLED BY OFFICE EDITOR	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						

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You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know.

Do you have any questions?

May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES
TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 1
↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE
TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 2 → END

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2 → 111	
108	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 3 ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII 4 DIV/UNIVERSITY 5	
109	What is the highest [GRADE/YEAR] you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'. COMPLETED = 7	GRADE/YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 8	
110	CHECK 108: CODE '1' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ CODES '2', '3' '4' OR '5' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 113	
111	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3 BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 4	
112	CHECK 111: CODE '2' OR '3' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ CODE '1' OR '4' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 114	
113	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
114	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

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You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know.

Do you have any questions?

May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____



NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
115	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
116	Do you own a mobile telephone?	YES 1 NO 2	
118	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES 1 NO 2	
119	Have you ever used the Internet, including <i>browsing, Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, BBM, online game, Skype, Instagram and others?</i>	YES 1 NO 2	→ 201
120	In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES 1 NO 2	1 → 201
121	During the last one month, how often did you use the internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
201	Have you ever given birth?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206								
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 204								
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206								
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 208								
207	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	BOYS DEAD GIRLS DEAD	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL BIRTHS	<table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 10px;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
209	CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> LIVE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____ births during your life. Is that correct? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.	NO <input type="checkbox"/> LIVE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> Just to make sure that I have this right: you had no live births during your life. Is that correct?									
210	CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/>	NO BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 226								

211 Now I would like to record the names of all your births, whether still alive or not. Starting with the first one you had.

RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES.

(IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 BIRTHS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW).

212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221															
What name was given to your (first/next) baby? RECORD NAME BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	Were any of these births twins?	In what month and year was (NAME) born? PROBE: When is his/her birthday?	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE AT COMPLETE D YEARS.	Is (NAME) living with you?	RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD).	IF DEAD How old was (NAME) when he/she died? IF "1 YEAR", PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS. IF LESS THAN 1 DAY RECORD '00'	Were there any other live birth between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME)?															
01 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEAR <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						YES .. 1 NO .. 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			YES .. 1 NO .. 2	HH LINE NO. <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> ↓ (NEXT BIRTH)			DAYS 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MONTHS 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEARS 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							
02 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEAR <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						YES .. 1 NO .. 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			YES .. 1 NO .. 2	HH LINE NO. <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> ↓ (TO 221)			DAYS 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MONTHS 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEARS 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							YES 1 ADD ← BIRTH NO 2 NEXT ← BIRTH
03 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEAR <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						YES .. 1 NO .. 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			YES .. 1 NO .. 2	LINE NUMBER <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> ↓ (TO 221)			DAYS 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MONTHS 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEARS 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							YES 1 ADD ← BIRTH NO 2 NEXT ← BIRTH
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06 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEAR <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						YES .. 1 NO .. 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			YES .. 1 NO .. 2	HH LINE NO. <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> ↓ (TO 221)			DAYS 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MONTHS 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEARS 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							YES 1 ADD ← BIRTH NO 2 NEXT ← BIRTH

212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221															
What name was given to your (first/next) baby? RECORD NAME BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	Were any of these births twins?	In what month and year was (NAME) born? PROBE: When is his/her birthday?	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE AT COMPLETED YEARS.	Is (NAME) living with you?	RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD).	IF DEAD How old was (NAME) when he/she died? IF "1 YEAR", PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS. IF LESS THAN 1 DAY RECORD '00'	Were there any other live birth between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME)?															
07 <u>(NAME)</u>	BOY 1 <u>(NAME)</u>	SING 1 <u>MULT 2</u>	MONTH <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEAR <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>						YES .. 1 NO .. 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			YES .. 1 NO .. 2 ↓ (TO 221)	HH LINE NO. <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> ↓ (TO 221)			DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3 <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> ↓ <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> ↓ <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							YES 1 ADD ← BIRTH NO 2 NEXT ← BIRTH
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12 <u>(NAME)</u>	BOY 1 <u>(NAME)</u>	SING 1 <u>MULT 2</u>	MONTH <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEAR <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>						YES .. 1 NO .. 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			YES .. 1 NO .. 2 ↓ (TO 221)	HH LINE NO. <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> ↓ (TO 221)			DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3 <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> ↓ <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> ↓ <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							YES 1 ADD ← BIRTH NO 2 NEXT ← BIRTH
222	Have you had any live births since the birth of (NAME OF LAST BIRTH)? IF YES, RECORD BIRTH(S) IN TABLE.						YES RECORD IN TABLE ↓ 1	NO 2																

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
223	COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN HISTORY ABOVE AND MARK ✓: NUMBERS ARE SAME <input type="checkbox"/> NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT <input type="checkbox"/> (PROBE AND RECONCILE)		
224	CHECK 215: ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN JANUARY 2012 OR LATER.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> NONE	→ 226
225	C FOR EACH BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2012, ENTER 'L' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN COLUMN 1 OF THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'L' CODE. FOR EACH BIRTH, ASK THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THE PREGNANCY LASTED AND RECORD 'H' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'H's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED).		
226	Are you pregnant now?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 230
227	How many months pregnant are you? C RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. ENTER 'H's IN COLUMN 1 OF CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND	MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
228	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 230
229	CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> a) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want b) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want	LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2	
230	Have you ever had a pregnancy that ended with miscarriage, abortion, or still birth?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 239
231	When did the last such pregnancy end?	MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
232	<p>CHECK 231:</p> <p>LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN JANUARY 2012 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>LAST PREGNANCY ENDED BEFORE JANUARY 2012 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>SKIP TO 234</p>		238A
LINE NO.	<p>233</p> <p>In what month and year did the preceding such pregnancy end?</p>	<p>234</p> <p>How many months pregnant were you when that pregnancy ended?</p>	<p>234A</p> <p>How did the pregnancy end, miscarriage, abortion, or stillbirth?</p>
01		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> NUMBER OF MONTHS	MISCARRIAGE ... 1 ABORTION ... 2 STILLBIRTH ... 3 YES 1 NO 2
02	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> YEAR	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> NUMBER OF MONTHS	MISCARRIAGE ... 1 ABORTION ... 2 STILLBIRTH ... 3 YES 1 NO 2
03	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> YEAR	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> NUMBER OF MONTHS	MISCARRIAGE ... 1 ABORTION ... 2 STILLBIRTH ... 3 YES 1 NO 2
04	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> YEAR	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> NUMBER OF MONTHS	MISCARRIAGE ... 1 ABORTION ... 2 STILLBIRTH ... 3 YES 1 NO 2
236	<p>IF THERE ARE MORE THAN FOUR PREGNANCIES THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE STARTING ON THE SECOND LINE.</p> <p>C FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH IN 2012-2017, ENTER 'K' IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED, 'A' FOR A PREGNANCY THAT WAS ABORTED, OR 'S' FOR A PREGNANCY THAT ENDED IN STILLBIRTH, AND 'H' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS OF PREGNANCY</p>		
237	<p>Did you have any miscarriages, abortions or stillbirths that ended before January 2012?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	→ 239
238	<p>When did the last such pregnancy that terminated before 2012 end?</p>	MONTH YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO								
238A	Before January 2012 how many times did you have: a. Miscarriage? b. Abortion? c. Stillbirth?	MISCARRIAGE ABORTION STILLBIRTH	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
239	When did your last menstrual period start? <hr style="border-top: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO 1 WEEKS AGO ... 2 MONTHS AGO ... 3 YEARS AGO ... 4 MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY ... 994 BEFORE LAST BIRTH/LAST MISCELLANEOUS 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								
240	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she had sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table> → 242								
241	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS 1 DURING HER PERIOD 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8									
242	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8									

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?		
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES	1
		NO	2
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES	1
		NO	2
03	IUD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for 8 years.	YES	1
		NO	2
04	Injectables. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES	1
		NO	2
05	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for 3 years or more	YES	1
		NO	2
06	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES	1
		NO	2
07	Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES	1
		NO	2
08	Intravag/Diaphragm. PROBE: Women can place a contraceptive tissue or a thin flexible disk in their vagina before intercourse.	YES	1
		NO	2
09	Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES	1
		NO	2
10	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES	1
		NO	2
11	Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES	1
		NO	2
12	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES	1
		NO	2
13	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES _____ (SPECIFY)	1
		NO _____ (SPECIFY)	2

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	CHECK 226: CODE '2' OR '8' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	CODE '1' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	312
303	Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 312
304	Which method are you using? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION A MALE STERILIZATION B IUD C INJECTION 1 MONTH D INJECTION 3 MONTHS E IMPLANTS F PILL G CONDOM H LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD I RHYTHM METHOD J WITHDRAWAL K OTHER MODERN METHOD X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD Y	→ 307 → 309 → 306 → 306D → 309
305	Do you have a package of pills in the house?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 305B
305A	Please show me the package of pills you are now using. (RECORD TYPE OF PILLS). COMBINATION: - ANDALAN - MICROGYNON - DIANE - NORDETTE - ESTELLE - OVOSTAT - GRACIAL - PILKAB - GYNERA - PIL KB - KOMBINASI - PLANAK - LEVORDIOL - PLANOTAB - LYNDIOL - TRINORDIOL - MARVELON - YASMIN - MERCILON - YAZ SINGLE: - EXCLUTON - MICROLUT - ANDALAN LAKTASI - CERAZETTE	PACKAGE SEEN COMBINATION 1 SINGLE 2 OTHER 6 PACKAGE NOT SEEN 8	→ 305C
305B	Why don't you have a (can not show the) package of pills?	PIL COMPLETE[..... 1 LOST 2 FORGOT TO SAVE 3 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 305E
305C	CHECK THE PACKET FOR PILL USE AND CIRCLE THE CORRECT CODE.	PILLS MISSING IN ORDER 1 PILLS MISSING OUT OF ORDER 2 NO PILLS MISSING 3	→ 305E
305D	Why is it that you have not taken the pill (in order)?	DOESN'T KNOW WHAT TO DO 1 HEALTH REASONS 2 FIELDWORKER'S INSTRUCTIONS 3 NEW PACKAGE 4 MENSTRUATING 5 OTHER 6	
305E	When was the last time you took a pill? IF PILL IS TAKEN TODAY, ENTER '00'	DAYS AGO MORE THAN ONE MONTH AGO 97	
305F	CHECK 305E: MORE THAN TWO DAYS AGO <input type="checkbox"/>	TWO DAYS AGO <input type="checkbox"/> OR LESS	→ 309

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
305G	Why aren't you taking the pills these days?	HUSBAND/PARTNER AWAY 01 FORGOT 02 HEALTH REASON 03 COST TOO MUCH 04 NO NEED TO TAKE DAILY 05 RAN OUT 06 MENSTRUATING 07 OTHER 96	309
306	How many weeks ago did you have an injection?	WEEKS AGO	309
306A	CHECK 304: CODE 'D' CIRCLED 	CODE 'E' CIRCLED 	
306B	CHECK 306: MORE THAN 4 WEEKS AGO  4 WEEKS OR LESS   	MORE THAN 13 WEEKS AGO  13 WEEKS OR LESS   	309
306C	Why haven't you had an injection recently?	HUSBAND/PARTNER AWAY 1 FORGOT 2 HEALTH REASONS 3 COST TOO MUCH 4 OTHER 6	309
306D	When did you start using implant?	MONTH	
		YEAR	
306E	CHECK 306D: COMPUTE DURATION OF IMPLANT USE.	DURATION IN MONTHS	
306F	CHECK 306E: MORE THAN 36 MONTHS  	36 MONTHS OR LESS   	309
306G	Why haven't you had the implant taken out?	HUSBAND/PARTNER AWAY 1 FORGOT 2 HEALTH REASONS 3 COST TOO MUCH 4 CAN'T ACCESS TO HEALTH FACILITY 5 AFRAID 6 OTHER 96	309

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																		
307	<p>In what facility did the sterilization take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <hr/> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr><td>HOSPITAL</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>CLINIC</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>HEALTH CENTRE</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>MOBILE CLINIC</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>FP HEALTH UNIT CAR</td><td>15</td></tr> </table> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr><td>HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOSPITAL</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>CLINIC/MATERNITY HOME</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>OBSTETRICIAN/MIDWIFE</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>PRIVATE DOCTOR</td><td>24</td></tr> </table> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	HOSPITAL	11	CLINIC	12	HEALTH CENTRE	13	MOBILE CLINIC	14	FP HEALTH UNIT CAR	15	HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOSPITAL	21	CLINIC/MATERNITY HOME	22	OBSTETRICIAN/MIDWIFE	23	PRIVATE DOCTOR	24	
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308	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?	MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																	309B		
309	<p>Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping?</p> <p>PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?</p>	MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																			
309A	<p>CHECK 304:</p> <p>CODE 'A' TO 'H' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>CODE 'A' TO 'H' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p>	310																		
309B	How much did you (your husband/partner) pay in total for the contraceptives/ sterilization, including any consultation you (he) may have had?	Rp. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																			
309C	When you obtained the (CURRENT METHOD), did you use the National Health Insurance (JKN or BPJS) or any other health insurance?	YES, JKN/BPJS-PBI 1 YES, JKN/BPJS-NON PBI 2 YES, OTHER HEALTH INSURANCE 3 NO 4																			
309D	<p>CHECK 304:</p> <p>CODE 'A' OR 'B' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>CODE 'A' OR 'B' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p>	310																		
309E	<p>CHECK 304:</p> <p>CODE 'A' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Before the sterilization operation, were you told that you would not able to have any (more) children because of the operation?</p>	<p>CODE 'B' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Before the sterilization operation, was your husband/ partner told that he would not able to have any (more) children because of the operation?</p>	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																		

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
309F	Have you ever heard about recanalisation, that is an operation to reverse sterilization?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 310
309G	Do you know where a person can have an operation to reverse sterilization?	YES 1 NO 2	
310	CHECK 308 AND 309, 215 AND 231: ANY BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 308 OR 309 NO  YES 	GO BACK TO 308 OR 309, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION). 	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

<p>311</p>	<p>CHECK 308 AND 309:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>SINCE JANUARY 2012 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING.</p> <p>THEN CONTINUE <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>EARLIER THAN JANUARY 2012 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2012 .</p> <p>THEN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 324) <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> </div>
<p>312</p>	<p>I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years.</p> <p>USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2012. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS.</p> <p>C IN COLUMN 1, ENTER METHOD USE CODE OR '0' FOR NONUSE IN EACH BLANK MONTH.</p> <p>ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When was the last time you used a method? Which method was that? • When did you start using that method? How long after the birth of (NAME)? • How long did you use the method then? <p>IN COLUMN 2, ENTER METHOD SOURCE CODE IN FIRST MONTH OF EACH USE.</p> <p>ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where did you obtain the method when you start using it? • (for LAM or rhythm or withdrawal) Where did you get advice on how to use the method? <p>IN COLUMN 3, ENTER CODES FOR DISCONTINUATION NEXT TO THE LAST MONTH OF USE. NUMBER OF CODES IN COLUMN 3 MUST BE SAME AS NUMBER OF INTERRUPTIONS OF METHOD USE IN COLUMN 1.</p> <p>ASK WHY SHE STOPPED USING THE METHOD. IF A PREGNANCY FOLLOWED, ASK WHETHER SHE BECAME PREGNANT UNINTENTIONALLY WHILE USING THE METHOD OR DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO GET PREGNANT.</p> <p>ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why did you stop using the (METHOD)? • Did you become pregnant while using (METHOD), or did you stop to get pregnant, or did you stop for some other reason? <p>IF DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO BECOME PREGNANT, How many months did it take you to get pregnant after you stopped using (METHOD)? AND ENTER '0' IN EACH SUCH MONTH IN COLUMN 1.</p>

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
313	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ANY METHOD USED <input type="checkbox"/>		314A
314	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	326
314A	Now I would like to ask you about the first time that you did something or used a method to avoid getting pregnant. How many living children did you have at that time, if any? IF NONE RECORD '00'	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN	
315	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION 01 MALE STERILIZATION 02 IUD 03 INJECTION 1 MONTH 04 INJECTION 3 MONTHS 05 IMPLANTS 06 PILL 07 CONDOM 08 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD 09 RHYTHM METHOD 10 WITHDRAWAL 11 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 326 → 319 → 327 → 323
316	You first started using (CURRENT METHOD FROM 315) in (DATE FROM 309). Where did you get (METHOD in 315) at that time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	UKBM VILLAGE HEALTH POST 11 HEALTH POST 12 FP POST 13 OTHER POST 14 _____ (SPECIFY) PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVT HOSPITAL 21 CLINIC 22 GOVT HEALTH CENTER 23 MOBILE CLINIC 24 FP HEALTH UNIT CAR 25 FP FIELD WORK 26 MIDWIFE AT VILLAGE 27 OTHER PUBLIC 28 _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOSPITAL 31 CLINIC/MATERNITY HOME 32 OBSTERICIAN 33 PRIVATE DOCTOR 34 MIDWIFE 35 NURSE 36 OTHER PRIVATE 37 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER PHARMACY/DRUG STORE 41 SHOP 42 OTHER 43 _____ (SPECIFY)	
317	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	IUD 03 INJECTION 1 MONTH 04 INJECTION 3 MONTHS 05 IMPLANTS 06 PILL 07 CONDOM 08 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 323 → 322 → 323

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
318	At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 321 → 320
319	When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 321
320	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 322
321	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES 1 NO 2	
321A	Did you have any health problems in using (CURRENT METHOD IN 314) ?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 322
321B	What is the side effects or health problem did you experience from using the contraceptive method?	WEIGHT GAIN 01 WEIGHT LOSS 02 BLEEDING 03 HYPERTENSION 04 HEADACHE 05 NAUSEA 06 NO MENSTRUATION 07 WEAK/TIRED 08 ACNE 09 IRREGULAR PERIOD 10 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
322	CHECK 318 AND 319: ANY 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> a) At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use? b) When you obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 315) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 307 OR 316), were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 324
323	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning that you	YES 1 NO 2	
324	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION 01 MALE STERILIZATION 02 IUD 03 INJECTION 1 MONTH 04 INJECTION 3 MONTHS 05 IMPLANTS 06 PILL 07 CONDOM 08 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD 09 RHYTHM METHOD 10 WITHDRAWAL 11 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 327 → 327 → 327

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																												
325	<p>Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <hr/> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>UKBM</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>VILLAGE HEALTH POST</td><td style="text-align: right;">11</td></tr> <tr><td>HEALTH POST</td><td style="text-align: right;">12</td></tr> <tr><td>FP POST</td><td style="text-align: right;">13</td></tr> <tr><td>OTHER POST</td><td style="text-align: right;">14</td></tr> </table> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>GOVT HOSPITAL</td><td style="text-align: right;">21</td></tr> <tr><td>CLINIC</td><td style="text-align: right;">22</td></tr> <tr><td>GOVT HEALTH CENTER</td><td style="text-align: right;">23</td></tr> <tr><td>MOBILE CLINIC</td><td style="text-align: right;">24</td></tr> <tr><td>FP HEALTH UNIT CAR</td><td style="text-align: right;">25</td></tr> <tr><td>FP FIELD WORK</td><td style="text-align: right;">26</td></tr> <tr><td>MIDWIFE AT VILLAGE</td><td style="text-align: right;">27</td></tr> <tr><td>OTHER PUBLIC</td><td style="text-align: right;">28</td></tr> </table> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOSPITAL</td><td style="text-align: right;">31</td></tr> <tr><td>CLINIC/MATERNITY HOME</td><td style="text-align: right;">32</td></tr> <tr><td>OBSTERICIAN</td><td style="text-align: right;">33</td></tr> <tr><td>PRIVATE DOCTOR</td><td style="text-align: right;">34</td></tr> <tr><td>MIDWIFE</td><td style="text-align: right;">35</td></tr> <tr><td>NURSE</td><td style="text-align: right;">36</td></tr> <tr><td>OTHER PRIVATE</td><td style="text-align: right;">37</td></tr> </table> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>PHARMACY/DRUG STORE</td><td style="text-align: right;">41</td></tr> <tr><td>SHOP</td><td style="text-align: right;">42</td></tr> <tr><td>OTHER</td><td style="text-align: right;">43</td></tr> </table> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p>	VILLAGE HEALTH POST	11	HEALTH POST	12	FP POST	13	OTHER POST	14	GOVT HOSPITAL	21	CLINIC	22	GOVT HEALTH CENTER	23	MOBILE CLINIC	24	FP HEALTH UNIT CAR	25	FP FIELD WORK	26	MIDWIFE AT VILLAGE	27	OTHER PUBLIC	28	HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOSPITAL	31	CLINIC/MATERNITY HOME	32	OBSTERICIAN	33	PRIVATE DOCTOR	34	MIDWIFE	35	NURSE	36	OTHER PRIVATE	37	PHARMACY/DRUG STORE	41	SHOP	42	OTHER	43	327
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326	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	327																																												
326A	<p>Where is that?</p> <p>Any other place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p>	<p>UKBM</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>VILLAGE HEALTH POST</td><td style="text-align: right;">A</td></tr> <tr><td>HEALTH POST</td><td style="text-align: right;">B</td></tr> <tr><td>FP POST</td><td style="text-align: right;">C</td></tr> <tr><td>OTHER POST</td><td style="text-align: right;">D</td></tr> </table> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>GOVT HOSPITAL</td><td style="text-align: right;">E</td></tr> <tr><td>CLINIC</td><td style="text-align: right;">F</td></tr> <tr><td>GOVT HEALTH CENTER</td><td style="text-align: right;">G</td></tr> <tr><td>MOBILE CLINIC</td><td style="text-align: right;">H</td></tr> <tr><td>FP HEALTH UNIT CAR</td><td style="text-align: right;">I</td></tr> <tr><td>FP FIELD WORK</td><td style="text-align: right;">J</td></tr> <tr><td>MIDWIFE AT VILLAGE</td><td style="text-align: right;">K</td></tr> <tr><td>OTHER PUBLIC</td><td style="text-align: right;">L</td></tr> </table> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOSPITAL</td><td style="text-align: right;">M</td></tr> <tr><td>CLINIC/MATERNITY HOME</td><td style="text-align: right;">N</td></tr> <tr><td>OBSTERICIAN</td><td style="text-align: right;">O</td></tr> <tr><td>PRIVATE DOCTOR</td><td style="text-align: right;">P</td></tr> <tr><td>MIDWIFE</td><td style="text-align: right;">Q</td></tr> <tr><td>NURSE</td><td style="text-align: right;">R</td></tr> <tr><td>OTHER PRIVATE</td><td style="text-align: right;">S</td></tr> </table> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>PHARMACY/DRUG STORE</td><td style="text-align: right;">T</td></tr> <tr><td>SHOP</td><td style="text-align: right;">U</td></tr> <tr><td>OTHER</td><td style="text-align: right;">X</td></tr> </table> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p>	VILLAGE HEALTH POST	A	HEALTH POST	B	FP POST	C	OTHER POST	D	GOVT HOSPITAL	E	CLINIC	F	GOVT HEALTH CENTER	G	MOBILE CLINIC	H	FP HEALTH UNIT CAR	I	FP FIELD WORK	J	MIDWIFE AT VILLAGE	K	OTHER PUBLIC	L	HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOSPITAL	M	CLINIC/MATERNITY HOME	N	OBSTERICIAN	O	PRIVATE DOCTOR	P	MIDWIFE	Q	NURSE	R	OTHER PRIVATE	S	PHARMACY/DRUG STORE	T	SHOP	U	OTHER	X	
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SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
327	In the last 6 months, were you visited by a fieldworker?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 329
328	Did the fieldworker talk to you about family planning?	YES 1 NO 2	
329	CHECK 202: LIVING CHILDREN YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> a) In the last 6 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children? b) In the last 6 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 401
330	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

401	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> SINCE JANUARY 2012 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO BIRTHS SINCE <input type="checkbox"/> JANUARY 2012 → 648		
402	CHECK 215. RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 403 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 404 FOR EACH BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2012. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)		
403	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY.	LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
404	FROM 212 AND 216:	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓
405	When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 (SKIP TO 407A) ← NO 2	YES 1 (SKIP TO 407A) ← NO 2
406	CHECK 208: ONLY ONE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ MORE THAN ONE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ a) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? b) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more	LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 (SKIP TO 407A) ←	LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 (SKIP TO 407A) ←
407	How much longer did you want to wait?	MONTHS 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> YEARS 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 998	MONTHS 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> YEARS 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 998
407A	Do you have a document that certifies his birth? Has (NAME)'s birth been registered?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 407D) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 407D) ← DON'T KNOW 8
407B	May I see the document? CHECK THE DOCUMENT(S) PRODUCED BY THE RESPONDENT. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN ONE DOCUMENT, CIRCLE THE HIGHEST CODE	NOT SEEN 1 HOSPITAL RECORD 2 VILLAGE RECORD 3 PROOF OF BIRTH 4 (SKIP TO 408) ← BIRTH CERTIFICATE 5	NOT SEEN 1 HOSPITAL RECORD 2 VILLAGE RECORD 3 PROOF OF BIRTH 4 (SKIP TO 408) ← BIRTH CERTIFICATE 5
407C	How old was (NAME) when you registered his/her birth?	DAYS 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS 3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> YEARS 4 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 998 (SKIP TO 408) ←	DAYS 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS 3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> YEARS 4 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 998 (SKIP TO 408) ←

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
407D	Why was (NAME) not registered?	THE COST IS EXPENSIVE 1 THE PLACE IS FAR AWAY 2 DON'T KNOW TO BE REGISTERED 3 LATE, DID NOT WANT TO PAY FINE 4 DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO REGISTER 5 OTHER 6	THE COST IS EXPENSIVE 1 THE PLACE IS FAR AWAY 2 DON'T KNOW TO BE REGISTERED 3 LATE, DID NOT WANT TO PAY FINE 4 DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO REGISTER 5 OTHER 6
408	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 414) ←	
409	Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	HEALTH PERSONNEL GENERAL PRACTITIONER A OBSTETRICIAN B NURSE C MIDWIFE D VILLAGE MIDWIFE E OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
409A	CHECK 409: CODE 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D' OR 'E' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE 'A', 'B', 'C' D', 'E' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> → (SKIP TO 413C)		
409B	Were you given an MCH book for this pregnancy? IF YES: May I see it, please?	YES, SEEN 1 YES, NOT SEEN 2 NO 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
410	Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME ... A OTHER HOME B UKBM VILLAGE HEALTH POST C HEALTH POS D OTHER E (SPECIFY) PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL F CLINIC G PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER .. H MOBILE CLINIC I VILLAGE MIDWIFE J OTHER _____ K (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOSPITAL L PRIVATE CLINIC/MATERNITY HOME M OBSTETRICIAN N GENERAL PRACTITIONER O MIDWIFE P NURSE Q OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
410A	Did your husband/partner accompany you in any antenatal care visits during this pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
411	How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
412	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
412A	CHECK 412: NUMBER OF TIMES RECEIVED ANTEnatal CARE. MORE THAN ONCE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ONCE <input type="checkbox"/> → (SKIP TO 413)		
412B	You made (NUMBER IN 409) antenatal care visits during this pregnancy. How many times did you receive antenatal care in: a. The first 3 months? b. Between the fourth and sixth month? c. Between the seventh month and delivery? THE SUM IN a., b., and c. MUST BE THE SAME AS IN 412.	NUMBER OF ANTEnatal VISITS 0 - 3 MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 4 - 6 MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 7 th MONTH TO DELIVERY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
412C	How many months pregnant were you at last antenatal care check up?	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
413	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: a) Was your weight measured? b) Was your height measured? c) Was your blood pressure measured? d) Was your mid-upper arm circumference measured? e) Was your fundus measured? f) Was your stomach examined? g) Was your baby's heart examined? h) Did you give a blood sample? i) Did you give a urine sample? j) Consultation?	YES NO a) WEIGHT 1 2 b) HEIGHT 1 2 c) BLOOD PRESSURE 1 2 d) MUAC 1 2 e) FUNDUS 1 2 f) STOMACH 1 2 g) BABY'S HEART 1 2 h) BLOOD SAMPLE 1 2 i) URINE SAMPLE 1 2 j) CONSULTATION 1 2	
413A	During (any of) your antenatal care visit(s), were you told about things to look out for that might suggest problems with the pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 413C) ←	
413B	Were you told where to go if you had these complications?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
413C	Did you have any complications during this pregnancy (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 413F) ←	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
413D	What are the signs of danger or complications? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	LABOR BEFORE 9 MONTHS ... A VAGINAL BLEEDING B HIGH FEVER C CONVULSIONS AND FAINTING D Gag continuously and don't want to <input type="checkbox"/> E VOMITTING AND NUMB IN FACE OR HEADACHE WITH CONVULSIONS F WATER BROKE EARLY..... G OTHER _____ X SPECIFY _____	
413E	What did you do to overcome the complication? Anything else?	NOTHING A REST B TAKE MEDICATION C TAKE HERBAL DRINKS..... D SEE TBA E SEE MIDWIFE F SEE DOCTOR G GO TO A HEALTH FACILITY .. H OTHER X DON'T KNOW Z	
413F	During your pregnancy with (NAME), did you discuss with anyone about: a) Where you plan to deliver? b) Transportation to the place of delivery? c) Who is going to assist the delivery? d) Payment for the delivery? e) Identifying a possible blood donor? f) Post partum family planning?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 417) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
414	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 417) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
415	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection?	TIMES <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8	
416	CHECK 415:	ONCE OR 1 DK 2 2 OR MORE 3 TIMES <input type="text"/> (SKIPTO 420) ←	
417	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 420) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
418	Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '5'.	TIMES <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8	
419	CHECK 418: ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> ONE ↓ MORE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ a) How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection? b) How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection prior to this pregnancy?	YEARS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH			NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH																				
		NAME _____			NAME _____																				
420	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup? SHOW TABLETS/SYRUP.	YES	1	NO	2	(SKIP TO 426) ←	DON'T KNOW	8																	
421	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets or syrup? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	NUMBER OF DAYS	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		DON'T KNOW	998																	
426	When (NAME) was born, was (NAME) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE	1	LARGER THAN	2	AVERAGE	3	SMALLER THAN	4	VERY SMALL	5	DON'T KNOW	8	VERY LARGE	1	LARGER THAN	2	AVERAGE	3	SMALLER THAN	4	VERY SMALL	5	DON'T KNOW	8
427	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES	1	NO	2	(SKIP TO 428A) ←	DON'T KNOW	8	YES	1	NO	2	(SKIP TO 428A) ←	DON'T KNOW	8										
428	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	GRAM FROM CARD 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	GRAM FROM RECALL 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	GRAM FROM CARD 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	GRAM FROM RECALL 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	DON'T KNOW	99998	DON'T KNOW	99998
428A	At the time of the birth of (NAME), did you have: a) Labor, that is the strong and regular contractions lasting more than one day and one night? b) A lot more vaginal bleeding than normal following childbirth (more than 3 cloths)? c) A high fever and foul smelling vaginal discharge? d) Convulsions with loss of consciousness? e) Water breaks more than six hours before the baby was born? f) No strength to press? g) Anxious/in pain? h) Any other complications? IF YES, SPECIFY.	YES	NO	DK	a) PROLONGED LABOR 1 2 8	b) VAGINAL BLEEDING 1 2 8	c) FEVER/FOUL SMELLING 1 2 8	d) CONVULSIONS 1 2 8	e) WATER BREAKS 1 2 8	f) NO STRENGTH 1 2 8	g) ANXIOUS 1 2 8	h) OTHER 1 2 8	SPECIFY	YES	NO	DK	a) PROLONGED LABOR 1 2 8	b) VAGINAL BLEEDING 1 2 8	c) FEVER/FOUL SMELLING 1 2 8	d) CONVULSIONS 1 2 8	e) WATER BREAKS 1 2 8	f) NO STRENGTH 1 2 8	g) ANXIOUS 1 2 8	h) OTHER 1 2 8	SPECIFY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____						
429	<p>Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL GENERAL PRACTITIONER A OBSTETRICIAN B NURSE C MIDWIFE D VILLAGE MIDWIFE E</p> <p>OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F RELATIVE/FRIEND G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED Y</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL GENERAL PRACTITIONER A OBSTETRICIAN B NURSE C MIDWIFE D VILLAGE MIDWIFE E</p> <p>OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F RELATIVE/FRIEND G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED Y</p>						
430	<p>Where did you give birth to (NAME)? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. (NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 (SKIP TO 434) ← OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>UKBM VILLAGE HEALTH POST 21 HEALTH POST 22 OTHER _____ 23 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL 31 CLINIC 32 PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER 33 PUBLIC MOBILE CL 34 VILLAGE MIDWIFE 35 OTHER _____ 36 SPECIFY</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HO. 41 PRIVATE CLINIC MATERNITY HOME 42 OBSTETRICIAN 43 GENERAL PRACTITIONER 44 MIDWIFE 45 NURSE 46 OTHER _____ 47 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 SPECIFY (SKIP TO 434) ←</p>	<p>HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 (SKIP TO 434) ← OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>UKBM POSKESDES/POLINDES 21 POSYANDU 22 OTHER _____ 23 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL 31 CLINIC 32 PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER 33 PUSTU/PUSLING 34 VILLAGE MIDWIFE 35 OTHER _____ 36 SPECIFY</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HO. 41 PRIVATE CLINIC MATERNITY HOME 42 OBSTETRICIAN 43 GENERAL PRACTITIONER 44 MIDWIFE 45 NURSE 46 OTHER _____ 47 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 SPECIFY (SKIP TO 434) ←</p>						
431	<p>How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay there? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td></tr><tr><td></td></tr><tr><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td></tr><tr><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>							
431A	Was your husband/partner with you when you delivered (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2							
432	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 434) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 434) ←						

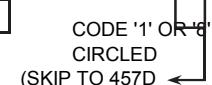
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____				
433	Was the decision to have the caesarean section made prior to the operation?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 434B) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 459) ← DON'T KNOW 8				
434	Immediately after the birth, was (NAME) put on your chest?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 434B) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 459) ← DON'T KNOW 8				
434A	Was (NAME)'s bare skin touching your bare skin?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8				
434B	When was the baby first bathed?	< 1 HOUR AFTER BIRTH 1 1-6 HOURS AFTER BIRTH 2 > 6 HOURS AFTER BIRTH 3 DON'T KNOW 8	< 1 HOUR AFTER BIRTH 1 1-6 HOURS AFTER BIRTH 2 > 6 HOURS AFTER BIRTH 3 DON'T KNOW 8				
434C	CHECK 430: PLACE OF DELIVERY OTHER THAN CODE 11', '12', OR '96' CIRCLED ↓	CODE 11', '12', OR '96' CIRCLED (SKIP TO 449) ←					
435	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health while you were still in the facility?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 438) ←					
436	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS;	HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998					
437	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL OBSTETRICIAN 11 GENERAL PRACTITIONER.. 12 MIDWIFE/ VILLAGE MIDWIFE 13 NURSE 14 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)					
438	Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. Did anyone check on (NAME)'s health while you were still in the facility?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 441) ← DON'T KNOW 8					
439	How long after delivery was (NAME)'s health first checked? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998					

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____																								
440	<p>Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p>	HEALTH PERSONNEL PEDIATRICIAN 11 OBSTETRICIAN 12 GENERAL PRACTITIONER .. 13 MIDWIFE/ VILLAGE MIDWIFE 14 NURSE 15 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)																									
441	<p>Now I want to talk to you about what happened after you left the facility. Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility?</p>	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 445) ←																									
442	<p>How long after delivery did that check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	HOURS 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998																									
443	<p>Who checked on your health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p>	HEALTH PERSONNEL OBSTETRICIAN 11 GENERAL PRACTITIONER 12 MIDWIFE/ VILLAGE MIDWIFE 13 NURSE 14 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)																									

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____												
444	<p>Where did the check take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE) _____</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT'S HOME 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>UKBM</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH POST 21</p> <p>HEALTH POST 22</p> <p>OTHER 23</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL 31</p> <p>CLINIC 32</p> <p>PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER 33</p> <p>PUBLIC MOBILE CL 34</p> <p>VILLAGE MIDWIFE 35</p> <p>OTHER 36</p> <p>SPECIFY</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HO 41</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC/MATERNITY HOME 42</p> <p>OBSTETRICIAN 43</p> <p>GENERAL PRACTITIONER 44</p> <p>MIDWIFE 45</p> <p>NURSE 46</p> <p>OTHER 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>													
445	<p>I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after you left (FACILITY IN 430). Did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health in the two months after you left (FACILITY IN 430)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 457) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>													
446	<p>How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did that check take</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS;</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>HOURS 1 <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table></p> <p>DAYS 2 <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table></p> <p>WEEKS 3 <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>													
447	<p>Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>PEDIATRICIAN 11</p> <p>GENERAL PRACTITIONER 12</p> <p>OBSTETRICIAN 13</p> <p>MIDWIFE / VILLAGE MIDWIFE 14</p> <p>NURSE 15</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21</p> <p>OTHER 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>													

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____																								
448	<p>Where did this check of (NAME) take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT'S HOME - 11 OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>UKBM</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH POST 21 HEALTH POST 22 OTHER 23 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL 31 CLINIC 32 PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER 33 PUBLIC MOBILE CL 34 VILLAGE MIDWIFE 35 OTHER 36 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HO 41 PRIVATE CLINIC MATERNITY HOME 42 PEDIATRICIAN 43 OBSTETRICIAN 44 GENERAL PRACTITIONER 45 MIDWIFE 46 NURSE 47 OTHER 48 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>(SKIP TO 457) ←</p>																									
449	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to (NAME)?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2 (SKIP TO 453) ←</p>																									
450	<p>How long after delivery did the first check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>HOURS 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>DAYS 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>WEEKS 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>																									
451	<p>Who checked on your health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>OBSTETRICIAN 11 GENERAL PRACTITIONER.. 12 MIDWIFE / VILLAGE MIDWIFE 13 NURSE 14</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21</p> <p>OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)</p>																									

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____												
452	<p>Where did this first check take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____ (NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>UKBM</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH POST 21 HEALTH POST 22 OTHER 23 (SPECIFY) _____</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL 31 CLINIC 32- PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER 33- PUBLIC MOBILE CL 34 VILLAGE MIDWIFE 35 OTHER 36 SPECIFY _____</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HO 41 PRIVATE CLINIC MATERNITY HOME 42 OBSTETRICIAN 43- GENERAL PRACTITIONER 44- MIDWIFE 45 NURSE 46- OTHER 47- (SPECIFY) _____</p>													
453	I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health?	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 457) ← DON'T KNOW 8</p>													
454	<p>How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did the first check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>													
455	<p>Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>PEDIATRICIAN 11 OBSTETRICIAN 12 GENERAL PRACTITIONER 13 MIDWIFE / VILLAGE MIDWIFE 14 NURSE 15</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21</p> <p>OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) _____</p>													

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____																				
456	<p>Where did this first check of (NAME) take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____ (NAME OF PLACE)</p>	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME - 11 OTHER HOME 12 UKBM VILLAGE HEALTH POST 21 HEALTH POST 22 OTHER _____ 23 (SPECIFY) PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL 31 CLINIC 32- PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER 33- PUBLIC MOBILE CL 34 VILLAGE MIDWIFE 35 OTHER _____ 36 /QDE7IEV1 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HO 41 PRIVATE CLINIC MATERNITY HOME 42 PEDIATRICIAN 43- OBSTETRICIAN 44- GENERAL PRACTITIONER 45 MIDWIFE 46- NURSE 47 OTHER _____ 48 (SPECIFY)																					
457	<p>During the first two days after (NAME)'s birth, did any health care provider do the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Examine the cord? b) Measure (NAME)'s temperature? c) Counsel you on danger signs for newborns? d) Counsel you on breastfeeding? e) Observe breastfeeding? 	YES NO DK <table> <tr> <td>a) CORD</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) TEMP.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) SIGNS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) COUNSEL BREAST- FEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) OBSERVE BREAST- FEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>	a) CORD	1	2	8	b) TEMP.	1	2	8	c) SIGNS	1	2	8	d) COUNSEL BREAST- FEEDING	1	2	8	e) OBSERVE BREAST- FEEDING	1	2	8	
a) CORD	1	2	8																				
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c) SIGNS	1	2	8																				
d) COUNSEL BREAST- FEEDING	1	2	8																				
e) OBSERVE BREAST- FEEDING	1	2	8																				
457A	What did you do to care for the cord?	LEFT OPEN UNTIL DRY AND CLEAN 1 APPLIED SOMETHING 2 DON'T KNOW 8																					
457B	CHECK 457A:	CODE '2' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED  CODE '1' OR '6' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED  (SKIP TO 457D)																					
457C	What was applied to the cord after it was cut and tied?	ALCOHOL A BETADINE B ASH C HERBS D OTHER _____ X SPECIFY DON'T KNOW Z																					

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH				
457D	In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8					
457E	In the first two months after delivery, did you receive a vitamin A dose like this? SHOW RED CAPSULE.	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8					
458	Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?	YES 1 (SKIP TO 460) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 461) ←					
459	Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy?		YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 463) ←				
460	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have a period?	MONTHS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98			MONTHS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98		
461	CHECK 226: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 463) ←					
462	Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 464) ←					
463	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have sexual intercourse?	MONTHS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98			MONTHS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98		
464	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 466) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 466) ←				
464A	How long did you breastfeed (NAME)?	MONTHS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98 (SKIP TO 466) ←			MONTHS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98 (SKIP TO 466) ←		
465	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 470) ← (SKIP TO 471) ←					
466	How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY 000 HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>					
467	In the first three days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 468) ←					

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
467A	What was (NAME) given to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) A PLAIN WATER B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER C GRIPE WATER D SUGAR-SALT SOLUTION E FRUIT JUICE F INFANT FORMULA G TEA H HONEY I RICE WATER J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
468	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 471) ←	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 471) ←
469	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2	
470	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
471		GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO- LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501A	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY BIRTHS IN 2014-2017? ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 601
502A	RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 OF THE LAST CHILD BORN IN 2014-2017. NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____ BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
503A	CHECK 216: LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 501B
504A	Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY IMMUNIZATION CARD 1 YES, HAS ONLY MOTHER AND CHILD CARD .. 2 YES, HAS OTHER DOCUMENT 3 YES, HAS IMMUNIZATION, MOTHER AND CHILD, AND OTHER DOCUMENT 4 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT .. 5	→ 507A → 507A → 507A → 507A
505A	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2	
506A	CHECK 504A: CODE '3' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ CODE '5' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 511A
507A	May I see the immunization card, mother and child card, or the other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY IMMUNIZATION CARD SEEN 1 YES, ONLY MOTHER AND CHILD CARD SEEN .. 2 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 3 YES, IMMUNIZATION CARD, MOTHER AND CHILD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 4 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN .. 5	→ 511A

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																																																																		
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																																		
508A	COPY DATES FROM THE CARD. WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.	<table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><th style="width: 15%;"> </th><th style="width: 15%;">DAY</th><th style="width: 15%;">MONTH</th><th style="width: 15%;">YEAR</th><th style="width: 15%;"> </th><th style="width: 15%;"> </th><th style="width: 15%;"> </th></tr> <tr><td>HEPATITIS B0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>BCG</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>POLIO 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>DPT 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>HEPATITIS B1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>POLIO 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>DPT 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>HEPATITIS B2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>POLIO 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>DPT 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>HEPATITIS B3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>POLIO 4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>MEASLES</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		DAY	MONTH	YEAR				HEPATITIS B0							BCG							POLIO 1							DPT 1							HEPATITIS B1							POLIO 2							DPT 2							HEPATITIS B2							POLIO 3							DPT 3							HEPATITIS B3							POLIO 4							MEASLES							
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509A	CHECK 508A: HEPATITIS B0 TO MEASLES ALL RECORDED?	<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES	→ 501B																																																																																																		
510A	In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 508A THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	YES 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 508A THEN WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT GIVEN) NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 ← (THEN SKIP TO 501B) ← 2 8 → 501B																																																																																																		
511A	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8 → 501B																																																																																																		
512A	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8																																																																																																		
513A	Within 24 hours after birth, did (NAME) receive a Hepatitis B0 vaccination, that is, an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8																																																																																																		

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
514A	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 517A
515A	Did (NAME) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS 1 LATER 2	
516A	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>
517A	Has (NAME) ever received a DPT vaccination, that is, an injection to prevent diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus, given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 518A
517AA	How many times did (NAME) receive the DPT vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>
518A	Has (NAME) ever received a hepatitis B vaccination, that is, an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 523A
518AA	How many times did (NAME) receive the hepatitis B vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>
523A	Has (NAME) ever received a measles vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 501B
524A	How many times did (NAME) receive the measles vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>
	CONTINUE WITH 501B.		

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501B	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017? MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 <input type="checkbox"/> NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓		601
502B	RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 OF THE NEXT-TO-LAST CHILD BORN IN 2014-2017. NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____ BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
503B	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓		526B
504B	Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY IMMUNIZATION CARD 1 YES, HAS ONLY MOTHER AND CHILD CARD .. 2 YES, HAS OTHER DOCUMENT 3 YES, HAS IMMUNIZATION, MOTHER AND CHILD, AND OTHER DOCUMENT 4 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT .. 5	→ 507B → 507B → 507B → 507B
505B	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2	
506B	CHECK 504B: CODE '3' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '5' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓		511B
507B	May I see the card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY IMMUNIZATION CARD SEEN 1 YES, ONLY MOTHER AND CHILD CARD SEEN .. 2 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 3 YES, IMMUNIZATION CARD, MOTHER AND CHILD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 4 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN .. 5	→ 511B

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																							
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____ BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER 																																																									
508B	<p>COPY DATES FROM THE CARD. WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">DAY</th> <th style="text-align: center;">MONTH</th> <th style="text-align: center;">YEAR</th> </tr> <tr><td>HEPATITIS B0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>BCG</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>POLIO 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>DPT 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>HEPATITIS B1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>POLIO 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>DPT 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>HEPATITIS B2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>POLIO 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>DPT 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>HEPATITIS B3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>POLIO 4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>MEASLES</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		DAY	MONTH	YEAR	HEPATITIS B0				BCG				POLIO 1				DPT 1				HEPATITIS B1				POLIO 2				DPT 2				HEPATITIS B2				POLIO 3				DPT 3				HEPATITIS B3				POLIO 4				MEASLES				
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509B	CHECK 508B: HEPATITIS 0 TO MEASLES ALL RECORDED? NO YES 		→ 525B																																																							
510B	<p>In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?</p> <p>RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 508B THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.</p>	YES 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 508B THEN WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT GIVEN) (THEN SKIP TO 525B) NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 ← ← 2 8 → 526B																																																							
511B	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in national immunization campaigns?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8 → 526B																																																							
512B	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8																																																							
513B	Within 24 hours after birth, did (NAME) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination, that is, an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1 2 8																																																							

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
514B	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 517B
515B	Did (NAME) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS 1 LATER 2	
516B	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>
517B	Has (NAME) ever received a DPT vaccination, that is, an injection to prevent diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus, given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 519B
517BB	How many times did (NAME) receive the DPT vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>
518B	Has (NAME) ever received a Hepatitis B vaccination, that is, an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 521B
518BB	How many times did (NAME) receive the Hepatitis vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>
523B	Has (NAME) ever received a measles vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
524B	How many times did (NAME) receive the measles vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>
526B	CHECK 215 IN BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017? MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 <input type="checkbox"/> (GO TO 502B IN AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE)	NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 601

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

601	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> SINCE JANUARY 2012 <input type="checkbox"/> NO BIRTHS SINCE JANUARY 2012 <input type="checkbox"/>			648	
602	CHECK 215: RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 603 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 604 FOR EACH BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2013. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).				
Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)					
603	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY.	LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
604	FROM 212 AND 216:	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 646) ←	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 646) ←		
605	In the last six months, was (NAME) given a vitamin A dose like this/any of these? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS.	YES, RED 1 YES, BLUE 2 NO 3 DON'T KNOW 8	YES, RED 1 YES, BLUE 2 NO 3 DON'T KNOW 8		
607	Was (NAME) given any drug for intestinal worms in the last six months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8		
608	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 618) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 618) ← DON'T KNOW 8		
608A	CHECK 469: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 608D) ←			
608B	During the diarrhea, did you change how much was (NAME) given breastmilk?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 608D) ←			
608C	Was he/she given less than usual to drink, more than usual to drink or stopped breastfeeding?	LESS 1 MORE 2 STOPPED 3			
608D	Was there any blood in the stools?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
609	<p>CHECK 469: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING?</p> <p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO/ NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>a) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea including breastmilk. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink?</p> <p>IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or</p> <p>b) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink?</p> <p>IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?</p>	<p>MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8</p>
610	<p>When (NAME) had diarrhea, was (NAME) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat?</p> <p>IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?</p>	<p>MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8</p>
611	<p>Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 615) ←</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 615) ←</p>

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH		
		NAME _____		NAME _____		
612	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	UKBM VILLAGE HEALTH POST A HEALTH POST B OTHER _____ C (SPECIFY)	 PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL D CLINIC E PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER F PUBLIC MOBILE CLI G VILLAGE MIDWIFE H OTHER _____ I (SPECIFY)	UKBM VILLAGE HEALTH POST A HEALTH POST B OTHER _____ C (SPECIFY)	 PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL D CLINIC E PUBLIC HEALTH CENTE F PUBLIC MOBILE (..... G VILLAGE MIDWIF H OTHER _____ I (SPECIFY)	
	PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HOSPIT J PRIVATE CLINIC/ MATERNITY HOME K GENERAL PRACTITIONER L PEDIATRICIAN M MIDWIFE N NURSE O PHARMACY/DRUG STORE P OTHER _____ Q (SPECIFY)					
	OTHER SOURCE TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R SHOP S OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)					
	OTHER SOURCE TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R SHOP S OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)					
	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 615) ←					
	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 615) ←					
	613	CHECK 612:				

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
614	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.	FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/>
615	Was (NAME) given any of the following at any time since (NAME) started having the diarrhea: a) ORALIT? b) A government-recommended home-made fluid (sugar and salt solution)? d) Zinc tablets or syrup?	YES NO DK a) ORALIT 1 2 8 b) HOMEMADE FLUID 1 2 8 d) ZINC 1 2 8	YES NO DK a) ORALIT 1 2 8 b) HOMEMADE FLUID 1 2 8 d) ZINC 1 2 8
616	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ALL 'NO' <input type="checkbox"/> a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhea? b) Was anything given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? Anything else?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 618) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 618) ← DON'T KNOW 8
617	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ALL 'NO' <input type="checkbox"/> a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea? b) What was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? Anything else? RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC A ANTIMOTILITY B OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) C UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP D INJECTION ANTIBIOTIC E NON-ANTIBIOTIC F UNKNOWN INJECTION G (IV) INTRAVENOUS H HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC A ANTIMOTILITY B OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) C UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP D INJECTION ANTIBIOTIC E NON-ANTIBIOTIC F UNKNOWN INJECTION G (IV) INTRAVENOUS H HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
618	Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
620	Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 623) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 623) ← DON'T KNOW 8
621	Has (NAME) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 623) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 623) ← DON'T KNOW 8

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	
		NAME _____		NAME _____	
622	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose?	CHEST ONLY NOSE ONLY BOTH OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW (SKIP TO 624) ←	1 2 3 6 8	CHEST ONLY NOSE ONLY BOTH OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW (SKIP TO 624) ←	1 2 3 6 8
623	CHECK 618 and 620: HAD FEVER/CAUGH?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 646) ←	NO OR DK <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 646) ←	NO OR DK <input type="checkbox"/>
623A	Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the FEVER/CAUGH (including breastmilk). Was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to drink (CODE 1) or somewhat less (CODE 2)?	MUCH LESS SOMEWHAT LESS ABOUT THE SAME MORE NOTHING TO DRINK DON'T KNOW (SKIP TO 646) ←	1 2 3 4 5 8	MUCH LESS SOMEWHAT LESS ABOUT THE SAME MORE NOTHING TO DRINK DON'T KNOW (SKIP TO 646) ←	1 2 3 4 5 8
623B	When (NAME) had diarrhea, was he/she offered less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she offered much less than usual to eat (CODE 1) or somewhat less (CODE 2)?	MUCH LESS SOMEWHAT LESS ABOUT THE SAME MORE STOPPED FOOD NEVER GAVE FOOD DON'T KNOW (SKIP TO 629) ←	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	MUCH LESS SOMEWHAT LESS ABOUT THE SAME MORE STOPPED FOOD NEVER GAVE FOOD DON'T KNOW (SKIP TO 629) ←	1 2 3 4 5 6 8
624	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES NO (SKIP TO 629) ←	1 2	YES NO (SKIP TO 629) ←	1 2

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	
		NAME _____		NAME _____	
625	<p>Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE(S))</p>	<p>UKBM VILLAGE HEALTH POST A HEALTH POST B OTHER _____ C (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL D CLINIC E PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER F PUBLIC MOBILE CLI G VILLAGE MIDWIFE H OTHER I (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HOSP J PRIVATE CLINIC/ MATERNITY HOME K GENERAL PRACTITIONER L PEDIATRICIAN M MIDWIFE N NURSE O PHARMACY/DRUG STORE P OTHER Q (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R SHOP S OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>		<p>UKBM VILLAGE HEALTH POST A HEALTH POST B OTHER _____ C (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL D CLINIC E PUBLIC HEALTH CENTE F PUBLIC MOBILE C G VILLAGE MIDWIF H OTHER I (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HOS J PRIVATE CLINIC/ MATERNITY HOME K GENERAL PRACTITIONE L PEDIATRICIA M MIDWIFE N NURSE O PHARMACY/DRUG STO P OTHER Q (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R SHOP S OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	
626	CHECK 625:	<p>TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 628) ←</p>	<p>TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 628) ←</p>		
627	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 625.	FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/>		
628	How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)? IF THE SAME DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	DAYS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
629	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any drugs for the illness?	YES 1 NO 2 DONT KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 646) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 646) ← DONT KNOW 8
630	What drugs did (NAME) take? Any other drugs? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS SP/FANSIDAR A CHLOROQUINE B AMODIAQUINE C QUININE D ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) E OTHER ANTIMALARIAL F (SPECIFY) ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS PILL/SYRUP G INJECTION/IV H OTHER DRUGS ASPIRIN I PARACETAMOL ACETAMINOPHEN J IBUPROFEN K COUGH MEDICINE COUGH SYRUP L AMBROXOL M OTHER X DON'T KNOW Z (DSPECIFY)	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS SP/FANSIDAR A CHLOROQUINE B AMODIAQUINE C QUININE D ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) E OTHER ANTIMALARIAL F (SPECIFY) ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS PILL/SYRUP G INJECTION/IV H OTHER DRUGS ASPIRIN I PARACETAMOL ACETAMINOPHEN J IBUPROFEN K COUGH MEDICINE COUGH SYR L AMBROXOL M OTHER X DON'T KNOW Z (DSPECIFY)
646		GO BACK TO 604 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647.	GO TO 604 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647.

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
647	CHECK 615(a) ALL COLUMNS: NO CHILD RECEIVED ORALIT <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	ANY CHILD RECEIVED ORALIT <input type="checkbox"/>	648A
648	Have you ever heard of a special product called ORALIT you can get for the treatment of diarrhea?	YES 1 NO 2	
648A	CHECK 218: LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT HAS ONE OR MORE CHILDREN LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	NO CHILD LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT <input type="checkbox"/>	701
648B	When (your child/one of your children) is seriously ill, can you decide by yourself whether or not the child should be taken for medical treatment? IF SAYS NO CHILD EVER SERIOUSLY ILL, ASK: If (your child/one of your children) became seriously ill, could you decide by yourself whether or not the child should be taken for medical treatment?	YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS 3	
648C	Who makes the final decision on whether or not the child should be taken for medical treatment?	RESPONDENT 01 HUSBAND 02 RESPONDENT & HUSBAND JOINTLY 03 HUSBAND & SOMEONE ELSE JOINTLY 04 RESPONDENT & SOMEONE ELSE JOINTLY 05 OTHER 06	
649	CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2013-2015 LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT HAS AT LEAST ONE CHILD SINCE JANUARY 2015 LIVING WITH RESPONDENT <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	NO CHILD SINCE JANUARY 2015 LIVING WITH RESPONDENT <input type="checkbox"/>	701
	(NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER) ↓		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
650	<p>Now I would like to ask you about liquids or foods that (NAME FROM 649) had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in whether your child had the item I mention even if it was combined with other foods.</p> <p>Did (NAME FROM 649) drink or eat:</p> <p>a) Plain water?</p> <p>b) Fruit juice or juice drinks?</p> <p>c) Clear broth?</p> <p>d) Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p> <p>e) Infant formula? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p> <p>f) Any other liquids?</p> <p>g) Yogurt? (excluding Yakult, Vitacarm and others) IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p> <p>h) Any baby food such as Sun, Milna or Cerelac?</p> <p>i) Cooked rice, bread, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains like corn, rice, sorghum, sago, etc.?</p> <p>j) Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?</p> <p>k) White potatoes, white yams, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?</p> <p>l) Any dark green, leafy vegetables (spinach, kangkung, katuk, cassava leaf, or squash leaf)?</p> <p>m) Fruits rich in vitamin A such as ripe mango, papaya, jackfruit, cempedak, persimmon, yellow melon?</p> <p>n) Any other fruits or vegetables, such as apple, avocado, peas, eggplant, squash?</p> <p>o) Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats?</p> <p>p) Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?</p> <p>q) Eggs?</p> <p>r) Fresh or dried fish or shellfish?</p> <p>s) Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils or nuts, such as mung beans, red beans, soy beans, peanuts, tofu or tempeh??</p> <p>t) Cheese or other food made from milk?</p> <p>u) Solids, semi-solid, or soft food including cakes like banana fritters, bowsprit, pancong, corn fritters, risoles or candy?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">YES NO DK</p> <p>a) 1 2 8</p> <p>b) 1 2 8</p> <p>c) 1 2 8</p> <p>d) 1 2 8</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK <input type="text"/></p> <p>e) 1 2 8</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK <input type="text"/></p> <p>f) 1 2 8</p> <p>g) 1 2 8</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NUMBER OF TIMES DRINK YOGURT <input type="text"/></p> <p>h) 1 2 8</p> <p>i) 1 2 8</p> <p>j) 1 2 8</p> <p>k) 1 2 8</p> <p>l) 1 2 8</p> <p>m) 1 2 8</p> <p>n) 1 2 8</p> <p>o) 1 2 8</p> <p>p) 1 2 8</p> <p>q) 1 2 8</p> <p>r) 1 2 8</p> <p>s) 1 2 8</p> <p>t) 1 2 8</p> <p>u) 1 2 8</p>	
651	<p>CHECK 650 (CATEGORIES 'g' THROUGH 'u'):</p> <p>NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/></p>		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
652	<p>Did (NAME FROM 649) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night?</p> <p>IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat?</p>	<p>YES 1 (GO BACK TO 650 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) (THEN GO TO 653)</p> <p>NO 2 → 654</p>	
653	<p>How many times did (NAME FROM 649) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night?</p> <p>IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
654	<p>The last time (NAME FROM 649) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?</p>	<p>CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE 01 PUT/RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE 02 PUT/RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE 04 BURIED 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A MAN 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	<input type="checkbox"/> → 704
702	Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN 2 NO 3	<input type="checkbox"/> → 711C
703	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	<input type="checkbox"/> → 709
704	Is your (husband/partner) living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
705	RECORD THE HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
709	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	<input type="checkbox"/> → 710
709A	What was the main reason you have been married/living together more than once?	HUSBAND/PARTNER DEAD 01 UNFAITHFUL 02 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 03 HUSBAND UNABLE TO FULFILL MATERIAL NEEDS 04 HUSBAND/PARTNER UNABLE TO FULFILL BIOLOGICAL NEEDS 05 FREQUENT QUARRELS 06 LONG SEPARATION 07 NO CHILDREN 08 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	
710	CHECK 709: MARRIED/ <input type="checkbox"/> LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY ONCE ↓ MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE MAN MORE THAN ONCE ↓ a) In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? b) Now I would like to ask about your first (husband/partner). In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	<input type="checkbox"/> → 711A
711	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
711A	Did you receive tetanus toxoid (TT) injection?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW YEAR 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 711C

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
711B	<p>a) How many TT injections did you receive before you got married?</p> <p>a. How many TT injections have you received after you get married/started living together?</p> <p>NEVER HAD TT INJECTION, RECORD '0' IF 5 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '5' IF DON'T KNOW RECORD '8'</p>	<p>a) NUMBER OF INJECTIONS BEFORE MARRIED</p> <p>b) NUMBER OF INJECTIONS AFTER MARRIED</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
711C	<p>DETERMINE MONTHS MARRIED LIVING TOGETHER SINCE JANUARY 2012. ENTER "X" IN COLUMN 4 OF CALENDAR FOR EACH MONTH MARRIED OR "B" FOR EACH MONTH LIVING TOGETHER, AND ENTER "0" FOR EACH MONTH NOT MARRIED, SINCE JANUARY 2012.</p> <p>K FOR WOMEN WITH MORE THAN ONE UNION: PROBE FOR DATE WHEN CURRENT UNION STARTED AND, IF APPROPRIATE, FOR STARTING AND TERMINATION DATES OF ANY PREVIOUS UNIONS.</p> <p>FOR WOMEN NOT CURRENTLY IN UNION: PROBE FOR DATE WHEN LAST UNION STARTED AND FOR TERMINATION DATE AND, IF APPROPRIATE, FOR THE STARTING AND TERMINATION DATES OF ANY PREVIOUS UNIONS.</p>		
712	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
713	<p>Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE</p> <p>AGE IN YEARS</p> <p>FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND/PARTNER</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 00 → 731 95
714	<p>I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.</p>	<p>DAYS AGO</p> <p>WEEKS AGO</p> <p>MONTHS AGO</p> <p>YEARS AGO</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 4
714A	Can you say 'no' to your husband/partner if you don't want to have sexual intercourse?	YES	1
714B	Can you ask your husband/partner to use condom?	YES	1
714C	Do you know the signs of danger during pregnancy?	YES	1
714C		NO	2 → 714F
714D	<p>What kind of health problems can a woman have when she is pregnant?</p> <p>Any other problems?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p>	<p>PROLONGED LABOR</p> <p>VAGINAL BLEEDING</p> <p>FEVER</p> <p>CONVULSIONS</p> <p>BABY IN WRONG POSITION</p> <p>SWOLLEN LIMBS</p> <p>FAINT</p> <p>BREATHLESSNESS</p> <p>TIREDNESS</p> <p>OTHER</p>	A B C D E F G H I X

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
714E	What should she do if she experienced this problem? Any other way? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	NOTHING REST TAKE MEDICATION TAKE HERBS SEE TBA SEE MIDWIFE SEE DOCTOR GO TO A HEALTH FACILITY OTHER DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F G H X Z
714F	Can you tell me what kind of problems can happen to a woman during labor and delivery? Any other problems? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	WATER BREAKS TOO EARLY EXCESSIVE BLEEDING DURING AND AFTER DELIVERY FEVER LONG LABOR FAINT CONVULSIONS PLACENTA DOES NOT COME OUT STILLBIRTH OTHER DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F G H X Z
714G	What action should be taken to the woman? Any other way? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	NOTHING REST TAKE MEDICATION TAKE HERBS SEE TBA SEE MIDWIFE SEE DOCTOR GO TO A HEALTH FACILITY OTHER DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F G H X Z
714H	Can you tell me what kind of problems can happen to a woman during postpartum period? Any other problems? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	EXCESSIVE BLEEDING DURING AND AFTER DELIVERY FAINT CONVULSIONS HIGH FEVER FOUL SMELLING VAGINAL DISCHARGE PAIN IN BREASTS DEPRESSED OTHER DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F G H X Z
714I	What action should be taken to the woman? Any other way? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	NOTHING REST TAKE MEDICATION TAKE HERBS SEE TBA SEE MIDWIFE SEE DOCTOR GO TO A HEALTH FACILITY OTHER DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F G H X Z
731	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.	YES NO CHILDREN < 10 YEARS 1 2 ADULT MALE 1 2 ADULT FEMALE 1 2	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	CHECK 304: NOT ASKED OR NEITHER STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>	HE OR SHE STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 813
802	CHECK 226: PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE	→ 804
803	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805 → 812 → 812
804	Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 807 → 813 → 813 → 811
805	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? b) After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child? <input type="checkbox"/>	MONTHS 1 YEARS 2 SOON/NOW 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 AFTER MARRIAGE 995 OTHER 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 811 → 813 → 811 → 811
806	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/>	PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 812
807	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/>	CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 813
808	CHECK 805: '24' OR MORE MONTHS OR '02' OR MORE YEARS <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/>	'00-23' MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> OR '00-01' YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> → 812
809	CHECK 714: DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS AGO <input type="checkbox"/>	YEARS AGO <input type="checkbox"/> NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 811 → 811

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	<p>CHECK 804:</p> <p>WANTS TO HAVE A/ANOTHER CHILD <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>WANTS NO MORE/ NONE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy?</p> <p>b) You have said that you do not want any (more) children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy?</p> <p>Any other reason? Any other reason?</p> <p>RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.</p>	<p>NOT MARRIED A</p> <p>FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>NOT HAVING SEX B INFREQUENT SEX C MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY D CAN'T GET PREGNANT E NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH F BREASTFEEDING G UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC H</p> <p>OPPOSITION TO USE</p> <p>RESPONDENT OPPOSED I HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED J OTHERS OPPOSED K RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION L</p> <p>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE</p> <p>KNOWS NO METHOD M KNOWS NO SOURCE N</p> <p>METHOD-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH</p> <p>CONCERNS O LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR P COSTS TOO MUCH Q PREFERRED METHOD</p> <p>NOT AVAILABLE R NO METHOD AVAILABLE S INCONVENIENT TO USE T INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES U GET FAT/THIN V OTHER _____ X DON'T KNOW Z</p>	
811	<p>CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD?</p> <p>NO ASKED OR, NOT CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>YES, <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY USING</p>	→ 813
812	<p>Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	→ 813

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
812A	What is the main reason that you think you will not use a method at any time in the future?	<p>FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>INFREQUENT SEX 11 MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY 12 CAN'T GET PREGNANT 13 WANT AS MANY AS CHILDREN AS POSSIBLE 14 UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC 15</p> <p>OPPOSITION TO USE</p> <p>RESPONDENT OPPOSED 21 HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED 22 OTHERS OPPOSED 23 RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION 24</p> <p>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE</p> <p>KNOWS NO METHOD 31 KNOWS NO SOURCE 32</p> <p>METHOD-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>HEALTH CONCERNS 41 SIDE EFFECTS 42 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR 43 COSTS TOO MUCH 44 INCONVENIENT TO USE 45 GAIN/LOSE WEIGHT 46</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	815
813	<p>CHECK 216:</p> <p>HAS LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> NO LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p> <p>PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.</p>	<p>NONE 00 → 815</p> <p>NUMBER <input type="text"/> 96 → 815</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	
814	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	<p>BOYS GIRLS EITHER</p> <p>NUMBER ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
815	In the last six months have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Read about family planning in a poster or a pamphlet? e) Read about family planning in a billboard, banner, pennant or mural ? f) Read about family planning on the Internet?	YES NO a) RADIO 1 2 b) TELEVISION 1 2 c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2 d) POSTER OR PAMPHLET 1 2 e) BILLBOARD, BANNER, PENNANT OR MURAL 1 2 d) INTERNET 1 2	
816A	In the last six months, have you discussed the practice of family planning with your friends, neighbors, or relatives?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 816C
816B	With whom? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	HUSBAND/PARTNER A MOTHER B FATHER C SISTER(S) D BROTHER(S) E DAUGHTER F SON G MOTHER-IN-LAW H FRIENDS/NEIGHBORS I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
816C	In the last six months, did you obtain about family planning information from: a) FP officer? b) Teacher? c) Religious leader? d) Doctor? e) Nurse or midwife? f) Village/community leader? g) Women's group (PKK)? h) Pharmacist?	YES NO a) FP OFFICER 1 2 b) TEACHER 1 2 c) RELIGIOUS LEADER 1 2 d) DOCTOR 1 2 e) NURSE/MIDWIFE 1 2 f) VILLAGE/COMMUNITY LEADER 1 2 g) WOMEN'S GROU 1 2 h) PHARMACIST 1 2	
816D	In the last six months, did you obtain about family planning information from: a) Mobile information unit? b) Art?	YES NO a) MOBILE INFO. UNIT 1 2 b) ART 1 2	
817	CHECK 701: MARITAL STATUS YES, <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY MARRIED YES, <input type="checkbox"/> LIVING WITH A MAN NOT IN A UNION		→ 901
818	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/> NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 820 → 822

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
819	Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 JOINT DECISION 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	820A → 820A
820	Would you say that not using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 JOINT DECISION 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
820A	Now I want to ask you about your husband's/partner's views on family planning. Do you think that your husband/partner approves or disapproves of couples using a contraceptive method to avoid pregnancy?	APPROVES 1 DISAPPROVES 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
820B	How often did you talk to your husband/partner about family planning in the past year?	NEVER 1 ONCE OR TWICE 2 OFTEN 3	
821	CHECK 304: NEITHER ARE <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED ↓	HE OR SHE ARE <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED	901 → 901
822	Does your (husband/partner) want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	SAME NUMBER 1 MORE CHILDREN 2 FEWER CHILDREN 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
913	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do? _____ _____	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL 01 MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATION 02 CLERICAL 03 SALES 04 SERVICE 05 AGRICULTURAL WORKER 06 INDUSTRIAL WORKER 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
914	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	
915	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
916	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY 1 CASH AND KIND 2 IN KIND ONLY 3 NOT PAID 4	
917	CHECK 701: MARITAL STATUS CURRENTLY <input type="checkbox"/> MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 925
918	CHECK 916: CODE '1' OR '2' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 921
919	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
920	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your (husband/partner) earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM 1 LESS THAN HIM 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 922
921	Who usually decides how your (husband's/partner's) earnings will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
922	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
923	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	
924	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
925	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 928
926	Do you have a title deed for any house you own?	YES, RESPONDENT'S NAME 1 YES, HUSBAND/PARTNER'S NAME 2 YES, OTHER PERSON'S NAME 3 NO 4	
928	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 931
929	Do you have a title deed for any land you own?	YES, RESPONDENT'S NAME 1 YES, HUSBAND/PARTNER'S NAME 2 YES, OTHER PERSON'S NAME 3 NO 4	
931	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	PRES./ PRES./ NOT NOT LISTEN. LISTEN. PRES. CHILDREN < 10 1 2 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER 1 2 3 OTHER MALES 1 2 3 OTHER FEMALES 1 2 3	
932	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food?	YES NO DK a) GOES OUT 1 2 8 b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN .. 1 2 8 c) ARGUES 1 2 8 d) REFUSES SEX 1 2 8 e) BURNS FOOD 1 2 8	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1001	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1042
1001A	From which sources of information have you learned about HIV/AIDS? Any thing else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	RADIO A TELEVISION B NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE C FLYER/POSTER D HEALTH PROFESSIONAL E RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION F SCHOOL/TEACHER G COMMUNITY MEETING H FRIENDS/RELATIVE I WORK PLACE J INTERNET K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1002	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV-AIDS by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1003	Can people get HI-AIDS from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1004	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV-AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1005	Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1006	Can people get HIV-AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1006A	Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus by sharing unsterilized needle or syringe?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1007	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the HIV-AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1008	Can the HIV-AIDS virus be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 a) DURING PREGNANCY .. 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVERY .. 1 2 8 c) BREASTFEEDING .. 1 2 8	
1008A	How to identify someone who was infected with HIV-AIDS? Any thing else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PHYSICAL A BEHAVIOR B BLOOD TEST C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
1008B	Do you know about HIV-AIDS test?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1032A

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1031	Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1032A
1032	<p>Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <hr/> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL A HEALTH CENTER B PUBLIC MOBILE CL C CLINIC D VCT CLINIC E OTHER F <hr/> (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL G CLINIC H VCT CLINIC I PRIVATE DOCTOR J MIDWIFE/NURSE K OTHER L <hr/> OTHER X <hr/> (SPECIFY) <hr/> (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1032A	CHECK 701: MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NOT MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1035
1032B	Have you ever talked about ways to prevent getting the virus that causes HIV-AIDS with your husband/partner?	YES 1 NO 2	
1035	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV-AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1035A	If a member of your family got infected with the HIV-AIDS virus would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1035B	If a member of your family became sick with HIV-AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1036	Do you think children living with HIV-AIDS should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1037	Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1038	Do people talk badly about people living with HIV-AIDS, or who are thought to be living with HIV-AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1039	Do people living with HIV-AIDS, or thought to be living with HIV-AIDS, lose the respect of other people?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1040	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1041	Do you fear that you could get HIV-AIDS if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV-AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1042	CHECK 1001: HEARD ABOUT <input type="checkbox"/> HIV-AIDS ↓ a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT <input type="checkbox"/> HIV-AIDS ↓ b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1043
1042A	What kind of infection that you know? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	SYPHILIS/RAJA SINGA A GONORRHEA B GENITAL WARTS/CONDYLOMATA C CHANROID D CLAMYDIA E CANDIDA F GENITAL HERPES G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1042B	<p>From which sources of information have you learned about sexually transmitted infection (STIs)?</p> <p>Anything else?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p>	RADIO A TELEVISION B NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE C FLYER/POSTER D HEALTH PROFESSIONAL E RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION F SCHOOL/TEACHER G COMMUNITY MEETING H FRIENDS/RELATIVE I WORK PLACE J INTERNET K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1042C	<p>If a man has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might he have?</p> <p>Anything else?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p>	ABDOMINAL PAIN A GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING B FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE C BURNING PAIN ON URINATION D REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA E SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA F GENITAL SORES/ULCERS G GENITAL WARTS H GENITAL ITCHING I BLOOD IN URINE J LOSS OF WEIGHT K IMPOTENCE L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO SYMPTOMS Y DON'T KNOW Z	
1042D	<p>If a woman has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might she have?</p> <p>Anything else?</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p>	ABDOMINAL PAIN A GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING B FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE C BURNING PAIN ON URINATION D REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA E SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA F GENITAL SORES/ULCERS G GENITAL WARTS H GENITAL ITCHING I BLOOD IN URINE J LOSS OF WEIGHT K HARD TO GET PREGNANT/HAVE A CHILD L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO SYMPTOMS Y DON'T KNOW Z	
1043	CHECK 713: SEXUAL INTERCOURSE HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE <input type="checkbox"/>  NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1051
1044	CHECK 1042: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? CODE '1' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>  CODE '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1046

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1045	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1046	Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1047	Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1048	CHECK 1045, 1046, AND 1047: HAS HAD AN INFECTION <input type="checkbox"/> (ANY CODE '1' CIRCLED) ↓	NO CODE '1' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 1051
1049	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 1045/1046/1047), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1051
1050	Where did you go? Any other place? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL A HEALTH CENTER B PUBLIC MOBILE CL C D OTHER _____ E (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL F CLINIC G PRIVATE DOCTOR H MIDWIFE/NURSE I PHARMACY J OTHER _____ K (SPECIFY) SHOP L SELF-MEDICATED M TRADITIONAL HEALER N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1051	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1052	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP		
1101	<p>Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months?</p> <p>IF YES: How many injections have you had?</p> <p>IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF INJECTIONS</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td> </tr> </table> <p>NONE 00 → 1104</p>			
1102	<p>Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker?</p> <p>IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF INJECTIONS</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td> </tr> </table> <p>NONE 00 → 1104</p>			
1103	The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>			
1104	Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?	<p>EVERY DAY 1</p> <p>SOME DAYS 2</p> <p>NOT AT ALL 3</p>	□ → 1106		
1105	On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day?	<p>NUMBER OF CIGARETTES</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></td> </tr> </table>			
1106	Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	<p>EVERY DAY 1</p> <p>SOME DAYS 2</p> <p>NOT AT ALL 3</p>	→ 1108		
1107	<p>What other type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>PIPE A</p> <p>CIGAR B</p> <p>SHISHA/WATER PIPE C</p> <p>INHALED THROUGH MOUTH D</p> <p>INHALED THROUGH NOSE E</p> <p>CHEWING TOBACCO F</p> <p>CHEW BETEL LEAF WITH TOBACCO G</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>			
1108	<p>Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not a big problem:</p> <p>a) Getting permission to go to the doctor? b) Getting money needed for advice or treatment? c) The distance to the health facility? d) Not wanting to go alone?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">BIG PROBLEM</td> <td style="width: 20%;">NOT A BIG PROBLEM</td> </tr> </table> <p>a) PERMISSION TO GO 1 2</p> <p>b) GETTING MONEY 1 2</p> <p>c) DISTANCE 1 2</p> <p>d) GO ALONE 1 2</p>	BIG PROBLEM	NOT A BIG PROBLEM	
BIG PROBLEM	NOT A BIG PROBLEM				

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1109	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1201
1110	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	REGIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE A HEALTH SECURITY INSURANCE B HEALTH SECURITY INSURANCE NON CONTRIBUTOR C PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE D EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1110A	CHECK 1110: HAS HEALTH INSURANCE CODE 'B' <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED 	CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	1201
1110B	What type of services did you use the health insurance card (JKN/BPJS PBI) for?	ANTENATAL CARE A DELIVERY CARE B POSTPARTUM CARE C NEWBORN CARE D FAMILY PLANNING E INPATIENT CARE F OUTPATIENT CARE/CHECK UP G NEVER USED H	

12. RESPONDENT'S ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1201	CHECK 106: AGE 15-24 <input type="checkbox"/> 25 OR OLDER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1735
1202	CHECK 701 AND 702: NEVER MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> YES, FORMERLY MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1735
1203	Are you currently attending school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1205
1204	What is the reason you are not currently attending school any more?	GRADUATED/HAD ENOUGH SCHOOLING 01 GOT PREGNANT 02 TO CARE FOR ANOTHER FAMILY MEMBER 03 FAMILY NEEDED HELP ON FARM OR BUSINESS 04 COULD NOT PAY SCHOOL FEES... 05 NEEDED TO EARN MONEY 06 DID NOT LIKE SCHOOL/ DID NOT WANT TO CONTINUE... 07 DID NOT PASS EXAMS 08 SCHOOL NOT ACCESSIBLE/ TOO FAR 09 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1205	CHECK 113: READ NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '3' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1207
1206	In the last 6 months did you read an article in a newspaper or magazine: a) About postponement of age at marriage? b) About HIV/AIDS? c) About sexually transmitted infections? d) About the condom/condom advertisement? e) About drugs? f) About alcoholic beverages? g) About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	YES NO a) POSTPONE MARRIAGE 1 2 b) HIV/AIDS 1 2 c) STI 1 2 d) CONDOM 1 2 e) DRUGS 1 2 f) ALCOHOL 1 2 g) FAMILY PLANNING 1 2	
1207	CHECK 114: LISTENED TO THE RADIO CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '3' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1209
1208	In the last 6 months did you hear on the radio: a) About postponement of age at marriage? b) About HIV/AIDS? c) About sexually transmitted infections? d) About the condom/condom advertisement? e) About drugs? f) About alcoholic beverages? g) About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	YES NO a) POSTPONE MARRIAGE 1 2 b) HIV/AIDS 1 2 c) STI 1 2 d) CONDOM 1 2 e) DRUGS 1 2 f) ALCOHOL 1 2 g) FAMILY PLANNING 1 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1209	CHECK 115: WATCHED ON THE TELEVISION CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED  CODE '3' CIRCLED 		→ 1301
1210	In the last 6 months did you watch on television: a) About postponement of age at marriage? b) About HIV/AIDS? c) About sexually transmitted infections? d) About the condom/condom advertisement? e) About drugs? f) About alcoholic beverages? g) About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	YES NO a) POSTPONE MARRIAGE 1 2 b) HIV/AIDS 1 2 c) STI 1 2 d) CONDOM 1 2 e) DRUGS 1 2 f) ALCOHOL 1 2 g) FAMILY PLANNING 1 2	

13. KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE ABOUT HUMAN REPRODUCTION SYSTEM

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

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1301	<p>When a boy begins to change from childhood to adolescence, also known as puberty, he experiences some physical changes. Can you tell me what they are?</p> <p>Any other change?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>DEVELOP MUSCLES A CHANGE IN VOICE B GROWTH OF FACIAL HAIR, PUBIC HAIR, UNDERARM HAIR, CHEST, LEGS AND ARMS C INCREASE IN SEXUAL AROUSAI... D WET DREAMS E GROWTH OF ADAM'S APPLE F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z</p>	
1302	<p>When a girl begins to change from childhood to adolescence, she experiences some physical changes. Can you tell me what they are?</p> <p>Any other change?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>GROWTH OF PUBIC AND UNDERARM HAIR A GROWTH IN BREASTS B GROWTH IN HIPS C INCREASE IN SEXUAL AROUSAI... D START MENSTRUATION E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z</p>	
1303	<p>CHECK 1301 AND 1302:</p> <p>NO CODE 'Z' CIRCLED OR CODE 'Z' CIRCLED IN ONE QUESTION ONLY</p> 	<p>CODE 'Z' CIRCLED IN BOTH 1301 AND 1302</p>	1305
1304	<p>Where did you get the information about the physical changes from childhood to adolescence?</p> <p>Any other source?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>FRIENDS A MOTHER B FATHER C SIBLINGS D RELATIVES E TEACHER F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER G RELIGIOUS LEADER H TELEVISION I RADIO J BOOK/MAGAZINE/NEWSPAPER ... K INTERNET L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z</p>	
1305	How old were you when you had your first menstruation?	NEVER 00 AGE IN YEARS	1309
1306	Before you menstruated, did anyone talk to you about menstruation?	YES 1 NO 2	1308

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1307	<p>Who talked to you about menstruation?</p> <p>Any one else?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</p>	FRIENDS A MOTHER B FATHER C SIBLINGS D RELATIVES E TEACHER F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER G RELIGIOUS LEADER H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1308	<p>The first time you menstruated, did you talk to anyone?</p> <p>Who did you talk to?</p> <p>Any one else?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</p>	FRIENDS A MOTHER B FATHER C SIBLINGS D RELATIVES E TEACHER F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER G RELIGIOUS LEADER H OTHER _____ X NO ONE Z (SPECIFY)	
1309	Can a woman become pregnant by having one sexual intercourse ?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1310	<p>Do you know how to avoid pregnancy? If "YES": What is it?</p> <p>Any other way?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</p>	ABSTAIN FROM SEX A USE CONTRACEPTION B OTHER _____ X (DON'T KNOW Z)	
1311	<p>What service of family planning do you think should be made available to unmarried youth?</p> <p>a) Information about reproductive health and family planning methods?</p> <p>b) Consultation about how to use family planning methods?</p> <p>c) Provision and family planning services</p>	YES NO a) INFORMATION 1 2 b) COUNSELLING 1 2 c) SERVICE 1 2	
1312	<p>I will now read you some statements about condom use. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:</p> <p>a) Condoms can be used to prevent pregnancy</p> <p>b) A condom can protect against getting HIV-AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases</p> <p>c) A condom can be reused</p>	DIS- DON'T AGREE AGREE KNOW a) PREVENT PREGNANCY . 1 2 8 b) PREVENT HIV/AIDS AND STI 1 2 8 c) CAN BE REUSED 1 2 8	
1313	Now I want to talk about a disease called anemia. Have you ever heard of anemia?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1401

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1314	What is anemia? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	LOW HEMOGLOBIN (Hb) A IRON DEFICIENCY B DEFICIT IN RED BLOOD CELLS ... C BLOOD DEFICIT D VITAMIN DEFICIENCY E LOW BLOOD PRESSURE F OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
1315	What do you think is the cause of anemia? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, FISH AND LIVER A LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLES AND FRUIT B BLEEDING C MENSTRUATION D MALNUTRITION E INFECTIOUS DISEASE F OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
1316	Can anemia be treated?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	► 1401
1317	How is anemia treated? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	TAKE PILL TO INCREASE BLOOD A TAKE IRON TABLET B INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, CHICKEN, FISH AND LIVER C INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF IRON-RICH VEGETABLES AND FRUITS D OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	

14. MARRIAGE AND CHILDREN

Now I want to ask your opinion about marriage and having children.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1401	At what age would you like to be married?	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NEVER 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
1402	In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to get married?	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
1403	In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to get married?	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
1404	Do you think a couple who wants to get married needs to have their health examined?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 1406
1405	What kind of examination? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	PHYSICAL A BLOOD B URINE C OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
1406	Who is going to choose the person you will marry: your parents, yourself, or together ?	SELF 1 PARENTS 2 RELATIVES 3 JOINTLY 4	
1409	Who do you think should decide on how many children a couple should have: the wife, the husband, the wife and husband or other people?	WIFE 1 HUSBAND 2 WIFE AND HUSBAND 3 OTHERS 6 DON'T KNOW 8	
1410	In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to have the first baby?	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
1411	In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to have the first baby?	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
1412	How long do you think a woman should wait after one birth before she has another birth?	MONTH 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1413	If a woman has an unwanted pregnancy, what do you think she should do; have the baby and keep it, have the baby and give it away, have an abortion, or up to her?	HAVE THE BABY AND KEEP IT..... 1 HAVE THE BABY AND GIVE IT AWAY 2 HAVE AN ABORTION..... 3 UP TO HER..... 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
1414	I'm going to read some statements about times when a woman might consider having an abortion. Please tell me, in your opinion, is it acceptable for a woman to have an a) The pregnancy endangers her health and the baby's health? b) The pregnancy endangers her life and the baby's life? c) The fetus has physical deformity? d) The pregnancy has resulted from rape? e) She is unmarried? f) The couple can not afford to have a child? g) She is attending school?	DIS- AGREE AGREE DON'T a) ENDANGER HEALTH 1 2 8 b) ENDANGER LIFE 1 2 8 c) FETUS DEFORMED 1 2 8 d) RAPE 1 2 8 e) UNMARRIED ... 1 2 8 f) CAN NOT AFFORD 1 2 8 g) ATTENDING SCHOOL..... 1 2 8	

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

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

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO																								
1501	I would like to know about the people with whom you have talked about or asked questions about reproductive health. Have you talked about these things with: a) Friend? b) Mother? c) Father? d) Siblings? e) Relatives? f) Teacher? g) Health service provider? h) Religious leader?	<p style="margin-top: 10px;">YES NO</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>a) FRIEND</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>b) MOTHER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>c) FATHER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>d) SIBLINGS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>e) RELATIVES</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>f) TEACHER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>g) HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>h) RELIGIOUS LEADER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>	a) FRIEND	1	2	b) MOTHER	1	2	c) FATHER	1	2	d) SIBLINGS	1	2	e) RELATIVES	1	2	f) TEACHER	1	2	g) HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER	1	2	h) RELIGIOUS LEADER	1	2	
a) FRIEND	1	2																									
b) MOTHER	1	2																									
c) FATHER	1	2																									
d) SIBLINGS	1	2																									
e) RELATIVES	1	2																									
f) TEACHER	1	2																									
g) HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER	1	2																									
h) RELIGIOUS LEADER	1	2																									
1502	If you want to know more about reproductive health, who would you like to ask? Any one else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	<table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>FRIENDS</td><td>A</td></tr> <tr><td>MOTHER</td><td>B</td></tr> <tr><td>FATHER</td><td>C</td></tr> <tr><td>SIBLINGS</td><td>D</td></tr> <tr><td>RELATIVES</td><td>E</td></tr> <tr><td>TEACHER</td><td>F</td></tr> <tr><td>HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER</td><td>G</td></tr> <tr><td>RELIGIOUS LEADER</td><td>H</td></tr> <tr><td>OTHER</td><td>X</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</td></tr> <tr><td>DON'T KNOW</td><td>Z</td></tr> </table>	FRIENDS	A	MOTHER	B	FATHER	C	SIBLINGS	D	RELATIVES	E	TEACHER	F	HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER	G	RELIGIOUS LEADER	H	OTHER	X	(SPECIFY)		DON'T KNOW	Z			
FRIENDS	A																										
MOTHER	B																										
FATHER	C																										
SIBLINGS	D																										
RELATIVES	E																										
TEACHER	F																										
HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER	G																										
RELIGIOUS LEADER	H																										
OTHER	X																										
(SPECIFY)																											
DON'T KNOW	Z																										
1503	CHECK 107: EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL/ATTENDING SCHOOL YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: -10px;">→ 1506</div>																										
	TOPIC A. How the human reproductive system works. B. Methods of birth control. C. HIV/AIDS. D. Other sexually transmitted infections. E. NAPZA (narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic drugs and other addictive substances).	1504. Have you ever been taught at school about (TOPIC)? YES 1 → NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 YES 1 → NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	1505 In what level of schooling were you when you first were taught at school about (TOPIC)? PRIMARY 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 3 ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII 4 DIV/UNIVERSITY 5 DON'T KNOW 8 PRIMARY 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 3 ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII 4 DIV/UNIVERSITY 5 DON'T KNOW 8 PRIMARY 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 3 ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII 4 DIV/UNIVERSITY 5 DON'T KNOW 8 PRIMARY 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 3 ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII 4 DIV/UNIVERSITY 5 DON'T KNOW 8 PRIMARY 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 3 ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII 4 DIV/UNIVERSITY 5 DON'T KNOW 8																								
		1506																									

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1506	Have you ever attended a community-sponsored meeting about reproductive health?	YES 1 NO 2	→1508
1507	What kind of meeting did you attend? Any other? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	YOUTH GROUP A RELIOUS GATHERING B YOUTH FAMILY GUIDANCE/BKR... C NGO D GOVT. EXTENSION SERVIC..... E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1508	Have you heard of a place for young adults to obtain information and counselling about young adult reproductive health?	YES 1 NO 2	→1601
1509	What places have you heard about? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	PIK-R/M A PUSKESMAS PKPR B YOUTH CENTEF..... C OTHER X DON'T REMEMBER/DON'T KNOW... Z	
1510	Do you know where this place is (any of these places are)?	YES 1 NO 2	→1601
1511	Have you ever visited this place (any of these places)?	YES 1 NO 2	→1601
1512	What services did you find there? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH A COUNSELING B MEDICAL CHECK UP..... C STI TREATMENT D CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD..... E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
1513	Apart from services you mentioned before, what other services do you want to be available in that place (those places)? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH A COUNSELING B MEDICAL CHECK UP..... C STI TREATMENT D CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD..... E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	

16. SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUGS

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

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1601	CHECK 1104: SMOKING CODE '3' CIRCLED  CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED 		
			→ 1603
1602	Have you ever tried to smoke a cigarette?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1605
1603	How old were you when you smoked a cigarette for the first time?	AGE IN YEARS  DON'T REMEMBEF 98	
1604	How old were you when you started smoking fairly regularly?	AGE IN YEARS  JUST TRIED 94 NEVER SMOKED REGULARLY... 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
1605	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to smoke?	YES 1 NO 2	
1606	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to smoke?	YES 1 NO 2	
1607	Now I have some questions about drinking alcohol such as arak, tuak, beer, and others. Have you ever drunk an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1611
1608	How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol?	AGE IN YEARS  DON'T KNOW 98	
1609	In the last three months, on how many days did you drink an alcohol-containing beverage? IF EVERY DAY: RECORD '90'.	NUMBER OF DAYS  DID NOT DRINK 95	
1610	Have you ever gotten "drunk" from drinking an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES 1 NO 2	
1611	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to drink an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES 1 NO 2	
1612	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to drink an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1613	There are drugs such as ganja, putau, shabu-shabu, and others drugs which can be used for fun or get high (<i>ngehai, ngeboat, berfantasi</i> , etc). Do you know someone who takes drugs?	YES 1 NO 2	
1614	Have you yourself ever tried to use those kinds of drugs?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1622
1615	How did you use the drug? Any other way? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SMOKED A INHALED B INJECTED C DRUNK/SWALLOWED D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1616	CHECK 1615: CODE 'A', 'B', 'D' OR 'X' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	CODE 'C' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 1618
1617	Have you ever injected drugs which can make you <i>teler, flai, hai, or on</i> ?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1622
1618	How old were you when you first injected drugs?	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T REMEMBER 98	
1619	Did you inject drugs in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1621
1620	How often did you inject the drugs?	EVERYDAY 01 A FEW TIMES A WEEK 02 EVERY WEEK 03 LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK 04 ONCE A MONTH 05 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1621	Have you ever shared needles?	YES 1 NO 2	
1622	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to use drugs?	YES 1 NO 2	
1623	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to use drugs?	YES 1 NO 2	
1624	Have you ever heard of IPWL (Rehabilitation Centre)?	YES 1 NO 2	

17. DATING AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1701	Do you currently have a boyfriend?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1703
1702	Did you ever have a boyfriend?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1705
1703	How old were you when you first had a boyfriend?	AGE IN YEARS DON'T KNOW	98
1704	When you were dating, when you are with your (current or past) boyfriend, to show love or out of curiosity, have you ever done any of the following: a) Hold hands? b) Embraced? c) Kissed lips? d) Touched (or being touched) on your sensitive body parts such as genitals, breast, thigh, etc.?	YES NO a) HOLD HANDS 1 2 b) EMBRACED 1 2 c) KISS LIPS 1 2 d) TOUCHED/BEING TOUCHED 1 2	
	IF THE RESPONDENT IS UNCOMFORTABLE WITH THE QUESTIONS, TELL HER THAT YOU KNOW THE QUESTIONS ARE SENSITIVE BUT IT IS IMPORTANT TO GET ACCURATE INFORMATION. ASSURE THE RESPONDENT AGAIN THAT THE INFORMATION WILL BE CONFIDENTIAL.		
1705	CHECK 713: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE YES ↓	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 1712
1706	What is the main reason for having sexual intercourse the first time? IF THERE ARE MORE THAN ONE REASONS, CIRCLE CODE FOR THE MAIN REASON. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES	LOVE EACH OTHER 01 JUST HAPPENED 02 CURIOS/ANXIOUS TO KNOW 03 FORCED BY PARTNER 04 FOR MONEY 05 WANTED TO MARRY 06 INFLUENCED BY FRIENDS 07 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T REMEMBER 98	
1707	Where did you have sexual intercourse the first time? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES	OWN HOUSE 01 PARTNER'S HOUSE 02 HOTEL/MOTEL 03 BOARDING HOUSE 04 PROSTITUTE'S PLACE 05 VEHICLE 06 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T REMEMBER 98	
1708	How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse?	AGE IN YEARS DON'T REMEMBER	98

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1709	With whom did you have sex the first time? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	FRIEND 01 BOY/GIRLFRIEND 02 RELATIVE 03 FATHER 04 PROSTITUTE 05 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1710	The first time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use anything to prevent a pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .. 8	□ →1712
1711	What contraceptive method did you or your partner use? Any other method? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	CONDOM A PILL B EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION... C WITHDRAWAL D RHYTHM/PERIODIC ABSTINENCE E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1712	Do you have any friends who have had sex before marriage?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	□ →1714
1713	Because you have friends who have had sex, are you motivated to have sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1714	Do you agree or disagree with the following statements: a) A man has many concurrent partners/girlfriends b) A woman has many concurrent partners/boyfriends	YES NO DE- PENDS a) MAN HAS MANY CONCURRENT GIRLFRIENDS ... 1 2 8 b) WOMAN HAS MANY CONCURRENT BOYFRIENDS 1 2 8	
1715	Do you approve if a woman has sexual intercourse before marriage?	APPROVE 1 DISAPPROVE 2 DEPENDS 8	
1716	Do you approve if a man has sexual intercourse before marriage?	APPROVE 1 DISAPPROVE 2 DEPENDS 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1729	What did you do with the baby?	KEPT THE BABY 1 BABY CARED BY OTHER PEOPLE 2 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
1730	CHECK 1726: CODE '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	CODE '1' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 1732
1731	Who helped you in stopping the pregnancy or attempting to stop the pregnancy? Any other person? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	DOCTOR A MIDWIFE/NURSE B TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT .. C PHARMACIST D FRIEND/RELATIVES E SELF F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
1732	Do you personally know any young unmarried adult who has tried to abort her pregnancy or has ever aborted her pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	
1733	Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone to abort a pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	
1734	Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone not to abort a pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	
1735	RECORD THE TIME	HOUR MINUTE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S NAME: _____ DATE: _____

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S NAME: _____ DATE: _____

CALENDAR

INSTRUCTIONS:

**ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
FOR COLUMNS 1 AND 4, ALL MONTHS SHOULD BE FILLED IN.**

INFORMATION TO BE CODED FOR EACH COLUMN:

COL. 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- L BIRTH
- H PREGNANCIES
- K MISCARRIAGE
- A ABORTION
- S STILLBIRTH
- 0 NO METHOD
- 1 FEMALE STERILIZATION
- 2 MALE STERILIZATION
- 3 IUD
- 4 INJECTABLES
- 5 IMPLANTS
- 6 PILL
- 7 CONDOM
- M LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
- P PERIODIC ABSTINENCE
- T WITHDRAWAL
- X OTHER

COL. 2: SOURCE OF CONTRACEPTION

1 GOVT. HOSPITAL
2 GOVT. CLINIC
3 PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER
4 PUSTU/PUSLING
5 DELIVERY POST (POSKESDES/POLINDES)
6 HEALTH POST (POSYANDU)
7 FP MOBILE CLINIC 9TKBK/TMK/MUYAN/BAKSOS
8 FP FIELDWORKER
9 FP POST/PPKB
0 VILLAGE MIDWIFE

A PVT. HOSPITAL
B PVT. CLINIC/MATERNITY OSPITAL
C PVT. OBGYN
D PRIVATE DOCTOR
E MIDWIFE
F NURSE
G PHARMACY/DRUGSTORE
H SHOP
X OTHER _____
(SPECIFY)

COL. 3: REASON FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

- 0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
- 1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
- 2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
- 3 HUSBAND DISAPPROVED
- 4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
- 5 HEALTH CONCERNSS
- 6 SIDE EFFECTS
- 7 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
- 8 COSTS TOO MUCH
- 9 INCONVENIENT TO USE
- F DONT KNOW/MIND
- M MENOPAUSAL
- C MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
- N IUD EXPELLED
- X OTHER _____

Z (SPECIFY) _____

Z DON'T KNOW

COL. 4: MARITAL STATUS

MARRIAGE
 LIVING TOGETHER
 NOT MARRIAGE

		1	2	3	4	
	DES	01				01 DES
	NOV	02				02 NOV
2	OKT	03				03 OKT
	SEP	04				04 SEP
0	AGT	05				05 AGT
	JUL	06				06 JUL
1	JUN	07				07 JUN
	MEI	08				08 MEI
7	APR	09				09 APR
	MAR	10				10 MAR
	PEB	11				11 PEB
	JAN	12				12 JAN
	DES	13				13 DES
	NOV	14				14 NOV
2	OKT	15				15 OKT
	SEP	16				16 SEP
0	AGT	17				17 AGT
	JUL	18				18 JUL
1	JUN	19				19 JUN
	MEI	20				20 MEI
6	APR	21				21 APR
	MAR	22				22 MAR
	PEB	23				23 PEB
	JAN	24				24 JAN
	DES	25				25 DES
	NOV	26				26 NOV
2	OKT	27				27 OKT
	SEP	28				28 SEP
0	AGT	29				29 AGT
	JUL	30				30 JUL
1	JUN	31				31 JUN
	MEI	32				32 MEI
5	APR	33				33 APR
	MAR	34				34 MAR
	PEB	35				35 PEB
	JAN	36				36 JAN
	DES	37				37 DES
	NOV	38				38 NOV
2	OKT	39				39 OKT
	SEP	40				40 SEP
0	AGT	41				41 AGT
	JUL	42				42 JUL
1	JUN	43				43 JUN
	MEI	44				44 MEI
4	APR	45				45 APR
	MAR	46				46 MAR
	PEB	47				47 PEB
	JAN	48				48 JAN
	DES	49				49 DES
	NOV	50				50 NOV
2	OKT	51				51 OKT
	SEP	52				52 SEP
0	AGT	53				53 AGT
	JUL	54				54 JUL
1	JUN	55				55 JUN
	MEI	56				56 MEI
3	APR	57				57 APR
	MAR	58				58 MAR
	PEB	59				59 PEB
	JAN	60				60 JAN
	DES	61				61 DES
	NOV	62				62 NOV
2	OKT	63				63 OKT
	SEP	64				64 SEP
0	AGT	65				65 AGT
	JUL	66				66 JUL
1	JUN	67				67 JUN
	MEI	68				68 MEI
2	APR	69				69 APR
	MAR	70				70 MAR
	PEB	71				71 PEB
	JAN	72				72 JAN



**2017 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
MARRIED MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE**

Confidential

I. IDENTIFICATION				CODE
1. PROVINCE				
2. REGENCY/CITY *)				
3. SUB-DISTRICT				
4. VILLAGE				
5. URBAN/RURAL **) URBAN -1 RURAL -2				
6. CENSUS BLOCK NUMBER				
7. 2017 IDHS SAMPLE CODE				
8. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER				
9. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD				
10. NAME OF RESPONDENT				
11. RESPONDENT'S LINE NUMBER				
12. RESPONDENT'S MOBILE PHONE NUMBER				

II. INTERVIEWER VISITS												
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT								
DATE OF INTERVIEW	_____	_____	_____	<p>DATE _____</p> <p>MONTH _____</p> <p>YEAR _____</p> <p>INT. NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table></p> <p>RESULT _____</p>	2	0	1	7				
2	0	1	7									
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____									
RESULT ***)	_____	_____	_____									
NEXT VISIT DATE	_____	_____	_____	<p>TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <input type="checkbox"/></p>								
TIME	_____	_____	_____									

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

NAME	FIELD EDITOR	SUPERVISOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME	_____	_____	_____	_____
DATE	_____	_____	_____	_____

*) Cross out category not used

**) Circle selected category

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

INFORMED CONSENT

Hello. My name is and I am working with BPS Statistics Indonesia. We are conducting a survey about the health of women, men and children all over Indonesia. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. I would like to ask you about your health (and the health of your children). The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. The survey usually takes between 30 and 40 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons.

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

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?

May I begin the interview now?

Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 2 ➔ END

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP				
101	RECORD THE TIME	HOUR MINUTE	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'	YEARS	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				
		ALWAYS 95 VISITOR 96	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 10px;"></td><td style="width: 10px;">105</td></tr></table>		105		
	105						
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY 1 TOWN 2 RURAL ARE 3					
104	Before you moved here, which (PROVINCE/STATE) did you live in?	PROVINCE/STATE*) DISTRICT/CITY*) CODES FILLED BY OFFICE EDITOR	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				
104A	Where did you live five years ago?	PROVINCE/STATE*) DISTRICT/CITY*) CODES FILLED BY OFFICE EDITOR	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT. IF LESS THAN 15 OR OLDER THAN 54 END INTERVIEW. CORRECT 17IDHS-HH BLOCK III COLUMN (8).	AGE IN COMPLETED YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
106A	Are you now unmarried, married, living together, divorced, separated or widowed ?	NEVER MARRIED 1 MARRIED 2 LIVING TOGETHER 3 DIVORCED 4 SEPARATED 5 WIDOWED 6	
106B	CHECK 106 AND 106A: AGE 15-54 <input type="text"/> AND MARRIED/ <input type="text"/> LIVING TOGETHER <input type="text"/>	OTHER <input type="text"/>	→ END
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 111
108	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, junior high, senior high, academy or university?	PRIMARY 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 3 ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII 4 DIV/UNIVERSITY 5	
109	What is the highest (grade/year) you completed at that level? FIRST YEAR = 0 DON'T KNOW = 8 COMPLETED = 7	GRADE/YEAR <input type="text"/>	
110	CHECK 108: CODE '1' <input type="text"/> CIRCLED <input type="text"/> CODE '2', '3', '4' OR '5' CIRCLED <input type="text"/>		→ 113
111	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me: SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read only part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3 BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 4	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
112	CHECK 111: CODE '2' OR '3' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED ↓ CODE '1' OR '4' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED		→ 114
113	Do you read a newspaper or magazine, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
114	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
115	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
116	Do you own a mobile telephone?	YES 1 NO 2	
118	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES 1 NO 2	
119	Have you ever used the internet, including <i>browsing, facebook, twitter, whatsapp, BBM, game online, skype, instagram and others?</i>	YES 1 NO 2	→ 201
120	In the last 12 months, have you used the internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES 1 NO 2	→ 201
121	During the last one month, how often did you use the internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION HISTORY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
201	I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Do you have biological children?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206								
202	Do you have any biological sons or daughters who are living with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 204								
203	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS AT HOME <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DAUGHTERS AT HOME <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
204	Do you have any biological sons or daughters who are alive but do not live with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206								
205	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS ELSEWHERE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
206	Do you have any biological son or daughter who was born alive but later died? If "NO" PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 208								
207	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	BOYS DEAD <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> GIRLS DEAD <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
208A	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____ children born alive. Is that correct? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	→ PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.									

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
209	CHECK 208: HAS HAD <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN <input type="checkbox"/> ONE CHILD HAS HAD <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> ONE CHILD HAS NOT HAD <input type="checkbox"/> ANY CHILDREN		→ 211 → 301
210	Do the children that you have fathered all have the same biological mother?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 211
210A	In all, how many women have you fathered children with?	NUMBER OF WOMEN <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
211	CHECK 208:E72 HAS HAD MORE THAN <input type="checkbox"/> ONE CHILD a) How old were you when your (first) child was born? HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> b) How old were you when your child was born?	AGE IN YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
211A	CHECK 203: AT LEAST ONE DAUGHTER LIVES WITH FATHER <input type="checkbox"/>	NO DAUGHTER LIVES WITH FATHER <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 212
211B	Do you have a daughter age 10 or older who lives with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 212
211C	Do you know when your daughter had her first menstruation?	YES 1 NO 2 NOT YET MENSTRUATED 3	
212	CHECK 203 AND 205: AT LEAST ONE CHILD LIVES WITH FATHER <input type="checkbox"/>	NO CHILD LIVES WITH FATHER <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 301
213	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS HAD MORE THAN <input type="checkbox"/> ONE CHILD a) How old is your (youngest) child? HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> b) How old is your child?	AGE IN YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
214	CHECK 213: (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 0-2 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/>	CHILD IS AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 301
215	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS HAD MORE THAN <input type="checkbox"/> ONE CHILD a) What is the name of your (youngest) child? HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> b) What is your child's name?	NAME OF CHILD	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
215A	<p>CHECK 203 AND 205:</p> <p>HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) What is the name of the mother of your (youngest) child?</p> <p>b) What is the name of the mother of your child's name?</p>	<p>NAME OF MOTHER OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD</p>	
216	When (NAME'S) mother was pregnant with (YOUNGEST CHILD'S NAME), did she have any antenatal check-ups?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> → 219
217	Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups?	<p>PRESENT 1</p> <p>NOT PRESENT 2</p>	
218	Was (YOUNGEST CHILD'S NAME) born in a hospital or health facility?	<p>HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY 1</p> <p>OTHER 2</p>	
219	When a child has diarrhea, how much should he or she be given to drink: more than usual, about the same as usual, less than usual, or nothing to drink at all?	<p>MORE THAN USUAL 1</p> <p>ABOUT THE SAME 2</p> <p>LESS THAN USUAL 3</p> <p>NOTHING TO DRINK 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	

SECTION 3. KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF FAMILY PLANNING

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning. The various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay, avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?	
01	FEMALE STERILIZATION Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES 1 NO 2
02	MALE STERILIZATION Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES 1 NO 2
03	IUD Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES 1 NO 2
04	INJECTABLES Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES 1 NO 2
05	IMPLANTS Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES 1 NO 2
06	PILL Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES 1 NO 2
07	CONDOM Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES 1 NO 2
08	INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM Women can place a contraceptive tissue or a thin flexible disk in their vagina before intercourse.	YES 1 NO 2
09	EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION As an emergency measure after unprotected sexual intercourse, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES 1 NO 2
10	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES 1 NO 2
11	RHYTHM OR PERIODIC ABSTINENCE Every month that a woman is sexually active she can avoid pregnancy by not having sexual intercourse on the days of the month she is most likely to get pregnant.	YES 1 NO 2
12	WITHDRAWAL Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES 1 NO 2
13	OTHERS Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES 1 _____ (SPECIFY) _____ (SPECIFY) NO 2

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	In the last six months have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Read about family planning in a poster or a pamphlet? e) Read about family planning in a billboard, banner, pennant or mural ? f) Read about family planning on the Internet?	YES NO a) RADIO 1 2 b) TELEVISION 1 2 c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2 d) POSTER OR PAMPHLET 1 2 e) BILLBOARD, BANNER, PENNANT OR MURAL 1 2 f) INTERNET 1 2	
303	In the last six months, have you discussed family planning with: a) Wife/partner? b) Friend/neighbor? c) Relative? d) Health provider? e) Family planning field worker? f) Religious leader? g) Community leader h) Women's group?	YES NO WIFE 1 2 NEIGHBOR 1 2 RELATIVE 1 2 HEALTH PROVIDER 1 2 FP FIELDWORKER 1 2 RELIGIOUS LEADER 1 2 COMMUNITY LEADER 1 2 WOMEN'S GROUP 1 2	
304	Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant when she has sexual relations?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	306
305	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS 1 DURING HER PERIOD 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
306	After giving birth, can a woman become pregnant before resuming menstruation?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
307	I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one. A. Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. B. Women who are sterilized may become promiscuous. C. Being sterilized for a man is equivalent to being castrated. D. A woman is the one who gets pregnant, so she should be the one to get sterilized.	DIS- AGRE E AGRE E DK CONTRACEPTION WOMEN BUSINESS .. 1 2 3 STERILIZED WOMEN ARE PROMISCUOUS 1 2 3 MALE STERILIZATION IS CASTRATION 1 2 3 WOMAN SHOULD BE THE ONE STERILIZED .. 1 2 3	
307A	Are you currently using any contraceptive method?	YES 1 NO 2	307C
307B	Which method are you using?	MALE STERILIZATION 1 CONDOM 2 RHYTHM METHOD 3 WITHDRAWAL 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
307C	Is your wife/partner currently using any contraceptive method?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 307E

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
307D	Which method is she using?	FEMALE STERILIZATION A IUD B INJECTABLES C IMPLANTS D PILL E LAM F RHYTHM METHOD G WITHDRAWAL H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
307E	CHECK 307B: NOT ASKED OR CODE '2', '3', '4' OR '6' CIRCLED	CODE '1' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	307G
307F	CHECK 307D: CODE 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D' OR 'E' CIRCLED	NOT ASKED OR CODE 'F', 'G', 'H' OR 'X' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	308A
307G	When you obtained the (CURRENT METHOD), did you use the National Health Insurance (JKN or BPJS) or any other health insurance?	YES, JKN/BPJS-PBI 1 YES, JKN/BPJS-NON PBI 2 YES, OTHER HEALTH INSURANCE .. 3 NO 4	
308A	CHEK 301(02), 307A AND 307B: EVER HEARD OF MALE STERILIZATION BUT WAS NOT STERILIZED	RESPONDENT STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER HEARD OF STERILIZATION <input type="checkbox"/>	308D 404
308B	Once you have had all the children you want, would you yourself ever consider getting sterilized?	WIFE ALREADY STERILIZED 1 WOULD CONSIDER 2 WOULD NOT CONSIDER 3 UNSURE/DEPENDS 4	308D 404
308C	Why would you never consider getting sterilized? PROBE: Any other reasons? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	AGAINST RELIGION A BAD FOR MAN'S HEALTH B OPERATION NOT SAFE C LESS INTRUSIVE WAYS AVAILABLE ... D MAY WANT MORE CHILDREN E MAY REMARRY SOME DAY F COSTS G LOSS OF SEXUAL FUNCTION H WIFE DOESN'T AGREE I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
308D	In your opinion what are some of the advantages of male sterilization? PROBE: Any other advantages? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PUT MAN IN CONTROL A EFFECTIVE METHOD B OPERATION IS SAFE C SAFER THAN FEMALE STERILIZATION D OPERATION INEXPENSIVE E LESS EXPENSIVE THAN FEMALE STERILIZATION F OPERATION IS SIMPLE G GIVE MAN FREEDOM H OTHER _____ X DON'T KNOW Z	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS WOMEN

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																						
404	Is your (wife/partner) living with you now or is she staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HIM 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2																																							
405	Do you have other wives or do you live with other women as if married?	YES 1 NO 2 → 407																																							
406	How many wives or live-in partners do you have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																																						
407	<p>CHECK 405:</p> <p>ONE WIFE/ PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Please tell me the name of (your wife/the woman you are living with as if married).</p> <p>MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Please tell me the name of each of your wives or each woman you are living with as if married.</p> <p>RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EACH WIFE AND LIVE-IN PARTNER. IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'. ASK 408 FOR EACH PERSON.</p>		<p>408 How old was (NAME) on her last birthday?</p> <table style="margin-top: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">NAME</td> <td style="width: 30%;">LINE NUMBER</td> <td style="width: 30%;">AGE</td> </tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td><table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></td><td><table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td><table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></td><td><table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td><table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></td><td><table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td><table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></td><td><table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></td></tr> <tr><td>_____</td><td><table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></td><td><table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></td></tr> </table>	NAME	LINE NUMBER	AGE	_____	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			_____	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			_____	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			_____	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			_____	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>		
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409	<p>CHECK 407:</p> <p>ONE WIFE/ PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/></p>		→ 411																																						
410	Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2																																							
411	<p>CHECK 405 AND 411:</p> <p>BOTH CODE 2' <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)?</p> <p>OTHER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Now I want to ask about your first wife. In what month and year did you start living with her?</p>	<p>MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW MONTH 98</p> <p>YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998</p>							→ 412A																																
412	How old were you when you first started living with her?	AGE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>																																							
		DON'T KNOW 98																																							
412A	Do you know when your wife had her last menstruation?	YES 1 NO 2																																							

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP										
412B	Did you ask her condition when she was having her menstruation, such as: a) Bleed more than usual? b) Menstruation came on time? c) How long was the menstruation? d) Extra pain? e) Other?	YES NO a) BLED MORE THAN USUAL 1 2 b) ON TIME 1 2 c) HOW LONG 1 2 d) EXTRA PAIN 1 2 e) OTHER 1 2											
413	CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.												
414	Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 00 AGE IN YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE/PARTNER 95			→ 502								
415	When did you have sexual intercourse for the last time? IF LESS THEN 12 MONTH, THE ANSWERED IS RECORDED IN MONTH, WEEK, OR DAY. IF 12 MONTHS OR MORE, THE ANSWER IS RECORDED IN YEAR	DAYS WEEKS MONTHS YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>											
427	In the last 12 months, did you pay anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 429										
428	Have you ever paid anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 431										
429	The last time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 431										
430	Was a condom used during sexual intercourse every time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 502										
431	In the last 12 months, did you compensate anyone with gifts or in kind in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 432A										
432	Have you ever given anyone with gifts or other goods in order exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 502										
432A	The last time you have given any gifts or other goods in order to have sex or to become sexually involved, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 502										
432B	Was a condom used during sexual intercourse every time you have given any gifts or other goods in order to have sex or to become sexually involved, in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 502										

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
436	<p>From where did you obtain the condom the last time?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>COMMUNITY BASE HEALTH UNIT</p> <p>HEALTH POST 11</p> <p>INTEGRATED SERVICE POST 12</p> <p>FP POST 13</p> <p>OTHER POST _____ 14</p> <p>PUBLIC</p> <p>PUBLIC HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>CLINIC 22</p> <p>HEALTH CENTER..... 23</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC 24</p> <p>FP MOBILE UNIT 25</p> <p>FP FIELD UNIT 26</p> <p>MIDWIFE AT VILL 27</p> <p>OTHER _____ 28</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOSPITAL 31</p> <p>CLINIC/MATERNITY HOME 32</p> <p>OBSTETRICIAN 33</p> <p>GENERAL PRACTICIONER 34</p> <p>MIDWIFE 35</p> <p>NURSE 36</p> <p>OTHER _____ 37</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER</p> <p>DRUGSTORE 41</p> <p>SHOP 42</p> <p>OTHER _____ 43</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SPECIFY)</p>	

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP
502	CHECK 307B: NOT ASKED OR <input type="checkbox"/> RESPONDENT NOT STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> RESPONDENT STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>		514
503	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONE WIFE <input type="checkbox"/>		509
504	Is your wife pregnant now?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	507
505	Now I have some questions about the future. After the (child/children) you and your (wife(wives)/partner(s)) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not have any more children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 UNDECIDED 8	514
506	How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? MONTHS 1 YEARS 2 SOON/NOW 993 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	514
507	CHECK 208: HAS CHILD(REN) <input type="checkbox"/> NO CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not have any more children? Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 WIFE/PARTNER CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZED 4 UNDECIDED 8	514
508	CHECK 208: WIFE/PARTNER NOT PREGNANT OR DON'T KNOW <input type="checkbox"/> WIFE/PARTNER PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS 1 YEARS 2 SOON/NOW 993 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	514
509	Is any one of your wives pregnant now?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	512

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP
510	Now I have some questions about the future. After the (child/children) you and your (wife(wives)/partner(s)) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not have any more children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 UNDECIDED 8	514
511	How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child?	MONTHS 1 YEARS 2 SOON/NOW 993 OTHER _____ 996 DON'T KNOW 998	514
512	CHECK 208: HAS CHILD(REN) <input type="checkbox"/> NO CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not have any more children? Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 WIFE/PARTNER CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZED 4 UNDECIDED 8	514
513	CHECK 208: HAS CHILD(REN) <input type="checkbox"/> NO CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? How long would you like to wait before the birth of a child?	MONTHS 1 YEARS 2 SOON/NOW 993 OTHER _____ 996 DON'T KNOW 998	
514	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> NO LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life. How many children would that be? If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life. How many children would that be? PROBE FOR NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE 00 TOTAL OTHER _____ 96	601

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP
515	<p>How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?</p> <p>"ANY" IS THE DESIRED NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITHOUT A SPECIFIC GENDER PREFERENCE</p>	<p>TOTAL <input type="text"/> BOY <input type="text"/> GIRL <input type="text"/> EITHER <input type="text"/></p> <p>OTHER _____ 999996 (SPECIFY)</p>	
515A	<p>CHECK 307A:</p> <p>CODE '2' CIRCLED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CODE '1' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p>		→ 601
515B	<p>Do you think you will use a method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	→ 515D
515C	<p>Which contraceptive method would you prefer to use?</p>	<p>MALE STERILIZATION 1 CONDOM 2 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE 3 WITHDRAWAL 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) UNSURE 8</p>	→ 601
515D	<p>What is the main reason that you think you will not use a method at any time in the future?</p>	<p>FERTILITY-RELATED REASON NOT HAVING SEX 11 MENOPAUSE/HISTERECTOMY 12 SUBFECUND/INFECUND 13 WANT AS MANY CHILDREN AS POSSIBLE 14 FATALISTIC 15 OPPOSITION TO USE RESPONDENT OPPOSED 21 WIFE/PARTNER OPPOSED 22 OTHER OPPOSED 23 RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION 24 LACK OF KNOWLEDGE KNOWS NO METHODS 31 KNOWS NO SOURCE 32 METHOD RELATED REASON HEALTH CONCERN 41 FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS 42 TOO FAR 43 COST TOO MUCH 44 INCONVENIENT TO USE 45 GAIN/LOSS WEIGHT 46 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98</p>	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP
601	Have you done any work in the last seven days for at least one hour continuously?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 604
602	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 604
603	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 610
604	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work (do/did) you mainly do? DESCRIBE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE. DO NOT CIRCLE CODE AND FILL IN BOXES. _____	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL 01 MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATION 02 CLERICAL 03 SALES 04 SERVICE 05 AGRICULTURAL WORKER 06 INDUSTRIAL WORKER 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
604A	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FAMILY WORKER 1 LABORER/EMPLOYEE 2 SELF EMPLOYED 3	
605	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
606	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY 1 CASH AND KIND 2 IN KIND ONLY 3 NOT PAID 4	
608	CHECK 606: CODE '1' OR '2' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED  CODE '3' OR '4' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED 		→ 610
609	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (wife/partner), or you and your (wife/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 WIFE/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/ PARTNER JOINTLY 3 OTHER _____ 6 SPECIFY	
610	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (wife/partner), you and your (wife/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT 1 WIFE/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/ PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP
611	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT 1 WIFE/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/ PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	
612	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 615
613	Do you have a title deed for any house you own?	YES, RESPONDENT'S NAME 1 YES, RESPONDENT'S WIFE/ PARTNER'S NAME 2 YES, SOMEONE ELSE'S NAME 3 NO 4	
615	Do you own any land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 618
616	Do you have a title deed for any land you own?	YES, RESPONDENT'S NAME 1 YES, RESPONDENT'S WIFE/ PARTNER'S NAME 2 YES, SOMEONE ELSE'S NAME 3 NO 4	
618	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food? READ OUT THE QUESTIONS SLOWLY. THIS IS THE RESPONDENT'S OPINION, NOT HER EXPERIENCE.	YES NO DK a) GOES OUT 1 2 8 b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN 1 2 8 c) ARGUE 1 2 8 d) REFUSES SEX 1 2 8 e) BURNS FOOD 1 2 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS AND OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP
701	Now I want to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called HIV-AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 727
701A	From which sources of information have you learned about HIV-AIDS? Any other sources? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	RADIO A TELEVISION B NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE C FLYER / POSTER D HEALTH PROFESSIONAL E RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION F SCHOOL/TEACHER G COMMUNITY MEETING H FRIENDS/RELATIVE I WORK PLACE J INTERNET K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
702	Can people reduce their chance of getting the HIV-AIDS virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES 1 NO 2 DONT KNOW 8	
703	Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DONT KNOW 8	
704	Can people reduce their chance of getting the HIV-AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DONT KNOW 8	
705	Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DONT KNOW 8	
706	Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DONT KNOW 8	
706A	Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus by sharing unsterilized needle or syringe?	YES 1 NO 2 DONT KNOW 8	
707	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the HIV-AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 DONT KNOW 8	
708	Can the HIV-AIDS virus be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES 1 NO 2 DONT KNOW 8 DURING PREGNANCY 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY 1 2 8 BY BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
708A	How to identify someone who was infected HIV-AIDS? Any thing else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PHYSICAL A BEHAVIOR B BLOOD TEST C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DONT KNOW Z	
708B	Do you know about HIV-AIDS test?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 717A
716	Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 717A

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP
717	<p>Where is that?</p> <p>Any other place?</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">(NAME OF PLACE)</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL A</p> <p>HEALTH CENTER B</p> <p>MOBILE HEALTH UN C</p> <p>CLINIC D</p> <p>STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER E</p> <p>OTHER _____ F (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL G</p> <p>CLINIC H</p> <p>STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER I</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR J</p> <p>MIDWIFE/NURSE K</p> <p>OTHER _____ L (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	
717A	Have you ever talked about ways to prevent getting the virus that causes AIDS with your wife?	YES 1 NO 2	
720	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV-AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
720A	If a member of your family got infected with the HIV-AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
720B	If a member of your family became sick with HIV-AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
721	Do you think children living with HIV-AIDS should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV-AIDS	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
722	Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
723	Do people talk badly about people living with HIV-AIDS, or who are thought to be living with HIV-AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
724	Do people living with HIV-AIDS, or thought to be living with HIV-AIDS, lose the respect of other people?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
725	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV-AIDS.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
726	Do you fear that you could get HIV-AIDS if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV-AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
727	<p>CHECK 701:</p> <p>EVER HEARD <input type="checkbox"/> ABOUT AIDS ↓</p> <p>NEVER HEARD <input type="checkbox"/> ABOUT AIDS ↓</p> <p>a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?</p> <p>b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2 → 728</p>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP
	sexual contact?		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP
727A	What infection have you heard about? Any other? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SYPHILIS A GONORRHEA B GENITAL WARTS/CONDYLOMATA C CHANROID D CLAMYDIA E CANDIDA F GENITAL HERPES G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
727B	From which sources of information have you learned about sexually transmitted infection (STIs)? Any other place? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	RADIO A TELEVISION B NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE C POSTER D HEALTH PROFESSIONAL E RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION F SCHOOL/TEACHER G COMMUNITY MEETING H FRIENDS/RELATIVE I WORK PLACE J INTERNET K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
727C	If a <u>man</u> has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might he have? Any others? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	ABDOMINAL PAIN A GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING ... B FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE C BURNING PAIN ON URINATION D REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA E SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA F GENITAL SORES/ULCERS G GENITAL WARTS H GENITAL ITCHING I BLOOD IN URINE J LOSS OF WEIGHT K IMPOTENCE L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO SYMPTOM Y DON'T KNOW Z	
727D	If a <u>woman</u> has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might she have? Any others? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	ABDOMINAL PAIN A GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING ... B FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE C BURNING PAIN ON URINATION D REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA E SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA F GENITAL SORES/ULCERS G GENITAL WARTS H GENITAL ITCHING I BLOOD IN URINE J LOSS OF WEIGHT K HARD TO CONCEIVE L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO SYMPTOM Y DON'T KNOW Z	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP
728	CHECK 414: CODE '00' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '00' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>		736
729	CHECK 727: CODE '1' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>		731
730	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
731	Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
732	Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer near your penis?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
733	CHECK 730, 731 AND 732: HAS HAD AN INFECTION <input type="checkbox"/> HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR <input type="checkbox"/> (ANY 'YES') DOES NOT KNOW		736
734	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 730/731/732), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES 1 NO 2	736
735	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL A HEALTH CENT B MOBILE HEALTH C CLINIC D OTHER _____ E PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL F CLINIC G PRIVATE DOCTOR H MIDWIFE/NURSE I PHARMACY J OTHER _____ K OTHER SHOP L SELF-MEDICATE M TRADITIONAL HEALER N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
736	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
737	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
805	<p>Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months?</p> <p>IF YES: How many injections have you had?</p> <p>IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'.</p> <p>IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF INJECTIONS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NONE 00 → 808</p>	
806	<p>Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker?</p> <p>IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'.</p> <p>IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF INJECTIONS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NONE 00 → 808</p>	
807	The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
808	Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all??	<p>EVERY DAY 1 → 811</p> <p>SOME DAYS 2</p> <p>NOT AT ALL 3 → 810</p>	
809	In the past, have you smoked tobacco every day?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2 → 811A</p>	
810	In the past, have you ever smoked tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	<p>EVERY DAY 1</p> <p>SOME DAYS 2 → 811A</p> <p>NOT AT ALL 3</p>	
811	On average, how many cigarettes do you smoke every day? IF NOT SMOKED, RECORD "00"	<p>NUMBER OF CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	
811A	Do you currently smoke or use any (other) type of tobacco every day, some days or not at all?	<p>EVERY DAY 1</p> <p>SOME DAYS 2</p> <p>NOT AT ALL 3 → 816</p>	
811B	What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED	<p>PIPE A</p> <p>CIGAR B</p> <p>SHISHA C</p> <p>INHALED THROUGH MOUTH D</p> <p>INHALED THROUGH NOSE E</p> <p>CHEWING TOBACCO F</p> <p>CHEW BETEL LEAF AND TOBACCO G</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	
816	Are you covered by any health insurance?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2 → 818</p>	
817	What type of health insurance? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. AND CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED	<p>REGIONAL H A</p> <p>HEALTH SECURITY INSU B</p> <p>HEALTH SECURITY INSURA C</p> <p>PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE D</p> <p>EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE E</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP				
817A	CHECK 817: CODE 'B' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED ↓ CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 818				
817B	What type of services did you use the JKN/BPJS PBI card for?	FAMILY PLANN..... A INPATIENT CAI..... B OUTPATIENT CARE/CHE .. C NEVER USED D					
818	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR MINUTES	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: _____ DATE: _____

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF EDITOR: _____ DATE: _____



2017 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY NEVER-MARRIED MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Confidential

IDENTIFICATION				CODE	
1. PROVINCE					
2. REGENCY/CITY*)					
3. SUBDISTRICT					
4. VILLAGE					
5. URBAN/RURAL**) URBAN -1 RURAL -2					
6. CENSUS BLOCK NUMBER					
7. 2017 IDHS SAMPLE CODE					
8. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER					
9. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD					
10. NAME OF RESPONDENT					
11. RESPONDENT LINE NUMBER					
12. RESPONDENT'S MOBILE PHONE NUMBER					
INTERVIEWER VISITS					
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT	
DATE				DAY MONTH YEAR INT. NUMBER RESULT	
INTERVIEWER'S NAME					
RESULT***)					
NEXT VISIT DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <input type="checkbox"/>	
TIME					
***) RESULT CODES 1 COMPLETED 3 POSTPONED 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 7 OTHER _____ 2 NOT AT HOME 4 REFUSED 6 INCAPACITATED (SPECIFY)					
FIELD EDITOR		SUPERVISOR		CBS OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME			NAME		
DATE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		DATE	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

*) Cross out category not used

**) Circle selected category

PARENT/GUARDIAN CONSENT

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

In this survey, we are interviewing never married men between the ages of 15 and 24 individually. We are interested in their knowledge, attitudes, and practice in reproductive health care. This information will be useful to the government in developing plans to provide health services tailored specifically to address the needs of young people.

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

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

PARENT/GUARDIAN AGREES 1

PARENT/GUARDIAN DOES NOT AGREE 2 → END

↓
SECTION 1

Signature of interviewer: _____

Date: _____

INFORMED CONSENT

Hello.

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

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

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

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

May I interview (NAME) now?

RESPONDENT AGREES 1
↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE 2 → END
TO BE INTERVIEWED

SECTION 1

Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR MINUTES	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD	YEARS	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY TOWN RURAL AREA	1 2 3
104	Before you moved here, which (PROVINCE/STATE) did you live in?	PROVINCE/STATE*) DISTRICT/CITY*)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
105	Where did you live five years ago?	PROVINCE/STATE*) DISTRICT/CITY*)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
106	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH DON'T KNOW MONTH YEAR DON'T KNOW YEAR	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 98 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 9998
107	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 106 AND 107 IF INCONSISTENT. IF AGE IS LESS THAN 15 OR OVER 24, END INTERVIEW. CORRECT 17IDHS-HH SECTION III COL (8).	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
108	Have you ever attended school?	YES NO	1 2
109	What is the highest level of school you attended: elementary, junior high school, senior high school, academy or university?	PRIMARY SCHOOL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL ACADEMY/D1/DII/DIII DIPLOMA/UNIVERSITY	1 2 3 4 5
110	What is the highest (grade/year) you completed at that level? IN FIRST YEAR = 0, COMPLETED = 7, DON'T KNOW = 8	GRADE	<input type="checkbox"/>

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
111	Are you currently attending school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 113
112	What is the reason you are not currently attending school any more? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE THE MAIN REASON.	GRADUATED/HAD ENOUGH SCHOOLING 01 TO CARE FOR ANOTHER FAMILY MEMBER 02 FAMILY NEEDED HELP ON FARM OR BUSINESS 03 COULD NOT PAY SCHOOL FEES 04 NEEDED TO EARN MONEY 05 DID NOT LIKE SCHOOL/ DID NOT WANT TO CONTINUE 06 DID NOT PASS EXAMS 07 SCHOOL NOT ACCESSIBLE/ TOO FAR 08 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	
113	CHECK 109: CODE '1' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '2', '3', '4' OR '5' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 116
114	Now I would like you to read this sentence. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3 BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 4	
115	CHECK 114: CODE '2' OR '3' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '1' OR '4' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 118
116	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 118
117	In the last 6 months did you read an article in a newspaper or magazine: a) About postponement of age at marriage? b) About HIV-AIDS? c) About sexually transmitted infections? d) About the condom/condom advertisement? e) About drugs? f) About alcoholic beverages? g) About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	YES NO a) POSTPONE MARRIAGE 1 2 b) HIV/AIDS 1 2 c) STI 1 2 d) CONDOM 1 2 e) DRUGS 1 2 f) ALCOHOL 1 2 g) FAMILY PLANNING 1 2	
118	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 120
119	In the last 6 months did you hear on the radio: a) About postponement of age at marriage? b) About HIV-AIDS? c) About sexually transmitted infections? d) About the condom/condom advertisement? e) About drugs? f) About alcoholic beverages? g) About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	YES NO a) POSTPONE MARRIAGE 1 2 b) HIV/AIDS 1 2 c) STI 1 2 d) CONDOM 1 2 e) DRUGS 1 2 f) ALCOHOL 1 2 g) FAMILY PLANNING 1 2	
120	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 122

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
121	In the last 6 months did you watch on television: a) About postponement of age at marriage? b) About HIV/AIDS? c) About sexually transmitted infections? d) About the condom/condom advertisement? e) About drugs? f) About alcoholic beverages? g) About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	YES 1 NO 2 a) POSTPONE MARRIAGE 1 2 b) HIV/AIDS 1 2 c) STI 1 2 d) CONDOM 1 2 e) DRUGS 1 2 f) ALCOHOL 1 2 g) FAMILY PLANNING 1 2	
122	Do you own a mobile telephone?	YES 1 NO 2	
123	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES 1 NO 2	
124	Have you ever used the Internet, including <i>browsing, Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, BBM, online game, Skype, Instagram and others?</i>	YES 1 NO 2	→ 127
125	In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES 1 NO 2	→ 127
126	During the last one month, how often did you use the Internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
127	Have you done any work in the last seven days for at least one hour continuously?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 130
128	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 130
129	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 201
130	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do? DESCRIBE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE. DO NOT CIRCLE CODE AND FILL IN BOXES. _____ _____	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL 01 MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATION 02 CLERICAL 03 SALES 04 SERVICE 05 AGRICULTURAL WORKER 06 INDUSTRIAL WORKER 07 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
131	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	
132	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
133	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY 1 CASH AND KIND 2 IN KIND ONLY 3 NOT PAID 4	

2. KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE ABOUT HUMAN REPRODUCTION SYSTEM

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

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

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
207	<p>Who talked to you about wet dreams?</p> <p>Any one else?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</p>	FRIEND A MOTHER B FATHER C SIBLING D RELATIVES E TEACHER F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER G RELIGIOUS LEADER H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
208	<p>The first time you had wet dreams, did you talk to anyone? If 'YES', who did you talk to?</p> <p>Any one else?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</p>	FRIEND A MOTHER B FATHER C SIBLING D RELATIVES E TEACHER F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER G RELIGIOUS LEADER H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
209	<p>Now I want to talk to you about the risk of pregnancy.</p> <p>From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual relations?</p>	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	211
210	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS 1 DURING HER PERIOD 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
211	Can a woman become pregnant by having one sexual intercourse ?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
212	<p>Do you know how to avoid pregnancy? If "YES": What is it?</p> <p>Any other way?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</p>	ABSTAIN FROM SEX A USE CONTRACEPTION B OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
213	Can a woman become pregnant after giving birth before she resumes menstruation?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
Now I would like to talk about family planning . The various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy.			
212. Have you ever heard about (METHOD)?			
214	<p>01. Female sterilization. Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.</p> <p>02. Male sterilization. Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.</p> <p>03. IUD Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.</p> <p>04. Injectables Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one more months.</p> <p>05. Implants Women can have several small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.</p> <p>06. Pill Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.</p> <p>07. Condom Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.</p> <p>08. Intravag/Diaphragm Women can place at thin flexible disk in their vagina before intercourse.</p> <p>09. Emergency Contraception. As an emergency measure after unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills at any time within three days to prevent pregnancy.</p> <p>10. Lactational amenorrhea methode (LAM) Women Breastfeed the baby with condition: the age of the baby less than 6 months, the baby just consume breast milk, and the mother haven't had menstruated yet.</p> <p>11. Rhythm or periodic abstinence Every month that a woman is sexually active she can avoid pregnancy by not having sexual intercourse on the days of the month she is most likely to get pregnant.</p> <p>12. Withdrawal. Men can be careful and pull out before climax</p> <p>13. Other methods. Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?</p>	YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 (SPECIFY) (SPECIFY) NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
215	CHECK 214: ANY CODE '1' CIRCLED 	CODE '1' <input type="checkbox"/> NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	219
216	Now I want to talk about family planning use in the future. Do you think you will use a family planning method some time in the future?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
217	What service of family planning do you think should be made available to unmarried youth? a) Information about reproductive health and family planning methods? b) Consultation about how to use family planning methods? c) Provision and family planning services	YES NO a) INFORMATION 1 2 b) COUNSELLING 1 2 c) SERVICE 1 2	
218	I will now read you some statements about condom use. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each. a) Condoms can be used to prevent pregnancy b) A condom can protect against getting HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases c) A condom can be reused	DIS- AGREE AGREE DON'T a) PREVENT PREGNANCY 1 2 8 b) PREVENT HIV/AIDS AND STI 1 2 8 c) CAN BE REUSED 1 2 8	
219	Now I want to talk about a disease called anemia. Have you ever heard of anemia?	YES 1 NO 2	301
220	What is anemia? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	LOW HEMOGLOBIN (Hb) A IRON DEFICIENCY B DEFICIT IN RED BLOOD CELLS C BLOOD DEFICIT D VITAMIN DEFICIENCY E LOW BLOOD PRESSURE F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
221	What do you think is the cause of anemia? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, FISH AND LIVER A LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS B BLEEDING C MENSTRUATION D MALNUTRITION E INFECTIOUS DISEASE F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
222	Can anemia be treated?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	301
223	How is anemia treated? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	TAKE PILL TO INCREASE BLOOD .. A TAKE IRON TABLET B INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, FISH AND LIVER C INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF IRON-RICH VEGETABLES AND FRUITS D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	

3. MARRIAGE AND CHILDREN

Let us now talk about marriage and having children.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
301	At what age would you like to be married?	AGE IN YEARS NEVER 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
302	In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to get married?	AGE IN YEARS DON'T KNOW 98	
303	In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to get married?	AGE IN YEARS DON'T KNOW 98	
304	Do you think a couple who wants to get married needs to have a medical test?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 306
305	What kind of test? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	PHYSICAL A BLOOD B URINE C OTHER _____ X DON'T KNOW Z	
306	Who is going to choose the person you will marry: yourself, your parents, other relatives, or jointly?	SELF 1 PARENT 2 OTHER RELATIVES 3 JOINTLY 4	
307	If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many children would that be?	DO NOT WANT CHILDREN 00 NUMBER OTHER _____ 96 → 309	→ 309
308	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it was boy or girl? "ANY" IS THE DESIRED NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITHOUT A SPECIFIC GENDER PREFERENCE	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OTHER _____ 999996 (SPECIFY)	
309	Who do you think should decide on how many children a couple should have : the wife, the husband, or both?	WIFE 1 HUSBAND 2 BOTH 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'TKNOW 8	
310	In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to have the first baby?	AGE IN YEARS DON'T KNOW 98	

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

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

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

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO																								
401	<p>We would like to know about the people with whom you have talked about or asked questions about sexual matters. Have you talked about these things with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Friend? b) Mother? c) Father? d) Siblings? e) Relatives? f) Teacher? g) Health service provider? h) Religious leader? 	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>a) FRIEND</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>b) MOTHER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>c) FATHER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>d) SIBLINGS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>e) RELATIVES.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>f) TEACHER.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>g) HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>h) RELIGIOUS LEADER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>	a) FRIEND	1	2	b) MOTHER	1	2	c) FATHER	1	2	d) SIBLINGS	1	2	e) RELATIVES.....	1	2	f) TEACHER.....	1	2	g) HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER	1	2	h) RELIGIOUS LEADER	1	2	
a) FRIEND	1	2																									
b) MOTHER	1	2																									
c) FATHER	1	2																									
d) SIBLINGS	1	2																									
e) RELATIVES.....	1	2																									
f) TEACHER.....	1	2																									
g) HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER	1	2																									
h) RELIGIOUS LEADER	1	2																									
402	<p>If you want to know more about reproductive health, who would you like to ask?</p> <p>Any one else?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>FRIEND</p> <p>MOTHER</p> <p>FATHER</p> <p>SIBLING</p> <p>RELATIVES</p> <p>TEACHER</p> <p>HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER</p> <p>RELIGIOUS LEADER</p> <p>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW</p>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>C</p> <p>D</p> <p>E</p> <p>F</p> <p>G</p> <p>H</p> <p>X</p> <p>Z</p>																								
403	<p>CHECK 108:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CODE '1' CIRCLED <input style="vertical-align: middle;" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">CODE '2' CIRCLED <input style="vertical-align: middle;" type="checkbox"/></p>		→ 406																								
	TOPIC	404. Have you ever been taught at school about (TOPIC)?	405. In what level of schooling were you when you first were taught at school about (TOPIC)?																								
	A. How the human reproductive system works.	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>DON'T KNOW</p>	<p>PRIMARY</p> <p>JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL</p> <p>SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL</p> <p>ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII</p> <p>DIPLOMA IV/UNIVERSITY.....</p> <p>DON'T KNOW</p>																								
	B. Methods of birth control.	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>DON'T KNOW</p>	<p>PRIMARY</p> <p>JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL</p> <p>SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL</p> <p>ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII</p> <p>DIPLOMA IV/UNIVERSITY.....</p> <p>DON'T KNOW</p>																								
	C. HIV-AIDS.	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>DON'T KNOW</p>	<p>PRIMARY</p> <p>JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL</p> <p>SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL</p> <p>ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII</p> <p>DIPLOMA IV/UNIVERSITY.....</p> <p>DON'T KNOW</p>																								
	D. Other sexually transmitted infections.	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>DON'T KNOW</p>	<p>PRIMARY</p> <p>JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL</p> <p>SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL</p> <p>ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII</p> <p>DIPLOMA IV/UNIVERSITY.....</p> <p>DON'T KNOW</p>																								
	E. NAPZA (narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic drugs and other addictive substances).	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>DON'T KNOW</p>	<p>PRIMARY</p> <p>JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL</p> <p>SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL</p> <p>ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII</p> <p>DIPLOMA IV/UNIVERSITY.....</p> <p>DON'T KNOW</p>																								

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
406	Have you ever attended a community-sponsored meeting about reproductive health?	YES 1 NO 2	408
407	What kind of meeting did you attend? Any other? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	YOUTH GROUP A RELIOUS GATHERING B YOUTH FAMILY GUIDANCE/BKR ... C NGO D GOVT. EXTENSION SERVICE..... E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
408	Have you heard of a place for young adults to obtain information and counselling about young adult reproductive health?	YES 1 NO 2	501
409	What places have you heard about? _____ (TULISKAN) DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	PIK-R/M A PUSKESMAS PKPF..... B YOUTH CENTEF..... C OTHER X DON'T REMEMBER/DON'T KNOW... Z	
410	Do you know where this place is (any of these places are)?	YES 1 NO 2	501
411	Have you ever visited this place (any of these places)?	YES 1 NO 2	501
412	What services did you find there? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH A COUNSELLING B MEDICAL CHECK UP C STI TREATMENT D CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW..... Z	
413	Apart from services you mentioned before, what other services do you want to be available in that place (those places)? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH A COUNSELLING B MEDICAL CHECK UP C STI TREATMENT D CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW..... Z	

5. SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUGS

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

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO		
501	Have you tried to smoke cigarettes?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 506		
502	How old were you when you smoked a cigarette for the first time?	AGE IN YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98			
503	How old were you when you started smoking fairly regularly?	AGE IN YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> JUST TRIED 94 NEVER SMOKED REGULARLY 95 DON'T REMEMBER/DK 98			
504	Do you currently smoke every day, once in a while, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 ONCE IN A WHILE 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 506		
505	On average, how many cigarettes do you smoke every day?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>			
506	Do you currently smoke or use any (other) type of tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 ONCE IN A WHILE 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 508		
507	What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	PIPE A CIGAR B SHISHA C INHALED THROUGH MOUTH D INHALED THROUGH NOSE E CHEWING TOBACCO F CHEW BETEL LEAF AND TOBACCO G OTHER X (SPECIFY)			
508	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to smoke?	YES 1 NO 2			
509	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to smoke?	YES 1 NO 2			
510	Now I have some questions about drinking alcohol such as arak, tuak, beer, and others. Have you ever drunk an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 514		
511	How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol?	AGE IN YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T REMEMBER 98			
512	In the last three months, on how many days did you drink an alcohol-containing beverage? IF EVERY DAY: RECORD '90'.	NUMBER OF DAYS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DID NOT DRINK 95			

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
513	Have you ever gotten "drunk" from drinking an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES 1 NO 2	
514	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to drink an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES 1 NO 2	
515	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to drink an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES 1 NO 2	
516	There are drugs such as ganja, putau, shabu-shabu, and others drugs which can be used for fun or get high (LOCAL TERMS: fly, boat, fantasize, etc). Do you know someone who takes drugs?	YES 1 NO 2	
517	Have you yourself ever tried to use drugs (LOCAL TERM)?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 525
518	How did you use the drug? Any other way? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SMOKED A INHALED B INJECTED C DRANK/SWALLOWED D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
519	CHECK 518: CODE 'A', 'B', 'D' OR 'X' CIRCLED	CODE 'C' CIRCLED	521
520	Have you ever injected drugs which can make you LOCAL TERMS: fly, high, intoxicated, etc. ?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 525
521	How old were you when you first injected drugs?	AGE IN YEARS DON'T REMEMBER 98	
522	Did you inject drugs in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 524
523	How often did you inject the drugs?	EVERYDAY 01 A FEW TIMES A WEEK 02 EVERY WEEK 03 LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK 04 ONCE A MONTH 05 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
524	Have you ever shared needles?	YES 1 NO 2	
525	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to use drugs?	YES 1 NO 2	
526	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to use drugs?	YES 1 NO 2	
527	Have you ever heard of IPWL (Rehabilitation Centre)?	YES 1 NO 2	

6. HIV-AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called HIV-AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 624
602	From which sources of information have you learned about HIV-AIDS? Any thing else? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	RADIO A TELEVISION B NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE C POSTER D HEALTH PROFESSIONAL E RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION F SCHOOL/TEACHER G COMMUNITY MEETING H FRIENDS/RELATIVES I WORK PLACE J INTERNET K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
603	Can people reduce their chance of getting the HIV-AIDS virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
604	Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
605	Can people reduce their chance of getting the HIV-AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
606	Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
607	Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
608	Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus by sharing unsterilized needle or syringe?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
609	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the HIV-AIDS virus	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
610	Can the HIV-AIDS virus be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) DURING PREGNANCY... 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVERY ... 1 2 8 c) BREASTFEEDING ... 1 2 8	
611	How do you know if someone who was infected HIV-AIDS? Any thing else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PHYSICAL CHANGES A BEHAVIOR CHANGES B BLOOD TEST C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
612	Do you know about HIV-AIDS test?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 615

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
613	Do you know a place to get HIV-AIDS test?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 615
614	Where is it? Any other place? IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL A HEALTH CENTER B HELPER HEALTH CENTER C CLINIC D STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER E OTHER _____ F (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL G CLINIC H STAND-ALONE VCT I PRIVATE DOCTOR J MIDWIFE/NURSE K OTHER _____ L (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
615	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the HIV-AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
616	If a member of your family got infected with the HIV-AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
617	If a member of your family became sick with HIV-AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
618	Do you think children living with HIV-AIDS should be allowed to attend school with children who do not HIV-AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
619	Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
620	Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
621	Do people living with HIV-AIDS, or thought to be living with HIV-AIDS, lose the respect of other people?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
622	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV-AIDS.	AGREE 1 DISAGRE 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
623	Do you fear that you could get HIV-AIDS if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV-AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 RESPONDENT HAS HIV-AIDS 3 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
624	<p>CHECK 601:</p> <p>CODE '1' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED </p> <p>Apart from HIV-AIDS, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?</p> <p>CODE '2' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED </p> <p>Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 701
625	<p>What other infections have you heard about?</p> <p>Any other?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>SYPHILIS A</p> <p>GONORRHEA B</p> <p>GENITAL WARTS/CONDYLOMATA C</p> <p>CHANROID D</p> <p>CLAMYDIA E</p> <p>CANDIDA F</p> <p>GENITAL HERPES G</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	
626	<p>From which sources of information have you learned about sexually transmitted infections (STIs)?</p> <p>Anywhere else?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>RADIO A</p> <p>TELEVISION B</p> <p>NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE C</p> <p>POSTER D</p> <p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL E</p> <p>RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION F</p> <p>SCHOOL/TEACHER G</p> <p>COMMUNITY MEETING H</p> <p>FRIENDS/RELATIVES I</p> <p>WORK PLACE J</p> <p>INTERNET K</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	
627	<p>If a man has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might he have?</p> <p>Any thing else?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>ABDOMINAL PAIN A</p> <p>GENITAL DISCHARGE/DРИPPING B</p> <p>FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE C</p> <p>BURNING PAIN ON URINATION D</p> <p>REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA E</p> <p>SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA F</p> <p>GENITAL SORES/ULCERS G</p> <p>GENITAL WARTS H</p> <p>GENITAL ITCHING I</p> <p>BLOOD IN URINE J</p> <p>LOSS OF WEIGHT K</p> <p>IMPOTENT L</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> <p>NO SYMPTOMS Y</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	
628	<p>If a woman has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might she have?</p> <p>Any thing else?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>ABDOMINAL PAIN A</p> <p>GENITAL DISCHARGE/DРИPPING B</p> <p>FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE C</p> <p>BURNING PAIN ON URINATION D</p> <p>REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA E</p> <p>SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA F</p> <p>GENITAL SORES/ULCERS G</p> <p>GENITAL WARTS H</p> <p>GENITAL ITCHING I</p> <p>BLOOD IN URINE J</p> <p>LOSS OF WEIGHT K</p> <p>HARD TO CONCEIVE L</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> <p>NO SYMPTOMS Y</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	

7. DATING AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
701	Do you currently have a girlfriend?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 703
702	Did you ever have a girlfriend?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 705
703	How old were you when you first had a girlfriend?	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
704	Have you ever done any of the following with (any of) your girlfriend? a) Hold hands? b) Embraced? c) Kissed lips? d) Touched (or being touched) on your sensitive body parts such as genitals, breast, thigh, etc.?	YES 1 NO 2 a) HOLD HANDS 1 2 b) EMBRACED 1 2 c) KISS LIPS 1 2 d) TOUCHED/BEING TOUCHED 1 2	
	IF THE RESPONDENT IS UNCOMFORTABLE WITH THE QUESTIONS, TELL HER THAT YOU KNOW THE QUESTIONS ARE SENSITIVE BUT IT IS IMPORTANT TO GET ACCURATE INFORMATION. ASSURE THE RESPONDENT AGAIN THAT THE INFORMATION WILL BE CONFIDENTIAL.		
705	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 715
706	What is the main reason for having sexual intercourse the first time? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES	LOVE EACH OTHER 01 JUST HAPPENED 02 CURIOS/ANXIOUS TO KNOW 03 FORCED BY PARTNER 04 FOR MONEY 05 WISH TO MARRY 06 INFLUENCED BY FRIENDS 07 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T REMEMBER 98	
707	Where did you have sexual intercourse the first time? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES	OWN HOUSE 01 PARTNER'S HOUSE 02 HOTEL/MOTEL 03 BOARDING HOUSE 04 PROSTITUTES PLACE 05 VEHICLE 06 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T REMEMBER 98	
708	How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse?	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
709	What is your relationship to the person you had sex with the first time? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	FRIEND 01 BOY/GIRLFRIEND 02 RELATIVE 03 MOTHER 04 PROSTITUTE 05 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
710	The first time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use anything to prevent a pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8	712
711	What did you or your partner use? Any other method? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	CONDOM A PILL B EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION C WITHDRAWAL D PERIODIC ABSTINENCE/CALENDAR .. E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
712	When was the <u>last</u> time you had sexual intercourse?	DAYS AGO 1 WEEKS AGO 2 MONTHS AGO 3 YEARS AGO 4	
713	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use anything to prevent a pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8	715
714	What did you or your partner use? Any other method? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES	CONDOM A PILL B EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION C WITHDRAWAL D PERIODIC ABSTINENCE/CALENDAR .. E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
715	Do you have any friends who have had sex before marriage?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8	717
716	Because your friends have had sex, are you motivated to have sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8	
717	Do you agree or disagree with the following statements: a) Agree if a man has many concurrent partners/girlfriends b) Agree if a woman has many concurrent partners/boyfriends	YES NO DE-PENDS a) MAN HAS MANY CONCURRENT GIRLFRIENDS ... 1 2 8 b) WOMAN HAS MANY CONCURRENT BOYFRIENDS 1 2 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
718	Do you approve if a woman has sexual intercourse before marriage?	APPROVE 1 DISAPPROVE 2 DEPENDS 8	
719	Do you approve if a man has sexual intercourse before marriage?	APPROVE 1 DISAPPROVE 2 DEPENDS 8	
720	Do you approve if someone has sexual intercourse before marriage if: a) They both like to have sex. b) They love each other. c) They plan to get married d) The woman is an adult and knows the consequences e) They want to show their love	DIS- APPROVE APPROVE a) BOTH LIKE SEX 1 2 b) LOVE EACH OTHER 1 2 c) PLAN TO MARRY 1 2 d) WOMAN KNOWS CONSEQUENCES 1 2 e) SHOW LOVE 1 2	
721	Do you strongly agree, agree or disagree of the opinion that women should maintain virginity before marriage?	STRONGLY AGREE 1 AGREE 2 DISAGREE 8	
722	Do you think men in general still value their partner's virginity?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
723	CHECK 705: NO/ <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 725
724	If you have never had sexual intercourse, do you intend to have sexual intercourse before marriage?	YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS 8	
725	Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone to have sexual intercourse before marriage?	YES 1 NO 2	
726	Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone not to have sexual intercourse before marriage?	YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS 8	
727	CHECK 705: CODE '1' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED ↓ CODE '2' OR '8' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 736
728	Sometimes a woman becomes pregnant when she doesn't want to be. In the past, have you ever had a sexual partner who became pregnant when you did not want her to be?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 736
729	How many times did you/your partner become pregnant when you did not want to be?	ONCE 1 SEVERAL TIMES 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
730	CHECK 729: When you had the unwanted pregnancy(ies), what did you do? When you had an unwanted pregnancy(ies), what did you do? CODE '1' CIRCLED CODE '2' CIRCLED	CONTINUED THE PREGNANCY 1 ATTEMPTED TO STOP THE PREGNANCY BUT FAILED 2 ABORTED THE PREGNANCY 3 HAD A MISCARRIAGE 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
731	Who made the decision to keep the pregnancy or to terminate the pregnancy when you did not want the pregnancy? Any other person? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	RESPONDENT A PARTNER B PARENTS C SIBLING D RELATIVES E FRIEND F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
732	CHECK 730: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED	CODE '3' CIRCLED	735
733	What did you do with the baby?	KEPT THE BABY 1 BABY CARED BY OTHER PEOPLE 2 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
734	CHECK 730: CODE '2' CIRCLED	CODE '1' CIRCLED	736
735	Who helped you in stopping the pregnancy or attempting to stop the pregnancy? Any other person? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	DOCTOR A MIDWIFE/NURSE B TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT C PHARMACIST D FRIEND/RELATIVES E NO ONE F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
736	Is there a young unmarried adult person you know personally who tried to or has ever aborted a pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	
737	Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone to abort a pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	
738	Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone not to abort a pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	
739	CHECK 705: CODE '1' CIRCLED	CODE '2' CIRCLED	746
740	CHECK 624: CODE '1' CIRCLED	CODE '2' CIRCLED	742

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO								
741	Now I would like to ask you about your health in the past 12 months. In the past 12 months, have you experienced any disease transmitted during intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8									
742	Sometimes men have a problems with a form of genital During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer near your genital?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8									
743	CHECK 741, 742 EVER HAD INFECTION <input type="checkbox"/> (THERE IS CODE 'YES') ↓ NEVER HAD INFECTION <input type="checkbox"/> OR DON'T KNOW		→ 746								
744	The last time you get infected (PROBLEMS FROM 741 and 742), did you get advice or treatment?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 746								
745	Where did you get advice or treatment? Any other else? PUSTU/PUSLING DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL A HEALTH CENTER B HELPER HEALTH C CLINIC D OTHER _____ E (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL F CLINIC G DOCTOR H MIDWIFE/NURSE I PHARMACY J OTHER _____ K (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP/DRUGSTORE L SELF MEDICATED M TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)									
746	RECORD THE TIME	HOUR MINUTE	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: _____ DATE: _____

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF EDITOR: _____ DATE: _____