

Title of the project	Basic Human Services Baseline Household Survey In 30 Districts In Indonesia 2005
Conducted by	The Center for Health Research University of Indonesia
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Sample size	7137 households in 30 district in 6 provinces
Team	Sabarinah Prasetyo, Iwan Ariawan, Rita Damayanti, Farida M. T, Fitra Yelda, Heru Suparno, Ferdinand S, Dini Dachlia, Hendri Hartati, Yusran Nasution, Asep Sunarya, Oktarinda, Regina Damayanti, Setiadji, Ivonne Magdalena, Triyanti, Trini Sudiarti, Ahmad Syafiq, Sandra Fikawati, Amry Ismail, Agus Dwi Setiawan

The baseline household survey of Basic Human Services in the year 2005 was conducted in six provinces in Java and Sumatera covering 30 districts in regard to be the reference for project evaluation. The population was households with women who were having children less than three years old. The variables collected were intensively developed based on the main indicators of the project, which are maternal, child health care, and environmental health including water, hygiene and sanitation.

The sampled drawn estimated was 240 per district, and eventually 7137 households totally were visited. All trained interviewers as well as anthropometric assessors were females. A structured questionnaire for interview and observation, seca weighing scale, and microtois or baby length board, were the instruments used for data collection.

Majority of the women as main respondents were at the age of 20 to 34 years old, the level of education was low, almost all women were married, and one forth worked for cash, participated the community activity mostly in Islamic group or posyandu. The children less than three years who were assessed were having sex ratio around 1 across the age group. The 3480 husbands of respondents were interviewed based on the acceptance of their time and availability. Their age was older than the women, with the mode in the group of 40 to 49 years old, their education was higher, all husbands worked for cash. The household member average was 5 to 8, except in NAD which was less than 5. Only less than 5% of households had female as the head. Approximately 40% of the respondents reported they owned their house. More women and husband or women alone made decision when the child was sick.

The average number of pregnancy, children ever born, and still living, were about 2 to 3 in the group of 25 to 39 years old of women, with the mean age at first pregnancy was ranging from 16 to 21 years old. Knowledge of women on family planning was higher in Java and urban than in Sumatera or rural. Overall, 75% were currently using contraception, mostly injection 3 months or pill. The unmet need was about 5%.

Approximately three quarter of women had ever heard HIV/AIDS, but lower than 10% knew on prevention or transmission. Most of women sought antenatal care during their pregnancy which they came to midwives (90%).When the baby born, around 60% were attended by health personnel, in their home or private midwife place, with normal mode of delivery. Half of women said that they sought postpartum care, done in 13 days after delivery, mostly to midwife. The same percentage was occurred in newborn babies visited by health personnel, and one third was in the first week.

Colostrums within one hour after birth was given in 65% of babies. Regardless prelactal feeding, which was quite high (61%), the exclusive breastfeeding in 4 months old were 28% and in 6 months it declined to 15%. However, around 87% of babies were still breastfed in over than one year old, and mostly they got complementary feeding.

Of all children under three years old, more than half (58%) were completed in immunization, approximately 69% received vitamin A supplement, 90% had contacted posyandu, but only 70% done in last month. Diarrhea disease within 2 weeks was occurred in 28% of children, and 45% were having cough, and 40% were fever.

Around 34% of children 12 to 36 months were stunting and 36% were underweight, but wasting was about 14%, with the same pattern between boys and girls. Body mass index of women less than 18.5 were happened in approximately 10%.

In regard to media tools, television was popular (80%) higher than radio (22%), with the prime time was night or evening. Favorite program were electronic cinema, news, film and infotainment. Around 80% of women had ever heard of hand washing information, and mostly they got from television related to a certain brand name.

Kerosene (71%) and wood (20%) were used as source of cooking energy. Around 77% of households were having persons who were smoking. The main source of water for drinking or cooking or hand washing were well, either protected (around 40%) or unprotected (13%), besides from piped (13%). Adult women (22%) in household were the persons who responsible for water access. Approximately 40% of households paid for water. Most of women had improved water quality, by boiling, or using cloth strainer, or caporit. Cost to boil water was Rp. 3800,- per day, they perceived it as expensive. Based on water test, only 3.4% was positive with chlorine. Using cut of point of 10 meters distance of water source and septic tank, 81% were potentially contaminated. The protected drinking water storage was 26%. The water quantity kept for drinking water per day was 12 liters, and 10 liters used.

The common toilet used was flush or pour for flush and go to septic tank (59%). About 75% of toilet was owned by her self, 70% inside home. Approximately 7% of waste disposal container was uncovered, and about 33% of household waste was separated. Proper hand-washing was observed, and 66% was wetting under tab water, 68% using soap, or rinse soapy hand, however it was resumed that only 6.3% did hand-washing properly. Generally, the positive attitude towards hygiene was quite low, around 14% in women and 17% in husbands.