

Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities

Indonesia



© UNICEF/UNI95792/Estey

Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities in Indonesia

Key Facts

Indonesia reference table

| Demographic indicators | | |
|---|------|---------|
| Total population (thousands) ¹ | 2015 | 257,564 |
| Total live births (thousands) ¹ | 2015 | 5,037 |
| Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman) ¹ | 2015 | 2 |
| Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women 15-19) ¹⁰ | 2009 | 47 |
| Impact indicators | | |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ⁴ | 2015 | 126 |
| Average annual rate of MMR reduction between 1990 and 2015 (%) ⁵ | 2015 | 5 |
| Lifetime risk of maternal death: 1 in x ⁴ | 2015 | 320 |
| Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total births) ⁶ | 2015 | 13 |
| Preterm birth rate (per 100 live births) ⁷ | 2010 | 15 |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ³ | 2015 | 27 |
| Under-five deaths that are newborn (%) ³ | 2015 | 50 |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ³ | 2015 | 14 |
| Neonatal deaths (thousands) ³ | 2015 | 74 |
| Service Delivery | | |
| Availability of EmONC Services (% of minimum acceptable level) ⁸ | – | – |
| Physician density (per 1,000 population) ⁹ | 2012 | 0.2 |
| Nurse and midwife density (per 1,000 population) ⁹ | 2012 | 1.4 |

Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities Indonesia

In 2015, approximately 5,000,000 babies were born in Indonesia, or around 13,800 every day.¹

Among young women (aged 20-24), approximately 7 percent gave birth by age 18.²

Approximately 203 babies will die each day before reaching their first month³; 201 stillbirths occur every day.⁶

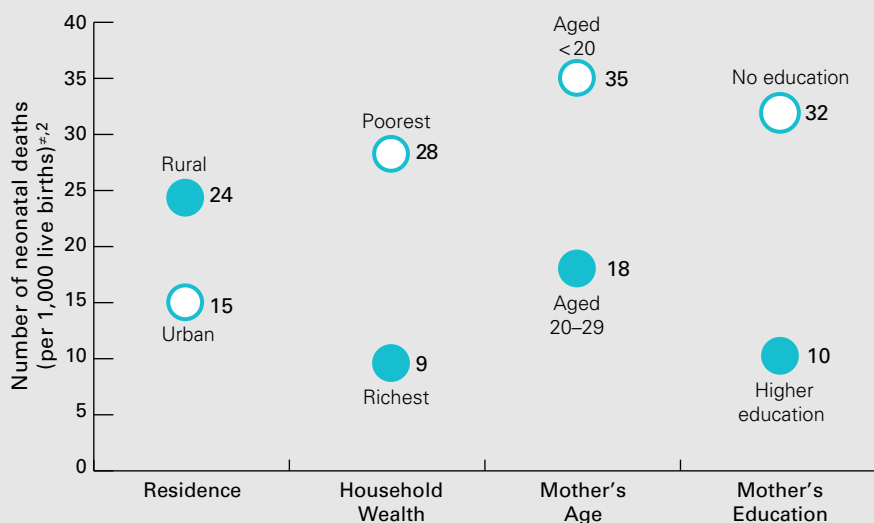
Neonatal mortality rate:

Indonesia's neonatal mortality rate (NMR)⁴ is 14 deaths per 1,000 live births.³

NMR* in rural areas is 24 deaths per 1,000 live births and 15 deaths per 1,000 live births in urban areas for an urban-to-rural ratio of 0.6.²

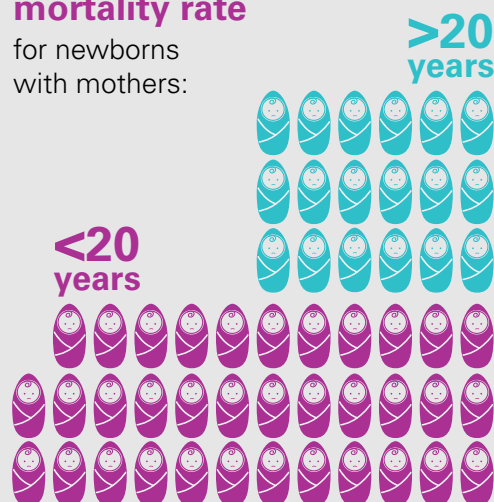
NMR* among the poorest households is 28 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, compared to 9 deaths per 1,000 live births among the richest households.²

Neonatal mortality rates, by background characteristics, 2012



Neonatal mortality rate

for newborns with mothers:



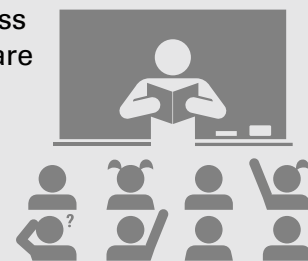
The NMR for younger mothers (35 per 1,000 live births) is nearly 2 times higher than for mothers aged 20-29 (18 per 1,000 live births).²

1 in 15
young women
(aged 20-24)
have given birth
by age 18.²



Newborns with less educated mothers are more than

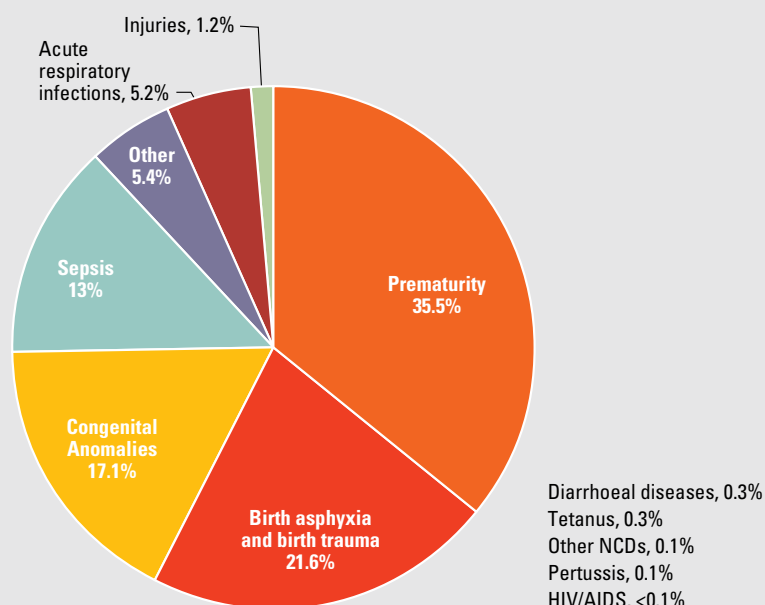
3x



more likely to die during the first month compared to those born to mothers with higher education.²

Indonesia – Causes of Neonatal Mortality, 2015

In Indonesia, the main causes of neonatal deaths in 2015 were prematurity (35.5 percent), birth asphyxia and trauma (21.6 percent) and congenital anomalies (17.1 percent).¹¹



Disparities in key maternal and newborn health interventions, Indonesia, 2012²

| | | Coverage – care for mothers | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| | | Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (%) | Antenatal care coverage at least 4 times (%) ^a | Skilled attendant at birth (%) | Institutional delivery (%) | Delivered by caesarean section (%) | Postnatal care of mothers within 2 days (%) |
| Residence | Urban | 77.0 | 92.8 | 91.8 | 80.1 | 16.8 | 86.1 |
| | Rural | 80.9 | 82.8 | 74.6 | 46.5 | 7.9 | 74.2 |
| Residence ratio (urban to rural) | | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.2 |
| Household Wealth | Richest | 75.3 | 96.6 | 96.6 | 88.1 | 23.1 | 91.1 |
| | Poorest | 76.1 | 70.4 | 57.5 | 29.7 | 3.7 | 59.3 |
| Household wealth ratio (richest to poorest) | | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 6.2 | 1.5 |
| Mother's age | Less than 20 | | 84.4 | 75.2 | 53.3 | 5.8 | 74.9 |
| | 20-34 | | 88.9 | 84.2 | 64.4 | 12.6 | 81.0 |
| | 35-49 | | 84.4 | 82.4 | 62.9 | 14.8 | 78.9 |
| Mother's education | No education | 73.5 | 47.3 | 31.8 | 21.1 | 2.7 | 38.8 |
| | Primary | 80.4 | 80.8 | 69.6 | 44.7 | 6.6 | 73.6 |
| | Secondary | 80.2 | | 90.1 | 70.6 | 13.2 | 82.7 |
| | Higher | 68.6 | | 96.8 | 86.4 | 24.9 | 89.5 |
| Mother's education ratio (highest to lowest) | | 0.9 | | 3.0 | 4.1 | 9.2 | 2.3 |

Maternal and newborn health coverage indicators

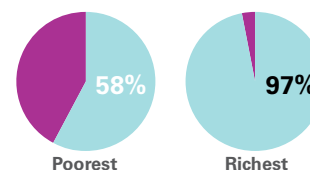
By residence:²

- In rural areas, 83 percent of women made at least 4 antenatal care (ANC) visits compared to 93 percent in urban areas.
- Coverage of skilled attendance at birth is 75 percent in rural areas, compared to 92 percent in urban areas.
- 42 percent of newborns in rural areas receive postnatal care (PNC) within 2 days after birth, compared to 54 percent in urban areas.

By household wealth:²

- Only 58 percent of deliveries in the poorest households had a skilled attendant at birth, compared to 97 percent of deliveries among the richest households.
- 58 percent of newborns in the richest households receive PNC within 2 days after birth, compared to 35 percent among the poorest households.

Only **58%** of deliveries in the poorest households have a **skilled attendant at birth** compared to...



...**97%** of deliveries in the richest households.

| Coverage – care for newborns | | | | | | | | | Other | |
|--|------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Postnatal care of newborns within 2 days (%) | Newborn weighed at birth (%) | Early initiation of breast-feeding (%) | Exclusive breast-feeding (<6 months) (%) | BCG vaccine for newborn (%) | Hepatitis B vaccination received (%)** | Tetanus protection for newborns (%) | Birth registration (%) | Births by age 18 (%) ^{a,#} | | |
| 54.3 | 96.2 | 48.6 | | 93.8 | 90.4 | 61.4 | 75.8 | 3.9 | Urban | Residence |
| 41.7 | 82.5 | 50.0 | | 85.0 | 80.4 | 59.5 | 57.8 | 9.6 | Rural | |
| 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.4 | Residence ratio (urban to rural) | |
| 57.7 | 98.8 | 48.5 | | 96.3 | | 61.3 | 87.9 | 2.0 | Richest | Household Wealth |
| 35.0 | 69.0 | 52.6 | | 75.2 | 69.4 | 52.9 | 40.5 | 15.1 | Poorest | |
| 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | | 1.3 | | 1.2 | 2.2 | 0.1 | Household wealth ratio (richest to poorest) | |
| 43.6 | 84.8 | | | | | 57.2 | | | Less than 20 | Mother's age |
| 49.0 | 90.0 | | | | | 61.2 | | | 20-34 | |
| 45.1 | 88.3 | | | | | 58.5 | | | 35-49 | |
| 21.0 | 35.9 | 65.3 | | 52.0 | 41.9 | 29.7 | | 21.4 | No education | Mother's education |
| 42.2 | 81.8 | 54.0 | | 83.8 | 83.4 | 56.0 | | 15.8 | Primary | |
| 49.5 | 93.9 | 47.1 | | 91.9 | 90.7 | 64.9 | | | Secondary | |
| 57.4 | 98.0 | 45.8 | | 95.2 | 92.3 | 57.1 | | | Higher | |
| 2.7 | 2.7 | 0.7 | | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.9 | | | Mother's education ratio (highest to lowest) | |

Key for tables:

0-24 %

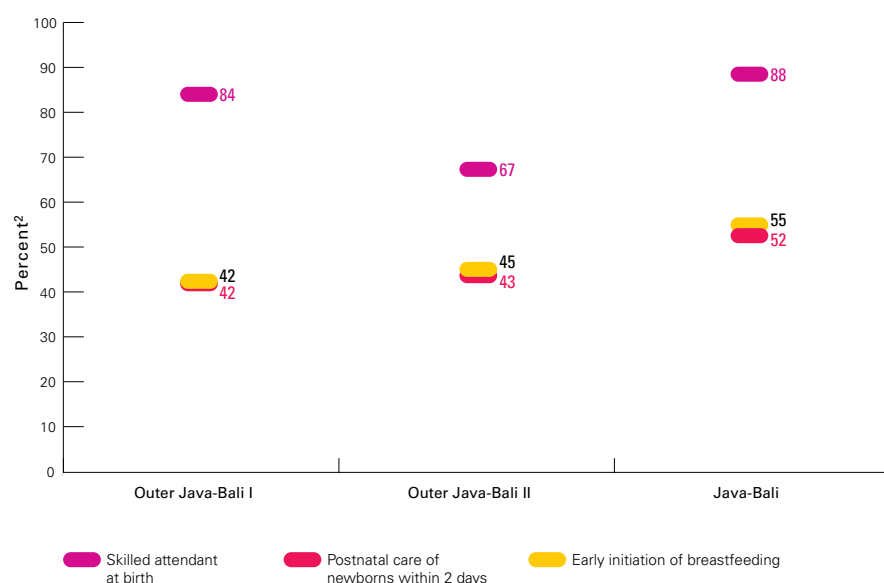
25-49 %

50-74 %

75-100%

Data not available

Selected maternal and newborn health indicators, by region, 2012



By mother's age:²



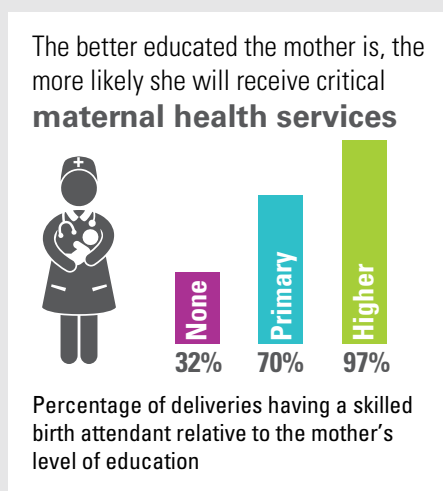
- 84 percent of deliveries among mothers aged 20-34 had a skilled attendant at birth, compared to 75 percent of deliveries among younger mothers (aged less than 20).
- Less than half of their newborns receive postnatal care within 2 days after birth: 49 percent and 44 percent, respectively.

Disparities in key maternal and newborn health interventions, Indonesia, 2012²

| Coverage – care for mothers | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| | Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (%) | Antenatal care coverage at least 4 times (%) | Skilled attendant at birth (%) | Institutional delivery (%) | Delivered by caesarean section (%) | Postnatal care of mothers within 2 days (%) |
| National estimate | 79.0 | 87.8 | 83.1 | 63.2 | 12.3 | 80.1 |
| Region^s | | | | | | |
| Java-Bali | 81.6 | | 87.5 | 75.1 | 13.5 | 85.1 |
| Outer Java-Bali I | 76.2 | | 84.2 | 55.1 | 12.1 | 76.8 |
| Outer Java-Bali II | 71.9 | | 66.7 | 37.7 | 8.5 | 68.2 |
| Regional performance | | | | | | |
| Highest value | Java-Bali | | Java-Bali | Java-Bali | Java-Bali | Java-Bali |
| | 81.6 | | 87.5 | 75.1 | 13.5 | 85.1 |
| Lowest value | Outer Java-Bali II | | Outer Java-Bali II | Outer Java-Bali II | Outer Java-Bali II | Outer Java-Bali II |
| | 71.9 | | 66.7 | 37.7 | 8.5 | 68.2 |
| Ratio (highest to lowest) | 1.1 | | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.2 |

By mother's education:²

- Only 32 percent of deliveries among mothers with no education had a skilled attendant at birth, compared to 70 percent of deliveries among mothers with primary education and 97 percent of deliveries among mothers with a higher education.
- 21 percent of newborns are checked within two days after birth if their mothers have no education, compared to 42 percent of mothers with a primary education and 57 percent of mothers who received higher education.



By geographic regions:²

- The region with the highest coverage of skilled birth attendance is Java-Bali with 88 percent; the lowest coverage is Outer Java-Bali II with 67 percent – a difference of 1.3 times.
- Java-Bali has the highest coverage of PNC for newborns (within 2 days after birth) with 52 percent while Outer Java-Bali I has the lowest coverage at 42 percent – a difference of 1.2 times.

| Coverage – care for newborns | | | | | | | | | Other | |
|--|------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Postnatal care of newborns within 2 days (%) | Newborn weighed at birth (%) | Early initiation of breast-feeding (%) | Exclusive breast-feeding (<6 months) (%) | BCG vaccine for newborn (%) | Hepatitis B vaccination received (%)** | Tetanus protection for newborns (%) | Birth registration (%) | Births by age 18 (%)# | | |
| 47.8 | 89.3 | 49.3 | 41.5 | 89.3 | 85.3 | 60.4 | 66.6 | 6.5 | National estimate | |
| 52.0 | 94.8 | 54.5 | | 93.5 | | 62.2 | 76.3 | | Java-Bali | Region ³ |
| 42.3 | 88.0 | 41.5 | | 85.8 | | 55.7 | 56.4 | | Outer Java-Bali I | |
| 43.4 | 73.4 | 45.3 | | 81.4 | | 62.6 | 52.2 | | Outer Java-Bali II | |
| Java-Bali | Java-Bali | Java-Bali | | Java-Bali | | Outer Java-Bali II | Java-Bali | | Highest value | Regional performance |
| 52.0 | 94.8 | 54.5 | | 93.5 | | 62.6 | 76.3 | | | |
| Outer Java-Bali I | Outer Java-Bali II | Outer Java-Bali I | | Outer Java-Bali II | | Outer Java-Bali I | Outer Java-Bali II | | Lowest value | |
| 42.3 | 73.4 | 41.5 | | 81.4 | | 55.7 | 52.2 | | | |
| 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | | 1.1 | | 1.1 | 1.5 | | Ratio (highest to lowest) | |

Key for tables:

0-24 %

25-49 %

50-74 %

75-100%

Data not available

Sources:

- 1 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision.
- 2 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2012 via the DHS Program STATcompiler. (<http://www.statcompiler.com>).*
- 3 United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, WHO, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank).
- 4 United Nations Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, United Nations Population Division and the World Bank).
- 5 Trends in maternal mortality: 1990 to 2015: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division.
- 6 Lawn JE, Blencowe H, Waiswa P, et al, for The Lancet Ending Preventable Stillbirths Series study group with The Lancet Stillbirth Epidemiology investigator group. Stillbirths: rates, risk factors, and acceleration towards 2030. Lancet 2016; published online Jan 18. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)00837-5](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)00837-5).
- 7 Blencowe H, Cousens S, Oestergaard M, Chou D, Moller AB, Narwal R, Adler A, Garcia CV, Rohde S, Say L, Lawn JE. National, regional and worldwide estimates of preterm birth rates in the year 2010 with time trends since 1990 for selected countries: a systematic analysis and implications. The Lancet, June 9 2012, 379(9832): 2162-72.
- 8 Averting Maternal Death and Disability, United Nations Children's Fund, and United Nations Population Fund special data compilation, 2015.
- 9 Global Health Workforce Statistics database, World Health Organization, Geneva. (<http://www.who.int/hrh/statistics/hwfstats/>).
- 10 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). 2015 Update for the MDG Database.
11. WHO-MCEE estimates for child causes of death, 2000-2015. (http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/estimates_child_cod_2015/)

Notes:

- * DHS data drawn from STATcompiler which employs standard indicator definitions to allow for comparability between countries and year. As such, data herein may not reflect data included in the final report. For further information please visit <http://goo.gl/jXJ5SW>. MICS data reflect final report figures where available.
- ** Hepatitis B vaccination received at birth or first clinical contact, as reported in final report.
- a Data from UNICEF reanalysis of Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2012.
- ^ Reference period: five years preceding the survey.
- ≠ Reference period: ten years preceding the survey.
- # Births by age 18 among 20-24 year olds.
- § Java-Bali: DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java, Banten, and Bali; Outer Java-Bali I: DI Aceh, North Sumatera, West Sumatera, South Sumatera, Bangka Belitung, Lampung, West Nusa Tenggara, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, South Sulawesi, and Riau Islands; Outer Java-Bali II: Riau, Jambi, Bengkulu, East Nusa Tenggara, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua, and West Papua.
- () Based on small denominators (typically 25-49 unweighted cases). No data based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases are displayed.