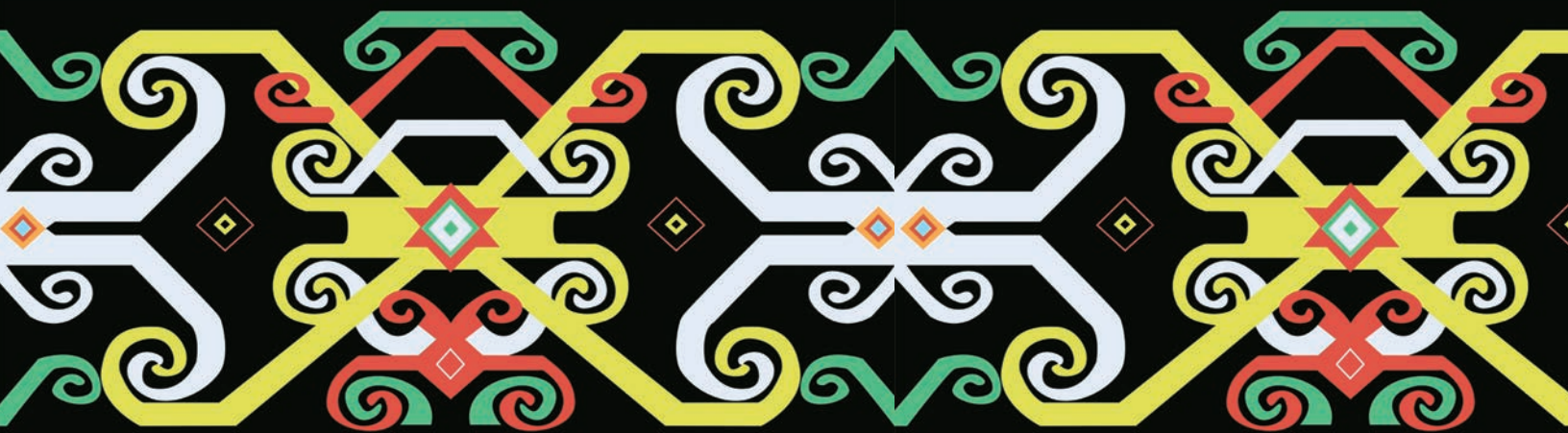


Indonesia



**Demographic and
Health Survey**

2017

Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2017

**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



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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 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@DHSprogram.com; internet: www.DHSprogram.com.

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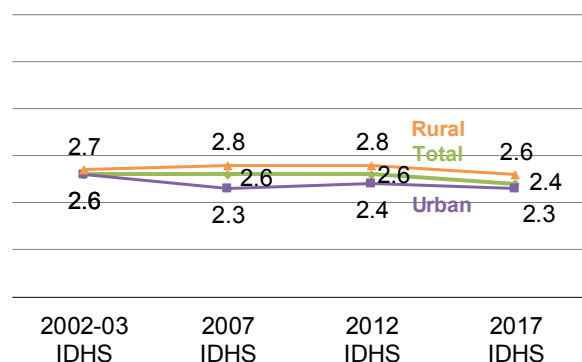
National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN), Statistics Indonesia (BPS), Ministry of Health (Kemenkes), and ICF. 2018. *Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2017*. Jakarta, Indonesia: BKKBN, BPS, Kemenkes, and ICF.

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Indonesia is 2.4 children per woman. The TFR among women in rural areas is slightly higher than the rate among women in urban areas (2.6 and 2.3 children, respectively) (**Table 5.1** and **Figure 5.1**).

Trends: The TFR remained stationary at 2.6 births per woman between the 2007 IDHS and the 2012 IDHS. The TFR declined to 2.4 children in the 2017 IDHS (**Figure 5.2**).

Figure 5.2 Trends in fertility by residence

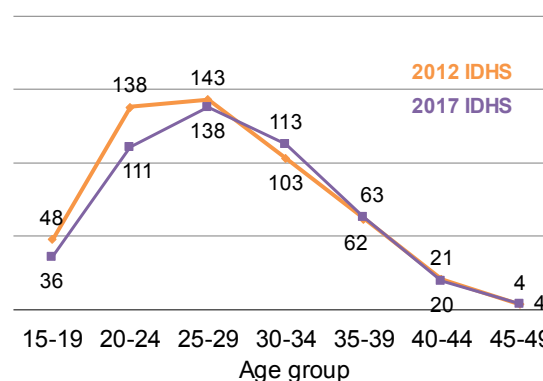
Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey



The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) from the 2012 and 2017 IDHS surveys are shown in **Figure 5.3**. In both surveys, fertility peaks at age 25-29, with the rate slightly lower in 2017 than in 2012 (138 births versus 143 births). The ASFRs among women under age 25 are also lower in 2017 than 2012, with a particularly marked decline at age 20-24, from 138 to 111 births per 1,000 women. On the other hand, the ASFR for age 30-34 increased from 103 births in the 2012 IDHS to 113 births per 1,000 women in the 2017 IDHS.

Figure 5.3 Age-specific fertility

Births per 1,000 women



Patterns by background characteristics

The fertility rate peaks in the 25-29 age group in both rural and urban areas at 138 births per woman. The ASFR patterns at age 25 and older in urban and rural areas are similar, indicating the urban–rural difference in the TFR is mainly due to differences in fertility among women under 25 years (**Table 5.1**).

- The TFR generally declines with increasing education and household wealth. For example, women who completed primary school are having 2.9 children, while women with more than secondary education are having 2.3 children (**Table 5.2** and **Figure 5.4**). Women in the lowest wealth quintile are having 2.9 children, while women in the highest wealth quintile are having 2.1 children (**Table 5.2** and **Figure 5.5**).

Appendix Table A.5.1 shows the TFR by province.