

## ERRATA

**Badan Pusat Statistik-Statistics Indonesia (BPS) and ORC Macro. 2003. *Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2002-2003*. Calverton, Maryland, USA: BPS and ORC Macro.**

**Page 159 – The following text replaces the 5th paragraph:**

Four in ten babies are put to the breast within the recommended one hour of birth, while 62 percent initiate breastfeeding in the first day of life. The percentage of children who started breastfeeding within the first day of life has increased from that in 1997 (53 and 62 percent, respectively) (BPS, 1998).

**Page 159 – Delete Footnote 1.**

**Page 160 – Table 14.1 is replaced by new Table 14.1 (see attached).**

**Page 161 – The following text replaces the 3rd paragraph:**

Appendix Table A.14.1 shows that children in East Java, West Nusa Tenggara, and Central Kalimantan are the most likely to be given breast milk within the first hour of birth (60 percent or higher) compared with other children, and children in Bengkulu, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, South Kalimantan, and Central Sulawesi are the least likely to receive breast milk within the first hour of birth (less than 25 percent) compared with other children. Mothers in West Nusa Tenggara and North Sulawesi are by far the most likely to breastfeed within the first day of birth (80 percent or higher).

**Page 168 – Table 14.6 is replaced by new Table 14.6 (see attached).**

**Page 169 – The following text replaces the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs:**

The table indicates that 75 percent of children age 6-59 months received vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey. This proportion increases with the child's age and mother's education, but decreases with the child's birth order. While 57 percent of children whose mothers have no education received vitamin A supplements, the corresponding proportion for children whose mother have completed secondary education is 81 percent.

Appendix Table A.14.3 shows the variations in vitamin A consumption and supplementation by province. Children in DI Yogyakarta are the most likely to receive foods rich in vitamin A and to receive vitamin A supplements (80 and 88 percent, respectively). Children in Southeast Sulawesi and Gorontalo are the least likely to receive foods rich in vitamin A (57 percent), and children in North Sumatera are least likely to receive vitamin A supplements (51 percent).

**Pages 251 and 253 – Table A.14.1 and Table A.14.3 are replaced by new Table A.14.1 and Table A.14.3 (see attached).**

**Table 14.1 Initial breastfeeding**

Percentage of children born in the five years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, and among children ever breastfed, percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2002-2003

Background characteristic	Children ever breastfed						Number of children ever breastfed
	Percentage ever breastfed	All children Number of children	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed liquid <sup>2</sup>	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed nonliquid <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	95.8	7,787	38.4	61.1	46.0	18.6	7,459
Female	96.1	7,301	39.1	63.2	44.7	16.6	7,015
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	95.1	7,029	36.4	59.6	52.5	16.0	6,688
Rural	96.6	8,059	40.7	64.2	39.2	19.0	7,786
<b>Mother's education</b>							
No education	98.6	709	42.3	63.2	34.1	20.9	699
Some primary	96.5	2,238	40.5	61.6	36.9	22.1	2,161
Completed primary	96.5	5,038	38.9	65.5	38.6	19.1	4,860
Some secondary	95.4	3,074	39.1	60.7	48.2	18.2	2,931
Secondary +	94.9	4,029	36.7	59.0	58.5	12.2	3,823
<b>Assistance at delivery</b>							
Health professional <sup>3</sup>	95.3	9,994	38.2	61.4	53.1	14.0	9,522
Traditional birth attendant	97.2	4,752	40.2	65.1	30.8	25.8	4,617
Other	96.2	190	50.2	63.9	38.9	11.7	182
No one	(100.0)	(39)	(46.9)	(58.7)	(42.7)	(3.2)	39
<b>Place of delivery</b>							
Health facility	94.3	6,002	39.3	62.2	58.0	9.2	5,658
At home	97.0	8,906	38.7	62.8	37.6	23.4	8,636
Other	98.6	60	52.0	66.9	40.2	10.2	59
Missing	99.9	121	8.1	8.2	5.3	0.1	121
Total	95.9	15,089	38.7	62.1	45.3	17.6	14,474

Note: Table is based on all births whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

<sup>2</sup> Children given something other than breast milk during the first three days of life before the mother started breastfeeding regularly

<sup>3</sup> Doctor, nurse/midwife, or auxiliary midwife

**Table 14.6 Micronutrient intake among children**

Percentage of youngest children under age three living with the mother who consumed fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A in the seven days preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2002-2003

Background characteristic	Youngest children under age 36 months		Children age 6-59 months	
	Consumed fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A <sup>1</sup>	Number of children	Consumed vitamin A supplements	Number of children
<b>Age in months</b>				
<6	9.6	1,547	na	0
6-9	56.1	897	58.7	904
10-11	73.8	457	79.5	469
12-23	83.8	2,722	78.6	2,819
24-35	87.1	2,642	78.0	3,026
36-47	na	0	74.5	3,008
48-59	na	0	73.4	2,714
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	66.6	4,351	74.8	6,667
Female	68.3	3,914	75.4	6,273
<b>Birth order</b>				
1	69.3	2,768	78.9	4,579
2-3	67.0	3,845	76.2	5,754
4-5	63.6	1,081	69.9	1,637
6+	68.1	571	59.2	970
<b>Breastfeeding status</b>				
Breastfeeding	58.7	5,540	73.7	4,589
Not breastfeeding	85.0	2,707	76.2	8,241
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	70.0	3,918	79.5	6,089
Rural	65.0	4,347	71.1	6,851
<b>Mother's education</b>				
No education	68.5	382	57.2	608
Some primary	63.0	1,132	63.1	1,925
Completed primary	64.3	2,733	76.3	4,272
Some secondary	69.1	1,751	77.6	2,591
Secondary +	71.8	2,266	81.3	3,544
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>				
<20	64.7	918	75.3	1,617
20-24	67.1	2,283	76.8	3,631
25-29	68.9	2,378	77.2	3,640
30-34	68.8	1,481	73.7	2,351
35-49	65.3	1,205	68.5	1,702
Total	67.4	8,265	75.1	12,940

Note: Information on vitamin A supplements is based on mother's recall. Total includes 18 children with missing information on breastfeeding status and 109 children with no information on consumption of vitamin A supplements.

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup>Includes pumpkin, carrots, red sweet potatoes, green leafy vegetables, mango, papaya, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A

**Table A.14.1 Initial breastfeeding by province**

Percentage of children born in the five years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, and among children ever breastfed, percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by province, Indonesia 2002-2003

Background characteristic	Children ever breastfed						Number of children ever breastfed
	All children		Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed liquid <sup>2</sup>	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed nonliquid <sup>2</sup>	
	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children					
<b>Sumatera</b>							
North Sumatera	98.0	1,372	35.2	44.3	54.8	12.4	1,344
West Sumatera	97.3	464	24.9	71.3	61.0	19.3	451
Riau	96.1	430	27.1	37.5	62.2	31.2	414
Jambi	97.5	198	26.2	55.0	49.8	18.6	193
South Sumatera	95.6	382	31.2	72.1	52.9	9.2	365
Bengkulu	97.7	90	21.7	45.8	60.7	36.0	88
Lampung	95.5	530	34.7	53.7	45.5	23.5	507
Bangka Belitung	95.2	69	40.5	56.7	59.7	1.5	65
<b>Java</b>							
DKI Jakarta	94.2	514	40.5	57.5	65.7	12.5	484
West Java	97.1	3,090	33.9	67.4	33.4	22.3	3,001
Central Java	95.8	1,784	22.9	59.7	45.1	29.5	1,709
DI Yogyakarta	98.5	144	14.0	71.8	58.1	11.3	142
East Java	91.7	2,101	61.8	74.4	42.6	7.2	1,926
Banten	95.4	736	53.3	62.8	39.9	18.5	702
<b>Bali and Nusa Tenggara</b>							
Bali	97.4	194	55.6	78.5	31.9	2.4	189
West Nusa Tenggara	98.7	327	66.2	86.4	26.6	17.5	322
East Nusa Tenggara	97.9	376	51.6	67.3	35.7	5.2	369
<b>Kalimantan</b>							
West Kalimantan	93.7	301	40.0	59.7	44.3	14.7	282
Central Kalimantan	98.1	178	62.9	78.1	59.0	2.6	175
South Kalimantan	95.7	251	21.5	59.4	54.8	18.5	241
East Kalimantan	95.8	260	47.6	64.2	54.1	17.7	249
<b>Sulawesi</b>							
North Sulawesi	97.3	153	59.9	80.7	34.1	1.9	149
Central Sulawesi	98.0	217	24.2	39.5	58.6	35.9	213
South Sulawesi	96.5	652	30.7	38.3	60.8	10.3	630
Southeast Sulawesi	97.6	183	38.3	59.1	29.3	17.8	178
Gorontalo	95.3	93	34.4	76.1	29.0	43.2	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>15,089</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>14,474</b>

Note: Table is based on all births whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview

<sup>1</sup> Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

<sup>2</sup> Children given something other than breast milk during the first three days of life before the mother started breastfeeding regularly

**Table A.14.3 Micronutrient intake among children by province**

Percentage of youngest children under age three living with the mother who consumed fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A in the seven days preceding the survey, and percentage of children age 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, by province, Indonesia 2002-2003

Background characteristic	Youngest children under age 36 months		Children age 6-59 months	
	Consumed fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A <sup>1</sup>	Number of children	Consumed vitamin A supplements	Number of children
<b>Sumatera</b>				
North Sumatera	67.4	701	50.8	1,201
West Sumatera	59.2	248	72.2	395
Riau	67.8	239	73.2	366
Jambi	58.8	114	76.0	164
South Sumatera	70.4	206	77.9	321
Bengkulu	71.4	48	80.8	78
Lampung	68.0	283	77.6	455
Bangka Belitung	58.0	38	71.2	59
<b>Java</b>				
DKI Jakarta	76.2	290	73.5	443
West Java	63.7	1,724	77.3	2,547
Central Java	72.1	978	79.4	1,580
DI Yogyakarta	80.1	80	87.6	131
East Java	72.2	1,121	83.4	1,844
Banten	68.9	402	69.9	647
<b>Bali and Nusa Tenggara</b>				
Bali	65.7	113	79.9	172
West Nusa Tenggara	65.8	165	88.9	281
East Nusa Tenggara	59.2	215	79.5	322
<b>Kalimantan</b>				
West Kalimantan	68.1	172	76.2	268
Central Kalimantan	64.3	111	57.4	154
South Kalimantan	61.7	147	78.4	207
East Kalimantan	63.1	145	73.7	215
<b>Sulawesi</b>				
North Sulawesi	64.3	89	80.4	131
Central Sulawesi	67.1	115	58.2	182
South Sulawesi	67.7	377	77.3	554
Southeast Sulawesi	56.6	97	73.1	146
Gorontalo	56.9	43	83.6	76
Total	67.4	8,265	75.1	12,940

Note: Information on vitamin A supplements is based on mother's recall. Total includes 18 children with missing information on breastfeeding status and 109 children with no information on consumption of vitamin A supplements

<sup>1</sup>Includes pumpkin, carrots, red sweet potatoes, green leafy vegetables, mango, papaya, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A