2018 Health SDG Profile: Indonesia

World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR South-East Asia

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Population (000s)[1] 266 795	**Urban population[2]** 54.7%	**Poverty[3]** (ppp < $1.90 a day) 6.5%	**GDP per capita[3]** (Current US$) 3846.9	**Current Health expenditure[3] as share of GDP** 3.3%

Monitoring the health SDG goal: Indicators of overall progress

Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth: 66 (2000) → 69 (2016)
Healthy life expectancy: 59 (2000) → 62 (2016)

Legend: Life expectancy at birth, Healthy life expectancy
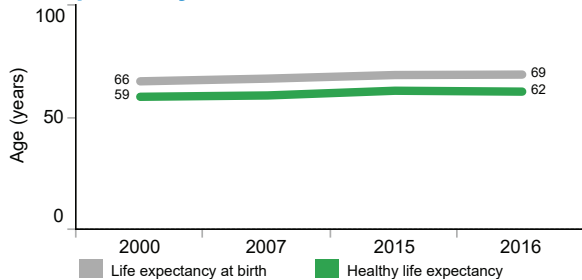
Life expectancy at birth[4] provides an indication of overall mortality of a country's population. In Indonesia, from 2000 (66.3 years) to 2016 (69.3 years), the life expectancy at birth has improved by 3 years.

Healthy life expectancy[4] reflects overall health of the country's population. In Indonesia, from 2000 (59.4 years) to 2016 (61.7 years), healthy life expectancy has improved by 2.3 years.
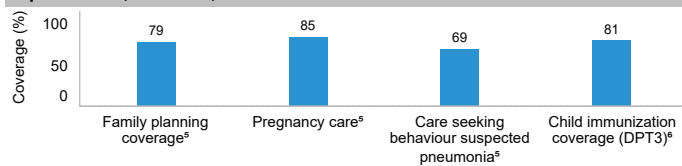
Universal health coverage: At the centre of the health goal

The goal of universal health coverage (UHC) is that all people and communities receive the health care they need, without suffering financial hardship. Monitoring UHC requires measuring **health service coverage** and **financial protection** (SDG target 3.8).
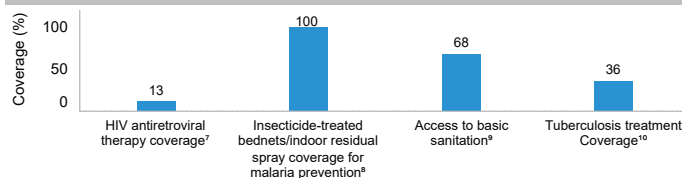
HEALTH SERVICE COVERAGE

A summary measure of essential health services coverage, a composite *service coverage index*, is used:16 indicators are derived from four main areas of work: (1) reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health; (2) infectious diseases; (3) noncommunicable diseases; (4) service capacity, access and health security.
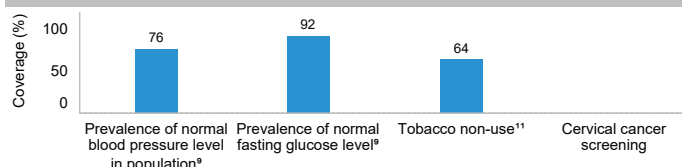
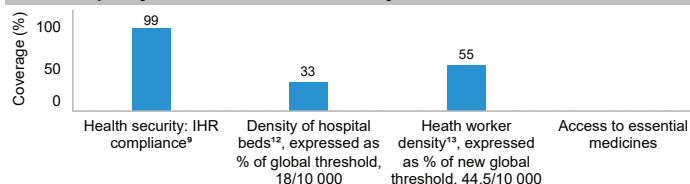**Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health** — Latest available data (2010-2017)

- Family planning coverage[5]: 79
- Pregnancy care[5]: 85
- Care seeking behaviour suspected pneumonia[5]: 69
- Child immunization coverage (DPT3)[6]: 81

Infectious diseases

- HIV antiretroviral therapy coverage[7]: 13
- Insecticide-treated bednets/indoor residual spray coverage for malaria prevention[8]: 100
- Access to basic sanitation[9]: 68
- Tuberculosis treatment Coverage[10]: 36

Noncommunicable diseases

- Prevalence of normal blood pressure level in population[9]: 76
- Prevalence of normal fasting glucose level[9]: 92
- Tobacco non-use[11]: 64
- Cervical cancer screening: (no data)

Service capacity, access and health security

- Health security: IHR compliance[9]: 99
- Density of hospital beds[12], expressed as % of global threshold, 18/10 000: 33
- Heath worker density[13], expressed as % of new global threshold, 44.5/10 000: 55
- Access to essential medicines: (no data)

UHC services coverage index of essential health services

To provide a summary measure of coverage, an index of national service coverage is computed by averaging service coverage values across the 16 tracer indicators. The UHC coverage index ranges from 0% to 100%, with 100% implying full coverage across a range of services.

UHC services coverage index

UHC services coverage Index: 61
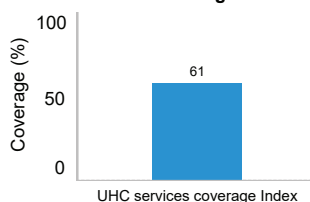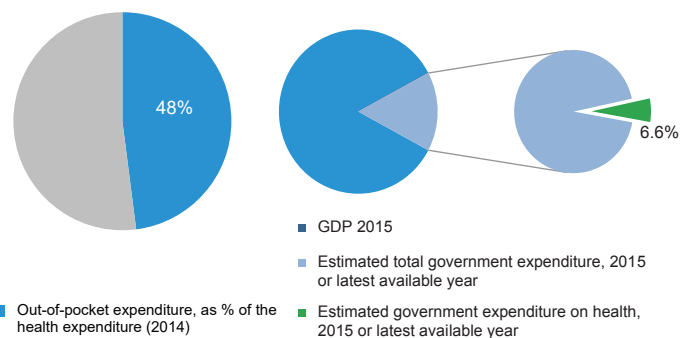
FINANCIAL PROTECTION

Financial protection is measured through two indicators: (1) impoverishment, and (2) catastrophic health expenditure.

Impoverishment: **0.8%** or **approximately 2 000 000** people are being pushed into poverty because of out-of-pocket health spending[3].

Catastrophic expenditure on health: **3.6%** of people spent more than 10% of their household's total expenditure on health care[3].

Out-of-pocket expenditure[3]
In most cases, high percentage of out-of-pocket expenditure out of the total health expenditure is associated with low financial protection
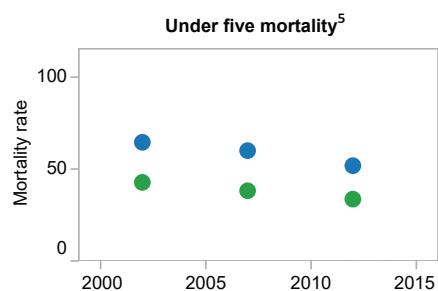
Public spending on health[3] is determined by the capacity of the government to raise revenues and allocate it to health.

Out-of-pocket expenditure: 48%
Government expenditure on health: 6.6%

Legend:
- Out-of-pocket expenditure, as % of the health expenditure (2014)
- GDP 2015
- Estimated total government expenditure, 2015 or latest available year
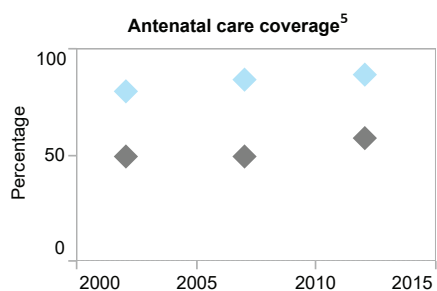- Estimated government expenditure on health, 2015 or latest available year

This profile provides an overview of the current status of achieving better health towards the 13 targets under the Sustainable Development Goal #3 (SDG3): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. 25 SDG3 indicators plus other selected health-related indicators are presented where data is available.
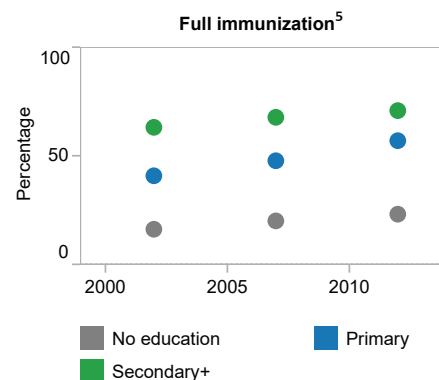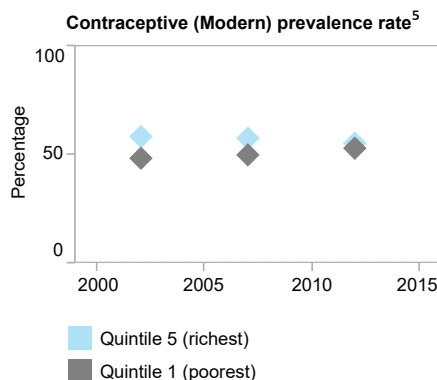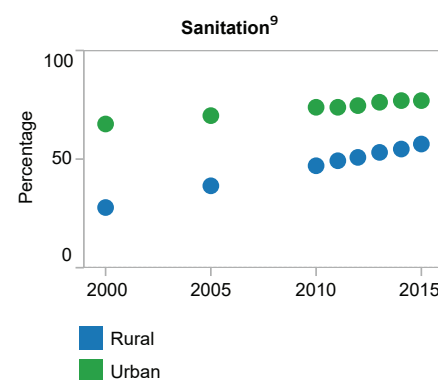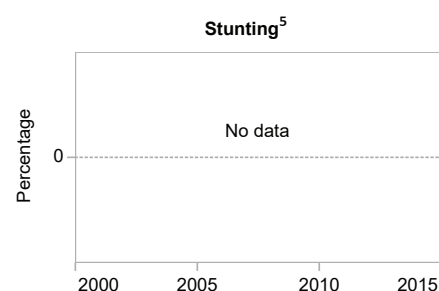
Equity: Leave no one behind

Variation by residence

Under five mortality[5]

Sanitation[9]

- Rural
- Urban

Variation by wealth

Antenatal care coverage[5]

Contraceptive (Modern) prevalence rate[5]

- Quintile 5 (richest)
- Quintile 1 (poorest)

Variation by education

Stunting[5]

No data

Full immunization[5]

- No education
- Primary
- Secondary+

SDGs emphasis on equity

SDG target 17.18 emphasizes the need for disaggregated data. By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

Strengthening Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)

Birth registration[14]

Death registration[14]
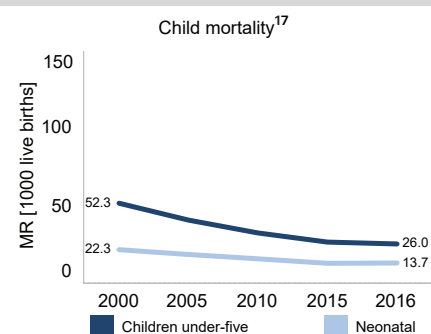

Cause of Death[15]
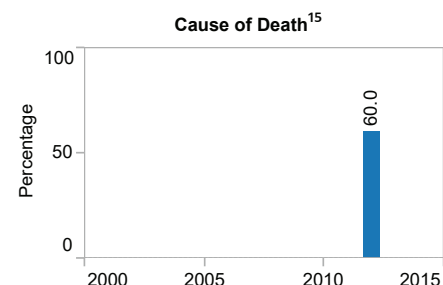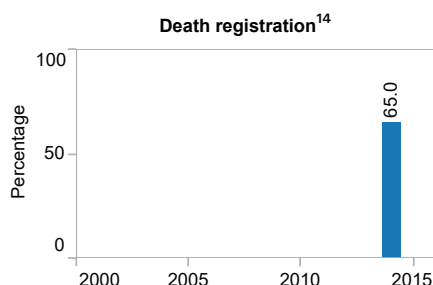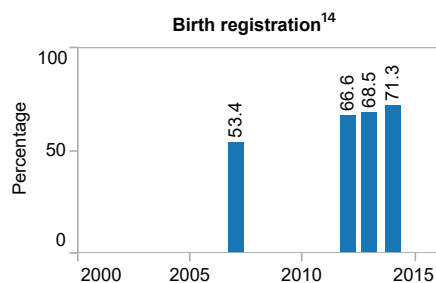
SDG emphasis on mortality statistics

More reliable vital statistics on births, deaths and causes of death from civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems are required for reporting on 14 health-related SDG mortality indicators. Understanding better what people are dying from can lead to stronger health policies and plans, and improve monitoring of the health-related SDGs.

SDG 3: Health targets

Maternal and child mortality (SDG target 3.1, 3.2)

Maternal mortality ratio[16]

Births attended by skilled health personnel[5]

Child mortality[17]

- Children under-five
- Neonatal
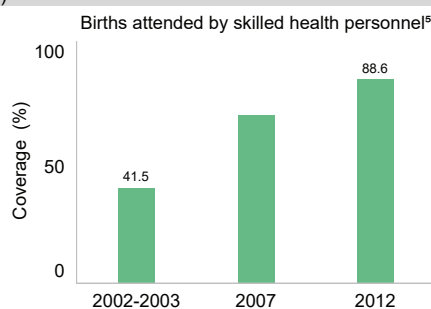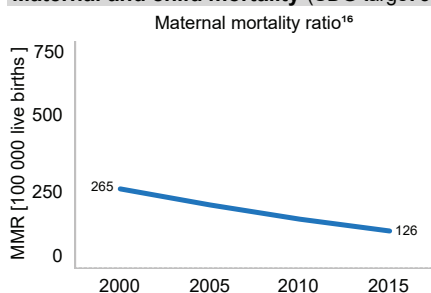
Communicable diseases (SDG target 3.3)

New HIV infections among adults 15 to 49 years[7]

HIV IR [1000 uninfected pop.]

Year	Value
2012	0.5
2013	
2014	
2015	
2016	0.32

TB incidence[7]

TB incidence [100 000 pop.]

Year	Value
2012	407
2013	
2014	
2015	
2016	391

Malaria incidence[8]

Malaria IR [1000 pop. at risk]

Year	Value
2012	2.4
2013	
2014	
2015	
2016	0.8

Malaria incidence is calculated for confirmed malaria cases
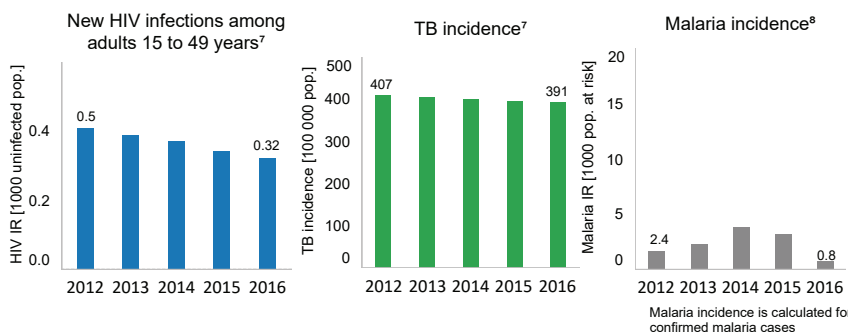
Indicators	Year	Indonesia	Regional estimate
Hepatitis B surface antigen prevalance among children under 5 years (%)[4]	2015	1.07	0.70
Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases[4]	2016	101,813,236	671,797,672

Noncommunicable diseases and injuries

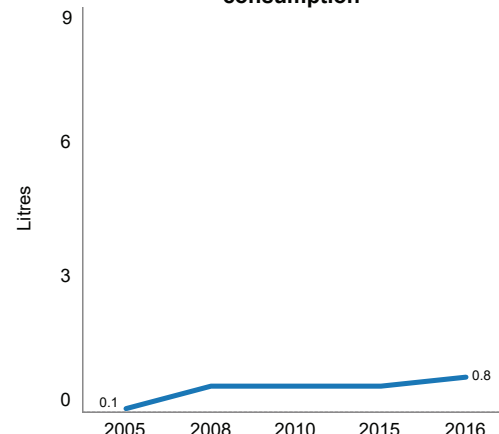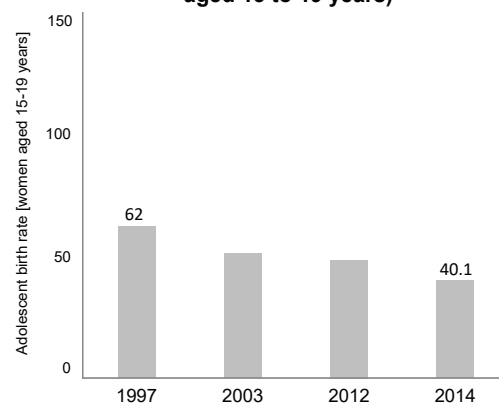| Indicators	SDG target	Year	Indonesia	Regional estimate
Mortality between 30 and 70 years of age from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases[4] (%)	3.4.1	2016	26.4	23.1
Suicide mortality rate[4] (per 100 000 population)	3.4.2	2016	3.4	13.2
Total alcohol per capita (age 15+ years) consumption[4]	3.5.2	2016	0.8	4.5
Mortality rate from road traffic injuries[4] (per 100 000 population)	3.6.1	2013	15.3	17
Sexual and reproductive health				
Proportion of married or in-union women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods[5](%)	3.7.1	2007-17	77.9	75.1
Adolescent birth rate[18] (per 1000 women aged 15 to 19 years)	3.7.2	2014	40.1	33.0
Mortality due to environmental pollution				
Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution[4] (per 100 000 population)	3.9.1	2016	112.4	164.0
Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe WASH services[4] (per 100 000 population)	3.9.2	2016	7.1	15.4
Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning[4] (per 100 000 population)	3.9.3	2016	0.4	1.8
Tobacco use				
Tobacco use among persons (15+ yrs) and older - Female	3.a.1	2011	4.5	-
Tobacco use among persons (15+ yrs) and older - Male	3.a.1	2011	67.5	-
Essential medicines and vaccines				
Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	3.b.1	-	-	-
Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health per capita[4]	3.b.2	2016	0.51	-
Health workforce				
Health worker density[13] (per 10 000 population)	3.c.1	2017	24.4	-
National and global health risks				
International Health Regulations Core Capacity Index[9]	3.d.1	2017	99	73

Note: A dash (-) implies relevant data are not available

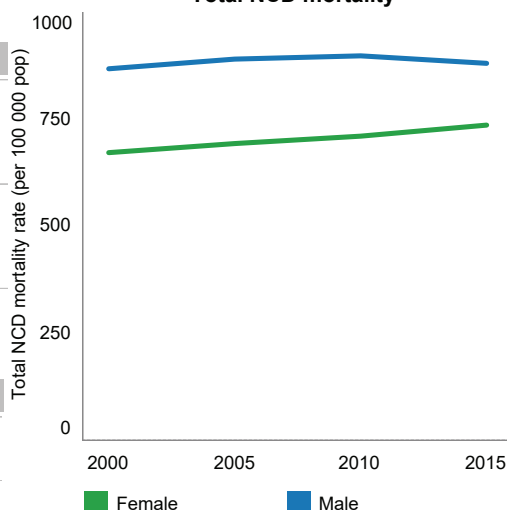### Total alcohol per capita (age 15+ years) consumption[4]

Litres

Year	Value
2005	0.1
2008	
2010	
2015	
2016	0.8

Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 15 to 19 years)[18]

Adolescent birth rate [women aged 15-19 years]

Year	Value
1997	62
2003	
2012	
2014	40.1

Total NCD mortality[9]

Total NCD mortality rate (per 100 000 pop)

Female / Male

Other health-related SDGs

General government health expenditure

Indicators	SDG target	Year	Indonesia	Regional estimate
General government health expenditure as % of general government expenditure[4]	1.a	2015	7.4	8.5
Child nutrition				
Children under 5 years who are stunted[5]	2.2.1	2012	36.4	33.0
Children under 5 years who are wasted[5]	2.2.2	2012	13.5	15.2
Children under 5 years who are overweight[5]	2.2.3	2012	11.5	3.4
Drinking water services and sanitation				
Proportion of population using improved drinking water sources[4]	6.1	2015	-	-
Proportion of population using improved sanitation[4]	6.2	2015	-	-
Clean household energy				
Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuel[4]	7.1	2016	58	41
Ambient air pollution				
Air pollution level in cities[4] (PM 2.5) (µg/m³)	11.6.2	2016	16.4	57.3
Natural disasters				
Number of deaths by disaster[4] (per 100 000 people)	13.1.2	2012-16	<0.1	0.2
Homicide and conflicts				
Mortality rate due to homicide[4] (per 100 000 population)	16.1.1	2016	4.5	4.1
Estimated direct deaths from major conflicts[4] (per 100 000 population)	16.1.2	2012-16	<0.1	0.1
Birth registration coverage[14]	16.9.1	2016	72.5	-
Cause-of-death data				
Completeness of cause-of-death data[15] (%)	17.19.2	2007-16	-	10

Note: A dash (-) implies relevant data are not available
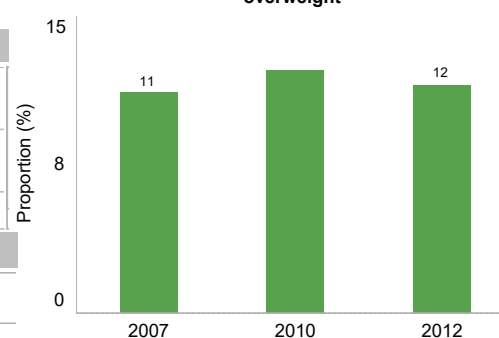
Prevalence of children under 5 years of age who are stunted[5]
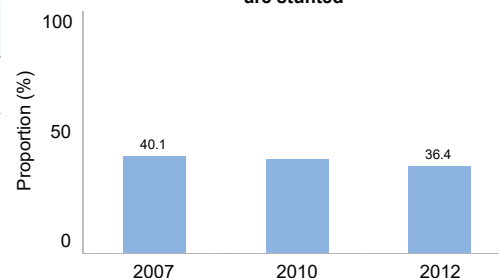
Prevalence of children under 5 years of age who are wasted[5]
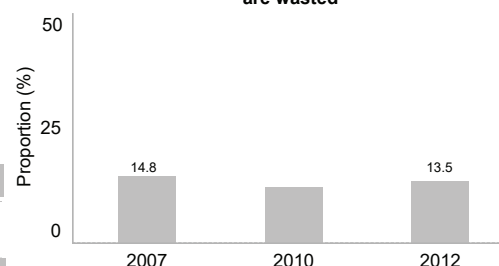
Prevalence of children under 5 years who are overweight[5]

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12. World health statistics 2013. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2013 (http://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/EN_WHS2013_Full.pdf, accessed 11 July 2018).
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15. CRVS regional action framework reporting 2013-2017. Bangkok: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; 2018 (unpublished document).
16. Trends in maternal mortality: 1990 to 2015 http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/monitoring/maternal-mortality-2015/en/ - accessed 9 July 2018).
17. Levels & trends in child mortality: report 2015: estimates developed by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation. New York (NY), Geneva and Washington (DC): UNICEF, World Health Organization, World Bank, United Nation; 2015 (http://www.childinfo.org/, accessed 9 July 2018).
18. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Fertility Data 2017 http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/theme/fertility/index.shtml - accessed 20 June 2018