



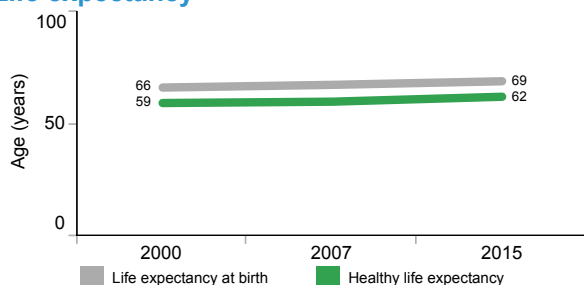
2017 Health SDG Profile: Indonesia

Last updated on June, 2017

Population (000s)¹ 257 564	Urban population² 53.7%	Poverty² (PPP < \$1.90 a day) 8.3%	GDP per capita² (Current US\$) 3346.5	Total health expenditure³ as share of GDP 2.8%
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Monitoring the health SDG goal: Indicators of overall progress

Life expectancy



Life expectancy at birth⁴ provides an indication of overall mortality of a country's population. In Indonesia, from 2000 (66.3 years) to 2015 (69.1 years), the life expectancy at birth has improved by 2.8 years.

Healthy life expectancy⁵ reflects overall health of the country's population. In Indonesia, from 2000 (59.4 years) to 2015 (62.1 years), healthy life expectancy has improved by 2.7 years.

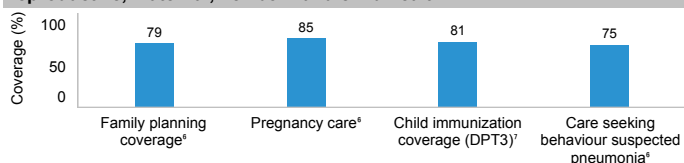
Universal health coverage: At the centre of the health goal

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).

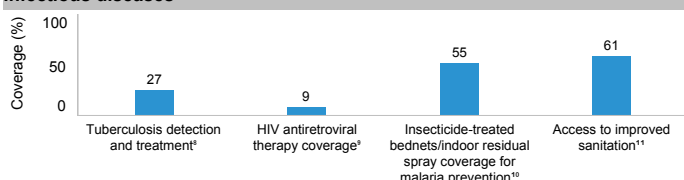
HEALTH SERVICE COVERAGE

A new summary measure of health service coverage, a composite *service coverage index*, is currently under development: 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.

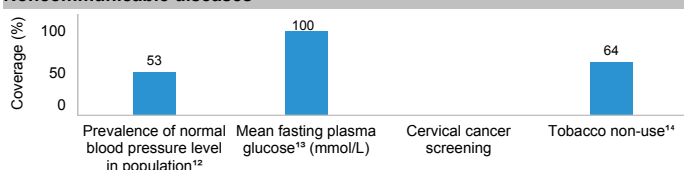
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health Latest available data (2010-2015)



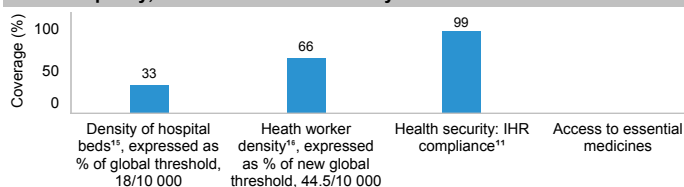
Infectious diseases



Noncommunicable diseases



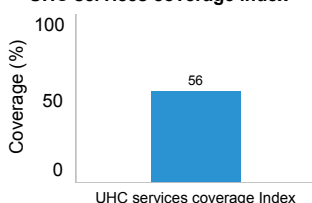
Service capacity, access and health security



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



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.¹⁷

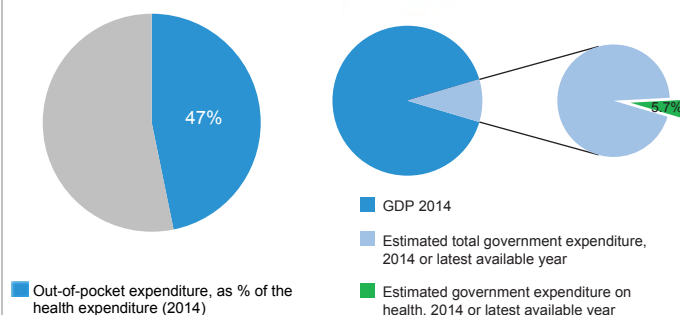
Catastrophic expenditure on health: **4.4%** of people spent more than 10% of their household's total expenditure on health care.¹⁷

Out-of-pocket expenditure³

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 health³

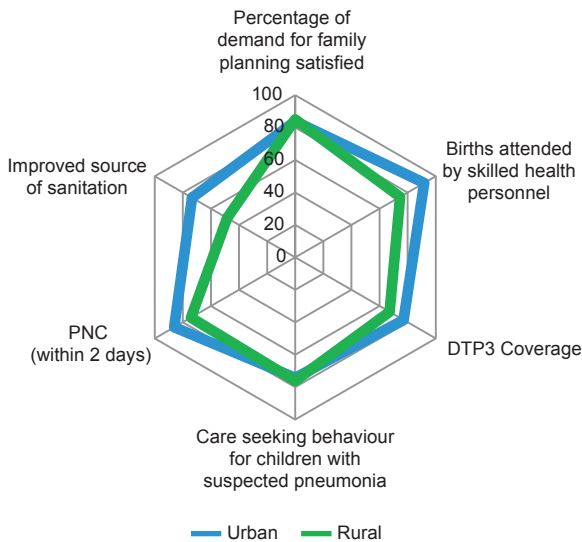
is determined by the capacity of the government to raise revenues and allocate it to health.



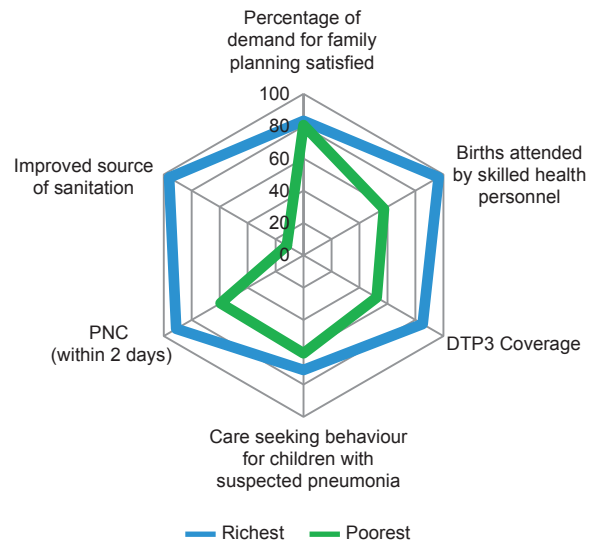
This profile provides an overview of the current status of achieving better health towards the 13 targets under the Sustainable Development Goal #3 (SDG3): Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. 25 SDG3 indicators plus other selected health-related indicators are presented where data is available.

Equity: Leave no one behind

Variation, urban versus rural⁶



Variation by income⁶



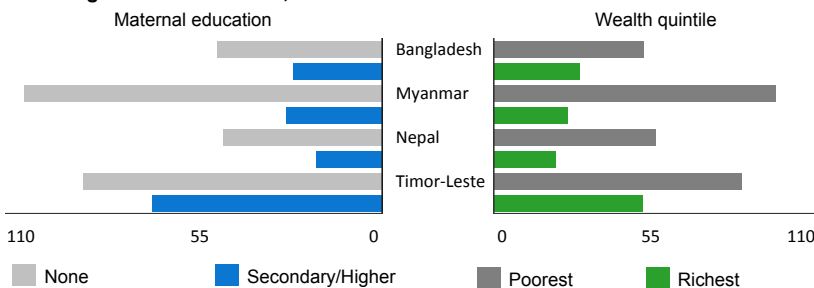
Variation in risk factors, by sex

Indicator	Female	Male
Adults aged ≥18 years who are obese ¹⁸ (%)	8.1	3.5
Prevalence of raised blood pressure among adults aged ≥ 18 years (%)	23.1	24.3
Prevalence of raised fasting blood glucose among adults aged ≥ 18 years ¹⁹ (%)	8.0	7.4

Tracking inequalities and targeting disadvantaged groups in health service coverage is central to monitoring progress towards UHC. Currently national health information systems and periodic surveys are inadequate for capturing data disaggregated by health equity stratifiers. The SDG target 17.18 highlighted below emphasizes the importance for countries to improve data and statistics available by multiple equity dimensions in all sectors, including health.

Measuring the degree of inequity in service coverage is not currently feasible for most indicators, and data is generally only available for indicators in reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health using data from international household health surveys. A relative inequality score based on the ratio of the mean coverages among the poorest populations to the national average can be computed. A value of 100 means no difference at all, whereas the smaller value indicates greater gap between the poorest and the national average.

Child under-five mortality rate inequality by maternal education and wealth quintile in some high-burden countries, 2009 to 2016²⁰

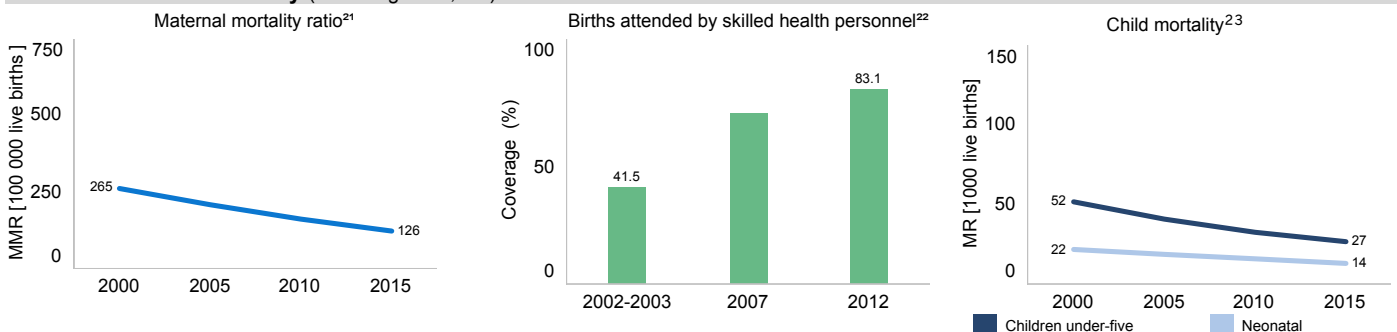


SDGs emphasis on equity

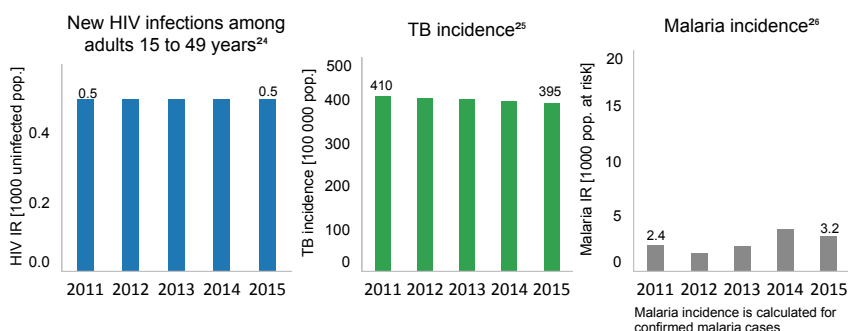
SDG target 17.18 emphasizes the need for disaggregated data. By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographical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

SDG 3: Health targets

Maternal and child mortality (SDG target 3.1, 3.2)



Communicable diseases (SDG target 3.3)



Indicators	Year	Indonesia	Regional estimate
Hepatitis B incidence	-	-	-
Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases ¹¹	2015	111437132	726,474,894

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 ¹¹ (%)	3.4.1	2015	26.6	23.2
Suicide mortality rate ¹¹ (per 100 000 population)	3.4.2	2015	2.9	12.9
Total alcohol per capita (age 15+ years) consumption ¹¹	3.5.2	2016	0.6	4
Mortality rate from road traffic injuries ¹¹ (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 ⁶ (%)	3.7.1	2012	79	74.1
Adolescent birth rate ⁶ (per 1000 women aged 15 to 19 years)	3.7.2	2012	48.4	33.9

Mortality due to environmental pollution

Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution ¹¹ (per 100 000 population)	3.9.1	2012	85	119.9
Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe WASH services ¹¹ (per 100 000 population)	3.9.2	2012	3.6	20.1
Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning ¹¹ (per 100 000 population)	3.9.3	2015	0.5	1.5

Tobacco use

Prevalence of tobacco use among persons 15 years and older-Female ¹⁴	3.a.1	2015	5	18
Prevalence of tobacco smoking among persons 15 years and older-Male ¹⁴	3.a.1	2015	67	52

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 (constant 2014 US\$)	3.b.2	2014	0.32	0.47

Health workforce

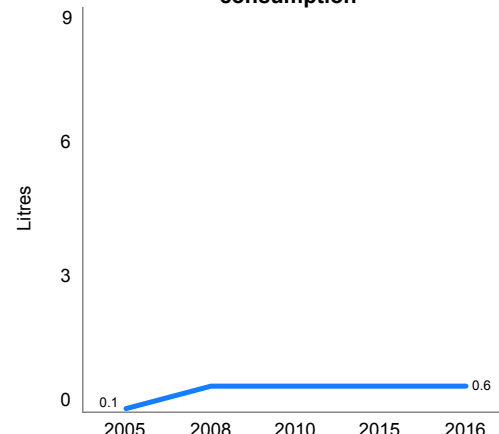
Health worker density ²⁶ (per 10 000 population)	3.c.1	2016	29.2	-
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National and global health risks

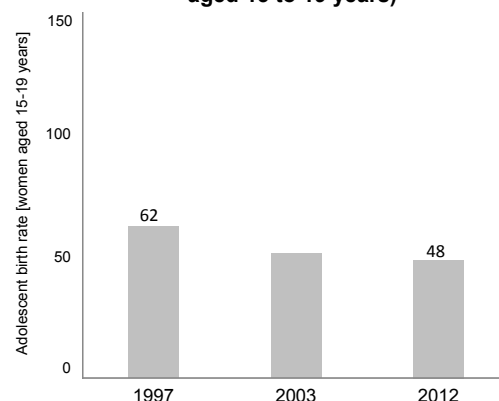
International Health Regulations Core Capacity Index ¹⁴	3.d.1	2016	99	80
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Note: A dash (-) implies relevant data are not available

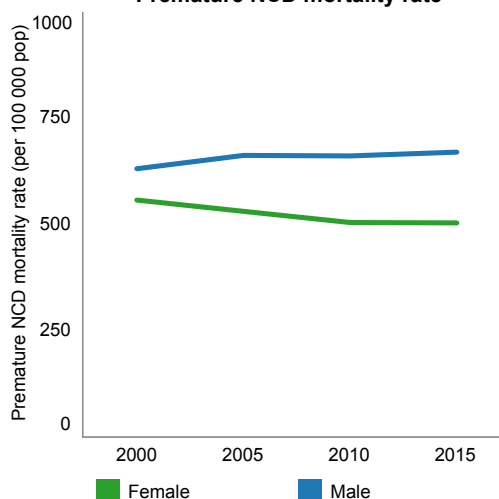
Total alcohol per capita (age 15+ years) consumption²⁷



Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 15 to 19 years)⁵



Premature NCD mortality rate²⁸



Other health-related SDGs

General government health expenditure

Indicators	SDG target	Year	Indonesia	Regional estimate
General government health expenditure as % of general government expenditure ¹¹	1.a	2014	5.7	9.3

Child nutrition

Children under 5 years who are stunted ²⁸	2.2.1	2013	36.4	33.8
Children under 5 years who are wasted ²⁸	2.2.2	2013	13.5	15.3
Children under 5 years who are overweight ²⁸	2.2.3	2013	11.5	5.3

Drinking water services and sanitation

Proportion of population using improved drinking water sources ¹¹	6.1	2015	87	92
Proportion of population using improved sanitation ¹¹	6.2	2015	61	49

Clean household energy

Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuel ¹¹	7.1	2014	57	35
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Ambient air pollution

Air pollution level in cities ¹¹ (PM 2.5) (µg/m ³)	11.6.2	2014	17.8	58.8
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Natural disasters

Number of deaths by disaster ¹¹ (per 100 000 people)	13.1.2	2011-2015	0.10	0.3
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Homicide and conflicts

Mortality rate due to homicide ¹¹ (per 100 000 population)	16.1.1	2015	4.3	4
Estimated direct deaths from major conflicts ¹¹ (per 100 000 population)	16.1.2	2011-2015	<0.1	0.1

Birth registration

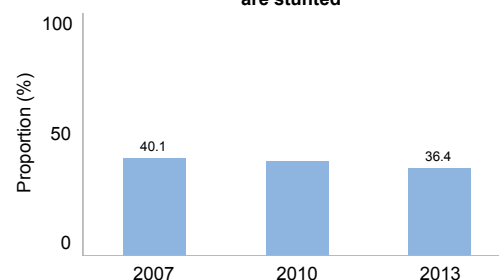
Birth registration coverage ⁶	16.9.1	2012	67	-
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Cause-of-death data

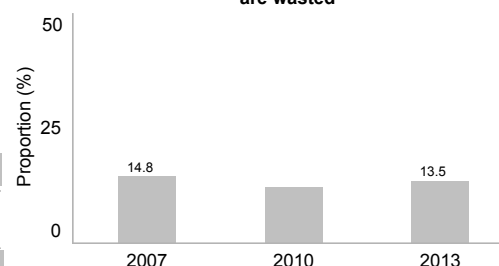
Completeness of cause-of-death data ¹¹ (%)	17.19.2	2005-2015	-	11
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Note: A dash (-) implies relevant data are not available

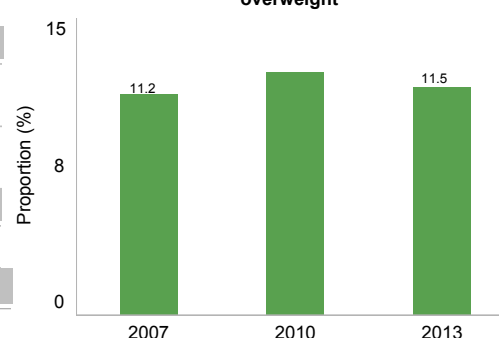
Prevalence of children under 5 years of age who are stunted²⁸



Prevalence of children under 5 years of age who are wasted²⁸



Prevalence of children under 5 years who are overweight²⁸



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