Indonesia
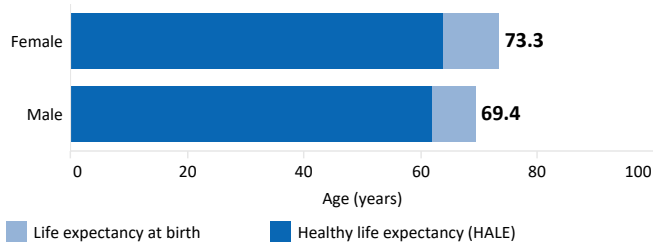
Population (000s)[1]	Urban population[2]	Poverty[3]	GDP per capita[4] (current US$)	Current health expenditure as share of GDP[4]
		(PPP <US$ 2.15 a day)		
277 534	58.6%	2.5%	3894.3	3.4%

Monitoring the health SDG goal: Indicator of overall health and well-being

Life expectancy at birth[5]

Female 73.3
Male 69.4
Age (years)

Life expectancy at birth   Healthy life expectancy (HALE)

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years that a newborn is expected to live if s/he were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory or geographical area.

Healthy life expectancy (HALE)[5] at birth is the average number of years that a person can expect to live in 'full health' by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury.

Compared to males, females have 3.9 years of longer life expectancy and 1.9 years of more HALE.

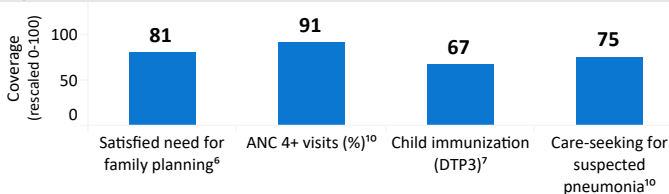## Universal health coverage (UHC): at the centre of health-related SDGs

The goal of UHC (SDG3 Target 3.8) is to ensure that every individual and community, irrespective of their circumstances, should receive the health services they need without risking financial hardship. To monitor Target 3.8, two indicators are regularly estimated: 3.8.1 which captures the population coverage dimension of UHC, and 3.8.2 which captures the financial protection dimension of UHC.
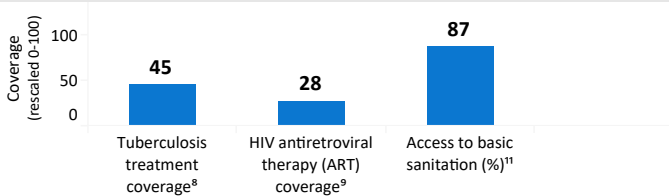
HEALTH SERVICE COVERAGE

The summary measure of essential health service coverage is the *service coverage index* of sub-indicators in four main areas:
(1) reproductive, maternal, newborn and child and adolescent health; (2) infectious diseases; (3) noncommunicable diseases; (4) service capacity, access and health security.
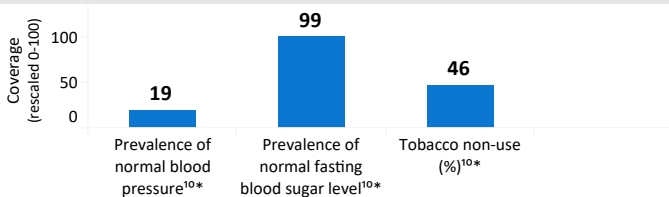
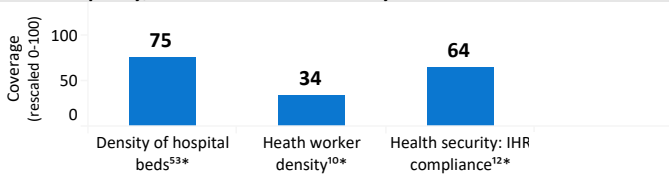#### Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (RMNCAH)

	Satisfied need for family planning[6]	ANC 4+ visits (%)[10]	Child immunization (DTP3)[7]	Care-seeking for suspected pneumonia[10]
Coverage	81	91	67	75

Infectious diseases

	Tuberculosis treatment coverage[8]	HIV antiretroviral therapy (ART) coverage[9]	Access to basic sanitation (%)[11]
Coverage	45	28	87

Noncommunicable diseases

	Prevalence of normal blood pressure[10*]	Prevalence of normal fasting blood sugar level[10*]	Tobacco non-use (%)[10*]
Coverage	19	99	46

Service capacity, access and health security

	Density of hospital beds[53*]	Heath worker density[10*]	Health security: IHR compliance[12*]
Coverage	75	34	64

UHC Service Coverage Index (UHC SCI) of essential health services

UHC SCI is a single indicator computed from tracer indicators of the coverage of essential services in the areas of RMNCAH, infectious disease control, NCDs and service capacity and access. Presented on a scale of 0 to 100 (full coverage), the index is constructed from geometric means of the tracer indicators; first, within each of the four categories, and then across the four category-specific means to obtain the final summary index.

UHC service coverage index

2010	2021
42	55
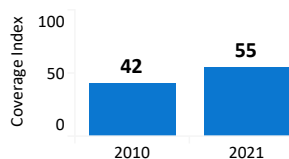
FINANCIAL PROTECTION

Financial protection in health occurs when families who get needed care do not suffer undue financial hardship as a result. The official SDG indicators for financial protection are:
(1) Impoverishment due to out-of-pocket health spending, and
(2) catastrophic out-of-pocket health expenditure.

Impoverishment: **0.4%** or **approximately 1 110 136** people are being pushed into poverty (at US$ 2.15 level) because of out-of-pocket health spending[3].

Catastrophic expenditure on health: **2%** of people spent more than 10% of their household's total expenditure (income or consumption) on health care[3].

Out-of-pocket expenditure[4]
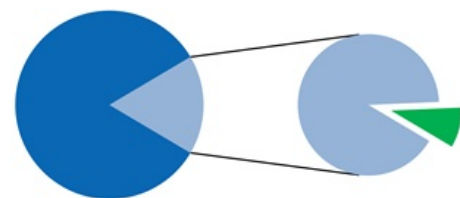
In most cases, a high percentage of out-of-pocket expenditure out of the current health expenditure is associated with low financial protection.

31.8%
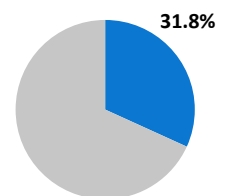
Out-of-pocket (OOPS) as % of current health expenditure (CHE)

Public spending on health[4]

Is determined by the capacity of the government to raise revenues and the level of priority it attaches to the health sector.
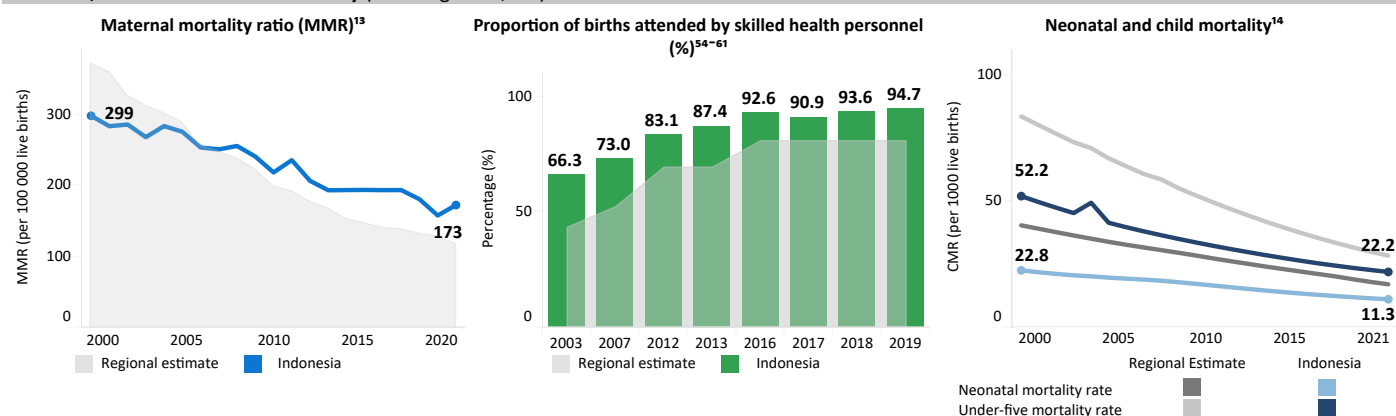

Gross domestic product (GDP)

General Government Expenditure (GGE) as % gross domestic product (GDP); Value for Indonesia = **18.6%**

Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of general government expenditure (GGE) (%)[4]; Value for Indonesia = **10.1%**
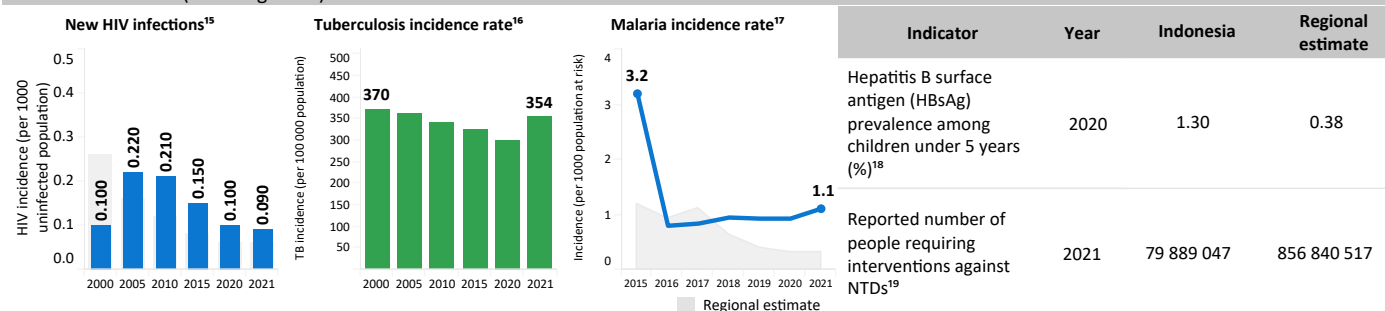
This health and health-related SDG country profile is a tool for action. It supports each country to assess progress in population health and to identify opportunities to address intervention coverage gaps and accelerate progress in improving coverage and health outcomes. It also includes indicators to monitor WHO's Thirteenth General Programme of Work 2019–2025 (GPW13) Impact Framework programmatic targets.

SDG 3: Health targets

Maternal, neonatal and child mortality (SDG target 3.1, 3.2)

Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)[13]

MMR (per 100 000 live births): 299 (2000) declining to 173 (2020)

Legend: Regional estimate | Indonesia

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)[54-61]

Percentage (%): 66.3 (2003), 73.0 (2007), 83.1 (2012), 87.4 (2013), 92.6 (2016), 90.9 (2017), 93.6 (2018), 94.7 (2019)

Legend: Regional estimate | Indonesia

Neonatal and child mortality[14]

CMR (per 1000 live births): 52.2 and 22.8 (2000) declining to 22.2 and 11.3 (2021)

Legend: Regional Estimate | Indonesia
Neonatal mortality rate
Under-five mortality rate

Infectious diseases (SDG target 3.3)

New HIV infections[15]

HIV incidence (per 1000 uninfected population): 0.100 (2000), 0.220 (2005), 0.210 (2010), 0.150 (2015), 0.100 (2020), 0.090 (2021)

Tuberculosis incidence rate[16]

TB incidence (per 100 000 population): 370 (2000), (2005), (2010), (2015), (2020), 354 (2021)

Malaria incidence rate[17]

Incidence (per 1000 population at risk): 3.2 (2015) to 1.1 (2021)

Legend: Regional estimate

Indicator	Year	Indonesia	Regional estimate
Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) prevalence among children under 5 years (%)[18]	2020	1.30	0.38
Reported number of people requiring interventions against NTDs[19]	2021	79 889 047	856 840 517

Noncommunicable diseases, substance abuse and road traffic injuries

Indicator	SDG target	Year	Indonesia	Regional estimate
Probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases (%)[20]	3.4.1	2010	26.1	23.4
		2019	24.8	21.6
Suicide mortality rate (per 100 000 population)[21]	3.4.2	2010	2.6	11.6
		2019	2.4	10.1
Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year (in litres of pure alcohol)[22]	3.5.2	2010	0.1	3.6
		2019	0.1	3.8
Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100 000 population)[23]	3.6.1	2010	13.7	17.6
		2019	11.3	15.8

Sexual and reproductive health

Indicator	SDG target	Year	Indonesia	Regional estimate
Proportion of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%)[56 . 61]	3.7.1	2003	77.1	–
		2017	77.1	–
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women age 10–14 years)[24]	3.7.2	2010	0.3	1.0
		2016	0.3	0.6
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 15–19 years)[24]	3.7.2	2010	48.0	46.9
		2016	36.1	29.7

Mortality due to environment pollution

Indicator	SDG target	Year	Indonesia	Regional estimate
Age-standardized mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)[25]	3.9.1	–	–	–
		2019	96.1	132.8
Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services (per 100 000 population)[26]	3.9.2	2010	–	–
		2019	15.8	29.6
Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100 000 population)[27]	3.9.3	2010	0.3	0.5
		2019	0.3	0.3

Tobacco use

Indicator	SDG target	Year	Indonesia	Regional estimate
Age-standardized prevalence of tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older (%)[28 . 29]	3.a.1	2010	36.3	37.6
		2020	37.6	29.0

Note: En dash (–) implies relevant data are not available

Indicator	SDG target	Year	Indonesia	Regional estimate
Essential medicines and vaccines				
Diphtheria–tetanus–pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)[7]	3.b.1	2010	81.0	82.0
		2022	85.0	91.0
Measles-containing vaccine second-dose (MCV2) immunization coverage by the nationally recommended age (%)[7]	3.b.1	2012	78.0	43.0
		2022	67.0	85.0
Pneumococcal conjugate 3rd dose (PCV3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)[30]	3.b.1	2018	0.0	17.0
		2022	6.0	58.0
Human papillomavirus (HPV) immunization coverage estimates among 15 year-old girls (%)[7]	3.b.1	2020	3.0	0.0
		2022	6.0	2.0
Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors per capita (US$), by recipient country[31]	3.b.2	–	–	–
		2021	1.3	1.0
Proportion of health facilities with a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis (%)[32]	3.b.3	–	–	–
Health workforce density				
Density of medical doctors (per 10 000 population)[33]	3.c.1	2010	1.4	–
		2021	7.0	–
Density of nursing and midwifery personnel (per 10 000 population)[33]	3.c.1	2015	13.0	–
		2021	11.2	–
Density of dentists (per 10 000 population)[33]	3.c.1	2010	0.4	–
		2021	1.2	–
Density of pharmacists (per 10 000 population)[33]	3.c.1	2015	1.2	–
		2021	3.1	–
Early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks				
Average of 15 International Health Regulations (2005) Core Capacity scores[12]	3.d.1	2021	64.0	64.0
		2022	72.0	68.0
Percentage of bloodstream infections due to methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (%)[34]	3.d.2	2018	52.3	–
		2020	36.2	–
Percentage of bloodstream infections due to *Escherichia coli* resistant to 3rd-generation cephalosporin (%)[35]	3.d.2	2018	71.9	–
		2020	75.6	–
Other health-related SDGs				
General government health expenditure				
Domestic general government health expenditure (GGHE-D) as percentage of general government expenditure (GGE) (%)[4]	1.a.2	2010	3.9	–
		2020	10.1	–
Malnutrition				
Stunting prevalence among children under 5 years of age (%)[36]	2.2.1	2010	35.9	41.5
		2022	31.0	30.1
Wasting prevalence among children under 5 years of age (%)[62 · 63]	2.2.2	2010	12.3	–
		2018	10.2	–
Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age (%)[36]	2.2.2	2010	7.9	3.0
		2022	10.6	3.8
Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (15–49 years) (%)[37]	2.2.3	2010	27.0	45.8
		2019	31.2	46.6
Intimate partner violence				
Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15–49 years subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months (%)[38]	5.2.1	–	–	–
		2018	9.0	17.0
Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15–49 years subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in their lifetime (%)[39]	5.2.1	–	–	–
		2018	22.0	33.0

Note: En dash (–) implies relevant data are not available

Drinking water services and sanitation

Indicator	SDG target	Year	Indonesia	Regional estimate
Proportion of the population using safely-managed drinking-water services (%)[40]	6.1.1	2010	26.8	–
		2022	30.3	–
Proportion of the population using safely-managed sanitation services (%)[41]	6.2.1	2010	–	27.8
		2022	–	49.2
Proportion of the population using a handwashing facility with soap and water (%)[42]	6.2.1	2015	77.4	63.5
		2022	79.0	75.9
Proportion of safely treated domestic and industrial wastewater flows (%)[43]	6.3.1	2020	–	–
		2022	–	26.0
Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan (constant 2020 US$ millions)[44]	6.a.1	–	–	–
		2020	185.3	1,178.0

Clean household energy

Indicator	SDG target	Year	Indonesia	Regional estimate
Proportion of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)[45]	7.1.2	2010	40.7	34.3
		2021	86.9	67.5

Ambient air pollution

Indicator	SDG target	Year	Indonesia	Regional estimate
Annual mean concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m3)[46]	11.6.2	2010	21.5	50.8
		2019	19.9	46.4

Homicide and conflicts

Indicator	SDG target	Year	Indonesia	Regional estimate
Number of victims of intentional homicide (per 100 000 population)[47]	16.1.1	2010	4.9	4.5
		2019	4.3	3.8

Birth registration

Indicator	SDG target	Year	Indonesia	Regional estimate
Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age[56, 64]	16.9.1	2012	66.6	–
		2022	81.3	–

Cause-of-death data

Indicator	SDG target	Year	Indonesia	Regional estimate
Completeness of cause-of-death data (%)[48]	17.19	–	–	–
Proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years (within/after year 2012)[48]	17.19	Last census date: 15 September 2020		

Note: En dash (–) implies relevant data are not available

Additional SDG indicators to monitor GPW13 impact framework programmatic targets

Indicator	Year	Indonesia	Regional estimate
Number of cases of poliomyelitis caused by wild poliovirus (WPV)[49]	2022	*No cases have been reported in the past 8 years*	
Percentage of total antibiotic consumption being from the AWaRe "Access" antibiotics category (%)[32]	–	*Insufficient data*	

Age-standardized prevalence of hypertension among adults aged 30–79 years (%)[50]

Female	Year	Male
33.1	2001	30.5
	2003	
	2005	
	2007	
	2009	
	2011	
	2013	
	2015	
	2017	
44.5	2019	35.9

Prevalence of obesity among children and adolescents (5–19 years) (%)[51]

Female	Year	Male
1.2	2000	1.8
	2002	
	2004	
	2006	
	2008	
	2010	
	2012	
	2014	
5.0	2016	7.2

Age-standardized prevalence of obesity among adults (18+ years) (%)[52]

Female	Year	Male
3.8	2000	1.3
	2002	
	2004	
	2006	
	2008	
	2010	
	2012	
	2014	
8.9	2016	4.8

Legend: Female / Male / Regional

Reference

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HPV Vaccination coverage by age 15, last dose, females.

10.   *constant extrapolation;* UHC Global Monitoring Report 2023

*Non-elevated blood pressure: *Proxy indicator.* Values have been rescaled for incorporation into the index calculations. Prevalence of non-raised blood pressure capped at minimum thresholds, corresponding to the maximum observed across all Member States. Prevalence of non-raised blood pressure: rescaled value = (X–40)/(100–40)*100

*Mean fasting plasma glucose: *Proxy indicator.* Mean fasting plasma glucose, which is a continuous measure (units of mmol/L), is converted to a scale of 0 to 100 using the minimum theoretical biological risk (5.1 mmol/L) and observed maximum across countries (7.4 mmol/L). - Mean FPG: rescaled value = (7.4 – original value)/(7.4–5.1)*100

*Tobacco non-use: *Proxy indicator.* Values have been rescaled for incorporation into the index calculations. Prevalence of tobacco non-use are both capped at minimum thresholds, corresponding to the maximum observed across all Member States. Prevalence of tobacco non-use: rescaled value = (X–30)/(100–30)*100

*Health worker density: *Proxy indicator.* Health workforce density are both capped at maximum thresholds, and values above this threshold are held constant at 100. These thresholds are based on minimum values observed across OECD countries.
- physicians per 1,000: rescaled value = minimum(100, original value / 0.9*100)
- psychiatrists per 100,000: rescaled value = minimum(100, original value / 1*100)
- surgeons per 100,000: rescaled value = minimum(100, original value / 14*100)

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*IHR core capacity index: *Proxy indicator for health security*

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*Hospital bed density: *Proxy indicator.* Hospital bed density is capped at maximum thresholds, and values above this threshold are held constant at 100. These thresholds are based on minimum values observed across OECD countries.
- hospital beds per 10,000: rescaled value = minimum(100, original value / 18*100)

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