

TABLE 1. Selected characteristics of ever-married Indonesian women aged 15–49, and specific subgroups, by socioeconomic status, Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey, 2002–2003

Characteristic	All	Extremely poor	Moderately poor	Better off
% DISTRIBUTIONS				
Education	(N=29,464)	(N=4,845)	(N=3,313)	(N=21,306)
<complete primary	27.9	47.6	42.2	23.6
Complete primary	35.9	38.6	44.0	34.6
>complete primary	36.2	13.8	13.8	41.8
<i>Design-based F=119.6, p<.001</i>				
Residence	(N=29,483)	(N=4,846)	(N=3,316)	(N=21,321)
Urban	45.7	3.8	11.1	55.2
Rural	54.3	96.2	88.9	44.8
<i>Design-based F=205.7, p<.001</i>				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERCENTAGES				
Media exposure§	(N=29,483)	(N=4,846)	(N=3,316)	(N=21,321)
Exposed to broadcast family planning messages	49.9	19.7	32.1†	55.9†,‡
Has a radio	58.6	24.8	38.3†	64.2†,‡
Has a TV	67.2	6.0	23.6†	79.1†,‡
Contraceptive use among currently married women§	(N=27,784)	(N=4,488)	(N=3,106)	(N=20,190)
Using modern contraceptive	56.7	43.4	53.2†	58.8†,‡
Has unmet need for modern family planning	12.2	19.1	12.4†	11.4†
Health care use among mothers with a live birth in the last five years§	(N=13,351)	(N=2,468)	(N=1,569)	(N=9,314)
Received tetanus vaccine prior to birth of last child	72.4	52.6	61.5†	76.6†,‡
Received antenatal care from health professional during last pregnancy	60.7	28.2	41.7†	67.8†,‡
Delivered last child in health facility	18.9	4.4	6.2†	22.6†,‡

†Differs significantly from the extremely poor at $p \leq .01$. ‡Differs significantly from the moderately poor at $p \leq .01$.
 §Ns for items within a panel may differ because women with missing data were excluded. Note: Extremely poor women were in the bottom decile as determined by socioeconomic measures, moderately poor women were in the next lowest decile and better-off women included the remaining eight deciles.