



## Health-at-a-Glance City Profile

# Makassar

## City Profile

Makassar is the fifth largest city in Indonesia, and the capital of South Sulawesi Province. The city has a population of approximately 1.6 million people as of 2018, and a 1.29 percent growth rate.<sup>1,2</sup> Makassar is expected to double its current population by 2030. Nearly half of the economy of South Sulawesi is concentrated in Makassar. The city is the most urbanized part of eastern Indonesia.<sup>3</sup>

As per BHC's 2018 Health Needs Assessment, Makassar has one Class A hospital that provides services in all specialties and super-specialties, and is a referral hospital for the entire eastern region of the country. The city also has one Class B hospital run by the city government with 212 beds that provides intensive care, and maternal and neonatal care, as well as 24 private general and specialty hospitals that provide services for maternal and child health, dental and oral care, and mental health. In addition, Makassar has 224 private clinics (both for-profit and not-for-profit), 46 public primary health care or community health centers called puskesmas (including two on fishermen islands in the Spermonde archipelago), and 1,010 community-based health posts called posyandu at the neighborhood/sub-village level.<sup>4</sup>

### References:

1. Disdukcapil. 2019. Number of Makassar Population, 2nd Semester 2018. Dukcapil Kota Makassar Sulawesi-Selatan. <https://www.dukcapilmakassar.co.id/data-penduduk/>
2. BPS - Statistics of Makassar Municipality. 2020. Makassar Municipality in Figures 2020, Delivering Data to Inform Development Planning. Makassar, Indonesia: UD Areso.
3. Oberman, Raoul, Richard Dobbs, Arief Budiman, Fraser Thompson, and Morten Rosse. 2012. The Archipelago Economy: Unleashing Indonesia's Potential. Washington, D.C.: McKinsey Global Institute.
4. Biradavolu, Monica, Ahmad Isa, Afdhal Muh, Amanda Pomeroy-Stevens, and Damodar Bachani. 2018. Building Healthy Cities Makassar Health Needs Assessment. Arlington, VA: Building Healthy Cities (BHC) project.

## Child Health

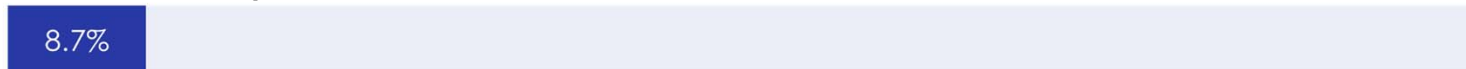
### Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 2019



### Children with a low birth weight, 2019



### Children under 5 years who are stunted, 2019



Source: Health Profile, Health Department of Makassar City, 2019

# Makassar

## Maternal Health

**37**  
maternal  
mortality  
ratio, 2019\*

**Percent of pregnant women who received 4 antenatal care visits, 2019\***



**Percent of pregnant women who delivered with a skilled birth attendant, 2019\***

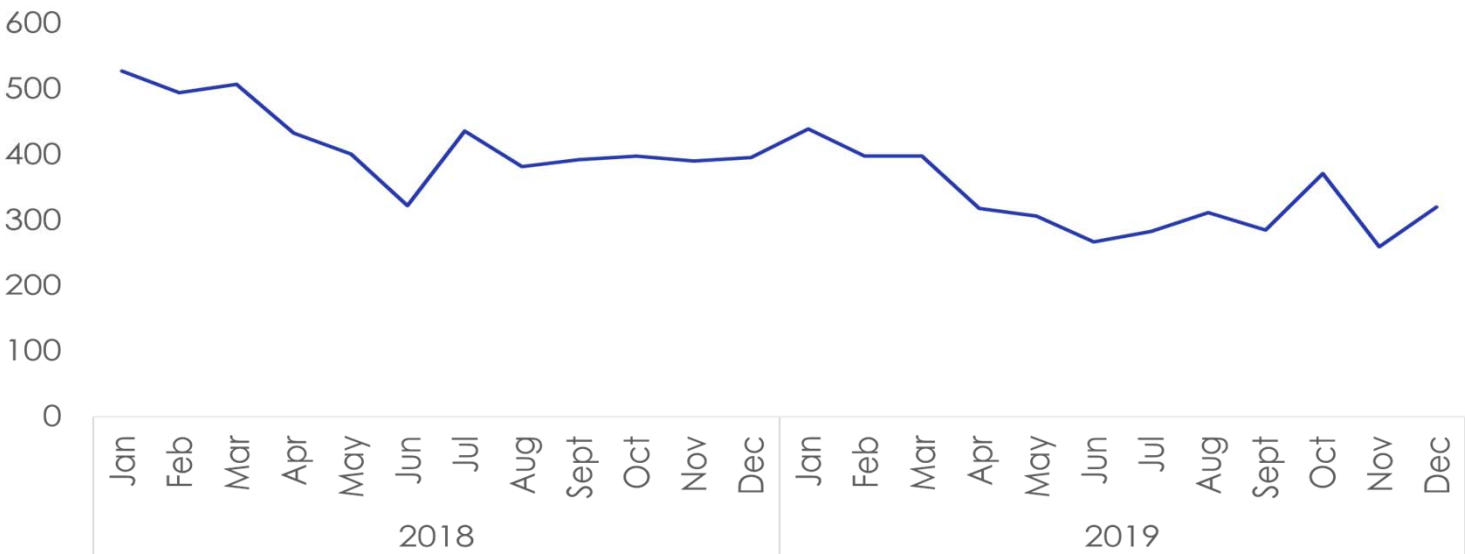


\*Maternal health data includes legal residents of Makassar.

Source: Health Profile, Health Department of Makassar City, 2019

## Citizen Reporting Systems (CRS)

**Call Center 112 requests for Home Care visits, 2018-2019**



Source: Communication and Information Department (Kominfo) of Makassar City, 2019

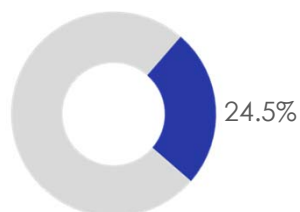
Residents use Call Center 112 to report concerns to the city across a wide range of topics including emergencies, traffic, waste management, and water issues. Concerns or requests placed with 112 are passed on to specific departments to address.

The highest call volume for 112 is for the Home Care program - 47% of all calls in 2018 and 38% in 2019 were to request Home Care services. The Home Care program uses specially fitted vans to provide enhanced primary health care services for all city residents. Services are free-of-charge and available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

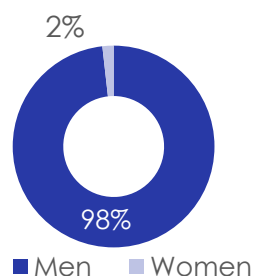
# Makassar

## Noncommunicable Disease Risk Factors

Percent of Makassar population that smokes, 2018



Smokers by gender, 2018



Percent exposed to a passive smoker in the room, 2018

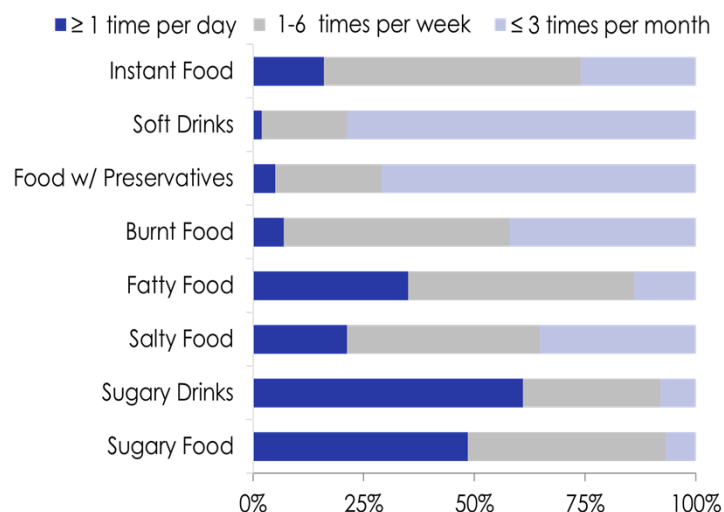


First use of a cigarette by age, 2018



Source: South Sulawesi Riskesdas Report, 2018.

High risk food consumption (people >3 years old), 2018



Source: South Sulawesi Riskesdas Report, 2018.

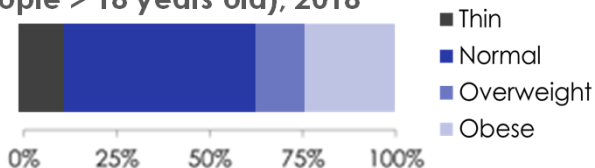
Fruit and vegetable intake per day (people ≥ 5 years old), 2018



Frequency of physical activity (people ≥ 10 years old), 2018

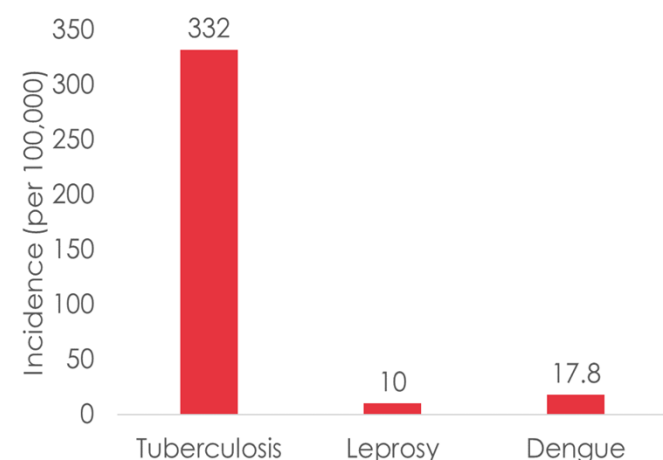


Nutritional status (BMI/age) (people > 18 years old), 2018



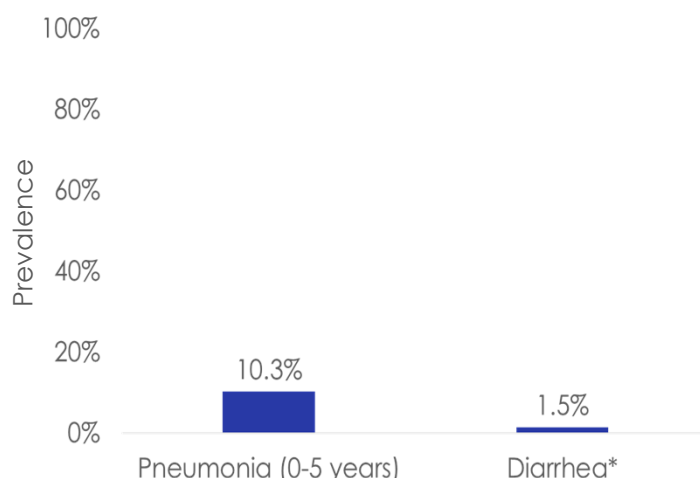
## Communicable Disease

Incidence of communicable diseases, 2019



Source: Health Profile, Health Department of Makassar City, 2018 and 2019.

Prevalence of communicable diseases, 2019

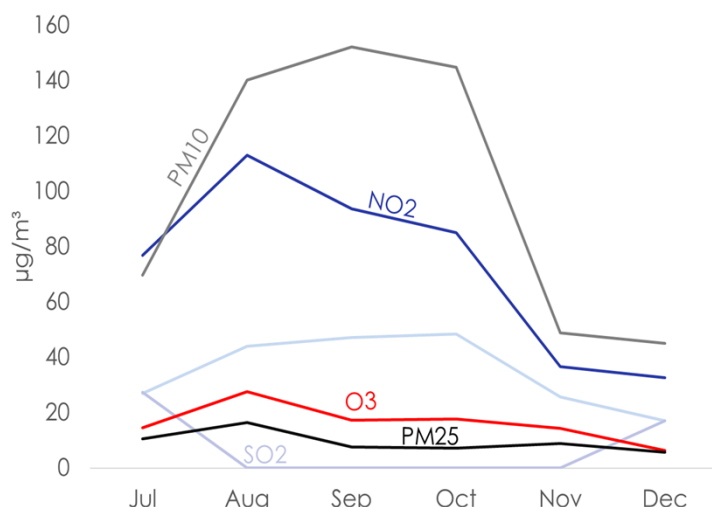


\*Diarrhea data is from 2018

# Makassar

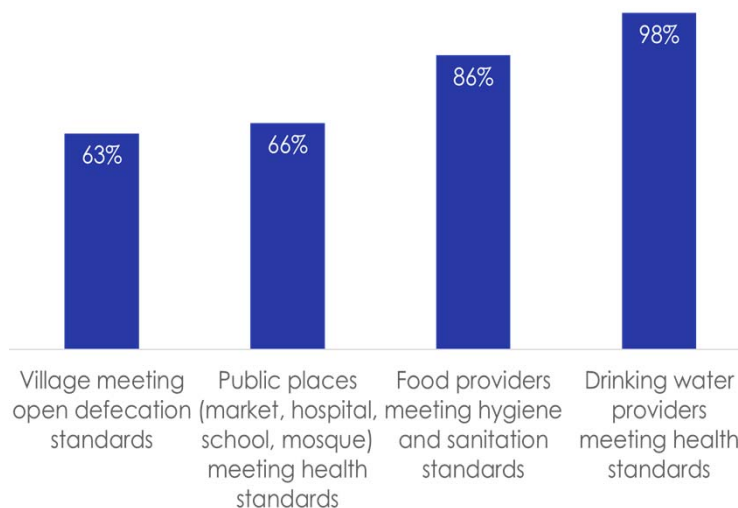
## Environmental Health

### Monthly concentration of air pollutants, 2018



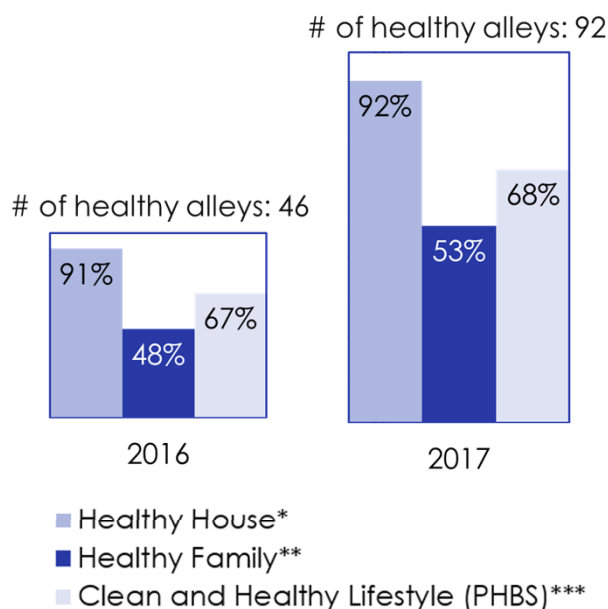
Source: Air Quality and Monitoring System, Environmental Department of Makassar City, July - December 2018.

### Percent meeting city standards, 2019



Source: Health Profile, Health Department of Makassar City, 2019.

### Percent of Healthy Alleys meeting program indicators, 2016-2017



Healthy Alleys are community-led and designed efforts to promote healthy behaviors that align with Ministry of Health program indicators. Specific activities include painting murals with health messages, growing community gardens, designating no smoking zones, and managing household liquid waste.

There are 7,520 alleys in Makassar. Healthy Alleys made up 0.6% of the total alleys in the city in 2016, compared to 1.2% in 2017.

\* Healthy House indicators: building material, lighting, air quality, ventilation, infectious animals, water, safe food storage, waste management, room density.

\*\* Healthy Family indicators: family planning programs, childbirth in health facilities, completed immunization, exclusive breastfeeding, monthly monitoring.

\*\*\* Clean and Healthy Lifestyle indicators: childbirth assisted by health workers, exclusive breastfeeding, weigh toddlers every month, wash hands with soap and clean water, healthy toilet, eradicate mosquito larvae, daily fruit and vegetable consumption, daily physical activity, and not smoking indoors.

Source: Health Profile, Health Department of Makassar City, 2016-2017.

Marzuki Sartika, 2018. Health Department Targeted 46 New Healthy Alleys in 2018. Rakyatku News: Makassar.