

PN-AAU 016

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DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND AND BIRTHS
AVERTED: INDONESIAN FAMILY
PLANNING, 1980-1984

by

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September 1985

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This paper reviews the demographic background of the Indonesian family planning program and calculates the stream of births averted by it. Because of the differences in the types of data available, a division is made between the pre- and post-1980 periods.

In the decade before 1980, it was found that fertility rates fell in all major regions of the country and in both rural and urban areas. Mortality also fell from 1970 to 1980, so that a substantial growth rate persisted. Infant mortality in particular decreased, by about 23% from 1971 to 1980, and life expectancy rose by about six years.

Because mortality decreased as much or more than fertility, a substantial growth rate persisted for the decade as a whole: 28.4 million people were added between 1971 and 1980. The percentage of women of childbearing age remained steady at 25%, and rapid urban growth compounded the difficulties of population growth. However, fertility probably fell at an accelerating rate toward the end of the decade, reducing the country's growth rate in the late 1970s.

Although there are no national survey data available for the post-1980 period, according to a five-city survey conducted in 1984, contraceptive use rose from 32% to 42% in Jakarta over the period 1980-1984, and to between 32%-51% in the other cities. However, the unmet need for contraceptive services was estimated to be between 30%-25% for all couples surveyed, which is thought to reflect the program's weaker performance in urban than in rural areas.

An estimate of the births averted by the program was derived from the trend in program supplied contraceptive prevalence, after several discounts for wastage. These births were then added to the actual births to estimate what the crude birth rate would have been without the program. The results show that the program's reduction of the crude birth rate began at about one point (from 40 to 39) in 1973, and rose to over ten points in 1983 and thereafter. This is a reduction of approximately 25% of the crude birth rate, a conclusion which is independent of the exact level of the rate.

A basic conclusion of this paper is that the Indonesian family planning program can be credited for a large part of the reduction in fertility that has been experienced in the country. This conclusion is reinforced by the high level of contraceptive prevalence and the high percentage of it that has always been supplied by the program; the steady sharp rise in prevalence over the last fifteen years, which has been closely tied to the trend in program expansion; and the weak role of alternative sources of contraceptive supply in the rural areas.

I. INTRODUCTION

This paper analyzes the impact of Indonesia's family planning program up to 1979-1980 and the changes that have occurred since that time, using demographic indicators in selected areas and contraceptive prevalence indicators in all areas. Its major finding is that under the program, a significant number of births have been averted due to contraceptive use.

A brief overview of the history and thrust of Indonesia's family planning program is presented first, followed by discussions of the demographic background of the program and births averted by it, respectively. The statistical appendix provides more detailed demographic data for the interested reader.

II. HISTORY OF THE INDONESIAN FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM

Indonesia's national family planning program was officially started at the beginning of Repelita I (the first five-year development plan, 1969-1974). This clinic-based program covered six provinces in Java and Bali. In 1974, the Government of Indonesia made a major policy decision to change the tenor and speed of the clinic-based program to a community-based one known as the Village Family Planning (VFP) program. During Repelita II, program coverage was extended to ten more provinces (the Outer Island I provinces) and then to the country's remaining provinces during Repelita III. The expansion program was based on population size, density, and institutional and community readiness.

The National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN), a government agency reporting directly to the President, has the stated responsibility for coordinating, planning, supervising and evaluating all aspects of national family planning activities, both public and private. It does not directly provide contraceptive services to the public; rather, it coordinates and supplements the work of various other implementing units including government agencies and certain private organizations.

The ambitious goal of the family planning program is to reduce the level of fertility by 50% by 1990 to about 22 births per 1,000 persons. To achieve this, BKKBN has set up an extensive implementation network to motivate eligible couples, supported by nationwide contraceptive distribution centers and a comprehensive reporting and feedback system, which to date has been utilized for management, planning and supervision. Below, we discuss the primary strategies of the program: village family planning and urban programs.

Village Family Planning

From its pilot stage in 1974 through its expansion as a national model, VFP has been the mainstay of BKKBN's program. From its inception, priority was given to the 80% of the population living in rural areas. A reliable VFP model was developed in Java/Bali, and that basic model is now being implemented throughout the 27 provinces by BKKBN. This model attempts to provide equity of information and services to every village in Indonesia through a progression of village family planning posts, sub-village posts and acceptor groups.

In each province, regency, sub-district and village, the BKKBN strategy is to:

- increase the number of new family planning acceptors and contraceptive prevalence;
- re-recruit program dropouts;
- shift acceptors to the more effective methods of fertility control;
- bring information and services closer to the people;
- increase community participation in the family planning program;
- increase the administrative, supervisory and managerial skills of BKKBN and implementing unit personnel; and
- integrate population and family planning programs into other sectors of community life.

As a model for the provinces on Java and Bali, where populations are dense, transportation and communications widespread, and supervisory staffs larger than on other islands, this style of VFP application has been highly successful. However, when one looks at this same application on the outer islands, certain problems emerge. In most of the outer island provinces, topography, transportation and communication, size of administrative areas, lack of fieldworkers and other supervisory staff, heterogeneous populations, and socio-cultural-religious and economic variations impinge on the successful implementation of VFP along Java/Bali lines. In most respects the philosophy and program implementation remain the same; it is with the provision of information and services that modifications will need to be made.

Urban Programs

Progress in urban areas has not kept pace with that in the rural areas. Although clinic-based family planning services have been available in cities since the start of the program, rural areas received, and continue to receive, priority attention because of the high percentage of Indonesia's people who currently live in rural areas.

The urban/rural ratio is changing rapidly, and between the 1971 and 1980 censuses, it shifted from 82.6% rural and 17.4% urban (1971) to 77.6% rural and 22.4% urban (1980). The ratio for 1984 is 75.6% rural/24.9% urban and it is projected to reach 70% and 30%, respectively, by the year 2000. Until recently, family planning program services have not been extended effectively to the country's major urban areas, particularly Jakarta.

Family planning services in urban areas, particularly the larger cities, are available through a wider range of public and private outlets than in the rural areas which are served almost entirely by the government family planning program. In urban areas, family planning information and contraceptives are offered through government hospitals, clinics and family planning centers; through private hospitals and clinics, through pharmacies and other commercial channels; and through private physicians and midwives.

However, it has not been possible to adapt the successful village family planning strategy to the cities. Indeed, various studies clearly show that the cities demand their own family planning strategy, especially in reaching the under-educated urban poor, let alone the low to middle income clientele. Both experience and research show that there is substantial latent demand for family planning in urban areas, but easy access to contraception in a familiar, informal setting is essential for its adoption. The foundations for the village program are the tight-knit community organization in a generally homogeneous population, an excellent distribution system and free supplies. Urban government clinics, where program services are provided, are poorly utilized by the populations they are meant to serve; neighborhoods are loose-knit and the population heterogeneous, so neighborhood communities are not strong, and the private sector service providers and service points are vastly under-utilized or over-priced. Although government involvement in meeting the contraceptive needs of the poor is essential, a successful program must extend beyond the limited and already stretched government delivery system to include the multi-faceted and more acceptable delivery channels of the private sector.

Measures of Program Success

Indonesia's family planning program is widely recognized as one of the most successful in the world. The program's success can be measured by a declining birth rate, the steadily increasing prevalence of contraceptive use, and a growing number of outlets for family planning information and contraceptive services. For example, the number of new family planning acceptors has increased from 3.2 million to 17.4 million during Repelita III (1979-1984), which constitutes about 129% of the targeted number of 13.5 million new acceptors. Since 1978 the percentage of Indonesian married women of reproductive age (MWRA) who are active contraceptive users, as monitored by BKKBN monthly service statistics, has doubled from 30% to 60%, reaching a current total of nearly over 14.4 million users. In the same period, the crude birth rate has dropped from 36 to 29 per 1000, while the number of family planning service points has increased from 65,000 to over 200,000. Success of the program can also be measured by the increasing awareness among all political, religious and cultural groups regarding the high costs of rapid population growth and the consequent gradual shift, especially in Java and Bali, in socio-cultural norms regarding family size from negative (pro-natalist) to positive (anti-natalist).

Well recognized factors that have contributed to the success of the program include: high level political commitment, steady economic growth, and a well organized, capably staffed and adequately funded BKKBN. This agency possesses organizational commitment, flexibility, innovative approaches to program planning and implementation, an open management system, and widespread participation in the program at the community level.

However, more difficult challenges now face BKKBN as it strives to maintain program momentum and improve program quality. In the coming years, the rapid gains recorded in the first 15 years will not be easily matched, as many of the new acceptors will have to come from segments of the population that the program has found difficult to reach, e.g., cities and remote areas in the outer islands. In addition, the large number of new cohorts of young marrieds who will soon be in need of contraceptive services threaten to overwhelm ongoing successful programs such as those on Java and Bali.

Finally, providing a cost-effective contraceptive mix for new and continuing users will be a major issue for BKKBN to address.

III. DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

A 1979 evaluation of the family planning program (1) indicated that BKKBN had a major impact in the reduction of the crude birth rate and in increasing the prevalence of contraceptive use. It also pointed out geographic areas where the performance of the program was lagging. A major purpose of the current evaluation was to reassess the demographic impact recorded by the program during the 1980-1984 period, focusing on the outer islands, which received concentrated attention during this period, and the urban centers, which were identified as an area of concern in the 1979 evaluation.

The major indices of demographic impact must rest on the available data, which are uneven. For Jakarta and East Java more detailed information exists than for other provinces. Ideally, this evaluation would trace the crude birth rate, the natural increase rate, and the total fertility rate. Unfortunately, however, no data at the national level on fertility and population growth have been collected since the 1979 survey and the 1980 census. However, there are well established links between changes in contraceptive prevalence and changes in fertility levels, and the related technical methods developed in recent years can be utilized. The system of measuring contraceptive use provided through the national program is important here, as it applies to every sub-area with a full time trend during the period of interest.

In summary, the demographic background can be described as of 1979 and 1980, and changes since then traced through demographic indicators in selected areas and contraceptive prevalence indicators in all areas. Thus, a division is made between the pre- and post-1980 periods, corresponding to the different types of data available. For 1980 and before, the censuses and national surveys are used; after 1980 only information from the BKKBN monthly service statistics system is available.

Pre-1980 Period

This review is based on two exceptionally careful assessments of the extensive Indonesian materials available to us (2,3). It must, however, be said that a degree of uncertainty accompanies every figure and every statement. For simplicity, we have stated the best conclusions available.

The Indonesian total fertility rate (TFR) fell about 16% from 1967-70 to 1976-79, from an estimated 5.6 to 4.7. All regions of the country, every childbearing age group, and both rural and urban areas participated in this decline, although to widely varying degrees.

The decreases in TFR by province ranged from 33.3% in Bali to 2.5% in the province of West Nusa Tenggara. In Java, where nearly two-thirds of Indonesia's population live, Yogyakarta led in percent decline with 28.2%, followed by East Java with 24.7%. West Java was slightly below the national average at 14.6%, and Jakarta and Central Java were intermediate at 21.4 and 18.0%, respectively (Table 1).

TABLE 1

Total Fertility Rates, by Province
1967 - 1979

Province	T F R		
	1967-70	1976-79	% decrease
1. Aceh Special Region	6 265	5 235	16.44
2. North Sumatra	7 195	5 935	17.51
3. West Sumatra	6 180	5 755	6.88
4. R i a u	5 940	5 435	8.50
5. J a m b i	6 390	5 570	12.83
6. South Sumatra	6 325	5 585	11.70
7. Bengkulu	6 715	6 195	7.74
8. Lampung	6 355	5 750	9.52
9. Jakarta Special Region	5 175	4 070	21.35
10. West Java	5 935	5 070	14.57
11. Central Java	5 330	4 370	18.01
12. Yogyakarta Special Region	4 755	3 415	28.18
13. East Java	4 720	3 555	24.68
14. B a l i	5 955	3 970	33.33
15. West Nusa Tenggara	6 655	6 490	2.48
16. East Nusa Tenggara	5 960	5 540	7.05
17. East Timor	-	-	-
18. West Kalimantan	6 265	5 520	11.89
19. Central Kalimantan	6 825	5 870	13.99
20. South Kalimantan	5 425	4 595	15.30
21. East Kalimantan	5 405	4 985	7.77
22. North Sulawesi	6 790	4 905	27.76
23. Central Sulawesi	6 530	5 900	9.65
24. South Sulawesi	5 705	4 875	14.55
25. Southeast Sulawesi	6 445	5 820	9.70
26. M a l u k u	6 885	6 155	10.60
27. Irian Jaya	7 195	5 350	25.64
I N D O N E S I A	5 605	4 680	16.50

Source: Conroy, 1984, p. 19

Rural fertility is higher than urban fertility in all parts of Indonesia, but small differentials of 10% were recorded in Java with its relatively sharp decline, and in the outer islands, where fertility changed very little. In regions with intermediate declines, rural and urban areas differed by about 20-26% in the 1976-1979 period (Table 2).

The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) fell most sharply in the youngest and oldest age groups (Figure 1). In the prime childbearing years the more marked decline was in the second half of the intercensal decade, when a change of 10-12% occurred. Regional differences in the ASFR for 1976-79 are available from another source; these values differ somewhat from those in Figure 1, but they afford a look at the regional patterns (Table 3). At age 25-29, for example, the ASFR was 208 in Java and 291 in Sumatra; at age 30-34 it was 152 in Java and 232 in Sumatra.

TABLE 2

Total Fertility Rates 1976-1979
by Region and Urban/Rural

Region	Urban	Rural	Urban + Rural	% diff
Sumatra	4 790	5 935	5 700	20
J a v a	3 935	4 375	4 245	10
Nusa Tenggara ¹	4 370	5 470	5 335	21
Kalimantan	4 405	5 400	5 170	19
Sulawesi	4 005	5 305	5 090	26
Other Islands ²	5 175	5 850	5 740	12
INDONESIA	4 130	4 850	4 680	15

Notes 1. Comprises Bali, West and East Nusatenggara, East Timor
2. Comprises Maluku and Irian Jaya

Source: Conroy, 1984, p. 17

TABLE 3

Age-Specific and Total Fertility Rates
National, and by Regions, 1976-79

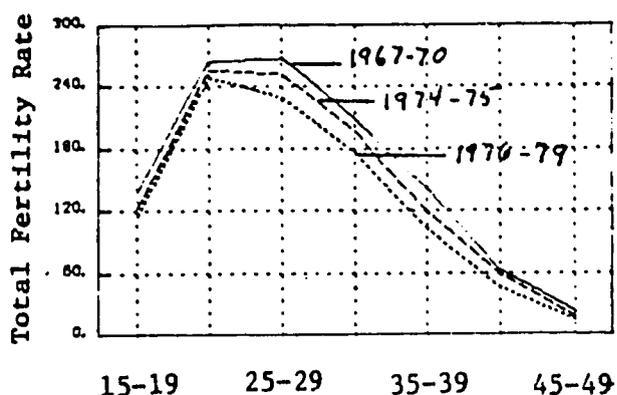
Region	Age-specific Fertility Rate							Total Fertility Rate
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
Sumatra	110	288	291	232	141	62	16	5 700
J a v a	122	234	208	152	86	37	10	4 245
Nusa Tenggara ¹	82	254	266	217	146	75	27	5 335
Kalimantan	120	269	258	203	114	54	16	5 170
Sulawesi	94	247	254	210	130	63	20	5 090
Other Island ²	98	256	270	234	163	91	36	5 740
INDONESIA	116	248	232	177	104	46	13	4 680

Notes: 1. Nusa Tenggara comprises Bali, West and East Nusatenggara, and East Timor
2. "Other Islands" comprises Maluku and Irian Jaya.

Source: Conroy, 1984, p. 16

FIGURE 1

Age-Specific Fertility Rates
Trends from 1967 to 1979



Source: Data taken from McNicoll and Singarimbun, 1982, Table 12, p. 48

In the younger age groups, some part of the change in fertility was due to changes in marriage patterns. In 1964, 10% of the females age 20-24 in Java and Bali were unmarried. By 1976, it was 20% (40% in urban areas and 15% in rural). In all Indonesia, the median age at marriage rose from 17.0 for the 1931-45 birth cohort to 18.3 for the 1951-55 birth cohort. Most of the decrease in the overall fertility rate, however, is accounted for by the drop in marital fertility rates.

Infant mortality rates also fell during this decade by about 23-24%. These are survey-based estimates, because records of births and deaths in Indonesia do not provide accurate vital statistics. Regional variation in these rates and the improvements in chances for infant survival are seen in Table 4.

The mean expectation of life at birth increased by about six years for both males and females between 1971 and 1980, from 45.0 to 50.9 for males and from 48.0 to 54.0 for females, slightly more in Java and slightly less in the outer islands. The urban-over-rural advantage in life expectancy in 1980 ranged from 3.0 years (for males in Sulawesi) to 7.2 years (for females in the outer islands).

TABLE 4

Infant Mortality Rates (per '000), 1971-80
By Region and Sex

Region	1971		1980	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sumatra	143	121	109	91
J a v a	155	132	117	98
Nusa Tenggara ¹	-	-	149	127
Kalimantan	148	125	123	103
Sulawesi	155	132	118	100
Other Islands ²	157	133	127	107
INDONESIA	152	129	117	98

Notes: 1. Comprises Bali, West and East Nusatenggara, East Timor
2. Comprises Maluku, Irian Jaya

Source: Conroy, 1984, p. 53

TABLE 5

Crude Birth, Death, and Natural Increase
Rates by Region, 1960s and 1970s

Region	Annual average 1961-70			Annual average 1971-80		
	Birth rate (per 1000)	Death rate (per 1000)	Rate of natural increase (percent)	Birth rate (per 1000)	Death rate (per 1000)	Rate of natural increase (percent)
Java	41	21	2.0	35	15	2.0
Sumatra	47	22	2.5	40	13	2.7
Kalimantan	45	22	2.3	40	15	2.5
Sulawesi	46	23	2.3	41	15	2.6
Other islands	44	24	2.0	45	17	2.8
Indonesia	43	22	2.1	38	15	2.3

Source: McNicoll, 1982, p. 3

These changes in fertility and mortality are summarized by the annual average crude birth, death, and natural increase rates by regions (Table 5). Both fertility and mortality fell on every island (except fertility in the outer islands), but because mortality fell more, the growth rates rose almost everywhere, to the 2.3% made famous by the 1980 census announcements. The result was that 28.4 million people were added between 1971 and 1980, a population equivalent to that of East Java, which held 24% of Indonesia's people in 1971. Women of childbearing age increased by 7.2 million (from 28.6 million in 1971 to 35.8 million in 1980), presaging continued growth pressures.

Interregional movement from 1971 to 1980, principally from Java to Sumatra and to a lesser extent from all regions into Java, involved more than a million and a half migrants. The impact on Java's rate of growth was slight (a net loss of about half a million people by migration versus a gain of eight million by natural increase over these years). However, in East Kalimantan and Sumatra's Lampung province 30-40% of the annual growth rates of 5.7 and 5.8% were accounted for by net migration, reflecting in part the transmigration program.

Rapid urban growth has compounded the difficulties of population growth. While Indonesia's population remains predominately rural, one-third of its urban centers of 100,000 or more grew at annual rates of between 4 and 11% from 1971 to 1980. Jakarta's population grew by almost one-third in that period; its increase from 1961 to 1980 was about 100%, and it is well on its way to becoming one of Asia's largest cities.

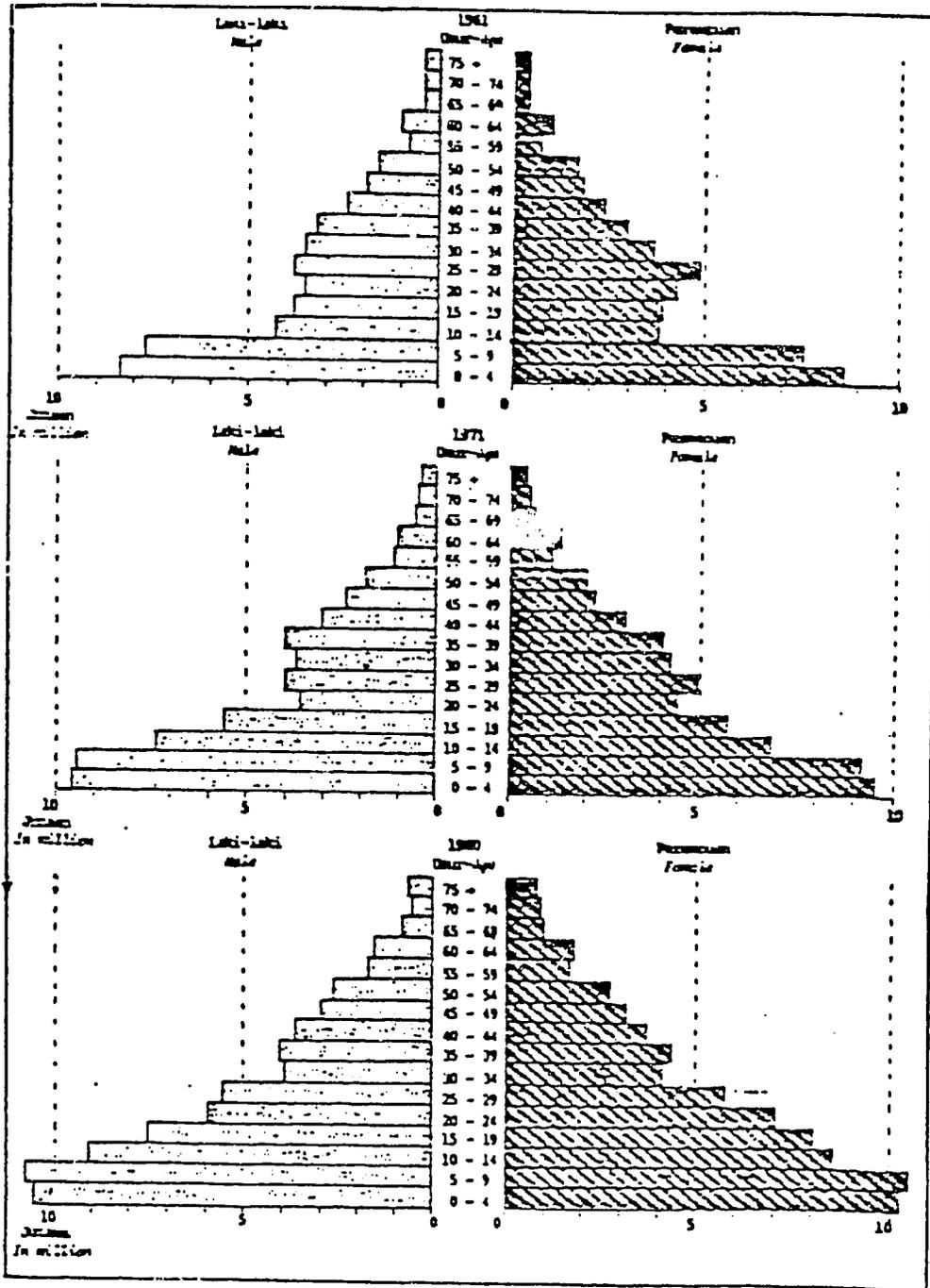
The population pyramid produced by the 1980 census contains both good and bad news (Figure 2). It indicates that the fertility decline has favorably affected the structure of the Indonesian population, since in spite of the lowered rates of infant and child mortality and more women of reproductive ages, the bar for children age 0-4 was smaller in 1980 than the bar for children age 5-9, only about 1% smaller, but still a hopeful sign when compared with a 1% increase in 1971 and 10% in 1961.

The less favorable news in the 1980 pyramid is that the age groups 15-19, 10-14 and 5-9 are all very large. The 15-19 group is already 20-24 as of 1985, and there will be severe upward pressures on the birth rate for many years to come. Until now the family planning program has been the beneficiary of the 30-34 age group (see 1980 pyramid), which for the last 15 years has played a helping role by its small size. Every subsequent cohort is larger; not until 1995 will a cohort arrive at age 15-19 group that is smaller than the one preceding it. This is a fundamental and powerful pressure against further reductions in the crude birth rate.

That then is the general picture from the censuses and surveys. By 1980 fertility had fallen significantly, as had mortality. Natural increase rates worsened in the 1971-1980 period as a whole, although they were probably falling by the end of that period as the fertility decline began to outrun the decline in mortality. The 1980 age structure contained a very striking momentum for continued growth; this, in combination with the irreversible flow of population into the cities, will test the best programs the government can mount for several decades to come.

FIGURE 2

Indonesian Population Pyramids Based on the
Results of Population Censuses
1961, 1971 and 1980



Source: Conroy, 1984, p. 9

Post-1980 Period

Since the 1980 census there has been no national survey, and, although one will be taken in 1985, the results will not be compiled until 1986. In the interim, there have been sub-national surveys of note: in East Java the crude birth rate was measured at 26 for 1978-1980, and the total fertility rate fell from 3.2 for 1978-1980 to 2.9 for 1980-1981 (down from 4.7 in 1967-1970 and 3.6 in 1976-1979).

Other things being equal, the large increase in the size of the childbearing age group from 1985-2000 will increase the number of births by a proportionate amount. The hope is that other things will not be equal, i.e., that the marriage age will continue to rise, breastfeeding will not diminish and that contraception and sterilization will spread. Of these, the most amenable to programmatic intervention are contraception and sterilization.

There are some favorable signs. The last five years have continued the remarkable revolution in birth control patterns that began in the 1970s. The past rise is convincingly documented in the surveys of 1973, 1976 and 1979, and in the 1980 census. A variety of sub-national surveys since then confirm further increases. The prevalence of contraceptive use rose from 32% of all couples in a 1980 Jakarta survey to 42% in 1984. Four other major cities surveyed in 1984 had prevalence levels of 51%, 45%, 35% and 32% (4). The unmet need for services, however, was estimated at about 30-35% of all couples, which reflects the program's weaker performance in cities than in rural areas. Fifteen to thirty percent of previous pregnancies were admitted to have been unwanted, and 15-25% of respondents said that their husbands did not want any more children. The desired family size was found to be declining: in four of the five cities a median of only two children was desired by the younger respondents. This should further increase the need for expanded program activity, particularly as it is progressively compounded with the growing numbers of young women in the age distribution.

All of this is useful, but none of it gives a national picture of fertility change in the 1980-1984 period. The only national data are the monthly service statistics of BKKBN, which through 1980 matched survey-based estimates of contraceptive prevalence very closely, by method and province (5). This data series was used for the period March 1980 through March 1984, and also for the pre-1980 period. The accuracy of the service statistics has been called into question more severely in the last couple of years, but certain checks and discounts have been used in this paper's analyses.

IV. BIRTHS AVERTED

Many methods have been used to estimate births averted. The ones used here are adapted to the particular data available and to the needs of Dennis Chao's analysis on savings in public expenditures due to the national family planning program (6). The estimates that follow are for births averted as a result of the family planning program, not from the overall fertility decline.

No allowance is made for private sector use, and none is included to credit the program for its stimulus effect upon individuals who use birth control in the private sector, nor to debit it for use by program clients who

would have acted on their own. We simply lack the data to address these larger questions. In addition, it appears that a presumption in favor of the unique effects of the government's intervention is justified, especially in the large rural sector. Steps such as an abrupt reversal of a pro-natalist stance, followed by incessant public campaigns and insistent program activities backed by civil structures that reach every village, have been matched probably only in China. It was not a foregone conclusion that fertility would fall in a country where economic modernization and improvements in income distribution have been as slow to come as they have in Indonesia. As in certain other Islamic countries in the region, fertility might have remained generally high.

One meaning of "births averted" as used here is especially important. We may know the actual path of the crude birth rate, and we may estimate the births averted by the program. But other influences were also operating and some of these may have tended to drive fertility up. It is quite possible for the actual fertility trend to be constant even while the program was preventing large numbers of births. Thus births averted cannot be estimated simply by comparing the actual downward path of fertility to a level extension of it from an early time point. The program may have contributed much more (or much less) than the difference between constant and actual fertility paths.

The immediate objectives then are to:

- (1) estimate the number of births averted by the program each year;
- (2) estimate the path of the crude birth rate both actually and had the program not operated; and
- (3) explore alternative methods as checks on the conclusions reached from the above estimates.

The data used here were provided by the Department of Demography, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, courtesy of Dr. Terry Hull and Ms. Lulu D. Bost. The service statistics information originated with BKKBN and was subjected to various corrections and adjustments, including the recognition of late reports in the yearly (not monthly) new acceptor totals.

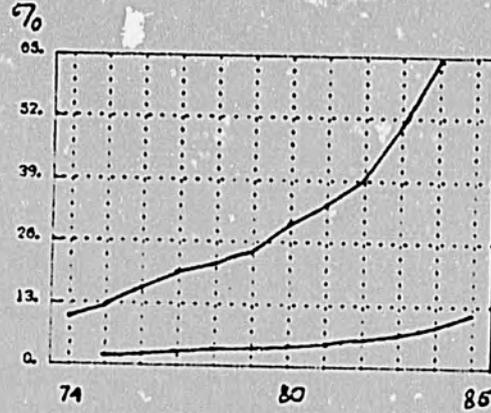
The data were then produced in the convenient formats given in the appendix for purposes of the analyses here. These tables represent a significant new resource as they arrange the full data set more usefully than ever before. Individual items from the separate monthly service statistics reports are extracted and re-compiled to show time trends and areal comparisons directly.

Figure 3 and Table 6 show the remarkable 1974-1984 trend in national contraceptive prevalence.* The top curve of Figure 3 shows

* Because the focus here is strictly national, the denominator throughout is all married women age 15-44 for the whole country, even though the family planning program operated initially only in the six Java/Bali provinces and later only in Java/Bali and Outer Islands I (the ten large outer island provinces).

FIGURE 3

Prevalence and Births Averted



Prevalence rises to 65% (vertical scale).
Births averted (lower line) are .178 of prevalence, lagged by one year.

TABLE 6

Prevalence and Births Averted

	Prevalence	Births Averted
1974.	10.2	
1975.	12.2	1.8
1976.	15.5	2.3
1977.	20.0	2.3
1978.	22.1	2.3
1979.	24.2	2.3
1980.	27.2	2.3
1981.	30.2	2.3
1982.	33.2	2.3
1983.	37.4	2.3
1984.	53.0	2.3
1985.		11.6

If 65% of married women are using contraception, as in 1984, 11.6 births are averted per 100 women in 1985.

total prevalence for all methods (the bottom curve shows births averted, to be discussed later). Here, Indonesian prevalence is rather "soft" since about 70% is based on re-supply methods and is therefore subject to easy terminations, accidental pregnancies and uncertain wastage of home supplies. Nevertheless, the 1975-76 follow-up survey (7) and the 1982 Modular Survey yielded very high pill and IUD continuation rates (technically, "first method - all segment" rates*). We retain the term "soft" for another reason: that program prevalence in Indonesia is more nearly alone in its anti-fertility effect than in many other countries due to the apparently small role played by abortion and private contraception, which in a sense makes the current practice of birth control more fragile, i.e., more narrowly based, than in some other countries. Despite these points, a large rise in soft prevalence may still produce a substantial fertility fall.

To return to the national prevalence trend in Figure 3, the Indonesian population over a 10 year period clearly transformed its birth control behavior and, as a variety of data sets show (see also the tables in the appendix), did so throughout the major provinces and the four leading large islands.

The question is how to convert the moving line of prevalence in Figure 3 to a stream of births averted. One of the principal past strategies used to calculate births averted was rejected, that of following annual (or quarterly) groups of acceptors through time and subjecting them to a set of termination rates to produce an estimate of total users year by year. In mature programs the acceptor data involve much repetition, with couples moving through multiple acceptances of different methods, sometimes with intervening pregnancies and births. Moreover, limited checks of this approach show serious inconsistencies with the direct prevalence estimates from the service statistics.

Nevertheless, the approach used below overlaps with the one just described in that the IUD and sterilization portions of each month's prevalence total in the service statistics are generated by projections of past acceptor groups subjected to certain termination rates. For sterilization all cases are terminated exactly seven years following acceptance; for the IUD a low termination rate is applied each month to the body of current IUD users. Sterilization is only a minor part of the total, but the IUD is significant, comprising about 26-30% of all prevalence.

This leaves the chief difference between the two approaches, namely, that the method chosen here, as in the service statistics, estimates pill use from the current flow of pill cycles distributed to women rather than by projecting acceptors of pills forward under an assumed continuation curve. Pill users comprise the main component (55-62%) of total prevalence in the years concerned, and the method we have chosen thus links the estimates of births averted securely to that measure of actual program activity month by month and area by area.

* These count continuation as the period from acceptance of a method: (a) to the date of last use of the method ignoring any interruptions in its use, or (b) to a switch to another method, or (c) to pregnancy, whichever of these three events occurs first.

Corrections must be made to convert reported prevalence to probable true prevalence. Two general factors are involved: supply wastage and use wastage.

"Supply wastage" refers partly to the difference between reported pill and condom distribution and actual use. Apart from any data errors that raise the distribution figures, some supplies or portions thereof are certainly not used simply because of terminations before the supply given is consumed. Some pills are never taken, some pills are handed on to others by the acceptor and not all of these are used, and there are various other sources of supply wastage. The discount for this first correction cannot be exactly known, and so a range of 10-15% is used in the calculations below. Early follow-up studies in other countries often found that about 7% of first pill acceptors never swallowed any of the supply given, and others terminated without using all of their supply. Further allowance is made here for recorded acceptors who in the 1976 follow-up interviews denied ever having accepted. All in all, a 10-15% correction here seems fair.

"Use wastage" is quite different from supply wastage. It refers to actual use, but use that has no anti-fertility effect. The reasons can be grouped into those that operate early after acceptance and those that come later. Early reasons are that contraceptive use overlaps with postpartum anovulation, undetected pregnancy, or unknown sterility of either spouse. Later reasons are that couples using the method become accidentally pregnant, develop secondary sterility, or suffer death or marriage break-up. The role of such factors is the subject of a large body of literature and much calculation. In a noted analysis by Potter (8), they cancelled 31% of the use time projected under life table continuation rates. That may seem severe, but it comes from a data set of high quality and calls attention to the unfortunate fact that contraceptive use does not avert births unless it falls into the middle portion of the birth interval: after ovulation returns following a birth or abortion and before a new pregnancy starts. Additional contraception is wasted if it overlaps with sterility or lack of sexual exposure or if it fails, permitting conception to occur anyway. To represent all these factors a discount range of 28-34% is used, based on Potter's 31%, plus or minus 3 points. This necessarily contains an arbitrary element, but the mere presence of a range emphasizes that a degree of uncertainty exists and that it should not be forgotten.

The conversion of the prevalence curve in Figure 3 to "effective" prevalence is then easily accomplished. For example, if a total of 10 million women are protected in the raw service statistics estimate, the supply wastage discount of 10-15% and the use wastage discount of 28-34% will reduce that number. Using the lighter discounts, the 10% reduction leaves 9 million and the 28% reduction leaves 6,480,000 effective users. With a 9 month lag, this extent of contraceptive use then averts births according to the calculations given below. The heavier discounts, of 15% and then 34%, reduce the 10 million first to 8,500,000 and then to 5,610,000.*

* We ignore here certain delays to which the corrections are subject. For example, young acceptors in 1982 will generally not incur secondary sterility until many years later. These refinements are ignored in the interest of simpler calculations; they would not change the main picture.

We come now to the conversion to births averted. Again, much literature exists on this question, termed the "potential fertility" of acceptors, and highly complex calculations have been made on exceptionally detailed data sets (9). For the immediate exercise, however, a simple conversion is unavoidable. Most national plans have chosen to assume that those women using contraception, taken as a whole, would have experienced a fertility rate of 250 births per 1,000 women per year, or in other cases, 333 births, yielding ratios of one birth averted each year per four users, or per three users. Such straight-forward solutions are certainly easier for administrators to understand, and they often go about as far as the available data justify.

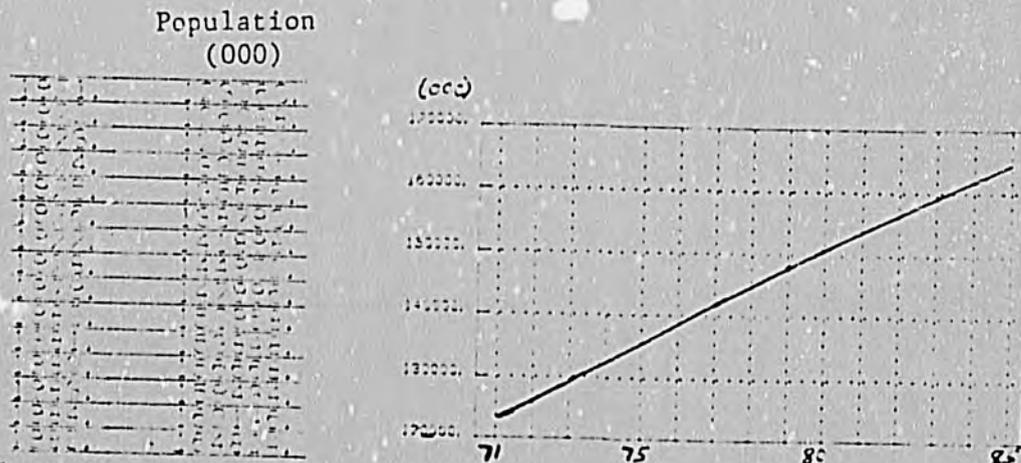
Thus we have suggested three ranges: for supply wastage, use wastage and potential fertility. The most favorable assumptions reduced 10 million users to 6,480,000 effective users; with the high 333 potential fertility rate this gives 2,160,000 births averted in one year. With the least favorable assumptions or 5,610,000 effective users, the low 250 potential fertility rate gives 1,402,500 births averted. For simplicity in subsequent calculations, we use the midpoint of 1,781,250, which gives the conversion rule that births averted are 17.8% of each year's users, but we urge that the fact of a range of uncertainty be kept in view.

This then produces the second curve in Figure 3, showing births averted as 17.8% of the users, with one a year time displacement on the horizontal axis. Similar conversions are easily done for any of the sub-national units of interest in the detailed tables of the appendix. The 17.8% rule, if full information were in hand, would of course vary from province to province, but for approximate purposes it has some utility.

Population Size

Annual figures for population size are needed for the births averted calculations. Estimates for 1974-83 are taken directly from the UN Population and Vital Statistics Report, 1984 Special Supplement, (p.32)(10), and 1971-1973 and 1984-1985 estimates are added by extrapolation (Table 7). This gives 1971 and 1980 figures that are 2-3% above the actual census counts, which allows partially for undercounting.

TABLE 7
Population Size by Year, Indonesia



Crude Birth Rate

To our knowledge, no one has attempted to do "guesstimates" of the year by year crude birth rate in Indonesia. The effort below unavoidably involves what are often termed "courageous assumptions."

We start with certain anchor points and then interpolate between what appear to be the most reasonable ones. The anchor points are as follows, moving in sequence from past to present (Figure 4). First is the level of about 45 usually cited for traditional fertility. The next two points are the [UN 1981 (11)] figures of 43.0 for 1965-1970 and 39.5 for 1970-1975. (The UN figure of 33.6 for 1975-1980 is rejected as too low; it is well below the curve that seems most likely from other sources.)

A fourth anchor is the McNicoll and Singarimbun (2) preference for 38 as the most probable average level during the 1971-1980 period. Finally, we have 36.4 for 1978 [UN, 1984 (10)], 34 for 1980 (BKKBN, as cited by Conroy (3) and 30.7 for 1983 (UN, 1984). The latter is nicely consistent with the 30.8 given by the UN (1981) as the 1980-1985 average.

Certain of these points are joined as shown in Figure 4. The line chosen no doubt violates parts of the true curve, and it certainly conceals annual variations around the general trend, but the latter average out to an extent, and no better approximation is immediately available. The decline steepens after point 2, which is unexpected but might reflect the post-1965 civil disturbances. Actually we could have chosen to put the line through point 4, the midpoint of the 1971-1980 anchor, as it lies almost exactly on a straight line between points 2 and 5. However, the five year estimate behind point 3 seemed slightly less crude than a nine year one. A further problem is that the fertility decline is thought to have accelerated in the late 1970s, which it does here, but the shift from the earlier slope is not particularly sharp (it would be slightly sharper if the line passed through point 4). Nevertheless, this is the best foundation for producing an annual series we have been able to devise in a short time and the resulting points as interpolated are given in Figure 5 and Table 8 (1984 and 1985 points are extrapolated from the 1980-1983 trend).*

* T. Hull, who has also considered the evidence closely, suggests that the CBR was likely around 43 in the early 1970s, fell gradually between 1971 and 1975, and then accelerated its decline in the late 1970s. This scenario would raise the early part of the curve in Figure 4, keeping it in the mid-40s into the 1970s. See Terry Hull, "Indonesian Population Growth 1971-1980," Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies, Vol. XVII (1) March 1981.

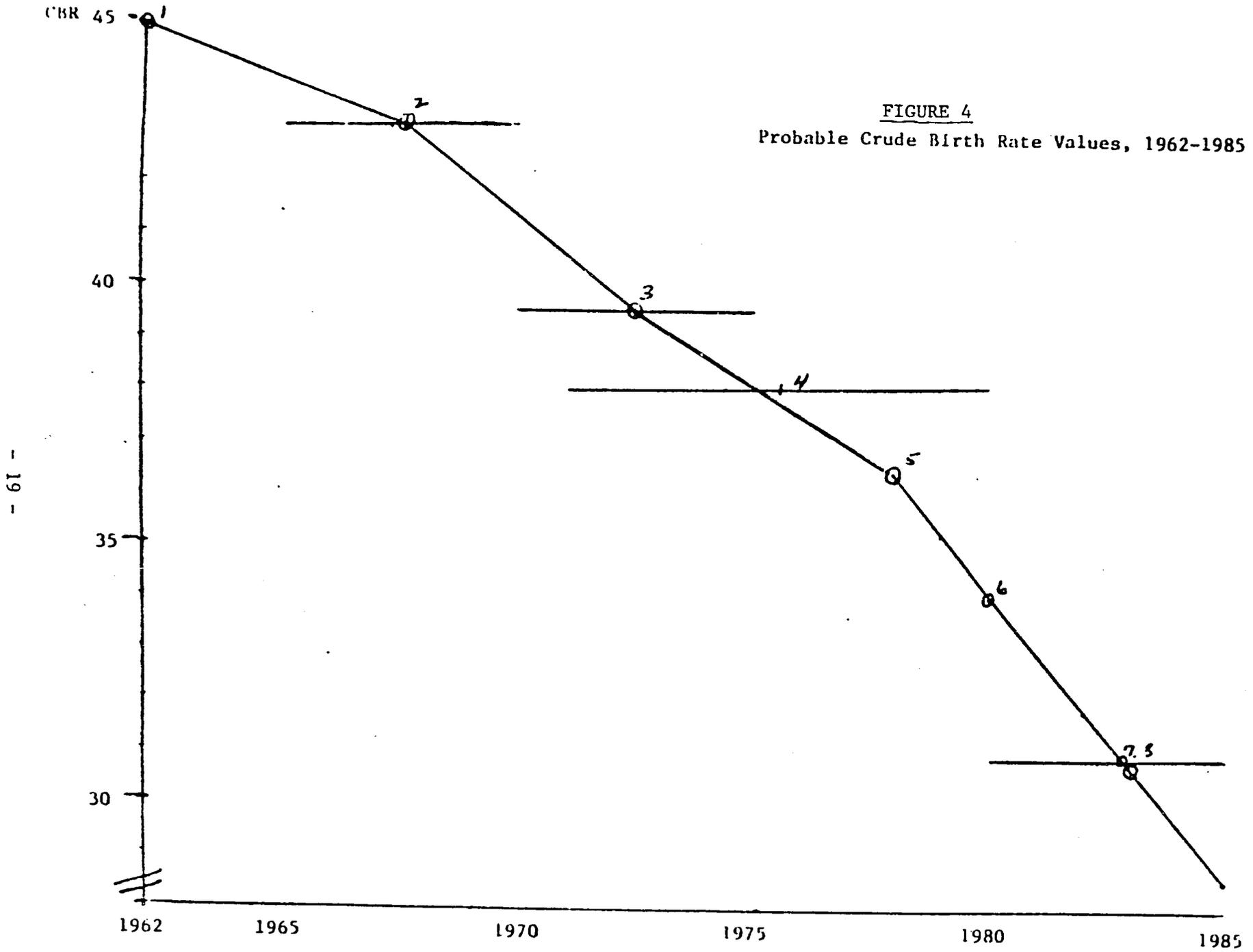


FIGURE 5

Crude Birth Rate: Annual Series Interpolated from Figure 4

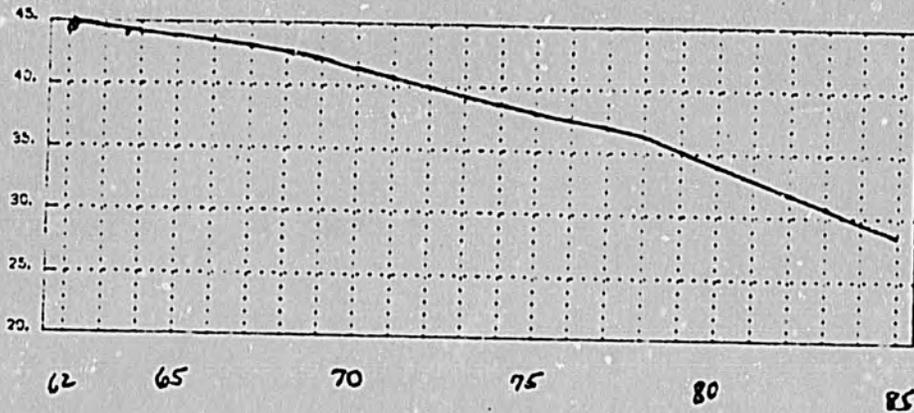


TABLE 8

Crude Birth Rate Values from Figure 5

1962	44.5
1963	44.3
1964	44.1
1965	43.9
1966	43.7
1967	43.5
1968	43.3
1969	43.1
1970	42.9
1971	42.7
1972	42.5
1973	42.3
1974	42.1
1975	41.9
1976	41.7
1977	41.5
1978	41.3
1979	41.1
1980	40.9
1981	40.7
1982	40.5
1983	40.3
1984	40.1
1985	39.9

Annual Series of Births Averted

We now have all the components needed to calculate the numbers of births averted and their effects upon the crude birth rate. Translating from prevalence each year to births averted by the rule of 17.8 births averted from 100 users, as explained above, produces the annual series in Table 9. Here we use the September figure for each year to represent the average prevalence level for the six months before and after. With a nine month pregnancy lag, this conveniently links each September figure to the effect on the birth rate in the twelve months of the following calendar year.

Table 9 contains all the columns of interest. The percent used is shown first, along with the absolute numbers used. In September of 1972 there were 696,000 users, which converts to 124,000 births averted during calendar year 1973. Against the population of 1973 this represents 0.9 points off the crude birth rate; when added to the actual figure of 39.2, this gives 40.1 as the hypothetical crude birth rate, the one that would have prevailed without the program.

The series of hypothetical rates looks fairly reasonable except that: 1) perhaps it should have fallen instead of slightly risen over the years as a result of private sector use and later marriage (although the former might have been small, and other influences such as reduced lactation could have had offsetting effects); and 2) the sharp rise in the last two years, to 45.5, is improbable. Two causes of this sharp rise are arithmetically possible. The first is that the 1983 and 1984 prevalence figures are too high, and indeed they did rise by unprecedented jumps into a ceiling zone. After 1979 prevalence rose by four to six points per year, but in 1983 it rose eleven points as reported in the service statistics, and then fifteen points in 1984. A second possible cause is that the actual CBR after 1982 should be lower than the estimate shown. In any case, some caution is indicated in building on the 1983 and 1984 figures.

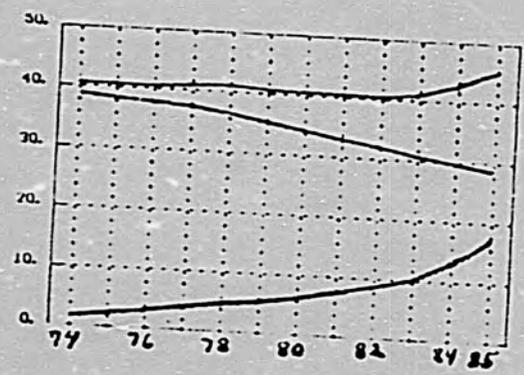
To review, the proportions and numbers using contraception are taken from the service statistics system. The births averted are calculated with corrections for w stages and by using a simple conversion for potential fertility. The actual CBR trend is estimated entirely independently, and the hypothetical CBR trend is simply the actual rate plus the program effect.* The percentage reduction from the hypothetical rate to the actual rate increased from 3% in 1973 to 25% in 1982, and more by 1984.

* The hypothetical rates are calculated with the actual population size each year as the denominator. Had the program not existed, however, the population sizes would have been larger and the hypothetical rates therefore less. Such effects are ignored here as they are relatively small.

Year (1)	% Using (2)	Number Using (000) (3)	Births Averted (000) (4)	Population (000) (5)	Points Off CBR (6)	Actual CBR (7)	Hypothet- ical CBR (8)
1974	100	1353	124	1329	11	10	10
1975	100	2025	241	1325	11	10	10
1976	100	2325	270	1356	11	10	10
1977	100	2316	233	1387	15	10	10
1978	100	3885	500	1413	35	10	10
1979	100	4388	506	1419	37	10	10
1980	100	2331	381	1429	24	10	10
1981	100	2842	497	1509	31	10	10
1982	100	2310	1208	1538	12	10	10
1983	100	2310	1497	1552	11	10	10
1984	100	1206	1657	1594	38	10	10
1985	100	15809	2149	1591	16	10	10
			2816	64804			

Annual Series for Births Averted Calculations

TABLE 9



top: hypothetical CBR
middle: actual CBR
bottom: births averted

We stress that these results reflect the service statistics data. Corrections will probably be possible from the spring 1985 registration of all couples and all current users by method, providing that the program users are separated from the private sector users. For an alternative method of estimating fertility reduction due to increased contraceptive prevalence, see references 12 and 13.

Note on the Post-1984 Period

Below, we present an estimate of the births that will be saved in future years due to program work already completed. That is, in the late 1980s and even beyond, some births will be averted among couples who selected the IUD or sterilization before 1984. Additional averted births will come from pill, condom and injectable users who persist in using on their own, who would not be doing so except for their contact with the program. The program should receive credit for these and for the savings in education and other public costs that derive from them.

Then how many births will be saved in the future from program work already completed? Or restated, how many births will still be saved in future years if the program ceased its supply operation and other activities? Presumably IUD and sterilization users would experience approximately the same continuation rates as they do at present. Continuation for users of the other methods cannot be predicted; in rural areas substantial proportions probably would terminate, as well as some in urban areas. For simplicity and to suggest some order of magnitude, the following estimates use one-half the continuation rates found in the 1976 follow-up survey for the pill and condom. (These rates were quite favorable, as they were in the 1982 Modular Survey.)

The continuation rates follow life table assumptions, with the usual curve of $R = ae^{-rt}$, where R is the proportion still using at t time (stated in years), a is the proportion who terminate immediately after acceptance, and r is the parameter approximately equal to the proportion who terminate each year. In this case, a drops out as we are dealing only with current users, i.e., those who are already past the moment of acceptance.

What is required then is the mean amount of use time remaining for users of each method, since that can be easily converted to numbers of births averted. (If these births averted need to be scheduled out across calendar years it is easy to do so, simply by plotting the time curve of the equation above, omitting the a value and using the r values below.)

The mean use time under the curve of the above equation is simply a/r , and without a it reduces to $1/r$. The values for r , as derived from Teachman et al (7). (Table 3), are .339, .093 and .152 per year for the pill, IUD and condom. (These reflect terminations from month 6 to 36 for the pill and IUD, and from month 6 to 24 for the condom. The condom suffered by far the largest early dropout, but after month 6 performed well.)

The IUD rate is used without change, but the pill and condom continuation rates $(1-r)$ are halved, which yields modified r values of .669 for pill and .576 for condom users. The mean use time remaining for current

users ($1/r$) is then 1.49 years, 10.8 years and 1.74 years for the pill, IUD and condom. For the injectable, we arbitrarily assign the same value as for the pill.

For sterilization BKKBN has used seven years as the assumed use time for each case, considering the age distribution involved. If new sterilizations cease and we assume that the currently sterilized group is well-mixed with regard to duration since the operation, an average period of 3.5 years of use remains for the group as a whole; that is the value employed here. (If this group needs to be distributed by time to termination, a linear fall in the number of users in March 1984 to zero seven years later should be used.)

We now apply the mean use time remaining to the body of current users[†] existing in March 1984 (the last March date available in the series in the appendix). The percentage distribution of users by method is available only as of September 1983,** and so this is applied to the number of users in March 1984. (Injectables have increased since then, but the pill-plus-injectable total has been more stable, and both are given the same use time here.) The number using each method, times the mean use time remaining, gives the additional woman-years of use. Multiplying this by the .178 conversion produces the estimates of births averted. Each of these steps is one column in the following table.

* In most applications the mean use time is calculated from acceptance onward. However, the r values give the (constant) annual termination risk over any period subsequent to acceptance. By starting with the numbers of users who have survived to any date (here, March 1984), we can therefore judge their remaining use time by the $1/r$ estimate.

** Just before duplication of this report certain new tables arrived that include September 1984. See the appendix.

Method	Mean Use Time (Yrs) Remaining	No. Using March '84 (000)	Additional Woman-Yrs of Use (000)	Future Births Avoided (000)
Pill	1.5	7936.	11904.	2119.
IUD	10.8	3972.	42898.	7636.
Condom	1.7	713.	1212.	216.
Injectable	1.5	1341.	2011.	358.
Sterilization	3.5	460.	1610.	287.
		14422.	59635.	10616.

Col. 4 = Col. 2 x Col. 3

Col. 5 = Col. 4 x 0.178

Thus a total of 10,616,000 future births are estimated to be saved. This is a ratio to the number of current users existing in March 1984 (14,422,000) of 0.74 births averted per user.

Note that in the table, most of the births averted are due to IUD users. They are not the most numerous among the starting group; the pill leads in that respect. But the basic IUD continuation rate was very high in the 1976 survey, and so the mean additional use time is over ten years. Also, the pill suffers because we assumed a continuation rate only half of that found in the survey.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The Indonesian family planning program deserves credit for a considerable part of the reduction in fertility experienced thus far. The presumption for a substantial program effect is reinforced by: a) the high level of contraceptive prevalence and the high proportion of it that has always been program supplied; b) the steady, sharp rise in prevalence over the last fifteen years from a near zero level, a rise tied closely to the time trend in program expansion; and c) the weak role of alternative sources of supply in the rural sector, which together with other evidence implies that prevalence would have changed much more slowly without the program.

The births averted by the program were estimated from the trend in program supplied prevalence, after several discounts for wastages. These births were added to the actual numbers of births to estimate what the crude birth rate would have been without the program. This procedure isolates the program effect from the net effect of change in age distributions, marriage age and other factors. The resulting estimate was that the program's reduction of the crude birth rate began at about one point (from 40 to 39) in 1973 and rose to over ten points in 1983 and thereafter.

This is a reduction of roughly 25% of the crude birth rate. This conclusion is independent of the exact level of the rate. If the general level of the actual rate were different from the one assumed, the 25%

reduction would still be unaffected. Thus various parties may accept this estimate of program effect while differing over the exact level of the current birth rate, which cannot be precisely known in any case.

Additionally, the program deserves credit for births yet to be averted from its past work. That is, some births in the late 1980s and thereafter will result from IUDs already in place and sterilizations already performed, as well as from pill and condom users who will continue as a result of the program's past stimulus. Given the present method mix among users and their probable continuation rates, about 74 future births will be averted per 100 present users, spread over a number of years yet to come.

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Methods of Measuring the Impact of Family Planning Programs on Fertility: Problems and Issues. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.78.XIII.2.

Manual IX. The Methodology of Measuring the Impact of Family Planning Programmes on Fertility. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.78.XIII.8.

Evaluation of the Impact of Family Planning Programmes on Fertility: Sources of Variance. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.81.XIII.9.

Studies to Enhance the Evaluation of Family Planning Programs. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E84 XIII.9. In press, due Spring 1985.

APPENDIX

As noted in the text, the data given here were provided by the Department of Demography, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, courtesy of Dr. Terry Hull and Ms. Lulu D. Bost. The service statistics information originated with BKKBN, and was subjected to various corrections and adjustments, including the recognition of late reports in the yearly (not monthly) new acceptor totals. The data were then produced in the convenient formats shown, for the needs of the analyses in this document.

It is important to note that these tables represent a significant new resource as they arrange the full data set more usefully than ever before. Individual items from the separate monthly service statistics reports are extracted and re-compiled to show time trends and areal comparisons directly.

Tables and Graphs

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IV. Information by Contraceptive Method:
(See No. 9 above also)

- | | |
|---|-------|
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| 11. Estimated Percentage of Married Women Aged 15-44 Using Contraceptives by Island Group by Method: Indonesia, 1980-1984 | Graph |
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TABLE 1
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 BY PROVINCE: SEPTEMBER 1975 - SEPTEMBER 1984

Province	September									
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Java-Bali										
DKI Jakarta	824819	854891	886060	918365	951848	986551	1022520	1059800	1098660	1138688
West Java	4076316	4172663	4271287	4375272	4478287	4581368	4689622	4800496	4913929	5030105
Central Java	3661800	3708143	3755082	3802611	3850741	3899480	3948836	3998817	4049430	4100354
DI Yogyakarta	356591	358713	360888	363076	365278	367492	369721	371962	374217	376486
East Java	453889	458760	463538	468325	473120	477926	482746	487576	492429	497296
Bali	331039	337333	343787	350344	357026	363835	370775	377846	385053	392397
Total	13783424	14025528	14272542	14524583	14781767	15044212	15312048	15585397	15864391	16149166
Outer Islands I										
DI Aceh	340310	347554	354951	362505	370221	378101	386148	394367	402760	411332
North Sumatra	974398	998220	1023042	1048429	1074426	1101028	1128432	1156434	1185131	1214540
West Sumatra	416106	424541	433146	441936	450926	460024	469349	478869	488569	498473
South Sumatra	580393	597808	614665	631879	649567	674248	694839	718038	737926	760461
Lampung	576509	605151	635216	666775	699902	734674	771174	809488	849703	891920
West Nusa Tenggara	358354	371769	377780	383888	390095	396402	402810	409328	415941	422666
West Kalimantan	330883	339189	347916	356864	366043	375459	385117	395022	405183	415608
South Kalimantan	294417	300626	306967	313441	320052	326802	333694	340732	347919	355257
North Sulawesi	245144	253084	261280	269742	278478	287497	296808	306421	316345	326590
South Sulawesi	803104	810682	818332	826054	833849	841717	849659	857677	865770	873939
Total	4926318	5048674	5174693	5304503	5438237	5576032	5718030	5864387	6015251	6170786
Outer Islands II										
Riau					313229	321278	333650	344354	355402	366805
Jambi					221656	230250	239177	248450	258033	268090
Bengkulu					110136	115449	121024	126870	132998	139421
East Nusa Tenggara					338049	342126	346252	350427	354653	358930
Central Kalimantan					139931	144614	149868	155098	160511	166113
East Kalimantan					174850	184092	193822	204047	214863	226299
Central Sulawesi					178845	183426	190363	197333	204297	212295
Southeast Sulawesi					133495	137563	141756	146076	150528	155113
Maluku					182039	188495	195181	202103	209271	216693
Total					1790224	1849493	1910984	1974778	2040976	2109671
Indonesia	18709742	19074202	19447235	19829086	22010228	22469737	22941062	23424562	23920618	24429623

Note: Calculated from the 1971 Census (Series E, BPS) and the 1980 Census (Series S, BPS) using geometric interpolation with the formula $P_t = P_0 e^{rt}$ where P_t = population at year t ; P_0 = population at year 0 (the date of the previous census); r = growth rate; t = number of years between year t and year 0. Irian Jaya not included because rural data not available in the 1971 Census; East Timor not covered in the 1971 Census.

TABLE 2
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 BY PROVINCE: MARCH 1972 - MARCH 1984

Province	March												
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Java-Bali													
DKI Jakarta	727656	754185	781682	810182	839720	870336	902068	934956	969044	1004375	1040993	1078947	1118285
West Java	3756286	3845069	3935950	4028980	4124208	4221697	4321570	4423611	4528167	4635194	4744750	4856894	4971693
Central Java	3504097	3548447	3593362	3638844	3684901	3731624	3778772	3826600	3875034	3924080	3973748	4024044	4074977
DI Yogyakarta	349087	351204	353333	355475	357631	359799	361981	364175	366383	368605	370840	373088	375350
East Java	4328166	4384251	4441116	4507772	4565228	4624497	4684687	4745812	4813281	4877907	4943400	5009773	5077036
Bali	309858	315767	321790	327927	334181	340555	347050	353669	360413	367289	374274	381432	388707
Total	12973150	13198925	13429233	13664180	13903867	14148415	14397928	14652523	14912324	15177450	15448025	15724180	16006048
Outer Islands I													
DI Aceh				336746	343913	351233	358708	366343	374140	382103	390236	398541	407024
North Sumatra				962232	986110	1010580	1035658	1061357	1087675	1114686	1142347	1170694	1199745
West Sumatra				611952	620302	628822	637514	646401	655411	664666	674082	683690	693496
South Sumatra				571433	583884	604868	625401	646500	668182	684666	705369	726910	749109
Lampung				527000	590656	620001	650804	683137	717077	752703	790099	829353	870557
West Nusa Tenggara				362932	364800	374763	380822	386979	393235	399573	406054	412619	419290
West Kalimantan				326510	334909	343524	352361	361424	370722	380258	390039	400072	410363
South Kalimantan				291560	297505	303780	310187	316729	323409	330230	337195	344307	351569
North Sulawesi				241268	249082	257149	265477	274075	282952	292116	301576	311343	321427
South Sulawesi				799342	806885	814498	822184	829942	837773	845679	853658	861714	869845
Total				4866475	4987046	5111218	5239116	5370869	5506616	5646497	5790655	5939245	6092425
Outer Islands II													
Riau									318214	328423	338966	349835	361059
Jambi									225912	234671	243770	253221	263039
Bengkulu									112758	118204	123913	129898	136172
East Nusa Tenggara									340081	344182	348333	352534	356785
Central Kalimantan									142351	147319	152461	157782	163288
East Kalimantan									179412	188894	198879	209390	220458
Central Sulawesi									180105	186808	193761	200972	208451
Southeast Sulawesi									135514	139664	143900	148285	152804
Maluku									185239	191809	198612	205656	212949
Total									1819586	1879954	1942589	2007573	2075005
Indonesia	12973150	13198925	13429233	13664180	13903867	14148415	14397928	14652523	14912324	15177450	15448025	15724180	16006048

Note: Calculated from the 1971 Census (Series E, BPS) and the 1980 Census (Series 3, BPS) using geometric interpolation with the formula: $P_t = P_0 e^{rt}$ where P_t = population at year t ; P_0 = population at year 0 (the date for the previous census); r = growth rate; t = number of years between year t and year 0.
Irian Jaya not included because rural data not available in the 1971 Census; East Timor not covered in the 1971 Census.

TABLE 3
NEW ACCEPTORS BY ISLAND GROUP BY MONTH: FISCAL YEAR 1972/73-1983/84

Fiscal Year	Month											
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Java-Bali												
1972/73	51149	50244	51860	57168	59169	67433	60574	54607	87433	123616	148822	204926
1973/74	101432	85359	85897	85141	82859	83859	65860	90548	122210	131246	175926	204926
1974/75	79120	79845	92982	104044	89745	88859	72853	224088	108368	142253	162294	173400
1975/76	104637	101982	115951	159296	127242	105686	105686	227498	127377	149784	174177	198888
1976/77	116747	135596	142285	159358	127242	105686	105686	227498	127377	149784	174177	198888
1977/78	87911	115809	130137	164988	100000	101600	142923	274925	211606	151699	133244	147333
1978/79	100009	127968	126137	155681	90791	108494	147733	203450	189499	146805	133244	147333
1979/80	109729	167227	119571	19634	80000	108494	170543	183450	145763	141019	152248	177633
1980/81	119748	168613	186460	169980	111111	126336	148602	150779	156783	147295	152248	177633
1981/82	133558	151589	166502	155401	148602	181377	179966	173749	178955	167705	175325	192248
1982/83	118209	151589	166502	155401	148602	181377	179966	173749	178955	167705	175325	192248
1983/84	169546	153341	188108	109336	149936	120936	189198	312155	206048	158811	157140	192248
1984/85	159982	172827	126532	194524	227209	195168	277839	233076	247385	368744	417327	521672
Outer Islands I												
1972/73	12878	12297	11559	12757	10837	9630	11017	11493	12932	14245	15737	17153
1973/74	18344	14519	14599	12666	14056	13030	16962	20291	19094	19922	19902	22153
1974/75	18344	17341	18199	17098	19327	16898	18762	20291	19094	19922	19902	22153
1975/76	25927	24926	22996	26061	21081	21447	18762	20291	19094	19922	19902	22153
1976/77	25927	22321	19406	19267	15891	20741	23818	24236	25978	31212	34330	38902
1977/78	30474	26941	75645	55310	41658	35310	33818	27297	27297	36097	40807	47701
1978/79	37813	38616	45767	36796	42206	37818	38050	44099	44110	51397	52857	66499
1979/80	37813	38616	45767	36796	42206	37818	38050	44099	44110	51397	52857	66499
1980/81	37813	38616	45767	36796	42206	37818	38050	44099	44110	51397	52857	66499
1981/82	37813	38616	45767	36796	42206	37818	38050	44099	44110	51397	52857	66499
1982/83	37813	38616	45767	36796	42206	37818	38050	44099	44110	51397	52857	66499
1983/84	58533	59411	51932	37470	66635	77695	67442	58121	76279	83414	90042	93592
1984/85	55184	61387	36554	71175	85047	82481	100780	102153	85796	84476	96399	87606
Outer Islands II												
1972/73	2202	2938	3652	2889	2664	2960	2982	2654	3546	3972	5236	6988
1973/74	6243	6579	7130	6980	6958	8680	8120	8792	9501	9978	12336	12891
1974/75	11199	9799	9879	8031	9748	8680	11938	10950	9501	9978	12336	12891
1975/76	10569	11009	11227	8534	13037	13927	13163	14309	10645	11191	12336	12891
1976/77	17166	17768	14830	12893	13525	14927	13163	14309	10645	11191	12336	12891
1977/78	17901	17485	13335	22832	23370	20767	36563	33772	25605	20840	23555	27920
1978/79	17901	17485	13335	22832	23370	20767	36563	33772	25605	20840	23555	27920
1979/80	17901	17485	13335	22832	23370	20767	36563	33772	25605	20840	23555	27920
1980/81	17901	17485	13335	22832	23370	20767	36563	33772	25605	20840	23555	27920
1981/82	17901	17485	13335	22832	23370	20767	36563	33772	25605	20840	23555	27920
1982/83	17901	17485	13335	22832	23370	20767	36563	33772	25605	20840	23555	27920
1983/84	17901	17485	13335	22832	23370	20767	36563	33772	25605	20840	23555	27920
1984/85	17901	17485	13335	22832	23370	20767	36563	33772	25605	20840	23555	27920
INDONESIA												
1972/73	51149	50544	51560	57168	59169	67433	60574	54607	87433	123616	148822	204926
1973/74	101432	85359	85897	85141	82859	83859	65860	90548	122210	131246	175926	204926
1974/75	79120	79845	92982	104044	89745	88859	72853	224088	108368	142253	162294	173400
1975/76	104637	101982	115951	159296	127242	105686	105686	227498	127377	149784	174177	198888
1976/77	116747	135596	142285	159358	127242	105686	105686	227498	127377	149784	174177	198888
1977/78	87911	115809	130137	164988	100000	101600	142923	274925	211606	151699	133244	147333
1978/79	100009	127968	126137	155681	90791	108494	147733	203450	189499	146805	133244	147333
1979/80	109729	167227	119571	19634	80000	108494	170543	183450	145763	141019	152248	177633
1980/81	119748	168613	186460	169980	111111	126336	148602	150779	156783	147295	152248	177633
1981/82	133558	151589	166502	155401	148602	181377	179966	173749	178955	167705	175325	192248
1982/83	118209	151589	166502	155401	148602	181377	179966	173749	178955	167705	175325	192248
1983/84	169546	153341	188108	109336	149936	120936	189198	312155	206048	158811	157140	192248
1984/85	159982	172827	126532	194524	227209	195168	277839	233076	247385	368744	417327	521672

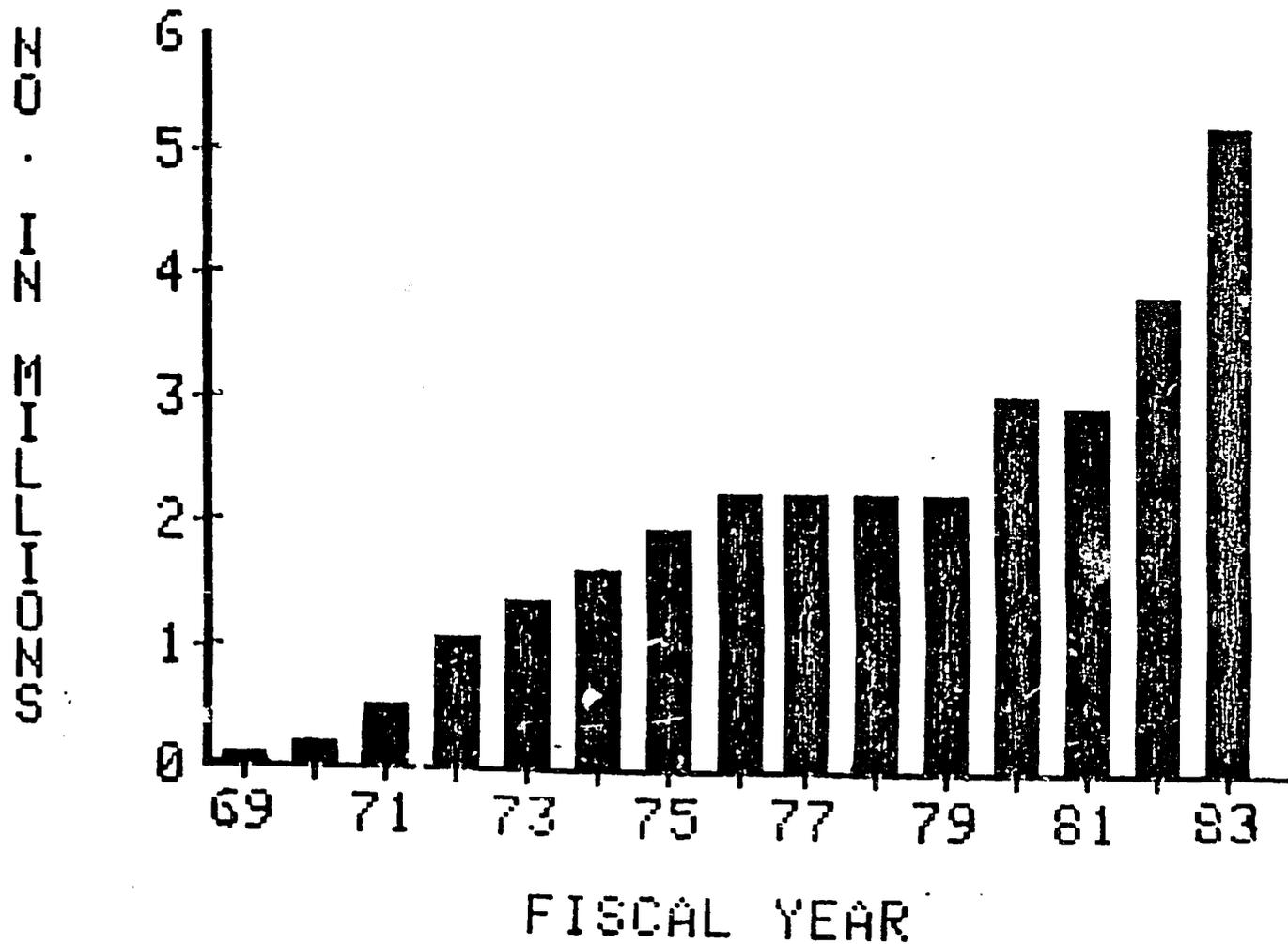
Source: BKKBN Monthly Statistical Summaries

TABLE 4. MEN ACCEPTORS BY PROVINCE AND ISLAND GROUP, FISCAL YEAR 1969/70-1983/84

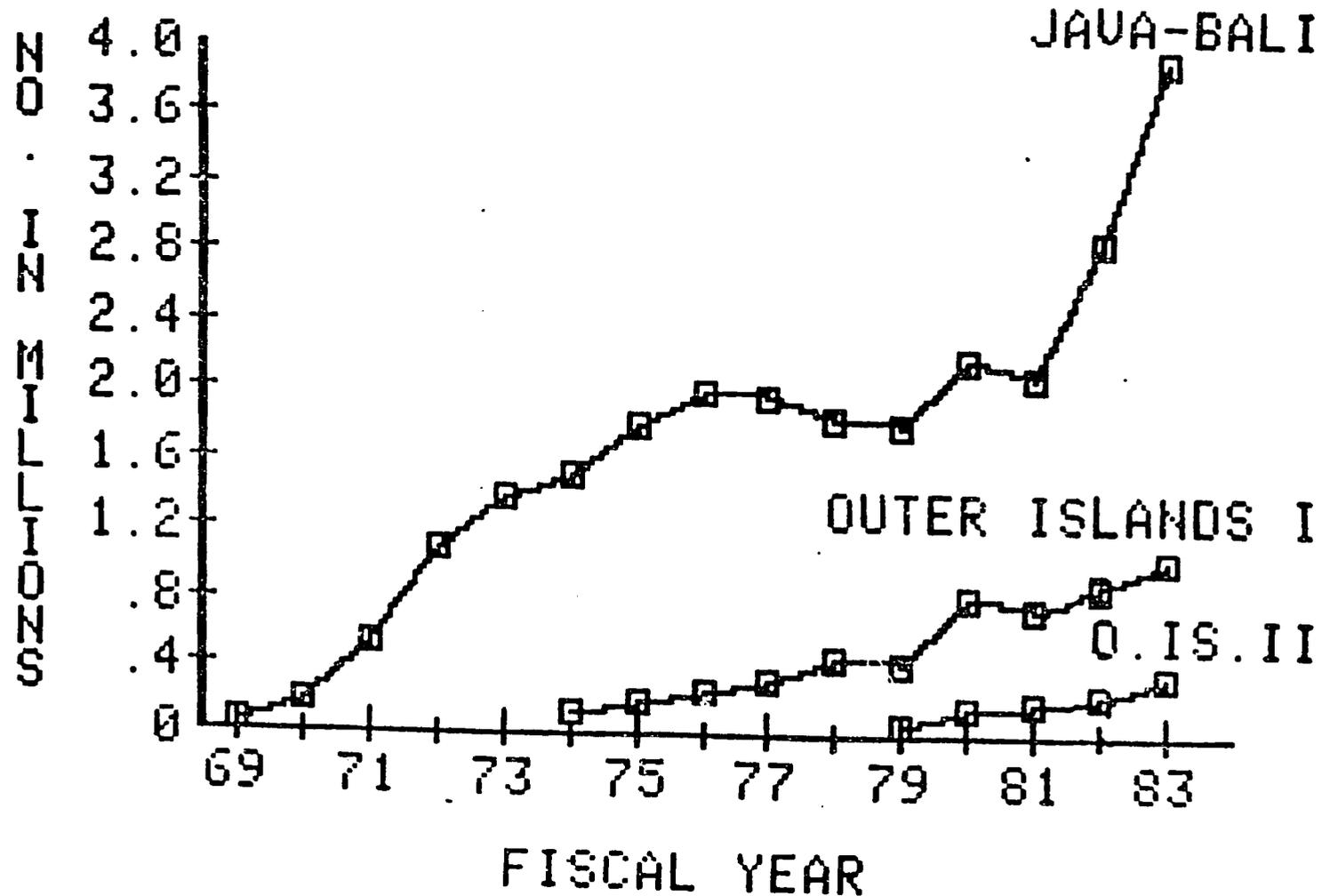
Province/ Island Group	Fiscal Year															
	1969/ 1970	1970/ 1971	1971/ 1972	1972/ 1973	1973/ 1974	1974/ 1975	1975/ 1976	1976/ 1977	1977/ 1978	1978/ 1979	1979/ 1980	1980/ 1981	1981/ 1982	1982/ 1983	1983/ 1984	
Java-Bali																
DKI Jakarta	18832	25141	34933	41256	77741	89771	107879	128876	124410	128466	125793	167444	181947	234633	338704	
West Java	7124	42321	98290	185635	299190	289013	423284	577443	642573	585773	532946	626200	596654	1082244	1531175	
Central Java	7301	28653	107741	228452	298273	337142	515103	534712	540033	531533	576408	778439	667795	863352	1040060	
DI Yogyakarta	3478	6637	19808	38347	58914	49251	45684	52642	62996	59191	52697	68423	53383	52722	56726	
East Java	12739	63344	233482	324440	642385	633763	648883	629725	519338	447618	442621	470672	528725	622639	854974	
Bali	3629	12963	25796	40539	48704	45876	45137	45447	45834	44873	42607	42624	46325	50148	51481	
Total	53163	181059	519330	1078889	1369877	1475016	1785908	1979443	1934806	1797656	1772174	2145402	2075029	2825938	3895120	
Outer Islands I																
DI Aceh						6738	10638	11647	12591	13573	15479	41273	32592	41216	57408	
North Sumatra						26368	48334	56577	68507	88199	91917	208820	137447	218745	227869	
West Sumatra						7848	13501	18967	24438	44865	33783	62591	69473	62733	86158	
South Sumatra						13964	17107	20549	24957	26501	27171	64483	71990	99247	133183	
Lampung						9196	14575	21431	38370	66338	57634	77386	73809	103970	142762	
West Nusa Tenggara						6324	6934	15216	21146	36578	34598	64939	75315	67214	60304	
West Kalimantan						6330	7910	10346	17568	21375	16387	49513	43894	54495	67261	
South Kalimantan						5602	10113	13743	27689	24704	32207	44705	49293	42483	49683	
North Sulawesi						13302	24141	28812	36224	39097	37156	52740	40330	44827	69339	
South Sulawesi						21783	36024	36037	42172	56998	54638	100542	122947	114746	115883	
Total						117873	186677	233345	313662	418228	400912	768992	717098	851598	1089852	
Outer Islands II																
Riau												8843	23804	23770	25776	43095
Jambi												8076	15614	22158	34377	34410
Bengkulu												8736	20036	15492	19442	30381
East Nusa Tenggara												5097	19145	21874	27829	72684
Central Kalimantan												6013	9685	22200	20276	27624
East Kalimantan												8329	15634	20470	25610	31096
Central Sulawesi												6751	13330	17189	21370	30141
Southeast Sulawesi												2881	6789	10536	9473	29202
Maluku												3761	8049	11005	11509	25682
Irian Jaya												2108	3679	7461	10048	12648
East Timor												110	865	3233	2838	4249
Total												56705	134850	174778	207940	341212
Indonesia	53163	181059	519330	1078889	1369877	1592891	1966503	2212790	2248446	2215804	2229791	3051244	2966897	3885476	5246184	

Sources: Data before 1975/76 from "Buku Statistik Program Nasional Keluarga Berencana Nasional Politika I & II"; data from 1975/76 onwards from BKKBN Monthly Statistical Summaries.

**NUMBER OF NEW ACCEPTORS:
INDONESIA, FISCAL YEAR 1969/70-1983/84**

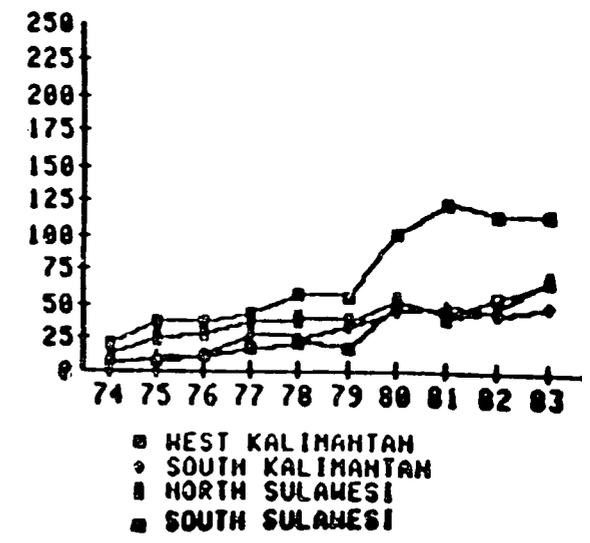
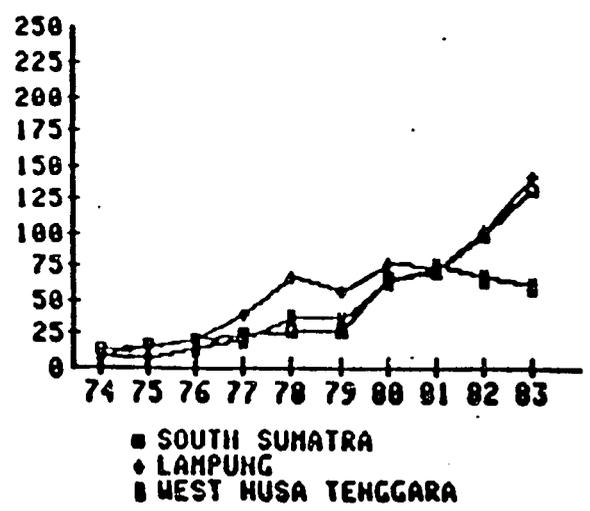
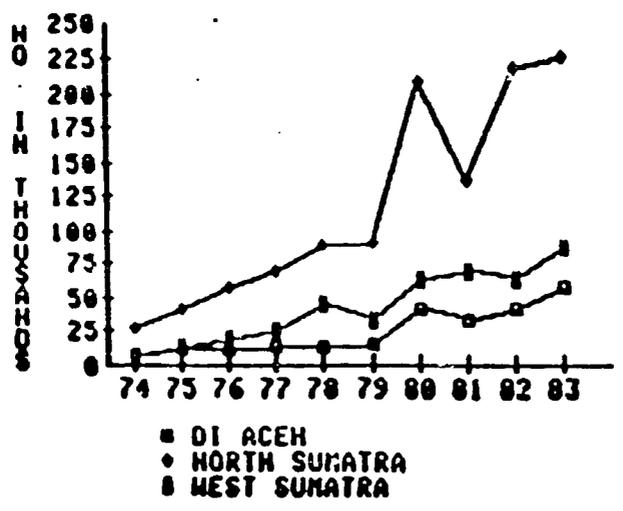


**NEW ACCEPTORS BY ISLAND GROUP:
INDONESIA, FISCAL YEAR 1969/70-1983/84**

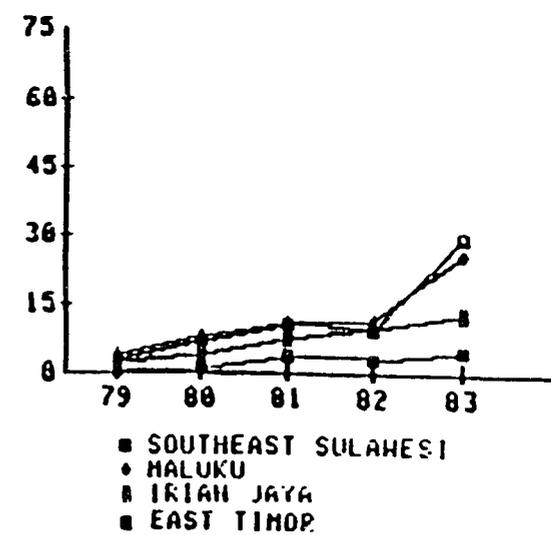
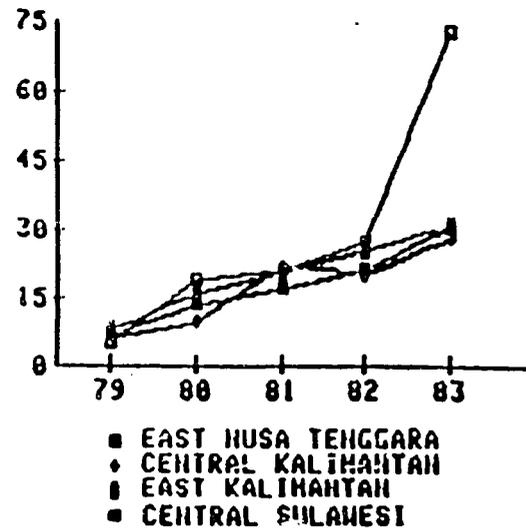
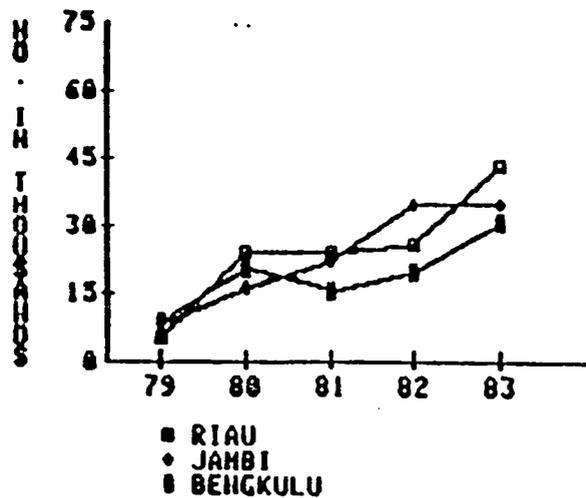


NUMBER OF NEW ACCEPTORS BY PROVINCE: OUTER ISLANDS I, FISCAL YEAR 1974/75-1983/84

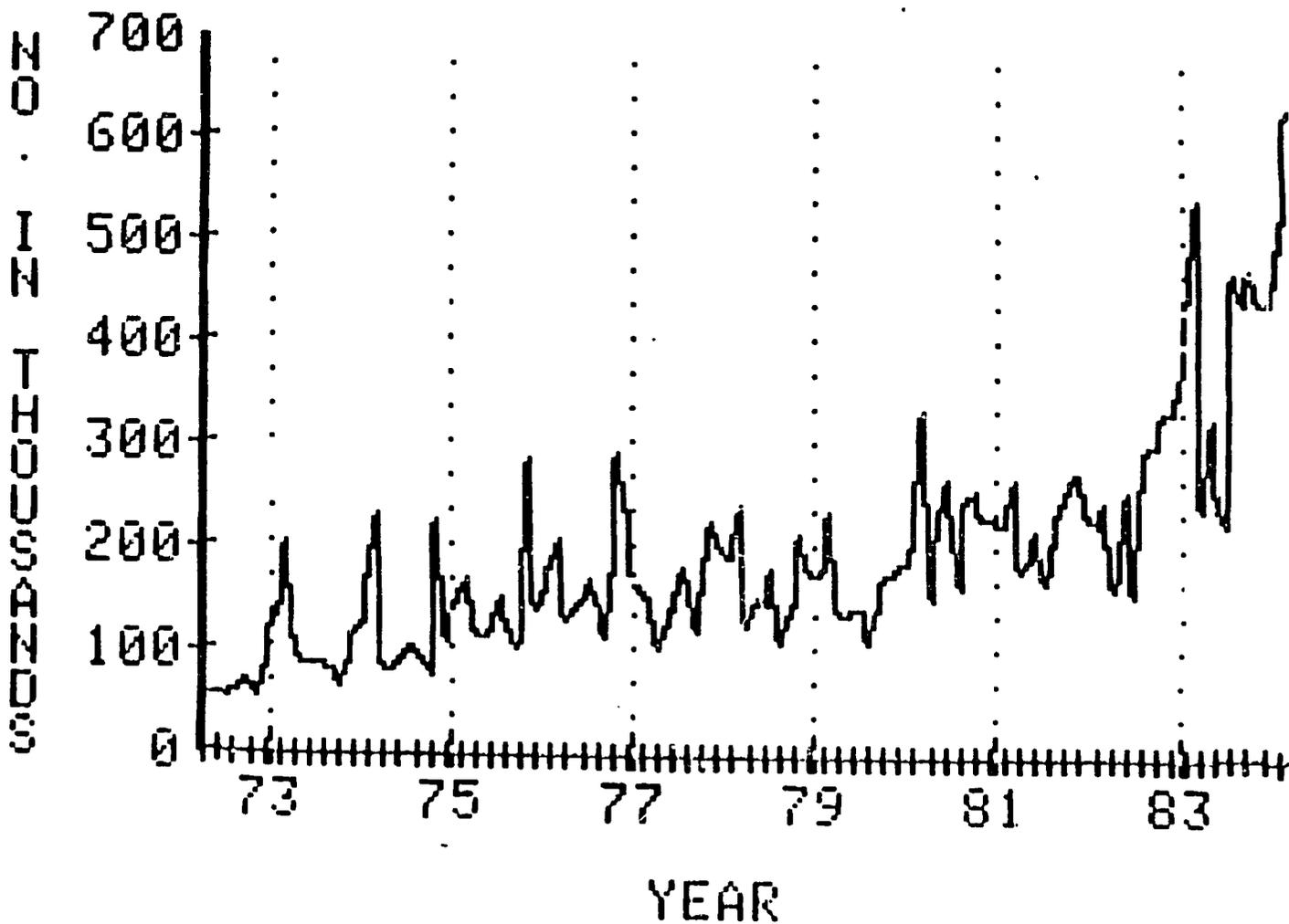
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NUMBER OF NEW ACCEPTORS BY PROVINCE, OUTER ISLANDS II, FISCAL YEAR 1979/80-1983/84



NUMBER OF NEW ACCEPTORS: INDONESIA, APRIL 1972 - MARCH 1984



NEW ACCEPTORS BY ISLAND GROUP: INDONESIA, APRIL 1972 - MARCH 1984

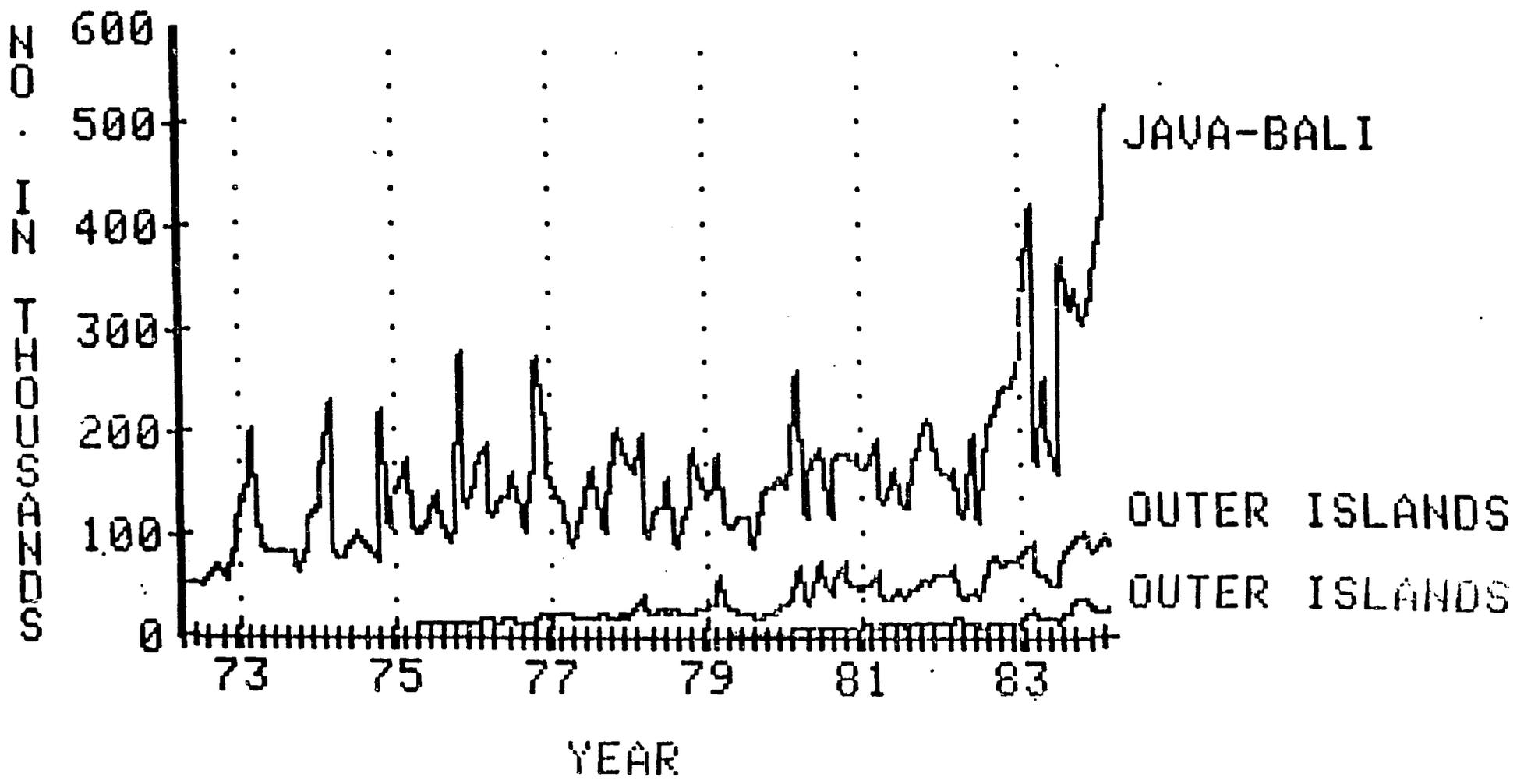


TABLE 5
CONTRACEPTIVE USERS BY PROVINCE: SEPTEMBER 1975 - SEPTEMBER 1984

Province	September									
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Java-Bali										
DKI Jakarta	98354	116038	152491	153990	173913	200958	242400	336927	474074	602361
West Java	413834	618118	758605	800362	878964	1009013	1162921	1458688	2307733	3070186
Central Java	515823	660322	802120	990091	1309432	1777754	2023846	1945553	2599410	2861975
DI Yogyakarta	37856	38813	88252	80811	144618	221058	246659	275986	290939	278900
East Java	1072249	1403309	1584349	1778813	2106726	2402319	2631859	2950759	3301728	3653454
Bali	96967	113981	135417	148335	169831	188645	210983	245686	276230	300040
Total	2255083	2980581	3521234	3961422	4783484	5802927	6518668	7191599	9050114	10746916
Outer Islands I										
DI Aceh	7120	13580	19205	18402	21287	31635	50975	70207	133943	161055
North Sumatra	24983	46917	76049	85496	102779	173005	212151	426288	593511	695822
West Sumatra	8312	16730	27052	35932	53382	82976	102174	151899	196538	249405
South Sumatra	13206	26148	33553	41577	59871	62136	82537	143764	266615	337132
Lampung	11130	19160	33611	51024	66006	137335	130386	220775	292142	346351
West Nusa Tenggara	4057	15350	23096	26803	38935	54348	96554	157201	190030	300045
West Kalimantan	5162	8758	14623	17039	23309	38264	47645	91696	160419	175279
South Kalimantan	4972	16462	30295	36370	41737	87922	74392	100648	141805	198372
North Sulawesi	16587	31389	51181	55102	70883	94004	101578	119326	175550	208846
South Sulawesi	23942	40352	56372	58236	57403	153398	256711	371377	474104	530947
Total	119655	235346	364837	426581	515592	895043	1154700	1857881	2633057	3101354
Outer Islands II										
Riau					2897	11207	27187	35768	50379	67361
Jambi					3866	9472	18111	23713	32662	43954
Bengkulu					5125	14827	19010	29623	39202	51858
East Nusa Tenggara					1852	9488	23620	27455	32762	69688
Central Kalimantan					2772	7098	10560	15131	30176	41888
East Kalimantan					6249	12193	12560	25942	39500	55167
Central Sulawesi					2680	7343	15091	25549	41472	58821
Southeast Sulawesi					2516	4564	10577	13872	20180	26226
Maluku					1890	4384	8274	11872	19934	32326
Irian Jaya					1852	2905	4718	8697	14000	17927
East Timor							1674	2242	3004	5309
Total					31921	83479	171410	256864	378371	524993
Indonesia	2374738	3215927	3886071	4388003	5330997	6781449	7844778	9306344	12061542	14395262

Sources: BKKBN Monthly Statistical Summaries

TABLE 6. CONTRACEPTIVE USERS BY PROVINCE: MARCH 1972 - MARCH 1984

Province	March												
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Java-Bali													
DKI Jakarta	29160	50700	70200	97624	117420	144039	176397	188024	188999	217733	275746	444677	581125
West Java	121000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000
Central Java	121000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000
DI Yogyakarta	121000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000
East Java	121000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000
Bali	121000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000
Total	366669	1025472	1600665	2300594	2998931	3886323	4283813	5001811	5676250	6526520	6967286	8370381	10776234
Outer Islands I													
DI Aceh				121000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000
North Sumatra				121000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000
West Sumatra				121000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000
South Sumatra				121000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000
Lampung				121000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000
West Nusa Tenggara				121000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000
West Kalimantan				121000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000
South Kalimantan				121000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000
North Sulawesi				121000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000
South Sulawesi				121000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000
Total			88888	203374	322567	484710	539706	764469	1128934	1628321	2509702	3137226	
Outer Islands II													
Riau													
Jambi													
Bengkulu													
West Nusa Tenggara													
Central Kalimantan													
East Kalimantan													
Central Sulawesi													
South Sulawesi													
Maluku													
Irian Jaya													
East Timor													
Total									56455	144015	213493	331202	509091
Indonesia	366669	1025472	1600665	2469482	3202305	3888890	4687723	5541517	6497382	7791537	8890200	11211285	14422551

Source: Data from 1972-1975 from "Buku Statistik Program Nasional Keluarga Berencana Polita I"; Data from 1976 onwards from BKKBN Monthly Statistical Summaries

TABLE 7
ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 USING CONTRACEPTIVES:
SEPTEMBER 1975 - SEPTEMBER 1984

Province	September											
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1983*	1984	1984*
Java-Bali												
DKI Jakarta	11.9	13.6	17.2	16.8	18.3	20.4	23.7	31.8	43.2	43.0	52.9	53.0
West Java	10.2	14.8	17.8	18.3	19.6	22.0	24.8	30.4	47.0	47.1	61.0	61.5
Central Java	14.1	17.8	21.4	26.0	34.0	35.6	51.3	48.7	59.3	58.0	69.8	68.0
DI Yogyakarta	16.2	19.2	24.5	24.7	39.6	61.0	66.7	73.7	77.7	73.9	74.1	69.5
East Java	23.7	30.5	34.0	37.7	44.1	49.6	53.6	58.9	65.5	65.1	71.5	71.0
Bali	29.3	33.6	39.4	42.3	47.6	51.8	56.9	65.0	71.7	70.6	76.5	75.3
Total	16.4	21.3	24.7	27.3	32.4	38.6	42.6	46.1	57.0	56.6	66.7	66.1
Outer Islands I												
DI Aceh	2.1	3.9	5.4	5.1	5.7	8.4	13.2	17.8	33.3	32.7	39.2	38.2
North Sumatra	2.6	4.7	7.4	8.2	9.6	15.7	18.8	36.9	50.1	48.0	57.3	54.2
West Sumatra	2.0	3.9	6.2	8.1	11.8	18.0	21.8	31.7	40.2	39.6	50.1	49.0
South Sumatra	2.3	4.4	5.4	6.5	6.1	9.2	11.9	20.7	36.1	37.2	44.3	45.2
Lampung	1.9	3.2	5.3	7.7	9.4	18.7	16.9	27.3	34.9	34.7	38.6	40.1
West Nusa Tenggara	1.1	4.3	6.1	7.0	10.0	13.7	24.0	38.4	45.7	45.6	47.3	47.3
West Kalimantan	1.6	2.6	4.2	4.8	6.4	10.2	12.4	23.2	39.6	39.9	42.2	42.3
South Kalimantan	1.7	3.5	9.9	11.6	13.0	20.8	22.3	29.2	40.8	41.3	55.8	56.6
North Sulawesi	6.8	12.4	19.6	20.4	25.5	32.7	34.2	38.9	56.8	56.9	63.9	64.2
South Sulawesi	3.0	5.0	6.9	7.1	6.9	18.2	30.2	43.3	54.8	53.5	60.8	58.8
Total	2.4	4.7	7.1	8.0	9.5	16.1	20.2	31.7	43.8	43.3	50.3	49.7
Outer Islands II												
Riau					0.9	3.5	8.1	10.4	14.2	14.8	18.4	19.2
Jambi					1.7	4.1	7.6	17.6	20.4	21.1	27.6	28.9
Bengkulu					4.8	12.8	24.0	31.2	40.5	42.8	44.4	47.9
East Nusa Tenggara					0.5	2.8	6.8	7.8	14.9	14.3	19.4	18.5
Central Kalimantan					2.0	4.9	7.0	9.8	18.8	19.8	25.2	26.7
East Kalimantan					3.6	6.6	11.6	16.1	18.6	20.0	24.4	27.1
Central Sulawesi					1.5	4.0	7.9	12.9	20.3	21.5	27.7	29.1
Southeast Sulawesi					1.9	3.3	7.5	9.5	13.4	15.1	27.5	31.9
Maluku					1.0	2.3	4.2	5.9	9.5	9.8	14.9	15.5
Total					1.6	4.1	8.6	12.5	17.7	18.4	23.9	25.0
Indonesia	12.7	16.9	20.0	22.1	24.2	30.1	34.2	39.7	50.4	50.1	58.8	58.6

Note: Data for contraceptive users obtained from the BKKBN Monthly Statistical Summaries.
Data for married women aged 15-44 calculated from the 1971 and 1980 Census using
geometric interpolation. Irian Jaya and East Timor not included due to of lack of data.
* BKKBN estimates

TABLE 8
ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 USING CONTRACEPTIVES: MARCH 1972 - MARCH 1984

Province	March													
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1984*
Java-Bali														
DKI Jakarta	4.0	7.8	10.0	12.0	14.0	16.5	19.6	20.1	19.6	23.6	26.4	41.2	52.0	51.9
West Java	2.0	5.2	7.4	10.6	14.4	18.6	21.3	20.3	21.1	26.2	29.9	41.2	61.8	62.1
Central Java	2.1	5.7	9.0	12.9	17.4	20.5	27.3	34.9	43.4	51.1	47.4	55.0	70.9	69.2
DI Yogyakarta	4.0	9.9	14.2	16.2	18.8	20.5	27.6	31.2	57.1	63.4	73.1	75.2	79.5	75.0
East Java	3.6	11.0	19.4	27.2	32.2	34.5	39.0	48.5	51.1	54.1	58.4	63.4	71.8	71.4
Bali	6.7	15.7	22.8	28.3	32.8	36.6	41.6	45.7	50.1	53.9	62.0	67.4	74.2	73.0
Total	2.8	7.8	12.5	17.4	21.6	24.6	29.2	34.1	38.1	43.0	45.1	53.2	67.3	66.8
Outer Islands I														
DI Aceh				1.7	3.5	4.8	6.0	6.3	7.5	14.3	16.9	30.8	41.7	40.8
North Sumatra				1.9	4.3	6.8	8.3	10.2	14.1	14.1	26.7	36.7	54.9	52.2
West Sumatra				1.4	3.5	5.7	8.7	9.7	14.8	20.8	29.9	37.4	47.5	46.6
South Sumatra				1.8	3.6	5.1	6.7	7.7	8.4	12.6	19.9	34.6	47.2	48.4
Lampung				1.4	2.8	4.3	8.3	12.7	16.5	23.0	23.3	37.6	43.7	46.2
West Nusa Tenggara				0.9	2.5	5.4	8.1	10.1	13.1	23.6	23.3	37.6	43.7	46.2
West Kalimantan				1.4	2.4	3.6	7.6	5.4	7.4	13.2	25.4	38.3	48.4	48.7
South Kalimantan				1.9	5.2	7.6	13.6	13.8	17.3	24.5	29.7	41.3	52.2	52.9
North Sulawesi				4.4	10.7	17.4	23.4	20.5	32.2	37.7	31.9	47.7	64.1	64.3
South Sulawesi				2.2	4.6	6.8	9.9	8.4	13.8	25.7	36.9	52.2	59.9	58.2
Total				1.8	4.1	6.3	9.3	10.0	13.9	19.9	28.1	42.3	51.5	51.2
Outer Islands II														
Riau										1.5	7.3	8.7	11.9	19.3
Jambi										3.8	7.8	13.1	20.6	27.2
Bengkulu										9.0	20.4	26.8	34.0	45.5
East Nusa Tenggara										1.1	4.6	7.1	11.0	19.9
Central Kalimantan										4.0	6.8	10.2	18.7	24.7
East Kalimantan										5.3	9.8	13.6	20.4	24.1
Central Sulawesi										2.8	6.6	10.6	18.1	27.3
Southeast Sulawesi										2.3	6.0	8.5	11.3	22.3
Maluku										1.9	4.0	5.4	6.9	13.6
Total									3.0	7.4	10.6	15.8	23.5	24.5
Indonesia	2.8	7.8	12.5	13.3	17.0	19.8	23.9	27.7	29.2	34.3	38.0	47.3	59.6	59.4

Note: Data on contraceptive users before 1976 from "Buku Statistik Program Nasional Keluarga Berencana Nasional Pelita I & II". Data from 1976 onwards from BKKBN Monthly Statistical Summaries. Data on married woman aged 15-44 calculated from the 1971 Census (Series S, BPS) and 1980 Census (Series S, BPS) using geometric interpolation. Irian Jaya not included because rural population not covered in the 1971 Census. East Timor not covered in the 1971 Census. * BKKBN estimates

TABLE 9
CONTRACEPTIVE USERS BY PROVINCE BY METHOD: SEPTEMBER 1979 - SEPTEMBER 1984

Province/ Year	Method					Total
	IUD	Pill	Condom	Injection	Other	
JAVA-BALI						
DKI Jakarta						
1979	78051	67453	7391	1449	19569	173913
1980	94453	68754	6513	5333	25905	200958
1981	114745	76770	7546	11368	31971	242400
1982	144345	115496	8928	29159	38499	336927
1983	135242	137401	21619	83760	46052	474074
1984	241579	180016	31756	100723	48287	602361
West Java						
1979	139502	712257	7154		2922	878964
1980	195069	780116	4676		7159	1009013
1981	256365	862148	3730		15100	1162921
1982	329739	996540	2918		96674	1458688
1983	558889	1249942	3399		442166	2307733
1984	651993	1718762	3260		636446	3070186
Central Java						
1979	305220	839095	138769			1309432
1980	354707	1169653	201912		3401	1777544
1981	412987	1344140	199354		21161	2023846
1982	496544	1146194	26259		36259	1943553
1983	713109	1220666	201602		46919	2399410
1984	923076	1443979	186160		228548	2861975
DI Yogyakarta						
1979	45922	46515	41340			144618
1980	51470	75053	81473		351	138299
1981	66255	79667	80093		2213	224038
1982	80026	86223	79699		2869	246659
1983	98963	79128	73875		4390	273986
1984	112722	64488	58449		6946	290939
East Java						
1979	766940	1276255	37368			2106726
1980	833464	1475572	48157		1228	2402519
1981	898707	1608596	59517		10982	2631859
1982	966821	1799963	69411		19784	2631859
1983	1089892	1934480	69411		35014	2930759
1984	1260300	2065104	106007		93180	3301728
Bali						
1979	140731	14727	5717			169831
1980	155796	15165	6327		136	188645
1981	170890	17197	8197		253	210983
1982	185970	29049	12840		1188	245686
1983	203623	31022	16430		2018	276230
1984	219103	34704	19919		6344	300040
Total						
1979	1476366	2950332	237739			4783484
1980	1685839	3584313	349028		9487	5302927
1981	1919949	3988518	358437		47101	6518456
1982	2203945	4173465	375398		76568	7191590
1983	2849718	4652619	385595		214174	9050114
1984	3408773	5507053	398692		860944	1101010
					1101010	351388
						10766916

Source: BKKBN Monthly Service Statistics

TABLE 9(cont.)
 CONTRACEPTIVE USERS BY PROVINCE BY METHOD: SEPTEMBER 1979 - SEPTEMBER 1984

Province/ Year	Method					Total
	IUD	Pill	Condom	Injection	Other	
OUTER ISLANDS I						
DI Aceh						
1979	3213	16275	1068	159	572	21287
1980	3731	24331	2084	852	637	31635
1981	4836	39977	2209	3158	795	50975
1982	6319	55846	3211	3758	1073	70207
1983	8942	101336	9000	13320	1345	133943
1984	11557	120176	10357	17558	1407	161055
North Sumatra						
1979	22457	54039	12915	400	12968	102779
1980	27149	91532	33131	4184	17009	173005
1981	34019	122508	28190	6032	21402	212151
1982	49392	255056	74162	19430	28248	426288
1983	73027	324888	103005	57629	34962	593511
1984	111222	361708	118908	65728	38256	695822
West Sumatra						
1979	28680	19319	2637	212	2498	53382
1980	35903	34785	5128	3916	3244	82976
1981	43543	44242	5558	4610	3921	102174
1982	56684	71928	11470	7124	4693	151899
1983	68104	89537	14384	18736	5777	196538
1984	83143	122578	21995	15657	6230	249605
South Sumatra						
1979	6889	25881	4410	150	2541	39871
1980	8762	41009	7021	1556	3788	62136
1981	14401	53623	6787	2398	5328	82537
1982	20334	103275	12702	4260	7393	148464
1983	30569	182204	29537	12964	11341	266615
1984	54708	213300	41107	15067	12950	337132
Lampung						
1979	10533	50561	4170	150	587	66006
1980	12962	111155	10864	1302	1052	137335
1981	17608	103601	5231	2559	1387	130386
1982	26192	181975	6325	4458	1825	220775
1983	51605	215654	9358	17240	2485	296342
1984	76674	235714	7852	20953	3058	344251
West Nusa Tenggara						
1979	10405	26948	949	48	585	38935
1980	12421	39192	1837	108	790	54348
1981	14062	70550	9056	1216	1070	96554
1982	23449	129177	2256	1011	1328	157201
1983	34861	148165	3079	2394	1581	190030
1984	49295	142128	2192	4781	1649	200045

Source: BKKAN Monthly Service Statistics

TABLE 9(cont.)
 CONTRACEPTIVE USERS BY PROVINCE BY METHOD: SEPTEMBER 1979 - SEPTEMBER 1984

Province/ Year	Method					Total
	IUD	Pill	Condom	Injection	Other	
OUTER ISLANDS I (cont.)						
West Kalimantan						
1979	6446	15259	1004	29	571	23309
1980	6877	26988	3231	375	793	38264
1981	8080	34214	3014	1174	1163	47645
1982	10102	74462	4013	1534	1585	91696
1983	12398	126735	12940	6497	2049	160619
1984	15439	129673	17687	10205	2275	175279
South Kalimantan						
1979	2812	36870	1169	97	789	41737
1980	3874	60849	1524	706	989	67942
1981	4917	65296	1985	976	1218	74392
1982	6771	86966	1687	3524	1700	100648
1983	10286	121479	1811	6144	2085	141805
1984	14226	165516	2295	14055	2280	196372
North Sulawesi						
1979	32287	34369	487	1397	2343	70883
1980	36583	45810	553	7774	3284	94004
1981	38795	48467	683	9865	3765	101575
1982	41131	62276	857	10714	4348	119326
1983	58178	83105	2316	30590	5361	179550
1984	72625	95869	1709	32419	6224	208846
South Sulawesi						
1979	8505	42584	3641	193	2480	57403
1980	12270	128390	6444	3131	3163	153398
1981	21697	215380	6907	8542	3785	256311
1982	29531	317562	6332	13385	4567	371377
1983	37988	398016	8369	24053	5678	474104
1984	61845	427887	7377	27699	6139	530947
Total						
1979	132238	322105	32450	2865	25934	515592
1980	160532	604041	71817	23904	34749	895043
1981	202858	797858	69620	40530	43834	1154700
1982	269905	1338523	122995	69198	57260	1857881
1983	385958	1791119	193749	189567	72664	2633057
1984	550736	2014549	231479	224122	80468	3101354

Source: BKKBN Monthly Service Statistics

TABLE 9 (cont.)
 CONTRACEPTIVE USERS BY PROVINCE BY METHOD: SEPTEMBER 1979 - SEPTEMBER 1984

Province/ Year	Method					Total
	IUD	Pill	Condom	Injection	Other	
OUTER ISLANDS II						
Riau						
1979	160	2520	162	30	25	2897
1980	2202	6741	1490	395	379	11207
1981	5781	17076	2270	1179	881	27187
1982	8001	21136	2805	2320	1506	35768
1983	9924	26943	3525	7889	2098	50379
1984	12680	35689	5730	9342	2920	67361
Jambi						
1979	270	3214	243	106	33	3866
1980	1117	7104	623	524	104	9472
1981	3051	13090	640	1129	201	18111
1982	5827	33468	2058	2038	322	43713
1983	8935	31626	2603	8950	548	52662
1984	12544	48301	2560	9826	723	73954
Bengkulu						
1979	93	4812	379	24	17	5325
1980	1811	11947	816	150	103	14827
1981	5832	20899	1617	429	253	29030
1982	10366	25109	3055	655	438	39623
1983	14977	29834	2350	6170	571	53902
1984	16042	33899	3073	8126	718	61858
East Nusa Tenggara						
1979	381	1272	96	41		1854
1980	3427	4639	763	335	64	9488
1981	6691	14631	952	555	781	23620
1982	10225	13230	1295	1368	1337	27455
1983	15723	12690	1553	20407	2389	52762
1984	23498	20736	2185	19962	3257	69688
Central Kalimantan						
1979	67	2537	121	46	1	2772
1980	436	5719	542	387	12	7096
1981	821	7969	518	1129	123	10560
1982	1918	10611	495	1938	169	15131
1983	4734	19225	860	5075	282	30176
1984	5985	28439	1018	6073	373	41888
East Kalimantan						
1979	304	5365	231	241	128	6269
1980	1199	9465	511	654	364	12193
1981	2628	15529	862	2873	684	22576
1982	5193	19407	1365	5784	1193	32942
1983	7290	23042	1463	6487	1618	39900
1984	11364	29259	2295	10132	2117	55167
Central Sulawesi						
1979	555	1918	104	50	53	2680
1980	2273	4019	161	654	236	7343
1981	4608	8313	336	1441	393	15091
1982	7134	15282	305	2231	597	25549
1983	9722	23658	407	6821	864	41472
1984	11923	35429	538	9757	1204	58851

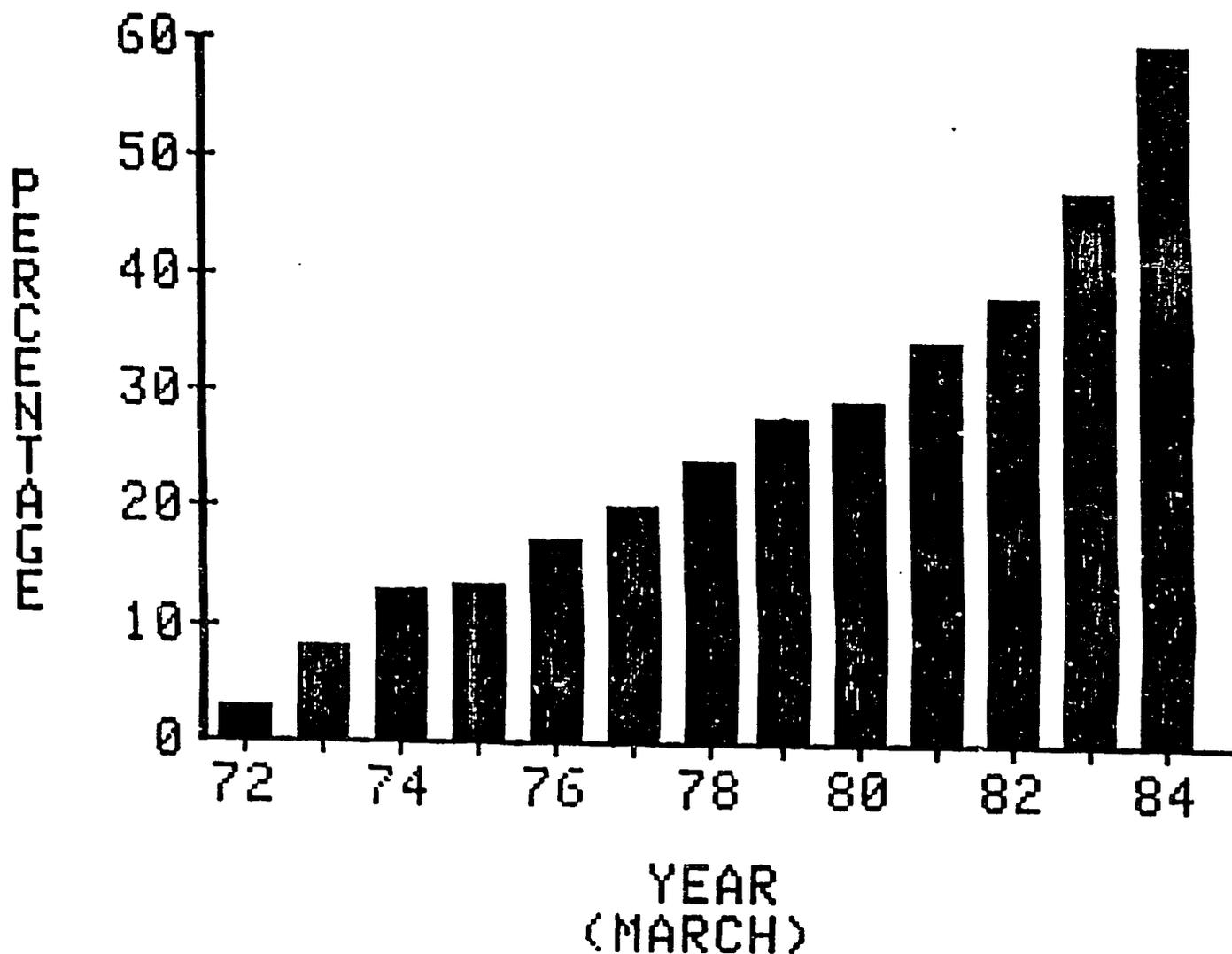
Source: BKKBN Monthly Service Statistics

TABLE 9 (cont.)
 CONTRACEPTIVE USERS BY PROVINCE BY METHOD: SEPTEMBER 1979 - SEPTEMBER 1984

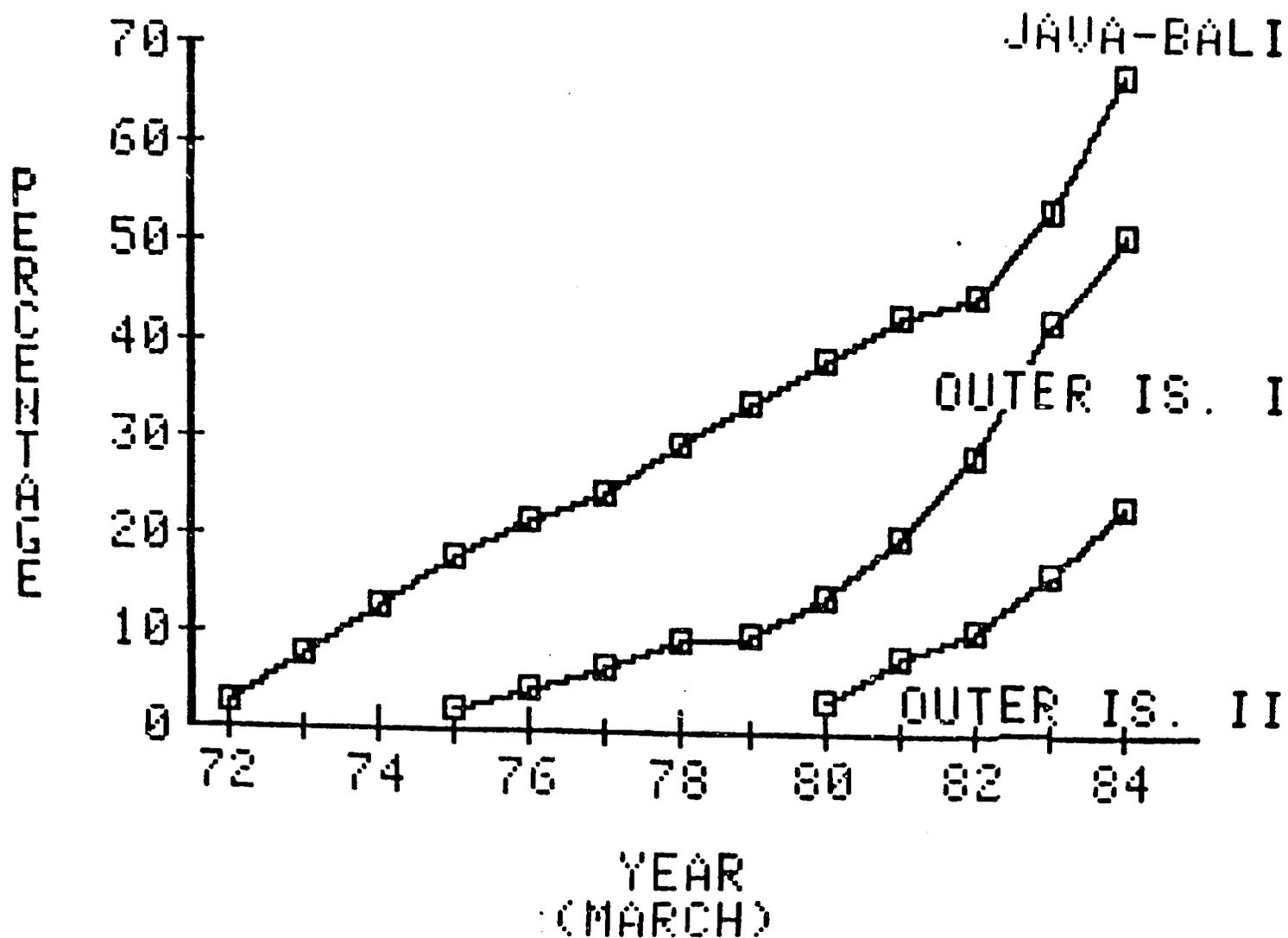
Province/ Year	Method					Total
	IUD	Pill	Condom	Injection	Other	
OUTER ISLANDS II (cont.)						
Southeast Sulawesi						
1979	50	2234	208	9	15	2516
1980	369	3620	395	47	133	4564
1981	833	8664	670	136	274	10577
1982	1225	11302	705	277	363	13872
1983	2542	12929	787	3415	507	20180
1984	5170	31017	1083	4653	703	42626
Maluku						
1979	218	1340	97	118	117	1890
1980	1114	2250	208	452	360	4384
1981	2954	3559	329	819	605	8266
1982	4717	4470	952	962	771	11872
1983	7546	6434	1463	3516	975	19934
1984	11727	11562	1070	6751	1253	32363
Irian Jaya						
1979	269	1358	185	21	19	1852
1980	911	1292	366	145	191	2905
1981	1910	1616	358	418	416	4718
1982	3581	2735	675	879	827	8697
1983	5132	3698	1218	2416	1536	14000
1984	6644	4685	1384	3190	2024	17927
East Timor						
1981	32	1513	105	11	13	1674
1982	147	2005	48	18	24	2242
1983	218	2310	104	330	42	3004
1984	428	3442	144	1227	68	5309
Total						
1979	2367	26570	1826	686	472	31921
1980	14899	56796	5875	3743	2206	83479
1981	35141	112859	8657	10129	4624	171410
1982	58334	158755	13758	18470	7547	256864
1983	86743	192389	16333	71476	11430	378371
1984	118005	283508	21080	89039	15360	526992
Indonesia						
1979	1610971	3304977	272015	13038	129996	5330997
1980	1861230	4245150	426720	74748	173601	6781449
1981	2157948	4899235	436714	127227	223654	7844778
1982	2532184	5670743	512151	301842	289424	9306344
1983	3322419	6636127	595677	1121987	385332	12061542
1984	4077514	7805110	651251	1414171	447216	14395262

Source: BKKBN Monthly Statistics

**ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED WOMEN
AGED 15-44 USING CONTRACEPTIVES:
INDONESIA, 1972-1984**

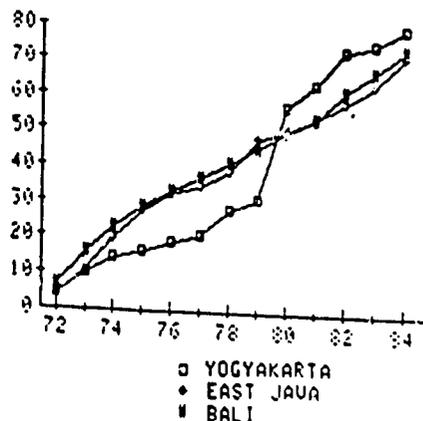
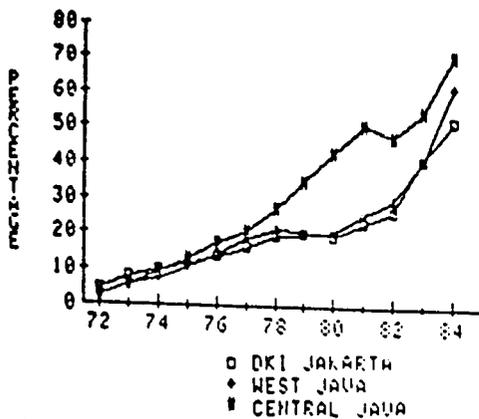


**ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED WOMEN
AGED 15-44 USING CONTRACEPTIVES BY
ISLAND GROUP: INDONESIA, 1972-1984**

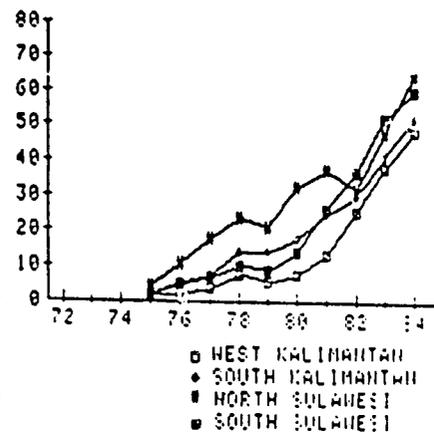
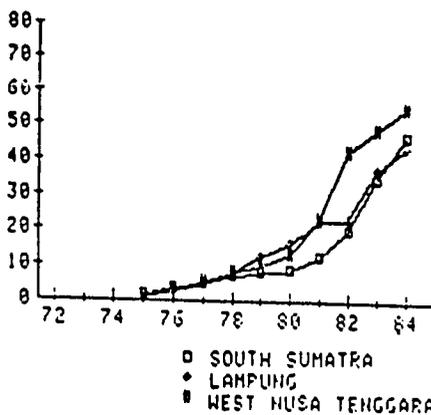
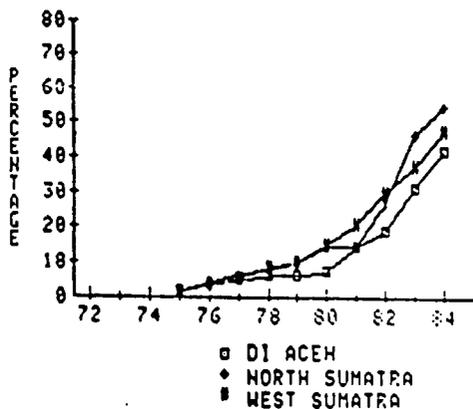


ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED WOMEN
AGED 15-14 USING CONTRACEPTIVES BY
PROVINCE, INDONESIA, 1972-1984

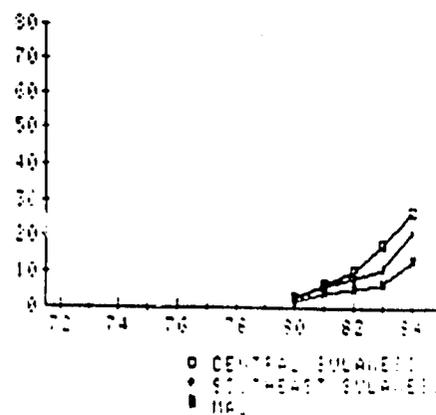
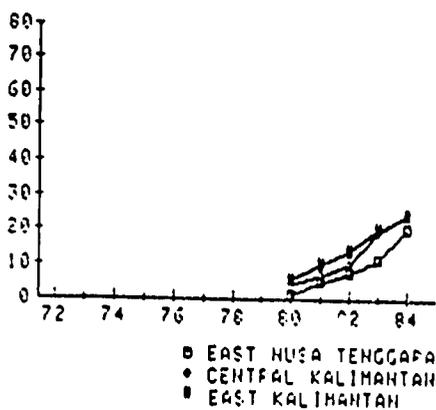
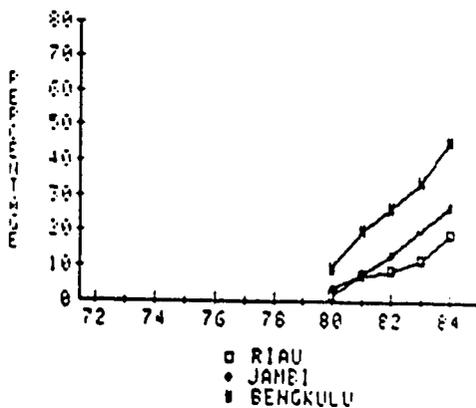
JAVA-BALI



OUTER ISLANDS I

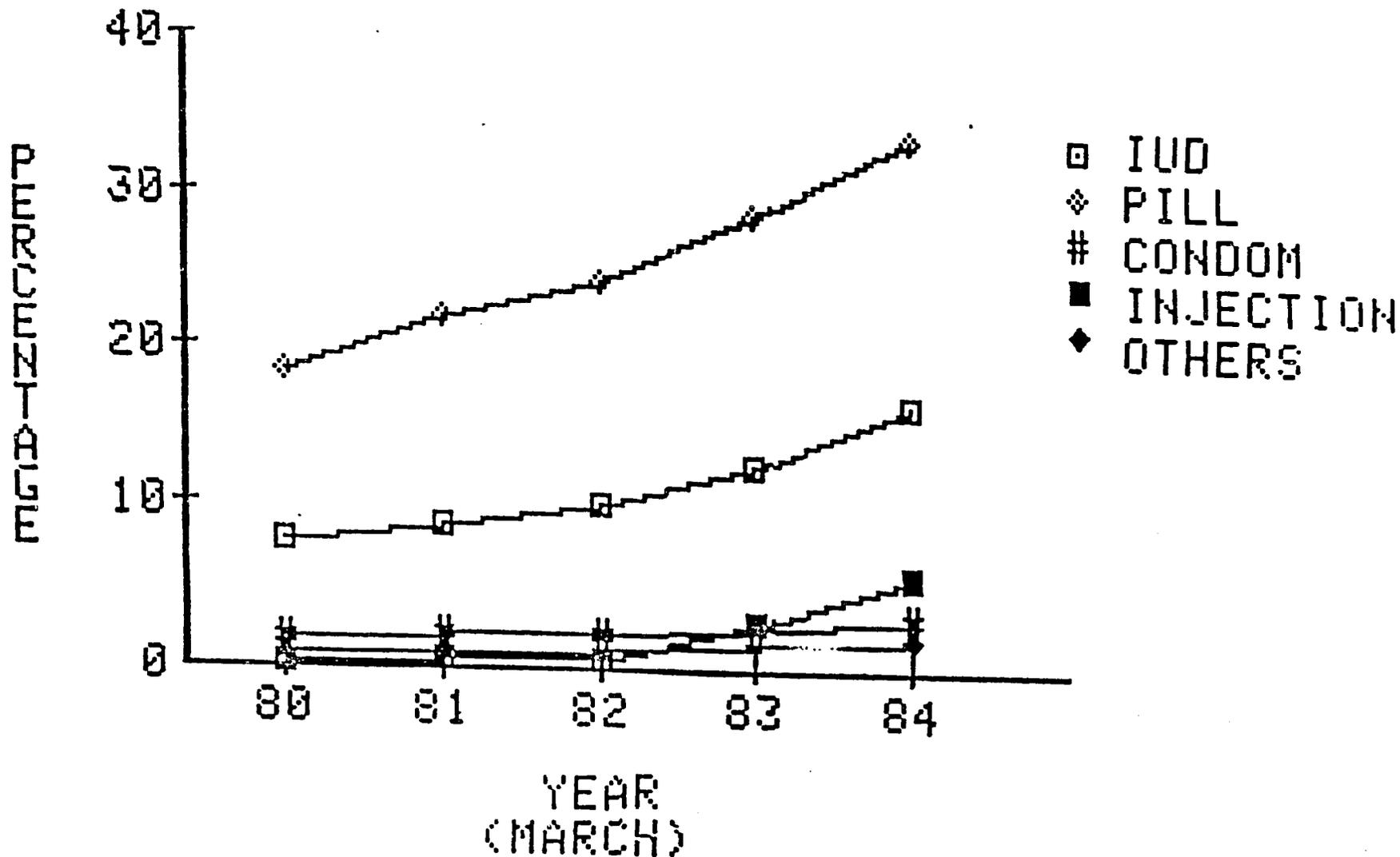


OUTER ISLANDS II

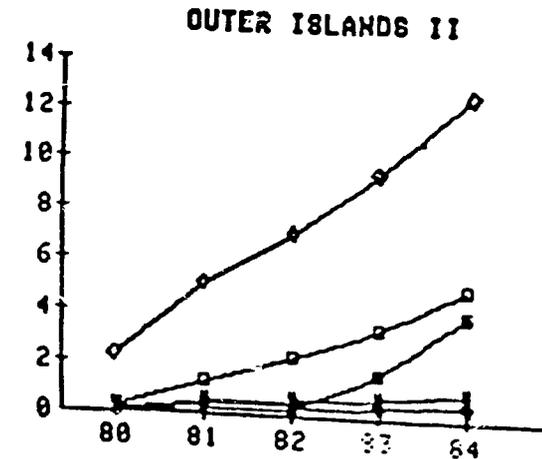
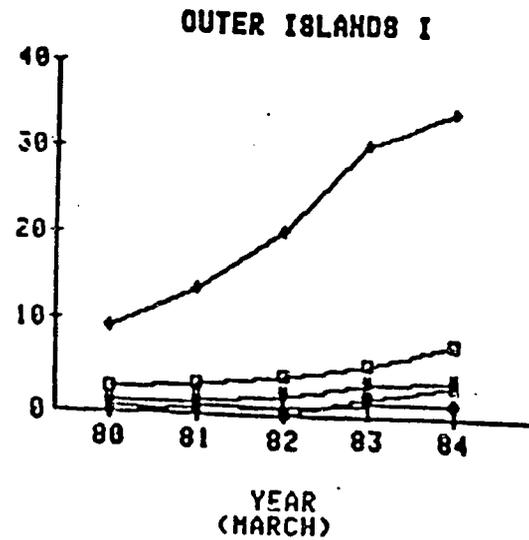
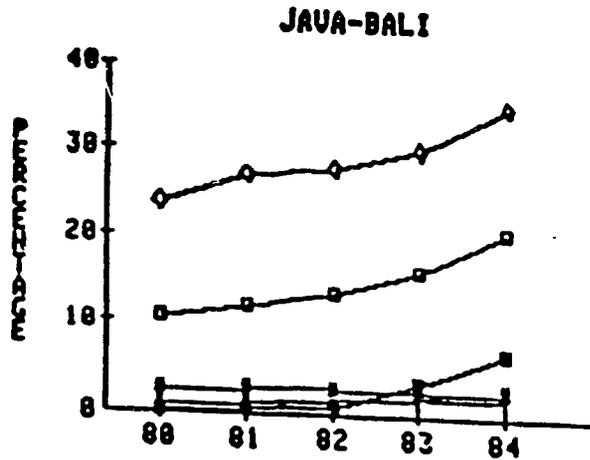


YEAR
(MARCH)

**ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED WOMEN
AGED 15-44 USING CONTRACEPTIVES
BY METHOD: INDONESIA, 1980 - 1984**

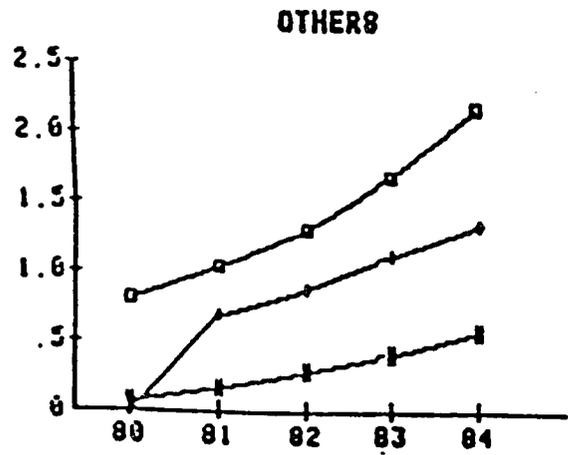
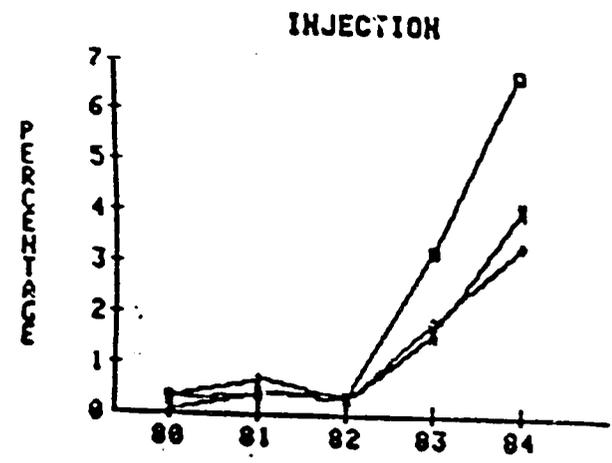
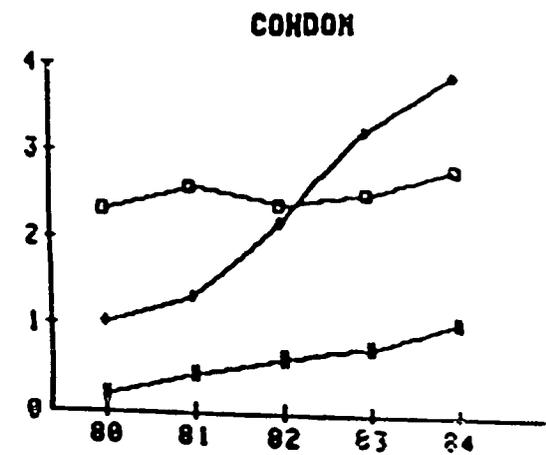
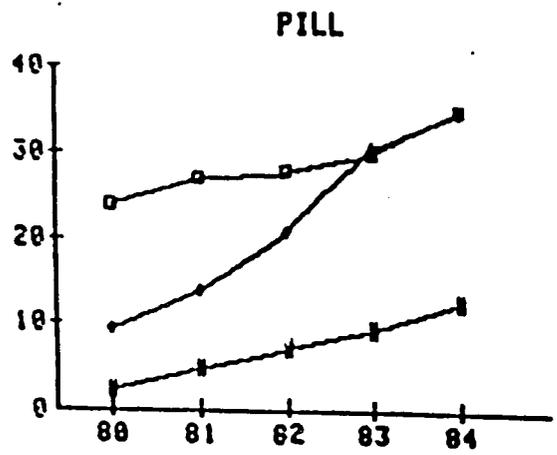
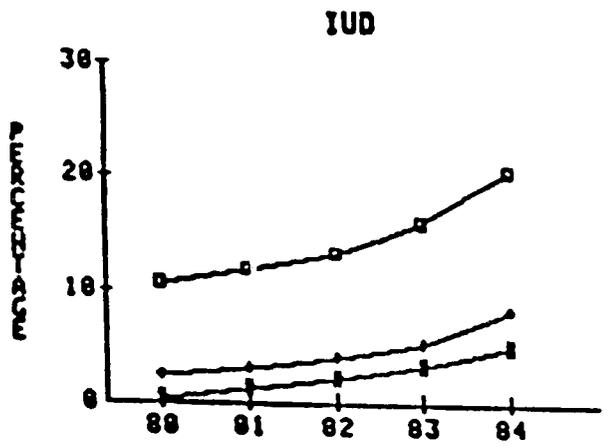


**ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED WOMEN
AGED 15-44 USING CONTRACEPTIVES
BY ISLAND GROUP BY METHOD:
INDONESIA, 1980 - 1984**



- ◻ IUD
- ◇ PILL
- CONDOM
- ▣ INJECTION
- OTHERS

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 USING CONTRACEPTIVES BY METHOD BY ISLAND GROUP: INDONESIA, 1980 - 1984



□ JAVA-BALI
 ○ OUTER ISLANDS I
 △ OUTER ISLANDS II

YEAR
(MARCH)

Table 13

CONTRACEPTIVE USERS BY PROVINCE BY METHOD: INDONESIA, MARCH 1980 - MARCH 1984

Province/Year	Method					Total	
	I	IUD	Pill	Condom	Injection		Other
Java-Bali							
DKI Jakarta							
1980		86703	67535	7391	5554	22800	189983
1981		105729	87059	8113	7373	29039	237313
1982		129513	93298	10220	6808	35307	275146
1983		164638	163677	23310	50954	42098	444677
1984		224658	184515	27155	94429	50368	581125
West Java							
1980		170189	748740	5057	10178	19318	953482
1981		227641	939636	11804	10073	23257	1212411
1982		291411	1055161	6065	36330	28958	1417945
1983		467676	1193373	5618	287783	45862	2000312
1984		655108	1714292	6235	636645	61031	3073311
Central Java							
1980		332041	1110412	194555	17629	26626	1681263
1981		380480	1350757	215464	23859	35191	2005751
1982		451161	1203360	173302	9900	47683	1885506
1983		572612	1264637	192093	121359	62036	2212737
1984		879262	1475516	207435	237382	88272	2887867
DI Yogyakarta							
1980		48265	77181	69535	2172	12223	209376
1981		59730	75769	80237	2436	15631	233803
1982		74059	86370	88150	1188	21136	270903
1983		85983	83844	77910	5218	27728	280683
1984		104835	76681	74120	6548	36143	298327
East Java							
1980		811668	1546125	64145	9764	29892	2461594
1981		873095	1639593	70996	16335	39178	2639197
1982		936273	1817703	74726	5279	51773	2685754
1983		1022033	1955983	83603	44154	69124	3174897
1984		1208748	2116926	114330	111866	93662	3647336
Bali							
1980		147742	15465	7113	474	9766	180560
1981		162938	15640	6538	672	12265	198053
1982		176807	26203	13393	886	14663	231952
1983		194730	28529	13239	3382	17195	257075
1984		210986	32556	18205	6268	20253	288268
Total							
1980		1596608	3565458	347796	45771	120625	5676258
1981		1809613	4108454	393152	60748	154561	6526528
1982		2059224	4282115	365956	60391	199520	6967206
1983		2507672	4690043	395773	512850	264043	8370381
1984		3283597	5602486	447280	1093140	349729	10776234

Source: BKKBN Monthly Statistical Summaries

CONTRACEPTIVE USERS BY PROVINCE BY METHOD: INDONESIA, MARCH 1980 - MARCH 1984

Province/Year	Method					Total
	IUD	Pill	Condom	Injection	Other	
Outer Islands I						
DI Aceh						
1980	3359	21808	1514	777	578	28036
1981	4420	44316	2969	2265	706	54676
1982	5630	62566	3878	922	941	73937
1983	7972	100161	6527	6822	1215	122697
1984	10630	127900	11852	17650	1461	169693
North Sumatra						
1980	24680	81099	30525	2766	14716	153806
1981	28971	83082	21941	4313	18894	157201
1982	43855	188612	45402	2636	24980	305487
1983	59729	316314	106146	34103	31757	547049
1984	98018	347232	114283	60044	38684	658261
West Sumatra						
1980	30443	27620	3507	3066	2926	67562
1981	40242	40273	6757	5926	3652	96850
1982	52859	66574	16144	1773	4320	141670
1983	62299	87231	16669	9609	5281	181089
1984	77224	116889	19344	14599	6393	234449
South Sumatra						
1980	7281	38184	5918	1111	3124	55618
1981	12057	55812	11603	2522	4349	86343
1982	17754	101748	13037	1483	6446	140468
1983	26596	177671	29307	8405	9635	251614
1984	49393	234031	42199	13995	12815	353433
Lampung						
1980	11769	98427	6097	1153	711	118157
1981	15284	143221	11471	1742	1237	172955
1982	21548	154194	6071	1041	1517	184471
1983	41705	249573	8092	10123	2134	311627
1984	68767	275096	10592	22966	2729	380150
West Nusa Tenggara						
1980	11443	36843	2189	129	720	51324
1981	13772	75174	3933	623	926	94430
1982	17409	136759	16261	428	1180	172037
1983	28523	166354	3922	1984	1426	202209
1984	47068	175183	3956	3613	1718	231538

Source: BKKBN Monthly Statistical Summaries

CONTRACEPTIVE USERS BY PROVINCE BY METHOD: INDONESIA, MARCH 1980 - MARCH 1984

Province/Year	Method					Total
	IUD	Pill	Condom	Injection	Other	
Outer Islands I(cont.)						
West Kalimantan						
1980	6345	16919	1264	163	619	27310
1981	7504	37264	3076	1292	966	50104
1982	8948	83312	5018	599	1362	99239
1983	11401	124763	11806	3510	1834	153314
1984	14667	152361	21073	8335	2238	198674
South Kalimantan						
1980	3371	50079	954	538	885	55827
1981	4408	72932	1496	963	1087	80908
1982	6018	90435	1560	616	1361	100212
1983	8044	126446	1660	4003	1893	142252
1984	12894	156763	2567	9108	2304	183636
North Sulawesi						
1980	33696	46430	577	7109	2787	91061
1981	37399	57834	1342	10162	3348	110085
1982	40156	47765	1191	2675	4133	96140
1983	46796	61862	1197	13725	4850	148430
1984	69285	99773	2309	28692	6136	206195
South Sulawesi						
1980	10147	96070	4680	2035	2836	115768
1981	17257	176241	10105	8361	3476	217442
1982	26664	263109	17405	3325	4097	314660
1983	34983	383109	7746	18332	5251	449421
1984	55996	424366	8336	26236	6261	521197
Total						
1980	142536	515479	57625	18927	29902	764469
1981	181314	768149	74697	38189	38645	1120994
1982	240841	1195094	125987	15962	50437	1628321
1983	327048	1813484	193278	110616	65276	2509702
1984	504142	2109596	237511	205236	80739	3137226

Source: BKKBN Monthly Statistical Summaries

CONTRACEPTIVE USERS BY PROVINCE BY METHOD: INDONESIA, MARCH 1980 - MARCH 1984

Province/Year	Method					Total	
	I	IUD	Pill	Condom	Injection		Other
Outer Islands 11							
Riau							
1980		544	3418	600	106	88	4756
1981		4430	14604	2850	1365	693	23942
1982		7225	17523	3094	478	1098	29418
1983		9041	23619	3523	3697	1780	41660
1984		12215	37331	7060	10466	2536	69608
Jambi							
1980		618	7154	444	274	79	8569
1981		2275	14061	860	922	150	18266
1982		4581	23905	1983	1162	262	31813
1983		8378	35097	2471	5722	411	52079
1984		11206	47141	2876	9759	646	71628
Bengkulu							
1980		655	8600	745	121	47	10168
1981		4138	17936	1665	231	172	24142
1982		8390	22561	1707	152	358	33168
1983		13260	26607	1914	1853	504	44138
1984		16251	33914	2814	6381	634	61994
East Nusa Tenggara							
1980		1173	2225	241	77	151	3867
1981		5209	8387	930	778	507	15811
1982		8205	13061	1887	473	1075	24701
1983		12445	17272	1888	5324	1688	38617
1984		23704	20561	3821	20043	2961	71090
Central Kalimantan							
1980		222	4774	552	182	7	5737
1981		591	8122	574	759	45	10091
1982		1301	12725	996	382	152	15556
1983		3290	21025	1041	3901	221	29478
1984		5613	26394	1149	6812	334	40302
East Kalimantan							
1980		719	7424	690	447	264	9544
1981		1951	13550	820	1709	499	18529
1982		3791	20294	902	1152	920	27059
1983		6601	25545	2084	7049	1472	42751
1984		9900	29012	2128	10273	1865	53178

Source: BKKBN Monthly Statistical Summaries

CONTRACEPTIVE USERS BY PROVINCE BY METHOD: INDONESIA, MARCH 1980 - MARCH 1984

Province/Year	Method					Total	
	I	IUD	Pill	Condom	Injection		Other
Outer Islands II(cont.)							
Central Sulawesi							
1980		1226	3338	120	266	133	5071
1981		3553	7250	335	962	322	12422
1982		6099	13131	462	419	474	20585
1983		8697	23391	458	3172	750	36468
1984		11349	34200	582	9776	1045	56952
Southeast Sulawesi							
1980		128	2644	250	24	66	3112
1981		598	6930	434	283	202	8447
1982		1072	10037	774	36	319	12238
1983		1579	12667	1236	863	457	16804
1984		3776	24834	936	3841	615	34002
Maluku							
1980		557	2316	161	323	215	3572
1981		2015	4332	265	578	470	7660
1982		3918	4930	819	351	713	10731
1983		5993	4619	1065	1691	854	14222
1984		10582	10356	1054	5920	1126	29038
Total							
1980		5836	41893	3803	1814	1050	54396
1981		24760	95172	6733	7567	3060	139312
1982		44582	138067	12624	4625	5371	205269
1983		69284	189842	15682	33272	8137	316217
1984		104596	263743	22420	65271	11762	487792
Indonesia							
1980		1744980	4122830	409224	66512	151577	6495123
1981		2015687	4991775	476582	106524	196206	7786834
1982		2344647	5615276	504567	80978	255326	8800796
1983		2904004	6693369	604733	656738	337456	11196300
1984		3892335	7975827	707211	1363649	442230	14401252

Source: BKKBN Monthly Statistical Summaries

Table 14

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 USING CONTRACEPTIVES
BY PROVINCE BY METHOD: INDONESIA, MARCH 1980 - MARCH 1984

Province/Year	Method					Total
	IUD	Pill	Condom	Injection	Other	
Java-Bali						
DKI Jakarta						
1980	8.95	6.97	0.76	0.57	2.35	19.61
1981	10.53	8.67	0.81	0.73	2.89	23.63
1982	12.44	8.96	0.98	0.63	3.39	26.43
1983	15.26	15.17	2.16	4.72	3.90	41.21
1984	20.09	16.50	2.43	8.44	4.50	51.97
West Java						
1980	3.76	16.54	0.11	0.22	0.43	21.06
1981	4.91	20.27	0.25	0.22	0.50	26.16
1982	6.14	22.24	0.13	0.77	0.61	29.88
1983	9.63	24.57	0.12	5.93	0.94	41.18
1984	13.18	34.48	0.13	12.61	1.23	61.82
Central Java						
1980	8.57	28.66	5.02	0.45	0.69	43.33
1981	9.70	34.42	5.49	0.61	0.90	51.11
1982	11.35	30.28	4.36	0.23	1.20	47.45
1983	14.23	31.43	4.77	3.02	1.54	54.99
1984	21.58	36.21	5.09	5.83	2.17	70.87
DI Yogyakarta						
1980	13.17	21.07	18.98	0.59	3.34	57.15
1981	16.20	20.56	21.77	0.66	4.24	63.43
1982	19.97	23.29	23.77	0.32	5.70	73.05
1983	23.05	22.47	20.88	1.40	7.43	75.23
1984	27.93	20.43	19.75	1.74	9.63	79.48
East Java						
1980	16.86	32.12	1.33	0.20	0.62	51.14
1981	17.90	33.61	1.46	0.33	0.80	54.11
1982	18.94	36.77	1.51	0.11	1.05	58.38
1983	20.40	39.04	1.67	0.88	1.38	63.37
1984	23.81	41.74	2.25	2.20	1.84	71.84
Bali						
1980	40.99	4.29	1.97	0.13	2.71	50.10
1981	44.36	4.26	1.78	0.18	3.34	53.92
1982	47.24	7.00	3.58	0.24	3.92	61.97
1983	51.05	7.48	3.47	0.89	4.51	67.40
1984	54.28	8.38	4.68	1.61	5.21	74.16
Total						
1980	10.71	23.91	2.33	0.31	0.81	38.06
1981	11.92	27.07	2.59	0.40	1.02	43.00
1982	13.33	27.72	2.57	0.39	1.29	45.10
1983	15.95	29.83	2.52	3.24	1.68	53.23
1984	20.51	35.00	2.79	6.83	2.18	67.33

Note: Data on contraceptive users from BKKBN Monthly Statistical Summaries. Married women aged 15-44 calculated from the 1971 and 1980 Census using geometric extrapolation.

**ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 USING CONTRACEPTIVES
BY PROVINCE BY METHOD: INDONESIA, MARCH 1980 - MARCH 1984**

Province/Year	Method					Total
	IUD	Pill	Condom	Injection	Other	
Outer Islands I						
DI Aceh						
1980	0.90	5.83	0.40	0.21	0.15	7.49
1981	1.16	11.60	0.78	0.59	0.18	14.31
1982	1.44	16.03	0.99	0.24	0.24	18.95
1983	2.00	25.13	1.64	1.71	0.30	30.79
1984	2.66	31.42	2.91	4.34	0.36	41.69
North Sumatra						
1980	2.27	7.46	2.81	0.26	1.35	14.14
1981	2.60	7.45	1.97	0.39	1.70	14.10
1982	3.84	16.51	3.97	0.23	2.19	26.74
1983	5.02	27.02	9.07	2.91	2.71	46.73
1984	8.17	28.94	9.53	5.00	3.22	54.87
West Sumatra						
1980	6.68	6.06	0.77	0.67	0.64	14.83
1981	8.66	8.67	1.45	1.28	0.79	20.84
1982	11.15	14.04	3.41	0.37	0.91	29.88
1983	12.88	18.03	3.45	1.99	1.09	37.44
1984	15.65	23.69	3.92	2.96	1.30	47.51
South Sumatra						
1980	1.10	5.75	0.89	0.17	0.47	8.37
1981	1.76	8.15	1.70	0.37	0.64	12.61
1982	2.52	14.42	1.85	0.21	0.91	19.91
1983	3.66	24.44	4.03	1.16	1.33	34.61
1984	6.59	31.24	5.77	1.87	1.71	47.18
Lampung						
1980	1.64	13.73	0.85	0.16	0.10	16.48
1981	2.03	19.03	1.52	0.23	0.16	22.98
1982	2.73	19.52	0.77	0.13	0.20	23.35
1983	5.03	30.09	0.98	1.22	0.26	37.57
1984	7.90	31.60	1.22	2.64	0.31	43.67
West Nusa Tenggara						
1980	2.91	9.37	0.56	0.03	0.18	13.05
1981	3.45	18.81	0.98	0.16	0.23	23.63
1982	4.29	33.68	4.00	0.11	0.29	42.37
1983	6.91	40.32	0.95	0.48	0.35	49.01
1984	11.23	41.78	0.94	0.86	0.41	55.22

Note: Data on contraceptive users from BKKBN Monthly Statistical Summaries. Married women aged 15-44 calculated from the 1971 and 1980 Census using geometric extrapolation.

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 USING CONTRACEPTIVES
BY PROVINCE BY METHOD: INDONESIA, MARCH 1980 - MARCH 1984

Province/Year	Method					Total
	IUD	Pill	Condom	Injection	Other	
<u>Outer Islands I(cont.)</u>						
West Kalimantan						
1980	1.71	5.10	0.34	0.04	0.17	7.37
1981	1.97	9.80	0.81	0.34	0.25	13.18
1982	2.29	21.36	1.29	0.15	0.35	25.44
1983	2.85	31.19	2.95	0.88	0.46	38.32
1984	3.57	37.13	3.14	2.03	0.55	48.41
South Kalimantan						
1980	1.04	15.48	0.29	0.17	0.27	17.26
1981	1.33	22.09	0.45	0.30	0.33	24.50
1982	1.78	26.82	0.47	0.24	0.40	29.72
1983	2.34	36.72	0.54	1.16	0.55	41.32
1984	3.67	44.59	0.73	2.59	0.66	52.23
North Sulawesi						
1980	11.91	16.41	0.35	2.53	0.98	32.18
1981	12.80	19.80	0.46	3.49	1.15	37.69
1982	13.32	15.83	0.39	0.95	1.37	31.88
1983	15.03	26.29	0.38	4.41	1.56	47.67
1984	21.56	31.04	0.72	8.93	1.91	64.15
South Sulawesi						
1980	1.21	11.47	0.56	0.24	0.34	13.82
1981	2.04	21.08	1.19	0.99	0.41	25.71
1982	3.12	30.82	2.04	0.40	0.48	36.86
1983	4.06	44.46	0.90	2.13	0.61	52.16
1984	6.44	48.79	0.94	3.02	0.72	59.92
Total						
1980	2.59	9.36	1.05	0.34	0.54	13.88
1981	3.21	13.96	1.32	0.68	0.68	19.85
1982	4.16	20.64	2.18	0.28	0.87	28.12
1983	5.51	30.53	3.25	1.86	1.10	42.26
1984	8.27	34.63	3.90	3.37	1.33	51.49

Note: Data on contraceptive users from BKKBN Monthly Statistical Summaries. Married women aged 15-44 calculated from the 1971 and 1980 Census using geometric extrapolation.

**ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 USING CONTRACEPTIVES
BY PROVINCE BY METHOD: INDONESIA, MARCH 1980 - MARCH 1984**

Province/Year	Method					Total
	IUD	Pill	Condom	Injection	Other	
Outer Islands II						
Riau						
1980	0.17	1.07	0.19	0.03	0.03	1.49
1981	1.35	4.45	0.87	0.42	0.21	7.29
1982	2.13	5.17	0.91	0.14	0.32	8.68
1983	2.58	6.75	1.01	1.06	0.51	11.91
1984	3.38	10.34	1.96	2.90	0.70	19.28
Jambi						
1980	0.27	3.17	0.20	0.12	0.03	3.79
1981	0.97	5.99	0.37	0.39	0.06	7.73
1982	1.88	9.77	0.81	0.48	0.11	13.05
1983	3.31	13.86	0.98	2.26	0.16	20.57
1984	4.26	17.92	1.09	3.71	0.25	27.23
Bengkulu						
1980	0.58	7.63	0.66	0.11	0.04	9.02
1981	3.50	15.17	1.41	0.20	0.15	20.42
1982	6.77	18.21	1.38	0.12	0.29	26.77
1983	10.21	20.48	1.47	1.43	0.39	33.98
1984	11.93	24.91	2.07	6.15	0.47	45.53
East Nusa Tenggara						
1980	0.34	0.65	0.07	0.02	0.04	1.14
1981	1.51	2.44	0.27	0.23	0.15	4.59
1982	2.36	3.75	0.54	0.16	0.31	7.09
1983	3.53	4.90	0.54	1.51	0.48	10.95
1984	6.64	5.76	1.07	5.62	0.83	19.93
Central Kalimantan						
1980	0.16	3.35	0.39	0.13	0.00	4.03
1981	0.40	5.51	0.39	0.52	0.03	6.85
1982	0.85	8.35	0.65	0.25	0.10	10.20
1983	2.09	13.33	0.66	2.27	0.14	18.68
1984	3.44	16.16	0.70	4.17	0.20	24.63
East Kalimantan						
1980	0.40	4.14	0.38	0.25	0.15	5.32
1981	1.03	7.17	0.43	0.93	0.26	9.81
1982	1.91	10.20	0.45	0.58	0.46	13.61
1983	3.15	12.20	1.00	3.37	0.70	20.42
1984	4.49	13.16	0.97	4.66	0.85	24.12

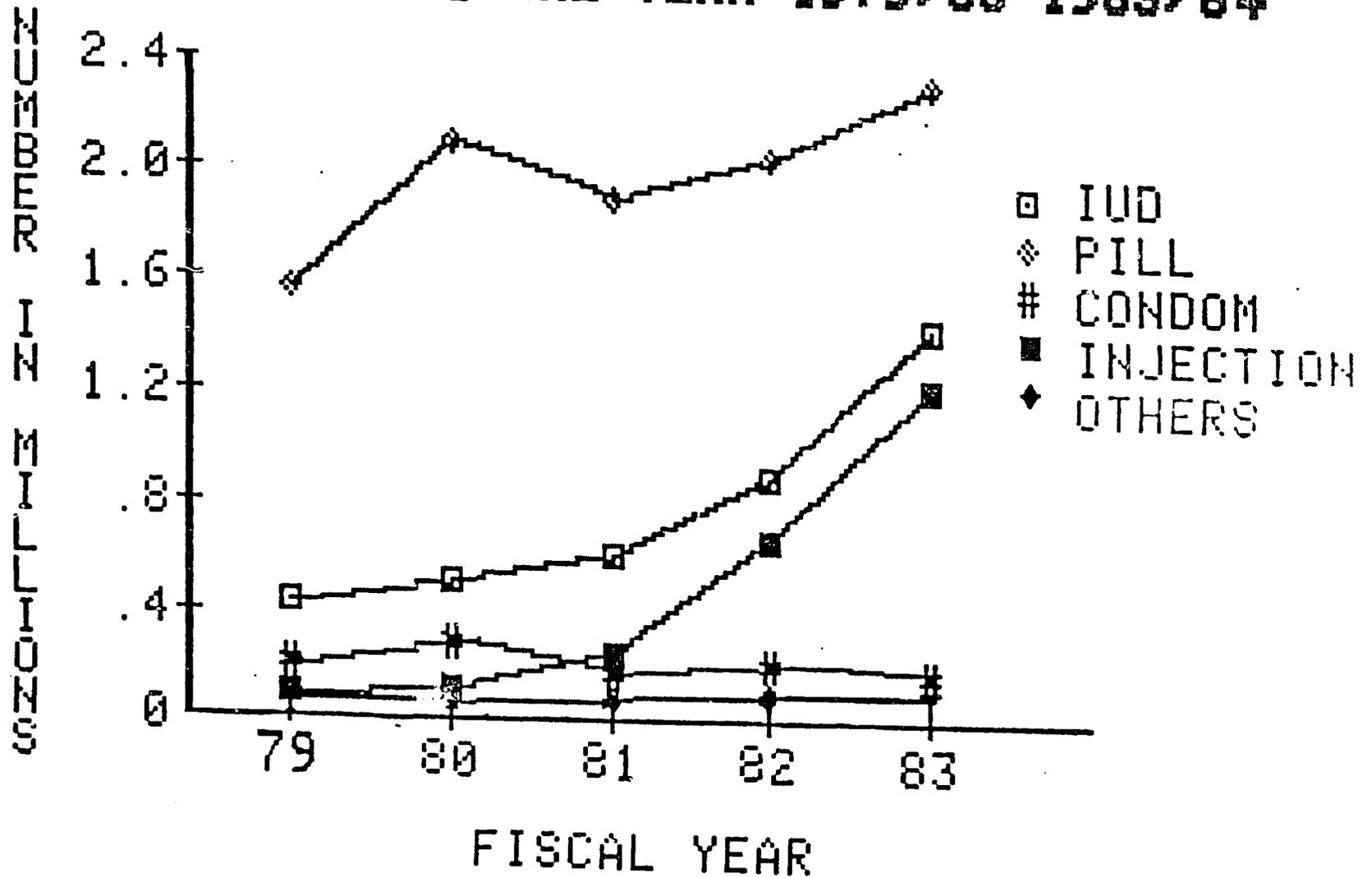
Note: Data on contraceptive users from BKKBN Monthly Statistical Summaries. Married women aged 15-44 calculated from the 1971 and 1980 Census using geometric extrapolation.

**ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 USING CONTRACEPTIVES
BY PROVINCE BY METHOD: INDONESIA, MARCH 1980 - MARCH 1984**

Province/Year	Method					Total
	IUD	Pill	Condom	Injection	Other	
Outer Islands II(cont.)						
Central Sulawesi						
1980	0.68	1.85	0.07	0.14	0.07	2.82
1981	1.90	3.88	0.18	0.51	0.17	6.65
1982	3.15	6.78	0.24	0.22	0.24	10.63
1983	4.33	11.64	0.23	1.58	0.37	18.15
1984	5.44	16.41	0.28	4.69	0.50	27.32
Southeast Sulawesi						
1980	0.09	1.95	0.18	0.02	0.05	2.30
1981	0.43	4.96	0.31	0.20	0.14	6.05
1982	0.74	6.97	0.54	0.03	0.22	8.50
1983	1.06	8.54	0.83	0.58	0.31	11.33
1984	2.47	16.25	0.61	2.51	0.40	22.25
Maluku						
1980	0.30	1.25	0.09	0.17	0.12	1.93
1981	1.05	2.26	0.14	0.30	0.25	3.99
1982	1.97	2.48	0.41	0.18	0.36	5.40
1983	2.91	2.25	0.52	0.82	0.42	6.92
1984	4.97	4.86	0.49	2.78	0.53	13.63
Total						
1980	0.32	2.30	0.21	0.10	0.06	2.99
1981	1.32	5.06	0.46	0.40	0.16	7.34
1982	2.29	7.11	0.65	0.24	0.28	10.57
1983	3.45	9.46	0.78	1.66	0.41	15.76
1984	5.04	12.71	1.08	4.11	0.57	23.51
Indonesia						
1980	7.85	18.54	1.84	0.30	0.68	29.21
1981	8.88	21.99	2.10	0.47	0.86	34.30
1982	10.11	24.22	2.18	0.35	1.10	37.97
1983	12.27	28.28	2.55	2.77	1.43	47.30
1984	16.10	32.99	2.93	5.72	1.83	59.57

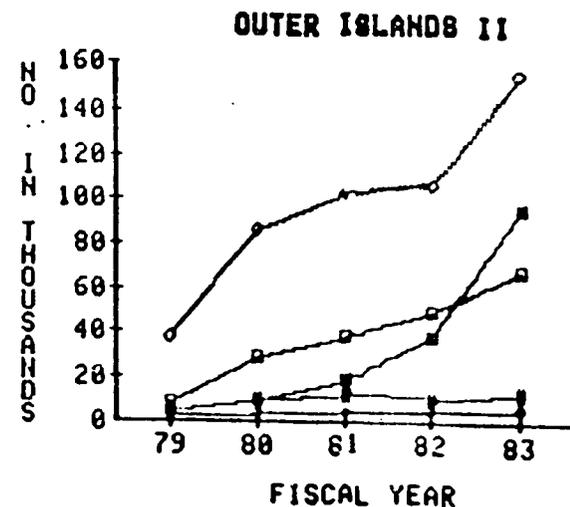
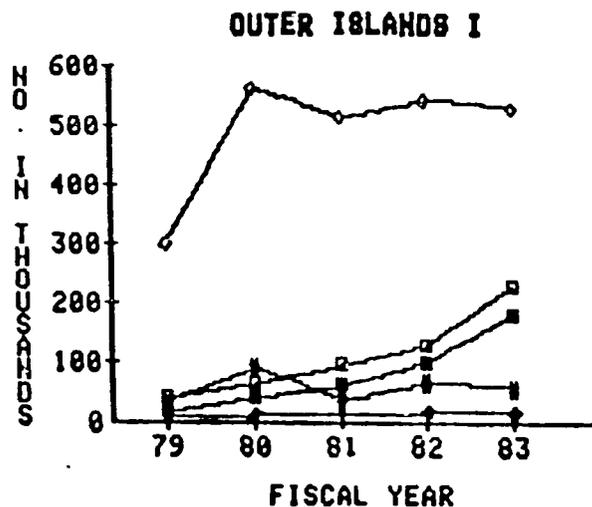
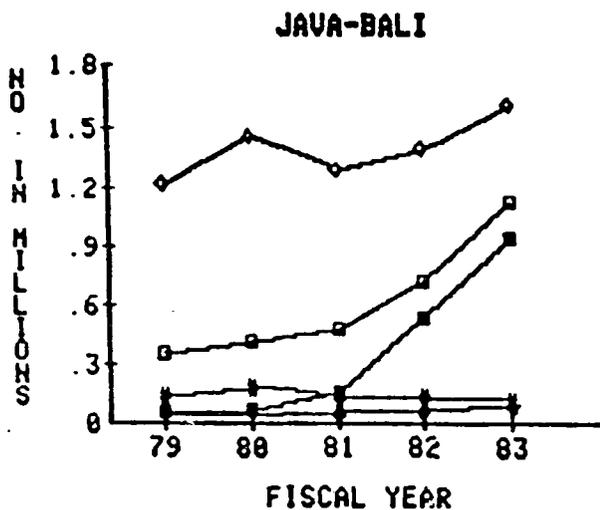
Note: Data on contraceptive users from BKKBN Monthly Statistical Summaries. Married women aged 15-44 calculated from the 1971 and 1980 Census using geometric extrapolation.

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF NEW ACCEPTORS BY METHOD,
INDONESIA, FISCAL YEAR 1979/80-1983/84**



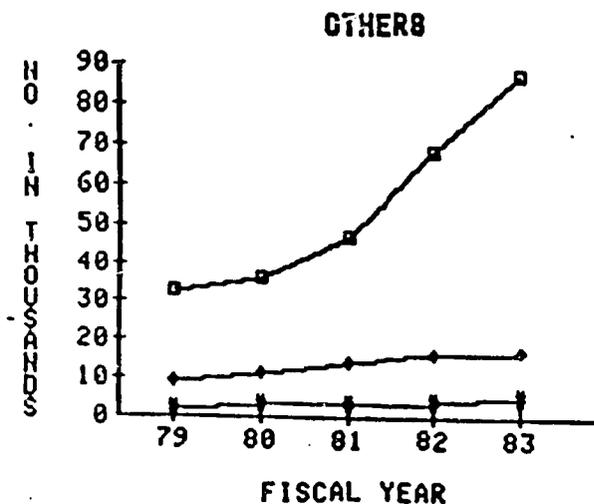
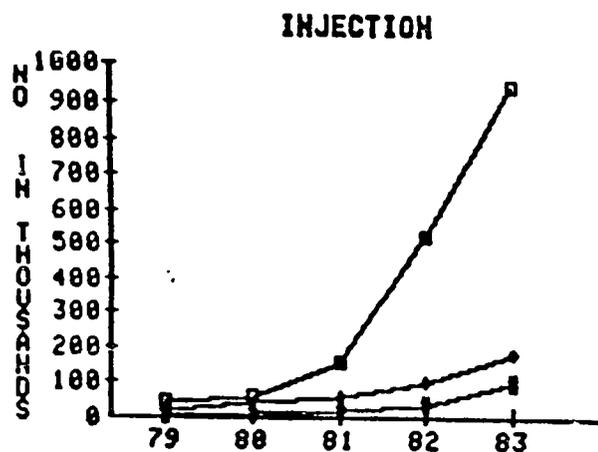
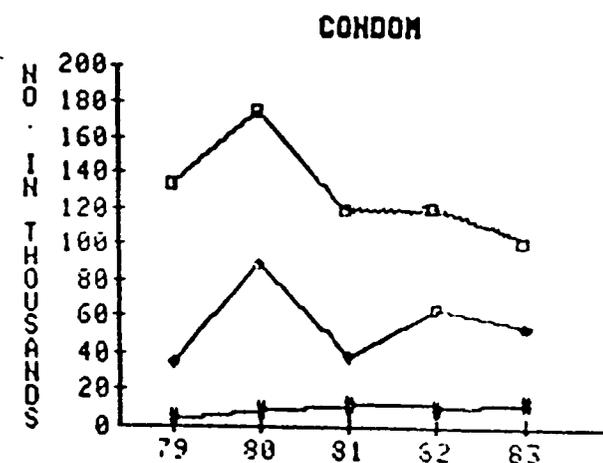
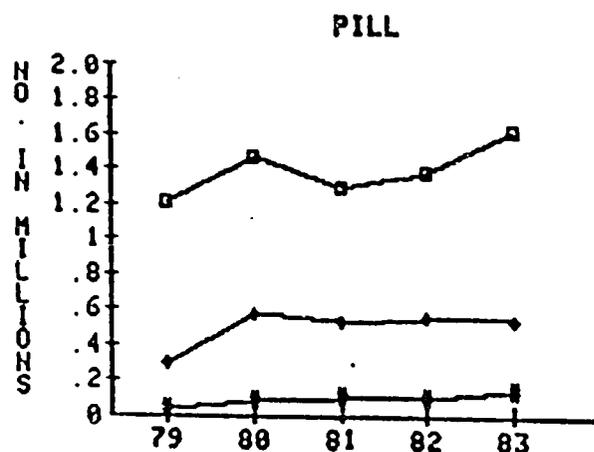
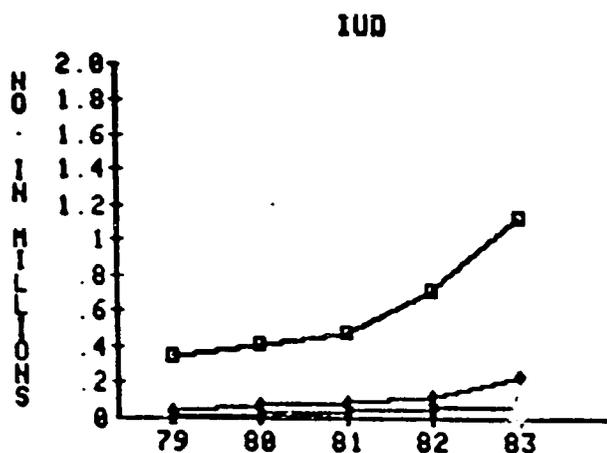
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF NEW ACCEPTORS BY ISLAND GROUP BY METHOD: INDONESIA, FISCAL YEAR 1979/80-1983/84

- 67 -



- IUD
- ◇ PILL
- CONDOM
- ▲ INJECTION
- OTHERS

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF NEW ACCEPTORS BY METHOD BY ISLAND GROUP: INDONESIA, FISCAL YEAR 1979/80-1983/84



□ JAVA-BALI
 ◆ OUTER ISLANDS I
 ▽ OUTER ISLANDS II

Table 18

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF NEW ACCEPTORS BY PROVINCE BY METHOD: FISCAL YEAR 1979/80-1983/84

Province/ Fiscal Year	Method					Total	X of New Acceptors that were reported on time
	IUD	Pill	Condom	Injection	Other		
Java-Bali							
DKI Jakarta							
1979/80	27281	77244	8224	6428	6615	125795	
1980/81	34298	106473	10169	9992	6710	167644	95.1
1981/82	42924	104650	7613	20205	6553	181947	93.2
1982/83	59487	109131	7413	51460	7159	234633	95.6
1983/84	91634	133249	9020	96175	8623	338704	94.9
West Java							
1979/80	74436	437271	3467	12380	4489	532046	
1980/81	100041	503477	2186	16097	4396	626200	94.2
1981/82	115008	399404	3631	72472	6136	596654	89.0
1982/83	245954	421762	12039	305314	17173	1002254	93.1
1983/84	295869	724697	4302	490887	15419	1531173	98.4
Central Java							
1979/80	83645	388370	80707	16536	7147	576408	
1980/81	95020	535619	109245	21649	8902	770439	98.3
1981/82	123484	426122	70313	34999	12874	667795	96.0
1982/83	187968	470056	67296	122266	15984	863552	96.7
1983/84	402266	340471	48547	241034	27740	1060060	95.7
DI Yogyakarta							
1979/80	9592	19266	18927	1504	3405	52697	
1980/81	17072	20559	24687	2564	3538	68423	97.9
1981/82	22213	11200	10412	4026	5529	33393	97.3
1982/83	22034	10291	8901	4599	6994	32722	99.6
1983/84	31615	6430	4315	5870	8493	56726	96.7
East Java							
1979/80	127382	284728	15355	6407	8747	442621	
1980/81	131133	296040	21521	11657	9718	470072	97.2
1981/82	137821	336757	19210	21638	13296	528725	95.7
1982/83	169901	373252	22070	38682	18732	622639	95.2
1983/84	280083	412254	32960	106661	25014	856974	97.5
Bali							
1979/80	26241	7137	5969	726	2531	42607	
1980/81	27907	7162	4141	789	2532	42624	99.5
1981/82	27682	8513	5795	2071	2461	46525	98.6
1982/83	33203	6931	4281	3057	2674	50148	97.3
1983/84	32844	6133	3880	5506	3115	51481	94.3
Total							
1979/80	349543	1211248	134395	43957	33029	1772174	
1980/81	407299	1463130	175994	62767	36210	2145402	96.6
1981/82	469977	1284696	118576	154559	47219	2075029	93.8
1982/83	718315	1590853	121113	527463	68512	2825938	95.3
1983/84	129739	1623947	101913	948398	88124	3895120	97.0
							96.8

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF NEW ACCEPTORS BY PROVINCE BY METHOD: FISCAL YEAR 1979/80-1983/84

Province/ Fiscal Year	Method					Total	% of New Acceptors that were Reported
	IUD	Pill	Condom	Injection	Other		
Outer Islands I							
DI Aceh							
1979/80	931	12942	560	897	145	15479	83.1
1980/81	1958	34763	2423	1968	159	41273	80.0
1981/82	2128	25469	1684	3053	255	32592	88.4
1982/83	3483	29949	2230	5254	297	41216	94.2
1983/84	4289	35444	2369	15048	255	57408	97.6
North Sumatra							
1979/80	6917	57270	20677	2639	4414	91919	89.7
1980/81	8790	135615	54875	4630	4907	208820	84.9
1981/82	21882	88032	12261	8679	6591	137447	91.6
1982/83	22959	126054	34152	28455	7121	218745	96.1
1983/84	51867	98104	22296	48213	7386	227869	95.6
West Sumatra							
1979/80	9166	19851	2138	1817	727	33703	91.9
1980/81	14162	35745	4805	7035	842	62591	89.3
1981/82	17694	37287	4049	9463	987	69473	87.6
1982/83	15437	29623	5227	11452	993	62735	96.8
1983/84	22932	37655	4077	20333	1159	86158	96.5
South Sumatra							
1979/80	1541	21702	2102	866	956	27171	82.0
1980/81	5743	47596	9168	2570	1403	66483	84.5
1981/82	7485	50441	6873	4601	2587	71990	81.0
1982/83	10936	67029	10197	7713	3369	99247	93.7
1983/84	26725	78050	11662	13325	3418	133185	93.4
Lampung							
1979/80	3733	48506	3850	1242	320	57654	79.8
1980/81	5057	65360	3966	2348	652	77386	79.7
1981/82	8375	57820	2270	4841	501	73809	76.4
1982/83	23501	68618	2405	8766	587	103970	88.2
1983/84	33414	84487	2829	21335	695	142762	85.8
West Nusa Tenggara							
1979/80	4103	28599	1415	204	275	34598	88.7
1980/81	5069	56301	2615	719	233	64939	88.8
1981/82	7354	61778	4061	1824	295	75315	85.6
1982/83	16353	46743	1013	2819	284	67214	86.4
1983/84	26409	29518	511	3549	316	60304	91.7

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF NEW ACCEPTORS BY PROVINCE BY METHOD: FISCAL YEAR 1979/80-1983/84

Province/ Fiscal Year	Method					Total	X of New Acceptors that were reported on time
	IUD	Pill	Condom	Injection	Other		
<u>Outer Islands I (cont.)</u>							
<u>West Kalimantan</u>							
1979/80	2158	13015	905	157	149	16387	78.1
1980/81	3829	38133	6017	1082	449	49511	77.4
1981/82	4631	33715	3463	1582	500	43894	80.9
1982/83	6213	39898	4458	3391	532	54495	90.7
1983/84	7643	45170	6587	7405	453	67261	92.0
<u>South Kalimantan</u>							
1979/80	1428	29482	448	637	209	32207	85.3
1980/81	1893	40602	829	1142	237	44705	84.8
1981/82	2663	43766	645	1909	309	49293	89.1
1982/83	3533	33540	638	4099	590	42403	91.1
1983/84	6522	35130	655	6950	426	49685	94.5
<u>North Sulawesi</u>							
1979/80	7826	20964	692	6843	827	37156	85.7
1980/81	11458	27730	1230	11114	1204	52740	81.2
1981/82	9331	16605	356	13084	952	40330	84.3
1982/83	13685	16849	200	15071	819	46827	87.9
1983/84	28841	16858	396	21942	1300	69339	96.4
<u>South Sulawesi</u>							
1979/80	3963	46529	1684	1641	818	54638	89.2
1980/81	8862	80066	2749	8052	810	100542	89.4
1981/82	12029	97121	2063	11079	652	122947	96.8
1982/83	11521	87068	1812	13136	1206	114746	96.5
1983/84	21927	72521	1430	18969	1033	115883	97.2
<u>Total</u>							
1979/80	42202	297727	35000	16982	8999	400912	86.3
1980/81	67125	561638	88490	40773	10888	768992	85.6
1981/82	91524	515120	37304	59369	13771	717090	85.5
1982/83	126246	545162	63679	100484	16025	851598	93.1
1983/84	230289	531472	53083	178391	16615	1009852	93.8

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF NEW ACCEPTORS BY PROVINCE BY METHOD: FISCAL YEAR 1979/80-1983/84

Province/ Fiscal Year	Method					Total	X of New Acceptors that were reported on time
	IUD	Pill	Condom	Injection	Other		
Outer Islands II							
Riau							
1979/80	744	3021	659	304	112	4843	78.1
1980/81	5725	12386	3074	1762	854	23804	70.7
1981/82	5040	13241	2750	1868	456	23738	87.9
1982/83	4533	14331	2360	3771	758	25776	90.0
1983/84	6623	21277	4205	10165	822	43095	91.5
Jambi							
1979/80	946	5706	577	708	136	8076	57.7
1980/81	2333	11325	795	1043	116	15614	60.2
1981/82	3473	15589	993	1945	155	22158	72.8
1982/83	5747	20291	2273	5863	201	34377	71.0
1983/84	6250	18324	1255	8301	277	34410	88.1
Benkulen							
1979/80	783	7140	620	138	52	8736	90.3
1980/81	4253	14290	995	348	144	20036	86.5
1981/82	5806	8262	583	639	144	15499	89.2
1982/83	8040	8660	546	2040	208	19442	94.2
1983/84	7276	12639	1043	9285	155	30381	94.9
East Nusa Tenggara							
1979/80	1627	2812	291	168	197	5097	76.1
1980/81	5676	10832	1252	751	431	19145	81.4
1981/82	5435	12473	1260	1242	661	21074	84.8
1982/83	7562	11769	1205	5790	700	27029	89.1
1983/84	17853	20033	3099	29780	1916	72684	65.8
Central Kalimantan							
1979/80	605	4568	705	313	20	6013	74.4
1980/81	726	7283	651	934	88	9685	72.1
1981/82	1922	15796	946	3309	224	22200	48.1
1982/83	3249	12743	477	3713	90	20276	79.3
1983/84	4275	16777	440	5996	134	27624	83.9
East Kalimantan							
1979/80	917	5321	323	1375	391	8329	67.5
1980/81	1539	10873	539	2347	353	15654	66.5
1981/82	2835	11597	615	5116	504	20670	82.5
1982/83	4512	11740	745	7970	641	25610	83.3
1983/84	6126	13795	1005	9595	572	31096	77.6

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF NEW ACCEPTORS BY PROVINCE BY METHOD: FISCAL YEAR 1979/80-1983/84

Province/ Fiscal Year	Method					Total	% of New Acceptors that were reported on time
	IUD	Pill	Condom	Injection	Other		
Outer Islands II(cont.)							
Central Sulawesi							
1979/80	1727	4102	286				
1980/81	3555	7806	399	460	173	6751	
1981/82	4708	10109	3300	1378	240	13530	76.0
1982/83	5024	12276	3700	2113	226	17189	71.4
1983/84	5737	14632	298	3655	323	15700	70.8
South Sulawesi							
1979/80	249	2348					
1980/81	727	5472	156	66	79	2881	
1981/82	795	6451	363	61	165	6789	82.5
1982/83	1104	7163	263	105	150	6789	79.2
1983/84	3261	20451	399	757	182	10536	79.7
Maluku							
1979/80				4915	174	29202	
1980/81	596	2164	160	570			
1981/82	2293	4114	328	913	269	3761	
1982/83	3865	4391	609	1735	398	8049	79.3
1983/84	4804	3880	465	2111	402	11005	63.7
Irian Jaya							
1979/80	8100	9588	698	6948	248	11509	
1980/81	766	829			346	25682	79.8
1981/82	1293	1225	342	88	81	2108	
1982/83	2440	2628	519	366	274	3679	78.9
1983/84	2980	3411	777	1122	491	7461	79.4
East Timor							
1979/80	3559	4244	1025	1857	774	10048	
1980/81			1143	3058	641	12648	86.3
1981/82	35	35	22	0			
1982/83	227	556	42		17	110	22.7
1983/84	302	2862	49	11	27	865	62.9
	340	2166	60	17	25	3255	82.4
	484	1998	46	242	19	2830	87.2
Total							
1979/80				1681	37	4249	
1980/81	8810	38261	4167	3966	1498	56705	
1981/82	28756	86192	9167	6475	3062	136850	74.9
1982/83	37530	102754	12332	10581	3900	174778	73.2
1983/84	48920	107323	9712	3775	2350	207940	76.0
	68490	157349	13719	96516	5135	321212	83.0

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF NEW ACCEPTORS BY PROVINCE BY METHOD: FISCAL YEAR 1979/80-1983/84

Province/ Fiscal Year	Method					Total	% of New Acceptors that were Reported on time
	IUD	Pill	Condom	Injection	Other		
<u>Indonesia</u>							
1979/80	404119	1545359	173206				
1980/81	507887	2109890	272543	63795	43310	2229791	
1981/82	604216	1898657	168052	110769	50153	3051244	94.2
1982/83	896203	2039605	193735	231150	64820	2966897	90.5
1983/84	1433697	2312037	167641	666945	88986	3885476	91.8
				1222480	110327	5246182	95.4
							95.3

Note: Total new acceptors obtained from the BKXBN Monthly Statistical Summaries' total new acceptors as of the end of a fiscal year. Number of new acceptors by method estimated by prorating total new acceptors as of the end of a fiscal year according to the distribution of the new acceptors that were reported each month on time for the whole fiscal year.