National Indonesia Contraceptive Prevalence Survey 1987

Preliminary Report

Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)
National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN)
Demographic and Health Surveys
Institute for Resource Development/Westinghouse (IRD)

The Demographic and Health Surveys Program (DHS) is assisting government and private agencies with the implementation of 35 surveys (1984-1989) in developing countries. Funded primarily by the US Agency for International Development, DHS is a program of the Institute for Resource Development/Westinghouse (IRD), with assistance from the Population Council. Project objectives are: (1) to provide decisionmakers in participating countries with data analysis useful for informed policy choices; (2) to expand the international population and health database; (3) to advance survey methodologies; (4) to develop in participating countries the skills and resources necessary to conduct high-quality demographic and health surveys.

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PREFACE

The 1987 National Indonesia Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (NICPS) was conducted to satisfy the need for detailed data on family planning and fertility. These data are important to evaluate and develop new family planning and fertility policies. Also, the 1987 NICPS will provide a rich source of data for researchers interested in the demographic situation and transition in Indonesia.

Based on the above objectives, the 1987 NICPS was carried out with collaboration between the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN). The field activities were conducted from September to December 1987 in 20 out of 27 provinces in Indonesia, covering 93 percent of the total population. The sample in this survey was designed to provide estimates at the national as well as regional level. The data were collected from 400 census blocks and were processed by microcomputers with the use of a computer program specially designed for the NICPS. The careful planning of the data processing phase has enabled CBS to present these preliminary results within two months of the completion of fieldwork.

The implementation of the survey was funded by the US Agency for International Development/Jakarta and UN Fund for Population Activities/Jakarta through the BKKBN, and the Institute for Resource Development/Westinghouse (IRD). The latter also provided technical assistance in all stages of the survey, especially during the pretest, field staff training, data processing, and preparation of this report.

We hope that the results of this survey meet the objectives, and will be useful to those who are involved and interested in the field of population and family planning in Indonesia.

Sincere thanks are due to those whose dedication resulted in the implementation of the survey. Timely and quality data are the result of the hard work of all the field staff. Special thanks are also due to the IRD staff—Dr. Jeremiah Sullivan, Ms. Anne Cross, Ms. Naomi Rutenberg, Ms. Jeanne. Cushing and Mr. David Cantor—without whose assistance, this preliminary report would not have been produced within a very short time.

Central Bureau of Statistics,
Azwar Rasjid
Director General

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

The 1987 National Indonesia Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (NICPS) was implemented by the Central Bureau of Statistics at the request of the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN). Planning and protocol development began in early 1987. Fieldwork was carried out from September to December 1987. The survey received funding from three sources. BKKBN provided a large portion of the cost of implementation with grants from the US Agency for International Development (USAID)/Jakarta and the UN Fund for Population Activities. The Institute for Resource Development/Westinghouse (IRD) provided funding and technical support to the survey through the Demographic and Health Surveys Program (DHS). DHS is a USAID-funded project providing support for 35 population and health surveys in developing countries.

This publication is the first presentation of the results of the 1987 NICPS. These preliminary data are being provided quickly to facilitate use in program planning. The final report will include a comprehensive analysis of survey data. Plans are also being made to implement several further analysis projects on specific topics, to ensure maximum utilization of the survey results.

B. Objectives of the Survey

Censuses and surveys conducted in the past have indicated that fertility levels in Indonesia have been declining. One of the factors which influences fertility levels and trends is contraceptive use. The 1987 NICPS is aimed at providing a more complete picture of Indonesian fertility and contraceptive use. This detailed information is vital for the national family planning program, in order to evaluate past and ongoing activities and develop future program implementation strategies.

The 1987 NICPS gathered comprehensive data on levels of family planning knowledge and practice, socio-economic characteristics of eligible women, information on children ever born, breastfeeding practices, and fertility preferences. The data will be useful to researchers and persons interested in the demographic transition in Indonesia. It may also be used for regional and trend studies, and comparative studies of countries participating in the DHS Program.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Geographical Coverage

The 1987 NICPS was conducted in 20 of the 27 provinces in Indonesia. The seven provinces excluded from the survey are Jambi, East Nusa Tenggara, East Timor, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Maluku, and Irian Jaya. In addition to difficult terrain, lack of communication facilities, and widely dispersed population, there are few social programs including family planning in these provinces. The 1987 NICPS sample covered about 93 percent of the total population of Indonesia.

The NICPS sample was specially designed to produce estimates for: the national level, Java-Bali, Outer Java-Bali I, Outer Java-Bali II, and for each province within Java-Bali. The geographical breakdown is based on the development stages of the family planning program in the country. The program was initiated in the provinces of Java and Bali in 1970, and extended to the provinces in the Outer Java-Bali I region in 1974. Five years later the program was expanded to the rest of the country, which under the family planning program strategy is classified as Outer Java-Bali II. The provinces in Java and Bali are further stratified into urban and rural categories.

B. Sample Coverage

The sample list for the 1987 NICPS consisted of almost 15,000 households. The respondents for the individual questionnaire were ever-married women aged 15 to 49. During the fieldwork, 14,141 out of the 14,243 existing households and 11,885 out of 12,065 respondents were successfully interviewed. In general, there were few problems encountered during interviewing and the response rate was high—96 percent for the household questionnaire and 99 percent for the individual questionnaire (see Appendix).

It should be noted that the sample was designed to provide estimates at the national and subnational levels. To do this, certain areas were oversampled. The results presented in this and subsequent reports are weighted to give a representative sample of the various geographical units.

C. Survey Instruments

Two questionnaires were used in the survey. The first collected data on the household. Information from the household questionnaire was then used to identify eligible respondents for the individual interview (ever-married women 15-49 years of age). The second questionnaire was used for the individual interview. Both questionnaires were based on the DHS Model Questionnaires. Some modifications were made to provide more detailed information for the national family planning program. The following topics were covered in the individual questionnaire:

- Respondent's background
- Reproduction
- Knowledge and practice of family planning
- Breastfeeding
- Marriage
- Fertility preferences
- Husband's background and respondent's work
- Interview particulars

This report does not cover all aspects of the survey; it is limited to basic information on family planning and fertility, which could be produced quickly for use in program planning.

D. Data Collection and Processing

Thirty teams collected data for the survey. Each team consisted of two to four interviewers, one field editor and one supervisor. The number of interviewers in a team was determined by the number of census blocks selected in the respective province. For logistical and security reasons the supervisors were male, whereas the editors and the interviewers were female.

A typical census block (30–40 households) could be completed in two to four days. Checking for completeness and accuracy of information was done by the editor before questionnaires were forwarded to the supervisor for final editing. When the questionnaires were received at the Central Bureau of Statistics in Jakarta, completeness and accuracy were checked again.

The data processing was accomplished using microcomputers and the ISSA (Integrated System for Survey Analysis) computer program. ISSA was specially designed by IRD/Westinghouse to process DHS surveys. It consists of three subprograms—data entry, editing and validation, and tabulation. Data cleaning was finished less than two months after the completion of field activity.

The final report for the survey will present a more detailed analysis of the topics included in this report. Some of the results in the final report may differ from those provided herein. The user should be aware of this possibility and note the preliminary nature of data taken from this report.

III. RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

This report presents preliminary data in three areas—knowledge and use of contraception, fertility, and fertility preferences. Detailed analysis will be presented in the final report.

A. Knowledge and Use of Contraception

1. Contraceptive knowledge and ever use

In the past few years significant progress has been made in increasing public knowledge about family planning, especially among women. Table 2 shows the distribution of respondents by their knowledge of contraception, knowledge of sources of services and ever use of contraception. Since most of the women in the sample are married, a similar pattern of knowledge and use of contraception is found among ever-married and currently married women.

Almost all Indonesian women (94 percent of ever-married women) know about contraception. This is encouraging, given the intensive efforts in recent years to introduce contraceptive methods. The percentage of married women who know about modern methods (94 percent) far exceeds the proportion who know traditional methods (35 percent).

Data collected in the 1976 Indonesia Fertility Survey, or SUPAS III, which was conducted under the auspices of the World Fertility Survey in Java and Bali, showed a similar pattern. That survey revealed that 3 of 4 women had heard about at least one of the contraceptive methods available then, and there was almost no difference in knowledge between ever-married and currently married women. However, the percentages in the 1976 survey were notably lower than those in the 1987 survey.

As in 1976, the pill is the most widely known method. The IUD, which ranked second in 1976, has been replaced by injection; and the condom, which was the third most popular method in 1976, was replaced by the IUD. It is interesting to note that Norplant which was introduced only recently is already known to almost one in three women.

Table 2 also provides data concerning knowledge of a source for various methods of contraception. In general, women know where to get modern contraception. Most of the respondents (over 75 percent) know where to obtain the pill, IUD, and injection. Even the most recently introduced methods of contraception are known to women. This is shown by the fact that 1 in 4 respondents knows where to obtain Norplant, and 50 percent know where female sterilization is available. For male contraception, about 50 percent of respondents know a source for condoms, and 1 in 4 was able to mention a source for male sterilization.

The last two columns in Table 2 show the percentage of respondents by method of contraception ever used. A total of 65 percent of currently married women in Indonesia have used a contraceptive method at some time, and almost all of these women have used a modern method. The most widely used methods are the pill, IUD, and injection. A much smaller proportion of respondents (12 percent) has used a traditional method.

2. Contraceptive prevalence

1987 NICPS results

The survey results indicate that 48 percent of married women in Indonesia are currently using a contraceptive method—44 percent using modern methods and 4 percent using traditional methods (see Table 3). As with ever-use, the pill (16 percent), IUD (13 percent), and injection (10 percent) are the most commonly used methods, together accounting for over 80 percent of current users.

Among married women, current use is highest in the 20–29 age group (51 percent), and lowest among teenagers (26 percent). Women with 3 or 4 children are more likely to be using a method (59 percent) than women with fewer than 3 children (42 percent) or those with 5 or more children (47 percent). Use is also higher among urban women (54 percent) than among rural women (45 percent). As expected, contraceptive prevalence is highest in Java-Bali, then Outer Islands Group I, and lowest in Outer Islands Group II, following the pattern of introduction of the family planning program. Within Java-Bali, levels of use are highest in Bali and Yogyakarta, followed by Jakarta, Central Java, East Java, and West Java. Use varies dramatically by education level, from a low of 33 percent of women with no education, to a high of 69 percent of women who have completed senior high school.

Trends in contraceptive use

Table 4 shows data on trends in the use of contraception among currently married women since 1985 by comparing data collected in the 1985 Intercensal Survey (popularly called SUPAS) and the 1987 NICPS. Some points should be noted in making this comparison:

First, the 1985 SUPAS covered all provinces in Indonesia, while the NICPS was carried out in only 20 provinces. For this reason, data for 1985 in Table 4 are limited to the 20 provinces covered in the NICPS.

The second issue is related to the definition of pill use. In the 1985 survey pill users were limited to those who took the pill within 2 days of the interview. Since the NICPS included a question on this topic, it is possible to redefine NICPS pill users according to this definition, which has been done in Table 4.

Another difference between the two surveys is in the reference period used for contraceptive prevalence. In the SUPAS, the last intercourse was used as the reference. Respondents were recorded as using condom or diaphragm/foam/jelly if they were used during the last intercourse. In the NICPS, the reference period was the month preceding the interview.

Finally, due to the wide array of topics covered in the 1985 SUPAS, fieldworkers were not given detailed information on the various contraceptive methods or specific instructions on how to collect family planning information. Also, the questionnaire listed only tubectomy, vasectomy, IUD, injection, pill, and condom—the "Other" category included all other methods. In the 1987 NICPS, fieldworkers received a special family planning lecture, and in the questionnaire, each of the methods is described to the respondent.

In the 20 provinces covered by the NICPS, contraceptive use among currently married women increased from 39 percent in 1985 to 46 percent in 1987. The highest increase—from 24 to 37 percent of women—occurred in Outer Java-Bali II, followed by Outer Java-Bali I with an increase

from 31 to 40 percent. In Java-Bali, where contraceptive prevalence was already high, the rate increased least, from 43 to 49 percent.

3. Source of services

Table 5 presents the distribution of ever-married women who are currently using a modern contraceptive method by the place where they obtained their method the last time. Fifty-six percent of users rely on family planning clinics, public health centers, or hospitals. Thirteen percent receive services through family planning posts, family planning groups, or family planning extension workers at the village level. Other sources are family planning fieldworkers (6 percent) and private doctors (6 percent).

Examination of the source of family planning services by method provides some interesting results. First, as one might expect, the vast majority of sterilizations and IUD insertions are done in family planning clinics, public health centers, and hospitals. Most contraceptive injections are also received in these locations. In contrast, pills are distributed through a wider range of sources. Finally, more than half of condom users are supplied through pharmacies and medicine shops.

4. Reasons for not using contraception

Table 6 presents the distributions of currently married women who have never used contraception by reason for nonuse. The most common reasons for nonuse are: desires pregnancy (23 percent), pregnant (11 percent), menopausal or subfecund (10 percent), fatalistic (10 percent), and postpartum or breastfeeding (9 percent). The lack of importance of certain reasons is significant. For example, less than one percent are not using because of inaccessability or cost, only 4 percent cite health concerns as the reason for not using, and 4 percent lack knowledge of methods or where to obtain them.

Reasons for not using vary by age group, number of living children, area of residence, and educational attainment of the respondent. Young women with fewer children are likely to say that they are not using contraception either because they want to get pregnant or because they are pregnant already; women over 30, and those with 5 or more children, typically give responses indicating that they are menopausal, subfecund, or fatalistic about childbearing. There is little variation by urban-rural residence.

In West Java, 22 percent of women who have never used contraception are fatalistic about childbearing, a fact that merits close attention by family planning program administrators in the region. Yogyakarta and Bali have a different pattern from other provinces in Java and Bali, with a higher percentage of women who have never used contraception, who want to be pregnant, are currently pregnant, or are menopausal.

With regard to education, better educated women who have never used contraception are more likely to cite pregnancy or desire for pregnancy as reasons for nonuse than are their less educated counterparts. However, at least some of this relationship is probably due to differences in the age distributions of the categories.

5. Quality of contraceptive use

Several questions were included in the individual questionnaire to ascertain whether certain methods of contraception were being used correctly. Three methods were evaluated—the pill, condom, and injection. Respondents who reported using the pill were asked whether they had a package at home, and, if so, the interviewer asked to see the package and noted whether the pills were missing in order or not. In addition, pill users were asked when they last took a pill. Similarly, women who relied on condoms were asked to show the interviewer the package that their husband was using, while respondents who were using injection were asked when they last had an injection.

Table 7 presents data on quality of use among married women who are using the pill. As previously mentioned, 16.2 percent of married respondents were using the pill. The majority of these women (94 percent) could show their package of pills, 85 percent had taken their pills in order, and 87 percent had taken a pill less than 2 days prior to the interview. The quality of use of the pill decreases among older woman.

Data on women who are using injection and those whose husbands are using condoms are presented in Table 8. Of the 1.6 percent of women relying on the condom for contraception, 87 percent could show the package to the interviewer. Of those who could not, many said it was because the package is kept by the husband. Injection is used by 9.5 percent of currently married women, 99 percent of whom received their last injection within 3 months of the survey.

B. Fertility

Available data show that fertility rates in Indonesia have been declining since the end of the 1960s. Table 9 presents age specific fertility rates and total fertility rates (TFRs) using data from the 1971 and 1980 Population Censuses, the 1976 and 1985 SUPAS, and the 1987 NICPS. Estimates based on the first four data sets were calculated using the Own Children technique, while the 1987 NICPS figures are unadjusted rates obtained from the birth histories reported by respondents.

The data show that the TFR which, at the end of the 1960s was 5.6 children per woman, had declined to 3.4 by the mid-1980s. Hence, over a period of about 16 years, there has been a decline of about 40 percent or 2.5 percent annually. These findings should be viewed cautiously, however, until a more detailed analysis can be undertaken.

Although the level of fertility has declined substantially in the past two decades, there does not appear to be have been any significant change in the age pattern of fertility over time, with the peak always in the 20–24 age group. Fertility among teenagers has declined somewhat more than for older women, possibly due to an increase in the age at marriage, improvement in the education and employment opportunities among women, and increasing participation in family planning programs.

C. Fertility Preferences

Several questions were put to respondents to determine their desires regarding future childbearing. These data can give an indication of future trends in fertility.

Table 10 shows data concerning women's fertility preferences. Almost 55 percent of married women in Indonesia do not want any more children. The corresponding figure for women in Java and Bali in 1976 was 39 percent; hence there has been a significant change in women's views about fertility in the past 11 years. One of every four respondents said that she wanted to wait at least two years before having another child. Altogether, over 80 percent of married women either want no more children or want to delay their next birth. The rest of the respondents can be classified into three groups—those who want to have a child soon (10 percent), those who want another child but cannot decide when they want it (5 percent), and those who are undecided about whether to have another child (4 percent).

As expected, fertility preferences vary by age. The proportion of women who want no more children increases from 5 percent of women aged 15–19 to 95 percent of women 45–49. Younger women are more likely to want to have another child soon, although there is substantial interest among younger women in spacing children.

Table 11 presents data on the fertility preferences of married women who are not using a contraceptive method. Almost half of married nonusers want no more children, and one in four wants to delay the next birth. Thus, three out of four women who are not protected against pregnancy either do not want any more children or want to postpone their next child at least two years. These women are potentially in need of family planning services.

Fertility preferences of nonusers depend on the respondent's age, number of children, and level of education. A greater proportion of older nonusers and those who have many children, want no more children. Differentials by area and place of residence are less pronounced. Although a greater proportion of married nonusers with no education want no more children, most of these women are older, thus confounding the effect of education with that of age.

The 1987 NICPS included questions on the ideal number of children. Table 12 presents the distribution of currently married women by ideal number of children. There is a strong preference in Indonesia for either two or three children, with 32 percent stating a preference for two children and 24 percent for three. Nineteen percent want four children, while only 12 percent desire five or more. Twelve percent gave non-numeric answers such as "As many as God gives me," "It does not matter," etc.

Fertility preferences vary by age, number of living children, area of residence, and education. Table 12 shows the tendency of younger women to want fewer children. Fully 60 percent of married women under age 20 state an ideal of one or two children, as compared to just over 25 percent of women aged 30 and above. The majority of married women in age group 20–29 prefer to have 2 or 3 children, whereas those in the age group 30 and above have an ideal of 3 or more children.

Ideal family size is related to the number of living children. Half of the respondents with 0–2 children say that their ideal number of children is two or fewer, while those with 3 or 4 children tend to state 3 or 4 as their ideal number. This probably reflects the fact that many women find it

difficult to tell the interviewer that if they could choose again they would have fewer children. However 48 percent of women with 5 or more children said that they would prefer to have fewer. Twenty-four percent of women with 5 or more children gave non-numeric answers.

The data in Table 12 show that there is little difference in the pattern of fertility preferences among urban and rural women. However, women in Java-Bali differ from those outside. In Java-Bali about 65 percent of married women want 2 or 3 children. In Outer Islands I and II about 45 percent of married women prefer to have four or more children.

Table 12 also shows the variation among provinces in the Java-Bali region. The highest percentage of respondents who want to have 2 children are found in Bali, Yogyakarta, and East Java. The highest percentage of those wanting large families is in the province of Jakarta, where 29 percent of respondents want 4 or more children.

Table 1. Sample coverage by province

Region/Province	No. of census blocks	Number of teams	No. of house-holds	No. of respond-ents
Java-Bali				
Jakarta	53	3	1848	1731
West Java	53	3	1985	1655
Central Java	53	3	1642	1370
Yogyakarta	37	2	1560	1060
East Java	53	3	1747	1583
Bali	37	2	1303	1044
Outer Java-Bali I				
Aceh	4	1	158	136
North Sumatra	15	1	589	490
West Sumatra	6	1	200	155
South Sumatra	9	1	328	317
Lampung	8	1	345	304
West Kalimantan	5	1	190	173
South Kalimantan	4	1	172	144
North Sulawesi	5	1	170	139
South Sulawesi	13	1	421	359
West Nusa Tenggara	6	1	223	161
Outer Java-Bali II				
Riau	14	1	430	370
Bengkulu	5	1	153	128
Central Sulawesi	11	1	406	354
Sulawesi Tenggara	9	1	271	217
Total	400	30	14141	11890

Table 2. Percent of ever married and currently married women knowing any contraceptive method, knowing a source for contraceptive methods, and having ever used contraceptive methods, by method, NICPS, 1987

Method of contraception	Knows method		Knows source		Ever used	
	Ever married women	Currently married women	Ever married women	Currently married women	Ever married women	Currently married women
Any method	93.6	94.5	91.4	92.7	62.1	65.1
Any modern method	93.1	94.1	91.4	92.7	58.5	61.5
Pill	90.0	91.0	87.0	88.3	35.3	37.2
IUD	80.8	82.1	74.4	75.7	20.1	21.2
Injection	82.8	84.2	79.5	81.1	18.3	19.5
Diaphragm/foam/jelly	3.7	4.0	2.9	3.1	0.2	0.2
Condom	63.3	64.5	50.0	51.4	5.8	6.2
Tubectomy	51.4	52.7	47.3	48.7	3.0	3.1
Vasectomy	25.9	26.5	23.4	24.1	0.2	0.2
Norplant	29.1	29.9	23.7	24.4	0.4	0.4
Abortion	18.2	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5
Any traditional method	33.9	34.8	18.0	18.6	11.0	11.5
Periodic abstinence	20.4	21.1	18.0	18.6	4.2	4.4
Withdrawal	14.4	15.1	-	-	4.5	4.8
Prolonged abstinence	0.9	0.9	-	-	0.5	0.6
Herbs	12.3	12.4	-	-	2.9	2.8
Massage	5.0	5.2	-	-	0.9	0.9
Other	1.6	1.7	-	-	0.4	0.4
Total women	11 885	10 898	11 885	10 898	11 885	10 898

- = Not applicable

Table 3. Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, NICPS, 1987

Background characteristics	Any method	Contraceptive method currently used								Not using	Total per-cent	Curr. marr. women
		Pill	IUD	Injec-tion	Condom	Tubec-tomy	Vasec-tomy	Nor-plant	Trad'l method			
Age												
<20	25.5	12.8	3.6	6.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.2	74.5	100.0	610
20-29	51.3	19.5	12.0	13.7	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.5	3.3	48.7	100.0	4 290
30+	47.7	14.2	15.2	6.8	2.0	4.9	0.2	0.4	4.0	52.3	100.0	5 998
No. of Children												
0-2	41.9	16.7	11.3	8.8	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	3.0	58.1	100.0	5 437
3-4	58.6	17.7	17.3	11.5	2.4	4.4	0.2	0.6	4.5	41.4	100.0	3 156
5+	47.3	12.8	12.5	8.1	1.5	7.1	0.2	0.4	4.6	52.7	100.0	2 305
Place of Residence												
Urban	54.4	12.8	13.1	11.9	4.1	5.8	0.3	0.4	6.0	45.6	100.0	2 976
Rural	45.4	17.5	13.4	8.5	0.6	2.1	0.1	0.4	2.8	54.6	100.0	7 922
Region												
Java-Bali	50.7	16.2	15.3	10.7	1.8	3.4	0.2	0.4	2.7	49.3	100.0	7 566
Jakarta	54.0	10.6	14.8	11.7	4.9	5.7	0.4	0.4	5.5	46.0	100.0	542
West Java	45.8	18.0	8.8	13.3	0.8	2.2	0.1	0.1	2.5	54.2	100.0	2 328
Central Java	53.6	15.3	18.7	10.8	2.3	3.7	0.5	0.5	1.8	46.4	100.0	1 924
Yogyakarta	68.1	6.9	31.7	7.4	4.0	5.0	0.8	0.0	12.3	31.9	100.0	183
East Java	49.8	17.8	15.2	8.5	1.5	3.7	0.0	0.8	2.3	50.2	100.0	2 405
Bali	68.5	5.0	49.0	5.9	1.6	4.6	0.4	0.0	2.0	31.5	100.0	184
Outer Java-Bali I	41.8	16.3	8.7	6.7	1.0	2.5	0.0	0.4	6.1	58.2	100.0	2 919
Outer Java-Bali II	37.9	15.8	8.6	6.0	1.3	1.4	0.1	0.0	4.7	62.1	100.0	413
Education												
No Schooling	32.7	14.2	10.3	4.5	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.5	1.3	67.3	100.0	2 412
Some Primary	47.0	18.5	12.3	9.3	0.7	2.3	0.1	0.5	3.3	53.0	100.0	4 415
Completed Primary	54.2	16.6	13.9	13.0	1.7	4.2	0.3	0.3	4.2	45.8	100.0	2 618
Comp. Junior HS	60.2	12.6	16.2	11.9	5.5	5.5	0.5	2.6	5.4	39.8	100.0	758
Comp. Senior HS+	68.6	10.2	24.6	11.5	6.2	7.1	0.4	0.1	8.5	31.4	100.0	695
Total	47.9	16.2	13.3	9.5	1.6	3.1	0.2	0.4	3.6	52.1	100.0	10 898

Table 4. Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to place of residence, 1985 SUPAS and 1987 NICPS

Contraceptive Method	Indonesia		Java-Bali		Outer Java-Bali I		Outer Java-Bali II	
	1985	1987	1985	1987	1985	1987	1985*	1987
Any method	39.3	45.8	43.2	48.6	31.4	39.6	24.0	36.6
Any modern method	37.8	42.2	41.8	45.9	29.6	33.5	22.4	31.9
Pill	15.7	14.1 **	15.5	14.1 **	16.4	14.2 **	12.8	14.5 **
IUD	12.4	13.3	15.2	15.3	6.4	8.7	4.1	8.6
Injection	7.4	9.5	8.4	10.7	5.2	6.7	4.5	6.0
Condom	0.7	1.6	0.7	1.8	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.3
Tubectomy	1.3	3.1	1.5	3.4	0.8	2.5	0.4	1.4
Vasectomy	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Norplant	-	0.4	-	0.4	-	0.4	-	0.0
Any trad'l method	1.5	3.6	1.4	2.7	1.7	6.1	1.6	4.7
Not using any method	60.7	54.2	56.8	51.4	68.6	60.4	76.1	63.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* The SUPAS 1985 data are limited to the four provinces which are included in the 1987 NICPS, namely, Riau, Bengkulu, Central Sulawesi and Sulawesi Tenggara.

** In accordance with the definition used in the 1985 SUPAS, women who took the pill more than two days prior to the interview are not considered as using the pill.

Table 5. Percent distribution of ever-married women currently using contraception by source of services, according to contraceptive method, NICPS, 1987

Source of services	Contraceptive method currently used							All methods
	Pill	IUD	Injec-tion	Condom	Tubec-tomy	Vasec-tomy	Norplant /Implant	
FP Clinic/PHC/Hospital	30.0	76.1	65.1	23.3	93.7	100.0	61.9	56.2
FP Fieldworker	11.7	2.3	1.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	3.8	5.5
FP Outlet/FP Group/FP ext-ension worker in village	29.2	4.8	3.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	13.2
Mobile clinic	0.3	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.7
Safari/Campaign	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.5
Dispensary/Drugstore	1.6	0.0	0.0	53.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Private Doctor	1.0	7.1	11.9	1.0	5.6	0.0	2.2	5.5
Private Midwife	2.3	2.9	11.6	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.4
Posyandu *	6.2	2.6	4.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	4.1
Traditional Healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	17.6	1.3	1.6	2.0	0.4	0.0	11.4	7.4
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total women	1762	1445	1024	170	339	17	45	4802

* Integrated child health care services (immunization, vaccination, nutrition, family planning and diarrhea control).

Table 6 . Percent distribution of currently married women who have never used contraception by reasons for not using contraception according to background characteristics, NICPS, 1987

Background characteristics	Reasons																	Total percent	No. never used
	Wants pregnancy	Lacks knowledge	Opposed to FP	Husb. opposed to FP	Othrs disapprove	Infrequent sex	Breastfeeding	Menopause	Health concerns	Acces Availability	Costs too much	Fatalistic	Religion	Inconvenient	Other	Is pregnant	Don't know		
Age																			
<20	37.5	2.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.5	7.7	24.9	5.3	100.0	386
20-29	31.0	1.4	0.6	7.3	0.5	1.2	17.0	0.3	3.6	0.7	0.2	6.6	0.0	0.4	7.4	17.5	3.8	100.0	1311
30+	15.3	5.9	0.9	5.7	0.2	1.6	2.3	17.9	4.9	0.6	0.2	12.5	0.8	0.9	17.7	3.4	8.8	100.0	2108
No. Children																			
0-2	35.9	3.1	0.7	4.2	0.3	1.3	10.9	6.6	1.6	0.3	0.2	6.7	0.1	0.5	9.2	13.3	4.9	100.0	2318
3-4	4.2	5.1	0.9	8.5	0.3	0.8	8.6	13.0	7.2	1.2	0.3	12.8	0.4	0.8	18.3	7.0	10.2	100.0	755
5+	1.4	5.6	0.4	9.0	0.1	1.8	1.9	17.8	8.2	1.0	0.1	15.1	1.6	1.4	20.2	5.0	9.0	100.0	732
Residence																			
Urban	27.5	4.4	0.5	6.6	0.4	2.5	7.0	7.9	5.1	0.1	0.1	10.5	0.3	0.4	11.5	9.9	5.3	100.0	853
Rural	21.6	3.8	0.8	5.8	0.2	1.0	9.2	10.7	3.7	0.8	0.2	9.2	0.5	0.8	13.6	10.7	7.2	100.0	2952
Region																			
Java-Bali	25.1	5.0	1.0	4.9	0.4	1.1	8.6	10.7	3.7	0.6	0.1	10.5	0.3	0.7	12.4	8.6	5.8	100.0	2425
Jakarta	29.6	4.8	1.3	10.9	0.2	1.9	8.4	7.3	4.4	0.4	0.0	8.0	0.2	1.7	9.6	8.2	2.5	100.0	165
West Java	20.7	3.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.4	7.5	13.6	5.4	0.8	0.0	22.0	0.4	0.6	9.0	9.8	1.0	100.0	772
Cent.Java	27.4	3.8	1.9	4.6	0.0	1.5	12.7	10.7	3.1	0.5	0.3	5.1	0.3	0.5	14.3	8.1	5.1	100.0	554
Yogyakarta	31.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.6	4.9	9.6	15.4	5.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.6	0.0	10.0	13.4	0.9	100.0	30
East Java	26.2	7.8	1.4	3.7	1.0	1.4	6.7	8.6	2.3	0.6	0.2	4.9	0.2	0.8	14.9	7.4	11.5	100.0	867
Bali	32.6	0.9	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	15.5	12.6	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	8.9	15.3	3.9	100.0	37
Outr J-B II	19.2	2.4	0.2	8.3	0.0	1.4	8.8	9.3	4.2	0.3	0.2	8.1	0.8	0.7	15.5	13.4	7.2	100.0	1211
Outr J-B II	18.9	1.0	0.0	4.7	0.7	2.7	10.0	5.5	6.0	3.0	0.7	5.0	0.0	1.7	7.2	16.2	16.4	100.0	169
Education																			
No School	13.0	7.1	1.2	4.4	0.0	0.6	3.2	18.9	3.1	0.6	0.2	12.3	0.9	0.9	15.1	5.5	12.1	100.0	1259
Some Prim.	25.7	3.6	0.6	6.4	0.5	1.3	10.1	7.4	4.3	0.7	0.2	9.0	0.2	0.8	13.1	11.1	4.9	100.0	1490
Comp. Prim.	29.2	1.1	0.3	7.5	0.2	1.7	12.9	3.8	5.9	0.5	0.2	7.4	0.4	0.3	11.3	13.0	3.7	100.0	753
Com. Jr.HS	35.9	0.0	0.2	6.5	0.9	2.3	14.9	2.3	1.0	0.4	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.2	11.3	16.5	1.1	100.0	180
Com. Sr.HS	34.4	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	1.2	13.8	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.8	7.5	29.3	0.6	100.0	123
Total	22.9	4.0	0.7	6.0	0.3	1.3	8.7	10.0	4.0	0.6	0.2	9.5	0.4	0.7	13.1	10.5	6.7	100.0	3805

Table 7. Percent of currently married women using pill by age and quality of use, NICPS, 1987

A G E	Using pill	Have package at home		Took pill less than two days before the survey	Currently married women
		Can show the package	Pills missing in order		
15 - 19	12.8	12.5	11.5	11.9	610
20 - 24	17.2	16.4	15.2	16.1	1 887
25 - 29	21.3	19.9	18.0	19.2	2 403
30 - 34	19.8	19.1	17.2	18.4	1 970
35 - 39	15.1	13.5	12.2	13.2	1 547
40 - 44	13.3	12.3	11.1	11.8	1 261
45 - 49	4.7	4.1	4.0	4.2	1 220
Total	16.2	15.2	13.8	14.1	10 898

Table 8. Percent of currently married women using condom and injection by age and the quality of use, NICPS, 1987

A G E	Condom		Injection		Currently married women
	Using Condom	Can show the package	Using Iniection	Injected less than 3 months before the survey	
15 - 19	0.1	0.0	6.5	6.5	610
20 - 24	1.1	1.1	14.0	13.9	1 887
25 - 29	1.2	0.9	13.4	13.4	2 403
30 - 34	2.6	2.5	10.1	10.0	1 970
35 - 39	2.4	2.1	8.3	8.2	1 547
40 - 44	1.7	1.5	4.0	4.0	1 261
45 - 49	0.9	0.8	2.2	2.1	1 220
Total	1.6	1.4	9.5	9.4	10 898

Table 9. Age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rates, 1971 and 1980 Population Censuses, 1976 and 1985 SUPAS, and 1987 NICPS

A G E	1971 Census 1967-1970	1976 SUPAS 1971-1975	1980 Census 1976-1979	1985 SUPAS 1980-1985	1987 NICPS 1983-1987
15 - 19	155	127	116	95	78
20 - 24	286	265	248	220	188
25 - 29	273	256	232	206	172
30 - 34	211	199	177	154	126
35 - 39	124	118	104	89	75
40 - 44	55	57	46	37	29
45 - 49	17	18	13	10	10
TFR	5 605	5 200	4 680	4 055	3 390

Note : Estimates based on 1971 to 1985 data are computed using the Own Children method, while the 1987 NICPS rates are unadjusted.

Table 10. Percent of currently married women by age and fertility preferences, NICPS, 1987

A G E	Do not want more	Want more later*	Want more soon**	Want more but do not know when***	Do not know if want more	Total percent	Currently married women
15 - 19	5.4	60.6	13.1	13.9	2.0	100.0	610
20 - 24	17.9	59.4	12.8	6.4	3.4	100.0	1 887
25 - 29	38.7	38.7	12.9	6.0	3.7	100.0	2 403
30 - 34	62.8	18.3	9.3	4.4	5.2	100.0	1 970
35 - 39	77.2	6.7	7.6	4.4	4.1	100.0	1 547
40 - 44	85.4	2.3	4.7	3.6	3.9	100.0	1 261
45 - 49	95.2	0.0	1.8	1.2	1.8	100.0	1 220
Total	54.8	26.7	9.6	5.2	3.7	100.0	10 898

* Want to delay birth 2 or more years
** Want to have another child within 2 years
*** Undecided when

Table 11. Percent distribution of currently married women who are not using contraception by fertility preferences, according to background characteristics, NICPS, 1987

Background characteristics	Do not want more	Want more later*	Want more soon**	Want more but do not know when	Do not know if want more	Total percent	Currently married women
Age							
<20	3.7	55.3	20.8	18.3	2.0	100.0	454
20-29	21.6	42.8	20.3	10.2	5.2	100.0	2 088
30+	71.1	7.6	10.1	5.6	5.5	100.0	3 138
No. of Children							
0-2	24.5	34.8	24.3	12.3	4.1	100.0	3 160
3-4	68.0	17.6	4.1	3.8	6.5	100.0	1 306
5+	85.4	4.5	1.2	2.8	6.2	100.0	1 216
Area of Residence							
Urban	51.5	20.7	17.2	8.1	2.5	100.0	1 357
Rural	46.3	25.5	13.9	8.4	5.9	100.0	4 324
Region							
Java-Bali	50.2	23.8	15.6	7.2	3.2	100.0	3 728
Jakarta	51.5	17.4	18.1	10.8	2.2	100.0	250
West Java	48.4	24.0	18.7	4.9	4.0	100.0	1 261
Central Java	49.7	27.5	11.1	8.5	3.1	100.0	893
Yogyakarta	55.3	20.2	21.7	1.2	1.6	100.0	59
East Java	51.8	22.6	14.5	8.1	3.0	100.0	1 208
Bali	52.6	19.8	22.9	4.9	0.4	100.0	58
Outer Java-Bali I	42.7	24.8	13.2	10.2	9.2	100.0	1 701
Outer Java-Bali II	40.6	29.7	11.7	12.9	5.2	100.0	252
Education							
No Schooling	62.8	14.1	9.0	7.3	6.8	100.0	1 624
Some Primary	45.0	25.7	16.4	7.7	5.2	100.0	2 339
Completed Primary	37.2	31.6	18.2	9.1	3.9	100.0	1 199
Comp. Junior HS	35.3	35.1	14.1	13.4	2.1	100.0	301
Comp. Senior HS+	34.9	32.1	20.3	10.8	1.9	100.0	218
Total	47.5	24.4	14.7	8.3	5.1	100.0	5 681

* Want to delay birth 2 or more years
** Want to have another child within 2 years

Table 12 . Percent distribution of currently married women by ideal number of children, according to background characteristics, NICPS, 1987

Background characteristics	Ideal number of children					Non numeric response	Total percent	Currently married women
	1	2	3	4	5+			
Age								
<20	2.4	57.5	19.2	10.6	4.1	6.2	100.0	610
20-29	1.2	38.6	27.6	17.6	8.6	6.3	100.0	4 290
30+	2.0	24.3	21.4	20.8	15.0	16.6	100.0	5 998
No. of Children								
0-2	2.6	47.0	24.9	13.2	5.2	7.0	100.0	5 437
3-4	1.0	18.3	27.9	29.3	11.7	11.8	100.0	3 156
5+	0.5	14.3	15.1	18.5	27.8	23.7	100.0	2 305
Place of Residence								
Urban	1.8	32.2	26.7	20.8	9.8	8.6	100.0	2 976
Rural	1.7	31.6	22.6	18.3	12.6	13.2	100.0	7 922
Region								
Java-Bali	2.1	38.3	25.3	17.2	7.2	9.8	100.0	7 566
Jakarta	0.6	33.0	26.3	22.8	6.1	11.1	100.0	542
West Java	2.0	36.3	24.0	15.6	10.1	12.0	100.0	2 328
Central Java	2.2	35.7	28.1	18.5	8.8	6.7	100.0	1 924
Yogyakarta	1.5	42.1	38.6	11.6	3.1	3.1	100.0	183
East Java	2.5	42.0	23.1	17.3	4.2	10.9	100.0	2 405
Bali	2.8	54.3	24.6	11.7	2.3	4.1	100.0	184
Outer Java-Bali I	0.8	17.3	19.2	22.3	22.8	17.5	100.0	2 919
Outer Java-Bali II	0.5	14.5	26.8	27.7	19.1	11.4	100.0	413
Education								
No Schooling	2.5	25.4	16.7	18.8	14.5	22.1	100.0	2 412
Some Primary	1.7	28.1	24.3	20.4	14.0	11.5	100.0	4 415
Complete Primary	1.6	37.9	26.1	17.8	9.4	7.2	100.0	2 618
Complete Junior	0.5	40.7	27.8	19.2	6.1	5.6	100.0	758
Complete Senior	0.6	44.5	31.1	14.8	4.6	4.3	100.0	695
Total	1.7	31.8	23.7	19.0	11.9	11.9	100.0	10 898

Note: No respondent stated a desire for no children.

APPENDIX

Table A. Result of household interview by sample domain, NICPS, 1987

Result of Interview	Java-Bali						Outer Java Bali I	Outer Java Bali II	Total
	Jakarta	West Java	Central Java	Yogya-karta	East Java	Bali			
Completed	91.8	96.1	96.9	96.4	96.8	97.8	96.5	94.9	95.9
No competent respndnt.	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.4
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dwelling destroyed	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.6
Dwelling vacant	7.0	2.2	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.6	2.4	2.9	2.9
Dwelling not found	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.?	0.1
Other	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	2 014	2 065	1 695	1 618	1 804	1 333	2 8??	1 329	14 755

Table B. Result of individual interview by sample domain, NICPS, 1987

Result of Interview	Java-Bali						Outer Java Bali I	Outer Java Bali II	Total
	Jakarta	West Java	Central Java	Yogya-karta	East Java	Bali			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Completed	99.5	97.8	98.3	99.2	98.4	99.7	98.6	96.4	98.5
Not at home	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.2	2.8	1.0
Postponed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
Partly completed	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	1 737	1 692	1 394	1 068	1 606	1 045	2 413	1 110	12 065

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