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REPORT ON A SITE VISIT TO INDONESIA
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C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
ABBREVIATIONS	ii
I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	1
II. STRUCTURE OF THE PROJECT	
Purpose of the East Java Survey	2
Selection of the East Java Site	2
The Multiple Round Feature	3
Selection of the Subcontractor	4
Negotiation of the Subcontract	4
Use of In-Country Personnel	5
Administration of a Broad Survey	6
III. DATA PRODUCTION	
Sample	8
Questionnaire	8
Interviewers	9
Editing	10
Data Analysis	10
Dissemination of Results	12
The Role of POPLAB	13
IV. CONCLUSIONS	14
APPENDIX	
List of Contacts in Indonesia	15

ABBREVIATIONS

AID/W	Agency for International Development/Washington
BKKBN	National Family Planning Coordination Board
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
EJMRS	East Java Multiple Round Survey
EJSO	East Javan Statistical Office
MSSS	Multiple Subject Socioeconomic Survey
POPLAB	International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics
SUSENAS	First Round of the Multiple-Subject Socioeconomic Survey
UNC	University of North Carolina
UNC/CH	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
WFS	World Fertility Survey

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Indonesian component of the POPLAB Birth and Death Data Collection Project involves a multiple-round survey of more than 20,000 households in the province of East Java. In 1971, East Java had a population of 25,517,000; by 1980, the population had swelled to approximately 30,000,000 persons. East Java is rural, but it includes Surabaya, the second largest city in Indonesia. An intensive family planning effort has been initiated in the province and is cited widely as representative of the success of the Indonesian family planning program.

A review of family planning service statistics and of the results of various single-round demographic surveys in Indonesia (including the World Fertility Survey, or WFS) indicates that fertility is declining. This observation is based on own-children estimates of fertility and pregnancy histories--data which some demographic experts feel may be reported inadequately in Indonesia. Age-misstatement and failure to report small children are especially crucial problems. Although indirect estimates of mortality have been made in Indonesia, there is disagreement over the applicability of the estimation techniques to Indonesia. Despite claims to the contrary, the success of the Indonesian family planning program in promoting contraceptive use and reducing fertility in the 1970s has not been documented conclusively.

Preliminary tabulations have been made of the 1980 census data. The results suggest that the Indonesian population grew at an annual rate of 2.34 percent from 1971 to 1980. This rate is comparable to that for the 1961-1971 period. Pre-census projections of the rate of natural increase were approximately 2.0 percent per annum.

In examining the results of the census, the Indonesian public has called into question the successes claimed by the Indonesian family planning program. Professional population researchers recognize that the growth rate represents the decadal, and not the current rate, of increase, and that the higher-than-expected rate of natural increase may be the consequence of improvements in census coverage, unanticipated declines in mortality, or higher-than-expected fertility rates. But, given the demographic data available before the East Java survey, professional demographers cannot measure precisely birth and death rates, and thus they cannot validate or invalidate the claimed success of the family planning program.

II. STRUCTURE OF THE PROJECT

Purpose of The East Java Survey

The East Java Multiple Round Survey (EJMRS) is designed to provide valid and reliable estimates of age-specific birth and death rates in East Java, information to calculate errors in measuring fertility and mortality when indirect estimation techniques or data from a single survey are used, and data to improve the vital registration system of the country. While visiting Indonesia and POPLAB's office at the University of North Carolina (UNC), the evaluator discussed the objectives of the survey. AID/Jakarta and AID/Washington are interested primarily in the first goal. Indonesian family planning program officials also emphasize the first goal. Indonesian demographers mention the first and second objectives. POPLAB personnel emphasize the importance of the third goal especially, but they also mention the other two purposes of the survey. The differences in emphasis have important implications for the survey, affecting how it is administered. The effects of those differences are described below.

Selection of the East Java Site

Only East Java Province was selected to be the site of the survey, and not all of Java, Java and Bali, or some other, more comprehensive area of coverage. The selection, which followed discussions between the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and POPLAB, reflects both substantive and administrative considerations.

As the showcase for the Indonesian family planning program, East Java was the appropriate choice of site for an evaluation of the reputed successes of the program. The study of contraceptive prevalence, and of levels and trends in fertility in East Java, will provide the documented, objective evidence needed to confirm or refute the program's success in the province. Furthermore, it can be viewed as a means to improving vital registration procedures in the country. The provincial governor of East Java has emphasized the value of a vital registration system, and he has taken administrative action to strengthen that system. This is evidence of East Java's serious interest in achieving a goal to benefit the nation.

The Central Bureau of Statistics, located in Jakarta, is responsible for a large number of data-collection projects. To improve efficiency, the CBS decided to upgrade its provincial offices to enable staff there to pursue province-level research and to manage the participation of the provinces in nationwide studies. Before the EJMRS began, the provincial office in Surabaya budgeted money for a new office complex, a computer,

and computer facilities. Although construction of the offices was delayed, the computer facilities were completed. Personnel were transferred from CBS/Jakarta to CBS/Surabaya to upgrade the research capabilities of staff in Surabaya. The EJMRS was viewed as an excellent opportunity to use the staff's research capabilities. POPLAB also located a resident adviser in Surabaya to help upgrade the research capabilities of CBS staff.

All the persons who were consulted during the site visit agreed that it was correct to concentrate the survey in East Java alone. No one felt that the survey should have covered more than that province. Several said, however, that they hoped this kind of survey could be extended ultimately to other provinces.

Considering the goals of the survey and the desire of the CBS to upgrade the Surabaya office, the evaluator believes that it was appropriate to select East Java Province as the site of the survey. (It is important to remember that the province, with a population of approximately 30 million, is larger than many nations.)

The Multiple Round Feature

The East Java survey consists of three annual interview rounds. The first began in 1980. The households that were surveyed in the first round will be revisited in subsequent rounds, and demographic changes in the households during the interim will be ascertained. POPLAB will use a variety of direct and indirect methods of estimation. The retrospective data collected in the initial survey will be used to estimate vital rates. Information on changes in the demographic composition of households between survey rounds will be used to calculate age-specific birth and death rates. The survey takes into account the migration of sample households and the construction of new households in sampling units. The multiple-round data also will be used to calculate age-specific rates of migration, marital formation and dissolution, and school enrollment and dropout rates.

The EJMRS is of such magnitude that it could not be carried out in each of the major provinces in Indonesia. And, as a multiple-round study, it differs from earlier demographic surveys in Indonesia. It is believed that the EJMRS will provide accurate data on fertility and mortality levels and trends. Demographic processes will be observed directly and vital rates will be calculated. In earlier studies, indirect techniques were used to estimate mortality and fertility, and the resulting information appeared to conflict with the findings from recent censuses. The EJMRS will rely on direct, and not indirect, methods of estimation. It will, therefore, provide detailed data on fertility, mortality, and migration for demographers and policymakers in Indonesia. This is a key strength of the survey.

Officials at the Central Bureau of Statistics in Jakarta are keenly interested in using the direct estimates of fertility and mortality from the EJMRS to evaluate the validity of indirect estimation techniques. When the appropriate indirect techniques for estimating vital rates in Indonesia have been identified, they can be applied to the results of single-round surveys in other provinces, and with the knowledge that the data will be accurate.

Selection of the Subcontractor

POPLAB's decision to select the CBS to be the subcontractor for the survey was sound. The CBS is the only research organization in Indonesia capable of conducting a survey like the EJMRS. The organization is responsible for much of the demographic and socioeconomic data collected in Indonesia. It conducts the decennial census, and many demographic surveys as well. It has managed such important studies at the Indonesian World Fertility Study. The CBS has a trained and experienced professional staff, in addition to a staff of trained (male) interviewers. It also has developed a sampling frame suitable for use in the East Java study.

The National Family Planning Coordination Board (BKKBN) has the personnel and resources to conduct the EJMRS. But, because one of the goals of the project is to estimate age-specific vital rates to evaluate the success of the national family planning program, an independent, official research organization (such as the CBS) had to be selected to manage the survey. Public and professional acceptance of the findings will be enhanced because the survey was conducted by an agency independent of the BKKBN. Officials at AID/Jakarta, the CBS, and the BKKBN mentioned that this was an important consideration.

Negotiation of the Subcontract

In the subcontract POPLAB negotiated with the CBS, the production phase is described in detail, and tentative timetables are suggested. Nowhere in the subcontract is there a detailed description of the expected analysis. A specific project report is not required. In consultation with the CBS, POPLAB/UIIC has primary responsibility for the sample, design of the questionnaire and survey plans, and manual preparation of data. The CBS has primary responsibility for the collection, tabulation, analysis, and publication of the data, for which POPLAB is obligated to provide assistance. It was evident during the site visit that the CBS will issue a project report with the assistance of POPLAB. The requirement

of a report, including a specified date for publication, should have been written into the subcontract.

The CBS operates on a twelve-month budget cycle. Each quarter funds for activities are forwarded. Given the vagaries of international banking arrangements, this funding procedure can create problems. For example, the CBS received money to train interviewers but it did not receive money for scheduled fieldwork until three months later.

The total costs for the project, \$182,746, apparently were estimates based on Indonesia's experience with mid-decade demographic surveys. In informal conversations with the evaluator, officials indicated that costs have been considerably higher. Although the CBS has covered some of the additional expenditures, it is anticipated that all survey funds will be expended before the contract expires. Because funds for the project are forwarded quarterly, no formal request to amend the subcontract so that additional funds can be allocated will be made until funds are virtually exhausted. POPLAB should review the conditions for funding the subcontract. If necessary and if appropriate, the subcontract should be amended to provide additional funds.

Use of In-Country Personnel

The professional staff at the CBS have participated in most survey activities. CBS/Jakarta worked with POPLAB to design and pretest the sample and questionnaire. The East Javan Statistical Office (EJSO), the East Java branch of the CBS which is located in Surabaya, trained the interviewers, managed the fieldwork, and coded and edited data. Basic tabulations will be produced on the EJSO computer in Surabaya. An own-children analysis of the survey data will be done in Jakarta. The calculation of fertility rates using data on last live births will be done in Surabaya and at POPLAB.

All the parties involved in the research appear to be satisfied with POPLAB's contribution to the survey. The arrangements to divide labor between the CBS and the EJSO seem to be working well. Information and data appeared to be moving fairly freely among the CBS, the EJSO, and POPLAB. (This is due to the presence of Steve Wilson, POPLAB's resident adviser in Indonesia.)

CBS personnel are experienced in administering demographic surveys, but the consensus is that the EJMRS could not have been conducted without POPLAB's assistance. The EJMRS required the collection of different kinds of data and a variety of analytical techniques that had not been used before in Indonesia. POPLAB's guidance was required to ensure that these techniques were applied correctly and successfully. The Indonesians also

were inexperienced with a multiple-round survey and needed assistance to design and implement it.

Officials at the CBS and POPLAB are confident that Indonesian personnel can conduct the third round of the survey with limited input from POPLAB. (POPLAB's resident adviser is scheduled to leave Indonesia before the third round begins.) The survey methodology is fully developed, and it is reasonable to expect the CBS and the EJSO to complete the collection of data. In all conversations with the evaluator, officials emphasized data production, and not data collection. There is concern that the CBS and the EJSO can analyze successfully the survey data. The CBS probably can complete an own-children analysis of data on households because it is experienced in the technique. The direct calculation of fertility and mortality using data from the second and third survey rounds is relatively straightforward and undoubtedly can be completed. It is less likely, however, that the analysis of indirect techniques of fertility and mortality can be completed without POPLAB's assistance. The subcontract contains a provision that permits CBS personnel to visit POPLAB if assistance in data analysis is needed.

Should the CBS decide to sponsor in other provinces surveys similar to the EJMRS, it should be able to use the experience it gained while administering the EJMRS to conduct reasonably high-quality surveys. Undoubtedly, periodic consultation with POPLAB or some other demographic center would be necessary, but it could be more limited than that required for the EJMRS.

Administration of a Broad Survey

POPLAB has discussed the possibility of conducting in East Java a broad survey that would be a component of the EJMRS. POPLAB reports that there is some enthusiasm in Indonesia for such a survey, but further consideration of the matter has been postponed until POPLAB clarifies with AID/Washington its problems with funding. The CBS does not seem to be enthusiastic about the broad survey, but the East Javan Statistical Office is interested. The CBS does not believe that the kinds of issues addressed in the broad survey are of particular importance in Indonesia at this time. It indicated that a broad survey would present logistical problems because it would require the hiring and training of female interviewers. The CBS maintains a staff of male interviewers. If POPLAB succeeds in involving the UNC in the effort, students could be used as interviewers. The EJSO is interested in undertaking another survey, independent of the CBS, but there is concern that such a survey might over-extend the organization.

A variety of social and economic data was collected in the SUSENAS (see Chapter III). The EJMRS respondents were drawn from the same sampling

frame as the SUSENAS respondents. SUSENAS respondents are a subset of EJMRS respondents. By matching data from the two interviews, a de facto broad survey could be made available. It is planned to do this.

Given the disagreement among Indonesians about conducting a broad survey at this time, and the possibility of creating a broad survey by matching the records of respondents to both the SUSENAS and the EJMRS, it may be appropriate for POPLAB to reconsider the selection of Indonesia, should funding for a broad survey be made available by AID/Washington.

III. DATA PRODUCTION

Sample

POPLAB's sampling experts considered a variety of alternative EJMRS sampling procedures. After a number of trips to Indonesia and considerable discussion of alternatives, it was decided to use the sampling frame developed by the CBS for its Multiple-Subject Socioeconomic Survey (MSSS), the first round of which was called SUSENAS. In 1979 census personnel mapped in detail the sample blocks for the MSSS. This activity coincided with the preparation of a map for the 1980 census. The sample is a three-stage random probability sample. Although designed to be approximately self-weighting, it includes weights that make it representative of the population.

At the sample block or village-level, interviewers followed the CBS practice of substituting a neighboring house for a sample housing unit that was empty. This practice can lead to problems. POPLAB, therefore, included an item on the survey screening sheet to indicate that the household being interviewed was either a sample household or a substitute. Apparently, it was difficult to get the interviewers to indicate a substitution because they were accustomed to substituting households without noting that they had done so. POPLAB personnel seem to think that, given the information available, substitution occurred infrequently.

POPLAB expended considerable effort to design the sample. In conformance with a requirement in the contract with AID, a representative random sample was used ultimately in the EJMRS. The sample is considered to be representative by prospective consumers of the data.

Questionnaire

Most of the basic questions in the POPLAB model questionnaire were used in the EJMRS. The model questionnaire includes an item on death in the household in the past twenty-four months. The CBS earlier tried to use a similar question and found that it would not work in Indonesia; it therefore excluded this kind of question from the EJMRS. Other items in the model questionnaire on infant mortality, widowhood, and orphanhood were included in the EJMRS; responses to these questions will be used to make indirect estimates of mortality. Direct estimates of mortality will be made using data on mortality collected between survey rounds. POPLAB's standard questions on fertility are included in the EJMRS.

In addition to ascertaining the date of the last live birth, interviewers will determine whether the last live birth occurred before the

next to last Lebaran. The Lebaran is a major religious holiday. It is believed that this information will be more useful than the date of birth data, which is subject to considerable misstatement in Indonesia. All the persons who were interviewed said this was a successful innovation.

The format of the POPLAB model questionnaire was not used. The format of the EJMRS questionnaire conformed to that of standard CBS surveys. Although it appears to an outside observer to be awkward, it presented no problems for the interviewers, who were accustomed to a questionnaire in this format. The design was sturdy, and the questionnaires were suitable for use in several rounds of interviewing.

The CBS was particularly interested in the value of the EJMRS as a tool to evaluate the family planning program and it insisted on the inclusion of three questions on contraceptive knowledge, practice, and method. POPLAB did not object to the inclusion of these questions, but it also did not encourage their use. Persons who were contacted during the site visit believe the questions on contraceptive prevalence will be extremely useful for policy analysis. The evaluator, too, believes they are a valuable addition to the survey instrument. (The staff for the Westinghouse Contraceptive Prevalence Survey were in Indonesia at the same time as the evaluator, but they were not involved in discussions about the inclusion of questions on contraceptive prevalence in the EJMRS.)

The questionnaire was pretested in Jakarta before it was used in East Java. Some minor problems were identified in the pretest and corrected.

Interviewers

The CBS maintains a staff of trained interviewers (the mantri statistik) who are used for mapping, identifying the sample households, and interviewing. The mantri statistik are experienced in the collection of demographic data. In earlier surveys and in the 1980 census, they asked limited questions about contraceptive prevalence. Their availability for the EJMRS gave the CBS an advantage as the subcontractor.

Approximately 700 interviewers were trained carefully in the specifics of the EJMRS for the first round of the survey. The classes, for approximately 35 persons, lasted one and one-half days. Field supervisors also were trained during these sessions. Manuals for interviewers were prepared. In the field, every mantri statistik was assigned to a supervisor from the regency office technical staff. The field supervisor sat in on at least two interviews by each mantri. Supervisors checked completed questionnaires in the field for deficiencies. Deficient questionnaires

were returned to the mantri for correction and, if necessary, reinterviews were conducted.

Standard procedures were followed in the field to produce sound demographic data. The EJSO plans to examine the data collected by different interviewers to assess the quality of the interviewing. No post-enumeration surveys or reinterviews were conducted to determine the validity and reliability of the data. Similar procedures are being followed in the second and third rounds of the survey.

Editing

A manual for editors was prepared for the EJMRS. The editors, many of whom were experienced, were educated in all aspects of survey interviewing and were trained with the editing manual. As data from the field arrived at the EJSO, they were edited for completeness, consistency, and acceptability. Editors were closely supervised in the early stages of data processing.

All questions were closed-ended and precoded. The edited data were entered directly onto discs using a keyboard-to-disc system. A number of checks were made while data were being entered to prevent the entry of illegal data codes.

The data were verified and then edited on the Surabaya computer. The editing program was written by the head of the Computation Center at the EJSO. Errors were corrected by referring to the questionnaire. The data-entry and editing process took longer than expected because EJSO staff were involved in the 1980 census. The schedule, consequently, was delayed approximately six months. This delay was unfortunate but unavoidable. By the time of the site visit, the data-editing process had been completed, and a clean data tape had been made available for processing.

Data Analysis

Data analysis had just begun when the evaluator arrived. The EJSO Computation Center was producing the tabulations needed to calculate indirect estimates of fertility and mortality. The COCENTS program was being used to produce the requisite cross-tabulations. Because the language of the IBM Fortran is incompatible with that of the EJSO ICL computer, the packaged programs for indirect estimates of fertility and mortality which POPLAB ordinarily uses have not been installed. The calculations will have to be done by hand using the computer-produced cross-tabulations. This is not a serious problem because the calculations are not complex.

Preliminary own-children estimates of fertility based on the EJMRS had been completed by the time of the site visit. The calculations were done at the CBS, where the East-West Population Institute's program for own-children analysis is available. A review of the preliminary calculations reveals a rapid decline in fertility in East Java over the last ten years. The estimates correspond closely to the own-children estimates based on the 1979 SUSENAS.

At the time of the site visit, Sri Poedjastoetic, chief of the Social Statistics Section of the CBS, was at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She brought a copy of the EJMRS data tape to POPLAB, where she worked with Jeremiah Sullivan on the analysis of the last live-birth data. An analysis of these data was also planned at the EJSO. Steve Wilson indicated that POPLAB also would produce the other indirect estimates of fertility and mortality in North Carolina to check the accuracy of the EJSO's figures.

All aspects of data production were planned carefully. POPLAB prepared manuals and memoranda to guide the discussions and guarantee the quality of the results. The analysis of the EJMRS has not been planned carefully. There is a general understanding of the kinds of analyses that will be undertaken, and the CBS is expected to issue a report documenting the technical aspects of the EJMRS and containing the initial results. No agreement has been reached on the division of labor. It is unclear who is responsible for producing the report on the first round of the survey. No decision has been made about the tabulations that will be used in the report. No outline of the topics to be covered has been written; nor has a list of the tabulations been prepared.

These shortcomings are the result of POPLAB's failure to prepare a manual of technical recommendations for data analysis. POPLAB did prepare a supplement to Manual 7, "A Basic Demographic Questionnaire: Data Collection and Analysis in Sample Surveys," which contains recommendations for certain tabulations. The recommended tables contain the base data for the analysis. However, the authors of the supplement do not explain how indirect estimation techniques can be applied to the base data to produce age-specific fertility and mortality rates. In a memorandum to POPLAB technical staff, dated November 1979, H. Bralley Wells suggested a format for a prototypical report. None of the persons contacted in Indonesia has ever seen this memorandum.

The staffs of the CBS, the EJSO, and POPLAB are capable, and they all are keenly interested in analyzing the data from the EJMRS. It is not unreasonable to expect that a report on the first round of the survey will be written. But the production and release of the first report may be delayed because the analysis of the data was not planned carefully in advance, the division of labor was not made clear, and POPLAB failed to provide guidelines to produce country reports.

Dissemination of Results

Policymakers are awaiting eagerly the results of the survey. Data on the level of fertility and contraceptive prevalence in East Java are needed to evaluate the effectiveness of the national family planning program. Persons at AID/Jakarta and at BKKBN offices in Jakarta and Surabaya are confident about the quality of the EJMRS and are eager to learn of the results.

Policymakers at the BKKBN mentioned that the EJMRS will be useful in obtaining accurate estimates of the number of currently-married women of reproductive age in each administrative district in East Java. These data and the information on fertility and contraceptive prevalence will be used to set family planning program targets for each district.

Michael Philley, AID/Jakarta, is interested in using the survey results to evaluate the comprehensive health care program to reduce infant and maternal mortality. This experimental program is under way in East Java. Although the standard errors will be large, it seems worthwhile to try to use the EJMRS data to measure the effects of the program.

Recently, development planners have become concerned about the rate of school enrollment and dropout. In the second and third rounds, the EJMRS will provide annual estimates of age-specific rates of school enrollment and dropout. These data will be a unique output.

The Central Bureau of Statistics plans to use the direct estimates of age-specific fertility and mortality rates to evaluate the validity of single-survey techniques for estimating fertility and mortality in Indonesia. It is hoped that the best single-survey estimation methods can be identified for use in future national surveys. The demographic capabilities of the CBS will be improved if this goal is realized.

It is unclear how the data will be used to improve the registration of vital events in East Java.

The policymakers who were interviewed appear to be well informed about the EJMRS. The EJSO prepared a brief paper (in Indonesian) describing the survey and circulated it to appropriate officials throughout East Java and in Jakarta. The chief of the Bureau of Planning of the BKKBN has invited Dr. Sam Suharto and Steve Wilson to present the preliminary results of the survey during a seminar at the BKKBN's office in Jakarta. The EJSO plans to send to each administrative district official of the BKKBN a summary of the results of the survey.

There is every indication that the East Java Multiple Round Survey will produce data useful to policymakers. Family planning officials and demographers are fairly well informed of the progress of the survey.

There is keen interest in the results of the survey. If the first report, which is expected to be a high-quality analysis, is issued quickly, the principal goal of the survey will have been achieved. The quality of the second and third survey reports cannot be evaluated at this time.

The Role of POPLAB

Officials at the Central Bureau of Statistics and the East Javan Statistical Office speak highly of POPLAB personnel and their activities in Indonesia. They agree that POPLAB provided sufficient assistance in designing the survey, completing fieldwork, and producing data. The Indonesians seem to feel that their own capabilities have been used well and that their demographic survey capabilities have improved as a result of working with POPLAB on this project.

All officials speak highly of Steve Wilson, POPLAB's resident adviser in Indonesia. Wilson has excellent working relations with the staffs of the CBS and the EJSO. He is a valuable addition to the corps of short-term technical consultants who visit Indonesia. Wilson has assumed important training responsibilities in the EJSO, and he has helped also to ensure the success of the survey. His performance in Indonesia is commendable.

The trip reports and memoranda filed by POPLAB staff contain accurate and informative descriptions of the activities that are part of the Indonesian Birth and Death Data Collection Project.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The East Java Multiple Round Survey is well designed to fulfill the requirements of the contract with the AID. The project meets Indonesia's need for policy-relevant data and is a useful training exercise. The quality of data production is impressive. The planning for data tabulation and analysis has been somewhat haphazard and needs to be improved. The subcontract needs to be examined to determine whether expenditures have increased and whether changes in forward-funding procedures are merited. The administration of a broad survey in Indonesia should be reconsidered if funds for such a project become available.

Appendix

LIST OF CONTACTS IN INDONESIA

Charles Johnson, Head, Population Division, USAID/Jakarta

Michael Philley, Population Division, USAID/Jakarta

Steve Wilson, Resident Adviser, POPLAB

Sam Suharto, Subcontract Principal Investigator, Head, Bureau of Social and Population Statistics, Central Bureau of Statistics

Madi Mamas, Chief, Population Division, Central Bureau of Statistics

Budi Soeradji, Chief, Policy Analysis Division, Central Bureau of Statistics

Haryono Suyono, Deputy Director, National Family Planning Coordination Board

Soetedjo Moeljodihardo, Chief, Bureau of Planning, National Family Planning Coordination Board

Jay Parsons, Coordinator, United Nations Fund for Population Activities, Indonesia

Fred Reed, Adviser, United Nations Development Program, Indonesia

Richard Sturgis, Population Council Representative, Indonesia

Soekajat, Chief, East Javan Statistical Office

Mahmudi, Deputy Chief, Technical Division, East Javan Statistical Office

Lukito, Staff, Technical Division, East Javan Statistical Office

Suharso, Head, Computer Division, East Javan Statistical Office

Kadang, Head, Data Entry Section, Computer Division, East Javan Statistical Office

Mrs. Suharso, Head, Computer Operations, Computer Division, East Javan Statistical Office

Pongestu Hadi-Soekarno, Director, East Java Branch, National Family Planning Coordination Board

E.G.P. Haran, Population Council Representative, East Java Branch,
National Family Planning Coordination Board

Dudy Sulaeman, Head, Programming Section, Computer Division, East Javan
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