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**INDONESIA**  
**FAMILY PLANNING**  
**PROGRAM**

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**ORIENTATION BOOKLET**

OFFICE OF POPULATION  
U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
JAKARTA, INDONESIA  
JUNE - 1982

## INTRODUCTION

This is the fourteenth annual edition of USAID's Orientation Booklet. The purpose of the booklet is to provide a brief introduction to the Indonesian family planning program and USAID's assistance to this program.

We have tried consciously to limit the amount of written materials in this booklet. Instead, we have presented statistical and financial tables and graphs that allow the reader to assess the success of the Indonesian family planning program over the past decade or more. We hope that we have provided enough information to be useful to the reader, but not so much as to be overwhelming.

The booklet is divided into five sections to describe:

- Population Problem in Indonesia.
- Population Policy and Goals of the Government of Indonesia.
- Population Strategy.
- Program Inputs.
- Program Results.

The data included in this Booklet have been compiled from numerous sources, including the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN), USAID Office of Population, and other quoted sources.

All financial projections represent estimates by the USAID Office of Population and should not be considered commitments by either the U.S. Government or any other agency.

We welcome suggestions from the readers on how to improve this Orientation Booklet.

Charles N. Johnson  
Morrie K. Blumberg  
David L. Piet  
Rebecca W. Cohn  
Diddy Sudarmadi  
Elizabeth Purba  
Grace Pietersz

Office of Population  
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
<b>I. <u>Population Problem</u></b>	
I-A. Map - Distribution of Land and Population .....	1
I-B. Demographic Highlights: 1971 and 1981 .....	2
I-C. Total Population and Population Density by Province, 1980 Census .....	3
I-D. Indonesian Population Growth: Past, Present, Future .....	4
<b>II. <u>Population Policy and Goal</u></b>	
II-A. Population Policy - Government of Indonesia .....	5
II-B. Map - Indonesia Family Planning Program .....	6
II-C. Additional Current Contraceptive Users Required to Achieve Two-Child Family Norm .....	7
<b>III. <u>Population Strategy</u></b>	
III-A. Village Family Planning (VFP) - How It Works .....	8
III-B. Village Family Planning - Four Phases .....	9
III-C. Family Planning Service Delivery Points .....	11
III-D. Organization and Key Personnel - National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) .....	12
III-E. USAID Population Strategy .....	13
<b>IV. <u>Program Inputs</u></b>	
IV-A. Indonesia Population - Family Planning Program: Resources- Government of Indonesia and Donor Agencies, 1968-1982 ....	14
IV-B. Government of Indonesia Proposed Budget for Family Planning, 1982-1983, by Province .....	15
IV-C. USAID Bilateral Population Program Assistance, FY 1968-1982 .....	16
IV-D. USAID Family Planning Development and Services Project ...	17
IV-E. USAID Oral Contraceptives Project .....	18
IV-F. USAID Oral Contraceptive Procurement, 1968-1984 .....	19
IV-G. USAID Village Family Planning/Mother-Child Welfare Project	20
IV-H. UNFPA Proposed Projects, 1979-1984 .....	21
IV-I. World Bank Population Projects .....	22
<b>V. <u>Program Results</u></b>	
V-A. New Family Planning Acceptors Within Official Program, 1970-1982 .....	23
V-B. Current Contraceptive Users by Year, 1971-1982 by Province	24
V-C. Married Couples of Reproductive Age, Current Contraceptive Users, and Current Users as Per Cent of MCRA, by Province, March 1982 .....	25
V-D. Current Contraceptive Users, by Method, by Province .....	26
V-E. Comparison of New Acceptors and Continuing Users for 1981 and 1982, by Province .....	27
V-F. Comparisons with Other Countries .....	28
V-G. Graph - Contraceptive Methods of Current Users, 1977 and 1982 .....	Inside Back Cover
V-H. Graph - Current Contraceptive Users .....	Back Cover

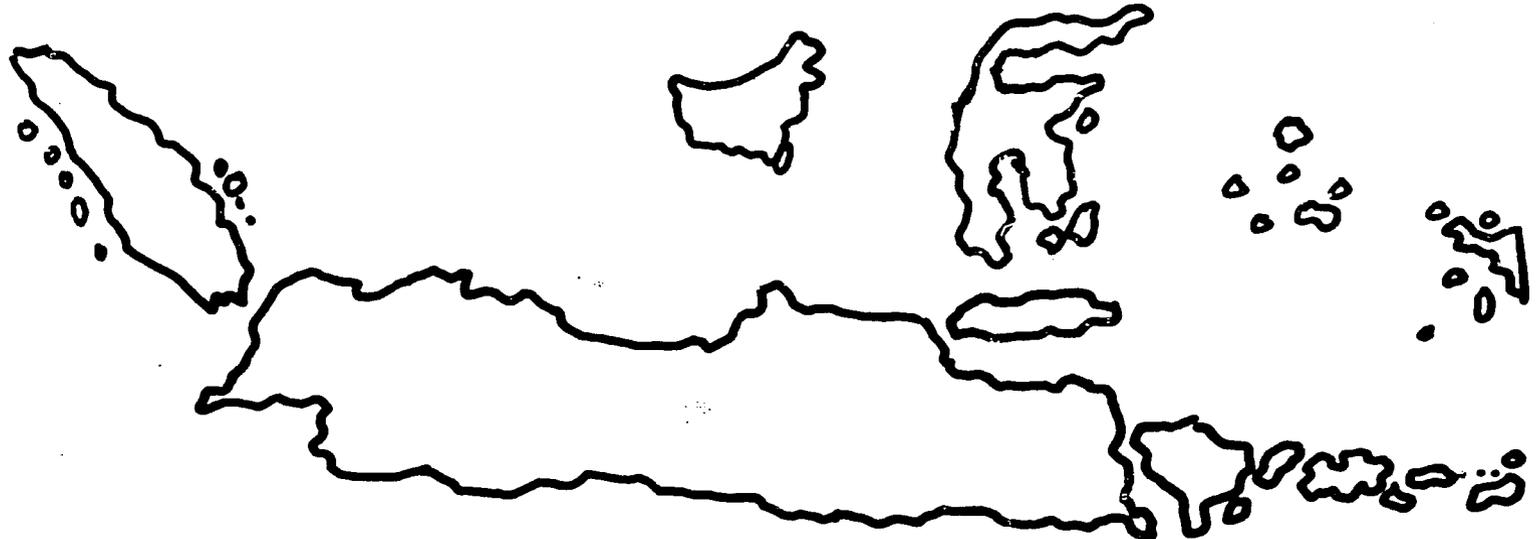
I-A

INDONESIA: The distribution of land view



-  
-

INDONESIA: The distribution of population view



DEMOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS1971 and 1981

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1981</u>
Population (millions)	119	153
Population Density (persons per square mile)	150	199
Java	1,463	1,787
Sumatra	98	153
Sulawesi	96	142
Kalimantan	23	31
Crude Birth Rate (births per 1000 population)	46	32
Crude Death Rate (deaths per 1000 population)	19	14
Annual Crude Rate of Natural Increase	2.7%	1.8%
Population Doubling Time at Current Rate of Increase	26 years	39 years
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1000 live births)	140	100 <sup>+</sup>
Child Mortality - Per cent Dying Before Age 5	20+%	18%
Life Expectancy at Birth	47 years	51 years
Urban	51 years	54 years
Rural	46 years	49 years
Married Women of Reproductive Age (15-44 years)	17 million	23 million
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita	80(US\$)	520 (US\$)
Literacy Rate for Persons Over Age 15	57%	64%
Population Distribution		
Ages 0-14 - dependents	44%	41%
15-64	53%	57%
65 and over - dependents	3%	2%
School Age Population (5-14 years)	31 million	40 million
Children Enrolled in Primary School (7-12 years)	60%	85%

TOTAL POPULATION AND POPULATION DENSITY  
BY PROVINCE  
1980 CENSUS RESULTS

Province	1980 population	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Total density (people per km <sup>2</sup> )
<b>A. JAVA BALI</b>	<b>93,739,458</b>	<b>137,748</b>	<b>680</b>
1. East Java	29,188,852	47,922	609
2. Yogyakarta	2,750,813	3,169	868
3. Bali	2,469,930	5,561	444
4. Central Java	25,372,889	34,206	742
5. West Java	27,453,525	46,300	593
6. Jakarta	6,503,449	590	11,023
<b>B. OUTER ISLANDS I</b>	<b>39,086,544</b>	<b>609,353</b>	<b>64</b>
1. West Nusa Tenggara	2,724,664	20,177	135
2. South Sulawesi	6,062,212	72,781	83
3. South Kalimantan	2,064,649	37,660	55
4. North Sulawesi	2,115,384	19,023	111
5. West Sumatra	3,406,816	49,778	68
6. Lampung	4,624,785	33,307	139
7. West Kalimantan	2,486,068	146,760	17
8. North Sumatra	8,360,894	70,787	118
9. South Sumatra	4,629,801	103,688	45
10. Aceh	2,611,271	55,392	47
<b>C. OUTER ISLANDS II</b>	<b>14,664,296</b>	<b>1,172,342</b>	<b>12</b>
1. Bengkulu	768,064	21,168	36
2. East Kalimantan	1,218,016	202,440	6
3. Jambi	1,445,994	44,924	32
4. Riau	2,168,535	94,562	23
5. Central Sulawesi	1,289,635	69,726	18
6. Central Kalimantan	954,353	152,600	6
7. South East Sulawesi	942,302	27,686	34
8. East Nusa Tenggara	2,737,166	47,876	57
9. Maluku	1,411,006	74,505	19
10. Irian Jaya	1,173,875	421,981	3
11. East Timor	555,350	14,874	37
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>147,490,298</b>	<b>1,919,443</b>	<b>77</b>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Penduduk Indonesia Menurut Propinsi: Seri L No. 3, Hasil Pencacahan Lengkap Sensus Penduduk 1980, May 1981, p. 13, Tabel 1.

INDONESIAN POPULATION GROWTH:  
PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE

Calendar year	Population (millions) <sup>a</sup>	Crude birth rate per 1,000 pop.	Crude death rate per 1,000 pop.	Annual rate of natural increase (%)	Percentage of married couples of reproductive age using modern contraceptives (%) <sup>b</sup>
1970	117	46	19	2.7	--
1980	147	33	14	1.9	34
1990	172-176	23	10	1.3	68
2000	194-200	20	9	1.1	75

<sup>a</sup> Based on Indonesian census figures, the annual average rate of population growth was 2.3 per cent during the 1971-1980 period. USAID's estimate of an annual rate of natural increase (RNI) of the population in 1980 of 1.9 per cent was based both upon empirical estimates of crude birth and death rates and upon an arithmetic extrapolation: an RNI of 2.7 per cent in 1971 and an annual average rate of increase of 2.3 per cent over the 1971-1980 period justifiably assumes an RNI of 1.9 per cent in 1980. Census data not yet released might modify these projections.

USAID currently projects a decrease in the average annual rate of natural increase to 1.6 per cent during the 1980-1990 period and to 1.2 per cent during the 1990-2000 period.

<sup>b</sup> Percentages of contraceptive users include 6 per cent served through the private sector.

## II-A

### POPULATION POLICY - GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA

Goal: Institutionalize the small, happy, prosperous family norm.

Strategy: - Reduce significantly the rate of population growth through the family planning program and related population policies,  
- ameliorate population maldistribution through transmigration programs, and  
- improve socio-economic conditions for all citizens through expanded development programs.

Family Planning Target: Reduce the crude birth rate to 22 per 1,000 population by March 1991. This represents a 50 per cent reduction in the crude birth rate over a 20 year period (1971 - 1991).

#### Chronology of Policy and Program Development

- \* late 1950's - family planning services provided by the Indonesia Planned Parenthood Association.
- \* 1967 - President Suharto signed the World Leaders Declaration on Population.
- \* 1970 - National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) created as an independent agency reporting directly to the President. BKKBN is responsible for coordinating all population - family planning programs. It relies on many governmental and private organizations for program implementation.
- \* 1970-1974 - Phase I of the national family planning service delivery program. Family planning services offered only in health clinics. Services were available only in Java-Bali.
- \* 1974 - Phase II of the national family planning service delivery program began. Village family planning program initiated in Java-Bali; villagers assume responsibility for information, motivation, and contraceptive supplies. Family planning services through health clinics begin in ten large provinces (Outer Islands I).
- \* 1974 - Government announced goal of reducing the 1971 birth rate of 44-46 births per 1,000 population by 50% by the year 2000.
- \* 1977 - Village family planning system introduced in ten provinces of Outer Islands I.
- \* 1979 - Clinic-based family planning services initiated in remaining eleven provinces (Outer Islands II).
- \* 1979 - Government revised goal - 50 per cent reduction in 1971 birth rate by March 1991. Urban areas to receive special attention.

# Indonesia

## FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM



AREA	POPULATION		CONTRACEPTIVE USE	
	MILLIONS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPUL.	1) ACTUAL '82	2) ESTIMATE '84
A ■ JAVA & BALI	97.1	64	48	63
B ▨ OUTER ISLANDS I	39.5	26	27	42
C □ OUTER ISLANDS II	15.2	10	10	34
<b>INDONESIA</b>	<b>151.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>54</b>

SOURCE: 1) BKKBN, SERVICE STATISTICS SUMMARY AS OF MARCH 1982. 2) BKKBN PROJECTIONS FOR THIRD DEVELOPMENT PLAN

### A) 6 Provinces

JAKARTA, W. JAVA, YOGYAKARTA, C. JAYA, E. JAVA & BALI

### B) 10 Provinces

N. SULAWESI, S. SULAWESI, W. KALIMANTAN, S. KALIMANTAN, ACEH, N. SUMATRA, LAMPUNG, W. NUSA TENGGARA, S. SUMATRA, W. SUMATRA

### C) 11 Provinces

BENGKULU, JAMBI, E. KALIMANTAN, C. KALIMANTAN, C. SULAWESI, S.E. SULAWESI, MALUKU, W. IRIAN, E. TIMOR, E. NUSA TENGGARA, RIAU

II-C

ADDITIONAL CURRENT CONTRACEPTIVE USERS REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE THE TWO-CHILD  
FAMILY NORM (80% OF MARRIED WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE); RANKED BY  
PROVINCE AND TARGET NUMBER OF MWRA (000s)

Province (target group ranking)	Married women of reproductive age (1)	Current contra- ceptive users (2)	80% of MWRA (3)	Target group (4)=(3)-(2)	Current users as % of MWRA (5)
1. West Java	4212	1418	3370	1952	} 50%
2. Central Java	3873	1886	3098	1212	
3. North Sumatra	1292	305	1033	729	
4. East Java	4449	2886	3559	673	
5. Jakarta	1009	275	807	532	} 25%
6. South Sulawesi	924	315	739	424	
7. South Sumatra	701	140	561	421	
8. Lampung	738	184	590	406	
9. West Sumatra	526	142	421	279	} 25%
10. East Nusa Tenggara	362	25	290	265	
11. Aceh	403	74	322	248	
12. Riau	309	29	247	218	
13. West Kalimantan	393	99	314	215	
14. North Sulawesi	325	96	260	164	
15. West Nusa Tenggara	419	172	335	163	
16. South Kalimantan	317	100	254	154	
17. Jambi	224	32	179	147	
18. Central Sulawesi	198	21	158	137	
19. Maluku	180	11	144	133	
20. Irian Jaya	173	6	138	132	
21. East Kalimantan	193	27	154	127	
22. South East Sulawesi	146	12	117	105	
23. Central Kalimantan	149	16	119	103	
24. Bali	376	232	301	69	62
25. East Timor	85	2	68	66	2
26. Yogyakarta	418	271	334	63	65
27. Bengkulu	119	33	95	62	28
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>22,514</b>	<b>8,809</b>	<b>18,011</b>	<b>9,202</b>	<b>39</b>

Source: BKKBN Monthly Service Statistics Report, March 1982.

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

### III-A

#### VILLAGE FAMILY PLANNING (VFP) - HOW IT WORKS

- WHAT - A family planning information, motivation, and contraceptive services program centered at village (desa) level and run by village residents.
- WHY
- Clinic-based services do not reach majority of villagers.
  - Gives villagers responsibility for managing own program.
  - Helps institutionalize family planning behavior as village social process.
- HOW
- Train influential village leaders (village chief, secretary, religious leaders, women leaders, schoolteachers, etc.) to manage and monitor VFP.
  - Appoint a village leader as contraceptive distributor; train to record/report contraceptive distribution.
  - Establish contraceptive resupply depot at specific place (village chief's office, village social center, distributor's home, etc.).
  - Form sub-village groups of satisfied acceptors who recruit new members and establish "neighborhood" contraceptive resupply.
  - Promote sub-village group activities such as nutrition, sewing and handicrafts, savings schemes, functional literacy program, income-generating projects, etc., to link family planning with total family welfare.
- WHO
- Sub-district (kecamatan) personnel, including chief administrative officer (camat), clinic staff, fieldworker, supervisor, information officer, religious official, etc., operate as family planning team for training, supervising, and coordinating village-level activities in their area.
  - Fieldworkers (PLKB) act as motivators in recruiting new acceptors, maintaining current acceptors, and establishing sub-village acceptor groups. Fieldworkers are the link between VFP and clinic.
  - Village chief responsible for overall management of VFP in village.
  - Other village leaders assist village chief with VFP responsibilities.
  - Village contraceptive distributor manages resupply depot and works with sub-village groups.
  - Satisfied acceptors act as sub-village (dukuh, kampong, etc.) group leaders and motivators.
- WHERE/WHEN
- Java/Bali since early 1975; current phase focuses on further development and strengthening of sub-village groups and using satisfied acceptors as motivators.
  - 10 large Outer Islands provinces since mid-1977; sub-district teams, village leaders, and contraceptive depots being established.
  - Remaining 11 Outer Islands provinces since mid-1979; still in early phase of expanding service outlets and training village leaders.

VILLAGE FAMILY PLANNING - FOUR PHASES

Phase I--Initiation:

Initial development of Village Family Planning (VFP) motivational activities and contraceptive distribution begins by: spreading the idea of family planning in the villages of the province; increasing the understanding and support of formal and informal leaders at the regency (kabupaten), sub-district (kecamatan), and village (desa) levels; creating a forum for discussion of family planning; developing village family planning contraceptive depots (Pos KBs or PPKBDs) in selected villages; increasing the number of new acceptors; improving continuation rates; encouraging the use of satisfied users as motivators; and increasing information and motivation activities.

This phase is characterized by the following types of USAID-funded activities:

- a. Training.
- b. Orientation sessions and workshops.
- c. Information and motivation activities.
- d. Establishment of village family planning depots on a phased basis.
- e. Recruitment of new and maintenance of old acceptors.

Phases II and III--Extension and Expansion:

Like Phase I, the extension and expansion phases extend the program by further developing village family planning motivational activities and contraceptive distribution through the various means outlined above for Phase I. In these phases, VFP activities are expanded from the limited number of kabupatens, kecamatans, and desas of Phase I to selected or full kabupaten, kecamatan, and desa coverage.

These phases are characterized by the following types of USAID-funded activities:

- a. Training--expanded to include personnel in new areas of coverage.
- b. Expansion of village contraceptive depots.
- c. Operations--e.g., mobile medical teams, information and motivation activities, and village depot operational expenses.

### III-B (cont'd)

- d. Supervision and consultation at all administrative levels.
- e. Reporting and recording.
- f. Equipment and supplies--e.g., village depot name signs, data boards, contraceptive cabinets.
- g. Program review.
- h. Community incentives--promotion of inter-community competition.

#### Phase IV--Institutionalization:

At the end of Phases II and/or III, depending upon the individual province, Phase IV begins the institutionalization process. The activities of Phase IV assist the province in further strengthening the philosophy and practice of family planning. Each province, in responding to the national goals of overall fertility reduction and the inculcation of the small, happy, and prosperous family norm, further promote and strengthen VFP by bringing information, motivation, and services closer to the people; increasing community participation in the program; increasing the number of new acceptors; maintaining current users; re-recruiting drop-outs; and integrating the population and family planning programs into other sectors of community life.

This phase is characterized by the following types of USAID-funded activities:

- a. Education and training--both new and refresher courses.
- b. Operations--e.g., village level family planning motivators, traveling medical and information teams.
- c. Equipment and supplies--e.g., data and scheduling boards, contraceptive cabinets.
- d. Guidance, supervision, and consultation at all administrative levels.
- e. Comparative study tour--intra-province and inter-province--to gain insights and share experiences.
- f. Expansion of motivation and services from village level depots to hamlet level sub-depots.
- g. Community incentives to promote inter-community competition.

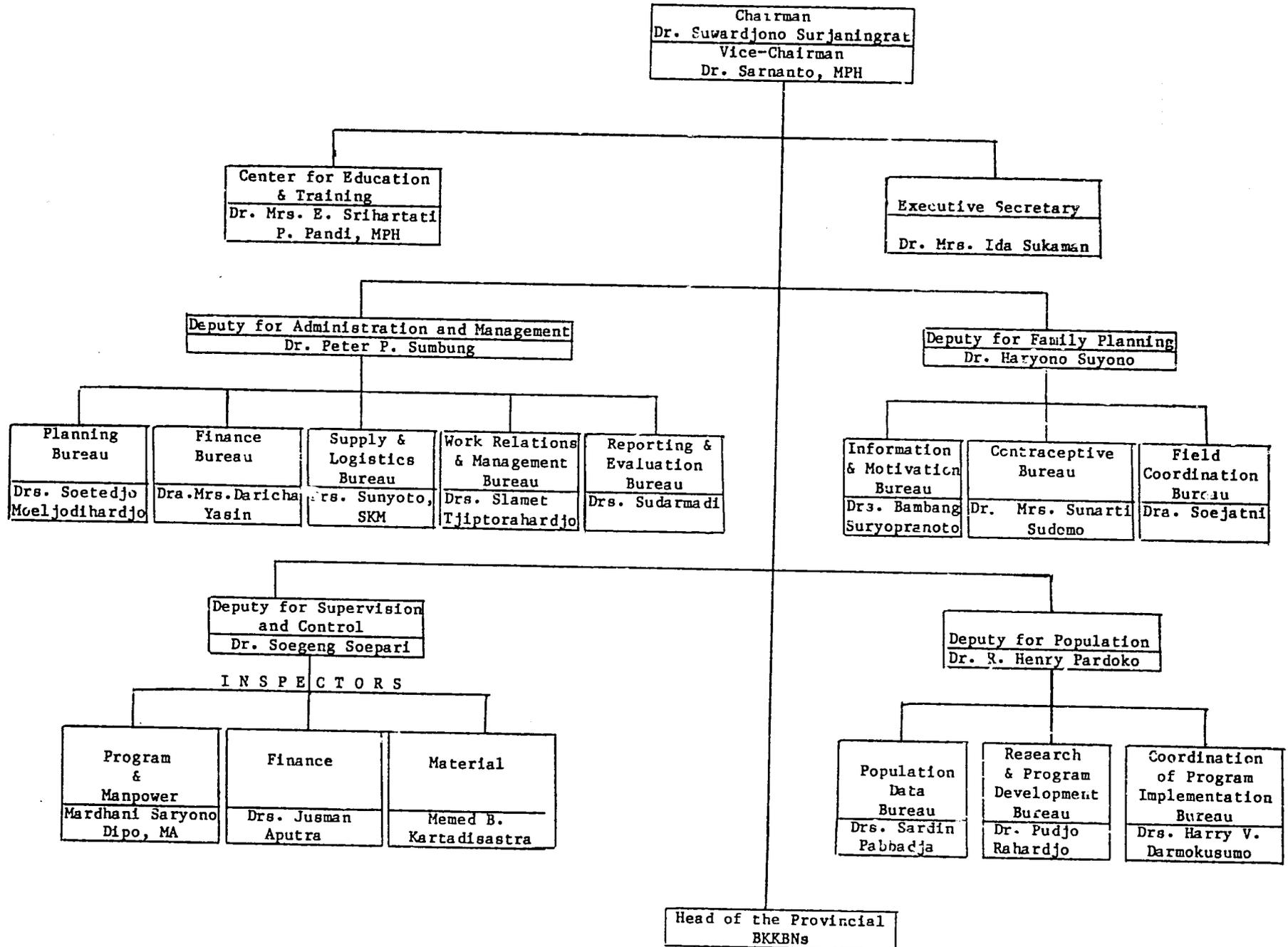
III-C  
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE DELIVERY POINTS  
MARCH, 1982

	Hospitals & health clinics	Village depots	Sub- village depots	Total service points	Service points per 1,000 MWRA
Total For Country	6,874	60,668	120,922	188,464	9
A. JAVA-BALI:	3,646	29,966	97,481	131,093	9
1. East Java	1,399	8,354	33,248	43,001	10
2. Yogyakarta	129	556	5,853	6,538	16
3. Bali	168	3,853	3,726	7,747	20
4. Central Java	787	9,529	33,230	43,546	11
5. West Java	837	5,730	19,809	26,376	6
6. Jakarta	326	1,944	1,615	3,885	4
B. OUTER ISLANDS I:	2,093	24,694	23,441	50,228	8
1. North Sulawesi	134	1,266	3,671	5,071	16
2. Lampung	156	1,500	4,715	6,371	9
3. South Kalimantan	146	1,683	1,132	2,961	9
4. West Nusa Tenggara	147	567	1,674	2,388	6
5. South Sulawesi	323	1,188	3,812	5,323	6
6. West Sumatra	248	3,518	-	3,766	7
7. Aceh	183	4,000	1,462	5,645	14
8. South Sumatra	237	2,340	1,813	4,390	6
9. West Kalimantan	144	3,000	2,579	5,723	15
10. North Sumatra	375	5,632	2,583	8,590	7
C. OUTER ISLANDS II:	1,135	6,008	-	7,143	3
1. Bengkulu	94	900	-	994	8
2. East Kalimantan	140	400	-	540	3
3. Jambi	96	660	-	756	3
4. Riau	129	600	-	729	2
5. Central Sulawesi	101	600	-	701	4
6. Central Kalimantan	126	600	-	726	5
7. Southeast Sulawesi	66	400	-	466	3
8. East Nusa Tenggara	138	860	-	998	3
9. Maluku	100	558	-	658	4
10. West Irian	92	180	-	272	2
11. East Timor	53	250	-	303	4

Source: - BKKBN Monthly Service Statistics Report, March 1982 (Clinic & PPKBD).

- Hospitals are located in major cities at the provincial and regency level. Services include IUD, pill, condom, injection, plus sterilization in selected hospitals.
- Health center clinics are located country-wide at the district (kecamatan) level and provide counseling, IUD, pill, condom, injection, and sterilization referral.
- Field workers and supervisors on Java-Bali and Outer islands I provinces recruit new acceptors; link depot to clinic; provide contraceptive supplies door-to-door.
- Mobile clinic teams work out of district health centers to recruit new acceptors.
- Village depots on Java-Bali and Outer Islands I provinces serve as the village resupply point for pills and condoms. Accurate data on Outer Islands II presently are unavailable. Sub-village depots and family planning groups insure contraceptive resupply at the sub-village (hamlet) level; motivate new acceptors; and provide peer support to acceptors. Accurate data on number of sub-village depots on Outer Islands II, except Bengkulu, presently are unavailable.

ORGANIZATION AND KEY PERSONNEL  
 NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING COORDINATING BOARD



USAID POPULATION STRATEGY

During the 1980's, USAID expects to maintain a large population-family planning assistance program in Indonesia. The major areas of USAID assistance will be to:

- provide technical experts to assist the BKKBN in the fields of planning, finance, management, training, reporting and recording, and logistics.
- continue financing local costs for innovative village family planning activities, focusing especially on the low acceptor areas of Java and on the ten large outer island provinces. Seven provinces, including West, Central, and East Java, contain two-thirds of all the non-acceptor married women of reproductive age in Indonesia. While it is important to make family planning services freely available to all couples in Indonesia, future achievements in the few most populous provinces will have the greatest impact on national fertility rates.
- support an expansion of voluntary sterilization services through mechanisms acceptable to the Government of Indonesia. Voluntary sterilization services are increasing yearly, but are still low compared to other Asian countries.
- continue and expand training assistance: Many of the key BKKBN and other family planning-population officials received advanced academic training under AID auspices. BKKBN needs more trained people, especially at the mid-level, and geographically in the provinces outside Java-Bali. USAID will continue sending selected individuals for training in the United States, with the emphasis on persons who will return to training institutions in Indonesia. The aim of the 1980's will be to upgrade and expand in-country training capabilities.
- support the expansion of family planning services in the relatively neglected urban areas, through hospitals, neighborhood clinics, and commercial retail sales programs.
- encourage BKKBN to assume financial responsibility for purchases of contraceptives, after the current AID loan terminates in FY-1982.
- promote the integration of other development activities with family planning, so long as the family planning program does not suffer. USAID's new Village Family Planning/Mother and Child Welfare Project will help the GOI to add some limited health, nutrition, and income-generating activities in areas with high family planning acceptor rates.

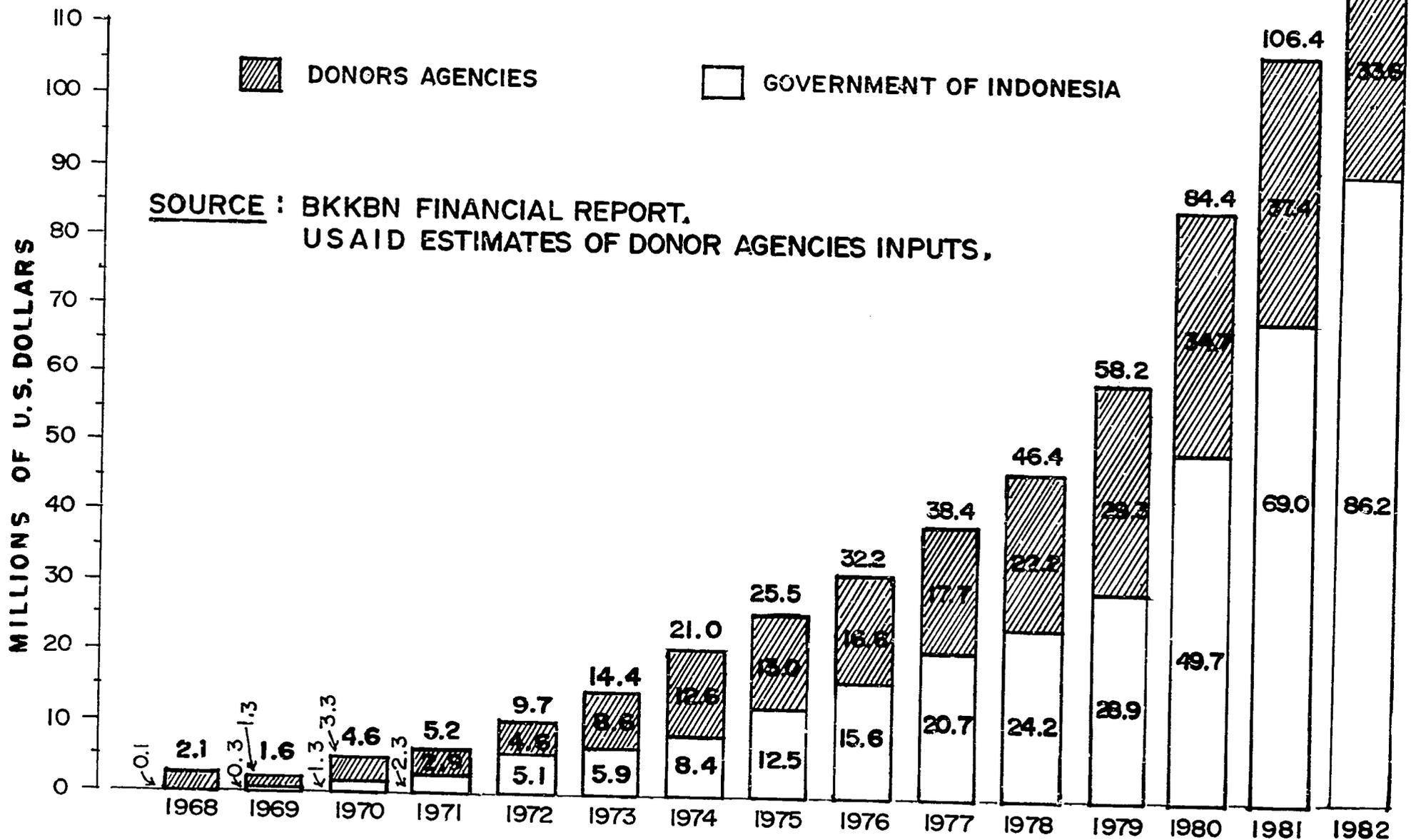
**IV - A**

**INDONESIA POPULATION-FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM**

**RESOURCES - GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA & DONOR AGENCIES**

1968 - 1982

( MILLIONS OF U.S. DOLLARS )



**SOURCE :** BKKBN FINANCIAL REPORT,  
USAID ESTIMATES OF DONOR AGENCIES INPUTS,

IV-B  
GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA PROPOSED BUDGET FOR FAMILY PLANNING,  
1982-83, BY PROVINCE

Province	IFY 1982-1983 family planning budget		Provincial budget per MWRA <sup>a</sup>		Cost per current user	
	(Rp. millions)	(\$000s)	(Rp.)	(\$)	(Rp.)	(\$)
<b>INDONESIA TOTAL:</b>	56,304	86,192	2,508	3.83	6,409	9.78
<b>A. <u>JAVA-BALI:</u></b>	<u>24,235</u>	<u>37,000</u>	<u>1,690</u>	<u>2.58</u>	<u>3,479</u>	<u>5.31</u>
1. East Java	7,051	10,766	1,585	2.42	2,444	3.73
2. Yogyakarta	952	1,606	2,517	3.84	3,882	5.93
3. Bali	1,143	1,745	3,040	4.64	4,927	7.52
4. Central Java	6,839	10,441	1,766	2.70	3,626	5.54
5. West Java	5,135	7,840	1,219	1.86	3,621	5.53
6. Jakarta	3,014	4,602	2,987	4.56	10,960	16.73
<b>B. <u>OUTER ISLANDS I:</u></b>	<u>11,280</u>	<u>17,222</u>	<u>1,868</u>	<u>2.85</u>	<u>6,929</u>	<u>10.58</u>
1. W. Nusa Tenggara	722	1,102	1,723	2.63	4,198	6.41
2. South Sulawesi	1,700	2,595	1,840	2.81	5,397	8.24
3. South Kalimantan	941	1,437	2,968	4.53	9,410	14.37
4. North Sulawesi	849	1,296	2,612	3.99	8,844	13.50
5. West Sumatra	1,150	1,756	2,186	3.34	8,099	12.37
6. West Kalimantan	1,081	1,649	2,748	4.20	10,909	16.66
7. Lampung	686	1,049	931	1.42	3,734	5.70
8. North Sumatra	1,949	2,976	1,509	2.30	6,390	9.76
9. South Sumatra	1,030	1,573	1,469	2.24	7,357	11.24
10. Aceh	1,172	1,789	2,508	4.44	15,838	24.18
<b>C. <u>OUTER ISLANDS II:</u></b>	<u>4,213</u>	<u>6,433</u>	<u>1,971</u>	<u>3.01</u>	<u>19,779</u>	<u>30.20</u>
1. Bengkulu	318	485	2,672	4.08	9,636	14.70
2. East Kalimantan	366	559	1,896	2.90	13,556	20.70
3. Jambi	360	550	1,607	2.46	11,250	17.19
4. C. Kalimantan	464	707	3,107	4.74	28,938	44.19
5. C. Sulawesi	339	518	1,712	2.62	16,143	24.67
6. S.E. Sulawesi	301	460	2,062	3.15	25,083	38.33
7. Maluku	342	522	1,900	2.90	31,091	47.45
8. Riau	425	649	1,375	2.10	14,655	22.38
9. Irian Jaya	472	721	2,728	4.17	78,667	120.16
10. E. Nusa Tenggara	629	960	1,738	2.65	25,160	38.40
11. East Timor	145	302	2,329	3.55	99,000	151.00
<b>D. <u>JAKARTA</u> <u>HEADQUARTERS:</u></b>	16,728	25,539	--	--	--	--

**Source:** BKKBN Proposed Budget, 1982-1983 (development and administrative budgets).

**Note:** IFY: Indonesian Fiscal Year (April 1, 1982, to March 30, 1983).  
655 Rupiahs = US\$1.00

<sup>a</sup>MWRA = Married Women of Reproductive Age.

Cost per current user is calculated by dividing the 1982/83 budget by the number of current users reported in March 1982.

IV-C

USAID BILATERAL POPULATION PROGRAM ASSISTANCE  
FY 1968-1982  
(US\$ MILLIONS)

U.S. Fiscal Year	AID/W	Project 0188	Project 0188	Project 0270	Project 0271	Project 0305 <sup>a</sup>	Annual Total
	Oral Contraceptives and Condoms	Family Planning Services Grant	Oral Contraceptives Loan	Family Planning Development & Services Grant	Oral Contraceptives Loan	Village Family Planning/Mother-Child Welfare	
Totals	\$22.02	\$18.15	\$7.30	\$27.92	\$60.00	\$7.40	\$142.79
1968-71	-	3.38	-	-	-	-	3.38
72	-	2.16	-	-	-	-	2.16
73	1.75	5.32	-	-	-	-	7.07
74	3.50	1.76	-	-	-	-	5.26
75	3.02	1.68	-	-	-	-	4.70
76	7.55	0.95	-	-	-	-	8.50
77	2.42	2.90	7.30	-	-	-	12.62
78	2.70	-	-	4.18	7.00	-	13.88
79	1.08	-	-	5.19	13.00	-	19.27
80	-	-	-	6.00	13.00	1.00	20.00
81	-	-	-	6.55	11.75	4.40	22.70
82	-	-	-	6.00 <sup>b</sup>	15.25	2.00	23.25

Source: AID Financial Records.

<sup>a</sup>Funded from AID's Health Account.

<sup>b</sup>Includes \$2,000,000 loan.

IV-D

USAID PROJECT 497-0270  
FAMILY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICES  
U.S. FYs 1978-1982

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Projected Inputs</u>
<u>Technical Assistance</u> -----	\$ 1,445,000
<p>Long-term and short-term experts to work with BKKBN and other institutions in such fields as training and manpower planning; development of integrated programs; management systems; data collection and analysis; logistics; women's projects related to family planning; planning; reporting and recording; and evaluation.</p>	
<u>Overseas Training</u> -----	\$ 4,296,000
<p>To date, 98 persons have received long-term academic training. Another 40 persons will receive master's or doctoral training by the end of the project. Nearly 50 persons have participated in short-term training courses.</p>	
<u>Commodities</u> -----	\$ 7,165,000
<p>Major commodities provided to date include 295 jeeps to expand field supervision; 650,000 Copper T IUDs; 700,000 Lippes Loop IUDs; 100 laproscopators and 600,000 Falope rings; 3,000 IUD kits; 500 vasectomy kits; 1,000 mini-lap kits; office and medical equipment; and books.</p>	
<u>Local Costs</u> -----	\$15,014,000
<p>Most of the funds are used to support the expansion of village family planning in the Java-Bali provinces, the ten provinces grouped as Outer Islands I, and several provinces of Outer Islands II. Additional funds are used to support in-country training activities including some scholarships for master's degree training at the School of Public Health. Operations research and bio-medical research activities are also supported.</p>	
<u>Total</u> -----	<u>\$27,920,000</u>

IV-E

USAID PROJECT 0271  
ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES LOAN  
U.S. FYs 1978-1982

The Government of Indonesia has a long term goal of self-sufficiency in procurement of oral contraceptives (pills). Local production and packaging of pills at the Kimia Farma pharmaceutical company in Bandung began in early 1980. USAID contracted with Syntex Corporation under an earlier loan to provide raw materials and packaging supplies, as well as technical assistance and personnel training. The Kimia Farma plant is producing an increasingly larger part of BKKBN's annual pill requirements. Additional plant and equipment will be required to achieve complete local production of all pill requirements in future years.

The aim of the five year USAID loan is to insure availability of oral contraceptives in sufficient quantities to allow continued family planning program expansion during the transition from USAID to GOI funding of contraceptives. The GOI policy is to have a twelve month supply of pills stored in country at all times, with at least another twelve month supply on order. The family planning program is in an expansion phase with more and more pill acceptors to serve each year. Thus, for the next few years, deliveries will exceed the expected current use of pills by a substantial amount.

During the five year planning period, the GOI plans to purchase about 98,500,000 monthly cycles of pills, primarily from local production. USAID is presently authorized to procure with loan funds up to 330,662,000 monthly cycles.

USAID currently plans to provide up to \$60,000,000 for procurement of pills; the GOI will spend over \$18,770,000 for local procurement of pills.

DELIVERY REQUIREMENTS AND FINANCIAL PLAN

US FY	CY	Total Outlay, GOI and AID		GOI Inputs		USAID Inputs: Loan 0271	
		Cycles (000's)	\$ (Mil)	Cycles (000's)	\$ (Mil)	Cycles (000's)	\$ (Mil)
1978	1979	42,216	7.00	--	--	42,216 <sup>a</sup>	7.00
1979	1980	87,554	14.68	10,000	1.68	77,554 <sup>b</sup>	13.00
1980	1981	90,261	15.91	16,500	2.91	73,761	13.00
1981	1982	92,881	17.93	32,000	6.18	60,881	11.75
1982	1983	116,250	23.25	40,000	8.00	76,250	15.25
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>429,162</b>	<b>78.77</b>	<b>98,500</b>	<b>18.77</b>	<b>330,662</b>	<b>60.00</b>

Source: BKKBN-USAID estimates.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes 15 million cycles of pills provided by AID as a grant.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes 6 million cycles of pills provided through FPIA as a grant with AID funds.

IV-F

USAID ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE PROCUREMENT  
FOR INDONESIA  
1968 - 1984

Obligated in US Fiscal Year		U.S. Dollars (000s)	Monthly Cycles
1968	Grant	20	90,000
1969	Grant	208	1,100,000
1970	Grant	203	1,100,000
1971	Grant	315	2,000,000
1972	Grant	2,162	9,900,410
1973	Grant	2,319	25,102,546
1974	Grant	4,679	31,852,800
	Grant (AID/W)	83	516,600
1975	Grant	4,397	31,045,800
1976	Grant	8,235	51,250,800
1977	Grant	2,256	13,930,800
	Loan	4,700	27,600,600
1978	Loan	7,000	42,216,000
	Grant	2,553	15,000,000
	Grant (FPIA)	924	6,000,000
	Grant (AID/W)	48	300,000
1979	Loan	13,000	77,554,200
	Grant (AID/W)	127	796,322
1980	Loan	13,000	73,761,000 - on order
1981	Loan	11,750	58,395,000 - on order
1982	Loan	15,250	76,250,000 - on order
	SUB-TOTAL	93,229	545,762,878
1977	Loan-Raw Materials	2,600	43,000,000
	T O T A L	\$95,829	588,762,878

PROJECTED ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE USE IN INDONESIA

CY	Millions of Monthly Cycles
1979	44.7
1980	54.2
1981	64.4
1982	75.2
1983	87.3
1984	99.1
1985	110.1

**Note:** Several other donors have supplied small quantities of oral contraceptives. In January 1980, the Kimia Farma Pharmaceutical Company (Bandung) began to produce oral contraceptives. The BKKBN will purchase its entire output for the family planning program. The BKKBN also provides limited numbers of oral contraceptives from other sources.

IV-G

USAID PROJECT 0305  
VILLAGE FAMILY PLANNING/MOTHER-CHILD WELFARE (VFP/MCW)

Period: FY 1980-1984

Funding: US\$10,000,000

The VFP/MCW project, currently in the third year of implementation, assists the BKKBN, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, and Ministry of Religion to add selected nutrition and primary health care interventions to Indonesia's successful village-based program of family planning services. This new intersectoral program follows guidelines established for the National Family Nutrition Improvement Program (UPGK). Trained village volunteer workers, assisted by BKKBN fieldworkers, agriculture extension agents, and supervisory personnel from sub-district health centers:

- help mothers to weigh their infants and young children under **five** years of age and to maintain a monthly record of each child's growth;
- conduct mothers' group nutrition education, including demonstration cooking and child feeding sessions;
- distribute vitamin A and iron supplements, antihelminthic medicine, and oralyte (for oral rehydration of diarrhea cases);
- coordinate immunizations for children against smallpox, TB, and DPT;
- demonstrate home and communal gardens for food supplementation.

A research and development component of the VFP/MCW project provides support for GOI development and evaluation of cooperative food production and income-generating activities through the village mothers clubs and family planning acceptor groups.

As of mid-1982, the project encompasses 790 villages in East Java and 1148 banjar (sub-villages) in Bali. Inclusion of a pilot area in West Nusa Tenggara province is planned for late 1982 which will incorporate village-based rehabilitation of malnourished under-fives referred from the weighing program.

The VFP/MCW project may reach over 7,000 villages and 5,000,000 recipients during the period FY 1980-1984. FY 1980-1982 funding of US\$7,400,000 is being programmed for approximately 3,500 villages and for research and development activities.

Results of an ongoing mid-project evaluation will be available in late 1982 which will indicate a number of operations research possibilities as well as subsequent modification of activities aimed at maximizing the nutritional impact of this integrated project.

IV-H

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  
PROPOSED PROJECTS, 1979-80 TO 1983-84

The UNFPA allocated \$30,000,000 for a five year program, with the following budget breakdown. In 1981 the UNFPA had to reduce substantially its budget for Indonesia. The revised budget is not yet available.

FAMILY PLANNING ACTIVITIES

\$3,000,000: Support for expansion of family planning services to outer islands provinces.

\$3,000,000: Increase hospital family planning services from 148 to 325 hospitals as well as some IEC activities.

\$7,200,000: Purchase of raw materials for local production of oral contraceptives and purchase of condoms.

\$500,000: Pilot project to integrate primary health and nutrition services into existing family planning network.

\$3,000,000-\$4,000,000: Urban family planning program.

INFORMATION, EDUCATION, AND COMMUNICATIONS

\$5,000,000: Support for:

- BKKBN Population/Family Planning Training Center,
- national information network on family planning and population,
- multi-media campaign,
- family planning fieldworkers program.

DATA COLLECTION

\$2,100,000: For the following data collection activities:

- 1980 census and improvement of civil registration,
- technical support for the construction of a master sampling frame,
- Analysis Unit of the Central Bureau of Statistics.

POPULATION DYNAMICS

\$3,500,000: To strengthen research institutions through:

- assistance to major demographic research institutions,
- development of provincial institutes.

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

\$500,000: To support population policy formulation by assistance to BKKBN, National Development Planning Agency, and research institutions for population policy research and workshops.

STATUS OF WOMEN

\$250,000: Strengthen rural women's organizations and their activities in family planning and family welfare.

WORLD BANK POPULATION PROJECTS

<u>First Project (1972-1980)</u>	<u>Second Project (1977-1983)</u>	<u>Third Project (1980-1985)</u>
IDA: \$13.2 million	IBRD: \$24.5 million	IBRD: \$35.0 million
UNFPA: \$13.2 million	GOI: \$35.5 million	GOI: \$37.6 million
GOI: \$ 6.6 million		
Total \$33.0 million	Total \$60.0 million	Total \$72.6 million

Major Activities Under Third Project:

1. MCH/FP Service Delivery
  - Construction of 95 MCH/FP Centers, 50 in-patient annexes at existing centers, and 21 provincial and 107 district warehouses for contraceptive supplies.
  
2. Management
  - Construction and furnishing of 27 provincial BKKBN offices and 107 district offices.
  - Provision of motorcycles for field supervisors.
  
3. Training
  - Construction and furnishing of BKKBN Central Training Center, 17 provincial training centers, and 10 sub-provincial training centers.
  
4. Population Education
  - Provision of 165 Mobile Information Units.
  - Curriculum development, provision of textbooks, and teacher/supervisory training for national program.

V-A

NEW FAMILY PLANNING ACCEPTORS WITHIN OFFICIAL PROGRAM  
1970-1982

Y E A R	T O T A L	Per cent accepting each contraceptive method				New acceptors per 1,000 married women aged 15-44
		Pill	I U D	Condom	Other*	
<u>A. Java-Bali</u>						
1970	53,103	27	55	18	-	5
1971	181,059	44	42	14	-	15
1972	519,330	54	41	3	2	40
1973	1,078,899	56	35	7	2	81
1974	1,369,077	63	21	15	1	101
1975	1,475,016	69	11	19	1	103
1976	1,785,908	68	13	18	1	126
1977	1,979,445	67	18	13	2	137
1978	1,934,806	71	17	9	3	138
1979	1,797,565	68	20	8	4	132
1980	1,772,174	68	20	8	4	131
1981	2,145,402	68	19	8	5	155
1982	2,075,029	62	23	6	9	145
<u>B. Outer Islands I</u>						
1975	117,875	66	17	14	3	24
1976	180,677	69	16	11	4	36
1977	233,345	69	16	11	4	45
1978	313,662	73	14	7	6	62
1979	418,228	75	11	8	6	82
1980	400,912	75	11	8	6	72
1981	768,992	73	9	12	6	135
1982	717,090	72	13	5	10	119
<u>C. Outer Islands II</u>						
1980	56,705	68	15	7	10	28
1981	136,850	63	21	7	9	66
1982	174,778	59	21	7	13	82

Source: BKKBN Reporting and Recording Statistical Summaries.

Note: All data are presented by Indonesian Fiscal Year (April 1 through March 31). For example, April 1, 1981, through March 31, 1982, is reported as 1982.

\*Other includes injectables and voluntary sterilization.

CURRENT CONTRACEPTIVE USERS IN OFFICIAL FAMILY PLANNING  
PROGRAM BY YEAR, 1971-1982, BY PROVINCE  
 (PER CENT OF MARRIED WOMEN 15-44  
 USING MODERN CONTRACEPTIVES)

Year	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total for country	1	2	6	9	13	17	19	23	27	31	36	39
A. JAVA-BALI:		3	8	12	17	21	24	30	37	42	47	49
1. East Java		3	11	19	27	32	34	40	50	57	60	65
2. Yogyakarta		4	10	14	16	18	19	27	27	50	55	65
3. Bali		7	15	22	27	32	36	43	46	50	54	62
4. Central Java		2	6	9	13	17	20	26	36	44	52	49
5. West Java		2	5	8	11	15	19	23	24	25	32	34
6. Jakarta		4	7	9	11	13	15	21	22	20	25	27
B. OUTER ISLANDS I:					2	4	6	10	11	14	20	27
1. West Nusa Tenggara					1	2	5	8	10	13	24	41
2. South Sulawesi					2	4	6	10	8	13	23	34
3. South Kalimantan					1	5	7	14	15	19	27	32
4. North Sulawesi					2	11	18	26	21	30	35	30
5. West Sumatra					1	3	6	9	10	14	20	27
6. Lampung					1	3	5	9	17	20	28	25
7. West Kalimantan					1	2	4	8	6	7	13	25
8. North Sumatra					2	4	7	9	11	13	13	24
9. South Sumatra					2	4	5	7	9	9	13	20
10. Aceh					1	3	5	6	6	8	15	18
C. OUTER ISLANDS II:										3	7	10
1. Bengkulu										9	22	28
2. East Kalimantan										7	13	14
3. Jambi										5	10	14
4. Riau										2	8	10
5. Central Sulawesi										3	8	10
6. Central Kalimantan										4	7	10
7. South East Sulawesi										3	7	8
8. East Nusa Tenggara										1	4	7
9. Maluku										2	4	6
10. West Irian										1	3	4
11. East Timor										0	0	2

Source: BKKBN, Monthly Service Statistics Reports.

Note: All data are presented by Indonesian Fiscal Years (April 1 through March 31). For example, April 1, 1981, through March 31, 1982, is reported as 1982.

MARRIED COUPLES OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE,  
CURRENT CONTRACEPTIVE USERS, AND CURRENT USERS  
AS PER CENT OF MCRA, BY PROVINCE, MARCH 1982

Province	Married couples of reproductive age (15-44)	Current contraceptive users	Current users as per cent of MCRA
<b>TOTAL FOR COUNTRY</b>	22,514,111	8,609,020	39%
<b>A. JAVA-BALI</b>	14,338,416	6,967,206	49
1. East Java	4,449,409	2,885,754	65
2. Yogyakarta	418,431	270,903	65
3. Bali	376,181	231,952	62
4. Central Java	3,873,408	1,885,506	49
5. West Java	4,211,976	1,417,945	34
6. Jakarta	1,009,011	275,146	27
<b>B. OUTER ISLANDS I</b>	6,038,408	1,628,321	27
1. West Nusa Tenggara	419,370	172,037	41
2. South Sulawesi	924,193	314,660	34
3. South Kalimantan	316,786	100,212	32
4. North Sulawesi	324,677	96,140	30
5. West Sumatra	525,814	141,670	27
6. Lampung	738,489	184,471	25
7. West Kalimantan	392,914	99,239	25
8. North Sumatra	1,292,383	305,487	24
9. South Sumatra	700,931	140,468	20
10. Aceh	402,851	73,937	18
<b>C. OUTER ISLANDS II</b>	2,137,287	144,015	10
1. Bengkulu	118,853	33,168	28
2. East Kalimantan	193,010	27,059	14
3. Jambi	224,074	31,813	14
4. Riau	309,445	29,418	10
5. Central Sulawesi	198,099	20,585	10
6. Central Kalimantan	148,689	15,556	10
7. South East Sulawesi	146,059	12,238	8
8. East Nusa Tenggara	362,170	24,701	7
9. Maluku	179,668	10,731	6
10. West Irian	172,572	6,265	4
11. East Timor	84,648	1,959	2

Source: BKKBN, Monthly Service Statistics Report, March 1982.

V-D

CURRENT CONTRACEPTIVE USE, BY METHOD, WITHIN OFFICIAL PROGRAM,  
BY PROVINCE, AS A PER CENT OF  
MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44, MARCH 1982

Province	Pill	IUD	Condom	Inject- able	Other	Total
<b>Total for Indonesia</b>	25	10	2	0.3	1	39
<b>A. JAVA -BALI</b>	30	14	3	*	1	49
1. East Java	41	21	2	*	1	65
2. Yogyakarta	21	18	21	*	5	65
3. Bali	7	47	3	*	4	62
4. Central Java	31	12	4	*	1	49
5. West Java	25	7	*	1	1	34
6. Jakarta	9	13	1	1	3	27
<b>B. OUTER ISLANDS I</b>	20	4	2	*	1	27
1. W. Nusa Tenggara	33	4	4	*	*	41
2. South Sulawesi	28	3	2	*	*	34
3. South Kalimantan	28	2	1	*	*	32
4. North Sulawesi	15	12	*	1	1	30
5. West Sumatra	13	10	3	*	1	27
6. Lampung	21	3	1	*	*	25
7. West Kalimantan	21	2	1	*	*	25
8. North Sumatra	15	3	3	*	2	24
9. South Sumatra	15	3	2	*	1	20
10. Aceh	16	1	1	*	*	18
<b>C. OUTER ISLANDS II</b>	7	2	1	*	*	10
1. Bengkulu	19	7	2	*	*	28
2. East Kalimantan	10	2	1	1	1	14
3. Jambi	11	2	1	1	*	14
4. Riau	6	2	1	*	*	10
5. Central Sulawesi	7	3	*	*	*	10
6. Central Kalimantan	9	1	1	*	*	10
7. South E. Sulawesi	7	1	1	*	*	8
8. E. Nusa Tenggara	4	2	1	*	*	7
9. Maluku	3	2	1	*	*	6
10. West Irian	2	2	*	*	*	4
11. East Timor	2	*	*	*	*	2

Source: BKKBN, Monthly Service Statistics Report, March 1982.

\* = less than 1%.

Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

COMPARISON OF NEW ACCEPTORS AND CONTINUING USERS  
FOR 1981 AND 1982, BY PROVINCE

Province	New acceptors			Continuing users			Continuing users as % of MWRA		
	March 1981 (000)	March 1982 (000)	Increase (000)	March 1981 (000)	March 1982 (000)	Increase (000)	March 1981 (000)	March 1982 (000)	Increase (% points)
<b>TOTAL JAVA-BALI:</b>	2,145	2,075	-70	6,527	6,967	440	47	49	2
1. East Java	470	528	58	2,639	2,886	247	60	65	5
2. Yogyakarta	68	53	-15	234	271	37	55	65	10
3. Bali	43	47	4	198	232	34	54	62	8
4. Central Java	770	668	-102	2,006	1,886	-120	52	49	-3
5. West Java	626	597	-29	1,212	1,418	206	32	34	2
6. Jakarta	168	182	14	237	275	38	25	27	2
<b>TOTAL OUTER ISLANDS I:</b>	769	717	-52	1,121	1,628	507	20	27	7
1. West Nusa Tenggara	65	75	10	94	172	78	24	41	17
2. South Sulawesi	101	123	22	217	315	98	23	34	11
3. South Kalimantan	45	49	4	81	100	19	27	32	5
4. North Sulawesi	53	40	-13	110	96	-14	35	30	-5
5. West Sumatra	63	69	6	97	142	45	20	27	7
6. Lampung	77	74	-3	173	184	11	28	25	-3
7. West Kalimantan	50	44	-6	50	99	49	13	25	12
8. North Sumatra	209	137	-72	157	305	148	13	24	11
9. South Sumatra	67	72	5	86	140	54	13	20	7
10. Aceh	41	33	-8	55	74	19	15	18	3
<b>TOTAL OUTER ISLANDS II:</b>	137	175	38	144	213	69	7	10	3
1. Bengkulu	20	15	-5	24	33	9	22	28	6
2. East Kalimantan	16	21	5	19	27	8	13	14	1
3. Jambi	16	22	6	18	32	14	10	14	4
4. Riau	24	24	0	24	29	5	8	10	2
5. Central Sulawesi	14	17	3	12	21	9	8	10	2
6. Central Kalimantan	10	22	12	10	16	6	7	10	3
7. South East Sulawesi	7	11	4	8	12	4	7	8	1
8. East Nusa Tenggara	19	21	2	16	25	9	4	7	3
9. Maluku	8	11	3	8	11	3	4	6	2
10. Irian Jaya	4	7	3	4	6	2	3	4	1
11. East Timor	1	3	2	*	2	2	*	2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	3,051	2,967	-84	7,792	8,809	1,017	36	39	3

Source: BKKBN, Monthly Service Statistics Reports, March 1981 and March 1982.

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.  
\* = less than 1%.

COMPARATIVE POPULATION DATA FOR THE WORLD AND  
THE 20 LARGEST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES -1982

Geographic areas	Population (millions)	Birth rate per 1,000 popula- tion	Death rate per 1,000 popula- tion	Rate of natural increase (%)	1980 per capita GNP (US\$)	Per cent of population of	
						all develop- ing countries (%)	the world (%)
World	4,585	29	11	1.7	2,620	-	-
More Developed	1,152	15	10	0.6	8,130	-	25.1
Less Developed	3,434	33	12	2.1	680	-	74.9
<b>Countries</b>							
1. China	1,000	22	7	1.4	290	29.1	21.8
2. India	714	35	15	2.0	240	20.8	15.6
3. <u>INDONESIA</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>3.3</u>
4. Brazil	128	32	9	2.4	2,050	3.7	2.8
5. Bangladesh	93	47	19	2.8	120	2.7	2.0
6. Pakistan	93	44	16	2.8	300	2.7	2.0
7. Nigeria	82	50	18	3.2	1,010	2.4	1.8
8. Mexico	71	32	6	2.5	2,130	2.1	1.5
9. Vietnam	57	37	9	2.8	N A	1.7	1.2
10. Philippines	52	34	8	2.6	720	1.5	1.1
11. Thailand	50	28	7	2.1	670	1.5	1.1
12. Turkey	48	33	10	2.2	1,460	1.4	1.0
13. Egypt	45	43	12	3.1	580	1.3	1.0
14. Iran	41	44	14	3.1	N A	1.2	0.9
15. Rep. of Korea	41	19	5	1.4	1,520	1.2	0.9
16. Burma	37	39	14	2.4	180	1.1	0.8
17. Ethiopia	31	50	25	2.5	140	0.9	0.7
18. Zaire	30	46	19	2.8	220	0.9	0.7
19. Argentina	29	25	9	1.6	2,390	0.8	0.6
20. Colombia	26	28	8	2.0	1,180	0.8	0.6

Source: Population Reference Bureau, 1982 World Population Data Sheet.

Note: Figures for Indonesia may vary from those found elsewhere in this booklet. We have used the Population Reference Bureau estimates for Indonesia to be consistent with estimates for other countries.

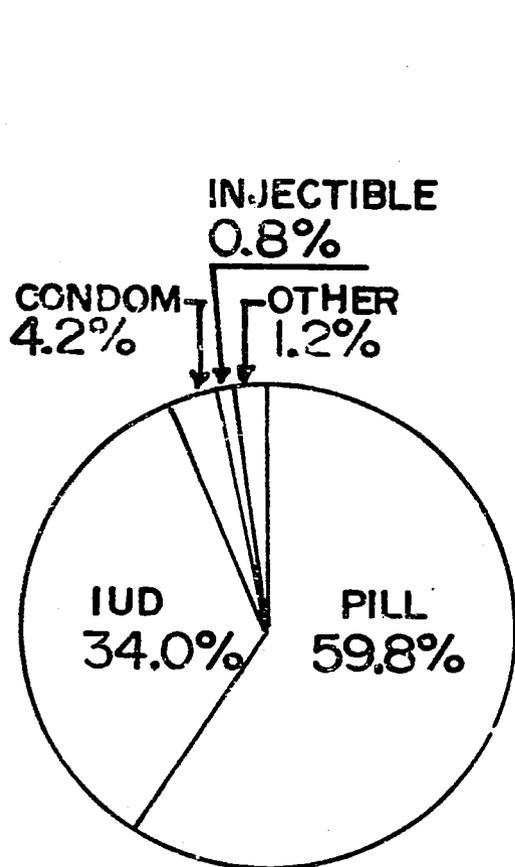
Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

V-G

# CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

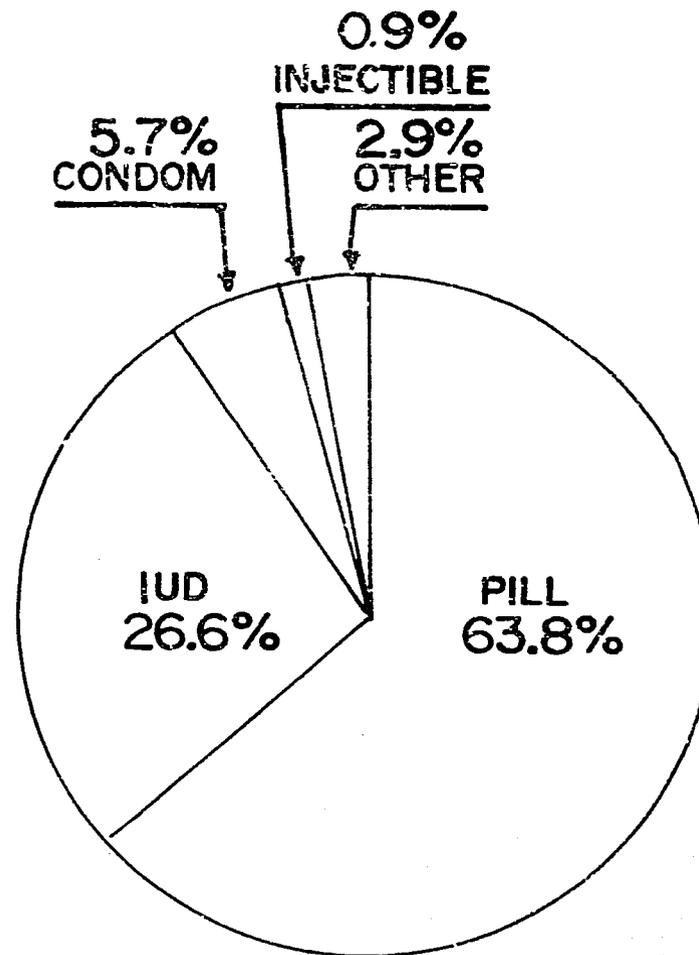
OF CURRENT USERS

1977 and 1982



March 1977

3,808,890 current users



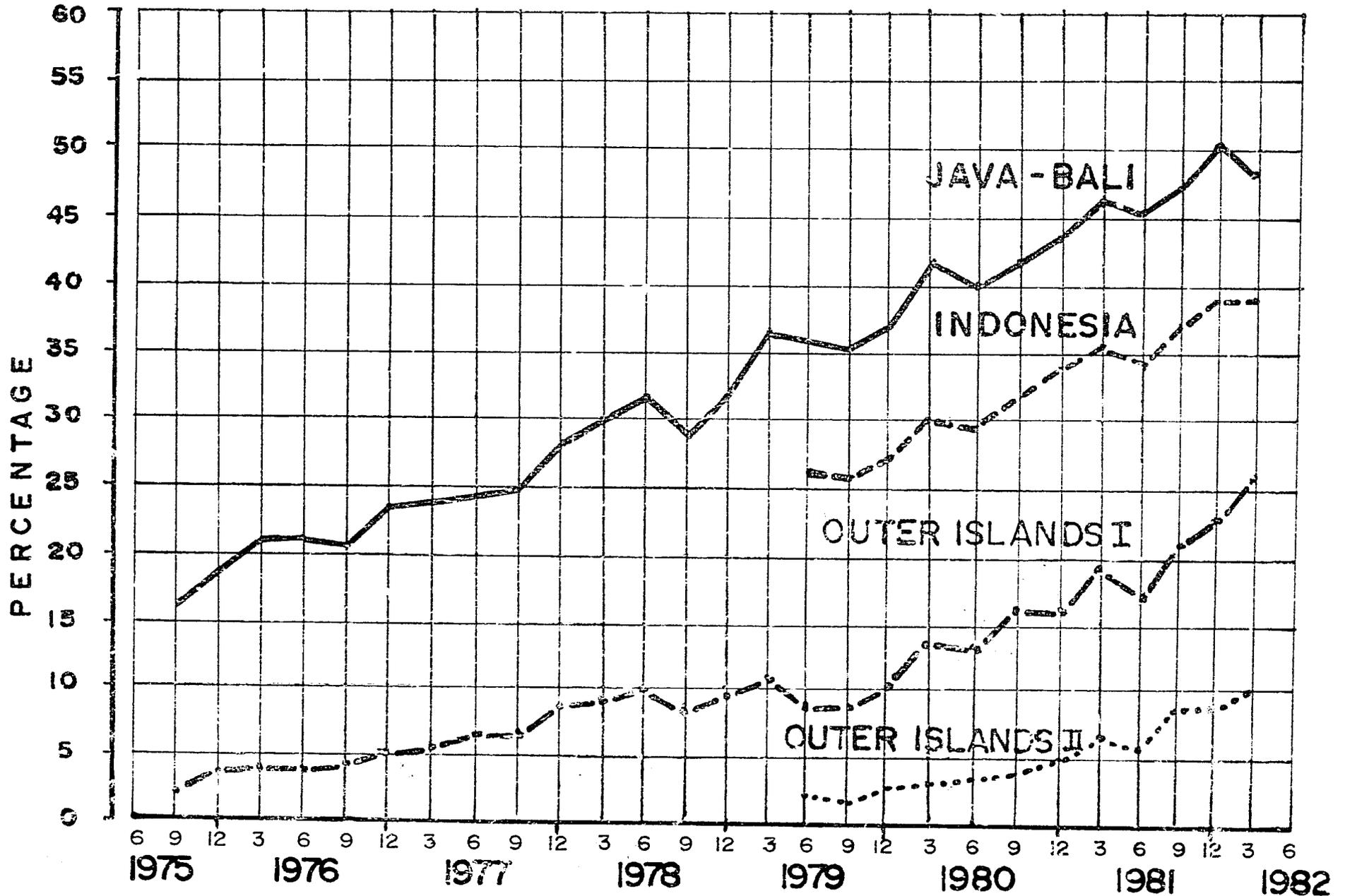
March 1982

8,809,020 current users

267

V-H

# CURRENT CONTRACEPTIVE USERS AS PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED COUPLES OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE



50