

Table 3.2 Percent of currently married women knowing at least one modern family planning method, by number of living children and background characteristics, NICPS, 1987

Background characteristic	Number of living children							Total
	None	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	93.5	96.7	97.9	98.5	97.9	98.4	98.1	97.5
Rural	86.9	93.6	94.7	94.4	94.5	91.4	91.5	92.9
Region								
Java-Bali	89.4	95.9	96.4	97.2	95.5	95.4	95.6	95.4
Outer Java-Bali I	85.6	89.6	93.3	91.6	96.0	90.5	90.9	91.5
Outer Java-Bali II	90.0	94.2	94.5	95.2	93.5	90.3	90.0	92.9
Province								
Jakarta	97.7	98.5	99.3	98.7	97.6	97.7	98.7	98.5
West Java	97.7	98.4	98.3	99.3	97.4	97.2	97.3	98.1
Central Java	91.8	97.6	98.0	99.1	96.3	99.0	98.7	97.5
Yogyakarta	97.7	99.6	99.3	100.0	100.0	98.9	98.9	99.4
East Java	78.3	91.6	92.3	92.7	91.3	85.8	87.7	89.7
Bali	83.4	97.7	98.8	97.5	95.8	93.5	98.5	96.7
Education								
None	68.1	80.3	85.7	83.6	85.7	83.8	86.4	82.9
Some primary	89.8	94.9	95.9	98.1	98.3	95.1	94.6	95.6
Primary completed	95.4	99.0	99.9	98.2	100.0	99.6	99.5	98.9
Secondary or more	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.0	98.5	99.8
Total	88.6	94.4	95.5	95.6	95.5	93.4	93.3	94.2

More women in urban areas know about modern family planning methods than women in rural areas, although the difference is not large (98 vs. 93 percent). Regional differences in knowledge are also small. Ninety-five percent of married women in Java-Bali have heard of at least one modern method of family planning, compared to 92 percent of women in Outer Java-Bali I and 93 percent of women in Outer Java-Bali II. With the exception of East Java, where only 90 percent of women know about a modern method, knowledge levels in the provinces of Java-Bali are all 97 percent or higher. Education has the strongest relationship with knowledge levels. While only 83 percent of women with no education have heard of a modern method, the proportion rises to 96 percent among women with some primary school, 99 percent of women who completed primary school, and almost 100 percent of women with secondary school.

Table 3.3 shows that knowledge of family planning methods has increased dramatically in Indonesia in the last decade. The table compares data on the proportions of ever-married women who know specific family planning methods from the Indonesia Fertility Survey (IFS) conducted in 1976 and the 1987 NICPS. Because the IFS covered only the Java-Bali region, the NICPS data have been limited to that region as well.

The data show that the proportion of women who have heard of any method has increased from 77 percent in 1976 to 95 percent in 1987. While knowledge levels increased for virtually all methods, the largest increase is for female sterilization. In 1976, only 11 percent of women had heard of female sterilization; by 1987, that proportion had increased to 57 percent, a five-fold increase. Almost as dramatic is the increase in knowledge of injection, from 17 to 84 percent.

From April-August 1986, a social marketing campaign for condoms was test marketed in three cities--Bandung in West Java, Medan in North Sumatra, and Surabaya in East Java. In September 1986, the campaign was extended to seven more cities--Jakarta, Semarang and Solo in Central Java, Ujung Pandang in South Sulawesi, Palembang in South Sumatra, Malang in East Java, and Padang in West Sumatra. In order to evaluate the success of early marketing efforts, the NICPS included a question as