

**SEAPRAP RESEARCH
REPORT NO. 51**

**KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE OF FAMILY
PLANNING OF AN ETHNIC CHINESE COMMUNITY
IN KOTAMADYA PALEMBANG
SOUTH SUMATRA**

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FOREWORD

This research on the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Family Planning is a descriptive survey which is cross-sectional in nature and applied to a specific group in Palembang, that is, the population of Chinese descent.

This survey was specially conducted to evaluate the knowledge, attitude and practice/implementation of Family Planning by the above-mentioned group who nota bone were considered as non-supporters of the Family Planning Program.

This report I feel, is important in removing the negative issues concerned with the program by supporting it.

I would like to use this opportunity to express my thanks to SEAPRAP, International Development Research Center for giving me the opportunity to conduct the research. I would also like to thank Dr. Marten and Drs. J L Tamba who greatly helped in compiling the structure of this research.

I am also grateful to the Mayor of Palembang and his Staff who gave permission for the research to be carried out. Finally, my thanks to the Staff of LDFE UNSRI, the interviewers and supervisors, without whom this research would never have succeeded.

Palembang, April 1979

M. Syoib Mahmud

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CHAPTER I

I N T R O D U C T I O N

The province of South Sumatra is situated between longitude 101° to 106° East and latitude 1.5° to 4° South. It is bordered by:

Province Jambi in the west
Province Lampung in the south
The Sea of Java and the Karimata Straits in the East
Bengkulu Province in the West.

This province comprises 10 (ten) daerah Tingkat II (Dati II), two of which are Kotamadya. The ten Dati II are:

1. Kotamadya Palembang
2. Kotamadya Pangkal Pinang
3. Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ilir (OKI)
4. Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ulu (OKU)
5. Kabupaten Ogan Musi Banyu Asin (MUBA)
6. Kabupaten Musi Rawas (MURA)
7. Kabupaten Lematang Ilir Ogan Tengah (LIOT)
8. Kabupaten Lahat
9. Kabupaten Bangka
10. Kabupaten Belitung

The province is approximately 109,354 sq. km. in area with a population of 3,438,061 inhabitants in 1971 and a density of 31 people per sq. km.

During the period 1961-1971 the average rate of population increase was 2.4% per annum. This ratio is relatively high when compared to the population increase in Indonesia as a whole - during the same period the average population growth rate was about 2.1% per annum.

27% of the population in this area live in the urban sector. If the population distribution were to be based on age, 46.1% are in the 0-14 age group. In other words, the population is still very young.

The distribution of population by Daerah Tingkat II in 1971 is as follows:

- 16.95% in Dati II Palembang
- 2.17% in Dati II Pangkal Pinang
- 12.97% in Dati II Ogan Komering Ilir

15.67% in Dati II Ogan Komering Ulu
10.90% in Dati II Musi Banyu Asin
7.34% in Dati II Musi Rawas
10.58% in Dati II Lematang Ilir Ogan Tengah
10.84% in Dati II Lahat
8.84% in Dati II Bangka
3.74% in Dati II Belitung

The sex ratio in the population of this province in 1971 was as high as 995 per thousand.

The distribution of population according to religion is as follows:

94.19% Muslims
0.64% Catholics
0.30% Protestants
0.37% Christians (other denominations)
0.03% Hindus
1.50% Buddhists
2.95% Kong Hu Chus
0.02% others

The composition of population according to nationality is as follows: 96.91% Indonesian citizens and 3.09% of foreign nationalities. Of the foreigners 97,638 (91.96%) are of Chinese origin. As many as 30,502 (31.24%) of these Chinese live in Kotamadya Palembang.

According to the information obtained from the Government Office of Kotamadya Palembang (Statistics Department) there are at present approximately 60,000 ethnic Chinese - this includes foreigners of Chinese descent, overseas Chinese and Indonesian nationals of Chinese descent. This accounts for some 10% of the total population in Kotamadya Palembang.

From the above data it can be seen that the number of inhabitants of Chinese descent (Chinese foreigners and Indonesian Chinese) in Kotamadya Palembang is quite large. A good proportion of them are involved in business and only a minority are in the field of farming. The farming that they undertake is that of vegetable farming, poultry as well as pig rearing.

Since data or even information on Family Planning of the ethnic Chinese community is greatly lacking, the Family Planning officials at almost every meeting with the community are faced with this question:

"At present, to what degree are the Chinese participating in the National Family Planning Program to contribute to its success?"

It is a difficult question to answer since up to this moment there is no valid data available especially in Kota Palembang, to help answer the question. Hence it is felt that a survey on the KAP (knowledge, attitude and practice) of Family Planning of the Chinese community in Kotamadya Palembang is badly needed. The results of this research it is hoped, will aid the government to achieve success in the future, especially in the National Family Planning Program and in the development of the country in general.

CHAPTER II

AIM AND METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

Aim of Research

This study aims to discover the extent of the knowledge, attitude and practice of Family Planning of the ethnic Chinese community in Kotamadya Palembang. It hopes to answer the question faced by the Family Planning officials on the extent of participation of the Chinese community in Family Planning. Hence this research will seek answers to the questions listed below:

- Is it true that information of the National Family Planning Program has reached the ethnic Chinese community?
- Is there a relationship between the number of children they have and their KAP of Family Planning.
- Is there a relationship between the length of stay in Indonesia and their Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Family Planning?
- Is there a relationship between their economic status and KAP of Family Planning?
- Is there a relationship between their religion, age, language, customs and KAP of Family Planning?
- Is there a difference in the KAP of Family Planning of the ethnic Chinese in the city and those living in the outskirts of town?
- Is there a relationship between level of education and KAP of Family Planning?

Hypothesis

On the basis of the aim of this research, the following hypotheses were formulated:

- The National Family Planning Program information has not reached the Chinese community.
- There is a positive relationship between the number of children one has and practice of Family Planning.
- There is a positive relationship between level of education and Family Planning practice.

- There is a positive relationship between their length of stay in Indonesia and Family Planning Practice.
- There is a negative relationship between economic status and Family Planning practice.
- There is a positive relationship between age and Family Planning practice.

Based on the hypotheses formulated, this research makes use of two types of variables, that is, independent variable and dependent variable. These can be divided as follows:

Independent Variable

- Level of education
- Length of stay in Indonesia
- Adherence to traditions
- Language normally used
- Religion
- Economic status
- Number of children (they have)
- Age

Dependent Variable

- Knowledge of Family Planning
- Attitude towards Family Planning
- Practice of Family Planning

From the above it can be ascertained whether there is any relationship between the dependent and independent variables in the framework of discovering the extent of the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Family Planning of the ethnic Chinese community in Palembang.

Research Methodology

This study was conducted in Kotamadya Palembang, directly involving the ethnic Chinese community (both Indonesian citizens of Chinese descent and the Chinese of other nationalities) who are married and whose wives are in the 15-49 age group. In this survey, the ethnic Chinese community are divided into two groups. The first group involves the Chinese who live in the city and whose economic activity is business. The second group involves the ethnic Chinese who live in the suburbs and whose economic activity is in the field of farming and livestock breeding.

Kotamadya Palembang is divided into two by the Musi River - the divisions are referred to as Seberang Ulu and Seberang Ilir. The Seberang Ilir division consists 4 subdistricts (kecamatan) viz., Kecamatan Seberang Ilir Timur I, Kecamatan Ilir Timur II, Kecamatan Ilir Barat I and Kecamatan Ilir Barat II.

The Daerah Seberang Ulu consists of two subdistricts - Kecamatan Seberang Ulu I and Kecamatan Seberang Ulu II.

The Seberang Ilir territory has relatively more inhabitants and is relatively more extensive in area. In addition, this area is the center of economic activity of Kotamadya Palembang. A large percentage of the Chinese population are found in this area.

a. Sampling

Stratified random sampling is used. This method is employed because about 25% of the ethnic Chinese of Kotamadya Palembang are involved in farming and livestock. They live in huts on the outskirts of town. Due to this the survey is divided into two strata:

- First stratum: ethnic Chinese who live in the city and whose occupation is not farming or livestock breeding.
- Second stratum: ethnic Chinese who live in the suburbs and whose occupation is that of farming and livestock breeding.

There are 740 respondents in the sample. 21% of the respondents are ethnic Chinese who live in the outskirts of town (suburbs) - this includes both Seberang Ilir and Seberang Ulu. The rest of the respondents came from the town itself, be it Seberang Ilir or Seberang Ulu.

From each of the chosen areas, other conditions governing the choice of respondents were:

- Complete family unit (presence of a husband and wife) living in the same house.
- The wife is in the 15-49 age bracket.

When these conditions were fulfilled and they were grouped into either the first or second stratum, then only was the random sampling carried out.

b. Research Area

The areas that were included in this survey included the sub-districts of Seberang Ulu I, Seberang Ulu II, Seberang Ilir Timur I, Seberang Ilir Timur II, Seberang Ilir Barat I and Seberang Ilir Barat II.

In general, each subdistrict had both urban and rural areas with the exception of Seberang Ilir Timur I and Seberang Ilir Barat I which were strictly urban.

Table II.1 Total of Sample according to area

SUB-DISTRICT	URBAN		RURAL		TOTAL	
	Responded	No Response	Responded	No Response	Responded	No Response
1) Seb. Ulu I	70	0	27	2	97	2
2) Seb. Ulu II	76	1	32	0	108	1
3) Seb. Ilir Timur I	108	1	-	-	108	1
4) Seb. Ilir Timur II	104	0	40	2	144	2
5) Seb. Ilir Barat I	117	0	-	-	117	0
6) Seb. Ilir Barat II	107	1	51	1	158	2
TOTAL	587	3	150	5	732	8

The above table shows the distribution of the sample based on the sampling that was carried out in the survey.

This survey comprised 740 respondents, however, in the implementation 8 (eight) respondents were not valid (1.08%). This was because:

- 2 (two) respondents were unable to respond.
- 3 (three) respondents were unwilling to respond.
- 3 (three) respondents were not available.

This number, however, is relatively small and will not upset the validity of the research.

c. Phases of Research

This research underwent the following phases:

- 1) Preparatory Phase. At this stage we made an inventory of the respondents and areas which would be used in the survey. Later the sample was chosen, then the questionnaire was prepared.
- 2) A trial interview was carried out to test if the questionnaire was complete and the questions understood by the respondents.
- 3) Collating and checking of data. At this stage all the supervisors and enumerators go out in the field to obtain data by visiting the chosen respondents. The respondents that have been chosen must be seen personally. The respondents chosen are not allowed to be replaced by another unless efforts to meet them on three occasions have failed because they have moved or because they are deceased. In such cases they may be replaced by a neighbour. When all the respondents have been visited and all the data collected, then it will be re-tested. This testing will be done by a supervisor who will revisit several respondents to check on the correctness of the answers and the validity of the answers where the said data is unsatisfactory.
- 4) Classification of Data and Analysis. At this stage the data is processed by transferring them on to cards. They are then tabulated and the tables analysed.
- 5) Report Writing. At this stage the report from the survey is drafted and will be discussed with the Staff of the Institute of Demography, Economics Faculty of the Sriwijaya University as well as the Staff of the Economics Faculty. Only after the discussion will the complete report be compiled and duplicated to be sent to SEAPRAP.

d. Period of Realisation

The realisation of this research takes 6 (six) months from the receipt of the funds. The activities mentioned can be seen in Table II.2.

TABLE II.2 Schedule of Activities

MONTH	WEEK I	WEEK II	WEEK III	WEEK IV
AUGUST		1) Preparation of research personnel 2) Preparation of sample	1) Equipment for administrative needs 2) Questionnaire preparation 3) Discussion of questionnaire 4) Typing of questionnaire	1) Typing and duplicating of questionnaire 2) Appointing interviewers 3) Preparing the letter of assignment 4) Determining sample
SEPTEMBER	1) Coaching of interviewers 2) Try-out of questionnaire	1) Interviewers go into the field	1) Interviewers on fieldwork	1) Interviewers on fieldwork
OCTOBER	1) Discussion of model table 2) Determining of processors 3) Checking survey	1) Checking of questionnaire 2) Coding, data transfer and tabulation practice	1) Transfer of data to cards	1) Transfer of data to cards
NOVEMBER	1) Transfer of data to cards	1) Tabulation	1) Analysis of tables	1) Analysis of tables
DECEMBER	1) Analysis of tables	1) Compiling contents of report	1) Discussion and improvement of report draft 2) Revision/improvement	1) Correction 2) Compiling of report
JANUARY & FEBRUARY	1) Preparing report 1) Binding of report 2) Dispatch	1) Preparing report	1) Duplicating report	1) Binding report

CHAPTER III

RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

A. Distribution of Respondents

At the beginning we planned to have 740 respondents who were distributed on both the Seberang Ulu and Seberang Ilir divisions and who came from both rural and urban areas of Kotamadya Palembang.

However, since 1.08% or 8 respondents were not valid, only 732 respondents could be studied in this survey. 582 respondents were from urban areas and 150 respondents were from the outskirts of town. The urban respondents were made up of 312 males and 270 females. The rural respondents were made up of 66 males and 84 females.

The distribution of the ethnic Chinese according to age, both for the urban and rural areas is shown in Tables III.1 and III.2.

Table III.1 Distribution of the ethnic Chinese according to age and sex ratio in the city of Palembang in the year 1977

A G E	P O P U L A T I O N				
	Males	Females	Total	Percentage	Sex Ratio
0 - 4	292	282	574	14.71	104
5 - 9	226	247	473	12.13	91
10 - 14	223	214	437	11.20	104
15 - 19	217	215	432	11.07	101
20 - 24	211	223	434	11.13	95
25 - 29	218	213	431	11.05	102
30 - 34	135	132	267	6.84	102
35 - 39	110	117	227	5.82	94
40 - 44	91	94	185	4.74	97
45 - 49	64	68	132	3.38	94
50 - 54	60	61	121	3.10	98
55 - 59	32	39	71	1.82	82
60 -	51	63	114	2.93	81
T.T.	3	-	3	0.08	-
T o t a l	1933	1968	3901	100%	981

Table III.2 Distribution of the ethnic Chinese inhabitants according to age and sex ratio, outskirts of Palembang, 1977

A G E	P O P U L A T I O N				
	Males	Females	Total	Percentage	Sex Ratio
0 - 4	88	85	173	14.24	104
5 - 9	85	83	168	14.82	102
10 - 14	80	79	159	13.08	101
15 - 19	73	75	148	12.18	97
20 - 24	69	72	141	11.60	96
25 - 29	50	52	102	8.40	96
30 - 34	38	39	77	6.34	97
35 - 39	29	31	60	4.94	94
40 - 44	31	32	63	5.19	97
45 - 49	18	20	38	3.13	90
50 - 54	22	22	44	3.62	100
55 - 59	12	14	26	2.14	86
60 +	6	7	13	1.07	86
T.T.	-	3	3	0.25	-
T o t a l	601	614	1215	100 %	98

From Table III.1 it can be seen that 38.04% of the ethnic Chinese inhabitants that live in the urban area are in the 0-14 age group.

The census survey of Urban South Sumatra in 1971 showed that 38.98% were in the same age group.

Table III.2 shows that 41.64% of those in the rural areas are in the 0-14 age group, whereas according to the 1971 census of the rural areas of South Sumatra, the percentage of ethnic Chinese in the 0-14 age group was 39.85%. The above figures show that the percentage of ethnic Chinese both in the urban and rural areas is relatively lower than that of the pribumi Indonesians in the same age group. According to the 1971 census, the percentage of ethnic Indonesians in South Sumatra is 45.60% (urban) and 46.56% (rural).

To obtain a general picture of the respondents we will show their distribution according to age group, level of education, religion, economic status, period of residence, language and number of children in the household. The distribution of the respondents will be shown according to urban and rural areas.

The distribution of respondents according to age group can be seen in Table III.3.

Table III.3 Distribution of respondents according to age group and sex in the rural and urban areas of Palembang, 1977

A G E	URBAN			RURAL		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	3	3
20 - 24	7	32	39	10	11	21
25 - 29	74	75	149	7	9	16
30 - 34	73	50	123	24	25	49
35 - 39	53	59	112	4	13	17
40 - 44	35	37	72	12	15	27
45 - 49	27	17	44	5	5	10
50 +	40	-	40	4	-	4
T.T.	3	-	3	-	3	3
T o t a l	312	270	582	66	84	150

The distribution of respondents according to education is shown in the following table.

Table III.4 Distribution of respondents according to level of education and sex in South Sumatra, 1977

Level of Education	URBAN			RURAL		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Did not school	3	24	27	-	18	18
Did not complete Pr Sch	54	48	102	12	24	36
Primary School	72	54	126	21	21	42
Junior Secondary School	93	54	147	24	18	42
Senior Secondary School	32	27	59	6	3	9
College	15	3	18	3	-	3
Tertiary Education	3	-	3	-	-	-
T o t a l	312	270	582	66	84	150

Table III.5 Distribution of respondents according to religion and sex in urban and rural Palembang, 1977

Religion	URBAN			RURAL		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Protestants	10	5	15	6	-	6
Catholics	86	51	137	13	18	31
Buddhists	149	169	318	38	28	66
Christians	49	31	80	4	31	35
Others	18	14	32	5	7	12
T o t a l	312	270	582	66	84	150

The above table shows the distribution of respondents according to their religious denominations.

The next table shows the distribution of respondents according to economic status. The average monthly expenditure (in Rupiahs) of the respondents was used as the basic guideline of the economic status of the respondents. The expenditure was grouped at 30,000 intervals as clarified in Table III.6

Table III.6 Distribution of respondents according to economic status and sex in the rural and urban areas of Palembang, 1977

Economic Status (Rupiahs)	URBAN			RURAL		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
30,000	6	15	21	15	27	42
30,001 - 60,000	117	102	219	36	42	78
60,001 - 90,000	96	93	189	9	9	18
90,001 - 120,000	33	24	57	3	6	9
120,001 - 150,000	24	21	45	3	-	3
150,000	36	15	51	-	-	-
T o t a l	312	270	582	66	84	150

Next, depending on the length of stay in Indonesia from their ancestors up to the present, the distribution of respondents is shown in Table III.7

Table III.7 Distribution of respondents according to length of residence in Indonesia

Period of residence (Years)	URBAN			RURAL		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
25	11	18	29	-	12	12
25 - 50	184	166	350	28	37	65
50	117	86	203	38	35	73
T o t a l	312	270	582	66	84	150

The distribution of respondents according to the language used daily is as follows:

Table III.8 Distribution of respondents according to language and sex in the urban and rural area of Palembang, 1977

Language	URBAN			RURAL		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Indonesian	129	108	237	27	30	57
Chinese	84	66	150	15	42	57
Mix/Both	99	96	195	24	12	36
T o t a l	312	270	582	66	84	150

Finally, the number of children the respondents have is shown in Table III.9

Table III.9 Distribution of respondents according to the total number of their children in both urban and rural Palembang, 1977

Number of children	URBAN			RURAL		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0 - 2	123	102	125	36	24	60
3	45	36	81	6	18	24
4 - 5	81	75	156	18	21	39
6 +	63	57	120	6	21	27
T o t a l	312	270	582	66	84	150

B. Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Family Planning

To find out the extent of the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Family Planning of the ethnic Chinese community in Palembang, there will be three separate divisions.

- a. Knowledge of Family Planning
- b. Attitude towards Family Planning
- c. Practice of Family Planning

ad. a. Knowledge of Family Planning

In this analysis the knowledge of Family Planning of the ethnic Chinese community was based on the answers obtained to the following questions.

1. Have/Have not heard of the efforts to lower births. If the answer is positive, the answer to the following question is noted.
2. In carrying out Family Planning which methods does the respondent know of?

When the respondent names one of the methods of Family Planning the answer to the next question is looked at.
3. Does respondent know the method of utilization and the total number of users?

Based on this the answers are grouped into two, that is those who know of Family Planning and those that do not.

90.57% (732) respondents have a knowledge of Family Planning and only 9.43% do not.

When the knowledge of Family Planning between the rural and urban respondents is compared, the urban community has a relatively higher percentage than the rural community. 93.81% in the urban community know of Family Planning as compared to only 78% of the rural community.

To obtain a clearer picture concerning the knowledge of Family Planning of the respondents, the other variables have to be considered, that is, age group, level of education, religion, economic status, length of residence in Indonesia, language and number of children.

The knowledge of Family Planning according to age of respondents is shown in Tables II.10.a and III.10.b

Table III.10.a Percentage of respondents with a knowledge of Family Planning, according to age group in the city of Palembang, 1977

Age Group	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Know	Do not know	Total	Know	Do not know	Total
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	85.71	14.29	100	93.75	6.25	100
25 - 29	97.30	2.70	100	96	4	100
30 - 34	98.63	1.37	100	96	4	100
35 - 39	96.23	3.77	100	91.53	8.47	100
40 - 44	94.29	5.71	100	89.19	11.81	100
45 - 49	88.89	11.11	100	70.59	29.41	100
50 +	90	10	100	-	-	-
T.T.	100	-	100	-	-	-
T o t a l	95.19	4.81	100	92.22	7.78	100

Table III.10.b Percentage of respondents with a knowledge of Family Planning, according to age group in the rural area of Palembang, 1977

Age Group	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Know	Do not know	Total	Know	Do not know	Total
15 - 19	-	-	-	100	-	100
20 - 24	90	10	100	81.82	18.18	100
25 - 29	85.71	14.29	100	66.67	33.33	100
30 - 34	87.50	12.50	100	84	16	100
35 - 39	75	25	100	69.23	30.77	100
40 - 44	75	25	100	80	20	100
45 - 49	60	40	100	-	100	100
50 +	75	25	100	-	-	-
T.T.	-	-	-	100	-	100
T o t a l	81.82	18.18	100	75	25	100

From the above tables it can be seen that both the males and females in the age group 25-44 years in the urban area are relatively more enlightened than those in the other age groups. In the rural areas only those in the 20-34 age group were relatively more aware of Family Planning. It can also be seen that of the ethnic Chinese community both in the rural and urban areas, relatively fewer females know about Family Planning when compared to that of the male population.

Furthermore, from the two tables above it can be seen that the percentage of respondents who knew about Family Planning, whether male or female, was relatively higher in the urban community than in the rural areas. (95.19% of the males and 92.22% of the females in the urban areas knew of Family Planning as compared to 81.82% of the males and 75% of the females in the rural areas).

According to the level of education, the respondents' knowledge of Family Planning can be seen in Tables III.11.a and III.11.b

Table III.11.a Knowledge of Family Planning of respondents according to level of education in urban Palembang 1977, expressed in percentage

Level of Education	M A L E S			F E M A L E S			
	Know	Do not Know	Total	Know	Do not Know	Know	Total
Did not school & did not complete Pr School	89.47	10.53	100	75	25		100
Primary School	87.50	12.50	100	96.43	2.57		100
Lower Secondary School	100	-	100	100	-		100
Upper Secondary School	100	-	100	100	-		100
College	100	-	100	100	-		100
Tertiary Education	100	-	100	100	-		100
T O T A L	95.19	4.81	100	92.22	7.78		100

Table III.11.b Knowledge of Family Planning of respondents according to level of education in rural Palembang 1977, expressed in percentage

Level of Education	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Know	Do not Know	Total	Know	Do not Know	Total
Did not school & did not complete Pr School	50	50	100	50	50	100
Primary School	71.43	28.57	100	100	-	100
Lower Secondary School	100	-	100	100	-	100
Upper Secondary School	100	-	100	100	-	100
College	100	-	100	-	-	-
Tertiary Education	100	-	100	-	-	-
T O T A L	81.82	18.18	100	75	25	100

From Tables III.11.a and II.11.b it can be seen that both in the urban and rural areas, the percentage of the Chinese community who knew of Family Planning was relatively lower in those with little or no education (Primary School and below) compared to those who had secondary or higher education (Lower Secondary School and above).

The trend here shows that there is a very close correlation between one's level of education and knowledge of Family Planning.

As per religion, the respondents' knowledge of Family Planning is shown in Tables III.12.a and III.12.b

Table III.12.a Respondents' knowledge of Family Planning according to religion, expressed in percentage, urban Palembang 1977

Religion	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Know	Do not Know	Total	Know	Do not Know	Total
Protestants	90	10	100	60	40	100
Catholics	97.67	2.33	100	94.11	5.89	100
Buddhists	96.64	3.36	100	97.63	2.37	100
Konghuchus	91.84	8.16	100	77.42	22.58	100
Others	33.33	67.67	100	64.29	35.71	100
T O T A L	95.19	4.81	100	92.22	7.78	100

Table III.12.b Knowledge of Family Planning of the respondents in rural Palembang 1977 according to religion, expressed in percentage

Religion	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Know	Do not Know	Total	Know	Do not Know	Total
Protestants	100	-	100	-	-	-
Catholics	92.31	7.69	100	100	-	100
Buddhists	86.84	13.16	100	96.43	3.57	100
Konghuchus	-	100	100	48.39	51.61	100
Others	60	40	100	42.86	57.14	100
T O T A L	81.82	18.18	100	75	25	100

From Tables III.12.a and III.12.b above it appears that the ethnic Chinese community that practise Kong Hu Chu, both in the urban and rural areas, when compared to those that profess the other faiths, are relatively less aware of Family Planning.

The respondents knowledge of Family Planning according to their economic status is shown in Tables III.13.a and III.13.b below:

Table III.13.a Knowledge of Family Planning of the urban respondents according to economic status, expressed in percentage, Palembang 1977

Economic Status	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Know	Do not know	Total	Know	Do not know	Total
30,000	100	-	100	80	20	100
30,000 - 60,000	100	-	100	94.17	5.85	100
60,000 - 90,000	93.75	6.25	100	93.55	6.45	100
90,000 - 120,000	100	-	100	100	-	100
120,000 - 150,000	100	-	100	85.71	14.29	100
150,000	75	25	100	80	20	100
T O T A L	95.19	4.81	100	92.22	7.78	100

Table III.13.b Knowledge of Family Planning of the rural respondents according to economic status, expressed in percentage, Palembang 1977

Economic Status	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Know	Do not know	Total	Know	Do not know	Total
30,000	60	40	100	55.56	44.44	100
30,000 - 60,000	91.67	8.33	100	78.57	21.43	100
60,000 - 90,000	66.67	33.33	100	100	-	100
90,000 - 120,000	100	-	100	100	-	100
120,000 - 150,000	100	-	100	-	-	-
150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	81.82	18.18	100	75	25	100

From Tables III.13.a and III.13.b above it is seen that the percentage of the ethnic Chinese community with a low economic status (less than 60,000) is relatively smaller than those with a relatively higher economic status in their awareness of Family Planning.

Table III.14.a and III.14.b show the distribution of respondents according to their knowledge of Family Planning as related to their period of residence in Indonesia.

Table III.14.a Knowledge of Family Planning of the urban respondents according to their period of residence in Indonesia as expressed in percentage, Palembang 1977

Length of stay	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Know	Do not know	Total	Know	Do not know	Total
Less than 25 years	54.55	45.45	100	83.33	16.67	100
25 - 50 years	96.20	3.80	100	95.78	4.22	100
More than 50 years	97.44	2.56	100	87.21	12.79	100
T O T A L	95.19	4.81	100	92.22	7.78	100

Table III.14.b Knowledge of Family Planning of the rural respondents according to their period of residence in Indonesia as expressed in percentage, Palembang 1977

Length of stay	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Know	Do not know	Total	Know	Do not know	Total
Less than 25 years	-	-	-	75	25	100
25 - 50 years	85.71	14.29	100	81.08	18.92	100
More than 50 years	79.95	20.05	100	68.57	31.43	100
T O T A L	81.82	18.18	100	75	25	100

From Tables III.14.a and III.14.b it is seen that the ethnic Chinese respondents who have lived in Indonesia for more than 25 years are relatively more aware of Family Planning than those who have been in Indonesia for less than 25 years.

If seen from the aspect of language that is used daily in the home, the knowledge of Family Planning of the respondents is classified in Tables III.15.a and III.15.b

Table III.15.a Knowledge of Family Planning of the respondents in urban Palembang 1977 according to language, expressed in percentage

Language	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Know	Do not know	Total	Know	Do not know	Total
Indonesian	93.02	6.98	100	94.44	5.56	100
Chinese	100	-	100	90.91	9.09	100
Both	93.94	6.06	100	90.63	9.37	100
T O T A L	95.19	4.81	100	92.22	7.78	100

Table III.15.b Knowledge of Family Planning of the respondents of rural Palembang 1977, according to language, expressed in percentage

Language	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Know	Do not Know	Total	Know	Do not Know	Total
Indonesian	77.78	22.22	100	90	10	100
Chinese	80	20	100	64.29	35.71	100
Both	87.50	12.50	100	75	25	100
T O T A L	81.82	18.18	100	75	25	100

The above tables (III.15.a & III.15.b) show that the rural respondents who use the Chinese language in their daily communication at home are relatively less aware of Family Planning compared to those who use the Indonesian language or who use both languages.

Finally, the respondents knowledge of Family Planning according to the number of children they have is found in Tables III.16.a & b

Table III.16.a Knowledge of Family Planning of the respondents in urban Palembang 1977, according to the number of children they have, expressed in percentage

Number of Children	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Know	Do not Know	Total	Know	Do not Know	Total
0 - 2	95.12	4.88	100	94.12	5.88	100
3	86.87	13.13	100	91.67	8.33	100
4 - 5	100	-	100	100	-	100
6 +	95.24	4.76	100	78.96	21.04	100
T O T A L	95.19	4.81	100	92.22	7.78	100

Table III.16.b Knowledge of Family Planning of the respondents in rural Palembang, according to the number of children they have, expressed in percentage

Number of Children	M A L E S				F E M A L E S			
	Know	Do not Know	Total		Know	Do not Know	Total	
0 - 2	83.33	16.67	100		87.50	12.50	100	
3	100	-	100		50	50	100	
4 - 5	66.67	33.33	100		85.71	14.29	100	
6 +	100	-	100		71.43	28.57	100	
T O T A L	81.82	18.18	100		75	25	100	

From the previous tables it is seen that the number of respondents (female) who had 3 children or more than 6 children, a relatively lower percentage of them know about Family Planning compared to those who have 0-2 children and 4-5 children. This is probably because those with 6 or more children feel it is too late to practise Family Planning hence felt it was not necessary to know about Family Planning. Those who had three children probably have not felt the strain of childrearing hence they feel it is not yet necessary to know about Family Planning.

On the contrary, those with 4-5 children must have felt the constraints of bring up children so that they make it an effort to find out about Family Planning.

ad. b. Attitude towards Family Planning

This section concerning the attitudes of the ethnic Chinese community towards Family Planning is obtained from the respondents' answers to questions based as follows:

1. Respondent's opinion of husband/wife who takes precautions against pregnancy (practise Family Planning).
 - a. Agree
 - b. Neutral/Unable to answer
 - c. Disagree

To further validate this answer the following question would be asked:

2. The reason(s) for the respondent's opinion
3. Reaction of the respondent when someone he/she meets speaks about Family Planning:
 - a. Absolutely disagrees with the subject discussed
 - b. Indifferent/Do not care
 - c. Changes the subject
 - d. Gets into the discussion and wish to know more about the subject concerned
 - e. Debates on the subject
 - f. Agrees and accepts the subject being discussed
 - g. Keeps silent

When the respondent replies that he agrees on the first question but subsequently expresses complete disagreement on the discussion of Family Planning or changes the subject or even debates on the subject, their responses will then be classified under the group whose attitude towards Family Planning is one of disagreement.

Those respondents whose answer is that of indifference/do not care are categorised as neutral.

Respondents who reply that they disagree or are neutral/unable to respond to the first question will be classified in the group that disagree on Family Planning or whose attitude is neutral.

The above questions were given only to those respondents who knew about Family Planning and not to those whose answers on Family Planning proved negative. As it was shown earlier, 663 respondents knew about Family Planning.

Based on the above groupings it was found that 87.33% agree on Family Planning and only 4.53% do not agree, whereas 8.14% are neutral.

When the respondents' knowledge of Family Planning from location/area of residence is observed, i.e. urban or rural, of the 546 urban respondents 89.01% agree on Family Planning. 79.84% of the 117 rural respondents agree on Family Planning.

For a more specific picture of the respondents' attitude towards Family Planning we take a look at the following tables which measure their attitude according to their age group, level of education, economic status, religion, duration of residence in Indonesia, language used daily in the homes, and the number of children they have.

The variable on age group and its relationship with the attitude of the respondent towards Family Planning is seen in Tables III.17.a & b which follows:

Table III.17.a The attitude of the respondents towards Family Planning according to age group in urban Palembang 1977, expressed in percentage

A g e	M A L E S				F E M A L E S			
	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	100	-	-	100	100	-	-	100
25 - 29	95.83	4.17	-	100	95.83	4.17	-	100
30 - 34	75	8.33	16.67	100	75	12.50	12.50	100
35 - 39	82.35	11.76	5.89	100	100	-	-	100
40 - 44	100	-	-	100	81.82	18.18	-	100
45 - 49	100	-	-	100	75	25	-	100
50 +	83.84	8.33	8.33	100	-	-	-	-
T.T.	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	87.88	6.06	6.06	100	90.36	7.23	2.41	100

Table III.17.b Attitude of the respondents towards Family Planning according to age group in rural Palembang 1977, expressed in percentage

A g e	M A L E S				F E M A L E S			
	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100
20 - 24	33.33	66.67	-	100	100	-	-	100
25 - 29	100	-	-	100	50	25	25	100
30 - 34	85.71	14.29	-	100	85.72	7.14	7.14	100
35 - 39	-	50	50	100	100	-	-	100
40 - 44	100	-	-	100	75	25	25	100
45 - 49	-	50	50	100	-	-	-	-
50 +	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
T.T.	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	72.22	22.22	5.56	100	85.72	9.52	4.76	100

From Tables III.17.a and III.17.b it is seen that the percentage of the ethnic Chinese community who live in the city area, whether male or female, who agree on Family Planning is relatively higher than those who live on the outskirts of the city.

It is also seen that the females respondents between 20-24 years of age both from the urban and rural areas agree on Family Planning more than their counterparts in the 25-34 age group. This positive attitude is also outstanding in the 35-39 age group whereas in the following age group the number of female respondents who agree on Family Planning is relatively smaller when compared with the other age groups.

Table III.18.a Attitude of the respondents toward Family Planning in urban Palembang 1977 according to education, expressed in percentage

Level of Education	M A L E S				F E M A L E S			
	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total
Did not school & did not complete Pr Sch	82.35	5.89	11.76	100	100	-	-	100
Primary School	80.96	9.52	9.52	100	74.07	18.52	7.41	100
Lower Sec School	87.10	6.45	6.45	100	96.43	3.57	-	100
Upper Secondary	95.83	4.17	-	100	100	-	-	100
College	100	-	-	100	100	-	-	100
Tertiary Educn	100	-	-	100	100	-	-	100
T o t a l	87.88	6.06	6.06	100	90.36	7.23	2.41	100

Table III.18.b Attitude of the respondents towards Family Planning in urban Palembang 1977 according to education, expressed in percentage

Level of Education	M A L E S				F E M A L E S			
	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total
Did not school & did not complete	-	100	-	100	71.42	14.29	14.29	100
Primary School	60	20	20	100	85.71	14.29	-	100
Lower Sec Sch	87.50	12.50	-	100	100	-	-	100
Upper Secondary	100	-	-	100	100	-	-	100
College	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Tertiary Educn	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100
T o t a l	72.22	22.22	5.56	100	85.70	9.52	4.76	100

Tables III.18.a and III.18.b show that the number of respondents of both sexes with a low degree of education (Primary School and below) who agree on Family Planning was relatively lower than those respondents with higher education (Lower Secondary School and above) whether they come from the urban or rural areas.

The next tables (III.19.a and III.19.b) show the attitude of the respondents toward Family Planning according to their economic status.

Table III.19.a Attitude of the respondents in urban Palembang towards Family Planning according to economic status, expressed in percentage. (1977)

Economic Status (Rupiahs)	M A L E S				F E M A L E S			
	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total
Less than 30,000	50	-	50	100	80	20	-	100
30,001- 60,000	87.18	19.27	2.55	100	84.38	9.38	6.24	100
60,001- 90,000	90	3.33	6.67	100	96.55	3.45	-	100
90,001-120,000	90.90	-	9.10	100	87.50	12.50	-	100
120,001-150,000	87.50	12.50	-	100	100	-	-	100
150,000 & above	88.89	-	11.11	100	100	-	-	100
T o t a l	87.88	6.06	6.06	100	90.36	7.23	2.41	100

Table III.19.b Attitude of the respondents in rural Palembang towards Family Planning according to economic status, expressed in percentage, (1977)

Economic Status (Rupiahs)	M A L E S				F E M A L E S			
	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total
Less than 30,000	33.34	33.33	33.33	100	66.66	16.67	16.67	100
30,001- 60,000	72.73	27.27	-	100	90.91	9.09	-	100
60,001- 90,000	100	-	-	100	100	-	-	100
90,001-120,000	100	-	-	100	100	-	-	100
120,001-150,000	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
150,000 & above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	72.22	22.22	5.56	100	85.72	9.52	4.76	100

From the above tables (III.19.a & b) it is seen that on the average the percentage pattern of the respondents both in the urban and rural areas regarding their attitude towards Family Planning is similar.

Those with a lower economic status (60,000) have a relatively smaller percentage agreeing to Family Planning compared to those whose economic status is relatively high.

The following Table III.20.a and Table III.20.b show the distribution of the respondents and their attitude towards Family Planning according to religion.

Table III.20.a The attitude of the respondents in urban Palembang in 1977 towards Family Planning according to religion, expressed in percentage

Religion	M A L E S				F E M A L E S			
	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total
Protestants	100	-	-	100	-	66.67	33.33	100
Catholics	92.86	3.57	3.57	100	100	-	-	100
Buddhists	91.66	4.17	4.17	100	92.73	3.03	4.24	100
Konghuchus	66.67	20	13.33	100	62.50	37.50	-	100
Others	80	-	20	100	100	-	-	100
T o t a l	87.88	6.06	6.06	100	90.36	7.23	2.41	100

Table III.20.b The attitude of the respondents in rural Palembang in 1977 towards Family Planning according to religion, expressed in percentage

Religion	M A L E S				F E M A L E S			
	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total
Protestants	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Catholics	100	-	-	100	100	-	-	100
Buddhists	63.64	30.30	6.06	100	88.89	11.11	-	100
Konghuchus	-	-	-	-	60	20	20	100
Others	-	66.67	33.33	100	100	-	-	100
T o t a l	72.22	22.22	5.56	100	85.72	9.52	4.76	100

Tables III.20.a and III.20.b show that of the respondents who agree on Family Planning a higher percentage are Protestants and Catholics as compared to those who practice Buddhism or Konghuchu. This is true of both the urban and rural areas. The smallest percentage of those who agree on Family Planning come from the respondents who profess the Konghuchu faith.

The respondents' attitude towards Family Planning as seen from their duration of stay in Indonesia is found in Tables III.21.a and III.21.b below.

Table III.21.a Attitude of the respondents in urban Palembang in 1977 towards Family Planning according to length of stay in Indonesia, expressed in percentage

Length of stay in Indonesia	M A L E S				F E M A L E S			
	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total
Less than 25 yrs	100	-	-	100	80	13.33	6.67	100
25 - 49 years	83.05	7.34	9.61	100	96.23	2.52	1.25	100
More than 50 yrs	94.74	4.39	0.87	100	80	16	4	100
T o t a l	87.88	6.06	6.06	100	90.36	7.23	2.41	100

Table III.21.b Attitude of the respondents in rural Palembang in 1977 towards Family Planning according to length of stay in Indonesia, expressed in percentage

Length of stay in Indonesia	M A L E S				F E M A L E S			
	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total
Less than 25 yrs	-	-	-	-	33.33	55.56	11.11	100
25 - 49 years	62.50	29.17	8.33	100	100	-	-	100
More than 50 yrs	80	16.67	3.33	100	87.50	4.17	8.33	100
T o t a l	72.22	22.22	5.56	100	35.72	9.52	4.76	100

The tables III.21.a & b show that a relatively higher percentage of the female respondents whose families have been in Indonesia as long as 25-50 years agree on Family Planning. This is true of both the urban and rural areas.

According to the language they use daily in the home, the attitude of the respondents towards Family Planning is shown in Table III.22.a and III.22.b below:

Table III.22.a Attitude of the respondents in urban Palembang towards Family Planning according to language, expressed in percentage (1977)

Language	M A L E S				F E M A L E S			
	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total
Indonesian	95	2.50	2.50	100	97.06	2.94	-	100
Chinese	82.14	10.72	7.14	100	90	5	5	100
Both	83.87	6.45	9.68	100	82.76	13.79	3.45	100
T o t a l	87.88	6.06	6.06	100	90.36	7.23	2.41	100

Table III.22.b Attitude of the respondents in rural Palembang towards Family Planning according to language, expressed in percentage (1977)

Language	M A L E S				F E M A L E S			
	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total
Indonesian	85.71	14.29	-	100	88.89	11.11	-	100
Chinese	75	-	25	100	77.78	11.11	11.11	100
Both	57.14	42.86	-	100	100	-	-	100
T o t a l	72.22	22.22	5.56	100	85.72	9.52	4.76	100

According to Tables III.22.a and III.22.b above, the percentage of respondents who use Chinese as the daily medium of communication in the home, in relation to their agreeing on Family Planning, was relatively lower than those respondents who used Bahasa Indonesia at home.

Finally, the respondents' attitude towards Family Planning according to the number of children they have is shown in Tables III.23.a & b. It shows that the attitude of those respondents (women) who had three children and those with six or more children was less positive towards Family Planning. The women with less than 3 children or those with 4 or 5 children were more positive towards Family Planning. This pattern is similar to that of the respondents' knowledge of Family Planning.

On the contrary, the pattern on attitude and that on knowledge of the respondents (female) of rural Palembang is different. This will be clarified later in the discussion on the practice of Family Planning of the respondents.

Table III.23.a Attitude of the respondents in urban Palembang in 1977 towards Family Planning according to the number of children they have, expressed in percentage

Number of Children	M A L E S				F E M A L E S			
	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total
0 - 2	92.31	5.13	2.56	100	93.75	6.25	-	100
3	84.62	9.09	9.09	100	90.91	9.09	-	100
4 - 5	85.19	3.70	11.11	100	92	4	4	100
6 +	85	10	5	100	80	13.33	6.67	100
T O T A L	87.88	6.06	6.06	100	90.36	7.23	2.41	100

Table III.23.b Attitude of the respondents in rural Palembang in 1977 towards Family Planning according to the number of children they have, expressed in percentage

Number of Children	M A L E S				F E M A L E S			
	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total
0 - 2	70	20	10	100	71.42	14.29	14.29	100
3	50	50	-	100	100	-	-	100
4 - 5	75	25	-	100	83.33	16.67	-	100
6 +	100	-	-	100	100	-	-	100
T O T A L	72.22	22.22	5.56	100	85.72	9.52	4.76	100

ad. c. Practice of Family Planning

The clarification concerning the respondents' practice of Family Planning was obtained from questions that were based on those below:

1. Do you at present use any form of contraception?
2. If yes, which method do you use?
3. How long have you used this method?
4. Why did you choose this method?

If the respondents' answer to the first question is negative, the following questions will be asked to check its validity;

1. Have you ever practised Family Planning?
2. If yes, what method did you use?
3. How long have you stopped the method of contraception that you used before?
4. Why do you no longer practise it at present?

From the answers to the questions above it can be ascertained as to whether or not the respondent actually practises Family Planning. The answers are therefore grouped into two categories, that is, those who practise Family Planning and those who do not practise Family Planning.

The above questions were only asked of the respondents who had a positive attitude towards Family Planning. Those respondents who were neutral towards Family Planning or who did not agree with it were not questioned as above. This is based on the assumption that respondents who practise Family Planning are unlikely to disagree or have a neutral attitude towards Family Planning.

Of the 579 respondents who live in urban and rural Palembang, only 43.01% of those who agree on Family Planning practise contraception. The respondents who live in the urban areas and who agree on Family Planning number some 486 people, of which only 40.74% actually practise Family Planning. Of the 93 rural respondents with a positive attitude towards Family Planning, only 54.84% actually practise it.

226 female respondents and 261 male respondents in the city area agree on Family Planning. However, only 52% of this female population and 31.03% of the male population actually practise Family Planning.

In the rural area 39 male respondents and 54 female respondents agree on Family Planning. Of this group only 46.15% of the men and 61.11% of the women practise Family Planning.

There are 732 respondents who make up the sample but only 249 of them or 34.02% practise Family Planning. This total is made up of 34% of the 582 urban respondents and 34% of the 150 rural respondents. On the whole there was a total of 354 female respondents and 378 male respondents in the sample. Of this, only 42.37% of the women and 26.19% of the men practise Family Planning.

When examined according to location of residence, of the total 582 urban residents, 312 of whom are men and 270 of whom are women - only 25.96% of the male respondents and 43.33% of the female respondents practise Family Planning.

Sixty-six male respondents and 84 female respondents make up the 150 rural respondents, of whom only 27.27% of the men and 59.29% of the women practise Family Planning.

To get a clearer picture we shall look at Family Planning Practice according to age, level of education, economic status, religion, duration of residence in Indonesia, language used daily and the number of children the respondents have.

According to age, the practice of Family Planning of the respondents is shown in Tables III.24.a and III.24.b below.

Table III.24.a Practice of Family Planning of the urban respondents in Palembang 1977 according to age, expressed in percentage

A g e	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Practise	Do Not	Total	Practise	Do not	Total
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	100	100	40	60	100
25 - 29	30	70	100	43	57	100
30 - 34	33	67	100	33.33	66.67	100
35 - 39	50	50	100	66.67	33.33	100
40 - 44	27.27	72.73	100	55.56	44.44	100
45 - 49	12.50	87.50	100	66.67	33.33	100
50 +	-	100	100	-	-	-
T.T.	-	100	100	-	-	-
T O T A L	31.03	68.97	100	52	48	100

Table III.24.b Practice of Family Planning of the rural respondents in Palembang 1977 according to age, expressed in percentage

A g e	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Practise	Do Not	Total	Practise	Do not	Total
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	100	100
20 - 24	100	-	100	33.33	66.67	100
25 - 29	50	50	100	100	-	100
30 - 34	50	50	100	66.67	33.33	100
35 - 39	-	-	-	88.89	11.11	100
40 - 44	-	100	100	33.33	66.67	100
45 - 49	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 +	100	-	100	-	-	-
T.T.	-	-	-	66.67	33.33	100
T O T A L	46.15	53.85	100	61.11	38.89	100

Tables III.24.a and III.24.b show that the percentage of urban and rural female respondents who practise Family Planning follow the same pattern. The percentage for those in the 25-29 age group is relatively high; decreases for the 30-34 age group; increases in the 35-39 age group and decreases again for the 40-44 age group. This pattern is almost similar to that of the respondents' attitude towards Family Planning according to age.

The practice of Family Planning of the respondents according to their level of education is seen in Tables III.25.a and III.25.b which follow.

Table III.25.a Practice of Family Planning by the respondents in urban Palembang 1977 according to their level of education, expressed in percentage

Level of education	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Practise	Do Not	Total	Practise	Do Not	Total
Did not school & did not complete Primary School	21.43	78.57	100	61.11	38.89	100
Primary School	23.81	76.19	100	45	55	100
Junior Secondary School	25.93	74.07	100	48.15	51.85	100
Senior Secondary School	39.13	60.87	100	55.56	44.44	100
College	40	60	100	100	-	100
Tertiary Education	100	-	100	-	-	-
T O T A L	31.03	68.97	100	52	48	100

Table III.25.b Practice of Family Planning by the respondents in rural Palembang 1977 according to their level of education, expressed in percentage

Level of education	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Practise	Do Not	Total	Practise	Do Not	Total
Did not school & did not complete Primary School	33	67	100	40	60	100
Primary School	33	67	100	66.67	33.33	100
Junior Secondary School	50	50	100	66.67	33.33	100
Senior Secondary School	80	20	100	100	-	-
College	100	-	100	-	-	-
Tertiary Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	46.15	53.85	100	61.11	38.89	100

The above tables (III.25 a & b) show that respondents with a low degree of education (Primary School and below) both in the urban and rural sectors have a lower percentage of participants where Family Planning is concerned than those respondents with a higher education (Junior Secondary School and above).

The following tables (III.26 a & b) denote the respondents' practice of Family Planning according to their economic status.

Table III.26.a Practice of Family Planning by respondents in urban Palembang 1977 according to their economic status, expressed in percentage

Economic Status (Rupiahs)	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Practise	Do Not	Total	Practise	Do Not	Total
Less than 30,000	-	100	100	75	25	100
30,001 - 60,000	35.29	64.71	100	44.44	55.56	100
60,001 - 90,000	25.93	74.07	100	57.14	42.86	100
90,001 - 120,000	30	70	100	57.14	42.86	100
120,001 - 150,000	42.86	57.14	100	40	60	100
150,000 +	25	75	100	50	50	100
T O T A L	31.03	68.07	100	52	48	100

Table III.26.b Practice of Family Planning by respondents in rural Palembang 1977 according to their economic status, expressed in percentage

Economic Status (Rupiahs)	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Practise	Do Not	Total	Practise	Do Not	Total
Less than 30,000	100	-	100	75	25	100
30,001 - 60,000	50	50	100	60	40	100
60,001 - 90,000	50	50	100	33.33	66.67	100
90,001 - 120,000	-	100	100	100	-	100
120,001 - 150,000	-	100	100	-	-	-
150,000 +	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	46.15	53.85	100	61.11	38.89	100

The two tables above (III.26 a & b) show that both the urban and rural women respondents with a low economic status have a higher percentage of participants in Family Planning than their counterparts with a better economic status. However, a high percentage of the rural women belonging to the relatively higher income bracket are also seen to practise Family Planning. This factor is probably governed by the number of children they already have.

Next we proceed to Tables III.27 a and III.27.b to study the correlation between religion and practise of Family Planning.

Table III.27.a Practise of Family Planning by the respondents in urban Palembang 1977 according to their religion, expressed in percentage

Religion	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Practise	Do Not	Total	Practise	Do Not	Total
Protestants	66.67	33.33	100	-	-	-
Catholics	30.77	69.23	100	50	50	100
Buddhists	36.36	63.63	100	49.02	50.98	100
Konghuchus	-	100	100	100	-	100
Others	25	75	100	33.33	66.67	100
T O T A L	31.03	68.97	100	52	48	100

Table III.27.b Practice of Family Planning by the respondents in rural Palembang 1977 according to their religion, expressed in percentage

Religion	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Practise	Do Not	Total	Practise	Do Not	Total
Protestants	-	100	100	-	-	-
Catholics	50	50	100	50	50	100
Buddhists	57.14	42.86	100	75	25	100
Konghuchus	-	-	-	66.67	33.33	100
Others	-	-	-	-	100	100
T O T A L	46.15	53.85	100	61.11	38.89	100

From the above two tables it is seen that the respondents who live in the urban areas as well as those from the rural areas do not regard religion as being a prohibitive factor in the practice of Family Planning. A relatively high percentage from each of the religious groups practise Family Planning. In both tables above it is seen that the Konghuchu respondents practise Family Planning to a relatively higher degree when compared to those of the other religions.

The practise of Family Planning based on the respondents' length of stay in Indonesia is shown in Tables III.28.a and III.28.b

Table III.28.a Practice of Family Planning of the respondents in urban Palembang 1977 according to their duration of residence in Indonesia, (in %)

Length of stay in Indonesia	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Practise	Do Not	Total	Practise	Do Not	Total
Less than 25 years	50	50	100	25	75	100
25 - 49 years	28.57	71.43	100	54.90	45.10	100
50 years +	33.33	66.67	100	50	50	100
T O T A L	31.03	68.97	100	52	48	100

Table III.28.b Practice of Family Planning of the respondents in rural Palembang 1977 according to their duration of resident in Indonesia, expressed in percentage

Length of stay In Indonesia	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Practise	Do Not	Total	Practise	Do Not	Total
Less than 25 years	-	-	-	-	100	100
25 - 49 years	60	40	100	60	40	100
50 years +	37.50	62.50	100	71	29	100
T O T A L	46.15	53.85	100	61.11	38.89	100

From the two tables above (III.28.a & b) it is seen that the female respondents from the rural area whose families have lived longer in Indonesia, practise Family Planning to a greater degree than those who are relatively new residents (25 years).

When based on language used daily in the home, the respondents' practice of Family Planning is seen in Tables III.29 a and III.29.b.

Table III.29.a Practice of Family Planning of the respondents in urban Palembang 1977 according to language, expressed in percentage

Language	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Practise	Do Not	Total	Practise	Do Not	Total
Indonesian	31.58	68.42	100	42.42	57.58	100
Chinese	26.09	73.91	100	55.56	44.44	100
Both	34.62	65.38	100	62.50	37.50	100
T O T A L	31.03	68.87	100	52	48	100

Table III.29.b Practice of Family Planning of the respondents in rural Palembang 1977 according to language, expressed in percentage

Language	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Practise	Do Not	Total	Practise	Do Not	Total
Indonesian	66.67	33.33	100	50	50	100
Chinese	33.33	66.67	100	57.14	42.86	100
Both	25	75	100	100	-	100
T O T A L	46.15	53.85	100	61.11	38.89	100

The tables III.29.a and III.29.b show that a relatively greater percentage of the women who practise Family Planning are from the third language group (both Indonesian and Chinese) as compared to those from the other two groups. This seems natural that respondents who understand

both the Chinese and Indonesian languages should be more open to new trends including Family Planning.

As for the practise of Family Planning by the respondents according to the number of children they have, Tables III.30a and III.30.b show the correlation.

Table III.30.a Practice of Family Planning by the respondents in urban Palembang 1977 according to the number of children they have, expressed in percentage.

Number of Children	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Practise	Do Not	Total	Practise	Do Not	Total
0 - 2	33.33	66.67	100	30	70	100
3	27.27	72.73	100	70	30	100
4 - 5	30.43	69.57	100	65	35	100
6 +	29.41	70.59	100	66.67	33.33	100
T O T A L	31.03	68.57	100	52	48	100

Table III.30.b Practice of Family Planning by the rural respondents in Palembang 1977 according to the number of children they have, expressed in percentage

Number of Children	M A L E S			F E M A L E S		
	Practise	Do Not	Total	Practise	Do Not	Total
0 - 2	42.86	57.14	100	40	60	100
3	100	-	100	33.33	66.67	100
4 - 5	66.67	33.33	100	80	20	100
6 +	-	100	100	80	20	100
T O T A L	46.15	53.85	100	61.11	38.89	100

The above tables show that a relatively lower percentage of the women with 3 children practise Family Planning as compared to those women with 4 - 5 children or 6 and more children. This is probably because the women with 3 children have not yet felt the burden of raising children.

They feel it is not yet necessary to practise Family Planning.

This is not so with those who have 4, 5 and 6 children. They have felt the burden of bringing up children, hence they make an effort to practise Family Planning.

In the urban area, more respondents who have 3 children practise Family Planning compared to those without children or up to 2 children. This is probably because they have many children (3 or more) and feel the burden and therefore make an effort to control childbirth the Family Planning way.

C. Correlation between independent variables and practice of Family Planning

As has been stated in Chapter II, the independent variables used in this survey are: the number of children the respondents have, their economic status, language, age, duration of residence in Indonesia, religion and education. The hypothesis was that there is a positive correlation between the independent variables and the practice of Family Planning. The exception was for the economic status variable which was supposed to have a negative correlation with Family Planning. To test the hypotheses we use the statistical analysis formula χ^2 to test the correlation.

Testing of these variables will be done according to urban and rural/suburban areas as well as that based on the sex of the respondent. Based on this method of calculation the following results are obtained:

1. Relationship between the number of children that the respondents have and their practice of Family Planning.

- a) For the male respondents of the urban areas:

$$n = 3$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

the χ^2 calculated is 0.5640.

Based on this χ^2 the correlation is hence calculated. The correlation is as much as 0.0469. This shows that there is a positive correlation between the number of children one has and the practice of Family Planning. However, this correlation is very weak.

- b) For the female respondents of the urban areas:

$$n = 3$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\chi^2 = 26.78$$

The correlation calculated from this χ^2 is found to be as much as 0.33. This means that there is a positive correlation between the variable with that of Family Planning practice. This correlation is sufficiently tangible.

- c) For the male respondents living in the suburban/rural areas:

$$n = 3$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\chi^2 = 10.2583$$

The correlation obtained is as much as 0.47 which means that there is a positive relationship between the practice of Family Planning and the number of children they have. This correlation is sufficiently convincing.

- d) For female respondents living in the suburban/rural areas:

$$n = 3$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\chi^2 = 10.2388$$

The correlation obtained is as high as 0.40. This proves that there is a positive relationship between Family Planning practice and the number of children they have. This correlation is sufficiently strong.

2. The correlation between Family Planning and economic status.

- a) For male respondents who live in the urban areas:

$$n = 5$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\chi^2 = 5.004$$

Based on the χ^2 calculation, the correlation obtained is as much as 0.019. This means that there is a positive correlation between economic status and Family Planning practice. However, this correlation is very weak.

- b) For the female respondents living in the urban areas:

$$n = 5$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\chi^2 = 5.95$$

The correlation obtained is 0.026. This proves that there is a correlation between economic status and Family Planning practice but it is a very weak one.

- c) The male respondents from the rural area:

$$\begin{aligned}n &= 5 \\ \alpha &= 0.05 \\ \chi^2 &= 8.843\end{aligned}$$

The correlation is as much as 0.43 which shows a positive relationship between Family Planning practice and economic status. This correlation is adequately convincing.

- d) For female respondents from the rural areas:

$$\begin{aligned}n &= 5 \\ \alpha &= 0.05 \\ \chi^2 &= 5.69\end{aligned}$$

The correlation is as much as 0.31. This means that there is a positive relationship between the variable and the practice of Family Planning and this correlation is sufficiently convincing.

3. Correlation between practice of Family Planning and language.

- a) For male respondents of the urban area:

$$\begin{aligned}n &= 2 \\ \alpha &= 0.05 \\ \chi^2 &= 5.991\end{aligned}$$

The correlation obtained is 0.069 which proves a positive correlation exists between language and the practice of Family Planning. This correlation however, is very weak.

- b) For female respondents from the urban area:

$$\begin{aligned}n &= 2 \\ \alpha &= 0.05 \\ \chi^2 &= 7.09\end{aligned}$$

The correlation obtained is 0.17. This shows a positive relationship between language and practice of Family Planning; however, this correlation is not very strong.

- c) For male respondents living in the outskirts of the city;

$$\begin{aligned}n &= 2 \\ \alpha &= 0.05 \\ \chi^2 &= 5.991\end{aligned}$$

The correlation calculated is as high as 0.36 which proves quite a convincing correlation between language and Family Planning practice.

- d) For female respondents living in the outskirts of the city:

$$n = 2$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\chi^2 = 7.1153$$

The correlation obtained which is 0.34 shows a convincingly positive connection between Family Planning practice and language.

4. Age and its correlation with Family Planning.

- a) For male respondents living in the city:

$$n = 7$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\chi^2 = 15.337$$

The correlation obtained is 0.236. This means that there is a positive relationship between the variable and the practice of Family Planning; however, this relationship is not very strong.

- b) For female respondents living in the city:

$$n = 5$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\chi^2 = 12.324$$

The correlation obtained is 0.228. This means that there is a positive relationship between age and the practice of Family Planning but it is not a strong relationship.

- c) For male respondents living in the suburbs/rural areas:

$$n = 4$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\chi^2 = 14.854$$

The correlation obtained is as high as 0.525. This means that there is a positive and convincing relationship between the variable and the practice of Family Planning.

- d) For female respondents living in the suburbs/rural areas:

$$n = 6$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\chi^2 = 14.436$$

The correlation obtained is 0.459 which means that there is a positive relationship between age and the practice of Family Planning. This relationship is quite strong.

5. The period of residence in Indonesia and its correlation with Family Planning.

- a) For the male respondents living in the city:

$$n = 2$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\chi^2 = 1.692$$

The correlation obtained is 0.0802 which means that there is a positive relationship between the length of stay in Indonesia and practice of Family Planning. However, this relationship is very weak.

- b) For the female respondents living in the city:

$$n = 2$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\chi^2 = 4.117$$

The correlation obtained is 0.134. This means that there is a positive relationship between the length of stay in Indonesia and the practice of Family Planning but it is very weak.

- c) For male respondents who live in the suburbs/rural areas:

$$n = 2$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\chi^2 = 5.885$$

The correlation obtained is 0.214. This means that there is a positive relationship between the variable and the practice of Family Planning; however, the relationship is not a strong one.

- d) For female respondents who live in the suburbs /rural areas:

$$n = 2$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\chi^2 = 5.668$$

The correlation obtained is 0.302. This means that there is a positive relationship between the variable and the practice of Family Planning. This relationship is quite convincing.

6. Correlation between the level of education and the practice of Family Planning.

- a) For male respondents living in the city:

$$n = 5$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\chi^2 = 12.22$$

The correlation obtained is 0.21 which means a positive relationship between the variable and practice of Family Planning. The relationship however is not a strong one.

- b) For female respondents living in the city:

$$n = 4$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\chi^2 = 6.36$$

The correlation obtained is 0.17 which means that there is a very weak relationship between Family Planning practice and level of education.

- c) For male respondents living in the suburbs /rural areas:

$$n = 4$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\chi^2 = 10.10$$

The correlation obtained is 0.45 which means that there is a close relationship between level of education and the practice of Family Planning.

- d) For the female respondents living in the suburbs/rural areas:

$$\begin{aligned}n &= 3 \\ \alpha &= 0.05 \\ \chi^2 &= 6.38\end{aligned}$$

The correlation obtained is 0.33 which means that there is close relationship between the variable and the practice of Family Planning by the respondents.

7. Religion and its correlation with the practice of Family Planning.

- a) For the male respondents living in the city:

$$\begin{aligned}n &= 4 \\ \alpha &= 0.05 \\ \chi^2 &= 20.8\end{aligned}$$

The correlation obtained is 0.27. This means that there is a positive relationship between religion and the practice of Family Planning but it is a weak one.

- b) For female respondents living in the city:

$$\begin{aligned}n &= 3 \\ \alpha &= 0.05 \\ \chi^2 &= 15.72\end{aligned}$$

The correlation obtained is 0.26. This shows a positive but weak relationship between the variable and the practice of Family Planning.

- c) For males living in the suburbs/rural areas:

$$\begin{aligned}n &= 2 \\ \alpha &= 0.05 \\ \chi^2 &= 6.24\end{aligned}$$

The correlation obtained is 0.37. This means there is a positive and sufficiently close relationship between religion and the practice of Family Planning.

d) For female respondents living in the suburbs /rural areas:

$$n = 3$$

$$\lambda = 0.05$$

$$\chi^2 = 7.03$$

The correlation obtained is 0.34. This means that there is a positive and close relationship between religion and the practice of Family Planning.

CHAPTER IV

C O N C L U S I O N

1. General Characteristics

This survey was conducted in Kotamadya Palembang since 31.24% of the Chinese population live in this city, whereas the rest are scattered in the other nine Tingkat II districts. 80% of this population live in the city and only 20% live in the rural area of Palembang (suburbans/outskirts of the city).

In general their occupation involves business (+ 62%), industry (+ 25%) and only 13% are involved in the farming sector.

Their level of education is relatively higher than that of the native Indonesians (Pribumi), + 11.87% with secondary education and as much as 9.25% with higher education.

- Age Structure. The number of ethnic Chinese inhabitants in the 0 - 14 age group is relatively lower compared to the pribumi inhabitants. This applies to both the urban and rural areas. In the rural areas there are 41.64% ethnic Chinese in the 0 - 14 age group whereas there are 46.56% pribumi inhabitants in the same age group in the rural areas. The figure for the urban areas is 39.85% for the ethnic Chinese and 45.60% for the pribumis.
- Religion. 41.53% of the ethnic Chinese are Christians (Protestants and Catholics), 52.50% Buddhists and the rest make up the other religions. 96% of the pribumi inhabitants are Muslims.
- The average household size is 5.8 for the ethnic Chinese and 5.6 for the pribumi. Contact with the mass media: 63% of the pribumi Indonesians never read the newspapers and only 23% read it regularly. In the Chinese community as many as 62.5% read the newspapers regularly.

- The language used daily by 40.16% is Bahasa Indonesia or the local dialect (bahasa Palembang). 28.28% still use the Chinese language whereas 31.56% use both languages.

2. Knowledge of Family Planning

The percentage of ethnic Chinese respondents in urban Palembang who know about Family Planning is more than 90% (92.22% females and 95.19% males). The percentage for the rural respondents is only 75% (75% for the females and 81.82% for the males).

It should be noted that with a higher level of education, a relatively higher percentage of them know about Family Planning (Junior Secondary School and above - 100% have heard of Family Planning). Religion too seems to hinder their knowledge of Family Planning. Where the religion is not easily defined, the level of knowledge is also low (both males and females). Again, only in the rural areas does the economic status/income hinder knowledge of Family Planning - a low economic status is accompanied by a low percentage of respondents who know about Family Planning. Their duration of residence in Indonesia does not affect the respondents' knowledge or ignorance of Family Planning. This knowledge on Family Planning also seems to be affected by the number of children they have, especially so for the women (mothers). Where economic status is concerned there seems to be hardly any correlation between wealth and knowledge of Family Planning.

3. Attitude towards Family Planning

87.33% of the respondents who know of Family Planning are positive towards it. This positive attitude is affected by the location of residence, where urban residents who know about Family Planning make up 89.01% of the respondent population and those from the outskirts of the city make up 79.84% of the rural respondents.

For those couples who are still young, a positive attitude towards Family Planning is very high. A high percentage of those in

the 35 and above age group also agrees on Family Planning. Attitude towards Family Planning is also affected by level of education, and those with tertiary education fully accept it.

The women whose economic status is considered higher accept Family Planning more readily than those with a low income - this is true of both the urban and rural areas.

Respondents who belong to the Konghuchu or Buddhist religion are relatively less positive towards Family Planning as compared to those from the Christian group (Protestants and Catholics). This pattern is similar for that of language where those who speak Chinese in the home, especially in the rural areas, are rather negative towards Family Planning.

The number of children they have acts as a very positive factor in their attitude towards Family Planning. The women with three or fewer children are relatively very pro-Family Planning.

4. Practice of Family Planning

Of the 579 respondents who agree on Family Planning, only 43.01% have actually practised it. This is only 34.02% of the sample. However, when only the women are studied, the level of rural respondents who practise Family Planning is relatively higher than their urban counterparts (52% urban women and 61.4% rural women).

The age factor also affects Family Planning practice, especially for the women, where the older the women the greater the number who practise Family Planning (for the urban respondents). For the rural respondents however, more of those in the 25 - 39 age group practise Family Planning.

The biggest factor that affects the acceptance of Family Planning is that of education, where the higher the education of the women concerned, the higher the percentage that practise Family Planning.

The duration of residence in Indonesia also affects the practice of Family Planning of the ethnic Chinese women. Those whose families have been in Indonesia more than 25 years practise Family Planning to a higher degree.

In the urban areas more women who have three or more children practise Family Planning, whereas in the rural areas the women who have 4 or more children practise it to a higher degree.

Where religion is concerned the correlation is very slight for the ethnic Chinese community from the urban areas. The correlation for those in the rural area however, is quite strong.

SEAPRAP

THE SOUTHEAST ASIA POPULATION RESEARCH AWARDS PROGRAM

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- * To strengthen the research capabilities of young Southeast Asian social scientists, and to provide them with technical support and guidance if required.
- * To increase the quantity and quality of social science research on population problems in Southeast Asia.
- * To facilitate the flow of information about population research developed in the program as well as its implications for policy and planning among researchers in the region, and between researchers, government planners and policy makers.

ILLUSTRATIVE RESEARCH AREAS

The range of the research areas include a wide variety of research problems relating to population, but excludes reproductive biology. The following are some examples of research areas that could fall within the general focus of the Program:

- * Factors contributing to or related to fertility regulation and family planning programs; familial, psychological, social, political and economic effects of family planning and contraception.
- * Antecedents, processes, and consequences (demographic, cultural, social, psychological, political, economic) of population structure, distribution, growth and change.
- * Family structure, sexual behaviour and the relationship between child-bearing patterns and child development.
- * Inter-relations between population variables and the process of social and economic development (housing, education, health, quality of the environment, etc).
- * Population policy, including the interaction of population variables and economic policies, policy implications of population distribution and movement with reference to both urban and rural settings, and the interaction of population variables and law.
- * Evaluation of on-going population education programs and/or development of knowledge-based population education program.

- * Incentive schemes — infrastructures, opportunities, overall economic and social development program.

SELECTION CRITERIA

Selection will be made by a Program Committee of distinguished Southeast Asian scholars in the social sciences and population. The following factors will be considered in evaluating research proposals:

1. relevance of the proposed research to current issues of population in the particular countries of Southeast Asia;
2. its potential contribution to policy formulation, program implementation, and problem solving;
3. adequacy of research design, including problem definition, method of procedure, proposed mode of analysis, and knowledge of literature;
4. feasibility of the project, including time requirement; budget; and availability, accessibility, and reliability of data;
5. Applicant's potential for further development.

DURATION AND AMOUNT OF AWARDS

Research awards will be made for a period of up to one year. In exceptional cases, requests for limited extension may be considered. The amount of award will depend on location, type and size of the project, but the maximum should not exceed US\$7,500.

QUALIFICATIONS OF APPLICANTS

The Program is open to nationals of the following countries: Burma, Indonesia, Kampuchea, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. Particular emphasis will be placed on attracting young social scientists in provincial areas.

Applications are invited from the following:

- * Graduate students in thesis programs
- * Faculty members
- * Staff members in appropriate governmental and other organizations.

Full-time commitment is preferable but applicants must at least be able to devote a substantial part of their time to the research project. Advisers may be provided, depending on the needs of applicants.

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