Rijksuniversiteit Groningen

THE POPULATION OF INDONESIA

REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC SCENARIOS USING A MULTIREGIONAL METHOD AND MULTIPLE DATA SOURCES

Proefschrift

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Salahudin Muhidin

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Table 2.5. Age-specific fertility rates and their distribution estimated by direct and indirect methods, Indonesia, 1967-1997

	Indirectly estimated				*Directly estimated*			
Mother's age	*PC 71 1967-70*	*PC 80 1976-79*	*PC 90 1986-89*	*IPS 95 1991-95*	*NICPS 87 1984-87*	*IDHS 91 1988-91*	*IDHS 94 1992-94*	*IDHS 97 1995-97*
Fertility rates per 1,000 women								
15-19	155	116	71	61	78	67	61	62
20-24	286	248	178	151	188	162	147	143
25-29	273	232	172	146	172	157	150	149
30-34	211	177	128	105	126	117	109	108
35-39	124	104	73	63	75	73	68	66
40-44	55	46	31	27	29	23	31	24
45-49	17	13	9	8	10	7	4	6
TFR	5.61	4.68	3.33	2.80	3.39	3.02	2.85	2.78
Percentage distribution								
15-19	14	12	11	11	12	11	11	11
20-24	26	26	27	27	28	27	26	26
25-29	24	25	26	26	25	26	26	27
30-34	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
35-39	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12
40-44	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4
45-49	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: As compiled in the 1997 IDHS (ICBS et al., 1998)

The percentage distribution of ASFR, which is calculated by dividing the ASFR with the sum of fertility rates and multiplying the results by 100, is provided in Table 2.5 and shown in Figure 2.5B. Based on the 1997 IDHS data, 11 percent of fertility rates were attributed to the fertility rates of women in age group 15-19 years. This figure shows that although the shape of fertility rates' curves has changed over time, the percentage distributions of fertility rates by age group have been relatively constant, particularly for women in age group 30-34 years. Over time, women aged 30-34 years account for about 19 percent of the total fertility rates. However, this has changed little for women aged 20-29 years: 24 percent in the period 1967-1970 and 28 percent in the period 1995-1997.

In more general terms, the shape of the age distributions of fertility rates may remain invariant, the so-called no *tempo* effect (distortion due to changes in the mean age of childbearing). Once the tempo effects are present, then the distribution may shift to higher or lower ages over time. The TFR that would have been observed in the absence of changes in the timing of childbearing is defined as a quantum (see further discussion about tempo and quantum in Bongaarts and Feeney, 1998). The invariance in Indonesian fertility may due to the fact that the fertility rates were estimated by the indirect methods and clustered into five-year age groups.