

Population Trends Indonesia

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Figure 1.
Population Density for Indonesia, by Province: 1990



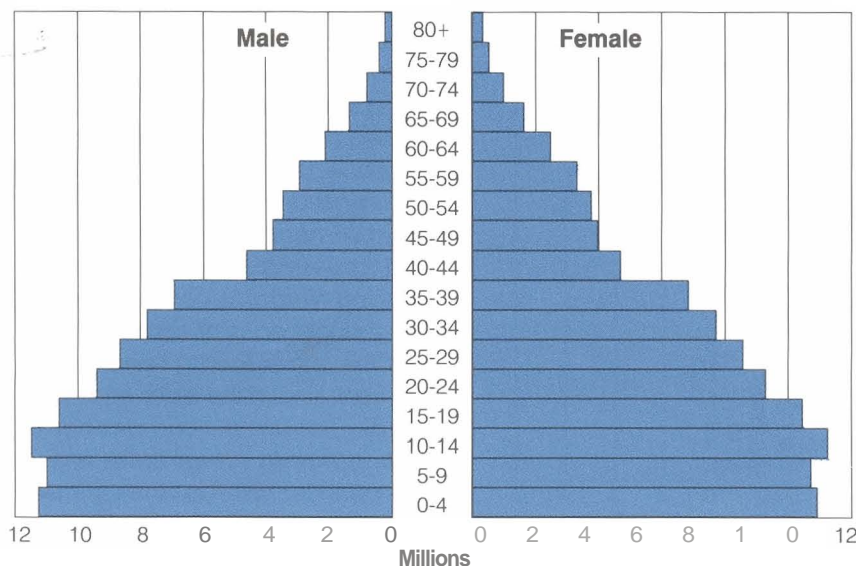
Indonesia is the most populous country in Southeast Asia. With a current population of 194 million, it is the fourth largest country in the world, after China, India, and the United States. This large population is unevenly distributed among many islands stretching over 3,100 miles (figure 1). In 1990, over 60 percent of the people lived in Java, which has less than 7 percent of Indonesia's land area (ICBS, 1991a).

Fertility in Indonesia has been declining steadily. The total fertility rate has declined from 5.6 children per woman in the late 1960's to about 2.9 children in 1992, a decline of nearly 50 percent. Fertility declined fastest in the 1980's when the National Family Planning Program expanded to cover the entire country.

Despite this sustained fertility decline, Indonesia's population (figure 2) is still concentrated in the younger ages, and it will continue to grow for many years. Currently, it is growing at 1.6 percent annually. With a projected decline in fertility to 2.1 children per woman in 2020, the population will be about 276 million that year. Thus, between now and 2020, Indonesia will add about 82 million people, approximately 3 million per year.

An Indonesian born today, on average, can expect to live about 60 years, compared with only 39 years about two and a half decades ago. However, the level of life expectancy at birth still remains below that of neighboring countries, such as

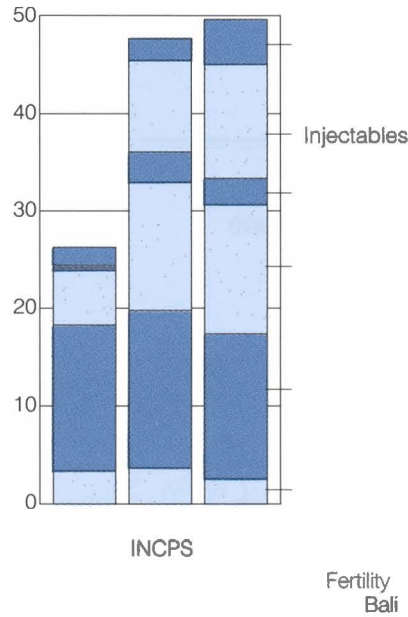
Population, by Age and Sex: 1992



Trends of Contraception Among Currently-Married Women of Reproductive Age, by Method:

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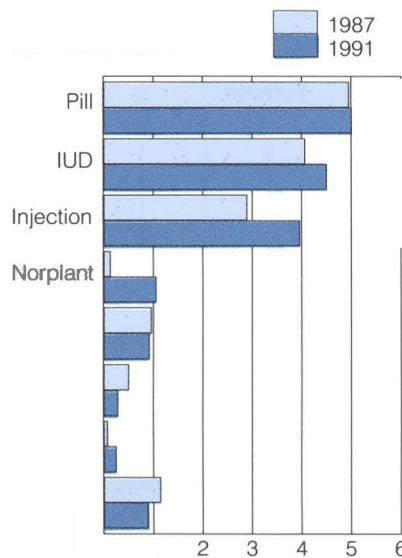
country.

IDHS

indicated a moderately high unmet need for family planning. Among married women who were not using contraception, **68** percent either wanted no additional children or wanted another child after 2 years (figure 5). After excluding those women who were not exposed to the risk of conception, 13 percent of married women in reproductive ages (nearly 4.3 million) had unmet need for family planning, i.e., they did not use contraception but either wished to terminate childbearing or to space their next birth. The total unmet need was equally divided between need for spacing births and for limiting births. The unmet spacing need was concentrated in the younger ages of childbearing, and the unmet limiting need was concentrated in the older ages (figure 6). The unmet need was higher among women in rural areas and among those with less than primary education. (ICBS and IRD, 1992).

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1990) 50



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Urbanization

Indonesia is undergoing rapid urbanization (figure 7). In 1950, a little more than 12 percent of the Indonesian population lived in ur-

Figure 5.
Fertility Preferences of Currently Married Women Aged 15 to 49 Who Are Not Using Contraception: 1991

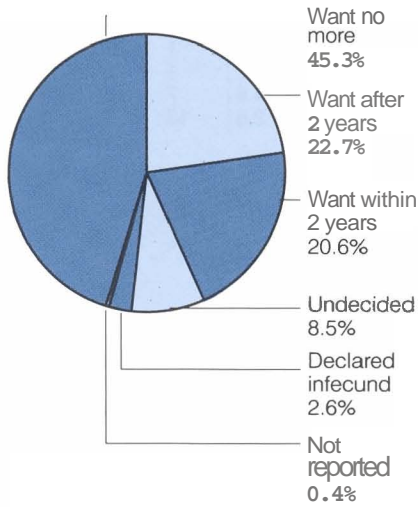
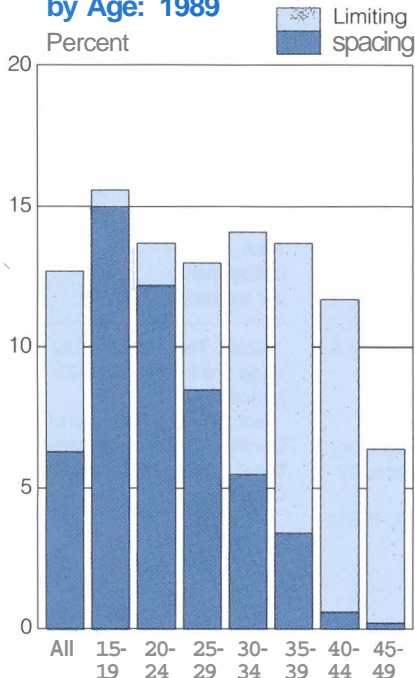


Figure 6.
Unmet Need for Family Planning Among Currently Married Women, by Age: 1989



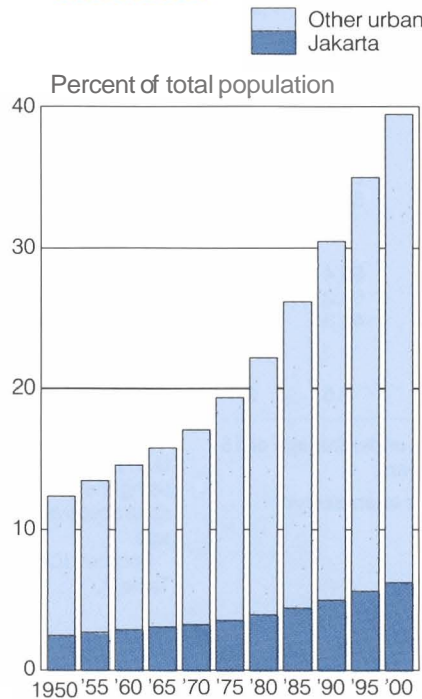
ban areas (U.N. 1991). Now 32 percent is urban. In 1950, the urban population was about 10.3 million. Since then, it has increased almost six-fold to about 63 million people living in urban areas. By 2020, the urban population will grow by an additional 90 million, more than the entire 1955 population of Indonesia.

Jakarta, with a population of about 9 million, is one of the 14 megacities in the developing world. One out of every seven persons in the urban areas of Indonesia lives in Jakarta. During the 1980-90 decade, the 1990 census showed that the city grew at an annual rate of 2.5 percent, higher than the national growth rate of under 2 percent per year (ICBS, 1991b).

Population Composition

Currently, Indonesia's population is relatively young; 55 percent of Indonesians are under the age of 25, and 34 percent are under the age

Figure 7.
Trends in Urbanization: 1950 to 2000



of 15. But, as a result of the past and projected fertility declines, the proportion of children under the age of 15 will decline sharply. The number of children under the age of 15, currently 67 million, will remain about the same to the year 2020. The population in working ages, 15 to 64, will grow faster than the total population and will increase by 69 million between now and 2020. During the same period, the number of women of childbearing ages will increase from under 51 million to over 73 million.

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