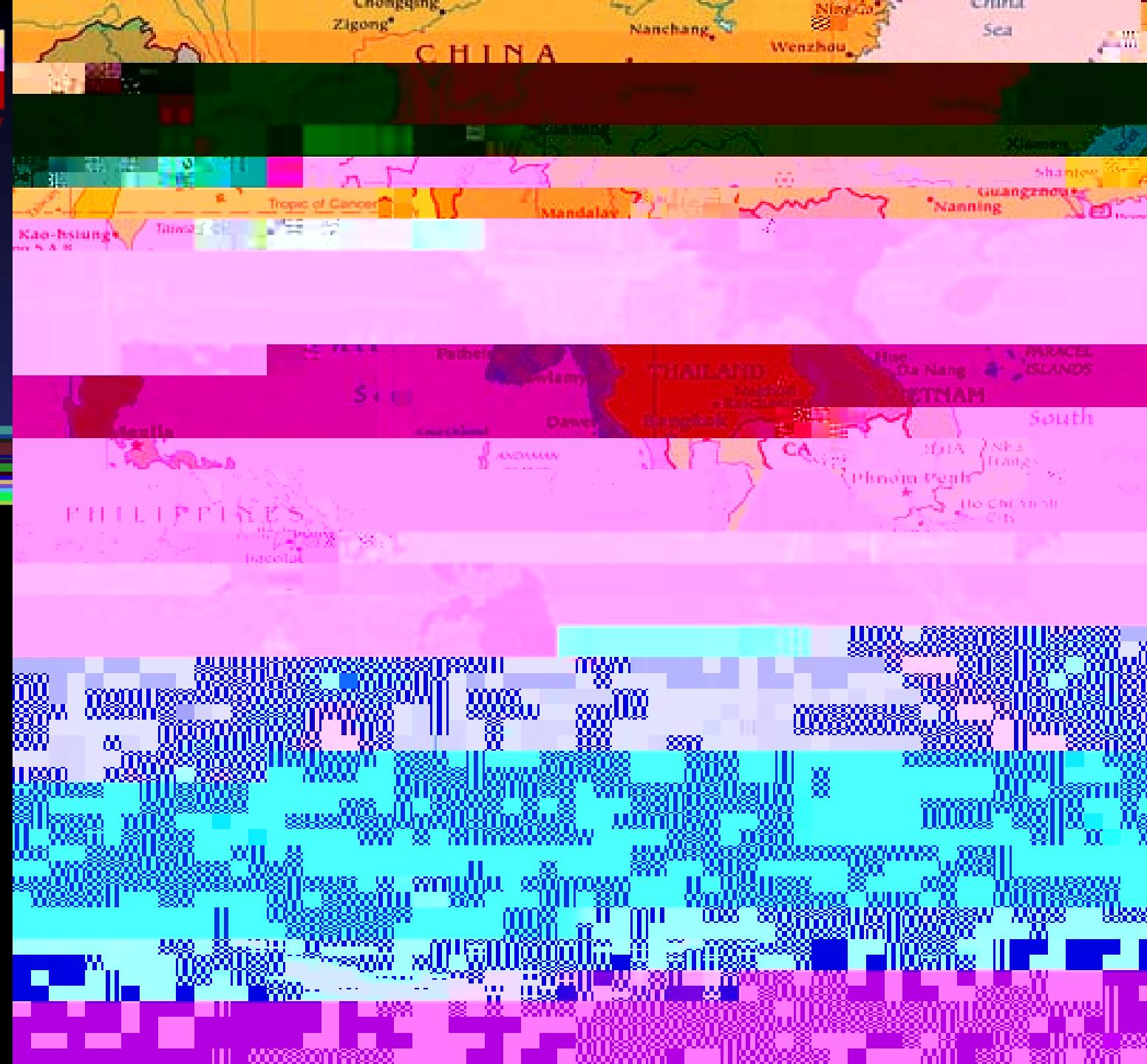






Millions  
of people  
in eleven  
sovereign  
nations



# The Nature of SE Asia

## Syncretism

- Waves of imported religions
- Divisions of successive colonial powers
- Webs of trade, migration and exchange of slaves/labour

## Nationalism

- Defined by positive and negative identities
- Built in a cauldron of modernism
- Sometimes linked with Marxist ideologies
- Both repels and welcomes foreign influences

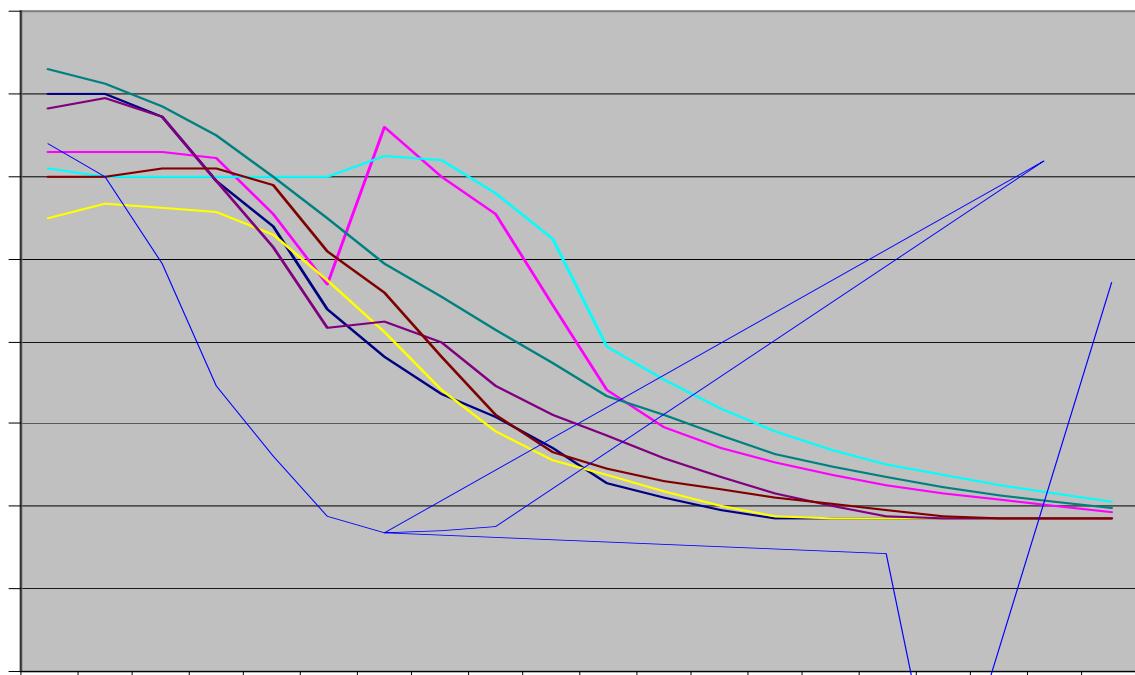
# Population in S-E Asia

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Population (thousands)</i>			<i>2009 per cent</i>	<i>2050</i>
	<i>1950</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2009</i>		
<b>Brunei Darussalam</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>400</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>658</b>
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>4 346</b>	<b>14 805</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>23 795</b>
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>77 152</b>	<b>229 965</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>288 110</b>
<b>Lao PDR</b>	<b>1 666</b>	<b>6 320</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>10 744</b>
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>6 110</b>	<b>27 468</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>39 664</b>
<b>Myanmar</b>	<b>17 158</b>	<b>50 020</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>63 373</b>
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>19 996</b>	<b>91 983</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>146 156</b>
<b>Singapore</b>	<b>1 022</b>	<b>4 737</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>5 221</b>

# Consider the comparison

## Millions

Year	South-Eastern Asia	Europe
1950	182	547
2050	786	628



# Sidetrack – Data problems in the analysis of Indonesian fertility

**Reference:** The discussion about China's fertility.

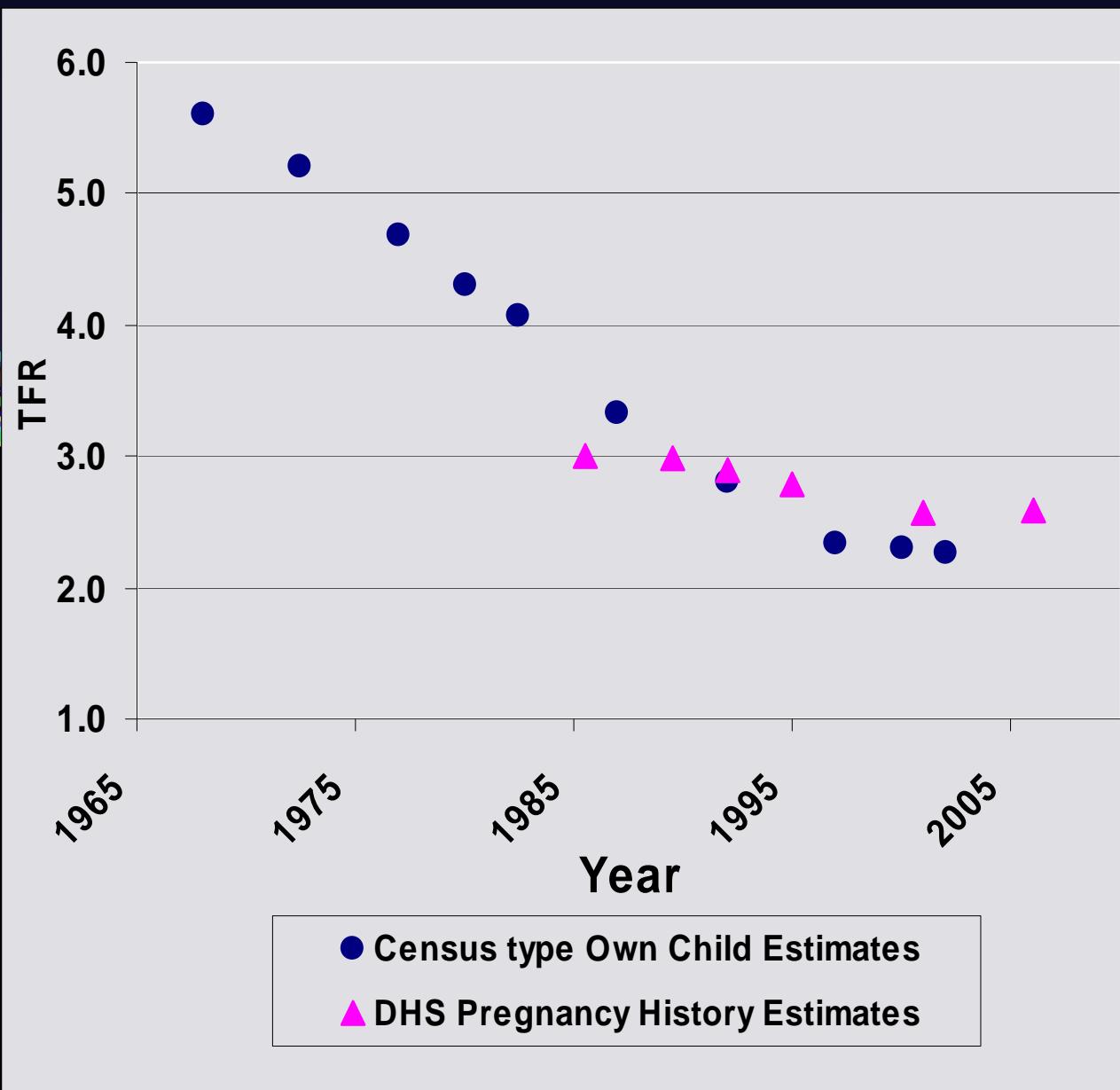
**Why would the government want to overstate fertility when it is working to reduce fertility?**

**Case:** Indonesia has had a family planning program since 1968. Recently the target has been to reduce fertility to 2.1 by the year 2010.

**Problem:** Divergent data.

Why does  
the DHS  
appear to be  
flat when  
the census  
type surveys  
show steady  
decline?

# TFR estimates from DHS and Censuses





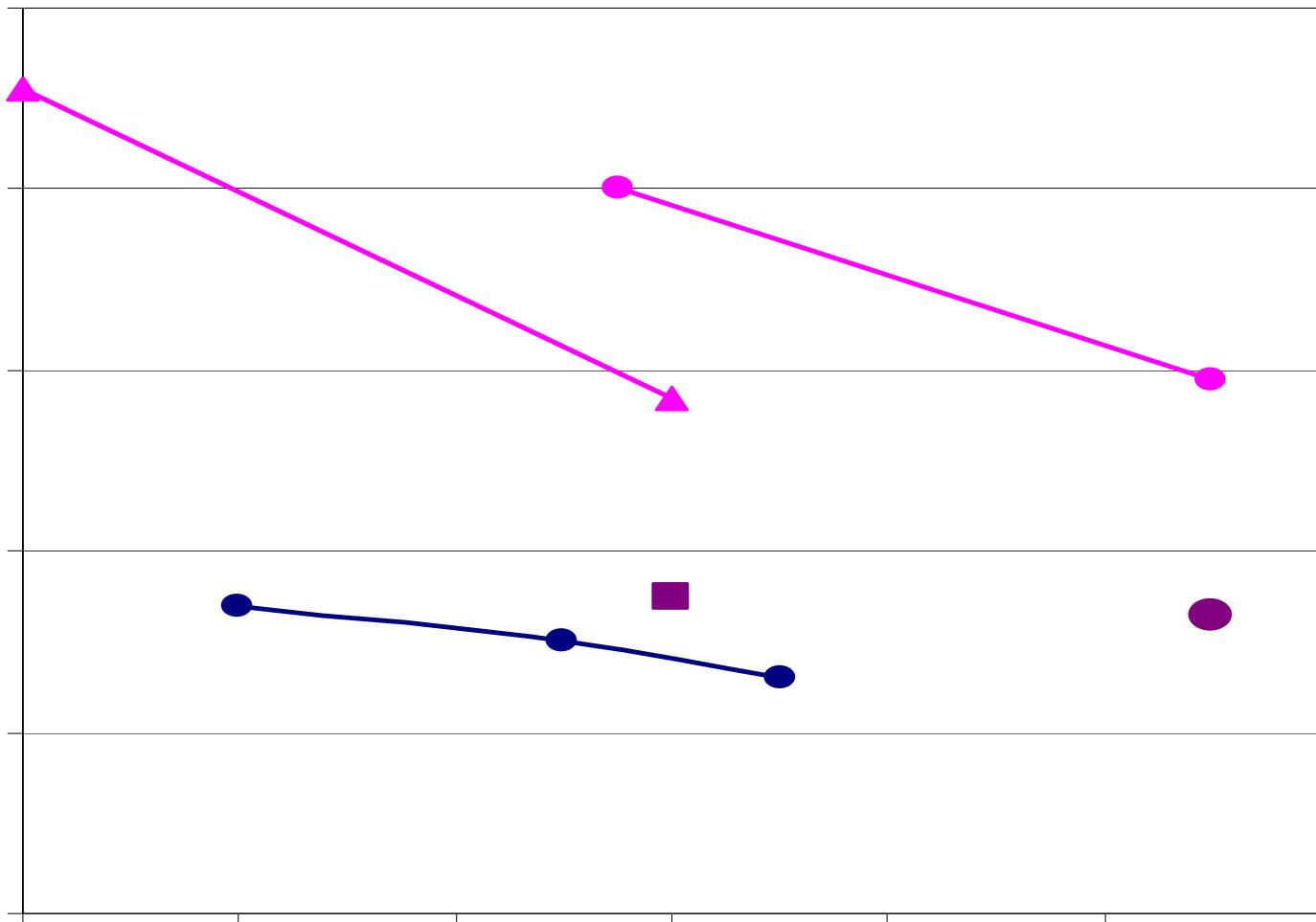
# Estimate of missing single women in DHS 2007

$$x = [(cs * Dw) - Ds] / (1 - cs)$$

Age Groups	2007 DHS	2007 DHS	2007 DHS	2005 SUPAS	X =missing women	Adjusted total Women
	Women	Single	% Single	%Single	x	Dw'
	Dw	Ds	ds	cs		
15-19	6849	5949	0.8686	0.9080	2936	9786
20-24	7040	2693	0.3825	0.5142		8948
25-29	7156	1099	0.1535	0.1974	391	7548
30-34	6730	468	0.0695		8948	
	6730					

# Adjustment of 2007 DHS ASFR and Total Fertility Rates --

<i>Age of mothers</i>	<i>'Current' Fertility estimate</i>	<i>Women recorded in DHS</i>	<i>Annual births</i>	<i>Women adjusted</i>	<i>Adjusted DHS Fertility</i>
15-19	51	6849	349	9786	36
20-24	135	7040	950	8948	106
25-29	134	7156	959	7548	127
30-34	108	6730	727	6814	107
35-39	65	6473	421	6518	65
40-44	19	5722	109	5720	19
45-49	6	5127	31	5132	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>45098</b>	<b>3546</b>	<b>50466</b>	
TFR		<b>2.59</b>			<b>2.33</b>



# Government and donor interpretations of fertility trends

For three years the National Family Planning Program has used the raw DHS results to argue that there might be a 'baby boom' which could lead to a 'population explosion'.

They resisted the adjustment

November 11, 2009. Bappenas and IPADI declared the adjustment to be 'official'

Lesson: Motivations for selection of fertility estimates are sometimes very mixed.

# Determinants of fertility

## Proximate

- Marriage
- Contraception
- Abortion

## Upstream

- Women's education
- Women's occupation
- Government policies for fertility control
- Advocacy for reproductive and sexual rights



# *Brunei Marital Status Indices*

**SMAM**

**Hutterite Marital Status  
Indices**

Female

Male

Is

Im

Iw

Id

Ip

# HMSI generalizations

Singlehood rising everywhere

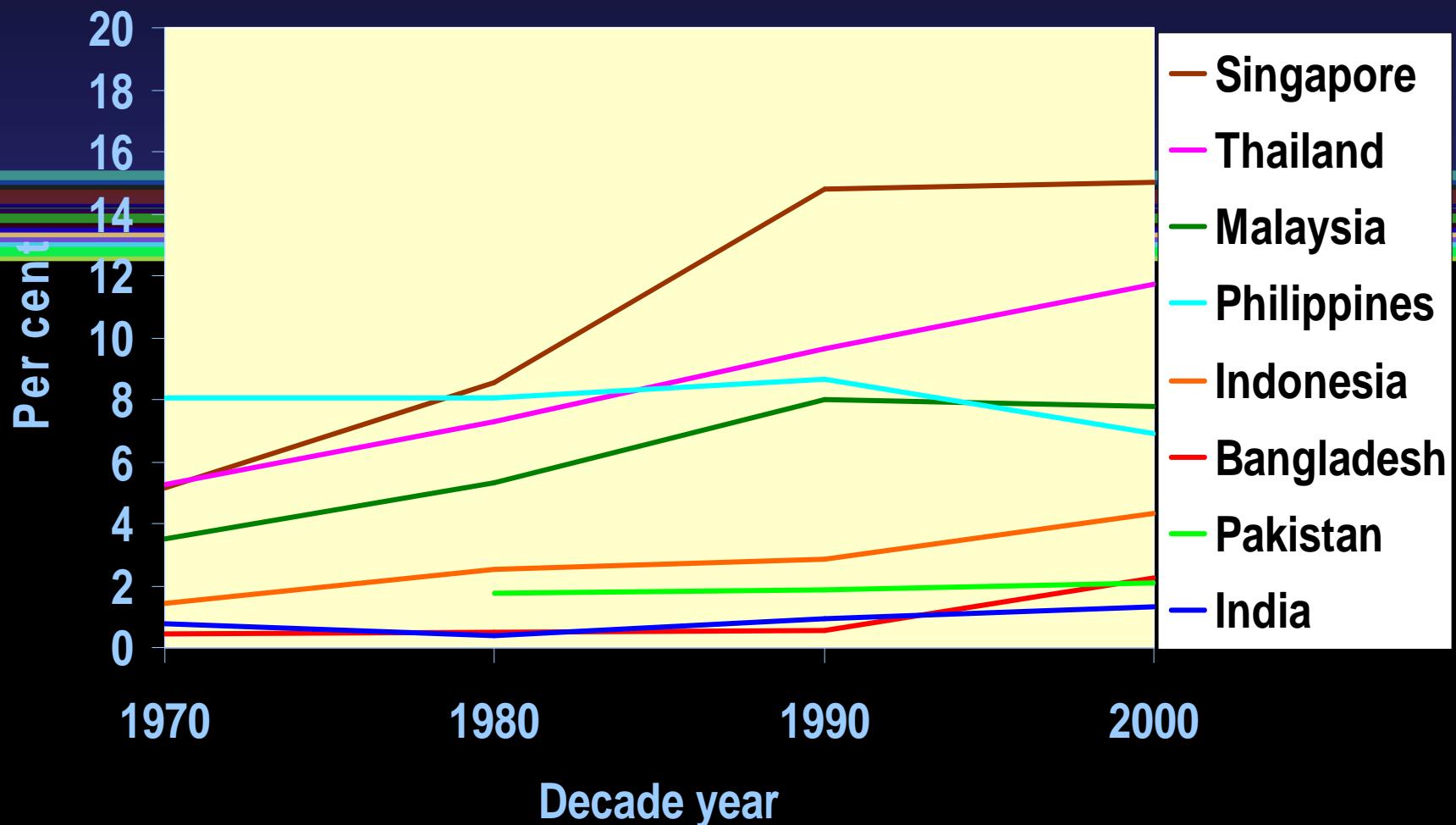
Currently married falling

Divorced rising in Vietnam, Cambodia,  
Philippines

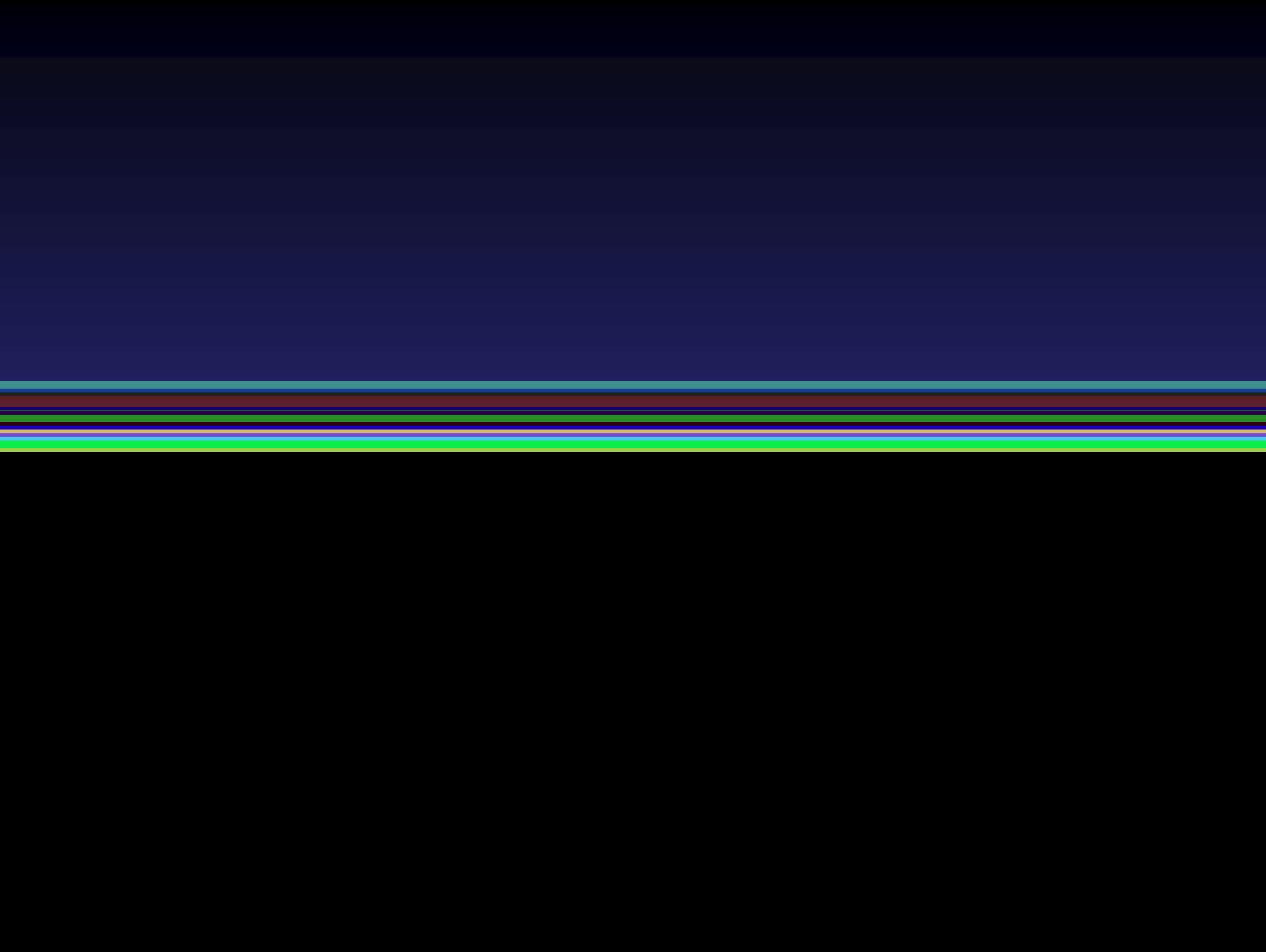
Divorced falling in Indonesia and  
Malaysia

Widowhood falling everywhere

# Never Married Persons, Age 35-39, Select Countries







	CPR	TUB	VAS	PIL	INJ	IMP	IUD	CND	RTH	WTD	OTM
Brunei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	40.0	1.7	0.1	11.0	7.9	0.2	1.8	2.9	4.5	8.3	0.1
Indonesia	61.4	3.00.2	0.2	13.2	3.8	2.831.8	4	5			

# Abortion Enigmas

Country	Abortion			Source
	Year	Rate	Ratio	
Brunei D.	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	2005	<b>20.2</b>	<b>21.6</b>	Fetters, 2009
Indonesia	2000	<b>37.0</b>	<b>43.0</b>	Utomo, 2001
Lao PDR	..	..	..	
Malaysia	..	..	..	
Myanmar	..	..	..	
Philippines	2000	<b>27.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	Juarez, 2005
Singapore	2003	<b>15.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	Sedgh, 2007
Thailand	1978	<b>27.7</b>	..	
Timor-L	..	..	..	
Viet Nam	2003	<b>26.0</b>	<b>33.0</b>	Sedgh, 2007
S-E Asia	2003	<b>39.0</b>	<b>45.0</b>	Sedgh, 2007

# Discussion

Hutterite indices going in divergent directions

- What are the social determinants of marriage, contraception and abortion?

Regressions capture individual behaviour

- Minority social-political decisions in conflict with



THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY



# Adjustment ASFR dan TFR dari SDKI 2002-03

<i>Age of mothers</i>	<i>'Current' Fertility estimate</i>	<i>Women recorded in DHS</i>	<i>Annual births</i>	<i>Women adjusted</i>	<i>Adjusted DHS Fertility</i>
15-19	51	6845	349	9138	38
20-24	131	6422	841	6965	121
25-29	143	6134	877	6519	135
30-34	99	5484	543	5910	92
35-39	66	5127	338	5376	63
40-44	19	4361	83	4719	18
45-49	4	3500	14	4169	3
Total		37873	3046	42796	
TFR		2.57			2.35

# Estimate of missing single women in DHS 2002/3

$$X = [(CS * Dw) - Ds] / (1 - CS)$$

Age Groups	2002/3	2002/3	2002/3	2002	X= missing single women	Adjusted total Women
	DHS Women	DHS Single	DHS % Single	SUSENAS %Single		
Dw						