Indonesia nowadays, with 219 million people, is the fourth most populous country in the world. The first demographic transition has been well underway, in which fertility rates are closer to a lower level of around 2.5 births per woman. Soon enough, Indonesia is going to reach the replacement level (TFR=2.1), which also means the beginning of second demographic transition. During the first transition, individual behavior is much influenced by social norms. On the other hand, during the second transition, individual values have much more weight. The basic distinction between first and second demographic transitions is the accentuation of individual autonomy and self-actualization in the second demographic transition. As a result, there is likely to be a parallel increase in demand for democracy at the state level as well as at the household level. Already, some regions have started to experience such situation.

This presentation outlines a detailed analysis of the changes in Indonesian population parameters during the last three decades. The attention will be focused upon the implication of this situation for some issues; including ageing population, labor force, and migration or population mobility.

Thursday 20 September 2007
Room N72_-1.18 (Business 2)
Nathan campus
12.30-1.50pm

A light lunch will be served on arrival. To RSVP, please contact Jill Moriarty on (07) 3735 7624 or j.moriarty@griffith.edu.au no later than 5.00pm Monday 17 September.