



Indirect Estimation of Migration using Propensities of Infant: The Case of Indonesia

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Most demographic estimation in countries with well-developed data reporting systems is based on data collected by censuses and vital registration systems. In countries with inadequate or inaccurate data reporting systems, however, demographic estimation often must rely on methods that are "indirect". Such methods have been applied with considerable success in studies of mortality and fertility, but they have not been developed as systematically and formally for the analysis of migration. This present study attempts to evaluate the ability of migration propensity of infant to predict migration propensities of all other ages, which is one of the indirect methods proposed in Rogers *et al.* (2004). By testing the methods on Indonesian data (the 1980, 1990, and 2000 censuses), it is expected that the methods of indirect estimation proposed here may work to other countries where the characteristics of migration data are similar to those in Indonesia. After identifying and taking care irregular patterns, results of the analysis shows that the mobility propensities of infants can be used to infer the corresponding propensities of all other age groups. Furthermore, it is opening up the possibility of analyses of much improved data sets on migration.