Demographic Patterns of Indonesia’s Urbanization, 2000-2010: Continuity and Change at the Macro Level

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Urbanization:

1. A transformation from a rural to urban-based societies.
2. Increasing proportion of the urban population over the total national population.
3. Elements of urbanization: rural to urban migration; reclassification of locality status from ‘rural’ to ‘urban’; and natural increase.
4. Often associated with level of economic development, in which developed countries have higher level of urbanization than in developing countries.
5. Taking place along with the shifts of economic structure from agrarian to industrial and service sectors.
Definition of Urban Locality:

1. Definition of ‘Urban’ greatly varies from one country to another. Studies of urbanization are forced to rely on the definitions of urban areas is adopted in each country (Jones, 2006, pp.247).

2. In the Indonesia’s Population Census of 2000 and 2010, a locality is defined as ‘urban’ on the basis of three criteria, (1) population density; (2) households engaging in the agricultural sectors; and (3) urban facilities and physical distance to reach them.

3. The Classification of urban and rural localities needs to be improved by adding the category of ‘Semi-Urban’ to capture of the reality of Indonesia’s urbanization.
Objectives of the Study:

1. To identify the urbanization patterns in Indonesia, by employing the readily available results of the 2000 and 2010 Indonesian population census, and applying simple statistical methods to the data.

2. To examine the change of urbanization in Indonesia between 2000 and 2010.
Indonesia
Urbanization Patterns (1):

1. The number of urban localities in Indonesia increased from 12,351 to 15,786 over the 2000 to 2010 period, which make the proportion of urban localities added from 17.96% to 20.46% over the period. However, the urban localities in Java had increased even more significantly, that is, from 30.02% to 36.66.

2. Bali is the province outside Java which experienced highest increased in the proportion of urban locality, that is, from 34.22% to 36.92%, over the period, followed by the Province of North Sumatera and the Province of East Kalimantan.

3. Where the total Indonesia’s population increased from 203.5 million to 237 million, the urban population grew from 85.2 million to 118.3 million over the period 2000 to 2010. The level of urbanization, that is the proportion of urban population, increased significantly from 41.9% to 49.7% over the period.

4. The annual growth rate of Indonesia’s population increased from 1.35% between 1990 and 2000 to 1.49% between 2000 and 2010, but urban population growth rate declined from 4.40% to 3.33%.
Percentage of Urban Localities, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Java</td>
<td>30.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside Java</td>
<td>11.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>17.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of Urban Localities, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Java</td>
<td>36.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside Java</td>
<td>12.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>20.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Urbanization Patterns (2):

5. The number of millionaire cities has increased significantly from only one in 1950 to three in 1980, and eleven in 2010.

6. Five of the ten millionaire cities, namely Jakarta, Tangerang, South Tangerang, Bekasi and Depok are located in Jakarta Metropolitan Region (Jabodetabekjur), resulting in about 20% of Indonesia’s urban population being concentrated in this metropolitan region.

7. The rate of annual population growth of the millionaire cities is lower than the average national annual population growth rate of 1.49%, with the exception of Bekasi (3.44%), Tangerang (3.20%), Depok (4.25%) and Makasar (2.07%).

8. The lower growth rate of other millionaire cities, including Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung and Medan is basically due to suburbanization processes which have resulted in the faster growth rates in the metropolitan peripheral areas adjacent to the core cities.
Urbanization Patterns (3):

9. The peripheral areas of the largest cities are experiencing much more rapid population growth than the core cities. Jakarta’s adjacent cities and kabupaten had a higher annual population growth over the period 2000 and 2010: Bogor City (3.15%), Bogor District (2.40%), Bekasi DsitRICT (4.70%), Bekasi City (3.44%), Depok City (4.33%), and Tangerang City (3.50%), compared to Jakarta City, the core of Jabodetabek, (1.40%)

10. In 2000 Indonesia had 27 provinces, but the number increased to 33 in 2010 due to some provincial proliferation. All provinces in Java have a relatively high proportion of urban population, and also experienced increase in the proportion of urban population since 2000.

11. Java is highly urbanized region, but many provinces outside Java also experienced a significant increase in the proportion of urban population over the period 2000-2010, most notably Riau Islands (Kepri), East Kalimantan, Bali and Bangka Belitung.

12. Most of the provinces on the outer islands still have much lower level of urbanization than that of the national level, most notably Nanggro Aceh Darussalam, Lampung, East Nusa Tenggara, Central Sulawesi, North Maluku and Papua.
Small and Medium Urban Centers:

1. The small and medium cities, defined as those (Municipalities) with population size of 100,000 to one million, in Java have developed slowly between 2000 and 2010, below the national annual population growth.

2. In contrast, small and medium urban center in the other islands are experiencing population growth faster than those in Java.

3. It can be noted that the annual rate of population growth of the Batam City in the Province of Kepulauan Riau (Riau Islands) reached as much as 11.7% over the period 2000 and 2010, which is the highest city annual population growth in Indonesia.

4. The other significantly high population growth can be noted for the City of Sorong (9.73%), Jayapura (6.50%), Tarakan (6.35%), Pekanbaru (5.42%), Denpasar (5.08%), Dumai (4.67%), Kendari (4.46%), Bontang (4.36%), Samarinda (3.95%), and Balikpapapn (3.71%).

5. In general, this suggests that small and medium cities outside Java play a more important role as centers of economic activities, most notably resource exploitation, such as mining, oil and timbers, than in Java.
SMALL & MEDIUM URBAN CENTERS, INDONESIA

Legend

Provincial Boundary

WEST JAVA
1. Bogor
2. Tasikmalaya
3. Cimahi
4. Cirebon
5. Sukabumi
6. Banjar

CENTRAL JAVA
7. Surakarta
8. Pekalongan
9. Tegal
10. Salatiga
11. Magelang

EAST JAVA
12. Malang
13. Kediri
14. Probolinggo
15. Batu
16. Pasuruan
17. Madiun
18. Blitar
19. Mojokerto

BANTEN
20. Serang
21. Cilegon

YOGYAKARTA
22. Yogyakarta

ACEH
23. Banda Aceh
24. Lhokseumawe
25. Langsa

NORTH SUMATRA
26. Binjai
27. Pematang Siantar
28. Padang Sidempuan
29. Tanjung Balai
30. Tebing Tinggi
31. Gunung Sitoli

WEST SUMATRA
32. Padang Panjang
33. Payakumbuh
34. Bukittinggi

RIAU
35. Pekanbaru
36. Dumai

JAMBI
37. Jambi

SOUTH SUMATRA
38. Lubuk Linggau
39. Prabumulih
40. Pagar Alam

BENGKULU
41. Bengkulu

LAMPUNG
42. Bandar Lampung
43. Metro

EAST KALIMANTAN
44. Samarinda
45. Balikpapan
46. Tarakan
47. Bontang

SOUTH KALIMANTAN
48. Banjarmasin
49. Lambada
50. Berau

SOUTH SULAWESI
51. Kendari
52. Palopo
53. Pare-pare

GORONTALO
54. Gorontalo

NORTH MALUKU
55. Ternate
56. Ternate Barat

NORTH SULAWESI
57. Ambon
58. Manado
59. Bitung
60. Bitung Selatan

PAPUA BARAT
61. Sorong

PAPUA
62. Jayapura

BANGKA BELITUNG
63. Pangkalpinang

RIAU ISLAND
64. Batam

Bali
65. Denpasar

WEST NUSA TENGGARA
66. Bima

EAST NUSA TENGGARA
67. Kupang

WEST KALIMANTAN
68. Pontianak
69. Singkawang

CENTRAL KALIMANTAN
70. Palangkaraya

SOUTH KALIMANTAN
71. Banjarmasin
72. Banjarbaru
Urbanization and ‘Economic Development’:

1. Jabodetabek plays a significant role in the national economy, in which about one-fourth of the national GDP produced annually over the period 1993-2006.

2. There is correlation between level of urbanization (% of urban population) with the level of economic development (GRDP/capita) in the Provinces, as the Spearman Rank Correlation between the two is only 0.531.
Conclusions (1):

1. The urban population in Indonesia has been growing rapidly although it varies from one region to another. Nevertheless, urban population in Indonesia is still heavily concentrated in Java (68%), most notably Jabodetabek (20%).

2. Number of Indonesia’s urban localities increased by 2.5% during 2000-2010. Urban localities in Java increased even more significantly from 30% to 37%.

3. The annual growth rate of urban population declined from 4.40% between 1990-2000 to 3.30% over 2000-2010.

4. Number of millionaire cities increased significantly, from one in 1950 to ten in 2010, including four located in Jabodetabek Region.

5. Small towns and medium cities in the outer islands are growing rapidly than those in Java.

6. The rate of annual population growth of the millionaire cities is lower than the average national population growth of 1.49%.
Conclusions (2):

7. The peripheral areas of large cities are undergoing high urban population growth, whereas the core cities are experiencing a slowing growth, which is basically reflect the process of suburbanization of the large cities.

8. Jakarta still plays a dominant role in the national economy.

9. There is a correlation between level of urbanization (% of urban population) and the level of economic development (GRDP/capita) in the Provinces.

10. In overall, the trend of urbanization in Indonesia, 2000-2010, basically show a continuity with the situation in the 1990-2000 period. However, the rate of annual population growth has now declined significantly.

11. From the urban development and planning perspective, there should be national urban development policy which is implemented consistently to stimulate development of cities in the outer islands.
THANK YOU

Terima Kasih