

UNFPA Indonesia
Monograph Series:

No.4

Urbanization in Indonesia



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SEPTEMBER 2015



Foreword

Urbanization in Indonesia, as in most developing countries today, is rapid, with the rate of urban growth significantly higher than the growth rate of the population as a whole. The next 25 years will see this process continue, with a growing majority of the population living in urban environments and the rural population declining in absolute numbers.

Urbanization has the potential to usher in a new era of well-being, resource efficiency and economic growth for Indonesia. However cities are also home to high concentrations of poverty; nowhere is the rise of inequality

clearer than in urban areas, where wealthy communities coexist alongside, and separated from, slums and informal settlements. If not managed well, urbanization can put considerable pressure on urban infrastructure and social services, such as housing, education, health care, electricity, water and sanitation and transportation.

UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, works with partners in Government, the UN system and civil society to advocate for the welfare and sustainability of rapidly urbanizing communities. UNFPA believes that people who move to urban areas should have access to essential social services. In Indonesia, women of reproductive age and young people make up large numbers of those moving to urban centres each year. Such groups require special attention from policymakers to ensure that they retain access to social support systems such as education and healthcare, including reproductive health care.

UNFPA firmly believes that population and development policies are needed to ensure that the development of economic corridors occurs in a way that is socially equitable and environmentally sustainable. This will protect the Indonesian population from some common social ills that often accompany accelerated economic development and urbanization.

The formulation and implementation of good population development policy depends on policymakers having a true understanding of the way population-related factors are causally connected in the real world, and on widespread access to good population data. This will ensure population and development policies are evidence-based and will help minimize the risk of undesirable and unintended consequences. Therefore UNFPA, as the United Nations development agency concerned with population and development issues, has developed a strong strategic partnership with Government of Indonesia agencies concerned with the collection and use of population data in the country.

The monograph on “Urbanization in Indonesia” is the fourth monograph in this series. It makes extensive use of data from the 2010 Population Census and other authoritative official statistics in order to provide policy makers, academicians, and practitioners with the most up-to-date information about Indonesia’s urbanization situation. This monograph is a reservoir of knowledge, it entails a compendium analysis of urbanization trends and other socio-demographic outcomes, and a literature review which highlights the inter-relationship between demographic and social change on the one hand, and policies on the other hand. The monograph also recommends that development policies pay more attention to current urbanization patterns in Indonesia, to make sure migration and urbanization contribute in the best way possible to growth and socio-economic development in Indonesia.

I would like to thank the authors, Professor Gavin W. Jones and Mr. Wahyu Mulyana for their expertise in researching, writing and finalizing this monograph. I also would like to thank UNFPA Country Office staff members for managing its production. In this regard, I especially thank colleagues from the Population and Development Unit, headed by Mr Richard Makalew, with the support of Mr Dedek Prayudi, Mr Dikot Harahap, and Mr Elvince Sardjono for their technical assistance to the authors, and Ms Jumita Siagian and Ms Meilawati Maya Dewi for their administrative support. My gratitude also goes to the Advocacy and Communications Unit, Mr Samidjo and Ms Satya Nugraheni for their timely support in ensuring the quality of the monograph's layout and printing.

This monograph has benefited from the valuable inputs and comments provided by the participants of the Urbanization Monograph Validation Meeting, held on 5 August 2015. For this, my special gratitude goes to the four panel discussants, Professor Tommy Firman of the Regional and Rural Planning Research Group from the Bandung Institute of Technology; Dr I Dewa Gede Wisana of the Demographic Institute, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia; Dr Sukamdi of the Centre for Population and Policy Studies, University of Gadjah Mada; and Dr Wiwandari Handayani of the Faculty of Technology, the University of Diponegoro.

Finally, I wish to thank BPS-Statistics Indonesia for the access to a wide range of data, the 2010 Population Census and other authoritative data files that have been central to the production of this monograph.

In conclusion, we are honoured to introduce this compendium publication with an in-depth look into urbanization, which is now a topic of interest among policy makers, academicians, development partners and practitioners

Jakarta, September 2015

Jose Ferraris

UNFPA Representative

Contents

Foreword.....	iii
Contents	v
Acknowledgements	viii
Abbreviations And Acronyms	ix
Introduction.....	xi
Chapter 1. POPULATION MOBILITY, URBANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT	1
Chapter 2. URBANIZATION TRENDS 2000-2010	7
Chapter 3. CHARACTERISTICS OF INDONESIA'S RURAL AND URBAN POPULATIONS	19
Chapter 4. MIGRATION FLOWS TO AND FROM URBAN AREAS.....	31
Chapter 5. INDONESIA'S MEGA-URBAN REGIONS.....	39
Chapter 6. CITY SIZE DISTRIBUTIONS NATIONALLY AND BY PROVINCE	69
Chapter 7. JABODETABEK (or JABODETABEKPUNJUR) – INDONESIA'S FOREMOST MEGA-UBRAN REGIONS	77
Chapter 8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	93
Annex 1. Urban Definitions In Indonesia	103
Annex 2. Mega Urban Regions In Indonesia Based On Spatial Planning Delineation Area.....	109
References	112
Glossary	117
Appendix Tables.....	121

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1.	Distribution of the employed population across broad industry sectors, 1971-2010
Table 1.2.	Proportion of the GDP and of employment in each sector, 2010
Table 1.3.	Economic growth and transformation in Indonesia, 1965-1997
Table 2.1.	Number and percentage of urban and rural villages in Indonesia, 2000-2010
Table 2.2.	Urban growth and trends in urbanization, 1980-2010
Table 2.4.	Percentage of urban population by province, 2000-2010
Table 2.5.	Growth of Indonesia's largest cities (populations above 500,000), 1990-2010
Table 3.1.	Wanted fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, 2012
Table 3.2.	Early childhood mortality for the 10-year period, preceding 2012
Table 3.3.	Indicators of age structure differences between urban and rural areas of Indonesia, 2010.
Table 3.4.	Indonesia's largest cities, average number of household members, 1990-2010
Table 3.5.	Percentage of the population who have never attended school, by age group, across urban and rural areas, 2010
Table 3.6.	Percentage of educational attainment of household population, 2012
Table 3.7.	Percentage of educational attainment, population aged 15+, 2010
Table 3.8.	Occupation of those aged 15-49 who were employed in the previous 12 months, 2012
Table 3.9.	Population aged 10 years and over who worked during the previous week by main industry, urban and rural areas, 1990
Table 3.10.	Population aged 10 years and over who worked during the previous week by main industry, urban and rural areas, 2000
Table 3.11.	Population aged 15 years and over who worked during the previous week by main industry, urban and rural areas, 2010
Table 3.12.	Percentage of the distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, by residence, 2012
Table 3.13.	Percentage of households possessing various household effects and means of transportation, by residence, Indonesia, 2012
Table 4.1.	Lifetime and recent migrants as percentage of total population, urban and rural areas, selected provinces, 2010
Table 4.2.	Age structure of recent migrants and non-migrants, selected provinces, 2010
Table 5.1.	Million cities in Indonesia – populations of cores and core plus inner zone, and average score of desa included in core and inner zone, 1995
Table 5.2.	Population and densities in 7 city cores (within official boundaries), 1995
Table 5.3.	Indonesian Agglomerations: Estimated Populations 1996, 2002 and 2007: World Bank Study
Table 5.4.	Indonesian mega-urban regions: urban and rural populations in sub-regions, 2010
Table 5.5.	Population of Indonesia's major mega-urban regions, 2010
Table 5.6.	Population growth in core and periphery of Indonesian mega-urban regions, 1990-2010
Table 5.7.	Decomposition of growth rates in four major metropolitan regions, 1980-90
Table 5.8.	Percent of national GDP by metropolitan areas in Java, 2010
Table 5.9.	Environmental indicators for selected Indonesian cities (2012)
Table 6.1.	Percentage of the urban population by city size class and major island, 2010
Table 6.3.	Indonesia: Four city primacy index 1890-2010

Table 6.4.	4-city primacy index for main island groups and provinces, 2010
Table 7.1.	Alternative estimates of the population of Jakarta urban agglomeration, 1961-2010
Table 7.2.	Population trends in DKI Jakarta
Table 7.3.	Employment by industry, Jakarta and cities within Jabodetabek, 2010 (% distribution)
Table 7.4.	Five-year in-and out-migrants, DKI Jakarta, 1980-2010 (in thousands)
Table 7.5.	Main source and destination provinces of migrants to and from DKI Jakarta, 2005-2010
Table 7.6.	Sex ratio of recent migrants to Jakarta MUR by age group and zone, 1990-2000
Table 7.7.	Jabodetabek: percentage of lifetime and recent migration status of the population aged 5+, 2010
Table 7.8.	DKI Jakarta: trends in recent migration and sources of migrants, 1990-2010
Table 8.1.	Projections of the urban population in Indonesia

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1.	Increase in rural and urban villages in the period 2000-2010
Figure 2.2.	Trends in percentage of population living in urban areas, 1971-2010
Figure 3.1.	Urban and rural age pyramids, 2010
Figure 4.1.	Percentage of lifetime migrants who live in the urban areas, 2010
Figure 5.1.	Maps of the main mega-urban regions in Indonesia
Figure 5.1.a	Mebidangro
Figure 5.1.b	Palembang Raya
Figure 5.1.c	Jabodetabek Punjur
Figure 5.1.d	Bandung Raya
Figure 5.1.e	Kedungsepur
Figure 5.1.f	Gerbangkertosusila
Figure 5.1.g	Sarbagita
Figure 5.1.h	Maminasata
Figure 5.2.	Trend of Urban Sprawl in Cekungan Bandung
Figure 5.1	Small and medium urban centres in Indonesia (Population 100,000 to 1 million)

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

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