

People on the Move

(Update on Indonesian Mobility)

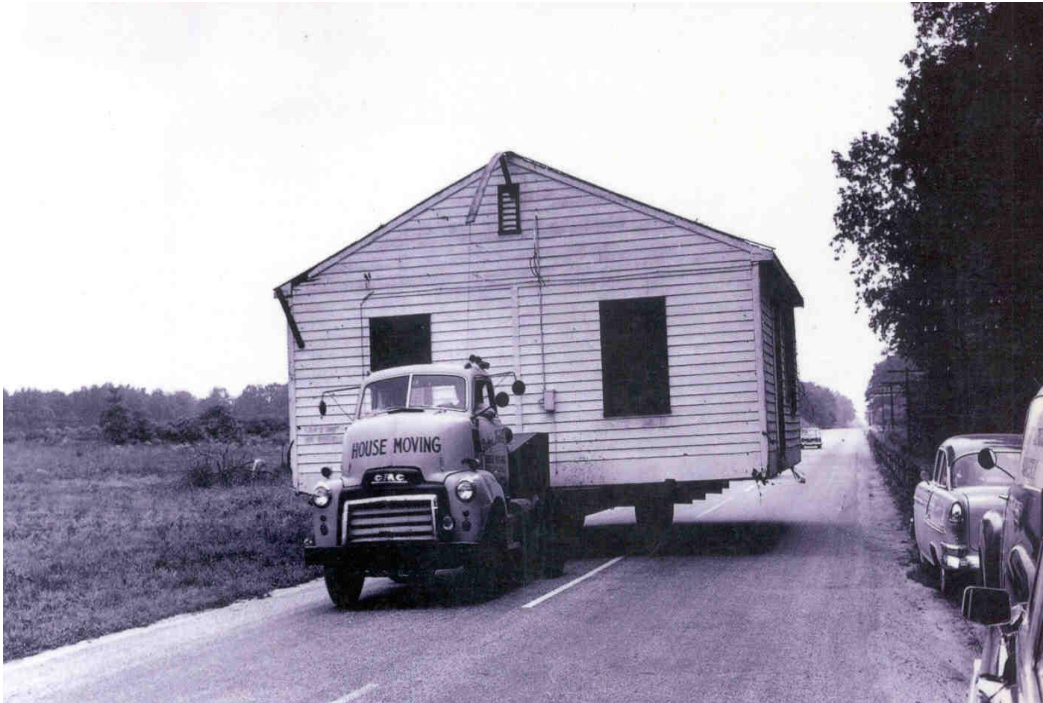
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The 2013 Indonesia Update Conference

ANU Canberra - 21 September 2013

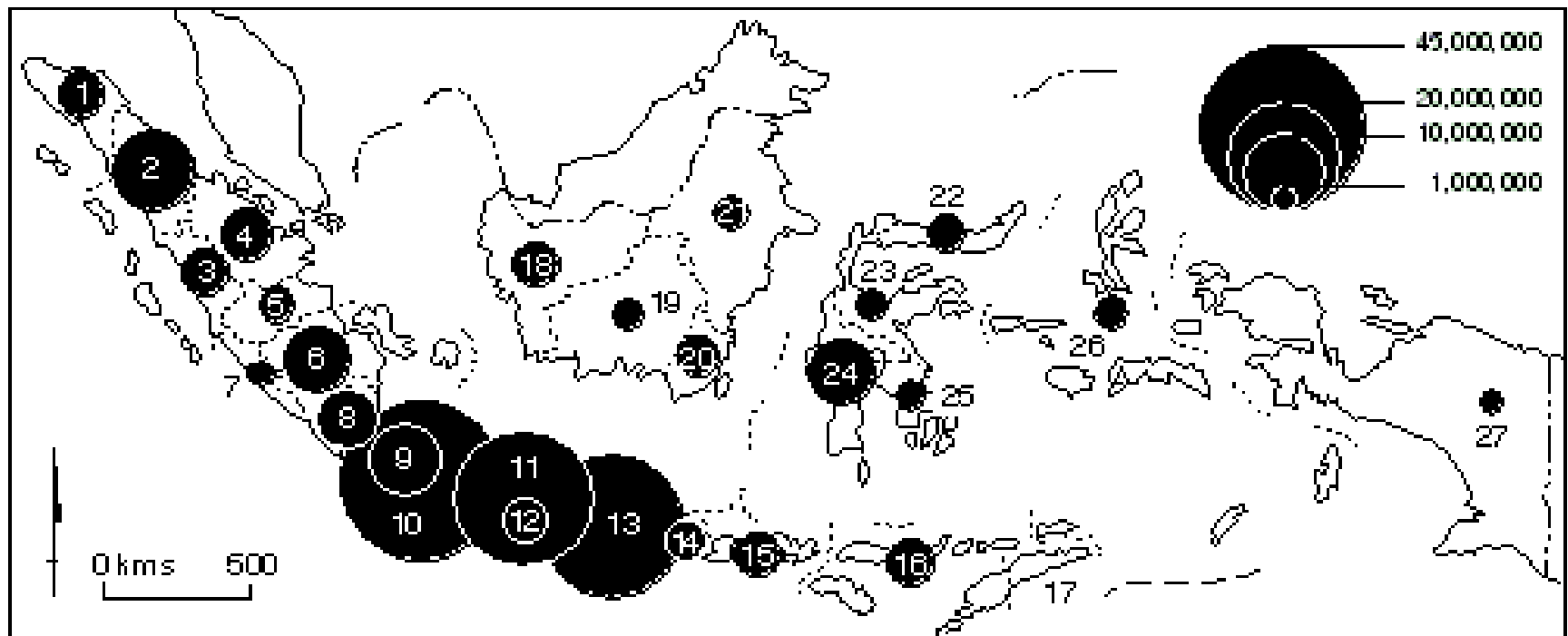
Why do people move?



Due to many factors, among others:

- **Diversity**
 - Regional diversity (is it good or bad?)
- **Opportunity**
 - Support vs. prevent the move (i.e. socio-economic, culture, policy, or technology)

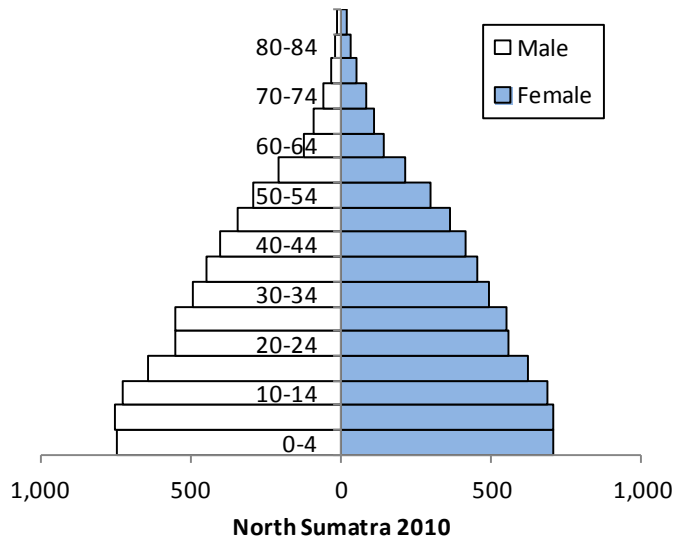
Regional Diversity: Population Distribution



- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 D.I. Aceh | 7 Bengkulu | 13 E. Java | 19 C. Kalimantan | 25 SE. Sulawesi |
| 2 N. Sumatra | 8 Lampung | 14 Bali | 20 S. Kalimantan | 26 Maluku |
| 3 W. Sumatra | 9 DKI Jakarta | 15 W. Nusa Tenggara | 21 E. Kalimantan | 27 Irian Jaya |
| 4 Riau | 10 W. Java | 16 E. Nusa Tenggara | 22 N. Sulawesi | |
| 5 Jambi | 11 C. Java | 17 East Timor | 23 C. Sulawesi | |
| 6 S. Sumatra | 12 D.I. Yogyakarta | 18 W. Kalimantan | 24 S. Sulawesi | |

Source: Hugo (2005)

Regional Diversity: Demographic Indicators

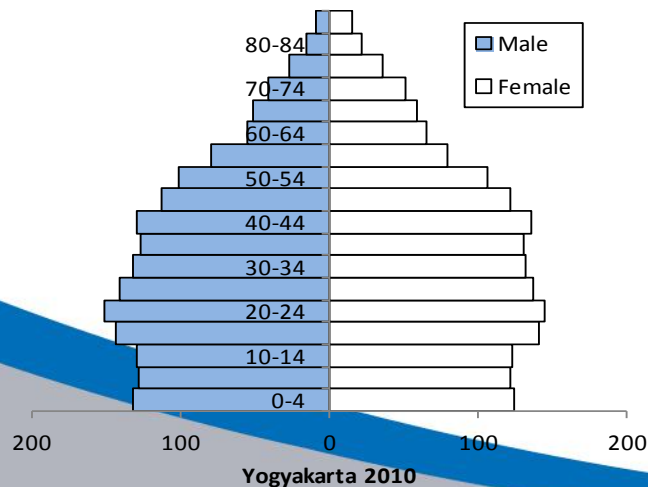


Population growth rates (Census 2010)

- National = 1.49%,
- Highest = 5.39% in Papua
- Lowest = 0.37% in Central Java

Proportion of ageing pop. (aged 60+):

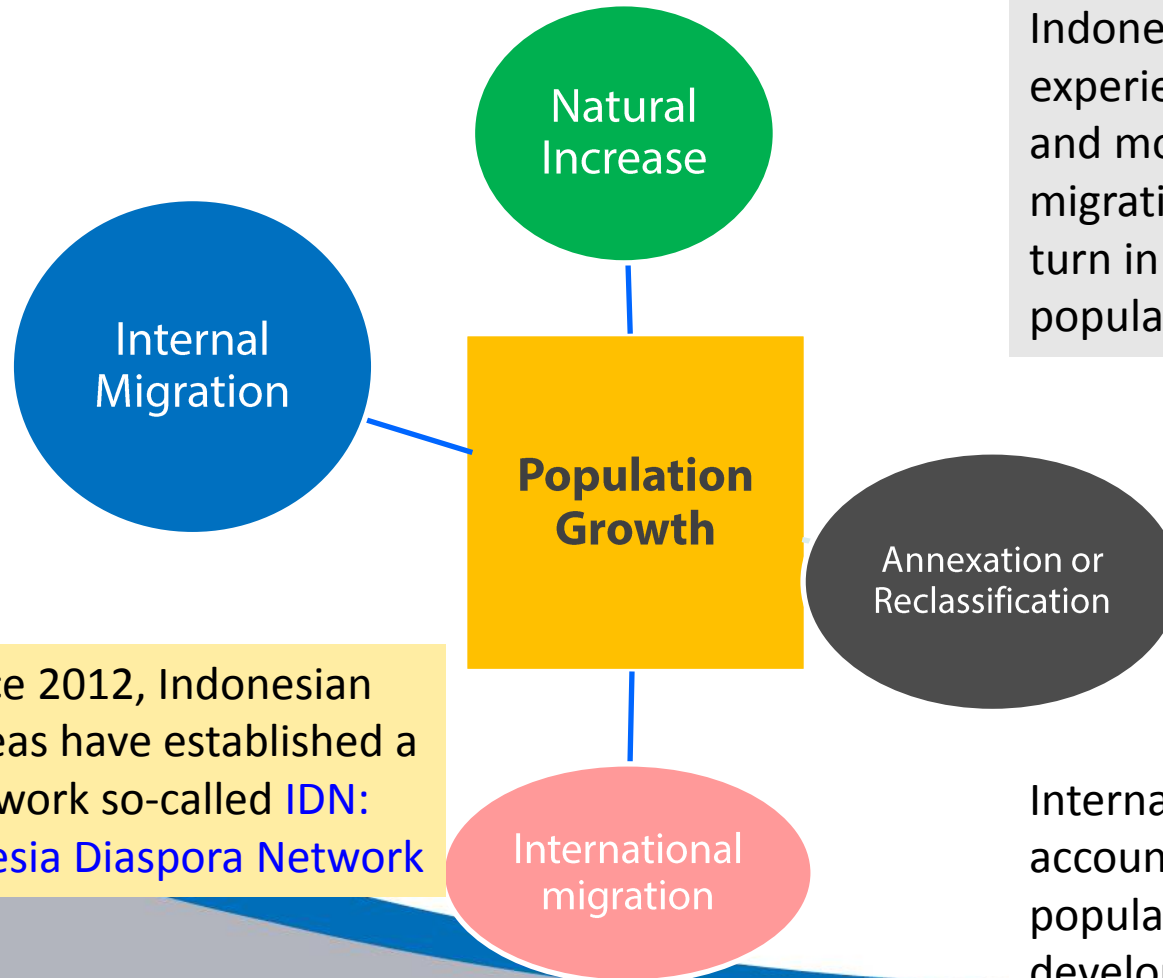
- Highest = 14.16% in Yogyakarta
- Medium = 5.90% in North Sumatra
- Lowest = 1.74% in Papua



Fertility Rates (DHS 2012):

- Yogyakarta = 2.1 children per woman
- West Papua = 3.7 children per woman

Population Growth and Migration



Indonesian regions have generally experienced in declining fertility and mortality rates. As a result, migration will eventually take its turn in determining the growth of population . **Migration transition**

Since 2012, Indonesian overseas have established a network so-called **IDN: Indonesia Diaspora Network**

International migration accounting for much of the population growth in the developed world

***Opportunity:** Transportation supports the move?*

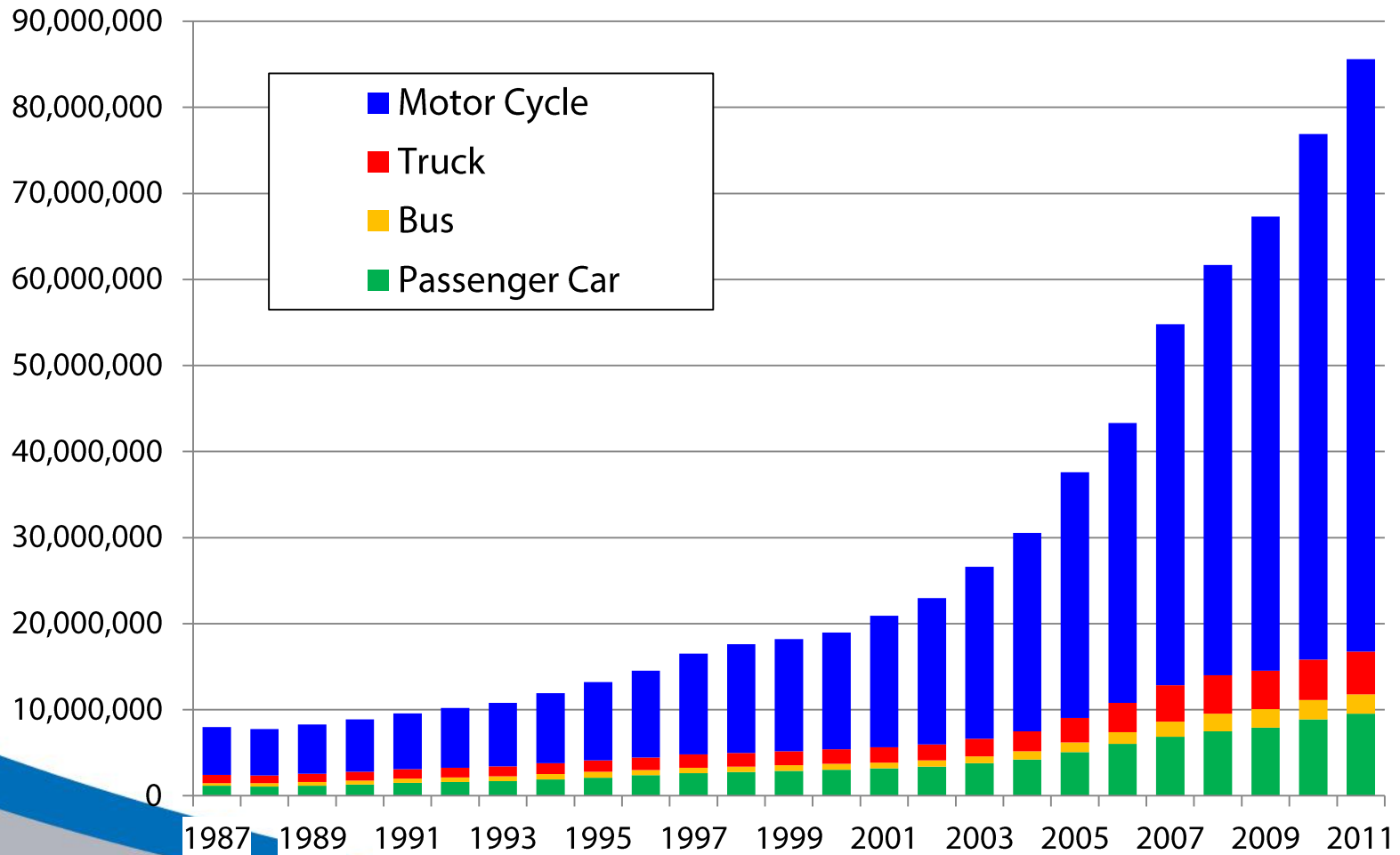
- Then: *Revolusi Colt*



- Now: *Revolusi Motor (?)*



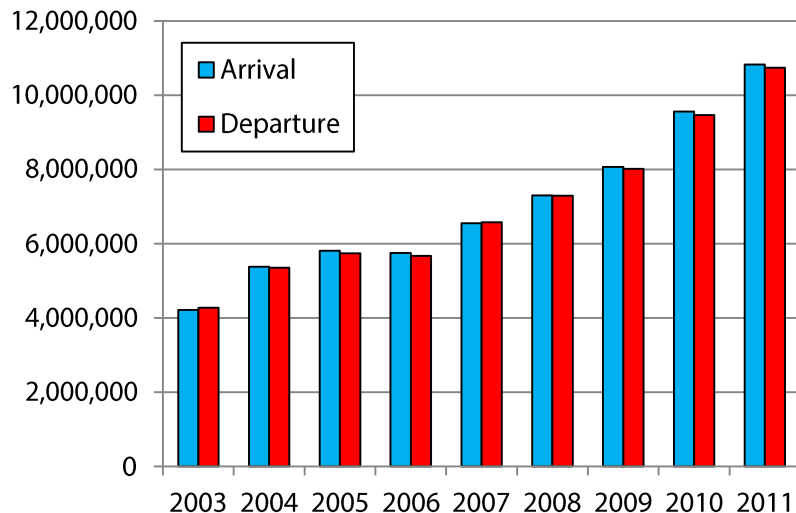
The Growth of Vehicle Numbers in Indonesia: 1987-2011



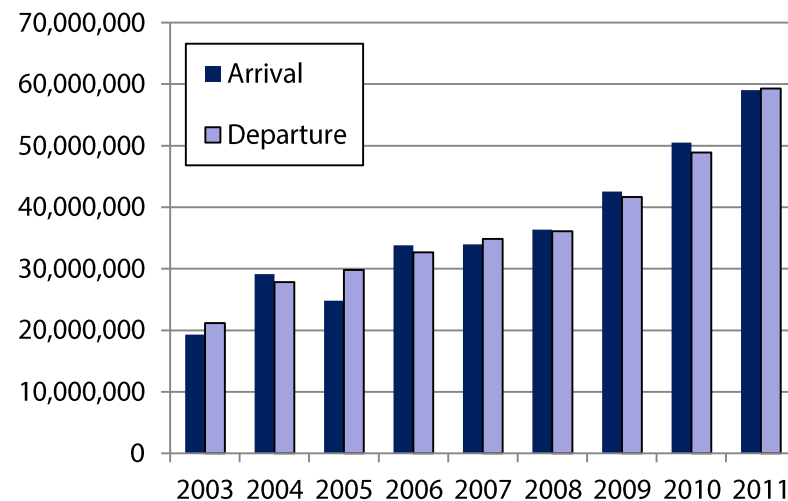
Source: Kantor Kepolisian RI (BPS 2011)

The Number of Passengers by Transportation Types: 2003-2011

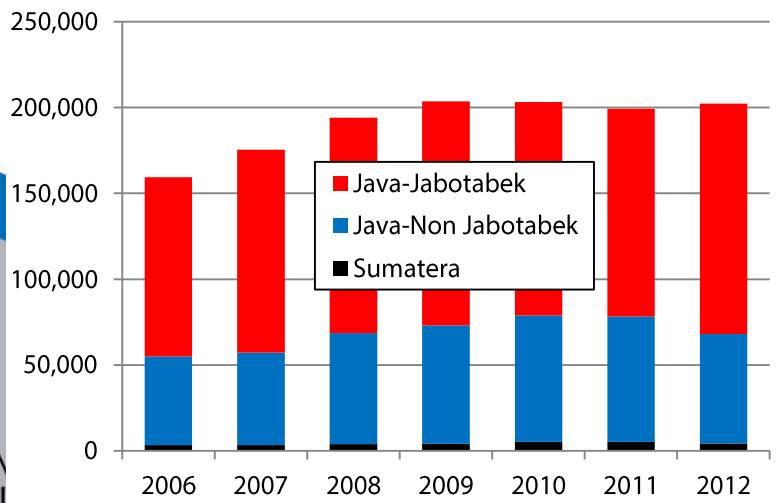
Flight: International



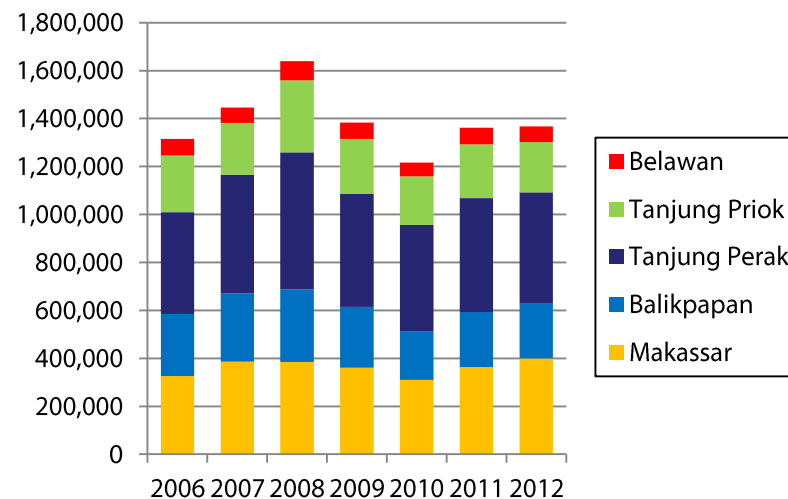
Flight: Domestic



Train



Ferry



Circular Migration: “Fly-In Fly-Out”

- **“Fly-in Fly-out”**: the employee is flown to the work site and stay for a number of days and then flown back to their home town for a number of days of rest. In Australian context it is mostly in the mining sector. In Indonesia, a similar phenomenon is happening but in many sectors.
- **“PJKA - Pulang Jumat Kembali Ahad,”** or *Friday Home and Back Sunday*. A common practised among long distant workers who go back home on Friday and go back to work on Sunday (mostly to big cities such as Jakarta). It is a *survival strategy* with the perspective of *trade-off*.

Opportunity: Information Access (e.g. TV & Internet)



FredCavazza.r

Social Media Landscape in January 2011

Top 15 Countries: Internet Users & Facebook Users

(June 30, 2012)

No.	Internet Users	N (000)	% Pop
1.	China	538,000	40.10
2.	United States	245,203	78.10
3.	India	137,000	11.40
4.	Japan	101,229	79.50
5.	Brazil	88,495	45.60
6.	Russia	67,983	47.70
7.	Germany	67,484	83.00
8.	Indonesia	55,000	22.10
9.	United Kingdom	52,731	83.60
10.	France	52,229	79.60
11.	Nigeria	48,366	28.40
12.	Mexico	42,000	36.50
13.	Iran	42,000	53.30
14.	Korea, South	40,330	82.50
15.	Turkey	36,455	45.70

No.	Facebook User	N (000)	% Pop
1.	United States	166,029	52.9
2.	India	62,714	5.2
3.	Brazil	58,566	30.2
4.	Indonesia	51,097	20.6
5.	Mexico	38,464	33.5
6.	United Kingdom	32,950	52.3
7.	Turkey	32,131	40.3
8.	Philippines	29,891	28.8
9.	France	25,625	39.0
10.	Germany	25,332	31.2
11.	Italy	23,203	37.9
12.	Argentina	20,048	47.5
13.	Canada	18,091	52.7
14.	Thailand	17,721	26.4
15.	Spain	17,591	37.4

Source: Internet World Stats (2013)

<http://www.internetworldstats.com/>

Opportunity: *Development support the move?*

- 1945-1965: Old Order government
 - Focus more on political stabilization
- 1965-1998: New Order government
 - Focus more on socioeconomic stabilization
 - Regular development programs (every 5 years) with different priority in each period
 - The 1980s, boosted foreign direct investment → resulted in the creation of job opportunities (industry and mining)
 - Polarization: Java vs the rest of Indonesia; and Metropolitan cities vs the surrounding areas.
- 1998-Recent: Reformation government
 - Shifting from **centralisation** to **decentralisation** system

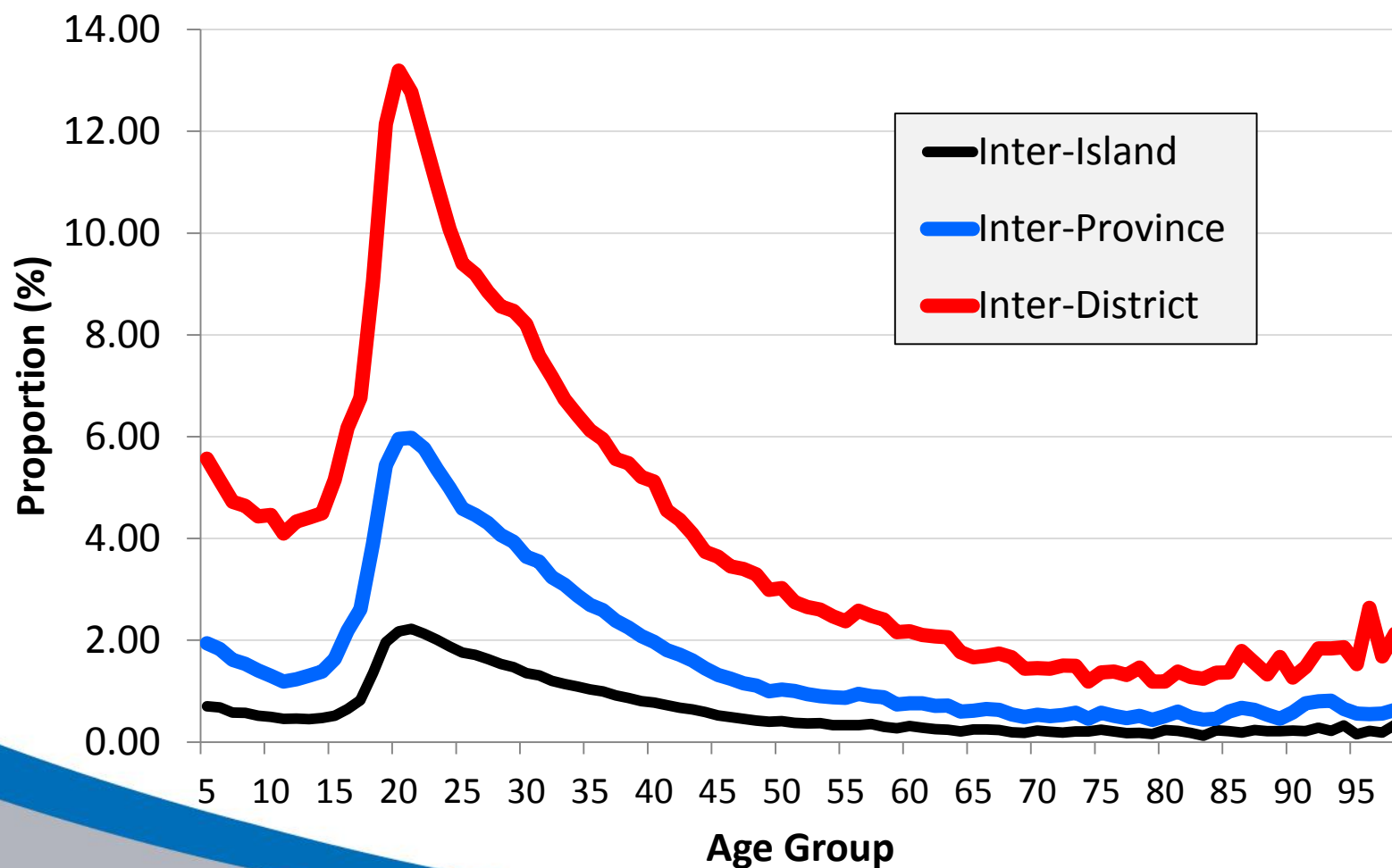
Decentralization and Migration

- Starting the year of 2000, the government of Indonesia issued the regulation so-called *decentralisation policy* that regulates the government at district level for having more authority on some regional aspects: including regional development planning, allocation of budget and finance, as well as human resources allocation.
- It is expected that decentralisation may have positively influence on economic development, and *eventually to exert a significant impact* on population distribution through migration and urbanization.

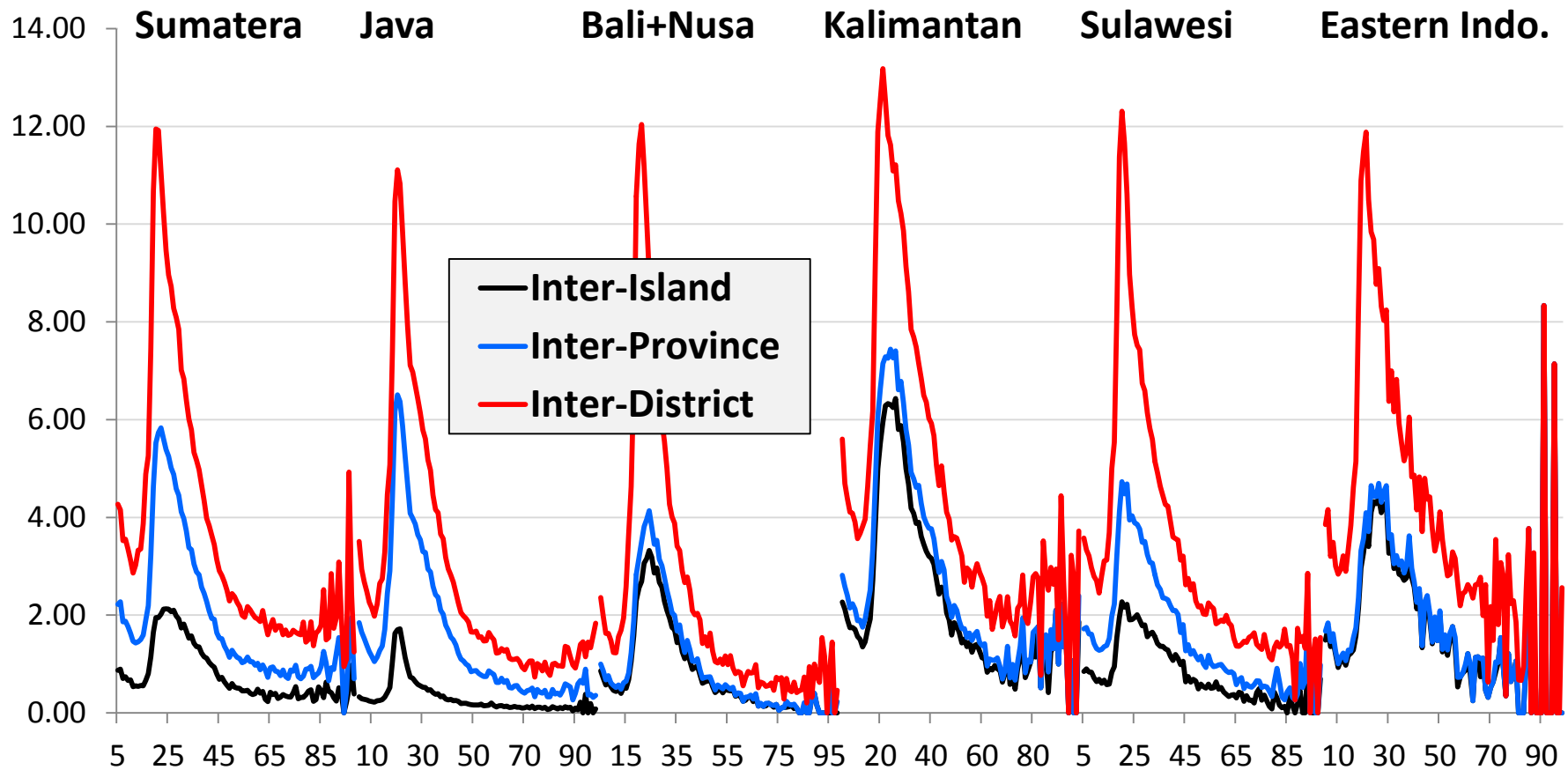
Current Trends of Population Mobility

- Four main patterns of internal migration :
 - Higher in short distant movement (i.e. using inter-district migration). Support the phenomenon of circular migration.
 - More inter-regional migration to adjacent regions which shows the function of distance.
 - Shift the past patterns from outward Java to current patterns of more inward Java
 - More economic triggers, also move away from regions/provinces where unstable socioeconomic politic occurred.

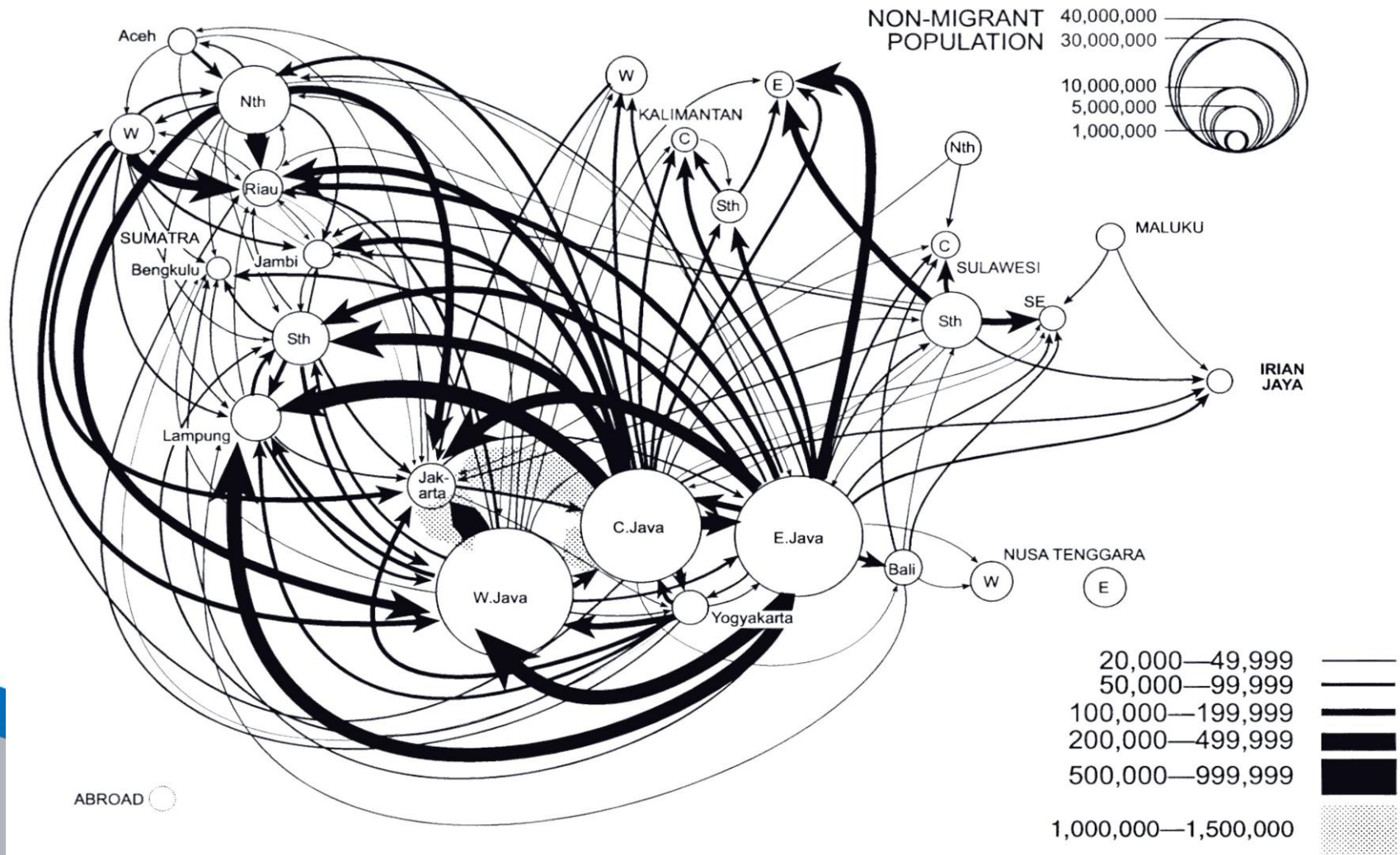
Migration Pattern: 2005-2010



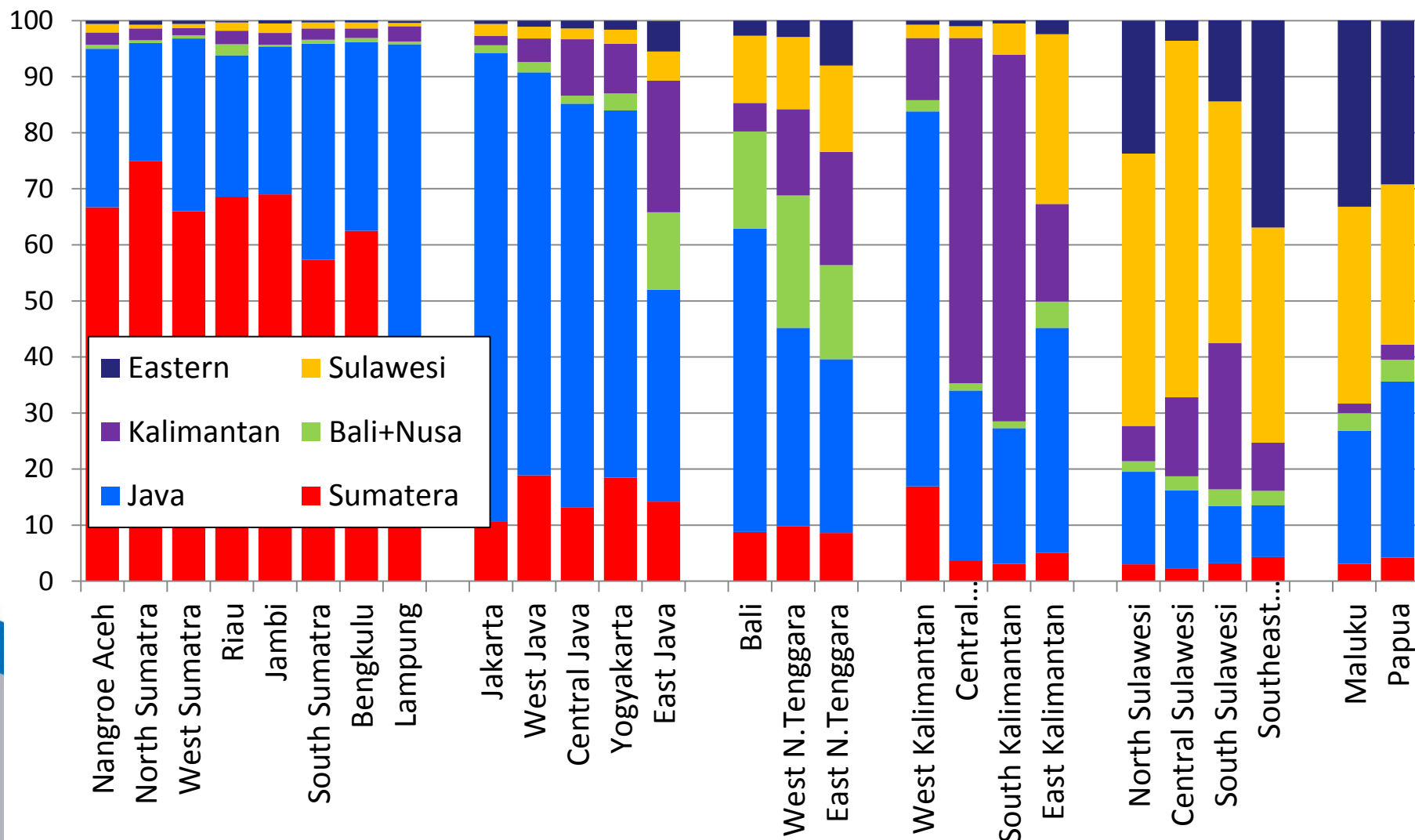
Migration Pattern: 2005-2010



Migration Direction: Lifetime (2000 Census)



Migration Direction: 2005-2010 (Origin-Destination)



Migration Levels: 1975-2010 (Intensity)

Indicators	1975-1980	1985-1990	1995-2000	2005-2010
Inter-Island	1.41	1.32	0.96	0.89
Inter-Province	2.84	3.25	2.81	2.41
Inter-District			3.90	4.43

Despite an increase in absolute volume of migration, the intensity at the higher spatial level declined. Yet, at the lower spatial level (district) the intensity increased.

Period 2005-2010	Inter-Island	Inter-Province	Inter-District
Urban	1.22	3.66	7.35
Rural	0.58	1.18	4.29
Total	0.90	2.41	5.81

Migration Pattern: 2005-2010 (District Level)

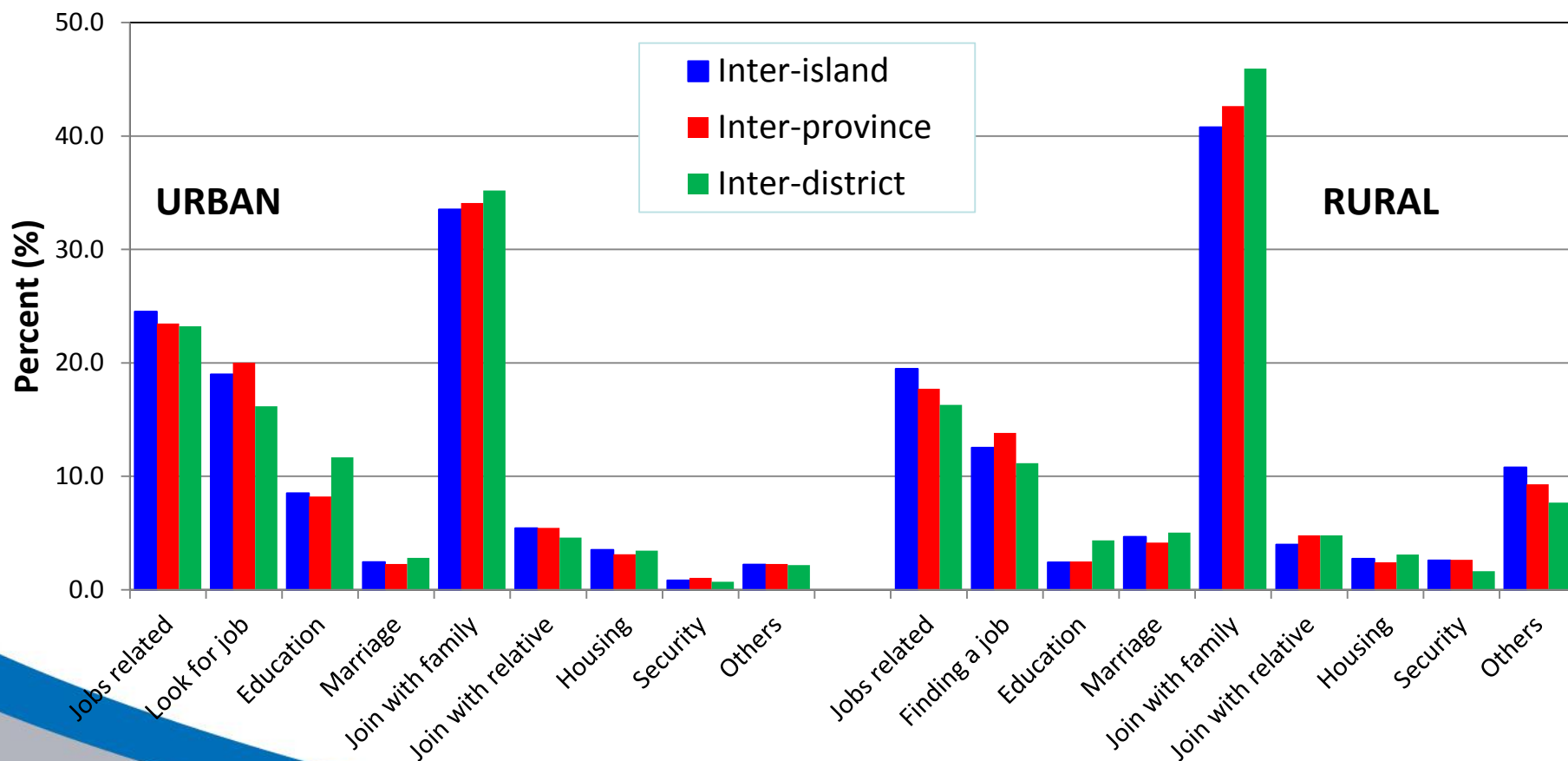
High Out.Mig (Negative Net .Mig)				% Urban
High Out.Mig (Positive Net.Mig)				% Urban
16.3%	9.1%	Aceh	Kota Banda Aceh	100.0%
12.5%	1.5%	Riau	Pekan Baru	98.2%
11.9%	1.4%	Sumbar	Kota Solok	98.5%
9.1%	4.9%	SulTra	Kendari	91.4%
8.8%	3.0%	SulTeng	Palu	92.6%
8.6%	2.5%	Kep.Riau	Tanjung Pinang	94.7%
8.5%	0.8%	Jakarta	Jakarta Utara	100.0%
8.4%	1.5%	Jateng	Salatiga	100.0%
8.4%	4.0%	Aceh	Sabang	62.4%
7.9%	4.2%	N.Maluku	Ternate	85.5%
7.8%	0.0%	Jambi	Jambi	97.1%
7.6%	1.9%	KalTim	Bontang	97.5%
7.6%	3.0%	KalTim	Tarakan & Tana Tidung	85.6%
7.5%	0.9%	Jatim	Blitar	100.0%
7.1%	1.1%	SulSel	Pare-Pare	96.9%
7.0%	3.8%	Bengkulu	Bengkulu	95.9%
6.9%	6.7%	KalTeng	Palangka Raya	90.3%
6.9%	2.3%	KalTim	Balikpapan	94.6%
6.7%	1.1%	Sumbar	Kota Sawah Lunto	62.0%
6.5%	19.4%	Kep.Riau	Batam	97.2%

Migration: HDI and Unemployment

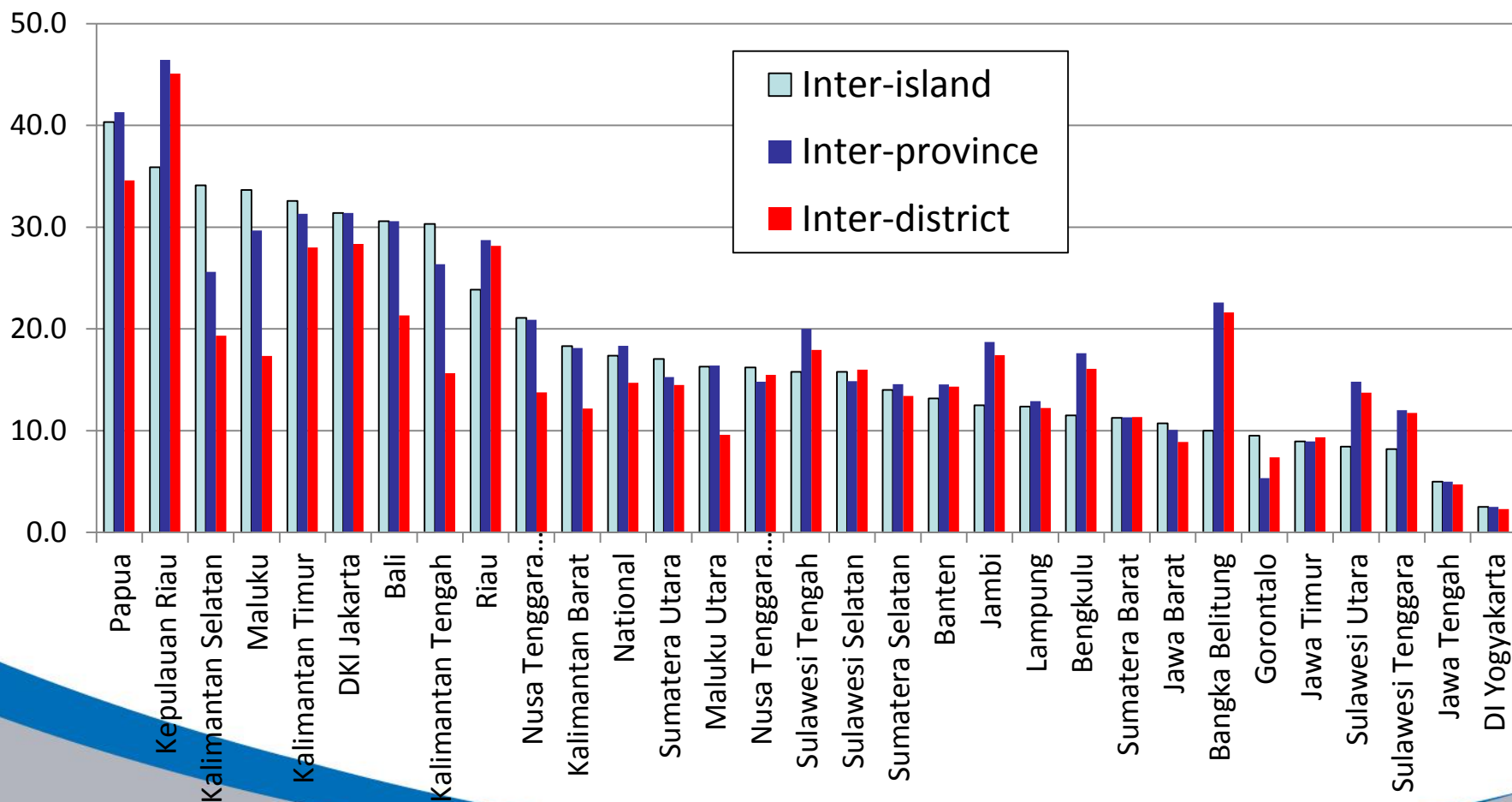
	Migration Rate			
Ratio HDI (Destin/Origin)	Low	Medium	Higher	Total
< 1 = Lower HDI in Dest	12.6%	1.0%	0.3%	13.9%
> 1 = Higher HDI in Dest	78.1%	6.0%	2.0%	86.1%
Total	90.7%	7.0%	2.3%	100.0%

	Migration Rate			
Ratio Unemployment (Origin/Destin)	Low	Medium	Higher	Total
< 1 = Higher Unemploy in Dest	22.0%	1.9%	0.7%	24.7%
> 1 = Lower Unemploy in Dest	68.6%	5.0%	1.7%	75.3%
Total	90.7%	7.0%	2.3%	100.0%

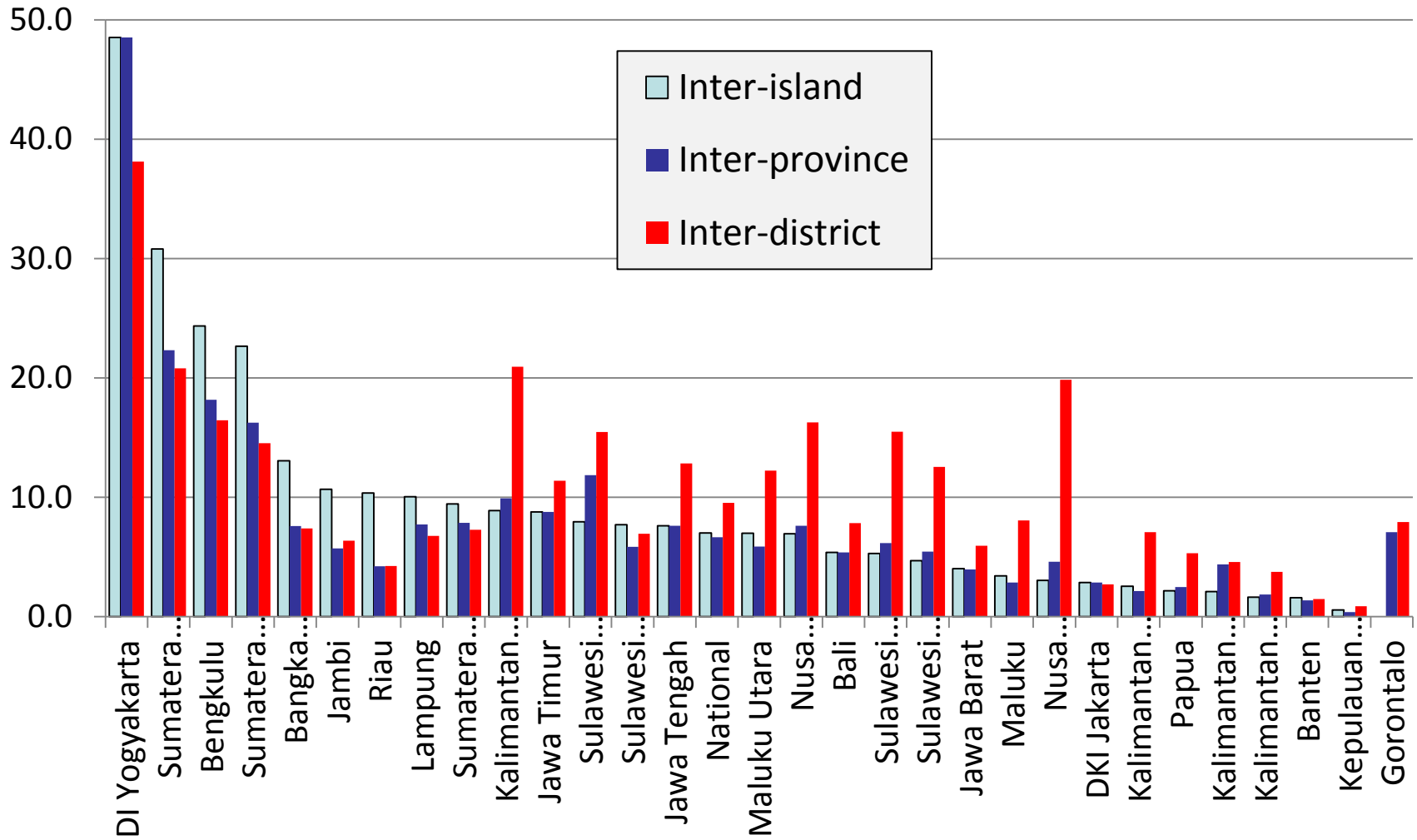
Reasons for Migration: Indonesia 2000-2005



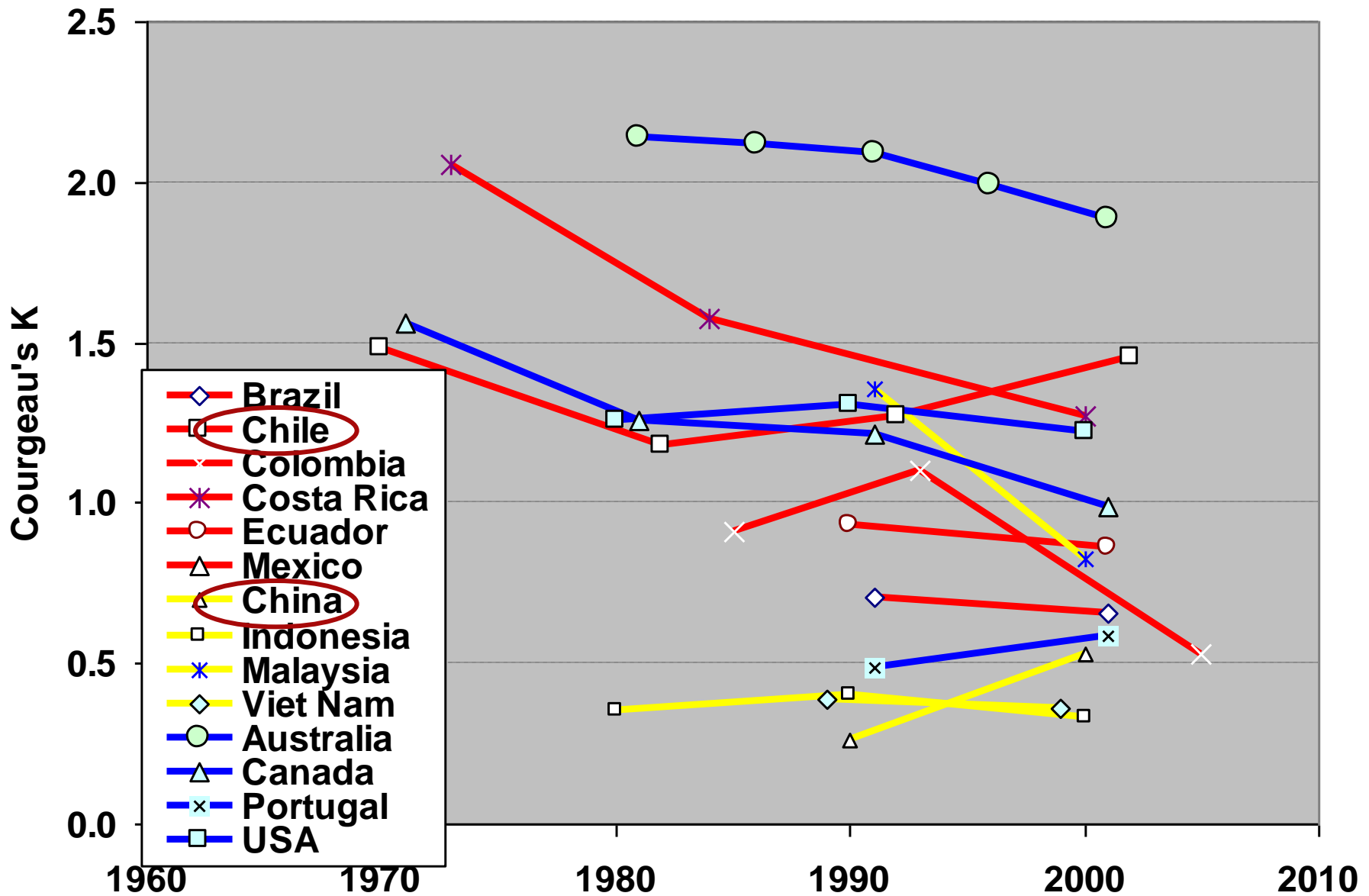
Migration due to Look for Job: 2000-2005



Migration due to Education: 2000-2005



International Context: Internal Migration



Indonesian Diaspora (Global)

Major area/region of destination	1990		2000		2010	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total Migrants	1,334,002	100.0	1,955,864	100.0	2,872,165	100.0
More developed regions	304,232	22.8	346,671	17.7	393,399	13.7
Less developed regions	1,029,770	77.2	1,609,193	82.3	2,478,766	86.3
AFRICA	7,864	0.6	15,267	0.8	20,051	0.7
ASIA	1,007,690	75.5	1,599,459	81.8	2,469,544	86.0
EUROPE	203,646	15.3	187,944	9.6	191,709	6.7
LATIN AMERICA	614	0.0	645	0.0	793	0.0
NORTHERN AMERICA	63,333	4.7	88,716	4.5	114,693	4.0
OCEANIA	50,855	3.8	63,833	3.3	75,375	2.6

Source: World Bank (2010) and UN Desa (2012)

Note: The data presented here are only referred to Indonesian overseas migrants.
Actual number of Indonesian diaspora globally could be more than this figure.

Indonesian Diaspora Network

- Globally, Indonesian diaspora has a wide ranges of skills, capacities and resources that potentially to make a better Indonesia. Yet, it tends to be fragmented/exclusive...i.e.
 - Student communities
 - Scientific communities
 - Ethnic/religion communities, etc.
- Realizing that big potential, also inspired by the success other Diaspora globally, the 1st CID was organized in LA, in July 2012. Since then, IDN has been established in more than 20 countries including **IDN-Australia** (since 6 July 2013).
- *“To expand connection, multiply opportunities, and promote shared prosperity for Indonesia and its diaspora”*



Indonesian Diaspora Network

- *“We are the Indonesian Diasporas. We are spread throughout the **five continents** of the world, consisting of **Indonesian citizens**, and **citizens of other nations** and **persons of Indonesian descents**. We are large, diverse groups of people, bonded by our connection and affection to Indonesia.....We are determined to build a community of viable Indonesian diasporas globally. For this purpose, we have established the Indonesian Diaspora Network...”*

Source: Declaration of Indonesian Diaspora
<http://www.diasporaindonesia.org/>

Indonesian
overseas

Foreigners
Indonesian Origin

Individuals with
Indonesia linkage



IDN Australia

 **Australia.IDN@gmail.com**

• **www.indonesiandiaspora.com.au**

 **+61 467 679 821**

 **Indonesian Diaspora in Australia**

Congress of Indonesian Diaspora CID 2

• **Jakarta, 18-20 August 2013**

• **www.diasporaindonesia.org**



Acknowledgement

- The 2013 Indonesia Update, Australian National University
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Thank You