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INDONESIA

SELECTED ASPECTS OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT
(A Main Report and Four Annexes)

Annex 2

DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS

November 1, 1984

Country Programs Department
East Asia and Pacific Regional Office

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INDONESIA

SELECTED ASPECTS OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

ANNEX 2

DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS

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ANNEX 2: PART I

THE INTER PROVINCIAL MIGRATION STUDY

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The Context

1.01 The Indonesian archipelago, extending from Asia almost to Australia, consists of over 13,000 islands, of which 3,000 are inhabited. The major islands are Sumatra, Java, (the most developed and populated), Kalimantan, the portion of the island formerly called Borneo, Sulawesi, once called the Celebes, and Irian Jaya, the Western part of the island of New Guinea. The rest of the country comprises much smaller islands, of which only Bali is well known.

1.02 The Total land area of Indonesia is close to 2 million sq km. The 1980 population census put Indonesia's population at 146.8 million, making it the fifth most populous country in the world after China, India, the Soviet Union and the USA. Close to 80% of the population live in rural areas.

1.03 A striking feature of Indonesia's population is its uneven distribution. Java with only 7% of the land area is home for two-thirds of the population. Density on this island is over 690 persons per sq km. Population density in Irian Jaya, an area of 422,000 sq km, is only 3 persons per sq km, while the density in Jakarta exceeds 10,000 persons per sq km. The vastness of the geographical area and the uneven spread of the population provide the overall context for the study of migration in Indonesia.

Objectives of the Study

1.04 This Study has two objectives. First is to present an overall view of migration between regions, based on the data from the 1971 and 1980 Population Censuses. The Census questions on province of birth and province of residence provide the data for migration analysis./1 A second objective of this study is to examine the characteristics of migrants and patterns of migration.

1.05 During the past decade, the volume and characteristics of migration have changed because of the acceleration in the Government's transmigration program, a program aimed at resettling people from Java on the Outer

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/1 In 1971 as well as in 1980, the main census operation covering the entire population obtained basic information on age group, sex, schooling status etc., of all the people. For a 3.8% sample in 1971 and a 5% sample in 1980, relatively more detailed data were collected on exact age, labor force and employment status, sector of activity, duration of residence at the current place of residence, etc.

Islands. The Government expects that the program can lead to increased voluntary migration as well. This issue of linkages between transmigration and voluntary migration is also addressed in this report.

Organization of the Study

1.06 This Study comprises 5 chapters. The next chapter has a discussion of inter-provincial and inter-island migration patterns. Chapter 3 examines the characteristics of migrants compared to non-migrants. Chapter 4 provides some observations about migration in conjunction with the transmigration program. The chapter also has a few observations based on multiple regressions of selected socio-economic indicators on migration rates. The final chapter highlights the main findings and indicates directions for future studies.

CHAPTER 2

INTER-PROVINCIAL MIGRATION PATTERNS

Trends in Population Distribution, 1961-80

2.01 Census data show that between 1961 and 1980, there has been a slight shift in population from Java to Sumatra (see Table 2.1). In 1961, 65% of the population lived in Java, and 16% in Sumatra; by 1980, 62% lived in Java and 19% in Sumatra. The faster growth in Sumatra results from a higher rate of natural increase, an influx of migrants, and relatively lower mortality. However, while the proportion of the total population in Java is slowly decreasing, the absolute numbers and, consequently, the density continue to increase. Population density on Java increased 45% between 1961 and 1980, from 476 to 690 people per sq km.

Migration Based on the 1971 Census

2.02 Lifetime migration by provinces: The cross-tabulation between the province of birth and province of residence at the time of the census produces the number of inter-provincial lifetime migrants. A summary of lifetime migration from the 1970 Census data by province is given in Table 2.2. The principal net gainers of population are North Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, Lampung and Jakarta. These provinces account for almost 60% of lifetime in-migrants through 1971. The greatest net out-migration was found from West Sumatra, West Java, Central Java, D.I. Yogyakarta, East Java and South Sulawesi. These six provinces account for 60% of all 1971 lifetime out-migrants.

2.03 Jakarta has the highest level of in-migration. With 1.7 million in-migrants, almost 40% of the population of Jakarta in 1971 was born elsewhere. Jakarta's attractions include its being the center of government and commerce, and its greater education and employment potential. The second largest inflow of migrants was in Lampung, where 35% of the population was born in other provinces. Since the time of Dutch occupation, transmigration to Lampung, especially from central and eastern Java, has been significant.

2.04 Population movements in North and South Sumatra occur in both directions but with a net in-flow. Through 1971, Riau and Jambi received more than 200 and 155 thousand new arrivals respectively and sent out only 40 and 28 thousand respectively. These four provinces depend on export- oriented agricultural production, (e.g., rubber). The establishment of large plantations along the east coast of Sumatra during the Dutch period attracted labourers from Java who were both knowledgable and experienced in cultivating export crops.

2.05 Generally, the Javanese provinces have seen net out-migration. By 1971, West Java had lost 0.8 million of its population through net out-migration, and Central Java, 1.5 million. South Sulawesi also had large numbers of out-migrants, nearly a quarter million people by 1971.

Table 2.1: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY ISLAND, 1961-1980

Indicator	Islands					
	Java	Sumatra	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Other Islands	Indonesia
Land area ('000 sq km)	132.2	473.6	539.5	189.2	570.1/a	1,904.6
Percentage of total national area	6.9	24.9	28.3	9.9	29.9	100.0
Population (x 1,000)						
- 1961 Census	62,993	15,739	4,101	7,079	7,106	97,019
- 1971 Census	76,102	20,812	5,152	8,535	8,631	199,232
- 1980 Census	91,270	28,016	6,723	10,409	11,072	147,491
Population Density persons per sq km						
- 1961 Census	476	33	8	37	12	51
- 1971 Census	575	44	10	45	15	63
- 1980 Census	690	59	12	35	19	77
Percentage Distribution of Population						
- 1961 Census	64.9	16.2	4.2	7.3	7.3	100.0
- 1971 Census	63.8	17.5	4.3	7.2	7.2	100.0
- 1980 Census	61.8	19.0	4.6	7.1	7.5	100.0
Average annual population increase						
- 1961-1971	1.9	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.1
- 1971-1980	2.0	3.3	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.3

/a Includes West Irian with 421,981 sq km or 21.39% of the total land area.

Source: 1971 and 1980 Population Censuses.

Table 2.2: LIFETIME MIGRATION BY PROVINCE, 1971

	Total Population	Total Migration			Migration Percentages /a		
		In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
D.I. Aceh	2,008,341	60,982	65,835	-4,853	3.04	3.28	-0.24
North Sumatra	6,620,811	530,012	188,326	+341,686	8.01	2.84	+5.16
West Sumatra	2,792,221	87,901	324,897	-236,996	3.15	11.64	-8.49
Riau	1,641,074	203,606	41,636	+161,970	12.41	2.54	+9.87
Jambi	1,005,658	155,924	27,487	+128,437	15.50	2.73	+12.77
South Sumatra	3,438,061	327,312	199,060	+128,252	9.52	5.79	+3.73
Bengkulu	519,361	36,038	24,753	+11,285	6.94	4.77	+2.17
Lampung	2,775,695	1,001,103	29,728	+971,375	36.07	1.07	+35.00
DKI Jakarta	4,546,492	1,791,635	132,215	+1,659,420	39.41	2.91	+36.50
West Java	21,620,950	371,448	1,192,987	-821,539	1.72	5.52	-3.80
Central Java	21,865,263	253,477	1,798,001	-1,544,524	1.16	8.22	-7.06
D.I. Yogyakarta	2,488,544	99,782	266,933	-167,151	4.01	10.73	-6.72
East Java	25,508,387	273,228	749,848	-476,620	1.07	2.94	-1.87
Bali	2,120,091	22,010	57,072	-35,062	1.04	2.69	-1.65
West Nusa Tenggara	2,203,435	33,575	12,764	+20,811	1.52	0.58	+0.94
East Nusa Tenggara	2,295,279	10,218	26,222	-16,004	0.45	1.14	-0.70
West Kalimantan	2,019,924	20,805	35,109	-14,304	1.03	1.74	-0.71
Central Kalimantan	701,936	50,078	11,514	+38,564	7.13	1.64	+5.49
South Kalimantan	1,699,105	66,119	84,257	-18,138	3.89	4.96	-1.07
East Kalimantan	731,606	39,548	23,723	+15,825	5.40	3.24	+2.16
North Sulawesi	1,717,671	48,668	60,837	-12,167	2.83	3.54	-0.71
Central Sulawesi	913,662	50,937	34,274	+16,663	5.58	3.75	+1.82
South Sulawesi	5,179,911	66,984	241,726	-174,742	1.29	4.67	-3.37
Southeast Sulawesi	714,120	25,906	30,771	-4,865	3.63	4.31	-0.68
Maluku	1,089,511	42,228	36,613	+5,615	3.88	3.36	+0.52
Irian Jaya	150,786	33,513	6,449	+27,064	22.22	4.28	+17.95
Total	118,367,850	5,703,037	5,703,037	0	4.82	4.82	0

/a Denominator for determining percentages is the total 1971 population of the respective province.

Source : Population Census 1971 Series D Table 23, pp. 101-102

2.06 Major lifetime migration patterns: Major inter-provincial migration patterns through 1971 are shown in Table 2.3. Based on these data, it is possible to determine migrants' origin and principal destination. For instance, there were 65.8 thousand out-migrants from Aceh, of which 39.5 thousand were in North Sumatra when the census was carried out, representing 60% of all out-migrants from Aceh. On the other hand, although North Sumatra, received most of Aceh's out-migrants, they constituted only a small proportion (7%) of the total flow into North Sumatra.

2.07 Migrants from North and West Sumatra often settled in Jakarta (see Table 2.3). By 1971, more than one-third of the lifetime migrants from North Sumatra and a quarter from West Sumatra had become residents in Jakarta. At the same time, West Sumatra was the main destination for migrants from Riau and Jambi; 30% of all the migrants from Riau settled in West Sumatra forming nearly 15% of all in-migrants.

2.08 Lampung was a preferred destination among many migrants from South Sumatra, Yogyakarta, East Java and Bali. About 40% of the people leaving South Sumatra, 33% from Yogyakarta, 29% from East Java, and 35% from Bali, settled in Lampung./2 However, migrants from South Sumatra and Bali to Lampung were only a small fraction of Lampung's in-migrants. Migrants from East Java were the largest group (22%) of Lampung's in-migrants.

2.09 It was noted earlier that Jakarta had the highest level of in-migration of all provinces. Table 2.3 indicates a two-way flow between Jakarta and West Java. Of all the migrants from Jakarta, 42% headed for West Java, while 64% of the migrants from West Java settled in Jakarta. It is possible that many of these migrants have settled at the fringe of Jakarta which borders West Java. Improvement in transportation facilities between Jakarta and its environs (Bogor, Tangerang and Bekasi) contributed to this inter-regional migration. On the other hand, urban development in Jakarta must have forced some city dwellers to move outside the city to the surrounding areas. Jakarta is the destination of substantial numbers of migrants from the Nusa Tengarra islands, Maluku and Irian Jaya. However, together these constitute only a small portion of total in-migration to Jakarta.

2.10 Based on past migration to and from the provinces in Kalimantan, it appears that distance is an important influence on migration patterns. Two provinces on the south coast, Central Kalimantan and South Kalimantan, show a high level of inter-migration; over half of the migrants from Central Kalimantan settle in South Kalimantan. However, migrants from West and East Kalimantan which are more isolated from the other Kalimantan provinces, but easily accessible to Java, frequently make their way there. Two-thirds of the migrants originating in West Kalimantan head for Jakarta, and one quarter of those from East Kalimantan go to East Java.

/2 This flow could have occurred in the nature of spontaneous migration since Lampung was a transmigrant receiving area.

Table 2.3 INTER PROVINCIAL LIFETIME MIGRATION PATTERN, 1971

Province of origin	Total out-migration from (1)	Principal destination of (2)	No. of migrants from (1) who settled in (3)	Total in-migration to (3)	(4) as a % of (2)	(4) as a % of (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
D.I. Aceh	65,835	North Sumatra	39,508	547,405	60.01	7.22
North Sumatra	188,326	DKI Jakarta	64,968	1,821,833	34.50	3.57
West Sumatra	324,897	DKI Jakarta	80,612	1,821,833	24.81	4.42
Riau	41,636	West Sumatra	12,912	88,832	31.01	14.54
Jambi	27,487	West Sumatra	5,388	88,832	19.60	6.07
South Sumatra	199,060	Lampung	78,798	1,003,550	39.59	7.85
Bengkulu	24,753	South Sumatra	11,880	333,875	47.99	3.56
Lampung	29,728	South Sumatra	9,394	333,875	31.60	2.81
DKI Jakarta	132,215	West Java	55,200	383,560	41.75	14.39
West Java	1,192,987	DKI Jakarta	767,413	1,821,833	64.33	42.12
Central Java	1,798,001	DKI Jakarta	500,689	1,821,833	27.85	27.48
D.I. Yogyakarta	266,933	Lampung	87,386	1,003,550	32.74	8.71
East Java	749,848	Lampung	218,586	1,003,550	29.15	21.78
Bali	57,072	Lampung	19,908	1,003,550	34.88	1.98
West Nusa Tenggara	12,764	DKI Jakarta	3,127	1,821,833	24.50	0.17
West Nusa Tenggara	26,222	DKI Jakarta	6,354	1,821,833	24.23	0.35
West Kalimantan	35,109	DKI Jakarta	21,496	1,821,833	61.23	1.18
Central Kalimantan	11,514	S. Kalimantan	5,785	67,285	50.24	8.60
South Kalimantan	84,257	Cen. Kalimantan	31,813	50,235	37.76	63.33
East Kalimantan	23,723	East Java	5,544	297,948	23.37	1.86
North Sulawesi	60,837	DKI Jakarta	18,590	1,821,833	30.56	1.02
Central Sulawesi	34,274	South Sulawesi	7,322	71,411	21.36	10.25
South Sulawesi	241,726	Jambi	37,497	160,041	15.51	23.43
S.E. Sulawesi	30,771	Maluku	10,754	43,530	34.95	24.70
Maluku	36,613	DKI Jakarta	9,142	1,821,833	24.97	0.50
Irian Jaya	6,449	DKI Jakarta	1,487	1,821,833	23.06	0.08

Source: Population Census 1971 Series D Table 23, pp. 101-102.

2.11 Two of the provinces in Sulawesi follow this general pattern, namely the majority of the migrants go to the nearest area, and two do not. Migrants from Central Sulawesi choose South Sulawesi and those from South East Sulawesi go to the Maluku islands. One-third of the migrants leaving South East Sulawesi settle in Maluku, and form almost one quarter of all in-migrants to Maluku. In contrast, the majority of the migrants from North Sulawesi settle in Jakarta, while those from South Sulawesi go to Jambi, in each case covering long distances.

Migration Based on the 1980 Census

2.12 Lifetime migration by province: Table 2.4 shows a summary of the lifetime migration based on the 1980 Census. Comparing the 1980 and 1971 patterns shows that West Sumatra still has negative net migration. On Java, all provinces have negative net migration, except for DKI Jakarta. The 1980 pattern for the Nusa Tenggara islands and Bali is the same as 1971. In 1971 West Kalimantan and South East Sulawesi both had net out-migration, whereas in 1980, they had net in-migration.

2.13 In Sumatra the level of migration increased sharply. For instance, in the province of Riau, 1 out of 6 inhabitants was a migrant and in Jambi, it was 1 out of 5. Most conspicuous were the figures for Lampung, where in-migrants made up 39% of the total population. In Java, Jakarta continued to attract large numbers of in-migrants. In 1980, 40% of the population of Jakarta had been born elsewhere, and about 9% of persons born in Jakarta were living outside of Jakarta.

2.14 In Kalimantan, the impact of migration has grown. Partly resulting from the government's transmigration program during the 1970s, in-migration to South and East Kalimantan increased markedly, so that by 1980, 17% and 31%, respectively of their populations were not native born. East Kalimantan attracted some voluntary migrants as well because of its logging and petroleum industries.

2.15 Central Sulawesi also experienced a rather large change. In 1971, net in-migrants were less than 2% of the population, but had reached 12% by 1980. The number of migrants into South East Sulawesi tripled between 1971 and 1980, while out-migration doubled, resulting in net in-migration. During the same period, migration into Irian Jaya apparently declined.

2.16 Nationwide, inter-provincial mobility has increased, with migrants rising from 4.8% to 6.8% of the population. Clearly however, the impact of migration varies widely among provinces. The following section looks at the major streams of migration and their direction.

Table 2.4: LIFETIME MIGRATION BY PROVINCE, 1980

Province	Total population	Total migrations In	Total migrations Out	Total migrations Net	Migration percentages /a In	Migration percentages /a Out	Migration percentages /a Net
D.I. Aceh	2,607,569	143,348	116,010	27,338	5.5	4.4	1.0
North Sumatra	8,327,662	547,575	417,659	129,916	6.6	5.0	1.6
West Sumatra	3,402,796	131,376	558,804	-427,428	3.9	16.4	-12.6
Riau	2,150,583	342,959	86,540	256,419	15.9	4.0	11.9
Jambi	1,439,047	292,937	47,151	245,786	20.4	3.3	17.1
South Sumatra	4,617,921	607,947	333,024	274,923	13.2	7.2	6.0
Bengkulu	766,477	121,274	39,019	82,255	15.8	5.1	10.7
Lampung	4,613,806	1,782,621	57,664	1,724,957	38.6	1.2	37.4
DKI Jakarta	6,445,777	2,564,490	400,767	2,163,723	39.8	6.2	33.6
West Java	27,409,454	963,372	1,487,935	-524,563	3.5	5.4	-1.9
Central Java	25,353,028	336,408	3,227,892	-2,891,484	1.3	12.7	-11.4
D.I. Yogyakarta	2,745,377	175,616	253,447	-77,831	6.4	9.2	-2.8
East Java	29,133,676	430,621	1,597,851	-1,167,230	1.5	5.5	4.0
Bali	2,467,725	63,272	117,828	-54,556	2.6	4.8	-2.2
West Nusa Tenggara	2,719,050	51,453	44,487	6,966	1.9	1.6	0.3
East Nusa Tenggara	2,729,381	35,007	47,534	-12,527	1.3	1.7	-0.5
West Kalimantan	2,477,395	104,748	72,358	32,390	4.2	2.9	1.3
Central Kalimantan	951,888	139,969	25,086	114,883	14.7	2.6	12.1
South Kalimantan	2,060,386	142,576	169,561	-26,985	6.9	8.2	-1.3
East Kalimantan	1,209,225	291,586	34,059	257,527	24.1	2.8	21.3
North Sulawesi	2,111,550	88,188	121,231	-33,043	4.2	5.7	-1.6
Central Sulawesi	1,281,969	184,465	33,912	150,553	14.4	2.6	11.7
South Sulawesi	6,048,361	107,781	511,725	-403,944	1.8	8.5	-6.7
South East Sulawesi	940,259	104,652	89,957	14,695	11.1	9.6	1.6
Maluku	1,402,888	124,546	64,725	59,821	8.9	4.6	4.3
Irian Jaya	1,104,210	92,998	15,559	77,439	8.4	1.4	7.0
Total	146,517,460	9,971,785	9,971,785	0	6.8	6.8	0

Source: 1980 Population Census Series No. 2. Table 6.3 page 25, 26 and 27. Excludes persons born abroad, in East Timor and those whose place of birth was not stated.

/a Denominator used in calculating migration percentages in the 1980 population of the respective province.

2.17 The pattern of lifetime migration: Table 2.5 shows inter-provincial migration patterns through 1980. It can be seen that the migrants from the province of Sumatra generally move to another province in Sumatra, except that those from North and West Sumatra have predominantly moved to Jakarta.

2.18 More than half of the out-migrants from Jakarta now live in West Java, while the majority of the non-native born population of Jakarta came from West and Central Java. Each of these provinces accounted for about one-third of all migrants to Jakarta. The percentage of the population living in Jakarta and born in West Java decreased between 1971 and 1980, as migration from other provinces increased. For instance, in 1971 the largest number of migrants from Central Java went to Lampung, but by 1980 the largest proportion of migrants from Central Java went to Jakarta. For Yogya and East Java, Lampung is still the main target area. From Bali, 22% of the out-migrants settled in Central Sulawesi, a pattern similar to that in 1971./3

2.19 Migrants from Kalimantan seek various destinations; 64% of out-migrants from West Kalimantan were found in DKI Jakarta, while 27% of out-migrants from East Kalimantan settled in East Java. The pattern of migratory interchange between Central and South Kalimantan remained unchanged between 1971 and 1980. Almost half (46%) of the out-migrants from South Kalimantan settled in Central Kalimantan, where they formed more than half of all in-migrants. The volume of migration from Central to South Kalimantan was not large (12 thousand people) but represented 48% of South Kalimantan's in-migrants.

2.20 The pattern of the outflow from the Sulawesi provinces shows some change between 1971 and 1980. In 1971, a third of the out-migrants from North Sulawesi went to Jakarta and the main stream from Central Sulawesi was to South Sulawesi. As against this, the 1980 Census showed that one-third of the migrants from North Sulawesi settled in Central Sulawesi and one-fourth of the migrants from Central Sulawesi took up residence in North Sulawesi. In 1971 the major flow of migrants from South Sulawesi had been to Jambi; by 1980 this shifted to East Kalimantan. In 1971 and 1980, nearly half of the out-migrants from South East Sulawesi settled in Maluku.

2.21 Prevalence of short distance movement was apparent in the migration links between a number of neighboring provinces, especially Maluku and Irian Jaya. One-third of the population born in Maluku was registered in Irian Jaya in 1980, while one-fifth of the migrants from Irian Jaya resided in Maluku.

/3 The history of the settlement of the new arrivals from Bali to Central Sulawesi was documented in Lorene Yap, "Internal Migration in Less Developed Countries: A Survey of the Literature", World Bank Staff Working Paper (No. 215), 1975.

Table 2.5: INTER-PROVINCIAL LIFETIME MIGRATION PATTERN, 1980

Province of origin	Total out-migration from (1)	Principal destination of (2)	No. of migrants from (1) who settled in (3)	Total in-migration to (3)	(4) as a % of (2)	(4) as a % of (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
D.I. Aceh	116,010	North Sumatra	62,770	570,863	54.11	11.80
North Sumatra	417,659	DKI Jakarta	153,141	2,599,367	36.67	5.89
West Sumatra	558,804	DKI Jakarta	141,038	2,599,367	25.24	5.43
Riau	86,540	West Sumatra	24,988	134,712	28.87	18.55
Jambi	47,151	West Sumatra	11,466	134,712	24.32	8.51
South Sumatra	333,024	Lampung	112,540	179,305	33.79	62.76
Bengkulu	39,019	South Sumatra	18,108	617,745	46.41	2.93
Lampung	57,664	South Sumatra	17,064	617,745	29.59	2.76
DKI Jakarta	400,767	West Java	261,724	1,003,758	65.31	26.07
West Java	1,487,935	DKI Jakarta	837,999	2,599,367	56.32	32.24
Central Java	3,227,892	DKI Jakarta	844,778	2,599,367	26.17	32.50
D.I. Yogyakarta	253,447	Lampung	61,747	179,305	24.36	34.44
East Java	1,597,851	Lampung	490,799	179,305	30.72	273.72
Bali	117,828	C. Sulawesi	26,496	187,024	22.49	14.17
West Nusa Tenggara	44,487	East Java	8,663	465,949	19.47	1.86
East Nusa Tenggara	47,534	DKI Jakarta	9,105	2,599,367	19.15	0.35
West Kalimantan	72,358	DKI Jakarta	46,406	2,599,367	64.13	1.79
Central Kalimantan	25,086	S. Kalimantan	12,046	145,417	48.02	8.28
South Kalimantan	169,561	C. Kalimantan	78,536	142,257	46.32	55.21
East Kalimantan	34,059	East Java	9,331	465,949	27.40	2.00
North Sulawesi	121,231	C. Sulawesi	33,364	187,024	30.56	1.02
Central Sulawesi	33,912	North Sulawesi	8,602	91,460	25.37	9.41
South Sulawesi	511,725	E. Kalimantan	85,156	296,963	16,64	28.68
S.E. Sulawesi	89,957	Maluku	43,185	130,109	48.01	33.19
Maluku	64,725	Irian Jaya	17,823	96,079	27.54	18.55
Irian Jaya	15,559	Maluku	3,498	130,109	22.48	2.69

Source : Population Census 1980 Series S Table 06.3 page 25, 26 and 27.

Inter-Island Migration, 1971 and 1980

2.22 Table 2.6 shows lifetime inter-island migration in 1971 and 1980. This indicates that Sumatra has absorbed the great bulk of migrants (67% in 1970 and 58% in 1980), followed by Java (about 20% in both years). On the other hand, Java has seen the highest level of out-migration followed by Sumatra. Some 93% of total migration into Sumatra through 1971 and 94% through 1980, was from Java, while 90% of migrants from Java through 1971 and 81% through 1980 settled in Sumatra. The decline in migration from Java to Sumatra must be at least partly due to the government's efforts throughout the 1970s to promote transmigration outside Sumatra. Thus, for instance, according to the 1980 census, 70% of the migrants to Kalimantan came from Java. For Sulawesi and the other islands, the percentages were 61% and 45%, respectively.

2.23 Of the 3.1 million arrivals into Sumatra by 1980, 2.9 million were born on Java. Similarly, on Kalimantan the largest share (68%) came from Java, just as on Sulawesi nearly 60% of all migrants were born in Java, where shortage of agricultural land, economic pressures, desire to improve the standard of life and increasingly, transmigration have induced many to try their luck on other islands.

2.24 As for the migrational outflows, of the 787,000 people born on Sumatra but living on other islands, 718,000 (91%) were on Java at the time of the 1980 census. Similarly Java was the destination for 78% of out-migrants from Kalimantan, 25% of out-migration from Sulawesi, and 50% from the other islands.

2.25 Between 1971 and 1980, some 2.5 million people migrated between islands (Table 2.7). Of this total, Java accounted for 1.7 million, or 68%; Sumatra for 0.4 million or 16%; and sulawesi 0.3 million or 12%. Of the 1.7 million Javanese migrants, 1.0 million could be accounted by the official transmigration program. Java received 0.5 million persons from the rest of Indonesia. The official transmigration program thus played an important role in the net out migration from Java. In addition, in the absence of the official transmigration, the total mobility would have been only 1.5 million persons instead of 2.5 million. Another important point to note is the differentials in the ability of different outer islands to attract voluntary in-migrants. Sumatra and Kalimantan seem to have a relatively higher capability, where the inflows have been larger than the outflows. Sulawesi, being relatively poor and underdeveloped, has not yet demonstrated this capability. It is, in fact, worth special mention that whereas government data on transmigration from Java to Sulawesi has been recorded as 0.2 million persons, the census outflow from Java to Sulawesi during 1971-80 has been derived as 0.1 million persons. (The numbers in thousands were 168 for official data and 110 for the outflow estimated from Census). Clearly, not all places are very attractive in retaining the transmigrants, let alone attracting voluntary in-migrants.

Table 2.6: INTER-ISLAND LIFETIME MIGRANTS 1971 AND 1980

Out-migrants from	Year	In migrants to Sumatra	Java	Kali-mantan	Sulawesi	Other Islands	Total
Sumatra	1971 ('000)	-	348	7	8	6	369
	1980('000)	-	718	26	23	20	787
	(% change)		(106)	(271)	(187)	(233)	(113)
Java	1971 ('000)	1,735	-	90	57	53	1,935
	1980 ('000)	2,906	-	374	167	137	3,584
	(% change)	(67)	-	(316)	(193)	(158)	(85)
Kalimantan	1971 ('000)	17	75	-	6	2	100
	1980 ('000)	19	122	-	10	5	156
	(% change)	(12)	(63)		(67)	(150)	(56)
Sulawesi	1971 ('000)	90	98	23	-	52	263
	1980 ('000)	145	137	123	-	140	545
	(% change)	(61)	(40)	(435)	-	(169)	(107)
Other Islands	1971 ('000)	28	62	3	17	-	110
	1980 ('000)	31	115	11	74	-	231
	(% change)	(11)	(85)	(267)	(335)	-	(110)
Total	1971 ('000)	1,870	583	123	88	113	2,777
	1980	3,101	1,092	534	274	302	5,303
	(% change)	(66)	(87)	(334)	(211)	(167)	(91)

/a Excludes persons born abroad, and those whose place of birth was not stated.

Source: 1971 and 1980 Population Census.

Table 2.7: POPULATION FLOWS DURING 1971-80
(millions of persons)

From	To					Total Outflow
	Sumatra	Java	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Others	
Sumatra	-	0.4	-	-	-	0.4
Java	1.2	-	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.7
Kalimantan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sulawesi	---- 0.1	--------	0.1	-	0.1	0.3
Others	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
Total Inflow	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	2.5
Transmigrants (1971-80) from Java /a	+0.6	-	+0.2	+0.2	-	1.0

/a These data are not from the census. They are from Department of Transmigration (see also Chapter 4).

CHAPTER 3

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MIGRANTS

3.01 This chapter examines selected characteristics of migrants, including age, marital status, economic activity and occupation. In order to facilitate comparisons, recent migrants of less than 4 years duration are compared with non-migrants. Tables in Appendix 2 present urban and rural classification by island and divide migrants into groups based on the length of their present provincial residence. This chapter does not attempt to be an exhaustive study of the factors which influence people to migrate; further areas for study are suggested later in this report (see Chapter 5).

Age Distribution

3.02 Table 3.1 shows the age distribution of both migrants and non-migrants, grouped by major islands, and for Indonesia as a whole, by urban and rural areas. The most commonly observed age group among migrants was 10-24, ages that correspond with early working years and upper levels of education. On the other hand, migrants consistently exhibit a smaller percentage of the very young (ages 0-9) and older persons (45 and above). The proportion of adolescents and young adults (10-24) is even higher among urban in-migrants. Over 55% of all recent migrants into the urban areas were in this group, in contrast to 39% of migrants to rural areas. As shown elesewhere in the report, rural in-migrants most frequently consist of family groups. Older migrants tend to be married and have children moving with them.

3.03 Comparisons of age distribution among islands reflect the urban/rural characteristics of the island. For example, there is a larger proportion of very young (0-9 years) children, among the in-migrants into Sumatra, and correspondingly most Sumatran in-migrants settle in rural areas. Java has a high proportion of in-migrants aged 10-24, and most migrants into Java settle in the urban areas, especially in Jakarta.

Marital Status

3.04 Table 3.2 indicates the distribution by marital status as of October 1980, i.e., time of the census, of recent migrants, grouped by major islands, and, for Indonesia as a whole, by urban and rural areas. While the marital status at the time of migration (i.e., four years prior to the census) could differ from that at the time of the census, the data nevertheless provide an interesting picture. Among those who have moved to rural areas, 56% were married and 39% were single, while the distribution of those who moved to urban areas was the exact converse, with 56% single and 39% married. It is conceivable that the extent of observed migration to urban areas was inflated, since the census was taken in October, which is the slack agricultural season.

Table 3.1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RECENT MIGRANTS, NON-MIGRANTS AND TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE AND BY MAJOR ISLANDS, 1980 CENSUS DATA

Population type and age group	Major islands					Indonesia	
	Sumatra	Java	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Other Islands	Urban	Rural
Recent Migrants							
0 - 9	19.48	15.31	15.61	20.83	17.05	13.15	21.20
10 - 24	41.18	53.52	43.40	39.75	45.22	55.44	39.33
25 - 44	30.50	25.70	34.09	30.85	32.01	26.40	30.64
45 - 64	7.55	4.55	6.08	7.24	4.87	4.13	7.59
65 +	1.29	0.92	0.82	1.33	0.85	0.88	1.24
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Non Migrants							
0 - 9	36.00	28.70	33.49	32.08	31.29	30.87	30.57
10 - 24	33.61	30.96	31.55	30.99	30.23	35.81	30.29
25 - 64	19.16	23.80	22.95	22.84	23.64	21.03	23.33
45 - 64	8.90	13.12	9.78	10.90	11.43	9.86	12.47
65 +	2.33	3.42	2.22	3.19	3.41	2.43	3.34
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Population							
0 - 9	31.88	27.55	30.87	30.92	30.46	26.80	29.59
10 - 24	32.52	31.02	31.27	30.97	30.33	35.20	30.13
25 - 44	22.17	24.70	24.86	23.63	24.30	24.41	24.04
45 - 64	10.61	13.30	10.58	11.23	11.50	10.95	12.81
65 +	2.82	3.43	2.41	3.25	3.41	2.63	3.43
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 3.2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RECENT MIGRANTS, NON MIGRANTS AND TOTAL POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS AND MAJOR ISLANDS, 1980 CENSUS DATA

Population type and marital status	Major islands					Indonesia	
	Sumatra	Java	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Other Islands	Urban	Rural
Recent Migrants							
Single	39.76	54.63	41.42	43.00	48.04	55.90	38.82
Married	54.89	40.26	52.60	51.90	48.25	39.68	55.79
Widowed	30.02	2.25	2.64	3.09	1.97	2.21	2.97
Divorced	2.33	2.86	3.34	2.01	1.74	2.81	2.42
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Non migrants							
Single	44.90	34.23	30.95	41.29	39.93	47.19	34.58
Married	48.83	56.01	52.55	50.51	52.23	45.57	56.17
Widowed	4.68	6.60	5.36	6.11	5.90	5.06	6.42
Divorced	1.59	3.16	2.14	2.09	1.95	2.18	2.82
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Population							
Single	40.26	34.01	37.97	40.52	39.58	43.87	33.86
Married	53.07	56.40	54.43	51.35	52.67	48.88	56.95
Widowed	4.96	6.48	5.37	6.04	5.82	5.02	6.39
Divorced	1.71	3.11	2.22	2.10	1.94	2.23	2.80
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

In the slack season the small farmers and agricultural laborers frequently migrate to large cities, such as Jakarta and Surabaya, seeking temporary work, such as driving pedicabs (becaks)./4 When the planting season arrives, they return to their villages. (However, it is necessary to add here that not too many seasonal migrants are counted in the census. If the respondents were not living in the area of residence for a period of six months or more prior to the time of the census, or if they stated that they were returning to other

/4 During June, 1983, the Jakarta regional government launched an operation to send away the unregistered becak drivers from the city. At that time, it was estimated that some 60,000 becak drivers were operating, most of them without valid licenses. Some of them could be temporary in-migrants from rural Java.

areas, then, they would not be counted as usual residents of the place where they were found.)

3.05 Comparing the marital status of migrants from the various islands indicates that the percentage distribution of migrants to Sumatra, Kalimantan and Sulawesi corresponds to the overall pattern of rural migration while the distribution for Java corresponds to the overall urban pattern.

Educational Standards

3.06 The overall level of education in Indonesia is low; more than 90% of of the population have never been to school or have only completed primary school. Given the large majority's low level of education, this is not an important factor influencing migration. Table 3.3 shows that migrants and non-migrants alike have low levels of education. Among the migrants, about 80% have never been to school or have had only primary education. However, one important observation does emerge from this data. Some 40% of the migrants to Java had junior or senior high school education compared to 17.3% among migrants to rural areas. This indicates very clearly that Java, especially the urban areas, mostly Jakarta and Surabaya, drain the Outer Islands of their relatively highly educated manpower.

Sector of Activity

3.07 The sector of economic activity of migrants and non-migrants shown in Table 3.4 relates to those who were classified as employed during the reference week, at the time of the 1980 Census. There are clear distinctions between the sectoral distribution of the migrants to urban and rural areas. Among the urban in-migrants, 76% are employed in the service sector, followed by mining, manufacturing and construction with 21%. Among the rural in-migrants, 60% work in the agricultural sector, 26% in services and 13% in mining, manufacturing and construction.

3.08 Agricultural employment predominates among non-migrants, while non-agricultural employment is dominant among migrants. There are, however, considerable differences among regions. Some 71% of migrants to Java are engaged in services, compared to 26% for Sumatra, 44% for Kalimantan, 34% for Sulawesi and 67% for the other islands. Only 6% of those migrating to Java are engaged in agriculture, reflecting the urban bias of the bulk of these migrants. In contrast, the proportion of agricultural workers among migrants to other islands is quite high: 63% in Sumatra, 53% in Sulawesi and 39% in Kalimantan. The very high proportion of agricultural workers among the migrants into Sumatera is largely due to official transmigration and the associated spontaneous migration.

Table 3.3: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RECENT MIGRANTS, NON MIGRANTS AND THE TOTAL POPULATION (PERSONS 10 AND OVER) BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND MAJOR ISLANDS, 1980 CENSUS DATA

Population type and education level	Major island					Indonesia	
	Sumatra	Java	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Other Islands	Urban	Rural
Recent Migrants (0 - 4 years)							
No Schooling	17.97	8.72	19.50	17.18	11.73	8.10	18.82
Primary School	65.34	51.17	54.73	57.49	52.17	49.85	63.89
Junior High School	7.81	15.80	11.70	10.21	15.07	16.23	8.37
Senior High School & above	8.85	24.27	14.06	15.10	20.99	25.79	8.88
Do not know	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.04
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Non-Migrants							
No Schooling	16.34	30.32	30.02	28.04	36.32	14.82	31.72
Primary School	71.63	61.26	61.56	61.14	55.94	61.29	62.87
Junior High School	7.53	4.89	5.25	6.18	4.50	13.53	3.35
Senior High School & above	4.48	3.51	3.14	4.62	3.21	10.34	2.04
Do not know	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Population							
No Schooling	18.51	29.58	29.82	27.36	35.42	14.27	31.56
Primary School	69.37	61.10	60.22	60.89	55.69	58.38	62.66
Junior High School	7.29	5.68	5.85	6.49	4.94	14.11	3.50
Senior High School & above	4.81	3.62	4.09	5.24	3.92	13.22	2.25
Do not know	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 3.4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT, NON MIGRANT AND TOTAL WORK FORCE BY SECTOR OF ACTIVITY AND MAJOR ISLANDS, 1980 CENSUS DATA

Type of population and sector	Major islands					Indonesia	
	Sumatra	Java	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Other Islands	Urban	Rural
Recent Migrants (0 - 4 years)							
Agriculture	62.60	5.74	39.30	53.28	20.48	2.27	60.20
Mining, manufacturing and construction	10.93	22.56	15.78	12.76	11.10	20.83	13.10
Services	25.77	70.51	44.28	33.51	67.38	75.76	25.98
Not Classified	0.70	1.19	0.64	0.45	1.04	1.14	0.72
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Non Migrants							
Agriculture	68.91	53.59	72.50	62.46	65.40	11.26	66.81
Mining, manufacturing and construction	8.04	14.62	7.64	11.71	12.61	21.21	11.42
Services	22.48	31.13	19.42	25.71	21.51	66.68	21.20
Not classified	0.57	0.66	0.43	0.58	0.48	0.86	0.57
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
All Workers							
Agricuture	67.99	50.43	68.64	61.26	63.68	9.30	66.84
Mining, manufacturing and construction	8.31	14.95	8.30	11.34	12.48	20.64	11.28
Services	23.13	33.93	22.61	26.82	23.34	69.17	21.30
Not classified	0.57	0.69	0.45	0.58	0.50	0.89	0.58
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Occupational Types

3.09 Among the migrants to rural areas, 60% are farm workers, while urban migrants are largely white collar workers (Table 3.5). The characteristics of migrants to Java suggest that they are largely destined for urban areas. As shown in Table 3.5, Javanese in-migrants consist mainly of "white collar" workers (35%), "blue collar" workers (29%), and "service" workers (26%). In Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and the other islands migrants are mostly farm workers.

Table 3.5 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT, NON-MIGRANT AND TOTAL WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL TYPE AND MAJOR ISLANDS, 1980 CENSUS DATA

Type of Population and Occupation	Major islands					Indonesia	
	Sumatra	Java	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Other Islands	Urban	Rural
Recent Migrants (0 - 4 years)							
White Collar	15.57	35.14	22.21	22.94	42.99	38.38	15.69
Service Workers	4.39	26.33	9.69	3.71	10.47	26.25	4.86
Farm Workers	62.48	5.61	38.34	52.53	20.41	2.20	59.82
Blue Collar	15.40	28.55	25.86	18.26	20.19	28.79	16.97
Not classified	2.16	4.37	3.90	2.56	5.94	4.38	2.66
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Non Migrants							
White Collar	14.13	20.03	12.61	16.86	14.04	40.64	14.03
Service Workers	2.93	4.21	2.36	2.36	2.86	10.28	2.52
Farm Workers	68.49	53.63	71.86	61.89	65.37	11.08	66.73
Blue Collar	13.30	20.86	12.07	17.62	16.71	35.30	15.77
Not classified	1.15	1.27	1.10	1.27	1.02	2.70	0.95
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
All Workers							
White Collar	14.56	21.64	14.17	17.66	15.26	42.12	14.06
Service Workers	3.10	4.99	3.01	2.52	3.01	11.63	2.57
Farm Workers	67.60	50.46	67.97	60.68	63.64	9.12	66.74
Blue Collar	13.43	21.36	13.25	17.67	16.79	33.69	15.60
Not classified	1.31	1.55	1.60	1.47	1.29	3.44	1.03
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Family and Individual Migration

3.10 Among the 3.2 million recent migrants, 1.9 million fall into family or household groups (Table 3.6), with the remaining 1.3 million moving as individuals. Household migration constitutes a greater proporation of rural than urban migration. Of the 1.6 million persons moving into urban areas, household migration was about half. Of the 1.6 million who moved into rural areas, nearly three quarters moved in household groups. Among the 0.7 million who moved to Jakarta, 0.4 million moved as individuals. Detailed tabulations on the relationship of the different in-migrants are provided in Appendix 2.

Table 3.6: FAMILY AND NON-FAMILY MIGRATION, 1980 CENSUS DATA

Region	Migrating household heads				Non migrating household heads			
	Household Heads	Population			Household Heads	Population		
		Total	Moved	Others		Total	Moved	Others
Indonesia: Total								
Totals in thousands	609	2,413	1,881	532	29,502	141,569	1,275	140,294
Average per household	1	3.96	3.09	0.87	1	4.80	0.04	4.76
Indonesia: Urban								
Totals in thousands	267	974	741	233	5,898	30,757	836	29,921
Average per household	1	3.65	2.78	0.87	1	5.21	0.14	5.07
Indonesia: Rural								
Totals in thousands	341	1,439	1,140	299	23,604	110,812	439	110,373
Average per household	1	4.22	3.34	0.88	1	4.69	0.02	4.67
DKI Jakarta								
Totals in thousand	107	360	290	70	1,097	5,856	435	5,421
Average per household	1	3.36	2.71	0.65	1	5.34	0.40	4.94

/a Recent migrants, with less than 5 years duration.

Migration Typologies

3.11 The Census data on province of birth, province of current residence, and duration of residence could be used to construct certain migration typologies, as indicated in Table 3.7. The system in Table 3.7 provides a convenient mechanism to describe mobility patterns by region (See Table 3.8 below).

3.12 The general typology of migration is summarized in Table 3.8. The overwhelming majority of the population, 84.2% in urban areas and 95.6% in rural areas, have not moved boyond the boundaries of their province of birth. However, urban residents are 3.6 times more likely than rural residents (15.8% to 4.4%) to have made an interprovincial move of some type. Another less dramatic but consistent pattern is that males are more likely to have made some type of interprovincial move than females. This is true in both urban and rural areas. Return migration and circular migration prevail in relation to both urban and rural areas, though they are not of much numerical significance.

Table 3.7: STRUCTURE OF MIGRATION TYPOLOGIES

Patterns of	Pattern Code	Province			
		At Birth	Five Years Ago (1975)	Previous 0-2 years	At time of census (1980)
Non migrants	1	X	X	X	X
One step migrants	2	X	X	X	Y
One step migrants	3	X	X	Y	Y
One step migrants	4	X	Y	Y	Y
Two step migrants	5	X	X	Y	Z
Two step migrants	6	X	Y	Y	Z
Two step migrants	7	X	Y	Z	Z
Continuing migrants	8	X	Y	Z	W
Return migrants	9	X	Y	X	X
Return migrants	10	X	Y	Y	X
Return migrants	11	X	Y	Z	X
Return migrants	12	X	X	Y	X
Circular migrants	13	X	Y	X	Y
Circular migrants	14	X	Y	X	Z
Circular migrants	15	X	Y	X	Y
Not classified	16	---------- Missing information ----------			

X = Province at birth.
Y = Province different from province at birth.
Z = Province different from province at birth and province of residence in 1975.
W = Province different from province at birth, from province of residence in 1975 and from province of previous residence during the last two years.

Table 3.8: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MIGRATION TYPOLOGY, URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1980 CENSUS DATA

Residence and sex	Non-migrants	One step migrants	Two-Step migrants	Continuing migrants	Return migrants	Circular migrants	Not classified	Total
Urban	84.2	14.0	0.4	0.0 /a	1.1	0.2	0.1	100.0
Male	83.3	14.6	0.5	0.0 /a	1.2	0.2	0.1	99.9 /b
Female	85.0	13.4	0.4	0.0 /a	1.0	0.2	0.1	100.1 /b
Rural	95.6	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0 /a	0.0 /a	99.0 /b
Male	95.2	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1 /a	0.0 /a	100.1
Female	96.1	3.4	0.1	0.0 /a	0.4	0.0 /a	0.0 /a	100.0

/a Less than 0.01%.
/b Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Table 3.9: NON-MIGRANTS AND MIGRANTS BY HOUSEHOLD SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION, 1980 CENSUS DATA

Region and classification of household head	Total population ('000)	Non migrants ('000)	Migrants ('000)	Percent of migrants in each category
Urban Areas				
Non-agricultural				
Non-professional own account workers	10,079	8,747	1,332	13.3
White collar employees	5,896	4,584	1,312	22.3
Lower level clerical, sales, and service workers	2,333	1,898	435	18.7
Manual Workers	5,937	5,016	921	15.5
Above 4 categories as % of total population	82.2	81.5	85.6	-
Total Population /a	29,508	24,835	4,673	15.8
Rural Areas				
Agricultural Operators: Food Crops				
Owning less than 0.25 ha	20,383	19,669	714	3.5
0.25-0.50 ha	11,246	10,938	308	2.7
0.50-1.00 ha	10,188	9,700	488	4.8
0.01-2.00 ha	6,384	5,766	618	9.7
Greater than 2 ha	3,281	3,006	275	8.4
Agricultural Operators: Fisheries	2,003	1,944	59	3.0
Other Agricultural Operators				
owning less than 0.25 ha	3,506	3,381	125	3.6
over 0.25 ha	4,120	3,867	253	6.1
Agricultural employees	10,011	9,738	273	2.3
Non-agricultural, non-professional own account workers	18,772	18,129	643	3.4
White collar employees	5,002	4,671	331	6.6
Manual workers	6,482	6,189	293	4.5
Above 11 categories population as % of total	95.7	95.8	93.6	
Total population /a	105,971	101,294	4,677	4.4

/a Excluding the population related to inactive household heads.

Households By Socio-Economic Classification

3.13 As part of the 1980 census, a classification was developed which enabled the cross-tabulation of household migration patterns by socio-economic classificaion of households. Detailed tables are provided in Appendix 2. A summary for the principal (numerically large) urban and rural socio-economic groups is given in Table 3.9. Within urban areas, in-migrants are more likely to be white-collar and other service sector workers. Migration to rural areas is dependent on land availability. Large land owners include a higher proportion of migrants than smaller land owenrs. Other than this, the probability of in-migration to rural areas seems to be about equal in all other socio-economic categories.

CHAPTER 4

DETERMINANTS OF MIGRATION

Introduction

4.01 Individuals and families move away from their birth places for a variety of reasons. Migration from small to large towns and rural to urban areas results largely from the so-called push/pull factors, i.e., those factors which make smaller towns and rural areas less attractive than large towns and urban areas. Principal among these are better educational and employment opportunities. Jakarta, rather than Bogor and Bogor, rather than the villages of West Java, offer better opportunities for the educated, the skilled and the enterprising.

4.02 However, economic factors alone can seldom account fully for migration patters. An ESCAP study /5 of migration mentioned socio-cultural factors also as important determinants of Indonesian inter-provincial migration. Some ethnic groups in Indonesia are habitual migrants, and for these people, it is normal to spend part of their life outside the village of their birth. Specifically these include the Minangkabau people of West Sumatra, Acehnese and Bataks of the northern part of Sumatra, Rotinese of NTT, Banjarese of South Kalimantan and the Bugis of South Sulawesi. In all probability, such migration is very localized and intra- rather than inter-provincial and from a policy point of view is probably not significant. In any case, the Census data are hardly adequate to assess the significance of socio-cultural factors.

4.03 The ESCAP study mentioned above also discusses the relevance of economic and other factors in explaining migration patterns. One important observation of the study is worth quoting: "The bulk of field studies conducted into population mobility in Indonesia which have asked migrants why they have moved and examined the context of migration decision making have produced findings which confirm the dominance of the economic factors."/6 Economic factors such as higher income, better infrastructure, and opportunities for advancement are largely the result of development differentials between regions which reflect earlier locational decisions regarding public and private investment. Initial investments attract a stream of migrants; the resulting economic differentials in turn attract more migrants, particularly from the lagging regions. Thus, metropolitan Jakarta and some of the Outer Island provinces, which have been the leading areas for enterprises and extractive industries since the Dutch Colonial days, have probably attracted the largest inflows of capital and people alike.

/5 ESCAP, Migration, Urbanization and Development in Indonesia, New York; U.N., 1981, pp. 106-110. This publication has a particularly rich bibliography on migration studies.

/6 ESCAP, op.cit., p.108.

4.04 Infrequently, migration may result from neither cultural nor economic forces, but from policitical upheavels and local insecurity, causing otherwise settled people to become refugees. Finally, official intervention, such as the transmigration program, may influence population shifts.

Determinants of Inter-provincial Migration

4.05 As noted earlier, migration between neighboring provinces is much more frequent than between the major islands. In Indonesia, as in many developing countries, intra-provincial and circular migration is an important phenomenon,/7 but since the Government's primary concern is to encourage a more balanced population distribution between Java and the Outer Islands, the priority should be to isolate and study the determinants of inter-provincial migration, which is more relevant for policy formulation.

4.06 Results of multiple regression analysis: Multiple regression analysis was employed to test the association between economic and demographic indicators and the rate of net migration./8 This exercise has certain limitations which should be borne in mind. The observed units are provinces and not individuals or families. The economic indicators are not exhaustive, but based on accessibility of data, rather than economic behavioral considerations. Finally, they refer only to a point in time, namely 1980. The indicators considered are: provincial per capita GDP, the rate of transmigration, population density, share of agriculture in provincial GDP, share of exports in provincial GDP, and provincial poverty incidence.

4.07 The choice of variables was based on common sense. Positive influences which would encourage net in-migration would include higher income per capita, higher transmigration rates, lower population density, lower share of agriculture, greater export orientation and lower poverty incidence. The results for six regressions are given in Table 4.1. The economic and demographic indicators considered here could account for 58% at most of provincial variation in net migration rates,/9 and thus other factors, not considered here, would also have a significant impact on the migration rate. The coefficients of transmigration and per capita GDP have expected signs.

/7 See Graeme J. Hugo, Population Mobility in West Java, Gajah Mada University Press, Yogyakarta, 1981. Hugo's summary observation on circular migration in West Java is: "Circular mobility is a recurrent feature in West Javan history, although it has undergone considerable modification over time. In precolonial times most West Javans were shifting agriculturists engaging in highly localized circulation and even after the changeover to sedentary wet rice cultivation, temporary movements outside the village to harvest crops or to trade were common. Colonial rule resulted in many West Javans leaving their villages to work for limited periods on plantations or in cities. Thus two distinct concepts of personal mobility encapsulated in the words: merantau and pindah have evolved and persisted into the post-Independece period."

/8 Net life-time migration as percent of 1971 population.

/9 The rate is positive when there is net inflow into a province and negative for net outflow.

Population density and share of agriculture do not have the expected signs; but these are not difficult to explain in the Indonesian context. There is a spurious positive relation between density and net migration, resulting from the combination of out-migration from the provinces in Java, other than DKI Jakarta and in-migration into DKI Jakarta. Similarly, in regard to the share of agriculture in GDP, there are provinces which receive migrants through the transmigration program, which wrongly suggests a positive relation between the agricultural share and the net migration rates.

4.08 Two important observations emerge from Table 4.1: the stable and significant association between the rates of transmigration and net migration, and the weaker but still positive relation between provincial income and net migration. These in turn can be attributed to the high level of net out-migration from the relatively poor provinces of Java and the net in-migration, both voluntary and officially sponsored, into Sumatran provinces.

The Role of Transmigration

4.09 In the absence of officially sponsored transmigration, there would probably be two major population flows in Indonesia - into Jakarta and out of the rest of Java. From Java, the major shift would have been to Sumatra. However, the movement from Sumatra to Jakarta would have more than compensated the voluntary inflow into Sumatra. Jakarta would experience a net gain deu to in-migration from the rest of Java and other islands. Government sponsored transmigration did not and could not halt the voluntary outflows from the Outer islands; however, it has balanced these with inflows to the Outer islands, and outflows from Java, despite substantial net inflow into Jakarta.

4.10 Growth of Transmigration Areas: Appendix 3 has a list of the transmigration project sites and the settlers by site listed by year of settlement. The kecamatan, kabupaten and province of each transmigration site is also given. Based on this information, an attempt is made to identify some of the relatively large sites contributing significantly (around 25%) to the population of the kecamatans in which the sites are located. The population sizes of such kecamatans and their kabupatens are also given in Appendix 3. From that, the population growth rates for transmigrant receiving kecamatans, kabupatens and provinces are computed and the information is provided in Table 4.2. The table shows, albeit in a crude way, the rate of diffusion of the demographic impact of transmigration assuming that transmigration does tend to attract some voluntary migration. Some general observations can be made from

Table 4.1: RESULTS OF MULTIPLE REGRESSIONS OF SELECTED PROVINCIAL INDICATORS ON NET MIGRATION

Independent Variable	Partial regression coefficients in six regressions					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Provincial per capita GDP (Rp'000)				9.793		
Transmigrantion rate (%)	2.586/a	2.546/a	2.351/a	2.366/a	2.899/a	2.877/a
Population density ('000 persons)	4.053/a	6.149/a	6.262/a	6.655/a	6.395/a	6.424 /a
Share of agriculture in GDP (%)		0.535	0.477	0.564	0.572	0.600 /b
Exports to GDP ratio (%)			0.169	0.099		
Poverty incidence (%)					0.223	
Log of per capita GDP	5.021	7.907	2.307		10.982/a	11.386 /b
Log of poverty incidence						6.309
R^2	0.479	0.552	0.563	0.574	0.580	0.587
R^2	0.408	0.467	0.454	0.468	0.475	0.483

/a Significant at 5% level.
/b Significant at 10% level.

Note on independent variables: Several provincial social and economic infrastructure indicators (e.g., cinemas, state roads, all roads etc., per capita) were included in the regressions (not reported here), but the results were of little significance.

Table 4.2. Most kecamatans receiving transmigrants have very high population growth rates, a fact that is not surprising since the kecamatans have been so selected as to have a significant transmigrant population. As against the high demographic impact at the kecamatan level, the impact is not always high at the kabupaten and the provincial level, as the measures in Table 4.3 (derived from Table 4.2) indicate. While most kabupatens have population growth rates close to half the respective kecamatan growth rates, there are some important exceptions such as the kabupatens in West Sumatra, North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi and South Sulawesi. Provincial demographic growth rates in most parts of Sumatra are over a third of the respectiv kecamatan growth rates. West Sumatra and the provinces of Kalimantan and Sulawesi are the exceptions. It is clear that official transmigration does not uniformly contribute to kabupaten/province demographic growth rates. Another way of putting the same observation is that transmigration receiving provinces are not always equally attractive to generate secondary voluntary migration.

The Transmigration Policy: Some Issues

4.11 The principal policy issues concerning migration are clearly those relating to the government's transmigration program, the ultimate objective of which is to move 12 to 13 of Java's 90 million people to the Other Islands. There are a number of emerging problems. Program costs have been increasing,/10 reflecting partly the difficulty of finding suitable land for transmigration. Soon Sumatra will be closed to further transmigration, after which Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Irian Jaya will become the principal transmigration areas. But, the data in Tables 4.2 and 4.3 suggest that these regions have been basically unattractive to settlers in the past, which raises doubts about their long-term prospects for successful transmigration./11 The ESCAP study on migration comments on socio-cultural difficulties which may arise in connection with transmigration: "In South Sulawesi, for example, there was considerable resentment that poor indigenous farmers were not eligible for the financial and other assistance available to transmigrants from Java and Bali."/12 The key question for future transmigration, however, relates to land availability. It is often stated that some 48 million ha may be available in the Outer Islands, but the accuracy of these estimates, in the absence of
reliable land-use and land potential data is open to serious doubt. The ESCAP study notes that "A fundamental fact which must be clearly established in any

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/10 Average cost per settler family increased from $538 in 1969/70 to $7,835 in 1978/79. See World Bank, Indonesia: Transmigration Program Review, April 2, 1981, Volume II, p. 29.

/11 There is considerable out-migration from Sulawesi thus pointing to the region's push factors out-weighting any pull factors.

/12 ESCAP, op.cit. p. 146.

Table 4.2: 1971-80 POPULATION GROWTH RATES OF TRANSMIGRANT RECEIVING PROVINCES, KABUPATENS AND KECAMATANS

Province	1980 Provincial Population ('000)	1971-80 overal population growth rates (%)		
		Province as a while	Transmigrant receiving kabupatens /a	Transmigrant receiving Kecamatans/a
D.I. Aceh	2,608	29.8	31.3 (2)	61.6 (2)
West Sumatra	3,402	21.8	39.2 (1)	131.6 (1)
Riau	2,163	31.7	33.3 (3)	45.6 (3)
Jambi	1,440	43.1	51.6 (1)	107.2 (1)
South Sumatra	4,621	34.2	36.5 (3)	64.4 (3)
Bengkulu	768	48.0	73.4 (1)	159.7 (1)
Lampung	4,622	66.4	89.9 (1)	/b (3)
Central Kalimantan	950	35.7	122.8 (1)	132.6 (1)
South Kalimantan	2,069	21.8	42.8 (2)	81.2 (2)
East Kalimantan	1,219	66.1	141.8 (1)	264.4 (1)
North Sulawesi	2,091	21.7	23.1 (1)	127.5 (1)
Central Sulawesi	1,289	41.0	46.6 (2)	142.4 (2)
South Sulawesi	6,054	16.7	54.5 (1)	173.7 (1)
Southeast Sulawesi	943	32.1	61.4 (1)	108.0 (1)

/a Figures in brackets refer to the number of kabupaten/kecamatan.
/b New kecamatans; large growth rates are implied.

Source: See Appendix 3, Table 2 (Appendix 3, Table 1, provides a list of all settlements by province, kabupaten and kecamatan).

Table 4.3 RATIOS OF 1971-1980 POPULATION GROWTH RATES FOR DIFFERENT LEVELS OF REGIONS RECEIVING TRANSMIGRANTS

Province	Ratio of kabupaten to kecamatan population growth rates	Ratio of provincial to kecamatan population growth rates
D.I. Aceh	0.51	0.49
West Sumatra	0.30 /a	0.17 /a
Riau	0.73	0.70
Jambi	0.48	0.40
South Sumatra	0.57	0.53
Bengkulu	0.46	0.30
Lampung	n.a.	n.a.
Central Kalimantan	0.93	0.27
South Kalimantan	0.53	0.27
East Kalimantan	0.54	0.25
North Sulawesi	0.18 /a	0.17 /a
Central Sulawesi	0.33 /a	0.29 /a
South Sulawesi	0.31 /a	0.10 /a
Southeast Sulawesi	0.57	0.30

/a Low ratios (less than 0.40 for the kabupaten to kecamatan ratio).

discussion of transmigration is that the carrying capacity of the Outer Islands is limited and is often the subject of considerable exaggeration."/13

4.12 Critics suggest that transmigration is not yet an integral part of overall regional development strategy. Arndt and Sundrum, for instance, voiced concern that "Integration of transmigration into regional development has largely remained an abstract aspiration."/14 They recommend that the transmigration program should "aim at ensuring an adequate supply of labor for regional development outside as well as in agriculture; serve as a catalyst for regional development by using labor from Java to remove the obstacles to regional development and to mobility of labor arising from inadequate infrastructure; and offer migrants, both officially sponsored transmigrants and voluntary migrants, opportunities for employment as wage earners rather than as smallholders."/15 The recent (June 1983) announcement by the chief of BKPM

/13 ESCAP, op.cit. p. 146.

/14 H.W. Arndt and R.M. Sundrum, "Transmigration: Land Settlement or RegionalDevelopment?" B.I.E.S., November 1977, pp. 72-90.

that private estates will be permitted to be opened in Kalimantan and Irian Jaya is thus an encouraging development.

4.13 Costs, administrative and managerial problems, availability of land and related factors are one set of constraints. Other constraints relate to the personal preferences of potential migrants. Table 4.4 sketches motivational factors for two villages in Yogyakarta. In each village, the average size of a family's land holding was less than 0.2 ha, and thus it is not surprising that almost 20% of the population wanted to migrate. However, the availability of sufficient cultivable land did not appear to be a significant motivating factor, as only 10-15% listed this among their preferences. These people may be considered potential transmigrants. If these percentages are applied to rural Java as a whole, 1.6 to 2.4 million people, at most, less than half a million families would be willing transmigrants. The improvements in transmigration welfare during the past few years must have created a better market for transmigration than indicated by the above number. Despite this, those who positively prefer to transmigrate would represent only a small proportion of Java's rural population.

Table 4.4: POTENTIAL MIGRANTS AND THEIR MIGRATION PREFERENCES, DATA FROM TWO YOGYAKARTA HAMLETS, 1975

Characteristic	Kadirojo hamlet	Piring hamlet
Number who do not want to move	137	147
Number who want to move	22	40
Preference of place by characteristic	(%)	(%)
Relatives or friends present	54.6	47.5
Job opportunities exist	22.7	17.5
Sufficient land for farming	9.1	15.0
Place known	4.6	10.0
Not too far off	9.1	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Ida Bagus Mantra, Population Movements in Wet-Rice Communities, Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press, 1981.

4.14 To increase migration from Java to the Outer Islands will require additional spontaneous migration, with or without official aid. As for government sponsored transmigration, it must be recognized that "Village people are reluctant to settle in places where there are no friends or relatives and

/15 Ibid, p. 77.

about which they have little information"; and in order to assist the process of transmigration, "The Government ought to reinstitute the method that the Dutch used by which migrants successfully settled in Sumatra were encouraged to visit their natal communities and explain to them the recent improvement in their economic position."/16 Voluntary migration will be possible if specific growth centers and agricultural resettlement areas are developed in the Outer Islands. In addition, efficient low-cost transportation could facilitate links between Java and the Outer Islands.

Other Policies

4.15 In addition to transmigration, the only other policy with a direct bearing on migration/17 is the regulation of entry into a particular area. Legislation in 1970 made Jakarta a "closed city."/18 In the mid-1970s, the Governor of Bali promulgated a decree restricting migration into Bali. Such restrictions, of course, were never effective. The long-term solution is, of course, not in the imposition of restrictions, but in the development of sparsely populated areas to attract the potential migrants.

/16 Ida Bagus Mantra, Population Movement in Wet-Rice Communities, Yogyakarta:Gajah Mada University, 1981, p. 175.

/17 Here, the reference is to migration policies and not general economic and social policies affecting migration. For instance, policies on industrial location may influence migration relatively more heavily than a specific policy restricting or favoring migration.

/18 See ESCAP, op.cit., for a summary of measures taken by the Jakarta government to reduce the inflow of people into Jakarta.

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

Summary

5.01 Data from the 1961, 1971 and 1980 Censuses show that there has been a slight shift in population from Java to Sumatra. Java's share in total population declined from 65% in 1961 to 62% in 1980. During the same period, Sumatra's share increased from 16% to 19%. By 1971, there were 5.7 million persons (or 5% of the 1971 population) living away from their provinces of birth. By 1980, close to 10 million persons accounting for 6.8% of the population were living away from their provinces of birth. Sumatra and Jakarta experienced the gretest net in-migration through 1971. The principal net losers were West Sumatra, Java except Jakarta, and South Sulawesi. The most frequent migration patterns were from Java (other than Jakarta) to Lampung (a well-known area for transmigration settlements), from Sumatra and other Outer Islands to Jakarta, and between neighboring provinces.

5.02 There are no major differences in the broad patterns of inter-provincial migration between 1971 and 1980, but the volume of migration differed in some cases. In most provinces of Sumatra, in-migration increased between 1971 and 1980. In-migration to Jakarta remained about the same, with 40% of its population in 1971 and 1980, classified as migrants. Migrants from West Java to Jakarta declined proportionately between 1971 and 1980, as migration from other provinces to Jakarta has increased in recent years. North and West Sumatrans continued to move to Jakarta as in the past. Kalimantan and Sulawesi had absorbed more people by 1980, compared to 1971, largely indicating the shift in the geographical focus of the transmigration program.

5.03 Inter-provincial migrants numbered 5.7 million persons by 1971 and 10 million persons by 1980; the inter-island migrants numbered 2.8 through 1971 and 5.3 million through 1980. Inter-island migration amounted to 2.4% of the population by 1971 and 3.6% by 1980. It was found that 93% of the people moving to Sumatra by 1971 and 94% by 1980 had been born on Java. Sumatra was the destination for 80% of migrants leaving Java, but due mostly to transmigration programs, an increasing number also settled in Kalimantan and Sulawesi. The net inter-island movement during 1971-80 was 2.5 million persons, of which transmigration programs accounted for 1.0 million, or 40% of the total. Without the transmigration program, the net outflow from Java would have been 0.7 million persons during 1971-80, of which 0.6 million went to Sumatra. Thus voluntary migration basically comprises two simple flows: from Java to Sumatra, and from all the Outer Islands into Java. Transmigration into Sulawesi has apparently not always been permanent; transmigration data indicate movement of some 0.2 million people, whereas Census data show only 0.1 million, suggesting that some transmigrants moved elsewhere.

5.04 Migrants have characteristics distinct from non-migrants. The age composition of migrants consistently shows a smaller percentage of very young

and very old people. Over 55% of recent migrants to urban areas were in the 10 to 24 years age group, in contrast to 39% of the migrants to rural areas, and 30% of the non-migrant rural population. About 56% of the migrants to urban areas were single, compared to 39% of migrants to the rural areas. Of those who moved to rural areas, 17.3% had junior or senior high school education (compared to 5.4% for non-migrants); however, over 40% of migrants to urban areas had junior or senior high school education. The majority of migrants to urban areas (76%) worked in the service sector; most of those who moved to rural areas (60%) worked in the agricultural sector. The characteristics of migrants to Java corresponded to urban in-migrants, and the characteristics of migrants to the Outer Islands corresponded to rural migrants.

5.05 Rural migration mainly occured in the context of household units, whereas more than 60% of in-migrants into Jakarta moved as individuals. With regard to duration of residence, census data indicate that among urban in-migrants, 36% of males and 38% of females had migrated within the previous 5 years. For rural in-migrants, these percentages were 42% for males and 40% for females.

5.06 Social, cultural and economic factors affect migration flows. Historically, some regions like Jakarta and Sumatra have developed faster and thus attracted more migration. Multiple regression analysis was applied to selected variables to test which factors could explain inter-provincial migration. The chosen parameters could explain only 58% of the variation. The coefficients of the rate of transmigration and GDP per capita had significant association with migration.

5.07 The role of transmigration has been considered in some detail. Government sponsored transmigration into Sumatra and other Outer Islands did not and could not arrest migration from these regions to Java (especially Jakarta). However, in the absence of transmigration, there would probably have been only urban growth, with hardly any migration between rural areas. The demographic impact of transmigration has been analysed by matching the census and transmigration data. The demographic impact was substantial at the kecamatan level. The impact varied at the kabupaten and province levels. Sulawesi appears to have had the least impact at the kabupaten and provincial level.

5.08 In implementing its transmigration policy, the government is likely to face increasing costs, lack of suitable land and declining numbers of willing transmigrants. Some village studies indicate that potential migrants have strong location preferences. Prospects for future migration from Java to the Outer Islands could be improved through development strategies that would promote wage employment in the Outer Islands.

Suggestions for Further Study

5.09 An important area for further study is the identification of motivating factors in migration decisions. An excellent study along these

lines was conducted in two hamlets of Yogyakarta (Kadirojo and Piring) in 1975./23 Sizeable benefits can be obtained by replicating such studies in a dozen or more villages. A parallel effort would be desirable to assess the growth patterns and problems of the possible transmigrant receiving areas, such as Sulawesi. One important topic for detailed study is the question of inter-city differentials in migration patterns. A rich body of 1980 census data exists that can be exploited.

/23 Ida Bagus Mantra, op.cit.

ANNEX 2: PART II

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

1.01 Using the data from the 1971 and 1980 censuses of Indonesia, this paper summarizes the current demographic situation of the provinces in Indonesia, and projects their most likely trend of population growth for the remainder of this century. The focus on the provinces rather than on the country as a whole is useful from a policy analysis point of view, since Indonesia is characterized by wide regional variations in demographic characteristics.

1.02 Between 1971 and 1980, Indonesia's population growth rate was 2.3% p.a., up slightly from 2.1% that prevailed between 1961-71. With the exception of Jakarta and West Java, high growth rates were concentrated in the provinces of the Outer Islands. Since the sources of growth have different effects on age structure, the growth rates of the provinces were decomposed into their basic demographic components of natural increase and migration.

1.03 Migration contributed significantly to the growth of Jakarta and the provinces, targeted for transmigration schemes, such as Jambi, Bengkulu, and Central and Eastern Kalimantan in the Outer Islands. For the majority of the provinces however, the growth rates reflected differences between fertility and mortality. Rates of natural increase were higher in the Outer Islands than in Java-Bali. Although fertility declined in the mid-70s in all the provinces, the most substantial declines were in Java-Bali, which already had lower fertility than the Outer Islands in the early 70s. Mortality showed no such regional differentials, although there is considerable interprovincial variation. All the provinces except West Nusatenggara experienced mortality declines in the intercensal period; nevertheless, mortality continued to be high in almost all the provinces.

1.04 In an attempt to assess the implications of the recent demographic trends for the provinces, provincial populations were projected up to the year 2000. Fertility and mortality were assumed to decline further in line with official population policy. Migration patterns observed between 1975-80 were, however, held constant up to the year 2000. The anticipated fertility decline would exert a downward pressure on dependency ratios. A corollary of this would be a decline in the proportion of the primary and junior school aged population relative to the total population of the provinces. In the short run, however, the provincial governments face a serious problem in providing educational opportunities at the secondary level to those who seek such opportunities and assuring employment to the growing work force.

CHAPTER 2

THE DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION

Population Distribution

2.01 A characteristic feature of Indonesia's demography is the uneven distribution of its population. In 1980, Java-Madura and Bali supported 63.6% of Indonesia's 147.4 million people on approximately 7.0% of the nation's land area. An analysis of the pattern of population distribution between Indonesia's major regions indicates that these wide disparities are a consequence of the reality of ecological differences, especially in soil, which influences their relative capacities for sustained cultivation of food./1 For instance, the close relationship between food production and population density is illustrated in Table 2.1, which shows the near equality of the regional distributions of population and food production.

Table 2.1: DISTRIBUTION OF RICE PRODUCTION AND POPULATION BY MAJOR REGIONS

Region	Percentage share of rice production 1980	Percentage of total population 1980
Java/Madura	61.0	61.9
Sumatra	21.0	19.0
Kalimantan	5.2	4.6
Sulawesi	7.2	7.1
Other Islands	5.6	7.4

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

/1 Fisher, C.A. "Economic Myth and Geographical Reality in Indonesia", Modern Asian Studies, 1:55-189, 1967; See also Geertz, C. Agricultural Involution: The Processs of Ecological Change in Indonesia (Berkeley, University of California Press), 1963.

2.02 The highest population density is in Java and Bali (Table 2.2), where it exceeds 400 persons per square kilometer. Among the Outer Islands, Lampung and West Nusateggara have population densities which are between those of Java-Bali and the remaining provinces of the Outer Islands. Because of their proximity to West Java and Bali respectively, both these provinces have developed rice cultivation methods similar to those of the Java. Among the remaining Outer Islands, the least densely-settled areas are the "frontier" provinces of Irian Jaya (3 persons per km^2), and Central and Eastern Kalimantan (6 persons per km^2 each).

2.03 With the exception of Jakarta which has shown a consistent tendency to increase its share of the national population, there has been a trend over the past 50 years for the population share of Java-Bali provinces to decline. (Table 2.3). Between 1930 and 1980, the share of the population residing in Java-Bali declined from 70.5 to 63.6%. The provinces of East and Central Java experienced the most substantial declines in their share of Indonesia's total population. Between 1930 and 1980, their share declined by 10 percentage points from 47.3 to 37%.

2.04 Over the period 1930-80, Sumatra's share in total population increased from 13% to 19%. Within Sumatra, the provinces of Jambi, South Sumatra and Lampung have increased their population shares to a relatively large extent, especially during 1971-80. Among the other regions, provinces that recorded significant gains in their share of the populaton over the intercensal periods between 1930-80 are East Kalimantan and North and South Sulawesi.

Population Growth

2.05 Between the periods 1951-61 and 1961-71, Indonesia's population growth rate changed marginally, from 2.0% to 2.1%. Between 1971-80, the rate increased to 2.3%. With the exception of nine provinces, all the remaining showed growth rates higher than those prevailing in the preceeding intercensal period (Table 2.4). With the exception of Jakarta and West Java in Java, which recorded a growth rate in excess of the prevailing national figure, high growth rates are concentrated in the provinces of the Outer Islands, mainly because of higher fertility levels. Some of these provinces, however, such as Lampung, Jambi, and East Kalimantan, are also the recipients of large influxes of population from Java-Bali as part of the resettlement schemes.

Table 2.2. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCE, 1980

Province/Region	Percentage distribution of population 1980 (%)	Population density 1980 (persons per sq.km.)	Percentage distribution of land area (%)
Daerah Istimewa Aceh	1.77	47	2.88
North Sumatra	5.67	118	3.69
West Sumatra	2.31	68	2.59
Riau	1.47	23	4.93
Jambi	0.98	32	2.34
South Sumatra	3.14	45	5.40
Bengkulu	0.52	36	1.10
Lampung	3.14	139	1.74
Sumatra	19.00	59	24.67
DKI Jakarta	4.41	11,028	0.03
West Java	18.61	594	2.41
Central Java	17.20	742	1.78
D. I. Yogyakarta	1.87	868	0.17
East Java	19.79	609	2.50
Java	61.88	691	6.89
West Kalimantan	1.68	17	7.65
Central Kalimantan	1.85	6	7.05
South Kalimantan	1.40	55	1.96
East Kalimantan	0.83	6	10.55
Kalimantan	4.56	12	28.11
North Sulawesi	1.43	111	0.99
Central Sulawesi	0.87	18	3.63
South Sulawesi	4.11	83	3.79
Southeast Sulawesi	0.64	34	1.44
Sulawesi	7.05	55	9.85
Bali	1.67	444	0.29
West Nusa Tenggara	1.85	135	1.05
East Nusa Tenggara	1.86	57	2.49
Maluku	0.96	19	3.88
Irian Jaya	0.79	3	21.99
Indonesia	100.0	77	100.0

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Table 2.3: DISTRIBUTION AND REDISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY PROVINCES, 1930-80

Provinces	% of total population				Change in percentage of total		
	1930	1961	1971	1980	1930-61	1961-71	1971-80
Daerah Istimewa Aceh	1.65	1.68	1.68	1.77	0.03	0	0.09
North Sumatra	4.18	5.11	5.55	5.67	0.93	0.44	0.12
West Sumatra	3.15	2.39	2.34	2.31	-0.76	-0.56	-0.03
Riau	0.81	1.27	1.38	1.47	0.46	0.11	0.09
Jambi	0.04	0.76	0.84	0.98	0.36	0.08	0.14
South Sumatra	2.27	2.86	2.89	3.14	0.59	0.03	0.25
Bengkulu	0.42	0.42	0.44	0.52	0	0.02	0.08
Lampung	0.70	1.72	2.33	3.14	1.02	0.61	0.81
Sumatra	13.58	16.21	17.45	19.00	2.63	1.24	1.55
DKI Jakarta	0.88	3.06	3.84	4.41	2.18	0.78	0.57
West Java	17.89	18.14	18.14	18.61	0.25	0	0.47
Central Java	22.57	18.96	18.35	17.20	-3.61	-0.61	-1.15
D.I. Yogyakarta	2.57	2.31	2.09	1.87	-0.26	-0.22	-0.22
East Java	24.79	22.48	21.41	19.79	-2.31	-1.07	1.62
Java	68.70	64.95	63.83	61.88	-3.75	-1.12	-1.95
West Kalimantan	1.32	1.63	1.69	1.68	0.31	0.06	-0.01
Central Kalimantan	0.33	0.51	0.59	0.65	0.18	0.08	0.06
South Kalimantan	1.44	1.52	1.42	1.40	0.08	-0.10	-0.02
East Kalimantan	0.47	0.57	0.62	0.83	0.10	0.05	0.21
Kalimantan	3.56	4.23	4.32	4.56	0.67	0.09	0.24
North Sulawesi	1.23	1.35	1.44	1.43	0.12	0.09	-0.01
Central Sulawesi	0.64	0.71	0.77	0.87	0.07	0.06	0.10
South Sulawesi	4.43	4.65	4.34	4.11	0.22	-0.31	-0.23
Southeast Sulawesi	0.66	0.58	0.60	0.64	-0.08	0.02	0.04
Sulawesi	6.96	7.29	7.15	7.05	0.33	-0.14	-0.10
Bali	1.81	1.84	1.78	1.67	0.03	-0.06	-0.11
West Nusa Tenggara	1.67	1.86	1.85	1.85	0.19	-0.01	0
East Nusa Tenggara	2.21	2.03	1.92	1.86	-0.18	-0.11	-0.06
Maluku		0.81	0.92	0.96		0.11	0.04
Irian Jaya		0.78	0.78	0.79		0.01	

Source: 1930-1971: ESCAP, Migration, Urbanization and Development in Indonesia. United Nations, New York, 1981, Table 27.

Table 2.4: GROWTH RATES BY PROVINCE, 1961-80

Provinces	Growth rate 1961-71	Growth rate 1971-80
Daerah Istimewa Aceh	2.14	2.93
North Sumatra	2.96	2.60
West Sumatra	1.82	2.21
Riau	2.99	3.11
Jambi	3.25	4.07
South Sumatra	2.21	3.32
Bengkulu	2.55	4.39
Lampung	5.82	5.77
DKI Jakarta	5.09	3.93
West Java	2.05	2.66
Central Java	1.70	1.64
D.I. Yogyakarta	1.02	1.10
East Java	1.55	1.49
West Kalimantan	2.07	2.31
Central Kalimantan	3.60	3.43
South Kalimantan	1.44	2.16
East Kalimantan	2.92	5.73
North Sulawesi	2.79	2.31
Central Sulawesi	2.82	3.86
South Sulawesi	1.37	1.74
Southeast Sulawesi	2.47	3.09
Bali	1.74	1.69
West Nusa Tenggara	2.00	2.36
East Nusa Tenggara	1.55	1.95
Maluku	3.24	2.88
Irian Jaya	2.04	2.67
Indonesia	2.10	2.32

Source: 1961-71 and 1971-80: 1980 Census of Population.

Components of Population Growth

2.06 Fertility. A system of compulsory registration of vital events does not exist in Indonesia. Direct estimates of crude birth rates and other fertility indices are not available. This discussion draws on estimates of total fertility rates (TFRs) /2 for the provinces which were calculated using information on children ever born and births in the 12 months preceeding the survey. Table 2.5 shows the TFRs in 1980 derived for the provinces./3 The data show that between 1967-70 and 1980, the TFR in Indonesia has fallen by 18.2%, from 5.5 to 4.5, and that declines in fertility have also occurred in all the provinces. The most spectacular decline was in Bali, where the TFR dropped by 38% between 1967-70 and 1980. The provinces of Java, with the exception of Jakarta, also experienced substantial fertility declines, in excess of the overall national decline. Most of these reductions are attributable to the successful implementation of the family planning program./4 Substantial reductions in TFR also were recorded in Sumatra even though the TFR levels were still high. In Kalimantan and Sulawesi the TFR reductions were meagre and the absolute levels of TFR were higher.

/2 The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or group of women) during her lifetime if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

/3 Underenumeration and age mis-statements affected provincial estimates thus obtained to varying degrees, depending on the extent of the problem in these provinces. Adjustments were therefore made to these rates based on an estimated TFR of 4.5 in 1980 for Indonesia, and on past fertility trends derived from the 1971 Census, the 1976 Indonesia Fertility Survey (for Java-Bali) and the 1979 National Socio-Economic Survey. The TFR estimate derived for Irian Jaya was considered unsuitable even after adjustments; hence the TFR of Maluku, the province closest to it, was used instead.

/4 In Java, around 30% of women in the reproductive age group were using contraceptives, according to the 1980 census data. In Bali the percentage was 50. In other regions the percentages were low - less than 20%. Note that the government family planning program was introduced first in Java-Bali in the early 70's.

Table 2.5: TOTAL FERTILITY RATES, 1967-70 and 1980, BY PROVINCE

Provinces	1967-70	1980	% change in TFR
Daerah Istimewa Aceh	6.2	4.9	-21.0
North Sumatra	7.0	5.3	-24.3
West Sumatra	6.1	4.9	-19.7
Riau	5.8	5.1	-12.1
Jambi	6.3	4.9	-22.2
South Sumatra	6.3	5.2	-17.5
Bengkulu	6.6	5.5	-16.7
Lampung	6.3	5.2	-17.5
DKI Jakarta	5.1	4.2	-17.6
West Java	5.9	4.6	-22.0
Central Java	5.3	4.3	-18.9
D.I. Yogyakarta	4.7	3.4	-27.7
East Java	4.7	3.4	-23.4
West Kalimantan	6.1	5.4	-11.5
Central Kalimantan	6.7	5.6	-16.4
South Kalimantan	5.4	4.3	-20.4
East Kalimantan	5.4	4.7	-13.0
North Sulawesi	6.7	6.4	-4.5
Central Sulawesi	6.4	6.1	-4.7
South Sulawesi	5.6	5.4	-3.6
Southeast Sulawesi	6.4	6.1	-4.7
Bali	5.8	3.6	-37.9
West Nusa Tenggara	6.5	5.8	-10.7
East Nusa Tenggara	5.8	5.6	-3.4
Maluku	6.7	6.5	-3.0
Irian Jaya	7.1/a	6.5	-8.5
Indonesia	5.5	4.5	-18.2

/a Figure for urban areas only.

Sources: 1967-70: Lee-Jay Cho, et. al. Estimates of Fertility and Mortality in Indonesia. Central Bureau of Statistics, Jakarta. January 1976; 1980 census of Population.

1980: Estimated from the 1980 Census of Population.

2.07 Mortality. Estimates of infant and child mortality in Indonesia are made from census and survey data on child survivorship. Table 2.6 shows the infant mortality rates and the corresponding estimates of expectation of life for each province. Compared to the wide variations in fertility, mortality differentials appear somewhat less pronounced. The lowest mortality rate was in Yogyakarta in Java and the highest level was in West Nusatenggara. In fact, mortality declined in all the provinces, except West Nusatenggara where the infant mortality rate increased from 170 to 188 per 1,000 live births in the 70's (Table 2.7). Overall, infant mortality is still very high in Indonesia; at the time of the census, 18 out of the 26 provinces had IMRs of 100 or over.

2.08 Migration. In-migrants into and out-migrants from provinces by age and sex were calculated from the 5% sample of the 1980 census on the basis of information on current residence and residence five years ago. This yielded age-sex-specific information on net migrants, aged 5 years and over.

2.09 Table 2.8 illustrates two important facts concerning migration in Indonesia, The population of Indonesia is relatively immobile; between 1975 and 1980 only 3.5 million people aged 5 years and over comprising roughly 2.4% of the total population moved across provincial boundaries. The pattern of population movements (Table 2.8) shows two dominant streams: the first is the influx of migrants into metropolitan Jakarta and Lampung, two areas with very dissimilar economies. Metropolitan Jakarta dominates in Indonesia's urban bound migration and Lampung is the focus of settlement schemes associated with official transmigration. The second major stream is population movement out of Central and East Java. Prior to 1970, regions of Kalimantan, Maluku and Irian Jaya showed net losses of population. In recent years, mostly because the focus of transmigration shifted away from Sumatra to these areas, they showed a net gain in population between 1975-80.

2.10 Components of Population Growth. A decomposition of the provincial growth rates into the two basic components of natural increase and migration is presented in Table 2.9. Migration contributed significantly to the population growth of Jambi, Bengkulu, Lampung, Cewntral and East Kalimantan, and Sulawesi in the Outer Islands and Jakarta in Java. The growth rates of these provinces increased by at least 20-35% because of net in-migration. A substantial annual rate of net migration loss was recorded in Central Java. Its growth rate decreased by about 35% because of net out-migration. For most of the provinces, therefore, the growth rates reflect differences in the rates of natural increase. Rates of natural increase are higher in the Outer Islands than in Java-Bali. The reason for this is that higher fertility rates prevail in the Outer Islands, with mortality displaying no such regional variation. With the exception of Jakarta and West Java, the rates of natural increase in Java-Bali are much lower than the national growth rate. Jakarta and West Java, compared to the rest of Java had high levels of fertility, contributing to a relatively larger rate of natural increase.

Table 2.6: ESTIMATES OF INFANT MORTALITY RATES AND EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH BY PROVINCE, 1976-79

Provinces	Infant Mortality Rate			Expectation of Life		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Daerah Istimewa Aceh	0.099	0.082	0.091	54.2	57.2	55.81
North Sumatra	0.098	0.080	0.089	54.4	57.7	56.01
West Sumatra	0.132	0.112	0.122	48.3	51.2	49.71
Riau	0.123	0.103	0.113	49.9	53.0	51.41
Jambi	0.130	0.110	0.120	48.8	51.7	50.21
South Sumatra	0.106	0.089	0.098	52.8	56.0	54.36
Bengkulu	0.116	0.097	0.107	51.1	54.2	52.61
Lampung	0.106	0.089	0.098	52.8	56.0	54.36
Dki Jakarta	0.089	0.073	0.081	56.0	59.5	57.71
West Java	0.141	0.120	0.131	46.9	49.7	48.27
Central Java	0.117	0.098	0.108	50.9	54.0	52.41
D.I. Yogyakarta	0.070	0.056	0.063	58.9	63.5	61.14
East Java	0.123	0.103	0.113	49.9	53.0	51.41
West Kalimantan	0.127	0.107	0.117	49.2	52.2	50.66
Central Kalimantan	0.109	0.091	0.100	52.3	55.5	53.86
South Kalimantan	0.132	0.112	0.122	48.3	51.3	49.76
East Kalimantan	0.109	0.091	0.100	52.3	55.5	53.86
North Sulawesi	0.104	0.087	0.096	53.2	56.5	54.81
Central Sulawesi	0.139	0.118	0.129	47.1	50.0	48.51
South Sulawesi	0.117	0.098	0.108	50.9	54.0	52.41
Southeast Sulawesi	0.127	0.107	0.117	49.2	52.2	50.66
Bali	0.096	0.081	0.089	54.4	57.7	56.01
West Nusa Tenggara	0.202	0.173	0.188	38.0	40.7	39.32
East Nusa Tenggara	0.135	0.115	0.125	47.8	50.7	49.21
Maluku	0.135	0.115	0.125	47.8	50.7	49.21
Irian Jaya /a	0.135	0.115	0.125	47.8	50.7	49.21

/a Assumed to be same as the estimates for Maluku

Source: 1980 Census of Population (unpublished data from the Central Bureau of Statistics, Jakarta, adjusted at the Bank, on the basis of trial runs of population projections).

Table 2.7 PERCENT DECLINE IN IMRs BETWEEN 1971 AND 1980 BY PROVINCE

Province	% Change	1967-70	1976-79
Daerah Istimewa Aceh	-30.0	0.130	0.091
North Sumatra	-20.5	0.112	0.089
West Sumatra	-14.1	0.142	0.122
Riau	-2.6	0.116	0.173
Jambi	-23.6	0.157	0.120
South Sumatra	-35.9	0.153	0.098
Bengkulu	27.7	0.148	0.107
Lampung	-32.4	0.145	0.098
DKI Jakarta	-35.2	0.125	0.081
West Java	-17.6	0.159	0.131
Central Java	-26.5	0.147	0.108
D.I. Yogyakarta	-57.1	0.147	0.063
East Java	-15.0	0.133	0.113
West Kalimantan	-15.2	0.138	0.117
Central Kalimantan	-22.5	0.129	0.100
South Kalimantan	-14.1	0.142	0.122
East Kalimantan	-15.3	0.118	0.100
North Sulawesi	-14.3	0.112	0.096
Central Sulawesi	-5.1	0.136	0.129
South Sulawesi	-29.9	0.154	0.108
Southeast Sulawesi	-26.9	0.160	0.117
Bali	-32.6	0.132	0.089
West Nusa Tenggara	+10.6	0.170	0.188
East Nusa Tenggara	-8.1	0.136	0.125
Maluku	-11.3	0.141	0.125
Irian Jaya/b	NA	NA	0.125

NA = Not available.

Sources: 1967-70: Lee-Jay Cho, et. al. Estimates of Fertility and Mortality Indonesia; Central Bureau of Statistics, Jakarta. January 1976, Table 8,1.
1976-79: Table 2.6

Table 2.8 IN-MIGRANTS TO, OUT-MIGRANTS FROM, AND NET MIGRANTS (5+ YEARS) BY PROVINCE, 1975-80

Province	Migrants (1975-80)		
	In	Out	Net
Daerah Istimewa Aceh	49,848	28.248	21,600
North Sumatra	85,534	177,289	--91,755
West Sumatra	90,603	153,239	--62,636
Riau	93,948	53,757	40,191
Jambi	105,779	36,178	69,601
South Sumatra	216,354	132,011	84,343
Bengkulu	64,583	15,899	48,684
Lampung	494,991	45,594	449,397
DKI Jakarta	746,710	382,326	364,384
West Java	506,532	468,441	38,091
Central Java	174,142	908,302	-734,160
D.I. Yogyakarta	93,815	72933	20,882
East Java	193,402	570,555	-377153
West Kalimantan	37,719	28,431	9,288
Central Kalimantan	47,894	159,89	31,905
South Kalimantan	59,669	46,061	13,608
East Kalimantan	108,392	20,334	88,058
North Sulawesi	44,106	38,259	5,847
Central Sulawesi	80,494	17,282	63,212
South Sulawesi	56,888	147,855	-90,967
Southeast Sulawesi	49,358	29,575	19,783
Bali	35,993	52,404	-16,411
West Nusa Tenggara	22,396	39,987	-16,591
East Nusa Tenggara	23,291	34,713	-11,422
Maluku	43,907	26,995	16,912
Irian Jaya	31,500	16,191	15,309
Indonesia /a	3,557,848	3,557,848	0

Source: Tabulations from the 1980 Population Census.

Table 2.9. ESTIMATES OF NET MIGRATION AND NATURAL INCREASE COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE IN PROVINCES, 1971-80

Provinces	Growth rate	Net migration	Natural increases
Daerah Istimewa Aceh	2.93	0.17	2.76
North Sumara	2.60	-0.22	2.82
West Sumatra	2.21	-0.36	2.57
Riau	3.11	0.37	2.74
Jambi	4.07	0.99	3.08
South Sumatra	3.32	0.37	2.95
Bengkulu	4.39	1.31	3.08
Lampung	5.77	2.04	3.73
DKI Jakarta	3.93	1.15	2.78
West Java	2.66	0.03	2.63
Central Java	1.64	-0.57	2.21
D.I. Yogyakarta	1.10	0.15	0.95
East Java	1.49	-0.26	1.75
West Kalimantan	2.31	0.07	2.24
Central Kalimantan	3.43	0.68	2.75
South Kalimantan	2.16	0.13	2.03
East Kalimantan	5.73	2.00	3.73
North Sulawesi	2.31	0.06	2.25
Central Sulawesi	3.86	1.10	2.85
South Sulawesi	1.74	-0.30	2.04
Southeast Sulawesi	3.09	0.42	2.67
Bali	1.69	-0.14	1.82
West Nusa Tenggara	2.36	-0.12	2.48
East Nusa Tenggara	1.95	-0.08	2.03
Maluku	2.88	0.24	2.64
Irian Jaya	2.67	0.26	2.41
Indonesia	2.33	0	2.33

Source: Calculations based on the 1980 Population Census.

CHAPTER 3

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (1980-2000) AND IMPLICATIONS

3.01 The demographic processes of natural increase and migration are used to evaluate the most likely growth of provincial population. Population projections for each province were prepared by the component method using the Coale-Demeny West Model Life Tables./5

Base Data and Assumptions

3.02 Population. The base for these projections was the provincial age-sex enumeration in the 5.0% sample of the 1980 Population Census. Because age-reporting errors are serious in Indonesian census data, the age structure was smoothed using the United Nations procedure./6

3.03 Fertility. Fertility was assumed to decline to replacement level (NRR = 1)/7 for all the provinces, but the pace of decline varied depending on the current fertility level and the prevailing mortality conditions. Provinces with low levels of fertility and mortality, such as Bali, are expected to reach replacement level earlier than the nation as whole, which is expected to be during 2015-20, while those with higher levels of fertility and mortality, such as South Sulawesi and Maluku, are not expected to reach replacement level till 2020-25 and 2025-30 respectively.

3.04 The projected TFR's are obtained by fitting three curves. First, the exponential curve is fitted between two TFR values: the TFR for 1975-80 and that of the year when NRR = 1. This curve is used to estimate the TFR in 1985-90. Second, a reverse geometric curve is fitted between 1975-80 and 1985-90. Finally, a geometric curve is used for the period beyond 1985-90. This procedure ensures a slower decline in the beginning when TFR is high and a faster decline at the intermediate level.

/5 Coale, Ansley and Paul Demeny. Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Populations. Princeton, N.J.; Princeton University Press, 1968.

/6 Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Methods for Population Projections by Age and Sex. Manual III, Population Studies No. 25. New York, 1956, Chapter III.

/7 The net reproduction rate (NRR) is the average number of daughters that would be born to a woman (or a group of women) if she passed through her lifetime from birth conforming to the age-specific fertility and mortality rates for a given year. Replacement level fertility is the level of fertility at which a cohort of women, on an average, will have only enough daughters to replace themselves in the populaton. An NRR of 1.0 is replacement level.

3.05 Mortality. In order to ensure consistency between provincial projections and the Bank's populaton projection for Indonesia, mortality conditions were assumed to improve steadily in all the provinces.

3.06 Migration. Annual net migrants for provinces by age and sex were calculated from information on current residence and residence five years ago. This yielded information on migrants aged 5 years and older. The number of migrants aged 0-4 were estimated using area-specific child-woman ratios./8 The pattern and volume of migration observed between 1975-80 was held to be constant upto the year 2000.

Implications of the Projections

3.07 Population Growth and Distribution. The projections do not indicate any dramatic changes in the distribution of the population between Java and the other provinces (Table 3.1). Jakarta's share of the national population continues to grow; the decline in the share of population of the other provinces in Java is large enough to offset the gains made by Jakarta. Java's share is projected to decline from 62% in 1980 to 58% in 2000. Sumatra accounts for the largest increase in share,from 19% in 1980 to 22% in 2000. Kalimantan and Sulawesi also will have slightly raised population shares.

3.08 Because of the assumption of declining fertility, Indonesia's growth rate is expected to decline from 2.33 in 1971-80 to 2.04 in 1980-90 and further to 1.78 between 1990-2000. With the exception of Yogyakarta and East Nusatenggara, population growth in all other provinces also is expected to slow down (Table 3.2) The upward swing in the growth rates of Yogyakarta and East Nusatenggara between 1980-90 is due to the impact of the age structure on fertility.

3.09 Changes in the age structure of the population can have important welfare implications. Table 3.3 shows the trend in dependency ratios between 1980-2000 for the provinces. The assumed fertility reduction exerts a downward pressure on the dependency ratio, indicating a decline in the number of dependents per 1,000 individuals of working age. In spite of this downward trend, relatively high dependency ratios (800 and over) will still prevail in 1990 in some of the Outer Island provinces, which will decline further only by 2000.

/8 For formulae, see Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Methods of Measuring Internal Migration, Manual VI, Population Studies No. 47, United Nations, New York, 1970, p. 34.

Table 3.1 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AMONG PROVINCES,1980-2000

Province	Midyear population (000's) 1980	1990	2000	Percentage distribution 1980	2000
Daerah Istimewa Aceh	2,592	3,325	4,098	1.8	1.9
North Sumatra	8,301	10,552	13,023	5.7	6.1
West Sumatra	3,390	3,967	4,645	2.3	2.2
Riau	2,147	2,841	3,622	1.5	1.7
Jambi	1,429	1,955	2,560	1.0	1.2
South Sumatra	4,589	6,079	7,731	3.1	3.6
Bengkulu	759	1,087	1,475	0.5	0.7
Lampung	4,550	6,874	9,528	3.1	4.5
Sumatra				19.0	21.9
DKI Jakarta	6,413	9,170	12,093	4.4	5.7
West Java	27,282	33,089	39,643	18.7	18.6
Central Java	25,293	28,595	31,669	17.3	14.8
Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta	2,747	3,263	3,768	1.9	1.8
East Java	29,099	32,704	36,101	19.9	16.9
Java				62.2	57.8
West Kalimantan	2,472	3,179	3,945	1.7	1.8
Central Kalimantan	946	1,309	1,709	0.6	0.8
South Kalimantan	2,054	2,516	3,023	1.4	1.4
East Kalimantan	1,195	1,700	2,275	0.8	1.1
Kalimantan				5.5	5.1
North Sulawesi	2,104	2,866	3,650	1.4	1.7
Central Sulawesi	1,272	1,801	2,398	0.9	1.1
South Sulawesi	6,040	7,576	9,174	4.1	4.3
Southeast Sulawesi	935	1,290	1,687	0.6	0.8
Sulawesi				(7.0)	(7.9)
Bali	2,463	2,846	3,251	1.7	1.5
West Nusa Tenggara	2,709	3,251	3,870	1.9	1.8
East Nusa Tenggara	2,726	3,415	4,163	1.9	2.0
Maluku	1,397	1,870	2,411	1.0	1.1
Irian Jaya	1,101	1,563	2,042	0.8	1.0
Indonesia /a	146,005	178,683	213,554	100.0	100.0

/a Excludes East Timor.

Table 3.2: ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATES BY PROVINCE, 1971-2000

Province	1971-80	1980-90	1990-2000
Daerah Istimewa Aceh	2.93	2.49	2.09
North Sumatra	2.60	2.40	2.10
West Sumatra	2.21	1.57	1.58
Riau	3.11	2.80	2.43
Jambi	4.07	3.13	2.70
South Sumatra	3.32	2.81	2.40
Bengkulu	4.39	3.59	3.05
Lampung	5.77	4.13	3.26
DKI Jakarta	3.93	3.58	2.77
West Java	2.66	1.93	1.81
Central Java	1.64	1.23	1.02
D.I. Yogyakarta	1.10	1.72	1.44
East Java	1.49	1.17	0.96
West Kalimantan	2.31	2.52	2.16
Central Kalimantan	3.43	3.25	2.67
South Kalimantan	2.16	2.03	1.84
East Kalimantan	5.73	3.52	2.91
North Sulawesi	2.31	3.09	2.42
Central Sulawesi	3.86	3.48	2.86
North Sulawesi	1.74	2.27	1.91
Southeast Sulawesi	3.09	3.22	2.68
Bali	1.69	1.45	1.33
West Nusa Tenggara	2.36	1.82	1.74
East Nusa Tenggara	1.95	2.25	1.98
Maluku	2.88	2.92	2.54
Irian Jaya	2.67	3.50	2.67
Indonesia	2.33	2045	1.78

Table 3.3: DEPENDENCY BURDEN,/a 1980-2000
(PER 1,000 POPULATION) BY PROVINCE

Province	1980	1990	2000
Daerah Istimewa Aceh	859	726	618
North Sumatra	952	795	678
West Sumatra	891	745	673
Riau	865	731	634
Jambi	856	695	607
South Sumatra	890	748	639
Bengkulu	962	766	656
Lampung	902	707	606
DKI Jakarta	703	635	553
West Java	824	687	613
Central Java	760	663	598
D.I. Yogyakarta	688	569	527
East Java	664	576	536
West Kalimantan	842	755	652
Central Kalimantan	895	756	645
South Kalimantan	799	644	584
East Kalimantan	802	650	575
North Sulawesi	839	840	737
Central Sulawesi	913	787	671
North Sulawesi	863	787	686
Southeast Sulawesi	992	851	698
Bali	759	601	540
West Nusa Tenggara	882	759	664
East Nusa Tenggara	856	787	673
Maluku	906	855	732
Irian Jaya	800	827	695

/a Population (0-14) + Population (65+) over population (15-64)

3.10 School Age Population. Table 3.4 shows the primary school-age population for the next two decades, and their proportion relative to the total population, by province. The short-term effect of fertility decline on younger age-groups is apparent in the reduced proportions of the primary school age population in 1990 and 2000; the long-term effect of continued fertility decline will be the reduced size of the cohort.

Table 3.4 PRIMARY SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION (AGED 7-12 YEARS) BY PROVINCE,1980-2000.

Province	(Population in 000s) 1980	1990	2000	Proportion of population 1980	1990	2000	Growth rate 1980-90	1990-2000
Daerah Istimewa Aceh	428	498	557	16.50	14.99	13.59	1.5	1.1
North Sumatra	1,440	1,655	1,898	17.35	15.69	14.57	1.4	1.4
West Sumatra	560	595	646	16.51	15.01	13.90	0.6	0.8
Riau	350	432	505	16.29	15.19	13.95	2.1	1.6
Jambi	232	291	347	16.26	14.88	13.57	2.3	1.8
South Sumatra	764	938	1,079	16.64	15.44	13.96	2.1	1.4
Bengkulu	128	170	209	16.85	15.67	14.14	2.8	2.1
Lampung	772	1,032	1,293	16.96	15.02	13.57	2.9	2.3
DKI Jakarta	940	1,245	1,567	14.66	13.58	12.96	2.8	2.3
West Java	4,367	4,822	5,250	16.01	14.57	13.24	1.0	0.9
Central Java	3,959	3,982	4,067	15.65	13.93	12.84	0.1	0.2
D.I. Yogyakarta	405	377	433	14.74	11.57	11.49	-0.7	1.4
East Java	4,251	4,063	4,202	14.61	12.42	11.67	-0.5	0.3
West Kalimantan	397	489	557	16.06	15.40	14.12	2.1	1.3
Central Kalimantan	157	202	242	16.58	15.46	14.15	2.5	1.8
South Kalimantan	335	350	393	16.30	13.92	13.00	0.4	1.2
East Kalimantan	185	244	295	15.48	14.32	12.98	2.8	1.9
North Sulawesi	351	437	563	16.66	15.23	15.42	2.2	2.1
Central Sulawesi	211	284	349	16.58	15.76	14.57	3.0	2.1
South Sulawesi	1,008	1,165	1,328	16.69	15.38	14.48	1.4	1.3
Southeast Sulawesi	162	215	252	17.32	16.67	14.94	2.8	1.6
Bali	383	362	387	15.56	12.73	11.90	-0.6	0.7
West Nusa Tenggara	443	506	542	16.37	15.57	14.00	1.3	0.7
East Nusa Tenggara	431	531	592	15.80	15.56	14.23	2.1	1.1
Maluku	224	305	363	16.00	16.29	15.06	3.1	1.7
Irian Jaya	176	254	306	15.97	16.24	14.96	3.7	1.9
Indonesia	23,059	25,444	28,222	-	-	-	1.0	1.0

3.11 Tables 3.5 and 3.6 show the junior and senior secondary school-aged populations and their proportion relative to the total population. Unlike the primary school age population the junior and senior school-aged population for 1980 and 1990 is independent of the fertility assumptions in the projection, since all the children of relevant ages were already born. The trend in the junior secondary school aged population between 1980-1990 is similar to that of the primary school aged population indicating a commencement in fertility decline as early as the mid-1970s for many of the provinces.

3.12 The trend of the population aged 16-18 between 1980-1990 is different. In most of the provinces their proportion relative to the total population increases. This is due to a combination of two factors. First, as fertility declines, the proportion of the population in the younger ages declines as a proportion of the total population, while that in the older ages increases as a consequence. Second, steady improvements in mortality conditions ensure the survival of a larger proportion of the population at older ages.

3.13 Current rates of enrollement for junior and senior secondary schools are low. In 1980, 34.0% of the children aged 13-15 were enrolled in schools with provincial rates ranging from 24.0% in West Java to 63.0% in Yogyakarta. The corresponding rates among secondary school aged children were 19.0% with a low of 1.0% in Lampung and a high of 45% in Yogyakarta. If the current rates of enrollment in junior and senior high schools remains constant upto 1990, approximately 573,000 more places would be needed in junior secondary schools and about 450,000 in senior secondary schools. (Because this projection of seats does not take into consideration repeaters, it represents a minimum estimate of additional places needed). Public demand for secondary education, especially junior secondary is rising, mostly in line with the number of primary school graduates. Within the government, consideration is being given to a program designed to raise the gross enrollment rate to 100.0% at the junior secondary level and to 75.0% at the senior secondary level by 1990. Overall, this would imply an increase in junior secondary enrollments from 3.5 million in 1980 to at least 12.0 million in 1990, and in senior secondary from 1.8 million to 9.0 million during the same period. Although the quantitative aspect is likely to be within the financial capabilities of the government, the major obstacles may turn out to be the shortage of well-trained teachers and the absence of administrative capabilities needed to implement such a program within the time available.

3.14 Working-age Population. Projection of the labor force in Indonesia depends primarily on population at ages 10 through 59, and on assumptions regarding future participation rates. The discussion here is on the working-age population (10-59 years). The population aged 10-59 in all the provinces is expected to grow faster than the total population (Table 3.7). This growth is expected to be high in the decade 1980-1990, and to slow down between 1990-2000. The slowing down is due primarily to the smaller increase in the population aged 10-24 between 1990-2000 (Table 3.8). The higher growth rates for population 25-59 between 1990-2000 compared to their younger counterparts is due to a combination of past high fertility and rapidly improving mortality conditions.

Table 3.5 JUNIOR AND SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGED POPULATION 1980-2000 BY PROVINCE (in 000s)

Province	1980		1990		2000	
	13-15	16-18	13-15	16-18	13-15	16-18
Daerah Isitmewa Aceh	188	167	233	244	267	259
North Sumatra	654	586	760	719	893	845
West Sumatra	251	222	294	276	298	280
Riau	156	143	198	182	233	220
Jambi	103	94	139	129	160	151
South Sumatra	340	306	437	403	506	481
Bengkulu	56	50	81	73	95	89
Lampung	327	287	497	468	602	572
Dki Jakarta	467	473	522	511	747	729
West Java	1,884	1,665	2,383	,2257	2,442	2,328
Central Java	1,825	1,641	1,919	1,877	1,978	1,913
D.I. Yogyakarta	205	193	181	196	213	206
East Java	1,980	1,811	2,014	2,057	2,053	2,002
West Kalimantan	176	160	219	205	265	255
Central Kalimantan	69	62	90	85	114	109
South Kalimantan	148	132	174	173	185	176
East Kalimantan	84	79	115	104	135	127
North Sulawesi	161	145	166	177	278	270
Central Sulawesi	91	81	126	119	166	159
South Sulawesi	427	366	511	513	646	632
Southeast Sulawesi	66	57	95	89	120	117
Bali	171	152	186	190	183	175
West Nusa Tenggara	175	147	242	231	253	245
East Nusa Tenggara	188	168	236	221	284	277
Maluku	98	90	131	119	171	164
Irian Jaya	74	67	99	95	151	150
Indonesia	(10,364)	(9,344)	(12,048)	(11,693)	(13,438)	(12,931)

Table 3.6: SECONDARY SCHOOL AGE POPULATION AS A PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, BY PROVINCE, 1980 - 2000

Province	1980		1990		2000	
	13-15	16-18	13-15	16-18	13-15	16-18
Daerah Istimewa Aceh	7.25	6.45	7.02	6.74	6.53	6.31
North Sumatra	7.88	7.06	7.20	6.81	6.85	6.49
West Sumatra	7.42	6.56	7.41	6.95	6.42	6.03
Riau	7.25	6.66	6.97	6.42	6.44	6.08
Jambi	7.21	6.59	7.12	6.59	6.26	5.92
South Sumatra	7.40	6.66	7.18	6.62	6.54	6.22
Bengkulu	7.39	6.56	7.44	6.68	6.47	6.06
Lampung	7.18	6.30	7.23	6.80	6.32	6.00
Dki Jakarta	7.28	7.37	5.70	5.57	6.18	6.03
West Java	6.90	6.10	7.20	6.82	6.16	5.87
Central Java	7.21	6.49	6.71	6.56	6.25	6.04
D.I. Yogyakarta	7.47	7.02	5.56	6.00	5.64	5.47
East Java	6.81	6.22	6.16	6.29	5.70	5.56
West Kalimantan	7.11	6.45	6.90	6.44	6.71	6.46
Central Kalimantan	7.25	6.54	6.90	6.48	6.67	6.37
South Kalimantan	7.21	6.43	6.90	6.86	6.11	5.82
East Kalimantan	7.01	6.64	6.78	6.14	5.95	5.59
North Sulawesi	7.67	6.91	5.80	6.17	7.61	7.40
Central Sulawesi	7.15	6.39	6.99	6.63	6.92	6.65
South Sulawesi	7.8	6.06	6.75	6.78	7.04	6.89
Southeast Sulawesi	7.11	6.08	7.38	6.92	7.13	6.91
Bali	6.69	6.16	6.55	6.69	5.63	5.39
West Nusa Tenggara	6.46	5.42	7.46	7.11	6.53	6.34
East Nusa Tenggara	6.88	6.16	6.90	6.47	6.83	6.65
Maluku	7.03	6.45	7.00	6.39	7.11	6.82
Irian Jaya	6.75	6.12	6.31	6.11	7.40	7.34

Table 3.7: WORKING-AGE POPULATION (10-59 YEARS) BY PROVINCE, 1980-2000

Province	Population in '000s			Growth rate	
	1980	1990	2000	1980-90	1990-2000
Daerah Isimewa Aceh	1,680	2,259	2,895	2.96	2.48
North Sumatra	5,261	7,004	9,039	2.86	2.55
West Sumatra	2,159	2,673	3,177	2.14	1.73
Riau	1,397	1,943	2,549	3.30	2.71
Jambi	933	1,362	1,821	3.67	2.90
South Sumatra	2,954	4,126	5,423	3.34	2.73
Bengkulu	475	737	1,027	4.39	3.32
Lampung	2,923	4,764	6,780	4.88	3.53
Dki Jakarta	4,467	6,405	8,823	3.76	3.20
West Java	17,834	22,947	27,815	2.52	1.92
Central Java	16,996	19,668	22,215	1.46	1.22
D.I. Yogyakarta	1,895	2,283	2,707	1.86	1.70
East Java	20,227	23,136	25,698	1.34	1.05
West Kalimantan	1,613	2,140	2,756	2.83	2.53
Central Kalimantan	608	881	1,200	3.71	3.09
South Kalimantan	1,370	1,768	2,149	2.55	1.95
East Kalimantan	794	1,203	1,628	4.15	3.03
North Sulawesi	1,386	1,799	2,493	2.61	3.26
Central Sulawesi	811	1,201	1,674	3.93	3.32
South Sulawesi	3,908	4,968	6,320	2.40	2.41
Southeast Sulawesi	578	846	1,168	3.81	3.23
Bali	1,642	2,013	2,332	2.04	1.47
West Nusa Tenggara	1,720	2,202	2,676	2.47	1.95
East Nusa Tenggara	1,748	2,257	2,881	2.56	2.44
Maluku	881	1,209	1,637	3.16	3.03
Irian Jaya	735	1,012	1,425	3.20	3.42

Table 3.8 ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATES OF THE POPULATION AGED 10-59, 1980-2000 BY PROVINCE

Province	10-24		25-59	
	1980-90	1990-2000	1980-90	1990-2000
Daerah Istimewa Aceh	2.72	3.84	3.20	3.32
North Sumatra	2.38	1.54	3.40	3.52
West Sumatra	2.37	0.62	1.90	2.76
Riau	2.69	1.90	3.89	3.41
Jambi	3.29	1.90	4.26	3.74
South Sumatra	3.02	1.81	3.67	3.56
Bengkulu	4.18	2.29	4.61	4.25
Lampung	4.56	2.41	5.20	4.48
DKI Jakarta	1.90	2.69	1.67	3.57
West Java	2.67	0.90	2.38	2.81
Central Java	1.38	0.26	1.53	1.98
D.I. Yogyakarta	0.80	0.33	2.74	2.62
East Java	0.10	-0.02	1.53	1.79
West Kalimantan	2.50	1.96	3.14	3.03
Central Kalimantan	3.25	2.38	4.15	3.71
South Kalimantan	2.33	0.74	2.75	2.92
East Kalimantan	3.32	2.14	4.90	3.70
North Sulawesi	1.87	3.26	3.33	3.26
Central Sulawesi	3.53	2.76	4.32	3.83
South Sulawesi	2.63	1.87	2.18	2.90
Southeast Sulawesi	3.91	1.87	2.18	2.90
Bali	1.73	-0.10	2.30	2.61
West Nusa Tenggara	3.30	1.14	1.70	2.69
East Nusa Tenggara	2.59	1.96	2.52	2.88
Maluku	3.04	2.78	3.29	3.28
Irian Jaya	2.76	3.61	3.59	3.16

3.15 The population aged 10-24 by province represents the potential additions to the labor force, partly offset by two movements: older age-groups dropping out of the labor force; and declining participation rates as a result of expanding educational opportunities at the secondary and tertiary levels. In 1980, excluding those enrolled in primary, junior, and senior secondary schools, the youth (aged 10-24) in the labor force constituted 28.9 million people, comprising 65.0% of the population aged 10-24 years (Table 3.9). In

Table 3.9: NEW ADDITIONS TO THE WORK-FORCE, 1980 AND 1990
(in '000s)

Province	1980	1990/a	Percentage increase/a	1990/b
Daerah Istimewa Aceh	519	734	41.4	476
North Sumatra	1,672	2,249	34.5	1,501
West Sumatra	631	859	36.1	559
Riau	460	613	33.3	382
Jambi	313	446	42.5	268
South Sumatra	977	1,366	39.8	831
Bengkulu	150	239	59.3	148
Lampung	992	1,633	64.6	946
DKI Jakarta	1,397	1,717	22.9	1,268
West Java	5,680	7,736	36.2	4,525
Central Java	5,177	6,276	21.2	3,882
D.I. Yogyakarta	480	596	24.2	470
East Java	5,913	7,005	18.5	4,401
West Kalimantan	541	704	30.1	419
Central Kalimantan	202	286	41.6	174
South Kalimantan	435	584	34.3	356
East Kalimantan	262	366	39.7	225
North Sulawesi	419	544	29.8	377
Central Sulawesi	269	394	46.5	238
South Sulawesi	1,170	1,620	38.5	1,016
Southeast Sulawesi	179	274	53.1	171
Bali	448	580	29.5	401
West Nusa Tenggara	502	731	45.6	433
East Nusa Tenggara	538	714	32.7	443
Maluku	280	381	36.1	239
Irian Jaya	243	317	30.5	190
Indonesia	29,817	38,821	30.2	24,321

/a Junior and senior school enrollments same as in 1980.
/b Junior enrollment = 100.0%; senior enrollment = 75.0%.

Note: There is a small discrepancy between the totals for Indonesia obtained as a result of direct calculations and that obtained by adding the provincial totals. This is attributed to the fact that enrollment rates were rounded.

1990, assuming 100.0% enrollment in primary schools, and constant (1980) rates of enrollment in junior and senior secondary schools, youth in the labor force will be 38.8 million, representing an increase of 30.2% over 1980. The increase in the provinces ranges from a low of 18.5% in East Java to a high of 64.6% in Lampung. Increases are high in the Outer Island provinces primarily due to their relatively high fertility compared to Java-Bali in the 1970s. On the other hand, assuming 100.0% enrollment in junior schools and 75.0% enrollment in senior schools, youth in the labor force in 1990 will be only 24.3 million, representing a decrease of 18.5% compared to 1980. Education Sector expansion can effectively curb the problems of labor force explosion in the younger ages; this can be a useful strategy of avoiding unemployment and underemployment in the short-run if eventually the relatively more educated entrants into the labor market can find productive jobs.

MIGRATION: CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

In general, in the various censuses, persons were enumerated at their place of usual residence. Those who did not have a permanent residence or those who had more than one place of usual residence were recorded at the place where they were found at the census time. Residence status was achieved when a person resided in an area for six months or longer, or inteded to reside, at the place of enumeration.

In the migration study, a person was considered as a lifetime migrant if his or her place of birth was not the same as present residence. In provinces that have undergone boundary changes, the exact place of birth must be identified before specifying the birthplace. In cases where a pregnant woman returned to her parental home (or other place) for delivery, the field workers were instructed to make sure that the place of birth of the baby was the mother's usual residence.

In adopting the six month reference period one should keep in mind that it will not include temporary (less than six months) movements. For instance, the migratory behaviour of persons engaged in agricultural activities is governed by seasons of planting and harvesting. Many migrants to cities are temporary residents who otherwise are farm workers during peak agricultural periods. Such temporary movement is not captured in the census.

The analysis of lifetime migration while successful in explaining the overall historical movements of persons at two points in time, has several limitations, the most serious of which is the inability to capture multiple movements since birth. Under the concept of "lifetime migration" return migrants may be misclassified as non-migrants. These shortcomings were overcome in part by the inclusion of questions on duration of residence at present province and residence 5 years prior to the census.

The same principles were applied to questions regarding residence 5 years earlier and asked of persons 5 years of age and over. The information measures migration from a fixed time prior to the census. Again, one of the pitfalls in this approach is the lack of information on movements that occured during the intervening period. However, it shortens the interval specified when using birthplace data.

Both the 1971 and the 1980 censuses included a question on the duration of residence in province of present residence, and province of previous residence. The combined information plus the 1980 question on residence five years prior to the census shed considerable light on interprovincial migration.

It should be noted that there are difficulties resulting from the use of provinces as the reference unit in drawing conclusions from the census data regarding mobility. The collection of mobility data based on lower administrative units is surely needed, but is considered too expensive. The

census organizers felt that specifyirg the name of regency or municipality would create too many problems during enumeration.

A large proportion of migration in Indonesia occurs within a province, but this is not captured by the censuses. In this context, a complicating factor is the tremendous variation in the geographical size of provinces. For example, Irian Jaya which comprises half of the island of New Guinea has an area of 422 thousand square kilometers, while Jakarta possesses an area of less than a thousand square kilometers. By using the provincial concept, a person can travel a short distance on the island of Java, cross a provincial border and be classified as a migrant, while in Irian Jaya, "migration" under this definition requires journeys of thousands of kilometers.

One final limitation of the data, in fact a very significant limitation, is, whereas the present residence can be classified into rural and urban, the place of birth cannot be so classified because the data was obtained only on province of birth. Hence, rural to rural and rural to urban migration streams can not be adequately studied.

APPENDIX 2

TABLES ON MIGRATION FROM THE 1980 CENSUS

TABLE : 1.1 POPULATION BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP

MALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP	PRESENT RESIDENCE											
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA			
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
ALL IN-MIGRANTS												
0 - 9	24 275	112 130	45 167	51 685	46 439	23 110	27 490	15 757	133 883	212 170	346 053	
10 - 24	122 898	395 768	221 222	130 538	356 381	96 492	87 397	67 476	791 911	686 261	1 478 172	
25 - 44	194 488	658 914	270 979	178 760	611 712	162 028	116 251	92 002	1 201 581	1 083 553	2 285 134	
45 - 64	97 233	376 925	125 615	101 343	205 381	69 659	55 025	28 862	475 019	585 024	1 060 043	
65 +	26 448	99 204	26 952	27 811	26 753	15 451	13 055	9 977	90 478	152 173	242 651	
TOTAL	465 342	1 642 941	689 935	490 137	1 246 666	366 740	299 218	211 074	2 692 872	2 719 181	5 412 053	
IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE												
LESS THAN 1 YEAR												
0 - 9	2 899	6 511	8 740	7 171	6 043	2 068	2 543	2 719	21 091	17 603	38 694	
10 - 24	9 977	16 068	20 958	9 387	29 778	5 803	5 212	6 664	70 509	33 338	103 847	
25 - 44	4 144	9 243	9 674	7 171	9 769	3 438	2 924	3 848	29 148	21 063	50 211	
45 - 64	506	1 869	1 271	1 224	1 408	336	597	522	5 975	3 818	7 793	
65 +	43	435	292	240	394	73	234	58	844	923	1 767	
TOTAL	17 629	34 124	40 935	25 193	47 392	11 718	11 510	13 811	125 567	76 745	202 312	
1 - 4 YEARS												
0 - 9	16 343	85 790	29 715	38 706	30 581	16 736	19 856	9 855	83 171	159 411	247 582	
10 - 24	52 076	164 311	110 205	69 098	152 570	45 730	39 603	28 666	355 375	306 884	662 259	
25 - 44	35 645	149 209	60 210	51 757	84 141	45 018	33 454	22 919	210 338	272 015	482 353	
45 - 64	4 734	41 328	9 692	11 287	10 940	7 591	8 361	2 987	28 372	68 548	96 920	
65 +	825	5 129	1 077	1 351	2 352	762	1 091	428	4 042	8 973	13 015	
TOTAL	109 623	445 767	210 899	172 199	280 584	115 837	102 365	64 855	686 298	815 831	1 502 129	

TABLE : 1.1 POPULATION BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP

MALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5 - 9 YEARS											
0 - 9	5 033	19 829	6 712	5 808	9 815	4 306	5 091	3 183	24 621	35 156	59 777
10 - 24	26 258	95 112	40 728	22 428	78 629	23 654	24 998	18 261	167 624	162 444	330 068
25 - 44	34 684	109 117	50 623	23 745	126 518	37 183	23 728	24 949	243 523	187 024	430 547
45 - 64	4 997	34 692	7 601	5 809	10 291	7 670	8 123	4 363	27 939	55 607	83 546
65 +	607	3 811	1 009	806	1 303	645	1 136	656	3 427	6 546	9 973
TOTAL	71 579	262 561	106 673	58 596	226 556	73 458	63 076	51 412	467 134	446 777	913 911
10 YEARS AND OVER											
0 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 24	34 587	120 277	49 331	29 625	95 404	21 305	17 584	13 885	198 403	183 595	381 998
25 - 44	120 015	391 345	150 472	96 087	391 284	76 389	56 145	40 286	718 572	603 451	1 322 023
45 - 64	86 936	299 036	107 051	83 023	182 742	54 062	37 944	20 990	414 733	457 051	871 784
65 +	24 973	89 851	24 574	25 414	22 704	13 971	10 594	5 835	82 165	135 731	217 896
TOTAL	266 511	900 489	331 428	234 149	692 134	165 727	122 267	80 996	1 413 873	1 379 828	2 793 701
NON MIGRANTS											
0 - 9	775 783	3 618 964	2 154 548	9 531 573	868 003	1 031 528	1 628 119	1 600 375	4 331 328	16 877 565	21 208 893
10 - 24	879 556	3 068 563	2 588 260	9 772 421	738 491	940 664	1 479 518	1 515 975	4 862 831	16 120 617	20 983 448
25 - 44	437 157	1 802 708	1 718 937	7 893 027	277 864	683 034	1 047 325	1 150 643	2 809 398	12 201 297	15 010 695
45 - 64	164 108	875 274	882 888	4 515 647	86 615	299 312	505 975	562 395	1 276 905	6 614 309	7 891 214
65 +	30 280	220 999	202 623	1 082 049	15 348	66 332	146 658	167 250	280 420	1 651 119	1 931 539
TOTAL	2 285 884	9 586 508	7 547 256	32 794 717	1 986 321	3 020 870	4 807 595	4 996 638	13 560 882	53 464 907	67 025 789
TOTAL POPULATION											
0 - 9	800 058	3 731 094	2 199 715	9 583 258	914 442	1 054 638	1 655 609	1 616 132	4 465 211	17 089 735	21 554 946
10 - 24	1 002 454	3 464 331	2 809 482	9 902 959	1 094 872	1 037 156	1 566 915	1 583 451	5 654 742	16 806 878	22 461 620
25 - 44	631 645	2 461 622	1 989 916	8 071 787	889 576	845 062	1 163 576	1 242 645	4 010 979	13 284 850	17 295 829
45 - 64	260 341	1 252 199	1 008 503	4 616 990	291 996	368 971	561 000	591 257	1 751 924	7 199 333	8 951 257
65 +	56 728	320 203	229 575	1 109 860	42 101	81 783	159 713	174 227	370 898	1 803 292	2 174 190
TOTAL	2 751 226	11 229 449	8 237 191	33 284 854	3 232 987	3 387 610	5 106 813	5 207 712	16 253 754	56 184 088	72 437 842

TABLE : 1.2 POPULATION BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP

FEMALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL IN-MIGRANTS											
0 - 9	23 063	102 363	41 668	50 505	45 191	21 118	25 734	14 172	126 320	197 494	323 814
10 - 24	117 258	371 670	204 750	122 968	445 064	90 681	77 356	55 061	844 811	639 997	1 484 808
25 - 44	159 568	566 048	203 742	130 901	523 935	115 024	88 216	64 817	973 064	879 187	1 852 251
45 - 64	78 107	271 399	95 207	70 464	173 807	47 591	36 952	21 874	383 283	412 118	795 401
65 +	27 907	73 450	28 747	21 121	33 856	11 577	10 756	6 271	101 100	112 585	213 685
TOTAL	405 903	1 384 930	574 114	395 959	1 221 853	285 991	239 014	162 195	2 428 578	2 241 381	4 669 959
IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE											
LESS THAN 1 YEAR											
0 - 9	2 919	5 935	7 404	7 237	5 735	1 507	2 531	1 803	18 695	16 376	35 071
10 - 24	8 239	10 986	21 869	10 272	51 516	5 561	3 653	4 739	88 409	28 426	116 835
25 - 44	2 965	5 193	7 068	4 766	11 346	2 063	2 030	2 384	24 668	13 147	37 815
45 - 64	763	1 695	1 297	1 087	2 795	700	381	509	5 453	3 774	9 227
65 +	155	491	511	298	1 131	161	231	156	2 089	1 045	3 134
TOTAL	15 041	24 300	38 149	23 660	72 523	9 992	8 826	9 591	139 314	62 768	202 082
1 - 4 YEARS											
0 - 9	14 997	77 717	28 433	37 913	30 125	15 274	18 284	9 207	83 623	148 327	231 950
10 - 24	46 911	141 876	96 399	58 090	201 065	41 834	33 992	22 481	377 267	265 381	642 648
25 - 44	23 422	103 809	41 307	35 433	76 417	27 176	25 585	15 120	160 427	187 842	348 269
45 - 64	4 659	26 962	7 492	7 931	14 169	5 234	5 687	2 720	28 587	46 267	74 854
65 +	1 726	5 257	1 888	1 712	3 058	868	1 214	532	7 171	9 084	16 255
TOTAL	91 715	355 621	175 519	141 079	324 834	90 386	84 762	50 060	657 075	656 901	1 313 976

TABLE : 1.2 POPULATION BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP

FEMALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND AGE GROUP	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5 - 9 YEARS											
0 - 9	5 147	18 711	5 831	5 355	9 331	4 337	4 919	3 162	24 002	32 791	56 793
10 - 24	26 928	98 792	40 300	23 597	95 749	21 882	21 963	15 566	182 561	162 216	344 777
25 - 44	25 470	86 884	35 588	15 564	89 916	24 983	18 472	16 681	171 373	142 185	313 558
45 - 64	4 305	21 412	6 615	3 893	11 263	4 494	5 087	2 955	25 571	34 453	60 024
65 +	957	3 520	1 534	610	2 511	563	986	504	5 427	5 758	11 185
TOTAL	62 807	229 319	89 868	49 019	208 770	56 259	51 427	38 868	408 934	377 403	786 337
10 YEARS AND OVER											
0 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 24	35 180	120 016	46 182	31 009	96 734	21 404	17 748	12 275	196 574	183 974	380 548
25 - 44	107 711	370 162	119 779	75 138	346 256	60 802	42 129	30 632	616 596	536 013	1 152 609
45 - 64	68 380	221 330	79 803	57 553	145 580	37 163	25 797	15 690	323 672	327 624	651 296
65 +	25 069	64 182	24 814	18 501	27 156	9 985	8 325	5 079	86 413	96 698	183 111
TOTAL	236 340	775 690	270 578	182 201	615 726	129 354	93 999	63 676	1 223 255	1 144 309	2 367 564
NON MIGRANTS											
0 - 9	730 326	3 447 193	2 062 238	9 268 347	826 736	978 890	1 512 532	1 533 427	4 115 865	16 243 824	20 359 689
10 - 24	872 620	3 181 889	2 723 347	10 121 047	713 859	953 261	1 553 929	1 511 557	4 935 667	16 695 842	21 631 509
25 - 44	439 258	1 883 621	1 840 856	8 479 888	276 608	694 619	1 189 204	1 216 938	2 946 299	13 074 693	16 020 992
45 - 64	170 904	908 222	1 001 195	4 722 363	90 637	287 810	561 560	581 916	1 422 395	6 902 212	8 324 607
65 +	42 793	260 200	280 379	1 343 600	19 206	66 936	165 221	173 807	383 683	1 968 459	2 352 142
TOTAL	2 255 901	9 681 125	7 908 015	33 935 245	1 927 046	2 981 516	4 982 446	5 017 645	13 803 909	54 885 030	68 688 939
TOTAL POPULATION											
0 - 9	753 389	3 549 556	2 103 906	9 318 852	871 927	1 000 008	1 538 266	1 547 599	4 242 185	16 441 318	20 683 503
10 - 24	989 878	3 553 559	2 928 097	10 244 015	1 158 923	1 043 942	1 631 285	1 566 618	5 780 478	17 335 839	23 116 317
25 - 44	598 826	2 449 669	2 044 598	8 610 789	800 543	809 643	1 277 420	1 281 755	3 919 363	13 953 880	17 873 243
45 - 64	249 011	1 179 621	1 096 402	4 792 827	264 444	335 401	598 512	603 790	1 805 678	7 314 330	9 120 008
65 +	70 700	333 650	309 126	1 364 721	53 062	78 513	175 977	180 078	484 783	2 081 044	2 565 827
TOTAL	2 661 804	11 066 055	8 482 129	34 331 204	3 148 899	3 267 507	5 221 460	5 179 840	16 232 487	57 126 411	73 358 898

TABLE : 2.1 POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATION

MALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATION	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL IN-MIGRANTS											
WHITE COLLAR	131 863	103 585	194 222	84 255	435 138	62 003	47 621	52 833	853 046	258 474	1 111 520
SERVICE WORKERS	25 119	25 987	29 599	14 861	105 415	14 561	5 019	6 567	171 267	55 861	227 128
FARM WORKERS	37 646	1 021 547	12 985	121 317	13 942	115 965	100 395	40 594	74 819	1 389 572	1 464 391
BLUE COLLAR	121 111	148 638	125 517	85 154	336 165	67 156	41 033	27 850	640 698	311 926	952 624
NOT CLASSIFIED	17 200	17 420	47 350	19 775	42 762	14 981	8 246	11 216	126 085	52 865	178 950
TOTAL	332 939	1 317 177	409 673	325 362	933 422	274 666	202 314	139 060	1 865 915	2 068 698	3 934 613
IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE											
LESS THAN 1 YEAR											
WHITE COLLAR	5 964	2 018	7 076	3 968	7 685	1 790	1 599	3 909	24 073	7 936	32 009
SERVICE WORKERS	603	807	1 855	903	5 689	212	79	353	8 404	2 097	10 501
FARM WORKERS	705	12 807	264	2 532	171	1 574	1 871	539	1 490	18 973	20 463
BLUE COLLAR	5 343	6 255	4 858	3 478	9 765	2 909	1 646	1 627	21 195	12 686	33 881
NOT CLASSIFIED	365	246	2 250	983	796	424	263	367	3 927	1 767	5 694
TOTAL	8 980	22 133	16 303	11 864	24 106	6 909	5 458	6 795	59 089	43 459	102 548
1 TO 4 YEARS											
WHITE COLLAR	28 885	23 467	44 986	27 655	75 494	17 310	12 464	15 364	174 237	71 388	245 625
SERVICE WORKERS	4 584	6 610	8 012	6 060	22 511	3 651	1 294	2 878	38 065	17 535	55 600
FARM WORKERS	4 451	222 440	2 711	20 347	4 572	29 029	32 123	8 707	11 732	312 648	324 380
BLUE COLLAR	23 241	37 748	33 926	29 320	66 227	23 932	11 620	8 635	140 193	94 456	234 649
NOT CLASSIFIED	3 971	4 970	7 846	6 393	5 199	3 626	1 614	2 710	21 056	15 273	36 329
TOTAL	65 132	295 235	97 481	89 775	174 003	77 548	59 115	38 294	385 283	511 300	896 583

TABLE : 2.1 POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATION

MALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATION	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5 TO 9 YEARS											
WHITE COLLAR	17 597	14 510	28 401	9 531	80 151	12 574	7 081	11 765	144 696	36 914	181 610
SERVICE WORKERS	2 697	2 888	3 834	1 825	17 210	2 921	666	886	26 193	6 734	32 927
FARM WORKERS	6 122	157 359	1 290	9 793	1 284	23 302	24 381	12 044	12 732	222 843	235 575
BLUE COLLAR	19 053	18 284	19 627	10 902	64 870	13 331	7 299	6 651	116 014	44 003	160 017
NOT CLASSIFIED	2 143	2 226	5 045	1 497	5 378	1 727	1 155	1 965	15 704	5 432	21 136
TOTAL	47 612	195 267	58 197	33 548	168 893	53 855	40 582	33 311	315 339	315 926	631 265
10 YEARS AND OVER											
WHITE COLLAR	81 417	63 590	113 759	43 101	271 808	30 329	26 477	21 795	510 040	142 236	652 276
SERVICE WORKERS	17 235	15 682	15 898	6 073	60 005	7 777	2 980	2 450	98 605	29 495	128 100
FARM WORKERS	26 368	628 941	8 720	88 645	7 915	62 060	42 020	19 304	48 865	835 108	883 973
BLUE COLLAR	75 474	86 351	67 106	41 454	195 303	26 984	20 468	10 937	363 296	160 781	524 077
NOT CLASSIFIED	10 721	9 978	32 209	10 902	31 389	9 204	5 214	6 174	85 398	30 393	115 791
TOTAL	211 215	804 542	237 692	190 175	566 420	136 354	97 159	60 660	1 106 204	1 198 013	2 304 217
NON MIGRANTS											
WHITE COLLAR	294 490	401 570	1 036 243	2 184 999	187 520	183 892	291 788	249 256	1 773 155	3 056 403	4 829 558
SERVICE WORKERS	50 464	80 210	209 912	531 873	44 615	35 438	37 488	47 898	348 381	489 517	837 898
FARM WORKERS	79 842	2 916 765	426 585	10 897 311	20 596	881 645	1 315 950	1 552 611	597 249	17 494 054	18 091 303
BLUE COLLAR	301 283	480 081	1 308 575	3 079 558	200 664	199 365	328 891	322 055	2 024 156	4 196 116	6 220 272
NOT CLASSIFIED	22 618	38 109	107 553	162 818	7 791	17 095	25 810	24 736	158 817	247 713	406 530
TOTAL	748 697	3 916 533	3 088 868	16 656 359	461 186	1 317 435	1 999 927	2 196 556	4 901 758	25 483 803	30 385 561
TOTAL POPULATION											
WHITE COLLAR	426 353	504 955	1 230 465	2 269 254	622 658	245 895	339 409	302 089	2 626 201	3 314 877	5 941 078
SERVICE WORKERS	75 583	106 197	239 511	346 734	150 030	49 999	42 507	54 465	519 648	545 378	1 065 026
FARM WORKERS	112 468	3 958 510	439 570	11 018 628	34 538	997 610	1 416 345	1 593 205	672 068	18 883 626	19 555 694
BLUE COLLAR	422 394	628 719	1 434 092	3 164 512	536 829	266 521	369 924	349 905	2 664 854	4 508 042	7 172 896
NOT CLASSIFIED	39 818	55 529	154 903	182 593	50 553	32 076	34 056	35 952	284 902	300 578	585 480
TOTAL	1 081 636	5 233 710	3 498 541	16 981 721	1 394 608	1 592 101	2 202 241	2 335 616	6 767 673	27 552 501	34 320 174

TABLE : 2.2 POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATION

FEMALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATION	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL IN-MIGRANTS											
WHITE COLLAR	45 638	70 284	78 613	43 583	151 956	21 404	18 644	15 091	303 298	141 915	445 213
SERVICE WORKERS	14 684	13 743	35 988	10 303	155 132	9 833	5 524	3 927	214 205	34 929	249 134
FARM WORKERS	8 225	352 188	1 899	35 637	819	49 460	21 158	8 774	14 169	463 991	478 160
BLUE COLLAR	8 215	26 845	28 633	16 962	46 086	5 013	5 220	3 447	86 233	54 188	140 421
NOT CLASSIFIED	1 019	4 415	3 772	2 201	6 805	886	865	481	12 529	7 915	20 444
TOTAL	77 781	467 475	148 905	108 686	360 798	86 596	51 411	31 720	630 434	702 938	1 333 372
IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE											
LESS THAN 1 YEAR											
WHITE COLLAR	836	988	2 572	1 413	3 191	423	286	286	7 115	2 882	9 995
SERVICE WORKERS	843	570	5 554	1 202	27 890	1 813	260	865	35 387	3 610	38 997
FARM WORKERS	42	3 121	-	616	65	679	253	139	233	4 682	4 915
BLUE COLLAR	162	358	2 081	992	3 281	84	134	19	5 441	1 670	7 111
NOT CLASSIFIED	42	40	266	196	766	-	41	-	1 095	256	1 351
TOTAL	1 925	5 077	10 473	4 419	35 193	2 999	974	1 309	49 269	13 100	62 369
1 TO 4 YEARS											
WHITE COLLAR	6 252	12 057	15 996	12 357	29 191	4 881	4 368	3 772	57 540	31 334	88 874
SERVICE WORKERS	4 812	5 288	15 317	4 352	74 159	4 973	1 392	1 583	97 977	11 899	109 876
FARM WORKERS	622	70 755	222	5 105	387	10 841	8 618	1 692	1 618	96 604	98 222
BLUE COLLAR	1 135	5 419	11 526	5 471	17 215	1 486	1 500	675	30 440	13 987	44 427
NOT CLASSIFIED	258	1 008	1 376	686	2 036	239	171	144	3 931	1 987	5 918
TOTAL	13 079	92 507	44 437	27 971	122 988	22 420	16 049	7 866	191 506	155 811	347 317

TABLE : 2.2 POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATION

FEMALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATION	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5 TO 9 YEARS											
WHITE COLLAR	5 387	7 509	10 835	4 717	27 370	3 439	3 012	3 009	47 662	17 616	65 278
SERVICE WORKERS	1 753	1 760	4 208	1 019	19 539	1 024	844	294	26 474	3 967	30 441
FARM WORKERS	2 623	60 900	178	3 153	23	9 282	4 935	2 082	4 725	78 451	83 176
BLUE COLLAR	1 356	3 040	3 593	1 657	8 186	968	851	927	14 036	6 542	20 578
NOT CLASSIFIED	98	753	362	164	1 252	193	283	123	1 952	1 276	3 228
TOTAL	11 217	73 962	19 176	10 710	56 370	14 906	9 925	6 435	94 849	107 852	202 701
10 YEARS AND OVER											
WHITE COLLAR	33 163	49 730	49 210	25 096	92 204	12 661	10 978	8 024	190 983	90 083	281 066
SERVICE WORKERS	7 276	8 125	10 909	3 730	33 544	2 023	3 028	1 185	54 367	15 453	69 820
FARM WORKERS	4 938	217 432	1 499	26 763	344	28 658	7 352	4 861	7 593	284 254	291 847
BLUE COLLAR	5 562	18 028	11 433	8 842	17 404	2 475	2 735	1 826	36 316	31 989	68 305
NOT CLASSIFIED	621	2 614	1 768	1 155	2 751	454	370	214	5 551	4 396	9 947
TOTAL	51 560	295 929	74 819	65 586	146 247	46 271	24 463	16 110	294 810	426 175	720 985
NON MIGRANTS											
WHITE COLLAR	121 445	197 641	790 937	1 850 733	65 876	75 975	158 701	231 550	1 105 056	2 387 802	3 492 858
SERVICE WORKERS	51 689	48 295	298 425	578 629	22 872	13 145	25 709	49 998	380 148	488 614	868 762
FARM WORKERS	26 738	1 896 729	142 639	4 891 298	1 031	599 360	337 654	686 212	187 459	8 394 202	8 581 661
BLUE COLLAR	39 533	134 491	363 075	1 384 702	35 220	49 354	141 794	250 387	476 041	1 922 315	2 398 356
NOT CLASSIFIED	2 815	19 130	24 163	81 671	2 024	5 715	8 154	10 083	32 531	121 224	153 755
TOTAL	222 020	2 296 286	1 619 239	8 587 033	127 023	743 549	672 012	1 228 230	2 181 235	13 314 157	15 495 392
TOTAL POPULATION											
WHITE COLLAR	167 083	267 925	869 550	1 894 316	217 832	97 379	177 345	246 641	1 408 354	2 529 717	3 938 071
SERVICE WORKERS	46 373	62 038	334 413	388 932	178 004	22 978	31 233	53 925	594 353	523 543	1 117 896
FARM WORKERS	34 963	2 248 917	144 538	4 926 935	1 850	648 820	358 812	694 986	201 628	8 858 193	9 059 821
BLUE COLLAR	47 548	161 536	391 708	1 401 664	81 306	54 367	147 014	253 834	562 274	1 976 503	2 538 777
NOT CLASSIFIED	5 834	23 545	27 935	83 872	8 829	6 601	9 019	10 564	45 060	129 139	174 199
TOTAL	299 801	2 763 761	1 768 144	8 695 719	487 821	830 145	723 423	1 259 950	2 811 669	14 017 095	16 828 764

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TABLE : 3.1 POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND INDUSTRY

MALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND INDUSTRY	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL IN-MIGRANTS											
AGRICULTURE	39 083	1 026 737	14 568	122 251	14 069	118 766	102 182	41 024	78 513	1 400 167	1 478 680
MINING MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION	68 079	105 951	82 719	56 961	217 252	39 368	27 559	14 472	397 817	214 544	612 361
SERVICES	223 135	178 972	307 519	142 828	694 408	115 193	71 597	82 355	1 372 951	443 056	1 816 007
NOT CLASSIFIED	2 642	5 517	4 867	3 322	7 693	1 339	976	1 209	16 634	10 931	27 565
TOTAL	332 939	1 317 177	409 673	325 362	933 422	274 666	202 314	139 060	1 865 915	2 068 698	3 934 613
IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE											
LESS THAN 1 YEAR											
AGRICULTURE	704	12 704	185	2 449	133	1 502	1 898	539	1 352	18 762	20 114
MINING MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION	1 846	5 659	3 866	2 512	7 302	1 727	1 137	918	14 457	10 510	24 967
SERVICES	6 260	3 604	11 993	6 724	16 381	3 680	2 387	5 213	42 521	13 721	56 242
NOT CLASSIFIED	170	166	259	179	290	-	36	125	759	466	1 225
TOTAL	8 980	22 133	16 303	11 864	24 106	6 909	5 458	6 795	59 089	43 459	102 548
1 TO 4 YEARS											
AGRICULTURE	4 691	223 081	2 890	20 762	4 617	30 240	32 714	8 744	1? 760	315 479	327 739
MINING MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION	13 037	28 519	25 718	21 411	48 186	14 210	8 053	4 632	9? 960	69 806	163 766
SERVICES	46 713	42 123	67 864	46 633	119 516	32 536	18 074	24 622	275 248	122 833	398 081
NOT CLASSIFIED	691	1 512	1 009	969	1 684	562	274	296	3 815	3 182	6 997
TOTAL	65 132	295 235	97 481	89 775	174 003	77 548	59 115	38 294	385 283	511 300	896 583

TABLE : 3.1 POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND INDUSTRY

MALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND INDUSTRY	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5 TO 9 YEARS											
AGRICULTURE	6 201	157 936	1 660	9 925	1 270	23 573	24 753	12 336	13 335	224 319	237 654
MINING MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION	10 672	13 677	13 063	6 738	43 936	7 634	5 150	3 503	74 689	29 684	104 373
SERVICES	30 482	22 889	42 688	16 624	122 301	22 511	10 452	17 129	224 559	60 517	285 076
NOT CLASSIFIED	257	765	786	261	1 386	137	227	343	2 756	1 406	4 162
TOTAL	47 612	195 267	58 197	33 548	168 893	53 855	40 582	33 311	315 339	315 926	631 265
10 YEARS AND OVER											
AGRICULTURE	27 487	633 016	9 833	89 115	8 049	63 451	42 817	19 405	51 566	841 607	893 173
MINING MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION	42 524	58 096	40 072	26 300	117 828	15 797	13 219	5 419	214 711	104 544	319 255
SERVICES	139 680	110 356	184 974	72 847	436 210	56 466	40 684	35 391	830 623	245 985	1 076 608
NOT CLASSIFIED	1 524	3 074	2 813	1 913	4 333	640	439	445	9 304	5 877	15 181
TOTAL	211 215	804 542	237 692	190 175	566 420	136 354	97 159	60 660	1 106 204	1 198 013	2 304 217
NON MIGRANTS											
AGRICULTURE	84 375	2 936 940	431 550	10 884 185	20 297	893 871	1 329 727	1 550 939	607 580	17 524 304	18 131 884
MINING MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION	151 598	296 020	730 872	2 046 704	122 761	117 494	188 280	216 372	1 104 965	2 765 136	3 870 101
SERVICES	508 207	664 307	1 899 537	3 640 387	315 078	300 821	472 489	420 528	3 151 001	5 070 353	8 221 354
NOT CLASSIFIED	4 517	19 266	26 909	85 083	3 050	5 249	9 431	8 717	38 212	124 010	162 222
TOTAL	748 697	3 916 533	3 088 868	16 656 359	461 186	1 317 435	1 999 927	2 196 556	4 901 758	25 483 803	30 385 561
TOTAL POPULATION											
AGRICULTURE	123 458	3 963 677	446 118	11 006 436	34 366	1 012 637	1 431 909	1 591 963	686 093	18 924 471	19 610 564
MINING MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION	219 677	401 971	813 591	2 103 665	340 013	156 862	215 839	230 844	1 502 782	2 979 680	4 482 462
SERVICES	731 342	843 279	2 207 056	3 783 215	1 009 486	416 014	544 086	502 883	4 523 952	5 513 409	10 037 361
NOT CLASSIFIED	7 159	24 783	31 776	88 405	10 743	6 588	10 407	9 926	54 846	134 941	189 787
TOTAL	1 081 636	5 233 710	3 498 541	16 981 721	1 394 608	1 592 101	2 202 241	2 335 616	6 767 673	27 552 501	34 320 174

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TABLE : 3.2. POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND INDUSTRY

FEMALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND INDUSTRY	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5 TO 9 YEARS											
AGRICULTURE	2 602	60 783	194	3 113	85	9 386	4 953	2 103	4 831	78 388	83 219
MINING MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION	813	2 456	2 887	1 391	8 418	887	752	759	12 766	5 597	18 363
SERVICES	7 702	10 037	15 783	6 145	46 984	4 502	4 138	3 502	75 852	22 941	98 793
NOT CLASSIFIED	100	686	312	61	883	131	82	71	1 400	926	2 326
TOTAL	11 217	73 962	19 176	10 710	56 370	14 906	9 925	6 435	94 849	107 852	202 701
10 YEARS AND OVER											
AGRICULTURE	5 200	218 465	1 686	26 792	296	28 672	7 465	4 836	8 042	285 370	293 412
MINING MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION	3 721	14 492	9 081	7 388	15 812	1 855	1 558	1 317	29 779	25 445	55 224
SERVICES	42 241	61 072	62 950	30 405	128 594	15 301	15 157	9 812	253 472	111 860	365 532
NOT CLASSIFIED	398	1 900	1 102	1 001	1 545	443	283	145	3 317	3 500	6 817
TOTAL	51 560	295 929	74 819	65 586	146 247	46 271	24 463	16 110	294 810	426 175	720 985
NON MIGRANTS											
AGRICULTURE	27 834	1 901 186	143 923	4 885 062	1 011	600 386	339 168	688 840	190 041	8 397 369	8 587 410
MINING MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION	23 915	100 851	307 169	1 222 208	34 789	40 039	112 439	215 511	397 164	1 664 757	2 061 921
SERVICES	165 253	278 894	1 151 216	2 411 811	89 893	99 513	214 384	316 131	1 571 680	3 153 415	4 725 095
NOT CLASSIFIED	2 018	15 355	16 931	67 952	1 330	3 611	6 021	7 748	22 350	98 616	120 966
TOTAL	222 020	2 296 286	1 619 239	8 587 033	127 023	743 549	672 012	1 228 230	2 181 235	13 314 157	15 495 392
TOTAL POPULATION											
AGRICULTURE	36 284	2 254 166	146 163	4 920 932	1 884	649 882	360 450	697 610	204 822	8 862 549	9 067 371
MINING MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION	34 424	122 866	332 810	1 236 929	79 054	44 178	115 967	218 058	474 020	1 710 266	2 184 286
SERVICES	226 362	368 009	1 269 916	2 468 245	401 157	131 748	240 560	336 174	2 102 500	3 339 671	5 442 171
NOT CLASSIFIED	2 731	18 720	19 255	69 413	5 726	4 337	6 446	8 108	30 327	104 609	134 936
TOTAL	299 801	2 763 761	1 768 144	8 695 719	487 821	830 145	723 423	1 259 950	2 811 669	14 017 095	16 828 764

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TABLE : 3.2 POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND INDUSTRY

FEMALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND INDUSTRY	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL IN-MIGRANTS											
AGRICULTURE	8 450	352 980	2 240	35 870	873	49 496	21 282	8 770	14 781	465 180	479 961
MINING MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION	5 509	22 015	25 641	14 721	44 265	4 139	3 528	2 547	76 856	45 509	122 365
SERVICES	63 109	89 115	118 700	56 434	311 264	32 235	26 176	20 043	530 820	186 256	717 076
NOT CLASSIFIED	713	3 365	2 324	1 661	4 396	726	425	360	7 977	5 993	13 970
TOTAL	77 781	467 475	148 905	108 686	360 798	86 596	51 411	31 720	630 434	702 938	1 333 372
IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE											
LESS THAN 1 YEAR											
AGRICULTURE	42	3 099	37	635	86	687	253	139	291	4 687	4 978
MINING MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION	83	417	2 030	914	3 131	118	115	-	5 119	1 689	6 808
SERVICES	1 735	1 541	8 198	2 692	31 450	2 194	586	1 147	43 060	6 483	49 543
NOT CLASSIFIED	65	20	208	178	526	-	20	23	799	241	1 040
TOTAL	1 925	5 077	10 473	4 419	35 193	2 999	974	1 309	49 269	13 100	62 369
1 TO 4 YEARS											
AGRICULTURE	606	70 633	323	5 330	406	10 751	8 611	1 692	1 617	96 735	98 352
MINING MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION	892	4 650	11 643	5 028	16 904	1 279	1 103	471	29 192	12 778	41 970
SERVICES	11 431	16 465	31 769	17 192	104 236	10 238	6 295	5 582	158 236	44 972	203 208
NOT CLASSIFIED	150	759	702	421	1 442	152	40	121	2 461	1 326	3 787
TOTAL	13 079	92 507	44 437	27 971	122 988	22 420	16 049	7 866	191 506	155 811	347 317

TABLE : 4.1 . POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

MALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL IN-MIGRANTS											
SELF EMPLOYED	91 902	433 202	66 944	73 770	164 608	75 286	71 839	36 677	370 915	643 313	1 014 228
SELF EMPLOYED-ASSISTED	47 003	457 616	37 388	70 999	63 759	60 877	44 007	24 624	169 196	637 077	806 273
EMPLOYER	14 104	29 169	17 146	8 632	22 223	5 509	6 356	2 807	60 671	45 275	105 946
EMPLOYEE	166 711	240 064	274 891	147 926	662 581	109 599	61 191	65 859	1 211 094	517 638	1 728 732
FAMILY WORKER	11 827	153 954	10 121	21 093	15 639	22 633	17 872	8 599	43 851	217 887	261 738
NOT STATED	1 392	3 172	3 273	2 942	4 612	762	1 049	494	10 188	7 508	17 696
TOTAL	332 939	1 317 177	409 673	325 362	933 422	274 666	202 314	139 060	1 865 915	2 068 698	3 934 613
IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE											
LESS THAN 1 YEAR											
SELF EMPLOYED	2 491	4 172	1 837	1 805	3 460	1 747	1 382	1 650	10 718	7 826	18 544
SELF EMPLOYED-ASSISTED	1 135	4 235	776	1 124	1 421	820	892	401	3 885	6 919	10 804
EMPLOYER	178	985	814	327	453	85	251	39	1 588	1 544	3 132
EMPLOYEE	4 265	8 208	11 859	7 729	17 561	3 852	2 102	4 020	39 087	20 509	59 596
FAMILY WORKER	852	4 486	818	840	1 145	405	810	639	3 441	6 554	9 995
NOT STATED	59	47	199	39	66	-	21	46	370	107	477
TOTAL	8 980	22 133	16 303	11 864	24 106	6 909	5 458	6 795	59 089	43 459	102 548
1 TO 4 YEARS											
SELF EMPLOYED	17 302	85 812	14 930	14 200	32 583	20 290	19 366	8 894	77 235	136 142	213 377
SELF EMPLOYED-ASSISTED	6 772	86 101	7 886	10 379	11 669	13 333	12 203	5 377	29 609	124 111	153 720
EMPLOYER	3 043	9 962	3 613	2 791	3 478	1 542	1 856	627	12 189	14 723	26 912
EMPLOYEE	34 048	60 145	66 767	54 900	119 549	36 890	17 139	20 462	249 344	160 554	409 898
FAMILY WORKER	3 643	52 529	3 587	6 432	5 825	5 213	8 396	2 750	14 639	73 736	88 375
NOT STATED	324	688	698	1 073	899	280	155	184	2 267	2 034	4 301
TOTAL	65 132	295 235	97 481	89 775	174 003	77 548	59 115	38 294	385 283	511 300	896 583

TABLE : 4.1. POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

MALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAN
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5 TO 9 YEARS											
SELF EMPLOYED	10 222	60 502	8 937	7 695	27 651	14 036	16 720	10 053	55 628	100 188	155 816
SELF EMPLOYED-ASSISTED	5 379	64 152	4 210	5 859	10 155	10 774	7 840	5 549	25 103	88 815	113 918
EMPLOYER	2 139	3 373	2 263	1 327	3 756	911	1 056	600	9 213	6 212	15 425
EMPLOYEE	28 128	32 963	41 055	16 032	123 251	21 230	10 249	14 561	216 416	71 053	287 469
FAMILY WORKER	1 498	33 799	1 348	2 287	3 196	6 709	4 337	2 503	7 313	48 364	55 677
NOT STATED	246	478	384	348	884	195	380	45	1 666	1 294	2 960
TOTAL	47 612	195 267	58 197	33 548	168 893	53 855	40 582	33 311	315 339	315 926	631 265
10 YEARS AND OVER											
SELF EMPLOYED	61 887	282 716	41 240	50 070	100 914	39 213	34 371	16 080	227 334	399 157	626 491
SELF EMPLOYED-ASSISTED	33 717	303 128	24 516	53 637	40 514	35 950	23 072	13 297	110 599	417 232	527 831
EMPLOYER	8 744	14 849	10 456	4 187	14 536	2 971	3 193	1 541	37 681	22 796	60 477
EMPLOYEE	100 270	138 750	155 120	69 265	402 220	47 627	31 701	26 816	706 247	265 522	971 769
FAMILY WORKER	5 834	63 140	4 368	11 534	5 473	10 306	4 329	2 707	18 458	89 233	107 691
NOT STATED	763	1 959	1 992	1 482	2 763	287	493	219	5 885	4 073	9 958
TOTAL	211 215	804 542	237 692	190 175	566 420	136 354	97 159	60 660	1 106 204	1 198 013	2 304 217
NON MIGRANTS											
SELF EMPLOYED	196 180	1 229 200	724 645	4 348 269	108 523	377 755	782 552	647 116	1 176 006	7 238 234	8 414 240
SELF EMPLOYED-ASSISTED	94 123	1 342 971	416 151	4 881 175	41 519	457 522	557 307	753 753	642 160	7 902 361	8 544 521
EMPLOYER	37 803	76 421	104 732	284 150	11 789	18 916	41 596	27 100	176 886	425 621	602 507
EMPLOYEE	381 756	697 918	1 670 811	4 695 812	282 160	251 452	363 391	418 092	2 638 290	6 123 102	8 761 392
FAMILY WORKER	35 206	558 157	148 384	2 349 949	14 786	208 011	246 184	343 797	235 506	3 668 968	3 904 474
NOT STATED	3 629	11 866	24 145	97 004	2 409	3 779	8 897	6 698	32 910	125 517	158 427
TOTAL	748 697	3 916 553	3 088 868	16 656 359	461 186	1 317 435	1 999 927	2 196 556	4 901 758	25 483 803	30 385 561
TOTAL POPULATION											
SELF EMPLOYED	288 082	1 662 402	791 589	4 422 039	273 131	453 041	854 391	683 793	1 546 921	7 881 547	9 428 468
SELF EMPLOYED-ASSISTED	141 126	1 800 587	453 539	4 952 174	105 278	518 399	601 314	778 377	811 356	8 539 438	9 350 794
EMPLOYER	51 907	105 590	121 878	292 782	34 012	24 425	47 952	29 907	237 557	470 896	708 453
EMPLOYEE	543 467	937 982	1 945 612	4 843 738	944 741	361 051	424 582	483 951	3 849 384	6 640 740	10 490 124
FAMILY WORKER	47 033	712 111	158 505	2 371 042	30 425	230 644	264 056	352 396	279 357	3 886 855	4 166 212
NOT STATED	5 021	15 036	27 418	99 946	7 021	4 541	9 946	7 192	43 098	133 025	176 123
TOTAL	1 081 636	5 233 710	3 498 541	16 981 721	1 394 608	1 592 101	2 202 241	2 335 616	6 767 673	27 552 501	34 320 174

TABLE : 4.2 POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

FEMALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL IN-MIGRANTS											
SELF EMPLOYED	21 495	90 341	27 673	24 751	57 221	20 810	12 466	6 938	118 553	143 142	261 695
SELF EMPLOYED-ASSISTED	16 005	125 945	18 175	21 406	25 394	17 924	13 244	7 387	67 548	177 932	245 480
EMPLOYER	1 368	4 343	4 653	1 558	5 529	615	585	284	12 190	6 745	18 935
EMPLOYEE	26 503	57 571	77 983	35 485	244 288	13 549	11 011	10 099	364 363	112 126	476 489
FAMILY WORKER	11 821	187 576	18 824	24 209	25 612	33 322	13 605	6 888	62 453	259 404	321 857
NOT STATED	589	1 699	1 597	1 277	2 754	376	500	124	5 327	3 589	8 916
TOTAL	77 781	467 475	148 905	108 686	360 798	86 596	51 411	31 720	630 434	702 938	1 333 372
IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE											
LESS THAN 1 YEAR											
SELF EMPLOYED	393	680	714	586	1 592	1 296	269	162	3 145	2 547	5 692
SELF EMPLOYED-ASSISTED	183	888	919	275	1 026	527	133	147	2 326	1 772	4 098
EMPLOYER	21	126	385	19	346	-	-	22	752	167	919
EMPLOYEE	843	1 141	6 786	2 780	29 247	898	319	734	37 728	5 020	42 748
FAMILY WORKER	464	2 223	1 553	699	2 721	278	233	221	4 897	3 495	8 392
NOT STATED	21	19	116	60	261	-	20	23	421	99	520
TOTAL	1 925	5 077	10 473	4 419	35 193	2 999	974	1 309	49 269	13 100	62 369
1 TO 4 YEARS											
SELF EMPLOYED	2 512	13 683	4 668	4 767	10 643	6 307	2 704	1 468	20 505	26 247	46 752
SELF EMPLOYED-ASSISTED	1 677	21 457	2 790	3 021	4 584	2 880	3 780	1 058	10 671	30 576	41 247
EMPLOYER	278	1 075	2 014	645	1 742	205	253	46	4 302	1 956	6 258
EMPLOYEE	6 295	11 700	28 697	14 219	95 279	4 310	2 876	3 269	134 701	31 944	166 645
FAMILY WORKER	2 179	44 268	5 710	4 882	9 719	8 612	6 333	1 983	19 550	64 136	83 686
NOT STATED	138	324	558	437	1 021	106	103	42	1 777	952	2 729
TOTAL	13 079	92 507	44 437	27 971	122 988	22 420	16 049	7 866	191 506	155 811	347 317

TABLE : 4.2. POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

FEMALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAN
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5 TO 9 YEARS											
SELF EMPLOYED	2 315	11 720	3 340	2 573	7 260	2 319	2 517	1 420	14 588	18 876	33 464
SELF EMPLOYED-ASSISTED	1 745	13 409	1 884	2 161	3 809	3 573	2 164	1 725	9 907	20 563	30 470
EMPLOYER	169	578	393	198	804	83	153	67	1 527	915	2 442
EMPLOYEE	5 030	8 603	10 926	3 143	40 329	2 372	1 635	2 026	58 945	15 119	74 064
FAMILY WORKER	1 812	39 406	2 446	2 534	3 735	6 439	3 279	1 160	8 926	51 885	60 811
NOT STATED	146	246	187	101	436	120	177	37	956	494	1 450
TOTAL	11 217	73 962	19 176	10 710	56 370	14 906	9 925	6 435	94 849	107 852	202 701
10 YEARS AND OVER											
SELF EMPLOYED	16 275	64 258	18 951	16 825	37 726	10 888	6 976	3 888	80 315	95 472	175 787
SELF EMPLOYED-ASSISTED	12 400	90 191	12 582	15 949	15 975	10 944	7 167	4 457	44 644	125 021	169 665
EMPLOYER	900	2 564	1 861	696	2 640	327	179	149	5 609	3 707	9 316
EMPLOYEE	14 335	36 127	31 574	15 343	79 433	5 969	6 181	4 070	132 989	60 043	193 032
FAMILY WORKER	7 366	101 679	9 115	16 094	9 437	17 993	3 760	3 524	29 080	139 888	168 968
NOT STATED	284	1 110	736	679	1 036	150	200	22	2 173	2 044	4 217
TOTAL	51 560	295 929	74 819	65 586	146 247	46 271	24 463	16 110	294 810	426 175	720 985
NON MIGRANTS											
SELF EMPLOYED	53 160	444 535	417 855	1 816 435	22 273	130 518	183 249	298 624	546 975	2 819 672	3 366 647
SELF EMPLOYED-ASSISTED	36 388	790 556	256 126	1 944 467	11 036	214 441	181 496	339 248	340 928	3 432 830	3 773 758
EMPLOYER	5 343	13 146	35 517	91 868	2 393	2 654	4 190	7 063	46 910	115 264	162 174
EMPLOYEE	92 717	214 486	679 037	2 072 292	79 047	55 464	101 254	136 140	934 224	2 496 213	3 430 437
FAMILY WORKER	33 044	822 537	215 679	2 601 859	11 229	338 263	196 788	441 238	293 081	4 367 556	4 660 637
NOT STATED	1 368	11 028	15 025	60 112	1 045	2 209	5 035	5 917	19 117	82 622	101 739
TOTAL	222 020	2 296 286	1 619 239	8 587 033	127 023	743 549	672 812	1 228 230	2 181 235	13 314 157	15 495 392
TOTAL POPULATION											
SELF EMPLOYED	74 655	534 874	445 528	1 841 186	79 494	151 328	195 715	305 562	665 528	2 962 814	3 628 342
SELF EMPLOYED-ASSISTED	52 393	916 501	274 301	1 965 873	36 430	232 365	194 740	346 635	408 476	3 610 762	4 019 238
EMPLOYER	6 711	17 489	40 170	93 426	7 922	3 269	4 775	7 347	59 100	122 009	181 109
EMPLOYEE	119 220	272 057	757 020	2 107 777	323 335	69 013	112 265	146 239	1 298 587	2 608 339	3 906 926
FAMILY WORKER	44 865	1 010 113	234 503	2 626 068	36 841	371 585	210 393	448 126	355 534	4 626 960	4 982 494
NOT STATED	1 957	12 727	16 622	61 389	3 799	2 585	5 535	6 041	24 444	86 211	110 655
TOTAL	299 801	2 763 761	1 768 144	8 695 719	487 821	830 145	723 423	1 259 950	2 811 669	14 017 095	16 828 764

TABLE : 5.1 POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS

MALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL IN-MIGRANTS											
SINGLE	132 192	369 828	248 072	126 502	396 578	102 505	90 586	75 575	882 144	659 694	1 541 838
MARRIED	296 868	1 103 885	385 017	299 831	783 398	227 519	171 159	114 578	1 625 330	1 756 925	3 382 255
WIDOWED	8 033	34 516	7 592	7 023	11 270	7 587	5 968	3 196	31 094	54 091	85 185
DIVORCED	3 974	22 582	4 087	5 096	8 981	6 019	4 015	1 968	20 421	36 301	56 722
TOTAL	441 067	1 530 811	644 768	438 452	1 200 227	343 630	271 728	195 317	2 558 989	2 507 011	5 066 000
IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE											
LESS THAN 1 YEAR											
SINGLE	10 115	16 294	21 584	9 003	31 591	6 035	5 563	7 338	73 685	33 838	107 523
MARRIED	4 338	10 514	10 345	8 841	9 258	3 177	3 145	3 654	29 300	23 972	53 272
WIDOWED	144	266	145	101	238	46	134	21	593	502	1 095
DIVORCED	133	539	121	77	262	392	125	79	898	830	1 728
TOTAL	14 730	27 613	32 195	18 022	41 349	9 650	8 967	11 092	104 476	59 142	163 618
1 TO 4 YEARS											
SINGLE	53 586	159 249	116 086	66 164	156 480	48 613	40 108	31 106	371 463	299 929	671 392
MARRIED	38 267	190 640	63 339	65 371	90 716	48 198	40 136	23 016	219 758	339 925	559 683
WIDOWED	576	4 252	789	740	1 391	842	1 140	373	2 958	7 145	10 103
DIVORCED	851	5 836	970	1 218	1 416	1 448	1 125	505	3 948	9 421	13 369
TOTAL	93 280	359 977	181 184	133 493	250 003	99 101	82 509	55 000	598 127	656 420	1 254 547

TABLE : 5.1 POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS

MALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5 TO 9 YEARS											
SINGLE	28 605	88 258	49 055	22 119	90 520	24 466	24 469	20 602	193 074	155 020	348 094
MARRIED	37 347	148 811	49 822	30 171	123 906	42 835	31 857	26 579	243 992	247 336	491 328
WIDOWED	322	2 615	568	200	956	779	967	511	2 555	4 363	6 918
DIVORCED	272	3 048	516	298	1 359	1 072	692	537	2 892	4 902	7 794
TOTAL	66 546	242 732	99 961	52 788	216 741	69 152	57 985	48 229	442 513	411 621	854 134
10 YEARS AND OVER											
SINGLE	39 886	106 027	61 347	29 216	117 987	23 391	20 446	16 529	243 922	170 907	414 829
MARRIED	216 916	753 920	261 511	195 448	559 518	133 309	96 021	61 329	1 132 280	1 145 692	2 277 972
WIDOWED	6 991	27 385	6 090	5 982	8 685	5 920	3 727	2 291	24 988	42 081	67 069
DIVORCED	2 718	13 159	2 480	3 503	5 944	3 107	2 073	847	12 683	21 148	33 831
TOTAL	266 511	900 489	331 428	234 149	692 134	165 727	122 267	80 996	1 413 873	1 379 828	2 793 701
NON MIGRANTS											
SINGLE	909 678	2 846 937	2 572 605	8 827 427	741 786	904 260	1 450 624	1 509 858	4 918 625	14 844 550	19 763 175
MARRIED	581 550	2 977 443	2 695 568	13 761 871	363 584	1 018 462	1 617 636	1 743 433	4 126 179	20 633 368	24 759 547
WIDOWED	12 088	91 938	71 729	342 604	7 749	42 177	79 846	105 689	110 331	643 489	753 820
DIVORCED	6 785	51 226	52 806	331 242	5 199	24 443	31 370	37 283	74 419	465 935	540 354
TOTAL	1 510 101	5 967 544	5 392 708	23 263 144	1 118 318	1 989 342	3 179 476	3 396 263	9 229 554	36 587 342	45 816 896
TOTAL POPULATION											
SINGLE	1 041 870	3 216 765	2 820 677	8 953 929	1 138 364	1 006 765	1 541 210	1 585 433	5 800 769	15 504 244	21 305 013
MARRIED	878 418	4 081 328	3 080 585	14 061 702	1 146 982	1 245 981	1 788 795	1 858 011	5 751 509	22 390 293	28 141 802
WIDOWED	20 121	126 454	79 321	349 627	19 019	49 764	85 814	108 885	141 425	697 580	839 005
DIVORCED	10 759	73 608	56 893	336 338	14 180	30 462	35 385	39 251	94 840	502 236	597 076
TOTAL	1 951 168	7 498 555	6 037 476	23 701 596	2 318 545	2 332 972	3 451 204	3 591 580	11 788 543	39 094 353	50 882 896

TABLE : 5.2 POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS

FEMALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL IN-MIGRANTS											
SINGLE	79 902	175 296	171 482	79 204	315 309	49 624	54 422	36 088	623 074	338 253	961 327
MARRIED	247 884	928 433	291 652	212 728	708 786	178 926	133 495	96 449	1 377 354	1 420 999	2 798 353
WIDOWED	43 162	137 786	50 673	37 211	94 656	25 493	18 928	11 297	205 715	213 491	419 206
DIVORCED	11 892	41 052	18 639	16 311	57 911	10 830	6 435	4 189	96 115	71 144	167 259
TOTAL	382 840	1 282 567	532 446	345 454	1 176 662	264 873	213 280	148 023	2 302 258	2 043 887	4 346 145
IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE											
LESS THAN 1 YEAR											
SINGLE	5 634	5 280	18 021	7 012	40 264	5 529	2 496	3 151	68 865	16 522	85 387
MARRIED	5 419	10 884	10 576	7 814	17 671	3 310	3 304	4 053	38 680	24 351	63 031
WIDOWED	697	1 188	877	763	3 224	705	368	314	5 406	2 730	8 136
DIVORCED	372	1 013	1 271	834	5 629	941	127	270	7 668	2 789	10 457
TOTAL	12 122	18 365	30 745	16 423	66 788	8 485	6 295	7 788	120 619	46 392	167 011
1 TO 4 YEARS											
SINGLE	30 261	69 698	75 651	37 814	138 751	21 490	22 456	13 524	266 744	142 921	409 665
MARRIED	40 555	182 820	61 784	57 359	126 453	46 498	38 660	24 636	258 134	320 631	578 765
WIDOWED	3 612	15 867	4 992	4 371	11 973	3 486	3 438	1 555	21 916	27 378	49 294
DIVORCED	2 270	9 519	4 659	3 622	17 532	3 638	1 924	1 138	26 658	17 644	44 302
TOTAL	76 718	277 904	147 086	103 166	294 709	75 112	66 478	40 853	573 452	508 574	1 082 026

TABLE : 5.2 POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS

FEMALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5 TO 9 YEARS											
SINGLE	19 176	55 657	35 180	17 337	59 863	13 281	15 876	10 148	128 479	98 039	226 518
MARRIED	35 336	178 720	42 896	23 070	123 234	34 580	27 262	23 546	228 159	220 485	448 644
WIDOWED	2 204	10 873	3 595	1 909	8 440	2 619	2 243	1 342	15 903	17 322	33 225
DIVORCED	944	5 358	2 366	1 348	7 902	1 442	1 127	670	12 391	8 766	21 157
TOTAL	57 660	210 608	84 037	43 664	199 439	51 922	46 508	35 706	384 932	344 612	729 544
10 YEARS AND OVER											
SINGLE	24 811	44 661	42 630	17 041	76 431	11 324	13 594	9 265	158 986	80 771	239 757
MARRIED	166 574	596 009	176 396	124 485	441 428	94 538	64 269	44 214	852 381	855 532	1 707 913
WIDOWED	36 649	109 858	41 209	30 168	71 019	18 683	12 879	8 086	162 490	166 061	328 551
DIVORCED	8 306	25 162	10 343	10 507	26 848	4 809	3 257	2 111	49 398	41 945	91 343
TOTAL	236 340	775 690	270 578	182 201	615 726	129 354	93 999	63 676	1 223 255	1 144 309	2 367 564
NON MIGRANTS											
SINGLE	764 598	2 320 080	2 095 379	6 194 267	582 617	690 537	1 294 940	1 237 340	4 008 142	11 171 616	15 179 758
MARRIED	648 032	3 232 867	2 873 694	14 253 074	437 473	1 079 344	1 740 883	1 850 131	4 493 764	21 621 734	26 115 498
WIDOWED	88 588	520 386	617 498	2 956 354	56 065	171 941	326 420	299 940	847 659	4 189 533	5 037 192
DIVORCED	24 357	160 599	259 206	1 263 203	24 155	60 804	107 671	96 807	338 479	1 658 323	1 996 802
TOTAL	1 525 575	6 233 932	5 845 777	24 666 898	1 100 310	2 002 626	3 469 914	3 484 218	9 688 044	38 641 206	48 329 250
TOTAL POPULATION											
SINGLE	844 500	2 495 376	2 266 861	6 273 471	897 926	740 161	1 349 362	1 273 428	4 631 216	11 509 869	16 141 085
MARRIED	895 916	4 161 300	3 165 346	14 465 802	1 146 259	1 258 270	1 874 378	1 946 580	5 871 118	23 042 733	28 913 851
WIDOWED	131 750	658 172	668 171	2 993 565	150 721	197 434	345 348	311 237	1 053 374	4 403 024	5 456 398
DIVORCED	36 249	201 651	277 845	1 279 514	82 066	71 634	114 106	100 996	434 594	1 729 467	2 164 061
TOTAL	1 908 415	7 516 499	6 378 223	25 012 352	2 276 972	2 267 499	3 683 194	3 632 241	11 990 302	40 685 093	52 675 395

TABLE : 6.1. POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED

MALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL IN-MIGRANTS											
NO SCHOOLING	37 339	326 482	21 901	64 539	66 872	71 142	36 045	22 493	147 878	498 935	646 813
PRIMARY SCHOOL	243 597	1 056 196	249 652	253 084	536 478	183 027	157 440	99 369	1 153 371	1 625 472	2 778 843
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	68 555	79 810	133 048	56 406	208 554	41 208	32 141	29 516	460 380	188 858	649 238
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL & ABOVE	91 496	67 905	239 985	63 903	388 143	48 237	46 083	43 810	796 896	192 666	989 562
DO NOT KNOW	80	418	182	520	180	16	19	129	464	1 080	1 544
TOTAL	441 067	1 530 811	644 768	438 452	1 200 227	343 630	271 728	195 317	2 558 989	2 507 011	5 066 000
IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE											
LESS THAN 1 YEAR											
NO SCHOOLING	644	2 770	527	882	1 798	1 419	857	503	3 997	5 403	9 400
PRIMARY SCHOOL	7 652	20 344	10 939	9 812	20 527	4 880	4 709	5 286	46 584	37 565	84 149
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	1 913	2 092	6 961	3 147	7 033	1 195	1 338	2 096	18 693	7 082	25 775
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL & ABOVE	4 521	2 407	13 726	4 181	11 991	2 156	2 063	3 207	35 160	9 092	44 252
DO NOT KNOW	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	42
TOTAL	14 730	27 613	32 195	18 022	41 349	9 650	8 967	11 092	104 476	59 142	163 618
1 TO 4 YEARS											
NO SCHOOLING	3 143	55 328	3 508	7 344	10 956	13 757	11 167	4 543	21 363	88 383	109 746
PRIMARY SCHOOL	50 834	256 737	64 259	76 331	121 798	52 801	47 476	27 756	265 740	432 252	697 992
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	15 631	24 064	36 875	21 748	43 226	14 189	9 065	9 110	110 397	63 511	173 908
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL & ABOVE	23 628	23 744	76 504	27 911	73 955	18 354	14 782	13 547	200 477	71 948	272 425
DO NOT KNOW	44	104	38	159	68	-	19	44	150	326	476
TOTAL	93 280	359 977	181 184	133 493	250 003	99 101	82 509	55 000	598 127	656 420	1 254 547

TABLE : 6.1 POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED

MALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5 TO 9 YEARS											
NO SCHOOLING	2 253	39 477	2 063	4 275	6 092	10 987	7 314	5 065	13 619	63 907	77 526
PRIMARY SCHOOL	35 847	180 489	38 738	33 557	90 117	40 269	37 926	26 705	195 663	287 985	483 648
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	10 801	11 174	18 591	7 066	38 211	7 169	5 050	6 405	76 556	27 911	104 467
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL & ABOVE	17 645	11 549	40 550	7 870	82 276	10 727	7 695	10 054	156 611	31 755	188 366
DO NOT KNOW	-	43	19	20	45	-	-	-	64	63	127
TOTAL	66 546	242 732	99 961	52 788	216 741	69 152	57 985	48 229	442 513	411 621	854 134
10 YEARS AND OVER											
NO SCHOOLING	31 299	228 907	15 805	52 038	48 026	44 979	16 707	12 382	108 899	341 242	450 141
PRIMARY SCHOOL	149 264	598 626	135 716	133 384	304 036	85 077	67 329	39 622	645 384	867 670	1 513 054
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	40 210	42 480	70 621	24 445	120 084	18 655	16 688	11 905	254 734	90 354	345 088
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL & ABOVE	45 702	30 205	109 205	23 941	219 921	17 000	21 543	17 002	404 648	79 871	484 519
DO NOT KNOW	36	271	83	341	67	16	-	85	208	691	899
TOTAL	266 511	900 489	331 428	234 149	692 134	165 727	122 267	80 996	1 413 873	1 379 828	2 793 701
NON MIGRANTS											
NO SCHOOLING	53 760	692 714	528 133	5 553 305	75 724	418 254	711 151	931 075	754 718	8 209 398	8 964 116
PRIMARY SCHOOL	964 485	4 660 894	3 407 234	16 215 277	745 436	1 355 484	2 044 598	2 106 813	5 814 411	25 685 810	31 500 221
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	276 744	396 067	779 931	884 562	161 599	129 613	230 059	199 131	1 434 367	1 623 339	3 057 706
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL & ABOVE	214 761	216 652	676 186	603 835	135 224	85 434	192 834	158 126	1 223 894	1 059 158	2 283 052
DO NOT KNOW	351	1 217	1 224	6 165	335	557	834	1 118	2 164	9 637	11 801
TOTAL	1 510 101	5 967 544	5 392 708	23 263 144	1 118 318	1 989 342	3 179 476	3 396 263	9 229 554	36 587 342	45 816 896
TOTAL POPULATION											
NO SCHOOLING	91 099	1 019 196	550 034	5 617 844	142 596	489 396	747 196	953 568	902 596	8 708 333	9 610 929
PRIMARY SCHOOL	1 208 082	5 717 090	3 656 886	16 468 361	1 281 914	1 538 511	2 202 038	2 206 182	6 967 782	27 311 282	34 279 064
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	345 299	475 877	912 979	940 968	370 153	170 821	262 200	228 647	1 894 747	1 812 197	3 706 944
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL & ABOVE	306 257	284 557	916 161	667 738	523 367	133 671	238 917	201 936	2 020 790	1 251 824	3 272 614
DO NOT KNOW	431	1 635	1 406	6 685	515	573	853	1 247	2 628	10 717	13 345
TOTAL	1 951 168	7 498 355	6 037 476	23 701 596	2 318 545	2 332 972	3 451 204	3 591 580	11 788 543	39 094 353	50 882 896

TABLE : 6.2 POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED

FEMALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL IN-MIGRANTS											
NO SCHOOLING	88 250	551 999	75 994	110 326	237 526	102 245	51 305	37 759	441 660	813 744	1 255 404
PRIMARY SCHOOL	204 986	673 755	240 993	175 740	581 756	129 624	121 257	74 739	1 134 720	1 068 130	2 202 850
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	47 860	33 063	99 217	31 774	156 473	18 236	19 983	17 667	334 645	89 628	424 273
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL & ABOVE	41 642	23 397	116 129	27 172	200 685	14 715	20 672	17 816	390 745	71 483	462 228
DO NOT KNOW	102	353	113	442	222	53	63	42	488	902	1 390
TOTAL	382 840	1 282 567	532 446	345 454	1 176 662	264 873	213 280	148 023	2 302 258	2 043 887	4 346 145
IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE											
LESS THAN 1 YEAR											
NO SCHOOLING	1 397	4 182	2 867	2 131	11 737	2 399	904	1 524	17 773	9 368	27 141
PRIMARY SCHOOL	7 121	12 034	14 624	9 647	42 077	4 498	3 709	4 082	69 405	28 387	97 792
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	1 769	1 085	5 402	2 549	6 186	763	827	1 023	14 869	4 735	19 604
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL & ABOVE	1 835	1 064	7 852	2 096	6 788	825	855	1 159	18 572	3 902	22 474
DO NOT KNOW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	12 122	18 365	30 745	16 423	66 788	8 485	6 295	7 788	120 619	46 392	167 011
1 TO 4 YEARS											
NO SCHOOLING	7 893	82 929	11 914	14 796	46 232	19 936	15 288	6 885	69 965	135 908	205 873
PRIMARY SCHOOL	44 849	175 926	69 985	63 137	169 828	43 088	38 537	22 733	314 505	313 578	628 083
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	11 583	10 568	28 496	12 863	33 297	6 368	5 527	5 068	82 794	30 976	113 770
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL & ABOVE	12 353	8 397	36 691	12 292	45 218	5 701	7 105	6 167	106 018	27 906	133 924
DO NOT KNOW	40	84	-	78	134	19	21	-	170	206	376
TOTAL	76 718	277 904	147 086	103 166	294 709	75 112	66 478	40 853	573 452	508 574	1 082 026

TABLE : 6.2 POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED

FEMALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5 TO 9 YEARS											
NO SCHOOLING	6 129	67 161	6 500	7 855	22 484	15 891	11 402	8 157	42 039	103 540	145 579
PRIMARY SCHOOL	34 873	133 434	41 256	28 306	103 493	29 439	28 967	19 261	204 939	214 090	419 029
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	3 485	6 010	15 983	4 040	29 779	3 700	3 255	4 171	60 108	15 315	75 423
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL & ABOVE	8 153	3 963	20 258	3 463	43 616	2 878	2 884	4 117	77 705	11 627	89 332
DO NOT KNOW	20	40	40	-	67	14	-	-	141	40	181
TOTAL	57 660	210 608	84 037	43 664	199 439	51 922	46 508	35 706	384 932	344 612	729 544
10 YEARS AND OVER											
NO SCHOOLING	72 831	397 727	54 713	85 544	157 073	64 019	23 711	21 193	311 883	564 928	876 811
PRIMARY SCHOOL	118 143	352 361	115 128	74 650	266 358	52 599	50 044	28 663	545 871	512 075	1 057 946
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	26 023	15 400	49 336	12 322	87 211	7 405	10 374	7 405	176 874	38 602	215 476
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL & ABOVE	19 301	9 973	51 328	9 321	105 063	5 311	9 828	6 373	188 450	28 048	216 498
DO NOT KNOW	42	229	73	364	21	20	42	42	177	656	833
TOTAL	236 340	775 690	270 578	182 201	615 726	129 354	93 999	63 676	1 223 255	1 144 309	2 367 564
NON MIGRANTS											
NO SCHOOLING	164 147	1 578 836	1 475 177	10 804 579	177 603	780 230	1 153 256	1 567 733	2 048 068	15 653 493	17 701 561
PRIMARY SCHOOL	1 009 602	4 288 745	3 360 666	13 170 930	706 552	1 102 055	2 020 738	1 741 888	5 780 490	21 611 686	27 392 176
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	226 585	247 569	602 700	441 429	129 037	80 116	180 963	110 409	1 124 803	894 005	2 018 808
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL & ABOVE	133 991	117 482	405 680	243 803	86 925	39 786	114 202	63 093	732 450	472 510	1 204 960
DO NOT KNOW	250	1 300	1 554	6 157	195	439	755	1 095	2 233	9 512	11 745
TOTAL	1 525 575	6 233 932	5 845 777	24 666 898	1 100 310	2 002 626	3 469 914	3 484 218	9 688 044	38 641 206	48 329 250
TOTAL POPULATION											
NO SCHOOLING	252 397	2 130 835	1 551 171	10 914 905	415 129	882 475	1 204 561	1 605 492	2 489 728	16 467 237	18 956 965
PRIMARY SCHOOL	1 205 588	4 962 500	3 601 659	13 346 670	1 288 308	1 231 679	2 141 995	1 816 627	6 915 210	22 679 816	29 595 026
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	274 445	280 632	701 917	473 203	285 510	98 352	200 946	128 076	1 459 448	983 633	2 443 081
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL & ABOVE	175 633	140 879	521 809	270 975	287 608	54 501	134 874	80 909	1 123 195	543 993	1 667 188
DO NOT KNOW	352	1 653	1 667	6 599	417	492	818	1 137	2 721	10 414	13 135
TOTAL	1 908 415	7 516 499	6 378 223	25 012 352	2 276 972	2 267 499	3 683 194	3 632 241	11 990 302	40 685 093	52 675 395

TABLE : 7.1. POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

MALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL IN-MIGRANTS											
WORKING	352 939	1 517 177	409 673	525 362	933 422	274 666	202 314	139 060	1 865 915	2 068 698	3 934 613
LOOKING FOR WORK	5 268	5 723	9 730	5 314	24 427	4 052	2 913	2 812	42 172	18 067	60 239
ATTENDING SCHOOL	49 114	90 350	141 683	54 932	120 906	28 585	34 636	25 371	353 969	191 588	545 557
HOUSE KEEPING	4 039	10 434	7 918	5 268	5 801	3 265	3 351	3 382	19 487	21 971	41 458
OTHERS	49 707	107 147	75 764	47 576	117 671	33 062	28 514	24 692	277 446	206 687	484 133
TOTAL	441 067	1 530 811	644 768	438 452	1 200 227	343 630	271 728	195 317	2 558 989	2 507 011	5 066 000
IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE											
LESS THAN 1 YEAR											
WORKING	3 980	22 133	16 303	11 864	24 106	6 909	5 458	6 795	59 089	43 459	102 548
LOOKING FOR WORK	933	479	861	591	2 786	456	191	244	4 985	1 527	6 512
ATTENDING SCHOOL	3 125	2 126	11 487	3 670	6 471	848	1 710	2 061	24 336	7 162	31 498
HOUSE KEEPING	160	264	307	157	390	82	128	60	1 039	489	1 528
OTHERS	1 552	2 620	3 237	1 760	7 596	1 355	1 480	1 952	15 027	6 505	21 532
TOTAL	14 730	27 613	32 195	18 022	41 349	9 650	8 967	11 092	104 476	59 142	163 618
1 TO 4 YEARS											
WORKING	65 132	295 235	97 481	89 775	174 003	77 548	59 115	38 294	385 283	511 300	896 583
LOOKING FOR WORK	1 693	1 320	2 900	1 987	7 928	1 470	1 063	875	13 539	6 217	19 756
ATTENDING SCHOOL	17 994	39 057	66 500	27 863	42 371	11 556	14 557	9 352	143 115	86 135	229 250
HOUSE KEEPING	668	2 698	1 176	857	924	691	1 232	446	5 775	4 937	8 712
OTHERS	7 773	21 167	13 127	13 011	24 777	7 836	6 522	6 033	52 415	47 831	100 246
TOTAL	93 260	359 977	181 184	133 493	250 003	99 101	82 509	55 000	598 127	656 420	1 254 547

TABLE : 7.1 .. POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

MALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5 TO 9 YEARS											
WORKING	47 612	195 247	58 197	33 548	168 893	53 855	40 582	35 511	315 339	315 926	631 265
LOOKING FOR WORK	535	665	1 300	812	3 643	495	541	1 087	5 833	3 245	9 078
ATTENDING SCHOOL	13 562	31 952	53 118	13 671	31 060	10 380	11 411	8 252	90 693	62 713	153 406
HOUSE KEEPING	471	1 637	578	383	549	416	368	697	1 992	3 107	5 099
OTHERS	4 366	13 211	6 768	4 374	12 596	4 006	5 083	4 882	28 656	26 630	55 286
TOTAL	66 546	242 732	99 961	52 788	216 741	69 152	57 985	48 229	442 513	411 621	854 134
10 YEARS AND OVER											
WORKING	211 215	804 542	237 692	190 175	566 420	136 354	97 159	60 660	1 106 204	1 198 013	2 304 217
LOOKING FOR WORK	2 127	2 768	4 669	1 924	10 070	1 631	1 098	606	17 815	7 078	24 893
ATTENDING SCHOOL	14 433	17 145	30 578	9 728	41 004	5 801	6 958	5 706	95 825	35 578	131 403
HOUSE KEEPING	2 720	5 835	5 857	3 891	1 938	2 076	1 623	2 179	12 681	13 438	26 119
OTHERS	36 016	70 149	52 632	28 431	72 702	19 865	15 429	11 845	181 348	125 721	307 069
TOTAL	266 511	900 489	331 428	234 149	692 134	165 727	122 267	80 996	1 413 873	1 379 828	2 793 701
NON MIGRANTS											
WORKING	748 697	3 916 535	3 088 868	16 656 359	461 186	1 317 435	1 999 927	2 196 556	4 901 758	25 483 805	30 385 561
LOOKING FOR WORK	22 969	35 589	77 071	171 167	28 674	20 446	37 053	21 830	143 452	271 347	414 799
ATTENDING SCHOOL	559 627	1 399 659	1 518 365	3 898 137	491 684	428 804	724 920	734 732	3 007 576	6 748 332	9 755 908
HOUSE KEEPING	12 992	47 255	60 497	256 938	6 106	16 438	32 237	49 739	93 881	388 301	482 182
OTHERS	165 816	568 548	647 907	2 280 543	130 668	206 219	385 339	393 406	1 082 887	3 695 559	4 778 446
TOTAL	1 510 101	5 967 544	5 392 708	23 263 144	1 118 318	1 989 342	3 179 476	3 396 263	9 229 554	36 587 342	45 816 896
TOTAL POPULATION											
WORKING	1 081 636	5 255 710	5 498 541	16 981 721	1 594 608	1 592 101	2 202 241	2 335 616	6 767 673	27 552 501	34 320 174
LOOKING FOR WORK	28 237	41 312	86 891	176 461	53 101	24 498	39 966	24 642	185 624	289 414	475 038
ATTENDING SCHOOL	603 741	1 489 969	1 660 048	3 953 069	412 590	457 389	759 556	760 103	5 361 545	6 939 920	10 301 465
HOUSE KEEPING	17 031	57 669	68 415	262 206	9 907	19 703	35 588	53 321	113 368	410 272	523 640
OTHERS	215 523	675 695	723 671	2 528 119	248 339	239 281	413 853	418 098	1 360 333	3 902 246	5 262 579
TOTAL	1 951 168	7 498 355	6 037 476	23 701 596	2 318 545	2 332 972	3 451 204	3 591 530	11 783 543	39 094 353	50 882 896

Annex 2
Appendix 2
Table 7.2
Page 1

TABLE : 7.2. POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

FEMALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL IN-MIGRANTS											
WORKING	77 761	467 475	148 995	108 686	360 798	86 596	51 411	31 720	630 434	702 938	1 333 372
LOOKING FOR WORK	2 347	6 518	3 405	3 264	10 445	1 254	1 868	669	17 379	12 391	29 770
ATTENDING SCHOOL	38 788	70 236	90 906	42 139	89 702	20 664	27 096	17 031	247 957	148 655	396 612
HOUSE KEEPING	223 153	633 597	242 452	157 927	618 242	132 410	110 465	81 509	1 200 509	999 246	2 199 755
OTHERS	40 771	104 691	46 778	33 438	97 475	23 949	22 440	17 094	205 979	180 657	386 636
TOTAL	382 840	1 282 567	532 446	345 454	1 176 662	264 873	213 280	148 023	2 302 258	2 043 887	4 346 145
IN-MIGRANTS BY DURATION OF RESIDENCE											
LESS THAN 1 YEAR											
WORKING	1 925	5 077	10 473	4 419	35 193	2 999	974	1 309	49 269	13 100	62 369
LOOKING FOR WORK	289	140	503	494	1 641	116	-	53	2 324	712	3 036
ATTENDING SCHOOL	1 645	1 604	7 774	2 656	4 593	690	1 266	1 139	16 104	5 263	21 367
HOUSE KEEPING	6 623	9 578	9 447	7 045	17 331	3 471	3 066	3 970	39 021	21 510	60 531
OTHERS	1 640	1 966	2 748	1 809	8 030	1 209	989	1 317	13 901	5 807	19 708
TOTAL	12 122	18 365	30 745	16 423	66 788	8 485	6 295	7 788	120 619	46 392	167 011
1 TO 4 YEARS											
WORKING	13 079	92 507	44 457	27 971	122 988	22 420	16 049	7 866	191 506	155 811	347 317
LOOKING FOR WORK	720	1 014	1 040	901	3 707	445	696	294	5 837	2 980	8 817
ATTENDING SCHOOL	14 278	29 525	38 646	20 553	29 427	8 689	10 996	6 207	92 751	65 370	158 121
HOUSE KEEPING	41 797	134 852	53 348	45 125	112 627	37 046	32 844	22 238	236 003	243 874	479 877
OTHERS	5 844	20 206	9 615	8 616	25 960	6 512	5 893	4 248	47 355	40 539	87 894
TOTAL	75 718	277 904	147 086	103 166	294 709	75 112	66 478	40 853	573 452	508 574	1 082 026

TABLE : 7.2. POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY AREA OF IN-MIGRATION (PRESENT RESIDENCE), DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

FEMALE

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	PRESENT RESIDENCE										
	SUMATERA		JAVA EXCLUDING D.K.I. JAKARTA		D.K.I. JAKARTA	KALI-MANTAN	SULA-WESI	OTHER ISLAND	INDONESIA		
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL					URBAN	RURAL	URBAN+RURAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5 TO 9 YEARS											
WORKING	11 217	73 962	19 176	10 710	56 370	14 906	9 925	6 435	94 849	107 852	202 701
LOOKING FOR WORK	265	1 273	489	220	1 753	229	374	86	2 681	2 028	4 709
ATTENDING SCHOOL	11 755	27 625	24 062	11 872	24 885	6 944	9 246	5 773	69 472	52 690	122 162
HOUSE KEEPING	30 891	93 987	34 766	17 529	103 632	26 789	22 812	20 296	193 255	157 447	350 702
OTHERS	5 512	13 761	5 544	3 333	12 799	3 054	4 151	3 116	24 675	24 595	49 270
TOTAL	57 660	210 608	84 037	43 664	199 439	51 922	46 508	35 706	384 932	344 612	729 544
10 YEARS AND OVER											
WORKING	51 560	295 929	74 819	65 586	146 247	46 271	24 463	16 110	294 810	426 175	720 985
LOOKING FOR WORK	1 053	4 091	1 573	1 649	3 344	464	798	236	6 537	6 671	13 208
ATTENDING SCHOOL	11 110	11 732	20 424	7 058	30 797	4 341	5 588	3 912	69 630	25 332	94 962
HOUSE KEEPING	143 842	395 180	144 891	88 228	384 652	65 104	51 743	35 005	732 230	576 415	1 308 645
OTHERS	23 775	68 756	28 871	19 680	50 686	13 174	11 407	8 413	120 048	109 716	229 764
TOTAL	236 340	775 690	270 578	182 201	615 726	129 354	93 999	63 676	1 223 255	1 144 309	2 367 564
NON MIGRANTS											
WORKING	222 020	2 296 286	1 619 239	8 587 033	127 023	743 549	672 012	1 228 230	2 181 235	13 314 157	15 495 392
LOOKING FOR WORK	3 869	31 139	39 045	175 583	11 635	13 323	46 509	28 766	68 214	286 655	354 869
ATTENDING SCHOOL	480 465	1 186 394	1 258 229	5 135 884	402 431	334 265	638 101	531 042	2 478 892	5 487 919	7 966 811
HOUSE KEEPING	663 920	2 129 326	2 320 820	10 100 420	454 632	704 435	1 630 858	1 266 518	3 968 263	15 307 666	19 275 929
OTHERS	145 301	590 787	608 444	2 667 978	104 589	207 054	482 434	429 662	991 440	4 244 809	5 236 249
TOTAL	1 525 575	6 233 932	5 845 777	24 666 898	1 100 310	2 002 626	3 469 914	3 484 218	9 688 044	38 641 206	48 329 250
TOTAL POPULATION											
WORKING	299 801	2 763 761	1 768 144	8 695 719	487 821	830 145	723 425	1 259 950	2 811 669	14 017 095	16 828 764
LOOKING FOR WORK	11 216	37 657	42 450	178 847	22 080	14 577	48 377	29 435	85 593	299 046	384 639
ATTENDING SCHOOL	519 253	1 256 680	1 349 135	5 178 023	492 133	354 929	665 197	548 073	2 726 849	7 636 574	8 363 423
HOUSE KEEPING	492 073	2 762 925	2 563 272	10 258 347	1 072 874	836 845	1 741 325	1 348 027	5 168 772	16 306 912	21 475 684
OTHERS	185 072	695 476	655 222	2 701 416	202 064	231 003	504 874	446 756	1 197 419	4 425 466	5 622 885
TOTAL	1 903 415	7 516 499	6 378 223	25 012 352	2 276 972	2 267 499	3 683 194	3 632 241	11 990 302	40 685 093	52 675 395

TABLE : 8.1 MIGRATION PATTERNS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION BY HOUSEHOLD SOCIOECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION **(Urban)**

HOUSEHOLD SOCIOECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION	MIGRATION PATTERNS							
	NON MIGRANTS	ONE STEP MIGRANTS			TWO STEP MIGRANTS			CONTINUING MIGRANTS
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
AG. OPERATORS IN FOOD AG. OWNING								
LESS THAN 0.25 HA	755,147	4,073	2,939	22,558	60	72	128	19
0.26 TO 0.50 HA	238,654	727	401	7,022	-	-	-	-
0.51 TO 1.00 HA	170,381	715	542	9,748	-	89	25	-
1.01 TO 2.00 HA	88,283	816	188	8,086	42	20	21	44
2.01 TO 25.00 HA	47,762	514	266	5,298	-	18	96	-
AG. OPERATORS IN FISHERY OWNING								
LESS THAN 0.25 HA	190,371	4,340	2,521	12,856	-	180	141	-
0.26 TO 25.00 HA	20,448	58	133	963	-	-	-	24
AG. OPERATORS OTHER THAN FOOD AG. AND FISHERY OWNING								
LESS THAN 0.25 HA	192,244	2,253	645	10,869	17	271	93	22
0.26 TO 25.00 HA	62,644	498	386	5,456	21	-	29	-
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYEES								
FOOD AGRICULTURE	279,271	1,031	485	4,745	-	60	-	23
HORT., CATTLE AND AG. SERVICES	475,794	2,940	1,667	23,380	40	207	85	21
FORESTRY AND HUNTING	63,364	1,598	765	6,757	87	221	93	26
FISHERY	170,878	3,281	2,419	14,157	-	68	41	-
NON AG. EMPLOYER	843,408	30,447	13,789	96,043	722	2,707	1,334	278
NON AG. OWN ACCOUNT PROF	264,011	9,132	4,785	35,695	131	652	454	140
NON AG. OWN ACCOUNT OTHER	8,746,519	233,758	113,640	860,439	2,709	11,520	7,457	673
WHITE COLLAR EMPLOYEES	4,583,912	233,412	117,959	773,643	7,025	31,470	22,323	3,370
LOWER LEVEL CLERICAL, SALES, SERV.	1,897,832	67,551	34,849	297,288	885	4,092	2,604	387
MANUAL WORKERS	5,016,494	164,266	81,461	593,459	2,638	10,014	5,835	590
MILITARY	727,102	40,317	19,779	163,273	1,082	8,463	4,745	707
ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE								
HOUSEHOLD HEAD AGE 10 - 24	241,358	27,349	13,193	15,053	938	1,728	1,006	141
HOUSEHOLD HEAD AGE 25 - 54	971,297	27,769	12,074	101,366	474	2,918	1,345	286
HOUSEHOLD HEAD AGE 55 +	668,755	10,433	4,800	86,964	142	1,297	555	-
ALL OTHER CASES	478,374	16,158	7,638	57,512	94	1,615	889	59
TOTAL	27,194,303	883,456	437,324	3,212,630	17,107	77,682	49,299	6,810

TABLE : 8.1 MIGRATION PATTERNS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION BY HOUSEHOLD SOCIOECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION (Urban)

HOUSEHOLD SOCIOECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION	MIGRATION PATTERNS								TOTAL
	RETURN MIGRANTS				CIRCULAR MIGRANTS			NOT CLASSIFIED	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
AG. OPERATORS IN FOOD AG. OWNING									
LESS THAN 0.25 HA	3,306	328	15	186	316	60	25	160	789,392
0.26 TO 0.50 HA	893	1	-	59	99	-	-	15	247,871
0.51 TO 1.00 HA	820	90	19	57	131	-	-	33	182,650
1.01 TO 2.00 HA	426	-	-	-	23	-	20	24	97,993
2.01 TO 25.00 HA	553	24	-	18	131	-	-	52	54,732
AG. OPERATORS IN FISHERY OWNING									
LESS THAN 0.25 HA	595	38	-	-	70	19	-	92	211,221
0.26 TO 25.00 HA	80	-	-	-	59	26	-	32	21,823
AG. OPERATORS OTHER THAN FOOD AG. AND FISHERY OWNING									
LESS THAN 0.25 HA	1,481	268	-	82	52	-	-	142	208,439
0.26 TO 25.00 HA	513	36	-	36	93	-	-	22	69,736
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYEES									
FOOD AGRICULTURE	1,033	87	-	-	84	21	41	-	286,881
HORT., CATTLE AND AG. SERVICES	2,452	131	-	102	403	42	38	108	507,410
FORESTRY AND HUNTING	1,072	155	-	19	37	-	-	22	74,216
FISHERY	672	117	-	33	166	21	-	235	192,088
NON AG. EMPLOYER	9,701	1,613	67	341	1,240	606	177	778	1,003,251
NON AG. OWN ACCOUNT PROF	4,324	442	-	50	595	215	20	238	320,884
NON AG. OWN ACCOUNT OTHER	69,791	9,587	670	1,423	11,916	1,724	497	6,337	10,078,660
WHITE COLLAR EMPLOYEES	83,710	13,153	733	1,886	11,879	3,634	1,181	7,068	5,896,358
LOWER LEVEL CLERICAL, SALES, SERV.	18,032	2,568	123	718	3,632	706	336	1,704	2,333,307
MANUAL WORKERS	41,123	6,669	449	1,426	7,275	1,795	538	3,362	5,937,394
MILITARY	20,025	2,893	394	481	2,806	835	683	1,154	994,739
ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE									
HOUSEHOLD HEAD AGE 10 - 24	1,981	1,120	-	161	551	235	20	220	305,054
HOUSEHOLD HEAD AGE 25 - 54	14,248	2,420	318	280	1,376	416	128	895	1,137,610
HOUSEHOLD HEAD AGE 55 +	13,537	1,503	80	40	891	208	102	279	789,586
ALL OTHER CASES	5,879	757	39	175	1,152	212	146	549	571,248
T O T A L	396,245	44,002	2,907	7,573	44,977	10,775	5,952	23,521	32,312,543

TABLE : 8.2 MIGRATION PATTERNS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION BY HOUSEHOLD SOCIOECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION (Rural)

HOUSEHOLD SOCIOECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION	MIGRATION PATTERNS								TOTAL
	RETURN MIGRANTS				CIRCULAR MIGRANTS			NOT CLASSIFIED	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
AG. OPERATORS IN FOOD AG. OWNING									
LESS THAN 0.25 HA	62,041	7,426	160	2,341	6,872	554	270	4,846	20,383,026
0.26 TO 0.50 HA	29,920	3,115	120	1,410	2,562	368	100	1,517	11,246,331
0.51 TO 1.00 HA	27,522	2,976	133	1,380	4,202	477	120	2,600	10,187,614
1.01 TO 2.00 HA	17,882	1,731	61	900	4,395	818	144	2,133	6,383,632
2.01 TO 25.00 HA	10,252	968	42	694	2,047	202	122	1,346	3,280,616
AG. OPERATORS IN FISHERY OWNING									
LESS THAN 0.25 HA	3,719	545	-	58	188	60	-	245	1,449,278
0.26 TO 25.00 HA	2,130	386	20	41	198	-	-	63	554,484
AG. OPERATORS OTHER THAN FOOD AG. AND FISHERY OWNING									
LESS THAN 0.25 HA	9,803	1,053	120	457	1,559	215	134	1,066	3,505,745
0.26 TO 25.00 HA	14,999	1,923	185	926	1,761	774	145	1,999	4,119,663
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYEES									
FOOD AGRICULTURE	10,591	1,308	40	588	688	108	21	494	4,091,786
HORT., CATTLE AND AG. SERVICES	11,755	1,395	79	488	3,030	181	141	754	5,920,719
FORESTRY AND HUNTING	985	147	-	146	185	176	21	82	331,082
FISHERY	1,588	436	20	123	23	-	-	78	589,413
NON AG. EMPLOYER	6,472	980	60	446	575	42	20	373	1,091,623
NON AG. OWN ACCOUNT PROF	3,338	629	20	83	340	19	-	190	502,743
NON AG. OWN ACCOUNT OTHER	96,538	14,687	438	3,984	6,498	1,509	497	4,380	18,771,990
WHITE COLLAR EMPLOYEES	39,446	10,214	342	1,531	3,226	920	339	2,837	5,002,308
LOWER LEVEL CLERICAL, SALES, SERV.	10,536	2,551	135	383	661	311	39	887	1,603,596
MANUAL WORKERS	32,273	6,565	469	1,238	2,683	891	229	2,187	6,481,722
MILITARY	9,548	1,952	40	238	1,180	190	219	541	473,046
ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE									
HOUSEHOLD HEAD AGE 10 - 24	1,475	494	19	118	113	62	-	21	460,187
HOUSEHOLD HEAD AGE 25 - 54	14,760	3,362	200	576	1,149	301	122	901	3,490,217
HOUSEHOLD HEAD AGE 55 +	16,043	1,735	20	758	570	34	59	459	1,983,542
ALL OTHER CASES	4,435	957	41	348	361	148	103	287	1,153,259
T O T A L	436,451	67,585	2,764	19,255	44,666	8,360	2,845	30,288	113,057,622

TABLE : 8.2. MIGRATION PATTERNS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION BY HOUSEHOLD SOCIOECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION (Rural)

HOUSEHOLD SOCIOECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION	MIGRATION PATTERNS							
	NON MIGRANTS	ONE STEP MIGRANTS			TWO STEP MIGRANTS			CONTINUING MIGRANTS
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
AG. OPERATORS IN FOOD AG. OWNING								
LESS THAN 0.25 HA	19,669,323	115,086	94,053	412,660	827	3,300	2,990	277
0.26 TO 0.50 HA	10,938,244	33,731	27,722	205,454	292	839	780	157
0.51 TO 1.00 HA	9,699,646	53,653	59,387	331,387	401	1,971	1,857	102
1.01 TO 2.00 HA	5,765,592	63,279	85,684	434,625	370	2,370	3,581	67
2.01 TO 25.00 HA	3,005,831	40,346	30,946	183,157	481	1,347	2,730	105
AG. OPERATORS IN FISHERY OWNING								
LESS THAN 0.25 HA	1,404,529	6,188	4,481	28,569	152	289	171	84
0.26 TO 25.00 HA	540,039	1,003	595	9,891	19	19	80	-
AG. OPERATORS OTHER THAN FOOD AG. AND FISHERY OWNING								
LESS THAN 0.25 HA	3,381,286	23,862	13,424	71,046	262	1,032	544	80
0.26 TO 25.00 HA	3,867,183	40,191	39,159	147,284	280	1,265	1,527	62
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYEES								
FOOD AGRICULTURE	4,019,452	9,225	5,776	42,581	185	447	243	39
HORT., CATTLE AND AG. SERVICES	5,719,918	25,990	14,281	140,243	326	1,301	514	123
FORESTRY AND HUNTING	310,366	5,320	2,697	9,612	43	757	458	87
FISHERY	576,284	1,877	552	8,208	-	281	143	-
NON AG. EMPLOYER	1,052,866	13,906	5,291	28,437	153	1,118	803	81
NON AG. OWN ACCOUNT PROF	479,316	4,069	2,314	11,798	82	240	305	-
NON AG. OWN ACCOUNT OTHER	18,128,776	107,599	55,440	339,059	1,830	5,621	4,727	407
WHITE COLLAR EMPLOYEES	4,671,169	84,007	27,775	133,392	2,941	19,447	4,299	423
LOWER LEVEL CLERICAL, SALES, SERV.	1,507,296	23,310	9,474	42,771	753	3,386	940	163
MANUAL WORKERS	6,168,926	67,374	31,934	134,810	2,181	6,749	2,813	400
MILITARY	389,644	10,245	7,167	39,302	463	4,254	1,649	414
ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE								
HOUSEHOLD HEAD AGE 10 - 24	441,711	6,842	3,046	5,691	175	279	141	-
HOUSEHOLD HEAD AGE 25 - 54	3,378,529	18,619	10,289	58,316	473	1,458	984	178
HOUSEHOLD HEAD AGE 55 +	1,900,766	5,656	3,435	52,559	102	501	375	20
ALL OTHER CASES	1,106,543	9,937	4,212	23,359	241	1,708	315	64
TOTAL	108,123,235	777,315	539,134	2,894,411	13,032	59,979	32,969	3,333

Appendix 3

TRANSMIGRATION DATA

Table 1
Transmigration Data (Latest Information as on August 31, 1983)

No.	Province	Kabupaten	Kecamatan	Project	Year of Implementation	Settlers Households	Settlers Persons
1.	D.I. Aceh	North Aceh	Lhok Sukan	Cot Girek	1975/1976	300	1,417
					1976/1977	510	2,608
					1978/1979	150	634
					1980/1981	1,254	5,861
		East Aceh	Meulaboh*	Penaron	1978/1979	1,250	4,966
		West Aceh	Krueng Sabee	Meulaboh/Kruengtadu/Lami	1980/1981	1,997	7,936
				Meulaboh V A/F, D	1981/1982	1,125	4,368
		South Aceh	*	Sebulus salam	1981/1982	1,000	4,182
				Sebulus salam XV/A,B,C,D	1982/1983	354	1,641
		Central Aceh	*	Jagong jagat	1981/1982	500	1,903
2.	North Sumatera	Labuhan Batu	Kuala Hulu	Aek Naetek	1973/1974	200	894
		Tapanuli Selatan	Natal	Sinunukan	1979/1980	485	1,994
					1980/1981	500	2,078
				Aek Baru/Sinunukan III	1981/1982	1,000	4,111
				Persembahan Ujung Batu	1981/1982	500	1,897
				Gunung Tuak	1981/1982	495	2,981
3.	West Sumatera	Pasisir Selatan	Pancungsoal	Lunang	1974/1975	300	1,176
		Pasaman	Pasaman	Kinali	1974/1975	200	563
		Sawahlunto/Sijunjung	*	Seitambangan	1973/1974	450	2,111
		"	Kota Baru	Sitiung I/A,B,C,D,E	1976/1977	2,034	0,293
		"		Sitiung II/A,B,C,D	1977/1978	1,232	5,325
		"	Pulau Punjung	Siat	1977/1978	296	1,896
		"			1978/1979	1,319	6,896
		"	Koto Tujuh	Koto Besar	1979/1980	500	2,075
					1980/1981	1,500	6,757
				Air Haji/Lunang	1981/1982	421	1,586
				S. Dareh/T. Tinggi	1981/1982	243	1,043
					1982/1983	40	149

* Data not yet available

Table 1 (Cont'd)

No.	Province	Kabupaten	Kecamatan	Project	Year of Implementation	Settlers Households	Settlers Persons
4.	Riau	Indragiri Hulu Rengat	Kuantan Tengah	Simandolak	1969/1970	200	867
				Teluk Kuantan	1979/1980	2,000	8,108
					1980/1981	1,487	5,578
					1981/1982	341	1,373
		Kampar	Rambah	Pasir Pengaraian	1979/1980	2,000	8,267
					1980/1981	4,711	18,168
					1981/1982	300	1,170
				Tanjung Medan	1981/1982	3,285	13,790
		Bengkalis	Bangko	Rokan	1979/1980	1,550	5,292
					1980/1981	1,357	5,532
					1981/1982	102	477
		Bengkalis	Siak Sei Indrapura	Tandung/Rokan IV Kota	1981/1982	610	2,455
			S. Bukit Batu	Siak	1978/1979	2,000	8,139
					1979/1980	1,550	5,875
				Bengkalis/Siak III	1981/1982	568	3,202
		Indragiri Hilir	Tempuling	Tl. Kiambang	1971/1972	150	735
					1979/1980	700	2,830
				Kuala Cinaku	1979/1980	1,700	6,985
				Rokan	1979/1980	1,550	5,292
					1980/1981	1,357	5,532
					1981/1982	102	477
			Enokretek/T. Enok	Sei Reteh	1977/1978	465	2,084
					1978/1979	500	2,500
5.	Jambi	Tanjung Jabung	Nipah Panjang	Rantau Rasau	1969/1970	362	1,733
					1970/1971	288	1,366
					1971/1972	400	1882
					1972/1973	700	3,131
					1973/1974	700	3,267
					1974/1975	500	2,172
					1975/1976	500	2,455
					1976/1977	500	2,455
				Lembu Pemusiran	1979/1980	500	2,025
				Simpang Padang	1980/1981	2,000	8,039
				Pamenang	1979/1980	2,000	10,000
				Kubang Ujo	1980/1981	800	4,500

Table 1 (Cont'd)

No.	Province	Kabupaten	Kecamatan	Project	Year of Implementation	Settlers Households	Settlers Persons
			Muara Sabak	Dendang I,II,III	1978/1979	1,250	5,494
					1979/1980	750	2,838
					1981/1982	199	801
				S. Pandan	1981/1982	333	1,317
		Sarko	Sarolangun	Singkut	1974/1975	650	2,822
					1975/1976	735	3,375
					1976/1977	655	3,261
					1977/1978	835	3,778
					1978/1979	600	2,713
				Pamenang	1979/1980	2,000	7,828
					1981/1982	837	3,124
				Kubang Ujo	1980/1981	800	3,205
					1981/1982	20	83
		Bungo Tebo	Tebo Ulu/Rantau/ Tebo Ilir	Rimbo Bujang	1975/1976	500	2,071
					1976/1977	2,000	9,910
					1977/1978	4,328	19,993
					1978/1979	1,461	6,765
			Tanah Tumbuh	Jujuhan	1977/1978	1,104	4,151
					1978/1979	1,000	5,000
6.	Sumatera Selatan	Musi Banyuasin	Banyuasin I/B	Upang	1969/1970	150	728
					1970/1971	287	1,357
					1971/1972	200	884
					1972/1973	500	2,409
					1974/1975	500	2,114
					1977/1978	500	2,354
				Air Deras	1969/1970	100	464
					1970/1971	50	224
					1972/1973	100	455
				Cinta Manis	1971/1973	400	1,841
					1973/1974	1,350	5,903
				Sekayu	1979/1980	2,000	10,000
				Bitung	1979/1980	2,000	10,000
				Air Saleh I,II	1979/1980	4,634	19,942
					1981/1982	475	1,826
				Air Sugihan I,II,III,IV,V	1979/1980	1,400	6,164
					1980/1981	7,992	32,522

Table 1 (Cont'd)

No.	Province	Kabupatan	Kecamatan	Project	Year of Implementation	Settlers Households	Persons
					1981/1982	8,965	35,551
					1982/1983	57	235
				Pangkalan Kersik	1981/1982	1,546	5,828
					1982/1983	50	200
				Pulau Rimau	1981/1982	2,128	8,437
					1982/1983	154	610
			Banyuasin	Telang I	1977/1978	864	2,170
					1978/1979	5,449	25,035
				Telang II	1979/1980	2,516	10,950
					1981/1982	703	2,784
		Kab. Musi Rawas	Muara Kelingi	Air Beliti	1969/1970	200	890
					1972/1973	400	1,898
					1973/1974	500	2,201
				Belitang	1969/1970	481	1,739
					1970/1971	686	2,636
					1971/1972	200	708
					1972/1973	2,150	9,679
		Kab.Musi Banyuasin	Babat Toman	Sekayu Mangun Jaya	1979/1980	2,516	10,950
					1980/1981	2,980	12,403
			Sungai Lilin	Betung Supat I,II	1979/1980	2,000	7,410
					1980/1981	5,188	20,469
		Ogan Komering Ilir	Mesuji/Kayu Agung	Pematang Panggang	1974/1975	2,500	11,784
					1975/1975	1,000	4,556
					1979/1980	2,000	8,200
					1980/1981	3,491	13,709
					1981/1982	1,367	5,438
		Ogan Komering Ulu	Buai Madang	Rasuan	1973/1974	800	3,937
			Baturaja/Martapura	Baturaja/Martapura	1976/1977	1,539	6,259
					1977/1978	890	3,898
					1978/1979	2,838	11,455
					1980/1981	557	2,450
				Way Hitam IV	1981/1982	1,275	5,316
		Lahat	Kikim/Tebing Tinggi	Lahat/Tebing Tinggi	1980/1981	1,586	6,958
				Bunga Mas	1981/1982	2,150	8,861
				Muara Beli/Ngestiboga	1981/1982	499	2,092
			Liot *	Gielembang/Sungai Waras	1981/1982	470	1,936

*Data not yet available

Table 1 (Cont'd)

No.	Province	Kabupatan	Kecamatan	Project	Year of Implementation	Settlers Households	Persons
7.	Bengkulu	Bengkulu Utara	Lais	Air Sebelat	1974/1975	286	1,269
					1975/1976	286	1,336
				Rimbo Kedui	1976/1976	500	2,455
				Kuro Tidur	1976/1977	1,234	6,296
					1977/1978	1,799	8,397
					1978/1979	2,224	9,662
			Ketahun	Ketahun/A. Lais	1979/1980	2,025	8,329
				Ketahun/ Ipuh	1980/1981	1,905	7,761
				Ipuh	1981/1982	1,370	5,436
				Muko Muko	1981/1982	139	537
			Talang Empat	Pk Nyaring	1972/1973	400	1,469
					1973/1974	100	452
				Mangku Rejo	1970/1971	100	469
			*	T. Boseng	1973/1974	100	426
			*	Sb. Agung	1973/1974	50	208
			*	Sb. Rejo	1973/1974	100	491
		Bengkulu Selatan	Seluma	Bk. Peninjauan I	1972/1973	400	1,814
					1973/1974	400	1,934
				Bk. Peninjauan II	1973/1974	50	194
				Air Periukan	1974/1975	314	1,300
					1981/1982	270	1,017
8.	Lampung	Lampung Utara	Abung Timur	Way Abung	1969/1970	350	1,596
					1970/1971	377	1,717
					1971/1972	650	2,952
					1972/1973	2,350	10,461
					1973/1974	1,500	6,608
				Way Abung I	1971/1972	775	3,476
					1972/1973	534	2,075
					1973/1974	259	1,442
				Way Abung II/1	1972/1973	1,391	6,491
					1973/1974	1,422	6,218
				Way Abung II/2	1973/1974	5,392	24,231
			Tulang Bawang	Way Abung III	1974/1975	1,154	5,277
					1975/1976	1,335	6,977
				Bl. Kedaton	1969/1970	650	3,095
					1970/1971	140	572

* Data not yet available

Table 1 (Cont'd)

No.	Province	Kabupatan	Kecamatan	Project	Year of Implementation	Settlers Households	Settlers Persons
				Gunung Balak	1973/1974	4,437	20,805
				Tulang Bawang	1976/1977	512	2,692
					1977/1978	2,444	10,645
					1978/1979	2,283	10,351
			*	Prosenal	1974/1975	1,000	4,666
			Songkai Selatan	Songkai	1973/1974	700	2,817
				Lanaragan	1973/1974	1,000	5,101
				Way Abung III			
9.	Kalimantan Barat	*	*	Pr. Strabidi	1969/1970	102	517
		Pontianak	Sengah Temila/Kubu	Kubu	1970/1971	200	939
			Sungai Kakap	Sei Rasau	1971/1972	150	693
					1972/1973	300	1,267
					1973/1974	200	1,006
					1974/1975	300	1,272
					1975/1976	500	2,016
					1976/1977	300	1,162
					1977/1978	949	4,357
					1978/1979	400	1,672
		Sanggau	Kembayan	Kembayan	1978/1979	350	1,446
			Parindu	Pusat Damai	1979/1980	1,250	5,188
			Sanggau Ledo *	Sanggau Ledo	1978/1979	1,250	6,250
		Sintang	Sintang	Sintang (PIR)	1980/1981	3,683	14,786
					1981/1982	4,582	18,590
					1982/1983	1,109	4,946
10.	Kalimantan Tengah	Kapuas	Kapuas Kuala	Tmb. Luar	1969/1970	96	490
					1970/1971	105	496
					1971/1972	250	1,146
					1972/1973	600	2,708
			Kahayan Hilir/ Pulang Pisan	Mentaren	1971/1972	50	218
					1973/1974	150	751
			Pandih Batu	Pangkuh	1980/1981	3,300	12,866
					1981/1982	3,317	13,477
		Kapuas	Selat	Terusan Tengah	1979/1980	1,054	4,709
					1980/1981	600	2,305
		Palangkaraya	Pahandut	Bereng Bengkel	1978/1970	518	2,182

* Data not yet available

Table 1 (Cont'd)

No.	Province	Kabupatan	Kecamatan	Project	Year of Implementation	Settlers Households	Persons
11.	Kalimantan Selatan	Barito Kuala	Rantau Baduah	Barambai	1969/1970	140	631
					1970/1971	150	719
					1971/1972	400	1,877
					1972/1973	200	1,034
				Parandaan	1973/1974	100	456
			Belawang	Belawang	1977/1978	1,153	4,588
				Sekalagun I	1979/1980	750	3,750
				Sekalagun II	1980/1981	500	2,500
				Seluang	1980/1981	500	2,263
			Tabunganen	Tabunganen	1970/1980	500	1,906
		Tanah Laut	Pelaihari	Batu Tungku	1977/1978	951	3,922
		Tabalong	Haruai	Masingai	1977/1978	708	2,754
		Kota Baru	Batu Licin	Batu Licin	1970/1980	2,000	8,401
					1980/1981	1,597	5,845
					1981/1982	429	1,693
				Batu Licin/Pangatan PIR	1981/1982	2,504	2,025
			Kusan Hilir	Sebambam	1978/1979	1,168	4,845
					1979/1980	3,650	15,112
					1980/1981	2,557	10,456
					1981/1982	25	75
		Tapin	Tapin Utara	Tapin	1972/1973	100	414
					1973/1974	500	2,327
			Rantau	Miawa	1973/1974	500	2,229
			Binuang	Hatungun	1973/1974	100	458
			Tapin Tengah	Tambarangan	1974/1975	300	1,280
12.	Kalimantan Timur	Kutai	Tenggarong	Maluhu	1969/1970	200	961
					1973/1974	100	359
				Teluk Dalam	1979/1980	2,000	8,785
					1980/1981	1,985	7,808
					1981/1982	914	3,737
				Tanjung Redep	1981/1982	31	156
				Bukit Biru	1972/1973	200	995
					1973/1974	100	398
			Anggana	P. Atas Banpres	1972/1973	50	174
					1973/1974	400	1,888
		Balikpapan	Balikpapan Seberang	Sepaku Semoi	1974/1975	500	2,086

Table 1 (Cont'd)

No.	Province	Kabupatan	Kecamatan	Project	Year of Implementation	Settlers Households	Settlers Persons
					1976/1977	671	3,015
					1977/1978	1,706	7,590
		Pasir	Tanah Grogot	Sempulang	1973/1974	200	983
					1981/1982	150	578
			Waru	Babulu Darat	1977/1978	1,002	4,238
		Samarinda (Kodya)	Samboja	Samboja	1970/1971	100	385
			Samarinda Ilir	Lempake	1970/1971	300	1,421
					1971/1972	175	814
					1972/1973	100	489
					1973/1974	100	380
			Palaran	Palaran	1972/1973	50	146
					1973/1974	300	1,193
		Bulongan	Tanjung Palas	Gunung Putih	1973/1974	100	460
13.	Sulawesi Utara	Gorontalo	Paguyaman	Bongo I,II,III	1976/1977	710	3,219
					1979/1980	507	2,266
					1980/1981	498	1,983
				Marisa	1980/1981	500	2,025
					1981/1982	1,000	3,996
				Paguyaman	1973/1974	200	724
				Diloniyohu	1974/1975	400	1,523
		Bolaang Mangondow	Dumoga	Dumoga	1970/1971	60	286
					1973/1974	400	1,754
				Tapak Dada	1972/1973	100	442
					1973/1974	400	1,943
				Singkup	1981/1982	500	1,691
14.	Sulawesi Tengah	Donggala	Parigi	Parigi	1969/1970	150	740
					1970/1971	779	3,764
					1971/1972	509	2,343
					1972/1973	414	1,692
				Sansu Tembarana	1979/1980	1,000	4,212
				Pada Lembara	1979/1980	300	1,171
			Tomini	Mepanga	1973/1974	600	2,467
			Moutong	Ongka	1974/1975	500	2,117
					1975/1976	500	2,372
				Malonas	1976/1977	500	2,323
					1977/1978	1,098	5,657

Table 1 (Cont'd)

No.	Province	Kabupatan	Kecamatan	Project	Year of Implementation	Settlers Households	Persons
			Damplas/Sojol	Taopa Lambunu	1980/1981	1,500	6,834
					1981/1982	1,500	5,916
				Basidondo	1981/1982	181	724
		Poso	Mori Atas	K. Poso	1972/1973	500	2,409
		*	*	Boa	1972/1973	100	464
					1973/1974	100	500
		Luwuk/Banggai	Bunta	Bunta	1980/1981	1,400	5,673
					1981/1982	800	3,212
				Mayoa	1979/1980	700	2,221
					1981/1982	387	1,409
					1982/1983	110	372
		Banggai	Batui	Toili	1973/1974	300	1,400
					1975/1976	500	1,542
					1976/1977	1,000	4,312
					1977/1978	1,965	8,464
					1978/1979	2,227	9,626
					1980/1981	949	3,795
					1981/1982	1,000	3,868
15.	Sulawesi Selatan	Luwu	*	Luwu	1969/1970	500	2,253
					1971/1972	200	853
			Mangkutana	Kalaena/Purwosari	1969/1970	250	1,144
					1970/1971	140	427
					1972/1973	500	2,413
				Banpres	1973/1974	350	1,664
				Kanjiro/Salotobaro	1970/1971	401	1,961
					1972/1973	300	1,545
				Cendana Hitam	1974/1975	100	421
				Kalaena Kiri	1976/1977	1,000	4,828
					1977/1978	268	2,808
					1978/1979	526	2,491
				Kalaena Kanan	1977/1978	784	3,730
				Angkona	1980/1981	1,000	4,188
					1981/1982	804	3,222
			Bone Bone	Bone Bone	1973/1974	1,600	7,414
				Mulya Rejo	1974/1975	50	206
			Wotu	Masomba	1973/1974	300	1,336

* Data not yet available

Table 1 (Cont'd)

No.	Province	Kabupatan	Kecamatan	Project	Year of Implementation	Settlers Households	Settlers Persons
				Maramba II/III	1974/1975	202	1,113
				Wotu	1973/1974	300	1,336
				Papura Utara	1973/1974	100	396
				Cendana Hijau	1974/1975	100	421
			Masamba	Cendana Putih	1974/1975	450	1,944
		Mamuju	Kaluku	Kaluku	1981/1982	78	312
16.	Sulawesi Tenggara	Kendari	Ranomeeto	Lendono	1970/1971	75	378
					1972/1973	100	442
				Rambu-Rambu	1970/1971	150	626
				Kendari	1971/1972	437	1,924
			Unaaha	Unaaha	1973/1974	300	1,338
			Lambuya	Vepai dan Soraya	1974/1975	550	1,888
					1975/1976	500	2,352
					1976/1977	500	2,186
				Makaleo	1978/1979	760	3,225
				Lambuya	1978/1979	500	2,433
				Lahumbuti	1980/1981	1,500	6,004
					1981/1982	1,000	3,801
				Wowotobi	1981/1982	97	436
			Maramo	Maramo	1975/1976	647	2,388
					1976/1977	152	636
			Tinanggea	Soraya I,II, Alangga	1976/1977	550	2,640
					1978/1979	500	2,433
					1979/1980	2,000	8,560
					1980/1981	2,978	11,995
					1981/1982	770	3,138
		Kolaka	Tirauta	Lodongi	1972/1973	400	1,916
			Wundulako	Tawua	1972/1973	100	517
					1973/1974	294	1,314
					1975/1976	200	712
					1981/1982	200	781
			Tirauta	Lodongi I (Banpres)	1973/1974	650	2,782
				Lodongi II	1973/1974	500	2,445
		Buton	Poleang	Toari Poleang	1980/1981	1,770	6,957
					1981/1982	600	2,396

Table 1 (Cont'd)

No.	Province	Kabupatan	Kecamatan	Project	Year of Implementation	Settlers Households	Settlers Persons
17.	Maluku	Maluku Tengah	Krairatu	Krairatu	1970/1971	50	233
			Buru Utara Timur	Pulau Buru	1979/1980	2,075	8,696
					1980/1980	1,873	7,749
18.	Irian Jaya	Manokwari	Oransbari	Oransbari	1972/1973	50	247
					1982/1983	105	451
				Nabire	1972/1973	50	238
				Arime	1975/1976	100	479
				Geyem	1976/1977	50	208
				Prafi	1981/1982	911	3,631
		Sorong	Klasaman	Klasaman	1976/1977	60	217
					1977/1978	175	821
				Sorong	1977/1978	90	448
				Aimas	1979/1980	1,005	4,257
					1980/1981	2,000	7,863
					1981/1982	495	2,004
		Jayapura	Nimboron	Nimboron	1978/1970	400	1,861
					1979/1980	600	2,502
				Karya Bumi	1976/1977	191	869
		Paniai	Nabire	Bumi Wonorejo	1974/1975	220	907
				Nabire	1981/1982	115	468
		Merauke	Merauke	Kurik	1979/1980	400	1,819
				Wandu Kembe	1981/1982	800	3,496
				Jagebob	1981/1982	45	141

Source: Department of Transmigration

Table 2

Population Size of Selected Kabupatens and Kecamatans Receiving Transmigrants

Province	Kabupaten	Population 1971	Population 1980	Kecamatan Receiving Transmigrants	Population 1971	Population 1980
D.I. Aceh	Aceh Utara	470,532	625,260	Lhok Suhon	27,750	45,297
	Aceh Barat	225,111	288,388	Krueng Sabee	5,819	8,960
		695,643	913,648		33,569	54,257
West Sumatera	Sawah Lunto/ Sijunjung	161,227	224,361	Kota Baru	18,985	43,977
Riau	Indragiri Hilir	286,015	398,214	Tempuling	17,650	30,611
	Indragiri Hulu	197,153	227,885	Kuantan Tengah	31,166	40,670
	Kampar	258,692	362,509	Rambah	29,581	42,866
		741,860	988,608		78,397	114,147
Jambi	Sarolangun Bangko	143,357	217,380	Sarolangun	27,558	57,107
South Sumatera	Musi Rawas	252,121	366,081	Muara Kelingi	25,413	35,262
	Ogan Komering Ilir	445,788	564,031	Kayu Agung	37,319	81,710
	Ogan Komering Ulu	533,918	750,763	Baturaja	48,350	65,627
		1,231,827	1,680,875		111,082	182,599
Bengkulu	Bengkulu Utara	102,810	178,250	Lais	19,300	50,117
Lampung	Lampung Utara	464,528	882,368	Abung Timur	-	39,891
				Sungkai Helatog	-	34,853
				Tulang Bawang	-	81,357
						156,101
C. Kalimantan	Palangkaraya	27,132	60,447	Pahandut	23,889	55,572
S. Kalimantan	Kotabaru	145,197	193,558	Batu Licin	7,588	15,725
	Tanah Laut	76,189	122,637	Pleihari	23,158	39,993
		22,1386	316,195		30,746	55,718
E. Kalimantan	Kutai	152,338	368,294	Tenggarong	10,381	37,862
North Sulawesi	Gorontalo	408,239	502,695	Paguyaman	27,305	62,130
C. Sulawesi	Donggala	398,092	581,772	Parigi	33,461	60,386
	Banggai	181,698	268,203	Batui	11,017	47,425
		579,790	849,975		44,478	107,811
South Sulawesi	Luwu	326,062	503,743	Mangkutana	13,069	35,769
S.E. Sulawesi	Kendari	189,968	306,629	Tinanggea	15,668	32,586

Source: Department of Transmigration

APPENDIX 4

PROVINCIAL POPULATION
PROJECTIONS, 1980 - 2000

Table 1: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2015, D.I. Aceh

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	200.0	216.1	226.0	234.0	236.8
5	183.0	195.4	212.4	223.2	232.1
10	163.3	182.5	195.2	212.4	223.4
15	140.5	162.4	181.7	194.6	212.0
20	118.5	139.4	161.3	180.8	193.9
25	97.4	117.8	138.8	160.7	180.4
30	79.7	96.6	116.9	137.9	160.0
35	68.1	78.5	95.3	115.6	136.6
40	57.5	66.6	77.0	93.6	113.8
45	46.8	55.8	64.8	75.1	91.6
50	37.6	44.9	53.7	62.6	72.8
55	29.0	35.3	42.3	50.8	59.5
60	23.9	26.3	32.2	38.8	46.9
65	18.0	20.7	22.9	28.3	34.4
70	13.0	14.3	16.6	18.6	23.2
75+	10.0	13.3	16.0	19.1	22.3
TOT	1286.4	1465.8	1652.9	1846.0	2039.6

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	209.2	223.1	233.6	242.2	245.3
5	192.2	204.2	219.0	230.4	239.9
10	170.8	192.0	204.3	219.3	230.9
15	138.1	169.3	190.6	203.1	218.2
20	106.5	136.0	167.1	188.5	201.2
25	88.0	105.7	134.9	165.9	187.3
30	78.9	87.4	105.0	134.0	164.9
35	70.6	77.9	86.4	103.9	132.8
40	60.0	69.1	76.5	85.1	102.5
45	52.2	57.7	66.7	74.1	82.8
50	43.8	49.3	54.8	63.6	71.0
55	32.5	40.2	45.6	50.9	59.4
60	24.5	28.6	35.6	40.7	45.7
65	17.3	20.2	23.8	29.9	34.4
70	12.2	13.0	15.3	18.2	23.1
75+	8.8	11.5	13.3	15.8	19.1
TOT	1305.6	1485.2	1672.5	1865.6	2058.5
GRAND TOTAL	2592.0	2951.0	3325.4	3711.6	4098.1

Annex 2
Appendix 4
Table 2

Table 2: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2020, North Sumatra

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	670.4	732.2	780.4	810.7	819.8
5	605.4	648.4	712.7	763.7	796.9
10	566.7	594.7	638.5	703.4	755.2
15	496.0	555.3	584.0	628.5	694.0
20	378.7	480.2	540.0	569.7	614.9
25	281.2	363.0	464.0	524.2	554.8
30	232.9	271.0	352.2	452.7	513.4
35	200.1	225.6	263.8	344.4	444.3
40	162.5	193.3	218.9	257.0	336.9
45	133.0	156.0	186.5	212.1	249.9
50	113.5	126.3	149.0	178.9	204.2
55	91.1	106.0	118.6	140.6	169.7
60	71.4	82.5	96.7	109.0	130.0
65	51.9	61.5	71.7	84.8	96.3
70	40.4	41.1	49.3	58.1	69.4
75+	39.0	45.1	49.1	57.6	68.9
TOT	4134.1	4682.1	5275.3	5895.4	6518.7

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	711.4	755.8	806.7	839.0	849.4
5	638.0	686.1	733.5	787.1	822.5
10	581.1	627.0	675.7	723.7	778.0
15	476.5	569.3	615.6	664.8	713.3
20	342.1	456.5	548.9	595.8	645.5
25	254.6	321.8	434.9	527.0	574.5
30	226.5	242.8	309.4	421.5	513.3
35	205.4	217.6	234.3	300.4	411.4
40	171.1	196.7	209.3	226.5	291.8
45	140.4	162.6	187.9	201.0	218.4
50	116.8	131.0	152.6	177.5	190.8
55	90.7	106.1	119.9	140.6	164.5
60	69.2	79.2	93.5	106.4	125.8
65	54.3	56.8	65.7	78.3	89.9
70	46.2	40.5	42.9	50.2	60.5
75+	42.5	47.0	46.0	47.9	54.4
TOT	4166.9	4696.8	5276.9	5887.7	6504.0

GRAND TOTAL	8301.0	9379.0	10552.2	11783.1	13022.7

Table 3: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2025, West Sumatra

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	260.3	252.8	267.5	281.5	287.7
5	236.8	247.2	242.0	258.2	273.5
10	220.2	232.0	242.9	238.3	254.8
15	190.6	212.5	224.7	235.9	231.9
20	142.4	177.9	200.0	212.6	224.3
25	107.8	130.8	166.0	188.3	201.3
30	97.2	101.5	124.3	159.2	181.5
35	91.8	93.0	97.6	120.2	154.8
40	82.3	87.6	89.2	94.1	116.4
45	72.5	77.8	83.4	85.2	90.3
50	62.2	67.7	73.1	78.7	80.8
55	49.8	57.0	62.4	67.8	73.5
60	41.0	43.9	50.7	56.0	61.3
65	31.9	33.9	36.7	43.0	48.0
70	25.5	24.1	26.0	28.6	33.9
75+	21.6	25.6	26.9	29.3	32.7
TOT	1733.8	1865.4	2013.4	2176.8	2346.7

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	273.7	260.0	275.6	290.5	297.2
5	247.5	260.0	248.8	265.6	281.7
10	223.4	243.0	255.7	245.1	262.2
15	178.0	215.3	235.0	248.1	238.0
20	118.6	165.0	202.0	221.9	235.3
25	87.3	107.2	152.8	189.5	209.6
30	87.1	80.9	100.5	145.4	181.8
35	87.6	82.5	76.9	96.2	140.4
40	80.0	82.9	78.5	73.5	92.6
45	72.2	75.0	78.2	74.4	70.0
50	61.8	66.6	69.6	73.1	69.9
55	46.7	55.3	60.1	63.3	66.9
60	35.8	40.0	47.9	52.4	55.7
65	26.0	28.7	32.4	39.2	43.4
70	18.2	18.8	21.0	24.0	29.4
75+	12.3	16.1	18.2	20.8	24.2
TOT	1656.1	1797.3	1953.2	2123.0	2298.2

GRAND TOTAL	3389.9	3662.6	3966.6	4299.8	4644.8

Table 4: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2025, Riau

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	178.2	189.4	205.7	218.8	228.4
5	151.7	171.8	183.9	201.1	215.1
10	135.2	149.7	170.0	182.3	199.7
15	122.1	135.0	149.6	169.9	182.5
20	103.1	124.6	137.6	152.4	172.9
25	83.7	105.2	126.7	139.9	154.9
30	68.7	83.3	104.7	126.0	139.4
35	55.4	67.2	81.7	102.8	124.1
40	42.8	53.5	65.2	79.5	100.5
45	32.5	41.2	51.6	63.1	77.3
50	24.3	31.1	39.5	49.6	60.8
55	16.9	22.8	29.2	37.3	47.0
60	13.0	15.3	20.7	26.8	34.3
65	10.0	11.2	13.3	18.1	23.5
70	7.7	7.9	9.0	10.7	14.7
75+	7.0	8.3	9.2	10.5	12.5
TOT	1052.3	1217.5	1397.5	1588.9	1787.6

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	185.0	195.0	212.2	226.0	236.2
5	158.5	177.7	188.6	206.5	221.2
10	138.4	156.0	175.2	186.3	204.3
15	115.8	137.8	155.4	174.7	185.9
20	95.1	118.9	140.8	158.4	177.7
25	84.9	98.9	122.4	144.2	161.9
30	76.2	85.7	99.6	122.9	144.7
35	63.6	75.1	84.6	98.5	121.7
40	49.7	61.7	73.1	82.6	96.5
45	37.7	47.3	58.9	70.1	79.6
50	29.1	35.1	44.3	55.5	66.4
55	21.5	26.6	32.2	40.8	51.4
60	15.0	18.8	23.4	28.5	36.3
65	10.3	12.2	15.4	19.4	23.8
70	8.0	7.6	9.2	11.7	14.8
75+	6.1	7.5	7.9	9.2	11.6
TOT	1095.1	1261.8	1443.1	1635.3	1834.0
GRAND TOTAL	2147.4	2479.3	2840.6	3224.2	3621.6

Table 5: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2025, Jambi

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	117.8	122.1	136.1	148.3	157.5
5	100.4	115.1	120.3	134.7	147.5
10	89.1	102.0	116.8	122.1	136.7
15	79.7	91.4	104.3	119.2	124.7
20	67.8	83.3	95.0	108.1	123.0
25	56.7	70.8	86.2	98.0	111.1
30	46.8	57.7	71.6	87.0	98.9
35	36.7	47.0	57.8	71.6	86.9
40	27.4	36.7	46.7	57.4	71.1
45	20.6	26.9	35.9	45.7	56.3
50	16.5	19.9	26.0	34.7	44.3
55	12.2	15.6	18.9	24.7	32.9
60	8.8	11.1	14.2	17.3	22.7
65	5.9	7.6	9.6	12.4	15.2
70	4.2	4.6	6.0	7.7	10.0
75+	3.9	4.6	5.3	6.6	8.5
TOT	694.4	816.4	950.9	1095.6	1247.3

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	123.2	125.7	140.3	153.1	162.8
5	105.6	120.5	123.7	138.7	152.0
10	92.3	107.9	122.8	126.2	141.3
15	77.1	95.6	111.1	126.0	129.6
20	62.4	81.6	100.0	115.5	130.4
25	55.1	67.1	86.1	104.3	119.9
30	51.2	57.8	69.7	88.5	106.6
35	43.9	52.1	58.7	70.5	89.1
40	35.5	44.2	52.4	59.0	70.7
45	27.1	35.1	43.5	51.5	58.1
50	20.7	26.2	33.8	41.9	49.7
55	14.1	19.2	24.4	31.5	39.1
60	9.7	12.4	16.9	21.5	28.0
65	7.0	7.9	10.1	14.0	18.0
70	5.3	5.1	5.8	7.6	10.6
75+	4.4	5.0	5.1	5.8	7.3
TOT	734.5	863.3	1004.5	1155.6	1313.0
GRAND TOTAL	1428.9	1679.7	1955.4	2251.2	2560.3

Table 6: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2020, South Sumatra

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	380.6	401.5	432.3	458.8	475.8
5	329.6	372.0	394.8	427.2	455.3
10	296.5	329.9	372.6	395.9	428.7
15	257.8	296.5	330.2	373.1	396.9
20	205.7	258.6	297.4	331.5	374.7
25	164.3	206.0	258.5	297.5	331.9
30	141.3	163.3	204.7	257.0	296.2
35	121.4	140.1	162.2	203.3	255.4
40	96.3	119.6	138.3	160.3	201.1
45	76.4	94.0	116.9	135.5	157.4
50	62.9	73.7	90.8	113.1	131.5
55	47.3	59.2	69.6	86.2	107.7
60	35.7	43.1	54.2	64.2	79.8
65	24.4	30.9	37.6	47.7	56.8
70	16.4	19.4	24.8	30.5	39.1
75+	15.3	18.1	21.7	27.6	34.9
TOT	2271.8	2625.8	3006.7	3409.4	3823.1

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	395.4	414.1	446.5	474.4	492.6
5	342.6	385.1	405.8	439.7	469.3
10	302.9	342.9	385.5	406.7	440.9
15	250.0	302.7	342.7	385.4	406.9
20	189.7	251.4	303.7	343.8	386.7
25	155.9	193.9	254.9	307.0	347.2
30	146.0	158.5	196.2	256.6	308.6
35	131.4	145.8	158.6	195.9	255.8
40	106.9	129.3	143.9	156.8	193.9
45	84.2	103.8	125.8	140.4	153.5
50	66.6	80.6	99.4	120.8	135.3
55	50.2	61.4	74.6	92.4	112.8
60	37.8	44.2	54.4	66.5	82.9
65	25.4	31.4	37.0	45.9	56.5
70	17.3	19.1	23.8	28.4	35.5
75+	14.8	17.3	19.7	24.2	29.6
TOT	2317.3	2681.4	3072.5	3485.0	3908.0
GRAND TOTAL	4589.1	5307.2	6079.2	6894.4	7731.1

Table 7: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2025, Bengkulu

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	67.1	69.9	79.5	88.4	95.5
5	55.4	66.8	70.1	79.8	89.0
10	48.7	57.5	69.0	72.3	82.1
15	41.9	50.4	59.3	70.7	74.1
20	32.7	43.7	52.2	61.1	72.5
25	26.6	34.8	45.6	54.1	63.0
30	23.3	28.0	36.1	46.8	55.3
35	19.5	24.2	28.9	36.9	47.6
40	14.9	20.3	25.0	29.7	37.6
45	11.4	15.3	20.5	25.2	29.8
50	9.4	11.4	15.1	20.2	24.8
55	7.1	9.1	11.0	14.6	19.5
60	5.5	6.7	8.6	10.4	13.7
65	4.1	4.8	5.9	7.6	9.2
70	3.2	3.2	3.8	4.8	6.2
75+	2.6	3.4	3.7	4.4	5.4
TOT	373.4	449.6	534.3	627.0	725.4

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	70.1	72.1	82.0	91.4	98.8
5	58.3	69.3	71.7	81.9	91.5
10	50.9	60.4	71.5	74.0	84.2
15	40.7	52.9	62.4	73.5	76.1
20	28.2	42.9	55.0	64.5	75.5
25	22.2	31.1	45.6	57.6	67.1
30	23.2	24.6	33.4	47.7	59.6
35	22.9	24.8	26.3	34.9	49.0
40	18.3	23.8	25.7	27.2	35.8
45	14.0	18.3	23.6	25.6	27.2
50	10.8	13.9	18.0	23.0	25.0
55	7.9	10.5	13.4	17.2	22.0
60	6.2	7.4	9.7	12.3	15.8
65	4.7	5.3	6.3	8.3	10.5
70	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.9	6.5
75+	3.3	3.9	3.9	4.4	5.1
TOT	385.6	464.8	552.6	648.3	749.7
GRAND TOTAL	759.0	914.3	1087.0	1275.3	1475.1

Annex 2
Appendix 4
Table 8

Table 8: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2020, Lampung

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	384.5	420.1	479.7	535.1	576.1
5	337.1	390.9	428.1	488.9	545.7
10	287.3	357.2	411.3	448.9	510.0
15	238.2	306.6	376.4	430.7	468.8
20	205.9	260.8	328.9	398.6	453.2
25	181.8	227.8	282.4	350.3	420.0
30	150.1	196.6	242.3	296.8	364.5
35	116.9	159.6	205.6	251.1	305.4
40	85.7	124.3	166.3	211.9	257.1
45	62.0	90.6	128.3	169.5	214.4
50	49.0	65.1	92.7	129.2	169.3
55	35.6	49.8	65.1	91.4	126.5
60	26.0	34.7	47.8	62.2	86.9
65	17.5	24.0	31.8	43.5	56.5
70	10.7	14.9	20.3	26.8	36.6
75+	8.1	12.3	17.3	23.7	31.6
TOT	2196.4	2735.4	3324.4	3958.5	4622.5

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	407.0	433.5	495.6	553.5	596.6
5	355.4	413.7	442.1	505.2	564.5
10	302.5	379.0	437.4	466.2	529.5
15	240.5	325.9	402.1	460.5	489.7
20	188.6	267.0	351.6	427.4	485.9
25	164.6	217.4	294.9	378.7	454.3
30	158.5	186.4	238.7	315.3	398.6
35	142.2	171.5	199.3	251.1	327.0
40	109.8	151.8	180.8	209.5	259.8
45	85.2	115.3	156.0	184.6	212.2
50	69.3	88.0	116.8	155.9	183.8
55	48.7	69.1	86.7	113.7	150.6
60	33.3	46.3	64.6	80.6	105.3
65	22.3	29.5	40.6	56.2	70.2
70	14.8	17.6	23.3	32.0	44.4
75+	10.8	15.2	19.1	24.8	33.4
TOT	2353.5	2927.3	3549.4	4214.2	4905.8
GRAND TOTAL	4549.9	5662.7	6873.8	8172.8	9528.4

Table 9: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2010, Jakarta

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	464.8	580.1	636.4	665.6	676.0
5	397.7	456.2	571.8	629.9	661.3
10	392.3	394.8	453.6	569.3	627.9
15	409.8	439.7	442.9	502.1	617.7
20	371.1	485.7	516.3	520.5	580.0
25	287.3	412.7	526.8	558.3	563.6
30	224.7	296.7	420.9	534.6	567.0
35	178.9	223.9	295.3	418.4	531.6
40	129.8	176.9	221.6	292.2	414.1
45	92.5	127.5	173.7	217.8	287.4
50	70.2	90.2	124.1	169.2	212.4
55	50.8	67.9	87.1	119.7	163.1
60	36.9	48.0	63.9	82.1	112.9
65	25.8	33.2	43.2	57.6	74.2
70	17.7	21.4	27.6	36.1	48.3
75+	14.9	19.9	25.2	32.5	42.6
TOT	3165.0	3874.7	4630.4	5405.7	6180.2

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	493.9	599.2	658.2	689.3	700.8
5	411.8	483.2	588.9	649.7	682.9
10	381.7	401.3	472.8	578.4	639.6
15	373.6	397.2	417.2	488.7	594.2
20	344.7	421.6	445.8	466.3	537.8
25	293.9	383.3	460.0	484.8	506.1
30	246.7	302.2	390.9	467.4	493.0
35	204.7	240.7	295.8	383.8	460.2
40	158.8	195.6	231.5	286.1	373.3
45	115.3	151.0	187.2	222.7	276.6
50	83.8	108.0	142.5	177.6	212.3
55	56.7	76.2	99.1	131.6	165.1
60	35.4	49.6	67.4	88.3	118.1
65	22.5	29.4	41.6	57.0	75.2
70	14.6	17.2	22.7	32.4	44.7
75+	10.1	14.0	17.7	23.3	32.6
TOT	3248.0	3870.1	4539.3	5227.3	5912.5
GRAND TOTAL	6413.0	7744.8	9169.7	10633.1	12092.7

Table 10: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2025, West Jawa

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	2117.0	2053.6	2169.1	2289.5	2369.9
5	1893.1	2011.6	1969.3	2096.6	2228.2
10	1652.3	1864.1	1986.0	1949.2	2079.3
15	1432.2	1623.2	1836.0	1960.8	1928.7
20	1259.7	1396.2	1587.5	1801.4	1929.6
25	1076.6	1222.3	1359.6	1551.7	1767.0
30	924.3	1040.5	1186.0	1324.8	1517.8
35	807.5	889.8	1006.0	1151.8	1291.7
40	649.0	773.7	856.4	972.6	1118.2
45	511.7	617.9	739.9	822.6	938.2
50	424.0	480.9	583.6	702.2	784.4
55	325.2	389.6	444.6	542.8	656.9
60	250.2	288.3	348.2	400.4	492.5
65	175.7	209.4	243.8	297.4	345.3
70	115.7	134.3	162.1	191.0	235.8
75+	87.5	112.1	136.9	169.1	206.4
TOT	13701.8	15107.5	16614.9	18223.9	19890.1

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	2179.4	2109.9	2232.6	2360.2	2446.7
5	1976.0	2069.9	2020.6	2153.2	2291.1
10	1722.9	1948.1	2045.0	2000.3	2135.1
15	1347.6	1693.0	1918.3	2017.4	1976.8
20	1027.1	1316.6	1658.0	1883.1	1985.1
25	899.4	1000.6	1285.7	1623.1	1848.5
30	876.6	869.8	971.6	1252.7	1586.6
35	829.1	844.4	841.9	944.2	1221.4
40	702.0	791.1	810.1	811.9	914.5
45	569.6	659.7	747.8	770.1	775.9
50	459.1	524.1	611.1	697.1	722.3
55	337.5	410.4	472.1	554.4	636.7
60	249.9	289.0	354.4	411.0	486.5
65	175.8	199.9	233.6	289.4	338.9
70	126.1	127.1	146.4	173.2	217.1
75+	102.5	116.6	124.8	142.6	169.7
TOT	13580.6	14970.4	16474.0	18083.9	19753.1

GRAND TOTAL	27282.4	30077.8	33088.9	36307.7	39643.2

Table 11: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2015, Central Jawa

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	1734.0	1754.9	1754.3	1737.2	1688.7
5	1656.3	1645.4	1678.3	1688.7	1681.4
10	1571.4	1606.8	1599.9	1635.8	1649.1
15	1384.0	1483.2	1521.7	1518.2	1556.7
20	1116.2	1265.0	1366.6	1408.5	1408.5
25	927.9	1029.5	1179.1	1282.7	1327.8
30	865.7	875.2	977.9	1128.0	1233.6
35	795.9	822.3	835.1	938.7	1089.1
40	654.1	755.3	784.2	799.9	903.9
45	540.9	618.2	718.3	749.3	767.3
50	476.9	505.0	581.0	679.3	711.9
55	389.3	437.2	465.9	539.8	635.3
60	300.1	345.5	391.3	420.4	491.0
65	208.2	252.3	293.8	336.3	364.7
70	141.4	160.5	197.3	232.7	269.6
75+	101.3	136.4	167.2	209.5	257.4
TOT	12863.6	13692.6	14512.0	15304.9	16035.9

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	1780.7	1807.3	1809.9	1794.5	1746.6
5	1708.3	1685.4	1722.8	1736.3	1731.0
10	1614.8	1661.1	1641.6	1681.5	1697.7
15	1340.0	1548.9	1597.6	1581.0	1623.0
20	962.6	1233.2	1440.9	1492.2	1479.3
25	746.9	863.6	1130.9	1337.9	1392.1
30	746.6	686.7	803.0	1067.2	1273.6
35	762.2	700.3	645.3	761.1	1022.1
40	676.9	715.0	659.1	608.9	724.0
45	569.7	630.1	669.8	619.9	574.7
50	482.8	521.4	581.2	622.0	578.2
55	369.8	430.6	468.8	526.7	567.6
60	259.5	316.6	372.3	408.8	463.2
65	177.3	208.2	257.1	305.7	339.0
70	130.9	129.2	153.7	192.4	231.7
75+	99.3	120.0	129.3	151.4	188.8
TOT	12429.2	13257.7	14083.2	14887.6	15632.7

GRAND TOTAL	25292.8	26950.2	28595.1	30192.5	31668.6

Table 12: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2005, D.I. Yogyakarta

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	149.2	168.2	177.4	177.5	170.6
5	159.1	147.1	166.5	176.1	176.6
10	168.7	158.6	146.9	166.4	176.1
15	157.1	169.3	159.5	148.0	167.6
20	123.5	158.6	171.0	161.5	150.4
25	98.3	122.6	157.5	170.1	161.0
30	91.4	95.5	119.7	154.6	167.4
35	86.1	89.7	94.1	118.2	153.0
40	73.5	84.3	88.1	92.6	116.6
45	63.0	71.5	82.2	86.2	90.8
50	57.7	60.8	69.3	79.9	83.9
55	49.7	54.7	57.9	66.2	76.6
60	41.6	45.9	50.8	54.0	62.1
65	33.3	36.7	40.7	45.4	48.6
70	26.4	27.2	30.2	33.8	38.0
75+	21.3	28.9	33.5	38.3	44.0
TOT	1399.9	1519.4	1645.1	1768.9	1883.4

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	154.6	174.2	183.9	184.2	177.2
5	164.9	152.2	172.1	182.3	183.1
10	175.9	164.6	152.2	172.2	182.5
15	161.6	177.4	166.4	154.3	174.3
20	116.5	166.4	182.3	171.7	159.9
25	82.8	118.6	168.1	184.1	173.9
30	79.5	80.2	115.7	164.9	181.1
35	80.8	77.5	78.4	113.6	162.4
40	71.6	79.2	76.2	77.4	112.2
45	60.5	69.3	76.9	74.3	75.7
50	52.8	57.8	66.4	74.0	71.8
55	44.4	49.3	54.2	62.6	70.0
60	35.2	39.8	44.5	49.2	57.1
65	26.8	29.8	33.9	38.1	42.5
70	21.8	20.7	23.2	26.6	30.2
75+	17.3	22.0	23.6	26.3	30.3
TOT	1347.0	1478.9	1618.2	1756.0	1884.2
GRAND TOTAL	2746.9	2998.4	3263.3	3524.9	3767.6

Table 13: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2010, East Jawa

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	1770.3	1790.4	1803.4	1797.2	1735.4
5	1756.7	1683.5	1716.2	1740.6	1734.9
10	1685.5	1714.4	1646.3	1682.2	1709.6
15	1541.5	1634.1	1666.7	1603.0	1641.6
20	1347.7	1472.8	1568.4	1605.0	1546.2
25	1188.8	1282.5	1409.7	1508.2	1548.8
30	1105.2	1135.8	1231.9	1360.8	1462.0
35	997.7	1056.0	1090.4	1188.4	1318.9
40	807.1	950.2	1011.0	1048.5	1148.0
45	663.6	765.3	906.2	968.5	1008.5
50	592.6	622.8	722.3	860.0	923.4
55	490.1	546.5	577.8	674.1	807.2
60	381.2	436.8	490.8	522.9	614.5
65	259.5	321.4	372.0	422.2	453.9
70	169.3	200.5	251.4	294.6	338.2
75+	125.5	166.2	207.9	265.3	326.0
TOT	14882.5	15779.0	16672.4	17531.5	18317.0

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	1818.3	1842.9	1859.2	1845.2	1793.9
5	1831.7	1725.6	1761.5	1788.7	1785.4
10	1752.0	1787.7	1686.5	1725.0	1754.8
15	1470.8	1706.4	1744.9	1647.9	1688.6
20	1119.7	1408.6	1643.2	1685.0	1593.3
25	938.7	1054.1	1339.5	1573.3	1618.7
30	952.6	885.9	1001.6	1283.8	1517.0
35	972.7	903.8	843.2	959.1	1238.2
40	856.1	918.4	856.9	802.5	918.3
45	707.2	800.3	864.0	809.9	761.7
50	589.3	649.2	740.1	804.2	757.6
55	448.5	527.5	585.5	672.5	735.7
60	319.6	385.1	457.0	511.5	592.2
65	209.4	257.0	313.1	375.4	424.2
70	138.1	152.9	190.0	234.4	284.3
75+	91.4	122.0	145.7	181.8	228.9
TOT	14216.1	15127.3	16032.0	16900.2	17692.8
GRAND TOTAL	29098.6	30906.4	32704.4	34431.7	36009.8

Table 14: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2010, Bali

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	157.0	153.4	160.5	164.4	162.6
5	159.8	151.9	149.4	157.1	161.7
10	148.8	157.0	149.5	147.3	155.2
15	129.3	146.3	154.7	147.5	145.5
20	113.0	126.7	143.8	152.4	145.7
25	98.8	110.3	124.1	141.3	150.2
30	85.4	96.0	107.6	121.6	138.8
35	73.8	82.8	93.4	105.1	119.2
40	60.7	71.4	80.4	91.0	102.8
45	50.0	58.4	69.0	78.0	88.6
50	43.4	47.5	55.7	66.1	75.1
55	36.6	40.4	44.6	52.5	62.7
60	30.8	33.2	36.9	41.0	48.6
65	22.8	26.6	28.9	32.5	36.3
70	16.4	18.1	21.4	23.5	26.6
75+	14.2	17.7	20.7	24.8	28.6
TOT	1240.8	1337.7	1440.6	1546.2	1648.2

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	164.6	158.4	165.9	170.2	168.5
5	167.5	158.4	153.3	161.5	166.4
10	155.1	164.0	155.3	150.5	158.8
15	124.1	151.9	161.0	152.6	148.0
20	96.9	120.5	148.1	157.4	149.4
25	85.3	93.2	116.6	144.1	153.6
30	81.1	82.2	90.2	113.5	140.8
35	73.7	78.2	79.6	87.7	110.8
40	61.0	70.6	75.3	77.0	85.1
45	49.7	57.9	67.4	72.2	74.2
50	41.2	46.4	54.3	63.6	68.5
55	34.2	37.5	42.5	50.1	59.0
60	30.7	29.9	33.0	37.7	44.8
65	23.7	25.2	24.8	27.6	31.8
70	17.4	17.7	19.1	19.0	21.4
75+	15.1	17.4	18.8	20.7	21.7
TOT	1221.3	1309.3	1405.2	1505.2	1602.8
GRAND TOTAL	2462.1	2647.0	2845.8	3051.4	3251.0

Table 15: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2030, West Nusatenggara

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	231.8	232.1	236.3	248.6	260.1
5	200.5	211.7	214.0	220.0	233.6
10	159.4	193.4	204.9	207.7	214.2
15	126.8	154.0	187.6	199.3	202.7
20	119.0	121.4	148.2	181.3	193.4
25	114.6	113.4	116.2	142.5	175.2
30	99.8	108.9	108.3	111.5	137.4
35	81.7	93.9	103.1	103.0	106.6
40	63.1	76.3	88.2	97.4	97.9
45	47.1	58.5	71.2	82.9	92.1
50	37.4	42.7	53.6	65.8	77.1
55	29.2	33.0	38.1	48.3	59.8
60	22.8	24.7	28.3	33.0	42.3
65	15.6	18.1	19.8	23.1	27.3
70	9.8	11.1	13.2	14.7	17.4
75+	7.6	8.6	10.0	12.1	14.3
TOT	1366.2	1501.9	1641.1	1791.4	1951.3

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	233.8	235.9	240.9	254.0	266.8
5	207.1	213.4	217.4	224.1	238.8
10	167.5	200.4	207.0	211.5	218.6
15	120.7	162.1	194.6	201.6	206.4
20	96.1	115.4	155.9	187.9	195.3
25	93.6	91.3	110.2	149.6	181.1
30	91.3	88.9	87.1	105.7	144.1
35	82.6	85.7	83.9	82.7	100.9
40	67.4	76.2	79.7	78.5	77.8
45	52.9	61.1	69.7	73.4	72.9
50	41.4	46.7	54.4	62.7	66.7
55	29.4	35.2	40.1	47.4	55.2
60	22.6	23.8	29.0	33.5	40.0
65	16.5	17.0	18.2	22.5	26.4
70	11.3	11.1	11.6	12.7	16.0
75+	9.0	9.3	9.5	10.2	11.3
TOT	1343.1	1473.6	1609.4	1757.9	1918.2
GRAND TOTAL	2709.3	2975.5	3250.5	3549.4	3869.5

Table 16: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2025, East Nusatenggara

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	214.6	243.1	249.0	257.2	265.7
5	184.8	203.9	233.1	240.6	250.2
10	160.7	181.1	200.4	229.7	237.7
15	138.8	157.5	178.0	197.5	226.9
20	122.2	135.3	154.0	174.7	194.3
25	105.1	118.6	131.8	150.6	171.4
30	90.9	101.4	115.0	128.4	147.3
35	78.8	87.5	98.1	111.7	125.2
40	63.0	75.5	84.2	94.9	108.5
45	51.0	59.7	71.9	80.6	91.3
50	43.4	47.5	55.9	67.8	76.5
55	35.1	39.6	43.6	51.8	63.2
60	28.3	30.9	35.3	39.1	46.8
65	21.5	23.5	26.0	29.9	33.6
70	15.7	16.3	18.1	20.3	23.7
75+	11.4	14.9	17.0	19.5	22.5
TOT	1365.1	1536.2	1711.4	1894.3	2084.8

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	227.8	249.9	256.4	265.3	274.4
5	197.9	216.2	239.1	247.0	257.3
10	173.4	193.8	212.2	235.2	243.5
15	141.4	169.4	189.8	208.3	231.5
20	111.3	136.7	164.5	185.0	203.6
25	92.1	107.3	132.4	160.0	180.5
30	82.4	88.8	103.9	128.8	156.2
35	73.2	79.0	85.6	100.6	125.2
40	60.8	69.6	75.5	82.3	97.2
45	50.2	57.0	65.7	71.7	78.6
50	41.2	46.2	52.8	61.3	67.3
55	32.7	36.6	41.4	47.7	55.8
60	27.0	27.7	31.3	35.8	41.6
65	21.1	21.5	22.3	25.4	29.4
70	16.0	15.2	15.6	16.4	19.0
75+	12.7	14.7	15.3	16.1	17.3
TOT	1361.1	1529.7	1704.0	1887.0	2078.4

GRAND TOTAL	2726.2	3065.8	3415.4	3781.4	4163.1

Table 17: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2025, West Kalimantan

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	199.2	220.5	230.8	240.3	248.2
5	171.4	190.6	212.7	224.2	234.8
10	152.4	168.6	188.0	210.3	222.1
15	134.5	150.3	166.6	186.2	208.6
20	116.3	132.4	148.3	164.8	184.5
25	98.4	113.8	129.9	145.9	162.6
30	79.8	95.3	110.7	126.9	143.1
35	64.7	77.1	92.5	107.9	124.2
40	51.9	62.5	74.8	90.1	105.5
45	40.8	49.9	60.3	72.5	87.6
50	32.3	38.6	47.5	57.6	69.5
55	24.5	29.9	35.9	44.4	54.2
60	18.7	21.8	26.9	32.5	40.5
65	12.7	15.7	18.5	23.1	28.2
70	8.8	9.8	12.3	14.6	18.5
75+	8.3	9.4	10.7	13.2	16.3
TOT	1214.5	1386.2	1566.5	1754.7	1948.5

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	206.7	226.9	237.9	248.0	256.5
5	179.6	197.9	218.7	230.8	242.1
10	158.0	177.0	195.4	216.4	228.8
15	131.5	155.9	174.9	193.4	214.5
20	108.6	130.0	154.3	173.4	192.0
25	95.1	107.4	128.6	152.8	172.0
30	83.3	93.0	105.3	126.4	150.5
35	70.6	80.9	90.5	102.9	123.9
40	58.6	67.9	78.1	87.8	100.2
45	47.3	55.6	64.8	74.8	84.5
50	37.0	44.2	52.2	61.1	70.9
55	27.7	33.4	40.2	47.8	56.3
60	20.8	23.8	28.9	35.1	42.1
65	14.7	16.8	19.4	23.8	29.2
70	10.4	10.7	12.4	14.6	18.1
75+	7.8	9.6	10.6	12.3	14.7
TOT	1257.8	1431.0	1612.5	1801.6	1996.3
GRAND TOTAL	2472.3	2817.2	3179.0	3556.3	3944.8

Table 18: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2020, Central Kalimantan

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	79.0	89.9	96.9	102.8	107.0
5	68.3	77.2	88.4	95.7	102.1
10	59.5	68.4	77.4	88.6	96.1
15	51.5	60.1	69.1	78.1	89.4
20	43.0	53.0	61.5	70.6	79.7
25	34.9	44.6	54.5	63.1	72.2
30	29.0	35.7	45.3	55.3	63.9
35	24.2	29.2	35.9	45.5	55.3
40	18.8	24.0	29.0	35.6	45.1
45	14.6	18.5	23.6	28.5	35.0
50	11.4	14.1	17.9	22.9	27.7
55	7.7	10.7	13.3	17.0	21.8
60	5.6	7.1	9.8	12.3	15.7
65	4.1	4.9	6.2	8.6	10.9
70	3.2	3.3	3.9	5.0	7.0
75+	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.6	5.8
TOT	458.7	544.6	636.9	734.3	834.7

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	82.0	92.7	100.0	106.3	110.7
5	71.4	80.1	91.0	98.7	105.4
10	62.1	71.6	80.4	91.3	99.1
15	51.3	62.6	72.1	80.9	91.8
20	39.8	53.0	64.2	73.7	82.5
25	33.1	42.5	55.6	66.7	76.2
30	31.2	35.1	44.4	57.3	68.4
35	28.6	32.0	35.9	45.1	58.0
40	24.1	28.8	32.2	36.2	45.3
45	19.5	23.8	28.4	31.8	35.8
50	14.7	18.7	22.8	27.3	30.7
55	9.5	13.6	17.4	21.2	25.6
60	6.7	8.4	12.1	15.5	19.1
65	5.2	5.5	6.9	10.1	13.0
70	4.1	3.8	4.1	5.3	7.7
75+	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.4	5.4
TOT	487.2	576.4	671.6	771.8	874.5
GRAND TOTAL	945.9	1121.0	1308.5	1506.1	1709.2

Table 19: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2020, South Kalimantan

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	149.2	151.2	160.9	168.7	171.9
5	142.3	143.3	146.4	156.9	165.5
10	129.7	141.1	142.4	145.8	156.5
15	113.4	128.5	140.0	141.6	145.3
20	95.8	111.8	127.0	138.7	140.7
25	80.8	93.8	109.8	125.1	137.0
30	72.1	78.9	91.9	107.9	123.2
35	63.2	69.9	76.8	89.7	105.7
40	49.1	60.7	67.5	74.5	87.3
45	37.7	46.9	58.2	65.0	72.0
50	30.8	35.6	44.4	55.4	62.1
55	23.4	28.4	33.0	41.5	52.0
60	17.7	20.7	25.4	29.7	37.7
65	12.1	14.7	17.4	21.6	25.6
70	8.4	9.2	11.4	13.7	17.2
75+	7.4	8.6	9.8	12.1	14.9
TOT	1033.2	1143.3	1262.3	1387.8	1514.6

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	154.1	155.5	165.8	174.1	177.6
5	148.5	147.9	150.4	161.4	170.4
10	133.0	147.4	147.1	149.8	160.9
15	106.7	131.6	146.1	146.0	149.0
20	81.5	105.5	130.1	144.6	144.9
25	68.2	80.4	104.0	128.5	143.1
30	65.7	67.1	79.2	102.5	126.8
35	63.7	63.9	65.5	77.5	100.6
40	54.7	61.0	61.5	63.4	75.3
45	43.9	51.6	57.9	58.8	60.8
50	34.1	40.8	48.3	54.5	55.6
55	22.9	30.8	37.1	44.2	50.1
60	16.1	19.6	26.6	32.4	38.9
65	11.6	12.9	15.9	21.8	26.8
70	8.5	8.4	9.5	11.8	16.4
75+	7.3	8.1	8.4	9.4	11.5
TOT	1020.5	1132.5	1253.5	1380.6	1508.7

GRAND TOTAL	2053.7	2275.8	2515.8	2768.4	3023.3

Table 20: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2020, East Kalimantan

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	96.2	100.1	113.7	124.9	133.0
5	80.0	95.5	99.9	113.8	125.3
10	70.6	81.7	97.2	101.8	115.7
15	65.2	74.2	85.4	100.9	105.6
20	55.4	72.3	81.5	92.7	108.2
25	43.8	61.8	78.7	87.9	99.2
30	38.4	46.5	64.3	81.1	90.4
35	33.7	39.6	47.8	65.3	82.0
40	25.3	34.1	40.0	48.1	65.5
45	18.5	25.6	34.2	40.0	48.0
50	14.1	18.5	25.4	33.7	39.5
55	9.2	13.6	17.9	24.4	32.5
60	5.5	8.7	12.8	16.7	22.9
65	3.3	5.0	7.8	11.4	15.0
70	2.6	2.7	4.2	6.4	9.4
75+	3.3	3.4	3.6	4.7	6.9
TOT	565.1	683.6	814.2	953.9	1099.1

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	101.9	103.3	117.4	129.1	137.7
5	84.9	101.3	103.3	117.7	129.7
10	74.6	87.0	103.3	105.4	119.9
15	66.6	77.6	90.1	106.4	108.6
20	57.2	73.1	84.1	96.5	112.8
25	48.1	65.5	81.3	92.3	104.8
30	41.1	53.6	70.8	86.5	97.6
35	38.8	43.5	55.8	72.9	88.5
40	36.8	39.8	44.5	56.7	73.5
45	28.2	36.3	39.4	44.1	56.0
50	17.9	27.4	35.2	38.3	43.0
55	11.5	17.0	25.8	33.2	36.3
60	8.4	10.4	15.3	23.3	30.0
65	6.0	7.2	8.9	13.1	19.9
70	4.5	4.6	5.6	6.9	10.2
75+	3.9	4.7	5.2	6.1	7.5
TOT	630.2	752.3	886.2	1028.6	1176.1

GRAND TOTAL	1195.3	1435.9	1700.3	1982.5	2275.2

Table 21: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2025, North Sulawesi

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	148.5	225.2	234.1	237.2	239.0
5	143.9	144.0	219.7	229.6	233.8
10	137.3	142.7	143.0	218.4	228.6
15	120.3	135.7	141.3	141.9	217.0
20	95.5	118.0	133.5	139.4	140.3
25	74.3	93.3	115.7	131.4	137.5
30	63.8	72.4	91.3	113.6	129.4
35	55.6	62.2	70.9	89.6	111.9
40	45.3	54.2	60.9	69.6	88.2
45	37.4	43.9	52.8	59.4	68.1
50	31.7	35.7	42.1	50.8	57.4
55	26.1	29.7	33.6	39.8	48.2
60	21.3	23.7	27.2	30.9	36.9
65	16.0	18.3	20.6	23.9	27.4
70	11.9	12.7	14.8	16.8	19.6
75+	11.5	13.2	14.9	17.3	20.2
TOT	1040.2	1225.0	1416.3	1609.6	1803.3

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	158.1	232.3	241.8	245.3	247.6
5	153.6	153.0	226.1	236.7	241.3
10	144.8	151.8	151.5	224.2	235.0
15	121.5	143.2	150.4	150.3	222.6
20	94.2	119.8	141.4	148.8	149.0
25	75.6	92.6	118.0	139.6	147.1
30	65.4	74.3	91.3	116.5	138.0
35	56.3	63.7	72.7	89.5	114.5
40	46.0	54.3	61.8	70.8	87.5
45	37.8	44.0	52.3	59.7	68.6
50	31.3	35.7	41.8	49.8	57.1
55	25.2	28.8	33.0	38.8	46.5
60	19.7	22.1	25.5	29.4	34.8
65	14.2	16.2	18.4	21.4	24.9
70	10.8	10.7	12.3	14.2	16.6
75+	9.3	10.8	11.6	13.2	15.3
TOT	1063.8	1253.6	1449.9	1648.1	1846.5
GRAND TOTAL	2104.0	2478.6	2866.2	3257.7	3649.8

Table 22: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2025, Central Sulawesi

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	106.3	127.7	138.3	148.5	157.6
5	90.9	103.9	125.3	136.5	147.4
10	78.2	93.2	106.2	127.6	139.0
15	67.4	80.1	95.1	108.2	129.5
20	58.7	69.2	81.9	96.8	110.0
25	49.2	60.7	71.2	83.8	98.7
30	40.1	50.5	61.9	72.3	85.0
35	32.8	40.6	50.8	62.2	72.6
40	25.2	33.2	40.8	50.8	62.1
45	18.8	25.2	32.9	40.4	50.3
50	14.4	18.5	24.7	32.1	39.4
55	10.1	13.5	17.4	23.3	30.4
60	7.6	9.1	12.2	15.8	21.3
65	6.0	6.4	7.7	10.5	13.7
70	5.0	4.6	5.0	6.1	8.4
75+	5.5	5.7	5.7	6.1	7.1
TOT	616.1	742.1	877.1	1021.0	1172.3

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	112.5	131.2	142.4	153.2	162.7
5	97.6	110.1	128.9	140.6	152.0
10	84.4	100.7	113.3	132.1	143.8
15	68.3	87.0	103.3	115.9	134.6
20	55.7	70.3	88.7	104.9	117.5
25	48.7	57.8	72.2	90.4	106.5
30	43.4	50.6	59.7	73.9	92.0
35	36.8	44.3	51.5	60.5	74.6
40	28.9	37.1	44.5	51.6	60.6
45	22.5	28.9	36.7	44.0	51.0
50	16.3	21.9	28.0	35.5	42.5
55	11.3	15.4	20.6	26.2	33.3
60	8.7	10.1	13.7	18.3	23.4
65	6.8	7.2	8.4	11.4	15.3
70	6.5	5.1	5.4	6.4	8.7
75+	7.3	7.0	6.2	6.1	6.9
TOT	655.7	784.8	923.5	1071.0	1225.5

GRAND TOTAL	1271.8	1526.9	1800.5	2092.0	2397.8

Annex 2
Appendix 4
Table 23

Table 23: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2025, South Sulawesi

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	458.5	551.4	560.0	571.3	580.8
5	428.4	438.3	531.6	543.4	557.4
10	378.3	419.0	429.8	523.1	535.8
15	319.8	368.4	409.5	421.0	514.4
20	278.0	307.1	355.8	397.3	409.6
25	246.9	265.4	294.8	343.6	385.5
30	216.4	236.7	255.7	285.5	334.4
35	185.0	207.6	228.3	247.7	277.7
40	145.2	176.8	199.4	220.4	240.2
45	115.0	137.8	168.9	191.5	212.5
50	97.7	107.9	130.1	160.4	182.8
55	74.5	90.1	100.2	121.6	150.8
60	56.7	66.5	81.1	90.9	111.2
65	41.7	48.0	56.9	70.1	79.3
70	30.9	32.4	37.7	45.3	56.5
75+	24.6	31.2	35.6	42.0	51.1
TOT	3097.6	3484.5	3875.5	4275.1	4680.0

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	481.5	568.0	577.9	590.2	600.8
5	460.3	459.1	545.8	558.9	574.0
10	397.6	449.8	449.4	536.1	549.8
15	293.4	386.0	438.2	438.5	525.1
20	218.7	278.5	370.0	422.2	423.5
25	191.5	203.2	262.3	352.8	405.1
30	180.6	178.5	190.5	249.0	338.6
35	166.8	170.1	168.7	181.1	239.0
40	136.1	157.0	160.9	160.3	173.0
45	107.7	127.3	147.9	152.4	152.6
50	89.2	99.0	118.1	138.1	143.2
55	69.0	80.0	89.5	107.6	126.7
60	53.9	59.4	69.5	78.4	95.0
65	40.3	43.5	48.5	57.3	65.3
70	30.6	29.6	32.3	36.5	43.6
75+	24.8	29.0	30.5	33.5	38.0
TOT	2942.3	3317.8	3700.0	4093.0	4493.7

GRAND TOTAL	6039.9	6802.4	7575.5	8368.1	9173.7

Table 24: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2025, Southeast Sulawesi

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	83.6	96.9	101.7	108.1	114.3
5	71.2	81.1	94.6	99.9	105.8
10	59.0	71.5	81.5	95.0	100.5
15	48.9	59.1	71.6	81.6	95.1
20	43.8	48.7	58.9	71.4	81.4
25	38.9	43.7	48.7	58.9	71.4
30	31.8	38.8	43.7	48.7	58.9
35	25.2	31.5	38.4	43.3	48.5
40	19.0	24.8	31.0	37.9	42.8
45	14.2	18.6	24.2	30.3	37.0
50	11.3	13.6	17.8	23.3	29.2
55	8.2	10.4	12.7	16.6	21.9
60	6.5	7.3	9.3	11.4	15.1
65	5.2	5.5	6.3	8.0	10.0
70	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.9	6.4
75+	4.0	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.7
TOT	475.0	560.1	649.3	744.4	844.9

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	87.0	99.7	104.8	111.6	118.1
5	75.7	84.3	97.2	102.8	109.9
10	62.9	76.3	85.0	97.9	103.6
15	46.3	63.1	76.4	85.2	98.0
20	34.5	45.7	62.3	75.6	84.3
25	30.2	34.5	45.6	62.0	75.2
30	28.8	30.6	34.9	45.9	62.1
35	25.5	28.6	30.5	34.8	45.6
40	18.9	25.3	28.3	30.3	34.6
45	13.2	18.4	24.6	27.6	29.7
50	10.0	12.6	17.6	23.4	26.4
55	7.6	9.3	11.8	16.4	21.9
60	6.3	6.8	8.3	10.5	14.6
65	4.9	5.1	5.6	6.9	8.8
70	4.0	3.5	3.7	4.1	5.1
75+	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.3
TOT	459.5	547.9	640.4	738.8	842.4
GRAND TOTAL	934.5	1108.0	1289.7	1483.2	1687.3

Table 25: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2030, Maluku

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	118.4	140.0	148.6	157.8	167.7
5	96.4	113.6	135.3	144.7	154.6
10	82.9	95.9	113.1	134.8	144.4
15	74.4	82.7	95.7	112.9	134.6
20	62.1	73.8	82.1	95.2	112.4
25	47.9	61.4	73.0	81.4	94.5
30	40.6	47.4	60.7	72.2	80.8
35	36.7	39.9	46.7	59.8	71.3
40	30.6	35.7	39.0	45.7	58.6
45	24.2	29.5	34.6	37.8	44.5
50	19.5	23.0	28.2	33.1	36.4
55	15.5	18.1	21.5	26.5	31.2
60	12.2	13.8	16.3	19.5	24.2
65	9.5	10.3	11.8	14.0	16.9
70	7.3	7.3	8.1	9.3	11.2
75+	6.0	7.5	8.2	9.2	10.7
TOT	684.2	799.9	922.7	1053.9	1193.9

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	125.8	143.9	153.0	162.8	173.2
5	104.7	120.6	138.8	148.5	159.0
10	90.1	103.9	119.8	138.1	148.0
15	75.5	89.8	103.6	119.5	137.8
20	59.9	74.7	88.9	102.7	118.6
25	47.5	59.3	73.9	88.0	101.7
30	41.5	47.2	58.7	73.2	87.2
35	38.4	40.5	46.2	57.6	71.9
40	33.0	36.8	39.0	44.6	55.9
45	25.8	31.0	34.7	37.1	42.7
50	19.7	23.8	28.8	32.5	34.8
55	15.4	17.7	21.5	26.2	29.7
60	12.4	13.2	15.2	18.7	23.0
65	9.2	10.0	10.7	12.5	15.5
70	7.0	6.7	7.3	8.0	9.4
75+	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.5	8.3
TOT	713.0	826.0	947.3	1077.4	1216.7
GRAND TOTAL	1397.2	1625.9	1870.0	2131.3	2410.6

Table 26: Population Projections, 1980-2000 (in thousands) with NRR = 1 by 2025, Irian Jaya

FEMALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	90.3	125.6	127.4	130.8	137.9
5	74.5	87.0	121.9	124.4	128.4
10	61.6	73.6	86.1	120.8	123.6
15	54.7	61.8	73.8	86.3	120.9
20	55.0	55.9	63.0	75.0	87.6
25	52.2	55.7	56.8	64.0	76.0
30	41.2	51.6	55.3	56.5	63.7
35	28.9	40.1	50.4	54.2	55.5
40	19.4	27.9	38.9	49.0	52.9
45	14.5	18.7	26.9	37.7	47.6
50	12.0	13.7	17.8	25.8	36.2
55	8.4	11.1	12.8	16.7	24.3
60	5.5	7.6	10.1	11.7	15.3
65	3.3	4.7	6.6	8.8	10.3
70	1.7	2.6	3.7	5.2	7.1
75+	0.8	1.4	2.3	3.6	5.3
TOT	524.0	639.0	753.7	870.4	992.6

MALES AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	96.6	129.4	131.5	135.1	142.7
5	85.1	92.9	125.3	128.1	132.4
10	71.9	84.2	92.1	124.3	127.3
15	58.6	71.9	84.2	92.2	124.2
20	55.9	59.9	73.1	85.4	93.4
25	56.7	57.1	61.2	74.3	86.6
30	47.4	56.3	56.9	61.1	74.2
35	32.9	46.0	54.8	55.7	60.0
40	22.0	31.5	44.3	53.0	54.1
45	17.0	20.9	30.1	42.5	51.1
50	14.8	15.6	19.4	28.1	40.0
55	9.8	13.2	14.1	17.6	25.8
60	4.5	8.5	11.6	12.4	15.7
65	2.2	3.7	7.0	9.6	10.4
70	1.1	1.6	2.7	5.2	7.3
75+	0.4	0.8	1.3	2.3	4.4
TOT	576.8	693.6	809.5	927.0	1049.5

GRAND TOTAL	1100.8	1332.5	1563.2	1797.4	2042.1