Uncovering Indonesia’s Ethnic Diversity: The National, Provincial, and District Levels

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Outline

• Why Ethnicity in Indonesia?
• Continuation of Previous Studies
• Objective of the Study and Presentation
• Collaborative Research between ISEAS and BPS- Statistics Indonesia
• Concept, Data and Measurements
• Ethnic Homogeneity- Heterogeneity
  • Ethnic Fractionalization
  • Ethnic Polarization
• Geographical Distribution of the 5 Largest Ethnic Groups and Chinese in Indonesia
• Concluding Remarks
Why Ethnic Diversity in Indonesia?

- A Country with at least 633 Ethnic Groups
- Third Demographic Transition
  - Rising Population Mobility and Changing Ethnic Composition
- Democratization Process
  - Rising Ethnic Identification
- Availability of Data
  - Since 2000 the BPS – Statistics Indonesia Collected and Published data on ethnicity
Continuation of Past Research (1)


Continuation of Past Research (2)


Continuation of Past Research (3)

- “A New Classification of Indonesia’s Ethnic Groups” by Aris Ananta, Evi Nurvidya Arifin, M. Sairi Hasbullah, Nur Budi Handayani, and Agus Pramono. ISEAS Working Paper, 10 February 2014. This paper used tabulations provided by BPS based on raw data set of the 2010 Indonesia population census.

Objective of the Presentation

• To present a quantitative picture of Indonesia’s ethnic diversity at national, provincial, and district levels.
• This is the first quantitative picture of Indonesia’s ethnic diversity.
• This is also the first time presented to the public.
• It is a demographic study on ethnicity.
Collaborative Research between ISEAS and BPS – Statistics Indonesia

- Evi Nurvidya Arifin
- Aris Ananta
- Dwi Retno Wilujeng Wahyu Utami
- Nur Budi Handayani
- Agus Pramono
- Ari Purbowati
- M. Sairi Hasbullah
CONCEPT OF ETHNICITY

- Self-Identity,
- One respondent, one ethnic group

- Ethnic identity may be fluid, not static over time.
CLASSIFICATION OF ETHNIC GROUPS

- We use the “New Classification” of ethnic groups created by Ananta, Arifin, Hasbullah, Handayani, and Pramono (2014).

- From 1,333 ethnic categories, they classified the categories into at least 633 ethnic groups, based on the 2010 population census data and some sociological-anthropological studies.
DATA

- Tabulation Provided by BPS – Statistics Indonesia based on raw, complete, data set of the 2010 Indonesia’s Population Census
- A very large data set from a very large area.
There are about 1,499 islands (Podes 2014) and inhabited by 338 ethnic categories (2010 PC).
Batam City:
There are about 354 islands (Podes 2014), and inhabited by 311 ethnic categories (2010 PC)
MEASUREMENT OF ETHNIC DIVERSITY

- Percentage of the Largest Votes
- Ethnic Fragmentation Index (EFI)
- Ethnic Polarization Index (EPOI)
- Geographical Mapping
PERCENTAGE OF THE LARGEST ETHNIC GROUP

The Larger (lower) the Percentage, the More Homogeneous (Heterogeneous) is a Region (province, city, or regency)

Homogeneous: \(\geq 95\%\)
Almost homogeneous: \(80\% - 94\%\)
Less homogeneous: \(60\% - 79\%\)

Less heterogeneous: \(40\% - 59\%\)
Almost heterogeneous: \(20\% - 39\%\)
Heterogeneous: \(< 20\%\)
ETHNIC FRACTIONALIZATION INDEX (EFI)

Between 0 and 1

The Higher the Index, the More Ethnically Fractionalized is a Region
(province, city, or regency)

\[ EFI_j = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{N} s_{ij}^2 \]

\( S_i \) is the percentage of ethnic group \( i \) (1... \( N \))
ETHNIC POLARIZATION INDEX (EPOI)

Between 0 and 1
The Higher the Index, the More Ethnically Polarized is a Region (province, city, or regency)

\[ EPOI_j = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left( \frac{0.5 - s_{ij}}{0.5} \right)^2 s_{ij} \]

\( S_i \) is the percentage of ethnic group \( i \) (1 ... \( N \))
ETHNIC DIVERSITY AT NATIONAL LEVEL
Composition of ethnic groups: Indonesia, 2010

- Javanese and Sundanese are the first and second largest ethnic groups.

Ethnic Fractionalization Index: 0.81
Ethnic Polarization Index: 0.50
Provinces of Ethnic Origins
ETHNIC DIVERSITY AT PROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT LEVELS
The Largest Ethnic Group in Provinces
Percentage of the Largest Ethnic Group

Homogeneity - Heterogeneity
Contrasting Provinces

Between
Homogeneous Province of Central Java: with the Javanese, 97.32%

and
Heterogeneous Province of North Maluku:
• with the Tobelo, only 10.78%
Ethnic Diversity among 497 Districts

A Wide Interval of the Largest Ethnic Group: From 12.9% (Mimika, Papua) to 99.7% (Grobogan, Central Java)

Largest Percentage

Grobogan is The most homogeneous

and

Mimika is the most heterogenous

Distribution of Districts by the share of its largest ethnic group
Grobogan is located in the most homogeneous Province of Central Java, where almost all districts are predominantly Javanese.
Homogenous Districts:
The Javanese mostly accounted for the largest ethnic group

### Some Non-Javanese Homogeneous Regencies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Largest Ethnic Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Nias</td>
<td>North Sumatra</td>
<td>Nias (99.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pidie Jaya</td>
<td>Aceh</td>
<td>Acehnese (99.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solok</td>
<td>West Sumatra</td>
<td>Minangkabau (98.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garut</td>
<td>West Java</td>
<td>Sundanese (99.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soppeng</td>
<td>Sulawesi</td>
<td>Buginese (98.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest Sumba</td>
<td>West Nusa Tenggara</td>
<td>Humba (98.8%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The most heterogeneous district: Regency of Mimika

The Regency of Mimika is located in the Province of Papua, one of the heterogeneous provinces, with Dani as the largest ethnic group (23.32%).

The Mimika accounted for 12.95%, living with the ethnic migrants: Javanese (12.85%); Buginese (10.71%).
Only 9 Most Heterogeneous Districts: all are in Eastern Indonesia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regency/City</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Largest Ethnic Group</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Maluku</td>
<td>Maluku</td>
<td>Ambon</td>
<td>19.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Jayapura</td>
<td>Papua</td>
<td>Javanese</td>
<td>19.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reg of Jayapura</td>
<td>Papua</td>
<td>Sentani</td>
<td>18.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Halmahera</td>
<td>Maluku</td>
<td>Tobaru</td>
<td>17.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morowali</td>
<td>Central Sulawesi</td>
<td>Buginese</td>
<td>17.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaimana</td>
<td>West Papua</td>
<td>Irahutu/Irarutu</td>
<td>15.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarmi</td>
<td>Papua</td>
<td>Biga/Sobei</td>
<td>14.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Sorong</td>
<td>West Papua</td>
<td>Javanese</td>
<td>13.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimika</td>
<td>Papua</td>
<td>Mimika/Nefarpi/Kamoro/Lakahia/Mukamuga</td>
<td>12.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Largest Ethnic Groups are not Always Local Groups
Between Cities and Regencies

98 Cities

• From homogenous City of Pariaman, the city of ethnic Minangkabau 97.1%
• To heterogeneous City of Sorong

399 Regencies

• From homogenous Regency of Grobogan
• To heterogeneous Regency of Mimika
The Largest Ethnic Group by District: Indonesia, 2010

Origin means the first ethnic group is a local
The Largest Ethnic Group by District: Sumatra

- Aceh Singkil
- Simalungun
- Batu Bara
- Indragiri Hilir

The Largest Ethnic Group (summarized)
- Aceh
- Sumatera Utara
- Riau
- Sumatera Barat
- Jambi
- Sumatera Selatan
- Bengkulu
- Lampung
The Largest Ethnic Group by District: Java
The Largest Ethnic Group by Districts: Kalimantan
The Largest Ethnic Group by Districts: Papua

- Merauke
- Keerom
- Nabire
- Sorong
- Maluku Utara
- Papua Barat
- Papua

The Largest Ethnic Group
- Origin
- Javanese
- Sundanese
- Malay
- Batak
- Madurese
- Chinese
- Others
497 districts in 2010

There are 102 ethnic groups as the largest groups at district level

52 ethnic groups (including Chinese) account for the largest group in ONE district only.

Chinese is the largest group in Singkawang (36.5%), Province of West Kalimantan.

Other 50 ethnic groups are the largest ones in more than one district.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Javanese</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>26.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Malay</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Buginese</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dayak</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Batak</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sundanese</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Minangkabau</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Acehnese</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Banjarese</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Balinese</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Gorontalo</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Dani/Ndani/Lani</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Madurese</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Minahasa</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Bangka</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Bantenese</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Betawi</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Buton/Walio</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Makassarese</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Nias</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Sasak</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ethnic Fractionalization Index

Indonesia EFI = 0.81
Between the least fractionalized Central Java and the most fractionalized West Papua
EFI among Provinces
(between Central Java and West Papua)
• It ranges from 0.006 (Grobogan and Gunung Kidul) to 0.811 (Parigi Moutong).

• 43 districts with EFI falling below 0.02. Most are located in Java except West Nias, Nias and Pidie Jaya.

• 8 districts (including Batam) have EFI above 0.8.
EFI interval (Cities vs Regencies)

- No different between cities and regencies
- Thus, there are ethnically fractionalized cities and regencies, as well as ethnically homogenous cities and regencies
Ethnic Polarization Index

EPOI Indonesia = 0.50

Between the least polarized Yogyakarta and Central Java on one hand
and the most polarized North Sumatra on the other
EPOI (between Central Java and North Sumatra)
The Most Polarized Provinces: North Sumatra and West Kalimantan

- North Sumatra (EPOI=0.78)
  - Polarised between Batak (44.75%) and Javanese (33.40%)
  - The percentages of Batak and Javanese are close to each other.

- Central Kalimantan (EPOI=0.76)
  - Polarised between Dayak (46.6%) and Javanese (21.7%)
EPOI among districts (calculated based on the 5 largest groups)

- It ranges from 0.011 (Grobogan) to 0.969 (Simalungun).
- More than 50% of the districts have EPOI above 0.6 with 40 districts having EPOI above 0.8. These 40 districts are located outside Java, except one (Jember).
Polarized Districts

Jember (EPOI=0.937)
- Polarised between Javanese (61.4%) and Madurese (37.7%)

Maros (EPOI=0.930)
- Polarised between Buginese (55.1%) and Makassaeese (39.8%)

Simalungun (EPOI=0.969)
- Polarised between Batak (51.9%) and Javanese, migrant ethnic group, (45.3%)

South Labuhan Batu (EPOI=0.952)
- Polarised between Javanese (49.2%) and Batak (45.9%)
EPOI interval

- EPOI in regencies has a wider range than that in cities.
- Thus, there are some regencies with more polarized ethnically and some with less polarized.
Provincial and District Distribution of 5 Largest Ethnic Group and Chinese in Indonesia

Javanese, Sundanese, Malay, Batak, Madurese, and Chinese
Javanese

The Largest Ethnic Group in Indonesia
Javanese: a ubiquitous ethnic group

- It’s the largest group in 132 districts
- 53 of them are located in outside Java:
  - 2 districts in West Papua (Reg of Sorong, City of Sorong)
  - 4 districts in Papua (Merauke, Nabire, Keerom, Jayapura)
  - 1 district in West Kalimantan (West Kotawaringin)
  - 7 districts in East Kalimantan
  - 39 districts in provinces of Sumatra
  - None in Sulawesi, Bali, Nusa Tenggara, and Maluku
The Percentage of Javanese in Each District

Percentage of Javanese:
- 0
- 0.0001 - 10
- 10.0001 - 30
- 30.0001 - 50
- 50.0001 - 70
- 70.0001 - 90
- 90.0001 - 100

[Map showing the percentage distribution of Javanese in each district]
Sundanese

- the second largest ethnic group in Indonesia
The Percentage of Sundanese in Each District
DISTRICT WITH HIGH PERCENTAGE OF SUNDANESE IN SUMATERA AND JAVA
Malay

• The third largest group in Indonesia
The Percentage of Malay in Each District
DISTRICT WITH HIGH PERCENTAGE OF MALAY IN SUMATERA

Percentage of Malay

- **0**
- **0.0001 - 10**
- **10.0001 - 30**
- **30.0001 - 50**
- **50.0001 - 70**
- **70.0001 - 90**
- **90.0001 - 100**
Batak

• The fourth largest ethnic group in Indonesia
The Percentage of Batak in Each District
DISTRICT WITH HIGH PERCENTAGE OF BATAK IN NORTH SUMATERA
Madurese

- The fifth largest ethnic group in Indonesia
The Percentage of Madurese in Each District
DISTRICT WITH HIGH PERCENTAGE OF MADURA IN KALIMANTAN

- Pontianak
- Kebumen
- Bangkalan
- Sampang
- Pamekasan
- Sumenep
- Situbondo
- Banyuwangi
Chinese

The Fifteenth Largest Ethnic Group in Indonesia
The Percentage of Chinese in Each District

Percentage of Chinese

- 0
- 0.0001 - 2
- 2.0001 - 5
- 5.0001 - 10
- 10.0001 - 20
- 30.0001 - 50
- 50.0001 - 100
DISTRICT WITH HIGH PERCENTAGE OF CHINESE IN SUMATERRA AND KALIMANTAN
DISTRICT WITH HIGH PERCENTAGE OF CHINESE IN JAKARTA, WEST JAVA and BANTEN PROVINCES
CONCLUDING REMARKS
FIRST STATISTICS ON INDONESIA’S ETHNIC DIVERSITY

• This is the first–ever produced statistics on Indonesia’s ethnic diversity at national, provincial, and district levels based on complete data of population census and the “New Classification” of ethnic groups

• This is also the first time released to the public.
ETHNICALLY DIVERSE, BUT LESS POLARIZED INDONESIA

• Indonesia as a whole has a relatively high ethnic fractionalization index, at 0.81, meaning that there is a great number of different ethnic groups in Indonesia.

• However, Indonesia is not highly polarized, with the ethnic polarization index at only 0.50, as there is no two almost same-sized ethnic groups.

• The Javanese contributed 40.06%,

• The second largest ethnic group, Sundanese, contributed only 15.51%
DIFFERENT PICTURES AT PROVINCIAL LEVEL

• Most homogeneous Province of Central Java, where more than 95% of the population is Javanese. The least fractionalized province at the very low level of EFI, at 0.01. Also the least polarized one at the very low level of EPOI, a 0.01

• Most heterogeneous Province of North Maluku, with the Tobelo, as the largest ethnic group, contributing only 10.78%. North Maluku is highly fractionalized, at 0.94 but not polarized at 0.21.
MUCH LARGER VARIATIONS AT DISTRICT LEVEL (1)

- Most of the homogeneous and the least fractionalized districts were located in the Island of Java, especially in the three home provinces of the Javanese. They were also the least polarized districts.
- Exceptions were Regencies of West Nias in North Sumatra, Pidie Jaya in Aceh, Solok in West Sumatra, Garut in West Java, Soppeng in South Sulawesi, and North West Sumba in West Nusa
MUCH LARGER VARIATIONS AT DISTRICT LEVEL (2)

• Most of the fractionalized, less polarized districts were in the Eastern Indonesia, especially the Islands of Maluku and the Island of Papua.

• Few districts were highly polarized, such as Simalungun in North Sumatra, between the Javanese and Batak, and Maros in South Sulawesi between Makassarese and Buginese.
WHICH INDONESIA?

• It is difficult to say “Indonesia”
• Indonesia is a giant archipelagic country, with so many different ethnic groups and administrative units, especially the more than 500 districts
• Each region (province, city, and regency) has its own ethnic characteristics
Indonesia is a multi-ethnic country with high degree of fragmentation but less polarization.
Thank You

Welcome to the Indonesia’s Diversity