



Factors Affecting Urbanization in Makassar City

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the factors that influence urbanization in the city of Makassar. The type of research used in this research is quantitative research. The data processed is secondary data from Minimum Wage, Job Opportunities, and Urbanization in Makassar City. The results of our study show that, partially, the minimum wage has a positive and significant effect on the occurrence of urbanization in Makassar City. People urbanize in Makassar City because they want to get wages higher than wages in their area of origin. These results illustrate that the minimum wage has a positive impact on economic growth by accumulating human capital. The implications of the minimum wage on welfare will be realized in a competitive economy. Partially, Job Opportunities have a positive and significant impact on the occurrence of urbanization in Makassar City. This is because an increase in job opportunities in an area will create a demand for labor which is also increasing. It will also increase the level of urbanization because job opportunities are identical to the income expected by the community in the future



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1 Introduction

Urbanization is the movement of people from rural areas to cities and is still a serious problem in Indonesia (Adam, 2010). The unequal distribution of population between villages and cities occurs due to increased urbanization and will undoubtedly cause various problems in social life to the community (MacDonald, 2017). Problems will occur because the impact of urbanization is a significant increase in the number of city residents without being supported and balanced by the number of jobs, inadequate public facilities, law enforcement officials, housing, food supply, etc. Some factors that cause urbanization include push and pull factors. A pull factor is a condition that causes someone to be interested in moving to an urban area because there is an attraction offered. The driving factors consist of adequate health facilities, a high standard of living, a high standard of education, recreational facilities, job opportunities, better life and property security, and a better social environment (Amar et al., 2018). At the same time, the driving factors cause someone to move to urban areas because rural conditions are no longer supportive (McKinney, 2008). The driving factors include poverty, low standard of living, low security of life, lack of transportation and communication facilities, lack of job opportunities, lack of health facilities, low quality of education (Firman, 2015). The progress of the times has made

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the mindset of the people experience many changes, such as being complacent with the progress of big cities, so many choose to try their luck and try their luck to live in the city (Ochoa et al., 2018). However, this was not followed at speed comparable to the development of industrialization. This problem eventually led to the phenomenon of excessive urbanization (Chen, 2018).

Urban conditions that are increasingly out of control due to excessive urbanization have led to various new problems such as increasing crime due to poverty, massive unemployment, increasing slum settlements, etc. Therefore, urbanization will be a determining factor for how a city can develop both physically and socially (Saghir & Santoro, 2018). That way, the form or understanding of urbanization can be seen more clearly and the impact it has on life in the city. Urbanization is a natural process of change to improve the welfare of the population or society (Tripathi & Rani, 2018). Many studies show that the concentration level of the population in big cities in Indonesia has been overgrown. A study conducted by (Warner Jr & Whitehurst, 1987) showed that the number of small cities (<100 thousand inhabitants) was vast compared to medium-sized cities (500 thousand to 1 million inhabitants). This condition results in the movement of people to big cities that tend to be out of control. Geographically, Indonesia has the opportunity to spur faster economic growth (Harahap, 2013). This is supported by a large population spread over a wide area of Indonesia. Residents act as potential human resources, namely as workers and consumers. The large population can be used as capital in economic development. However, the obstacles faced are the uneven distribution of the population, and the population's quality is still low so that economic development is not as expected. In addition, there will be economic integration and economic growth, both nationally and regionally (Gotham & King, 2019). Viewed from the aspect of ideology, population redistribution serves to increase awareness of the nation and state. From the political aspect, this is a tool to support ethnic assimilation, narrow class, and regional gaps and can improve intergroup relations (Agusta, 2013).

As is the case with Makassar City in Sulawesi Province, the fourth largest city in Indonesia and the largest in Eastern Indonesia. The city of Makassar is recorded to have 175.79 km² with a population of 1,449,401 people in 2015. Makassar City cannot be separated from the process of economic development that continues and is improved from year to year. We know that Makassar City is also the capital city of South Sulawesi Province which has a population density that continues to grow from year to year. Increasingly, it can be said as a metropolitan city that at any time behaves well and at any time can become an enemy for urbanization actors. This happens because the city of Makassar from the eye has its attraction for people who come from villages and outside the Makassar city area. A promising industry, job opportunities (job opportunities) are very tempting for anyone tempted to taste life in Makassar city as a thriving workforce. This is an important issue and problem to be overcome by the local government to anticipate and limit the people who are urbanizing from year to year, which continues to increase. This causes various impacts on the community and the urbanization destination. The amount of land that is getting less and less causes many slum areas for people who are forced to want to have a place to live in Makassar City, even many we encounter in Makassar City by residents who are urbanized residents.

The development results are reflected in people's incomes, an increase in the workforce, and physical development, all tangible results of all development efforts. Given that the development sector is interrelated, weaknesses in one sector will limit the efficiency and effectiveness of other sectors. This, in turn, can lead to lower overall efficiency and effectiveness. Two factors influence the existence of urbanization, namely economic factors and non-economic factors. The economic factors in question are the Minimum Wage and the Level of Job Opportunities in Makassar.

Table 1. Development of Urbanization, Minimum Wage, Job Opportunities in Makassar City

No	Year	Urbanization	Minimum wage	Job Opportunity (Absorbed Labor)
1	2011	22.188	1.100.000	54.105
2	2012	2.052	1.200.000	502.308
3	2013	14.859	1.440.000	513.428
4	2014	32.859	1.800.000	534.428
5	2015	57.000	2.000.000	521.854

Based on table 1, it can be seen that the migration population into the city of Makassar from 2011 experienced fluctuations in the number of migrant populations to 2012. In 2013 there was an increase continuously until 2015. This indicates that the city of Makassar is a city with its charm for the community to urbanize in the short and long term. The increase in the incoming population in the city of Makassar continues to occur every year and continues to grow, as seen in 2015, experiencing a surge in urbanization population growth. This is due to the factors of the desire for a decent life from various rural communities to the city of Makassar. Likewise, with the development of wages, which is a benchmark for people who want to urbanize or migrate to get a higher salary than the area of origin. The city must be prepared to accept the consequences, especially regarding the demand for labor following what is needed by business actors and agencies and industries operating in Makassar. This indicates that the impact of urbanization in Makassar City, namely job opportunities, is still a significant problem for economic development. This is due to the gap between job opportunities and the existing population. With the existing development, it has not been able to absorb many workers, causing the unemployment rate to increase from year to year. Efforts to increase employment opportunities are essential, considering that rural residents still depend on income from the agricultural sector; the agricultural sector should be developed and absorbed in sectors other than agriculture. As for the non-economic factor of urbanization is because people want to continue their education. Education in cities can be said to be of higher quality and better than in villages or districts. Other non-economic factors are marriages between villagers and people living in cities and the occurrence of socio-political flows that occur from one area to the city. This is what underlies the occurrence of urbanization in Makassar City. Based on the descriptions and phenomena explained, we objectively conducted this study to review the condition of urbanization development in Makassar City and what factors influence it.

(Tadjoeddin & Mercer-Blackman, 2018) provides an understanding of urbanization as a natural movement and concentration of population that impacts a new society that is motivated by social, economic, political, and cultural factors. Meanwhile, (Unger & Siu, 2019) argues that urbanization should not only be in the context of demographics because urbanization contains a multidimensional meaning. Urbanization from the demographic approach means a process of increasing the concentration of the population in urban areas so that the proportion of the population living increases, which is usually simply the concentration measured by the proportion of the population living in urban areas, the speed of change in that proportion, and changes in the number of urban centers. Weaknesses in rural areas will continue to create rural-urban gaps, and the poverty process will then flow to cities by migration due to push factors due to the increasing pace of rural life.

H1: Minimum Wage has a positive and significant effect on urbanization in Makassar City.

H2: Job Opportunities have a positive and significant impact on urbanization in Makassar City.

2 Research Method

This study includes a quantitative descriptive study to examine the variable minimum wage and job opportunities on urbanization in Makassar City. The data we use is secondary data with an observation period from 2011 to 2019. The data analysts in our study used a linear regression method with a semilog (log-lin) model. This model analyzes the relative changes in the dependent variable caused by absolute changes in the independent variables (Sugiyono, 2010). This model is also known as the growth model. To test whether or not the regression is used and to test the hypothesis, statistical testing is carried out, as follows:

$$Y = a + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + e$$

Description:

Y = Urbanization

α = Constant

X1 = Minimum Wage

X2 = Job Opportunity

β_1 - β_2 = Regression coefficient

e = error

3 Result and Discussion

Result

Administratively, Makassar is divided into 15 sub-districts with 153 sub-districts. In general, the topography of Makassar City is grouped into two parts. The west to the north is relatively low, close to the coast—the eastern part with hilly topography, such as in Antang Village, Panakkukang District. The physical development of Makassar City tends to lead to the eastern part of the City. This can be seen from the active housing development in Biringkanaya, Tamalanrea, Manggala, Panakkukang, and Rappocini sub-districts.

Table 2. Makassar City by Area/District

No	Districts	Large (km ²)	Percentage
1	Rappocini	9.23	5.25
2	Makassar	2.25	1.43
3	Mariso	1.82	1.04
4	Mamajang	1.25	1.28
5	Tamalate	20.21	11.50
6	Ujung Pandang	2.63	1.50
7	Wajo	1.99	1.13
8	Bontoala	2.10	1.19
9	Ujung Tanah	5.94	3.38
10	Tallo	5.83	3.32
11	Panakkukang	17.05	9.70
12	Manggala	24.14	13.72
13	Biringkanaya	48.22	27.43
14	Tamalanrea	31.84	18.12
	Jumlah	175.84	100

The number of residents in each sub-district in Makassar City varies and increases every year, which is in line with the growth rate that varies each year. Makassar City is one of the cities in South Sulawesi with the fastest population growth. In 2015 the population of Makassar City was 1,449,401 people. Then in 2019, it increased by 1,526,677 people. Meanwhile, the highest population in Makassar City in 2019 was the Biringkanaya sub-district with 220,456 inhabitants. Furthermore, the lowest population is Kep. Cage 14,531 people.

Table 3. Total Population in Makassar City

No.	Districts	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Mariso	58.815	59.292	59.721	60.130	60.499
2	Mamajang	60.779	61.007	61.186	61.338	61.452
3	Tamalate	190.694	194.493	198.210	201.908	205.541
4	Rappocini	162.539	164.563	166.480	168.345	170.121
5	Makassar	84.396	84.758	85.052	85.311	85.515
6	Ujung Pandang	28.278	28.497	28.696	28.883	29.054
7	Wajo	30.722	30.933	31.121	31.297	31.453
8	Bontoala	56.243	56.536	56.784	57.009	57.197
9	Ujung Tanah	48.882	49.223	49.528	35.354	35.534
10	Kep. Sangkarrang	14.458	14.531
11	Tallo	138.598	139.167	139.624	140.023	140.330
12	Panakkukang	146.968	147.783	148.482	149.121	149.664
13	Manggala	135.049	138.659	142.252	145.873	149.487
14	Biringkanaya	196.612	202.520	208.436	214.432	220.456
15	Tamalanrea	110.826	112.170	113.439	114.672	115.843
	Makassar City	1.449.401	1.469.601	1.489.011	1.508.154	1.526.677

In 2019 the highest population density in Makassar was Makassar sub-district with a total of 33,935/KM². This happens because Makassar District is the most densely populated area in Makassar City, located in the center of Makassar City. The lowest level of population density is Tamalanrea District, with a total of 3,638/KM²; for a more detailed description of population density can be seen in table 4.

Table 4. Population Density in Makassar City in 2019

No	District	Population Percentage	Population density (km ²)
1	Mariso	3,96	33.241
2	Mamajang	4,03	27.312
3	Tamalate	13,46	10.170
4	Rappocini	11,14	18.431
5	Makassar	5,60	33.935
6	Ujung Pandang	1,90	11.047
7	Wajo	2,06	15.806
8	Bontoala	3,75	27.237
9	Ujung Tanah	2,33	8.076
10	Kep. Sangkarrang	0,95	9.436
11	Tallo	9,19	24.070
12	Panakkukang	9,80	8.778
13	Manggala	9,79	6.193
14	Biringkanaya	14,44	4.572
15	Tamalanrea	7,59	3.638

In Makassar, Urbanization is not a new thing. However, it has become a routine occurrence every year where the number of urbanization continues to increase, which will cause the population in Makassar City to continue to experience population growth from year to year. If the government cannot limit it to prevent population density in Makassar, which we know has increased. Then social inequality will continue to occur, crime due to increasing economic pressure, and increasingly narrow land in the city of Makassar will cause natural disasters to occur. From table 4, it can be seen that the population of Makassar city from 2011 to 2019 continued to experience growth with a population of both men and women, which indicates that Makassar city is a city of unique attraction for people to urbanize both in short and in the short term. Long-term. The following is data on the total number of local and urbanized residents entering the Makassar city area.

Table 5. Population Development and Entry Migration in Makassar City in 2011-2019

Year	Total population	Growth (%)	Inbound Migration	Growth (%)
2011	1.450.169	7,4	22.188	9,0
2012	1.504.926	7,7	1.878	0,8
2013	1.546.136	7,9	16.134	6,6
2014	1.583.683	8,1	35.711	14,5
2015	1.449.401	7,4	53.828	21,0
2016	1.469.601	7,6	30284	12,4
2017	1.489.011	7,4	38502	4,7
2018	1.508.154	7,5	44636	6,5
2019	1.526.677	7,7	45559	2,8

The economic growth in the city of Makassar is one of the main reasons why people want to move from the village to the city of Makassar. The main reason is that they want to get a decent life and get welfare in the hope that they can get a job according to their abilities (skills), but most of the jobs they want do not follow urbanization actors' expectations. Based on what is shown in table 5, it can be seen that in 2011 the population in Makassar City was 1,450,169 people. At the same time, in-migration in Makassar City was 22,188 people. In 2012 to 2014, there was an increase of 1,583,683 people but decreased in 2015 by 1,449,401 people. Meanwhile, Incoming Migration from 2012 to 2015 increased by 53,828 people; but decreased in 2016 by 30,824 people, and there was an increase in 2017 to 2019 by 45,559 people. Meanwhile, the population from 2016 to 2019 increased by 1,526.67 people.

Next is to look at the minimum wage and review how it can meet the needs, commonly known as the living

wage, which means that people who work will get a decent income for their lives. Minimum wages can prevent workers from exploring labor, especially low-skilled ones. Minimum wages can increase labor productivity and reduce the consequences of unemployment, as predicted by conventional economic theory; more details can be seen in table 6.

Table 6. Minimum Wage in Makassar City 2011-2019

Year	Minimum Wage (rupiah)
2011	1.100.000
2012	1.200.000
2013	1.440.000
2014	1.800.000
2015	2.000.000
2016	2.250.000
2017	2.435.625
2018	2.667.766
2019	2.860.382

Based on table 6, it is known that the minimum wage in 2011 was 1,100,000 rupiah. Then it increased every year until 2019 with a total of 2,860,382 rupiahs. This indicates that the city of Makassar has experienced quite a development of the wheels of the economy from year to year. This is driving the increase in the number of immigrants in Makassar City, namely a reasonably decent wage rate for workers and laborers who work in Makassar City. It should be noted that the Makassar City government has taken a policy in dealing with population growth in Makassar City, most of which are urbanized residents.

Employment opportunities are still a significant problem for economic development. This is due to the gap between job opportunities and the existing population. With the existing development, it has not been able to absorb many workers, causing the unemployment rate to increase from year to year. Efforts to increase job opportunities are needed, considering that rural residents still depend on income from sectors other than agriculture. Companies or institutions need human resources to accept workers at certain wages, positions, and work conditions. Employment Opportunities data is challenging to obtain, so for practical purposes, an approach is used that the number of job opportunities is approached through the number of filled jobs reflected in the number of working people.

Table 7. Makassar City Job Opportunities for the Period 2011-2019

Year	Absorbed Labor (soul)
2011	541.050
2012	502.308
2013	513.428
2014	534.428
2015	521.854
2016	526.187
2017	530.926
2018	532.901
2019	524.857

Table 7 describes the state of the workforce in Makassar City who is absorbed or has worked in the Makassar City area. In 2011, the number of workers absorbed was 541,0055 people, but in 2012 it decreased by 502,308 people. From 2013 to 2014, it increased by 534,428 people; then, in 2015, it decreased by 521,854 people. From 2016 to 2018, it increased by 532,901 people, but in 2019 it decreased by 524,857 people.

The next step is to analyze the data on the effect of minimum wage and employment opportunities on urbanization in Makassar City using multiple linear regression analysis with the help of the SPSS tool. Before multiple linear regression analysis, classical assumption tests such as data normality tests were conducted to test whether, in the regression model, the related variables and independent variables both had a normal distribution or not. If the significance value is > 0.05 , then the research data is normal; if the significance value is < 0.05 , then the research data is normal. in table 8, it can be seen that the significance value of the normality test

in this study is $0.200 > 0.05$, so it can be concluded that the value is normally distributed.

Table 8. Normality Test

		Unstandardized-Residual
N		9
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.46817694
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.298
	Positive	.298
	Negative	-.127
Test Statistic		.298
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^c

The next phase is to do a multicollinearity test to determine whether there is a correlation between the independent variables in the regression model. A good model should not have a high correlation between the independent variables. Tolerance measures the variability of the selected independent variables that other independent variables cannot explain. So a low tolerance value is the same as a high VIF value ($VIF = 1/\text{tolerance}$) and indicates high collinearity. If the tolerance value is > 0.1 and $VIF < 10$, then it is free from multicollinearity, and if the tolerance value is < 0.1 and $VIF > 10$, there is a problem with multicollinearity.

Tabel 9. Hasil uji multikolinieritas

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Ln_upah_minimum	.927	1.079

Based on 9, obtained a value of $0.927 < 0.10$ and $VIF 1.079 > 10$, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity. The next step is to perform an autocorrelation test to test whether in a linear regression model there is a correlation between the confounding error in period t and the error in the previous $t-1$ period. If the Asymp value. Sig (2-tailed) < 0.05 , then there is an autocorrelation symptom and if the Asymp value. Sig (2-tailed) > 0.05 , then there is no autocorrelation symptom. Next is to do a heteroscedasticity test to test whether there is an inequality of variance in the regression model from the residuals of one observation to another observation. A good regression model is a homoscedasticity, or there is no heteroscedasticity in this study using graph analysis.

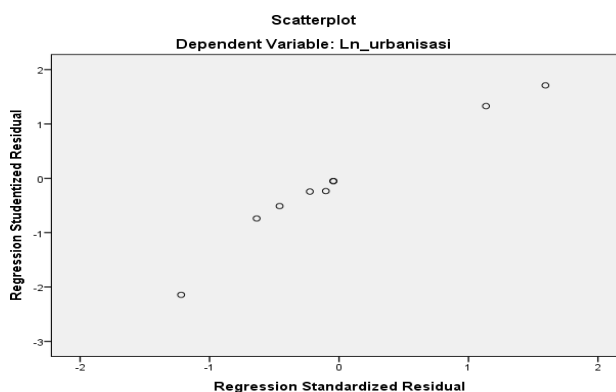


Figure 1. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

In Figure 1, it can be seen that the points spread randomly and do not form a specific pattern and are spread

both above and below the number 0 on the Y-axis. So it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model, so it is feasible to use in research.

Table 10. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-367.626	114.101		3.222	.018
	Minimum wage	1.577	.572	.530	2.756	.033
	Job Opportunity	26.949	8.811	.588	3.058	.022

Based on the results of this regression test as shown in table 10, the following regression equation can be obtained:

$$Y = -367,626 + 1,577 X_1 + 26,949 X_2 + e$$

The multiple linear regression equation coefficients can be understood that if the constant is 367,626 with the conditions X_1 and $X_2 = 0$, then $Y = -367,626$. If X_1 is 1.577, provided that X_2 and constant = 0, then $Y = 1.577$. This shows that every 1% increase in the Minimum Wage will increase the number of Urbanization by 1,577 units. Furthermore, if X_2 is 26,949 with terms X_1 and constant = 0, then $Y = 26,949$. This shows that for every 1% increase in job opportunities (X_2), there is an increase in the number of Urbanization (Y) in Makassar City by 26,949 units. The results of the coefficient of determination in this study indicate that the value of Adjusted R Square (coefficient of determination) is 0.795%, which means that the effect of the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y) is 79.6%.

Furthermore, the remaining 20.4% is influenced by other variables outside this regression equation or variables not examined. Next is to do a simultaneous test (F-Test) to significantly determine the independent variable's effect on the dependent variable. If the significant value < 0.05 or the independent variables together influence the dependent variable, changes that occur in the dependent variable can be explained by changes in the independent variable, where the significant level used is 5%.

Table 11. Simultaneous Test Results (Test F)

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6.783	2	3.392	11.605	.009 ^b
	Residual	1.754	6	.292		
	Total	8.537	8			

Based on table 11, it can be seen that the sig value is 0.009. It can be concluded that the independent variables have a significant effect on urbanization in Makassar City. The F-count value is $11.605 > F$ -table 4.74, so it can be concluded that the hypothesis is accepted or, in other words, that the Minimum Wage and Job Opportunities simultaneously affect Urbanization in Makassar City. Subsequently, a partial test (t-test) was conducted to determine whether each independent variable independently had a significant effect on the dependent variable. In other words, to find out whether each independent variable can significantly explain the changes in the dependent variable. The t-test is used to decide whether the hypothesis is proven or not, where the significant level used is 5%.

Table 12. Partial Test Results

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-367.626	114.101		-3.222	.018		
	Minimum wage	1.577	.572	.530	2.756	.033	.927	1.079
	Job Opportunity	26.949	8.811	.588	3.058	.022	.927	1.079

Based on table 12, it is known that the significance value of the minimum wage variable is 0.033 and < from the probability of 0.05. The t-count value of the Minimum Wage (X1) is 2.756 because the t-count is $2.756 >$ from the t-table 1.859. These results indicate that H_0 or the first hypothesis is accepted. This means that the Minimum Wage (X1) affects urbanization in Makassar City (Y). The significance value of the job opportunity variable is 0.022 and < from the probability of 0.05. The t-count value of job opportunities (X2) is 3,058 and > from t-table 1,859. These results indicate that it can be concluded that the second hypothesis is accepted. This means that job opportunities (X2) affect urbanization in Makassar City (Y).

4 Conclusions

Based on the descriptive analysis and quantification test of the data we obtained, the results of our study show that, partially, the minimum wage has a positive and significant effect on the occurrence of urbanization in Makassar City. People urbanize in Makassar City because they want to get wages higher than wages in their area of origin. These results illustrate that the minimum wage has a positive impact on economic growth by accumulating human capital. The implications of the minimum wage on welfare will be realized in a competitive economy. Partially, Job Opportunities have a positive and significant impact on the occurrence of urbanization in Makassar City. This is because an increase in job opportunities in an area will create a demand for labor which is also increasing. It will also increase the level of urbanization because job opportunities are identical to the income expected by the community in the future.

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