

Lesson learnt from the 2010 Indonesia Population Census



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Indonesia



The History of Indonesia Population Census



Thomas Stamford Bingley Raffles

The first census was in 1815 limited in Java island, in the era of Thomas Stamford Raffles.

The 1920 census was also limited in Java.

The 1930 census was the first census covered the whole areas of Indonesia.

After independent, there were 6 censuses: 1961, 1971, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010

Population Census: Mandates of The Constitution

1

Law Number 16, 1997 on Statistics

2

United Nations urging that every country conduct a population census around 2010

3

The census data serve as a "treasure house" of information for development planning work and progress evaluation

Objectives

1

How large Indonesia as a nation in terms of population.

2

What we as Indonesian doing (jobs characteristics)

3

The Achievement of Indonesian people in quality of life.

4

The Richness of Indonesian in terms of its diversities as a nation.

Population Census Questionnaire

1

C1: Complete enumeration of households (237 615 601)

2

C2: People living in specific locations or uncharted, isolated community, members of the Diplomatic Corps abroad (168 607)

3

L2: Homeless, the crew of Indonesian-flagged vessels, refugees, and tribes (757 118)

Language Used for Expatriates

English

Japanese

Chinese

Korean



Methodology

1

The concept of population using two approaches , namely de jure and de facto

2

De jure record where a normal population residing (usual residence)

3

De facto record of the population which was found during the census

43 Questions

Name , Address, Basic information related to household member

vital statistics related to fertility and mortality

Population mobility especially permanent migration

Religion, ethnicity, education, employment, health, environment

Housing characteristics

A Big Task (1)

1

33 provinces; 471 districts; 6523 sub district; 88361 villages, and 842 852 census block.

2

With around 700 000 field enumerators and supervisors (local people mostly community volunteers).

3

Training for field enumerators and supervisors: Using DVD as instruction media and direct communication.

4

The census was conducted by Team. Every Team consisted of 3 enumerators and 1 supervisor

A Big Task (2)

1

It is certainly not easy to implement population census successfully in a very large country like Indonesia with its scattered islands (17 845 islands, 13 000 island inhabit)

2

Required well planned equipment, manpower, finance, and mobilization of all resources within the government, local authorities and communities.

3

The most important is the ability to organize the whole dimensions of census activities.

Good Planning

- Formulate the basic concept
- Operational plan covering timing

- Population to be enumerated
- Unit of enumeration
- questionnaires

- Duration of enumeration
- Preliminary field works

- *The need to have well trained field enumerators and supervisor is highly important*

Quality Assurance



1

There have been multi level supervisor including task force team from BPS in the district, provincial and national level



2

Created a special forces to guarantee the quality gained in the field by the enumerators

Data Processing

1

Use ICR Technology

2

33 Processing centers were set up through out Indonesia

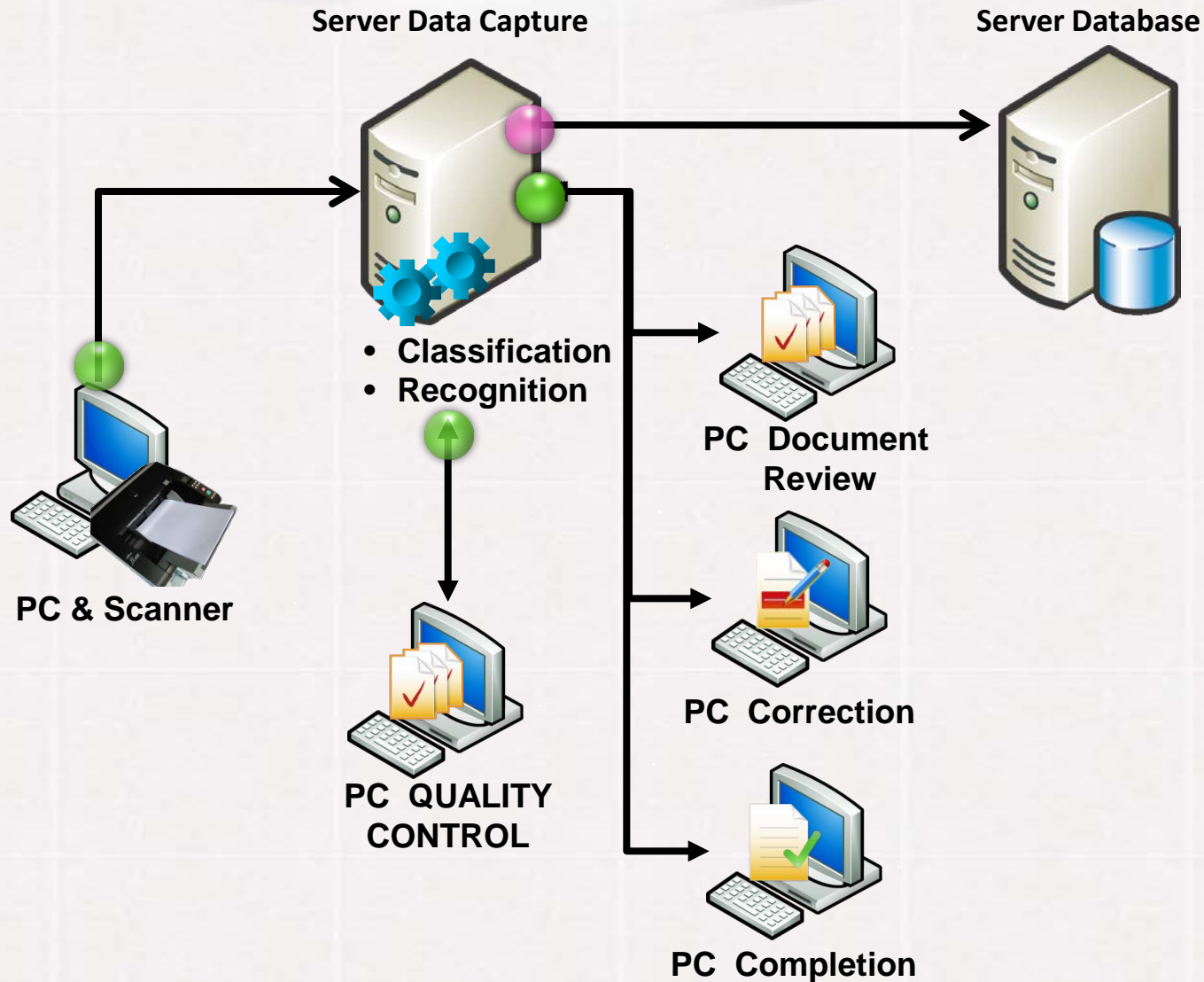
3

The processing involves: receiving, guillotine, scanning, recognition, correction, completion and validation

4

Around 63 million households and 237 million peoples from around 360 million sheets, finished in 6 months.

Capture Process Flow



Post Enumeration Survey (PES)

1

To know the degree of census errors (coverage and content errors), to know the quality of census

2

PES was conducted in 33 provinces with 1200 census blocks out of 842 852 total census blocks

3

PES was conducted by special enumerators. Independent from the census enumerators

Dissemination of the Results



1

The general report: 16 of August 2010 (2.5 months after the census) consists of total number of population by sex and region



2

The complete /detailed report: November-December 2010 (5-6 months after the field enumeration)

The Road to Success: Census Campaign (1)

1

To better inform the public about the important of census.

2

To get awareness and cooperation from the people and Support from the President

3

Key Messages: benefit of the census (allocation of public utilities, infrastructure and the fulfillment of peoples basic needs)

The Road to Success: Census Campaign (2)

1

Campaign Media: TV Spot, TV Blocking time Talk show, Conference, Radio Spot

2

Souvenir: mug, pencil, ballpoint, comic book, pillow, T-shirt, shoes, etc.

3

Special forces campaign, intercity travelling campaign, seminar,



What were the problems?



1

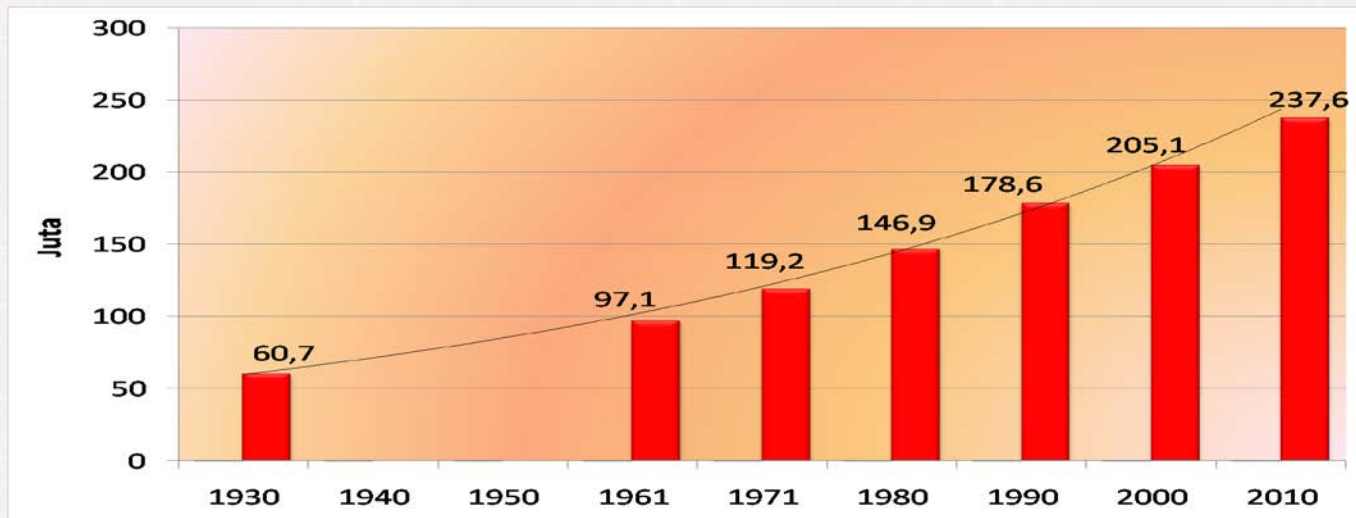
There were small number of people who were less cooperative especially those who live in condominium, exclusive areas, apartment.



2

Tried to persuade them, through soft approach, to participate. Self enumeration.

Population Trend of Indonesia 1930 – 2010



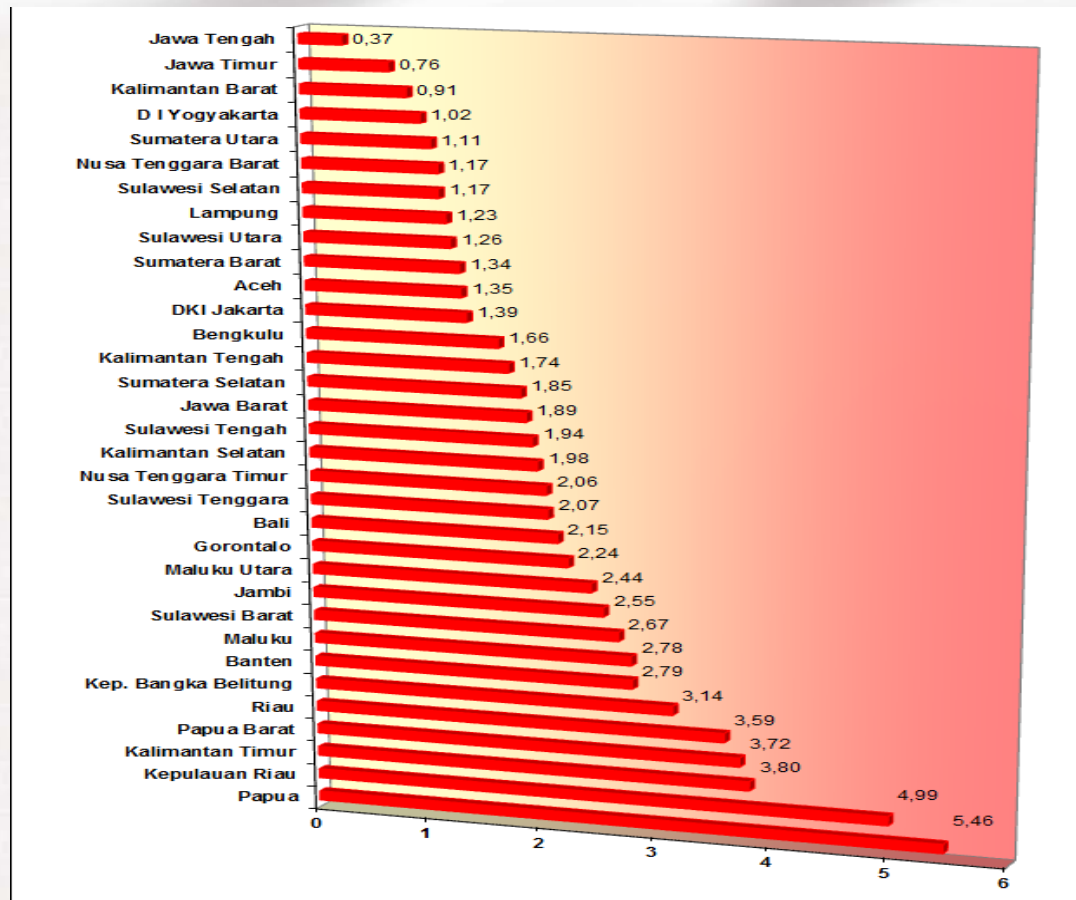
Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia

- In 1930, from the Result of 1930 Population Census, the total population of Indonesia reached of 60,7 million, increased to 97,1 million in 1961 and 119,2 million in 1971.
- Within only 39 years, the total population of Indonesia doubled from 119,2 million in 1971 to 237,6 million in 2010 (2010 Population Census).

Total of Indonesia Population by Province and Sex 2010

Provinsi	Laki-Laki	Perempuan	Laki-Laki + Perempuan	Sex Ratio
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
[11] Aceh	2 243 578	2 242 992	4 486 570	100
[12] Sumatera Utara	6 479 051	6 506 024	12 985 075	100
[13] Sumatera Barat	2 404 472	2 441 526	4 845 998	98
[14] Riau	2 854 989	2 688 042	5 543 031	106
[15] Jambi	1 578 338	1 510 280	3 088 618	105
[16] Sumatera Selatan	3 789 109	3 657 292	7 446 401	104
[17] Bengkulu	875 663	837 730	1 713 393	105
[18] Lampung	3 905 366	3 690 749	7 596 115	106
[19] Bangka Belitung	634 783	588 265	1 223 048	108
[21] Kepulauan Riau	864 333	821 365	1 685 698	105
[31] DKI Jakarta	4 859 272	4 728 926	9 588 198	103
[32] Jawa Barat	21 876 572	21 145 254	43 021 826	103
[33] Jawa Tengah	16 081 140	16 299 547	32 380 687	99
[34] DI Yogyakarta	1 705 404	1 746 986	3 452 390	98
[35] Jawa Timur	18 488 290	18 987 721	37 476 011	97
[36] Banten	5 440 783	5 203 247	10 644 030	105
[51] Bali	1 961 170	1 930 258	3 891 428	102
[52] Nusa Tenggara Barat	2 180 168	2 316 687	4 496 855	94
[53] Nusa Tenggara Timur	2 323 534	2 355 782	4 679 316	99
[61] Kalimantan Barat	2 243 740	2 149 499	4 393 239	104
[62] Kalimantan Tengah	1 147 878	1 054 721	2 202 599	109
[63] Kalimantan Selatan	1 834 928	1 791 191	3 626 119	102
[64] Kalimantan Timur	1 868 196	1 682 390	3 550 586	111
[71] Sulawesi Utara	1 157 559	1 108 378	2 265 937	104
[72] Sulawesi Tengah	1 349 225	1 284 195	2 633 420	105
[73] Sulawesi Selatan	3 921 543	4 111 008	8 032 551	95
[74] Sulawesi Tenggara	1 120 225	1 110 344	2 230 569	101
[75] Gorontalo	520 885	517 700	1 038 585	101
[76] Sulawesi Barat	581 284	577 052	1 158 336	101
[81] Maluku	773 585	757 817	1 531 402	102
[82] Maluku Utara	529 645	505 833	1 035 478	105
[91] Papua Barat	402 587	358 268	760 855	112
[94] Papua	1 510 285	1 341 714	2 851 999	113
INDONESIA	119 507 580	118 048 783	237 556 363	101

Population Growth of Indonesia 2000 – 2010



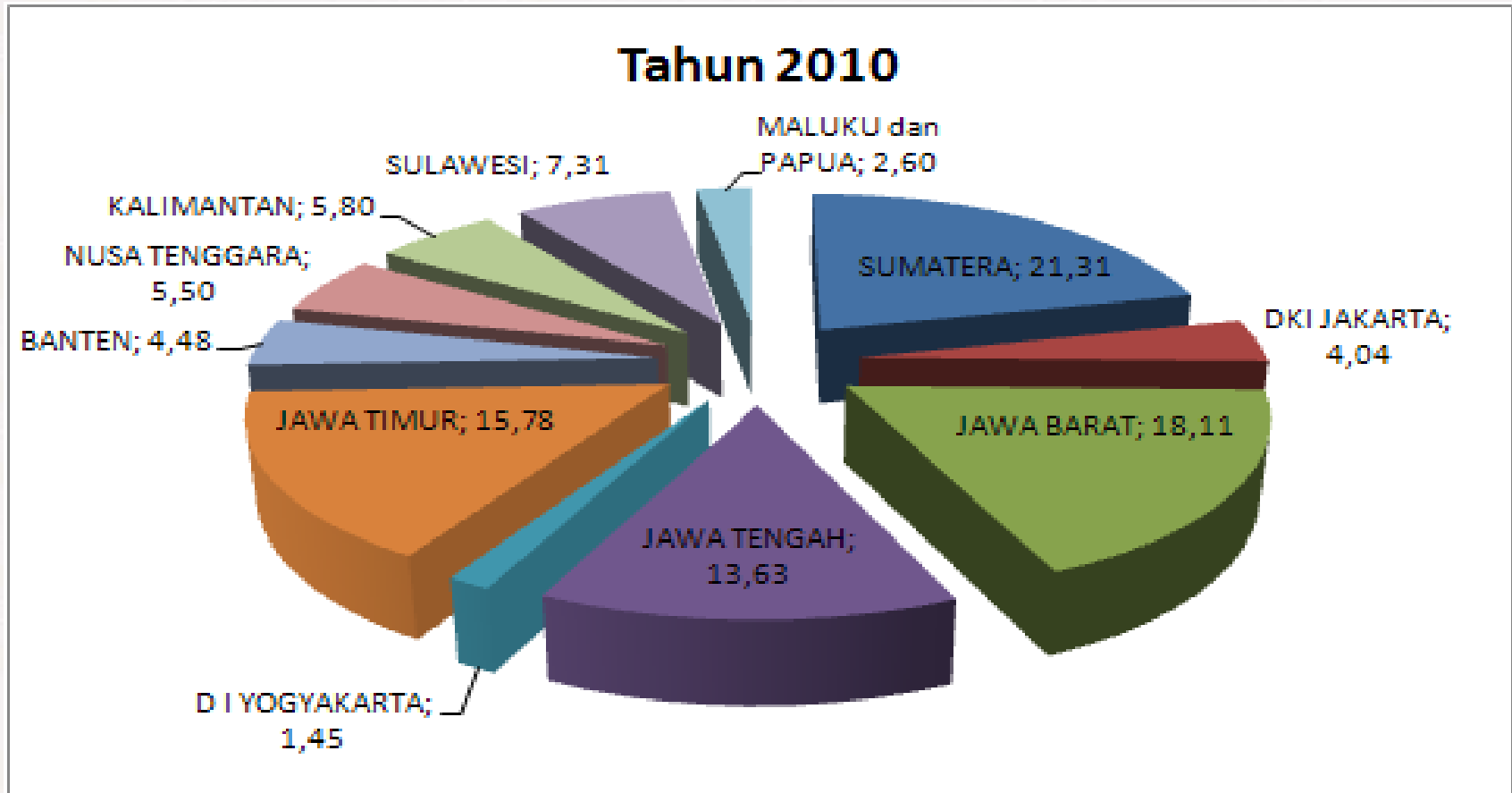
Although the small provinces of Papua, Kepulauan Riau, East Kalimantan, and West Papua experienced the highest population growth, but the problem was that the high level of population growth of West Java Province achieved of 1,89% annually. It means the surrounding Jakarta (the capital city of Indonesia) experienced a very high population growth which would contribute to the population problem of Jakarta

Percentage of Indonesia Population by Island 1971 - 2010

	1971	1980	1990	2000	2010
SUMATERA	17,62	19,07	20,44	21,02	21,31
JAWA	63,89	62,12	60,23	58,93	57,49
DKI JAKARTA	3,85	4,43	4,62	4,06	4,04
JAWA BARAT	18,16	18,68	19,81	17,36	18,11
JAWA TENGAH	18,37	17,27	15,97	15,17	13,63
D I YOGYAKARTA	2,09	1,87	1,63	1,52	1,45
JAWA TIMUR	21,43	19,87	18,20	16,89	15,78
BANTEN				3,93	4,48
NUSA TENGGARA	5,56	5,40	5,27	5,34	5,50
KALIMANTAN	4,33	4,58	5,09	5,49	5,80
SULAWESI	7,16	7,08	7,01	7,23	7,31
MALUKU dan PAPUA	1,44	1,76	1,96	2,00	2,60
INDONESIA	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00

The domination of Java (which is only of 7 percent of Indonesia land) continued. There was 57,49 percent of Indonesia population residing in this small island.

Percentage of Indonesia Population Distribution by Island



Cost for Enumerators

Information	
Population (2010; millions)	237.6
Field enumerators/supervisors	700 000
Cost/census budget/person (US \$)	1,6
Duration of enumeration	1 month

Indonesia paid Rp 2 000 000 or equivalent to US \$ 222.2 per month per enumerator.

**Thank you for the opportunity
to share our census with you
all, and we also would like to
learn from your experiences**

<http://www.bps.go.id>