

THE INDONESIAN 2006 ECONOMIC CENSUS: Mythology, the Use of Comprehensive Census

Abstract

The Indonesian 2006 Economic Census (EC06) is a very important census conducted by BPS Statistics Indonesia in identifying the population, renewing the directory and sampling frame as well as creating the distribution map of the economic activities in all sectors except the agriculture.

The EC06 has been conducted to collect the existence, distribution, activities, and characteristics of all economic activities excluding activities in the agriculture sector. The approach of the enumeration in the EC06 was based on the establishment/business unit as the field operation target. These include micro, small, medium and large scale establishments.

The Indonesian EC06 is a 5-years project starting from the year of 2005 (the Preparation) up to 2009 (the Detail Analysis), which is the third Economic Census in Indonesia. The listing activity toward all establishments excluding the agriculture sector was conducted in 2006. It covered the business with permanent and non-permanent location (mobile). The detail enumeration of the business activities as the third phase of the census activity was carried out in 2007 until the first quarter of 2008. The processing and tabulation of the collection results has been done starting from the second quarter of 2008. The detail enumeration phase has been conducted in two methods. First, the sample enumeration (approximately 5% sample) has been adopted for micro and small scale establishments. Second, the complete enumeration (census) has been carried out for medium and large scale establishments.

The general purpose of the EC06 is to provide and disseminate database of economic activities, which consisted of number, category, and scale of establishment in non-agriculture economic sectors. Moreover, there are 3 (three) specific purposes: 1). to provide number of establishment elaborated by category, business scale, and region. 2) To provide basic information on various business issues elaborated by category, business scale, and region. 3). to develop basic statistics related to small area statistics.

Area coverage: The listing of establishments, which both operating in a permanent and non-permanent location has been carried out in the entire country areas (full coverage), except for the agricultural sector. All establishments, which operate in “am” and “pm” for both permanent and non-permanent location, include mobile vendors, which are operated by households.

In 2006, the administrative area in Indonesia consists of 33 provinces, 91 municipalities, 349 regencies, 5.357 sub-districts, and 70.269 villages. The population of Indonesia in 2006 was 222,2 million and the total household was 56,1 million. Indonesia is an archipelago country, which has more than 13.000 islands.

Methodology: There were two types of stratification implemented in the EC06; village and census block stratification. The village stratification is created based on the number of census building, which are **not dwelling or mix used (used for dwelling and business) building (NDMUB)** taken from the 2000 Population Census. Two strata have been made, i.e.: ‘*Non-concentration*’ villages, if the number of NDMUB in the village ≤ 150 otherwise classified as the ‘*Concentration*’ villages. Every stratum is differentiated into urban and rural areas. The census block stratification is also classified based on the number of NDMUBs in the block. To implement the stratification, BPS has determined the cut off point for every area (provinces). The block will be called the ‘*concentration census block*’ if the

number of NDMUB within the block > cut off point while the rest of the block in the village will be called the '*non-concentration census block*'.

Establishment coverage includes all business unit which operate in " am " (ante meridiem, 0 - 12), and " pm " (post meridiem, 12 - 24), with fixed (permanent) location and non-fixed (non permanent/mobile) location, including mobile vendors which is operated by households

Two types of enumeration method have been adopted based on the type of census blocks (CBs):
1. "**Door to door**" method: This method is applied for all CBs in the concentration-villages or concentration-CB in the non-concentration villages.
2. "**Snowball**" method: This method is implemented for non-concentration CBs in the non-concentration villages. The snowball method is the first time ever implemented in the survey or census activities in Indonesia. The main purpose of using this method is mainly for the effectiveness and efficiency of the field operation especially in term of operation budget.

Two main phases that comprise of the field operation: EC06 Listing (2006) and EC06 Census-Sample (2007) are the most energy spending since these operations mainly concentrated in the field operation. For the listing operation, there are two major questionnaires used each for the business located in permanent position (L2) and non-permanent location (L1). In the second important phase, *the EC06 census-sample*, the business units are classified into two main groups: micro and small scale business (MSB) and medium and large scale business (MLB). The questionnaires used for MSBs consist of 3 (three) types: questionnaire for business in production, distribution, and services activities. While the questionnaire for MLB consists of 45 types that differentiated based on category/economic activity. There are 13 (thirteen) categories cover in the MLB: C. Mining and quarrying, D. Manufacturing Industry, E. Electricity, gas, water, F. Construction, G. Wholesale/retail trade. H. Accommodation & food/drink service, I. Transportation, warehousing, communication, J. Finance and insurance, K. Real estate, rental, establishment services, M. Educational services, N. Health services, social assistance, O. Society services, social, others, P. Individual services for households.

Data Processing: Data processing for both EC06-Listing and EC06-Census Sample conducted in the BPS Regional Offices. Only the softcopy will be sent to the headquarters for further checking and processing. After the evaluation of the result has been done by the team member in the headquarters, all the technical team from both the headquarters and regional offices assemble together conducting the workshop for the final discussion of the EC06 result and finally the last phase for clean up the data determined.

Socialization and Dissemination: The socialization of the EC06 has very important influence to get the cooperation from all related parties especially from the respondent of the EC06. Unlike other censuses or surveys where the basic target or the respondents are households or individual person, the EC06 respondents are business unit where most of them are very difficult to cooperate in the economic census activities. Thus, the socialization of EC06 activities definitely needed to attract them. There are several mean of the socialization: Public Campaign: Radio Spot, TV Filler + Regional Creativities, Direct Campaign: Poster, Banner, Billboard, Leaflet + Regional Creativities, Indirect Campaign: Institutional Meeting, Seminar, Workshop +Regional Creativities, Others: Instructions from the Ministers, Governors, Majors, and Chief of Associations. Likewise, the dissemination process is done by several means: Website, press release, seminar/workshop/talk show, hardcopy and soft copy publication, executive summary, booklet and leaflet.

Census Result: The listing phase of EC06 recorded the increasing number of establishment/bussines during the last decade (1996-2006). In 1996 Economic Census of Indonesia, it was only 16.4 million establishments while in the EC06 it become 22.73 million establishments (approx 38.6%). From the

EC06 listing, it is noted that 12.95 million establishments (business units) were located in permanent locations while the rest of 9.78 million business units were located in non-permanent locations, including the mobile vendors.

The distribution of establishments based on the category (economic activity) are as follows (in thousand): *Mining and quarrying*; **246,9**, *Manufacturing Industry*; **3,229,5**, *Electricity, gas, water*; **14.5**, *Construction*; **164.9**, *Wholesale/retail trade*; **10,304.4**. *Accommodation & food/drink service*; **3,014.7**, *Transportation, warehousing, communication*; **2,702.5**, *Finance and insurance*; **83.6**, *Real estate, rental, establishment services*; 808.8, *Educational services*; **341.6**, *Health services, social assistance*; **178.9**, *Society services, social, others*; **1,466.8**, *Individual services for households*; **179.7**.

Finally, we do hope that the final result of the EC06 could give the benefit to the country and the government at large in making the policy of planning, monitoring and measuring the goal of the development. Moreover, it is expected that any statistical users could utilize the EC06 result.