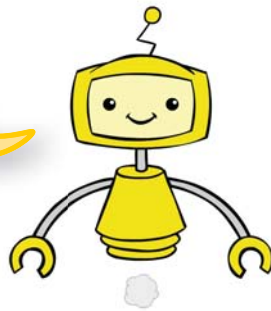


Census time

Peter, look what I have found? It's the last Indonesian census. Can you believe all this stuff exists? It's gold! Look at all this information about population, life expectancy and literacy rates. I wonder how Indonesia has changed over the years. Let's explore this together.



LINKS TO:

Stage 2, Module 16
Learning Object 3: Did you know?

PRIOR LEARNING:

Stage 2

- Module 2 Work Sheet 2: *Comparing stuff*
- Module 4 Work Sheet 4: *Vital statistics*
- Module 11 Work Sheet 4: *I've been to Uluru too*
- Module 13 Work Sheet 3: *A lightbulb moment*



Census records

1

Many countries around the world conduct a census periodically as a way to calculate the population of a country; it can be used for many things, such as locating places to put public service facilities (schools, post offices, roads, libraries), and so on.

In a census the citizen is asked questions about their job, income, and family members (spouses and children). This tells the government things like the average income of citizens, and helps to predict the population of the future.

The first national Australian census was conducted in 1911, though before that there were state and colonial censuses. From the earliest days of the First Fleet, 'musters' were held to count convicts and settlers, as well as to collect essential information, such as how many people were reliant on government stores for food.

In Australia, the history of the census provides us with fascinating information about the history of Indigenous peoples since 1788. When the first national census was collected in 1911, for

example, Indigenous peoples were not included in official population counts.

In Australia, census (and muster) records are released to the public after 99 years. Before that, you can access summaries of the data through the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The summarised information can still give you a vivid picture of your family's neighbourhood, state or country.



The first census collectors in Queensland

Source: The Brisbane Courier 1 April 1911

Badan Pusat Statistik

2

Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) is the Indonesian equivalent of the Australian Bureau of Statistics and conducts a *Sensus Penduduk* (Population Census) every ten years. The first population

census was undertaken in 1961 with subsequent censuses occurring in 1971, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010.

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2

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Indonesia is the world's largest archipelago consisting of five major islands and about 13,700 islands scattered over 5120 kilometres. Fifty-six per cent of the islands are unnamed and only 7 per cent are inhabited. Transportation and communication links are very limited between the smaller islands. There are more than 300 ethnic groups and more than 250 languages spoken in Indonesia.

According to the 2010 Population Census, the population of Indonesia was 237.64 million people in June 2010 with a gender balance of 50.34 per cent male and 49.66 female. The population is scattered unevenly across the archipelago. Java, which is only about 6.6 per cent of the total land area, is populated by almost 59 per cent of Indonesia's population (138 million people). Based on this census, the population density for all of Indonesia is 124 people per square kilometre, with the island of Java having

a population density of 951 people per square kilometre and the national capital of DKI Jakarta having 14,440 people per square kilometre.

The Population Census was conducted from 1 May to 31 May and included 88,361 villages in 6579 sub-districts of 497 municipalities, in 33 provinces, all over Indonesia (none of the population was excluded). To ensure a thorough data collection process, it was undertaken by a staff of more than 715,000 trained officers. It cost US\$212 million to conduct, or just less than US\$1 per head of population. Compare this to the 2011 Australian Census, which cost about A\$440 million, or A\$19 per head of population. The largest single cost of the Australian census was A\$159 million in salaries for the 43,000 people who delivered and collected the census forms.

Source: Indonesia's Central Bureau of Statistics, *Census 2010*.

3

Let's get statistical

In Module 4, Work Sheet 4, *Vital statistics*, you were introduced to the concept of indefinite numbers. A working knowledge of indefinite numbers is essential in any discussion of statistical data. Let's revise indefinite number expressions in Indonesian once more:

Ascending order ↑	<i>semua</i>	all
	<i>hampir semua</i>	nearly all
	<i>mayoritas</i>	the majority of
	<i>kebanyakan</i>	most
	<i>sebagian besar</i>	a large portion of
	<i>separuh</i>	half of
	<i>sebagian</i>	some
	<i>beberapa</i>	several
	<i>sedikit</i>	a little or a few
	<i>sebagian kecil</i>	a fraction of
	<i>tidak satu pun</i>	none
	<i>tidak sama sekali</i>	none at all

For example:

Pada tahun 2000 sebagian kecil dari penduduk Pakistan menggunakan Internet.
In 2000 a fraction of the population of Pakistan used the Internet.

In the same work sheet you may also recall learning how to use the cognates *persen* and *persentase* when referring to statistical data.

For example:

Tingkat penggunaan Internet di Korea Selatan hampir 81 persen dari seluruh penduduk.

The level of Internet penetration in South Korea is almost 81 per cent of the entire population.

Finally, when discussing statistical data, the superlative degree of the adjective is used to describe extremes such as the largest, the least, the highest, the lowest and so on. You learnt about this in Module 2, Work Sheet 2, *Comparing stuff*.

Remember that in Indonesian the superlative form of the adjective is formed by using either of the two alternative structures available. These are:

paling + adjective or *ter-* + adjective

For example:

Republik Rakyat Cina (RRC) mempunyai jumlah pengguna Internet terbanyak di dunia.

The People's Republic of China (PRC) has the most users of the Internet in the world.

4

Counting by numbers

A cardinal number describes 'how many'. Cardinal numbers are also known as 'counting numbers', because they show quantity.

In Module 13, Work Sheet 3, *A lightbulb moment*, you were reminded that, in Indonesian, large cardinal numbers — the thousands and millions — are usually followed by a decimal point rather than a comma.

Likewise, in Indonesian decimal numbers, the decimal point is replaced by a comma (which is pronounced when expressing decimal numbers verbally).

For example, let's look at how Indonesia's population figure (from the 2010 *Sensus*

Penduduk) can be expressed as a both a cardinal number and decimal number. For convenience the figure has been rounded off to the nearest ten thousand:

37.640.000 jiwa (tiga puluh tujuh juta enam ratus empat puluh ribu jiwa).

37,64 juta jiwa (tiga puluh tujuh koma enam puluh empat juta jiwa).

Note:

Jiwa is a classifier for people and is used instead of *orang* in more formal contexts such as in statistical tables or in the media.

5

Back to the past ... yet again!

From a number of previous work sheets, you already know that tense in Indonesian is expressed through tense markers, specific time indicators, or through a combination of both of these.

An interesting time indicator that has not yet been focused upon is *dulu* or, more formally, *dahulu*. *Dulu* usually comes at the beginning of a sentence or clause and means, 'previously', 'in the past', or 'in former times'.

➔ For example:

Dulu hanya ada dua juta pengguna Internet di Indonesia tetapi sekarang ada hampir empat puluh juta pengguna.

In the past there were only two million Internet users in Indonesia but now there are almost forty million users.

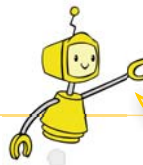
The expressions *zaman dulu* or *pada zaman dulu* mean 'in past ages' or 'a long time ago'. Fairytales often begin with the phrase *Pada zaman dahulu kala ...* (In the days of yore ...).

6

Exercises

Exercise 1

Let's look at the statistics below to see how Indonesia has changed over the years.



Did you know that the World Bank also collects information about many countries around the world?

Penduduk Indonesia 1981–2010							
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2010
Persentase penduduk usia 0–14 tahun	41	39	36	33	30	28	27
Persentase penduduk usia 15–64 tahun	56	58	60	63	65	66	67
Persentase penduduk usia 65 tahun ke atas	4	4	4	5	5	5	6

Sumber: The World Bank

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Persentase Penduduk Daerah Pedesaan Indonesia						
1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2010
77	73	68	63	57	46	27

Sumber: The World Bank

Indonesia: Usia harapan hidup saat kelahiran (tahun)			
1981	1991	2001	2009
58	62	66	68

Sumber: The World Bank

Indonesia: Tingkat baca tulis orang dewasa (persen dari penduduk berusia 15 ke atas)		
1990	2004	2008
82%	90%	92%

Sumber: The World Bank

Use the information from the statistics to select the correct statement by placing a tick in the box provided.

1.1 Di Indonesia:

- sedikit orang tinggal di daerah pedesaan pada tahun 1981.
- sebagian dari penduduk tinggal di daerah pedesaan pada tahun 1981.
- kebanyakan dari penduduk tinggal di daerah pedesaan pada tahun 1981.

1.2 Pada tahun 1986 di Indonesia:

- sebagian kecil dari penduduk berusia 65 tahun ke atas.
- banyak orang yang berusia 65 tahun ke atas.
- kebanyakan orang berusia 65 tahun ke atas.

1.3 Pada tahun 2010 di Indonesia:

- sebagian dari penduduk berusia 0 s/d 14 tahun.
- banyak orang yang berusia 0 s/d 14 tahun.
- kebanyakan orang berusia 0 s/d 14 tahun.

1.4 Berapa usia harapan hidup di Indonesia pada tahun 2009?

1.5 Tahun berapa tingkat baca tulis orang dewasa terendah di Indonesia?

1.6 Tahun berapa tingkat baca tulis orang dewasa tertinggi di Indonesia?

Exercise 2



So far so good. Let's see what else we can discover about Indonesia.

Here are some more statistics.

Asia Tenggara: Perbandingan kepemilikan mobil per 1000 penduduk pada tahun 2008					
Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapura	Muang Thai	Vietnam	Brunei Darussalam
77	73	68	63	57	46

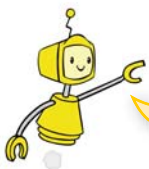
Sumber: The World Bank

Use the information from the statistics to answer the following questions in Indonesian.

2.1 Negara mana yang memiliki tingkat kepemilikan mobil tertinggi per 1000 penduduk pada tahun 2008?

2.2 Negara mana yang memiliki tingkat kepemilikan mobil terendah per 1000 penduduk pada tahun 2008?

Exercise 3



Let's delve a little deeper to see what else we can learn about Internet usage in Indonesia. The only information I could find on users was an international study of 270 Internet café patrons in the university city of Yogyakarta in 2005. This was in the days before broadband Internet connections became widely available to Indonesian households, but it still provides a useful snapshot of Internet users at that point in time.

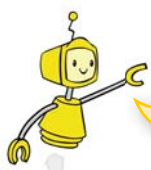
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Source 1:

Survei Pengguna Internet Café di Yogyakarta 2005	
Berdasarkan usia:	
• 20 ke bawah	35%
• 21 s/d 30	60,2%
• 31 s/d 40	3,8%
• 40 ke atas	1%
Berdasarkan tingkat pendidikan terakhir:	
• Universitas	37,3%
• SMU	51,5%
• SMP	6,7%
• SD	4,5%
Berdasarkan profesi:	
• Pelajar / mahasiswa	72,7%
• Karyawan	12,5%
• Pegawai negeri	0,8%
• Wiraswasta	9,5%
• Tidak bekerja	4,5%
Berdasarkan jenis kelamin:	
• Perempuan	31,9%
• Laki-laki	68,1%

Sumber: The Electronic Journal on Information Systems in Developing Countries.



Although individual Internet-user data in Indonesia is not readily available, comparison data with other Asian countries is. I found this interesting table comparing the huge jump in Internet usage between 2000 and 2011 in the 12 highest Internet-user countries in Asia. I wonder if this enormous user increase can in any way be attributed to the increase in the use of Internet-ready smartphones in recent years? Let's explore the data.

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Source 2:

Penggunaan Internet dan penduduk di Asia					
Ke-12 Negara Asia Terpilih	Perkiraan Penduduk (2011)	Pengguna Internet (Tahun 2000)	Pengguna Internet (Tahun 2011)	Penetrasi (% Penduduk)	Pelanggan Facebook
Cina	1.336.718.015	22.500.000	485.000.000	36,3%	504.660
India	1.189.172.906	5.000.000	100.000.000	8,4%	29.475.740
Indonesia	245.613.043	2.000.000	39.600.000	16,1%	38.860.460
Jepang	126.475.664	47.080.000	99.182.000	78,4%	3.812.460
Korea Selatan	48.754.657	19.040.000	39.440.000	80,9%	3.697.020
Malaysia	28.728.607	3.700.000	16.902.600	58,8%	11.221.040
Pakistan	187.342.721	133.900	20.431.000	10,9%	4.795.200
Filipina	101.833.938	2.000.000	29.700.000	29,2%	25.307.800
Singapura	4.740.737	1.200.000	3.658.400	77,2%	2.488.900
Taiwan	23.071.779	6.260.000	16.147.000	70,0%	9.932.740
Muang Thai	66.720.153	2.300.000	18.310.000	27,4%	10.612.380
Vietnam	90.549.390	200.000	29.268.606	32,3%	1.674.040

Sumber: Internet World Stats: Usage and population statistics

Use the information from Source 1 to select the correct statement by placing a tick in the box provided.

3.1 Pada tahun 2005 di Yogyakarta:

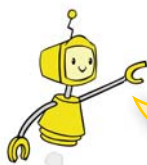
- sedikit dari penduduk berusia 31 s/d 40 tahun menggunakan fasilitas Internet café.
- banyak penduduk berusia 31 s/d 40 tahun menggunakan fasilitas Internet café.
- kebanyakan penduduk berusia 31 s/d 40 tahun menggunakan fasilitas Internet café.

3.2 Pada tahun 2005 di Yogyakarta:

- sebagian dari pengguna fasilitas Internet café adalah pegawai negeri.
- banyak pengguna fasilitas Internet café adalah pegawai negeri
- minoritas dari pengguna fasilitas Internet café adalah pegawai negeri.

3.3 Profesi yang mana paling banyak menggunakan fasilitas Internet café di Yogyakarta pada tahun 2005? Mengapa begitu?

Exercise 4



I'm also keen to find out about Australia and its key trading partners.

Read the information below:

Perdagangan barang dan jasa Australia berdasarkan mitra sepuluh teratas tahun 2009.

Pasar ekspor sepuluh teratas Australia (A\$ juta).

Negara	Barang	Jasa	Jumlah	% pasar
Cina	42.416	5.465	47.881	19,2
Jepang	38.253	2.148	40.401	16,2
India	14.472	3.701	18.173	7,3
Korea Selatan	15.645	1.824	17.469	7,0
Amerika Serikat	9.594	5.644	15.238	6,1
Inggris	9.021	4.229	13.250	5,3
Selandia Baru	7.929	3.209	11.138	4,5
Singapura	5.358	2.935	8.293	3,3
Taiwan	6.503	582	7.085	2,8
Indonesia	4.139	1.200	5.339	2,1

Sumber: DFAT STARS database and ABS catalogues 5368.0 (March 2010) and 5368.0.05.044

Pasar impor sepuluh teratas Australia (A\$ juta)

Negara	Barang	Jasa	Jumlah	% pasar
Cina	35.781	1.472	37.253	14,5
Amerika Serikat	22.278	10.072	32.350	12,6
Jepang	16.689	2.131	18.820	7,3
Singapura	11.178	3.488	14.666	5,7
Muang Thai	11.627	2.283	13.910	5,4
Jerman	10.616	1.103	11.719	4,6
Inggris	6.195	4.900	11.095	4,3
Selandia Baru	6.563	2.897	9.460	3,7
Malaysia	7.553	996	8.549	3,3
Korea Selatan	6.627	320	6.947	2,7

Catatan: data di atas tidak termasuk impor pesawat terbang dari Perancis dan Amerika Serikat.

Sumber: DFAT STARS database and ABS catalogues 5368.0 (March 2010) and 5368.0.05.044

Use the information to answer the following questions:

4.1 Identify the Asian countries that are in Australia's top ten export markets.

4.2 Identify the countries outside Asia that are in Australia's top ten export markets.

4.3 Which country is Australia's largest export market? What percentage of Australia's export market does this country make up?

4.4 Which country is Australia's second-largest export trading market?

4.5 What percentage of Australia's export trading market is the Republic of Korea?

4.6 What percentage of Australia's export trading market is India?

4.7 Which country is Australia's tenth-largest export trading market?

4.8 Which country is Australia's third-largest import trading market? What percentage of Australia's import market is this country?

4.9 Which country is Australia's ninth-largest import trading market?

4.10 Which country is Australia's major trading partner?
