Experiences and Quality of Mortality Data From Population Censuses/Surveys in Indonesia

BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Abu Dhabi, August 23rd 2022
Indonesia Questionnaire To Collect Mortality Data

PC 1961
http://s.bps.go.id/pcl61

PC 1971


PC 1980
http://s.bps.go.id/pcl80

PC 1990
http://s.bps.go.id/pcl90

SUPAS 1985
http://s.bps.go.id/supas85

SUPAS 1995
http://s.bps.go.id/supas95

IDHS 1991 & IDHS 1994

IDHS 1995

IDHS 2000
http://s.bps.go.id/idhs2000

SUPAS 2005
http://s.bps.go.id/supas05

IDHS 2002-2003

PC 2000
http://s.bps.go.id/pcl20

PC 2010
http://s.bps.go.id/pcl10

IDHS 2007

SUPAS 2015
http://s.bps.go.id/supas15

IDHS 2012

IDHS 2017

PC 2020
http://s.bps.go.id/pcl20

IDHS 2017

IDHS 2012
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Census/Survey</th>
<th>Date of Death</th>
<th>Age of death</th>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
<th>Death Reference</th>
<th>Death of child from Birth History</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PC 1961</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PC 1971</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>PC 1980</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1985 Intercensal</td>
<td>Month and year</td>
<td>In months (0-11)</td>
<td>High temperature, diarrhea, convulsion, accident, childbirth, other</td>
<td>A year (1984-1985)</td>
<td>Death of child: 1. Age &lt; 30 days 2. 30 days and more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Population Survey</td>
<td>In years (1+)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PC 1990</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>1995 Intercensal</td>
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<td>Death of child: 1. In months 2. In Years</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Population Survey</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>PC 2000</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>In months (0-23)</td>
<td>Cause of death by maternal event: 1. During pregnant 2. During childbirth 3. During 42 days after the end of pregnancy</td>
<td>3 years (1997 - 2000)</td>
<td>Death of child: 1. In months (0-23) 2. In Years (2+)</td>
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<td>In years (2+)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Population Survey</td>
<td></td>
<td>In years (2+)</td>
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<td>Census/Survey</td>
<td>Date of Death</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>PC 2010</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>In years</td>
<td>Cause of death by maternal event: 1. During pregnancy 2. During childbirth 3. 2 months after pregnancy</td>
<td>a year (2009 - 2010)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>IDHS 2012</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>In Years</td>
<td>Maternal death (during pregnancy, during childbirth, postnatal period)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Death of child: 1. In days (0-29) 2. In months (1-23) 3. In Years (2+)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2015 Intercensal Population Survey</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>In months (0-23) In years (2+)</td>
<td>Cause of death by maternal event: 1. During pregnancy 2. During childbirth 3. 2 months after pregnancy</td>
<td>5 years (2010 - 2015)</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>IDHS 2017</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Death of child: 1. In days (0-29) 2. In months (1-23) 3. In Years (2+)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. We allowed respondents to answer “don't know” on the month of death question.

2. Death reference from 1st January, 2009 – May 2010. The percentage of deaths in 2010 was higher than 2009, because in 2009, deaths were calculated for a year, whereas in 2010, it was only 5 months (January – May).

3. Elderly mortality has the highest percentage compared to deaths according to other age groups.
Results of Supas 2015 For Year of Death and Age of Death

1. Death reference from 1st January, 2010 – May 2015. The percentage of deaths in 2014 was the highest than percentage of deaths in other years.

2. Elderly mortality has the highest percentage compared to deaths according to other age groups.
1. **SP2020 data is in the process of data processing.** The data displayed is 60% of data sample. The pattern may be change as the data that has been processed increases. We are going to disseminate this result on January 2023.

2. We allowed respondents to answer “don't know” on the month of death question.

3. 1.43% of respondents could not answer the month of death.

4. The "don't know" answer in the month of death was obtained from deaths that occurred in 2017-2020. This indicates that the longer occurrence of death, the respondent's memory of the death event decreases.

5. Death reference from 1st January, 2017 – June 2022. The percentage of deaths in 2021 was the highest than percentage of deaths in other years.

6. Elderly mortality has the highest percentage compared to deaths according to other age groups.
Rules For Asking The Month/Year of Death in PC 2020

✓ The month of death must be filled between 01-12. If the respondent doesn’t know the month of death, it can be filled in as “don’t know” (code 98).

✓ The year of death must be filled between 2017 – 2022. The year of death should be estimated as best as possible. We didn't allow "don't know" answer to the year of death.

Limitations:

✓ In some places, people wouldn’t tell about ex-household members who died. There is a culture or belief that people who told about the incident of death, then that person will get an unlucky life.

✓ For adult mortality, some people didn't remember the age of the deceased household member.

✓ Some interviewers recorded stillbirths as deaths in the household
Lesson Learned

✓ Sometimes, the age of death is not accurate, so when we asked for the date (month and year) of death, we also had to ask the date (month and year) of birth, especially for adult mortality.

✓ Reference of deaths in the questionnaire is asked during the last 5 years. When we take the time reference for a year, it may be underreported.

✓ A question of ownership of a death certificate is needed to record the time of death so that it is more accurate.

✓ The government needs to trigger people to register deaths, one of which is to provide compensation for those who report deaths in their households or provide scholarships for orphans.

✓ The government needs to oblige the community to apply for funeral permits so that death registration can be better.

✓ We need input for methodology of sampling because we consider death strata in sampling selection. To get an adequate sample of deaths, sampling is done by take all and take some in households with deaths in the census block. Census blocks is an enumeration area that we use in our surveys.
Sample Selection Stages in PC 2020

1. Stage 1 (Census block selection)
   Selecting the census block by PPS – systematic sampling with the size of the number of families

2. Stage 2 (Household selection)
   a. Death Strata
      • If in a population of households with cases of death less than or equal to 8 households, sampling is done by taking all as many as the population.
      • If the number of households with death cases is more than 8 households, then eight households are taken systematically by sampling with implicit stratification according to the education level of the head of the household.
   b. Non-death strata
      • The number of non-death strata household samples is \( z_2 = 16 - z_1 \)
      • The selection method is systematic sampling with implicit stratification according to the education level of the head of the household.
THANK YOU!

Sensus Penduduk 2020

#MencatatIndonesia

Attachment
1. The death reference being asked was the deaths for a year (after June 30, 1984 - 1985).
2. We ask about month and year of death and cause of death in household level.
3. Age of death was classified into 2 categories, in months (0-11) and in years (1+).
4. Causes of death was classified into 6 categories.
5. From birth histories, we also got information about age of child when she/he died (in days or 30 days +)
1. No questions about date of death and cause of death from household level.

2. Death information was only collected from birth history (question form ever married women 10-54) → It cannot be used to calculate adult mortality.

3. The difference between SUPAS 1985 and Supas 1995 was the categories of age of death on birth history
1. The death reference being asked was the deaths for 3 years (1997 - 2000).
2. We ask about year of death and cause of death (only for maternal) in household level.
3. Age of death was classified into 2 categories, in months (0-23) and in years (2+).
4. From birth histories, we also got information about age of child when she/he died (in month (0-23) and in year (2+))
1. The death reference being asked was the deaths for 3 years (2002 - 2005).
2. We ask about year of death and cause of death in household level.
3. Causes of death was classified into 3 categories (traffic accident, not traffic accident and not an accident) and maternal (during pregnancy, during delivery/misscarriage, postnatal period)
4. Age of death was classified into 2 categories, in months (0-23) and in years (2+).
5. From birth histories, we also got information about age of child when she/he died (in days, in months, and in years)
III. MORTALITY

301. Have there been any deaths in this household since 1 January 2009?
- 1. Yes, how many:
  - 1 person
  - 2 persons
  - 3 persons
  → to Q401
- 2. No → to Q401

Record here if more than 3 persons → Use additional SP2010-C1 questionnaire

302. Record the names of the deceased
(NAME) →

303. Sex of the deceased (NAME)?
- 1. Male
- 2. Female

304. In which month and year did (NAME) pass away?
Month Year: 2009-2010

305. How old was (NAME) when he/she passed away?
(- Put 00 if age less than 1 year. Enter best estimate if the exact age is not known)

306. SEE Q303 and Q305
Was (NAME) a women aged 10 years and older? If "No", skip to other (NAME) or to Q401.

307. Did (NAME) pass away during pregnancy or delivery or childbirth within 2 months after pregnancy?
If "No", skip to other (NAME) or to Q401.

308. If Q307="Yes", Did (NAME) pass away during:
- 1. Pregnancy
- 2. Childbirth
- 3. Two months after pregnancy

1. The death reference being asked was the deaths for a year (2009-2010).
2. We ask about month and year of death in household level.
3. We only asked age of death in years.
4. Causes of death were limited only to causes of maternal death.

1. Calculate CDR and ASDR
2. Calculate Adult Mortality
3. Calculate Maternal Mortality
1. We ask about year of death for every women age 15-49.
2. The year of death was not limited.
3. Causes of death were limited only to causes of maternal death.
1. The death reference being asked was the deaths for 5 years (2010-2015).
2. We ask about year of death in household level.
3. Age of death was classified into 2 categories, in months (0-23) and in years (2+).

4. Causes of death were limited only to causes of maternal death.
5. Two type of questionnaire to get the maternal mortality
   a. Prior questionnaire
   b. Verification questionnaire
1. PC 2020 was divided into 2 period.  
   a. Shortform in 2020 (population and prior characteristics)  
   b. Longform in 2022 (demographic parameters)  
2. The death reference being asked was the death for 5 years (2017 - 2022).  
3. We ask about month and year of death in household level.  
4. Age of death was classified into 3 categories, in days (0-29), in months (1-23) and in years (2+).  
5. Causes of death include several causes, including death due to covid:  
   a. Infectious disease (exclude covid)  
   b. Non-infectious diseases  
   c. Covid  
   d. Poisoned  
   e. Traffic accident  
   f. Other accident  
   g. Natural disasters  
   h. Suicide  
   i. Other  
6. We also asked about the cause of death due to maternal death
1. Two type of questionnaire to get the maternal mortality
   a. Core questionnaire
   b. Verification questionnaire

2. Two type of questionnaire to get the maternal mortality

3. The death reference being asked was the maternal death for 5 years (2017 - 2022).

4. We ask about month and year of death in household level.

5. We only asked age of death in year.


**Verification questionnaire**