
A New Classification of Indonesia's Ethnic Groups

(Based on the 2010 Population Census)

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Introduction

For the first time since achieving independence in 1945, data on Indonesia's ethnicity was collected in the 2000 Population Census. The chance to understand ethnicity in Indonesia was further enhanced with the availability of the 2010 census which includes a very rich and complicated ethnic data set. The Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS, 2011) made a key contribution by introducing an initial classification of ethnicity into 31 groups which BPS has made available online under the title of *Kewarganegaraan, Suku Bangsa, Agama, dan Bahasa Sehari-hari Penduduk Indonesia: Hasil Sensus Penduduk Indonesia 2010* [Citizenship, Ethnicity, Religion, and Language Spoken of Indonesian Population: Results of 2010 Population Census].¹ The BPS classification, hereafter referred to as 'Initial Classification' (IC), is a simple reference and provides a long list of ethnic categories that would not be effective unless it is re-classified into simpler and more manageable groups. Moreover, the coded data on ethnicity in the census is still very raw and not easily read and analyzed properly. In short, the IC is in need of modification for statistical analysis of the data to be more meaningful, especially at the provincial and district levels.

This paper's main aim is to create a new classification, 'New Classification' (NC), which expands and rearranges the IC's ethnic and sub-ethnic group categories. To facilitate easy reference, the results are presented along with their codes. The NC lists members of each group so that any user of ethnicity statistics can modify the classification. It should be noted that while the names of the ethnic groups are in English, the names of response categories remain in the Indonesian language.

The NC thus provides a critical foundation for future studies on ethnicity in Indonesia, especially those using the 2010 Indonesia population census data. It should also help to improve the quality of data collection and coding on ethnicity in future censuses/surveys, including the upcoming 2015 population intercensal survey (Supas). Another feature of the NC is that it is presented in a way that allows modifications.

The next section briefly introduces the 2010 population census, and is followed by a discussion on the measurement of ethnicity and a section on the classification of ethnic groups. The results of the NC are then presented.

The 2010 Population Census

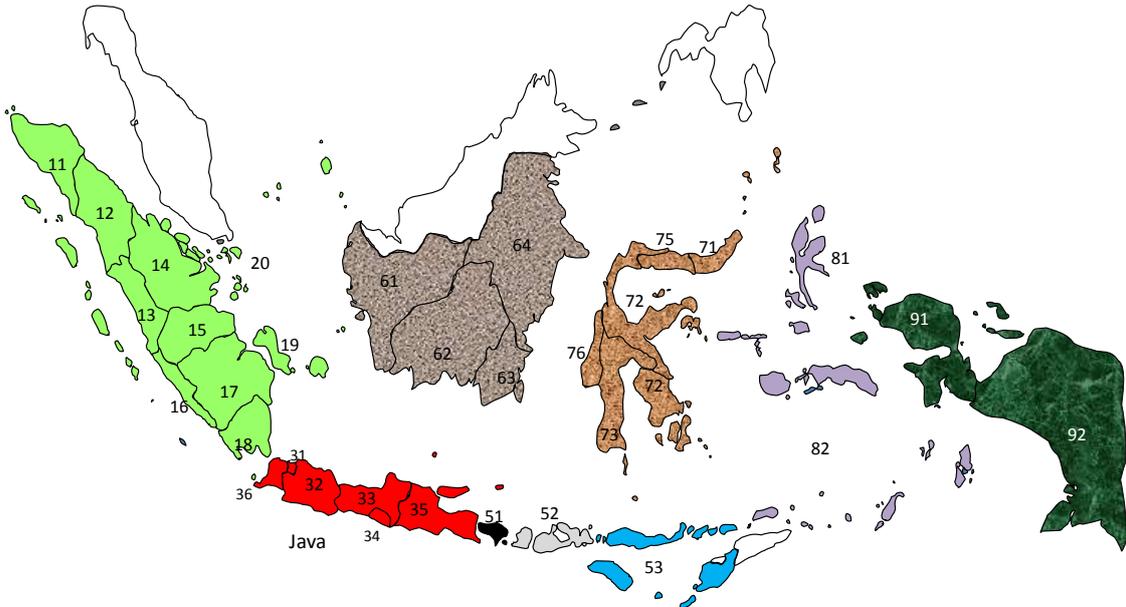
The 2010 population census, as detailed in *Buku 1* (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2009a), was mandated in Law no 16/1997 on Statistik, in which BPS would conduct population census (*Sensus Penduduk*), agricultural census (*Sensus Pertanian*) and economic census (*Sensus Ekonomi*). The 2010 population census, the sixth population census conducted since Indonesia's independence, is a massive and complex statistical undertaking covering all 33 provinces (see Figure 1) and 497 districts/municipalities, and employing more than 650,000 field workers consisting mainly of enumerators and others such as team coordinators and field supervisors. Data collection was designed to be undertaken in groups of four persons, i.e. three enumerators and one team coordinator. All field workers underwent a three-day training session.

¹ <http://sp2010.bps.go.id/files/ebook/kewarganegaraan%20penduduk%20indonesia/index.html>

As in earlier censuses, population is defined following a *de jure* concept, meaning that respondents are recorded in their “usual residence”. Usual residence refers to the area where a person has lived for more than six months; where a person has lived for less than six months but where he or she intends to settle; and the area where a person resides for work or study. Usual residence also includes the area a person have left but without any intention of staying in the destination area, as with the diplomatic corps and their members of household who live overseas.

In addition, the census also enumerates population, using a *de facto* concept, recording people as living in the place where the interview is undertaken. The *de facto* concept is used for those who are travelling or have not had a usual place of residence for six months or more, or those who have resided in an area for more than six months but do not intend to live there permanently. The *de facto* concept is applied to those who do not have a regular household and are mobile.

Figure 1. Map of Indonesia



Notes: The number is provincial code. All numbers are in two digits. 1 and 2 tens refer to provinces in Island of Sumatra, 3 tens mean provinces in Island of Java, 5 tens in Islands of Bali and Nusa Tenggara, 6 tens in Island of Kalimantan, 7 tens in Island of Sulawesi, 8 tens in Maluku and 9 tens in Indonesian part of New Guinea. 11 = Aceh, 12 North Sumatra, 13 West Sumatra, 14 = Riau, 15 = Jambi, 16 = Bengkulu, 17 = South Sumatra, 18 = Lampung, 19 = Bangka Belitung, 20 = Riau islands. 31 = Jakarta, 32 = West Java, 33 = Central Java, 34 = Yogyakarta, 35 = East Java and 36 = Banten. 51 = Bali, 52 = West Nusa Tenggara, 53 = East Nusa Tenggara. 61 = West Kalimantan, 62 = Central Kalimantan, 63 = South Kalimantan, 64 = East Kalimantan. 71 = North Sulawesi, 72 = Central Sulawesi, 73 = South Sulawesi, 74 = Southeast Sulawesi, 75 = Gorontalo, 76 = West Sulawesi. 81 = North Maluku, 82 = Maluku. 91 = West Papua and 92 = Papua.

Source: drawn by the authors

Four kinds of questionnaires have been developed to reach out to the different groups of population. The first C1 contains 42 questions, including on ethnicity, and is used to enumerate permanent (*de jure*) households who live in a “conventional building”. The second C2 has 14 questions, and is used to enumerate permanent households who are not yet covered in C1 including populations living in remote areas, those living under bridges and in slums, and shipboard population. The third C2* has the same number of questions as C2, and covers people living in apartments and diplomatic corps, including their household members. The last L2 is much simpler and only counts the number and gender among non-permanent households and more mobile (*de facto*) population such as the homeless, sailors, and tribal groups, as well as people living in large institutions with at least 100 persons such as prisons, mental hospitals, military barracks, student dormitories, Islamic boarding houses (*pesantrens*) and displaced persons living in tents/barracks. C2 and L2 do not have ethnicity questions, while C2* collects ethnicity information, including on foreigners living in Indonesia. Thus, the analysis of ethnicity mostly relies on the population recorded under C1, for regular households, and on Indonesian citizens recorded in C2*.

Measurement of Ethnicity

Consistent and reproducible

Demographers produce ethnic classifications based on data from decennial censuses, surveys, or government administrative records, paying attention to the collection, accuracy, and presentation of the statistics and that the survey results should be consistent and reproducible. That is, with agreed techniques and assumptions, different interviews with the same respondent should give the same results. The precise and detailed statistics should then be more useful for social, economic, and political policies/planning. (Shryock and Siegel 1976)

Note that “consistent and reproducible” are very important features of ethno-demographic studies;

Self-identification

The most common method use to identify ethnicity in censuses/surveys is self-identification, that is what the respondents say who they are. The ethno-demographic study in this working paper relies on the respondents’ statement about who they are, rather than on the interpretation of the census interviewers. The respondents are free to mention whatever ethnic group they want to identify themselves with and need not choose from the list of BPS ethnic groups.²

A difficulty in identifying ethnicity is the fluidity of the concept. For example, an individual from a mixed marriage may not be sure of his ethnic identity and can either follow those of his mother or father, or neither at all. The problem gets more complicated if he lives outside the “home” of his parents. For instance, the father can be a Batak (from North Sumatra) and the mother a

² In Indonesia, the State does not define ethnic groups.

Sundanese (from West Java), but they live neither in North Sumatra nor West Java. Following the Batak patrilineal system, he is a Batak. However, the family may have lived among a Makassarese community in South Sulawesi since he was young so that he may be more comfortable speaking Makassarese than either Batak or Sundanese. This person may be unsure about his ethnic identity, yet the census only provides for him to choose only one ethnic group. He may then define himself as a Makassarese, and not as someone from his parent's ethnic groups.

Measuring ethnicity is expected to get more difficult in the future. Rising population mobility within Indonesia and the world, compounded further by a rising flow of foreigners into Indonesia will quickly increase interactions between people from different backgrounds. Different experiences, including mixed marriages, will result in changing perceptions on people's own identity, including their ethnicity. It is likely that a growing number will identify themselves with more than one ethnic group. Future censuses/surveys will need to accommodate this need.

Questionnaires

The 2000 and 2010 population censuses as well as the 2005 Intercensal Population Survey made use of the terms "*suku bangsa*" (ethnic group) and "*kewarganegaraan*" (citizenship), and questions on ethnicity were only asked among the citizens of Indonesia. Among the ethnic groups, the censuses also identified "*Asing/ Luar Negeri*" (foreign origins) for Indonesian citizens with origins from foreign countries, such as from China, Middle East, India, Japan, the US, and Australia. Indonesian censuses also allow users to trace indigenous groups/tribes in the data sets, by combining the statistical data with anthropological studies.

The way ethnicity is asked in population censuses, and the terms used, vary by country. In 2010, Indonesia used a single direct question for combining ethnicity and citizenship. Ethnicity is recorded through Question 208—"Apakah kewarganegaraan dan sukubangsa (NAMA)?" [What is the citizenship and ethnic group of (NAME)?]

The answer can be one of these options:

- a. *WNI (Warga Negara Indonesia, or Indonesian citizen), tuliskan suku bangsa (write in the ethnic group)*
- b. *WNA (Warga Negara Asing, or non-Indonesian citizen), tuliskan kewarganegaraan (write in the citizenship)*

This question form can also be found for example in the Senegalese census (Morning, 2008). In other countries the questions are not as "direct" as in the Indonesian census and use the words "think" or "consider" (ibid.). For example, the question posed in the case of Saint Lucia was "To what ethnic group do you think you belong?"; New Caledonia "To which of the following communities do you think you belong?"; and Paraguay "Do you consider yourself as belonging to an indigenous ethnic group?" (ibid).

There are generally three types of response categories in a questionnaire; closed-ended responses, closed-ended responses with an open-ended "Other" option, and an open-ended response. The closed-ended ones take two forms: that is, when the respondents check an available box for ethnic category, or pick from the code list of ethnic groups. Sometimes, this type also

permits the respondent not to identify with any one of the stated groups in the questionnaire by providing “none” as one of the options. The second type is the extension from the first, and permits the respondent to an ethnic group name that is not on the list. In the open-ended response, the respondent fills in his ethnic group in the blank space available (Morning 2008). The last type allows for the most freedom of choice.

The Indonesian census uses the open-ended option, as do about two-thirds of Asian censuses (Morning (2008). With this format, it recorded more than 1,300 response categories of ethnic, sub-ethnic, and sub-sub-ethnic groups, including several categories of foreigners living in Indonesia. Foreigners are coded separately from Indonesian citizens with foreign descent.³ While this long list of ethnic categories provides a good basis for demographic work, it can be difficult to handle and to comprehend. What we have done is to develop an ethnic classification to ease our own extended studies and to assist future studies related to ethnicity.

In each of the three formats, only one answer is allowed. A respondent can only have one ethnic group. However, as inter-cultural interaction increases along with mixed marriage and geographical mobility, it can become increasingly difficult for a respondent to identify with just one ethnic group. For example, the US started allowing respondents to choose more than one race in its 2000 population census.

In Indonesia, only one ethnic group is allowed, and so if a respondent comes from various cultural backgrounds, then he/she can choose whichever ethnic group he/ she feels most comfortable with. If the respondent had trouble deciding, the field enumerator would suggest that the respondent follow his or her patrilineage or matrilineage, depending on what is more traditional to his or her background (Badan Pusat Statistik 2009b).

For child of an international marriage, or of foreign origins due to migration, the census provides categories such as Chinese, Arab, Indian, American, and Australian.

Finally, it should be noted that the head of the household answered not only for him/ herself, but also for members of the household. In the case of ethnicity, the head identified his/her own ethnicity and provided knowledge on the ethnicity of members of the household. It is also possible that they answered in consultation with the interviewers.

Coded Data

Before going to the field, the BPS had already prepared a list of codes as guidance for interviewers and *kortims*. A *kortim* is a coordinator/supervisor of a team consisting of field interviewers and is selected from “*mitra statistik*” (non-permanent staff of the regional statistical office), who knows the census area very well. Among other things, a *kortim* is tasked to fill in codes for information on administrative areas of place of birth and place of residence five years earlier, language spoken daily, and ethnicity, as collected by his/her field enumerators (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2009c)

The BPS list was prepared based on anthropological/sociological references for names of ethnic groups. However, the question on ethnicity is open-ended and respondents were free to state (orally) their ethnic identities. The *kortims* would fill in the code from the mentioned list.

³ As an illustration, the Chinese Indonesians (Indonesian citizens) have a code in the list of coded ethnic groups. On the other hand, the Chinese (non-Indonesian citizens) have their own code, showing they are foreigners.

The list, as published in *Buku 7*, has 1,331 coded categories consisting of ethnic, sub-ethnic, and sub-sub-ethnic groups throughout Indonesia. They are coded from 0001 to 1331. The list includes the code “9999” for “not in the universe” or the “don’t know” answer. In addition to these four digit codes, Badan Pusat Statistik (2009c) adds one more digit. The response categories are listed in an alphabetical order as presented in *Buku 7 on Pedoman Kode Provinsi dan Kabupaten/Kota, Negara, Suku Bangsa, Kewarganegaraan, Bahasa dan Lapangan Usaha pada Sensus Penduduk 2010* (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2009c).

As described earlier, the coded ethnic groups are still very “raw”, allowing users to use their own criteria to classify and analyse ethnic groups in Indonesia. Nevertheless, many users may not be familiar with the richness of ethnicity in Indonesia and may find the coded data set confusing. There has been a lot written on Indonesia’s ethnicity, by people like Nooy-Palm (1975), Sandra (1998), Klinken (2003), Gomang (2006), and Haug (2007), but there have not been many studies relating to the statistics of ethnicity. This is understandable since] data on ethnicity bean to be collected only in the 2000 population census and it is not always easy to understand the coded raw data.

Two problems are found in the coded raw data. The first is when an interviewer and/or *kortim* made a mistake in choosing a code. Moreover, because it is an open question, some answers are not codeable. There may be names of ethnic groups which have not been recognized in anthropological/ sociological references. In such a case, the interviewer and *kortim* had to make a decision and this decision is open to error.

The second is when one coded category has more than one label, indicated with a slash sign, (/). It is not clear whether the labels are different names for one sub-ethnic group, or for separate sub-ethnic groups. If the former, then no relevant information is lost. However, if it is the latter then we miss important information on each of those sub-ethnic groups.

For instance, the ethnic group Pamona with origins in the Island of Sulawesi (Figure 1), has several sub-ethnic groups, one of which is the Pada, also called Topada (0726). However, the sub-group Pada may be combined with other labels into one code number, 0659, and is written as “Pada/Pakambia/Palende/Payapi/Pebato”. As mentioned by Melaltoa (1996, p.212), Pada, Pakambia, Palende, Payapi and Pebato are separate sub-ethnic groups of Pamona. Therefore, because they have been grouped into one code, we cannot separate the information for each of the five sub-groups. This is a weakness, and future censuses/ surveys should code each of these five sub-ethnic groups separately.

A similar case is found in the ethnic group of Alor, which is also a name of an island in the Province of East Nusa Tenggara, which has several sub-groups. Hidayah (1996, p.9) mentioned that Alor consists of sixteen sub-ethnic groups, namely, Abui, Alor, Belagar, Deing, Kabola, Kawel, Kelong, Kemang, Kramang, Kui, Lemma, Maneta, Mauta, Seboda, Wersin and Wuwuli. However, Wuwuli is not available in the 2010 population census. Furthermore, several of them are coded into one group, which is 0133 for “Alor/Belagar/Kelong/Manete/Mauta/Seboda/Wersin”. As a result, information for each of these seven ethnic groups is compromised.

Furthermore, statistics resulting from such a coded category can be over-counted or under-counted. What we have had to do was to find a criterion with which to break up the group. An example is code 0665 for “Raranggonau/ Sibalaya/ Sidondo/ Toraja” in the provinces of Central and South Sulawesi. According to Melaltoa (1995) and Hidayah (1996), as well as the earlier study by Nooy-Palm (1975), these groups used to be called “Alfuru”, before they became Muslims or

Christians. The name “Toraja” appeared by the end of the 19th century, and was later divided into West, East, and South Toraja. But, then, the people in South Toraja became Christians and called themselves Torajans. Researchers then named the people from East Toraja as Pamona; and from West Toraja as Kaili. Most Kaili are Muslims, while Pamona may be either Muslims or Christians. We also know that Raranggonau, Sibalaya, and Sidondo belong to the Kaili ethnic group. Using religious affiliation, we divide this big category into just Kailinese; and Torajans.

However, we cannot use the above approach to solve the problem we face for “Arfak/Ayfat” (coded number 1002) from the Province of Papua. Arfak and Ayfat are actually two different ethnic groups. They should not have been put together. There is no obvious factor that can be used to separate them, and their religions/beliefs are almost the same. (Christian and local tradition). Therefore, we decide to put “Arfak/ Ayfat” (code 1002) under the Arfak ethnic group with a note to say that the number of Arfak may be overestimated because it may have included some Ayfat. Conversely, the number of Ayfat in “Ayfat/ Mey Brat/Ayamuru” may have been underestimated. Fortunately, this is the only case found in this study.

Classification of Ethnic Groups

The IC, which simplifies the long list of coded responses on ethnic categories into 31 groups, intended to help users understand the mapping of ethnicity in Indonesia. The description of the members of each of the 31 groups are found in Badan Pusat Statistik's “*Tabel Jenis Suku Bangsa di Indonesia*” [Table for ethnic groups in Indonesia, 2011] (p.23-27).

The IC has a longer list of ethnic categories than that found in the 2000 census publication, which only published eight largest ethnic categories out of the more than 1,300 categories at both the national level and each of the thirty provinces.

One consequence of missing small ethnic categories from the 2000 publication was the underestimation of the Dayak ethnic group. Actually, the Dayak consists of a long list of ethnic and sub-ethnic groups. Moreover, one sub-ethnic group can have more than one name or spelling. To solve the under-enumeration, the Badan Pusat Statistik (2011) had in the past made a grouping of these categories as shown in the IC⁴, under Dayak. In this paper we further improve the classification of the Dayak ethnic group by adding many more sub-ethnic groups, with different names and/or spelling into the Dayak group. We also revise the other related ethnic groups.

The IC has two different patterns among the 31 groups. The first covers 18 ethnic groups, each with an explicit name. They are: Batak, Malay, Minangkabau, and Nias from the Island of Sumatra; Betawi, Cirebon, Javanese, Madurese, and Sundanese from the Islands of Java and Madura (a small island located at the end of East Java Province, or a province with code 35 in Figure 1); Banjarese and Dayak from the Island of Kalimantan; Bugis, Gorontalo, Makassarese, and Minahasa from the Island of Sulawesi, Balinese from the Island of Bali, Sasak from the Island of Lombok in Province of West Nusa Tenggara; and Chinese (Indonesian citizens with Chinese descent).

⁴ As discussed in Melalatoa (1996), who the Dayak is can be debated. One opinion is that “Dayak” is not an ethnicity; it is only a derogatory label for some non-Muslim ethnic groups in the Island of Borneo. However, currently, the word Dayak no longer carries such a negative meaning.

The second pattern consists of the remaining 13 groups. Each of the 13 groups is an aggregate of several or many different ethnic groups originating from an island or a province. There are five such groups for Sumatra: ethnic groups from the Province of Aceh, ethnic groups from Province of Jambi, ethnic groups from Province of South Sumatra, ethnic groups from Province of Lampung, and “other ethnic groups from the Island of Sumatra”. There is only one in the Island of Java, “ethnic groups from the Province of Banten”. There are two from Nusa Tenggara, covering two provinces. One is “other ethnic groups from the Province of West Nusa Tenggara”, and the other is “ethnic groups from the Province of East Nusa Tenggara”. For the other areas, the grouping was even aggregated at a higher level (island level). In Kalimantan, there is only one, “other ethnic groups from the Island of Kalimantan”. In Sulawesi, there is only one, “Other ethnic groups from Island of Sulawesi”. All the ethnic groups of Maluku are combined into “ethnic groups from Maluku”, though in fact Maluku’s population is more heterogeneous with regards to its ethnicity than, for example, a province in Java. Similar to Maluku, all ethnic groups originating from the Island of Papua have been labelled only as “ethnic groups from Island of Papua”, missing the richness of the Papuan ethnic groups. In fact, an earlier study (Suryadinata, Arifin and Ananta, 2003) found that the ethnic composition is more heterogeneous in eastern Indonesia, where Papua is located, than in the western part.

Moreover, there is a group called “Asing/luar negeri lainnya” (other foreign Indonesians) for Indonesian citizens with foreign descent other than the Chinese. They can originally be foreign nationals who are granted Indonesian citizenship through naturalisation, or they can be Indonesians born overseas, or the descendants of the “foreign oriental” group under the Dutch colonisation. Chinese are the majority in the foreign oriental group. In the IC, the Chinese are separated from other “Foreign Indonesians” because of their distinct social, economic, and political characteristics in Indonesia. [Further discussion on the statistics of Chinese Indonesians can be found in Suryadinata, Arifin and Ananta (2003), Ananta, Arifin and Bakhtiar (2005), and Ananta, Arifin and Bakhtiar (2008)].

This working paper attempts to address three problems: aggregated groups, classification of several categories into one ethnic group, and misplaced categories. The first problem are the aggregated groups with the label “(other) ethnic groups from ...”. At the national level, such groups may not be as problematic as at the provincial level. For example, following the IC, “other ethnic groups from the Island of Sulawesi” appears to be the fourth largest ethnic group at the national level after Javanese, Sundanese and Batak. However, this clearly cannot be an ethnic ‘group’. In the NC, we decompose this into several ethnic groups, to show the richness of Sulawesi’s ethnic groups. Just to mention some, these include Bajao, Buol, Mongondoow, Minahasa, Mamasa, Mamuju, Mandar, Pamona, Kaili, Tolaki, Tomini, and Toraja.

The issue is more apparent when “ethnic groups from” shows a high percentage. For instance, “Ethnic groups from the Province of Aceh” contributes 85.38 per cent, a big majority, of the total population in the province, and yet this group consists of 12 ethnic categories. The remaining groups of about 15 percent consist of ethnic groups originating from outside Aceh. Clearly, we need to disaggregate this group “Ethnic groups from Province of Aceh” to make the statistics more meaningful.

The second problem addressed in this paper is the matter of several categories having been grouped into a single ethnic group. We reclassify some groups by putting them into single groups based on the information provided by respondents, particularly the first word used for ethnic self-

identification. Consequently, all ethnic group names starting with the word “Malay” are grouped under “Malay”: with the word Dayak, under Dayak; and with the word Batak, under Batak.

It should be noted that, according to Hidayah (1996, p. 178), Melayu Deli is another name for Melayu Langkat while Melalatoa (1995, p. 236 and 452) examined the two separately. Melayu Deli reside in the Regency of Deli Serdang and around the city of Medan in North Sumatra; while Melayu Langkat live in the Regency of Langkat, also in North Sumatra. For our purpose, further information is needed before a decision can be made about these two groups.

An exception to the rule is when we consider the “Dayak Melayu Pontianak” and the “Dayak Melayu Sambas”. We classify them under Malay, rather than Dayak. They are Dayak who have converted to Muslim, and have in the process become Malay. Melalatoa (1995) showed that the Malays identify themselves through Islam, and therefore Dayak who convert to Muslim are regarded as “becoming Malay” (*masuk Melayu*).

We also checked to see whether there are any coded ethnic groups which are not noticed in this first stage of our reclassification process. For example, are there any ethnic groups which do not use the word “Malay”, but who should nevertheless be included under Malay? Following Hidayah (1996), we put “Jambi” under Malay, because “Jambi” is basically “Melayu Jambi”. Similarly, “Bengkulu” is placed under Malay, because “Bengkulu” is really “Melayu Bengkulu”. Furthermore, based on local expertise, we also put “Asahan”, “Semendo” and “Serawai”, under “Malay”.⁵ Next is to find whether there are sub-sub-ethnic groups of Malay. For instance, based on anthropological literature, “Melayu Lahat” has sub-sub ethnic groups such as “Melayu Lahat”, “Kikim”, “Lematang”, “Lintang”, and “Pasemah”. Furthermore, the Pasemah sub-sub-ethnic groups consist of two sub-sub-sub-ethnic groups, namely “Gumai” and “Kisam”.

Thus, through these procedures, we achieve a new group of “Malay” which in our classification is larger than that in the IC. The IC’s “Malay” only includes “Melayu Asahan”, “Melayu Deli”, “Melayu Riau”, “Langkat/ Melayu Langkat”, “Melayu Banyu Asin”, “Asahan”, “Melayu”, “Melayu Lahat”, and “Melayu Semendo”.

The third problem addressed in this working paper is misplaced category, meaning that certain ethnic groups are listed in places other than their “true” origins. Therefore, in the NC, we return them to their origins. For example, there are several categories originating from the Province of East Nusa Tenggara which were placed into other provinces. Rai Hawu/Savu/Sawu (0580), with the alias Hawu/Sabu (0153), was initially placed under “Other ethnic groups from the Island of Kalimantan”. Similarly, Humba/Sumba/Tau Humba with code number of 0563 was initially found in “Other ethnic groups from the Island of Kalimantan” when they actually originate from Sumba Island of East Nusa Tenggara province. Marobo (0653) was put under “Ethnic groups from Island of Sulawesi” in the IC. But Marobo is a sub-ethnic group of Kemak (0160), an ethnic group originating from the province of East Nusa Tenggara. Orang Gunung and Dawam/Rawan, with the code of 0578 and 0561 respectively, were recorded under “Other ethnic groups from Island of Kalimantan” in the IC. They are part of Atoni in the Province of East Nusa Tenggara. Ata Kiwan (0552) is now put under “Lamahot” in this province, rather than part of “Other ethnic groups from Island of Kalimantan”. Furthermore, Anas/Toi (0550), which was under “Other ethnic groups from Island of Kalimantan”, is just a different spelling for Toi Anas (0195), an ethnic group originating

⁵ Readers should note that the respondents actually do not identify themselves as “Malay”, but as either Jambi, Bengkulu, Asahan, Semendo, or Serawai. We put these ethnic groups under “Malay” because previous studies (mostly by Hidayah and Melalatoa) and local expertise have put these ethnic groups as sub-ethnic groups of Malay.

from the province. Fataluku (0148), an ethnic group originating from this province, is also known as Dagada (0834), and was misplaced under “Ethnic groups from Maluku”. Thus, Dagada has been listed as one of the ethnic groups from the Province of East Nusa Tenggara in the NC.

Gumba Cadek/Muslim Gunung Ko (0103) and Lambai/Lamuri (0105) should not be classified as “Other ethnic groups from Island of Sumatra”. Lambai/Lamuri (0105) is originally from the regency of Aceh Besar, Province of Aceh, and is grouped under Acehnese in the NC. Gumbak Cadek is an alias of Muslim Gunung Kong or *orang Cumbok*, considered a mix between Acehnese and Gayo, and stands in its own. They lived as a tribe in a remote area of the Province of Aceh (Hidayah, 1996 p.94).

Pagai (0108) and Siberut (0027) are part of Mentawai in the NC, not under “Other ethnic groups from Island of Sumatra” as in the IC. In addition, Mentawai is also a name of the regency consisting of tens islands located about 150 km off the western coast of West Sumatra Province.

Pasir Adang, Pasir Balik, Pasir Burat Mato, Pasir Keteban, Pasir Laburan, Pasir Misi, Pasir Pematang, Pasir Pembesi, Pasir Saing Bewei, Pasir Tajur, and Pasir Telake were listed under “Other ethnic groups from Island of Sulawesi” in the IC. In the NC, they are combined into one ethnic group of “Pasir” in Kalimantan.

Boano/Buano (0898) has been included as a part of Tomini in Sulawesi in the New Classification, rather than “Ethnic groups from Maluku”.

Trunyan (0208) and Baliaga (0197) do not belong to the category “Ethnic groups from Province of East Nusa Tenggara”. Trunyan is another name for Bali Aga, in the Province of Bali, and therefore Trunyan and Baliaga are considered Bali Aga (0126) in the NC.

Manyuke (1144) was listed under “Ethnic groups from Island of Papua” in the IC. Based on Melalatoa, it is part of Dayak from Kalimantan. Dayak Tagelan, Kenyah Lo Bakung, Pinihing, Punan Badeng, Putuk have also been put under Dayak in the NC. They were part of “Other ethnic groups from Island of Sulawesi” in the IC. Many sub or sub-sub-ethnic Dayak which do not use the term Dayak were grouped under “Other ethnic groups from Island of Kalimantan” in the IC.

Furthermore, there are four main issues users may not be aware in working with this coded raw data set. The first concerns cases where there is no published material about an ethnic group. As always in this study, we employ reliable anthropological studies to make the classification, mainly Melalatoa (1995) and Hidayah (1996). We found only a few categories without any references. For instance, we find “Lha” ethnic group with code 1134 from the Island of Papua, but we cannot find any references for this ethnic group. At the same time, we have “Iha/ Kapaur” with code 0952. We have reference for Iha and Kapaur, as mentioned in Melalatoa (1995, p.310). Therefore, we guess that “Lha” is actually only a misspelling for “Iha”. Therefore, in the NC, we put “Lha” under “Iha/ Kapaur”. We also have Saqi (0585) in Kalimantan, but we do not know whether Saqi is part of Dayak as there is no reference for this group. Therefore, in the NC we keep Saqi as a separate ethnic group in Kalimantan. We have “Remucles” with code number of 0582 but there is no reference for this group, and we keep Remucles under Small ethnic groups in Nusa Tenggara. Hopefully, later studies may find out more about the Remucles and the classification can be revised accordingly.

The second issue is that there are some ethnic groups whose names are spelled somewhat differently. In some cases, this may be due to interviewers transcribing the name as they hear it.

Therefore, one ethnic group with two different spellings may have been written as two separate responses and interpreted as two different ethnic groups. Yet, we must be careful in grouping them, as slightly different spelling may actually indicate essentially different ethnic groups.

In this working paper, we put an ethnic group with more than one spelling into one group. Here are some examples. *Tauraf* with code number of 1255 and *Taurap* with code number of 1256 in the Island of Papua; *Loun* (0680) and *Lo'on* (0758) in the Island of Sulawesi; Dayak *Aoheng* (0469), *Auheng* (0553), *Oheng* (0575), and *Ohong* (0536) in Kalimantan; *Barangas* (0500) and *Berangas* (0501) also in Kalimantan, Naulu/Nuahunai/Nuaulu (0867) and Huaulu (0850) in Maluku. Therefore, we group *Tauraf* and *Taurap* as one; *Loun* and *Lo'on*, as one; and Dayak *Aoheng*, *Auheng*, *Oheng*, and *Ohong*, as one, and *Barangas* and *Berangas* also as one group. We put Naulu/Nuahunai/Nuaulu (0867) and Huaulu (0850) as part of the ethnic group of Seram.

The third issue is that some ethnic groups have more than one name, and each was given its own code. Therefore, we classify them into one ethnic group. For example, *Airoran*, *Adora*, and *Iriemkena* in the Island of Papua are three different names for a single ethnic group. Other examples are *Banda* and *Eli Elat* in Maluku, *Fataluku* and *Dagada* in East Nusa Tenggara, and *Suwawa* and *Bune* in Gorontalo. Many others have also been classified and presented in Appendices 1 and 2.

The fourth issue is when there is no consensus among anthropologists on how to classify an ethnic group. An example is the "Wawonii", originating from the Island of Wawonii in the Province of Southeast Sulawesi. As mentioned by Melalatoa (1995), some experts have argued that Wawonii is a sub-ethnic group of Tolaki while others have said that Wawonii is a separate ethnic group. Some linguistic experts claim that the people of Wawonii have their own language, the Wawonii or Kalisusu. However, others have tried to show that Wawonii is just a dialect of Taloki.

We have had to make a call here and have decided to consider Wawonii a sub-ethnic group of Tolaki. The population size of Wawonii is very small and this procedure is not expected to affect Tolaki's numbers significantly. Nevertheless, further research is needed to justify this grouping. There are many other cases where a similar problem has to be faced, as presented in Appendices 1 and 2. These are not discussed here.

The New Ethnic Classification

In this section we contrast the NC results with those of the IC. The NC is discussed in two subsections. The first focuses on "large" ethnic groups, defined as the ten largest ethnic groups in each province in Indonesia. Appendix 1 provides a list of 119 large ethnic groups. The second section is about "small" new ethnic groups, which include the rest of the groups in each province. Appendix 2 lists the new groupings of small ethnic groups, with each having several coded groups. These new groupings are based on our findings that each group has different names or spellings. Meanwhile, Appendix 3 describes the small ethnic groups, with single codes. The actual statistics from the 2010 census are not presented in this working paper.

Large Ethnic Groups

Listed in the Initial Classification

The discussion in this sub-section is limited to those ethnic groups listed in the NC that are also mentioned in the IC. Appendix 1 provides a long list of large ethnic groups in Indonesia, selected from the statistics at provincial level, which includes the 15 largest ethnic groups at the national level. It provides a clear picture of ethnicity in Indonesia and in each province.

Large ethnic groups refer to the ten largest ethnic groups in each province.⁶ Some of them are therefore quite small in absolute size. Our list of large ethnic groups is much more detailed than the one produced from the IC. There are three main improvements in the NC of ethnic groups. First, it does not use the category of “Ethnic groups from...” and therefore users can get more information on the variety of the ethnic groups. Second, as Indonesia is a heterogeneous and large country, the ethnic groups which are relatively large in a province may be small in the country as a whole. The third improvement is on the grouping of some ethnic groups, be this necessitated by the existence of sub-ethnic and sub-sub ethnic groups, existence of more than one name, or existence of more than one spelling.

With the NC, we revise the grouping of some ethnic groups in the IC. The first revision is on the thirteen groups labelled as “Other ethnic groups from.....”. They are now disaggregated into different local ethnic groups. For example, “Ethnic groups from Province of Banten” in the IC combines Badui/Baduy and Bantenese. Badui, sometimes spelled Baduy, is actually a small group which has a different way of life from the Bantenese. Therefore, in the NC Bantenese and Badui/Baduy are separated.⁷ Another example is “ethnic groups from Province of Aceh”, which is broken down into eight groups, as already discussed earlier.

The IC shows Sasak as a large ethnic group from West Nusa Tenggara, while all other ethnic groups are lumped into “Other ethnic groups from province of West Nusa Tenggara”. The NC details this large group into Bima, Semawa/Sumbawa, Mbojo, Dompu, Kore and others.

The IC only shows “Other foreign Indonesians”, to distinguish from Chinese Indonesians. The NC separates Arab and Chinese from foreign Indonesians as they are one of the largest groups in several provinces, leaving the rest of categories under one group (see Appendix 2).

All the other eighteen specific ethnic groups in the IC can be found in the NC. From the eighteen ethnic groups, the coverage of nine ethnic groups remains the same. They are the Banjarese (from Kalimantan), Batak (from Sumatra), Betawi (from Java), Chinese (from foreign countries), Cirebon (from Java), Madurese (from Java-Madura), Makassarese (from Sulawesi), Minangkabau and Nias (from Sumatra). The other nine groups (Balinese, Buginese, Dayak, Gorontalo, Javanese, Malay, Minahasa, Sundanese, and Sasak) have different ethnic grouping than in the IC.

In the NC, Balinese consists of two categories: Bali Hindu (0124) and Bali Majapahit (0125). Bali Aga, or Baliaga (different spelling), is considered a tribal group in the Island of Bali. They are culturally and geographically different from the Majapahit/Hindu Balinese. The Baliaga live in remote areas around Mount Agung and many of them live in the village of Trunyan (Susilo 1997)

⁶ The definition of “large” based on a quantitative threshold is arbitrary. Other thresholds can be utilized as long it is consistent and reproducible.

⁷ It is not clear whether Baduy is a separate ethnic group, with origins in Province of Banten, or a sub-ethnic group of Sundanese. Some say they originated from Sunda. However, Baduy and Sundanese are currently very different. We therefore decided to treat Baduy as a separate ethnic group.

and thus are also called Trunyans. Their traditional funeral ritual is distinct, becoming its own tourist attraction. Thus, Balinese in the NC does not include Bali Aga (0126)/Baliaga (0197)/Trunyans (0208), which become separate ethnic groups.

Buginese here not only includes Buginese (0695), but has categories including Bugis Pagatan (0502) and Pagatan (0508), who are Buginese migrants to Kalimantan, while Amatoa/Ammatowa/Orang Kajang, and Tolotang are its sub-ethnic groups. Buginese has another name, Ugi (0732). Thus, all these groups are now put under a new group, Buginese/Ugi.

Gorontalo includes Polahi although the latter is actually a different ethnic group who live in the forest and claim to be forest guardians. However, the Polahi has been attempting to be accepted as Gorontalo, the majority group in the Province of Gorontalo. Therefore, in the new classification, Polahi is included under Gorontalo.⁸

Sundanese should include Sunda (0113) and Naga (0117), but in the IC, Naga was put under Javanese. Naga is actually a Sundanese group living in Tasikmalaya in West Java Province, and speaks Sundanese.

Javanese includes Jawa, Samin, Tengger, Nagaring, and Nagaringung. Osing/Using is separated as its own because this group is distinct. Bawean/Boyan is closer to Madurese, and is thus also separated into its own ethnic group in the NC.

“Nagaringung” is problematic as there is no clear anthropological reference for this ethnic group. It belongs to “Ethnic groups from Province of South Sumatra” in the IC. Nevertheless, we suspect that Nagaringung may come from the word “Nagari or Nagara Agung”.

Traditionally, Javanese believe in four “Ranah Budaya” (centrifugal hierarchical social layers). The first, and the most respected, is *nagara*, the centre of Javanese *ranah budaya*. Lifestyles and everything related to this community are seen as holy and sacred. The second, outside the *nagara*, is *nagara agung*, which is not as respected as *nagara*. The next two *ranah budayas*, which are lower in respect, are *manca negara* and *pasisir*. (Sairin, 2002). Therefore, Nagaringung is moved from “Ethnic groups from Province of South Sumatra”, and now grouped under Javanese in the NC.

“Nagaring” is more problematic. It remains under Javanese in the New Classifications. We have been unable to find any information on Nagaring. However, based on the 2010 population census, they live in their home provinces of East and Central Java. Therefore, we assume that they are also Javanese. Perhaps, their name is just a shortening of Nagaringung. Further studies should be done on Nagaring. Sasak includes Sasak and Bayan in the NC because Bayan is a sub-ethnic group of Sasak (Melaltoa, 1995, p.142).

We have added two more categories into the Minahasa group. They are Borgo (0605) and Babontehu (0599). Borgo is a group resulting from intermarriages between Minahasa with European (Spain, Portugal and Dutch) in the sixteenth century. Now, the Borgo consider themselves Minahasa. Furthermore, Babontehu is also sub-ethnic group of Minahasa.

Several researchers have tried to classify the various groups of Dayak in Borneo using different reasons. The earliest study was carried out in the early twentieth century by Mallinckrodt (1928), which has become a starting point for subsequent studies on Dayak classification. Mallinckrodt (1928) grouped the Dayak into six groups, called Stammenras, namely, Kenyah-Kayan-Bahau

⁸ The case of Polahi and Gorontalo is similar to what has happened in some other populations in Southeast Asia, who are divided into historically state-linked people (“peasants”) and historically state-rejecting people (“tribes people”).

Stammenras, Ot Danum Stammenras includes Ot Danum, Ngaju, Maanyan, Dusun and Luangan, Iban Stammenras, Murut Stammenras, Klemantan Stammenras, and Punan Stammenras includes Basap, Punan, Ot, and Bukat.

Stohr (1959) grouped the Dayak into six groups based on funeral rituals. They are Kenyah-Kayan-Bahau, Ot Danum (including Ot Danum-Ngaju and Maanyan-Lawangan), Iban, Murut (including Dusun-Murut-Kelabit), Klemantan (including Klemantan and Dayak Darat), and Punan. Furthermore, Riwut (1958) grouped the Dayak into 7 groups with 18 sub-ethnic groups covering 405 sub-sub-ethnic groups for the whole of Kalimantan. Most of the categories in the 2010 population census are found in the list of Dayak proposed by Riwut. Some are not mentioned by Riwut, reflecting new developments in the decades since being listed by Riwut in 1958.

It is important to remember that we move Dayak Melayu Sambas and Dayak Melayu Pontianak from the IC of Dayak into the sub-ethnic groups of Malay in the NC. They are Dayak who have converted to Islam and who no longer regard themselves as Dayak.

There have also been other additional categories to Malay ethnic group, such as Jambi, Bengkulu, Semendo, and Serawai, which were seen as separate ethnic groups in the ICI, but are classified under Malay in the NC. Furthermore, the sub-ethnic Melayu Lahat in the NC includes its sub-sub-ethnic groups Melayu Lahat, Kikim, Lematang, Lintang, and Pasemah. In addition, Gumai and Kisam are sub-groups of Pasemah. Thus, the NC of Malay covers 21 categories, which is 12 more than in the IC.

Ethnic Groups not in the Initial Classification

Appendix 1 lists many other ethnic groups, which are not listed in the IC. We will discuss only some of the problems encountered in the earlier classification because of space limitations. We prioritize discussing some complex ethnic groups, namely Asmat, Toraja, Kaili, Pamona, and Lampung.

Asmat is one of the best-known ethnic groups in Papua. Descriptions of the Asmat can be found in much of the literature. In the NC, it has 18 response categories. Based on Hidayah (1996, p.20), Asmat has several different names such as Betch-Mbup or Brazza/Cicak/Citak Mitak (Hidayah, 1996, p.57). Citak Mitak is also known as Kaunak (Hidayah 1996, p.75). Asmat includes Betch-Mbup, Unisirau, Bismam, Simai, Emari-Ducur, Kaimo, Safan, Brazza, and Joerat. However, we have a spelling problem. Unisirau was not found in the coded raw data set. Instead, it was written as Unisiarau (1267). Based on Koentjaraningrat, Mansoben, and Biakai (1994), Asmat also includes Sawui, Auyu, Oser, and Pisa.

The Toraja we know today is different from what it was known as in the past. It was named "Al-furu" but the term carried negative connotations, portraying a "primitive" group which was neither Christian nor Muslim. Toraja was divided into three groups: West Toraja, East Toraja, and South Toraja. South Toraja are the present-day Toraja, while West Toraja later became the Pamona, and East Toraja became the Kaili.

Kaili, as described by Melalatoa (1995) or Hidayah (1996), is known as Toraja Barat, or Toraja Palu, Toraja Parigi-Kaili, Toraja Sigi. The sub-ethnic groups of Kaili include *Baku*, Balinggi, Baluase, Bangga, Banggakoro, Biromaru/Tobiromaru, *Dolago*, Dolo/Todolo, Kulawi, Lindu, *Pakuli*, Palu, Parigi, *Petimpe*, Raranggonau, Sibalaya, Sidondo, Sigi, Tamungkolowi, *Tawaeli (Payapi)*,

Susu. The terms in *italics* are not available in the coded raw data set. In the recorded data set, Binimaru, Lindu, and Sigi are combined into one coded group (0633) while Palu, Parigi, Sigi, and Tamungkolowi are combined under “Palu/Parigi/Sigi/Tamungkolowi/Tokaili/Toraja Barat” (0660), and Biromaru/ Tobiromaru is recorded as Birumaru/ Tobirumaru (0734).

As seen here, Raranggonau, Sibalaya, and Sidondo are part of Kaili, yet in the coded raw data they are combined with Toraja in one coded group “Raranggonau/ Sibalaya/ Sidondo/ Toraja” (0665). As mentioned earlier, we separate Toraja from these three groups by religion—the Muslims, as Kaili; and non-Muslims, as Toraja.

Pamona is also known as Toraja Poso-Tojo, or Toraja Bare'e or Toraja Timur. The sub-ethnic groups include four lists. The first is Tolalaeo, Lalaeo, Poso, Ra'u, and Wana. The second is Bancea, Buyu, Kadambuku, Lage/ Tolage, Lamusa, Longkea, Payapi, Pebato, Pu'umboto, Unda'e, dan Wotu. The third includes Kalae, Pada, Pakambia, Palende, Pu'umnana, and Tanandoa. The fourth one has Laiwonu, Lampu/Tolampu, Tawi, and Lembo.

Thus, in the NC, Pamona includes Bancea, Bare'e, Buyu, Kadambuku, Kalae, Lage/ Tolage, Laiwonu, Lalaeo (recorded as Lalaleo), Lampu/ Tolampu, Lamusa/ Lembo, Longkea, Pada/ Pakambia/ Palende/ Payapi/ Pebato, Pamona, Poso, Pu'ummboto/ Pu'Umnana, Rau/ Tanandoa/ Tawi/Unda'e, Wana, Wotu, and Tojo.

Small Ethnic Groups

The remaining small ethnic groups are presented in two separate tables, Appendices 2 and 3. Appendix 2 shows the results of the NC regarding small ethnic groups where each ethnic group has more than one name, or has sub-ethnic groups, or a combination of the two. They are listed by “Island of Origin”.

Here we produce 58 new groups, with each of them having more than one name, spelling or sub-ethnic group. Some of them are separate ethnic groups. For example, Anak Dalam, Anak Rimbo, Kubu, Lubu, and Ulu from Sumatra were recorded as five different ethnic groups. In the NC, the five groups are put under one group “Anak Dalam/ Anak Rimbo/ Kubu/ Lubu/ Ulu”, each with its own code. Anak Dalam, Anak Rimbo, Lubu, Kubu, and Ulu are different names for one ethnic group. Bonai is a sub-ethnic group of Anak Dalam and is included in the group.

In Papua, we have Mintamani, Aiso, Kais, and Atori as four separately coded ethnic groups. Actually, according to Hidayah (1996, p.26), they are one ethnic group, having four different names. In the NC, we put them under one group, “Mintamani”.

We also have a very large number of small groups (456) with each having only one name, one spelling, and no sub-ethnic group. The variation in numbers on each island is very big. A very long list (211) of small groups is seen in the Provinces of West Papua and Papua. The second and third longest lists are those for the Islands of Maluku and Sulawesi. Each of them has 84 and 83 groups respectively. In the Islands of Nusa Tenggara, there are 35 small ethnic groups.

The shortest list of new groups in the NC is for Kalimantan with only three groups—Saqi, Telaga, and “Other tribes with origin in Kalimantan”. Perhaps, it will be more interesting if we can find out who go under “Other tribes with origins in Kalimantan”. Nevertheless, there is no way to break down this category as it has one code (5000) in the coded raw data set. Furthermore, we cannot find any reference for the group of Saqi. Is Saqi a mis-spelled or misplaced case? Under

“Others with origins in Island of Sulawesi”, we have “Wang Saq” (code 0817). Is Saqi a misspelling or another name for Wang Saq, and therefore should be put under “Other groups with origin in Sulawesi”?

Appendix 3 provides a further indication of the richness of ethnic groups in Indonesia. It comprises the remaining small ethnic groups, with only one name, one spelling, and no sub-ethnic groups. There are 23 other small ethnic groups with origin in Sumatra. Perhaps the list can be longer if we can disaggregate “Other tribes with origin in Sumatra” (2000) into several groups. Unfortunately, there is no information to support such action, and these ethnic groups have been coded as one group (2000) in the raw coded data set.

Concluding Remarks

This working paper has produced a comprehensive New Classification of ethnic groups in Indonesia based on the coded raw data set of the 2010 Indonesia population census. This process of classification is a prerequisite for any meaningful analysis using the statistics on ethnicity collected by the BPS (Badan Pusat Statistik & Indonesian Statistical Agency), and is expected to enhance a better understanding the richness of ethnicity in Indonesia. It will also be useful for future data collection on ethnicity.

We have classified the 1,331 coded categories into 633 ethnic groups as presented in Appendices 1 to 3. Importantly, the classification does not change the original coded raw data set at all, preserving the freedom for other users to work with alternative classifications. BPS is recommended to continue its excellent practice of providing an “open” coded raw data set in future surveys or censuses that include questions on ethnicity. This practice will allow all users to have freedom to classify the data. Had the BPS coded a more “advanced” coded data set, we would not have had the chance to employ alternative classifications, and this would reduce the benefit of the data collection on ethnicity.

We also recommend that BPS expand users’ freedom by not combining any groups into a single code. In addition to allowing more freedom to the users to make their own judgment in classifying the ethnic groups, this freedom will also avoid such complicated cases such as Ayfak and Arfat, both with origins in Papua, and Toraja and Kaili in Sulawesi. Each of the two pairs are actually two different main ethnic groups in the respective islands, which have been placed into one coded category. Consequently, it is not possible to uncover their separate statistics because they have been placed under one code in the coded data set.

One of the many lessons to be learned from the collection of statistics on ethnicity is that, because of the overlapping character of ethnicity, future data collection on ethnicity should allow a respondent to mention more than one ethnicity.

Statistical results from the New Classification are beyond the scope of this working paper, but will be presented in future publications. Finally, the New Classification is not without error. As mentioned earlier, there will be need for improvement as more information is gathered on Indonesia’s ethnicity.

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Appendix 1. List of the 10 Largest Ethnic Groups in Indonesia's Provinces, 2010

No.	Ethnic Groups	Code/Category
1	Acehnese	0001 "Aceh/Achin/Akhir/Asji/A-Tse/Ureung Aceh" 0105 "Lambai/Lamuri"
2	Akik/ Akit	0033 "Akik/Akit"
3	Alas	0002 "Alas"
4	Alor	0131 "Abui" 0133 "Alor/Belagar/Kelong/Manete/Mauta/Seboda/Wersin" 0141 "Blagar" 0145 "Deing" 0156 "Kabola" 0158 "Kawei" 0161 "Kemang" 0165 "Kramang" 0167 "Kui" 0172 "Lemma"
5	Ambon	0822 "Ambon"
6	Aneuk Jamee	0003 "Aneuk Jamee"
7	Arab	1317 / 9110 "Arab"
8	Arfak	0942 "Atam/Hatam" 0951 "Hattam" 0966 "Manikion" 0978 "Sough" 0970 "Meyah/Meyak" 0983 "Tinam" 1002 "Arfak/Ayfat" 1161 "Mire" 1154 "Meiyakh" 1163 "Moire"
9	Asmat	1004 "Asmat/Betch-Mbup" 1028 "Bismam" 1034 "Brazza/Cicak/Citak Mitak" 1053 "Emari-Ducur" 1081 "Joerat" 1085 "Kaimo" 1101 "Kaunak" 1209 "Safan" 1234 "Simai" 1267 "Unisiarau" 1221 "Sawi" 1223 "Sawuy" 1007 "Auyu" 1008 "Away/Awyu" 1084 "Kaigir/Kayagar/Kayigi" 1104 "Kaygir" 1196 "Oser" 1204 "Pisa"
10	Atinggola	0806 "Atinggola"

No.	Ethnic Groups	Code/Category
11	Atoni	0134 "Atanfui/Atani/Atoni/Atoni Meto/Dawan" 0151 "Gunung-Orang Gunung" 0578 "Orang Gunung" 0561 "Dawam/Rawan"
12	Ayfat	1158 "Mey Brat" 1010 "Ayamaru" 0967 "Meibarat"
13	Baham	0944 "Baham" 1202 "Patimuni"
14	Bajao	0624 "Bajao/Bajau/Bajo/Bayo/Wajo"
15	Balinese	0124 "Bali/Bali Hindu" 0125 "Bali Majapahit"
16	Aga	0126 "Bali Aga" 0197 "Baliaga" 0208 "Trunyan"
17	Banggai	0630 "Banggai/Mian Banggai/Mian Sea-Sea" 0655 "Mian/Sea-sea"
18	Bangka	0098 "Bangka"
19	Banjarese	0499 "Banjar Kuala/Batang Banyu/Pahuluan" 0520 "Banjar"
20	Bantenese	0123 "Banten"
21	Batak	0014 "Batak Angkola" 0015 "Batak Karo" 0016 "Batak Mandailing" 0017 "Batak Pakpak Dairi" 0021 "Dairi" 0018 "Batak Simalungun" 0019 "Batak Tapanuli" 0020 "Batak Toba"
22	Bawean/ Boyan	0116 "Bawean/Boyan"
23	Belitung	0099 "Belitung"
24	Betawi	0111 "Betawi"
25	Biak-Numfor/ Mafoorsch/ Noefor	1023 "Biak-Numfor/Mafoorsch/Noefor"
26	Bima	0127 "Bima"
27	Bugis	0502 "Bugis Pagatan" 0508 "Pagatan" 0695 "Bugis" 0732 "Ugi" 0688 "Amatoa/Ammatowa/Orang Kajang" 0723 "Tolotang"
28	Buol	0635 "Buol"
29	Buru	0833 "Buru"
30	Butonese	0738 "Buton/Butong/Butung" 0804 "Wolio"
31	Chinese	1319 / 9121 "Cina" 1320 / 9122 "Cina PRC" 1321 / 9123 "Cina Taiwan"
32	Cirebon	0112 "Cirebon"

No.	Ethnic Groups	Code/Category
33	Dani	1040 "Dani/Ndani" 1130 "Lani" 1131 "Lani Barat" 1132 "Lani Lembah"
34	Dauwa	1041 "Dauwa/Nduga/Ndugwa" 1203 "Pesekhem"
35	Daya	0047 "Daya"
36	Dayak	0209 "Dayak Abai" 0210 "Dayak Air Durian/Dayak Air Upas/Dayak Batu Payung/ Dayak Belaban/Dayak Kendawangan/Dayak Membulu'/Dayak Menggaling/Dayak " 0211 "Dayak Air Tabun/Dayak Banjar/Dayak Begelang/Dayak Demam/Dayak Embarak/Dayak Ketungau-sesae'/Dayak Kump- ang/Dayak Mandau/D" 0212 "Dayak Alau'/Dayak Lau" 0213 "Dayak Angan" 0214 "Dayak Angkabakng/Dayak Banokng/Dayak Banyuke/ Dayak Banyuke-Angkabang/Dayak Banyuke-Banokng/Dayak Banyuke-Moro Batukng/Da" 0215 "Dayak Apalin" 0216 "Dayak Apoyan" 0217 "Dayak Babak" 0218 "Dayak Badat" 0219 "Dayak Bahau" 0220 "Dayak Bakati' Kanayatn Satango/Dayak Bakati' Kuma/ Dayak Bakati' Lape/Dayak Bakati' Lumar/Dayak Bakati' Palayo/ Dayak Baka" 0221 "Dayak Balantiatn" 0222 "Dayak Balau/Dayak Daya/Dayak Hivan/Dayak Iban/ Dayak Neban" 0223 "Dayak Bangau" 0224 "Dayak Banyadu" 0225 "Dayak Banyur/Dayak Kualatn/Dayak Sajan/Dayak Se- manakng/Dayak Simpakng" 0226 "Dayak Barai" 0227 "Dayak Bassap" 0228 "Dayak Batu Entawa" 0229 "Dayak Batu Tajam/Dayak Kekura'/Dayak Kengkubang/ Dayak Marau/Dayak Pesaguan/Dayak Pesaguan Hulu/Dayak- Pesaguan Kanan/Daya" 0230 "Dayak Bauk" 0231 "Dayak Baya" 0232 "Dayak Beah/Dayak Begeleng/Dayak Beginci" 0233 "Dayak Behe/Dayak Benane" 0234 "Dayak Benatu/Dayak Jalai/Dayak Penyarang/Dayak Perigi/Dayak Pringkunyt/Dayak Riam/Dayak Sumanjawat/Dayak Tanjung/Dayak " 0235 "Dayak Benawas" 0285 "Dayak Jawan" 0286 "Dayak Jawatn" 0287 "Dayak Jelai" 0288 "Dayak Joka " 0289 "Dayak Kalis" 0290 "Dayak Kanayan"

No.	Ethnic Groups	Code/Category
36	Dayak	0291 "Dayak Kanayatn/Dayak Kanayatn Capala/Dayak Kanayatn-Ambawang-Mampawah/Dayak Kanayatn-Banana'-Mampawah-Barabas/Dayak Kana" 0292 "Dayak Kancikng" 0293 "Dayak Kantu'/Dayak Kantuk" 0294 "Dayak Kayaan" 0295 "Dayak Kayanath" 0296 "Dayak Kayong" 0297 "Dayak Kayung" 0298 "Dayak Kebahan" 0299 "Dayak Kebuai/Dayak Pangkalan Suka/Dayak Suka Maju/Dayak Tayap" 0300 "Dayak Kede" 0301 "Dayak Kelabit" 0302 "Dayak Kelata" 0303 "Dayak Keluas" 0304 "Dayak Keneles" 0305 "Dayak Keninjal" 0306 "Dayak Kenyah" 0307 "Dayak Kenyilu" 0308 "Dayak Kepuas" 0309 "Dayak Kerabat" 0310 "Dayak Keramai/Dayak Keramay" 0311 "Dayak Ketior/Dayak Ketiur" 0312 "Dayak Ketungau/Dayak Ketungau Air Tabun/Dayak Ketungau Banjar/Dayak Ketungau Begelang/Dayak Ketungau Demam/Dayak Ketunga" 0313 "Dayak Klemantan " 0314 "Dayak Kodatn" 0315 "Dayak Koman" 0316 "Dayak Konyeh " 0317 "Dayak Kopak" 0318 "Dayak Kowotn" 0319 "Dayak Koyon" 0320 "Dayak Kriau" 0321 "Dayak Krinu" 0322 "Dayak Krio" 0323 "Dayak Kubitn" 0324 "Dayak Labu" 0325 "Dayak Laman Tuha/Dayak Lamantawa" 0326 "Dayak Lara" 0327 "Dayak Laur" 0328 "Dayak Laut" 0329 "Dayak Lawangan" 0330 "Dayak Laya" 0331 "Dayak Lebang" 0332 "Dayak Lebong" 0333 "Dayak Lemandau" 0334 "Dayak Liboy"

No.	Ethnic Groups	Code/Category
36	Dayak	0335 "Dayak Limbai" 0336 "Dayak Linoh" 0337 "Dayak Lomur" 0338 "Dayak Mahap" 0339 "Dayak Mali" 0340 "Dayak Manyan" 0341 "Dayak Mayan" 0342 "Dayak Mayau" 0343 "Dayak Melahoi" 0344 "Dayak Melanau" 0347 "Dayak Mentebah" 0348 "Dayak Mentebak" 0349 "Dayak Menterap Kabut" 0350 "Dayak Menterap Sekado" 0351 "Dayak Mentuka" 0352 "Dayak Menyangka" 0353 "Dayak Menyanya" 0354 "Dayak Menyuke" 0355 "Dayak Merau" 0356 "Dayak Mobui" 0357 "Dayak Modang" 0358 "Dayak Mualang" 0359 "Dayak Muara" 0360 "Dayak Mudu" 0361 "Dayak Mudah" 0362 "Dayak Muluk" 0363 "Dayak Nahaya" 0364 "Dayak Nanga" 0365 "Dayak Ngabang" 0366 "Dayak Ngalaman" 0367 "Dayak Ngamukit" 0368 "Dayak Nganayat" 0369 "Dayak Nonguh" 0370 "Dayak Nyadupm" 0371 "Dayak Oruung da'an" 0372 "Dayak Ot Danum" 0373 "Dayak Pampang" 0374 "Dayak Pandu" 0375 "Dayak Pangin" 0376 "Dayak Pangkodan/Dayak Pengkedang" 0377 "Dayak Pantu" 0378 "Dayak Panu" 0379 "Dayak Papak" 0380 "Dayak Pasir" 0381 "Dayak Paus" 0382 "Dayak Pawan" 0383 "Dayak Pawatn" 0384 "Dayak Paya" 0385 "Dayak Penihing"

No.	Ethnic Groups	Code/Category
36	Dayak	0386 "Dayak Peruan" 0387 "Dayak Pompakng" 0388 "Dayak Pompang" 0389 "Dayak Ponan/Dayak Punan/Dayak Punang" 0390 "Dayak Ponti/Dayak Puntti" 0391 "Dayak Pos" 0392 "Dayak Pruna" 0393 "Dayak Pruwan" 0394 "Dayak Putuk" 0395 "Dayak Randu" 0396 "Dayak Randuk/Dayak Ronduk" 0397 "Dayak Ransa" 0398 "Dayak Rantawan" 0399 "Dayak Raut" 0400 "Dayak Rembay" 0401 "Dayak Ribun" 0402 "Dayak Salako/Dayak Salako Badamea-Gajekng/Dayak Salako Garantukng Sakawokng" 0403 "Dayak Sambas" 0404 "Dayak Sami" 0405 "Dayak Samihin" 0406 "Dayak Sampit" 0407 "Dayak Sane" 0408 "Dayak Sanggau" 0409 "Dayak Sangku" 0410 "Dayak Sapatoi" 0411 "Dayak Sawai" 0412 "Dayak Sawe" 0413 "Dayak Sebaruk" 0414 "Dayak Seberuang" 0415 "Dayak Segai" 0539 "Segayi " 0583 "Sagai" 0416 "Dayak Sekajang" 0417 "Dayak Sekubang" 0418 "Dayak Sekujam" 0419 "Dayak Selawe" 0420 "Dayak Selayang" 0421 "Dayak Selibong" 0422 "Dayak Selimpat" 0423 "Dayak Semayang" 0424 "Dayak Sengkunang" 0425 "Dayak Seritok" 0426 "Dayak Seru/Dayak Skrang/Dayak Undup" 0427 "Dayak Sikukng" 0428 "Dayak Silatn Muntak" 0429 "Dayak Sintang" 0430 "Dayak Sisang" 0431 "Dayak Sontas"

No.	Ethnic Groups	Code/Category
36	Dayak	0432 "Dayak Suaid" 0433 "Dayak Suhaid" 0434 "Dayak Sum/Dayak Sum Daruk" 0435 "Dayak Sungkung" 0436 "Dayak Suruh/Dayak Suruk" 0437 "Dayak Suti" 0438 "Dayak Taba" 0439 "Dayak Tabuas" 0440 "Dayak Tadietn" 0441 "Dayak Tagel" 0442 "Dayak Tamambalo" 0443 "Dayak Taman" 0444 "Dayak Taman Sekado" 0445 "Dayak Tameng" 0446 "Dayak Tawaeq" 0447 "Dayak Tebang" 0448 "Dayak Tebidah" 0449 "Dayak Tenggalan" 0450 "Dayak Tengon" 0451 "Dayak Tingging" 0452 "Dayak Tingui" 0453 "Dayak Tinying" 0454 "Dayak Tobak" 0455 "Dayak Tola" 0456 "Dayak Tulak" 0457 "Dayak Tunjung" 0458 "Dayak Turije'ne" 0459 "Dayak Uheng Kereho" 0460 "Dayak Ulu Ai'/Dayak Ulu Air" 0461 "Dayak Ulu Sekadau" 0462 "Dayak Umaloh" 0463 "Dayak Undak Sanang" 0464 "Dayak Undau" 0465 "Dayak Urang Da'an" 0466 "Dayak Uud Danum" 0467 "Dayak Uud Danum Cihie" 0468 "Dayak Uud Danum Dohoi" 0469 "Dayak Aoheng" 0536 "Ohong" 0553 "Auheng" 0575 "Oheng" 0470 "Dayak Badang" 0471 "Dayak Bakumpai" 0472 "Bara Dia" 0473 "Empran" 0511 "Ulu Batang Ali" 0474 "Gaat" 0475 "Kanowit" 0476 "Katingan/Ngaju"

No.	Ethnic Groups	Code/Category
36	Dayak	0477 "Kendayan" 0478 "Lawangan" 0479 "Lepo Bakung/Lepo Jalan/Lepo Tukung/LepoTepu" 0480 "Maanyan Benua Lima/Maanyan Paju Lima" 0481 "Maanyan Dayu" 0482 "Maanyan Paju Epat" 0483 "Maanyan Paju Sepuluh" 0484 "Maanyan Paku" 0507 "Maanyan" 0485 "Medang" 0486 "Murung" 0487 "Ngalampa" 0488 "Sarbas/Saribas/Sebayau" 0489 "Sekadau" 0490 "Siak Murung/Siang Murung" 0491 "Siang" 0492 "Tabuyan" 0493 "Tamuan" 0494 "Tomun" 0495 "Arkais/Dayak Bakumpai/Kota Waringin Barat/Sampit" 0496 "Dayak Bawo/Mangkatip/Taboyan" 0497 "Abal" 0498 "Balangan" 0500 "Barangas" 0501 "Berangas" 0503 "Bukat/Bukit/Bukut/Ukit" 0504 "Dusun Deyah" 0505 "Harakit" 0506 "Hulu Banyu" 0509 "Pitap" 0510 "Samihim" 0512 "Warukin" 0514 "Abai/Tidung/Tingalan/Tudung" 0515 "Ahe" 0516 "Ayus/Bentian/Karau/Lemper/Leo Arak" 0517 "Badeng" 0518 "Bahau" 0519 "Bakung Metulang" 0521 "Banjau" 0522 "Basap" 0523 "Beketan" 0524 "Benuak" 0525 "Berau/Merau" 0526 "Berusu" 0527 "Bulungan/Murut" 0528 "Busang" 0529 "Huang Tering" 0531 "Lapo Bakung/Lapo Bem/Lapo Ke/Lapo Kulit/Lapo Maut/ Lapo Ngibun/Lapo Timai/Lapo Tukung"

No.	Ethnic Groups	Code/Category
36	Dayak	0532 "Long Gelat/Paka" 0533 "Lundayeh" 0534 "Mangku Anam/Nyumit/Pauk/Purui/Singa Rasi/Tungku" 0535 "Merab" 0538 "Penihing" 0540 "Seputan " 0541 "Sului" 0542 "Tagel/Tagol" 0543 "Touk " 0544 "Tumbit" 0545 "Tunjung" 0546 "Umaq Alim/Umaq Baka/Umaq Bakaq/Umaq Baqaq/ Umaq Jalan/Umaq Lasan/Umaq Pramuka/Umaq Suling/Umaq Tau" 0547 "Umaq Badang/Umaq Kulit/Umaq Lokan" 0548 "Umaq Lasung/ Umaq Leken/ Umaq Naving/ Umaq Paku/ Umaq Pliau/ Umaq PugungPuh " 0549 "Kajang/Kejin/Kenyah" 0551 "Apalin/Palin" 0554 "Baka" 0555 "Bantai" 0556 "Bantian" 0557 "Bawo" 0558 "Beraki" 0559 "Bungan" 0564 "Karehan/Kriu" 0565 "Katibas" 0566 "Kencing" 0567 "Klemantan" 0568 "Lepo Maut" 0569 "Lepo Tau" 0570 "Long Paka" 0571 "Malang" 0572 "Medan/Modang" 0573 "Nganayath" 0576 "Oloh Kantu" 0577 "Oloh masih" 0579 "Paku" 0584 "Sani" 0586 "Sekayang" 0587 "Senunang" 0588 "Seru/Serul/Srul" 0589 "Skrang" 0590 "Suntung" 0593 "Timai" 0594 "Tou" 0595 "Tukung" 0596 "Tungui" 0597 "Undang Sanang"

No.	Ethnic Groups	Code/Category
36	Dayak	0598 "Undup" 0739 "Dayak Tagelan" 0746 "Kenyah Lo Bakung" 0785 "Pinihing" 0787 "Punan Badeng " 0788 "Putuk " 1144 "Manyuke"
37	Dompu	0128 "Dompu"
38	Duri	0697 "Duri" 0708 "Masen Rempulu"
39	Ekagi	1006 "Auwye/Ekagi/Ekari/Kapauku/Me Mana/Simori/Tapiro/ Yabi" 1153 "Mee"
40	Enim	0048 "Enim"
41	Flores	0150 "Flores"
42	Galela	0904 "Galela"
43	Galumpang	0698 "Galumpang/Kalumpang"
44	Gayo	0004 "Gayo" 0005 "Gayo Lut" 0006 "Gayo Luwes" 0007 "Gayo Serbe Jadi"
45	Geser-Gorom	0846 "Geser-Gorom"
46	Gorontalo	0807 "Gorontalo" 0786 "Polahi"
47	Hawu/Sabu/Savu	0153 "Hawu/Sabu" 0580 "Rai Hawu/Savu/Sawu"
48	Javanese	0114 "Jawa" 0115 "Samin" 0120 "Tengger" 0092 "Nagarigung" 0118 "Nagaring"
49	Kaili	0189 "Rai" 0628 "Balinggi/Baluase/Bangga/Banggakoro/Kaili/Kulawi/ Susu" 0633 "Binimaru/Lindu/Tosigi" 0639 "Dolo/Todolo" 0644 "Kaliki" 0651 "Ledo" 0660 "Palu/Parigi/Sigi/Tamungkolowi/Tokaili/Toraja Barat" 0734 "Birumaru/Tobirumaru" 0800 "Toridolo" 0876 "Piru"
50	Kaur	0078 "Kaur"
51	Kei	0856 "Kei" 0844 "Evav"
52	Kerinci	0030 "Kerinci"

No.	Ethnic Groups	Code/Category
53	Ketengban	1064 "Hmanggona/Hmonono/Kimnyal/Nalca " 1113 "Kimyal" 1110 "Ketengban" 1125 "Kupel/Kupol" 1051 "Eipomek" 1052 "Eiponek"
54	Komering	0053 "Komering"
55	Kore	0164 "Kore"
56	Kutai	0530 "Kutai"
57	Lamahot	0170 "Lamahot/Lamholot/Lamkolot" 0171 "Larantuka" 0193 "Solor/Solot" 0552 "Ata Kiwan"
58	Lampung	0084 "Abung/Bunga Mayang/Sembilan Marga/Siwo Megou" 0085 "Belalau" 0087 "Kru'i" 0086 "Buay Lima" 0088 "Lampung" 0089 "Megau Pak Tulang Bawang" 0091 "Melintang Rajabasa-Peminggir MR" 0093 "Peminggir Semangka/Skala Brak/Teluk" 0094 "Pepaduan" 0095 "Pubian/Pubian Telu Suku/Pubiyan" 0096 "Seibatin"
59	Lembak	0079 "Lembak"
60	Lio	0173 "Lio"
61	Loloda	0755 "Laloda/Loloda"
62	Luwu	0705 "Luwu"
63	Madurese	0121 "Madura"
64	Makassarese	0706 "Makassar"
65	Makian	0761 "Makian" 0914 "Makian Barat" 0742 "Jitine" 0915 "Makian Timur" 0924 "Tabayama"

No.	Ethnic Groups	Code/Category
66	Malay	0013 "Asahan" 0023 "Melayu Asahan" 0024 "Melayu Deli" 0037 "Melayu Riau" 0054 "Langkat/Melayu Langkat" 0058 "Melayu Banyu Asin" 0059 "Melayu Lahat" 0051 "Kikim" 0055 "Lematang" 0056 "Lintang" 0066 "Pasemah" 0049 "Gumai" 0052 "Kisam" 0107 "Melayu" 0090 "Melayu semendo" 0073 "Semendo" 0083 "Serawai" 0345 "Dayak Melayu Pontianak" 0346 "Dayak Melayu Sambas" 0043 "Jambi" 0076 "Bengkulu"
67	Mamasa	0809 "Mamasa"
68	Mamuju	0810 "Mamuju"
69	Mandar	0513 "Mandar"
70	Manggarai	0177 "Manggarai"
71	Mbojo	0179 "Mbojo"
72	Mentawai	0031 "Mentawai" 0027 "Siberut" 0108 "Pagai"
73	Minahasa	0599 "Babontehu" 0605 "Borgo" 0609 "Minahasa" 0600 "Bantik" 0610 "Pasan/Ratahan" 0611 "Ponosakan" 0614 "Tombulu" 0615 "Tonsawang" 0616 "Tonsea/Tosawang" 0617 "Tonteboan" 0618 "Totembuan" 0619 "Toulour"
74	Minangkabau	0032 "Minangkabau"
75	Moi	0971 "Moi/Mooi" 1155 "Mekwai/Mekwei" 1173 "Mosena" 1172 "Mosana"

No.	Ethnic Groups	Code/Category
76	Mongondow	0601 "Bintauna" 0602 "Bolaang Itang" 0603 "Bolaang Mongondow/Itang" 0604 "Bolaang Uki" 0606 "Kaidipang" 0607 "Kodipiang"
77	Moronene	0771 "Moronene"
78	Muko-Muko	0080 "Muko-Muko"
79	Muna	0773 "Muna"
80	Musi	0061 "Musi Banyuasin" 0062 "Musi Sekayu/Sekayu"
81	Ngada	0136 "Bajawa" 0184 "Nage/Ngada" 0162 "Keo" 0178 "Maung" 0185 "Nagekeo" 0190 "Riung" 0581 "Rangga"
82	Ngalik	1187 "Ngalik/Yali/Yalik" 1304 "Yaly" 1233 "Silimo"
83	Nias	0025 "Nias"
84	Ogan	0063 "Ogan" 0068 "Pegagan"
85	Osing	0119 "Osing/Using"
86	Palembang	0065 "Palembang"
87	Pamona	0629 "Bancea" 0631 "Bare'e" 0636 "Buyu" 0641 "Kadambuku" 0643 "Kalae" 0646 "Lage/Tolage" 0647 "Lalaleo" 0677 "Tolalaeo" 0648 "Lampu/Tolampu" 0649 "Lamusa/Lembo" 0652 "Longkea" 0658 "Ondae" 0659 "Pada/Pakambia/Palende/Payapi/Pebato" 0661 "Pamona" 0663 "Poso" 0664 "Pu'umboto/Pu'umnana/Puumbato" 0666 "Rau/Tanandoa/Tawi/Unda'e" 0676 "Tojo" 0686 "Wana" 0687 "Wotu" 0726 "Topada" 0753 "Laiwonu"

No.	Ethnic Groups	Code/Category
88	Pasir	0537 "Pasir" 0775 "Pasir Adang" 0776 "Pasir Balik" 0777 "Pasir Burat Mato" 0778 "Pasir Keteben" 0779 "Pasir Misi" 0780 "Pasir Pematang" 0781 "Pasir Pembesi" 0782 "Pasir Saing Bewel " 0783 "Pasir Tajur" 0784 "Pasir Telake" 0711 "Pasir Laburan"
89	Pattae	0811 "Pattae"
90	Pekal	0081 "Pekal"
91	Pelauw	0847 "Haruku" 0874 "Pelauw"
92	Rambang	0069 "Rambang"
93	Rawas	0071 "Rawas"
94	Rejang	0072 "Saling" 0082 "Rejang" 0104 "Keme"
95	Roti	0191 "Rote/Roti"
96	Saluan	0667 "Saluan"
97	Sangir	0612 "Sangir"
98	Saparua	0881 "Saparua"
99	Sasak	0129 "Sasak" 0198 "Bayan"
100	Selayar	0714 "Selayar"
101	Seram	0886 "Seram" 0818 "Alfuru" 0863 "Lumoli" 0819 "Alune" 0867 "Naulu/Nuahunai/Nuaulu" 0850 "Huaulu" 0909 "Ibu"
102	Simeulue	0009 "Sigulai" 0010 "Simeulue"
103	Singkil	0011 "Singkil"
104	Sula	0899 "Sula"
105	Sumba	0563 "Humba/Sumba/Tau Humba"
106	Sumbawa	0130 "Semawa/Sumbawa"
107	Sundanese	0113 "Sunda" 0117 "Naga"
108	Suwawa	0808 "Suwawa" 0737 "Bune"
109	Talud	0613 "Talud"
110	Tamiang	0012 "Tamiang"

No.	Ethnic Groups	Code/Category
111	Tanimbar	0891 "Tanimbar" 0868 "Nember/Orang Timur Laut" 0859 "Laru-Tomata Laru" 0897 "Yamdena"
112	Ternate	0926 "Ternate"
113	Tidore	0927 "Tidore"
114	Timor Leste origins	0140 "Belu" 0183 "Na Ueti" 0196 "Tokodede" 0200 "Idate" 0201 "Ilimano" 0204 "Makasai" 0206 "Mambai"
115	Tobelo	0929 "Tobelo"
116	Tolaki	0733 "Aserawanua" 0751 "Labeau" 0754 "Laki-laki/Lolaki/Toke" 0767 "Mekongga/Tolaki/Wiwirano" 0772 "Mowewe" 0790 "Tamboki" 0796 "Tolaki Mekongga" 0803 "Wawonii"
117	Tomini	0625 "Balaesang" 0638 "Dampelas" 0640 "Dondo" 0645 "Kasimbar/Moutong/Patapa/Tinombo" 0669 "Tajjo/Ta'jjo" 0678 "Toli Toli" 0680 "Tomenui/Tomini" 0684 "Umalasa" 0709 "Mautong" 0898 "Boano/Buano"
118	Toraja	0665 "Toraja" 0662 "Pipikoro"
119	Yapen	0999 "Ansus" 0950 "Busami" 1003 "Arui/Serui/Serui Laut" 1175 "Munggui" 1201 "Papuma" 1206 "Pom" 1309 "Yapen"

Appendix 2. List of New Small Ethnic Groups: Indonesia 2010

Island	No.	Ethnic Group	Code/Category
Sumatra	1	Anak Dalam	0041 "Anak Dalam/Anak Rimbo" 0022 "Lubu" 0044 "Kubu" 0034 "Bonai" 0075 "Ulu"
	2	Sekak	0057 "Lom/Mapur/Sekak" 0102 "Belom" 0039 "Sakai" 0097 "Ameng Sewang" 0100 "Anak Laut/Laut" 0064 "Orang Sampan"
Nusa Tenggara	3	Fataluku	0148 "Fataluku" 0834 "Dagada"
	4	Kemak	0653 "Marobo" 0160 "Kemak"
	5	Krowe Muhang	0166 "Krowe Muhang" 0182 "Muhang"
	6	Toi Anas	0195 "Toi Anas" 0550 "Anas/Toi"
Sulawesi	7	Bada	0623 "Bada/Lore/Napu" 0632 "Besoa" 0671 "To Bada" 0718 "Tobada"
	8	Balantak	0626 "Balantak/Tanutor" 0637 "Dale-dale" 0791 "Tanoturan"
	9	Babongko	0622 "Babongko/Bobangko" 0654 "Masama"
	10	Dunggu	0696 "Dunggu/Toribinggi" 0816 "Tribinggi"
	11	Lalaleo	0647 "Lalaleo" 0677 "Tolalaeo"
	12	Lo'on	0608 "Loun" 0758 "Lo'on"
	13	To Ala	0716 "To Ala" 0717 "To Ala Walenrang" 0792 "To Ala Sekko" 0717 "To Ala Tanomanae"
	14	Topembuni	0725 "Tomembuni/Tominbun/Topembuni" 0730 "Totembuni"
Maluku	15	Banda	0827 "Banda" 0841 "Eli Elat"
	16	Kau	0911 "Kao/Kau" 0912 "Kayoa"

Island	No.	Ethnic Group	Code/Category
	17	Wai Loa	0893 "Wai Loa" 0862 "Loa/Wai Apu"
Papua	18	Aikwakai	0934 "Aikwakai" 1001 "Araikurioko" 1055 "Eritai" 1232 "Sikari " 1260 "Tori"
	19	Airoran	0933 "Adora" 0994 "Airoran" 1073 "Iriemkena" 1215 "Sasawa"
	20	Airo Sumaghaghe	0992 "Airo" 0993 "Airo Sumaghaghe"
	21	Amungme	0997 "Amungme" 0996 "Hamung/Amung"
	22	Arandai	0939 "Arandai" 1299 "Yaban"
	23	Atogoim	1005 "Atogoim/Autohwaim" 1100 "Kaugat"
	24	Bauzi	1016 "Baudi/Bauji/Bauri/Bazi" 1017 "Bausi" 1018 "Bauwi" 1019 "Bauzi"
	25	Boneraf	1030 "Boneraf" 1031 "Bonerif"
	26	Buruwai	0941 "Asienara" 0949 "Buruwai/Karufa" 1137 "Madidwana"
	27	Emumu	1054 "Emumu" 1068 "Imimkal" 1111 "Kiamorep"
	28	Foau	1056 "Faoau" 1059 "Foau"
	29	Faranyao	1057 "Faranyao" 0965 "Mairasi" 1089 "Kaniran"
	30	Gebe	0907 "Gebi" 1061 "Gebe"
	31	Jair	1078 "Jair" 0989 "Aghu" 0990 "Aghul"
	32	Jangu	1079 "Jangu" 1219 "Sawa" 1247 "Tabu" 1171 "Morwap"
	33	Kapaur	0952 "Iha/Kapaur" 1134 "Lha"
	34	Kerom	1108 "Kerom" 1281 "Walsa" 1109 "Keron"

Island	No.	Ethnic Group	Code/Category
	35	Koiwai	1314 "Aiduma/Kaiwai/Kayumerah/Koiwai/ Namatota" 1180 "Namatote"
	36	Korowai	1120 "Korowai" 1121 "Korufa"
	37	Maden	1136 "Maden" 1213 "Sapran"
	38	Mandobo	1140 "Mandobo" 1282 "Wambon" 1285 "Wandub Wambon"
	39	Manem	1141 "Manem" 1236 "Skofro" 1294 "Wembi" 1312 "Yeti"
	40	Marind Anim	1024 "Bian Marind" 1148 "Marin" 1149 "Marind Anim" 1090 "Kanum" 1138 "Maklew" 1313 "Yey"
	41	Mer	0969 "Mer" 1176 "Muri"
	42	Mimika	1159 "Mimika" 1227 "Sempan" 1088 "Kamoro" 1091 "Kaokonau/Komora/Lakahia/Maswena/ Nagramadu/Neferipi/Umari" 1174 "Mukamuga" 1185 "Nefarpi" 1116 "Kokonau"
	43	Mintamani	1160 "Mintamani" 0935 "Aiso" 0955 "Kais" 0943 "Atori"
	44	Momuna	1166 "Momuna" 1239 "Somage"
	45	Nabi	1162 "Modan" 0963 "Kuri" 0972 "Nabi"
	46	Oria	1194 "Oria/Uria" 1220 "Saweh"
	47	Sailolof	1210 "Sailolof" 1198 "Palamul"
	48	Sause	1217 "Sause" 1218 "Sauso"
	49	Siagha-Yenimu	1230 "Siagha/Yenimu" 1245 "Syiaga-Yenimu"
	50	Sobei	0948 "Biga" 1238 "Sobei"
	51	Tabati	1243 "Sumaghaghe Tabati" 1246 "Tabati"

Island	No.	Ethnic Group	Code/Category
	52	Tarfia	1254 "Tarfia/Tarpia" 1244 "Surai" 1094 "Kapitauw" 1095 "Kaptiau"
	53	Taurap	1255 "Tauraf" 1256 "Taurap"
	54	Urundi	1133 "Lau" 1263 "Turu" 1270 "Urundi" 1271 "Ururi" 1274 "Voi"
	55	Wandamen	0985 "Wandamen" 1286 "Wanggo/Wanggom"
	56	Waris	1289 "Wares" 1290 "Waris"
	57	Wiri	0986 "Wiri" 1047 "Dive/Dulve"
	58	Yahadian	0987 "Yahadian" 1186 "Nerigo"

Appendix 3. Other Small Ethnic Groups, Indonesia 2010

Ethnic Groups	No.	Code/category
Others from Sumatra	1	0008 "Kluet"
	2	0103 "Gumba Cadek/Muslim Gunung Ko"
	3	0026 "Pesisir"
	4	0028 "Siladang"
	5	0029 "Ulu Muara Sipongi"
	6	0035 "Hutan"
	7	0036 "Kuala"
	8	0038 "Rawa"
	9	0040 "Talang Mamak"
	10	0106 "Lingga"
	11	0101 "Mantang"
	12	0042 "Batin"
	13	0045 "Pengkulu"
	14	0046 "Pindah"
	15	0070 "Rantau"
	16	0050 "Kayu Agung"
	17	0060 "Meranjat"
	18	0067 "Pedamaran"
	19	0074 "Teloko"
	20	0109 "Sawang"
	21	0077 "Enggano"
	22	0110 "Suban"
	23	2000 "Other tribes of Sumatra"
Others from Jawa/Bali	1	0122 "Badui/Baduy"
	2	0186 "Nyama Selam"
	3	0174 "Loloan"
	4	3000 "Other tribes of Java"
	5	4000 "Other tribes of Bali and Nusa Tenggara"
Others from Nusa Tenggara	1	0132 "Adabe"
	2	0135 "Babui"
	3	0137 "Bakitan"
	4	0138 "Barawahing"
	5	0139 "Barue"
	6	0142 "Boti"
	7	0143 "Bunak/Marae"
	8	0144 "Dadua"
	9	0146 "Dongo"
	10	0147 "Ende"
	11	0149 "Faun"

Ethnic Groups	No.	Code/category
Others from Nusa Tenggara	12	0152 "Hahak"
	13	0154 "Helong"
	14	0155 "Hanifebo"
	15	0157 "Karera"
	16	0159 "Kedang"
	17	0163 "Kolana"
	18	0168 "Kupang"
	19	0169 "Labala"
	20	0175 "Lomblem"
	21	0176 "Maimaa"
	22	0180 "Mela"
	23	0181 "Modo"
	24	0187 "Palue"
	25	0188 "Pantar"
	26	0192 "Sikka"
	27	0194 "To Uluwai"
	28	0199 "Galoli"
	29	0202 "Kairul"
	30	0203 "Lakalei"
	31	0205 "Makua"
32	0207 "Samoro"	
33	0562 "Gaura"	
34	0574 "Noenleni"	
35	0582 "Remucles"	
Others from Kalimantan	1	0585 "Saqi"
	2	0592 "Telaga"
	3	5000 "Other tribes of Kalimantan"
Others from Sulawesi	1	0560 "Cika"
	2	0591 "Tana"
	3	0621 "Ampana"
	4	0627 "Balesang"
	5	0634 "Bungku/Tobungku"
	6	0642 "Kahumamahon"
	7	0650 "Lauje"
	8	0656 "Nerekang"
	9	0657 "Ngasumbatu"
	10	0668 "Ta'a"
	11	0670 "Tialo"
	12	0672 "To Molioa"
	13	0673 "To Molongkuni"
	14	0674 "Togian"
	15	0675 "Toimpo"
	16	0679 "Tolido"

Ethnic Groups	No.	Code/category
Others from Sulawesi	17	0681 "Tomobahono"
	18	0682 "Tomoiki"
	19	0683 "Tonandoa"
	20	0685 "Una-una"
	21	0689 "Anak Suku Seko"
	22	0690 "Baras"
	23	0691 "Benggaulu"
	24	0692 "Bentong"
	25	0693 "Bingi"
	26	0694 "Bonerate"
	27	0699 "Kaladeng"
	28	0700 "Kalaotoa"
	29	0701 "Kalowo"
	30	0702 "Kola"
	31	0703 "Kompane"
	32	0704 "Lorang"
	33	0707 "Manombai"
	34	0710 "Pado'e"
	35	0712 "Rongkong"
	36	0713 "Sangsangluang"
	37	0715 "Silaton"
	38	0719 "Tobalo'e"
	39	0720 "Tobana"
	40	0721 "Tokalompi"
	41	0722 "Tolampung"
	42	0724 "Tomapung"
	43	0727 "Topakkalotong"
	44	0728 "Torampi"
	45	0729 "Tosumunya"
	46	0731 "Towotu"
	47	0735 "Bonao"
	48	0736 "Bubis"
	49	0740 "Ereke"
50	0741 "Gamkonora"	
51	0743 "Kamarian"	
52	0744 "Karey"	
53	0745 "Kayeli"	
54	0747 "Koba"	
55	0748 "Kumapu"	
56	0749 "Laba"	
57	0750 "Labbu"	
58	0752 "Laha"	
60	0756 "Limakatina"	

Ethnic Groups	No.	Code/category
Others from Sulawesi	61	0757 "Lola"
	62	0759 "Luang"
	63	0760 "Luhu"
	64	0762 "Manusela"
	65	0764 "Masahan"
	66	0765 "Masela"
	67	0766 "Masiwang"
	68	0768 "Memale"
	69	0774 "Mungku"
	70	0789 "Sariung"
	71	0794 "Tofuti"
	72	0795 "Tolaa"
	73	0797 "Tomatabaho"
	74	0798 "Tombelala"
	75	0799 "Tomia"
	76	0801 "Toroda"
	77	0802 "Wakatobi"
	78	0805 "Mariri/Molio/Mori Atas/Mori Bawah"
	79	0812 "Totaramanu"
	80	0813 "Towala-wala"
	81	0814 "Towara"
	82	0815 "Towatu"
	83	0817 "Wang Saq"
	84	6000 "Other tribes of Sulawesi"
Others from Maluku	1	0620 "Tugutil"
	2	0763 "Mare"
	3	0769 "Moa"
	4	0770 "Modole"
	5	0820 "Amahai"
	6	0821 "Ambelau"
	7	0823 "Aputai"
	8	0824 "Aru"
	9	0825 "Asilulu"
	10	0826 "Babar"
	11	0828 "Barakai"
	12	0829 "Bati"
	13	0830 "Batuley"
	14	0831 "Benggoi"
	15	0832 "Bobot"
	16	0835 "Dai"
	17	0836 "Damar"
	18	0837 "Dawelor"
	19	0838 "Dawera"

Ethnic Groups	No.	Code/category
Others from Maluku	20	0839 "Desite"
	21	0840 "Dobel"
	22	0842 "Emplawas"
	23	0843 "Erai"
	24	0845 "Fordata"
	25	0848 "Hitu"
	26	0849 "Hoti"
	27	0851 "Hulung"
	28	0852 "Iliun"
	29	0853 "Imroing"
	30	0854 "Jailolo"
	31	0855 "Kaibobo"
	32	0857 "Kisar"
	33	0858 "Larike-Wakasihu"
	34	0860 "Leti"
	35	0861 "Lisabata-Nuniali"
	36	0864 "Mafa"
	37	0865 "Naibobo"
	38	0866 "Nakaela"
	39	0869 "Nila"
	40	0870 "Nusalaut"
	41	0871 "Oirata"
	42	0872 "Pagu"
	43	0873 "Paulohi"
	44	0875 "Perai"
	45	0876 "Piru"
	46	0877 "Rana"
	47	0878 "Roma/Romang/Ruma"
	48	0879 "Salas Gunung"
	49	0880 "Saleman"
	50	0882 "Seith-Kaitetu"
	51	0883 "Selaru"
	52	0884 "Seluwasan"
	53	0885 "Sepa"
54	0887 "Serili"	
55	0888 "Serua"	
56	0889 "Seti-Liana"	
57	0890 "Talur"	
58	0892 "Tarangan"	
60	0894 "Watubela"	
61	0895 "Wemale"	
62	0896 "Yalahatan"	
63	0900 "Ange"	

Ethnic Groups	No.	Code/category
Others from Maluku	64	0901 "Bacan"
	65	0902 "Biyoli/Waioli/Waoli"
	66	0903 "Buli"
	67	0905 "Gamkonoro"
	68	0906 "Gane/Gani"
	69	0908 "Halmahera"
	70	0910 "Kadai"
	71	0913 "Maba"
	72	0916 "Mangole"
	73	0917 "Manipa"
	74	0918 "Module"
	75	0919 "Morotai"
	76	0920 "Patani"
	77	0921 "Pugu"
	78	0922 "Sa'u/Sahu"
	79	0923 "Siboyo"
80	0925 "Taliabu"	
81	0928 "Tobaru"	
82	0930 "Weda"	
83	7000 "Other tribes of Maluku"	
Others from Papua	1	0931 "Abau"
	2	0932 "Abra"
	3	0936 "Amabai"
	4	0937 "Amanab"
	5	0938 "Amberbaken"
	6	0940 "Arguni"
	7	0945 "Banlol"
	8	0946 "Barau"
	9	0947 "Bedoanas"
	10	0953 "Inanwatan"
	11	0954 "Irahutu/Irarutu"
	12	0956 "Kamberau/Kambrau/Lambrau"
	13	0957 "Karas"
	14	0958 "Karon"
	15	0959 "Kawe"
	16	0960 "Keburi"
17	0961 "Kembrano"	
18	0962 "Kokoda"	
19	0963 "Kuri"	
20	0964 "Madik"	
21	0968 "Meoswar"	
22	0973 "Onin"	
23	0974 "Roon"	

Ethnic Groups	No.	Code/category
Others from Papua	24	0975 "Seget"
	25	0976 "Sekar"
	26	0977 "Semini"
	27	0979 "Suabau/Suabo"
	28	0980 "Tabla"
	29	0981 "Tandia"
	30	0982 "Tehid/Tehit/Tehiyit"
	31	0984 "Waigeo"
	32	0988 "Aero"
	33	0991 "Air Mati/Kwerba/Nabuk"
	34	0995 "Ambai"
	35	0998 "Anate"
	36	1000 "Anu/Anus"
	37	1009 "Awe/Awyi"
	38	1011 "Babe"
	39	1012 "Babirua/Baburiwa/Baburua"
	40	1013 "Bagusa"
	41	1014 "Bapu "
	42	1015 "Baso"
	43	1020 "Berik"
	44	1021 "Betaf"
	45	1022 "Bgu/Bonggo"
	46	1025 "Biksi"
	47	1026 "Bipim/Biplim"
	48	1027 "Bira"
	49	1029 "Bonefa"
	50	1032 "Borapasi"
	51	1033 "Borto"
	52	1035 "Bresi"
	53	1036 "Bunru"
	54	1037 "Burate"
	55	1038 "Dabra"
	56	1039 "Damal"
	57	1042 "Dem/Lem"
	58	1043 "Demba"
	60	1044 "Demisa"
	61	1045 "Demta"
	62	1046 "Dera"
	63	1048 "Dosobou/Dou/Doufou"
	64	1049 "Dubu"
	65	1050 "Edopi"
	66	1058 "Fayu"
	67	1060 "Foya"

Ethnic Groups	No.	Code/category
Others from Papua	68	1062 "Gressi/Gressik"
	69	1063 "Hambai"
	70	1065 "Hugula"
	71	1066 "Humboldt"
	72	1067 "Hupla"
	73	1069 "Ina"
	74	1070 "Inlom"
	75	1071 "Iresim"
	76	1072 "Iri"
	77	1074 "Isirawa/Okwasar"
	78	1075 "Itik"
	79	1076 "Iwur"
	80	1077 "Jaban"
	81	1080 "Jinak/Zinak"
	82	1082 "Kabera"
	83	1083 "Kaeti"
	84	1086 "Kalabra"
	85	1087 "Kaladar/Kimagama"
	86	1092 "Kaowor/Kauwol"
	87	1093 "Kapauri/Kapori"
	88	1096 "Karema"
	89	1097 "Karfasia"
	90	1098 "Kasueri"
	91	1099 "Katik"
	92	1102 "Kaureh"
	93	1103 "Kawamsu"
	94	1105 "Kayu Batu/Kayu Pulau"
	95	1106 "Keder"
	96	1107 "Kendate"
	97	1112 "Kimbai"
	98	1114 "Kiri-kiri"
	99	1115 "Kofei"
	100	1117 "Kombai"
	101	1118 "Konerau"
	102	1119 "Korapu/Korupun "
	103	1122 "Kosare"
	104	1123 "Kotogut"
	105	1124 "Kuangsu"
	106	1126 "Kurudu"
	107	1127 "Kwerisa"
	108	1128 "Kwesten"
109	1129 "Lairawa"	
110	1135 "Liki"	

Ethnic Groups	No.	Code/category
Others from Papua	111	1139 "Mander"
	112	1142 "Maniwa"
	113	1143 "Mansim"
	114	1145 "Mapi"
	115	1146 "Marembori"
	116	1147 "Maremgi/ Marengge"
	117	1150 "Masimasi"
	118	1151 "Massep"
	119	1152 "Mawes/Mawesi"
	120	1156 "Memana"
	121	1157 "Meninggo"
	122	1164 "Molof"
	123	1165 "Mombum"
	124	1168 "Mor"
	125	1167 "Moni"
	126	1169 "Moraid"
	127	1170 "Moraori"
	128	1177 "Murop"
	129	1178 "Muyu"
	130	1179 "Nafri"
	131	1181 "Nambrung/Nimboran"
	132	1182 "Nararafi"
	133	1183 "Narau"
	134	1184 "Ndom"
	135	1188 "Ngalum"
	136	1189 "Ninggerum"
	137	1190 "Nipsan"
	138	1191 "Nisa"
	139	1192 "Nopuk"
	140	1193 "Okparimen"
	141	1195 "Ormu"
	142	1197 "Otodema"
	143	1199 "Palata"
	144	1200 "Papasena"
	145	1205 "Podena"
	146	1207 "Pyu"
	147	1208 "Riantana"
	148	1211 "Samarokena"
	149	1212 "Sangke"
	150	1214 "Sarmi"
	151	1216 "Sauri"
	152	1222 "Sawung"
	153	1224 "Sedasi"

Ethnic Groups	No.	Code/category
Others from Papua	154	1225 "Seka/Seko/Sko"
	155	1226 "Sela"
	156	1228 "Senggi"
	157	1229 "Sentani"
	158	1231 "Siamai"
	159	1235 "Siromi"
	160	1237 "Skouw"
	161	1240 "Sota"
	162	1241 "Sowei"
	163	1242 "Sukubatong"
	164	1248 "Tafaro"
	165	1249 "Taikat"
	166	1250 "Tamagario"
	167	1251 "Tannim"
	168	1252 "Taori"
	169	1253 "Tapuma"
	170	1257 "Tause"
	171	1258 "Timorini"
	172	1259 "Tofamna"
	173	1261 "Towarta"
	174	1262 "Tunggare"
	175	1264 "Turui"
	176	1265 "Tyu"
	177	1266 "Una"
	178	1268 "Unurum"
	179	1269 "Urangmirin"
	180	1272 "Uruway"
	181	1273 "Usku"
	182	1275 "Waina"
	183	1276 "Waipam"
	184	1277 "Waipu"
	185	1278 "Wairata"
186	1279 "Wakde"	
187	1280 "Walak"	
188	1283 "Wamesa"	
189	1284 "Wanam"	
190	1287 "Wano"	
191	1288 "Warembori"	
192	1291 "Warkai"	
193	1292 "Waropen/Worpen"	
194	1293 "Warotai"	
195	1295 "Woda/Wodani/Wolani"	
196	1296 "Wodam"	

Ethnic Groups	No.	Code/category
Others from Papua	197	1297 "Woi"
	198	1298 "Woriasi"
	199	1300 "Yati"
	200	1301 "Yaghay"
	201	1302 "Yahrai/Yahray"
	202	1303 "Yair"
	203	1305 "Yamna"
	204	1306 "Yanggon"
	205	1307 "Yaninu"
	206	1308 "Yansu"
	207	1310 "Yarsun"
	208	1311 "Yaur"
	209	1315 "Kemtuik/Kemtuk"
	210	8000 "Other tribes of Papua"
211	9000 "Other tribes"	
Foreign Indonesians*	1	1316 / 9100 "American"
	2	1318 "Australian"
	3	1322 / 9130 "Indian"
	4	1323 / 9140 "English"
	5	1324 / 9150 "Japanese"
	6	1325 / 9160 "Korean"
	7	1326 / 9170 "Malaysian"
	8	1327 / 9180 "Pakistani"
	9	1328 / 9190 "Filipino"
	10	1329 "Singaporean"
	11	1330 / 9200 "Thai"
	12	1331 / 9210 "Dutch"
		9999 "NIU (not in universe)"
Total 456		

*Note: * Foreign Indonesians have two codes. The one begins with "13" is the code used by the BPS while the code starts with "9" is the code given by the IPUMS (Integrated Public Use Microdata Series) International.*