Manual II.A

NATIONAL SOCIAL ECONOMIC SURVEY
(*SUSENAS*)
2002

MANUAL

CORE ENUMERATOR

BPS

Statistics-Indonesia (BPS), Jakarta- Indonesia

CONTENTS

CONTENTS

I. PREFACE

A. General
B. Objective
C. Scope
D. Schedule of Activities
E. Type of Data Collected
F. Type of Lists and Documents Used
G. Arranged Statistic

II. ENUMERATION PROCEDURES

A. Task and Obligation of Enumerator
B. Task and Obligation of Supervisor
C. Data Collection Method
D. Ethics of Visit and Interview
E. Survey Time Reference
F. Regulation and Procedures of List Filling

III. BUILDING AND HOUSEHOLD REGISTRATION (LIST OF VSEN2002.L)

A. Objective
B. Census Block and Segment
C. Building and Household Registration Procedures
D. List of VSEN2001.L Filling
   1. Block I Characteristics of Area
   2. Block II Summary
   3. Block III Characteristics of Enumeration

4. Block IV Building and Household Registration

IV. MAIN CHARACTERISTICS of HOUSEHOLD and HOUSEHOLDER (LIST of VSEN2002.K)

A. General

B.	Block I.	Characteristics of Area
C.	Block II	Characteristics of Household
D.	Block III.	Characteristics of Enumeration
E.	Block IV.	Characteristics of Householder
F.	Block IV.B	Characteristics of Householder who passed away (including householder who passed away when was born) during last one- year
G.	Block IV.C	Characteristics of Householder who was born during last one- year
H.	Block V	Individual Characteristics of Health, Education, Matters of Pertaining Manpower, Fertility and Family Planning
I.	Block V.A	Characteristics of Health (for all ages)
J.	Block V.B	Health of under 5 years old children (for Householder ages 0 – 59 months)
K.	Block V.C	Characteristics of Education (for Householder ages ≥ 5 years old)
L.	Block V.D	Matters of Pertaining Manpower
M.	Block V.E	Fertility and Family Planning
N.	Block VI	Housing and Settlement
O.	Block VII	Household Expenditure
P.	Block VIII	Characters of Household Socio-Economic Condition
Q.	Block IX	Notes

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 : List of VSEN2002.L

Attachment 2 : List of VSEN2002.DSRT

Attachment 3 : List of VSEN2002.K

I. PREFACE

A. General

In order to implement their tasks, The Central Bureau Of Statistic (BPS) is responsible to provide data needed for planning sectional and cross sectional development. To observe the situation, monitor, and evaluate the implementation of the development program, the availability of continuous data is very helpful in making correction of an existing program if it is necessary.

The social data produced by BPS were collected through Population Census (SP), Population Survey between Census (SUPAS), National Labour Survey (SAKERNAS), and National Social economic survey (SUSENAS). Since 1992, some core data can give a description about population welfare, which is collected every year through SUSENAS. Development progress could be evaluated gradually because of the availability of yearly data/ information.

SUSENAS is designed in order to collect social population data, which is relatively in the wide scope. Data collected are included education, health/ nutrition, housing/ environment, criminality, social culture action, consumption, and income of household, travel, and household welfare. In 1992, SUSENAS data collecting system was renewed. Information which is used to arrange population welfare indicator in module (information is collected every three year) is joined in to core (information is collected every year). At that time being, SUSENAS provides tools that can be used to supervise population welfare level, formula government program, and analyse population welfare improvement programs impact.

In the new SUSENAS core, consist some questions asking about condition and member of population attitude, which have tight relationship with welfare aspects. Here are some example question “are you still attend school”, “are you in health disruption”, “how do you take care your health”, “who was the birth helper”, “how long the baby got the wet nursing” and immunization to the children also be asked. Beside all question above, also been collected education info, household

economic activity, and especially for the ever- married women have been asked about age when she got married, number of child, and Family Planning attitude.

Explanation from the module has taken turns to be collected in 3 years. At the first year, household income and expenditure were collected, at the second year household welfare socio-culture, trips and criminality module were collected, and finally at the last year health, nutrition, education and housing were collected. Information is module is more detail and comprehensive question if it is compared to the same topic question in the core. For example, education information collected in core is limited to education level of household member. However, in module it is widen to detail education cost questions. In core it only asked, " do you do travelling?" in module, it asked more detail about characteristic and cost of the trip.

Questions in core are collected in order to get important information to anticipate some changes that could be happened every year. They are also helpful for short- term planning, and the questions could be related to module's questions such as expenditures. Questions in module are useful to analyse problems, which are unneeded to be supervised every year or to analyse government intervention, such as poverty and malnutrition.

SUSENAS is potential to describe people welfare. For example, to describe various components of welfare, it could be arranged various aggregate data as indicator of school participation level, family planning acceptor percentage, average age of the first marriage, average number of child birth, percentage of household that gets clean water or lavatory with septic- tank, and average expenditure per capita.

Joined core- module data will produce analysis to answer questions, such as, "does poor group get proper advantage of education program implemented by government (for example, 9- years school program)", "who uses government education program subsidy", "is there certain family planning tool used by poor people more than others", "is there any relationship between working hour and fertility", and "is sanitation related to health status".

SUSENAS data is potential to cover some data availability gap needed by decision-makers in many fields. Some important things to do in the future are formulating planning problems, supervising, or evaluating to find out solution. Because of technology improvement, computerizing, make analysis working easier and indirectly SUSENAS data become more socialized.

Since 1993, sample size of SUSENAS core is enlarged to produce simple statistic in Regency/ Municipality level. This- new progress gave data analysers a new dimension. At that time being, some Regencies have been arranged their people welfare statistic/ indicator. I hope that all Regency will follow them although it is realized in order to be able to arrange the indicator; local statistic bureau officers need some training.

SUSENAS data users are being more various and wider implemented. Statistic bureau task is to provide with better quality, good timing, and comprehensive.

B. Objective

In general, the objectives of collecting data through SUSENAS are providing data of community welfare (Kesra) that reflects the social and economic conditions of the community. Specifically 2002 SUSENAS goals are:

i. Provide raw data about people welfare, which is very important to make policies, and also to act as tool to supervise and evaluate the development;
ii. Provide detail data about household consumption expenditure, in Rupiah and quantity. To estimate pattern of people consumption, sufficiency of nutrition consumption, expenditure distribution, poverty level, etc.

C. Scope

The 2002 SUSENAS is conducted in all areas in Indonesia with the 214,144 households sample size in the urban and rural area. Because of the unfavorable security situation, in these following Provinces/ Regencies SUSENAS 2002 is only conducted in Banda Aceh (Aceh), Ambon (Maluku), Ternate (North Maluku), Sorong (West Irian Jaya), Timika (Central Irian Jaya) and Jayapura (East Irian Jaya). Sample in those provinces is only for core household.

Special households, which live in special block census like military complex, jail, dormitory, and other special households are not chosen as sample. The core data is collected using the VSEN2002.K, consumption module data using VSEN2002.M.

D. Schedule of activities

Activity	Date
1. Document sending from BPS	Early November 2001
2. Training	
a. Main instructor	August 27th – September 1st 2001
b. National instructor	October 1st- 6th 2001
c. Local officials	October 22nd- November 15th 2001 (February 1st- 28th 2002)
3. Implementation	
a. Household listing	January 1st- 31st 2002 (March 1st- 31st 2002)
b. Household sample selection	January 15th- February 5th 2002 (March 15th- April 5th 2002)
c. Household enumeration	February 1st- 28th 2002 (April 1st- 30th 2002)
4. List checking	
a. Regency/ Municipality Statistic Bureau	February 20th- March 10th 2002 (April 20th- May 10th 2002)
b. Provincial Statistic Bureau	March 1st- 31st 2002 (May 1st- 31st 2002)
5. Training of processing data (data edit and entry) officers	March 2002 (May 2002)
6. Core data and core- module set data entry in Regency and Province	March – April 2002 (May – June 2002)
7. Document sending to BPS	
a. VSEN2002.M list (Statistic Population welfare Bureau)	March – April 2002 (May – June 2002)
b. VSEN2002.DSRT list (Statistic Methodological Bureau)	March – April 2002 (May – June 2002)
c. DSBS list (Statistic Methodological Bureau)	March – April 2002 (May – June 2002)
8. Processing at BPS	
a. VSEN2002.M list	April – May 2002 (June - July 2002)
b. VSEN2002.DSRT list	April – May 2002 (June – July 2002)
9. Core data entry result sending to BPS Headquarter	April – May 2002 (June – July 2002)

10.	Evaluation and result discussion	June – July 2002 (August – September 2002)
11.	Publication	August – September 2002 (October – November 2002)
12.	Poverty line/ poor people calculation	July – August 2002 (September – October 2002)

Remark: *If there were no Additional Budget (ABT), valid schedule is in the bracket*

E. Type of data collected

1. Data Collected by Core Questionnaire (VSEN2002.K) including:

a. General characteristics on household member (name, relationship with head of household, sex, age, marital status);
b. Characteristic of head of household's ethnic;
c. Characteristic of health including people health condition, household expenditure on health;
d. Characteristics of education of household member ages ≥ 5 years old;
e. Characteristics of economic and labour activities of household member ages≥ 10 years old;
f. Characteristics of fertility for ever- married women and pregnancy-prevention attitude for married women;
g. Characteristics of housing including house- ownership, quality of household building, and household facilities;
h. Characteristics of household consumption in average and main source of household income;
i. Characteristics of socio – economic condition of household.

2. **Data collected by consumption module questionnaire (VSEN2002.M) including:** Characteristics on consumption and expenditure of household such as detail data about household expenditure consumption differed on food and non- food consumption without seeing the source of items.

F. Type of Lists and Documents Used

No.	Type of list	Purpose	Done by	Pair	Stored in
1.	Census Block Map sketch	To identify working area boundary and selected census block	Supervisor	1	BPS Regency/ Municipality
2.	Census Block Map list (DSBS)	To identify selected census block	Supervisor	-	BPS Headquarter/ Provincial BPS
3.	VSEN2002.L	Household listing	Enumerator	1	Provincial BPS
4.	VSEN2002.DSRT	Sample of selected Household list/ core-module	**Supervisor/ Editor**	2	BPS Headquarter/ Provincial BPS
5.	VSEN2002.K	Core household enumerating	Enumerator	1	Provincial BPS
6.	VSEN2002.M	Consumption module household enumerating	Enumerator	1	BPS Headquarter

No.	Type of Document	Purpose	Stored in
1.	Manual Book I	Manual of Provincial, Regency/ Municipality Statistic Bureau	Provincial, Regency/ Municipality Statistic Bureau
2.	Manual Book II.A	Manual of Core Enumerator	Supervisor And Enumerator
3.	Manual Book II.B	Manual of Core Supervisor	Supervisor
4.	Manual Book III.A	Manual of Consumption Module Enumerator	Supervisor And Enumerator
5.	Manual Book III.B	Manual of Consumption Module Supervisor	Supervisor
6.	Manual Book IV	Manual of Age Conversion	Supervisor And Enumerator

G. Arranged Statistic

Various type of statistic that is used to describe economic and social conditions can be found in 2002 SUSENAS core and module. Then, development planners to observe, monitor, and evaluate the successful of development will use those data. Statistic data which are arranged from 2002 SUSENAS activity can be differed into 2 indicators, they are:

1. Population Welfare Objective Indicator For National And Province Level

This indicator comes from core data collecting. It covers a) indicators of individual such as population, health, education, labour, fertility, and family planning, and b) indicator of household such as housing and expenditure. The indicators arranged at Regency/ Municipality level make the accuracy of the enumeration done by enumerator in field easier.

2. **Population Welfare Indicator From Consumption/ Expenditure And Poverty Level For National And Provincial Level Point Of View**

   This indicator comes from data collecting of food (in Rupiah and unit) and non- food consumption expenditure module.

II. THE 2002 SUSENAS CORE ENUMERATION PROCEDURES

A. Task and Obligation of Enumerator

1. Participating enumerator's training
2. Observing location by rounding census block boundaries together with supervisor
3. Listing household in selected census block by using VSEN2001.L and submit the result to supervisor/ editor
4. Receiving VSEN2001.DSRT list that has filled by supervisor/ enumerator
5. Enumerating household by using VSEN2001.K list based on VSEN2001.DSRT
6. Submitting filled VSEN2001.K list and VSEN2001.DSRT list to supervisor/ editor
7. Correcting contents of VSEN2001.K list, which is edited by supervisor/ editor.

B. Task and Obligation of Supervisor

Supervising is needed to intensify the effectively of field realization and to reduce some mistakes that might occur. The main tasks are including the supervising of enumeration and the evaluating of the results.

The tasks of supervisor/ editor are as follows:

1. Participating training
2. Scheduling field supervising for enumerators.
3. Supervising all enumerators at least one day during the enumeration period. The supervising starts from the weakest enumerator immediately to anticipate some mistakes that might occur.
4. Assisting to solve enumeration problems. If the problem is about the doubt of concept or definition, see enumerator manual book or notes given during the training.
5. Distributing documents needed to enumerators and collect the list filled by enumerator

6. Identifying working area in census block of enumerator together with the enumerator
7. Selecting 16 household samples from list of VSEN2001.L and copying those to list of VSEN2001.DSRT
8. Giving the filled list of VSEN2001.DSRT to enumerators
9. Checking the filling procedures of the lists used mainly the consistency and the completeness. If they are incomplete, inconsistent or improperly ask the enumerators.
10. Sending the filled and checked lists to regency/ municipality BPS
11. Conducting all tasks on schedule.

C. Data Collecting Method

Data collecting in every selected household is conducted by direct interview --face-to-face-- between enumerator, and respondent. Please ask the individual questions in 2002 SUSENAS's questionnaire to the person (respondent) himself. The characteristics of household can be collected by interviewing head of household, spouse of head of household, or householder who knows the characteristics asked.

D. Ethics of Visit and Interview

In 2001 SUSENAS, data collected from selected household is conducted by visiting household and interview --face-to-face-- householder based on direction in this manual. To get maximum result, please pay attention to interview procedures below:

1. Arrange visit time when respondent were at home. Do not conduct interview when household was busy or having party or ceremony;
2. Nobody but supervisor/ editor or the Employer might accompany enumerator when interviewing. Editor/ supervisor will guide and supervise all enumeration steps and help to solve problem if the solution does not exist in manual;

3. Please get proper dress while interviewing. Before coming into respondent's house, ask permission by greeting, knocking door, or by other common ways;
4. Before interviewing, take care of the situation. If it is not right, cancel it and find the right time in enumeration interval time;
5. Start the interview by introducing and explaining the visiting/ interview objective. If it is necessary, show mandate letter and signature of enumerator;
6. Understand and know the person who is supposed to be interviewed. Do not interview guest, relative or neighbour who are visiting respondent's house;
7. To collect good information, conduct interview in local language if respondent prefers so that he will give right answer;
8. Before asking questions, please note respondent how crucial this survey and ensure him/ her that all information is confidential, as Regulation No.16 year 1997 about statistic;
9. During the interview, we will find various responses from respondents. Some of them will be honest and supportable. Some of them will be confused and distinct, but some of them will be curious and unsupportable. Use your interpersonal skills, tolerance, and hospitality;
10. If respondent talks about unrelated topic, get back to the list well;
11. Do not give bad response to respondent's answer and keep your patience. Be calm in handling the unfavourable situation;
12. Be tolerance to respondent's curiosity and answer his questions in good manner;
13. After finishing the interview, do not forget to say "thank you" and tell them about the re-visit if it is necessary;
14. Do re- visit if it is necessary. It might be happen if you cannot gather information in the first visit.

E. Survey Time Reference

Survey time reference used to collect data is counted based on one last period one day before household enumeration date. It is valid for:

a. Characteristics of manpower on householder ages ≥ 10 years old and food consumption with survey time reference **last one- week**;
b. Characteristics of health, with survey time reference **last one- month** and **last one- year**;
c. Non- food expenditure with survey time reference **last one- month** and **last 12 months**;

F. Regulation and Procedures of List Filling

1. List Filling Regulation

a. Know all survey's concepts, definitions, purpose and objective
b. Record all answers by black pencil as clear as possible so that it will be readable in the place available, and check and correct carefully before submitting the lists to supervisor;

2. List Filling Procedures

In filing the lists, it needs to pay attention on each filling regulations for details or certain questions. Details or questions filling procedures can be classified as follows:

a. Write name/ information in the right place and put on the related code in the right box;

Illustration: in Detail 01 and 02, Block I, VSEN2002.K

01 Province: Central Java	3	3
02 Regency/ municipality*): Banyumas	0	2

b. Circle answer code and copy to the box available.

Illustration: in Detail 5, Block I, VSEN2002.K

1. Classification of Village/ kelurahan:

1. Urban	(2.) Rural	2

c. Circle more than one answer codes and count total circled code number in the box available;

Illustration: in Detail 3.b, block VIII, VSEN2002.K

3.b. If "Yes" **(R.3.a = 1)**, source of scholarship:

(1.) Government Social Net Safety

2. Government Non- Social Net Safety
(4) National Movement- Parenthood Sponsorship
8. Private
16. Others

0	5

d. Record respondent's answer in the place available,
Illustration: in Detail 19, Block V.C, VSEN2002.K
19. Length of being disrupted: …4…days

0	4

e. Let the box blank if a Detail or question does not to be filled by the rules, such as has to be skipped.
Illustration: in Detail 9.a to 9.c, block VI, VSEN2002.K
9.a. Toilet Facility
1. Self- utilizing *3. Public*
2. Sharing *4. None* → **[R.10.c]**

4

9.b. Type of Toilet
1. Gooseneck *3. Cubluk/ Falling*
2. Plengsengan *4. None*

9.c. Feces Final Disposal:
1. Tank *4. Ground Hole*
2. Pond/ Rice Field *(5) Sea/ Yard/ Garden*
3. River/ Lake/ Sea *6. Others*

5

III. BUILDING AND HOUSEHOLD REGISTRATION (LIST OF VSEN2002.L)

A. Objective

In order to format sample outline of household selection, it is necessary to conduct household registration. In household registration, we collect information on name of household head, number of householders, household expenditure per month, and number of household, which the householder has tour, by 2001 SUSENAS selected census block. BPS has selected sub- regency, village and selected census block. In registering, enumerators are supposed to be careful not to skip or double writing household buildings in selected census block. The result of household registration is basic for household sample selection to be enumerated by VSEN2002.K list, or by VSEN2002.M list as the sample code number.

B. Census Block

Census block is part of village/ kelurahan, which is working area of 2002 SUSENAS enumerator. Criteria of census block are:

1. Part of village/ kelurahan is divided into some census block
2. Census block must have clear/ recognizable boundaries; natural or not natural boundaries. Boundaries of local environment unit (SLS like: RT, RW, dusun, environment, etc) is preferred as census block boundaries if it is clear (natural or artificial)
3. One census block has to be located in the same area

There are three types of census block. They are:

Ordinary census block (B) is census block, which most of it contains 80 to 120 households, or census building of residence or census building of non- residence or combination and surfeit

Special census block (K) is census block, which contains at least 100 persons except jail; it does not have content limitation. Area to be special census block are including:

- Military block
- Military complex with doors that guarded by guardian

Census blocks of Preparation (P) is census block that is empty like rice field; field, un- irrigated field near rice field, swamp, forest, and emptied land, or burned area.

Census Block Map Sketch

In 1998 and 1999, BPS conducted village/ kelurahan mapping in all area of Indonesia. In the map, every village/ kelurahan is divided in to some census block. That is area, which has clear boundaries and covers 80 – 120 households or non-residence census building or the combination and we hope it will not change for 10 years.

Every census block contains some segments.

Segment is part of census block that has clear boundaries. It is usually not limited by number of households or physical building.

For 2002 SUSENAS, Supervisor has to copy map sketch of census block that is used by SP2000 (SP2000-SWB) to the paper available.

Copying is important because we cannot bring and use the original map sketch of census block during enumeration. Use the copy as guide during enumeration. Before using the copy, do not forget to check whether there is any change found in census block area since the production of the map sketch. If any, **enumerator has to renew the map sketch based on the current real condition**. During building and household registration, enumerator will add physical building picture and its number in series on the copy of the map sketch.

The pictures copied cover:

1. Outside boundaries of census block
2. Segment boundaries and segment number
3. Local environment Unit identity like RT, RW, etc
4. Street, alley, river, lake, etc

***Attention*: Do not copy** the boxes, which are picture of physical building identity and its number in SP2000-SWB

C. Building and Household Registration Procedures

It is necessary for enumerator (with supervisor) to round and look at the census blocks that are his working area before registering households. The objective is to avoid enumerating buildings out of selected census blocks or skipping buildings in selected census blocks. While rounding the census blocks, enumerator is supposed to gather good description of the selected census block so that he will be able to arrange good strategy of building and household registration.

Numbering building is crucial to assist enumerator not to skip or double records when registering households. Building number is necessary for 2002 SUSENAS selected households enumeration and for field supervision guide.

Procedures to register households and to number buildings are as follows:

1. Start from the smallest number segment to register buildings and households, and number physical building on the copy of map sketch of census block
2. Number buildings start from buildings at southwest in segment with the smallest number, and then move to north in series in the same segment until finishing to register all buildings.
3. Register one segment before moving to other nearer segments.

C. Filling VSEN2002.L List

VSEN2002.L list is a list to register all buildings and households in the same census block. The recorded VSEN2002.L list is a basic to select 2002 SUSENAS sample households. The filling of VSEN2001.L list is conducted at the same time of building numbering.

1. Block I. Characteristics of Area

Write name of province, regency/ municipality, sub- regency, village/ kelurahan, classification of village/ kelurahan: urban/ rural, census block number, and sample code number (NKS) of SUSENAS on Detail 1 to Detail 7

as sample list of **2002 SUSENAS selected census block (VSEN2002.DSRT list)**. If there is any change of village name after village- up- dating in 1998, use village name/ code and sub- regency code as the last characteristics.

2. Block II : Summary

The objective is to have recapitulation of buildings and households' registration result in Block IV. Fill this block after finishing buildings and households' registration. Copy the contents of line C, column 7 to column 11, on the last page of Block IV, but check it before copying.

Detail 1: Number of households is same as contents of the last serial number in column 5, Block IV, the last page.

Detail 2: Number of householders is same as contents of column 7, line C, Block IV B, on the last page.

Detail 3: Number of household, which the householder has tour is same as contents in column 11, line C, Block IV, on the last page

Detail 4: Number of households by expenditure group per month.

It is divided into 3 types:

a. Household expenditure group in column 8 = contents of column 8, line C, Block IV on the last page
b. Household expenditure group in column 9 = contents of column 9, line C, Block IV on the last page.
c. Household expenditure group in column 10 = contents of column 10, line C, Block IV on the last page

The category of household expenditure per month in- group for each province is not the same because the society prosperity level in every region is different, particularly the daily needs. BPS prepared three classifications of expenditure group for each province in Indonesia. They are differed for urban and rural area (Table 1). Enumerator is supposed to be careful to classify the expenditure group in column 8 to 10 as the province because it will be the basic to select household sample.

3. Block III: Characteristics of Enumeration

It is to record characteristics of officer who conducts enumeration and responsible in filling and evaluating of list, enumeration date, and supervision/ editing.

Detail 1 – 4: Characteristics of Enumerator

Write name and the last five-employee identity number (NIP) of enumerator, circle position code of enumerator. Write enumeration dates, and put the enumerator signature on. NIP is only for BPS staff, which has NIP with 2- first digit 34. For collaborate, put the (–) Mark

For example: NIP 340014580

1	4	5	8	0

Detail 5 – 8: Characteristics Supervisor/ Editor

Write name, NIP, and position of supervisor/ editor. Write supervising/ editing date, and put the signature of supervisor/ editor on.

Editor/ Supervisor is supposed to check the accuracy and the completeness of VSEN2002.L list before putting the signature on.

4. Block IV: Building and Household Registration

This block is to register all buildings, households, and other explanations in selected census block. At the right above on every pages of Block IV, it is written *Page… of…pages*. Fill it after finishing the registration of one census block.

Illustration:

There are 74 households in selected census block. Number of Block IV pages used is 5 pages. Write down the first page, Block IV *"page 2 of 6 pages",* and down the last page *"page 6 of 6 pages".*

Column 1: Segment Number

Write segment numbers before the first physical building number in every segment, such as 010, 020, etc.

Column 2: Local Environment Unit (SLS: RT, RW, Dusun, Street)

Write identity of the local environment unit such as RT, RW, dusun, and street. Local environment unit is environment unit under village/ kelurahan. Terminology of SLS might be different in each region, like RT, RW, dusun, or environment. The boundaries might be natural or artificial, but it might be just a wall house or empty land as well.

If SLS in VSEN2002.DSRT is different from the current real condition, enumerator has to report to supervisor. Supervisor will report it in VSEN2002.DSRT.

Column 3: Serial Number of Physical Building

Physical building is a shelter that has wall, floor, and roof. It could be a residence or non- residence. The kitchen, bathroom, and other rooms, which located separated from the main building, are considered as parts of the main building (one building) if they are in the same yard. The building that the floor space is less than 10 m^2 and not used for residence, it is not classified as physical building. The 2002 SUSENAS does not cover households that live under the bridge, before railway track, in the railway coach, at the flood plain of river, etc. The numbering of physical building in series starts from 1 (one) to all physical building in the census block that starts from the smallest segment as well. For physical buildings, which are non- residence, write the utility of the buildings in column 6, such as mosque, elementary school, tile factory, etc.

Sample of physical building: Residence house, hotel, shop, factory, school, mosque, temple, church, office building, meeting room, warehouse, etc.

Column 4: Serial Number of Census Building

The filling procedures are the same as that of column 3. Number the first census building 1, the second is 2, and so on.

Census building is part or completely physical building that has own in- door, out- door, and in the same utilization unit.

Column 5 – 6: Serial number of common household and name of household head.

Household is classified to be common household and special household. **Common household** is individual or individual groups that live in the part or whole physical or census building. They usually live together and have meals from the same kitchen. Common household consists of mother, father, and child. These followings are also a common household:

1. An individual who rents room or some parts of census building but he takes care of his meals by himself;

2. A family that lives separately in 2 census buildings but it has meals from the same kitchen. If those census building are in the same segment group, those are considered one household;

3. Boarding house with meal service and the tenants are less than 10 persons. The tenants are considered as members of the Boarding house owner;

4. Some individuals who live together in the same room in a census building although each of them takes care of their own meal are considered as one common household.

Special Household covers:

1. An individual who lives in dormitory, which is a residence, which the daily activities/ needs, is taken care by an institution. For example, nurse dormitory or military complex. The soldiers who live with their family and take care of their daily needs are not special households.

2. Individuals who live in orphan house, prison, etc.

3. A group of persons who render a room/ house, which consists of 10 persons or more.

Remarks:

1. A household who has boarding house with meal service for less than 10 persons is considered as one common household including the tenants. If they are more than 10 persons, the household who has the lodging with meal service is considered as common household, and the tenants (with meal service) are considered as special household.

2. The dormitory boards, orphan house boards, jail boards, and others, who live alone or with their spouse and children and other householder are considered as common household.

SPECIAL HOUSEHOLD IS NOT ENUMERATED BY VSEN2002.K LIST & VSEN2002.M LIST. IT IS ONLY RECORDED IN VSEN2002.L LIST

Column 5: Serial Number of Common Household

Record the serial number of common household from number 1 to the last number. If there are 2 households in one census building, write 2 serial numbers. Special household does not have household serial number, put the (-) mark on.

Remarks:

1. If in registration you find a residence building that the householders are traveling, keep writing the serial number but let columns 7 to 11 blank. Fill those when you meet the householders.
2. If the householder were not at home until the last enumeration day, note on columns 7 to 11 that you cannot meet the householders.
3. When you met the householders and found that number of households in the building is more than one, number the new household (in the building) after the last number of the listed household.

Column 6: Name of Household Head

Write the name with capital letters clearly and readable.

Household head is a person of individuals group who is responsible to household daily needs, or a person who is considered as household head.

Remarks:

If head of household has more than one residence, record one of his residences as he lives longer. A household heads that has business in other place and backs to his wife and children house regularly (every week, every month, every three months) but less than 6 months is recorded as head of household in his wife and children house. To anticipate skipping or double enumerating the householders or head of household, ask these questions to each household:

a. Does head of household has other residence than this household.

b. Is there any householder who lives in other residence, which is in the same segment group?

FOR SPECIAL HOUSEHOLDS, RECORD NAME/ UTILIZATION OF BUILDING, WHICH IS LIVED BY THE HOUSEHOLD. PUT THE (-) MARK ON COLUMNS 5, 7 to 11

Column 7: Number of householders

Record number of householders in this household.

Householder is person who lives in a household during the enumeration or temporarily does not live in it. The householder who has been traveling for more than six months or more and the householder who has been traveling for less than six months but he purposed to move/ leave the household for six months or more, is not considered as householder. A person who has been living in the household for six months or more, or who has been living in the household for less than six months but purposing to move/ live in the household for six months is considered as householder.

Remarks:

A household servant or driver who lives in his Employer's house is considered as his Employer's householder. If they just have meals or live in, they are not considered as householder of the Employer.

Illustration:

1. Ayu boards in Depok, near University of Indonesia. She studies at Technique Faculty. Her parents and her brothers and sisters live in kelurahan Duren Sawit, East Jakarta. Every Sunday she goes to her parents' house. Ayu is registered as Depok inhabitant.

2. Kusbianto is a BPS staff that his family members live in Bogor regency. To save transportation cost, he goes to Bogor every Friday to Monday morning. Kusbianto is a head of household so that he is registered as Bogor inhabitant.

3. Udin is a head of household with five householders who live in Kamojang village, Garut regency. He has been living in Jakarta since December 1999 until the enumeration date. Three days ago was enumeration, and Udin is registered as Jakarta inhabitant because he has been living in Jakarta for more than 6 months.

4. Mardani has five children who are Didik- lives in Semarang, Ucup- lives in Solo, Ayu- lives in Yogyakarta, Aan- lives in Jakarta, and Ika- lives in Bandung. Mardani takes turn to visit them and stays in her children's house for one month. Right in the enumeration date, Mardani was in Aan's house since one week ago. Therefore, Mardani is registered as Jakarta inhabitant.

Column 8 to 10: Household Expenditure for One Month

Record the √ mark based on the expenditure category.

Household expenditure per month is expenditure spent by household for one month. There are 2 household consumption categories, they are (I) food

consumption and (ii) non- food consumption, without considering the source. Household expenditure is expenditure for daily needs, and it is excluding consumption/ expenditure for household business or gift to other side. In reality, enumerator is supposed to record the detail in notepaper, count them up, and then give the √ mark as the amount.

To gather the right answers, please confirm respondent the average expenditure per month, each for (I) food, including prepared food, and (ii) non-food, such as rent/ predicted rent cost, lighting, fuel, water, things and services, education, health, clothes, durable things, taxes, and insurance).

It is need to be stressed that the incorrect classifying household expenditure is crucial to the estimation accuracy. Therefore, conduct the maximum effort to gather data, which is accurate.

Table 1
Category of Household Expenditure per Month by Province
(To put on VSEN2002.L list, Block IV, Column 8 to 10)
2002 SUSENAS

Province		Urban Area			Rural Area		
		Column 8	Column 9	Column 10	Column 8	Column 9	Column 10
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
11.	Dista Aceh	< 608.000	608.000 – 1.077.900	≥ 1.078.000	< 375.000	375.000 – 674.999	≥ 675.000
12.	North Sumatera	< 582.000	582.000 – 1.005.900	≥ 1.006.000	< 400.000	400.000 – 649.999	≥ 650.000
13.	West Sumatera	< 666.000	666.000 – 1.164.999	≥ 1.165.000	< 450.000	450.000 – 799.999	≥ 800.000
14.	Riau	< 772.000	772.000 – 1.323.900	≥ 1.324.000	< 500.000	500.000 – 799.999	≥ 800.000
15.	Jambi	< 596.000	596.000 – 1.029.999	≥ 1.030.000	< 400.000	400.000 – 599.999	≥ 600.000
16.	South Sumatera	< 542.000	542.000 – 975.999	≥ 976.000	< 400.000	400.000 – 599.999	≥ 600.000
17.	Bengkulu	< 595.000	595.000 – 973.999	≥ 974.000	< 400.000	400.000 – 649.999	≥ 650.000
18.	Lampung	< 551.000	551.000 – 1.046.999	≥ 1.047.000	< 350.000	350.000 – 599.999	≥ 600.000
19.	Bangka Belitung	< 597.000	597.000 – 975.999	≥ 976.000	< 500.000	500.000 – 799.999	≥ 800.000
31.	DKI Jakarta	< 772.000	772.000 – 1.322.999	≥ 1.323.000	-	-	-
32.	West Java	< 543.000	543.000 – 976.999	≥ 977.000	< 350.000	350.000 – 599.999	≥ 600.000
33.	Central Java	< 489.000	489.000 – 814.999	≥ 815.000	< 350.000	350.000 – 549.999	≥ 550.000
34.	DI Yogyakarta	< 483.000	483.000 – 858.999	≥ 859.000	< 350.000	350.000 – 599.999	≥ 600.000
35.	East Java	< 497.000	497.000 – 883.999	≥ 884.000	< 300.000	300.000 – 549.999	≥ 550.000
36.	Banten	< 642.000	642.000 – 1.123.999	≥ 1.124.000	< 400.000	400.000 – 649.999	≥ 650.000
51.	Bali	< 659.000	659.000 – 1.152.999	≥ 1.153.000	< 500.000	500.000 – 799.999	≥ 800.000
52.	West Nusa Tenggara	< 473.000	473.000 – 893.999	≥ 894.000	< 350.000	350.000 – 599.999	≥ 600.000
53.	East Nusa Tenggara	< 553.000	553.000 – 995.999	≥ 996.000	< 350.000	350.000 – 599.999	≥ 600.000
61.	West Kalimantan	< 758.000	758.000 – 1.245.999	≥ 1.246.000	< 400.000	400.000 – 699.999	≥ 700.000
62.	Central Kalimantan	< 651.000	651.000 – 1.085.999	≥ 1.086.000	< 450.000	450.000 – 699.999	≥ 700.000
63.	South Kalimantan	< 592.000	592.000 – 1.021.999	≥ 1.022.000	< 400.000	400.000 – 649.999	≥ 650.000
64.	East Kalimantan	< 671.000	671.000 – 1.230.999	≥ 1.231.000	< 450.000	450.000 – 749.999	≥ 750.000
71.	North Sulawesi	< 668.000	668.000 – 1.057.999	≥ 1.058.000	< 400.000	400.000 – 599.999	≥ 600.000
72.	Central Sulawesi	< 595.000	595.000 – 1.080.999	≥ 1.081.000	< 400.000	400.000 – 649.999	≥ 650.000
73.	South Sulawesi	< 549.000	549.000 – 987.999	≥ 988.000	< 400.000	400.000 – 649.999	≥ 650.000
74.	South east Sulawesi	< 612.000	612.000 – 1.056.999	≥ 1.057.000	< 400.000	400.000 – 699.999	≥ 700.000
75.	Gorontalo	< 501.000	501.000 – 723.999	≥ 724.000	< 350.000	350.000 – 499.999	≥ 500.000
81.	Maluku	< 543.000	543.000 – 949.999	≥ 950.000	< 325.000	325.000 – 599.999	≥ 600.000
82.	North Maluku	< 573.000	573.000 – 1.001.999	≥ 1.1002.000	< 325.000	325.000 – 599.999	≥ 600.000
91.	Irian Jaya	< 661.000	661.000 – 1.101.999	≥ 1.102.000	< 300.000	300.000 – 599.999	≥ 600.000

Column 11: Is there any householder that had a tour from October 1st to December 31st, 2001?

Record the √ mark in column 11 if there is any householder that had a tour from October 1st to December 31st, 2001.

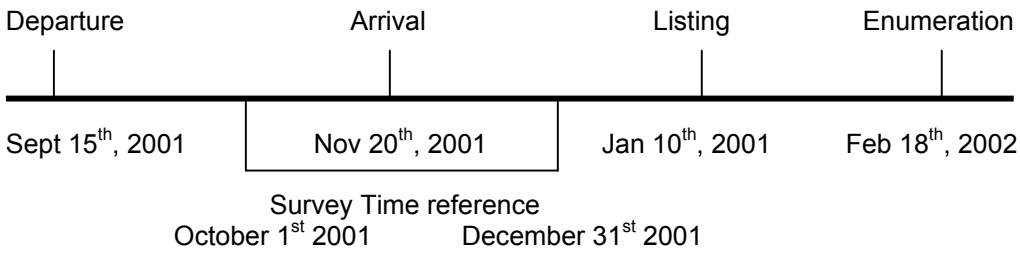
Having a tour is a tour that is conducted by Indonesian citizen in geographic area of Indonesia voluntarily for less than 6 months and the objective is not for schooling, working (being paid) but to visit commercial tourism objects, and or staying in accommodation service, and or the return distance is ≥ 100 km.

Individual that had a tour is hardly catching in the survey. Enumerator that did not probe the information carefully so that the collected data is underestimated causes it. Enumerator is supposed to be more careful in catching data of individual that had a tour

Illustrations:

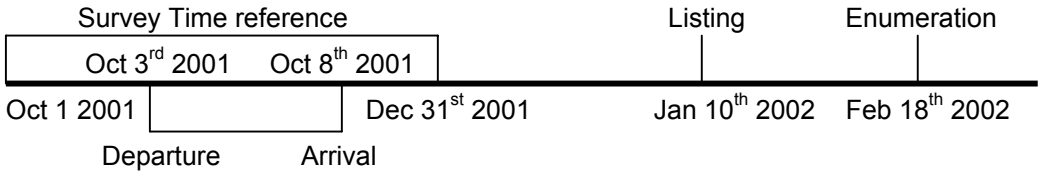
Enumeration is in February 18th 2002 and listing in January 10th 2002.

a. Andy went to Surabaya to visit his relatives in September 15th 2001. He was back to his residence in November 20th 2001. In this case, Andy is categorized having a tour because his turn was in period of October 1st to December 31st 2001, although he left out of enumeration period.



b. Kurniawan went to Taman Mini in January 5th 2002. In this case, Kurniawan did not have tour to Taman Mini because it was out of survey time reference (October 1st to December 31st 2001)

c. Iwan had official tour to Ujung Pandang from October 3rd to 8th, 2001. In this case, Iwan had a tour.



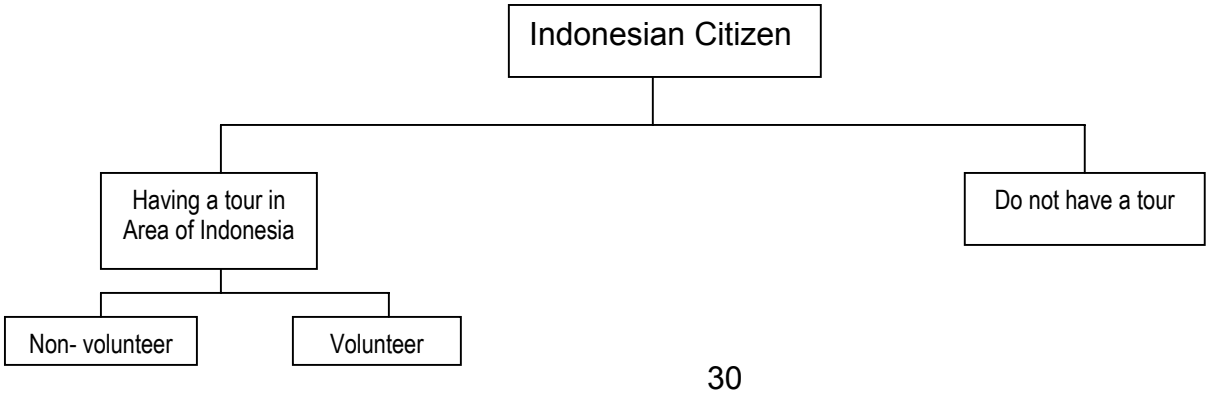
Thing that is excluded out of having a Tour is:

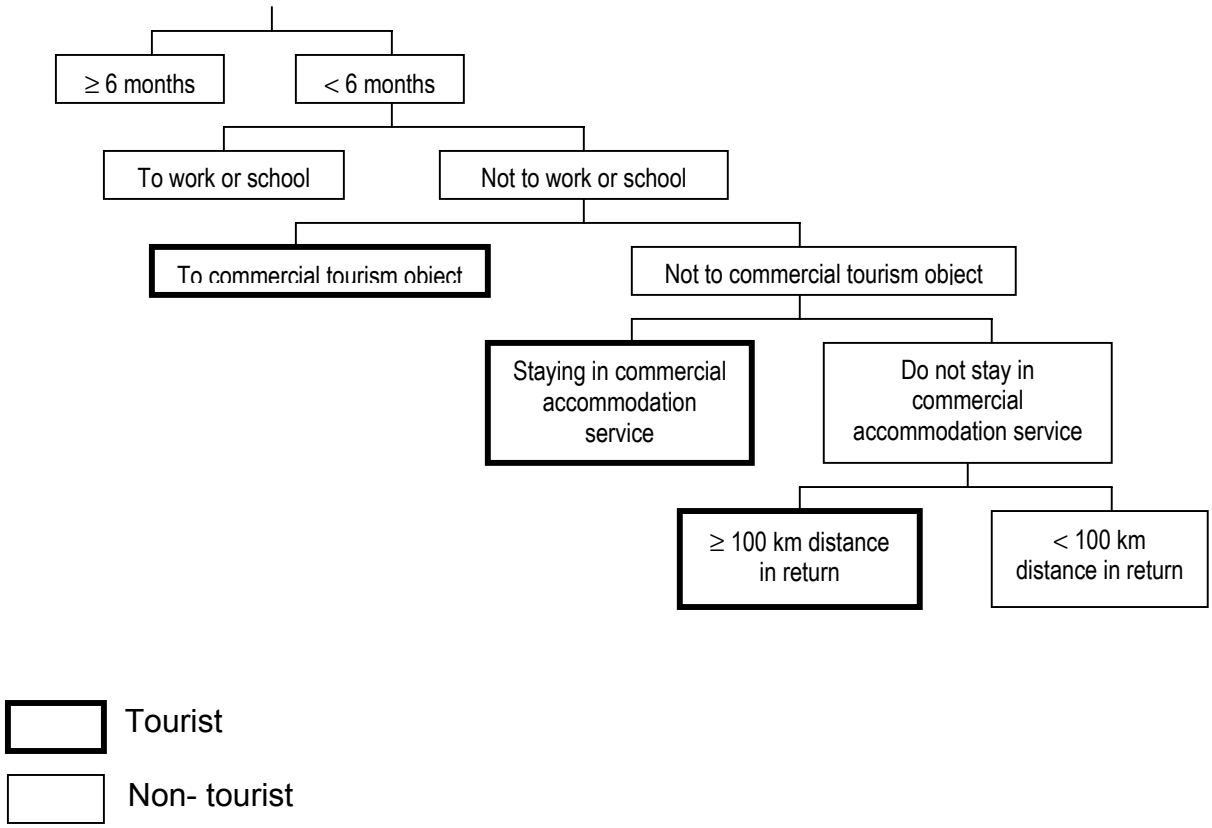
Routines Tour is tour, which is conducted by Indonesian citizen routines by motorized vehicle periodically, at least once a week regularly.

Remarks:

1. Individual that has a tour for schooling or working (being paid in the visited place without concerning the distance) is classified into routines tour.
2. Pilot/ driver and public car driver assistant is classified into routines tour because of the job.
3. A commuter, individual that goes to his working place without concerning the distance is not classified having a tour but routines tour. Working is work to get salary.
4. Individual that goes to tourism object every Sunday for trading (does not get paid) is not classified into having a tour if the distance is less than 100 km. It is classified into routines tour.
5. Andy goes from Jakarta to Bandung to purchase items to re-sell. In this case he has a tour because the distance is more than 100 km.
6. Respondent that has official tour (for instance to participate National Instructor Training) is classified into having a tour if the distance is ≥ 100 km or staying in commercial accommodation service.
7. Staying in hospital is having a tour if the distance in return from house to the hospital is ≥ 100 km.

Having a tour Concept can be seen in this diagram:





Tourist

Non- tourist

Tourism object

Commercial Tourism Object is article that is attractive, beautiful, unique, and ancient to see, visit, and enjoyed, either natural or artificial. We have to pay to see them.

Tourism object is classified into 15 categories. They are:

1. **National park** is environmental conversation that is managed by zone system such as main zone and other zones. The objective is for science, tourism, education, etc. There are National park of Ujung Kulon, West Bali, Bromo Tengger, etc.
2. **Sea Park** is area of sea with specific characters to preserve life support system, kinds of sea biota, and natural resources exploitation. The natural resources exploitation covers natural recreation and nautical tourism. There are Sea Park of Takabonerate, Banda, and Bunaken.
3. **Forest Park** is environmental conversation to preserve natural and artificial crops and animals, science interest, education and training, culture, tourism and recreation. There are forest parks of Bung Hatta in West Sumatera, R. Soerya in East Java.
4. **Other natural tourism objects** such as Tourism park of Batu Raden, Borobudur and Prambanan temple, and forest park of Curug Dago, Bandung.
5. **Hunting Park** is environmental conversation that contains hunted animals. It could be exploited to regular hunting (including hunting and or killing hunted animals, taking or moving eggs and or nest of birds) for recreation. There are Moyo Island in West Nusa Tenggara, Lingga Isaq in Aceh, Rempang Island in Riau, and Masigit Kereumbi in West Java.
6. **Agriculture Park** is agriculture area that is exploited for tourism object. The objective is to extend science, experience, and agricultural business. There are Tea Park, Apple Park, flower's park, and Cocoa Park.
7. **Cave tourism object** is nature in- form of cave to extend science, experience, history inheritance, and recreation. There are Lawa cave, Dream cave, Jatijajar cave, Taboklu cave, etc.

8. **Health tourism object** is tourism object that exploits nature in- form of mineral water or hot water for health, to extend science, experience, and recreation. The Health object is Java Spa in Sukabumi, West Java.
9. Museum is articles group of pre- history, anthropology, and palaeontology that is stored, resumed, and exhibited. The objectives are for education, research, and tourism exploitation. There are Museum of wayang (shadow play with leather puppets often dramatizing themes Hindu epics), Museum of Train, Gajah Museum, Fatahillah Museum, and Satria Mandala Museum.
10. **History Inheritance** is goods made by people, move or not move; a unit, group, or parts or the remainder that ages at least 50 years old and has crucial value for history, science and culture. For instance temple, palace, and epigraphy.
11. **Recreation park** is place with various facilities for refreshing physics and mental the visitors. It contains entertaining, education, culture, and tourism components. It is located in area with food and beverages, and accommodation service. There is Indonesian Miniature park (TMII), and Jaya Ancol Dream Park.
12. **Zoo** is place to exhibit animals for recreation. It contains entertaining, education and culture, and tourism components. . It is located in area with food and beverages, and accommodation service. There is Ragunan zoo, and Gembira Loka Zoo.
13. **Other game preserves**, such as Safari Park and Crocodile Park.
14. **Other tourism objects**, such as Industry village and Art Camp.
15. **Tourism object that is not managed** is a tourism object as number 1 to 14 but it is not commercial.

Other than tourism object is other than tourism objects above, such as manufacture, education centre, and office.

Line A- C: Fill the cumulative in every page

After finishing the selected household registration, count the records of column 7 up and the √ marks in column 8 to 11 as well. Record the sum in line A:

total in this page. Line B: Fill the (-) mark here because it does not contain totals cumulative of previous page for the first page of Block IV. Line C is totals cumulative of previous page (A+B), record as line A.

In the third page (2nd page of Block IV), do the same procedures as the second page (the 1st page of Bock IV) for line A filling procedures. Copy the contents in line C from previous page to line B in this page. Then, count contents of line A and B up in column 7 to 11 and fill the result in line C. Do the same procedures to every pages until you finish to count the contents of the last page up.

IV. MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLDERS (LIST OF VSEN2002.K)

A. General

The utility of this list is to record main characteristics of households and householders. It covers information on demography, education, and matters pertaining to work force, health, fertility, family planning, and socio-economic condition of household.

B. Block I: Characteristics of Area

Detail 1 to 7: write name and code of province, regency/ municipality, sub-regency, village/ kelurahan, urban/ rural area, census block number, and sample code number (NKS). The details are from Detail 1 to 7, Block I, VSEN2002.DSRT list.

Detail 8 is serial number of households sample that is from column 1 (serial number from 1 to 16), Block IV, VSEN2002.DSRT list.

C. Block II: Characteristics of Households

This block contains some characteristics of household, which is summary from some details in Block IV, VSEN2002.K list. Therefore, fill this block after finishing Block IV. Notice if there is any extra sheet/ questionnaire).

Detail 1: Name of Household Head

Write name of household head of the 2002 SUSENAS selected households. Copy the name that recorded in line 1, column 2, Block IV.A. The name has to be the same as that of in column 6, Block IV, VSEN2002.DSRT list. If it is different, take a note in Note Block.

Remarks:

1. If the person in VSEN2002.DSRT list column 6 passed away, write date, month, and year of the death in note block of VSEN2002.DSRT list.
2. If the person in VSEN2002.DSRT list column 6 had moved, write date, month, and year of the moving in note block of VSEN2002.DSRT list.

3. If name of person in VSEN2002.DSRT list is nickname, writes it down VSEN2002.K in the brackets after his full name.

Detail 2: Race of Head of Household

Race is characteristics of a nation that has similar identity and admitted by outsider. Ethnic group identity comes from born race components such as family relationship, same nation, same language, same culture, same faith, and clique mental.

In 2002 SUSENAS, race is only asked to head of household. The answer is based on the answer of household head. If he cannot tell, the answer is based on family relationship as generation line of his father.

In order to facilitate 2002 SUSENAS enumeration and processing, race is classified in to big group by region components approach.

List of race and code used by 2002 SUSENAS is as follows:

Race	Code	Race	Code
Aceh	**01**	**Dayak**	**12**
Melayu	**02**	**Bugis/ Makassar**	**13**
Batak	**03**	**Toraja**	**14**
Minangkabau	**04**	**Gorontalo**	**15**
Sunda	**05**	**Minahasa**	**16**
Jawa	**06**	**Ambon**	**17**
Madura	**07**	**Ternate/ Tidore**	**18**
Bali	**08**	**Papua**	**19**
Sasak	**09**	**Cina (Chinese)**	**20**
Sumba	**10**	**Arab**	**21**
Banjar	**11**	**Others**	**22**

Detail 3: Number of Householders

Write number of householders of the household sample. The contents will be the same as number of recorded line in Block IV.A, VSEN2002.K list.

Detail 4: Number of Children Age's 0 – 4 years old

Write number of householders age's 0 – 4 years old. Find it from number of lines in column 5, Block IV.A, which record 00 to 04.

D. Block III: Characteristics of Enumeration

It records characteristics of officer who conducts the enumeration, the guarantor of list filling and editing, enumeration time, and supervising/ editing.

Detail 1 – 4: Characteristics of Enumerator

Write name, the last five digits of NIP, and circle the position code of enumerator. Write enumeration's date and put the enumerator's signature on.

Detail 5 – 8: Characteristics of Supervisor/ Editor

Write name, the last five digits of NIP, and supervisor/ editor's position. Write supervision - editing dates and put the signature on. Fill the enumeration and supervising/ editing date in the box of date and month.

D. Block IV: Characteristics of Householders

It records main characteristics of householders. It covers name, relationship with household head, sex, age, marital status, information of tour, and pre- school education participation of householder ages 3 – 6 years old.

FIRST, ASK COLUMN 2 AND COLUMN 3 TO ALL HOUSEHOLDERS

Interviewing procedures:

First of all, ask and write name of household head, and then contents of column 2 and column 3 in series by asking name of spouse, unmarried children, married children, and so on to the last householder. After column 2 and column 3 have finished, ask one by one the characteristics needed from column 4 to column 9 to each householder.

Column 1: Serial Number of Householder

The number has been written from 1 to 10. If number of householders is more than 10 persons, use extra sheet/ questionnaire and write, **"CONTINUE"** at the right top of the first questionnaire and write **"CONTINUATION"** at the right top of the extra questionnaire. Copy characteristics of area to the extra VSEN2002.K list.

Column 2: Name of Householders

Write name of householders. Start it from head of household, spouse, and unmarried children, married children, children in law, grandchildren, etc. After that, re-read the names and ask questions to ensure that:

1. Unrecorded Individuals whose are forgotten or considered not to be householders like baby, little kid, servant, friend/ guest who has been live in for 6 months or more; and individuals who are traveling less than 6 months, but usually lives in the household. Write those names in the lines, which are match to the serial code of relationship with head of household.
2. Individuals who are considered as householders because they usually live in the household but they are traveling for 6 months or more. Erase the names from the list, if it has recorded. Arrange the names of householders based on the serial code of relationship with head of household.

Column 3: Relationship with Head of Household

Ask relationship of every householder with the household head, and fill the fit code in the box available. The first householder must be household head, and followed in series by:

- Spouse of household head.
- Children, including biological children, stepchildren, and adopted children.
- Children in law who is spouse of biological children, that of stepchildren and that of adopted children.
- Grandchildren who are children of biological children, stepchildren, and adopted children.

- Parents/ Parents in law who are father/ mother of head of household or father/ mother of household head/ spouse.
- Other relatives who are individuals who have family relationship with head of household or with household's spouse, such as younger brother/ sister, older brother/ sister, aunt, uncle, grandfather, and grandmother.
- Household servant, who is individual that work as servant, lives in the household, and being paid (money or in-kind).
- Others, who are individuals that do not have family relationship with household head or the spouse, they have been living there for more than 6 months, such as guest, friend, and tenants with meal service. It is including servant's children who lives and eat in the household.

Remarks:

1. Ex- children in law who do not have relationship with household head are recorded as others; if they have relationship with the household head, record the relationship status before they got married.
2. Relatives who work as servant (are paid) are considered as household servant.
3. Driver and gardener who is householder (eats and lives in the household). Driver is recorded as others (code 9), and gardener as servant (code 8).
4. Children of Servant who live in the household, if they are considered and treated as household servant, the status is household servant (code 8). If the children are not considered and treated as household servant, record them as others (code 9).

Column 4: Sex

Fill the sex code for each householder in the box available. Do not expect the sex based on the name. Confirm it by asking the householder (are you male/ female?).

Column 5: Age (years old)

Age characteristic is crucial for population data. Otherwise, it is a basic data to figure out birth rate, infant mortality rate, population projection, and others related to population.

Ask the respondent's age and record the answer in the box. Count the age up by completed below or age on the last birthday.

Age calculation is based on Christian calendar.

Remarks:

1. If respondent is 27 years 9 months old, record 27 years old.
2. If respondent is more than one year old, record 0 year old.

Probe the answer if respondent answered his age ended by 5 or 0

If respondent is not sure about his age, collect information by these procedures:

1. Demanding birth document such as birth certificate, doctor's card, immunization card, and health card (KMS), or any other documents that organized by his parents. Notice the issued date (such as Identity card or family card) if it recorded age, not birth date.
2. Relating birthday's respondent to date, month, or year of important event occurred in Indonesia or in his region and well known nationally or regionally.

   Example: General election, flood, fire, head of village/ kelurahan election, etc.

   Some important events, which can be used to predict age, are:

   1. Japan landed on Indonesia (1942).
   2. Independence year of Republic of Indonesia (1945).
   3. The first General Election (1955).
   4. G30S/PKI (Indonesian Communist) movement (1965).
3. Comparing the householder's age to his biological brother/ sister. Start from the youngest one, and compare to the second youngest one by asking how old was the older brother/ sister or what the older brother/ sister could do {sit down (6 months old), cringe (8 months), stand up (9 months), walk (12 months)} when his younger brother/ sister was born or when his mother got pregnant. Conduct the procedure to find information of the older children.

4. Comparing to neighbor's or relative's children which the age is knows for sure. Estimate how many months the related child is older or younger than those children are.

In some regions, respondent understands about his birth date, month, and year based on Islamic calendar or some events in religion calendar such as fasting month, Eid al Fitri (day of celebration at end of fasting month), Eid al Adha (Festival celebrated in the 10^{th} day of the 12^{th} Islamic month or Maulud Nabi (Prophet Mohammed's birthday). To find out respondent's age in Christian calendar, use the age conversion manual.

Sometimes respondent does not understand about his age, and when he was interviewed, he will keep saying " up to you". In this case, enumerator is supposed to keep tolerant and conduct the suggested procedures.

There are two boxes available for age, if respondent's age is less than 10 years old, fill zero (0) in the first box. For respondent who's age is 98 years old or more, record 98.

Example:

110 years old	9 8
9 years 9 months old	0 9
11 months 20 days old	0 0

Column 6: Marital Status

Ask respondent's marital status and record the code in the box available.

- **Married** is having wife (for male) or husband (for female) in the enumeration date- live together or separately. In this case, it does not only cover respondent who married legal based on law (ethnic, religion, country, etc), but also respondent who lives together and his society considers him/ her as husband and wife.
- **Alive divorced** is break as husband and wife by divorcing and not married anymore. In this case, it covers respondent who says that he divorced although illegal from law point. Nevertheless, it does not cover respondent who lives separate but has married status. For example, husband/ wife who is left by the

spouse to other place for studying, working, seeking job, or other reasons. Female who says she never gets married but ever pregnant is considered **divorced when her husband was alive**.

- **Dead divorced** is left by the spouse since his death and not married anymore.

Column 7 and 8: Did you have a tour from October 1 to December 31 2001?

Ask respondent whether he had a tour from October 1 to December 31 2001. If “Yes” Record code 1 and code 2 if, “No”.

Definition of having a tour is explained in chapter III (Household registration).

Column 9: Are you taking Pre- School Program?

The question is to figure out proportion of children age 3-6 years old who take education program for pre- school age children. The indicator is necessary because regarding to psychology of children development, children intelligence development for next years depends on the stimulation received during the first 0-5 years of the birth. By taking the pre- school program, they are expected to receive more stimulation and ready to take the next education level.

The codes are 1 to 4.

Kindergarten School (TK), Bustanul Athfal (BA) or Raudatul Athfal (RA) is a school before elementary school.

Playgroup is education program of pre- school before TK. Its programs are teaching children learn how to socialize among them by playing method.

Children Entrusted Agent (TPA) is a place to entrust children with education program of pre- school. It usually takes care of children who are their parents’ works.

M. Block IV.B: Characteristics of Householder who passed away (including householder who passed away when was born) during last one- year

Record information of household who passed away, including householder who passed away when was born. If there are more than 2 householders that passed away during last one- year, use extra sheet of Block IV and write “continue” at the right- top of the first sheet and “continuation” at the right- top of the extra sheet.

Remarks:

1. Write “dead when was born” in column 2 if there is any householder that is dead. Let column 5 blank and record the code in column 6.

   Dead when was born is dead in the womb or before given birth, or born without showing signs of living for instance crying, pulse, reflection, moving, pale skin, when fetus ages ≥ 22 weeks old.
2. Record age in year in column 5 and column 6 blank if baby was dead ≥ 2 years old. Record age in months if he was dead < 2 years old in column 6 and column 5 blank.
3. Write 98 in column 5 if householder who passed away ≥ 98 years old.
4. Relationship between householder and head of household is relationship when householder was alive.

   To gather information that there is householder passed away during last one-year, ask whether configuration of householders or number of householders in Block IV similar with configuration number of householders or number of householders during last year. The confirmation could be conducted by probing householders that just arrived, moved, or passed away as well as question on birth or miscarriage. Check whether the fetus was born- alive or born- dead. If miscarriage exists in this household, ask age of pregnancy when it occurred. If it was ≥ 22 weeks old, it is considered “born- dead” and recorded in this block.
5. If the baby was born- alive but he passed away after given birth, write his name in column 2, but if he was not named, write “baby”.
6. Recording the death would be confused if the household were broken (all/ some householders moved). If you find this case, procedures or place to record the occasion are:

Case 1:

A household consists of 3 householders.

A (head of household), B (wife), and C (Child). A passed away.

Condition	Household
(1)	(2)
1. B and C live in old house	1. Record A's death in B and C's house (old house).
2. B or C lives in old house	2. Record A's death in B or C's house (old house)
3. B and C moved in the same village and live in the same house), old house is empty	3. Record A's death in B and C's house (new house)
4. B and C moved in the same village but live in different house, old house is empty	4. Record A's death in B's house (the spouse)
5. B and C moved to other village and live in the same house, old house is empty	5. Record A's death in B and C's house (new house).
6. B and C moved to other village (live in the same house). D lives in the old house	6. Record A's death in B and C's house (new house).
7. B and C moved in the same village, but live in different house. D lives in the old house	7. Record A's house in B's house (the spouse).
8. B and C moved to other village (live in the same house). D lives in the old house.	8. Record A's death in B and C's house (new house).

Case 2:

A household consists of 3 householders.

A (head of household), B (wife), and C (Child). B passed away.

Condition	Household
(1)	(2)
1. A and C live in old house	1. Record B's death in A and C's house (old house).
2. A or C lives in old house	2. Record B's death in A or C's house (old house)
3. A and C moved in the same village and live in the same house), old house is empty	3. Record B's death in A and C's house (new house)
4. A and C moved in the same village but live in different house, old house is empty	4. Record B's death in A's house (head of household).
5. A and C moved to other village and live in the same house, old house is empty	5. Record B's death in A and C's house (new house).
6. A and C moved in the same village (live in the same house). D lives in the old house	6. Record B's death in A and C's house (new house).
7. A and C moved to other village but live in different house). D lives in the old house	7. Record B's house in A's house (head of household).
8. A and C moved to other village (live in the same house). D lives in the old house.	8. Record B's death in A and C's house (new house).

Case 3:

A household consists of 4 householders.

A (head of household), B (spouse), C (Child), and D (relative). A, B. and C passed away. Record the death of A, B, and C in D's house

Case 4:

Household I:	A = Head of household → passed away
	B = wife
Household II:	C = Head of household
	D = Wife → passed away

B and C make a new household (married)

Record the death of A and D in B and C's house

Record relationship with head of household (column 3) when was alive.

Column (2)	Column (3)
A	1 (head of household)
D	2 (wife)

N. Block IV.C: Characteristics of Householder who was born during last one-year

This block is to record birth rate during last one- year and mother's age when giving birth. These two- rates will be used to count *Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR)*, and *Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)*.

Record characteristics of householder who was born- alive during last one-year, both the one who is alive or passed away. If more than 2 householders were born in a household during last year, use extra Block IV sheets and write, "continue" at the right- top of the first sheet and "continuation" at the right- top of the extra sheet.

Born- alive is infant that showed signs of living although just for a while such as heartbeat, breathing, and crying.

1. Write birth date, month, and year in column (5)

2. Write serial number of biological mother in Column 6, Block IV.C as Column (1), Block IV.A if mother lives in the household. If she does not live in the household or passed away, fill column (6) by code 00.
3. Record age of mother when giving birth in column (7), both for mother who lives in or out of household, alive or passed away.

O. Block V: Individual Characteristics of Health, Education, Matters of Pertaining Manpower, Fertility and Family Planning

Name, Serial Number, and presence of Householder

Write name and serial number of householder who is interviewing. Fill the serial number of householder in the box available. Circle 1 if the related householder presented while being enumerated. Present does not mean –face –to face; as long as we can confirm the answer to the related householder. Circle code 2 if did not present. Copy the code to the box available.

P. Block V.A: Characteristics of Health (for all ages)

This block is to record health condition of householders. It contains Details 1 to 9 that covers the health disruption, self- curing cost, get outpatient treatment cost, and hospitalized cost.

Detail 1: Did you have health disruption as mentioned below during last one month? (Read from a to p)

Records code 1 if he had and code 2 if he did not have even one health disruption from (a) to (p). It is possible for respondent to have more than one disruption. If all code 2, go to Detail 8.

Last one month is time interval one last month that ends one day before enumeration.

Health disruption is one's condition that has health disruption or mental disruption, caused by chronicles illness, critical illness, accident, criminality, etc.

Types of health disruption, which is surveyed are:

a. ***Fever*** is a condition that signed by body temperature increasing more than $37,5^0$ Celsius. The back of the hand is warm.

b. ***Cough*** is sound caused by the vocal cords open suddenly with fast breath out to take something that stimulates trachea. It could be happened once or more. Long or short; with or without phlegm, with or without blood; last in couple of days, weeks, months or years.
c. ***Cold*** do runny-nosed, clogged up- nose, and sneezing or other indications sign one's condition.
d. ***Asthma*** is a breathing disruption that while it recurs, the victim gets breathing problem and makes the breath sounds "ngik- ngik" while breathing. People recognized it as "bengek" or "mengi".
e. ***Fast breath*** is gasping for breath that takes extra energy (thorax is taken in while breathing) and or last fast (baby > 50 times/ minutes; 0- 4 years old > 40 times/ minutes; 5 years old and more > 30 times/ minutes). It might come along with blue color on lips and nail because of the lack of oxygen.
f. ***Diarrhea*** is a disease that signed by liquid feces. It usually happens 3 times or more in 24 hours. Sometimes it comes along with vomiting or unconsciousness. Another term is "mencret" or "Bocor"
g. ***Measles (campak)*** is a disease that recognized by other terms such as " tampek/ kerumut/ eder/ gabagan, etc. it usually suffered by kids. The indications are fever, red eyes, red spots on the skin, cough, cold, and sometimes with gasping for breath and diarrhea.
h. ***Inflamed of the ear*** is ear disruption that more popular as "congek". The unpleasant aroma come out of the ear recognizes it.
i. ***Liver*** is a disease that indicated by yellow skin and eyes. Urine colors as strong tea.
j. ***Repeated headache*** is a pain, heavy, pressed and other kinds of pain in head, either half or whole. It lasts for couple of hours or even couple of days. It occurred repeatedly on one year, at least twice, with the same painful. Headache while having fever is not classified in repeated headache.
k. ***Epilepsy*** is uncontrollable body movement, some parts or completely. It may cause by some reasons such as epilepsy, stiff, and meningitis. As epilepsy, it occurs regularly, for example every some months, in the same characters. Stiff

in epilepsy can occurs locally such as on check or eyelids. However, it can occur to the whole part of body. The victim is unconscious while the stiff comes. Some victims have epilepsy without stiff; they are just expressionless for come times.

l. ***Paralyzed*** is inability to move some parts of body, such as on the left, on the right, downward, upward, left-right, or whole part of body. It might be weak (does not too strong to move) but it might be strong as well (power lost). The causes are various, for example: stroke, polio, backbone break, or meningitis. Impotent is not classified as paralyzed.

m. ***Senile*** is a disease that signed by loosing or weakens the intellectual ability. It blocks social function or works. It usually suffered by old person, either after having other disease like stroke, or without clear reason. The disruptions occur to memorizing ability, processing abstract, ability to speak, recognizing things, doing complex activities, ability to imitate and personality changing.

The sufferer does not know time and place, cannot repeat and memorize name of some items mentioned by speaking partner, cannot count backward right, repeat sentences, mention name of items showed, conduct complex orders, write sentence right, re-draw a picture, and write complete sentence.

Practically, his family will tell at the first step, the sufferer does not memorize his kids, his wife or his close friend. He does not remember whether he had his meals. His memory to new things is weaker. The behavior and way of speaking changes; and at the last step; the sufferer changed to be a little kid or baby, lies down the bed, and therefore needs intensive care.

n. ***Accident*** is unapprised event, careless, or failure of system that caused injury (excludes criminality/ purposed). It may occur in- door (such as slipping, get hot water splashed on, are stabbed by nail), on the street (such as fall from horse, hit by horse cart, are grazed by truck). In working place (such as stricken by building material, got by boiler explosion), or other accidents (such as fall from tree, sprained ankle while playing basketball).

Remarks:

For accident, an event will be recorded as accident if it occurred during last one- month. The health disruption that is not recovered which occurred before last one- month will be recorded as type of health disruption in the last one-month period. For example, accidents that occurred during last two- months and caused householder paralyze from the accident until the enumeration. Enumerator will record paralyzed in the type of health disruption.

o. ***Toothache*** is pain on tooth or gums. It might come along with swelling but it does not cover scorbutic.

p. ***Others*** are health disruption by other reasons. For example, bitten by snake, are stabbed by criminal, disaster, loosing appetite for food, headache by fever, digestion disruption, **non- repeated headache**, and other chronicle diseases (such as joint painful, deaf, cataract, gastric problem, etc). On the other hand, other acute illness (such as stomach upset, catching a cold, cannot pee, abscess, eye illness, etc).

Those disruptions probably would appear, therefore do not forget to ask although the respondent does not have health disruption from (a) to (o).

Remarks:

- The chronicle illness sufferer is recorded has health disruption (as the type of his health disruption) although he does not suffer during last one month.
- Health disruption by period or pregnant is recorded as other disruptions.

DETAILS 2 TO 7 DO NOT ONLY REFER TO THE WORST HEALTH DISRUPTION, BUT ALSO COVER ALL HEALTH DISRUPTIONS OF HOUSEHOLDER DURING LAST ONE- MONTH

Detail 2: If you have health disruption, did it disrupt your work, school, or daily activities?

Circles suitable code and record in the box available. If it codes 2, go to Detail 5.a.

Being disrupted is cannot conduct activities (working, schooling, daily activities) as usual normally because of the illness.

Illustration:

1. An employee/ labor does not go to work because of illness; or still go to work but cannot work well; or cannot work with full capacity as usual.
2. A student cannot take active in subject or does not go to school;
3. A housewife cannot conduct the daily activities as usual;
4. A little kid cannot play as usual.

Detail 3: length of being disrupted: … days

Record how many days householder being disrupted to do his daily activities during last one month. Number of the days cannot be more than 30 days, although it has been lasting for more than 30 days, because the time reference is during last one- month.

Length of being disrupted does not only refer to the worst disruption, but also to number of the days of all health disruptions during last one month.

Detail 4: Are you still disrupted now?

Circle one of codes and record in the box available. Circles code 1 if householder "still has health disruption until the enumeration day" and circle code 2 if "No".

Detail 5.a: Have you ever cured yourself during last one- month?

Circles code and record in the box, if it codes 2 go to Detail 6.

Self- curing is effort of householder/ family by doing self- curing **without** visiting health facility or calling doctor or health staff to the house. It covers modern medicine, herbal medicine, being chafed with a coin as a medical treatment, cold compressed, massaged, given cupping suction treatment by applying a heated glass to the skin.

Detail 5.b: Type of Medicine/ Curing procedure used

Circles code 1 if "Yes" or code 2 if "No" for each type of medicine/ curing procedure used.

Traditional medicine is medicine composed by part of plants, animals, minerals, etc. it has been used for generations to heal illness or to keep the health. It could be formed as powder, pieces, liquid, tablet, capsule, ointment, liniment, etc. The

makers could be household, carrying jamu (herbal medicine) seller, pharmacy manufacture, etc. The medicines composed by pharmacy manufacture or Jamu company have registration number in Health Department by the first code TR (Traditional) such as various brands of domestic Jamu (made in Indonesia), TRI (various brands of imported traditional) such as various brands of imported traditional medicines, TRL (various brands of licensed imported traditional medicines).

Modern medicine is medicine used by western medical system. It could be in form of tablet, caplet, capsule, syrup, powder, salve, suppository (for hemorrhoids), and inhaler (for Asthma that sprayed to the mouth to be inhaled). It is made by pharmacy manufacture, packaged with register code number to Health Department. They start from 1-3 alphabets followed by digits. The alphabets are DTL (Trademark of Local Limited Medicine), DKL (Trademark of Strong Medicine), etc. Some of them need doctor prescription to be purchased in pharmacy (although it can be purchased without prescription out of pharmacy, such as Tetra capsule and anesthetist). Some of them can be purchased without prescription in pharmacy, drugstore, drugs stand, or stall (such as kinds of influenza medicine brands, various headache medicine brands).

Others such as natural supplement foods (example: Sunchlorella, Squalen, Omega 3, Nuskin, Chicken essence, collagen, etc). Tonic drink such as Kratingdaeng, M-150, Bachus D, Kaki Tiga, Adem Sari, Lasegar, with the first registration code number MD (Domestic Product) or ML (Imported Product), having one's back rubbed with a coin, massaging.

Detail 21.d: Amount of costs for self- curing taken by household

Record amount of the costs taken by household during last one- month in Rupiah referring to the health disruption that had self- curing. If it did not take cost write "free" on the points and let the answer box blank.

Remarks:

a. Costs taken by household are medicine price purchased regarding to the health disruption (without considering whether the medicine had been taken all).

   Illustration:

- ❖ Respondent purchased a bottle of liquid cough medicine Rp 8,500. It is taken half bottle because he had been recover. Record the price of a bottle of liquid cough medicine Rp 8,500.
- ❖ A sachet of Panadol is Rp 3000. Anto was headache and purchased Panadol 3 sachets. Anto felt well after taking 1 sachet. Total costs taken by Anto to cure him are Rp 9,000. It is expenditure for purchasing 4 sachets = Rp 9,000).

b. Medicine given by neighbor, relative, records the expenditure "free".
c. Expenditure of medicine costs that were not taken and unrelated health disruption (as supply) is not included in Detail 5.c.

Detail 6: Have you ever-got outpatient treatment during last one- month?

Circles code 1 if "Yes" and code 2 if "No". Fill the code in the box available. If it codes 2, go Detail 8.

Get outpatient treatments is activity of householder effort that has health disruption to check- up him and be cured by visiting modern or traditional health services without resting. It covers calling health staff to householder's house as well.

Consulting, checking- up, health examination (for Driving license, employee vacancy, promotion), screening (checking up to find out disease as early as possible, such as Pap Smear for womb cancer), normal pregnancy check- up, and immunization is not included outpatient treatment. They are efforts of prevention.

Detail 7.a: How many times did you get outpatient treatment during last one- month?

Record visiting frequency to health service to get outpatient treatment to the box available for each health service. If it is more than 8 times, record code 8 in the box.

Do not forget to ask one by one types of health service to get outpatient treatment from (1) to (10). Respondent probably visited more than one health services during last one- month.

Health Service Facility:

1. ***Public Hospital*** is hospital owned by central government (such as RSCM/ RSUP Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo), Local government (such as RSU Labuang Baji), Indonesian Armed Force (such as RSPAD), or public company (such as Pertamina Hospital).
2. ***Private Hospital*** is hospital owned by private.
3. ***Doctor's Practice*** is personal doctor's practice, general practitioner, dentist, or medical specialist. The practice location could be anywhere such as hospital, puskesmas, sub- puskesmas, or clinic. It common conducted out of working hours.
4. ***Puskesmas*** is a centre for public health, which is health service managed by government. It is responsible to society health service for area of sub-regency, some parts of sub- regency, or kelurahan (example DKI Jakarta). Puskesmas team can go around certain places in its working area to socialize the service as schedule.
5. ***Sub- Puskesmas*** is a unit of health service for society that supports Puskesmas tasks in some areas of puskesmas's working area.

   Remarks: If respondent responded that he got outpatient treatment to Puskesmas, enumerator has to confirm the answer whether it was Puskesmas or sub- Puskesmas.
6. ***Polyclinic*** is place for outpatient treatment managed by private, company, foundation, Indonesia Armed Force, or Departments/ Public Company.
7. ***Health staff's practice*** is personal practice that is conducted by nurse or midwife; they do not conduct it in hospital, Puskesmas, sub- Puskesmas, country maternity hospital, integrated service post, or clinic.
8. ***Traditional healing practice*** is an alternative health service, which is conducted by traditional healer such as dukun/ tabib/ sinshe; it includes service of acupuncture, reflexive massage, spiritualist, radiestesi (it usually uses instrument such as pendulum).
9. ***Country maternity hospital (polindes)*** is a place to assist mothers in the village to give birth. Country midwife leads it.

10. ***Post of Integrated service (posyandu)*** is integrated service place that organizes integrated service, particularly for immunization, mother and child's health, family planning, diarrhea and nutrition prevention (weight measuring and feeding additional food for children under 5 years old). It is managed by society through health cadre under puskesmas's guidance.

Remarks:

1. A doctor who is ill and had self- cure is considered visit doctor's practice although he does not work as doctor but actor/ artist.
2. A wife that visited doctor's practice to consult his husband's illness and then the doctor gave prescription or advice. In this case, the husband is recorded "visited doctor's practice".
3. A nurse who had self- curing is considered visited health staff's practice.
4. Visiting acupuncture or spiritualist doctor's practice is recorded visited doctor's practice.
5. If householder visited hospital or doctor's practice abroad, record it as visiting.

Detail 7.b: Costs taken by Household to Get Outpatient Treatment

Cost of outpatient treatment includes medicine's charge and medicine from prescription, check- up fee, registration fee, injection fee, labor fee, x- ray fee, CT scan fee, USG fee, MRI fee, small surgical operation, and cost for copying letters during last one- month.

Record amount of costs taken by household during last one- month in rupiah.

Remarks:

1. Transportation, eating snack costs are **excluded** cost for outpatient treatment. Normal pregnancy check- up as well as medicine for pregnancy is not outpatient treatment cost.
2. A health consulting through house fixed telephone or printed media by delivering letter; the cost of getting outpatient treatment is free. The expense is counted in telephone bill or stamp, and envelope (R.17 for telephone and R.18 for post items in Block VII.B Non- food Expenditure).

Detail 8: Have you ever stayed in health service during last one- year?

Circle code 1 if respondent ever stayed in health service during last- 12 months, code 2 if never. If it codes 2, go to R.26.

Staying in health service is healing effort of modern or traditional health service where respondent stayed at for one night or more. It includes staying in health service because of normal giving birth or giving birth with illness but **excludes householder that is staying in health service during enumeration**.

Detail 9.a: How long did you stay in health service? = …Days

Records the duration of the staying that has conducted during last one- year in the boxes available for each service. If respondent had it more than once in the same place, count number of the days and the frequency during last one- year.

Detail 9.b: How much was the cost taken by household?

Record amount of fares to stay in health service taken by household during last one- year in Rupiah.

Amount of fares to stay in health service includes medicine's charge, checking-up fee, labor fee, x- ray fee, CT scan fee, USG fee, MRI fee, surgical operation fee, and other direct costs including ambulance charge during last one- year.

Remarks:

1. Transportation costs other than ambulance; expenditure of householder who took care of respondent is excluding.

   If respondent stayed in health service before enumeration period for instance January 2001, and got out of it in enumeration period for instance February 2001; expense to stay in heath service is all fares that was taken by household from January to February 2001.

Q. Block V.B: Health of less than 5 years old children (for Householder ages 0 – 59 months)

DETAILS 10.a to 12.b ARE FOR HOUSEHOLDER AGES 0-59 MONTHS OLD

Detail 10.a: Age = … months old

Records the age of children less than five years old in months.

In order to anticipate age of the children, there are some procedures to estimate or to count age. They are:

a. Ask birth certificate or other notes made by his parents. Experience shows that the mistake appears in birth year, although the birth dates and months can be determined right.
b. Composing conversion or "moving scale" agreement of Arabic calendar and Christian's. In some regions, Arabic calendar is more recognizable than Christian calendar.
c. Recording date, month, and year of important event in region or national.
   Example: General Election, mount explosion, flood, fire, head of village election, etc.
d. Comparing to neighbor's child that his age is known, and estimating some months older or younger.

Calculation of children less than five years old is in complete month, the rest in days is not counted. A child who is 3 years 4 months and 22 days old would be recorded in month: (3 x 12) + 4 = 40 months. Filling procedures in Detail 10.a are:

10.a. Age: 40 months old | 4 | 0 |

Detail 10.b: If R.10.a = 00, Age = …Days

A child, who was just born and his age was more than one-month-old, records 00 in Detail 10.b. A baby, who was 21 days old, the filling procedures are:

10.a. Age in month: 0 month | 0 | 0 |

10.b. Age in days: 21 days | 2 | 1 |

Detail 11: Who was the Birth Helper?

Records in box **a** code of the **first** birth helper and records in the box **b** for the **last** birth helper these questions are to figure out the helper of his mother while

giving birth. The giving birth process started from his mother was helped when she felt that she would give birth until she gave birth the baby. A mother who gave birth might be helped by one type of birth helper such as traditional healer (dukun) and midwife.

Giving birth process is process of the birth of fetus from uterus to the world. It started by the signs giving birth such as pain in the stomach repeatedly, with blood, mucus, and liquid of fetal membrane; the birth of the baby, cutting the umbilical cord, and placenta releasing. Duration of normal give birth is some hours or teen hours.

A mother, who gave birth without anyone help is, recorded in code others.

Illustration: when a mother would give birth, a midwife would help her in Puskesmas. Since the umbilical cord waylaid the baby, the midwife took the mother to the nearest hospital to have surgical operation by gynecologist.

Answer:

11. Who helped the giving birth process?

(Record code → to the box)

1. Doctor	4. Traditional Healer	**The First**
2. Midwife	5. Relative/ family	a. [2]
3. Other Paramedics	6. Others	**The Last** b. [1]

Remarks:

If mother was helped by more than one helper, for example by midwife and traditional healer record the helpers as respondent's.

If she was helped by the same helper, contents of the first and the second box has to be similar.

Detail 12.a: Did the baby have mother's milk?

Circle code 1 if “Yes” or code 2 if “No”, and record in the box available. If it codes 2 and the baby was less than 11 months old, interview is done for the related householder. Interview other householders if any.

Suckling on the breast is if mother’s nipples that suckled by the baby had milk and drunken by the baby, even a little. Mother who suckled could be biological mother or not biological mother.

Remarks: Baby who had mother’s milk through bottle is categorized having mother’s milk.

Detail 12.b: Duration of the baby to be fed by mother’s milk

If the baby had been fed in Detail 12.a, ask how long he had been fed, either with or without supplement food. Record the answer of duration in the box available in month by completing below.

QUESTIONS IN DETAIL 13.a and 13.b ARE FOR HOUSEHOLDER AGES 0-11 MONTHS

Detail 13 is to figure out the exclusive mother’s milk and milk substitute feeding to baby who is 0-11 months old.

Detail 13.a: Did baby have mother’s milk during last 24- hours?

Circles code 1 if “Yes” or code 2 if “No”.

Mother’s milk given during last 24- hours refers to 24 hours before enumeration.

Detail 13.b: Yesterday/ last night, did the baby have food or beverages other than mother’s milk?

Record code 1 if “Yes” or code 2 if “No”. Kinds of food and beverages other than mother’s milk are:

a. ***Baby powder milk*** is formula milk
b. ***Thick water from cooked rice*** is kind of food often fed to infants as milk substitute
c. ***Fruits*** such as banana, papaya, orange, tomato, and avocado.
d. ***Baby biscuit*** is biscuit for infants such as Farley biscuit.

e. ***Rice flour porridge*** is kind of porridge made from rice flour and milk with or without sugar. It is made by household or produced by manufacture such as Promina, and SUN.

f. ***Milk porridge*** is kind of porridge made from rice flour and milk. Household or manufacture such as Promina, Nestle, SNM, and SUN makes it.

g. ***Steamed rice/ rice porridge + vegetables*** is steamed rice or rice porridge that added by vegetables such as spinach or carrot or other vegetables while being cooked.

h. ***Steamed rice/ rice porridge animal side dish/ concerning plants side dish + vegetables*** is steamed rice or rice porridge that added by liver or egg or tofu or soybean cake and vegetables such as spinach or carrot or other vegetables while being cooked.

i. ***Others,*** such as honey or juts had vegetables, mung bean porridge, or chicken porridge.

Remarks:

Infant is considered to have exclusive mother's milk if response in Detail 13.a is "Yes" and Detail 13.b is "No". He is considered to have mother's milk as well as he took medicine/ vitamin because of the illness or immunization (probably he had mineral water or tea to take the medicine/ vitamin).

R. Block V.C: Characteristics of Education (for Householder ages ≥ 5 years old)

This block is to collect information on education, which is including number of school participation, dropped- out, the highest education that is attending or ever been attend, level of students presentation at school, the highest graduation certificate, and percentage of illiterate population.

Schooling is when a person follows the education program in a formal education institution under Education ministry or other ministry actively***.***

People who are registered and active are persons who are registered and studying in formal education institution actively.

Formal education program consists of:

a. ***Elementary Education Program***. It includes elementary school, Elementary School for handicap, and Islamic Elementary School. It covers junior high school/ vocational and Islamic junior high school as well.
b. ***Intermediate Education Program***. It includes senior high school (SMU), Islamic senior high school (MA), and vocational those are managed by Education ministry and other department.
c. ***Advance Education Program.*** It covers:
    1. ***Degree Program*** is a program that stresses academic skills formatting. Academic skills are skills to recognize a research in education field, technology, or art managed by Advance education institution. It includes bachelor, under graduate, postgraduate, and doctoral program.
    2. ***Non- degree Program*** is a program that stresses professional skills formatting. Professional skills are skills to apply knowledge in education field, technology, or art. It covers diploma I to diploma IV, and specialist (level I and level II).

Detail 14: School Participation

The record will be coded 1 to 3. If the answer codes 1, go to the questions in Detail 19.

Does not/ never schooled is never or is not registered and does not/ never follows education program in a formal education institution.

Still schooling is a person who is registered and following education program in a formal education institution.

Stop schooling is ever been registered and followed an education program in a formal education institution, but he is not registered and does not follow the program when enumeration is conducted.

Remarks:

1. Person who takes Package A is:
    - Never school at elementary school is categorized “never school”
    - Ever schooled at elementary school is categorized “does not school”

2. Diploma I program is diploma program that is managed by formal institution education.

Detail 15.a: Grade and Type of The highest education attending/ ever attended

The answer is one of code from 01 to 11

Grade and type of the highest education attending/ ever attended is the highest education, which ever been attended by respondent who does not school anymore or attending by a respondents who is schooling.

Elementary School/ Islamic Elementary School is 5/ 6/ 7 years school or other types at the same level (school for handicap, etc).

Junior high school/ Islamic Junior High School/ Vocational, etc is the first Intermediate level school, either general or vocational, Islamic or other schools that are the same level {MULO, HBS 3 years, high school for handicap, home economic high school, technical school, economic high school, farm school, school for teacher, school for Islamic teacher, administration staff course (KPA), and training for religion judicature staff

Senior High School/ Islamic Senior High School, Etc is senior high school (general), Islamic high school, etc (HBS 5 years, AMS, and senior administration staff course (KPAA)).

Vocational School is the second Intermediate level school. It covers Social works school, Industry school, Art school, musical instrument school, Musical school, technical school, economic school, and agricultural technical school. It also includes school for sports teacher, school for teaching handicap students, 6 years Islamic teacher training, school for kindergarten teacher, teacher's course, chemistry analyst school, pharmacist assistant school, midwife course, x- ray regulator school.

Diploma I/II Program is a program managed by university.

D III Program is a program to have diploma degree from Academy/ University.

Example:

a. Indonesia Art of Music Academy
b. Indonesia Art of Dance Academy

c. Foreign Language Academy
d. Company Leader Academy
e. Analyst Chemistry Academy
f. Meteorology and Geophysical Academy

D IV/ Academician Degree Holder is Diploma IV education program, academician degree holder from university

Postgraduate is postgraduate program (Master or Doctoral), specialist 1 and specialist 2, managed by university.

Remarks:

a. Record one of respondent's schools if respondent studies at 2 schools or more

   Example: A kid who studies at public elementary school and Islamic Elementary School will be recorded in public elementary school or Islamic school. It depends on the respondent's answer.

b. Specialist I program is considered as master program while specialist II as doctoral program

Detail 15.b: Education Organizer

Ask about organizer of school in Detail 15.a. The content is one of code from 1 to 3.

Code 1: if the organizer is government institution (such as Education ministry, Religion Affair, Health Ministry, etc) including Indonesian embassy.

Code 2: if the organizer is private institution or personal.

Code 3: if the organizer is foreign, and not Indonesian Embassy.

Illustration:

Government: Education Ministry (Public Elementary School, Junior high school, senior high school, University of Indonesia, Institute Technology of Bandung), Health Ministry (Academy of Nutrition), Agriculture ministry {Junior Agriculture School (SMPP), Academy of Fishery (AUP), Social Affairs {Social Welfare Institute (STKS), Religion Affairs {(Public Islamic Teacher School (PGAN), Public Islamic Institute (IAIN), Islamic High School (MAN)}.

Private : Indonesian Teacher Union (PGRI), Persit Kartika Candra Kirana, Kosgoro Foundation, Muhammadiyah, Saint Ursula, Attahiriyah, Assyafiiyah, Al Azhar, Aisyiah.

Detail 16: For respondent who is still schooling in Elementary School – High School (R.1= 2 & R.3.a= 01 to 07), Number of absences during last one- month (other than holiday)

This question is to figure out *net attendance rate* of householder who studies in elementary and high school. Although he is registered in school, there is a possibility he does not involve in school activities.

Record number of absences during last one- month beside formal holiday or school's holiday. The maximum record is 26 days.

Detail 17: The Highest Level/ Class That Is Attending

The record will be code from 1 to 8.

Remarks:

a. Record code 8 for respondent who is graduated.
b. Record code 6 for respondent who is bachelor and now taking/ ever taken master program.
c. Record code 7 for respondent who is Bachelor and now taking/ ever taken doctoral program.
d. Record code 5 for respondent who is attending/ ever attended the highest class of undergraduate program.

Graduated is completing all subjects and pass the final examination at the highest class in academy/ university, either public or private, and have graduation certificate. A person who did not attend the highest class but pass the final examination is considered graduated.

Remarks:

We can collect information of grade/ class from respondent who is attending/ ever attended university/ academy by system of semester credit unit by asking this question:

"How many credits have you taken?" Converse the answer by these procedures:

0 - 30 credits ≈ grade 1

31- 60 credits ≈ grade 2

61- 90 credits ≈ grade 3

91 -120 credits ≈ grade 4

≥121 credits ≈ grade 5

Illustration:

1. Attending/ attended Grade of student who completed 30, 31, and 65 credits is:

Credit Completed	Attended Grade	Attending Grade
30 credits	1	2
31 credits	2	2
65 credits	3	3

2. Respondent who is taking extension program from academy/ diploma III program and have his credits conversed. His grade is based on the conversed credits plus the competed credits.

Detail 18: The Completed Highest Education

The record will be code 1 to 9.

Graduated from School is a completing lesson by passing final examination of a grade or an education level in public or private school and authorizing graduation certificate. An individual who did not take a part in lessons of the highest grade but passing the final examination is considered graduated from school.

Does not/ never schooled is never or is not registered and does not/ never follows education program in a formal education institution as well as individual that is not/ not yet graduated from kindergarten school but does not go to elementary school

Code 1: Not/ not yet graduated from Elementary School/ Islamic school/ the Same Level school is ever attended a- 5/ 6/ 7 years Elementary school or other schools that is the same level. An individual who was graduated from 3 years elementary school or other schools at the same level is not considered being graduated from elementary school.

Code 2: Graduated from Elementary school/ Islamic Elementary School is completing a- 5/ 6/ 7 years Elementary school or other schools that is the same level (school for handicap's, package A1- A100, etc).

Code 3: *Junior high school/ Islamic Junior High School/ Vocational, etc* is the first Intermediate level school, either general or vocational, Islamic or other schools that are the same level {MULO, HBS 3 years, high school for handicap, home economic high school, technical school, economic high school, farm school, school for teacher, school for Islamic teacher, administration staff course (KPA), and training for religion judicature staff

Code 4: Graduated from Senior High School/ Islamic Senior High School, Etc is graduated from senior high school (general), Islamic high school, etc (HBS 5 years, AMS, and senior administration staff course (KPAA)).

Code 5: Graduated from Vocational School is graduated from vocational school, which is the second Intermediate level school. It covers Social works school, Industry school, Art school, musical instrument school, Musical school, technical school, economic school, and agricultural technical school. It also includes school for sports teacher, school for teaching handicap students, 6 years Islamic teacher training, school for kindergarten teacher, teacher's course, chemistry analyst school, pharmacist assistant school, midwife course, x- ray regulator school.

Code 6: Graduated from Diploma I/II Program is graduated from a Diploma I/ II program managed by university.

Code 7: Graduated from D III Program is graduated from a program to have diploma degree from Academy/ University.

Example:

a. Indonesia Art of Music Academy
b. Indonesia Art of Dance Academy
c. Foreign Language Academy
d. Domestic Government Academy
e. Public Relation Academy
f. Government Administration Academy
g. Company Leader Academy

h. Analyst Chemistry Academy
i. Meteorology and Geophysical Academy
j. Statistic Science Academy
k. Health Supervisor Academy
l. Armed Force Academy, etc

A student who studies in the 4th/ 5th level in an academy that does not issue diploma certificate, his completed highest education is Senior High School

Code 8: Graduated from Diploma IV/ Academician Degree Holder is graduated from Diploma IV education program or hold academician degree holder from university

Code 9: Graduated from Postgraduate is graduated from postgraduate program (Master or Doctoral), specialist 1 and specialist 2, managed by university.

Filling sample:

1. A respondent was graduated from senior high schools in August 1998 and now does not attend school. The records are:
   Detail 14 codes 3, Detail 15.a codes 5 and 15.b codes 1, Detail 16 is blank, Detail 17 codes 8, Detail 18 codes 4.
2. A respondent used to study in Japanese Department in a Public University. He quitted his study when he was in the second level in November 1997 since he was lack of money. He was graduated from Senior High School belongs to Islamic Foundation.
   The records are:
   Detail 14 codes 3, Detail 15.a codes 5, Detail 15.b codes 1, Detail 16.b is blank, Detail 17 codes 2, and Detail 18 codes 4.
3. Respondent takes package A program (and ever- attended a Public Elementary School to grade 4.
   Detail 14 codes 3, Detail 15.a codes 1, Detail 15.b codes 1, Detail 17 codes 4, and Detail 18 codes 1.
4. A respondent used to study at the first level in Law Faculty of a Private University. He recently studies at the 4th level in Dentistry Faculty of a public university. He was graduated from Physics subject in Senior High School.

The records are:

Detail 14 codes 2, Detail 15.a codes 10, Detail 15.b codes 1, Detail 17 codes 4, and Detail 18 codes 4.

Remarks:

a. A respondent is in the 5th grade in elementary school, or the 2nd grade in Junior High School, or the 2nd grade in Senior High School but has been pass the final test in Elementary School, or Junior High School, or Senior High School (has graduation certificate/ STTB). Record his graduation certificate Elementary school, or Junior High School's, or Senior High School's.

b. If respondent reported that he is attending program that is lower than the program he is completed, probes by re- asking the same question. If it is true, take a note in the note block.

Detail 19: Able to read and write

The record is code 1, 2, or 3. Code 1 if respondent can read and write roman's characters. Code 2 if respondent is only able to read and write characters other than roman's, such as Arabic's, Chinese's, etc. Code 3 if respondent cannot read and write either roman's or other characters.

Able to read and write is able to read and write simple words/ sentences in certain characters.

Remarks:

a. A blind person who is able to read and write Braille characters is classified able to read and write.

b. A handicap that was able to read and write, but since the invalidity cannot read and write is classified able to read and write.

c. Person who can read but cannot write or the contrary is considered unable to read and write.

L. Block V.D: Matters of Pertaining Manpower (For Householder ages ≥ 10 Years Old)

This block consists of 11 details, from Detail 20 to Detail 30. In general, the objective of this block is to collect information of labor force condition of people in productive age. It covers activities during last one- week, number of working hours, business field, and type of job, job status, income, and wage/ salary. In particular, it is to figure out number of working people.

DETAILS 20.A TO 30 ARE FOR HOUSEHOLDER AGES ≥ 10 YEARS OLD

Detail 20.a: Did you conduct these following activities during last one- week?

Circle code 1 for each activity if respondent answer "Yes" or code "2" if respondent answer "No".

Work is an activity to gain profit or revenue, at least for one hour during last one-week. The- one hour work has to be conducted continues and it cannot be interrupted.

Activity covers working, attending school, taking care of house, cannot conduct activity because of invalid, too old, etc such as taking course, having sport, recreating.

Last one- week is 7 days in series and ends one day before enumeration. If enumeration date is February 10, 2002, Last one-- week is from February 3 to 9, 2002.

Remarks:

a. A person who uses his profession for his own household needs is considered working. For example: doctor who cures his householder, a builder who repairs his house, and a tailor who makes his clothes.
b. A person who leases machine/ agricultural instruments, industrial machine, party equipment, transportation tools, etc is categorized working.
c. A servant is categorized working, either as householder of the Employer or not.
d. A person who leases farmland to other side based on result- sharing is categorized working if he takes the risk or manages the business.
e. A freelance worker who works in agricultural or non- agricultural section based on job order is considered seeking job (did not work).

f. A prisoner (sent to jail for less than 6 months) who conducts activities such as planting, making furniture, etc is considered did not work.

g. A professional singer of boxer who is in training for increasing his skill is considered working.

Attending School is studying in formal school. It does not cover the respondent who is in vacation.

Taking care of household is taking care of household or assisting to take care of household without being paid.

A homemaker or the children who conduct domestic activities such as cooking, washing, etc are categorized taking care of household. Nevertheless, the servant who conducts the same activities and being paid is categorized working.

Others are activities other than working, schooling, and taking care of household. It covers respondent who cannot conduct activity such as old people, invalid/ handicap, and pension's acceptor (did not work anymore).

Other category consists of 2 groups:

(a) Having sport, taking course, recreation, and social activity (joining organization, community self- help, etc)

(b) Sleeping, relaxing, playing, and does not conduct any activities.

Activity that is compared to figure out the activity in-group (a), which took most of the time.

Detail 20.b: Regarding activities 1 to 4 that answered, "Yes". Which activity spent most of your time during last one- week?

If detail 20.a has more than one code 1, ask which activity spent most of the time. Circle one of codes 1 to 4 based on the respondent's answer. If it codes 1, go to Detail 9.

Major activity is activity that spent time the much among activities. Count the time by comparing with time for working, schooling, taking care of household, and others (taking course, having sport, and recreating). Spare time that is used to visit family friends group (arisan), relaxing, sleeping, and playing is not counted as comparison arguments.

Illustration:

Bahtiar is a student in a private university. He attends university for 2 hours every day, from Monday to Friday. After that, he works at Advertising bureau 3 hours per day. In this case, he spends most of his time for working.

Go to Detail 22 if Detail 20.a.1 codes 1.

Detail 8: Do you have a job/ business but temporarily did not work during last one- week?

Circle code 1 if respondent answered, “Yes” or codes 2 if “No”.

Having a job but temporarily did not work is respondent who has a job/ business but did not work during last- week by certain reasons such as, ill, leave, waiting for harvest, or striking.

Respondent who is categorized having Job/ Business but temporarily did not work is:

a. Professional worker who did not work because of illness or waiting for the next order. They are massager, singer, traditional healer, and narrator and puppeteer of traditional shadow play.
b. Professional worker who was waiting for job order in his practice place, which is in his house (the activity is mixed with household’s activities) or does not authorize location.
c. Permanent staff, public or private employee who did not work because of leaving, illness, absent, striking, or suspended since the company stops the activities for some times. Machine problems, no more raw materials, etc might cause it.
d. Farmer who manages the farmland but temporarily did not work because of illness or waiting for the next order such as rice harvesting or rice planting.

Remarks:

- An individual who was accepted to work but did not started to work yet when being enumerated is not considered working
- Non- professional worker such as free worker, digger, and farm labor that temporarily did not have order or did not conduct “Working activity” is not considered temporarily did not work. If a week before he sought order or waited for order from his customer, he is considered “seeking job”.

Detail 22: Were you seeking job?

Circle code 1 if respondent responded, “Yes” and codes 2 if “No”.

Seeking Job is activity for having job.

Seeking job in Detail 9 prefers position of employee or self-employed.

Remarks:

- It is possible that seeking job activity not only conducted during last one- week. It could be conducted before last one- week and waiting for responses during last one- week. Therefore, it covers individual who submitted application form and waiting for the response.
- Freelancer who was **waiting for job order** from the customer is categorized seeking job. It covers construction labor that was waiting for job order.

Seeking job includes:

a. Respondent who works but was seeking new job
b. Respondent, who was suspended and would be re-called, but was seeking new job.
c. Respondent who worked at least for one hour during last one- week, and was trying to have new job.
d. Respondent who has never worked and was trying to have job.
e. Respondent who have ever worked but quitted or fired and was trying to have new job.
f. Respondent who was attending school or taking care of household and was trying to have new job.
g. Free worker who was seeking for job order, or waiting for job order from his customer.

Detail 23: were you preparing a business during last one- week?

Circle code 1 if the answer is “Yes” or 2 if it codes ”No”.

Preparing a business is activity to prepare **“new”** job/ business in order to gain income/ profit on self- risk, with or without paid/ unpaid worker. **Preparing means conducting** the real action such as collecting capital, instruments/ equipment,

searching location, organizing business license, etc. It does not cover planning, or taking business course.

Preparing business in Detail 23 refers to *own account worker* or *employer who employs temporaries worker/ unpaid worker.*

Remarks:

Preparing a business activity is not only during last one- week, it can be conducted before last one- week and still preparing a business during last one- week.

Preparing a business includes respondent who does not have business and during last one- week was:

a. Collecting capital, either money or in- kind for a business by saving **(having definite plan)**. It covers leaning on other person or other foundation.
b. Organizing business license
c. Searching location
e. Respondent who has been bankrupt/ quitted, but preparing a business while enumerated.

Persons that work with status other than “running a business” (worker/ employee/ staff, free worker, and unpaid worker) and preparing a business when being enumerated.

Illustration:

1. Bagio was making a pushcart to sell meatballs. The capital was from his relatives.
2. Nadio was purchasing beauty kits to open a beauty salon after completing the course. The capital was from bank 2 days ago.
3. After being fired, Toga was borrowing a motorcycle from his brother a week ago to have Motorcycle rent..
4. Dullah was searching location to open telecommunication shop after being bankrupt from his clothes selling 8 months ago.
5. Karni who is a lecture was organizing business license for her pharmacy.

Preparing a new business DOES NOT cover business expansion such as adding selling commodity types, opening new branch, trying a new business, etc.

Illustration:

1. Mrs. Aminah is a midwife who has private service in her house. Three weeks ago, she purchased kinds of clothes and bags to sell.
2. Karyo is a gado- gado (mixed vegetable with peanut sauce) seller. To complete his business, he purchased the equipment yesterday.

In these cases, Mrs. Aminah and Karyo were not categorized preparing a business because they already had a business.

DETAILS 24 and 25 ARE ASKED IF DETAIL 22= 2
And DETAIL 23= 2
BOTH HOUSEHOLDER THAT WORKS/ TEMPORARILY DID NOT WORK OR DOES NOT WORK

Go to Block V.E If Detail 20.a.1 = 2, Detail 21= 2
And One of Detail 22 or Detail 23= 1

Detail 24: Main reason why did not seek a job or preparing business

Not sure to have a job. It is a reason for respondent who never had a job although he have sought job time-to-time.

Have a job but does not start to work. It is a reason for respondent who has a job but does not start to work while being enumerated.

Schooling, taking care of household, has a job/ running a business, old/ sick. These are reasons for respondent because he is schooling, taking care of household, or has a job already/ runs a business. These reasons are for respondent who thinks that he has good income and good time as well. Respondent probably has good saving or good income by renting the house. Some respondents think that they are old or ill and unable to find a job.

Circle the suitable code. If respondent responded more than 2 responses, probe the main reason. If the response is “Others”, records it in the place available.

Detail 25: If there is a vacancy, will you take it?

Circle code 1 or 2 as respondent’s answer. This detail is asked to householders in working age, both working or jobless. It is to figure out how far an

individual willing to work or accepting a job but does not active to find a job (Detail 25 = 1). A respondent is categorized willing to have a job if the spontaneous response is “Yes”. However, if he gave some conditions such as “depends on the salary” or “depends on the job”, etc, he is not categorized willing to have a job (Detail 25 = 2).

DETAIL 26 TO DETAIL 30 IS ASKED IF THE HOUSEHOLDER IS WORKING/ TEMPORARILY DOES NOT WORK;
IF DETAIL 20.a.1 = 1 or DETAIL 21 = 1.
GO TO BLOCK V.E IF DETAIL 20.a.1 = 2 AND DETAIL 21 = 2

Detail 26.a: Number of working days=…days

Write number of working days during last one- week in the box available.

Working day is day when an individual conducts working activity at least for one hour continues during last one- week.

Detail 26.b: Number of working hours of all works every day during last one-week.

Write all number of hours of working days during last one- week in each box. Count the hours, and then record in the box available after completing the digits.

Number of working hours is time interval (in hour) that is spent to all works during last one- week. The counting starts from one day before (the 7^{th} day), 2 days before (the 6^{th} day), and so on to 7 days before (the 1^{st} day). Counts the hours and copy to the box.

Remarks:

a. Count working hours of employee/ staff that has permanent working hours by eliminating the break time or absence. If he works overtime, count the overtime.

b. Count working hours of mobilizing seller from time leaving the house to the time he goes home. Eliminate them with the time that was not used to work. The

counting covers shopping materials, cooking, preparing the food to sell, selling, and arranging the selling instruments.

Filling Procedures:

1. Ask the working hours everyday as respondent's answer. Fit it to the enumeration date.

   Illustration: enumeration starts on Friday, February 14, 2001. The working hours filling starts from Thursday (February 13, 2001), Wednesday (February 12, 2001) to Friday box (February 7, 2001).

2. Count the hours during last one-week one digit behind comma and fill it to the box at the right side after completing.

   Illustration:

a. Number of working days: 6 days

b. Number of working hours of ***all works*** everyday during last one week:

Mon	*Tue*	**Wed**	*Thu*	**Fri**	**Sat**	**Sun**	*Total (Hours)*
7,0	8,0	7, 0	7,0	5,5	6,0	-	40,5

6

4	0

- Total working days: 6 days
- Total working hours: 40,5 hours, completed to 40

The maximum total working hours to record in the box is 98 hours. If it is more than 98 hours, record 98 in the box available but record the real hours in the places available.

Details 27 to 30: Main Job

Regulation to determine an activity a main job is:

- considered as main job.
- If respondent has more than one job during last one- week, a job that **took most of the times** is considered as main job. If each job took the same time, a job that gains the largest profit/ revenue is the main job.

A person considers has more than one work if he manages the jobs separately. A farm labor although works for some farmers (separate management) is categorized has one job.

Remarks:

1. A respondent was leaving and during the time he did not conduct other activities. His main job is the job he left.
2. A respondent who was leaving and during the time he conducted other activities. His main job is one of activity he conducted.

Illustration:

a. A marketing manager of Real Estate Company was leaving his job and during the time, he/she did not conduct other activities. His main job during last one-week is marketing manager of the Real Estate Company.
b. A doctor at General Hospital Sumber Waras was leaving during last one week. During the time, he assisted his wife to sell sports equipment. His main job during last one-week is selling sports equipment.
c. A farmer, besides planting paddy in his own field, he also planting paddy in other people's during last one week. The farmer is categorized has 2 jobs, planting paddy in his own paddy field and farm labor although the business field is the same (agricultural). One of those jobs that spent most of the time is the main job. If they took the same times, the job that gained the biggest income.
d. A respondent who works at paddy field in the morning and planting vegetables for different persons is categorized has one job that is planting food crops.

Detail 27: Business Field/ field of main job of working place during last one-week

Write the business field of main job during last one week completely to 3 digits code. Coding in the box will be conducted at BPS, and using 2000 Indonesian business field standard classification (KBLI). Since the 2000 SUSENAS did not classify economic activities in Indonesia based on business field/ section (9

sections), but based on category (18 categories) and main category (63 main categories).

Business field is field of activity of business/ work/ company/ office where an individual works.

See conversion of KLUI 1997 and KLUI 1999 in table of conversion below:

Table of Conversion

Category and Main Group of 2000 Indonesian Business Field Standard Classification (1997 Indonesian Business Field Classification) to Business Sector/ Section of 1990 Indonesian Business Field Classification

2000 Indonesian Business Field Standard Classification (1997 Indonesian Business Field Classification)			1990 Indonesian Business Field Classification	
Category	Category Title	Main Group	Section	Section Title
A.	Agricultural, the Hunt, and forestry	**01** and **02**	**1**	Agricultural, Plantation, Animal Husbandry
B.	Fishery	**05**		
C.	Mining and Excavation	**10** to **14**	**2**	Mining and Excavation
D.	Manufacturing Industry	**15** to **37**	**3**	Manufacturing Industry
E.	Electricity, Gas and Water	**40** and **41**	**4**	Electricity, Gas and Water
F.	Building Construction	**45**	**5**	Building Construction
G.	Grocery and Retail, Car and Motorcycle Reparation, and private and household goods	**50** to **54**	**6**	Trading, Restaurant, and Accommodation Service
H.	Accommodation Supplying and Food and Beverages Supplying	**55**		
I.	Transportation, storing, and communication	**60** to **64**	**7**	Transportation, Storing, and Communication
J.	Financial Agent	**65** to **67**	**8**	Financial Institution, Real Estate, Leasing, and Company Service
K.	Real Estate, Leasing, and Service Company	**70** to **74**		
L.	Government Administration, Defense, Obligation Social Guarantee	**75**	**9**	Public/ Social/ Personal Service
M.	Education Service	**80**		
N.	Health Service and Social Activity	**85**		
O.	Public/ Social/ and Personal Service	**90** to **93**		
P.	Personal Service that serves Household	**95**		
Q.	International Foundation and other Extra International Foundation	**99**		
X.	Activity that does not have clear limitation rule	**00**	**0**	Activity that does not have clear limitation rule

01. Agricultural and The Hunt
- 011. Food Crops Agricultural, **Plantation, And Second Crops**
- 012. Animal Husbandry
- 013. Combined Agricultural or plantation with animal husbandry
- 014. Agricultural/ Plantation/ Animal Husbandry Service
- 015. The hunt/ catching and looking after wild animal

02. Forestry
- 020. Forestry

05. Fishery
- 050. Fishery

10. Coal Mining and Turf Excavation
- 101. Coal mining, turf excavation, and coal gassing
- 102. Coal Briquette Producing

11. Natural Oil and Gas Mining
- 111. Natural oil and gas mining, and **Natural Heat Energy Manufacturing**
- 112. Natural and Oil Mining

12. Uranium and Thorium Mining
- 121. Uranium and Thorium Mining

13. Metal Mining
- 131. Iron sand and Iron
- 132. Metal and Tin Mining

14. Stone, Clay, and Sand Excavation
- 141. Stone, Clay, and Sand Excavation
- 142. Unclassified Mining and Excavation

15. Food and beverages Industry
- 151. Meat, fish, fruits, vegetables, oil and fat manufacturing and preserving
- 152. Milk and food from milk Industry
- 153. Rice, flour, and animal feed Milling and shelling
- 154. Other food industry
- 155. Beverages industry

16. Tobacco Manufacturing Industry
- 160. Tobacco Manufacturing Industry

17. Textile Industry
- 171. Textile Waving, Spanning, and Finishing Touch.
- 172. Prepared Textile and carpet Industry
- 173. Crocheting Industry
- 174. Cotton Industry

18. Garment Industry
- 181. Garment Industry except Animal Hair Clothes
  Gypsum, and its production
- 265. Industry of goods from stone
- 182. Prepared Food, prepared goods from animal hair and hair dyeing

19. Leather Industry and Goods from Leather Industry
- 191. Leather Industry and Goods from Leather, including artificial leather
- 192. Leather shoes and sandals industry

20. Wood Industry and Goods from Wood (excluded Furniture), and plaiting goods
- 201. Saw mill and preserved wood, rattan, bamboo, etc. Equipment
- 202. Industry of goods from wood, rattan plaiting goods, bamboo, etc.

21. Paper and goods from paper Industry
- 210. Paper, goods etc from paper Industry

22. Publishing, Printing, and Recording Media Reproduction Industry
- 221. Publishing Industry
- 222. Recording Industry and other activities related to printing, including photo copy
- 223. Recording Media, Film, and Video Reproduction

23. Industry of Coal, Oil Refinery and Manufacturing, Goods from Oil Refinery Results, and Nuclear Fuel
- 231. Industry of goods from coal
- 232. Oil Refinery, Oil Manufacturing, and goods from oil refinery results
- 233. Nuclear Fuel Manufacturing

24. Industry of Chemistry and goods from chemistry material
- 241. Basic chemistry materials Industry
- 242. Other chemistry goods Industry
- 243. Artificial fiber Industry

25. Rubber Industry and Goods from Rubber
- 251. Rubber Industry and Goods from Rubber
- 252. Plastic goods Industry

26. Non- metal mined products Industry
- 261. Glass industry and goods from glass
- 262. Industry of Goods from Porcelain
- 263. Clay Manufacturing Industry
- 264. Industry of cements, calcium and Tools for measuring, testing, etc, excludes optical instruments

266. Industry of asbestos products
269. Industry of mined products other than metals

27. Pure Metal Industry
271. Iron and metal industry
272. Non- iron industry
273. Foundry Metal Industry

28. Metal Products Industry, besides Machine and Equipment
281. Ready to build Metal Products Industry for building, tanks, and Vapor generator
289. Industry of other metals, and metal products manufacturing

29. Machine and Equipment Industry
291. General Machine Industry
292. Machine Industry for special needs
293. Unclassified Household Equipment Industry

30. Machine Industry and Office, Accounting, and Data Processing Equipment
300. Machine Industry and Office, Accounting, and Data Processing

31. Industry of Electric Machine and Its Equipment
311. Electric Machine, Generator, and Transformer Industry
312. Electricity Controlling and Distributing Equipment Industry
313. Electricity and Telephone Wire Industry
314. Battery and Electric Battery Industry
315. Lighting and Bulb Lamp Industry
319. Unclassified electric instrument Industry

32. Radio, Television, and Communication Instrument and Equipment Industry
321. Electric Tube and valve, and Other Electric Component Industry
322. Communication Transmission Instrument Industry
323. Radio, Television, Voice and Picture Recording Instrument

33. Medical Instruments, Measuring tools, Navigation instruments, Optical Instruments, Watch and Bell.
331. Industry of Medical Instrument,
502. Car Maintenance and Reparation
503. Car's Spare parts and Accessories Trading
332. Industry of Optical and Photography Instruments
333. Industry of Watch, Bell, etc

34. Motorized Vehicle Industry
341. Four wheels or more Motorized Vehicle
342. Four wheels or more Motorized Vehicle's Body Industry
343. Four Wheels or more Motorized Vehicle Components and Equipment Industry

35. Transportation Instruments other than Four Wheels Motorized Vehicle or more Industry
351. Ship/ **Boat Manufacturing and Reparation Industry**
352. Train, the spare parts and The Equipment Manufacturing and Reparation Industry
353. Airplane and the Equipment Manufacturing and Reparation Industry
359. Other Transportation Instruments Industry

36. Furniture and Other Manufacturing Industry
361. Furniture Industry
369. Jewelry and Other Manufacturing Industry

37. Recycling
371. Metal Goods Recycling
372. Non- Metal Goods Recycling

40. Electricity, Gas, Vapor, and Hot Water
401. Matters pertaining to Electricity
402. Gas
403. Vapor and Hot Water

41. Clean Water Supplying and Distribution
410.Clean Water Supplying and Distribution

45. Construction
451. Land Preparing
452. Building Construction
453. Building Installation
454. Building Construction Finishing
455. Construction Instrument or Building Destroying Agent and Its Operator Leasing

50. Car and Motorcycle Trading, Maintenance, and Reparation, Vehicle Fuel Retail
501. Car Trading
542. Raw Materials from Agricultural, Alive Animals, Food, Beverages, and Tobacco Products Import

504. Motorcycle, the spare parts, and Accessories Trading, Maintenance and Reparation
505. Fuel Retail

51. Domestic Trading other than Non-Export – Import Car and Motorcycle
511. Trading based on Fee or Contract
512. Domestic Trading of Raw Material from Agricultural, Alive Animals, Food, Beverages, and Tobaccos Products
513. Household Goods Trading
514. Trading of Medium Products of non- food, beverages, and Tobaccos, Second hand and Scrap Goods
515. Machine, Spare part, and the Equipment Trading
519. Other Trading

52. Retail Other than Car and Motorcycle, Private and Household's Goods Reparation
521. Various Goods In- door Retail
522. Food, Beverages, and Tobacco In- door Retail
523. Non- food, Beverages and Tobacco In- door Retail
524. Second hand Goods In- door Retail
525. Out- door Retail
526. Private and Household Goods Reparation

53. Export Trading Other Than Car and Motorcycle
531. Export Trading based on Fee and Contract
532. Raw Materials from Agricultural, Alive Animals, Food, Beverages, and Tobacco Products Export Trading
533. Textile, Clothes, and Household Goods Export Trading
534. Non- Agricultural Medium Goods, Second hand and Scrap Goods Export Trading
535. Machine, Spare parts and the Equipment Export Trading
539. Other Export Trading

54. Import Trading Other Than Car and Motorcycle
Trading
543. Textile, Clothes, and Household Goods Import Trading
544. Non- Agricultural Medium Goods, Second hand and Scrap Goods Import Trading
545. Machine, Spare parts and the Equipment Import Trading
549. Other Import Trading

55. Accommodation, Food and Beverages Supplying
551. Accommodation Supplying
552. Restaurant, bar, and Catering

60. Land Transportation, and Transportation by Pipe Lines
601. Railway Transportation
602. On Road Transportation
603. Transportation by Pipe Lines

61. Water Transportation
611. Sea Transportation
612. River and Lake Transportation

62. Air Transportation
621. Scheduled Air Transportation
622. Unscheduled Air Transportation

63. Complemented and Supported Transportation Activity, and Travel Bureau
631. Loading and Unloading Service
632. Storing, Cold Storage, and Free Trade Area Service
633. Supported Transportation Service other than Loading – Unloading and Storing Service
634. Travel Bureau
635. Packaging and Courier Service
639. Unclassified Supported Transportation Service

64. Post and Telecommunication
641. National Post, Service Post Unit, and Courier Service
642. Telecommunication and Radio Service

65. Financial Agent Other than Pension Fund Insurance
651. Financial Agent (Bank)
652. Other Financial agents (Leasing, Pawning)

66. Insurance and Pension Fund
660. Insurance and Pension Fund

67. Supported Financial Agent Service
671. Supported Financial Agent other than Insurance and Pension Fund

Stock Exchange)
672. Supported Insurance and Pension Fund Service

70. Real Estate
701. Self or Rent Real Estate and Dormitory
702. Real Estate based on Fee/ Contract
703. Tourism area and Water Tourism Accommodation

71. Machine and the Equipment (exclude Operator), Household and Personal Goods Leasing
711. Transportation Instruments Leasing
712. Other Machines and the Equipment Leasing
713. Unclassified Household and Personal Goods Leasing

72. Computer Service and Related Activity
721. Hardware Consulting
722. Software Consulting
723. Data Processing
724. Data base Service
725. Maintenance and Reparation of Office and accounting Machine, and Computer
729. Other Related Activity

73. Research and Development
731. Research and Development of Scientific and Technology subjects
732. Research and Development of Social and Humanities subjects

74. Other Company Services
741. Law and Accounting Service, Tax Consulting, Market Research, and Business and Management Consulting
742. Architect Consulting, technical and Engineer activities, analysis, and Testing
743. Advertising Service
749. Unclassified Company Services

75. Government Administration, Defense and Security Guarantee
751. Government Administration and Socio- Economic Policy
752. International Relation, Defense and Security
753. Social Guarantee

80. Education Service
801. Basic Education Service
802. Intermediate Education Service
803. High Education Service
809. Other Education Services

85. Health and Social Service
851. Human Health Service
852. Animal Health Service
853. Social Service

90. Cleaning Service
900. Cleaning Service

91. Unclassified Organizational Activity
911. Business, Entrepreneur, and Professional Organization
912. Labor Organization
919. Other Organizations

92. Recreational, Cultural and Sports Service
921. Film, Radio, Television, and Other Entertaining Activities
922. News Agent Activity
923. Library, Files, museum, and Other Cultural Activities
924. Sports and other recreational Activities

93. Other Services
930. Other Services

95. Personal Service for Household
950. Personal Service for Household

99. International Foundation and Other Extra International Foundation
990. International Foundation and Other Extra International Foundation

00. Activities that do not have clear limitation rule
000. Activities that do not have clear limitation rule

Writing Example for Business field:

Wrong	Right
Agriculture	Rice's/ Vegetables Agriculture
PT Gita Kencana	Garment Industry/ Batik Fabric in PT Gita Kencana
Transportation	Bus Driver/ Private Transportation

Detail 28: Type of Job/ Position of Main Job during Last One- Week

Write type of main job completely to help the processing, particularly in 3 digit coding at BPS, easier. Use Indonesian terminology; do not use local terminology such as bawon, matun, etc. Type of the 2001 SUSENAS job classification is based on 2000 Indonesian Type of Job Classification (KBJI).

Type of job is type of job that conducted by someone or ordered to someone.

1982 Indonesian Position Classification (KJI)

KJI	DESCRIPTION
0/1	**PROFESSIONAL WORKER AND RELATED POSITION**
01	**NATURAL SCIENCE RESEARCHER AND THE TECHNICIAN**
011	Chemistry Researcher
012	Physics Researcher
013	Other Natural Sciences Researcher
014	Natural Science Technician
02/ 03	**TECHNICAL EXPERT AND THE TECHNICIAN**
021	Architect and City Planner
022	Civil Engineering Expert
023	Electrical Engineering Expert
024	Machine Engineering Expert
025	Chemistry Engineering Expert
026	Metallurgy Expert
027	Mining Engineering Expert
028	Industry Engineering Expert
029	Other Engineering Expert
031	Land Survey Technique and Topography
032	Engineering Image Designer
033	Civil Engineering Technician
034	Electrical Engineering Technician
035	Machine Engineering Technician
036	Chemistry Engineering Technician
037	Metallurgy Technician
038	Mining Technician
039	Unclassified Position of Technicians
04	**PILOT AND PORT OFFICER**
041	Pilot, Air Navigator, and Airplane Machine Expert
042	Port Officer, Nautical Navigator, and Harbormaster
043	Ship Machine Expert
05	**BIOLOGY RESEARCHER AND THE TECHNICIAN**
051	Biology, Zoology, and Related Subject Researcher
052	Bacteriology, Pharmacology, and Related Subject Researcher
053	Animal Husbandry Researcher
054	Agronomy and Related Subject Researcher
055	Biology Technicians
06/07	**DOCTOR, DENTIST, VETERINARIAN, AND RELATED POSITION**
061	Doctor
062	Doctor Assistant
063	Dentist
064	Dentist Assistant

065	Veterinarian
066	Veterinarian Assistant
067	Pharmacist
068	Pharmacist Assistant
069	Diet and Nutrition Expert
071	Senior Nurse
072	Other Nurse
073	Senior Midwife
074	Other Midwife
075	Optometric and Optical Expert
076	Physiotherapist and Handicap Rehabilitation Expert
077	Medical X- ray Technician
079	Related and Unclassified Position of Expert in Health Field and
08	**STATISTICS, MATHEMATICS, SYSTEM ANALYST EXPERT AND THE TECHNICIAN**
081	Statistics Expert
082	Mathematics and Actuaries Expert
083	System Analyst Expert
084	Technician in Statistics and Mathematics Field
09	**ECONOMIST**
090	Economist
11	**ACCOUNTANT**
110	Accountant
12	**Law Expert**
121	Lawyer
122	Judge
123	Attorney
129	Unclassified Position of Notary Public and Law Expert
13	**TEACHER**
131	University and Academy Lecture
132	Senior High School Teacher
133	Junior High School Teacher
134	Elementary School Teacher
135	Pre- school Instructor
136	Out- school Education Instructor
137	School for Handicap Teacher
139	Unclassified Position of Instructor
14	**RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTOR**
141	Muslim Religious Teacher and Other Position in Islam
142	Protestant Clergyman and Other Position in Protestant
143	Catholic Priest and Other Position in Catholic
144	Buddhist Monk and Other Position in Buddha

145	Hindu Priest and Other Position in Hindu
149	Unclassified Religious Position
15	**AUTHOR, JOURNALIST, AND WRITER**
151	Author and Literary Critic
152	Journalist, Reporter, News Presenter, etc
153	Editor, Writer, and Related Position
16	**CARVER, PAINTER, PHOTOGRAPH ARTIST AND OTHER ARTIST**
161	Carver, Painter, and Other Artist
162	Artist and Illustration Designer
163	Photograph Artist and Photographer
169	Unclassified Position of Art Creator
17	**COMPOSER AND SHOW ARTIST**
171	Composer, Arranger, Musician, and Singer
172	Choreographer and Dancer
173	Director and Actress
174	Producer and Show Technician
175	Comedian, Magician, and Circus Player
176	Narrator, Gamelan Player, and Other Artist
177	Master of Ceremony, Announcer, and Other Artist
179	Other Show Artist
18	**ATHLETE AND OTHER POSITION**
180	Athlete, Trainer, Sports Board, and Other Position
19	**PROFESSIONAL WORKER, TECHNICIAN, AND OTHER POSITION**
191	Librarian, Archivist, and Curator
192	Social Sciences Expert
193	Social Worker
194	Officialdom Management Expert
195	Language Expert, Translator and Interpreter
199	Other Professional, Technician, and Other Position
2	**LEADER AND MANAGER**
20	**LEGISLATIVE AND GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION**
201	Legislative Official
202	Government Official
21	**MANAGER**
211	Principal Manager
212	Production Manager (exclude Agriculture Production)
213	Marketing Manager
214	Financial Manager
215	Administration Manager

216 217 219	Human Resources Manager Research and Development Manager Related and Unclassified Position of Manager
3	**EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR AND OTHER POSITION**
30	**ADMINISTRATION SUPERVISOR**
300	Administration Supervisor
31	**GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL**
310	Government Administration Official
32	**STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, TELEPHONE AND TELEX OPERATOR**
321 322 323 329	Stenographer and Typist Telephone Operator Telex Operator Related and Unclassified Position of Stenographer, Typist, Telephone, Telex Operator
33	**BOOK KEEPER, CASHIER, TREASURER, AND RELATED POSITION**
331 332 333 339	Book Keeper and Related Position Cashier and Related Position Treasurer and Related Position Related and Unclassified Position of Book Keeper, Cashier, Treasurer
34	**CALCULATOR MACHINE AND DATA PROCESSOR OPERATOR**
341 342 349	Accounting Machine and Calculator Operator Computer and Data Processor Operator Calculator, Data Processor Operator and Related Position
35	**LEADER AND SUPERVISOR IN TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION FIELD**
351 352 353 354 355 359	Head of Train Station Head of Port Head of Airport Head of Post Office Head of Telephone and Telegraph Office Unclassified Position of Supervisor in Transportation and Communication Field
36	**LAND TRANSPORTATION POSITION**
360	LAND TRANSPORTATION POSITION
37	**DISTRIBUTIOR AND COURIER**
371 372	Mail Delivery Courier Administrator

38	**COMMUNICATION INSTRUMENT OPERATOR**
380	Radio, Telephone, and Telegraph or Other Communication Instruments Operator
39	**ADMINISTRATOR AND RELATED POSITION**
391	Storing Administrator
392	Production and Material Planning Administrator
393	Office Administrator (Report and Correspondence)
394	Receptionist and Travel Bureau Administrator
395	Librarian and Archivist
399	Administrator in Related Field
4	**MARKETING POSITION**
40	**GROCERY AND RETAIL SALES MANAGER**
400	Grocery And Retail Sales Manager
41	**GROCERY AND RETAIL TRADING AUTHORIZER**
410	Grocery And Retail Authorizer
42	**SALES SUPERVISOR AND PURCHASING STAFF**
421	Sales Supervisor
422	Purchasing Staff
43	**TECHNICAL INSTRUMENT SALESMAN AND TECHNICAL CONSULTANT**
431	Technical Instrument Sales And Technical Consultant
432	Salesman and Industrial Product Sales Agent
44	**SALESMAN OF INSURANCE OF BUILDING LEASING AND LAND, VALUABLE CERTIFICATE, COMPANY SERVICE, AND AUCTIONEER**
441	Insurance Salesman
442	Land of Building Sales Marketing/ Leasing
443	Valuable Certificate Salesman
444	Company Service Salesman
445	Auctioneer and Appraiser
45	**RETAILER AND RELATED POSITION**
451	Salesman, Sales Clerk, and Sales Promotion
452	Traveling Salesman, Sidewalk Salesman, and Salesman
490	Unclassified Salesman and Purchasing Staff
5	**SERVICEMAN**
50	**CATERING AND ACCOMMODATION MANAGER**
500	Catering and Accommodation Manager
51	**CATERING AND ACCOMMODATION AUTHORIZER**

510	Catering and Accommodation Authorizer
52	**HOUSEHOLD MANAGER AND RELATED POSITION**
520	Household Manager And Related Position
53	**CHEF, WAITRESS, AND RELATED POSITION**
531 532	Chef Waitress
54	**RELATED AND UNCLASSIFIED POSITION OF SERVANT AND HOUSEHOLD WORKER**
540	Related and Unclassified Position of Servant And Household Worker
55	**BUILDING GUARDIAN, MAINTAINER, AND RELATED POSITION**
551 552	Building Guardian and Maintainer Building Cleaner and Related Position
56	**LAUNDRY AND RELATED POSITION**
560	Laundry and Related Position
57	**HAIR DRESSER, BARBER, BEAUTY CARE AND RELATED POSITION**
570	Hair Dresser, Barber, Beauty Care And Related Position
58	**SAFE GUARDIAN AND SECURITY**
581 582 589	Fireman Special Police and Security Related and Unclassified Position in Safe Guardian and Security
59	**OTHER SERVICEMAN**
591 592 593 599	Guide Funeral and Body Embalming Care Health service Other Services
6	**AGRICULTURE POSITION INCLUDING PLANTATION, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, FORESTRY, AND THE HUNT.**
60	**AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY MANAGER AND SUPERVISOR**
600	Agriculture And Animal Husbandry Manager And Supervisor
61	**FARMER AND BREEDER (AUTHORIZER)**
611 612 613	Mixed Crops Farmer Specific Crops Farmer Breeder
62	**AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY WORKER**
621 622	General Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Worker Worker of Second Crops Agriculture (Paddy, Cotton, Sugar Cane,

	Vegetables, Spices, etc)
623	Worker of Perennial Crops Agriculture (Rubber, Tea, Oil Palm, Coffee, Fiber and Vegetables
624	Animal Husbandry Worker
625	Milk Animal Breeder
626	Bird Breeder
627	Seeding and Planting Worker
628	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Machine Operator
629	Worker of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry
63	**FORESTRY MANAGER, HOLDER OF RIGHTS TO ENGAGE FOREST, FORESTRY SUPERVISOR AND WORKER**
630	Forestry Manager, Holder Of Rights To Engage Forest (HPH), Forestry Supervisor And Worker
631	Forest Tree Feller
632	Forestry Worker
633	Forest Product Picker
64	**FISHERY, THE HUNT AND RELATED POSITION**
640	Fishery Manager, Authorizer, and Supervisor
641	Freshwater Fishery Cultivator
642	Freshwater Fisherman
643	Sea Fish Cultivator
644	Sea Fish Catcher (Other than Ships Captain and Ships Crew)
645	Sea Product Catcher (other than Fish)
646	Hunter
649	Related and Unclassified Position in Fishery and Hunting
7/8/9	**PRODUCTION WORKER AND RELATED POSITION, TRANSPORTATION WORKER, AND UNSKILLED WORKER**
70	**PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR AND FOREMAN**
700	Production Supervisor And Foreman
71	**MINER, EXCAVATOR AND RELATED POSITION**
711	Miner, Prospector, and Excavator
712	Mining Material and Stone Refining Preparation Worker
713	Oil, Natural Gas, and Other Mineral Driller
72	**METAL PROCESSING WORKER**
721	Pure Metal Fusing and
722	Metal Grinding Machine Operator
723	Pure Metal Foundry and re- heating
724	Metal Caster
725	Metal Mold Manufacture Worker
726	Metal Hardening Worker and Heat Regulator
727	Wire and Pipe Manufacture Worker
728	Metal Coating Worker

729	Other Kinds of Metal Processing Worker
73	**WOOD AND PAPER MANUFACTURING WORKER**
731	Wood Manufacturing and Preserving Worker
732	Operator of Sawmill, Plywood Pressure Machine, and Related Position
733	Pulp Machine Operator
734	Paper Manufacture and Machine Operator
739	Related and Unclassified Position in Paper, Wood, Bamboo, Rattan, etc Manufacturing
74	**CHEMISTRY MATERIAL MANUFACTURING WORKER AND RELATED POSITION**
741	Machine Operator of Breaker, Grinder, and Chemistry Material Mixer
742	Chemistry Material Processor and Heater
743	Filler and Separator Machine Operator
744	Distillatory and Reactor Instrument Operator
745	Oil Refining
749	Related and Unclassified Position in Manufacturing Chemistry Material
75	**EMPLOYER TO MAKE TWINE, WAVE, KNIT, DYE, BATIK, AND RELATED POSITION**
751	Machine Operator and Fiber Preparatory
752	Machine Operator, Worker to Make Twine, and Rope Roller
753	Machine Installer, Thread Knitter, and Pattern Maker
754	Machine Operator, Thread Waver and Other Position
755	Machine Operator and Knitter
756	Bleaching, Dyeing, and Related Field Worker
757	Batik Worker
759	Related and Unclassified Employer To Make Twine, Wave, Knit, Dye, Batik
76	**LEATHER TANNER AND PROCESSOR**
761	Leather Tanner
762	Leather Processor
77	**FOOD AND BEVERAGES MANUFACTURING WORKER**
771	Grain Grinder
772	Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Worker
773	Butcher and Meat Manufacturing Worker
774	Food Preserving Worker
775	Milk and Milk Product Manufacturing Worker
776	Bread, Cake, and Candy Maker
777	Tea, Coffee and Cocoa Manufacturing Worker
778	Alcohol Drink and Soft Drink Manufacturing Worker
779	Unclassified Food And Beverages Manufacturing Worker

78	**TOBACCO MANUFACTURING WORKER**
781	Tobacco leaves Processor
782	Cigar Manufacturing Worker
783	Cigarette Manufacturing Worker
789	Unclassified Tobacco Manufacturing Worker
79	**TAILORING WORKER**
791	Dress Tailor
792	Dress Tailor from Animal Leather and Hair
793	Hat Maker
794	Pattern Maker and Dress Cutter
795	Machine Hemming and Embroidery Maker
796	Car Upholstery Maker and Related Position
799	Related and Unclassified Tailoring Worker
80	**SHOES AND LEATHER PRODUCT MAKER**
801	Shoes maker and repairer
802	Shoes Part Maker and Related Position
803	Leather Product Maker
81	**HOUSEHOLD WOOD FURNITURE MAKER AND RELATED POSITION**
811	Household Furniture Maker
812	Wood Processing Machine
819	Related and Unclassified Household Wood Furniture Maker
82	**STONE CRUSHER AND CARVER**
820	Stone Processor
83	**BLACKSMITH, APPARATUS MAKER AND APPARATUS MACHINE OPERATOR**
831	Blacksmith, Metal Handworker, and Metal Goods Pressure Machine Operator
832	Apparatus Maker And Related Position
833	Apparatus Machine Installer Operator
834	Apparatus Machine Operator
835	Grindstone Worker, Polisher, and Grinder
839	Blacksmith, Apparatus Maker And Apparatus Machine Operator
84	**WORKER FOR MACHINE INSTALLING, ASSEMBLING AND PRESSURE INSTRUMENT (OTHER THAN ELECTRICITY)**
841	Worker For Machine Installing and Assembling
842	Watch/ Clock, Bell, and Precision Maker
843	Motorized Vehicle Mechanic
844	Airplane Mechanic
849	Machine Mechanic, Worker for Machine Installing, Assembling And Pressure Instrument (Other Than Electricity)

85	**WORKER FOR AIRPLANE INSTALLING AND ELECTRICITY WORKER**
851	Worker for Installing Machine and Electric Instrument
852	Worker for Installing Airplane and Electric Instrument
853	Worker for Assembling Airplane and Electric Instrument
854	Electric Instrument Mechanic
855	Worker for Installing Electricity
856	Worker for Installing Telephone and Telegraph
857	Worker for Installing Electricity Wire Net
859	Related and Unclassified Worker For Airplane Installing and Electricity Worker
86	**VOICE TRANSMITTER STATION AND FILM PROJECTOR OPERATOR**
861	Voice Transmitter Station Operator
862	Acoustic Instrument and Film Projector Operator
87	**PIPE INSTALLER, WELDER, METAL SHEET MAKER AND INSTALLER, AND BUILDING MATERIAL FROM METAL INSTALLER**
871	Pipe Installer
872	Welder
873	Metal Sheet Maker
874	Building Material From Metal Installer
88	**PRECIOUS METAL ACCESSORIES AND GOODS MAKER**
880	Precious Metal Accessories and Goods Maker
89	**CERAMICS AND GLASS GOODS MAKER AND RELATED POSITION**
891	Machine Operator, Ceramics Glass Goods Maker And Related Position
892	Machine Operator, Ceramics and Clay Goods Maker
893	Heater Goods from Glass, Ceramics, Clay and Lime
894	Carver Glass Goods
895	Glass and Ceramics Goods Painter
899	Ceramics And Glass Goods Maker And Related Position
90	**RUBBER AND PLASTICS GOODS MAKER**
901	Machine Operator and Rubber And Plastics Goods Maker (Other than tire maker and rethreaded)
902	Tire maker and rethreaded
91	**PAPER AND HARDBOARD GOODS MAKER**
910	Paper And Hardboard Goods Maker
92	**PRINTING HOUSE WORKER AND RELATED POSITION**
921	Letter Installer and Arranger
922	Printing Press Operator
923	Stereotype and Electrotype Print
924	Machine Operator and Worker to Engrave Print (other than by taking

	picture)
925	Worker to Engrave Print
926	Book Binder and Related Position
927	Photograph Printer
929	Printing House Worker And Related Position
93	**PAINTER**
931	Building Painter
932	Vehicle Painter
939	Unclassified Painter
94	**CRAFT PRODUCTION WORKER AND RELATED POSITION**
941	Musical Instrument Maker and Pitch Arranger
942	Plaiting Goods and Brush Maker
943	Non- Metal Mineral Goods Maker
944	Craved Wood Handicrafts Maker
945	Bamboo Handicrafts Maker
946	Rattan Handicrafts Maker
949	Other Goods Maker and Related Position
95	**STONE MAN, WOOD MAN, AND OTHER POSITIONS IN BUILDING**
951	Stone man and Floor Tile Installer
952	Concrete and Floor Tile Caster
953	Roof Tile and Ceiling Installer
954	Wood Man
955	Plaster Man
956	Isolation and Screen Installer
957	Glass Man
959	Unclassified Positions in Building
96	**STATIONARY MACHINE AND THE SAME KINDS OF MACHINE OPERATOR**
961	Electric Power Station Operator
969	Unclassified Stationary Machine And The Same Kinds Of Machine Operator
97	**MACHINE OPERATOR OF PORTER AND THE SAME KINDS AND PORTER TO MOVE AND SERVE CONTAINER**
971	Unskilled Worker in Port and Container Porter
972	Diesel Machine Wire Installer and Connector
973	Crane Machine Operator
974	Bulldozer Operator
979	Unclassified Porter Machine Operator
98	**WATER AND LAND TRANSPORTATION WORKER AND DRIVER**
981	Boatswain’s Mate and Seaman

982	Seaman of Ship's Machine
983	Engineer of Locomotive and Locomotive Fireman
984	Brakeman, Signalman, and Engineer of Locomotive
985	Driver
986	Coachman
987	Becak Rider and Rider of Other Vehicle with Pedal
989	Unclassified Transportation Worker
99	**UNCLASSIFIED UNSKILLED WORKER**
999	Unclassified Unskilled Worker
X	**UNCLASSIFIED POSITION**
X1	**INEXPERIENCED JOB SEEKER**
X10	Inexperienced Job Seeker
X2	**UNRECOGNIZED OR UNCLEAR POSITION**
X20	Unrecognized Or Unclear Position
X3	**UNCLASSIFIABLE POSITION**
X30	Unclassifiable Position
00	**ARMED FORCES**
001	Army
002	Navy
003	Air Force
004	National Police
009	Other Defense Components

Below is type of Job writing example:

Unclear Writing	Clear Writing
Farmer	Processing/ Taking Care of Farm Land, Main Food Crops (Rice, Corn, Sweet Potato, Soybean, etc)
Flight Company Staff	Pilot; Passenger Luggage Measurer, Airways Administration
International Hotel Staff	Service guests while staying in Hotel; Job Planning, managing and controlling in Hotel
Shoes Manufacture Labor	Preparing rough sole to install to shoes; operating shoes sewing machine, night guardian in shoes manufacture
Building Labor	Painting residence building/ office/ manufacture, digging residence building/ office/ manufacture foundation; Installing tile to building
Hospital Staff	Giving service and advice to patient in hospital; cooking vegetables, meat, fish and other food to patients
Trader	Selling food, beverages, fruits, vegetable by the road; offering sundries goods from house to house

Detail 29: Status/ Position in Main Job during Last one- week

Circle code based on the respondent's answer. If it codes other than 4, go to Block V.E.

Job Status is type of one's position in working. It covers:

Self- employed is working or having business by taking the economic risks by him. It means he takes the production costs, and does not employ paid or unpaid worker. It includes job that needs technology or special skill.

Illustration:

A free taxi driver (unpaid) by rental fee system, Becak driver, Meat balls seller, wood man, stone man, electric man, massager, well digger, newspaper agent, Ojek driver, self working trader, doctor/ midwife/ self service traditional healer, ticket scalper, land broker, house broker, etc.

Working by employing temporary workers or unpaid labor is working or having business by taking the risks by him, and employing temporary workers or unpaid labor.

Temporary workers labor is working with other side or office/ company and paid based on the working hours or job volume.

Illustration:

1. Stall/ shop owner who is assisted by his householder/ unpaid labors and or assisted by other side that is paid based on the working day.
2. Moving trader who is assisted by unpaid labor or other side that is paid when assisting.
3. Farmer who is processing his farmlands who is assisted by unpaid labor. Although the farmer shares the harvest products, the harvester is not considered as permanent labor. Therefore, the farmer is classified as working by family worker/ temporaries worker assisting.

Remarks:

Type of job of Makloon worker is considered as working if he has direct connection to Manufacture/ Company, and considered as labor if she works for person who has makloon job.

Working by permanent/ paid labors assisting is working on self- risk and employing at least one permanent- paid labor.

Permanent/ paid Labor is a person who works for other person or other office/ company and he is paid permanently, whether he has activities or not.

Illustration:

1. Shop owner who employs one permanent labor or more
2. Cigar manufacture owner who employs permanent labors

Labor/ Employee is a person who works for other person or office/ company permanently and receiving wage/ salary either money or in- kind. A labor that does

not have permanent Employer is not considered as labor/ employee. A person would be considered has permanent Employer if he has the same Employer in the last month. It is limited to 3 months for building section.

An agricultural free labor is a person who works for temporary persons/ Employer/ institution (more than one person during last one- month) in agricultural section. It covers household agricultural business or not by receiving wages daily or not; money or in- kind.

Agricultural business covers food crops agricultural, plantation, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and the hunt.

Employer is person or side that orders job by wages dealt.

Employer samples:

1. A rice farmer who employs farm labor to process rice field by daily wages.
2. A plantation owner who employs some persons to pick up coconut fruits by giving wages.

Free- agricultural labor samples are: rice-harvesting labor, rice field digger, rubber taper, lobster harvesting- labor (from lobster pond), picker of coffee, coconut fruits, cloves, etc.

Non- agricultural free labor is a person who works for other person/ Employer/ institution that is temporal (more than one Employer during last one- month), in non- agricultural business by getting wages daily or not, money or in- kinds.

Non- agricultural business includes electricity, gas, and water business, construction/ building, trading, transportation, storing, and communication, financial, insurance, building leasing, land and company service, public service, social and personal service, etc.

Non- agricultural free labor samples are: Unskilled workers in the market, station or other places that do not have permanent Employer, passenger recruiter for public vehicles, mobilizing washing, roller into pellets, unskilled building worker, well digger, free parking man, etc.

Unpaid worker is a person who works for other person but does not receive wages, not money nor in- kinds

Unpaid Worker includes:

1. Householder of the person he helps, such as a wife helps her husband working in rice field.
2. Non- householder but relative of the person he helps, such as relative assists servicing customer in the shop/ stall.
3. Non- householder and non- relative of the person he helps, such as person who helps to plait hat for household industry of his neighbor.

Some Illustrations to determine business field, type of job/ position, and job status are:

1. Safrudin, Darmawan, Nani, Mamat, Dul, and Ramli work for Convection Company owned by Mrs. Ati. Safrudin works as material purchaser, Darmawan controls clothes tailor, Nani as typist, Mamat as driver, Dul sews clothes, and Ramli is the messenger. Her son, Alan as unpaid treasurer assists Mrs. Ati. Mrs. Ati is general manager in the company.

   Business field, type of Job/ Position, and Job status of those persons are:

Name	Field	Type	Job Status
1. Mrs. Ati	Clothes Convection	General Manager of Clothes Convection	Working by permanent/ paid workers
2. Alan	Clothes Convection	Treasurer of Clothes Convection	Unpaid worker
3. Safrudin	Clothes Convection	Material purchasers of Clothes Convection	Worker/ employee
4. Darmawan	Clothes Convection	Tailors Controller of Clothes Convection	Worker/ employee
5. Nani	Clothes Convection	Typist of Clothes Convection	Worker/ employee
6. Mamat	Clothes Convection	Driver of Clothes Convection	Worker/ employee
7. Dul	Clothes Convection	Taylor of Clothes Convection	Worker/ employee
8. Ramli	Clothes Convection	Messenger of Clothes Convection	Worker/ employee

2. a) **Hasan** is a rice farmer that assisted by his wife and children.
   b) **Mrs. Mimin** plaits mat to sell without no-one assistance.
   c) **Prapto** is a personal driver of Mrs. Prayogo and paid.
   d) **Mansyur** sews clothes (tailor) assisted by her wife, **Endang** and during the pick season, he employs some workers.
   e) **Iman** is a bus driver for Jamu Air Mancur manufacture and **his wife**, **Marni**, picking wood in the forest to sell.
   f) **Bonek** is a digger in farmland of **Haji Imron, Haji Nawi**, and **Haji Dul.**
   g) **Sumi** washes clothes in **Mrs. Darya**, **Mrs. Zakaria**, and **Mrs. Eka's** house.

Business field, type of Job/ Position, and Job status of those persons are:

Name	Field	Type	Job Status
1. Hasan	Rice Agriculture	Processing self farmland	Working with temporaries/ unpaid worker
2. Mrs. Mimin	Plastic goods Industry	Plaiting mat from plastics to sell	Self working
3. Prapto	Personal service for household	Personal car driver	Worker/ employee
4. Mansyur	Personal service for Household	Sewing clothes	Self working with temporaries/ unpaid worker
5. Wati	Personal service for Household	Assisting husband to sew clothes	Unpaid worker
6. Iman	Jamu Air Mancur Industry	Truck driver in Jamu Manufacture	Worker/ employee
7. Marno	Forestry	Picking wood in the forest	Self working
8. Bonek	Rice Agriculture	Processing other person's farmland	Free worker in farmland
9. Sumi	Personal service (washes clothes in household)	Washing clothes in some households	Free worker in non- farmland

DETAIL 30 IS ASKED IF DETAIL 29 = 4

Detail 30: How much is the Net Income (money and In- Kind) that you usually receive for one- Month from main job?

Detail 15 is asked if detail 29 codes 4 (employee/ worker/ Staff). Write the net income during last one month as respondent answer, and then go to questions in Block V.E.

Net Wage/ Salary is income of employee/ worker/ Staff in- form of money and in-kind after various contribution, income tax, etc paid by company/ office/ employer. Converse the in- kind revenue to local price.

Write Net Income (money and In- Kind) that usually receives for one- month from main job as respondent's answer

If he gets net wage/ salary for one-month in- form of: *money and in- kind.*

Illustration:

1. Mr. Ahmad is an employee in Government Bank. His salary is only Rp 656,350 and extra- allowance for transportation Rp 200,000 every month. Total salary of Mr. Ahmad is money Rp 856,350

   Filling procedures:

   30. How much is your *net wage/ salary* that usually gets for one month from the main job?
   a. Money : Rp

0	8	5	6	3	5	0	

2. An armed force gets net salary Rp 500,000, rice 50 kg, sugar 5 kg, and meals subsidy Rp 250,000. Local prices for rice is Rp 2,000 per kg, sugar Rp 2,500 per kg. The total salary he gets is money Rp 750,000 and in- kinds (after conversed) are Rp 112,500.

   Filling procedures:

   30. How much is your *net wage/ salary* that usually gets for one month from the main job?
   a. Money : Rp

0	8	6	2	5	0	0	

3. Mrs. Anis is a teacher. She was leaving two weeks before enumeration. She spent her leaving time to wok in beauty salon as hairdresser. She had Rp 200,000 for 2 weeks. The recoding in Detail 20 to Detail 30 is:

   R.20.a.1 = 1, R.20.b = 1, R.26 and R.26.b = record, R.27 = Beauty salon service

   R.28 = hairdresser in beauty salon

   R.29 = 4, R.30 = Rp 200,000 x = Rp 400,000

(Estimated wage for 1 month although she worked for 2 weeks)

RE-ASK IF NET WAGE/ SALARY THAT GOT IS NOT APPROPRIATE

Remarks:

1. For labor/ employee when enumerated just has been working for one week or couple of days, the income for one month has to be estimated.
2. For labor/ employee that usually gets weekly/ half-month net wage/ salary, the income per month will be recorded:
   a. If paid weekly: weekly net wage/ salary x 30/7
   b. If paid every half- month: half- month net wage/ salary x 2

M. Block V.E: Fertility and Family Planning

DETAILS 31 and 34 ARE FOR HOUSEHOLDER WHO IS FEMALE AND EVER MARRIED AGES ≥10 YEARS OLD (BLOCK IV, COLUMN 4 = 2, COLUMN 5 ≥ 10 YEARS OLD, COLUMN 6 = 2, 3 OR 4)

Block V.E is for female who ever- married ages ≥ 10 years old. The objective is to gather characteristics of marriage, number of children born alive, children alive and dead children. Those characteristics are very crucial to figure out total mortality rate and infants mortality rate. Beside those questions, ask the female who is married the characteristics of family planning. **Attempt to interview the related female.**

Detail 31: Age when Married for the First Time

Record age of respondent when she got married for the first time in the points and record in the box available. The age calculation procedures when married for the first time are similar to the procedures to count respondent's age.

Remarks:

A female who gets pregnant without getting married is considered to have divorced while her husband lives (Block IV.A Column 6= 3). If she does not give birth while

being enumerated, record Detail 40 her age during enumeration minus age of pregnancy. If she had given birth, record Detail 40 by estimating her age when gave birth her first kid minus 9 months and the kid's age.

Detail 32: Number of Years in Marriage Union.

Ask how long she was in marriage union. If she married more than once, the duration of being in the marriage union means total years of marriage union. Record 00 for respondent who gets pregnant without getting married.

Detail 33: Number of Biological Children that were born

Number of biological children that were born is number of biological children who were alive when were born from the first marriage until enumeration.

Detail 33.a: Number of Biological Children who was Alive when was born

Records the number of biological sons and daughters, who was alive when was born. Count the number in column Male+ Female.

Biological Children who was alive when was born is biological children when was born showed living signs such as heart beating, breathing, and crying, although only for a while. ***A child who passed away when was born*** (did not show living signs when was born) is excluding.

Detail 33.b: Number of Biological Children who are Still Alive

Record number of biological sons and daughters, who are still alive in the columns suitable. Record the total in column Male+ Female. To anticipate any mistake, first, ask and write number of children who live in and out of this household. **A child who lives out of household and does not have any information is considered alive**.

Detail 33.c: Number of Biological Children who is passing away

Record number of sons and daughters, that was given birth but recently they passed away. Record in the boxes suitable and record the total number in Column Female+ Male.

Remarks:

- Detail 33.a = Detail 33.b + Detail 33.c
- It is suggested to confirm in order to gather right answers. For example: ”to make sure my notes, is that true that you have…(mention contents of Detail 33.a), that are sons and daughters who are alive and …(mention contents of Detail 33.c) who passed away. If there is any mistake, repeat the questions and correct the wrong digit.

IF THERE IS NO BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN WHO WAS BORN ALIVE, STILL ALIVE, OR PASS AWAY, BOX MUST BE FILLED BY 00

Detail 34: Have you ever- used (Traditional/ Modern) contraception instruments/ Method?

Circle code 1 if respondent or the spouse has ever used contraception instruments. If it codes 2, **go to Block VI or interview other householder**.

DETAILS 35.D to 38 ARE FOR HOUSEHOLDER WHO IS FEMALE AND MARRIED AGES ≥10 YEARS OLD

This part’s objective is to gather information of the knowledge and application of contraception instruments/ methods. Contraception instrument is instruments/ methods applied by couple to prevent or to delay pregnancy. Topic that is related to contraception and family planning is a sensitive and private topic. Respondent might feel embarrass and not easy to talk about. Enumerator has to show that it is not disgraceful. Ask the questions in the same way as asking other questions. If respondent was not sure to respond, ensure her that no matter what the respond is, it is confidential and the same questions are asked to other females.

Notice that all questions about etiquette of applying contraception instruments by man are for respondent’s husband, without considering whether she is still with the man. If respondent got married more than once, do not notice with which husband she applied one of contraception instruments/ methods.

Detail 35: Do you apply contraception instrument/ method?

Ask respondent whether she applies one of contraception instruments to prevent pregnancy. If she responded, “Yes”, circle code 1. If she responded, “No”, ask questions to **other householder or go to block VI.**

Detail 36: Which contraception instrument/ method do you apply?

Circle code of contraception instruments/ method as respondent has answered and then fill in the box available. If she applies more than one instruments/ methods, record the last instrument/ method she applied. In general, referring time to applying instrument/ method is 30 days.

Woman Medical Operation/ Female sterilization is surgical operation to a woman to prevent pregnancy by tying fallopian tube. Stress that the operation objective is to prevent woman not to have more children. Sometimes, operation to take uterus was conducted by other reasons, not to protect woman from pregnancy. In this case, sterilization is operation to a woman not to have more children.

Man Medical Operation/ Male sterilization is small surgical operation to a man in order to prevent pregnancy of his spouse.

Intra Uterus Device (IUD) instrument made from soft rubber/ copper, small size, forms like spiral, letter T, fan, etc. It is applied in uterus to prevent pregnancy in long term.

Contraceptive Injection is one of method to prevent pregnancy by injecting kind of liquid to body every month or three, or six months.

Remarks:

Injection validity term is 1, 3 or 6 months. An injected woman is considered to apply contraception instrument/ method as long as the validity term was not over. If it is over and she does not have re- injection will not considered to apply contraception instrument/ method. Therefore, respondent that is categorized to apply contraceptive injection is the woman that has been injected in the period of 1, 3, or 6 months before enumeration date.

Norplant/ Implant is six small- metal sticks applied under the upper arm skin or injection under the skin to prevent pregnancy. A respondent would be considered

to apply implant/ Norplant if the last implant/ Norplant applied less than 5 years before enumeration.

Control birth pill is set of pill that taken everyday to prevent pregnancy. A female would be considered to take contraception pill, if she took it since her last period everyday. A respondent who takes pill everyday but forget to do it for 2 days so that she took 2 pills in the next day

Condom is one of contraception instruments made from rubber and forms like balloon. Man while having sexual intercourse to prevent his woman from pregnancy applies it. The referring time of condom application is the last coitus that is 30 days before enumeration. People would be considered to apply condom, if since the last period until the last coitus, the spouse applied it.

Intra vagina/ Tissue/ Female Condom is kind of tissue put in vagina before having coitus. The referring time is the last coitus that is 30 days before enumeration.

Traditional contraception instruments/ methods are:

a. ***Calendar System.*** This method is based on the thought that a woman, who does not have coitus in certain days when she is in fertile period, will be avoided from pregnancy. This method is unlike abstinence, which does not have coitus for couple of months without considering the fertile period in order to avoid pregnancy. To convince that the respondent understands, stress it by saying that this method gives priority to " avoid having coitus during the fertile period". If the woman did not want to have coitus in this month for certain days, it does not mean she applies calendar system. She does not have not to have coitus to prevent pregnancy. A respondent is considered to apply this method if she applied it in the last- 30 days before enumeration and she is convinced that she just had coitus out of the her fertile period since the last period.
b. ***Interrupted Coitus*** is a method conducted by man to anticipate his sperms come into the woman's womb by taking out his penis before ejaculation. The time refers to the last coitus during the last 30- days.
c. ***Other traditional methods***, such as absence to have coitus, taking herbal medicine (jamu), or massaging.

Stressing:

a. During interview, ask the application of contraception methods/ instruments one by one carefully. Each method/ instrument has different valid and effective period.
b. Abortion is a method to abort fetus. It excludes in contraception methods/ instruments. The other term is MR *(Menstrual regulation).*
c. If respondent applies calendar system and condom, instrument/ method she applies is condom (the smallest code).

If the column records code 9, **ask another householder or go to Block VI.**

Detail 37: Where did you have the last contraception instrument/ method?

Ask respondent where she had the last contraception instrument/ method.

Midwife practice is a midwife that has personal service in a place other than hospital, Puskesmas, sub- Puskesmas, Country Maternity Hospital (Polindes), Integrated Service Post (Posyandu) or clinic.

PPKBD is Assistant of Village Family Planning Builder.

Pharmacy is a place to sell medicine that has pharmacist as guarantor and license from local health department.

Drug store is a place to sell the limited- free medicine, free medicine, and probably traditional medicine. Sometimes it breaks the law by selling the medicine that is supposing has doctor's prescription. It has pharmacist assistant and license from health department.

Others, such as PLKB, Family Planning Post, PPKBD, traditional healer (dukun/ tabib/ sinshe), acupuncture, and reflexive massage, spiritualist, and radiates (a healing method by using pendulum).

PLKB is Field Staff of Family Planning.

Family Planning Post (Pos KB) is a post for Family Planning Service.

PPKBD is Field Staff of Family Planning Assistant.

Other information see remarks of Detail 7.a

Remarks:

If location to purchase and apply instrument/ method is different, for instance; respondent purchased IUD in pharmacy and applied it in Midwife's practice. In this

case, use source of service approach; the last location to purchase contraception instrument is in Midwife's practice (R.37 = 5).

Detail 38: How much did it cost to have the last family planning service?

Write the cost took to have the last family planning service. The expenditure covers service charge and contraception instruments. If it did not take cost, write, "free" in the points and let the box blank.

Remarks:

1. For respondent who applies contraception pills, the cost is price of the pills that applied for 30 days (1 strip).
2. For respondent who applies condom, the cost is price of the condom that applied in the last period (30 days).

N. Block VI: Housing and Settlement

This block consists of 32 details. The objective is to figure out the welfare of household from housing and settlement point of view. Most of information about this block is gathered based on head of household's or other householder's information. Enumerator cannot have question and answer sessions when recording type of roofs or type of walls. Interview for these questions are confirmation.

Detail 1: Authorization Status of Residence building

Circle one code from 1 to 7 based on the respondent's response and fill in the box available. Status of the residence has to be seen from the side of the household that lives in.

Self- authorization. If the residence belongs to the household or one of householder when being enumerated. A house that purchased by bank installment system or leasing is considered as own house.

Rent, if head of household or householder rents the residence in certain period, such as for 1 or 2 years, based on term of agreements between the owner and the tenant. The payment system is various. The tenant might conduct pre- paid system

or installs based on the agreement. At the end of agreement, the tenant has to leave the house or re- new the agreement.

Lease, if head of household or one of householder leases the house by paying the fares regularly and continues without having time limits.

Official house, if the house belongs to the office where one of householder works in with or without paying.

Free of charge to rent other person's, if the house is from other side, this is other than relative's/ parent's and the household lives in the house without giving any payment.

House belongs to parents/ relative/ family, if the house belongs parents/ relative/ family and does not take any charge to live in.

Others, if the house cannot be classified into the categories above, such as communal house, ethnic house.

Detail 2: Type of the Widest Roof

Circle one of codes of the widest roof of the physical building where the household lives in and then fill in the box available.

Roof is a cover of the top of a building so that the people who live under protected from the sun, the rain, etc. For multistoried house, roof is the top part of the building.

Concrete roof is roof that is made from mixed of cement, pebble, sand, and water.

Roof- tile is roof that is made from formed and burned clay. It covers concrete roof- tile (made from mixed of sand and water), fiber cement roof tile, and ceramics roof- tile.

Shingle is roof that is made from piece of thin wood ulin (very hard wood, from Kalimantan) or stone wood.

Iron- sheeting roof is roof from iron- sheeting. It could be in form of flat, wave, and decrabond (iron- sheeting that coated by epoxy and acrylic).

Asbestos roof is roof that is made from mixed of asbestos fiber and cement. The common from is wave.

Palm leaves roof is roof from palm tree fiber. Its common color is green.

Others are type of roof other than the types mentioned above, such as board, bamboo, leaves, etc.

Detail 3: Type of Widest Wall

Circle one of codes of the widest wall of the physical building where the household lives in and then fill in the box available.

Wall is out side of/ border of building to other physical building. If the building has more than one type of the same width wall, the widest wall is the wall that has higher value (the smallest code).

Masonry wall is wall from arranging brick and covered with plaster.

In some regions, there is wall from plaited bamboo with the ± 1m x 1m width. It is framed by beam of wood and covered with plaster. This type is categorized as **bamboo**, but if the plaiting is wire, it is categorized as others. In other region, there is kind of wall that is made from pair of bricks and covered with plaster but the wood pole. It is 1 to 1,5 m distance. This type of wall is categorized as **Masonry wall.**

Detail 4: Type of the widest Floor

Circle one of codes of the widest floor of the physical building where the household lives in and then fill in the box available.

Floor is house foundation from **ground** or **non- ground** such as ceramics,

Detail 5: Floor space = …m^2

Record the floor space where the household lives in and copy to the available (m^2).

Wide of floor space is wide of floor to lives on and used for household's needs as well as limited to the roof. The parts that are not for daily needs, such as rice barn, animal livestock stable, drying floor, or business room (stall, shop, etc), are excluded in the floor space calculation. For the multistoried house, the floor space is total space of all stories that lived in.

For a residence that lived by more than one household, floor space of each household is floor space that used communally divided by number of households plus the personal floor space of the related household.

Remarks: Record the floor space an in- door garden that has roof or a garden beside the house but under the roof.

Detail 6.a: Source of Drinking Water

Ask the source of drinking water used by household. Circle the suitable code and copy to the box available.

Notice that the question is to ask the SOURCE. If the household obtains water from spring, which is channeled to house, then the source of drinking water is spring. If respondent use water from some sources chooses the source of drinking water, that household uses its most volume.

Water in package is water that produced and distributed by a company in bottle (500 ml, 600 ml, 1 l; 1,5 l; or 19l) and glass. The brands are such as Aqua, Moya, 2 Tang and VIT.

Running water is water that produced by purification and sanitation process before being distributed to customers through an installation, which is water pipe. Water Company (PAM), Local Water Company (PDAM), or Water Management Body (BPAM) authorizes this source of drinking water.

Remarks:

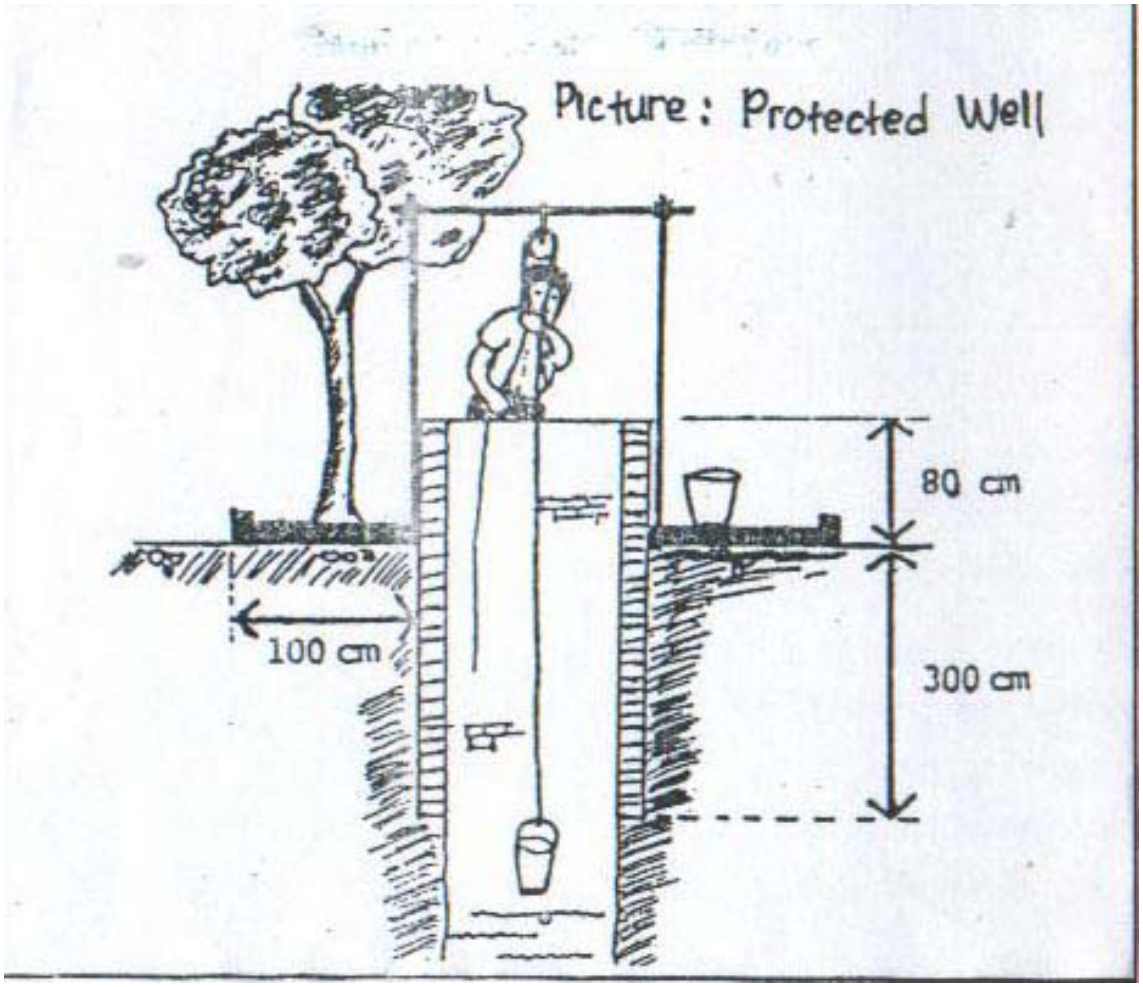
1. Households that drink water from plumbed pipe, which is purchased from water carrying seller or taken from neighbor, is, considered having running water as source of drinking water.
2. Households that drink water from spring or rain that is caught by using plumbed pipe or hard plastic pipe is considered having spring or rainwater as source of drinking water.
3. Households drink water from rainwater during rain season and purchasing water during dry season. The source of drinking water during last one- month is the source that households use its volume the most.

4. Households that drink water from river, lake, well, and water rain by using **water purifier machine** are considered having **running water** as water source.

Pumped water is water ground that taken by hand- pump, electric pump, or windmill, and drilled well.

Well water is water from dig ground. The water is taken by using water dipper or pail, with or without pulley.

Protected well (code 4) is round of the well protected was protected by wall at least 0,8 m above the land and 3 meter beneath the ground, and had cement floor 1 m from round of the well.



Remarks:

Household that uses **protected well** as source of drinking water but it uses **pump** (hand pump or electric pump) to take the water is considered having **the protected**

well if the well is opened. However, it will be considered using pump if the well is covered.

Spring is source of drinking water at the ground surface where it comes naturally. It will be categorized as protected (code 6) if the source is protected from waste.

Others are source of drinking water other than the sources above such as lake water or dam water.

Be careful in determining source of drinking water of household. Households in some regions channelling the river water, spring, or mount spring to the houses by bamboo or hard plastic pipe. In this case, the source of drinking water is river water, spring or mount spring, not running water

Detail 6.b: If Detail 6.a = 3 to 7 (pump/ well/ spring). How long is the distance between the sources to the nearest feces disposal or garbage disposal or waste container?

Ask the distance between the sources to the nearest feces disposal or garbage disposal or waste container. It is either in the household or in the neighbor. Circle the suitable code and copy to the box available.

Detail 16: How to obtain drinking water

Circle the suitable code and copy to the box available.

Subscribing is purchasing the drinking water as well as the drinking water in package by subscribing.

Direct purchasing is purchasing the water from Public Hydrant and Water Terminal (TAHU) that managed by Water Company (PDAM/ PAM/ SAM).

Purchasing from Water Seller is purchasing the water from the carrying water seller.

Does not purchase is obtain the water by self- effort without having to pay.

Remarks:

1. If respondent give the neighbor wage to take water from dam. It is classified as purchasing water.
2. Purchasing “AQUA” (mineral water) from water seller not the agent is classified as purchasing from seller.

Detail 8: Drinking Water Facility Utilization

Circle the suitable code and copy to the box available. Drinking water facility covers drinking water installation managed by PAM/ PDAM or Non- PAM/ PDAM as well as well and pump.

Installation managed by Non- PAM/ PDAM might uses the same water purification method as PAM/ PDAM or different from PAM/ PDAM such as distributing water from spring to house by pipe or bamboo.

Remarks:

1. Household that utilizes water from river, lake, and rain is categorized do not have facility, unless there is a business unit or household purifies the water-by-**water purifying machine**.
2. Household that purchases drinking water from carrying water seller or drinks the drinking water in package is considered does not have facility.

Self- utilization; household utilizes the facility by itself.

Sharing; some households utilizes the same facility.

Public; every household can utilize the same facility by walking (on foot) to the facility for less than 1 hour.

None; household does not own facility otherwise the nearest drinking source is > 2,5 km. Catches water from river or rain is not considered authorizing facility.

Detail 9.a: Toilet Facility

Circle the suitable code and copy to the box available.

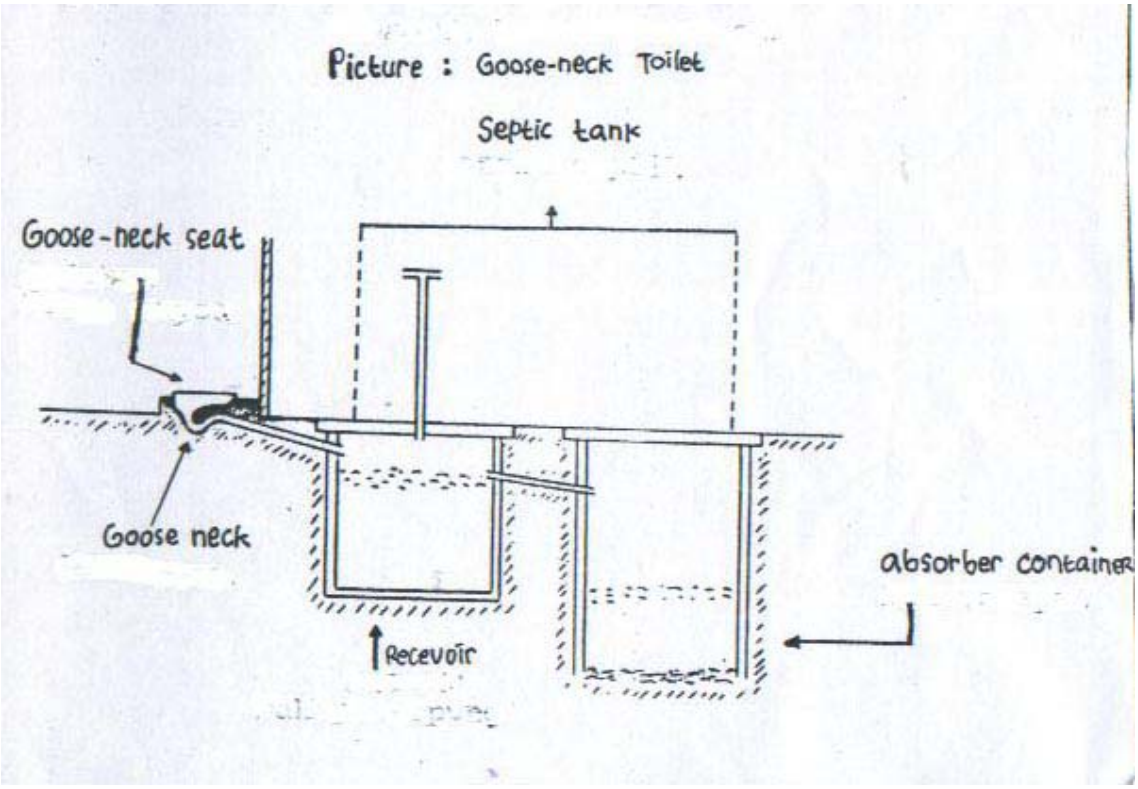
Toilet Facility is facility for household to defecate by utilizing toilet. Toilet Facilities are categorized into 3 categories; self- utilization, sharing; and public.

If Detail 9.a codes 4, go to Detail 9.c.

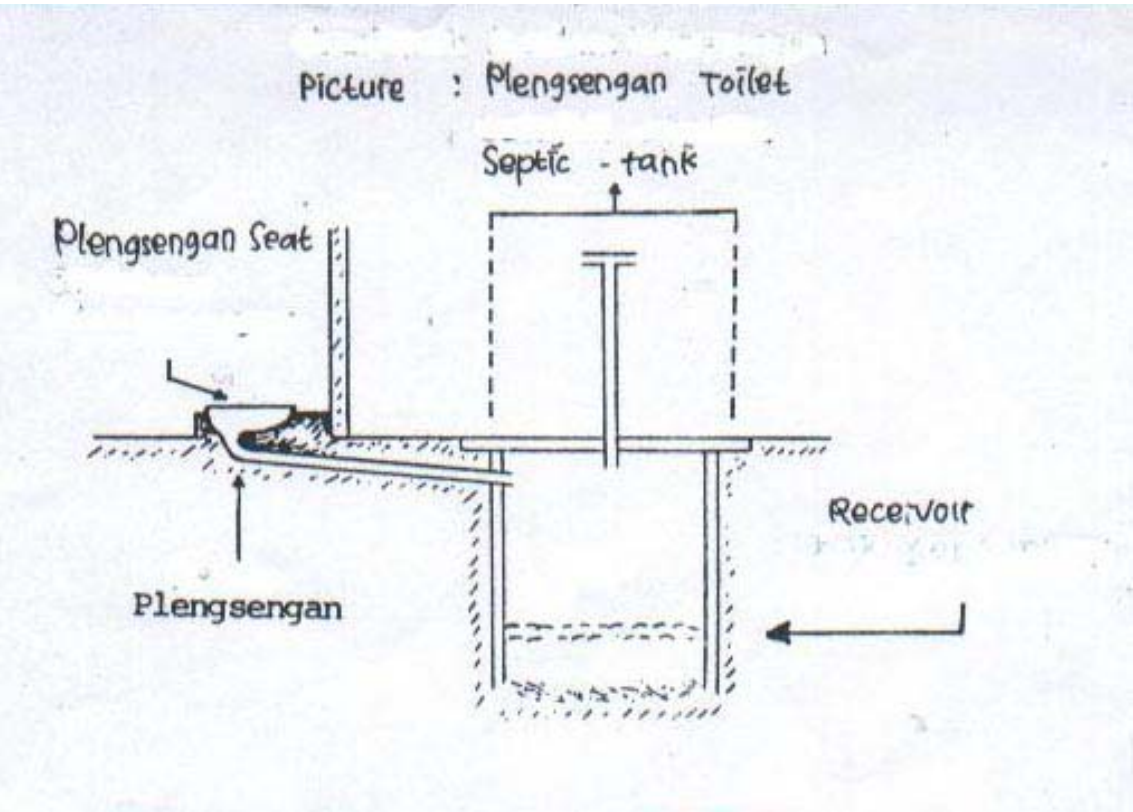
Detail 9.b: Type of toilet

Circle the code suitable and copy to the box suitable. Type of toilet is place for sitting or squatting that used in the toilet.

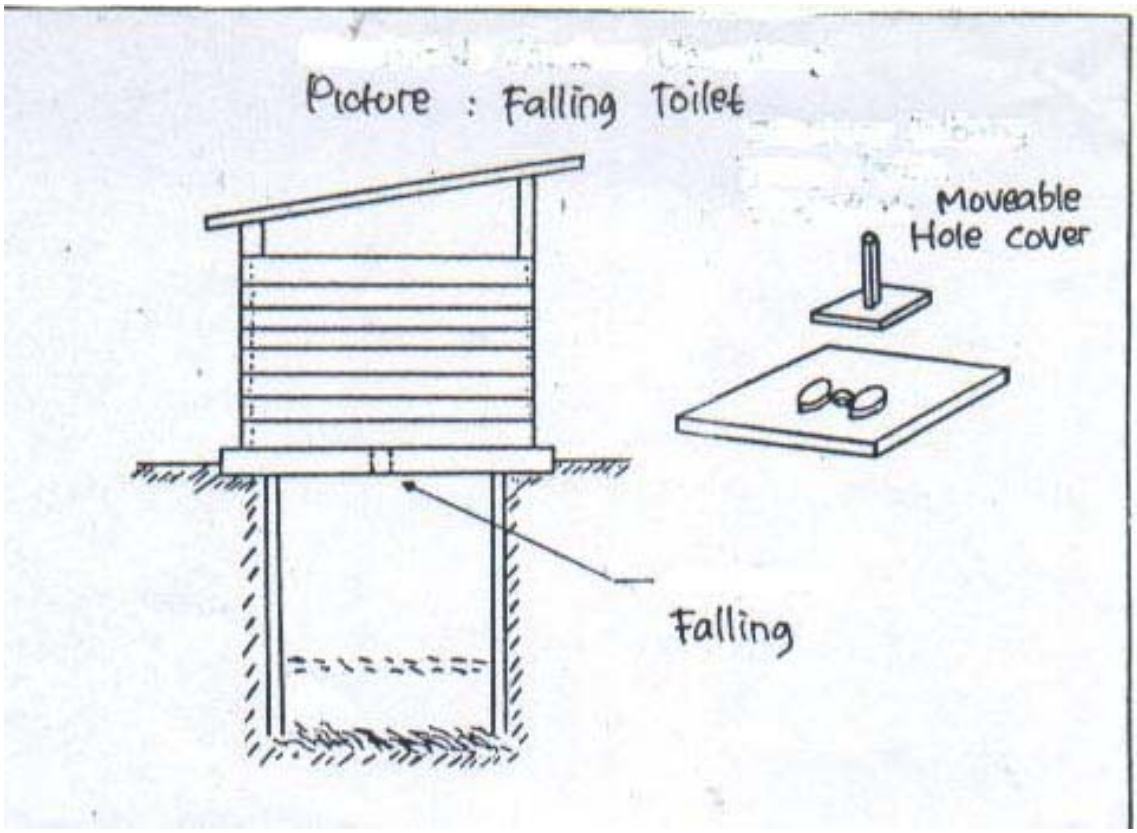
a. ***Gooseneck*** is a toilet that has U line (as gooseneck) under the sitting place to intercept and retain water so that the smell of feces cannot come out.



b. ***Plengsengan*** is toilet that has flat line leans to the feces disposal under the seat.



c. ***Cubluk/ falling*** is toilet that does not have line so that the feces fall to the disposal directly.



Detail 9.c: Final Feces Disposal

Circle the suitable code and copy to the box available.

a. ***Tank*** is the final disposal in form of disposal container. It is made from brick/ stone or concrete, with or without absorption container.

   The tank of some public toilets such as in City Park is a barrel from metal or wood. It could be detached to move to the disposal container. This kind is considered as tank as well.

b. ***Pond/ rice field.*** The feces are thrown to the pond/ rice field.

c. ***River/ Lake/ Sea.*** The feces are thrown to the river/ Lake/ Sea.

d. ***Ground hole***. The feces are thrown to the ground hole that does not have wall (un-waterproof).

e. ***Sea/ yard/ garden***. The feces are thrown to the sea, yard, or garden.

f. ***Others***. The feces are thrown to the place other than that of mentioned above.

Detail 10: Source of Lighting

Circle one of the source of lighting code that respondent utilizes, and then copy to the box available. If respondent utilizes more than one source of lighting, choose the source that has higher value (the smaller code).

Remarks:

Non- PLN (State Electricity Enterprise) Electricity is source of electricity lighting that managed by institution or side other than PLN as well as the company that used source of lighting from battery, generator, and electric power station by sun that is not managed by PLN.

Source of lighting from kerosene such as kerosene pressure lantern and gas lamp is classified in code 3. Other kerosene lamps such as kerosene wall lamp or oil lamp are covered in code 4. Code 5 covers candle, carbide lamp, castor oil lamp, and candlenut lamp.

Household is categorized installing electricity from PLN both using volumetric or not.

Detail 11: If Source of Electricity is PLN (R.10 = 1). Power =?

Circle one of suitable code of electricity power as installed at household. Copy it to the box.

O. Block VII: Expenditure of Household

The objective of this block is to record all expenditure of household consumption. It is divided into 2 expenditure groups, they are:

1. Food Expenditure, and
2. Non- food Expenditure

Total expenditure and source of main income of household is recorded in this block as well. Expenditure of food and non- food consumption that is listed is expenditure of household/ householder needs. It does not cover expenditure of household business, or to give to other side. Expenditure that recorded in food consumption is value of food that has been consumed during the referring time (*consumption approach*). For non- food consumption, we use *delivery approach*

concept, which is items that purchased or gained from other side for household needs.

Below are some types of expenditure, which is non- household consumption and not recorded:

1. Rice or other food material that is used to make food to sell, party, or to give to other side.
2. Food that is given to worker in household business or to worker that is not householder.
3. Furniture or equipment that is purchased to give to other side that is not householder or as gift.
4. Items that is purchased to give to other side (non- householder) as gift.

Filling of Block VII, Detail 1 to 28.

Block VII.A: Food Expenditure during last one- week

The block is to record household consumption during last one- week. For Detail 1 to 15, record in column 2 total expenditure of each consumed food during last one- week. Detail 16 is total Detail 1 to Detail 15. **Food Expenditure** is expenditure value of household consumption during last one- week from purchasing, self- producing, or from other side. Count the value of self- producing food or food from other side based on the local market value. Notice that respondent probably will inform what he purchased, not what he consumed. Record food that had been consumed by householder during last one- week.

The objective to ask every detail is to anticipate skipping because the items are many and it is difficult to memorize each of them. Every types of food might be from purchasing, self- producing, gift, etc.

Detail 1- 15:

Names of food group that are asked in Detail 1 to 15 exist in column 1. Ask the details by mentioning all kinds of food in the brackets, from purchasing, self-producing, and gift.

Block VII.B: Non- food Expenditure during last one- month and during last 12- months.

This part is to record expenditure of non- food consumption during last 12- months and last one- month, from purchasing, self- producing, and gift. Record in Column 2 expenditure of non- food consumption for household consumption during last one- month and in column 3 for expenditure during last 12- months.

Expenditure during last one-month expenditure, which is taken out during last one- month, not expenditure during last 12 months divided into 12. Nevertheless, expenditure during last 12- months is expenditure that is taken out during last 12 months and ended one day before enumeration. Expenditure during last 12- months covers expenditure during one- month but there is possibility that expenditure during last 12- months is not taken during last one- month. In some cases such as expenditure on house rent charge, it probably was not paid during last one- month. However, it is counted to expenditure during last one- month and expenditure during last 12- months.

Non- food expenditure consists of 8 sub- groups, which are from Detail 17 to Detail 24. Ask those in turns. To reduce under reporting and to assist enumerator during interview, create samples of commodity/ expenditure that as included in sub-detail.

Detail 17: Housing and Household Facility

Detail 17.a: Expenditure of housing and household facility, such as expenditure for rent (including estimate charge for own house)

Detail 17.a **has to** have content

Detail 17.b: Expenditure *of household facility* including electricity bill, telephone bill, fuel, gas, fire wood and purchased water.

Payment of electricity bill, telephone bill, fuel, gas, fire wood and purchased water. For the bill, count the expenditure based on the paid bills (payment for last month).

Detail 17.c: Expenditure of House Maintenance and Small Reparation

Record value of house maintenance e.g. plastering, painting, replacing broken roof, etc.

Detail 18: Goods and Service

Expenditure on goods and service is expenditure for bath soap, beauty items, feminine napkins, and transportation (including fuel for transportation), vehicle reparation and maintenance, wage of household servant, books, recreation, Identity Card/ Driving License, and others (toothbrush, camphor, photo copy, photograph, telephone card, etc).

Remarks:

Household that is paying telephone installation installment; put the installment out of the paid bill. Record the installment in Detail 22 when telephone is in order (if it is in the period of last one- year or last one- month).

Detail 19: Cost of Education

Cost of education is expense for education needs such as school fee, registration fee, various contributions, Boy Scout activity, stationary, and course fee, including photocopy for school textbooks.

Detail 20: Cost of Health

Cost of health is expense for taking care of health such as fares of hospital, Puskesmas, Doctor, Medicine, Pregnancy check- up, Contraception cost, giving birth cost, immunization for baby, etc.

Detail 21: Clothes, Footwear, and headgear.

The expenditure that recorded in this detail is expenditure for clothes, footwear, and headgear. The items are prepared- clothes, fabric, tailoring cost, shoes, string, washing soap, and others (towel, belt, shoe- polish, laundry service). The detail covers the expenditure for school uniform as well.

Detail 22: Durable Goods

This detail records expenditure on durable goods such as household furniture (desk, chair, etc), household equipment (pillow, curtain, etc), and apparatus; kitchen tools, entertaining instruments (TV, radio, cassette, guitar, piano, etc), sports equipment, accessories, vehicle, camera, and others (wall accessories, aquarium, installation of electricity, telephone, running water, etc).

Remarks:

a. Goods (e.g. vehicle and TV) that were purchased and received although it is not settled yet; record the value in suitable expenditure.
b. Gift that is given by other side and used for household needs; estimate the price if it is purchased while consuming.
c. Expenditure to purchase gift or money as gift is not recorded as expenditure for party and ceremony/ ritual.

Detail 23: Taxes and Insurance

This detail is to record expenditure for land tax, TV contribution and its kinds, motored vehicle taxes and insurances, other contributions, life insurance premium, fire, financial loss, etc.

Detail 23.a: Taxes Expenditure covers Land Tax, TV Contribution, and Vehicle Tax.

Remarks:

1. Household that does not pay TV Contribution/ Land Tax is not necessary to estimate the value. Nevertheless, for the household that pays TV Contribution/ Land tax, record the value although it does not pay yet.
2. Contents of last one- month- land tax = yearly land tax / 12

Detail 23.b: Insurance Expenditure covers Life insurance and Health insurance

Detail 24: Party and Ritual Needs

The expenditure that is recorded here is expenditure for wedding party, feast celebrating a circumcision, Pilgrim expense, ritual of ethnic, and others. It does not cover food for party or feast celebrating a circumcision because food consumption for the party will be recorded in food consumption of each household of the guests who came to the party.

Remarks:

Goat for celebrating Aqiqah (Islam ritual to celebrate the birth of a baby by killing one or two goats) is not recorded in Expenditure block (party and ritual needs), but if household consumes some of the goat, the consumption is recorded in Block VII.A, Food Consumption.

Detail 25: Number of Non- food

It is total expenditure for Detail 17 to 24 during last one- month (Column 2) and during last 12- months (Column 3).

Detail 26:Average Expenditure of Food for one Month

The record is Detail 16 x 30/7.

Detail 27: Average Expenditure of Non- Food for one Month

The record is Detail 25 column 3 : 12

Detail 28: Average Expenditure of Household for one Month

The record is Detail 26 + Detail 27, which is average expenditure of household for one month.

Remarks:

1. Expenditures that are not included in Block VII.B List of VSEN2002.K are:
   - Transferring money to non- householder, for example transferring money for a child that does not live in household (in other city), for parents or relatives.
   - Contributing money/ goods for wedding party, birthday, feast celebrating a circumcision, etc.
   - Saving, paying social gathering contribution, or settling debt.

- Food expenditure for party, feast celebrating a circumcision, etc (other than that of consumed by householder).
- Expenditure for capital goods/ investment such as purchasing house, house renovation, purchasing motorcycle for rent, etc.
- Insurance premium that is like saving, for example, life insurance, scholarship insurance, etc.
- Other transferring expenditure such as alms, contribution for Independence Day celebration, contribution for orphans, etc.

2. Determine the consumption value of goods that are credit carefully. If the consumed goods are paid by installment, the consumption value is the main price (excluding interest). If household does not know the price, the consumption value is total installment until it is settled.

Detail 29: Source of Main Income of Household

Record the source of main income of household completely in the place available. Criteria “Main” for source of income refers to the householder that has the biggest income in the household. Record code of business field/ income receiver and job status in the box as the source of main income. The two- first digits show code of business field or income receiver, and one last- digit shows job status. **For the income receiver**, record code 1000.

Illustration:

Teacher in Public Elementary School SDN 01 Pagi Cibubur	8	0	1	1
Fabric trader in Tanah Abang Market	5	2	3	2
Farm Labor	0	1	1	1
Receiving money from children	1	0	0	0

P. Block VIII: Characters of Household Socio-Economic Condition

In general, this block contains details/ questions, which are related to Social Safety Net (JPS), some indicators of poverty and fuel expenditure for cooking, lighting and transportation.

Detail 1.a: Does this household authorize Health Card?

Circle code 1 if household authorize health card, if "No", circle code 2. if it circles code 2, go to detail 2.

Detail 1.b: If "Yes" (R1.a = 1), Did this household authorize it after July 31 2001?

Circle code 1 if "Yes" and 2 if "No".

Detail 1.c: Health Card Utilization:

Column 1: Type of Health Card Utilization

1. Take medicine, if it is used to get outpatient or treatment or hospitalized.
2. Pregnancy check- up, if it is used to pregnancy check- up.
3. Giving birth, if it is used to give birth
4. Family Planning matters, if it is used for Family Planning matters, e.g. checking, purchasing contraception instrument, applying contraception instrument, etc.

Column 2: have you ever utilized health card after July 31 2001?

Record code 1 if "Yes" and 2 if "No" to every utilization.

Detail 2: Food Subsidy

Column 1: Type of Subsidy, they are:

1. Cheap rice, if household got cheap rice from logistic depot. It is usually conducted in the market, Kelurahan/ Village office, or other public places.
2. Free food, If household got free food including rice.
3. Others, if household got food subsidy by other than Logistic depot.

Column 2: Did household get food subsidy after July 31 2201?

Record code 1 if “yes” and 2 if “No” to each subsidy.

Column 3: if “Yes” (Column 2 = 1), How frequent you got it?

Record amount of food subsidy that was got by household for each subsidy. The maximum record for each box is 8.

Ask Detail 3.a and detail 3.b are asked if there is any householder that attends school. If not any, go to detail 4

Detail 3.a: have you- ever got scholarship after July 31 2001?

Record code 1 if “Yes” and code 2 if ”No”. if it codes 2, go to Detail 4. Scholarship is money that is given to student from poor family or has good performance to pay his school fee. It does not cover supported money for official duty or studying as duty.

Detail 3.b: if “Yes” (R.3.a = 1), source of scholarship:

Circle the suitable code. Answers might be more than one, count then and copy to the box available.

Code 1: **Social Safety Net (JPS) Government** is scholarship program from government as part of Social Safety Net, which is one of government action to anticipate economic crisis to education section, particularly 9 years education. This scholarship is for student of elementary school, Islamic elementary school, junior high school, Islamic junior high school, senior high school, and Islamic senior high school comes from poor family in all area of Indonesia.

Amount of JPS government is:

a. For student of elementary school/ Islamic elementary school: Rp 10,000 per month. It takes in Post Office. School committee or teacher facilitates the withdrawal and the students sign the authorization letter.

b. For Student of Junior High School/ Islamic Junior High School: Rp 20,000 per month. It takes in Post Office.

c. For Student of Senior High School, and Islamic Senior High School: Rp 25,000 per month. It takes in Post Office.

d. University: Rp 60,000 per month. It takes in BNI 46 (National Bank of Indonesia).

Code 2: **Social Safety Net (JPS) Government** is scholarship from Government, local government, department, and Non- JPS Government, e.g. Supersemar.

Code 4: **National Movement- Parenthood Sponsorship** is a public service foundation, which is social, independent, coordinative, and transparent. It is an umbrella organization of social care of public to support 9 years education program.

Code 8: **Private** is non- government legal foundation (corporate body) such as foreign and domestic foundations of Muamalat (Islamic) Bank, cooperative, USAID Scholarship, etc.

Code 16: **Others** are source of scholarship other than that of above e.g. an individual acts to be parenthood sponsorship.

Detail 4: is there any householder that consumed at least 3 kinds of high protein- side dish (meat, egg, fish, chicken) variously during last 1 week?

Record code 1 if “Yes” and code 2 if “No”.

High protein side dish is side dish contains meat, egg, fish, and chicken.

Consuming side dish various during last 1 week is consuming at least 3 types of side dish during last 1 week. If consuming only 2 types during last 1 week, it is not considered various.

Illustrations	Remarks
1. A householder consumed meat, egg and chicken in different day during last 1 week	Various
2. A householder consumed meat, egg and fish in the same time in a party last week while 6 other days did not consume those at all.	Not Various
3. A householder consumed big fish (Kakap), Tongkol Fish, and Salmon in different days during last 1 week	Various
4. A householder side dish from egg and meat every other day during last 1 week	Not Various
5. Head of household consumed meat and egg, wife consumed meat and fish and kid consumed chicken during last 1 week	Not Various

Detail 5: Is there any householder that purchased at least one set of new clothes during last 1 year?

Record code 1 if “Yes” and code 2 if “No”.

Clothes are new out dress (not second- hand) and purchased during last 1 year. A set of clothes consists of up- dress and down- dress or long dress (including uniform).

Example:

1. Trousers and T- shirt
2. Skirt/ Trousers and blouse or skirt and long blouse for female
3. Pants for children could be trousers or shirts but not underwear

Purchasing 2 pieces of blouse/ shirt without purchasing pants is not classified as purchasing a set of clothes and vice versa.

Purchasing a piece of shirt/ blouse and a piece of sarong (not trousers) is not classified as purchasing a set of clothes.

Detail 6: does this household authorize the following assets?

Record code 1 if ”Yes” and 2 if “No” for each box from 6.a to 6.e.

Valuable goods (gold, silver, accessories, TV, radio, etc). we do not concern the function as accessories or saving. We concern that the valuable goods could be sold/ pawned anytime if it is necessary.

Farmland in question 6.b does not concern the wide, location, or area boarders (difference of residence and the farm land location).

Authorization of stall/ shop does not have to authorize. It is possible that household rent the stall to other side when being enumerated. However, the household is considered authorizing asset of stall/ shop as well as a household that does not authorize stall but rents.

Repair shop is a business place to repair both motorized vehicle (car, motorcycle, etc) and non- motorized vehicle. Information about authorization sees authorization of stall/ shop.

Other business is running business other than running farmland, valuable goods authorization, stall/ shop authorization, or repair shop authorization. For example, business related to service activities and sub- section of fishery, animal husbandry, or nautical.

Detail 7: is there any householder attended Meeting of RT/ RW, Village, friends group (arisan), party (wedding party, feast celebrating a circumcision) or other social party/ ceremony during last 3 months?

Record code 1 if "Yes" and code 2 "No".

Attending meeting of RT/RW/ Village, and friends group (arisan) is attending meeting of RT/RW/ Village, and friends group (arisan) either as board/ executor or as member.

Party (wedding party, feast celebrating a circumcision) is attending party either as guest or invited person by the organizer.

Attending other social party is attending religious ceremony or other social ceremony e.g. share work, neighborhood security system, and other community self- help activities.

Detail 8: Household Fuel Expenditure for cooking, lighting, and transportation

Column 1: type of fuel covers kerosene, gas, gasoline, diesel, electricity (from State Electricity Enterprise) and firewood.

Column 2: did household use fuel during last 1 month?

Record code 1 if "Yes" and code 2 if "No" for each type of fuel (box a to f).

Column 4 and 5 has record if column 2 = 1

Column 4: record consuming quantity for each type of fuel during last 1 month (2 digits behind comma).

Column 5: record consuming value for each type of fuel during last 1 month (2 digits behind comma).

Q. Block IX: Notes

Record other crucial articles in order to make the recorded information clearer so that it would be helpful in editing or processing data process in this block.