NATIONAL
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

1989

ENUMERATION MANUAL

Central Bureau of Statistics,
Jakarta - Indonesia

C O N T E N T S

I. PREFACE

1.1 General Information

Susenas is a survey that is designed to gather social demographic data each year by the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) using a different module based on the needs. Susenas is one of the activity of Perfection and Development of Statistics Project. The 1988/1989 activity concentrates on the detailed data collection on demography, education, nutrition/under-fives health, housing and environment and husbandry that will be repeated once every three years based on the needs.

The collected data hopefully could be used as basic data or as an indicator that will always be developed and perfected.

1.2 Objectives

To obtain the social economic characteristics of the population of Indonesia and its development.

1.3 Scope

Susenas 1989 was conducted at all provinces in Indonesia. The specific block and household are not included in the framework sample.

1.4 Collected Data

The collected data is classified into 2 groups:
1. Core data that is always in each data collection
2. The data that is the target survey (module)

1.5 Core Data

This data are the main characteristics on the population that elaborates the module data. The main data are:
1. Name of household members
2. Relationship with head of the household
3. Sex
4. Age
5. Marital status
6. Education

1.6 Target Data (Module)

Detailed collected data covers:
1. Education
   These data is collected from each household member aged 5 – 29 years that covers information on the status of education and education expenses.
2. Nutrition/Under-Fives Health
   These data is collected as a foundation of social indicators in the field of nutrition/health that covers information on type of disease, medication and the nutrition status of Under-Fives.
3. Housing and Environment
   These data is collected as a foundation of social indicators in the filed of housing and environment that covers information on the building residence, location/housing situation and the environment of the housing.
4. Livestock (Raising Livestock/Poultry)
   These data is collected to obtain information on raising livestock, such as the number of livestock/poultry, mutation of livestock /poultry and the use of food for livestock/poultry.

1.7. Schedule on Implementation of Activities

| Activity | Date |
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1. Send document from BPS   July 25 – August 14, 1998
2. Training
        a. Instructor   August 14 – 15, 1988
        b. Local officers   September 10 – 22, 1988
3. Field Implementation
        a.   Household Listing   January 1 – 20 1989
        b. Select Household sample for
            Enumeration SSN89-S   January 15 – February 5, 1989
        c. Household enumeration for
            SSN89-S List   February 6 – 20, 1989
4. Checking and local processing
        a. Regency/municipality Statistic Office   February 15 – March 2, 1989
        b. Provincial Statistic Office   February 22 – March 30, 1989
5. Send filled in documents that has been checked
    By Provincial Statistic Office   March 15 – April 30, 1989

II. METHODOLOGY

The samples of Susenas 1989 are sub samples from Susenas 1987 and Supas 1985. The sampling design is also from both surveys.

2.1 **Sample Framework**

The framework is used as a foundation for selecting samples in Susenas 1989 is the 1987 Selected Census Block List for sub sample I and J, and the 1985 Selected Census Block List for sub sample A and B. In both Selected Census Block Lists all sub-regencies are put into order based on the geographical location also the villages of each representative sub-regency. Before selecting samples the framework sample are classified into the urban area and rural area for each regency/municipality.

2.2   **Sampling Method**

The two phases sampling method is used in Susenas 1989 for both urban and rural areas. The first phase is several census blocks are selected from census blocks Susenas 1987/Supas 1985. The second phase is a number of households are selected from each selected census block. The sample selection in both phases is conducted systematically.

The sampling method used in Susenas 1989 uses four sub samples. There are two sub samples formed from Susenas 1987 which is sub sample I and J and the other two are sub sample A and B which is formed from the 1985 Supas sample.

III. FIELD ORGANIZATION

3.1 **The People Responsible for Survey Implementation in the Local Areas**
The people responsible for the survey at the local areas are similar to the previous surveys conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) which are the Head of Provincial Office assisted by Head of Statistic Office at the regency/municipality. The responsibilities cover the technical also administrative sector, such as appointing the officers till gathering documents at the Central Bureau of Statistics also other aspects related in this survey.

3.2 **Field Officers**
The enumerators are Statistic Officers or the staff of Regency/municipality Statistic Office or other officials that are appointed and can work well. The Supervisor/Investigator is the Head Section/Sub Section or the staff of Regency/municipality Statistic Office that is appointed by Head of the Regency/municipality Statistic Office. Each supervisor/investigator is responsible of 2 – 3 enumerators.

3.3 **Sending Documents**
1. The Central Bureau of Statistics will send documents for training and field implementation to the Provincial Statistic Office.
2. The Provincial Statistic Office is requested to send the documents needed for the field assignments to the Regency/municipality Statistic Office.
3. The Regency/municipality Statistic Office distributes the documents to the supervisors and the enumerators will receive the documents from the supervisors based on the their work load.
4. The filled in documents has to be submitted to the supervisor based on schedule and is put in the processing pages which will be sent to the Regency/municipality Statistic Office to be checked. After the checking process at the Regency/municipality Statistic Office is complete, the documents has to be submitted to the Provincial Statistic Office which will then send the documents to BPS.

IV. PROCEDURES ON ENUMERATION

4.1   Procedures on Data Collection
The data collection from selected households is conducted through face to face interview. Respondents that are interviewed are head of the households or other household members that are familiar to the particulars asked.

4.2   Schedule of Implementation
The household listing, selecting samples and enumeration of selected households are conducted on January – February 1989

4.3   Time Survey Reference
1. For education, the time survey reference is the situation during enumeration, a week ago, a month ago and a year ago.
2. The information on nutrition/under-fives health, the time reference is a week ago.
3. For housing and environment, the reference is the situation during enumeration
4. For husbandry, the time reference is the situation during enumeration, a week ago, a month ago three months ago and a year ago.

4.4   Procedures on Filling in the List
a. Master the concept, definition, objectives and goals of the survey
b. Write down all the information by using a dark pencil
c. Write clearly in the appropriate space
d. Check once more the contents of the list and correct mistakes if any before submitting it to the supervisor.
e. All information is confidential

4.5   Procedures on Interviewing
a. Please be polite and wear appropriate and decent clothing.
b. Before conducting the interview pay attention on the current situation. If the situation is inappropriate the survey should be postponed to another time/day .
c. Begin the interview by introducing yourself. Explain the objective of the visit and why it has to be conducted.
d. Understand and be aware who should be interviewed.
e. The assignment letter is showed only if needed
f. To obtain appropriate data, conduct the interview using the local dialect if the respondent approves.
g. Limit the questions on the needed information only

4.6   Lists/Documents used
1. SSN89-L List : Household Listing
2. SSN89-S List: Characteristics on Demography, Education, Nutrition/Under-fives health. Housing and Environment and Husbandry
3. SSN89-DSRT: Selected Household Sample List
4. SSN89-RCB: Recapitulation of Under-Fives per Sub-Regency
5. SSN89-RCP: Recapitulation on Education per Sub-Regency
6. Manual Book I: Head of Provincial/Regency/Municipality Work Manual
7. Manual Book II: Enumerator's Manual
8. Manual Book III: Supervisor's Manual

V. HOUSEHOLD LISTING

The SSN89-L List is used to record all buildings/households also other characteristics such as the number of household members, household expenditures and the number of livestock raised in one selected census block. The outcome of household listing is a foundation for household samples that will be enumerated once more in the SSN89-S List. The officials should be careful not to miss a building or household or register it twice and records 2 – 3 census blocks based on the sample list.

5.1   Block I: Identification of Location
Write down the name of province, regency/municipality, sub-regency, village/kelurahan, area, number of enumeration area, census block number and the code sample number Susenas in Question (1 to 8).

5.2   Block II: Characteristics of Enumeration
The objectives are to understand who is responsible in filling and checking the list and when was the enumeration, supervision and checking conducted.

5.2.1   Question (1-3): Characteristics of Enumerator
Write the name of enumerator, date of enumeration and add the enumerator's signature.

5.2.2   Question (4-6): Characteristics of Supervisors/Investigators
Write the name of supervisors/investigators, date of supervision/investigator and add the supervisor/investigator's signature.

5.3   Block III: Household Listing
This block is used to list all buildings/households and other characteristics of the selected census block. At the upper right hand of each page of Block III is written Page...of...pages, which is filled in after the enumeration in one census block is finished.

Example:

If the selected census block consists of 92 households, and the total pages used are 5 (five) pages, the writing is as follows:

On the first page write *Page 1 of 5*, and the next page put page 2 of 5… and on the fifth page write *Page 5 of 5 pages*.

5.3.1   Column [(1) – (2)]: Physical Building and Census Building

1. **Physical Building**, is a place to shelter that has walls, a floor and roof, either permanent or temporarily, either used as a residence or other. The kitchen, bathroom, garage and others separated from the main building are considered as a part of the main building (one building). Specifically for non residential physical buildings is considered as one physical building if the floor dimension is approximately less than 10 square meters.
Examples:
Residential home, hotel, store, factory, school, mosque, temple church, office building, meeting hall etc.

2. **Census Building** is a part or the whole physical building that has its own entrance and is used as a whole.

Column (1): Serial Number of Physical Building

1. If possible fill in the serial number of physical buildings based on the serial number ST83 in the selected sample block, starting from serial number of physical building number 1
If the physical building changes, such as:

a. **Added**, the serial number of physical building is the previous physical number added with the letter A, B, C and so on based on the number of additional physical buildings. Example: if physical building number 12 has one new physical building, the new serial number is number 12A.

b. **If the physical building no longer exists**, but the old physical building number is still known, write the information in Column (4) example: burned, demolished or drifted.

2. If the ST83 sticker no longer exists, the new numbering could be done by observing the census block boundaries based on the ST 83 and begin with serial number of physical building number 1. The numbering of buildings is conducted based on the serial number of physical building/census building number/household serial number.
Example:

    1/1/1
    2/2-3/2
    3/4/3
    4/5/4

Specifically for non-residential physical buildings write down the use of building in Column (4), such as: mosque, elementary school or floor tile factory.

Column (2): Serial Number of Census Building
It is similar to filling in Column (1) which begins from serial number of Census Building number 1.

5.3.2   Column [(3) – (5)]: Household and Household Members

Households are classified into Regular Household and Specific Household

1.   Regular Household
Is an individual or a group of individuals living in a part or the whole physical building/census, and usually lives together also lives out of one kitchen meaning that the daily needs are organized together into one. The household usually consists of mother, father and child. A household is also considered as regular as follows:

a. An individual who rents a room or part of the census building but provides his/her own meals.

b. Two families living separately in two census buildings but eats from the same kitchen, as long as both census building are in the same census block.

c. Lodging with meals consists of lodgers less than 10 people. Lodgers are considered as members of the landlord's household.

d. Head of dormitory, orphanage, correctional institution and others who live alone or together with their wife and child and other household members.

e. A group of individuals who rents a room or part of the census building but provide their own meals are considered as one regular household.
Example: if 3 students rent a room and manage their own meals, they are considered as 3 regular households.

2.   Specific household includes:
a. People living in a dormitory, which is a place where their entire daily needs, are under authorization of a foundation or organization. For example a nurse's dormitory, college students dormitory, or military barracks. A military member who lives in a dormitory with a family and provides their daily needs is not a specific household.

b. People living in a correctional institution, orphanage, prisons and so forth.

c. A group of peoples living in lodgings with meals where the total number is more than or an average of 10 people.

Fill in Column 3 the serial number of regular household starting from number 1.
If in one enumeration building has 2 households, write down two household serial numbers.
Specific households are not given a serial number fill in the name of specific household in Column

(4), for example dormitory and lodgings. Column [(5) – (10)] does not have to be asked, fill it in with a dash (-).

3. **Household members** are everyone who usually lives in a household, either when the enumeration was conducted or temporarily unavailable. Household members who have left the house for 6 months or more, and those who have gone less than 6 months but intend to move/will leave the house for 6 months or more, is not considered as a household member. A person who has lived in the household for 6 months or more or a person who has lived in the household less than 6 months but intend to move/live in the household for 6 months or more, is considered as a household member**.**

    Information:
    a. Domestic help or driver that lives and eats at their employer's residence is considered as a household member of their employer. On the contrary if the domestic help or driver does not live at their employer's residence, they are considered as household members where they live in.
    b. A person that does not have a permanent residence will be recorded at the place where he/she was met during enumeration.
    c.   A head of a household that owns more than one home will be recorded at one of his/her household.

4. **Head of the Household**is an individual from a group of household members who is responsible for daily household needs or someone/appointed as head of the household.

    Fill in the name of head of the household in Column (4) and the number of households including the head of the household in column (5).

5.3.3   Column [(6) – (9)]: Monthly Household Expenditures

Monthly Household Expenditures are the average expenses spent by a household each month for the household consumption. Household consumption is divided into consumption of food and non-food without considering the origin. The household expenditures are limited to the expenditures of the household needs only, not including consumption/expenditures for the needs of other households or transferred to others.

Put in a check mark corresponding to the representative household expenditure.

5.3.4   Column (10) Does this Household Raise Live-stock

The type of livestock raised by a household is classified into large and small livestock:
-    Large livestock such as: milking cow, buffalo and horses.
-    Small livestock such as: goat, lamb, and pigs
The household that raises livestock is a household that actually owns the livestock. The livestock could be originated from own livestock, rented from another party, shared product or mortgage. Household members that takes care of other people's livestock and receives/does not receive wages are not included as raising livestock.

Fill in a checkmark (✓) if the household raise livestock and a dash (-) if does not.

5.3.5 Column [(11) – (17)]: Number of Raised Livestock

Before filling in Column [(11) – (17)] pay attention to Column (10). If Column (10) is filled in with a checkmark, minimum one of the column in Column [(11) – (17)] is filled in.
Fill in the number of raised livestock based on the type of livestock. Put in a dash (-) if the household does not raise livestock.

5.3.6 Row A – C: Filling in Each Page Cumulatively

After the listing of households in one census block is complete, total the numbers of checkmarks (✓) in Column [(5) – (17)] downwards and fill in the results in **Row A: Total of this page** for the first page. In **Row B: Cumulative total of previous page** fill in a dash (-), and **Row C: Cumulative total of this page (A+B)** is written as Row A.

In the second page do as the same as the first page for filling in Row A, then copy the data in Row C from the previous page to Row B of the second page. After adding the data in Row A and B every Column [(5) – (17)] fill in the results to Row C. Do this at each page until finally adding the data on the last page.

VI. ENUMERATION SAMPLE

6.1 Objectives

The objectives of SSN89-S List are to obtain characteristics of households and household members at household samples. The information gathered is the characteristics on demography, education, nutrition/under-fives health, housing and environment and husbandry. This list consists of 10 blocks, which are as follows:

Block I.	Identification of Location
Block II.	Household Characteristics
Block III.	Characteristics on Enumerator
Block IV	Household Members List
Block V	Average Monthly Household Income Resources and Expenditures
Block VI	Education
Block VII	Nutrition/Under-Fives Health
Block VIII	Housing and Environment
Block IX	Raising Livestock/Poultry
Block X	Notes

6.2   Core Information (Block I, II, III and IV)

6.2.1   Block I: Identification of Location

Question (1 – 9): Write down the name of province, regency/municipality, sub-regency, village/kelurahan urban/rural area, number of enumeration area, census block number and the code sample number Susenas and the sample serial number based on the contents of Block I and IV SSN89-DSRT List.

6.2.2   Block II: Household Characteristics

Question (1-3) is taken from Block IV after the characteristics of all household members in Block IV have been filled in.

6.2.2.1   Question 1: Number of Household Members (JART)
The contents are the same as the last serial number in Column (1) that is written in column (2).

6.2.2.2   Question 2: Number of Household Members Aged 0 – 4 Years
The contents are the same as the number of household members that are check marked in Column (9).

6.2.2.3   Question 3: Number of Household Members (JART) Aged over 5 Years based on the Education Status
1. Never/Not yet attended school the contents are the same as the number of code 1 in Column (10).
2. Does not attend school anymore the contents are the same as the number of code 2 in Column (10).
3. Still attending school the contents are the same as the number of code 3 in Column (10).

6.2.3   Block III: Characteristics on Enumerator

6.2.3.1   Question 1: Fill in the name of enumerator
6.2.3.2   Question 2:   Fill in the 5 last digits of the Enumerator's Official Identity Number (NIP).
Example: 340008576

0	8	5	7	6

6.2.3.3   Question 3: Fill in the date and month of enumeration
Example : February 10, 1989 is written as follows:

1	0	0	2

6.2.3.4   Question 4: Add the enumerator's signature

6.2.3.5   Question (5 – 8): The fillings are the same as Question (1 – 4)

6.2.4   Block IV : Household Characteristics

This block aims to record the characteristics of all household members such as: name, relationship with head of the household, sex, age, marital status, attained education, health, age of under-fives and education status.

1. Column (1): Household Member Serial Number
   The serial number is provided from number (01 – 10). If the number of household members is more than 10 people, use an additional page by writing the serial number beginning from 11.

2. Column (2): Names of Household Members
   Write down the names of all household members starting from the head of the household, wife/husband, unmarried children, married children, in-laws, grandchildren etc.
   After writing read aloud the names written and reconfirm whether there are names of left out such as a newborn baby, household members has temporarily left the house or domestic help that lives in the house. Add the names left out in the list of household members.

3. Column (3): Relationship with head of the Household
   Ask the relationship of each household member with head of the household and fill in the provided box with the appropriate code. The first household member is head of the household.
   a. Head of the household
   b. Wife/husband is the wife/husband of head of the household.
   c. Children are biological children, stepchildren or adopted children of the head of the household.
   d. In laws, are husband/wife from biological children, stepchildren or adopted children.
   e. Grandchildren are children from biological children, stepchildren or adopted children.
   f. Parents/ father or mother in laws, are the father/mother of head of the household or father/mother from the wife/husband of head of the household.
   g. Other family such as individuals who are related to the head of the household or with wife/husband head of the household, for example younger/older sibling, uncle, aunt, and grandfather or grand mother.
   h. Domestic help are individuals who work as a helper and lives in the household and receives salary/wages in cash or in goods
   i. Others who are not related to head of the household or wife/husband head of the household and have been living in the household for 6 months such as a guest, friends and lodgers.

4. Column (4): Sex
   Fill in the code of sex for each household member into the provided box

5. Column (5): Age (years)
   Ask the age of each household member and fill in the answer in the box of Column (5). The age is counted in years and rounded down or the age of the last birthday. The age count is based on the Roman calendar.
   Information:
   a. If the respondent is 7 years 10 months, write 7 years old
   b. If the respondent is less than 1 year, write 0 years old

   If the respondents do not know their exact age, associate the birth of respondent with a date, month and year when an event occurred or an important matter occurred in Indonesia or in other areas, which is known nationally or regionally.

Other important events can be used to predict someone's age such as:
1. The Landing of Japanese forces in Indonesia (1942)
2. Indonesia's Independence year (1945)
3. First Election (1955)
4. The 30th September Movement/Indonesian Communist Party (1965)

The boxes for age are 2 boxes, for those who are aged less than 10 years the first box should be added a zero (0) and those who are **aged 98 or more write 98.**
Example:

7 years

0	7

0 year

0	0

103 years

9	8

6. Column (6): Marital Status

Ask the marital status of the respondent and fill in the code in the provided box.

a.   **Married** is has a wife (for men) or husband (for women) during enumeration lives together or separated. In this matter not only those who are legally married by law (custom, religion, state etc) but also those who are living together and by the community is considered as husband and wife.

b. **Widowed** is husband or wife whose husband or wife died and has not remarried.

c. **Divorced** is a separation between husband-wife due to divorce but has not remarried. Including in this matter are those who admit to be divorced although not officially by law. On the contrary, excluding those who have lived separately but their status is still married, for example husband/wife abandoned by their wife/husband to another place due to studying, working, seeking for work, or other requirements.

7. Column (7): Highest Level of Education Attained

Ask the highest education attained by each household member and fill in the appropriate code into the provided box. The classifications of highest education attained are as follows:
a. **Graduated School** means have attended classes and passed the final examinations of a class or the last education level at a public or private school and obtained a diploma. Someone who has not attended classes at the highest level but has followed the final exams and passed is considered as graduated from school.
b. **Not/Has Never Attended School** is has never registered and attended an education, including those who has not passed/not yet passed Nursery School but did not continue to Elementary School.

c. **Never/Not Yet Graduated Elementary School** has attended Elementary School 5/6 or 7 years or equivalent, Basic Level Special School, Islamic Elementary School, Village Administrator School (Education by the community, parents and teacher), Little Elementary School, Package A1-A100, Pioneer Project School, Development School or Indonesian Elementary School (overseas). Those who has passed 3 years of Elementary School/equivalent is considered have not yet passed.

d. **Graduated Elementary School** has passed Elementary School 5/6/7 years. Basic Level Special School, Islamic Elementary School, Village Administrator School (Education by the community, parents and teacher), Little Elementary School, Package A1-A100, Pioneer Project School, Development School or Indonesian Elementary School (overseas).

e. **Graduated Public Secondary School** has graduated Secondary School, Islamic Secondary School or equivalent (MULO =high school during the Dutch colonial in Indonesia, HBS 3 years, Special School, Islamic Secondary School, Pioneer Project School, Indonesian Secondary School (overseas) and Secondary Sports School.

f. **Graduated Vocational Secondary School** has graduated from School of Home Economics, Secondary School of Economics, Technical School, 4 years of SKK School of Agriculture, SPMP, SGB, 4 years of School for Religion Teachers. KPA, Training of Religious Court Workers, Courses of Establishment Workers (KKP), School of Medical Workers, Islamic Secondary School or other secondary schools.

g. **Graduated Public High School** has passed a Public High School such as High School (SMU), HBS 5 years, AMS (high school during the Dutch colonial in Indonesia), Islamic High School, SMPP, Pioneer Development Project High School, Indonesian High School (overseas) and High School for Athletes.

h. **Graduated from Vocational High School** is has passed a vocational high school such as SMTK, High School for Social Workers (SMPS), High School of Handicrafts Industry (SMIK), High School of Fine Arts (SMSR), High School of *Karawitan* (Javanese singing with *gamelan*), School of Music (SMM). Also School of Technical Development (STM Pembangunan), School of Home Economics (SMKK), School of Economics (SMEA), School of Technical (STM), Agriculture School, School of Shipping, Technical School of Aviation, Technical School of Graphics, School of Sports Teachers. Also School of Teaching the Handicapped (SGPLB), School for Religion Teacher 6 years, School for Pre School Teachers, Course on Teaching (KPG), School of Chemical Analyst (SAKMA), School of Pharmacist Assistant (SAA), School of Midwives, School of Radiology Worker, Courses on Administrative Officers, SPG, Islamic High School. Also School of Islamic Judges, High School of Health Workers, High School of Nursing, High School of Pharmacy, School of Textile Technology, School of Electrical and Metal Instrumentation, SPMA, SUPM, School of Husbandry, School of Freshwater Fishery, SKMA, School of Nutrition and STKA.

i. **Graduated from Diploma I/II Program** is graduated from an education specifically for diploma programs. Included here are those that graduated from Akta I/II.

j. **Graduated Diploma III/Bachelor** is graduated from a formal educational program years. Those who has graduated from an Academy/Diploma III or has obtained a Bachelor's degree from a faculty, including those that has graduated from Akta III. Faculties that do not give out Bachelor's certificate a student but those who are in their 4th or 5th year from a University is recorded as a graduate from Public High School/Vocational High School.

k. **University** is a level of education of those that has graduated from the education of an Undergraduate, Post Graduate, Doctoral, Diploma IV. Akta IV and V or Specialist I and II from a University/Institute/College.

8. Column 8: Where You Sick during a Week Ago?

Put in a checkmark (✓) in the provided box for household members that were sick a week ago.

Sick is a situation where someone experiences an acute disease, or health complaints that causes working activities disturbed. Although a person is ill (flu) but if does not prevent a person to conduct activities is not considered as an ill person.

9. Column 9: Age group 0 – 4 years

Put in a checkmark (✓) in the provided boxes for household members aged between 0 – 4 years old (see the contents in Column 5). The number of boxes filled in with checkmarks has to be the same as the number of written Block VII.

10. Column 10: Age Group Over 5 years

Observe the contents in Column (5), if the contents are aged over 5 years, ask the education status. If the contents are coded 1 and aged 5 – 29 years old, Block VIA has to be filled in. If it is coded 2 and aged 5 – 29 years old, Block VIB has to be filled in and if the contents is coded 3 and aged 5 – 29 years old then Block VIC has to be filled in.

The education status has to be divided into Not/Never has Attended School, Not attending School anymore and Still attending School.

a. **Not/never attended school** are those who has not or never have been registered and not yet active at an education level. Included are those that has graduated/not yet graduated kindergarten and did not continue to Elementary School.

b. **Not attending school** is the education status of household members that has followed elementary, secondary or high education but during the enumeration did not attend school anymore.

c. **Still attending school** is the education status of household members when during enumeration was still following elementary, secondary or high education.

6.2.5. Block V: Income Source and Average Household Expenditures

6.2.5.1. Monthly Household Income Resource

The objectives are to understand the type of activity or the field of employment of the members or household members that works or have the largest income or is the most supporting for household members. The main household income resource is classified into the household status that obtains the main income resource:

The work status is classified into:

a. Worker/employee is a person that is employed by an institution/office/establishment and receives salary/wages in cash or in-goods.
b. Individually are those that undertake work on their own risk. The person works alone and helped by family workers or by employing paid workers.

The classification of work is based on the Classification on the Indonesian's Field of Work that covers as follows:

1. **Agriculture** is the activity/field work in the sector of agriculture that covers activities of:
    a. Food Crop Agriculture such as: rice, second crops and fruits.
    a. Plantation crops such as: tobacco, tea, nutmeg, clove, vanilla, sugar cane, and rubber.
    b. Husbandry is the undertaking of raising cows, buffaloes, goats, pigs, chicken, ducks and quails
    c. Forestry and Hunting is undertaking collecting forest products, forest wood and hunting wild animals including breeding animals such as snakes, crocodiles etc.
    d. Fishery is an effort on catching and taking sea products (crab, shellfish, pearl), pond, and the cultivation of fresh water fish.

    Also included in this sector is rental of agriculture equipment with operator, irrigation and health services for livestock.

2. **Mining and quarrying** is undertaking the field of mining and quarrying such as coal mining, oil and natural gas, iron ore, stone mining, clay, sand, mining and quarrying of salt, mineral mining, chemical materials and fertilizer materials also the mining of gypsum, asphalt and limestone.

3. **Industry/handicraft** (including industrial services) is undertaking the converting of basic materials into readymade commodities/half made or commodities with less value into commodities with a higher value.

4. **Electricity, gas and water**
   a. Electricity is an activity of electric generation and distribution to be sold to households, industries and other commercial use.
   b. Gas, steam and hot water is an activity on the production and distribution of natural gas, steam and hot water to be sold to households, industries and other commercial use.
   c. Water purification, provision and water distribution is an activity pertaining to the reservoir, purification and distribution of water to household industries and other commercial use.

5. **Construction** is an undertaking of construction, repairs, and building demolition roads and bridges, roads and train bridges, building tunnels, airplane runway, dock building, parking lot, and sport field, electric power plants, transmission and distribution network and network communication building. Including installation of water pumps, digging water well/WC, rental of machinery/ construction equipment including the operator, etc.

6. **Trading** is undertaking activities of selling/ purchasing goods or services, including restaurants, diners/bar, caterer, restaurant on trains, accommodations (hotels, motels and inns), broker, profiteer, sole distributor and sales of agriculture/industrial products.

7. **Transportation, storage and communication**

   a. Transportation is undertaking of the transportation of commodities or people by land, sea, river, lake and canal also air transport. Including packaging and expedition, and agency/travel bureau.

   b. Storage is the undertaking of storage of commodities in a warehouse with it's facilities, also the storage of commodities in a cold storage and a warehouse (bonded warehouse).

   c. Communication is the undertaking of communication services for the public through postal, telephone, telegram/telex or radio connection.

8. **Finance, insurance, including undertaking the rental of buildings, land and establishment services**.

   a. Financial institution is the undertaking of the banking business organized by the government/private such as commercial banks, savings banks, credit banks also banks that offer services transferring reserve funds with stock, bonds (deposits, check, giro, etc). Including the business of mortgage, stock exchange, and other financial services such as moneychanger and the stock market.

   b. Insurance is the undertaking of insurance such as life insurance, services, accidents, health, and commodities/ownership goods including insurance services, insurance agencies, and insurance consultant and pension funds.

   c. Lease/sell & purchase land, building, and establishment services are undertaking lease/sell & purchase immovable. Real estate agency, broker and manager, who organize the rent, purchase, selling and property/building valuation based on fringe benefits or contract. Also including legal services, accounting services and book keeping architectural services and

techniques, advertising service, data processing services and tabulation, building services, marketing research and machinery rental services.

9. **Community, social and individual services** is the undertaking of legislative institution, highest state institution, defense and security, International Corporation and other extra territorial corporation. Also including education services, health, sanitary, entertainment and culture, social welfare organized by the government or private, also individual services and households such as private tutors, native healer, laundry, barber, repairmen, doctor who has private practice, midwife, welder, beauty salon, photo studio, masseur, helper, etc.

10. **Others** sector is undertaking of an individual, institution not included in one of the sectors mentioned above (Code 1 till 9) or is not clearly defined.

11. **Income recipients** covers:

a. Pension recipients
b. Rent recipients are recipients that receive income obtained from renting a house/land, machinery and equipment (example: agriculture land, tennis court, house, shop, warehouse, machinery and others). Also included are profit share from self-owned land that is undertaken by another party.
c. Interest recipient from banks, post office, cooperative etc (including individuals) from money savings or loans from individuals
d. Profit recipient from the establishment in the form of a legal body (Government Company, Personal Firm etc)
e. Gift recipient gifts and those similar received consecutively for consumption

How to fill in:
Write down in detail the work sector that is the main household source, including the work status. The procedures on filling in the main income source should follow the instructions that are written at the bottom part of Block V.A so that it will ease BPS to fill in the codes.

Example:
1. An agriculture food farmer
2. A worker at a coconut palm plantation
3. Undertaking a home industry
4. Workers of an insurance company
5. Workers of a bus coach company
6. A cigarette seller
7. An officer at the Department of Social Affairs

6.2.5.2 Average Monthly Household Expenditures

The average monthly household expenditures are the average expenses spent in a month for the household consumption. The household consumption is divided into food consumption and non-food consumption. Food consumption is classified into food material, food and ready-made beverage, cigarette and tobacco. Non food consumption is classified into housing, various goods and services also clothes/durable/taxes/party needs.

6.2.5.2.1 Question (1 – 3) Food Consumption

1. **Food material** is the material prepared/cooked by the household to be consumed by the household members such as: rice, corn, cassava, meat, fish, egg, granulated sugar, cooking oil, vegetables and fruits.
2. **Ready made food and beverage** are food/beverage which is not prepared/cooked by the household, but is can be directly consumed inside or outside the house such as in the restaurant, office and school.

6.2.5.2.2 Question (4 – 6) Non Food Consumption

1. Expenditures for housing such as expenses for house rent/rent estimation of own house, lighting, water, electricity, telephone and fuel for cooking. Also the expenses for house maintenance such as painting, changing roof tiles and a broken window.
2. Expenditures for various commodities and services are expenditures for commodities such as bath soap, toothpaste, cosmetics, health, education, transportation, cinema/recreation and domestic help salaries.
3. Expenditures for clothes/durable/taxes/party needs such as textile, ready-made cloths, furniture (mattress, chair, pillow, bed sheets/table cloths and kitchen utensils), jewelry, taxes (house, vehicle, insurance, television, radio and security contribution and party needs (wedding, circumcision, Idul Fitri celebration, Idul Adha celebration or Waisak Day)

Expenditures that are seldom spent in a month such as clothes/durable/party needs, the expenditures are calculated during a year divided by 12.

How to fill in:

Write the average monthly expenditures for food material, ready-made food and beverages, cigarettes and tobacco, housing, various commodities and services and clothes/durable/taxes/party needs in the provided boxes.
Example:
The average monthly expenditures of household A for food materials are Rp.35,000, ready-made food & beverage Rp.12,750, cigarettes and tobacco Rp6,500, housing Rp.175,000 various goods & services Rp.64,500. During the past year for clothes/durable Rp.540,000, so the average monthly expenditure is Rp.540,000 : 12 = Rp.45,000,-
How to fill in the boxes are as follows:

1. Food material

0	3	5	0	0	0

2. Ready-made food & beverages

0	1	2	7	5	0

3. Cigarettes & tobacco

0	0	6	5	0	0

4. Housing

1	7	5	0	0	0

5. Various goods and services

0	6	4	5	0	0

6. Clothes/durable/taxes/party needs

0	4	5	0	0	0

Total household expenditures (1 – 6)

0	3	3	8	7	5	0

VII. EDUCATION

Block VI SSN89-S List is only asked to household members aged 5 – 29 years old.

7.1   Household members that do Not/Never Attended School
This sub-block is filled in if the contents in Block IV Column (10) is coded 1 and Column (5) is written 5 – 29.

Name & Household Member Serial Number:
Write down the names and serial number as written in Block IV Column (1) and Column (2).

7.1.1   Question 1: Reasons Not/Never Attended School
The contents are one of the codes 1 – 6.

1. Not old enough is the category for those when enumerated or when registered did not fulfill the age requirements to be an elementary student or equivalent.
2. Unnecessary is the category for those that consider school is unnecessary.
3. Incapable mind is the category that considers that their mind is incapable to follow classes at school.
4. Schools are unavailable/too far is the category for those that live in area where a school is unavailable or the location is too far.
5. Has no money is the category for those that considers they have no money to pay for school.

7.1.2   Question 2: Able to Speak Bahasa Indonesia
The codes are 1 or 2.
Able to speak in Bahasa Indonesia is able to communicate in Bahasa Indonesia.

7.1.3   Question 3: Able to Read and Write
The codes are 1 – 4
A person is said able to read and write means that can read and write words/simple sentences in Latin or others.
Other alphabets are Arabic, Kanji and Ancient Java.
Note:
a. A blind person who is able to read and write Braille is considered as illiterate.
b. A handicap that previously could read and write but because of a handicap caused the person incapable is considered illiterate.
c. A person who is able to read only but cannot write or vice versa, is considered as illiterate.

7.2   Household Members that do not Attend School anymore
This sub-block is filled in if the contents in Block IV Column (10) is coded 2 and Column (5) is written 5 – 29.

Name and Household Members Serial Number
Write the name and serial number of household members as written in Block IV Column (1) and Column (2).

7.2.1   Question 4: Highest Education Ever Attained
The codes are one of Code 1 – 8.
The type of highest education ever attained is the highest education that has ever been attained by a person either has graduated/not yet graduated.

7.2.2   Question 5: Highest Class Attained
Fill in one of the codes 1 till 8, if graduated code it 8.
Information:

a. A person who has graduated elementary, secondary or higher education is coded 8

b. An undergraduate who has attended a master program is coded 6, if graduated code it 8.
c. An undergraduate who has attended a doctoral program (Ph.D.) is coded 7if graduated code it 8.
d. A person who has attended Diploma I program is coded 1 if graduated code it 8.
e. A person who has attended Diploma II program is coded 2 if graduated code it 8.

Note:
For those who has attended an educational institution that uses the credit system (per semester) the information on the level/year currently attended can be obtained by asking additional question such as: "How many credit points has been achieved?"
As a guide:
Up till 30 credit points $= 1^{st}$ year
$31 – 60$ credit points $= 2^{nd}$ year
$61 – 90$ credit points $= 3^{rd}$ year
$91 – 120$ credit points $= 4^{th}$ year
$121 – 160$ credit points $= 5^{th}$ year

Example:

a. For those who has passed 44 credit points is classified as has attended the 2nd year.
b. For those who has passed 75 credit points is classified as has attended the 3rd year.

7.2.3.1 Question 6a: The Year Stopped Attending School
Write the year stopped attending school
The year of when stopped attending school is the year a person stopped attending school

Note:
a. A person stopped attending school in 1980 but is still registered as a student (usually pays for school fee) until 1983, so the person stopped attending school in 1984.
b. A person stopped attending school in 1980 but still has a right to continue school until 1982, but the student did not use his/her rights and did not pay for the next year's school fee so the year 1980 is considered as the year stopped attending school.

7.2.3.2   Question 6b: What year Started to attend School
Write the year started to attend school
The year started to attend school is the first time a person attended a school at the elementary level or equivalent.

7.2.4   Question 7: Reasons for not Attending School Anymore
Fill in one of the codes $1 – 6$
1. **Had enough education** is the category for those that consider that their education is enough or does not have to continue anymore.
2. **Not accepted** is the category for those that have registered to a higher level of education but was not accepted.

7.2.5.1   Question 8a: Activities Usually Conducted
The code is one of Codes $1 – 4$.
1. **The activities** usually conducted are the most time consuming activity conducted during the past year.
2. **Most time consuming** is compared to the time used for working, school, household work, seeking for a job and others (courses, sports, recreation) during the past year or since stopped attending school in a period of a year ago.
3. **Working** is an activity for seeking work in order to obtain or help to obtain earnings or profit
4. **Looking for work** is trying to obtain/look for work, including those that are waiting for an answer from a work application.

5. **Household work** is an activity of doing household work/helping without receiving salary/wages. Domestic help that does the same household work but receive salary/wages is not categorized as taking is categorized as working.
6. **Others** are other activities besides working, taking care of a household and seeking for a job.

7.2.5.2 **Question 8b: Efforts that are done**
This Question is filled in if Question 8a is coded 2 (looking for work). The contents could be more than one code. The codes that are circled are totaled then written into the provided box.

1. **Contact a family/friend** is asking for help from a family/friend when obtaining work
2. **Apply from an advertisement** is applying for work from an advertisement, or the applicant placed an advertisement
3. **Self-Contact to the office/establishment** to apply for a job without knowing if there is vacancy or not.

7.2.6.1 **Question 9a.: Has/Currently Following a Course**
Fill in one of the codes 1 or 2.

A Course is an education besides school, that is organized to help/guide the community outside the school system to educate their personality, increase knowledge and their working skills. Courses that are not classified as formal education are KPG, KPA and KPAA.

7.2.6.2 **Question 9b: Type of Courses**
This Question will be filled in if Question 9a is coded 1. The contents could be more than 1 code. The codes are filled in and added, then fill into the provided boxes.

Type of Courses:
1. Skill courses such as Book Keeping/Accountancy, Mechanic and Sewing.
2. Language courses such as English, French and German.
3. Art courses such as singing, music and dancing

7.3   Household Members that are Still Attend School

This sub-block consists of 2 groups such as: information on education and education costs and will be filled in if Block IV Column (10) is coded 3 and Column (5) is written 5 – 29.

7.3.1   Information on Education

Name and Household Members Serial Number
Write the name and serial number of household members as written in Block IV Column (1) and Column (2).

7.3.1.1 **Question 10: Current Type of Education Followed**
Fill in one of codes 1 – 8

7.3.1.2.1 **Question 11a: Current Level/Class**
Fill in one of codes 1 – 7.

7.3.1.2.2 **Question 11b: When did you start this level/class**
Fill in the month and year when started the level/class of this school. Write the month into the boxes. Example July 1988 is written as 07 in the boxes. If a person attended the same class twice then write the month of the last year.

7.3.1.3 **Question 12: School Status**
The Code is 1 or 2.
Note: A Subsidized private school is still classified as a private school.

7.3.1.4.1 **Question 13a: Studying Methods after School Hours**
The codes are 1 – 3.

1. The method of studying after school hours is a method conducted during the past week besides study time in school.
2. Alone without help is a method of studying without other people's help.
3. Alone with help is the method of studying with other people's help.
4. In a group is a method of studying together with school friends/the same level.

7.3.1.4.2 Question 13b: Alone with help
This question will be filled in if the answer in Question 13a is coded 2.
The codes are 1 – 5.
1. **Relatives** are relatives that live outside the household
2. **School friends** are friends that attend the same class
3. **Others** are people that have no family relationship and not a household member. Others that help could either be paid or not.

7.3.1.5 Question 14: Place of Studying after School Hours
The code is 1 or 2.
1. Place of studying after school hours is a place usually used for studying after school hours either alone or in a group
2. Inside the house is the place of studying either in a person's own house or at a friend/other people's house.

7.3.1.6 Question 15: Lighting used for studying
This question is filled in if question 14 is coded 1. Write one of the codes 1 – 5.

Lighting for studying is lighting usually used for studying after school hours.

7.3.1.7 Question 16: Average time of Studying
Fill in the average time of studying in a day after school hours during the past week. If the time of studying is not conducted continuously, total the studying hours used for studying in a day.

7.3.1.8 Question 17: Studying Facilities
The codes are 1 or 2
1. Studying facilities are the facilities usually used for studying after school hours
2. Table for studying is a table usually used for studying alone or together with others
3. Book rack is the place usually used to place/store school books in order either alone or together with others
4. School books are books or written summary of lessons that are advised by the school as reading materials

7.3.1.9 Question 18: Mode of transportation used to go to school
The codes are one of the codes 1 – 6.
1. Private car is a vehicle either uses a machine or not that is possessed by the household member and usually used as a facility to go to school.
2. Public transportation is transportation used for the public either uses a machine or not and usually has to pay a fee to use such transportation.
3. Other vehicles such as riding in a friend's vehicle without paying any fee.

7.3.1.10 Question 19: Length of Journey
Fill in the length of journey in minutes in the provided space.

The length of journey is the time usually used to go to school

7.3.1.11 Question 20: Nearest distance
Fill in the nearest distance that is usually covered in kilometers with one figure behind a comma in the provided space. If the distance is less than 0.05km then write inside the boxes as 00.0.

7.3.1.12 Question 21: Current Place of Residence
Fill in codes 1 – 4.
1. **Current place of residence** is the place where the respondent lives in as a member of this household
2. **In the parents house** if respondent lives together with his/her parents
3. **In a relative's house** if respondent lives together with his/her relative for free
4. **Lodging** if respondent lives in lodging and has to pay a certain fee either for the lodgings, lodging with meals, lodgings with laundry or for all.
5. **Others** if respondent lives at other places than mentioned above such as in a dormitory without paying or lives with a friend.

7.3.1.13 Question 22a: Scholarship
The codes are 1 or 2.
Scholarship is aid given by the government/foundation/others to pay/support a student/ scholar to complete their studies in a certain period. Usually to obtain scholarship a person has fulfilled certain requirements such as has outstanding school performance or cannot afford school. If a student/scholar obtains scholarship from several sources then circle the one based on the largest/supportive scholarship received.

7.3.1.14 Question 22b: Source of Scholarship
This question is filled in if question 22a is coded 1. The codes are one of codes 1 – 3.

7.3.1.15 Question 23: Who pays for the School Fee
The answer could be more than one code. The circled codes are added then are written into the provided boxes.

7.3.1.16 Question 24a: Has ever/Currently following a Course
The code is 1 or 2.

7.3.1.17 Question 24b: Type of Course
This question is filled in if question 24a is coded 1. The contents could be more than 1 code. Add all the circled codes then move the answer in to the provided boxes.

7.3.1.18 Question 25: The goals after graduated
The contents are one of the codes 1 – 3
If the answer is coded 1 continue to question 26
If the answer is coded 2 continue to question 27
If the answer is coded 3 continue to question 28

7.3.1.19 Question 26: Type of Education Wanted
The contents are one of the codes 1- 7, if coded 7 ask the faculty.

7.3.1.29 Question 27: Type of Courses Wanted
The contents are more than 1 code. Add all circled codes then write into the provided boxes.

7.3.1.21 Question 28: If did not continue Education
The contents are one of codes 1 – 6. If coded 5 continue to Question 29.

7.3.1.22 Question 29: Status of Work Wanted
This question will be filled in if question 28 is coded 5.
The contents are coded one of the codes 10, 20, 30, 41 – 45 and 50.
Working status is the position of someone in a job.

Working status is classified into:

a. **Individually:** is working or undertaking at own risk and does not employ paid workers, family workers or unpaid workers

b. **Helped by household members or non-permanent workers** is a category for those that undertake work at own risk and employs family workers/household members and or non-permanent workers.

c. **Undertake business with permanent workers** is a category for those that undertake work at own risk and employs at least minimum one permanent worker
Permanent workers are workers/employee that work for other people or an institution /office/establishment and receives salary/wages, either there are activities or not.

d. **Workers/employees** are those that work for a person or an institution/office/ establishment and receives salary/wages either in-cash or in-goods.

e. **Family workers** are those that work help obtain salary or profits and do not receive salary/wages in-cash or in-goods.
Family workers consists of:
1. Household members of the people that are being helped
2. Non-household members but are family related to the people that are helped
3. Non-household members and not family related to the people that are helped.

7.3.2 Education Expenditures

This sub-block consists of 4 columns. The first column is type of expenditures; second column is type of expenditures that were spent during the last week; third column is the expenses spent during the last month; the fourth column is the expenses spent on the end of this year's school term.

1. **Education expenditures** are all education expenses that are spent or should be spent during following education in a school
2. **Education expenses that are spent/should be spent** for the needs to follow education in a class/level currently in, paid by another party or using second hand goods/ handed by another party.
3. **This year's school term** begins since a school term starts until the last month of the enumeration period

Note:

1. If the school term in 1988/1989 starts in July 1988 and the enumeration was conducted on January 15th 1989, then *during the school term* when enumerated is starting July 1988 till the end of January 1989. The *last week* is the last week in January 1989 and the *last month* is the month of January 1989.
2. If column (2) is filled in then column (3) and column (4) has to be filled in.
3. If column (3) is filled in, then column (4) has to be filled in and column (2) is not necessarily filled in.
4. If column (4) is filled in, then column 3 is not necessarily filled in.

Column (1): Type of expenditures
Type of education expenditures is classified into 3 groups, where each group has its detailed expenses. The first group is the expenses for school expenditures the second group is detailed expenditures for school equipment and the third group is detailed expenses for supporting educational facilities.

Column (2) – (4): Expenditures that are spent
Write the expenses of each item in column (1) spent for the last week in column (2), that are expenditures in column (3), and during the last school term in column (4). Fill in column (2) and column (3) in rupiahs, write in column (4) in thousand rupiahs.

Note:
Non-periodically expenditures are not filled in, so the possibility is only column (4) is filled in. But if the expenditures were spent during the last 2 weeks or the last month then column (2) or column (3) has to be filled in.

Example:
1. A high school student purchased 2 pairs of school uniform on the school term of 1988/1989 that were purchased periodically, a pair was bought in July 1988 for Rp12,500 and the other pair was bought in January 27th 1989 for Rp14,700. If the enumeration was conducted on February 20th 1989 then the contents in Block VI.C2 group II question 33a is as follows:
    Column (2) = 14,700
    Column (3) = 14,700
    Column (4) = 27
    Note:
    The contents of column (4) are 12,500 + 14,700 = 27,200 divided by 1,000.

2. A secondary student contributed Rp3,500 for the school fence that will be built on August 1988 and for a painting job contributed Rp7,000 in January 18th 1989. On February 8th 1989 paid the recreation (with school friends) contribution Rp2,000. If the enumeration was conducted on February 15th 1989 then the contents in Block VI.C2 group I question 31i is as follows:
    Column (2) = -
    Column (3) = 7,000
    Column (4) = 10
    Note: the contents of column (4) are 3,500 + 7,000 = 10,500 divided by 1,000.

7.3.2.1 Group I: Expenditures for School
This group is classified into 3 sub-groups of expenses that are registration, contributions and evaluation expenses.

7.3.2.1.1 Question 30: Registration fee
The registration fee are expenses spent in order that a person could be registered as a student/scholar in a certain school/university. The registration fee for a recent student/scholar is the expenses for re-registration.

7.3.2.1.2 Question 31: Contributions
Contributions are all expenses spent for school activities (except for evaluation) either routine or non-routine, intra curriculum or extra curriculum activities. This covers expenses such as for school fee (SPP), Parents and Teachers Association (POMG), Intra School Organization of Students (OSIS), Scouting activities, sports, handicraft projects, laboratory practice, lectures, training, study tours, contributions, farewell party, cultural/health activities, library and others.

7.3.2.1.3 Question 32: Evaluation
Evaluation expenditures are the expenses spent for the needs of tests/examinations that are conducted by the school or the state including the expenses for a makeup examination. The evaluation expenses covers practice examination, state examination, pre mid-semester tests, tests/examinations, final papers and others.

7.3.2.2 Group II: School Equipment
This group is classified into 4 sub-group of expenditures such as school uniform, sports uniform, books, stationery and others.

7.3.2.2.1 Question 33: School Uniform
Expenditures for school uniform are the expenses spent for school uniforms such as: shirt, pants/skirt, hat and shoes.

7.3.2.2.2 Question 34: Sports Uniform
Expenditures for sports uniform are the expenses spent for sports uniform such as: pants, t-shirts, shoe and sports equipment.

7.3.2.2.3 Question 35: Books and stationery

Expenditures for books and stationery are the expenses spent to buy books and stationery for school needs, such as: writing books, stationery and school books/summary of school lessons.

7.3.2.2.4 Question 36: Others

Other expenditures are expenses for school activities such as for art and laboratory practice.

7.3.2.3 Group III: Education Facilities

This group is classified into 4 sub-group of expenses that support the activities of education.

7.3.2.3.1 Question 37: Transportation

The expenditure for transportation is the expenses of daily or monthly transportation to school. If uses private transportation, calculate the expenses for fuel and or maintenance for the vehicle.

7.3.2.3.2 Question 38: Pocket Money

Pocket money is the money used for buying snacks at school.

7.3.2.3.3 Question 39: Courses

The expenditure for courses is the expenses for following courses, transportation, equipment for courses and others.

7.3.2.3.4 Question 40: Others

Other expenditures are other expenses spent other than the expenses in question (37-39).

VIII.   NUTRITION/HEALTH OF UNDER-FIVES

To record the condition of nutrition/health of under-fives in selected households uses the Block VII SSN89-S List. The characteristics written here are name, weight, height and the pattern of feeding the under-fives. These questions are asked to the biological mother of the under-five or other household members that are familiar with the particulars.

This block will be filled in if Block IV Column (9) is given a check mark (✓).

8.1   Question 1: Name and Household Serial Number.
Write the name and household serial number as written in Block IV column (2) and (1).

8.2   Question 2: Sex
Fill in the sex of the child and code it 1 or 2 [the same as code Block IV column (4)]

8.3   Question (3 – 4): Type of disease and place of medication.
Question (3 – 4) is only asked if Block IV column (8) is check marked (✓).

8.3.1   Question 3: Circle code 1 for each type of disease suffered from during the past week and code 2 if **no**

8.3.2   Question 4: The contents are one of codes 1 – 8. If the place of medication is more than one, choose the smallest code.

8.4   Question (5a – 5b): Date of birth and Age

8.4.1   Question 5a: Date of Birth
Fill in the date of birth of under-fives in Roman year. If the respondent answers in Arabic/Javanese year, convert it to the Roman year (see attachment of Enumerator's Manual in Susenas 1989).

8.4.2   Question 5b: Age.
Fill in the age of under-fives when weighed.
To avoid uncertainty on the age of children there are several ways on estimating the age of a child is as follows:
a)   Ask for birth certificate or other documents recorded by their parents. Based on experience the main mistake is usually on year of birth although the date or month of birth could be exact.
b)   Develop a conversion on the Arabic and Roman months. In several areas the use of Arabic calendar is more popular than Roman calendars (see Attachment 1 page …)
c)   Record the date, month and year when an event happened or an important matter occurred in Indonesia or in other areas, which is known nationally or regionally. **Example:** Election Day, mountain erupted, flood, fire, election of head of the village/ kelurahan, etc.
d)   Comparing neighbor's children or relatives whose age is known. Calculate how many months are that neighbor's children or relative, whether older or younger from the respondent's age.

The estimation on the age of under-fives is in a "full month" which means that the age in days is not used here. Example if a child is 3 years, 4 months and 22 days (when was weighed), the age in months is 3 x 12 + 4 = 40 months.

Example on filling in question (5a – 5b):
An under-five in a selected household was born on April 24th 1986, and the weighing was conducted on February 21st 1989. So the way of filling in is as follows:

5a. Date of birth: April 24th 1986

2	4	0	4	8	6

b. Age: 33 months

3	3

8.5   Question 6: Birth Certificate/Birth Known Letter/Birth Information Letter
The contents are one of the codes either 1 or 2

1. **Birth Certificate** is a note of an individual's birth that is authentically issued by the authorized official such as Head of an Area and or the Officials of Civil Recording at the birthplace.
    Authentic is:
    1.   Contains the real truth
    2.   Has power and is legal
    3.   Cannot be declared as fake, before stated by the State Court and it's orders.
    4.   Cannot be corrected/withdrawn/canceled except by the commandment of the State Court
    5.   Bonded to all sides (international nature)

2. **Birth Known Letter** is a note of an individual's birth that is issued by the local authorized official, usually issued after birth and is used for a specific purpose. This letter is only used once (school enrolment, for work, etc) and has law power below a Birth Certificate (does not have an international nature).

3. **Birth Information Letter**: is a note/report that describes the event of an individual's birth that is written by the person that gave help during labor and due to the assignment and authority is obliged to arrange the birth information. This letter is usually issued by a Maternity Home, a Midwife, Traditional Birth Attendant, Chief of Village etc.

8.6   Question (7a – 7b): Weight and Height

8.6.1   Question 7a: Weight
The recording is done after weighing a child using a portable balanced scale (*dacin*). The rounding of weight is one figure behind the comma.

How to weigh a child's weight:

a)   The balance of the *dacin* has to be checked. In the condition of using no weight, the *dacin* has to point to the number 0 (zero). Also check the scale weights using 1 kg and 100 grams. The *dacin* has to be hung on a strong branch of a tree, a house crossbeam or a three-legged support and try to hang the scale pole at the height of the eye level.

Picture of location of hanging the *dacin*

Pull down strongly the dacin pole

Picture of a woman pulling down the *dacin*

b)   In order to ease the weighing, first hang the container of where the child will be placed for weighing (weighing pants, weighing box or weighing sarong). Then balance the scales by putting weight on the weighing pole using sand or something else, the movable pendulum has to point to zero. In order to understand the balances see the *dacin's* 'knives' (two pointed shaped indicator).

Picture of hanging the weighing container   Picture of balancing the scales using sand

Remember:
Slide the movable pendulum to 0 (zero)

c)   The results of weighing could be observed on the scales written along the weighing pole, observe from the front of the *dacin*. If the pendulum is located between 2 lines of weighing scales the number should be rounded downwards. Read to the nearest 100 grams scale. At a certain period such as after weighing 50 children the *dacin* has to be checked once more, including the scale weight of 1 kg and 100 grams.

When weighing a child please pay attention on the following:
1)   Try weighing a child in a calm condition (not struggling)
2)   Place the child carefully to avoid falling
3)   Make sure the child is not holding on to the mother/something that can effect the weighing results
4)   A child has to be weighed wearing minimum clothing, without wearing a hat, shoes, thick clothing, hand/ankle bracelets and others that may effect the weighing results.

8.6.2   Question 7b: Height
The recording of height is done after measuring the height of the child. Write one figure behind a comma.
How to measure the height/length of an Under-Five:
The measuring instrument for children that are able to stand upright is namely a **microtoise.** To measure the length of babies' use a measuring stick made of wood or aluminum. These instruments are usually available at a Pusekesmas (Community Health Center) or at a Posyandu (Integrated Health Post).

1.   For children that can stand upright:
  a.   Hang the microtoise with a nail on a wall or a pillar 2 meters from the floor. The floor has to be flat and upright with the wall.
  b.   Take of shoes or sandals
  c.   Stand up straight, feet are parallel with the measuring stick. The heel, bottom and the back of the head of the child are pressed onto the wall/pillar in an upright position and looking straight ahead.
  d.   Lower the microtoise until it reaches the upper part of the child's head
  e.   Examine measurement reading until 0.1cm

2.   For babies or children that cannot stand upright:
  a.   The measuring instrument is put on top of a flat table.
  b.   The child is laid down on the measuring instrument with the feet touching the wall
  c.   Move the measuring instrument until it touches the upper part of the head until it is limited by the measuring instrument that shows the height of the child.
  d.   Examine measurement reading until 0.1cm.

8.7   Question 8: Date of Weighing and Height
Fill in the date and month of weighing and measuring the height of the child and move into the provided boxes. The first two boxes is for writing the date and the rest is for the month of weighing.
Example:

0	3	0	2

8.8   Question 9: Nutrition Status
Fill in the codes 1 – 4 based on the nutrition status of the Under-Fives. The nutrition status is based on the data of the weight and age of the child. The procedure on determining the nutrition status is by using the List of Nutrition Status of Under-Fives based on the Index on Weight /Age on page… and page…
Procedures on determining nutrition status:
Example:
An Under- Five aged 38 months has a weight of 11.3kg.
1.   Observe the age column in the List of Nutrition Status, the age of 38 months in page…is located on the ninth row from the top
2.   From that row match the weight of the child with the weight index that is in the nutrition status column. The weight 11.3kg is located in the interval (10.4 – 11.8) in the Nutrition Column of **moderate** (code 2).

8.9   **Question 10: Does your Biological Mother Live Here?**
Ask if the biological mother lives in the same household. The contents are one of the codes 1 or 2. If it is coded 2 go directly to question 12.

8.10   **Question 11: Serial Number of Biological Mother**
Fill in based on the serial number of household members in Block IV Column (1).

8.11   **Questions (12 – 14): Ever been immunized**
Circle one of the codes 1 or 2. If it is coded 2 continue to question 15.

    Immunization is putting inside dead bacteria into a body of an Under-Five through injection or given orally, to obtain immunity towards several types of diseases.

8.12   **Question 13:Type of Immunization**
Circle the types of immunization received. Add all the circled codes and move the results into the provided box. Total the circled codes and move it into the provided boxes.

    BCG is an immunization injected on the upper right arm. BCG is given directly after a baby is born, and leaves a scar. **Polio** is given orally into the mouth.

8.13   **Question 14: Frequency of DPT and Polio immunization.**
Fill in how many times did the child receive DPT and or Polio immunization.

8.14   **Question 15: Ever been to A Posyandu (Integrated Health Post)**
The code is either 1 or 2. If it is coded 2 continue to question 18.
Posyandu is a service post for the people to consult on nutrition/health, weighing and immunization services for Under-fives, diarrhea control also consultation and services of Family Planning.

8.15   **Question 16: When was the last time you went to a Posyandu?**
Ask when was the last time did the respondent go to the Posyandu. Fill in one of the codes 1 – 3.

8.16   **Question 17: Services obtained from a Posyandu** . If the circled codes are more than one, total all of the codes and move into the provided boxes.

8.17   **Question 18: Was the baby ever breastfed.**
Breastfed here is by the biological mother or someone else. Circle one of the code 1 or 2, if the code is 2 continue to Question 20.

8.18   **Question 19: How long was the baby breastfed.**
Ask how long was the child breastfed. Write down the answer in months.

8.19   **Question 20: The feeding pattern of the child**
Column (1): Type of food:
1. Breast milk
2. Milk formula such as: S26, Lactogen, SGM, Almiron, Meiji, Sustagen, Cap Bendera, Indomilk and fresh milk.
3. Water/sweet tea
4. Fruit juice
5. Fine food is cooked food and or is served fine (sieved) which is given to a baby for the first time as a transition from breast milk to solid food such as: Flour porridge, Rice porridge (watery), Rice and crushed banana, or rice in wrapped leaves then crushed.
6. Soft food is the transition from fine food to adult food such as: Flour porridge (solid), soft rice, rice cake and others accompanied by certain side dishes like bean curd cake, tofu, liver and meat).
7. Rice/substitute
8. Meat, chicken liver, chicken, fish and egg
9. Tofu, bean curd cake, pulses
10. Green/other colored vegetables
11. Fruits

Column [(2) – (6)]: Age group of feeding:
1. 0 – 5 months
2. 5 – 8 months
3. 8 – 11 months
4. 11 – 23 months
5. 23 – 59 months

Ask the type of food given to the child in the ages above. Circle the coded answers based on the respondent's answer then fill it into the provided boxes. Write code 2 if the child obtains food based on the appropriate food mentioned in code (1) and code (2) if not.

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DAFTAR STATUS GIZI ANAK BALITA
MENURUT INDEKS BERAT BADAN-UMUR

Umur (bulan)	Gizi buruk	Gizi kurang	Gizi sedang	Gizi baik
0	- 1.9	2.0 - 2.3	2.4 - 2.6	2.7 -
1	- 2.4	2.5 - 2.8	2.9 - 3.3	3.4 -
2	- 2.8	2.9 - 3.3	3.4 - 3.9	4.0 -
3	- 3.3	3.4 - 3.9	4.0 - 4.4	4.5 -
4	- 3.7	3.8 - 4.4	4.5 - 4.9	5.0 -
5	- 4.1	4.2 - 4.8	4.9 - 5.4	5.5 -
6	- 4.4	4.5 - 5.1	5.2 - 5.8	5.9 -
7	- 4.8	4.9 - 5.4	5.5 - 6.2	6.3 -
8	- 5.0	5.1 - 5.8	5.9 - 6.6	6.7 -
9	- 5.2	5.3 - 6.1	6.2 - 7.0	7.1 -
10	- 5.4	5.5 - 6.4	6.5 - 7.3	7.4 -
11	- 5.7	5.8 - 6.6	6.7 - 7.6	7.7 -
12	- 5.9	6.0 - 6.8	6.9 - 7.8	7.9 -
13	- 6.1	6.2 - 7.0	7.1 - 8.0	8.1 -
14	- 6.2	6.3 - 7.2	7.3 - 8.2	8.3 -
15	- 6.3	6.4 - 7.3	7.4 - 8.4	8.5 -
16	- 6.5	6.6 - 7.5	7.6 - 8.6	8.7 -
17	- 6.6	6.7 - 7.7	7.8 - 8.8	8.9 -
18	- 6.7	6.8 - 7.8	7.9 - 8.9	9.0 -
19	- 6.9	7.0 - 8.0	8.1 - 9.1	9.2 -
20	- 7.0	7.1 - 8.1	8.2 - 9.3	9.4 -
21	- 7.1	7.2 - 8.2	8.3 - 9.5	9.6 -
22	- 7.2	7.3 - 8.3	8.4 - 9.6	9.7 -
23	- 7.3	7.4 - 8.5	8.6 - 9.7	9.8 -
24	- 7.4	7.5 - 8.6	8.7 - 9.8	9.9 -
25	- 7.5	7.6 - 8.8	8.9 - 10.0	10.1 -
26	- 7.6	7.7 - 8.9	9.0 - 10.2	10.3 -
27	- 7.7	7.8 - 9.1	9.2 - 10.4	10.5 -
28	- 7.8	7.9 - 9.2	9.3 - 10.5	10.6 -
29	- 7.9	8.0 - 9.3	9.4 - 10.6	10.7 -

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Umur (bulan)	Gizi buruk	Gizi kurang	Gizi sedang	Gizi baik
30	- 8.0	8.1 - 9.4	9.5 - 10.7	10.8 -
31	- 8.1	8.2 - 9.6	9.7 - 10.9	11.0 -
32	- 8.2	8.3 - 9.7	9.8 - 11.0	11.1 -
33	- 8.3	8.4 - 9.8	9.9 - 11.1	11.2 -
34	- 8.4	8.5 - 9.9	10.0 - 11.2	11.3 -
35	- 8.5	8.6 - 10.0	10.1 - 11.4	11.5 -
36	- 8.6	8.7 - 10.1	10.2 - 11.5	11.6 -
37	- 8.7	8.8 - 10.2	10.3 - 11.7	11.8 -
38	- 8.8	8.9 - 10.3	10.4 - 11.8	11.9 -
39	- 8.9	9.0 - 10.4	10.5 - 11.9	12.0 -
40	- 9.0	9.1 - 10.5	10.6 - 12.1	12.2 -
41	- 9.1	9.2 - 10.6	10.7 - 12.2	12.3 -
42	- 9.2	9.3 - 10.7	10.8 - 12.3	12.4 -
43	- 9.3	9.4 - 10.8	10.9 - 12.5	12.6 -
44	- 9.4	9.5 - 10.9	11.0 - 12.6	12.7 -
45	- 9.5	9.6 - 11.1	11.2 - 12.8	12.9 -
46	- 9.6	9.7 - 11.2	11.3 - 12.9	13.0 -
47	- 9.7	9.8 - 11.3	11.4 - 13.0	13.1 -
48	- 9.8	9.9 - 11.4	11.5 - 13.1	13.2 -
49	- 9.9	10.0 - 11.5	11.6 - 13.2	13.3 -
50	- 10.0	10.1 - 11.6	11.7 - 13.4	13.5 -
51	- 10.1	10.2 - 11.8	11.9 - 13.5	13.6 -
52	- 10.2	10.3 - 11.9	12.0 - 13.7	13.8 -
53	- 10.3	10.4 - 12.0	12.1 - 13.8	13.9 -
54	- 10.4	10.5 - 12.1	12.2 - 13.9	14.0 -
55	- 10.5	10.6 - 12.2	12.3 - 14.1	14.2 -
56	- 10.6	10.7 - 12.3	12.4 - 14.2	14.3 -
57	- 10.7	10.8 - 12.5	12.6 - 14.3	14.4 -
58	- 10.7	10.8 - 12.6	12.7 - 14.4	14.5 -
59	- 10.8	10.9 - 12.7	12.8 - 14.5	14.6 -

IX. HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

Block VIII SSN89-S List is used to record all of the information on the building of the housing, location/situation, facilities and the housing environment.

9.1   Residential building
The residential buildings is a physical building/census used for a residence

**9.1.1   Question (1 – 2): Types of Physical Buildings**
Based on its types, physical building is categorized into 3 types:
1.   Single building
2.   Duplex building
3.   Multi building

Each type of physical building could consist of 2 levels or not. Physical two storied buildings are classified into types of building such as maisonette, regular 2 level building and apartments/flats.

1.   **Maisonette/regular 2 level building** is a physical 2 storied building, where the same household occupies both levels. The maisonette usually has a typical feature which is the lower level is used for a living room, dining room and kitchen, the lower level is used for bedrooms. A two level regular building does not have a typical feature either the upper or lower level can be used for various needs. A house shop is a building where the upper level is used for a residence and the lower level (a part or the whole lower level) in this survey is considered as a regular 2 level building (see picture 1).

2.   **Apartments/flat** is a multilevel physical building where different households occupy the lower part and the upper part of the physical building. In an apartment/flat all rooms are usually located in one level (see picture 2)
      Example:
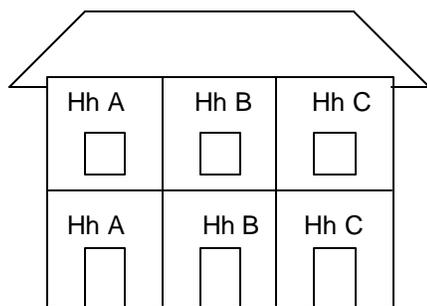
Picture 1
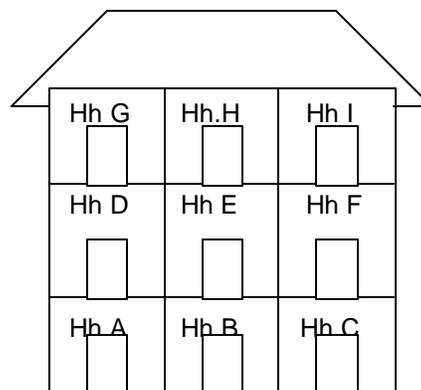
Picture 2

How to fill in:

Fill in the question with one of the appropriate codes 1 – 6. If in question 1 the type of building is a multilevel building (question 1 is coded 2, 4 or 6), then fill in question 2 with the type of the appropriate building. The content is one of the codes 1 – 3.

9.1.2   Question 3: Usage of Building
The usage of building is classified into:
1.   Residential is a building used for a residence.
2.   Combination is the building is used for a residence and other needs, such as a residence and a shop, office and so on.

9.1.3   Question (4 – 5): Number of Census Building and Households
Fill in the number of census buildings in question 4 and the number of households in question 5.

9.1.4 **Question 6: Status of Building Ownership**
1. **Self-owned** is if during the enumeration the residence is actually owned by head of the household or one of the household members

2. **Contract** if during the enumeration the residence was rented by one of the household members in a certain period based on a contract agreement between the owner and the tenant for a period of one or two years. The payment is usually done up-front or paid by installments. On the end of the contract the tenant must leave the house or if agreed between both parties, the contract could be extended.

3. **Rent/Lease** is if the household or one of the household members pays the rent regularly and continuously without a certain time period.

4. **Rent and purchase** the status of the residence is rented, and after a certain period could be owned by tenant.

5. **Official residence** if a certain state/private institute provides the house that covers the rent or rent purchase.

6. **Free of rent** is in order to occupy the residence there are no payments made to another party.

7. **Others** are if the residence cannot be categorized into one of the categories above.

Fill in one of the codes 1 – 7. If the answer is coded 2 – 7, continue to question 10.

9.1.5 **Question 7: How was the Residence Possessed**
This question will be filled in if question 6 is coded 1. The contents are one of the codes 1 – 6.
1. Build own house is the way to obtain a residence by building it or by demolishing a building and rebuilding it completely different from the original building
2. Purchase a new house from a developer is the way to obtain a residence purchased directly from a developer (Perumnas = National Housing, BTN = National Savings Bank, real estate and others.
3. Purchase a brand new house (has not been occupied) from an individual/another party
4. Purchase an old house (has been occupied) from another party
5. Administrative allocation is obtaining a residence by purchasing National Housing (Perumnas) or official residence. Usually a residence with administrative allocation facilities has certain dispensation compared to other ways of purchasing
6. Others are other ways to obtain a residence that could not be classified into one of the categories above, such as inheritance and donated.

9.1.6 **Question 8: Land Rights Status**
The land rights status is the right to use land not including the contents of the land such as minerals and oil

1. **Property Right**: the right of land that could be owned without a time limit could be inherited and could be handed to another party. This land could be used for all needs.

2. **Right to Build:** the right of owning a land maximum (20 to 50 years), and could be inherited and handed to another party only for a building.

3. **Right to Use**: is the right of owning a land a limit of ± 10 years depending on what is achieved) and this land could be used for a building.

4. **Others:** is the land status not mentioned above.

5. **Do not know** is the category for households that do not know the status of the land of their residence such as rent, contract or living with others.

The content is one of the codes 1 to 5.

9.1.7   Question 9: Status of Land Possession

1. **Rent** (the right to rent a building) is the right of a person or a legal body to use the land of another individual for the use of a building by paying the owner a sum of money as rent, chapter 44 Law of Agriculture (UUPA). The status of a household that rents/contract then the status of the land is also rented/contracted.
2. The right to use a land that origins from the custom law which is the right of a person that is allowed to build/occupy a house/building on other people's land by not paying the owner of the building/land.
   The code is one of 1 – 4.

9.2.   Location/housing condition

9.2.1   Question 10: Housing location/building of residence
1. Road is a public road that could be passed by 2 wheels or 4 wheels vehicle.
2. Lane/alley is a public road that only could be passed by 2 wheels vehicle and pedestrians
3. Others are other roads than mentioned above such as between rice fields, the edge of a forest and pathways that are less than 0.9m

A road or lane/alley is not considered whether it is covered with asphalt or not either in a good condition or not. The content is one of the codes 1- 5. If it is coded 5, then question 11 and 12 are ignored and continue to question 13.

9.2.2   Question 11: Types of Road Surfaces
Type of road surfaces is the road located in front of the household or surrounding it and is usually used by the household. The code is one of the codes 1 – 6.

9.2.3   Question 12: Road Conditions
1. Good if the level of damage is 25% or less
2. Moderate if the level of damage is 26% - 50%
3. Damaged if the level of damage is between 51% - 75%
4. Heavily damaged if the level of damage is over 75%

The content is one of the codes 1 – 4.

9.2.4   Question 13: Nearest Distance to a Facility
The nearest distance is the distance usually taken by the household.
1. The distance to the location of public transportation is the distance usually taken by a household member to the place of motorized vehicles such as a bus, minibus, bemo (three wheeled transportation), oplet (small bus), taxi, helicak (three wheeled vehicle), ojek (motor cycle taxi) and so on.
2. Health services are places to check on health, receive medication or treatment such as a hospital, puskesmas, doctor practice, health worker and so on.
3. Market/group of shops is a specific location that either owns a permanent building or a non-permanent building as a place where a transaction occurs between a person who sells merchandise to a person who buys it.
4. Entertainment park/recreation is a tourist object in a form of a park where each visitor may enjoy recreation, entertainment and relax.
The content is in rounded km.

If the answer is < 0.5km write: | 0 | 0 |

If the answer is > 98km write: | 9 | 8 |

9.2.5   Question 14: Condition of House/Building of Residence

1. Good is a house with the structure (main framework) and the component of the building does not need repair and fulfill the health requirements
2. Moderate is a house with the structure and a small part of the component of the building needs repair but still fulfill the health requirements
3. Damaged is a house where a large part of the component of the building needs repair but the structure is still strong.
4. Heavily damaged is a house where the structure and the component of the building needs immediate repair due to the danger it might cause to the occupants.

9.2.6   Question 15: Age of Building of Residence
The age of the building is considered from when the building was built/last renovated. Write one of the codes 1- 6.

9.2.7   Question 16: Dimension of Floor
Floor Dimension is the dimension of the floor, which is lived on, and used for everyday usage. The parts used not for everyday usage is not included in the calculation of dimension of floor such as rice barn, stables, place for hanging laundry. For two-storey buildings the dimension of the floor is the total dimension of all storeys lived in.

9.2.8   Question 17: Building and Yard Dimension
The dimension of building/yard is the dimension of the land of the building and the surroundings (yard) that is usually limited by a fence.

9.2.9   Question 18: Dimension of Lower Level
This question is only for multilevel buildings.
The dimension of the lower level is the total dimension of the lower level for the house unit/residential building.
Question 16 – 18 is filled in rounded square meters.

If the answer is   998m2 fill in

9	9	8

9.2.10   Question 19: Type of Foundation/Building Foundation
1. Stone is a foundation made of layers of stones or other kind of stone
2. Bricks is a foundation made of layers of red bricks/concrete bricks
Write the appropriate codes 1 – 5.

9.2.11   Question 20: Type of Roof Frame
Write one of the codes 1 – 5

9.2.12   Question 21: Type Roof
Write one of the codes 1 – 7
A Roof is which covers the top part of a building so that people living beneath it are protected from the sun, rain etc. For a two-storey building, the roof is the most upper part of the building.

9.2.13   Question 22: Type of Walls
Write one of the codes 1 – 4
Walls are the outside/border of a building or which divides it from other physical buildings. If the building uses more than one type of wall with the same size, write down the widest wall from the highest value (smallest code).

9.2.14   Question 23: Type of Pillar/Column
Write one of the codes 1 – 5

9.2.15   Question 24: Type of Floor
Write one of the codes 1 – 6

9.2.16   Question 25: Number of Rooms
A room is a part of a residential place that is surrounded by walls/permanent partition (cannot be moved) and is fully closed from the floor up till the ceiling or at least is 2 meters high and minimum is 3 square meters not including the bathroom and toilet.

9.2.18   Question 26: If the rooms are more than one
Does it have individual rooms . Write code 1 if the answer is Yes and code 2 if No.

1.   Bedroom is a room that is used mainly for sleeping. A living room or dining room used for sleeping is not considered as a bedroom
2.   Dining room is a room used mainly for eating. A living room used for eating is not considered as a dining room

9.2.19   Question 27: Boundaries of rooms
This question is filled in if the numbers of rooms are more than one. Write one of the codes 1 – 4.

9.2.20   Question 28: Number of bedrooms
This question is filled in if the household has individual bedrooms. Write the number of bedrooms.

9.2.21   Question 29: Does it have windows.
A window is a place where air/light goes through in and out a room and can be closed/opened.
The codes are 1 or 2. If coded 1 continue to question 31.

9.2.22   Question 30: If "No" does it have :
1.   Wind Holes/Ventilation is the place where air/light goes through in and out a room and can not be closed/opened
2.   Exhaust fan is a fan that is permanently (can not be moved) fixed in a room and can regulate the circulation of air in a room

The answer could be more than one code. The circled codes are totaled and written into the provided boxes.

9.3   **Facilities and Household Equipment are:**
Facilities and household equipment that can influence the enjoyment also the freedom of living in a household

9.3.1   Question 31: Source of Lighting
Record here the main source of lighting used by the household

1.   The source of lighting is lighting used in a residence so that a person can conduct their activities
2.   Non Government Electricity Company is the lighting resource organized by another party besides the PLN (Perusahaan Listrik Negara = State Electricity Company) including those that use the source of lighting from battery, generator and solar energy generator. Lighting source using kerosene such as pumped lantern is categorized as code 4, other kerosene lights are coded 4. (Gas is coded 3).

If the respondent uses more than one resource of lighting, select the resource with the highest value (smallest code). Write one of the codes 1 – 5.

9.3.2   Question 32: Fuel for cooking
The codes are one of the codes 1 – 6.

Fuel for cooking is fuel that is usually used for the daily household cooking needs. If uses more than one resource of fuel, select the most frequent fuel used.

9.3.3   Question 33: Source of Drinking Water
The question asked here is the source. If a household obtains water from a water spring that is distributed to their house, the water source is water spring. If the respondent uses water that comes

from several water resources, select the water resource with the water volume mostly used by the household.

1. Pipe water is the source of water undertaken by PAM (Perusahaan Air Minum=Drinking Water Company), PDAM (Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum=Regional Drinking Water Company) or BPAM (Badan Pengelola Air Minum=Drinking Water Organizer Corporate), where the water goes through a purification process.
2. Other pipe water is water source that origins from drinking water company but the water is not distributed directly to the household.
   Example:
   a. Household that drinks pipe water by purchasing it from a water vendor
   b. Pipe water obtained from neighbors (other households) not in one physical building
3. Pump water is water obtained by using hand pumps or electric pumps
4. Well water is water taken by using a water dipper or bucket
5. Spring water is a resource of water at the surface of the ground where the water comes out by itself.
6. Stored rainwater is water obtained by storing rainwater
7. Others are other water resources not mentioned above such as dam/lake water.

Write one of the code 0 – 9. If the answer is coded 0 or 1, the interview is continued to question 36, and if is coded 6 – 9 continue to question 35.

9.3.4   Question 34: Distance to the Closest Septic Tank
This question is filled in if question 33 is coded 2 – 5. The codes are one of the codes 1 – 5.

9.3.5   Question 35: Distance to Obtain Drinking Water
This question is filled in if question 33 is coded 6 – 9. The codes are one of the codes 1 – 5.

9.3.6   Question 36: Source of bathing water
The codes are one of the codes 1 – 9.

9.3.7   Question 37: Place for bathing
The codes are one of the codes 1 – 4.

1. Private bathroom/toilet if only one household uses the bathroom/toilet facility although sometimes other people uses it.
2. Shared bathroom/toilet if the bathroom/toilet is used together with several other households
3. Public bathroom/toilet if every household may use the bathroom/toilet facility
4. Others are other places of bathroom/toilet that could not be classified into one of the categories above.

9.3.8   Question 38: Source of washing water
The codes are one of code 1 – 9.

9.3.9   Question 39: Place of washing
The codes are one of code 1 – 4.

9.3.11   Question 40: Toilet Facilities
The codes are one of code 1 – 5.
1. Toilet with a septic tank is a toilet that uses a disposal passageway to a closed disposal area
2. Toilet without a septic tank is a toilet that uses a disposal passageway to another disposal area such as into a river, pond and others or without a disposal passageway but directly to a disposal area

9.3.12   Question 41: If without a septic tank
This question is filled in if question 40 is coded 1. Write one of the appropriate codes 1 – 4.

9.3.13   Question 42: Commodities possessed by the household
A stove could be a stove that uses kerosene, gas or electricity. Write the code 1 or 2.

9.4   **Environment of Housing**

9.4.1   Question 43: Does it have a yard
A yard (not including a residential building) that is a part of a house and usually limited by a fence. The codes are 1 or 2. If it is coded 2 the interview is continued to question 47.

9.4.2   Question 44: The dimension of the yard
Write in rounded numbers of square meters

9.4.3   Question (45 – 46): Garden plants/in the yard
The garden plants/ in the yard are plants that are planted in the garden/yard such as fruits, vegetables, decorative flowers, protective plants and others.

Question 45 is written code 1 or 2. If it is coded 1 ask the type of plants that are planted and circle the appropriate codes in question 46.

9.4.4   Question 47: Place for hanging laundry
The codes are one of code 1 – 4.

9.4.5   Question 48: Place for discharging bathing water
The codes are one of code 1 – 6.

9.4.6   Question 49: The condition of water in the gutter around the house
The codes are one of code 1 – 4.

9.4.7   Question 50: Raising livestock/poultry
The code is 1or 2. If it is coded 2 the interview is continued to question 52.

9.4.8   Question 51: Location of livestock/poultry's stable/stall
The codes are one of code 1 – 4.

9.4.9   Question 52: The way to Discharge Trash
The codes are one of code 1 – 6.

9.4.10   Question 53: Pollution/Environment Disturbances
The code is code 1or 2 for each type of pollution/environment disturbances experienced by the household.

9.5   **Needs of a house**
This block is specifically for households in the urban areas (Block I question 5 is coded 1)

9.5.1   Question 54: Do you need a house
The code is 1 or 2. If it is coded 2, the interview for this block is completed and can be continued to the next block

9.5.2   Question 55: Type of house needed
Others such as would like to build own house or purchase from someone else
The code is one of codes 1 – 4

9.5.3   Question 56: Reasons of needing a house
Write the main reason why the household needs a house. The code is one of the codes 1 – 8.

9.5.4   Question 57: The wanted location
1.   Inside the city is the location/area of housing located in the current living area
2.   The suburbs is the location/area of housing located in the current living area
3.   Outside the city is the location/area of housing located in the current living area

9.5.5   Question 58: Type of house wanted
The code is one of codes 1 – 13

X. RAISING LIVESTOCK/POULTRY

Block IX SSN89-S list is used to record the number of livestock/poultry raised by the household, the mutation and feeding activities.

10.1   Raising Livestock

10.1.1   Question 1: Number of raised livestock
This question is used to obtain information on the number of livestock raised by the household based on the age, sex and type of livestock. The raised livestock either possessed by the household or another party. The status of the livestock possessed by the household could be originated from:

a. **Self-owned livestock** are livestock that are legally owned and is acknowledged owned by the household members. Self-owned livestock could originate from purchasing, inherited or handed by another party.

b. **Rented livestock from households** are livestock that are rented from other households. The price of rent has been fixed disregarding the products. The rent could be paid in the form of goods or in-cash.

c. **Rented livestock from the government** are livestock that are rented from the government. The price of rent has been fixed disregarding the products. The rent could be paid in the form of goods or in-cash and in a certain period the livestock will be owned by the person who rents the livestock.

d. **Shared product livestock** are livestock that origins from another party with a guarantee that a part of the products will be handed to the owner of the livestock based on an agreement.

e. **Free of rent livestock** are livestock that origins from other party free of rent

f. **Mortgaged livestock** are livestock that origins from another party as a mortgage of cash/goods. The livestock are possessed until the owner of the livestock has paid back their debts.

g. **Other livestock** are other livestock than mentioned above (a – f) such as livestock owned together.

All raised livestock in this survey are recorded based on the possession status. The livestock are raised for breeding, taking the meat, egg, milk, process the farm land, transportation or as a hobby and so on.

Livestock that are sold by a livestock trader (*blantik*) is not recorded in this survey, except before selling the livestock the trader raised the livestock to obtain extra value minimum 6 months for large livestock and 3 months for small livestock.

The classification on the age of livestock are classified into 3 criteria as follows: very young (child), young and mature livestock that is differentiated into large livestock and small livestock. The categories are as follows:

a. Large livestock
1. A very young large livestock is aged less than 1 year.
2. A young large livestock is aged 1 – 2 years and has never given birth
3. Mature large livestock is aged 3 – 7 years or has not reached the age of 3 years but has given birth. Mature large livestock (aged 8 years and over) in this survey is categorized as mature large livestock

b. Small livestock
1. A very young small livestock is aged less than 2 months
2. A young small livestock is aged 2 – 5 months and has not given birth
3. Mature small livestock is aged 6 months till 5 years or has not reached 6 months but has given birth. Mature small livestock aged 6 years and over in this survey is classified into the category mature small livestock.

The classification of livestock based on sex is classified into 3:
a. Male
b. Female
c. Castrated

Castrated livestock are male or female livestock with reproduction organs that are made non-functional.

How to fill in question [(3) – (9)]:
Write the number of livestock that are raised/possessed by the household during enumeration in the appropriate column and differentiate based on age group and sex.

The question on Number of Livestock in column (2) is the total of male, female and castrated livestock based on each category of livestock.

10.1.2   Question 2: Number of Milking Cows
This question is to obtain information on the number of milking cows raised/possessed by the household during enumeration.
   a.   Not yet productive are milking cows that can not be milked yet
   b.   Productive/lactation are milking cows that are in the condition of producing milk
   c.   Dry condition are milking cows that can not be milked, usually before birth and to give the cows a rest so that the next milk production will be much better. The period is usually 1.5 – 2 months before giving birth.
   d.   Not productive anymore are milking cows that can not be milked because the cow is sick or old and is considered as not productive anymore.

How to fill in question 2 column (2):
Write the number of milking cows that are raised/possessed by the household during enumeration based on the question in column (1). Question 2e is the total of question (2a – 2 d) and has to be the same as column (3) question [1a (female) + 1c (female)].

10.1.3   Question 3: Milk Marketing
This question is to obtain information on the marketing of milk during the past week that ends a day before enumeration.
   a.   KUD (Village Cooperative Unit)/Cooperative is an economic institution which is a social mutual effort based on the principles of a family.
   b.   Gatherer trader is a trader that buy milk till a certain number then sells it to other traders
   c.   Last consumer is the community or the unit that purchases milk to be consumed such as in the household, hospital, hotel, restaurant and office.
   d.   Others are others not mentioned above for example milk factory.

How to fill in question column (2):
Ask the respondent of the household if during the past week has distributed milk at the place of distribution in column (1). Write code 1 if "yes" and code 2 if "no" in each detail place of market in column (2).

Example:
A household that distributes milk to a KUD and other households in column (2) question 1 and c are coded 1 and question b and d is coded 2.

If column (2) is coded 1 then write the price of the milk in column (3).

10.1.4   Question 4: Milk Production
This question is used to record the milk production that is produced by the household that raises milking cows during a week ago. Write in the provided space the quantity of milk produced during a week ago in liter units.

10.1.5   Question 5: Livestock Mutation
This question is used to obtain information on the mutation of livestock raised by the household during the past year and ends a day before enumeration.
   a.   The stock during the past year is the number of livestock raised by the household during the past year.

Example:
If the enumeration was conducted on February 10th, 1989 then the past year is the condition on February 10th, 1988.

b. Born here is born alive, which are the livestock born alive during the past year and when born shows signs of life such as heartbeat, breathing and movements.

The births are recorded here although when enumerated the child or the mother may not be alive anymore (sold, slaughtered, etc). The question here has to be filled in carefully because it relates to the contents in question 1. The number of large livestock born in this detail are less than 1 year old during enumeration (in question 1 is included the category of very young livestock). If there are contents in question 5b column (2), (3), (4) or (5) are the same as the contents of question 1a (total) column (3), (4), (5) or (6).

c. Purchased is the livestock was purchased by the household during the past year.

d. Other additions are the addition of livestock is received by other party during the past year for example:
1. Livestock received from another party as aid, contribution or shared product
2. Received from returned livestock that are a shared product
3. Founded livestock

e. Died caused by sickness, accident (hit by a car, drowned, eaten by a wild animal). Died because was slaughtered is not classified as died.

f. Sold is the selling of livestock by household during the past year

g. Slaughtered is the raised livestock was slaughtered for self consumption, sold partially or all and so on

h. Other reduction are the reduction of livestock during the past year caused by:
1. Livestock handed to another party as aid, contribution or shared product
2. Handing back the livestock that are a shared product to the owner
3. Lost because it was stolen or other causes

i. Stock during enumeration is the number of livestock raised by the household during the enumeration
How to fill in question 5 column [(2) – (8)]:
Fill in the number of livestock raised in a year in question 5a. Write in the number of livestock raised in the past year in question 5a. Write in also during the past year: the number of born livestock, purchased, slaughtered and other reduction in question (5b-5h) in the appropriate column based on the type of livestock. Also fill in the number of livestock during enumeration in question 5i.
Question 5i for all types of livestock has to fulfill the following formula:
Question 5i = question (5a + 5b + 5c + 5d – 5e – 5f – 5g – 5h)
$\qquad\qquad$ = question [1a (total) + 1b (total) + 1c (total)]

10.1.6   Question 6: Number of births
This question has the same principles as question 5b, only the births asked are detailed into the sex: male and female. In this question the question for each type of livestock are:
Question 6c = question (6a + 6b) = question 5b.

10.1.7   Question 7: Number of Deaths
This question has the same principles as question 5e, only the deaths asked are detailed into causes of death that are: a plague, accident and others.
a. Plague
Write the number of livestock that died caused by a plague during the past year in column [(2) – (8)] based on the type of livestock
b. Accident

Write the number of livestock that died caused by an accident during the past year in column [(2) – (8)] based on the type of livestock such as died caused by run down by a train or a car. But if the accident did not cause death and was slaughtered by the owner then the cause of death was not caused by an accident

c. Others

Write the number of livestock that died caused by other causes than a plague and an accident in this question into the appropriate column, based on the type of livestock such as was poisoned

d. The Number of Livestock

Write the number of livestock that died during the past year in this question by totaling the contents of each question (7a – 7c) based on the type of livestock. For each type of livestock pay attention on question 7d = question 5e.

10.1.8 Information on the slaughtered livestock

This question has the same principles as question 8 that is the details of question 5g. The information asked here is on the slaughtered livestock during the past year that is detailed based on the sex and place of slaughter.

a. Number of slaughtered livestock is the number of livestock raised by the household and slaughtered during the past year

b. Place of slaughter is classified into 2 that is the RPH (Rumah Pemotongan Hewan = House of Slaughtering Animals) and outside the RPH. Slaughtering conducted outside the slaughtering house is classified into notified by the *keurmaster* and not notified by the *keurmaster*.

1. RPH is a place to slaughter animals/livestock which is either a permanent or non permanent building that is specifically used as a place to slaughter livestock/animals and has been authorized by the government as a House for Slaughtering Animals

2. *Keurmaster* is an official of a RPH/sub regency from the Local Livestock Office. The main job of a *keurmaster* is to examine the health of livestock before slaughtered (antemortem) and after slaughtered (postmortem), also the administrative assignments such as collect retribution and taxes. Usually a *keurmaster* is also the head of a local RPH.

How to fill in question 8 column [(2) – (8)]:

Write the number of slaughtered livestock during the past year in question 8a in the appropriate column based on the type of livestock and sex. For each type of livestock question 8a (total) = question 5g.

Write in question 8b the number of livestock that are slaughtered based on the location of slaughtering which are in the RPH or outside a RPH. For livestock that were slaughtered in a RPH, it is detailed again by slaughtering notified by the *keurmaster* and not notified by the *keurmaster*.

10.2 Raising Poultry

10.2.1 Question 9: Mutation of Poultry

This question is to obtain information on the mutation of poultry raised by the household during the past three months and ends a day before enumeration

a. The stock 3 months ago is the number of poultry that is raised by the household during the past 3 months

b. Addition is the addition of poultry caused by purchase, hatching and other additions

c. Reduction is the reduction of poultry caused by death, sold, slaughtered or others

d. Number of poultry during enumeration is the number of poultry raised by the household during enumeration

How to fill in question 9 column [(2) – (6)]:

Write the number of poultry during the past 2 months in question 9a. Then write also the addition and reduction of poultry during the past 3 months in column [(2) – (6)] based on the type of poultry. Also write the number of poultry during enumeration in question 9d.

This question has to fulfill the following formula:

Question 9d = question (9a + 9b – 9c).

10.3   Type and Quantity of Food Given

This sub block aims to obtain information on the type of food given to all livestock/poultry and other animals raised by the household during the past month. Write into the provided boxes in each question. The quantity of food given to livestock/poultry raised by the household during the past month is written in kilograms.

The types of food given are:
1.   Unhusked rice – which is dried and grinded
2.   Corn – is dried picked corn
3.   Cassava and sweet potato – is wet, unpeeled sweet potato
4.   Soya beans, ground peanuts, green nuts – all dried pulses

If the food is not given in a standard unit, convert it first using the guide in attachment 2 in page…
Ready-made food is food of an industrial product of livestock food.

a.   Swan neck is a water closet where underneath the sitting/squatting unit the passageway is U shaped (like a swan neck) in order to trap water and prevent the odor rising out.

Picture 1: Swan Neck Latrine

b.   **Throne (Plengsengan)** is a latrine where underneath the sitting/squatting unit the passageway is even and sloped directed to the disposal area.

Picture 2: Throne toilet

c.   **Dry Latrine (cubluk/cemplung)** is a latrine where underneath the sitting/squatting unit there is no passageway directed to the final disposal area.

Picture 3 : Dry Latrine

d.   **Others** is a toilet not mentioned above including does not have a seat/squatting unit.

Question 9 c: Final Disposal Place

Circle the appropriate answer code then move it into the provided box.

a. Tank is the final disposal place that is usually a container made out of bricks or concrete with or without an absorption container. In several types of toilets available in public places such as at the park, the container usually is a cylinder made of iron or wood. This container can be released and moved to the disposal place. In this case the final disposal place of this toilet is considered as a tank.

b. Pond/rice field if the final disposal is in a pond or rice field.

c. River/lake/sea if the final disposal is in a river, lake or the sea.

d. Hole if the final disposal is in a hole in the ground without any boundaries/wall (does not absorb water)

e. Sea shore/open field/yard if the final disposal is at a sea shore or in a open field including a yard.

f. Others are places not mentioned above such as railway tracks.

J. Block IX : Average Monthly Household Expenditures and Main Resources of Household Income

This block is aimed to write all the household consumption expenditures, which are categorized into 2 groups:

1. Expenditures for food consumption
2. Expenditures for non-food consumption

The total expenditures also the main resources of the household are written in this block.

The expenditures for food consumption and non food consumption needs which are included in the list are expenditures for household needs/household members only, not including the expenditures for the usage of household business or received from another party/individual. The expenditures for food consumption are the value of food that is actually consumed during the referral time of survey (consumption approach). Non-food consumption expenditures the concept used are the delivery approach that is what was purchased/obtained from another party as long as it is for the household needs.

Several examples, which are not household consumption and not written/recorded, are:

1. Rice or other food material used to cook food for sale, festivities or received from another party.
2. Food given by workers that help in a household business or for workers that are not household members
3. Furniture purchased for the needs of a stall or other business
4. Goods purchased as a gift or to be sent to another party that are not household members

Sub block A: Expenditures for Food during the Past Week

This block is aimed to write all food consumption of the household during the past week. Write in Column 2 the total expenditures for each group of food consumed during the past week. Question 16 is the total of Question 1 till 15.

Food expenditure is the value of expenditure for the household consumption during the past week, which are purchased, self-produced or a gift. Food that is self-produced or as a gift has to be valued with the local market price. There is a possibility that the respondent informs the purchased goods that are not consumed, so record that is actually consumed by the household during the past week. The objective of asking the Questions to avoid missed information due to the various types that are difficult to remember. Every kind of food could be originated from purchase, self-produced gifted and so on.

Question 1 – 15:

Each type of food group asked in Question 1 – 15 is mentioned in column 1. Ask all Questions by mentioning all types of food written between brackets (to prevent the respondent forgetting) which is purchased, self produced or gifted

Sub block B: Non Food Expenditures in a Month and Twelve Months

This part is aimed to record various expenditures for non-food consumption during the past 12 months and the past month, which was purchased, self produced or gifted. Write in Column 2 all non-food expenditures for household consumption during the past month and in Column 3 for all expenditures during the past 12 months.

Expenditures during the past month are expenditures that are actually spent during the past month, not the expenditures during the past 12 months divided by 12. On the contrary the expenditures the past 12 months are actual expenses that were actually spent during the past 12 months, which ends a day before the enumeration or 12 calendar months. So the expenditures during the past 12 months covers the expenditures of the past month, but the expenditures of the past 12 months is not necessarily spent in a period of the past month. In certain cases such as expenditures for house rent and taxes may not be spent a month ago but is still calculated for the expenditures during the past month, also the past 12 months. The expenditures for non food consumption consists of 8 expenditure sub groups starting from Question 17 till Question 24 which has to be asked in order. To minimize under reporting also to ease the officers conducting the interview and recording, for each sub group there are also examples of type of commodities/expenditures which is included in every sub Question.

Question 17: Housing and Household Facilities

Expenditures for housing and household facilities are for house rent (including the estimation of renting own house) house maintenance, electricity bills, telephone, fuel, and gas and purchased water. The paid bills that are usually last months may see the calculation for expenditures that are used for paying bills.

Question 18: Various Commodities and Services

Expenditures for various commodities and services are expenditures for commodities such as bath soap, cosmetics, sanitary napkins, transportation (including fuel for transportation) vehicle reparation and maintenance. Household helpers, salary, reading materials, recreation, the expenses for making identification card/ driver's license, etc (purchase of toothbrush, moth balls, Xerox copies, photos, phone cards, etc).

Question 19: Education Expenditures are expenses for education purposes such as school fee, listing, contributions, scout activities, stationery and courses fee including making Xerox copies of books/school books.

Question 20: Health Expenditures

Health expenditures are expenses that are paid for health maintenance such as hospital bills, community health centers, doctor, medication, pregnancy examination, family planning expenses etc.

Question 21: Clothing, Shoes and Head Coverings

The expenditures written here are expenditures for clothing, shoes and head coverings. The commodities are ready made clothes, clothing material, sewing fee, shoes, thread, detergent and others (towel, belt, shoe shine, laundry). The expenses for school uniforms are included in this Question.

Question 22: Durable Commodities

The expenditures written here are expenditures for durable commodities such as furniture (table, chairs, etc) household accessories (pillows, curtains, etc) tools, kitchenware, entertainment equipment (television, video, radio, cassette, guitar, piano, etc) sports equipment, jewelry, vehicle, camera etc, wall hangings, aquarium, electricity installation, telephone, tap, etc.
Information:

a. Commodities (example vehicle, TV) that was purchased and received although is not paid yet, the value is still included in the appropriate expenditure Question

b. Gifts from other person that are used as household needs are written as household expenses, the prices are adjusted with the price when the commodity was purchased.

Question 23: Tax and Insurance

The expenditures recorded here are expenses for the tax of land and building (PBB), television tax, vehicles, other contributions, accident insurance premium, fire and others.

Question 24: Party and Ritual Needs

The expenditures written here are for weddings, circumcision, religious celebration days, haj pilgrimage fare, ritual ceremonies and others not included the food for each party (the food consumption for parties are covered in the food consumption of each household of the guests that are invited to the party).

Question 25: Number of Non-Food

This Question is the total expenditures for Question 17-24, besides a month ago (Column 2) also 12 months ago (Column 3).

Question 26: Average Monthly Expenditures for Food

The contents are the results of multiplying Question 16 with 30 /7

Question 27: Average Monthly Expenditures for Non-Food

The contents are the results of dividing Question 25 Column 3 with 12

Question 28: Average Monthly Household Expenditures

The contents are the total of Question 26 and Question 27 that is the average monthly household expenditures.

Question 29: Main Source of Household Income

Write in Question the field of employment and work status of the members or household members that has the largest income in the dotted line (coding will be filled in by editor). The concept and how to write the status and field of job has been mentioned in Block VI VSEN 97K List. If the household considers that the income receiver (person who receives income without risk or is not involved in decision making) is the main resource, fill in the income recipient which covers as follows:

d. Pension recipient

e. Rent recipient who receives income from renting a house/land, machinery and equipment without being responsible of the business risk (example : agriculture field, tennis court, house, shop, warehouse, machinery equipment etc). Including the share from the agriculture products of the land which was undertaken by another party

f. Interest recipient from banks, post office, cooperative etc (including individuals) from money savings or loans from individuals

g. Profit recipient from the establishment in the form of a legal body (Government Company, Personal Firm etc)

h. Gift recipient gifts and those similar received consecutively for consumption

Note:
1. Expenditures not included in Block IX VSEN89.K List are:
   - Sending money for non household members : for a child that does not live in the household (another city, for parents or relatives)
   - Donating money/goods for weddings, birthdays, circumcision etc.
   - Savings, paying for arisan (regular social gathering whose members contribute to and take turns at winning an aggregate sum of money) or paying debts
   - Expenditures for food consumption at a party or circumcision (besides food consumed by the household members)
   - Expenditures for capital goods/investment for purchasing a house, major house renovations, purchasing a motor cycle for an *ojek* (motor cycle taxi)
   - Expenditures for insurance premiums that acts as savings such as life insurance, scholarship insurance etc
   - Other transferred expenditures such as charity, celebration of independence day donation, charity for orphans

2. Please be careful when determining the consumption value that is paid by credit. If the goods consumed are paid by credit the consumption value has to be filled in with the primary price of the goods (not including interest). If the primary price is not known, the consumption value filled in is the total of installments of the goods until it is fully paid.

K. Block X : The Participation of Households in the Least Developed Village Program (IDT)

This block aims to understand the participation of households in the Presidential Instructions on Least Developed Villages Program.

IDT (Presidential Instruction for Least Developed Areas) is a governmental program with the main target to speed up the elevation of poverty. This program was executed for the first time in the yearly budget of 1994/1995 which is a funding loan of Rp.20 million per village/sub regency categorized as least developed. A least developed village is determined based on a number of variables of the data in the 1993 Potensi Desa (Podes = Village Potentials), also various other compiled variables. These least developed villages receives a maximum loan of Rp.20 million for 3 consecutive years starting from the year 1994/1995 except for villages with the population under 50 households. Every year the list of least developed villages has to be updated based on the Core Podes that is also collected each year.

The Rp.20 million loan has to be distributed directly to the community/poor families that are gathered into community groups (Pokmas=Kelompok Masyarakat) as an actively productive organization. The loan has to be given completely to those who are appointed/selected.

Question 1. Has the head/members of the household ever been a member of Pokmas (Community Group) of the IDT Program?

Circle code 1 if the head/member of the household has been a member of Pokmas (Community Group) and Code 2 if not. If the answer is yes (Code 1) continue to Question 2, and if the answer is no (Code 2) the question for this block is considered as complete.

Pokmas is a group of families that are considered or included in the classification of destitute based on the results of the local officials. The Pokmas is formed due to the IDT program.

The formation of Pokmas is based on the groups that has existed such as the groups of pottery craftsman, bakso (meatballs & noodles) vendors, crispy chips makers or farmers group. The formation could also be based on the arisan groups or destitute families that live nearby.

In several cases due to the limited IDT fund compared to the number of Pokmas or the amount of capital needed, not all Pokmas/Pokmas members directly receives the IDT fund. They have to wait for the next term or wait for other Pokmas that has obtained funding and has paid their debt. The IDT funds are not distributed directly to least developed villages with a large number of Pokmas members but it is arranged by using the roll over system.

Note:
The formation of Pokmas is based on the family units that are different from households. The questions on the IDT program is based on the household unit, which is if minimal one household member becomes a Pokmas member the household are considered as Pokmas members.

Question 2. Have you ever received IDT funding?

Circle one of the appropriate codes. If the answer is Code 1 continue to question Question 3, if the answer is Code 2 continue to Block XI.

The IDT funds are distributed directly to every Pokmas member or to a Pokmas unit. If the IDT funding is distributed to a Pokmas check if the respondent is a member of the Pokmas that received the funds. If the answer is yes, the respondent has already received the IDT funding program.

Question 3. Value and Source of Received Funds

Fill in the column "Funding Value" the value of funding is based on the year when it was received. Fill in also the column "Source" of the funding. Fill in Code 1 if the aid is directly from IDT funding (usually through Bank Rakyat Indonesia), Code 2 is roll over and Code 4 if the respondent does not know the source.
Note:
The source of funds could be from more than one source so the Codes should be totaled (Codes 1 – 7).

Example:
A household received in a year the IDT funds twice, firstly from direct funds and secondly is from roll over, so fill in the box Code 3.

There is a probability that IDT funds are not distributed to each Pokmas member but as a unit. In this matter the value of funding is the total value of funds divided by the number of Pokmas member that is recorded as has received IDT funds.
Note:

1. The Pokmas members may receive the IDT funds in the form of goods (example livestock, production tools or business instruments), and each Pokmas member usually understands the value of the goods. If the respondent does not know the value, ask head of the Pokmas or the local officials that organize the IDT.
2. If a household receives the IDT funds more than once in a year, total the value of received aid.
3. If a household has recently received the IDT funds (in early 1989) the funds are considered as received (recorded) in 1996.

L. Block XI. Information on Raising Livestock/Poultry

This block is aimed to ascertain the population of livestock/poultry owned by the household on January 1st 1989. Livestock covers 7 types which are : milking cow, cow, buffalo, horse, goat, sheep and pig whereas the poultry covers 4 types such as purebred chicken, laying pullet, broiler chicken and manila duck.

For each type of livestock, determine the population based on sex and for poultry, the total population only. In addition, please ask the total of birth and or the dead livestock (natural addition) during the period January 1 till to December 31,1996.

How to fill in Block XI :

Question 1: Have You **Raised Livestock/Poultry during the Period January 1ˢᵗ till December 31ˢᵗ, 1996**

Ask the respondent if during January 1ˢᵗ to December 31ˢᵗ 1996 has ever raised livestock/poultry. If the household during that period raises livestock/poultry please ask if they still raised livestock/poultry on January 1ˢᵗ 1989.

Circle Code 1 (Yes, still raising) if the household still raises livestock/poultry during January 1 till December 31, 1996.

Circle Code 2 (Yes, does not raise anymore) if the household raised livestock/poultry during January 1 till December 31, 1996, but no longer raises anymore on January 1977. Circle Code 3 (no) if the if the household has never raised livestock/poultry during January 1 till December 31, 1996.

Move the circled codes into the box.

A Household is considered as raising livestock/poultry if one or more members of the household during the period January 1ˢᵗ to December 31ˢᵗ 1996 and or on January 1, 1989, disregarding the underlying motive of raising or origin of livestock/ poultry and the age of livestock/poultry.

The livestock/poultry that is written in this block originates from purchasing, grant or gift from another party, livestock/poultry from another party which is shared product, livestock/poultry from another party as a mortgage. Also owned together and during that period the livestock/poultry is raised by the household themselves.

Livestock/poultry that wanders looking for their own food, not caged, kept as a hobby, for transportation etc. are considered as being raised.

> **A PERSON WHO SELLS LIVESTOCK/POULTRY**
> **IS NOT CONSIDERED AS**
> **A HOUSEHOLDTHAT RAISES LIVESTOCK/POULTRY**

Question 2a:Number of Livestock

If Question 1 is coded 1 and till January 1, 1989 the household still raise livestock, fill in the number of male livestock in Column 2, female in column 3 and the number of livestock in Column 4. Then fill in the number of birth (natural addition) of livestock during the period of January 1 till December 31, 1996 in Column 5, and the number of deaths in Column 6.

> Column 4 = Column 2 + Column 3

If Question 1 is coded 2, household has raised livestock, but no longer raises again on January 1, 1989, fill in the number of birth (natural addition) in Column 5. Also put the number of deaths of livestock in Column 6 that happened during the period January 1 till December 31, 1996.

Question 2b: Number of Poultry on January 1, 1989

If Question 1 is coded 1 and till January 1, 1989 the household still raise poultry, fill in the number of poultry directly into the box.

ATTACHMENTS

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KONVERSI

KALENDER LOKAL KE KALENDER MASEHI

A. 1988

Masehi		Jawa	Sunda	Islam
Bulan	Tanggal			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Januari	1-19	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal
	20-31	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir
Februari	1-18	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir
	19-29	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab
Maret	1-18	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab
	19-30	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban
April	1-17	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban
	18-30	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan
Mei	1-16	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan
	17-31	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal
Juni	1-15	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal
	16-30	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah
Juli	1-14	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah
	15-31	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah
Agustus	1-13	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah 1408 H
	14-31	Suro	Suro	Muharram 1409 H
September	1-11	Suro	Suro	Muharram
	12-30	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar
Oktober	1-11	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar
	12-30	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiulawal
November	1-10	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiulawal
	11-30	Bakdomulud	Silihmulud	Rabiulakhir
Desember	1-9	Bakdomulud	Silihmulud	Rabiulakhir
	10-31	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal

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B. 1987

Masehi		Jawa	Sunda	Islam	
Bulan	Tanggal				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Januari	1-30	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	
	31	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	
Februari	1-28	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	
Maret	1-30	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
	31	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
April	1-28	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
	29-30	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
Mei	1-28	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
	29-31	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
Juni	1-26	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
	27-30	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
Juli	1-27	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
	28-31	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	
Agustus	1-24	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	1407 H
	25-31	Suro	Sura	Muharram	1408 H
September	1-24	Suro	Sura	Muharram	
	25-30	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
Oktober	1-23	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
	24-31	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiulawal	
November	1-22	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiulawal	
	23-30	Bakdomulud	Silihmulud	Rabiulakhir	
Desember	1-21	Bakdomulud	Silihmulud	Rabiulakhir	
	22-31	Juamadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	

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C. 1986

Masehi		Jawa	Sunda	Islam	
Bulan	Tanggal				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Januari	1-11	Bakdomulud	Silihmulud	Rabiulakhir	
	12-31	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	
Februari	1-10	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	
	11-28	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	
Maret	1-11	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	
	12-31	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
April	1-10	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
	11-30	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
Mei	1-9	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
	10-31	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
Juni	1-8	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
	9-30	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
Juli	1-7	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
	8-31	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
Agustus	1-6	Selo	Hapit	Zulakaidah	
	7-31	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	
September	1-4	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	1406 H
	5-30	Suro	Sura	Muharram	1407 H
Oktober	1-4	Suro	Sura	Muharram	
	5-31	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
November	1-2	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
	3-30	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiulawal	
Desember	1-2	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiulawal	
	3-31	Bakdomulud	Silihmulud	Rabiulakhir	

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D. 1985

Masehi		Jawa	Sunda	Islam
Bulan	Tanggal			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Januari	1-21	Bakdomulud	Silihmulud	Rabiulakhir
	22-31	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal
Februari	1-10	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal
	11-28	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir
Maret	1-21	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir
	22-31	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab
April	1-19	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab
	20-30	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban
Mei	1-18	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban
	19-31	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan
Juni	1-17	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan
	18-30	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal
Juli	1-16	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal
	17-31	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah
Agustus	1-15	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah
	16-31	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah
September	1-13	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah 1405 H
	14-30	Suro	Sura	Muharram 1406 H
Oktober	1-13	Suro	Sura	Muharram
	14-31	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar
November	1-11	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar
	12-30	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiulawal
Desember	1-11	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiulawal
	12-31	Bakdomulud	Silihmulud	Rabiulakhir

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E. 1984

Masehi		Jawa	Sunda	Islam
Bulan	Tanggal			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Januari	4	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiulawal
	5-31	Bakdomulud	Silihmulud	Rabiulakhir
Februari	1-2	Bakdomulud	Silihmulud	Rabiulakhir
	3-29	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal
Maret	1-3	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal
	4-31	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir
April	1	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir
	2-30	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab
Mei	1	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab
	2-30	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban
	31	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan
Juni	1-29	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan
	30	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal
Juli	1-28	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal
	29-31	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah
Agustus	1-27	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah
	28-31	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah
September	1-25	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah 1404 H
	26-30	Suro	Suro	Muharram 1405 H
Oktober	1-25	Suro	Suro	Muharram
	26-31	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar
November	1-23	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar
	24-30	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiulawal
Desember	1-23	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiulawal
	24-31	Bakdomulud	Silihmulud	Rabiulakhir

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FAKTOR KONVERSI PAKAN YANG DIGUNAKAN

1. Padi

	A	B	C	D	E
A. Padi gagang basah(panen)	100	130	144	170	250
B. Padi gagang kering (di penggilingan)	77	100	111	131	193
C. Gabah basah/panen	69	90	100	118	173,5
D. Gabah kering (di penggilingan)	59	76,5	85	100	147
E. Beras	40	52	58	68	100

Catatan: angka yang dicetak tebal= angka yang diketahui

2. Jagung

	A	B	C	D	E	F
A. Jagung berkulit basah/ ontongan basah dengan kulit	100	133	145,1	167	256	275
B. Jagung berkulit kering	75	100	109,1	125	192	206
C. Jagung ontongan basah/ kering panen tanpa kulit dan tangkai	68,7	91,7	100	114,6	176,3	189,5
D. Jagung lepas kulit kering	60	80	87,3	100	154	166
E. Jagung pipilan kering	39	52	56,73	65	100	107,5
F. Jagung berasan	36	48	52,4	60	93	100

Catatan: angka yang dicetak tebal= angka yang diketahui

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3. Ubi kayu

	A	B	C	D
A. Ubi basah berkulit	**100**	125	278	357
B. Ubi lepas kulit	80	**100**	222	317
C. Gaplek	36	45	**100**	143
D. Tepung kampung	25-28	30-35	70	**100**

Catatan: angka yang dicetak tebal= angka yang diketahui

4. Kacang tanah

	A	B	C	
A. Glondongan basah	**100**	187,5	31;	2,5
B. Glondongan kering(polong)	53	**100**	16	6,7
C. Biji kering	32	60	10	0

Catatan: angka yang dicetak tebal= angka yang diketahui

5. Kedelai

	A	B	C	D
A. Batang dan daun basah	**100**	202,7	187,9	549,4
B. Polong basah/kering panen	49,3	**100**	92,7	271
C. Batang dan daun kering	53,2	107,9	**100**	292,4
D. Biji kering	18,2	36,9	34,2	**100**

Catatan: angka yang dicetak tebal= angka yang diketahui

6. Kacang hijau

	A	B	C
A. Polong basah tanpa daun	100	124,7	186,1
B. Polong kering	80,2	100	149,2
C. Biji kering	53,8	67	100

Catatan: angka yang dicetak tebal= angka yang diketahui