

**NATIONAL  
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY  
1993**

**ENUMERATION OF  
CORE MANUAL**

**Central Bureau of Statistics,  
Jakarta - Indonesia**

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## PREFACE

### A. General

In order to implement their tasks, the Central Bureau of Statistics is responsible to provide data needed for planning sectional and cross sectional development. To observe the situation, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the development program, the availability of continuous data is very helpful in making necessary improvements of an existing program. The needs for social data specifically on the community welfare has to be fulfilled in order to understand whether the development outcome has reached the community of all levels mainly on the aspects of daily requirements such as needs for clothing, housing, education, health, security and work opportunity.

The social data produced by BPS were gathered through various modes such as: Sensus Penduduk, Survei Penduduk Antar Sensus (Supas), Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional (Sakernas), and Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas). Due to the broad coverage of community welfare also the constraints not all types of data could be gathered each year. From the available data/information each year, the progress of the developing program can be monitored and evaluated periodically but the system of data collection on to obtain the people's welfare, has to be improved.

From all surveys conducted by BPS, Susenas is a survey that has the broadest social data coverage. The gathered data covers the field of education, health/nutrition, housing/environment, criminal, social culture activities, consumption and household income, tour trips and the society's opinion on their household welfare. From all data sets, demographic characteristic and household member's education are the only core data gathered each year. The remaining is classified into the target data (module) where the data is gathered in an average of three year period.

In order to cover the needs of data, Susenas has variables in the module and by choosing the variables into the core then the data could be gathered every year. Questions in the core are aimed to obtain information on various welfare aspects of the people that are feasible to be included in the Susenas. The questions are selected from module questions where the feasibility has been tested in the field and hopefully covers the factors reflects the success of development.

Basically Susenas 1993 is similar to the previous Susenas but specifically has similar characteristics in the data core of Susenas 1992. In the 1992 Susenas the core questions has expanded widely such as expenditures for food consumption and non-food consumption that is usually asked in the module is included into the core. The consequences on the expansion of questions are the increase in the survey methodology and exercises procedures, local management on supervision and guidance also enumeration.

Susenas data has an increasingly number of uses and implementation is expanding widely of which the results are essential in formulating policies. The Central Bureau of Statistics is assigned is to provide of quality data, complete and on time.

### B. Objectives

In general the objectives of collating data through Susenas is providing data of community welfare (Kesra) that reflects the social and economic condition of the community. Specifically the welfare data is for the internal needs of BPS to develop welfare indicators in each Regency/municipality. The objectives of Susenas 1993 are the data consumption/household expenditures. The household data consumption/expenditures is classified into food consumption and non-food consumption disregarding the origin of the goods (purchased, self produced or gifted) and is limited to the household needs only. The consumption/expenditures for the needs of business or handed to another party is not included. Information on the household income is differentiated into the types of income source such as salary/wages, agriculture business, non-agriculture business and other types of income.

### C. Scope

The 1993 Susenas is conducted in all areas in Indonesia with the sample size of 202,592 households at provinces in the urban and rural area. The household samples are divided into core samples (202,592) and module (65, 664). The number of the same core with the total sample is the module sample is a part of core sample but with a smaller total number.

Households that are in specific enumeration areas such as military complex and specific households such as a dormitory or a prison can not be chosen as samples. The core data is collected using the VSEN97.K List, the module data on consumption/household expenditures uses the VSEN97.M List.

### D. Schedule of Activities

Activity	Date
1. Send document to BPS	October 1- 15, 1992
2. Training	
a. Main instructor	October 1-9, 1992
b. Instructor	October 24 – November 1, 1992
-1 <sup>st</sup> phase	November 2 – 10 November 1992
-2 <sup>nd</sup> phase	November 13-30, 1992
c. Area Officials	
3. Implementation	
a. Household listing	December 1-31, 1992
b. Household sampling	December 15- January 5, 1993
c. Household enumeration	January 1993
4. List Checking	
a. Sub reGENCY Statistic Office	February 1993
b. Provincial Statistic Office	March 1993
5. Send selected Core & Module documents that has been filled in and checked by BPS	March 1993
6. Training on editing – coding and data entry VSEN93K at the provinces	February - March 1993
7. Process the VSEN93.K List at the province	April-August 1993
8. Send clean data to BPS	Early September 1993

## II. METHODOLOGY

### A. Type of Data Collected

#### a. Core Data

Starting from 1991/1992 the Susenas that is conducted in February 1992 covers the expanded core data. The core data covered in Susenas 1993 does not differ from the previous Susenas (1992). The core data are:

The data collected in Susenas 1993 covers:

- a. Characteristics of members of the household such as name, relationship with head of the household, sex, age, marital status
- b. Characteristics of health and education of the household members;
- c. Characteristics of economic and the workforce of household members over the age 10 years ;
- d. Characteristics of fertility of married women and information on methods used by the married members of the household to prevent pregnancy;
- e. Characteristics on the quality of household buildings, household facilities and environment.
- f. Information of the average household consumption and household's source of income;
- g. Information of livestock and poultry and dimension of field

#### 2. Module Data

The data module collected in Susenas 1993 covers: Questioned data on consumption and household expenditures also the household income. Consumption and expenditures are not limited to the commodity of food materials and ready-made food but also non-food commodities. The sources of income of the household recorded here are from agriculture, industry/handicraft, trade etc.

### B. Outline Sample

The outline sample (namely *KCI = Kerangka Contoh Induk = Main Outline Sample*) for selecting the Susenas 1993 samples is the list of the selected enumeration areas of the Population Census 1990. The number of enumeration areas in the KCI is 20% of the main outline (*MFD = Master File Desa = Village Master File*). Selecting approximately 20% of the enumeration area is based on the **probability proportional to size (pps)**, where each enumeration area has the probability to be selected is proportional to the number of the households. In the MFD which is the main outline for selecting the sample units at the first phase, all sub-districts in each regency/municipality is sequenced based on the geographical location. This is also valid for the sequence of villages in each sub-district and the sequence of enumeration areas in each village.

To estimate the Core data at the regency/municipality level and Module data at the provincial level; and to ease the sample selection, a KCI is formed at the provincial level whereas the sample obtained will be proportional at each regency/municipality. At the first stage, an enumeration area is selected for the needs of core and module enumeration. The next phase is adding samples to each regency/municipality to obtain estimation at the regency/municipality level.

In each regency/municipality the urban and rural areas are differentiated on the contrary the provincial level the urban and rural areas are not.

### C. Sample Design of Susenas 1993.

The procedures on selecting samples are through 3 phases. In the first phase a number of enumeration areas are selected from the KCI which means is pps towards MFD. The second phase is a segment group is selected pps with the size of number of households in the ST'93-LP1 List. The third phase is: 16 households are taken systematically from each segment group. The first phase is conducted by BPS, the second phase by the regency/municipality Statistic Office and the supervisor (see Picture 1) conducts the third phase.

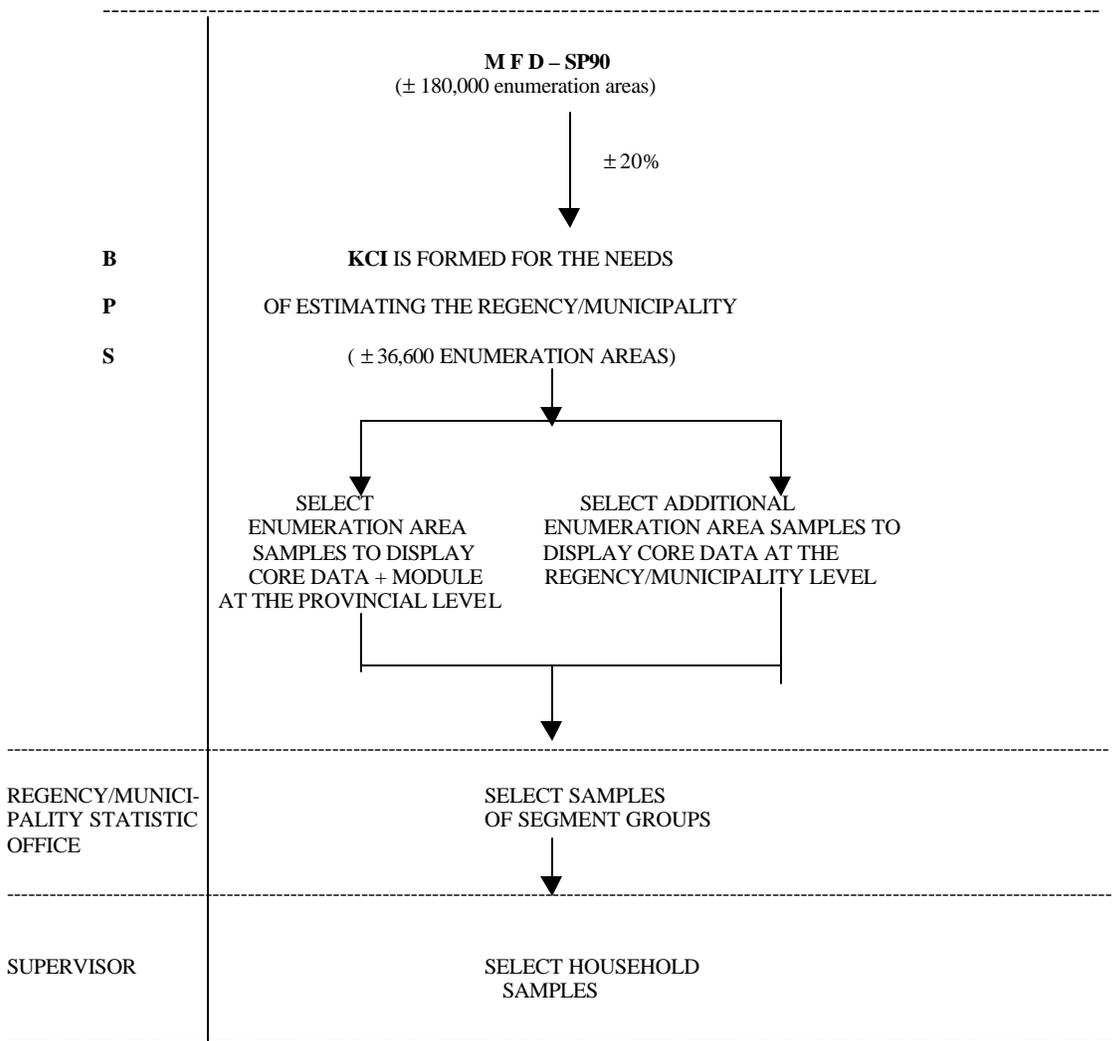
**D. Data Collection Methods**

The data collection from selected households is conducted through face to face interview between enumerator and respondent (appointed statistic officer) and respondent. Particulars on households can be collected through interviewing the head of the household, husband/wife head of the household, or other household members that are familiar to the particulars asked.

All efforts have to be taken in order to fulfill the above requirements. Interviewing other household members concerning the respondent is allowed in certain situations such as respondent is unavailable (not certain when is available), still a baby or mute.

Picture 1

**FLOWCHART ON SELECTING THE SUSENAS 1993 SAMPLE**



**E. DATA PROCESSING**

Data processing has a large difference from main frame to personal computers (PC) and is conducted based on subject matter people. The consequences are there are several matters that has to be prepared such as equipment, operator, program, time for processing and so on till everything is solid. Due to the limited work force and equipment, time is a critical factor.

The expanding sample in Susenas 1993 specifically on core data, the data processing is not only concentrated on the subject matter but also becomes each province responsibility to process. The participation of all related components during processing has to be combined harmoniously. The local areas should fill in the lists in order and be on time when sending the documents for processing.

#### **F. Time Reference Survey**

The time reference for:

- a. Social culture information, activities and food consumption is the past week
- b. Information on health and income from wages/salary is the past month
- c. Information on traveling and income from non-agricultural business is 3 months ago.
- d. Information on criminality and income from agriculture business is the past year
- e. Expenditures for non-food commodities, other income, receive and paid transfer, and other financial income/expenses is a year and the past month.

#### **G. Procedures on Filling in the List**

- a. Master the concept, definition, objectives and goals of the survey;
- b. Write down all the information clearly by using a dark pencil in the appropriate space ;
- c. Check once more the contents of the list and correct mistakes if any before submitting it to the supervisor.

#### **H. Ethics on Interviewing**

1. Wear decent clothing and be polite.
2. Before conducting the interview pay attention on the current situation. If the situation is inappropriate the survey should be postponed to another time/day as long as it does not exceed the time deadline.
3. Begin the interview by introducing yourself and explain the objective of the visit
4. Understand and be aware who should be interviewed.
5. The assignment letter may also be shown when necessary.
6. To obtain appropriate data, conduct the interview using the local dialect if the respondent approves.
7. Limit the questions on information needed.

#### **I.Type of Lists and Documents Needed**

1. VSEN93.L: Household Listing
2. VSEN93.DSRT: Selected Household Listing List
3. VSEN93.K: Core Characteristics on Household and Household Members
4. VSEN93.M: Characteristics on Consumption /Household Expenditures
5. VSEN93.LPK: Consumption of Food/Ready Made Beverages (Consumption of food/prepared drinks/provided by the household)
6. Manual Book I: Work Manual of the Head of the Provincial/Regency/municipality Statistic Office.
7. Manual Book IIA: Manual on Core Enumeration
8. Manual Book IIB: Manual on Core Supervisor
9. Manual Book IIIA: Manual on Core and Module Enumeration
10. Manual Book IIIB: Manual on Core and Module Supervisor

### III. FIELD ORGANIZATION

#### A. The People Responsible for Survey Implementation at the Local Areas

As the previous surveys conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) the people responsible for the implementation of Susenas 1993 at the local areas, technically and administratively are the Head of Provincial Office assisted by Head of Statistic Office at the regency/municipality. The responsibilities covers all matters such as appointing the officers till gathering documents at the Central Bureau of Statistics also other aspects related in this survey.

#### B. Field Officers

The enumerators in Susenas 1993 are differentiated into two: statistic officers or the staff of Statistic Office at the regency level and other statistic partners with the following regulations as follows:

1. For the selected sub-regencies core-modules, enumeration is conducted by statistic officers or the staff of regency/municipality statistic office or other officers that are appointed and has a good performance. The supervisor/investigator is the head section/sub-section or staff of regency/municipality Statistic Office appointed by Head of regency/municipality Statistic Office. Each supervisor/investigator is in charge of 3 enumerators.
2. For the sub-regencies that are only selected for core, the statistician officers (mantri statistik) acts as the supervisor of core enumeration also as an enumerator. If the selected enumeration areas in the selected sub-regency core are 2 or less, enumeration is conducted by the statistician officer
3. Listing at all selected sub-regencies is conducted by the enumerators

#### C. 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 distributes the documents needed for the fieldwork 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 their work load.
4. All filled in documents has to be submitted to the Supervisor based on the determined schedule, then sent to the regency/municipality Statistic Office for further checking. Then the documents will be sent to BPS after being checked.

For regency levels that have facilities sending documents directly to the central (more efficient) is urged to do so. The Provincial Statistic Office has to coordinate the sending costs. The regency Statistic Office has to report (send carbon copies) on the detailed documents sent to the central to the Provincial Statistic Office.

## IV. HOUSEHOLD LISTING (VSEN93.L)

### A. Objectives

In Household Listing the characteristics of buildings/households gathered also other information on the names of head of the households, number of household members, monthly household expenditures and the monthly expenditure per-capita of selected segment groups in each selected enumeration area. When conducting the listing, officials should be careful not to miss a building or household or register it twice; because the outcome of this listing is the basic for selecting household samples that will be enumerated using the VSEN93.K and VSEN93.M or the Sakernas (Suvey Tenaga Kerja Nasional = National Workforce Survey) List.

The Central Bureau of Statistic Office determines the selected enumeration area numbers. The formation and determination of the selected segment groups are conducted by the regency/municipality Statistic Office based on the selected enumeration area in the sample list.

### B. Enumeration Area

An Enumeration Area is a part of a village area/sub-regency with natural or artificial boundaries foreseen not to change in within 10 years. In certain areas, enumeration areas may not have definite boundaries such as forests, mountains, plantation, rice fields or the boundaries overlap the sub-regency, regency and provincial boundaries. An enumeration area generally covers approximately 200-300 households or physical buildings that are not used for living or a combination of households and physical buildings that are not used for living

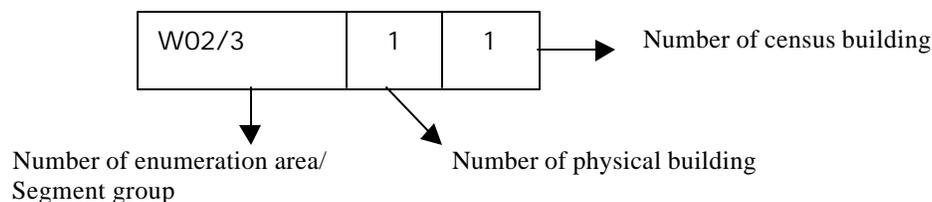
### C. Segment and Segment Groups

**Segment** is a part of an enumeration area with distinct boundaries. The number of households or physical buildings does not determine the size of a segment. Basically enumeration areas is formed based on the combination of several segments till every enumeration areas is divided into segments. **Segment groups** are combinations of several whole segments that are close together with a number of approximately 70 houses. Segment groups are formed in order to facilitate the enumerator to conduct listing and enumeration of households.

### D. Procedures on Building Numbering

The buildings are numbered to avoid duplication or passing an enumeration number when listing is determined. The enumerator of selected household require the building numbers also with the VSEN93K and VSEN93M that serves as a guide for field investigation. Procedures for household Listing and building numbering are as follows:

1. Building and Household Listing and numbering of physical buildings in the sketches of the enumeration area, is proceeded from the segments of the smallest number in the selected segment groups.
2. The numbering of the buildings starts from the furthest South West from the smallest segment number gradually moving to the East in a zigzag pattern.
3. Work first in a segment then continue to the next segment starting from the South West end, till the last household serial number will be at the largest segment number into selected segment groups
4. Write the building number in a location that is easily read using chalk. Procedures on writing the building number is as follows:



### E. Filling in the VSEN93.L List

Filling in the VSEN93.L List is done simultaneously with the numbering of buildings or after building numbering or after the numbering of buildings in a selected segment group is complete.

#### 1. Block I. Characteristics of Location

Write down the name of province, regency/municipality, sub-regency, village/kelurahan, area, number of enumeration area, segment number and code sample number Susenas in Question 1 to 9 based on the sample list

#### 2. Block II. Summary

The objectives are to understand the outcome of the recapitulation of the Listing of buildings and households in Block IV and to count the interval sampling of households. This block is filled in after the Listing of building and households of the segment groups are selected. The number of households is the same as the last serial number of Column (3) Block IV that is filled in. The number of households based on the group of monthly expenditures per capita is divided into 6 as follows:

- a. < 20,000 = number of check marks ( Π ) in column (7) Block IV.
- b. 20,000 – 39,999 = number of check marks ( Π ) in column (8) Block IV.
- c. 40,000 – 79,999 = number of check marks ( Π ) in column (9) Block IV
- d. 80,000 – 149,999 = number of check marks ( Π ) in column (10) Block IV
- e. 150,000 – 249,999 = number of check marks ( Π ) in column (11) Block IV
- f. ≥ 250,000 = number of check marks ( Π ) in column (12) Block IV

#### 3. Block III : Characteristics on Enumeration

This block is to record Characteristics on who conducts the enumeration and in charge of filling and checking the list and Characteristics on the implementation of enumeration and supervision/ investigation.

##### Q.1- 4: Information on Enumerator

Write down the name and the Employment Identity Number (NIP) of the enumerator and add the enumerator's signature.

##### Q.5-8: Characteristics of Supervisor/Investigator

Please write name and employment identity number of supervisor/ investigator, the date of supervision/investigation and add the signature of supervisor/investigator.

#### 4. Block IV. Listing of Buildings and Households

This block is used to register all buildings, households and other information of the selected segment group. At the upper right hand of each page of Block IV is written Page...of...pages, which is written after all the Listing in the segment groups are finished.

Example:

If the selected segment groups consists of 95 households, and the total pages of Block IV used are 7 (seven) pages, then write in as follows:

On the first page of Block IV write Page 2 of 7, on the second page write Page 3 of 7 and on the seventh page write Page 7 of 7 pages.

**a. Column (1) - (2): Physical Building and Census Building**

**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), if located in the same yard. A building less than 10 square meters and no longer used as a residence is not considered as a physical building.

Example:

A house, hotel, shop, factory, school, mosque, temple, church, office building, or a convention hall

**Column 1: Serial Number of Physical Building**

The serial number of a physical building starts from 1 till all the physical buildings in a segment group, starting from a segment with the smallest number. For physical buildings, which are not for residence, write down the utilization of the building in Column (4), example mosque, Elementary School or floor tiles factory.

**Column 2: Serial Number of Census Building**

It is similar to filling in Column (1). The first Census Building is numbered serial number 1, the second building is numbered serial number 2, ... and so on.

**b. Column (3) - (5): Household and Name of Head of the Household**

The household is categorized into a regular household and a specific household. Regular household is an individual or a group of individuals living in part or the whole physical building or census, and usually lives together also lives out of one kitchen. The household usually consists of mother, father and child. A household is also considered as regular as follows:

1. An individual who rents a room or part of the census building but provides his/her own meals.
2. A family living separately in two census buildings but eats from the same kitchen, as long as both census building are in the same segment group.
3. Lodging with meals consists of lodgers less than 10 people. Lodgers are considered as members of the landlord's household.
4. Head of dormitory, orphanage, correctional institution and others who live alone or together with their wife and child and other household members who eats from the same kitchen separated from the institution they organize as long as the institution is a part of a regular enumeration area.
5. Each individual who rents a room together or part of the census building but provide their own meals.

Example: if 3 students rent a room and manage their own meals, they are considered as 3 regular households.

Specific household includes:

1. People living in a dormitory, which is a place where their entire daily needs is 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.
2. People living in a correctional institution, orphanage, prison and so forth.
3. 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 regular household serial number starting from number 1 up to the last number. If in one census building has 2 households, write down two household serial numbers. A specific household is not given a household member serial number, write the name of the specific household in Column (4), example dormitory and lodgings. Column (5) to (12) is not applicable so fill in with a dash (-).

**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:

1. Domestic help or driver that lives and eats at their employer's residence is considered as a household member of their employer, but those who only eats or only lives there are not considered as a household member of their employer.
2. A head of the household that has more than one residence is recorded in one of his/her household

**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 Head of the household who lives in more than one residence is recorded once at where he resides the longest.

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

**c. Column (6) – (12): Monthly Household Expenditures and the Classification of Expenditures per Capita**

**Monthly Household Expenditures** are the average expenses spent by a household each month for the household consumption. Household consumption is divided into 2 which are: (i) consumption of ready made food and (ii) non food, such as housing expenses, education, health, various goods and services, clothing and tangible goods, 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.

The monthly expenditure per-capita is the average expenses spent by the household divided by the number of household members or the contents in Column (6) divided by Column (5). Fill in a check mark (II) based on the group of monthly expenditure per-capita based on Column (6) divided by Column (5).

**d. Line A – C: Filling in Each Page Cumulatively**

After the Listing of households in the selected segment groups is complete, add the contents in Column (5) to (12) write in the results in Line A: Total of this page. On the first page in Line B

write: Total cumulative of the previous page, fill in a dash (-), and for Line C: the total cumulative of this page (A+B) is filled in as Line A.

Do the second page the same as the first page for filling in Line A, then copy the data in Line C from the previous page to Line B in the second page. After adding the data in Line A and B every Column (7) and (12), fill in the results to Line C. Do this at each page until finally adding the data on the last page.

## V. CORE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (VSEN93.K LIST)

This list is used to record core information that has been expanded, where the data coverage is similar to the previous Susenas (Susenas 1992). This list is used to record core characteristics of household and household members, which covers demography, transportation, criminality, health, education, social culture and so on.

### A. Block I. Identification of Location

Question 1 to 9: Write down the name and province code, regency/municipality, sub-regent, village/kelurahan, urban area/rural, enumeration area number, segment group number, package number, Susenas code sample number and the household serial number. Write on the right side of the written questionnaire. This block should be filled before visiting the respondent's house.

### B. Block II Household Characteristics

This block consists of several households characteristics; taken from Block IV VSEN93K List.

Q.1: Name of Head of the Household

Write down name of Head of the Household from the selected household in Susenas 1993. Observe the name written in row 1, Column 2 Block IV.

Q.2: Number of Household Members

Fill in the number of household members from the household member sample. Observe the serial number of the last household member in Row 1, Column 2, Block IV

Q.3: Number of Children Aged 0 – 4 years

Write the number of children aged 0 – 4 years old who are members of the household. Information obtained is the total of lines filled in with 0 to 4 in Column 5 Block IV

Q.4: Total of Household Members Who Attend School

Write down the total household members who are attending school during enumeration. The information could be obtained from Column (9), Block IV.

Q.5: Total of Household Members That Passed Away A Year Ago

Fill in the total household members that passed away during the past year. The contents are the total of the last two rows in Block IV

Q.6: Has this Household Ever Been a Crime Victim?

Circle Code 1 if yes and Code 2 if no, then fill into the box. Questions in Column (8) Block IV.

### C. Block III. Characteristics on Enumerator

Q.1: Write down the name and five last digits.

Example: 340008576

0	8	5	7	6
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Q.2: Write down the date and month of enumeration

Example: January 22, 1993 fill in 1/22/1993.

Q.4 – 6: Write down as in Q.1 – 3 for supervisor/investigator

*Write down at what time was the interview conducted and the list of Block IV was filled in, inside the 4 boxes on the right hand corner. Fill in the hour and minutes. Example: if the interview was conducted on a quarter past 8 in the evening write it as follows: 2 0 1 5.*

#### D. Block IV: Characteristics on Household Members

This block is used to record core information of each household member including name of head of the household, relationship with head of the household, demography characteristics, traveling and security (individual). Also the characteristics of household members that passed away a year ago.

1. Procedures on how to fill in:

Write down the names and the serial number of household members that usually live in the household, either adults, children or babies.

##### Column (1): Household Member Serial Number

Serial numbers are written from number 01-10. If the number of household members are more than 10 people, use additional paper or questionnaire by stating “continued” at the right hand corner of the first questionnaire and “continuation” on the right hand corner of the additional questionnaire. Copy the information on characteristics of location from the additional VSEN93.K. List and replace the serial number in Column 1, Block IV into 11, 12 and so forth.

##### 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. Read aloud the names written and reconfirm the following:

- a. Name of individuals left out because forgotten or is not considered as a household member such as a baby, infant, helper, friend/guest who has stayed for more than 6 months, nephews/nieces. Lodgers and others who usually live in the household and individuals who has left within 6 months but usually lives with the household. Add the names left out in the next lines.
- b. Delete the names from the list of individual considered as a member of a household who usually lives in the household but has left 6 months or more, if it is already written in Block IV.

##### Column (3): Relationship with Head of the Household

Ask each household member their relationship with the head of the household and fill in the appropriate code in the provided box. The first household member has to be head of the household, followed by:

- a. Wife/husband head of the household.
- b. Biological children, step children or adopted children of the head of the household.
- c. In laws, who are husband/wife from biological children, step children or adopted children.
- d. Grandchildren, who are children from biological children, step children or adopted children.
- e. Parents/ father or mother in laws, who are the father/mother of head of the household or father/mother from the wife/husband of head of the household.
- f. 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, grand father or grand mother.
- g. Domestic help are individuals who work as a helper and lives in the household and receives salary/wages in cash or in goods
- h. 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.

Write the codes of the relationship of respondent with head of the household inside the provided boxes.

##### Column (4): Sex

Fill in the code of sex for each household member in the available boxes.

##### Column 5: Age (years)

Ask the age of respondent and fill in the answer in the boxes. 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:**

1. If the respondent is 7 years 10 months, write 7 years old
2. If the respondent is less than 1 year, write 0 years old

If the respondents do not know their exact age, try to obtain information on their age by doing as follows:

- a. Ask for birth certificate, birth documents, patient card, immunization card and Road to Health Card or other documents recorded by their parents. Examine the issued date of those documents if the age, not birth date is written there.
- b. Convert the Arabic months into the Roman months. In several areas, respondent remembers the date, month and year of birth based on the Hijriah (Arabic) Calendar or related to events in religious calendar such as fasting, ied, haj ies or Christmas, use the conversion guide from the guide book of Population Census if necessary.
- c. 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. Example: Election day, mountain eruption, flood, fire, election of the village head /kelurahan, etc.

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 30<sup>th</sup> September Movement/Indonesian Communist Party (1965)
- d. Comparing the age of household members with their siblings. Start with predicting the age of the youngest child, compare with the second youngest by asking approximately the age or their capabilities.
  - e. Comparing the age of household members with their other siblings. Start with predicting the age of the youngest child, compare with the second youngest by asking approximately the age or what are their capabilities. The elder sibling was starting to crawl (months), sitting (12 months), standing, walking (12 months) when the younger sibling was born or still in the mother's womb. Do this procedure to find information on the elder child.

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 over write 98.

Example:

103 years

9	8
---	---

0 years

0	0
---	---

**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. **Divorced** is a separation between husband-wife due to divorce but has not remarried. Including in this matter is those who admit to be divorced although not officially by law. On

the contrary not including those who have lived separately but their status are still married, for example husband/wife are abandoned by their wife/husband to another place due to studying, working, seeking for work, or other requirements. A woman, who admits they have never married but has been pregnant, is considered as **divorced**.

- c. **Widowed** is husband or wife died and has not remarried.

**Column (7): Ever conducted a tour trip during the past 3 months**

**Conducting a trip is** an activity of after departing (not a routine activity) to a tourist attraction disregarding the distance and objective. An uncompleted travel is if an individual has not returned to his/her residence and is not considered as traveling.

Details:

A person who conducts a trip during conducting an assignment (such as students of School of Tourism), pilot, stewardess, or those whose work is related to tourism is not classified as conducting a tour trip.

**A tourist object** is a destination place that has natural or man-made attraction, or because of the uniqueness of the social culture life of the people.

**Detail:**

- a. Natural attraction is such as a scenic view, a mountain, beach, lake and hot water springs
- b. Man-made attraction and social culture of people such as ancient/historical buildings, museums, monuments, temples, dances, art attractions, dams and factories or handicrafts.

The past 3 months is the period of 3 last months a day before the date of enumeration. If conducted a trip fill in Code 1 (yes) in Column (7), if not fill in Code 2 (no).

**Column (8): Ever been a crime victim during the past year**

**Criminal acts in this survey are** all criminal acts and actions that are against the law and could be sentenced based on the Criminal Code that concerns an individual and their belongings.

In this survey the types of crime are classified into 17 types (see questionnaire). The approach used is the household approach and crime victim. Household approach is if in the past year there are household members in a household or their belongings that became crime victims, this household is classified as a household that experienced a criminal act. The recording on criminal act is written in Block II, question 06.

If household member B by coincidence was at household A when a criminal act happened and A was injured then household A and B as an individual both are victims of a criminal act.

The victim approach means that the victim of the crime is recorded, not the criminal, where the recording was done at the household. A household that conducts gambling, or becomes a narcotic dealer is not necessarily a crime victim (household criminal), except if the household members becomes a victim caused by household members that are gamblers or a narcotic addict or if the household was a criminal victim of burglary or robbery.

Ask if the household members experienced/became a criminal victim. If yes fill in Code 1 and if not fill in Code 2.

If an ex-household member died because became a criminal victim the past year, write the household as a criminal victim and circle Code 1 (yes) in Q.6 Block II. Move the circled code into the provided box and also write the characteristic of the person that passed away in the two last rows of Block IV.

### Household Members that passed away A Year Ago

Fill in the information on all household members that has passed away within the past year. If in one household there are more than two who died within the past year, use the extra page of Block IV by mentioning “continued” on the first right hand corner and “continuation” on the extra page of Block IV. Then move the number of deceased people into Block II.Q.6.

### E. Block V: Personal Information, Health and Education

#### Name, serial number and biological mother:

Write down the name and serial number of the person interviewed on the left-hand corner of the paper. Ask if the biological mother of the household member lives with them. If the answer is Yes, please fill in the serial number in the provided boxes, if the answer is No, fill in 00.

#### Question 1: During this Last Month Did You Have Health Complaints such as fever, cough, ... and so on.

Ask the respondent if they had health complaints such as fever, cough, flu, diarrhea, and so on. Circle the appropriate code symptoms (most severe) and write into the box. Fill in code 1 if there are complaints (Code 0) and continue to Question 6.

Details:

**Illness Complaints** is a situation where someone experience a complaint due to illness or psychological, caused by acute disease, chronic disease, accident, criminal acts or other factors, also includes those that suffers from a chronic disease but has recovered. Including in Code 9 is a person who suffers from chronic disease, including mental disturbances, and headaches.

Q.2: If there are complaints, does it disturb your work, school or daily activities?

**Disturbed** is cannot conduct activities (work, school, daily activities) as usual.

Example:

1. Officials/workers who do not go to work because of illness; or still goes to work but cannot work well; or is incapable to work at full capacity as usual.
2. Students who cannot go to classes/absent from school
3. A housewife who cannot conduct her daily chores as usual
4. A child who cannot play as usual

Circle the appropriate code and write into the box. If the contents is Code 2, continue to Q.5.

Q.3: If yes in Q.2 how long was the duration?

Write down the number of days the household member’s daily activities are disturbed during a month ago in the dotted line and move into the provided boxes. The number of days disturbed should not be more than 30 days, although the illness complaints has occurred more than 30 days, because the time reference used is 1 month ago.

Q.4: Is it Still Disturbing?

Circle one of the codes and fill in the code inside the provided box. Circle code 1 if the health of the household member is disturbed during the enumeration and circle code 2 if not, then fill in that code inside the provided box.

Q.5: Did You Have Medication?

Circle code 1 if **yes** and go directly to Q.7 and code 2 if **no** and continue to Q.6. Have medication is an effort of the respondent that has health complaints to obtain medication by themselves in order to heal or reduce their health ailments. Have medication here is self-medication or go to health services.

Q.6: Did you consult or had a medical check-up?

Either has/does not have health complaints or feel/do not feel that daily activities are disturbed, maybe the respondent consulted or had a medical check-up. Circle codes 1 if Yes and continue to

Q.7 or code 2 if No, then move the code into the provided box.

In Q.6, please observe if Q.1 = 0 and Q.6 = 2, in this case Q.7 is skipped and continue to another part of the question depending on the age. The flow of question through Q.5 = 1 (medication) also did a check-up, Q.6 does not have to be asked but the consultation column or check –up in Q.7.

**Q. 7: Frequency of having medication and or Consultation:**

Ask how many times did the respondent experience outpatient treatment or check-up and how many days did the respondent have ever been an in-patient in a modern/traditional health service during the past month.

**Outpatient Treatment** is an activity or an effort of the household members who has health complaints to be examined and obtain medication by going to modern or traditional health services without staying overnight.

**In-Patient Treatment** is an activity or an effort of the household members to overcome the health complaints by going to a modern or traditional health services and due to the illness has to stay overnight.

**Consultation**, is an effort of the household members by going to a health service to discuss the complaints in order to overcome them. Also included here are those that has complaints but still needs to consult.

**Medical Check-up**, is the respondent's activity to go to a health service and be examined thoroughly. A Company usually recommends this activity.

Fill in the frequency of the respondent when visited a health service for out patient treatment, consultation/medical check-up and the number of days staying as in-patient in each provided column of Question 7 (Q.7). The consultation column has only 1 box, if in the last month 8 times or more fill in the code 8 inside the box. For outpatients that seeks for self-medication the frequency is calculated based on the period of medication.

Q. 8 – 13: ONLY ASKED IF RESPONDENT IS AGED 0 – 4 YEARS OLD

### **Q.8: Who Helped During Labor?**

This question aims to find information on who helped the mother during labor. If there are more than one person that helped labor choose the smallest code. Circle the appropriate code and write into the box.

### **Q. 9: Did you Breastfeed?**

Breastfed here is by the biological mother or by another person. Circle one of the codes 1 or 2.

### **Q.10: Period of Breastfeeding**

If a child is breastfed ask how long was the child breastfed, and fill in the months and rounded downwards. Write how many months the child was breastfed without given food/supplement and how many months was the child given breast milk together with food/supplement.

### **Q.11: Ever been immunized**

Circle the appropriate code then move into the provided boxes.

**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.

Fill in

Code 1: if the child has been immunized and has a immunization card or others including a Road to Health Card (KMS). This card is usually held by the respondent's parents, including those that answered **No**, but in a card/KMS which is filled in or a respondent's parents that answered **Yes** but the card/KMS is not filled in.

Code 2: if has been immunized although the parents do not own a card/KMS

Code 3: if never been immunized although the parents own a card/KMS

Code 4: if the child has never been immunized and does not have a card.

**Has a card** is if the card/KMS is held by the parents of the respondent (at home).

**Q.12: If Yes in Q. 11, Type of Immunization**

If a child has been immunized, circle the types of immunization received. Add all the circled codes and move the results into the provided box.

**Information on Types of Immunization:**

1. **BCG** is an immunization injected on the upper right arm. BCG is given directly after a baby is born, for children or adults is given to prevent from TBC. BCG are given to babies without a tuberculin test and the injection leaves a scar.
2. **DPT** is a vaccination injected on a baby's thigh to prevent the baby from diphtheria, pertusis and tetanus. This injection is given after the baby is 3 months old and has to be repeated 3 times with an interval every month.
3. **Polio** is a vaccine given to babies aged 3 months old and is given more than once with an interval of 6 weeks. Polio is given orally 3 drops into the child's mouth or as a pill to be swallowed.
4. **Measles** is a vaccine injected once on the thigh to prevent measles. This immunization is usually given to babies aged 9 till 12 months.

**Q.13: How many times have you received DPT and Polio immunization.**

Ask how many times does the child receive the DPT or Polio immunization. Fill in the space and move into the box.

**Q.14-19: ONLY ASKED TO HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS  
AGED MORE THAN 5 YEARS OLD**

**Q. 14: School Participation**

The contents are one of the codes 1 till 3

1. Not/never attended school are those who has not or has never attended school. Including those that has passed/not yet passed Nursery School and did not continue to Elementary School.
2. Still attending school are those who is attending education at the Elementary, Secondary or High level.
3. Not attending school anymore are those who were registered and were actively attending an education at the Elementary, Secondary of High level, but at the time of enumeration, is no longer attending school. For those who are following an A1-A100 Study Group Program (Kejar Paket A1-A100) is considered not in school anymore.

**Q.15a: Level of Highest Education Ever Obtained/at Present**

Fill in one of the code 01-8.

The level of **highest education ever obtained/at present** is the highest level ever obtained by someone who is no longer at school or the level of education at present being attended by someone who is still attending school.

Fill in one of the code 1-8. The procedures on filling in the level of education is elaborated in Q.17.

### Q.15b: Education Coordinator

Ask who is the coordinator of the school in Q. 15a. Fill in Code 1: if the coordinator is a non-religious government office (Ministry of Education and Culture or Ministry of Health). Code 2: if the coordinator is by the Ministry of Religion and its institution. Code 3: if the coordinator is a private institution based on religion.

Example :

Non-religious Government: Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Health, Department of Agriculture, Department of Social Affairs, etc (Academy of Nutrition, Academy of Statistics, School of Administration, Public High School, Public Secondary School, Public Elementary School, etc).

Department of Religion : Dept. of Religion and its institution (School of Religious Teachers, Institute of Islamic Religion)

Private non-religious: PGRI (Teachers Association Republic of Indonesia) Persit Kartika Chandra Kirana, Kosgoro Foundation.

Religious Private: Muhammadiyah, Santa Ursula, Attahiriyah, Assyafiiyah, Al Azhar, and Aisyiah.

### Q.16: Level/ Highest Class Attained/At Present

Information:

- a. Graduated (primary, secondary or higher education) is coded 8
- b. A scholar who at present/has attended a master program is coded 6
- c. A scholar who at present/has attended a doctoral program is coded 7
- d. At present/has attended Diploma I program is coded 1, if has graduated code it 8
- e. At present/has attended Diploma II first year is coded 1, if has graduated code it 8
- f. A person who is attending University/Institute or dropped out from a masters program is coded 6
- g. A person who is attending University/Institute or dropped out from a doctoral program is coded 7

Note:

For those who has/at present is attending 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?" The respondent's answer is converted as follows:

- 30 credit points = 1<sup>st</sup> year
- 31 – 60 credit points = 2<sup>nd</sup> year
- 61 – 90 credit points = 3<sup>rd</sup> year
- 91 – 120 credit points = 4<sup>th</sup> year
- 121 + credit points = 5<sup>th</sup> year

Example:

- For those who has achieved 57 credit points, the respondent is in the second year
- The 'A' Package Study Group is equal to Elementary School and the approach level/grade is as follows :
  - A 1 – A20 = 1<sup>st</sup> grade
  - A21 – A40 = 2<sup>nd</sup> grade
  - A41 - A60 = 3<sup>rd</sup> grade

A61 – A80 = 4<sup>th</sup> grade

A81 – A100 = 5<sup>th</sup> grade

A100 + Elementary School equivalent examination = graduated Elementary School

A1 – A20 (for 1 year) + Elementary School equivalent examination = graduated Elementary School

### Q.17: Highest Level of Education Attained

1. **School** is a formal school starting from elementary, secondary and high, including equivalent education. Not included here is those that are following courses (non-formal education such as typing, computer courses, *Seskoad, Sespa, Sepadya, Sepala*, etc).
2. **Secondary School** based on the type is classified into: Public/Vocational Secondary School and Public/Vocational High School
3. **High Education** is classified into 2 programs:
  - a. Degree programs are programs that stress on academic skills formation such as on research in the field of science, technology and arts
    - Bachelor education (Sarjana Muda = SM)
    - Under graduate (Strata I = S1)
    - Post graduate (Strata II = S2)
  - b. Non-degree programs are programs that stress on professional skill formation such as skills and the application of a field of science, technology and arts in an activity.  
Non-degree program (Diploma) has a level of education as follows:
    - Diploma I (DI)
    - Diploma II (DII)
    - Diploma III (DIII)
    - Diploma IV(DIV)  
 Non degree program (Akta Programs) has levels as follows:
    - Akta Education I
    - Akta Education II
    - Akta Education III
    - Akta Education IV
    - Akta Education V  
 Non degree Specialist program has levels as follows:
    - Specialist Education I (Sp I)
    - Specialist Education II (Sp II)
4. **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.
5. **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.
6. **Never/Has Not Graduated Elementary School** is has attended Elementary School 5/6 or 7 years or equivalent, Basic Level Special School or Islamic Elementary School, Village Administrator School, (education by the community, parents and teachers) Package A1-A100 but has/did not passed. Those who has passed 3 years of Elementary School or equivalent is considered did not pass Elementary School.
7. **Graduated Elementary School** is has passed Elementary School 5/6/7 years or equivalent Basic Level Special School, Village Administrator School, A1-A 100 Package or Islamic Elementary School

8. **Graduated General Secondary School** is has graduated from a Secondary School or equivalent for example : general secondary school, MULO = secondary school during the Dutch colonial, HBS 3 years, secondary special school and Islamic Secondary School
9. **Graduated Vocational Secondary School** is has graduated from a Vocational Secondary School or equivalent for example: Secondary School for Home Economics , Secondary School of Economics, Technical School, School of Agriculture Technology, School of Religion Teacher 4 years and School for Religion Judicature.
10. **Graduated General High School**/equivalent is has passed a general high school (SMU), or equivalent, AMS (high school during the Dutch colonial period) or Islamic High School
11. **Graduated from Vocational High School** has passed a vocational high school equivalent to general high school for example SMPS=School for Social Workers, School of Handicraft Industry, School of Arts. School of Gamelan and Singing, School of Music, School of Development Technology, School of Agriculture Technology, School of Shipping Technology, School of Mining Technology. School of Graphic Technology, School of Sports Teacher, School of Teaching the Handicapped (SGPLB), School for Religion Teacher 6 years, School for Pre School Teachers, Course on Teaching (KPG), School of Chemical Analysis, School of Pharmacist Assistant (SAA), School of Midwives, School of Radiology Worker, HBS 5 years.
12. **Diploma I/II Program** is graduated from a DI/DII program from a formal educational institution that gives a diploma program. Respondents that own a certificate/diploma Akta I and II is also classified in this category.
13. **Academy** are those that has graduated from an Academy or has a Bachelor's degree from a Faculty. A Faculty that do not offer a Bachelor's degree, then a student in the 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> year is classified as graduated from a Public High School or Vocational High School.  
Example:
  - a. Academy of Music Arts of Indonesia
  - b. Academy of Dance Arts of Indonesia
  - c. Academy of Foreign Languages
  - d. Academy of Interior Affairs
  - e. Academy of Community Science
  - f. Academy of State Administration
  - g. Academy of Business Leadership
  - h. Academy of Chemical Analysis
  - i. Academy of Meteorology and Geophysics
  - j. Academy of Statistics
  - k. Academy of Health Inspector
  - l. Military Academy, etc
14. **University** is graduated from an education in undergraduate, postgraduate, doctoral, Diploma IV, akta IV & V, Specialist I & II from a certain university/institute/college. Fill in codes 1 till 9.

#### Q.18: Can You Speak the Indonesian Language?

The code for this question is 1 or 2. To fill in this Question, conduct the interview in the Indonesian Language. If the respondent understands the questions asked it show that he/she is able to understand the Indonesian Language.

#### Q.19: Able to Read and Write

**Able to read and write** means that can read and write words/simple sentences using a certain alphabet.

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.

The code for this question is 1, 2 or 3.

## F. Block VI: Information on Activities of Household Members Aged Over 10 Years Old

This block consists of 11 questions, starting from Q. 20 till Q. 30. The objective is to collect data on household members' occupation and access to mass media.

### Q. 20: The most Frequent Activity conducted during the Past Week

Circle one of the appropriate codes (4 alternatives), and write the circled code into the provided box. If Code 1 is circled continue the question to Question 23 (Q.23).

Details:

- **Past Week** is a time reference for 7 consecutive days that ended a day before the enumeration date. Example: If the enumeration date was on January 20 the past week is January 13 till 19.
- **Activities** cover the activities such as working, attending school, taking care of the household and others (seeking for work, exercising, recreation, etc).
- **Most frequent activity conducted** is the activity that is most time consuming compared to other activities.
- **Most time consuming** is calculated by comparing the time used for working, attending school, taking care of the household and others (actively seeking for a job, sports, attending courses or recreation). Leisure time used for relaxing, resting, family activities (family gatherings, ritual meals or visiting families) and playing for those who work and taking care of the house is not considered as a comparison.
- **Working** is an activity for conducting work in order to obtain or help to obtain earnings or profit minimum for an hour during the past week. Working for an hour has to be done continuously. The earnings or profit covers salary/wages including all benefits and bonus for workers/ entrepreneurs and the income from lease, interest or profit, in cash or in goods for the worker.

#### Details :

- a. A person who conducts activities of planting cultivation of main food crops (rice, corn, sorghum, potatoes, sweet potato, taro or potatoes) where the production is for self-consumption is considered as **working**. Those that do not conduct activities such as plant main food crops but sew their own clothes, painting for private collection, cook for the family and fishing as a hobby is not considered as working.
  - b. Household members that help the work of head of the household or other household members, example in the rice field, stall/shop etc is considered as working although they do not receive salary/wages (unpaid worker).
  - c. A person that hires machines/farm machinery, industrial machines, party instruments, transportation and others is categorized as working.
  - d. Domestic help are categorized as working, also as household members of their employer or as non-household members.
  - e. A prisoner that conducts activities such as planting, make furniture and so on is not classified as working
  - f. A person that rents his farm to another person and share production, is categorized as working if he/she is responsible or is managing the farm.
  - g. A person that rents/leases a home is classified as working but if during the past week was **not active** is classified as not working.
  - h. A person that asks his/her father to find them a job is classified as looking for work, but the father is classified as not working.
- **School** is an activity to attend a school at the elementary level or other level (secondary and higher) including those on vacation. Those who also attend school and work, the activities during the past week is the most time consuming one.

- **Household work** is an activity of doing household activities such as cooking, washing, sweeping the floor, takes care of children, and shopping for the own household needs. A domestic helper that does the same activities but receive salary/wages is not categorized as taking care of a household but is categorized as working.
- **Others** are activities besides working, attending school and taking care of the household.

**Q.21: Did you Work for at least 1 Hour During the Past Week?**

This question is asked if the respondent's answer in Q. 19 is 2,3 or 4. Ask if during the past week has worked at least 1 hour consecutively. If the answer is "Yes" (code 1) go directly to Question 23 and if "No" continue to the next question.

**Q.22: Did you have a Job/business but is Temporarily not working during the Past Week?**

This question is asked if Question 21 is coded 2. Ask if the respondent has a job but is temporarily not working. Circle Code 1 if "Yes" and if the answer is "No" continue to Question 27.

Those who has a permanent job but is temporarily not working are those who have a job/business but during the past week did not work because of several causes such as sick, on leave, waiting for harvest, on strike or is officially studying. Also those who has just had a job but during the past week has not started working.

Example:

Those who are categorized as employed but is temporarily not working are:

- a. A freelance professional worker who is not working because is sick or waiting for the next job such as a puppeteer, masseur, or a native healer.
- b. A civil worker or a private worker who is not working because of leave, sick, on strike, or is temporarily relieved because the establishment has stopped it's activities due to for example: machinery problems, lack of raw material etc.
- c. A farmer who is not working because is sick or waiting for a next job such as waiting for harvest or the rainy season to work at the rice field.

**Q.23: Total of Working Hours From The Entire Work Everyday During the Past Week**

**Total working hours** is the number of hours used for working starting from work being conducted during the past week. The estimation starts from a day ago (7<sup>th</sup> day) 2 days ago (6<sup>th</sup> day) etc up to 7 days ago (1<sup>st</sup> day) then total all the working hours.

**How to ask the question:**

For those that do not work in fixed hours, ask what time do they usually start working every day, count starting from the previous day, 2 days ago and so on up till the 7<sup>th</sup> day. After that total all the working hours.

**Working day** is a day when a person conducts a working activity minimum 1 (one) hour continuously during the past week.

**Working hours** are the time period (in hours) used for working. Write the total working hours during the past week into the provided boxes also fill in the total working days during the past week in the box above it. Information:

- a. For employees who usually have a fixed working time, the total working hours every day has to be subtracted with the official break time.
- b. The working hours of a vendor is calculated starting from the time leaving the house till returns home subtracted with the hours that are not working hours such as visiting a relatives/friends house and so on, except has previously prepared the merchandise.

Example:

23.	Total working hours of the entire work every day during the past week	6																								
<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">Day</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> <th>6</th> <th>7</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">8.5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8.7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7.2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8.2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7.5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6.0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">46.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Day							Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8.5	8.7	7.2	-	8.2	7.5	6.0	46.1
Day							Total																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7																				
8.5	8.7	7.2	-	8.2	7.5	6.0	46.1																			
		4    6																								

Total working days = 6  
 Total working hours = 45.5 hours rounded to 46

The maximum total working hours that can be filled in the box are 98 hours. If the total working hours exceed 98 hours, write down the actual number in the provided lines and fill in the box with 98.

#### Q.24: Type of Main Work during the Past Week

The types of a person's work are types of work that is conducted or authorized to a person. Write down comprehensively the type of work such as these following examples:

1. An administrative worker at the 07 Elementary School
2. A mathematics teacher at a private school
3. A person who helps bringing peoples shopping at the market
4. A shopkeeper at the Gunung Agung bookstore
5. A director at "Budi's" plywood factory
6. Plowing private rice field

The editor will fill in the codes provided on the right.

#### Q.25: Sector of Main Work during the Past Week

The sector of a work is undertaking activities of an occupation/establishment/an institution where a person works. Write down the field of business of the respondent's main work during the past week.

1. **Agriculture** covers food crop agriculture, field, forestry, livestock, fishery and hunting, including agriculture services.
  - a. **Food Crop Agriculture** is an undertaking of the preparation/planting, cultivation of seedlings, seedbed, maintenance and harvesting food crop which covers :
    - Cereal: rice, corn, wheat, and other cereals
    - Tuber: cassava, sweet potato, potato and other tuber
    - Pulses: peanut, soybean, mung bean, and other pulses
    - Vegetables: spinach, swamp cabbage, cabbage, pumpkin, carrot, spring onion, celery, cucumber, eggplant, etc.
    - Fruits: banana, papaya, mango, rambutan, oranges, avocado, durian, snake fruit, mangosteen, apple, pineapple, etc.
  - b. **Other agriculture products** are the undertaking of the preparation/planting, cultivation of seedlings, seedbed, maintenance and harvesting food crop. Other agriculture products are categorized into plantation crops and other plants besides plantation crops.

- Plantation crops such as: tobacco, tea, eucalyptus, coffee, cocoa, coconut, pepper, nutmeg, vanilla, kapok, quinine, clove, sugar cane, agave and rubber.
- Other plantation crop products such as : orchid, jasmine, rose, bougainvillea and other garden plants

- c. **Husbandry** is the undertaking of raising large livestock, small livestock, poultry, bees, silk worms, including the breeding of livestock.

Large livestock such as: cow, milking cow, buffalo and horses.

Small livestock such as: goat, lamb, pig and rabbit.

Poultry such as: chicken, broiler chicken, duck, manila duck, swan, quail, doves and turkey.

- d. **Farming and Husbandry Services** is undertaking the development of soil, fertilizing, sowing seeds, harvesting, pruning, sorting and gradation of farming products, skinning, grinding, packaging, irrigation, farming machines rental with operator. Also health services for husbandry, fur/wool shearing, services on grass for feed and the development of husbandry which is conducted based on fringe benefits or contract.

- e. **Forestry and Timber Industry** is undertaking the plantation of forest wood, collecting forest products, forest wood. Including activities to fulfill forestry needs and based on fringe benefits or contract.

- Plantation of forest wood are activities which include replanting also relocating various plants such as teak, pine, mahogany, *sonokeling*, *jeunjing*, sandalwood, etc.
- Collecting forest products is an activity which includes seeking resin, forest rubber, rattan, bark, leaves, flowers, roots, honey, seagull nests and charcoal production in the forest.
- Timber industry is an activity which includes wood chopping which produces logs or rough wood such as *meranti*, *meramin*, *pulai*, *keruing*, iron wood, and black wood including bamboo.

- f. **Hunting/catching wild animal hunting with traps and propagating animals** is an activity that includes hunting/catching wild animals with traps and breeding animals such as snakes, crocodile etc.

- g. **Sea fishery** is an effort on cultivation, catching and taking sea products such as fish, shrimp, crab, shell fish, pearl, seaweed, reefs, jelly fish etc, including the services of sea fishery conducted based on fringe benefits or contract, such as sorting, gradation and preparation of fish auction.

- h. **Freshwater fishery** is an effort on the cultivation, seedling fish/shrimp, fishing in salty water or fresh water, including the effort on services of freshwater fishery. Based on fringe benefits or contract such as sorting, grading the freshwater fishery products, maintenance and reparation of fishponds, pest control, fertilizing also the implementation of the watering system for fishponds.

2. **Mining and Quarrying:** the sector of 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. Also 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 ready-made 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 be sold to households, industries and other commercial use.
- b. **Gas** is an activity on the production and distribution of natural gas 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/building** is an undertaking of construction, repairs, building demolition, roads and bridges, roads and train bridges, building tunnels, airplane runway, dock building, parking lot, sports-field, electric power plants, transmission and distribution network and network communication building. Including installation of water pumps, digging water well/WC.
- 6. Trading** is undertaking activities of selling/ purchasing goods or services, including restaurants, diners/bar, caterer, restaurant on trains, cafeteria, stalls, hotels, motels, hostels and inns.
- 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, packaging and expedition, agency/travel bureau, business rental of land/water/air transportation including the operator.
  - 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 for commodities in a certain area.
  - c. **Communication** is the undertaking of communication services for the public through postal, telephone, telegram/telex or a pager device.
- 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, checks, giro, etc). Including the business of mortgage, stock exchange, and other financial services such as moneychanger, lender and thrifts.
  - b. **Insurance** is the undertaking of insurance such as life insurance, services, accidents, health, commodities/personal belongings and important documents including insurance services, insurance agencies, 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 organizes the rent, transportation rental business on land/water/air without the operator. Also the purchase, selling and property/building valuation based on fringe benefits or contract, 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** are the undertaking of legislative institution, highest state institution, defense and security, international corporation and other extra territorial corporation 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, domestic help, etc.
- 10. Others** is undertaking of an individual, institution not included in one of the sectors mentioned above (Code 1 till 9) or is not clearly defined, such as scavengers.

#### **Q.26: Status of Main Work During A Week Ago**

**Working status** is the position of someone in a job.

**a. Individually:** is working or undertaking at own risk and not using paid workers or unpaid workers.

Example :

1. Independent Driver (does not receive salary) installment system
2. **Becak** (pedicab) driver
3. Workers at the market, train station or other places that has uncertain employer

- b. Helped by workers/non permanent workers** is working at own risk and using unpaid workers and non-permanent workers.

**Non permanent workers** are workers that work with other people or an institution/office/establishment and only receives salary/wages based on the how long the work is or the volume of work done.

Example :

1. A shopkeeper who is helped by the household members/unpaid workers and or helped by other people who receive their wages based on the working days.
2. Vendors helped by unpaid workers or other people who are given wages when helping only.
3. A farmer who works on his land helped by unpaid workers. Although when harvesting is shared, permanent is not considered as a permanent worker and the farmer is categorized as working with the help of family workers/non permanent workers.

- c. Helped by permanent workers** is undertaking at own risk and hires a minimum of one permanent worker.

**Permanent worker** is someone that is employed by someone else or by a state institution/ office/ establishment with receiving salary/wages permanently, even though there is no activity.

Example :

1. A shopkeeper that employs more than one permanent worker
2. A person who owns a cigarette factory who employs permanent workers

- d. Worker/civil servant** is a worker/employee that works in an institution/state office and receive salary/wages in cash or in goods.

- e. Family workers/unpaid workers** are workers that works and do not receive salary/wages, in cash or in-goods.

Family workers may consist of :

1. Household members of the person being helped such as a wife that helps her husband in the field,
2. Not household members of the person being helped such as relative/family that helps selling in a stall
3. Not household members of the person being helped such as helping a neighbor who has a household industry weaving hats.

Circle the appropriate answer code and write into the provided box. The work status as a worker/employee is classified into 2 categories that is government (Code 4) and Private (Code 5).

#### **Q.27: Are You Looking For Work?**

**Looking for work** is an activity for those that are trying to obtain a job that covers the following:

- a. Those that has a job but because a certain matter is still looking for another job.
- b. Those that are non-actively unemployed and will be called back, but is trying to find another job
- c. Those that has never had a job and is trying to apply for a job

Note:

The activity of looking for a job is not limited to the past week only and could have been sought several periods before so long as the status is still waiting for an answer during the past week. In this category also included those who has submitted their job application and is still waiting for the results.

Circle the appropriate code and write into the box.

#### **Q.28: Did You Listen To A Radio Program During the Past Week?**

Fill in one of the code either Code 1 or 2

**Listening to the radio** is paying attention or providing time listening to a radio program and follow one or several programs.

Listening to music, songs, stories or others from a tape recorder is categorized as not listening to the radio. Listening to the radio could be from their own radio or from a neighbor/someone else.

**Q.29: Did you Watch a Television Program During the Past Week?**

**Watching a TV Program** is paying attention or providing time to watch a TV program and follow one or several programs.

**Q.30: Did you Read a Newspaper/Magazine During the Past Week?**

**Reading a newspaper/magazine** is at least reading a topic from a newspaper/magazine and knows/understand the contents of the topic.

Information :

- a. Reading a newspaper/magazine does not have to be from a new newspaper/magazine, but could also be from an old one.
- b. Those who reads a torn newspaper/magazine and reads a complete topic, is considered as reading a newspaper/magazine.
- c. Those who only reads advertisements or looks at the pictures are not considered as reading a newspaper/magazine.

**G. Block VII: Fertility and Family Planning**

This block is aimed to understand the age when the first marriage was conducted, the number of children born alive, children deceased and number of children alive from each ever married women, also the information on family planning of women aged less than 50 years old with the married status.

Fill in the number of biological children that are still alive each in the appropriate column and write down the number inside the provided boxes. In order to obtain the correct answer please check by reading back the answers given by the respondent, example : “To check whether my notes are right, you have ....(read contents in Q. 32a) boys and girls that were born alive and.....(read contents in Q. 32c) that are deceased, am I correct Mam ?” Check if the contents in the question :  $b = b.1 + b.2$ ,  $a = b + c$ . If there are mistakes repeat the question and correct the wrong numbers.

**Q.32c: Number of Deceased Biological Children**

Fill in the number of deceased biological children each in the appropriate column and write down the number in the provided boxes.

**Question 33 – 35 is asked if the contents in Block IV Column 4 = 2 is female,  
Column 5 aged < 50 years old, Column 6 = 2 is married;  
this question has to be asked directly to the women involved**

**In Q.33 – Q.35** A woman whose uterus has been taken because of health problems is not considered as a contraceptive device (not tubectomy).

**Q.33: Ever used a Family Planning Device/Method**

Ask if the respondent has used a Family Planning device.

**Q.34: Currently Using a Family Planning Device/Method**

Ask the respondent if they are currently using one of a method/device to prevent pregnancy. If the answer is **Yes** circle code 1 in this box, if the answer is **No** circle code 2.

### Q.35: Family Planing Device/Method Currently Used

Several additional questions have to be asked to determine whether a respondent is using a Family Planning Device/Method. If a respondent is using condoms or other devices, the respondent is recorded as using family planning devices/methods if used the last time the respondent had intercourse. Respondents is recorded as using FP pills if the respondent takes FP pills regularly every day since their last menstruation. Women who usually takes FP pills but forgot to take them for 2 days, but the next day she took 2 (two) pills at once, is still considered as using FP pills.

Circle the code of FP device/method currently being used based on the respondent's answer, then fill in the provided box and start the interview on the household in Block VIII and IX.

## B. Block VIII : Housing and Settlement

This block consists of 9 Questions that is aimed to understand the quality and facilities of the house. Most of the information on this block is obtained based on the information given by head of the household or other household members. There are several questions that do not have to be asked to the respondent such as type of walls or roof. These questions are just for reconfirmation.

### Q. 1: Dimension of Floor

Fill in the dimension of the floor of the building where the household is living in and write in the answer in the provided box.

**Floor Dimension** (in square meters) is the dimension of the floor that is lived on and used for everyday usage (the limit is the roof). 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 and specific room for business (example stall).

For two storeys buildings the dimension of the floor is the total dimension of all storeys lived in. Fill in the dimension of the floor's building into 3 provided boxes.

If a house has more than 1 household, the dimension of the floor of each room used together is divided with the number of households added with the dimension of the floor privately used by each household.

### Q. 2: Type of Walls

Circle one of the code types of what are the walls mostly made out of, then write into the provided boxes.

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).

### Q. 3: Type of Roof

Circle one of the code types of what is the roof mostly made out of, then write into the provided boxes.

**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.

### Q. 4: Type of Floor

Circle the appropriate code answer and then write into the provided box.

### Q. 5: Source of Lighting

Ask the main source of lighting at the respondent's house. Circle the appropriate answer code of the main source of lighting used by the household respondent then write it in the provided box.

Source of lighting is the lighting used in a residence to conduct activities during the afternoon.

#### Details:

**Non Government Electricity Company** is the lighting resource organized by another party besides the PLN (Perusahaan Listrik Negara = State Electricity Company). Lighting source using kerosene such as pumped lantern (including gas light) is categorized as code 4, specifically for gas Code: 3.

If using more than one type of source of lighting and is equally used, choose the lighting that has the highest value (smallest code).

### Q. 6: Drinking Water Facilities

The facilities of the household to obtain drinking water are classified into **Code 1 (Private)**, **Code 2 (Shared)**, **Code 3 (Public)**, **Code 4 (purchase)** and Code 5 (others if the household does not own certain drinking water facilities example having to fetch water straight from rivers or from rain water). Circle the appropriate answer code then move it into the provided box.

### Q. 7: Source of Drinking Water

Ask the respondent the source. If a household obtains water from a water spring distributed to their houses, the source of water is spring water. If the respondent uses water from several sources, choose the source of water that is mostly used by the household. Circle the appropriate answer code then move it to the provided box.

**1. Pipe water** is water produced through purification and sanitation process before distributed to the consumer through an installation in a form of pipe water. The source of water is 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), which is organized by the government or a private company.

Information :

1. Purchase piped water from a water vendor
2. Piped water obtained from neighbors (other rt) that does not live in one physical building.

**2. Pump water** is ground water obtained by using hand pumps/electric pumps

**3. Well water** is water drawn from the ground. The way of taking the water is by using a water dipper or bucket with or without a pulley. A well is classified as a protected well is if the circle of the well is protected by a wall minimum 0.8 meters above ground and 3 meters deep into the ground, also has a cement floor as far as 1 meter from the circle of the well.

Details:

If a household uses a well as the resource of drinking water/washing, but obtains the water by using a pump (hand pump or electric pump) the resource of water is categorized into 2:

- Protected Well if the rim of the well is opened
- Pump if the rim of the well is closed.

**4. Spring water** is a resource of water at the surface of the ground where the water comes out by itself. It is categorized as Protected if the spring water is protected from waste water (water used after bathing, washing, etc).

**5. River water** is water that is obtained from a river

**6. Others** are other water resources not mentioned above such as dam/lake water.

**Q. 8: The Distance to the Closest Septic Tank (is asked if Q. 7 is coded 2 till 6)**

Ask the distance from the well/water spring to the septic tank (which accommodate human and animal disposal, and water waste), owned by the household or the neighbor. Circle the appropriate code and move to the provided box.

**Q.9: Toilet facilities**

- a. **Toilet with a septic tank** is a toilet made with a disposal passageway to a closed container. The container is usually made out of bricks with an absorption container.
- b. **Toilet without a septic tank** is a toilet made with a passageway into a hole in the ground.
- c. **Shared toilet** is a toilet used by several households
- d. **Public toilet** is a toilet that is used by everybody.
- e. **Pond/rice field** if the final disposal is in a pond or rice field.
- f. **Discharge Hole** if the final disposal is in a hole in the ground without any boundaries/wall (does not absorb water)
- g. If discharging feces in an unclosed hole in the ground,

**C. Block IX : Average Household Expenditures**

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

1. Expenditures for food
2. Expenditures for non-food are asked with additional questions on the total expenditures also the main resources of the household.

The expenditures in Block IX are recorded in Question in VSEN93.M. This block only records the amount of expenditure from each Expenditure Group that are classified into the cereal group, tuber and so on (food expenditures); expenditures for the household group, various goods and services, and others (non-food expenditures) that are written in Block IV.3 VSEN93, M List.

A: Expenditures for Food

**Food expenditure** is the value of expenditure for the household consumption during the past week that consists of 15 groups of food, beverage and tobacco.

Column (1): detail number and name of food group, beverage and tobacco that has to be recorded one by one from VSEN93.M Block IV.3.

Column (2): Total in rupiahs.

Write the total expenditure for each type of food group consumption during the past week in this column.

Column (2) Q.16 is filled in with the total Column (2) Q.1 till Q.15

Take the contents of Block IV Column (3) for the appropriate type of expenditures. Example Block IX.A.Q.1 = Block IV.3 no.1 Column (3) VSEN93.M; Block IX.A.Q.2 = Block IV.3 no.2 column (3) VSEN93. Etc.

**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, that ends a day before the date of enumeration which was purchased, self produced or gifted.

**Q. 17: Housing, fuel, lighting and Water**

The contents of this question are taken from Block IV.3 Column (4) and Column (5) Q.18 VSEN93.M.

**Q. 18: Various Commodities and Services (excluding education and health expenditures)**

The contents of this question is taken from the difference of the contents in Block IV.3 Column (4) and (5) Q.19 is subtracted with the contents of Block IV.2 Q.252 till 272 for column (3) and (4) VSEN94.M. Pay attention that the process of subtracting is from the columns, Column (12) **last month** has to be subtracted, column (12) of last month, and also the column of the past month.

**Q. 19: Education Expenditures**

The contents are taken from the total in Block IV.2 column (3) and Column (4) Q 267till 272 VSEN93.M.

**Q. 20: Health Expenditures**

The contents are taken from the total in Block IV.2 column (3) and Column (4) Q 252 till 266 VSEN93.M.

**Q. 21: Clothing, Shoes and Head Coverings**

The contents are taken from the total in Block IV.3 column (4) and Column (5) Q 20 VSEN93.M.

**Q. 22: Durable Commodities**

The contents are taken from the total in Block IV.3 column (4) and Column (5) Q 21 VSEN93.M.

**Q. 23: Taxes and Insurance**

The contents are taken from the total in Block IV.3 column (4) and Column (5) Q 22 VSEN93.M.

**Q. 24: Party and Ritual Needs**

The contents are taken from the total in Block IV.3 column (4) and Column (5) Q 23 VSEN93.M.

**Q. 25: Total of Non-Food**

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

**Q. 26-28: is the summary /monthly average household expenditures****Q.26: Monthly Average Expenditures for Food**

The contents are the results of Q.16 multiplied by 30/7

**Q. 27: Monthly Average Expenditures for Non-Food**

The contents are the results of Q. 25 Column 3 divided with 12.

**Q. 28: Average Household Expenditures**

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

**Q. 29: Main Resources of Household Income**

- a. Pension recipient
- b. 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
- 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

After the interview write down inside the box below Block IX, what time was the interview completed. Write the hours and minutes, example 16:00 inside the box.

# **ATTACHMENT**

KONVERSI I  
KALENDER LOKAL KE KALENDER MASEHI  
DENGAN TANGGAL, 1988 - 1982

A. 1988

M A S E H I		J A W A	S U N D A	I S L A M	
Bulan	Tanggal				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Januari	1-19 20-31	Jumadilawal Jumadilakhir	Jumadilawal Jumadilakhir	Jumadilawal Jumadilakhir	
Februari	1-18 19-29	Jumadilakhir R a j a b	Jumadilakhir R a j a b	Jumadilakhir R a j a b	
Maret	1-18 19-31	R a j a b R u w a h	R a j a b R e w a h	R a j a b Sya'ban	
April	1-17 18-30	R u w a h P a s a	R e w a h P u a s a	Sya'ban Ramadhan	
M e i	1-16 17-31	P a s a S a w a l	P u a s a S a w a l	Ramadhan Syawal	
J u n i	1-15 16-30	S a w a l S e l o	S a w a l H a p i t	Syawal Zulkaidah	
J u l i	1-14 15-31	S e l o B e s a r	H a p i t Rayagung	Zulkaidah Zulhijah	
Agustus	1-13 14-31	B e s a r S u r o	Rayagung S u r o	Zulhijah Muharram	1408 H 1409 H
September	1-11 12-30	S u r o S a p a r	S u r o S a p a r	Muharram S y a f a r	
Oktober	1-11 12-31	S a p a r M u l u d	S a p a r M u l u d	S y a f a r Rabiulawal	
November	1-10 11-30	M u l u d Bakdomulud	M u l u d Silihmulud	Rabiulawal Rabiulakhir	
Desember	1-9 10-31	Bakdomulud Jumadilawal	Silihmulud Jumadilawal	Rabiulakhir Jumadilawal	

## B. 1987

M A S E H I		J A W A	S U N D A	I S L A M	
Bulan	Tanggal	(3)	(4)	(5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Januari	1-30 31	Jumadilawal Jumadilakhir	Jumadilawal Jumadilakhir	Jumadil Awal Jumadil Akhir	
Februari	1-28	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil Akhir	
Maret	1-30 31	R a j a b R u w a h	R a j a b R e w a h	R a j a b Sya'ban	
April	1-28 29-30	R u w a h P a s a	R e w a h P u a s a	Sya'ban Ramadhan	
M e i	1-28 29-31	P a s a S a w a l	P u a s a S a w a l	Ramadhan Syawal	
J u n i	1-26 27-30	S a w a l S e l o	S a w a l H a p i t	Syawal Zulkaidah	
J u l i	1-27 28-31	S e l o B e s a r	H a p i t R a y a g u n g	Zulkaidah Zulhijah	
Agustus	1-24 25-31	B e s a r S u r o	R a y a g u n g S u r a	Zulhijah Muharram	1407 H 1408 H
September	1-24 25-30	S u r o S a p a r	S u r a S a p a r	Muharram S y a f a r	
Oktober	1-23 24-31	S a p a r M u l u d	S a p a r M u l u d	S y a f a r Rabiul Awal	
November	1-22 23-30	M u l u d B a k d o m u l u d	M u l u d S i l i h m u l u d	Rabiul Awal Rabiul Akhir	
Desember	1-21 22-31	B a k d o m u l u d J u m a d i l a w a l	S i l i h m u l u d j u m a d i l a w a l	Rabiul Akhir Jumadil Awal	

C. 1986

M A S E H I		J A W A	S U N D A	I S L A M	
Bulan	Tanggal				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Januari	1-11 12-31	Bakdomulud Jumadilawal	Silihmulud Jumadilawal	Rabiul Akhir Jumadil Awal	
Februari	1-10 11-28	Jumadilawal Jumadilakhir	Jumadilawal Jumadilakhir	Jumadil Awal Jumadil Akhir	
Maret	1-11 12-31	Jumadilakhir R a j a b	Jumadilakhir R a j a b	Jumadil Akhir R a j a b	
April	1-10 11-30	R a j a b R u w a h	R a j a b R e w a h	R a j a b Sya'ban	
Mei	1-9 10-31	R u w a h P a s a	R e w a h P u a s a	Sya'ban Ramadhan	
Juni	1-8 9-30	P a s a S a w a l	P u a s a S a w a l	Ramadhan S y a w a l	
Juli	1-7 8-31	S a w a l S e l o	S a w a l H a p i t	S y a w a l Zulkaidah	
Agustus	1-6 7-31	S e l o B e s a r	H a p i t Rayagung	Zulkaidah Zulhijah	
September	1-4 5-30	B e s a r S u r o	Rayagung S u r a	Zulhijah Muharram	1406 H 1407 H
Oktober	1-4 5-31	S u r o S a p a r	S u r a S a p a r	Muharram S y a f a r	
November	1-2 3-30	S a p a r M u l u d	S a p a r M u l u d	S y a f a r Rabiul Awal	
Desember	1-2 3-31	M u l u d Bakdomulud	M u l u d Silihmulud	Rabiul Awal Rabiul Akhir	

D. 1985

M A S E H I		J A W A	S U N D A	I S L A M	
Bulan	Tanggal				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Januari	1-21	Bakdomulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul Akhir	1405 H
	22-31	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil Awal	
Februari	1-10	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil Awal	
	11-28	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil Akhir	
Maret	1-21	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil Akhir	
	22-31	R a j a b	R a j a b	R a j a b	
April	1-19	R a j a b	R a j a b	R a j a b	
	20-30	R u w a h	R e w a h	Sya'ban	
M e i	1-18	R u w a h	R e w a h	Sya'ban	
	19-31	P a s a	P u a s a	Ramadhan	
J u n i	1-17	P a s a	P u a s a	Ramadhan	
	18-30	S a w a l	S a w a l	S y a w a l	
J u l i	1-16	S a w a l	S a w a l	S y a w a l	
	17-31	S e l o	H a p i t	Zulkaidah	
Agustus	1-15	S e l o	H a p i t	Zulkaidah	
	16-31	B e s a r	Rayagung	Zulhijah	
September	1-13	B e s a r	Rayagung	Zulhijah	1405 H
	14-30	S u r o	S u r a	Muharram	
Oktober	1-13	S u r o	S u r a	Muharram	
	14-31	S a p a r	S a p a r	S y a f a r	
November	1-11	S a p a r	S a p a r	S y a f a r	
	12-30	M u l u d	M u l u d	Rabiul Awal	
Desember	1-11	M u l u d	M u l u d	Rabiul Awal	
	12-31	Bakdomulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul Akhir	

E. 1984

M A S E H I		J A W A	S U N D A	I S L A M	
Bulan	Tanggal				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Januari	1-4	M u l u d	M u l u d	Rabiul Awal	1404 H
	5-31	Bakdomulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul Akhir	
Februari	1-2	Bakdomulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul Akhir	
	3-29	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil Awal	
Maret	1-3	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil Awal	
	4-31	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil Akhir	
April	1	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil Akhir	
	2-30	R a j a b	R a j a b	R a j a b	
M a i	1	R a j a b	R a j a b	R a j a b	
	2-30	R u w a h	R e w a h	Sya'ban	
	31	P a s a	P u a s a	Ramadhan	
J u n i	1-29	P a s a	P u a s a	Ramadhan	
	30	S a w a l	S a w a l	S y a w a l	
J u l i	1-28	S a w a l	S a w a l	S y a w a l	
	29-31	S e l o	H a p i t	Zulkaidah	
Agustus	1-27	S e l o	H a p i t	Zulkaidah	
	28-31	B e s a r	Rayagung	Zulhijah	
September	1-25	B e s a r	Rayagung	Zulhijah	1404 H
	26-30	S u r o	S u r a	Muharram	
Oktober	1-25	S u r o	S u r a	Muharram	
	26-31	S a p a r	S a p a r	S y a f a r	
November	1-23	S a p a r	S a p a r	S y a f a r	
	24-30	M u l u d	M u l u d	Rabiul Awal	
Desember	1-23	M u l u d	M u l u d	Rabiul Awal	
	24-31	Bakdomulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul Akhir	

F. 1983

M A S E H I		J A W A	S U N D A	I S L A M	
Bulan	Tanggal				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Januari	1-16	M u l u d	M u l u d	Rabiul Awal	1403 H
	17-31	Bakdomulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul Akhir	
Februari	1-14	Bakdomulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul Akhir	
	15-28	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil Awal	
Maret	1-16	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil Awal	
	17-31	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil Akhir	
April	1-14	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil Akhir	
	15-30	R a j a b	R a j a b	R a j a b	
M e i	1-14	R a j a b	R a j a b	R a j a b	
	15-31	R u w a h	R e w a h	Sya'ban	
J u n i	1-12	R u w a h	R e w a h	Sya'ban	
	13-30	P a s a	P u a s a	Ramadhan	
J u l i	1-11	P a s a	P u a s a	Ramadhan	
	12-31	S a w a l	S a w a l	S y a w a l	
Agustus	1-9	S a w a l	S a w a l	S y a w a l	
	10-31	S e l o	H a p i t	Zulkaidah	
September	1-8	S e l o	H a p i t	Zulkaidah	
	9-30	B e s a r	Rayagung	Zulhijah	
Oktober	1-7	B e s a r	Rayagung	Zulhijah	1403 H
	8-31	S u r o	S u r a	Muharram	
November	1-6	S u r o	S u r a	Muharram	
	7-30	S a p a r	S a p a r	S y a f a r	
Desember	1-5	S a p a r	S a p a r	S y a f a r	
	6-31	M u l u d	M u l u d	Rabiul Awal	

G. 1982

M A S E H I		J A W A	S U N D A	I S L A M	
Bulan	Tanggal				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Januari	1-26 27-31	M u l u d Bakdomulud	M u l u d Silihmulud	Rabiul Awal Rabiul Akhir	1402 H
Februari	1-24 25-28	Bakdomulud Jumadilawal	Silihmulud Jumadilawal	Rabiul Akhir Jumadil Awal	
Maret	1-26 27-31	Jumadilawal Jumadilakhir	Jumadilawal Jumadilakhir	Jumadil Awal Jumadil Akhir	
April	1-25 26-30	Jumadilakhir R a j a b	Jumadilakhir R a j a b	Jumadil Akhir R a j a b	
M e i	1-25 26-31	R a j a b R u w a h	R a j a b R e w a h	R a j a b Sya'ban	
J u n i	1-23 24-30	R u w a h P a s a	R e w a h P u a s a	Sya'ban Ramadhan	
J u l i	1-23 24-31	P a s a S a w a l	P u a s a S a w a l	Ramadhan S y a w a l	
Agustus	1-21 22-31	S a w a l S e l o	S a w a l H a p i t	S y a w a l Zulkaidah	
September	1-20 21-30	S e l o B e s a r	H a p i t Rayagung	Zulkaidah Zulhijah	
Oktober	1-19 20-31	B e s a r S u r o	Rayagung S u r a	Zulhijah Muharram	1402 H 1403 H
November	1-18 19-30	S u r o S a p a r	S u r a S a p a r	Muharram S y a f a r	
Desember	1-17 18-31	S a p a r M u l u d	S a p a r M u l u d	S y a f a r Rabiul Awal	

DAFTAR PENOLONG UNTUK MENENTUKAN UMUR RESPONDEN  
SUSENAS 1993

UMUR (THN)	TGL/THN 1 JAN. S/D TGL PENCA- CAHAN	KELAHIRAN SATU HARI SETELAH TGL PENCAHAHAN S/D 31 DESEM- BER	UMUR (THN)	TGL/THN 1 JAN. S/D TGL PENCA- CAHAN	KELAHIRAN SATU HARI SETELAH TGL PENCAHAHAN S/D 31 DESEM- BER
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
0	1993	1992	29	1964	1963
1	1992	1991	30	1963	1962
2	1991	1990	31	1962	1961
3	1990	1989	32	1961	1960
4	1989	1988	33	1960	1959
5	1988	1987	34	1959	1958
6	1987	1986	35	1958	1957
7	1986	1985	36	1957	1956
8	1985	1984	37	1956	1955
9	1984	1983	38	1955	1954
10	1983	1982	39	1954	1953
11	1982	1981	40	1953	1952
12	1981	1980	41	1952	1951
13	1980	1979	42	1951	1950
14	1979	1978	43	1950	1949
15	1978	1977	44	1949	1948
16	1977	1976	45	1948	1947
17	1976	1975	46	1947	1946
18	1975	1974	47	1946	1945
19	1974	1973	48	1945	1944
20	1973	1972	49	1944	1943
21	1972	1971	50	1943	1942
22	1971	1970	51	1942	1941
23	1970	1969	52	1941	1940
24	1969	1968	53	1940	1939
25	1968	1967	54	1939	1938
26	1967	1966	55	1938	1937
27	1966	1965	56	1937	1936
28	1965	1964	57	1936	1935

DAFTAR PENOLONG UNTUK MENENTUKAN UMUR RESPONDEN  
SUSENAS 1993

UMUR (THN)	TGL/THN 1 JAN. S/D TGL PENCA- CAHAN	KELAHIRAN SATU HARI SETELAH TGL PENCAHAHAN S/D 31 DESEM- BER	UMUR (THN)	TGL/THN 1 JAN. S/D TGL PENCA- CAHAN	KELAHIRAN SATU HARI SETELAH TGL PENCAHAHAN S/D 31 DESEM- BER
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
58	1935	1934	80	1913	1912
59	1934	1933	81	1912	1911
60	1933	1932	82	1911	1910
61	1932	1931	83	1910	1909
62	1931	1930	84	1909	1908
63	1930	1929	85	1908	1907
64	1929	1928	86	1907	1906
65	1928	1927	87	1906	1905
66	1927	1926	88	1905	1904
67	1926	1925	89	1904	1903
68	1925	1924	90	1903	1902
69	1924	1923	91	1902	1901
70	1923	1922	92	1901	1900
71	1922	1921	93	1900	1899
72	1921	1920	94	1899	1898
73	1920	1919	95	1898	1897
74	1919	1918	96	1897	1896
75	1918	1917	97	1896	1895
76	1917	1916	98	1895	1894
77	1916	1915	99	1894	1893
78	1915	1914	100	1893	1892
79	1914	1913	101	1892	1891