

**NATIONAL
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
1993**

**ENUMERATION OF
CORE & MODULE 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 st phase	November 2 – 10 November 1992
-2 nd 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.

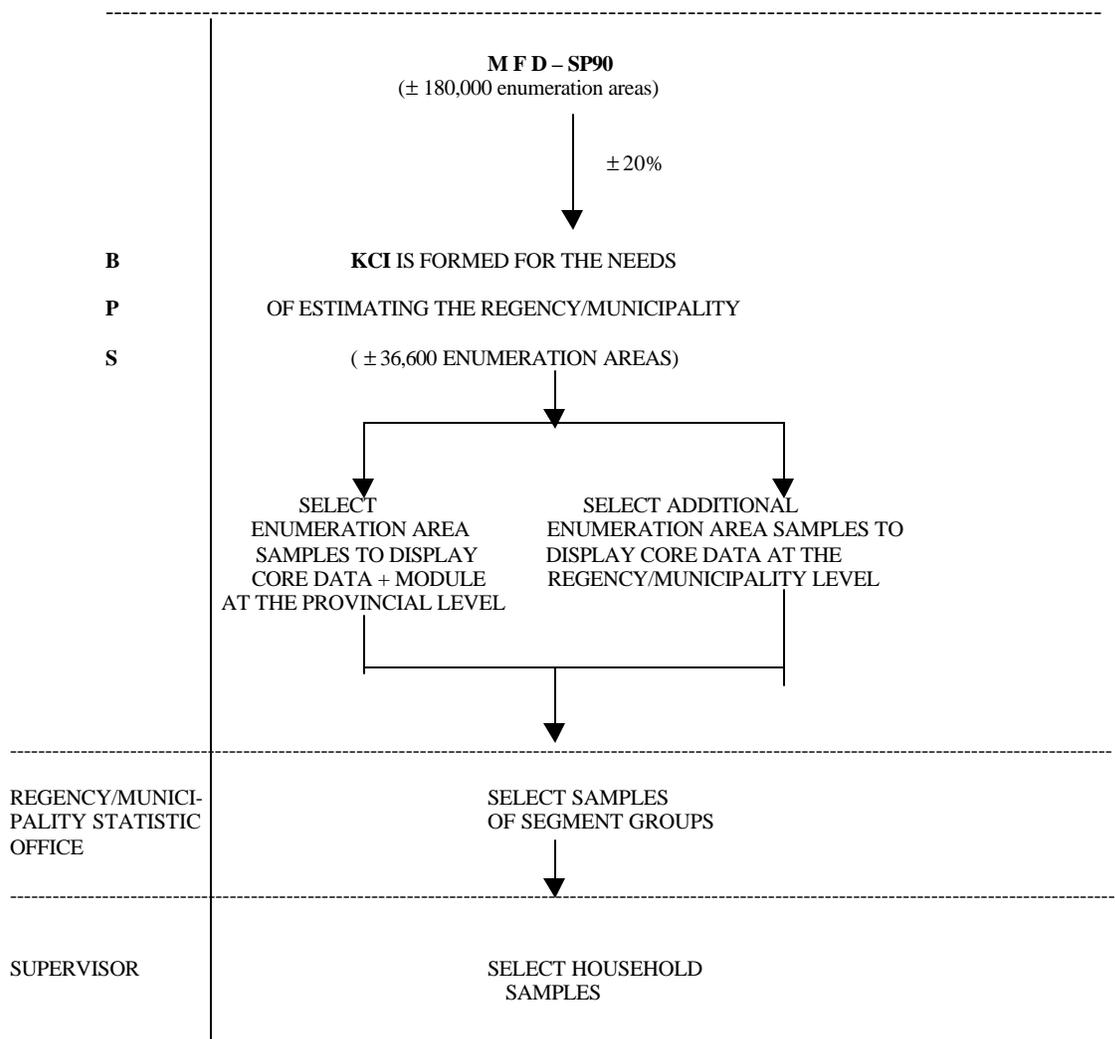
D. Data Collection Methods

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

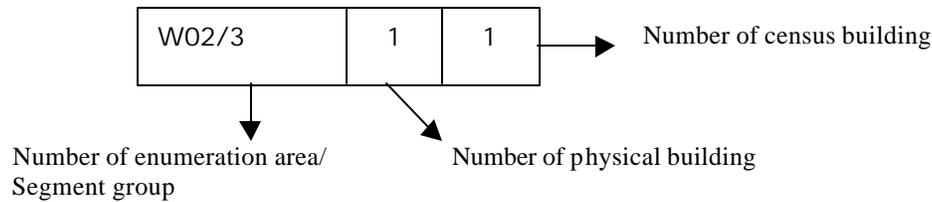
C. Segment and Segment Groups

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 30th 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 = 1st year
- 31 – 60 credit points = 2nd year
- 61 – 90 credit points = 3rd year
- 91 – 120 credit points = 4th year
- 121 + credit points = 5th 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 = 1st grade
 - A21 – A40 = 2nd grade

A41 - A60 = 3rd grade

A61 – A80 = 4th grade

A81 – A100 = 5th 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 4th or 5th 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 (7th day) 2 days ago (6th day) etc up to 7 days ago (1st 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 7th 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
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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**
- 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.**
- 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.

H. 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,

I 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

The contents are taken from the contents in Block II.Q.12 VSEN93.M List

After the interview write down inside the box below Block IX, what time was the interview completed. Write the hours and minutes, example 15:20 inside the box.

VI CHARACTERISTICS ON THE CONSUMPTION/HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES (VSEN93.M LIST)

The VSEN93.M is used to gather information on the consumption/household expenditures, either expenditures for food or non food, also the income and what was received by the household. The objectives are to understand:

1. Average consumption / expenditures per household or per population (capita) per month based on the type of food and non-food.
2. The percentage of expenditures spent for food towards the total expenditure
3. Average consumption of energy and protein per capita per day.
4. Average income per household or per capita per month based on the type of source of the main household income.

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

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

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

A. Block I: Identification of Location

Questions 1 to 10: 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, household sample serial number based on the contents in Block I and Block IV VSEN93.DSRT List or Block I VSEN93.K

Questions 11 and 12: Fill in the number of household members and name of head of the household based on the situation when enumerated (contents has to be the same as the number of households and name of head of the household that is written/taken from VSEN93.K List).

B. Block II: Household Characteristics

The objectives are to understand the sources of household income in order to obtain more detailed information on the household income. The source of household income is the source of the entire household members.

Column 2: Source of Income

The source of income is classified into 11 types mentioned in Column (2), that are based on the types of activities/field of business/establishment/office. The concept and definition of 10 groups of field of business could be seen in page ... and ...Number 11 is the income received from various such as:

- 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

Column (3) and (4): Job Status

For each type of income source either as a worker/employee or an entrepreneur.

1. Worker/employee are people that work for other people or an institute/office/establishment and receive wages/salary in cash or in goods.
2. Undertaking activities by taking all the risks either helped by household members or not helped by household members.

Main source of income is one of the sources of household income that is the most supportive to the household or is the largest income receiver. In order to obtain the data in this survey the household income is not limited only to the work force (household members aged over 10 years old) but also household members aged less than 10 years old and supports the household income. Example income obtained from working as a shoeshine boy or selling newspaper.

Procedures on how to fill in the household income:

Put a check mark (II) inside the appropriate box. Total the codes from the boxes that have checkmarks and move it into the box on the right-hand side.

From the source of income above ask which is the main source. The box on the right hand is the code of main income source based on the serial number inside Column (1) by adding one of the codes behind it from Column (3) or (4) from the main income source. If the main business is the agriculture field, the box on the right is 012.

Example:

Mr. Amin Kosasih's household consists of 6 people that are Mr. Kosasih and his wife, 3 children and 1 son in law. Mr. Kosasih is a retired employee from Pertamina Pusat (State Oil Company) and also has an orange plantation and sells the crops. The eldest child is a midwife that works in the hospital and also opens practice at home the second child is an employee of Department of Agriculture. Mr. Kosasih's wife is an employee at Bumi Daya Bank. Mr. Kosasih's son in law is a supervisor at an oil palm plantation. The main income source of this household is Mr. Kosasih's wife. Based on this example the boxes marked with a check mark is:

- a. Agriculture in boxes coded 1 and 2. The contents in the right-hand box are $1+2 = 3$.
- b. Finance, Insurance, Building rental, land and insurance establishment are coded 1, and the boxes that are coded 2 is empty so the box on the right is 1.
- c. Community services, social and individual inside the box coded 1 and 2. The contents on the right is $1 + 2 = 3$.
- d. Income receiver in the box coded 1, the contents in the box on the right is 1.
- e. Main income source is employee of Bumi Daya Bank. The contents in the box are 081.

How to fill in are as follows:

Serial Number	Source of Income	Work Status		
		Worker/ Employee	Business	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	<input type="text" value="3"/>
01.	Agriculture, Husbandry, Forestry, Hunting and Fishery	1 P <input type="checkbox"/>	2 P <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02.	Mining and Quarrying			
08.	Finance, Insurance & Rental Services	P	-	<input type="text" value="1"/>
09.	Community Services, Social & Individuals	P	P	<input type="text" value="3"/>
10.	Others	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.	Income receiver (pension, transferred, gift, etc)	P		<input type="text" value="1"/>
12.	From the income source above the main income is: <i>Employee Bumi Daya Bank</i>			<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="8"/> <input type="text" value="1"/>

Note:

1. A sales broker/trader, profiteer, travel bureau and purchase of the agriculture/industry products is classified in the trade sector (sector 6).
2. A stockbroker and consultant, patent broker, creditor and licensee is classified in the finance sector, insurance, rental building, land and establishment services (sector 8). Also brokers that arrange rental, purchase and land/building sales.
3. The rental business of transportation in a tourist object is classified as entertainment services (sector 9). Examples horse or boat rental.
4. An agent that sells cultural and entertainment admission tickets is classified as supportive entertainment services (sector 9)
5. Elaboration on household industry and non-household industry: is determined by the objectives and the custom usually conducted.

Example:

- a. A household has several fruit trees that are planted in the yard as a fence, although the fruits are sold but the household is not classified, as has a household industry (the value of the selling price is written into Block V.D question 7a).
- b. A household raises several *Pelung* chickens and fighting fowls as a hobby, although sometimes is sold with a high price it is not classified as a home industry. If sold the value of the selling price is written into Question 7a Block VD.
- c. A household that owns a land of 100m² plants banana trees to fulfill their daily needs, the household is classified as own a household industry (agriculture business).

- d. A person that usually sells/trade although only once a week is classified as has trading business
- e. A person that usually collects wood from the forest to be made into coal, that person is classified, as has a forestry business. But if the basic material of coal is mainly purchased, then it is classified as an industrial business. This making of raw sago also refers to the making of coal. If the basic material mainly origins from forest products or self owned agriculture products it is classified as forestry business (agriculture). But if the basic materials are mainly purchased, then it is classified as an industrial business.
- f. A household that undertakes lodgings with meals is classified as has trading business (similar to hotels and accommodation business)
- g. Households that rent buildings for meetings, wedding receptions, factories is classified into building rentals (sector 8 which is finance, insurance, building rental and establishment services).
- h. Household members that rent agriculture equipment and the operators and the person that gives services of the equipment is based on contract is classified as has a agriculture services business. If the member of the household rents the equipment without the operator, then it is classified as owns a business of machinery and equipment rental services.

i. Product sharing in the agriculture sector:

- 1) A sharecropper plants rice in a hectare of rice field that is owned by someone else, with a deal that the owner acquires 40% and the sharecropper 60% of the harvest. The sharecropper provides the management on the costs of planting, fertilizing and maintenance. The sharecropper is classified as undertakes an agriculture business and the owner of the rice field is classified as the income receiver.
- 2) Agung has a rice field of 2 hectares. The rice field is managed together with Muchlis with a deal that Agung provides the seeds and fertilizers. Muchlis covers the expenses of land management, maintenance and so on. Agung and Muchlis each receive 50% of the harvest. Agung is classified as owns an agriculture business.

Based on both matters above a person is classified as undertaking an agriculture business or not is not from the size of share, but from the management.

- 6. The field business of a person that works in an establishment (example: Pertamina = National Oil Company).
 - a. An employee that works in the head office of Pertamina at Perwira Road, Jakarta the field of business is classified as mining.
 - b. An employee/worker that works in a business unit/marketing activities, the field of business is classified as trading.
 - c. An employee/worker that works in business unit/transportation activities such as Pelita Air Service the field of business is classified as transportation.
 - d. An employee/worker that works in a business unit/health activities such as Pertamina Hospital the field of business is classified as community services, social and individuals
 - e. An employee/worker that works in a business unit/exploration/drilling petroleum the field of business is classified as mining.
 - f. An employee/worker that works in business unit/activities on purification and petroleum manufacturing the field of business is classified as a manufacturing industry
- 7. An employee of Bank Indonesia, Bank Dagang Negara, Bank Negara 1946, Bank Rakyat Indonesia, Bank Bumi Daya, Bank Tabungan Negara, Bank Pembangunan Indonesia and Bank Export Import the field of business is classified into finance, insurance, rental buildings, land and establishment services (sector 8).

C. Block III: Characteristics on Enumeration

Write down the name and five last digits of the enumerator's identity employment number (NIP), date of enumeration, signature of enumerator, name and NIP of Supervisor/investigator, date of supervision/investigation and their signatures.

Example five last digit of enumerator's NIP:

NIP. 340008576

0	8	5	7	6
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D. Block IV.1: Food, Beverage and Tobacco Consumption during a Week Ago

The objectives are to record the number and value of food, beverage and tobacco during the past week. The past week is the time period of 7 consecutive days that ends a day before enumeration. If the enumeration was conducted on January 15th then the past week is January 8th – 14th. When filling in the list, the officers should record what is actually consumed by the household during the past week. There is a possibility that the respondent only gives information on what is purchased, so please be aware that not everything that is purchased is also consumed. Example: a housewife usually buys basic needs such as sugar, rice, salt, cooking oil and so on for monthly needs. In this matter the sugar, rice, salt, cooking oil and so on is recorded for the consumption during the past week. Prepared food and beverages eaten outside the house, which is in-kind or purchased has to be recorded.

The expenditures of household members that has left less than 6 months has still to be predicted by estimating other household members expenditures. Other expenditures for food consumption is classified into:

1. **Purchased** if the food consumed is purchased in cash, in debt or credit (installments). Food consumption/food materials taken from the stall owned by the related household is considered as purchase.
2. **Self-produced** is if the food consumed is a product of the household/household member or products that are not household industry/household members.
3. **Distribution, transferred and so on** is if the food consumed is received by another party in-kind, usually without any attachments. Distributed rice (usually received by civil servants) is considered as in-kind food material. Don't forget to include into Block V.A Column (6) as income in the form of goods.

Each type of consumed food is filled in with the quantity based on the standard units mentioned in Column (4) and 2 figures behind the comma, the value is filled in rounded rupiah figures.

Write down into the 4 boxes on the upper right what time the interview and filling in the Block IV.1 started. Fill in the hour and minutes. Example: if the interview was conducted on 2 past 10 minutes p.m. it is written as 1 4 1 0.

Title of Column and How to Fill in

Column (1) and (2): the serial number and name of each type of food, beverage and tobacco. During the interview the officer has to be careful not to miss anything.

The officer has to ask one by one the type of food by reading out the names written in Column (2). This is to remind the respondent the food that has been consumed by the household during the past week, whether it is purchased, self-produced or distributed/transferred.

Column (3): Type/quality

Write down the type/quality of each type of food consumed. If the type/quality is more than one type write down the type/quality mostly consumed. Example for imported rice the types are American, Siam or Australian. For meat write down the quality such as good, moderate or fair.

Column (4): Standard Units

The standard units are written in Column (4). It is used to ease the data processor and conduct comparison between several households/areas.

Column (5), (7) and (9): Quantity

The quantity is filled in with the appropriate standard based on what is written in Column (4) and 2 figures behind the comma. The quantity is filled in into the boxes. If in a local area the standard units are not the same as mentioned in Column (4), before starting the enumeration seek for the conversion from the local standard units by weighing at the local market. If the local units are various seek for the price of each standard unit.

Example:

The local standard unit of long beans is bunches in various sizes, large, small and smaller. Weigh a bunch of long beans that costs Rp.100,-/bunch, the weight is 0.20kg or 2 ounces so the price of long beans per kilogram is $1\text{kg}/0.20\text{kg} \times \text{Rp.}100,- = \text{Rp.}500,-$. If an enumerator enumerates a household that consumes 2 bunches of long beans by the price of Rp.250,- the weight could be estimated as follows: $\text{Rp.}250/\text{Rp.}500 \times 1\text{ kg} = 0.50\text{kg}$. This is just a guidance, there are possibilities that the household purchased with a price that is more expensive/cheaper or self-produced.

Column (6), (7) and (10): Value

The value is written in rounded rupiahs. If it is self produced or gifted, the estimation value is the local price. The value is directly filled into the boxes.

Column (11): Total of Quantity

The contents are the total of Column (5), Column (7) and Column (9). The total results are directly filled into the boxes.

Column (12): Total of Value

The contents are the total of Column (6), Column (8) and Column (10). The total results are directly filled into the boxes. Check if the price per standard units in Column (12) divided by Column (11) is appropriate. If not check once more, there could be mistakes in determining the total in standard units. The results of the total are filled in into the boxes.

Question Block IV.1 Sub Block A till O

Question 001: Sub Block A. Cereal

This sub block consists of 11 questions. The contents are the total value of Question 002 till 012. The values in these Columns are all added Column (6), (8), (10) and (12).

Question 002: Local rice is where the seeds are not superior such as Rojo Lele, Cianjur, Gembira and so on.

Question 003: Superior quality rice such as PB, IR, Pelita, Asahan, Bengawan and so on.

Question 004: Imported rice such as Siam, American, Australian and so on.

Question 012: Others such as sorghum, bulgur (grains of wheat).

Question 013: Sub Block B, Tuber

This sub-block consists of 9 questions. The contents are the total value of Question 014 till 022. The procedures of filling in are similar to Sub Block A.

Question 018: Dried Cassava

Areas that eat dried Cassava as their staple food that is self-produced or purchased is classified as dried Cassava consumption and the value is based on the current price during enumeration. Usually respondents know the quantity of dried Cassava consumed rather than the number of Cassava plants that was used to produce dried Cassava.

Question 023: Sub Block C, Fish

Sub Block C consists of 28 questions. The contents are the total value of Question 024 till 051. The procedures of filling in are similar to Sub Block A.

Question 035: Others are: Fishes such as Flying fish, Pomfret, Tembong, Layur, Lemuru, Belanak, Sebelah, Pari, Cucut, Gerot-gerot, Petek, Japuh, Eel, Gurame, Tawes, Jambal, etc.

Question 039: Others such as: Rebon, Shellfish, Octopus, Turtle, Jellyfish, Squid, Sea Cucumber, etc.

Question 048: Others such as: preserved fishes Flying fish, Tembang, Tongkol, Lemuru, Belanak, Tawes etc.

Question 051: Others such as preserved Jellyfish, Sea Cucumber and preserved snails, etc.

Question 052: Sub Block D, Meat

Sub Block D consists of 19 questions. The contents are the total value of Question 053 till 071. The procedures of filling in are similar to Sub Block A.

Question 060: Other poultry meat such as: bird meat, turkey, wild duck etc.

Question 061: Other meat such as: rabbit meat, mutton, snake, dog etc,

Question 066: Others such as: salted meat, frozen meat etc.

Question 071: Others such as: meat stock, meat broth and *marus* (blood from a chicken or a cow that is compressed by being boiled).

Question 072: Sub Block E, Egg and Milk

Sub Block E consists of 13 questions. The contents are the total value from Question 073 till 085. The procedures of filling in are similar to Sub Block A.

Question 076: Other eggs such as: quail eggs, goose eggs etc.

Question 079: Factory liquid milk such as several brands: Ultra, Bear Brand, Strawberry Milk etc.

Question 080: Condensed milk such as: Indomilk, Cap Bendera, Cap Nona etc.

Question 081: Packaged powdered milk in a tin or a box such as Cap Bendera, Dancow or Klim.

Question 082: Powdered milk for babies such as: SGM, Almiron, Meiji, Vitalac, Bebelac, Camelpo, Nutrilon etc.

Question 083: Weighed powdered milk such as skimmed milk (non-fat/low fat) and full cream milk.

Question 085: Other dairy products such as butter, yogurt etc.

Question 086: Sub Block F, Vegetables

Sub block F consists of 28 questions. The contents are the total value from Questions 087 till 114. The procedures of filling in are similar to Sub Block A.

Question 093: Vegetable tomato is a type of tomato usually used for cooking

Question 113: Vegetables in a can also vegetables in packages.

Question 114: Others such as: Genjer (kind of edible riverine plant), Oyong, Pakis (kind of edible fern), Lettuce, Bamboo shoot, Bluntas or other vegetables that is locally consumed in a certain area. Including eaten raw.

Question 115: Sub Block G, Pulses

Sub Block G consists of 14 questions. The contents are the total value from Question 116 till 129. The procedures of filling in are similar to Sub Block A.

Question 123: Other pulses such as Bogor nuts, Koro nuts, Jogo and Ercis.

Question 129: Others such as Soya bean Flower and other food made from pulses.

Question 130: Sub Block H. Fruits

Sub Block H consists of 22 questions. The contents are the total value from Question 131 till 152. The procedures of filling in are similar to Sub Block A.

Question 150: Tomato fruit or Apple tomato is a type of tomato usually eaten as a fruit. The tomato fruit if used for cooking is still classified as a fruit.

Question 152: Others, such as: Mangosteen, Pear, Sour fruit, Srikaya, Pomegranate, Kecapi, Bangkoang, Longan, Grapes, Markisa, Ceremai, Menteng, Dates, etc.

Questions 153: Sub Block I, Oil and Fat

Sub Block I consist of 6 questions. The contents are the total value of Question 154 till 159. The procedures of filling in are similar to Sub Block A.

Question 154: Coconut oil is made out of coconut and not yet purified, usually called village oil or Klentik Oil.

Question 155: Corn oil is made out of corn such as Sintanola.

Question 156: Other cooking oil is oil that has been purified (factory made) such as several brands: Delco, Filma, Fetco and Bimoli. Whereas other basic material than coconut such as palm oil, Sunflower seeds or Peanut.

Question 159: Others such as Samin oil, Fat oil and instant coconut milk.

Question 160: Sub Block J, Beverage substances

Sub Block J consists of 7 questions. The contents are the total value of Question 161 till 167. The procedures of filling in are similar to Sub Block A.

Question 167: Others such as Sacharin sugar, prime sugar, Nutrisari and other substances for juice.

Question 168: Sub Block K. Condiments

Sub Block K consists of 12 questions. The contents are the taotal value of Question 169 till 180. The procedures of filling in are similar to Sub Block A.

Question 179: Monosodium Glutamate (MSG) for cooking such as several brands: Sasa, ajinomoto, Indorasa, Rpyco, Masako, Lezza etc. Also including packaged condiments for one type of dish such as for Rendang (beef cooked in coconut milkuntil dried), Opor (chicken cooked in coconut milk sauce), Fried Rice, Sayur Lodeh (kind of soup with mixed vegetables cooked with coconut milk) etc.

Question 180: Other condiments such as vinegar, ginger, kind of ginger plant, saffron and cinnamon.

Question 181: Sub Block L. other consumption

Sub Block L consists of 6 questions. The contents are the total value of Questions 182 till 187. The procedures of filling in are similar to Sub Block A.

Question 187: Other consumption such as vanilla, powdered gelatin and various spices for cakes.

D.1 Guiding Page for Ready made Food and Beverage Consumption (VSEN93.LPK).

The consumption of ready-made food and beverage that is produced by the Susenas data is always lower than the actual consumed food/beverage (underestimated). To lessen underestimation when filling in Sub Block M the officers has to ask first and record all ready made food and beverage during the past week by using the VSEN93.LPK. Moving the data from VSEN93.LPK to Sub Block M could be done at the office or at home.

Ready made food and beverages are food and beverages that are not prepared/cooked by the household, but is directly consumed either inside the house or outside the house such as in a rice stall, at the office or at school.

Procedures on how to fill in VSEN93.LPK is as follows:

Block I: Identification of Location

The contents are similar to Block I VSEN93.M List.

Block II: Characteristics of Enumeration

Question (1 – 6): Write down the name and NIP of the enumerator, date of enumeration, enumerator's signature, name and NIP of supervisor/investigator, date of supervision/investigation and signature of supervisor/investigator.

Block III: Ready-made food/beverage consumed inside the house

The objective is to record all ready-made food/beverage consumed inside the house (including the yard). Example: purchased rice and side dishes or cake eaten inside the house or purchased food/beverage from a vendor such as cendol (cut strands of jelly made out rice powder mixed with coconut milk and brown sugar). Also bubur (rice porridge), sate (grilled meat on skewers), fried cassava, bakso (meatballs in broth) and chicken with noodles. Also included as gifts. On the upper part write the date of during the past week. If enumeration was on January 10, 1993, a week ago was January 3th – 9th, 1993.

Column (1): Day/Date

Write from the 1st day/date till the 7th day. After writing all ready made food/beverage on the 1st day/1st date then continue till the 7th day/date. If on the day/date there are no ready made food/beverage consumed give a dash (-) in Column (2), (3), (4) and (5).

Column (2): Type of ready made food/beverage

Write the type of ready-made food/beverage. Example rice and side dishes, gado-gado (salad with peanut sauce), syrup with ice, cendol, bread, fried sweet potato, bakso (meatballs) and so on. Fruits are not included as ready-made food.

Column (3): Quantity

Write the number of the local units for example 3 packets, 2 glasses, 6 pieces, 1 bottle, 5 bowls etc.

Column (4): Value

Write the value of the quantity of the food in Column (3) in rounded rupiahs. If ready-made food/beverage is as a gift, estimate the value with the local market price.

Column (5): Origin of food

Write the origin of the food, example purchased or as a gift. Ready-made food/beverage is not self produced, because if self-produced means that it was cooked at the household. If consuming ready made food from a home industry the quantity and value is written inside the column of purchase or self produced. In Block V.C the value is also written in Column (4): sold or Column (5): self consumed.

Example:

Household A bought 1 kg of bananas (*Kepok* type) and was fried. Type of food consumed in Block IV.1 is 1 kg of *Kepok* Bananas (Question 142) not written as fried bananas or other ready-made food in Question 206.

Block IV: Ready-made food/beverage consumed outside the house of each household member. Example buys food at school, at the market, during a journey, at the office and other places. Including those that are treated/paid by a friend, eating during a meeting etc. The date filled in the past week is the same as Block III.

Column (1): Name of household members

Write all household members starting from head of the household till the last member. After recording all ready-made food/beverage consumed by head of the household during the past week continue to the next household member do so until the last household member. If there are no household members that consumed ready-made food/beverage outside the house during the past week, write down the name of

the household member in Column (1) but put in a dash (-) in Column (2) till (6). For household members that are not available (left the house), the food expenditures is still estimated based on the habits of *jajan* (purchase ready made food/beverage).

Column (2): Day/Date

Write the day/date of consuming the ready-made food/beverage.

Column (3) till (6): The procedures of filling in are similar to Column (2) till (5) Block III.

Question 188: Sub Block M, Ready-made Food and Beverages

Sub Block M consists of 18 questions. The contents are the total value of Question 189 till 206. The procedures of filling in are similar to Sub Block A.

Question 190: Other breads such as bolu (steamed bread), sweet bread, cake/tart, etc.

Question 191: Biscuits such as: sweet biscuits, tasteless biscuits, kue semprong (traditional light biscuit rolled like a lamp chimney), marie, wafer, astor etc.

Question 192: Traditional cakes such as banana fritters, fried sweet potato, lemper, nogosari, kue lapis (layered cake), martabak (large omelet), gelatin, cup cakes etc.

Question 199: Other ice drinks such as mixed ice (mixed fruit topped with shaved ice with syrup and sweetened milk), coconut milk with ice, iced juice, es teler (avocado, jack fruit and coconut mixed with coconut milk) etc.

Question 200 & 201: Soft drinks that contain CO₂ such as: Coca Cola, Sprite, Fanta, Green Sand, Lemonade, Soda water, Cream soda etc.

Question 202, 203, 204: Drinks that do not contain CO₂ such as : bottled tea, tetra packed tea, Aqua (mineral water), Yakult, Beras kencur (traditional drink made of pounded rice and galingale) , guava juice, pineapple juice and other fruit juices.

Question 205: Other drinks such as: coffee & milk, tea, black coffee, sugar cane juice etc.

Question 206: Others are ready-made food and beverages not mentioned above such as: fish crackers, candy, rujak (mixed fruit salad eaten with brown sugar), soto (chicken soup with vermicelli), pecel (vegetable salad with peanut sauce). Also steamed corn, fried chicken, kolak pisang (bananas in coconut milk and brown sugar), sweet preserved fruit, asinan (mixed vegetables in vinegar sauce) etc.

Question 207: Sub Block N, Alcoholic Drinks

Sub Block N consists of 3 questions. The contents is the total value of Question 208 till 210. The procedures of filling in are similar to Sub Block A.

Question 209: Wine from grapes, apples, pineapples, malaga, etc.

Question 210: Alcoholic drinks such as whiskey, jenever, brandy, gin, rum, arak (traditional drink), sake, tuak (traditional drink), brem (traditional drink made out of rice) etc.

Question 211: Sub Block O, Tobacco and Beetle Leaves

Sub Block O consists of 7 questions. The contents are the total value of Question 212 till 218. The procedures of filling in are similar to Sub Block A.

Question 212: Filtered clove cigarettes such as Gudang Garam, Filtra, Bentoel, Jarum, etc.

Question 213: Non- filtered Clove cigarettes such as Gudang Garam, Bentoel, Jarum, Minak Jinggo, Sampoerna and Djie Sam Soe.

Question 214: Regular cigarettes such as Ardath, Commodore, Kansas, Gold Bond, Marlboro, etc.

Question 218: Others such as: *Rokok Klobot* (cigarettes made out of tobacco wrapped in dried corn husks), *Rokok Menyan* (cigarettes made out of tobacco wrapped in dried corn husks added with benzoin), *Daun Kawung*, *Klembak Menyan*, *Rajangan Cengkeh* (chopped cloves), Cigarette sauce/tobacco, etc.

After conducting enumeration check and total Sub Block A till O

Note:

1. The value of consumed food material is valued based on the current market price during the past week.
2. The type of food entered in Block IV.1 besides ready-made food and beverages also the basic materials (rice, chicken) not the final outcome (rice, fried chicken).

Example:

- a. Two months ago a household purchased powdered milk in a tin for 3 months stock with the price Rp.8,200,-/kg. The household consumed ½ kg of milk during the past week. The price of milk during the past week is Rp.8,500,-/kg, so the value of consumed milk is ½ x Rp.8,500,- = Rp.4,250,-.
- b. A household purchased coconuts 3 times, first 3 coconuts that costs @Rp.350,- secondly 2 coconuts @Rp.400,- and the third time bought 1 coconut that costs Rp.350,-. During the past week the household consumed all the coconuts. The value of consumed coconuts is: Rp1,050 + Rp.800 + Rp.350,- = Rp.2,200,-.

E. Block IV.2: Expenditures for Non Food Consumption during 12 Months and A Month Ago.

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 enumeration that origins from purchased, self produced or gifted.

Expenditures during the Past Month

The expenditures that are actually spent during the past month, not the expenditures during the past 12 months divided by 12. On the contrary the expenditures the past 12 months are actual expenses that were actually spent during the past 12 months, which ends a day before the enumeration or 12 calendar months. So the expenditures during the past 12 months covers the expenditures of the past month, but the expenditures of the past 12 months is not necessarily spent in a period of the past month. In certain cases such as expenditures for house rent and taxes may not be spent a month ago but is still calculated for the expenditures during the past month, also the past 12 months. For expenditures that should be spent but has not been spent yet is still recorded as expenditures, but do not forget to fill in the value of the expenditures in the detailed debt in the block of income/receives.

Example:

If the enumeration was conducted on January 1993, a month ago is December 1992 and the past 12 months is January 1992 till December 1992.

- 1) In May 1992, a household spent Rp65,000,- for house maintenance, paint job and minor repairs. In December 1992 did not spend any maintenance expenditures, so the contents for question 225 is 65,000 for the past 12 months and for the past month is filled in with a dash (-).
- 2) In December 1992 a household spent Rp50,000,- for house maintenance, paint job and minor repairs. In December 1992 did not spend any maintenance expenditures, so the contents for question 225 is 50,000 for the past 12 months and for the past month is also filled in with 50,000.
- 3) In December 1992 a household spent Rp35,000,- for house maintenance, paint job and minor repairs. In July 1992 spent Rp28,000 for fixing the fence and in March 1992 fixed a broken window for Rp10,500. So the contents for question 225 are 73,500 for the past 12 months and for the past month is Rp35,000. To avoid asking the same questions twice for the same article first ask data for the past month first then fill into the column of the past month. Afterwards ask the other months and to avoid missing the months ask month per month then total it and fill into the past 12 months column.

Details on the title and Column and procedures to fill in

Column (1) and (2): Serial number and name of each type of non-food expenditures. When conducting the interview the officer has to be careful not to miss anything, also mention the number of usage on consumed goods such as electricity, gas, kerosene, petroleum, etc.

Column (3) and (4): Value of 12 months expenditures and the past month (in rupiahs)
The value is filled in rounded rupiahs. If it is self produced or gifted, estimate the value with the local price. The value is directly filled into the box.

Questions on Block IV.2 Sub Block A till F.

Question 219: Sub Block A, Housing, Fuel, Lighting and Water

The objective of this question is to record all expenditures for housing, fuel, lighting and water during the past month and the past 12 months.

Sub block A consists of 28 questions. The contents are the total value of Question 220 till 247, for the past 12 months (Column 3) also the past month (Column 4).

Question 220: Status of housed lived in

Circle one of the codes of 1 till 6 based on answers, then fill into the box.

Self-Owned if the house lived in during enumeration is actually owned by head of the household or one of the household member.

Free of rent if the house lived in was obtained from another party without any payment at all

Contracted if the house was contracted by the household/one of the household member for a certain period based on a signed contract between the owner and the tenant, for a period of one or two years. The payment is usually done up-front or paid by installments. On the end of the contract the tenant must leave the house or if agreed between both parties, the contract could be extended.

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

Rent purchase is if the house is rented but after a certain period the tenant owns the house.

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

Others are if the house cannot be categorized into one of the categories above example a house owned together.

Note: the house owning status should be observed from the household members that live in the house.

Example: if household A lives in the house for free the house that is rented by household B from household C, the house owning status of A is categorized as rent free.

Question 221: Estimation of monthly rent

If the answer **self-owned/free of charge** (Code 1) is circled, this Question has to be filled in. The estimation on the monthly rent of a self-owned/free of charge house is based on the general rate that is valid in that area, fill in the column of a month ago.

The content of the column 12 months ago is filled in with the estimation of a monthly rent multiplied with 12. If there are no rented/contracted houses in the village, please use the estimation rate from the nearest sub-district. The estimation value is recorded in Question 9 column (2) block IV.D.

Example:

Amat lives in his parent's house free of rent. Based on the general cost the rent is Rp30,000 per month. How to fill in:

- In Block IV.2 Question 221 Column (3) Rp360,000 and Column (4) Rp30,000.
- In Block V.D Question 9 (estimation of house rent) Column (2) Rp360,000 and Column Rp30,000.

Question 222: Contracted House

If in Question 220 Code 2 is circled, Question 222 has to be filled in. The content of Column a month ago is the average contract for a month and for the contents of column 12 months ago the average value is multiplied with 12.

Example:

1. The B family lives in a house that is contracted for 2.5 years (30 months) with the value contract of Rp. 1,200,000,-. Filling in Question 222 for the column a month ago is as follows:

$$\frac{1.200.000}{30} = 40,000$$

and for column 12 months ago is 480,000.

2. Muhfid's household contracts a house as follows:
First contract period from October 3rd 1991 till October 2nd 1992 with the contract value Rp.500,000. The second period is from October 3rd 1992 till October 2nd 1993 with the contract value Rp.600,000. The payments for the contract are paid when the contract starts. From this example the Question 222 is filled in Rp600,000 : 12 = 50,000 inside Column the past month and Rp600,000 for the Column the past 12 months.

Question 223: Monthly rent value

If in Question 220 Code 3 is circled, Question 223 has to be filled in. Fill in the rent value that is paid for a month ago in the column a month ago. In the column 12 months ago fill in the rent of a month multiplied with 12, if the monthly rent paid for each month is the same. The rent value filled in this Question is the current valid rent in the area.

Example:

If the monthly paid rent is Rp.15,000,- but the appropriate rent value based on the condition of the house is Rp.25,000,- per month, fill in Rp.25,000,- for the monthly rent value. The difference of Rp.10,000,- (Rp.15,000 - Rp5,000,-) x 12 = Rp120,000 is filled into Question 9 Column (2) Block V.D and Rp10,000 in Column (3).

Question 224: Value of Rent Purchase, Official and others

If the status of a house is coded 4, 5 or 6 (rented, official or others) fill in the monthly value rent in Column a month ago and in Column the past 12 months is multiplied with 12. The rent value filled in is the current rent value.

Example:

- a. Official House, where monthly rent paid is Rp.5,000,- but if rented with the same house condition the rate is Rp.50,000,-. Fill in the Question with Rp.50,000,- for the monthly rent value. The difference of Rp.45,000,- (Rp.50,000 - Rp.5,000,-) is filled in Column (6) Block V.A, for the household member that obtains the official house as an income besides salary/wages.
- b. Rent Purchase House, the monthly rent paid is Rp.30,000,- (depending on the time period of payment), the real rent purchase is Rp.20,000,-. The rent expenses is Rp.24,000 (Question 224) the contents of Column (3) is Rp240,000 and Column (4) is Rp20,000. Also for the estimated income of monthly house rent [Question 9 Block V.D (2) Rp240,000 and Column (3) Rp20,000]. Inside the detailed debt Block V.F Question 5 the contents of the past month (Column 6) is Rp30,000 and the past 12 months (Column 5) is Rp360,000.

Note:

If in a period of the past month a household lives in a contracted house for the first 10 months, the last 2 months lives in a rent purchase house, the procedures of filling in Block IV.2 is as follows:

- a. Question 220, Code 4 (rent purchase)
- b. Question 222, Column (3) is filled in the contract value of 10 months, and Column (4) is empty.
- c. Question 224, the rent purchase for 2 months for Column (3) and rent purchase for 1 month is in Column (4).
- The contract value for the first 10 months is Rp600,000 the current market of rent purchase per month of the house currently lived in is Rp75,000 and the monthly installment is Rp100,000. Block IV.2 is filled in as follows:
Question 220, circle Code 4
Question 222, Column (3) = Rp600,000. Column (4) = -

Question 224, Column (3) = Rp150,000 Column (4) = 75,000.

Block V.D Question 9 Column (2) = Rp150,000. Column (3) = Rp75,000

Block V.F Question 5 Column (5) = Rp200,000 Column (6) = Rp100,000.

Question 225: Home Maintenance Expenses: are all expenses used for fixing parts of the house that needs repair/broken such as painting, changing broken roof tiles, broken windows etc. Expenditures for expanding the house and or changing the form of the house also the quality of the building is not included in this Question, but into Question 2 Block IV.F.

Note:

1. The value of the repairs conducted by a professional carpenter towards his own house has to be ascribed. The same analog refers also to other professions such as a doctor, barber or a masseur.
2. The value of repairs conducted by a non-professional, such as the owner of a house that repair his own house does not have to be estimated. The value of the materials has to be included in Question 225 Block IV.2.
3. The repair costs of an unoccupied house is included in Block IV.E Question 1 (transfer money).

Question 226: The quantity of electricity usage: fill in the provided boxes in rounded figures. If the usage is in kWh, cross out the word Watt, if in Watt cross out kWh.

Question 227: Electricity payment: fill in the amount paid for electricity during 12 months ago and a month ago in Column (3) and Column (4).

Example: The payment for a month ago is based on the December 1992 payment, so the expenses for 12 months ago is the payment from January 1992 till December 1992. If the receipts are lost or it is difficult to calculate the payment for 12 months ago, use the estimated current values paid for a month and multiply it with 12.

The daily average usage of electricity from a non-government electricity company is written in Column (2)

Question 228: The quantity of city gas usage

The way to fill in this Question is the same as Question 227. Fill in the quantity of gas usage in m³.

Question 229: The payment value of city gas

Fill in the payment value paid for city gas during 12 months ago and a month ago. The State Gas Company usually distributes City gas into houses through pipes.

Question 230: The quantity of LPG gas usage

Fill in the quantity of LPG gas used in kg. Usually each size of gas has it's own certain weight.

Question 231: The value payment for LPG

Fill in the payment for LPG during 12 months ago and a month ago.

Question 232: The quantity of kerosene usage

Fill in the usage of kerosene for lighting and cooking

Question 233: The value of kerosene

Fill in the payment for kerosene during 12 months ago and a month ago.

Question 234: The quantity of fuel/premium used for generator in liters

Question 235: The value of fuel/premium for generator

Question 236: The quantity of diesel fuel used for generator in liters

Question 237: The value of diesel fuel for generator

Question 238: The quantity of kerosene used for generator in liters

Question 239: The value of kerosene used for generator

Question 240: The quantity of lubricants used for generator in liters. (1 figure behind the comma).

Question 241: The value of lubricants used for generator.

Question 242: The value of maintenance and services for generator.

Question 243: The quantity of coal used in kilograms (1 figure behind the comma)

Question 244: The value of coal used

Question 245: The value of firewood used

Fill in the estimated value if the firewood is not purchased. In this question the firewood for cooking taken from the forest has to be estimated. The estimation has to be filled into Block V.B Question 6 and if taken from own yard, fill into Block V.D Question 7b.

Question 246: The value of water usage

Fill in the payment bills of water paid to the Drinking Water Company or other water companies, for the period of the past 12 months and the past month. Also include purchased drinking water or should have been purchased, for example purchased by the establishment/company. The value of water that should have been purchased has to be estimated, this also refers to the usage of telephone and electricity.

Note:

If a household obtains pipe water from another place without paying but only pays for the transportation costs, Block IV.2 Question 246 is filled in with the transportation costs.

Question 247: Value of other expenditures

Fill in other expenses such as for dry cell batteries, battery, matches, etc.

Note:

The number of details for Question 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240 and 243 from the first interview is filled into ... (provided dotted lines) in rounded figures and is moved into a box in single figures (except for Question 226 does not have to be moved, will be filled in by BPS).

Example:

41 liters

0	0	4	1
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Question 248: Sub Block B, Goods and Services

The objectives are to record all expenditures for goods and services for the needs of the entire household. This sub block consists of 37 questions. The contents are the total value in Question 249 till 285, for the past 12 months (Column 3) also the past month (Column 4).

Question 249: Expenditures for bath soap, toothpaste and shampoo

Question 250: Expenditures for cosmetics such as hair oil, perfume, powder, lipstick, nail polish, hairspray, etc.

Question 251: Expenditures for facial, nails and hair (cutting, perm, hair-wash at a hairdresser)

Question 252 till 262: Expenditures for health

Question 252: Expenditures for the cost of treatment in a State hospital

Question 253: Expenditures for the cost of treatment in a Private hospital

Question 254: Expenditures for the cost of treatment in a private clinic

Question 255: Expenditures for the cost of treatment in a Community Health Center

Question 256: Expenditures for cost of treatment in a Supporting Community Health Center

Question 257: Expenditures for the cost of treatment in an Integrated Health Posts/Cadre

Question 258: Expenditures for the doctor's practice

Question 259: Expenditures for the midwife's practice

Question 260: Expenditures for the *mantri*/nurse

Question 261: Expenditures for a traditional healer

Question 262: Expenditures for self-medication/purchase medicine

Question 263 - 265: Other expenditures for health.

Question 263: Expenditures for pregnancy examinations are all expenses spent for examinations at the hospital, doctor, midwife, Community Health Center (Puskesmas) and others during the past 12 months also a month ago. Expenditures during the past 12 months Column (3) are expenses during the past month added with the entire expenses spent for pregnancy examinations during the previous months in the past year.

Question 264: Expenditures for giving birth are the entire expenses spent for giving birth at the hospital, midwife, traditional birth attendant or others. If there are births that occur during the past month fill in the expenses spent in Column (3) and (4).

Question 265: Expenditures for immunization for children under the age of five years old (Under-Fives).

Question 266: Expenditures for examination and using Family Planning devices are all expenses spent for Family Planning consultation, examination or the usage/purchase of Family Planning devices at the hospital, doctor, midwife, Community Health Center and others during the past 12 months also a month ago.

Question 267 till 272: Other expenditures for school fee and joining courses

Question 267: Expenditures for school enrolment fee

If this household paid for the school enrolment fee 12 months ago, fill it into the Column of 12 months ago and fill in the Column one month ago with a dash (-). If the school enrolment fee was paid one month ago, fill it into the Column of one month ago also in the Column 12 months ago. If it was paid more than 12 months ago, it is not included anymore.

Question 268: Expenditures for school fee and BP3/POMG contribution (POMG = Parent & Teacher's Association). A school fee is a sum of money that has to be paid every month. The BP3/POMG contribution is a sum of money that has to be paid every month to maintain and develop the education at the school.

Question 269: Other Expenditures

Such as contribution for handicraft projects, sports, school celebration such as Kartini Day, Maulud (Prophet's birthday) or Christmas.

Question 270: Expenditures for textbooks for school or courses. Fill in the expenditures for books that are obligated at school or for courses.

Question 271: Expenditures for stationery.

Fill in the expenditures that are used at school or for courses only, other expenses are not included here such as for calculator, brushes for school. These kinds of expenditures are included in Sub Block D (durable goods).

Question 272: Expenditures for courses: For courses fee that are paid every month, fill in the column of a month ago. The content of the column 12 months ago is filled in with the monthly fee multiplied with 12. If the course fee is paid in advance, find the monthly estimation rate and fill it into the column a month ago. For column 12 months ago, the average monthly payment is multiplied with 12. If the course is less than 12 months, fill in what has been paid.

Note:

1. If during the time reference survey used for Question 267, 268, 269 and 271 the expenses have not been paid, it has to be filled in. In this case do not forget to fill in the values in Question 6 Block V.F Column (2) and (3).
2. If there are household members due to good study achievements do not have to pay for education expenses (school fee), then the education expenditures has to be imputed and in the Block of Income the expenditures is included in Block V.D Question 6.
3. If a household member receives scholarship from the government, establishment or from foster parents the education fee has to be imputed and the scholarship fee is included into Block V.D Question 6.
4. The expenses for purchasing a toga (academic gown) and a University jacket is not included as education expenses but is included in the clothing group based on its type.

Question 273: Expenditures for newspaper, magazines, books and stationery (besides the needs for school and courses) including renting magazines/reading materials.

Question 274: Expenditure for postage, telegram also telephone and postal needs (stamp, envelope, or postage). Including the expenses for sending news through a person or a communication mode.

Question 275 till 281: Expenditures for vehicle used for household needs such as to the office, school, shopping, cinema, recreation etc. A household that owns a vehicle or an official vehicle (owned by the government/private/establishment) fill in the quantity of fuel usage in liters in Question 275, diesel fuel in liters into Question 277 also the quantity of lubricating oil usage in liters in Question 279. Also fill in the value into Question 276 for fuel, Question 278 for diesel fuel and Question 280 for lubricating oil. The usage of vehicles for office needs during office hours is not considered as household expenses, so deduct these types of expenses. The expenditures for repair and maintenance such as changing oil, spark plugs and minor expenses are filled into Question 281. For major repairs such as major damages, changing tires etc are filled into 314.

Question 282: Expenditures for transportation such as bus, train, plane, sea ship, pedicab and other vehicles. If the office provides free bus transportation the value has to be estimated with the cheapest transportation fee and fill into Block V.A Column (6).

Question 283: Expenditures for cinema, play, sports and other recreation: the expenses are for admittance fee/tickets for a cinema, renting a sports place, admittance fee into an entertainment place such as a zoo, amusement park etc. In this matter the transportation fee and recreation/sports instruments are not included.

Question 284: Expenditures paid for house servants and drivers that are salary or wages only. For food, clothes etc is covered in each Question. A household servant that also helps the household business, if the salary of the servant could be separated, write down the value in this Question. Fill in the salary only as a household servant inside this detail. But if it is difficult, the proportion is based on the number of working hours during a month. Besides the salary of a household servant and a driver, also included is salary for a gardener, night guard for household uses only not for household business/industry.

Example:

A works as a servant and a shopkeeper in household B, the salary per month is Rp.90,000,- the working hours as a servant is from 06.00 – 09:00 (4 hours/day or 120 hours/month) and as a shopkeeper starts working at 09:00 - 17:00 –8 hours/day or 240 hours/month) so the salary as a servant is: $120/360 \times \text{Rp}90,000 = \text{Rp}30,000,-$.

Question 279: Other expenditures: are commodities and services that is not covered above such as toothbrush, mothballs, Xerox copies, birth certificate, photos, drivers license, Citizen ID card. Including supporting goods such as banana leaves, guava leaves, coconut leaves, skewers, etc.

Question 286: Sub Block C, Clothing, Shoes and Headgear

This Question aims to record the expenditures of all types of clothing, shoes and head gear either purchased or as a gift. Clothes and others that are gifted are to be estimated based on the price when it was received.

Besides clothing, shoes and headgear other items that are included in this sub block: washing soap and laundry fee that is related to clothes.

Sub Block C consists of 15 Questions. The contents are the total value of Question 281 till 295, either from Column 12 months ago (Column 3) or a month ago (column 4).

Question 287: Expenditures for ready-made clothes for male adults such as blazer, shirt, jacket, sarong, pants, tee shirt, underwear (undershirt, underpants etc) and sport clothes. Also including uniforms for work and school. The value of military uniforms does not have to be estimated in the income or expenditure column.

Question 288: Expenditures for ready-made clothes for female adults such as gown, long cloth, blouse, housecoat, cardigan, skirt, sarong, scarf, *angkin* (cloth waistband) and underwear (underpants, bra etc). Also including uniforms for work and school.

Question 289: Expenditures for ready-made clothes for children such as shirt, pants, cardigan, underwear and tee shirt. Also including uniforms for school.

Question 290: Expenditures for male adults clothing material such as wool, *tetoron* (kind of synthetic material), cotton, silk, polyester and *hero* (kind of cotton material)

Question 291: Expenditures for female adults clothing material such as *tetoron* (kind of synthetic material), jersey, silk, cotton and paris (kind of fine material).

Question 292: Expenditures for children's clothing material.

Question 293: Expenditure for sewing and repair fee for the entire household members.

Question 294: Expenditures for shoes for male adults such as shoes, sandals and socks

Question 295: Expenditures for shoes for female adults such as shoes, sandals and socks

Question 296: Expenditures for children's shoes

Question 297: Expenditures for head gear for male, female and children such as hat or rimless hat (*kopiah*)

Question 298: Expenditures for thread and other sewing needs such as lace, needle and buttons.

Question 299: Expenditure for washing soap bars such as *Cap Tangan* and *Super Busa*.

Question 300: Expenditure for powdered detergent and cream detergent such as *Rinso*, *Dino*, *Total*, *B29* and *Ekonomi*.

Question 301: Other Expenditures for clothing, shoes and headgear such as towel, belt, shoe polish, shoe brush and handkerchief. The expenses for laundry are also included in this detail.

Question 302: Sub Block D, Durable Goods

Sub block D consists of 13 Questions. The contents is the total value of Question 303 till 315, from the Column 12 months ago (Column 3) also Column a month ago (Column 4).

Question 303: Expenditures for household furniture such as table, chair, bed, cupboard, sewing machine, lamp, refrigerator and fan.

Question 304: Expenditures for household accessories such as mattress, pillow, table cloth, bed sheets, pillow cases, blanket, curtains, carpet and ashtrays.

Question 305: Expenditures for household tools such as iron, broom, scissors, shovel, knife, cleaver, saw, hammer and electric appliances.

Question 306: Expenditures for household tools and eating such as plate rack, stove, cooking-pot, pan, bucket, frying pan, spoon, thermos flask, plates, glass, cookie jar and other crockery made of tin, glass and plastic.

Question 307: Expenditures for furniture reparation, household instruments and tools for repairing upholstery, refrigerator, pumped lantern, pump and welding fee.

Question 308: Expenditures for wristwatch, clock, camera, eyeglasses and reparation expenses.

Question 309: Expenditures for umbrella, bag, suitcase also reparation expenses

Question 310: Expenditures for priceless jewelry made of gold, diamonds, pearls and reparation expenses

Question 311: Expenditures for children's toys and cheap imitation jewelry.

Question 312: Expenditure for entertainment such as television, video, radio, cassette, record, projector, guitar, piano and reparation expenses.

Question 313: Expenditures for sports instruments such as chess, racket, ball, net and reparation expenses

Question 314: Expenditures for vehicles such as a bicycle motorcycle and car. Ask also the source of funds if purchased a bicycle, motor cycle and car. The source of funds could be from savings so Block V.F

Question 4 Column (2) and or (3) have to be filled in.

Example:

In May 1992, A took his savings to buy a motorcycle for Rp.3,000,000 in cash.

How to fill in:

Block IV.2 Question 314 Column (3) = 3,000,000 Column (4) = -

Block V.F Question 4 Column 9 (2) took savings 3,000,000.

Question 315: Expenditures for other durable goods such as wall hanging, flower pots, aquarium, electricity installment, telephone, and reparation expenses. Also included are buying garden plants, fishes for aquarium, birds, dogs, chickens (including the food) not for business.

Example on purchasing credit goods

1. In October 1992 household A purchased a refrigerator with monthly installments Rp400,000 and a down payment Rp100,000,-. Household A pays the installments for Rp30,000,- per month and has already paid for 3 months (November, December, January).
Block IV.2 Question 303 Column (3) is filled in with 400,000 and Column (4) is filled in with a dash (-).
Block V.F Question 6 Column (2) 300,000 (400,000 – 100,000) and Column 9 (3) = -
2. On January 5th, 1993 household B purchased a TV for Rp500,000. The monthly installments are Rp20,000 and the transaction started on January 5th without down payment. The enumeration was on January 12, 1993.
Block IV.2 Question 312 Column (3) and (4) is filled in with 500,000 for each Column
Block V.F Question 6 Column (2) and Column (3) = 500,000
Question 5 Column (5) and Column (6) = 20,000
3. On December 23rd, 1993 household C purchased a gas stove for Rp300,000. The down payment was Rp100,000 with monthly installments Rp20,000. The enumeration was on January 15, 1993.
Block IV.2 Question 306 Column (3) and (4) is filled in with 300,000 for each Column
Block V.F Question 6 Column (2) and Column (3) = 200,000 (300,000 – 100,000)
Question 5 Column (5) = Rp120,000 and Column (6) = Rp.20,000.

If the down payment are taken from savings, the Question 4 Column (2) or (3) Block V.F write down the sum of savings taken, but if the money was loaned write in Question 6 Column (2) or (3).

But if the down payment was taken from salary/wages, Column 9 (2) or Column (3) Block V.F does not have to be filled in.

Question 316: Sub Block E, Taxes and Insurance

Sub Block E consists of 5 Questions. The contents are the total value of Question 317 till 321.

Question 317: Expenditures for land and building taxes (PBB) which is a compilation of various taxes paid once a year. For the expenses of one month ago is the amount of taxes of a year divided with 12.

Question 318: Expenditures for radio, television and others. The amount of radio & television taxes has been determined each month. For the expenses paid the past 12 months multiply each month taxes with 12.

Question 319: Expenditures for motor vehicles and non-motorized vehicles that are paid once a year. How to fill in is similar to Question 317.

Question 320: Expenditures for other contribution such as for the village, celebration of Independence Day, road repair, for trash or traffic ticket.

Question 321: Expenditures for fire/accident insurance: the insurance premium for a certain period is renewed and the insurance payment is not returned. Example: fire insurance for a house a year is Rp45,000 and in a year a fire does not occur, the insurance payment is lost.

Question 322: Sub Block F, Party and Ritual Needs

Sub Block F consists of 5 Questions. The contents are the total value of Question 323 till 327.

Question 323: All expenditures that were spent for a wedding are all expenses spent for the entire wedding celebrations. Ask head of the household the source of funds for executing the wedding. The source could be from savings, selling a building or land, selling other second hand goods etc. Block V.F Column (2) and or (3) has to be filled in based on the source of funding.

Question 324: All expenditures that were spent for a circumcision and birthday party also consumption for a *arisan* (regular social gathering whose members contribute to and take turns at winning an aggregate sum of money).

Question 325: All expenditures that were spent for a religious day such as Lebaran (Muslims), Christmas/New Year's Eve, Galungan (Hindus), Haj Pilgrimage, etc. Ask the funding source for making the Haj Pilgrimage and fill into Block V.F Column (2) and or Column (3). The expenditures here are the expenses that are not covered elsewhere such as clothes that were bought for Lebaran, New Year and others that are covered in Block IV.2.C are not to be filled in again.

Question 326: Expenditures for other religious/custom ceremonies such as selamatan (a meal with religious ceremonies) 7 months pregnancy ceremony, offerings etc.

Question 327: Expenditures for funeral services.

In Sub Block F the contributions in the form of money of goods (gifts) are not included into Block V.E Question 2 Column (5) or (6)

Example:

Household B conducted a wedding party and A contributed Rp5,000. For household A the contribution of Rp5,000 is written in Block V.E Question 2 Column (5) if was contributed a year ago and in Column (6) if contributed a month ago. For household B the value of the same contribution is written in Block V.E Question 3 Column (2) for a year ago and or Column (3) for a month ago. For gifts in the form of goods the value is estimated when the gift was used based on the type of goods.

Block IV.3: Summary of Household Expenditures

This block is filled in if the contents of Block IV.1 and IV.2 has been checked.

Serial number 01: Cereal.

The contents are the same as Question 001 Sub Block A Column (12) Block IV.1.

Serial number 02:Tuber

The contents are the same as Question 013 Sub Block B Column (12) Block IV.1.

Serial number 03:Fish

The contents are the same as Question 023 Sub Block C Column (12) Block IV.1.

Serial number 04:Meat

The contents are the same as Question 052 Sub Block D Column (12) Block IV.1.

Serial number 05:Egg and Milk

The contents are the same as Question 072 Sub Block E Column (12) Block IV.1.

Serial number 06: Vegetables

The contents are the same as Question 086 Sub Block F Column (12) Block IV.1.

Serial number 07: Pulses

The contents are the same as Question 115 Sub Block G Column (12) Block IV.1.

Serial number 08: Fruit

The contents are the same as Question 130 Sub Block H Column (12) Block IV.1.

Serial number 09:Oil and Fat

The contents are the same as Question 153 Sub Block I Column (12) Block IV.1.

Serial number 10: Juice substances

The contents are the same as Question 160 Sub Block J Column (12) Block IV.1.

Serial number 11: Condiments

The contents are the same as Question 168 Sub Block K Column (12) Block IV.1.

Serial number 12: Other consumption

The contents are the same as Question 181 Sub Block L Column (12) Block IV.1.

Serial number 13:Ready-made food & beverage

The contents are the same as Question 188 Sub Block M Column (12) Block IV.1.

Serial number 14:Alcoholic Drinks

The contents are the same as Question 207 Sub Block N Column (12) Block IV.1.

Serial number 15: Tobacco & Beetle Leaves

The contents are the same as Question 211 Sub Block O Column (12) Block IV.1.

Serial number 16: Sub totals of 01 till 015 that is Column (3)

Serial number 17: Sub total of $16 \times \frac{30}{7}$. Which is the monthly expenditures for food.

Serial number 18: Expenditures for housing, fuel, lighting and water.

The contents are the same as Question 219 Sub Block A Column (3) and (4) Block IV.2.

Serial number 19: Expenditures for goods and services

The contents are the same as Question 248 Sub Block (B) Column (3) and (4) Block IV.2.

Serial number 20: Expenditures for clothes, shoes and headgear
The contents are the same as Question 286 Sub Block C Column (3) and (4) Block IV.2.

Serial number 21: Expenditures for durable goods
The contents are the same as Question 302 Sub Block D Column (3) and (4) Block IV.2.

Serial number 22: Expenditures for tax & insurance
The contents are the same as Question 316 Sub Block E Column (3) and (4) Block IV.2.

Serial number 23: Expenditures for party & custom ceremonies
The contents are the same as Question 322 Sub Block F Column (3) and (4) Block IV.2.

Serial number 24: Total of all expenditures (column 4) which are the total expenses of serial-number 17 till 23.

G. Block V: Household Income Resources for 12 Months and a Month

This block aims to understand the monthly amount of income and how much is received by the household. The officers should be very careful when filling in this block to make sure they do not miss any information on the income/received goods. Make sure to obtain data on the income/received goods of every household member. All answers are written in rounded rupiahs. Similar to the expenditures, income may not be actually received in the period of last month such as the income from house rent, or may not receive income at all such as the rent estimation of the house lived in.

Sub Block A: Income from salary/wages in cash or in goods/services received during a month ago.

This block aims to obtain the amount of income of each household member that works as a worker/employee. Including the servants that live in the household.

Column (1): Serial Number

Fill in the serial number 01, 02, and so on, up to the number of household members that obtain wages/salary.

Column (2): Name of household members that works as a worker/employee

Write the names of all household members that works as a worker/employee

Column (3): Salary/wages in the form of cash from the main job.

The salary/wages are the worker/entrepreneur/employee in the form of cash and or goods from the establishment/institute/employer as a reward from the work that has been conducted towards the establishment/institute/employer.

Salary/wages covers:

- a) main salary/wages
- b) living expenses support/expensiveness support
- c) other support such as employment support, housing, transportation etc.

If a person has only one job, that job is considered as a main job. If a person has more than one job, then ask him/her what is their main job. A main job is a job that receives the largest amount of salary/wages or is most time consuming.

Column (4): Salary/wages in the form of cash from additional work: which is salary/wages besides the main work.

Column (5): Over time, honorarium etc: are other salary/wages received related to the job in Column (3) and (4). Also included are money received for transportation and medication expenses (if separated from salary/wages) etc.

1. Over time are wages paid to workers/employee that has worked more than the limited working hours.
2. Honorarium is an income as a bonus/gratification, production installments, tip, social support such as family support, birth/death support, etc.

Column (6): Salary/wages in the form of goods/services is valued in-cash. Goods/services is valued based on the current market price. Example: receive rice distribution, soap, butter, transportation, free admission movie tickets, etc.

Column (7): Total Column (3) till (6): all values in Column (7) are rounded downwards.

Example:

Netha works as a Programmer in an insurance company. Every month receives a salary of Rp300,000 health support Rp25,000, transport Rp50,000/month and over time money Rp62,000. Netha also gives computer lessons Rp100,000/month.

How to fill in Block V.A:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
01	Netha	300,00	100,000	62,000	75,000	537,000

Sub Block B: Income from Agriculture Business during A Year Ago

1. **Agriculture:** the contents are the total of sub totals of food crop agriculture and non-food crop agriculture.

Column (1): Type of business has been mentioned for sub groups of food crop agriculture/ non-food crop agriculture. The codes on the left in each detail are the codes for processing.

a. Food crop:

1. Cereal: rice, corn, wheat, and other cereals
2. Tuber : cassava, sweet potato, potato and other tuber
3. Pulses : peanut, soybean, mung bean, and other pulses
4. Vegetables: spinach, swamp cabbage, cabbage, pumpkin, carrot, spring onion, celery, cucumber, eggplant, etc.
5. Fruits: banana, papaya, mango, pineapple, rambutan, jack-fruit, orange, guava etc.

b. Non-food crop such as: coconut, tobacco, coffee, clove, pepper, nutmeg, sugar cane, kapok, cinnamon etc. The contents are the total of b (1) and b (2).

Column (2): Production is the harvest/products of agriculture business that covers food crop agriculture and non-food crop agriculture during a year ago. The production is calculated if there is a harvest, if there is no harvest then the production does not exist.

Column (3): For sale is the products is for sale in cash or credit during a year ago and is valued based on the price during transaction.

Column (4): Self-consumed are products that are efforts during a year ago and are consumed by the household members and valued based on the current price.

Column (5): Handed to another party the products are handed to another party free of charge (contribution, charity, gift, etc) during a week ago and is valued based on the current price. If the agriculture products are handed to another party such as services or sharing then it is calculated as production cost.

Column (6): Remainders (during enumeration) are all products after deducted with the utilization of products such as being sold, self-consumed or handed to another party and missing/ruined.

Column (7): Total is the total of Column (3) till Column (6)

Column (8): Production cost are all costs that used for seedling, fertilizer, medicine, animal rental, worker fee, spraying, rope and others during a year ago. The production cost is only limited to the costs for the crops that has been harvested, specifically for agriculture crop.

Column (9): Income, Column (7) – Column (8): is the household income from all activities that were conducted during a year ago.

Income from an agriculture business could have a negative value if the production is below normal. If the production is less than 10% of normal production does not have to be filled in just give notes.

Column (10): Average monthly income is the household income during a year ago divided with 12. Column (9) : 12. For the agriculture products that are produced/consumed routinely such as rice and tuber, determining the value for Column (2) till (5) is as follows:

Production value, sold production, self consumed, handed to another party is calculated based on the price of average units when harvested added by the price during enumeration divided by 2.

2. Raising Livestock and Poultry

Raising Livestock: the contents are the total of 2a & 2b

Raising Poultry : the contents are the total of 3a & 3b

The value of livestock/poultry received or handed to another party in-kind is included in Block V.E.

Column (1): The type of business is livestock, poultry and other various live stock (rabbit, quail etc)

Column (3): For sale: is the livestock/poultry are for sale in cash or credit during a year ago and is valued based on the price during transaction.

Column (4): Self-consumed:

The livestock/poultry is consumed by the household members during the past year and valued based on the current price when the livestock/poultry was consumed.

Column (5): Handed to another party.

The livestock/poultry handed to another party in-kind based on the current price when the livestock/poultry was handed to another party.

Column (6): Remainder

The value of livestock/poultry during enumeration after deducted with the value of livestock/poultry a year ago or in other words the value of the last stock deducted with the value of the first stock.

Example: A household when enumerated had 4 cows which consists of 3 full grown cows and 1 baby cow which is valued Rp.3,000,000 during enumeration. A year ago the household owned (first stock) 2 full grown cows with the value of Rp1.600,000,-. The remainder for the livestock is Rp.1,400,000,- (Rp3,000,000 – Rp1,600,000,-)

Column (8): Production costs are all costs that are used for:

- salary/wages of workers/employee
- food for livestock/poultry
- medicine
- electricity, fuel, oil lubricator for business needs
- maintenance/routine reparation of stables, generator for the use of business
- expenditures for sharing products
- others such as business tax, rent place of business etc during a year ago.
- purchase of seedlings (eggs to be hatched, cow/buffalo/goat to be grown/fattened)

Column (2), (5), (7), (9) & (10): the definition concept and the procedures for filling in are the same as agriculture food crop/non-food crop.

3. Other products from livestock/poultry: the definition concept is the same as food crop/non-food crop agriculture.

4. **Fishery business**

Column (1): Fishery

Column (2): Productions are all fish/shrimp, water animals/sea plants that are caught/taken during a year ago

Column (3): For sale are all fish/shrimp, water animals/sea plants that are caught/taken sold in cash or credit during a year ago and is valued based on the price during transaction during a year ago

Column (4): Self-consumed are all fish/shrimp, water animals/sea plants that are caught/taken and consumed by the household members on their efforts during a year ago is and valued based on the current price.

Column (5): Handed to another party are all fish/shrimp, water animals/sea plants that are caught/taken and handed to another party free of charge (contribution, charity, gift, etc) during a week ago and is valued based on the current price. If handed to another party as services or sharing it is calculated as production cost.

Column (6): Remainder (during enumeration) are all fishes/shrimp, water animals/sea plants that are caught/taken products after deducted with the fishes/shrimp, water animals/sea plants that are caught/taken and being sold, self-consumed or handed to another party and missing/ruined during a year ago.

Column (7): Total is the total of Column (3) till Column (6)

Column (8): Production costs are all costs that are used for:

- salary/wages of workers/employee
- seedlings
- food and fertilizer for fishes
- maintenance for business medium
- electricity, fuel, oil lubrication
- others such as rent of place/equipment and business tax during a year ago

Column (9): Income Column (7) – Column (8)

Column (10): Average monthly income is Column (9) divided by 12.

5. **Forestry/hunting**

Column (1): Forestry/hunting

Column (2): Productions are all forest products that are taken and animals that are caught/trapped during a year ago

Column (3): For sale are all forest products/hunted animals that are being sold in cash or credit during a year ago and is valued based on the price during transaction.

Column (4): Self-consumed are all forest products/hunted animals that is self-consumed by the household members on their efforts during a year ago and is valued based on the current price.

Column (5): Handed to another party are all forest products/animals that are handed to another party free of charge (contribution, charity, gift, etc) during a year ago and is valued based on the current price.

Column (6): Remainders (during enumeration) are all forest products/hunted animals deducted with the products that are being sold, self-consumed or handed to another party.

Column (7): Total is the total of Column (3) till Column (6)

Column (8): Production costs are all costs that are used for the needs of forestry/hunting during a year ago.

Column (9): Income Column (7) – Column (8)

Column (10): Average monthly income is Column (9) divided by 12.

Example:

A farmer planted rice then soya beans in a land of 250m². In November 1991 planted rice and harvested in March 1992 the production was Rp.400,000 with the production cost of Rp.150,000. In May 1992 the soya beans were planted and harvested in August 1992 the production was Rp300,000 with production cost of Rp.100,000. In September 1992 planted rice and harvested in January 1993. In December 1992 the farmer needed cash and sold the rice to another party before harvest (the agriculture system: *ijon*) and received Rp200,000. The expenses spent is Rp150,000.

Production : 400,000 + 300,000 + 200,000 = 900,000

Production cost : 150,000 + 100,000 + 150,000 = 400,000

Income = 500,000

Note:

1. The agriculture system (*Ijon*) is the system conducted by farmers where the agriculture products are sold before harvest. If it was sold before the time reference survey, but the production (harvest) during the reference time, the value is not necessary included in Block VB.
2. The harvest of agriculture product before the reference time of the survey and sold during the time reference is not necessary included in Block VB.

Sub Block C: Income from Non Agriculture Business during 3 Months Ago

This block aims to obtain the average monthly income from non-agriculture business during 3 months ago. All values are based on the price during transaction.

Column (1): Type of business

Column (2): Number of business months that are the duration of working/efforts during 3 months ago. The maximum contents are 3.

Column (3):Productions are only asked to industry/handicraft business

Productions are commodities that are produced and are ready for sale during 3 months ago. Including the side production and industrial service products. Productions that are not ready for sale are not included, except if the industrial services/handicraft produces half-made commodities.

Column (4): For sale is the selling value or the gross income during 3 months ago.

For sale is the commodity products that are sold in cash or credit during 3 months ago and is valued based on the price during transaction.

Column (5): Self-Consumed for the handicraft industry are the commodity products that are consumed by the household members during 3 months ago and is valued based on the current value.

Column (6): Handed to another party are free of charge (contribution, charity, gift, etc) and is not a reward during 3 months ago and is valued based on the current price.

Column (7): Remainder (during enumeration) for the handicraft industry. Remainder is product after deducted with the usage of products such as being sold, self-consumed, handed to another party and missing/ruined.

Column (8): Total of Column (3) till Column (6)

Column (9): Production cost: the concept is the same as Column (8) sub block B. For the industry/handicraft the production costs are:

- salary/wages of worker

- purchase of basic material
- maintenance for business medium
- electricity, fuel, oil lubricator
- transportation
- others such as rent of place/equipment and business tax during 3 months ago

Column (10): Income is Column (8) – Column (9)

Column (11): Average monthly income, Column (10) divided by Column (2).

Example:

1. Tono owns a shoe industry and is helped by several non-permanent workers. Tono's business has been running for a year and is the only work he has done during these past 3 months with a production of 100 pair of shoes. From 90 pair of shoes sent to 4 stores, 80 pairs has been sold with a main price Rp5,000 a pair. The production cost for producing 100 pairs of shoes is Rp350,000 including the cost of labor. Filling in Block V.C is as follows:
 Column (2) : 3
 Column (3) : $100 \times \text{Rp}5,000 = \text{Rp}500,000$ (production)
 Column (4) : $80 \times \text{Rp}5,000 = \text{Rp}400,000$ (sold)
 Column (5) & (6): fill in a dash (-), because there are no production self-consumed and given to another party.
 Column (7) : $20 \times \text{Rp}5,000 = \text{Rp}100,000$ (remainder of production)
 Column (8) : Rp500,000
 Column (9) : Rp350,000
 Column (10) : Rp150,000
 Column (11) : Rp50,000

Note:

The production sold by credit, the value included is the credit price.

The production value sold in Block V.C Column (4) is the production price.

2. Household C has 12 lodgers who are students. Each student pays Rp300,000 each month. The student receives money sent from parents Rp480,000 each month. Household C provides food and accommodation for students Rp210,000 each month. In this matter household C has a trading business and the 12 students are 1 specific household. In this building has 2 households. It is important to separate expenditures between food consumption between household C with the students. Household C consumption (not including consumption for students) is not included in Block IV.
 How to fill in:
 Household C consumption is filled in Block IV. In Block V.C Question 2 Trading will be filled in as follows:
 Column (2) : 3
 Column (4) : 900,000
 Column (5) : -
 Column (6): -
 Column (8) : 00900000
 Column (9) : 00630000
 Column (10) : 00270000
 Column (11) : 00090000

Sub Block D: Other income (besides salary/wages and business) during 12 months and a month ago

The aim is to obtain other income besides the salary/wages during a month ago. The contents filled into this block are the actual income during a month ago, except for the income that is received in advance such as rent/contract.

Question 1: Interest: is the income calculated based on a certain percentage from money savings or loan towards another party or institute/body (Bank, Cooperative etc) after deducted from taxes.

Question 2: Land rent: is the income that originates from the product of renting land

Question 3: Rent/contract (house, building etc) is an income that originates from the product of renting/contract a house, building, shop, etc. If the rent/contract received is payment for a year, divide it into 12 to obtain the monthly rent/contract.

Question 4: Profit as a shareholder is income that originates from an establishment profit that is given to the shareholders.

Question 5: Pension is income that originates from a pension received by household members

Question 6: Income that is sent (scholarship) is the income sent and received routinely every month; or the money sent is used for consumption.

Question 7: Other income

a. Other income from the agriculture sector that is not a household business, sold or self-consumed.

Example:

- i) 'live pharmacy/stall' (*apotik/warung hidup*) are plants that are planted in the yard and could be used for medication or consumed
- ii) has 1 or 2 papaya trees or other fruits which during a month the fruit was harvested
- iii) has 2 chickens and during a month ago was slaughtered or the eggs were taken
- iv) fishing in public waters (river, lake, sea, etc) and own pond.

b. Other income from other sectors that are not household business and not agriculture products.

Example:

- a) embroidery/making lace during leisure time and the products are sold
- b) selling/trade nearby the area due to lively activities during the evening (*pasar malam*)
- c) selling other people's goods to obtain commission

Question 8: Live insurance claim: is the amount of money/goods received from the insurance related to a death or it is the due date.

Question 9: Estimation of house rent (12 months/month):

Is the estimation of the house rent for 12 months/month owned by the people living in the house/free of rent. If the house is not self-owned/free of rent, and the rent is lesser than the actual rent value the difference is put into this detail.

Question 10: Others are other Questions not mentioned in Question 1 till 9 above. All the value in Column (2) and Column (3) is then totaled.

Sub Block E: Income and transfer payment during the past 12 months and a month ago

This block aims to obtain the amount of income and transfer payment (not as a reward) during the past 12 months and a month ago in cash or in goods.

1. Income

Question 1: Receive sent money is the amount of money received from another party in-kind, usually the money is sent regularly or it is not used for consumption.

Question 2: Receive inheritance is the amount of money or goods received by the heir based on the distribution of the wealth owned by the person that passed away.

Question 3: Receive charity, gift, donation and subsidy is the amount of money or goods received as charity, gift, donation or subsidy. Example: birthday present, contest prize, wedding present, funeral charity, receive charity during *Lebaran* (Muslim day) etc. All the value in column (2) is totaled.

2. Expenditures

Question 1: Sending money to another party such as helping parents, children, relatives, etc.

Question 2: Give charity, gift, donation and subsidy is money or goods given to another party in-kind. Example: birthday present, wedding present, charity for natural disaster victims, donation to social bodies.

Sub Block F: Income and other expenditures during the past 12 months and a month ago

1. Income

Question 1: Selling stock/bonds/gold/diamonds is the income received by selling stock/bonds/gold/diamonds

Question 2: Selling unmovable commodities such as a house, building, land, etc.

Question 3: Selling second hand commodities that are not used anymore and is values based during transaction. Included selling goods originated from purchasing or gifted that have not been used yet.

Question 4: Collect savings are taking out savings that are in the Bank, Post Office, Cooperative, at home, etc.

Question 5: Insurance claim is the amount of money/commodities received from an insurance besides life insurance such as accident insurance, fire and health.

Question 6: Loan/receive payment back is the amount of money received by the person who loaned/receive back money from another party.

Question 7: Mortgaging Commodities is the amount of money received from mortgaging commodities at the State Mortgage Company or to another party.

Question 8: Receives *arisan* (regular social gathering whose members contribute to and take turns winning a sum of money) is the amount of money received from an arisan (Block IV.2)

Question 9: Others are not mentioned in Question 1 till 8.

2. Expenditures

Question 1: Purchase of stock/bonds is the money spent for purchasing stock/ bonds.

Question 2: Purchase unmovable commodities is the amount of money spent for purchasing unmovable commodities such as a house, building, land, etc including the expenditures for major reparation/land preparation.

Question 3: Paying for insurance premium is the amount of money for paying insurance premium.

Question 4: Savings is the amount of money used for saving money at the Bank, Post Office, Cooperative or similar places.

Question 5: Give Loan/paying loan is the amount of money used for a loan or to pay a loan, including down payments of goods bought by credit.

Question 6: Reimburse mortgage is the amount of money paid for to reimburse a mortgage from the State Mortgage Office or from another party.

Question 7: Paying for *arisan* (regular social gathering whose members contribute to and take turns winning a sum of money) is the amount of money paid for an arisan.

Example:

1. Household A follows arisan that lasts for 12 months which starts in August 1992 and ends in July 1993, each month A has to pay Rp10,000. In November 1992 household A received arisan of Rp. 120,000.

Filling in Block V.F is as follows:

Question 8 Column (2) = Rp120,000. Column (3) = -.

Question 7 Column (5) = Rp50,000. Column (6) = Rp10,000.

2. Household B follows arisan that lasts for 10 months which starts in November 1992, each month B has to pay Rp10,000. In December 1992 household B received arisan of Rp. 100,000.

Filling in Block V.F is as follows:

Question 8 Column (2) = Rp100,000. Column (3) = Rp100,000

Question 7 Column (5) = Rp20,000. Column (6) = Rp10,000.

3. Household C follows arisan that lasts for 10 months which starts in November 1992, each month C has to pay Rp15,000. Until the enumeration was conducted household C has not received the arisan.

Filling in Block V.F is as follows:

Question 8 Column (2) and Column (3) is empty

Question 7 Column (5) = Rp30,000. Column (6) = Rp15,000.

Question 8: Others are not mentioned in Question 1 till 7.

Sub Block G: Household expenditures and income during a month ago

1. Expenditures

Question 1: Household Consumption Expenditures.

The contents are the same as serial number 24 Column (4) Block IV.3

Question 2: Transfer Payment.

The contents are the same as the total of Column (5) Block V.E divided by 12.

Question 3: Other expenditures

The contents are the same as the total of Column (5) Block IV.F divided by 12.

2. Income

Question 1: Income of Salary/Wages.

The contents are the same as the total of Column (7) Block V.A

Question 2: Income from agriculture business.

The contents are the same as the total of Column (10) Block V.B

Question 3: Income from non-agriculture business

The contents are the same as the total of Column (11) Block V.C

Question 4: Other income

The contents are the same as the total of Column (2) Block V.D divided by 12

Question 5: Receive Transfer

The contents are the same as the total of Column (2) Block V.E divided by 12

Question 6: Other income received

The contents are the same as the total of Column (2) Block V.F divided by 12

If the total of Column (2) is larger than the total of Column (4), please ask the questions to the respondent once more. There may be mistakes when filling in the income or there may be food/beverage consumption that is larger than the previous weeks. If mistakes occur during filling in the income, please correct. If the consumption of food/beverages during a week ago is larger than the previous week, please give note.

After completing the interview write at what time the interview ended into the provided boxes below . Block V.G. Fill in the hour and minutes. Example: Write 16:40 into the boxes.

ATTACHMENTS

**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	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	
	20-31	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	
Februari	1-18	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	
	19-29	R a j a b	R a j a b	R a j a b	
Maret	1-18	R a j a b	R a j a b	R a j a b	
	19-31	R u w a h	R e w a h	Sya'ban	
April	1-17	R u w a h	R e w a h	Sya'ban	
	18-30	P a s a	P u a s a	Ramadhan	
M e i	1-16	P a s a	P u a s a	Ramadhan	
	17-31	S a w a l	S a w a l	Syawal	
J u n i	1-15	S a w a l	S a w a l	Syawal	
	16-30	S e l o	H a p i t	Zulkaidah	
J u l i	1-14	S e l o	H a p i t	Zulkaidah	
	15-31	B e s a r	Rayagung	Zulhijah	
Agustus	1-13	B e s a r	Rayagung	Zulhijah	1408 H
	14-31	S u r o	S u r o	Muharram	1409 H
September	1-11	S u r o	S u r o	Muharram	
	12-30	S a p a r	S a p a r	S y a f a r	
Oktober	1-11	S a p a r	S a p a r	S y a f a r	
	12-31	M u l u d	M u l u d	Rabiulawal	
November	1-10	M u l u d	M u l u d	Rabiulawal	
	11-30	Bakdomulud	Silihmulud	Rabiulakhir	
Desember	1-9	Bakdomulud	Silihmulud	Rabiulakhir	
	10-31	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	

B. 1987

M A S E H I					
Bulan	Tanggal	J A W A	S U N D A	I S L A M	
(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 Rayagung	Zulkaidah Zulhijah	
Agustus	1-24 25-31	B e s a r S u r o	Rayagung 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 Bakdomulud	M u l u d Silihmulud	Rabiul Awal Rabiul Akhir	
Desember	1-21 22-31	Bakdomulud Jumadilawal	Silihmulud jumadilawal	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	Bakdomulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul Akhir	
	12-31	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil Awal	
Februari	1-10	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil Awal	
	11-28	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil Akhir	
Maret	1-11	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil Akhir	
	12-31	R a j a b	R a j a b	R a j a b	
April	1-10	R a j a b	R a j a b	R a j a b	
	11-30	R u w a h	R e w a h	Sya'ban	
M e i	1-9	R u w a h	R e w a h	Sya'ban	
	10-31	P a s a	P u a s a	Ramadhan	
J u n i	1-8	P a s a	P u a s a	Ramadhan	
	9-30	S a w a l	S a w a l	S y a w a l	
J u l i	1-7	S a w a l	S a w a l	S y a w a l	
	8-31	S e l o	H a p i t	Zulkaidah	
Agustus	1-6	S e l o	H a p i t	Zulkaidah	
	7-31	B e s a r	Rayagung	Zulhijah	
September	1-4	B e s a r	Rayagung	Zulhijah	1406 H
	5-30	S u r o	S u r a	Muharram	1407 H
Oktober	1-4	S u r o	S u r a	Muharram	
	5-31	S a p a r	S a p a r	S y a f a r	
November	1-2	S a p a r	S a p a r	S y a f a r	
	3-30	M u l u d	M u l u d	Rabiul Awal	
Desember	1-2	M u l u d	M u l u d	Rabiul Awal	
	3-31	Bakdomulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul Akhir	

D. 1985

M A S E H I					
Bulan	Tanggal	J A W A	S U N D A	I S L A M	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Januari	1-21 22-31	Bakdomulud Jumadilawal	Silihmulud Jumadilawal	Rabiul Akhir Jumadil Awal	1405 H
Februari	1-10 11-28	Jumadilawal Jumadilakhir	Jumadilawal Jumadilakhir	Jumadil Awal Jumadil Akhir	
Maret	1-21 22-31	Jumadilakhir R a j a b	Jumadilakhir R a j a b	Jumadil Akhir R a j a b	
April	1-19 20-30	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	
M e i	1-18 19-31	R u w a h P a s a	R e w a h P u a s a	Sya'ban Ramadhan	
J u n i	1-17 18-30	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	
J u l i	1-16 17-31	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	1-15 16-31	S e l o B e s a r	H a p i t Rayagung	Zulkaidah Zulhijah	
September	1-13 14-30	B e s a r S u r o	Rayagung S u r a	Zulhijah Muharram	1405 H 1406 H
Oktober	1-13 14-31	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	1-11 12-30	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	1-11 12-31	M u l u d Bakdomulud	M u l u d Silihmulud	Rabiul Awal 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 e 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	

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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	M u l u d	M u l u d	Rabiul Awal	1402 H
	27-31	Bakdomulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul Akhir	
Februari	1-24	Bakdomulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul Akhir	
	25-28	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil Awal	
Maret	1-26	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil Awal	
	27-31	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil Akhir	
April	1-25	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil Akhir	
	26-30	R a j a b	R a j a b	R a j a b	
M e i	1-25	R a j a b	R a j a b	R a j a b	
	26-31	R u w a h	R e w a h	Sya'ban	
J u n i	1-23	R u w a h	R e w a h	Sya'ban	
	24-30	P a s a	P u a s a	Ramadhan	
J u l i	1-23	P a s a	P u a s a	Ramadhan	
	24-31	S a w a l	S a w a l	S y a w a l	
Agustus	1-21	S a w a l	S a w a l	S y a w a l	
	22-31	S e l o	H a p i t	Zulkaidah	
September	1-20	S e l o	H a p i t	Zulkaidah	
	21-30	B e s a r	Rayagung	Zulhijah	
Oktober	1-19	B e s a r	Rayagung	Zulhijah	1402 H
	20-31	S u r o	S u r a	Muharram	
November	1-18	S u r o	S u r a	Muharram	
	19-30	S a p a r	S a p a r	S y a f a r	
Desember	1-17	S a p a r	S a p a r	S y a f a r	
	18-31	M u l u d	M u l u d	Rabiul Awal	

**KONVERSI KALENDER ISLAM
KE KALENDER MASEHI TANPA TANGGAL
DARI 1930 SAMPAI DENGAN 1981**

1930	Januari	1348	Sya'ban	1934	Januari	1352	Ramadhan
	Februari		Ramadhan		Pebruari		Syawal/Z.Kaedah
	Maret		Syawal		Maret		Z. Kaedah/Z.Hijah
	April		Z.Kaedah		April	1353	Z.Hijah/Muharam
	Mei		Z.Hijah		Mei		Syafar
	Juni	1349	Muharam		Juni		R.Awal
	Juli		Syafar		Juli		R.Akhir
	Agustus		R.Awal		Agustus		J.Awal
	September		R.Akhir		September		J.Akhir
	Oktober		J.Awal		Oktober		Rajab
	November		J.Akhir		November		Sya'ban
	Desember		Rajab		Desember		Ramadhan
1931	Januari		Sya'ban	1935	Januari		Syawal
	Februari		Ramadhan		Pebruari		Z.Kaedah
	Maret		Syawal		Maret		Z.Hijah
	April		Z.Kaedah		April	1354	Muharam
	Mei		Z.Hijah		Mei		Syafar
	Juni	1350	Muharam		Juni		R.Awal
	Juli		Syafar		Juli		R.Akhir
	Agustus		R.Awal/R.Akhir		Agustus		R.Awal
	September		R.Akhir/J.Awal		September		J.Akhir
	Oktober		J.Awal/J.Akhir		Oktober		Rajab
	November		Rajab		November		Sya'ban
	Desember		Sya'ban		Desember		Ramadhan
1932	Januari		Ramadhan	1936	Januari		Syawal
	Februari		Syawal		Pebruari		Z.Kaedah
	Maret		Z.Kaedah		Maret		Z.Hijah
	April		Z.Hijah		April	1355	Muharam
	Mei	1351	Muharam		Mei		Syafar
	Juni		Syafar		Juni		R.Awal
	Juli		R.Awal		Juli		R.Akhir
	Agustus		R.Akhir		Agustus		J.Awal
	September		J.Awal		September		J.Akhir
	Oktober		J.Akhir		Oktober		Rajab
	November		Rajab		November		Sya'ban
	Desember		Sya'ban		Desember		Ramadhan

1933	Januari		Ramadhan	1937	Januari		Syawal/Z.Kaedah
	Februari		Syawal		Februari		Z.Kaedah/Z.Hijah
	Maret		Z.Kaedah		Maret	1356	Z.Hijah/Muharam
	April		Z.Hijah		April		Syafar
	Mei	1352	Muharam		Mei		R.Awal
	Juni		Syafar		Juni		R.Akhir
	Juli		R.Awal		Juli		J.Awal
	Agustus		R.Akhir		Agustus		J.Akhir
	September		J.Awal		September		Rajab
	Oktober		J.Akhir		Oktober		Sya'ban
	Nopember		Rajab		Nopember		Ramadhan
	Desember		Sya'ban		Desember		Syawal
1938	Januari	1356	Z.Kaedah	1942	Januari		Z.Hijah
	Februari		Z.Hijah		Februari	1361	Muharam
	Maret	1357	Muharam		Maret		Syafar
	April		Syafar		April		R.Awal
	Mei		R.Awal		Mei		R.Akhir
	Juni		R.Akhir		Juni		J.Awal
	Juli		J.Awal		Juli		J.Akhir/Rajab
	Agustus		J.Akhir		Agustus		Rajab/Sya'ban
	September		Rajab		September		Sya'ban/Ramadhan
	Oktober		Sya'ban		Oktober		Syawal
	Nopember		Ramadhan		Nopember		Z.Kaedah
	Desember		Syawal		Desember		Z.Hijah
1939	Januari		Z.Kaedah	1943	Januari	1362	Muharam
	Februari		Z.Hijah		Februari		Syafar
	Maret	1358	Muharam		Maret		R.Awal
	April		Syafar		April		R.Akhir
	Mei		R.Awal		Mei		J.Awal
	Juni		R.Akhir		Juni		J.Akhir
	Juli		J.Awal		Juli		Rajab
	Agustus		J.Akhir/Rajab		Agustus		Sya'ban
	September		Rajab/Sya'ban		September		Ramadhan
	Oktober		Sya'ban/Ramadhan		Oktober		Syawal
	Nopember		Syawal		Nopember		Z.Kaedah
	Desember		Z.Kaedah		Desember		Z.Hijah
1940	Januari		Z.Hijah	1944	Januari	1363	Muharam
	Februari	1359	Muharam		Februari		Syafar
	Maret		Syafar		Maret		R.Awal
	April		R.Awal		April		R.Akhir
	Mei		R.Akhir		Mei		J.Awal
	Juni		J.Awal		Juni		J.Akhir
	Juli		J.Akhir		Juli		Rajab
	Agustus		Rajab		Agustus		Sya'ban
	September		Sya'ban		September		Ramadhan
	Oktober		Ramadhan		Oktober		Syawal
	Nopember		Syawal		Nopember		Z.Kaedah
	Desember		Z.Kaedah		Desember		Z.Hijah

1941	Januari		Z.Hijah	1945	Januari	1364	Muharam
	Februari	1360	Muharam		Februari		Syafar
	Maret		Syafar		Maret		R.Awal/R.Akhir
	April		R.Awal		April		R.Akhir/J.Awal
	Mei		R.Akhir		Mei		J.Akhir
	Juni		J.Awal		Juni		Rajab
	Juli		J.Akhir		Juli		Sya'ban
	Agustus		Rajab		Agustus		Ramadhan
	September		Sya'ban		September		Syawal
	Oktober		Ramadhan		Oktober		Z.Kaedah
	November		Syawal		November		Z.Hijah
	Desember		Z.Kaedah		Desember	1365	Muharam
1946	Januari	1365	Syafar	1950	Januari		R.Awal
	Februari		R.Awal		Februari		R.Akhir
	Maret		R.Akhir		Maret		J.Awal
	April		J.Awal		April		J.Akhir
	Mei		J.Akhir		Mei		Rajab
	Juni		Rajab		Juni		Sya'ban
	Juli		Sya'ban		Juli		Ramadhan
	Agustus		Ramadhan		Agustus		Syawal
	September		Syawal		September		Z.Kaedah/Z.Hijah
	Oktober		Z.Kaedah		Oktober	1370	Z.Hijah/Muharam
	November		Z.Hijah		November		Muharam/Syafar
	Desember	1366	Muharam		Desember		R.Awal
1947	Januari		Syafar	1951	Januari		R.Akhir
	Februari		R.Awal		Februari		J.Awal
	Maret		R.Akhir		Maret		J.Akhir
	April		J.Awal		April		Rajab
	Mei		J.Akhir		Mei		Sya'ban
	Juni		Rajab		Juni		Ramadhan
	Juli		Sya'ban		Juli		Syawal
	Agustus		Ramadhan		Agustus		Z.Kaedah
	September		Syawal		September		Z.Hijah
	Oktober		Z.Kaedah		Oktober	1371	Muharam
	November		Z.Hijah		November		Syafar
	Desember	1367	Muharam		Desember		R.Awal
1948	Januari		Syafar	1952	Januari		R.Akhir
	Februari		R.Awal/R.Akhir		Februari		J.Awal
	Maret		R.Akhir/J.Awal		Maret		J.Akhir
	April		J.Awal/J.Akhir		April		Rajab
	Mei		Rajab		Mei		Sya'ban
	Juni		Sya'ban		Juni		Ramadhan
	Juli		Ramadhan		Juli		Syawal
	Agustus		Syawal		Agustus		Z.Kaedah
	September		Z.Kaedah		September		Z.Hijah
	Oktober		Z.Hijah		Oktober	1372	Muharam
	November	1368	Muharam		November		Syafar
	Desember		Syafar		Desember		R.Awal

1949	Januari	R. Awal	1953	Januari	R. Akhir
	Februari	R. Akhir		Februari	J. Awal
	Maret	J. Awal		Maret	J. Akhir
	April	J. Akhir		April	Rajab/Sya'ban
	Mei	Rajab		Mei	Sya'ban/Ramadhan
	Juni	Sya'ban		Juni	Ramadhan/Syawal
	Juli	Ramadhan		Juli	Z. Kaedah
	Agustus	Syawal		Agustus	Z. Hijah
	September	Z. Kaedah		September	1373 Muharam
	Oktober	Z. Hijah		Oktober	Syafar
	November	1369 Muharam		November	R. Awal
	Desember	Syafar		Desember	R. Akhir
1954	Januari	J. Awal	1958	Januari	J. Akhir
	Februari	J. Akhir		Februari	Rajab
	Maret	Rajab		Maret	Sya'ban
	April	Sya'ban		April	Ramadhan
	Mei	Ramadhan		Mei	Syawal
	Juni	Syawal		Juni	Z. Kaedah
	Juli	Z. Kaedah		Juli	Z. Hijah
	Agustus	Z. Hijah		Agustus	1378 Muharam
	September	1374 Muharam		September	Syafar
	Oktober	Syafar		Oktober	R. Awal/R. Akhir
	November	R. Awal		November	R. Akhir/J. Awal
	Desember	R. Akhir		Desember	J. Awal/J. Akhir
1955	Januari	J. Awal	1959	Januari	Rajab
	Februari	J. Akhir		Februari	Sya'ban
	Maret	Rajab		Maret	Ramadhan
	April	Sya'ban		April	Syawal
	Mei	Ramadhan		Mei	Z. Kaedah
	Juni	Syawal		Juni	Z. Hijah
	Juli	Z. Kaedah		Juli	1379 Muharam
	Agustus	Z. Hijah		Agustus	Syafar
	September	1375 Muharam		September	R. Awal
	Oktober	Syafar		Oktober	R. Akhir
	November	R. Awal		November	J. Awal
	Desember	R. Akhir/J. Awal		Desember	J. Akhir
1956	Januari	J. Awal/J. Akhir	1960	Januari	Rajab
	Februari	J. Akhir/Rajab		Februari	Sya'ban
	Maret	Sya'ban		Maret	Ramadhan
	April	Ramadhan		April	Syawal
	Mei	Syawal		Mei	Z. Kaedah
	Juni	Z. Kaedah		Juni	Z. Hijah
	Juli	Z. Hijah		Juli	1380 Muharam
	Agustus	1376 Muharam		Agustus	Syafar
	September	Syafar		September	R. Awal
	Oktober	R. Awal		Oktober	R. Akhir
	November	R. Akhir		November	J. Awal
	Desember	J. Awal		Desember	J. Akhir

1957	Januari	J. Akhir	1961	Januari	Rajab
	Februari	Rajab		Februari	Sya'ban
	Maret	Sya'ban		Maret	Ramadhan
	April	Ramadhan		April	Syawal
	Mei	Syawal		Mei	Z. Kaedah
	Juni	Z. Kaedah		Juni	1381 Z. Hijah/Muharam
	Juli	Z. Hijah		Juli	Muharam/Syafar
	Agustus	1377 Muharam		Agustus	Syafar/R. Awal
	September	Syafar		September	R. Akhir
	Oktober	R. Awal		Oktober	J. Awal
	November	R. Akhir		November	J. Akhir
	Desember	J. Awal		Desember	Rajab
1962	Januari	Sya'ban	1965	Januari	Ramadhan
	Februari	Ramadhan		Februari	Syawal
	Maret	Syawal		Maret	Z. Kaedah
	April	Z. Kaedah		April	Z. Hijah
	Mei	Z. Hijah		Mei	1386 Muharam
	Juni	1382 Muharam		Juni	Syafar
	Juli	Syafar		Juli	R. Awal
	Agustus	R. Awal		Agustus	R. Akhir
	September	R. Akhir		September	J. Akhir
	Oktober	J. Awal		Oktober	J. Akhir
	November	J. Akhir		November	Rajab
	Desember	Rajab		Desember	Sya'ban
1963	Januari	Sya'ban	1967	Januari	Ramadhan
	Februari	Ramadhan		Februari	Syawal/J. Kaedah
	Maret	Syawal		Maret	Z. Kaedah/Z. Hijah
	April	Z. Kaedah		April	1387 Z. Hijah/Muharam
	Mei	Z. Hijah		Mei	Syafar
	Juni	1383 Muharam		Juni	R. Awal
	Juli	Syafar		Juli	R. Akhir
	Agustus	R. Awal		Agustus	J. Awal
	September	R. Akhir		September	J. Akhir
	Oktober	J. Awal		Oktober	Rajab
	November	J. Akhir		November	Sya'ban
	Desember	Rajab		Desember	Ramadhan
1964	Januari	Sya'ban	1968	Januari	Syawal
	Februari	Ramadhan		Februari	Z. Kaedah
	Maret	Syawal		Maret	Z. Hijah
	April	Z. Kaedah		April	1388 Muharam
	Mei	Z. Hijah		Mei	Syafar
	Juni	1384 Muharam/Syafar		Juni	R. Awal
	Juli	Syafar/R. Awal		Juli	R. Akhir
	Agustus	R. Awal/R. Akhir		Agustus	J. Awal
	September	J. Awal		September	J. Akhir
	Oktober	J. Akhir		Oktober	Rajab
	November	Rajab		November	Sya'ban
	Desember	Sya'ban		Desember	Ramadhan

1965	Januari	Ramadhan		1969	Januari	Syawal	
	Pebruari	Syawal			Februari	Z.Kaedah	
	Maret	Z.Kaedah			Maret	Z.Hijah	
	April	Z.Hijah			April	1389 Muharam	
	Mei	1385 Muharam			Mei	Syafar	
	Juni	Syafar			Juni	R.Awal	
	Juli	R.Awal			Juli	R.Akhir	
	Agustus	R.Akhir			Agustus	J.Awal	
	September	J.Awal			September	J.Akhir	
	Oktober	J.Akhir			Oktober	Rajab	
	Nopember	Rajab			Nopember	Sya'ban	
	Desember	Sya'ban			Desember	Ramadhan	
1970	Januari	Syawal/Z.Kaedah		1973	Januari	Z.Hijah	
	Pebruari	Z.Kaedah/Z.Hijah			Februari	1393 Muharam	
	Maret	1390 Z.Hijah/Muharam			Maret	Syafar	
	April	Syafar			April	R.Awal	
	Mei	R.Awal			Mei	R.Akhir	
	Juni	R.Akhir			Juni	J.Awal	
	Juli	J.Awal			Juli	J.Akhir	
	Agustus	J.Akhir			Agustus	Rajab	
	September	Rajab			September	Sya'ban	
	Oktober	Sya'ban			Oktober	Ramadhan	
	Nopember	Ramadhan			Nopember	Syawal	
	Desember	Syawal			Desember	Z.Kaedah	
1971	Januari	Z.Kaedah		1974	Januari	Z.Hijah	
	Pebruari	Z.Hijah			Februari	1394 Muharam	
	Maret	1391 Muharam			Maret	Syafar	
	April	Syafar			April	R.Awal	
	Mei	R.Awal			Mei	R.Akhir	
	Juni	R.Akhir			Juni	J.Awal	
	Juli	J.Awal			Juli	J.Akhir	
	Agustus	J.Akhir			Agustus	Rajab	
	September	Rajab			September	Sya'ban	
	Oktober	Sya'ban			Oktober	Ramadhan	
	Nopember	Ramadhan			Nopember	Syawal	
	Desember	Syawal			Desember	Z.Kaedah	
1972	Januari	Z.Kaedah		1975	Januari	Z.Hijah	
	Pebruari	Z.Hijah			Februari	1395 Muharam	
	Maret	1392 Muharam			Maret	Syafar	
	April	Syafar			April	R.Awal	
	Mei	R.Awal			Mei	R.Akhir	
	Juni	R.Akhir			Juni	J.Awal	
	Juli	J.Awal			Juli	J.Akhir/Rajab	
	Agustus	J.Akhir/Rajab			Agustus	Rajab/Sya'ban	
	September	Rajab/Sya'ban			September	Sya'ban/Ramadhan	
	Oktober	Sya'ban/Ramadhan			Oktober	Syawal	
	Nopember	Syawal			Nopember	Z.Kaedah	
	Desember	Z.Kaedah			Desember	Z.Hijah	

1976	Januari	1396	Muharam/Syafar	1977	Januari	1397	Muharam/Syafar
	Pebruari		Syafar		Pebruari		Syafar/R.Awal
	Maret		R.Awal/R.Akhir		Maret		R.Awal/R.Akhir
	April		R.Akhir/J.Awal		April		R.Akhir/J.Awal
	Mei		J.Awal/J.Akhir		Mei		J.Awal/J.Akhir
	Juni		J.Akhir/Rajab		Juni		J.Akhir/Rajab
	Juli		Rajab/Sya'ban		Juli		Rajab/Sya'ban
	Agustus		Sya'ban/Ramadhan		Agustus		Sya'ban/Ramadhan
	September		Ramadhan/Syawal		September		Ramadhan/Syawal
	Oktober		Syawal/Z.Kaedah		Oktober		Syawal/Z.Kaedah
	Nopember		Z.Kaedah/Z.Hijah		Nopember		Z.Kaedah/Z.Hijah
	Desember		Z.Hijah/Muharam		Desember		Z.Hijah/Muharam
1978	Januari	1398	Muharam/Syafar	1979	Januari	1399	Muharam/Syafar
	Pebruari		Syafar/R.Awal		Pebruari		Syafar/W.Awal
	Maret		R.Awal/R.Akhir		Maret		R.Awal/R.Akhir
	April		R.Akhir/J.Awal		April		R.Akhir/J.Awal
	Mei		J.Awal/J.Akhir		Mei		J.Awal/J.Akhir
	Juni		J.Akhir/Rajab		Juni		J.Akhir/Rajab
	Juli		Rajab/Sya'ban		Juli		Rajab/Sya'ban
	Agustus		Sya'ban/Ramadhan		Agustus		Sya'ban/Ramadhan
	September		Ramadhan/Syawal		September		Ramadhan/Syawal
	Oktober		Syawal/Z.Kaedah		Oktober		Syawal/Z.Kaedah
	Nopember		Z.Kaedah/Z.Hijah		Nopember		Z.Kaedah/Z.Hijah
	Desember		Z.Hijah/Muharam		Desember		Z.Hijah/Muharam
1980	Januari	1400	Muharam/Syafar	1981	Januari	1401	Muharam/Syafar
	Pebruari		Syafar/R.Awal		Pebruari		Syafar/W.Awal
	Maret		R.Awal/R.Akhir		Maret		R.Awal/R.Akhir
	April		R.Akhir/J.Awal		April		R.Akhir/J.Awal
	Mei		J.Awal/J.Akhir		Mei		J.Awal/J.Akhir
	Juni		J.Akhir/Rajab		Juni		J.Akhir/Rajab
	Juli		Rajab/Sya'ban		Juli		Rajab/Sya'ban
	Agustus		Sya'ban/Ramadhan		Agustus		Sya'ban/Ramadhan
	September		Ramadhan/Syawal		September		Ramadhan/Syawal
	Oktober		Syawal/Z.Kaedah		Oktober		Syawal/Z.Kaedah
	Nopember		Z.Kaedah/Z.Hijah		Nopember		Z.Kaedah/Z.Hijah
	Desember		Z.Hijah/Muharam		Desember		Z.Hijah/Muharam

Lampiran 3

DAFTAR PENOLONG UNTUK MENENTUKAN UMUR RESPONDEN
SUSENAS 1993

UMUR (THN)	TGL/THN 1 JAN. S/D TGL PENCA- CAHAN	KELAHIRAN SATU HARI SETELAH TGL PENCACAHAN S/D 31 DESEM- BER	UMUR (THN)	TGL/THN 1 JAN. S/D TGL PENCA- CAHAN	KELAHIRAN SATU HARI SETELAH TGL PENCACAHAN 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

**DAFTAR PENOLONG UNTUK MENENTUKAN UMUR RESPONDEN
SUSENAS 1993**

UMUR (THN)	TGL/THN 1 JAN. S/D TGL PENCA- CAHAN	KELAHIRAN SATU HARI SETELAH TGL PENCACAHAN S/D 31 DESEM- BER	UMUR (THN)	TGL/THN 1 JAN. S/D TGL PENCA- CAHAN	KELAHIRAN SATU HARI SETELAH TGL PENCACAHAN 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

Attachment 6

EXAMPLE ON HOW TO FILL IN VSEN93.K

1. *Basuki* was born on June 5th 1957. After attaining an Undergraduate degree from the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Christian University of Indonesia, he worked in the *Padjadjaran* University in Bandung as a teaching staff of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences. On August 13, 1984 *Basuki* was married to *Siska*. *Basuki* always maintains his health and has never gone to visit a doctor to consult his health. Before leaving for work he always gives time to read the *Pikiran Rakyat* newspaper while listening to the morning news from *Rajawali* radio station. Every evening he always watches programs from the private TV station together with his family, and each Sunday he goes out with his wife and children for recreation. Every day he works (teaches and undertakes business on raising *Pelung* chicken) at an average of 6 hours a day; on Monday 8 hours, Tuesday and Friday 6 hours, Wednesday 5 hours, Thursday 7 hours and Saturday 4 hours. But the main income is from the University of *Padjadjaran*. Until now he has no intention to move and work to another place although there are several educational institutes that has offered him work.
2. *Siska* was born in 1961 exactly on the celebration of *R.A Kartini* day (April 21st). When she was married for the first time (to *Basuki*) she was registered as a third year student of the Institute of Teaching and Education Science in Bandung. After that she did not continue her studies although when she was in the IV Th Public High School in Bandung she wanted to be a scholar. Now the main activities of *Siska* is taking care of household needs, her husband and her 2 children. For *Siska* 2 children is enough of a burden so she became an active member of Family Planning using an IUD. Similar to her husband *Siska* also maintains her health. Every morning she reads the *Pikiran Rakyat* newspaper and listens to nostalgia music from the *Rajawali* radio station that also broadcasts up to date news. Three months ago when shopping at a supermarket her purse was stolen.
3. *Buyung* is the first son born by *Siska* and was born on December 8, 1985, now he goes to *Persit Kartika Chandra* Elementary School. Although he has only gone to school for a year, he is able to read and write and always use *Bahasa Indonesia* at school. A month ago he had a cough but he still went out to play and goes to school as usual. To cure his cough he was taken to Dr. *Teti* a neighbor that opens a practice. Now he is cured although he only went to the doctor once.
4. During a month ago *Buyung's* younger sister *Kartika* also had a cough. She is now cured because she went to the doctor together with *Buyung*. Although *Kartika* had a cough, she still went to school and played as usual. *Kartika's* name was taken from the midwife that attended her birth on March 16, 1989. *Kartika* goes to the A class in *Ayudhia* Kindergarten School. *Kartika* is a healthy child because she has received all types of immunizations that are advised by the doctor; she has had 3 types of Polio and DPT injections. *Siska* understands the time and type of immunization that *Kartika* has obtained, although she has no record at all.
5. *Yanti* was born 17 years ago, she went to school only till the third year of Elementary school. Her main activity is helping *Basuki's* household. Sometimes she is asked by *Siska* to make Mambo ice that is sold at *Lestari* cake shop. Everyday she works an average of 7 hours. Although she can read but she never reads a newspaper or magazine. A week ago she did not make Mambo ice because she had a toothache for 2 days and she took some *Antalgin* tablets that was bought from a stall nearby. Actually *Basuki's* household had 2 household helpers *Karman* and *Yanti* but *Karman* died in a car accident (age 21 years old). *Karman* and *Yanti* were never married.

Besides *Siska* nobody has been a crime victim.

The dimension of *Basuki's* house is 126m², has brick walls, the roof is roof tiles and the floor is from ceramic tiles. The electricity is from *PLN* (*Perusahaan Listrik Negara* = State Electricity Company). The bathroom/WC is located inside the house. The water source uses an electrical pump with the distance to the nearest self-owned septic tank is 8m.

The expenses of last month (average Rp.603,952,-) with the details as follows:

Food during the past week:

Rice and sticky rice	Rp. 4,480,-
Gold fish, freshwater fish and others	Rp. 4,200,-
Chicken and meat	Rp. 6,000,-
Egg, milk and others	Rp. 9,000,-
Vegetables	Rp. 2,000,-
Mung beans and tofu/Soya bean cake	Rp. 4,200,-
Oranges and others	Rp. 3,000,-
Fat and other oil	Rp. 2,300,-
Granulated sugar and coffee	Rp. 2,750,-
Condiments	Rp. 2,500,-
Ready made food and beverages	Rp. 23,600,-
Cigarette and Beetle leaves	Rp. 2,800,-

Non food during the past month and year:

Housing	Rp.150,500,-/Rp.1,806,000,-
Various goods and services	Rp.117,850,-/Rp.1,024,950,-
Educational expenses and others	Rp. 40,800,-/Rp. 574,000,-
Health expenses	Rp. 25,000,-/Rp. 39,500,-
Clothing and footwear	Rp. 1,200,-/Rp. 125,000,-
Durable goods	- /Rp. 35,000,-
Taxes and insurance	Rp. 13,417,-/Rp. 161,000,-
Party and rituals	- /Rp. 45,000,-