

**NATIONAL
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
1997**

ENUMERATOR'S CORE MANUAL

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

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LIST OF TERMS/ABBREVIATIONS

Terms/Abbreviation	Explanation
Random number	List of numbers used in the sampling
Art	Anggota rumah tangga = Household member
BPS	Biro Pusat Statistik = Central Bureau of Statistics
Entri data	Data entry
Innas	Instruktur nasional = National instructor
Intama	Instruktur utama = Main instructor
KCI	Kerangka Contoh Induk = Example
Kelseg	Kelompok Segmen = Segment Group
Kesra	Kesejahteraan rakyat = Community welfare
Krt	Kepala rumah tangga = Head of Household
KS	Kantor Statistik = Statistic Office
Questionnaire	Survey tool consisting of a list of questions
MFD	Master File Desa = Master File of Village
NIP	Nomor Induk Pegawai = Official registry number of civil domestic helps
NMS	Nomor Mitra Statistik = Number of Statistic Partner
Coding	The process of document coding systematically
Editing	The process of document preparation for processing systematically; editing
PIN	Pekan Imunisasi Nasional = National Immunization Week
PKB	Penyuluh Keluarga Berencana = Family Planning Supervisor
PLKB	Petugas Lapangan Keluarga Berencana = Family Planning Field Worker
pps	probability proportional to size
Time reference of survey	= the time used to obtain more information, time reference used when enumeration
Respondent	= the person interviewed during enumeration
Rt kor	the selected households for enumeration using the core list
Rt	Rumah tangga = Household

RT	Rukun Tetangga = Neighbourhood association
RW	Rukun Warga = Administrative units of several RT
Sampel	Sample
SE96-SW1	Sketch Map of Enumeration Area made during the Economy Census 1996
SE96-SW2	Sketch Map of Enumeration Area made during the Economy Census 1996
Segment	= the smallest unit of the enumeration area
Sosbud	Sosial budaya = social culture
SP90	Sensus Penduduk 1990 = Population Census 1990
ST93	Sensus Pertanian 1993 = Agriculture Census 1993
Survey	= a research technique to examine, investigate and observe
Susenas	Survey Sosial Ekonomi Nasional = National Social Economy Survey
Up dating	The updating of the Sketch Map made during the Population Census 1990 with the latest condition (the year 1992)
VSEN97.DSRT	The list of selected household samples for Susenas 1997
VSEN97.GY	The list of questions for the households in the Iodized Salt Survey during Susenas 1997
VSEN97.K	The list of selected household core samples for Susenas 1997
Wilcah	The selected enumerated area for the enumeration using the core list only
Wilcah kor	The selected enumerated area for the enumeration using the core list and module

I. P R E F A C E

A. General Information

In order to implement their tasks, the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Statistic Office at the local level are 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 social and demographic data produced by BPS were gathered through Sensus Penduduk, Survei Penduduk Antar Sensus (Supas), Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional (Sakernas), and Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas). Since 1992, basic data, which has provided a picture of people's welfare, were gathered each year through Susenas. From the available data/information each year, the progress of the developing program can be monitored and evaluated periodically.

Susenas is a survey that is designed to gather social demographic data on a relatively broad basis. The gathered data are on several fields such as education, health/nutrition, housing/environment, criminal, social culture activities, consumption and household welfare, transportation and the society's opinion on their household welfare. In 1992, the system of Susenas data collection was renewed, the information which was used to design the welfare indicator (Kesra) inside the module (information gathered once every three years) was embodied into the core (information group gathered each year). Ever since, a set of data which is used to monitor the people's welfare standard, summarize the government's program which is particularly aimed to improve the welfare of certain sectors in the community, and analyze the impact on various programs on increasing the community's welfare is readily available at Susenas

In the new Susenas core there are questions addressing condition and behavior of society members that are closely related to various welfare aspects, such as did they experience criminal acts, do they travel, are they still in school, do they experience health problems and how they maintain their health. Questions on the condition of under-fives, such as who helped during labor, how long do they breastfeed and whether they obtain immunization is also accommodated in this core. In addition, characteristics on education, and economy activities of household members are compiled. For married women, questions of at what age they were married, number of children and Family Planning behavior. Data concerning household matters such as the condition and facilities of housing and household consumption and expenditure were also compiled.

The information in the module is collected alternately. In a three year period, the consumption module and household income are collected in the first year, household welfare module, social culture, travel and criminality in the second, and the health module, nutrition, education and housing in the third. Information collected in the module are derived from more detailed questions compared to the questions for the same topic in the core. For example, if the education data, which were collected through a core, is limited to the level of education, the module is extended to include educational expenses. If questions in the core referred to travelling experience, questions in the module would refer to the nature and amount of expenditure of the travel.

Questions in the core are aimed to obtain information necessary to monitor matters that may change each year, assist near future planning, and relate to subsequent questions in the module such as expenditures. Questions in the module is needed to analyze matters that do not need monitoring each year or analyze problems that require Government intervention as for example poverty and malnutrition.

The Susenas data has a large potential to illustrate the community welfare. For example to illustrate the condition on various welfare components aggregate data indicators such as the level of school participation, percentage of Family Planning acceptors, average age of first marriage, average number of children born. Also the percentage of the community that utilizes health facilities, percentage of under-fives immunized and given breast-milk, percentage of households that obtain clean water or has a toilet with a septic tank, and the average expenditure per capita.

The compiled data core module may produce analysis to answer questions such as, do the destitute obtain benefit of the education program launched by the government (example, 9 years of school compulsory program) or who can use the government subsidy on education. Also are there certain Family Planning devices more used by the destitute compared to others, does they benefit from the Posyandu program, are working hours related to fertility, and whether sanitary conditions relate to health status.

From the details above it is clear that the inherent potential of the Susenas data to supplement the large discrepancy of the available data required by decision-makers in various sectors. What needs to be done is to address problems that occur in planning, monitoring or evaluation, then seek the solutions and input necessary through Susenas data analysis. With the present wide usage of PC's, analytical work has become easier and it is hoped that the community usage of Susenas data will also be widely utilized.

Since 1993 the sampling size of Core Susenas is enlarged to enable development of simple statistics at the regency/municipality level. This new expansion gives a new dimension on the analysis of Susenas data, and since then several regencies have begun to develop indicators/statistics on the welfare of each community. Hopefully all regencies would follow the pioneers although it is realized that to develop a publication on the indicator of community welfare, officers at the Statistic Office (KS) at the local area would require training.

The 1997 Susenas Module is a repetition of the 1996 Susenas Module, which is on the module of consumption/household expenditures. As in previous years the questions in the module are perfected/renewed based on the request of the institution section that is directly related to the Susenas Module.

Since 1995 till 1997, the Central Bureau of Statistics collaborated with UNICEF has integrated the Survey on Household Iodized Salt into the Susenas. The results of the survey illustrated the sufficiency of iodized salt in household consumption also the knowledge of household on iodized salt. To obtain a more comprehensive illustration on iodized salt, including the distribution to all areas in Indonesia, since 1998 through the Susenas 1998 conducted a Survey on the Consumption of Household Iodized Salt. The funding was from the Intensification to Overcome the Problems on Lack of Iodine, a Collaboration of the Government of Indonesia and World Bank that will be conducted again in 1997. The provision of iodized salt is an important matter due to the government issuing the utilization of iodized salt in households. Hopefully, the preliminary results of the survey of iodized salt are hoped to be available in May 1997. All fieldwork is expected to be completed by February 1997 and sent to the Central Bureau of Statistics (c/o Statistic Bureau of Welfare) before end of March 1997.

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. Specific objectives of Susenas 1997 are :

- (i) provision of main data on the community welfare that is necessary to obtain input in formulating policies as an instrument to observe, monitor and evaluate the accomplishment of development
- (ii) compilation of detailed data on consumption/household expenditures in the value of rupiah also the quantity, as an instrument to observe, monitor and evaluate the accomplishment of development.
- (iii) compilation of data on the consumption household iodized salt as a base to measure and evaluate the success of the iodized salt program

C. Scope

The 1997 Susenas is conducted in all areas in Indonesia with the sample size of 156,504 households at provinces in the urban and rural area. The numbers of households that will be surveyed using the core questionnaire (VSEN97.K List) are 107,256 and enumerated using the core module are 49,248.

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 CBS	Beginning of October 1998
2. Training	
a. Main instructor	August 24-31, 1998
b. National instructor	October 12-17, 199
c. Area Officials	November 1-30, 1998
3. Implementation	
a. Household listing	December 1-31, 1998
b. Household sampling	December 15-31, 1998
c. Household enumeration	January – February 1997
4. List Checking	
a. Sub regency Statistic Office	February – March 1997
b. Provincial Statistic Office	March – April 1997
5. Send document to CBS	
a. VSEN98.DSRT List (c/o P2M Bureau)	April-May 1997
b. VSEN97.GY List from all selected enumeration area Susenas 1997 (c/o Bureau Stat.Welfare)	March 1997
c. VSEN97.L List, VSEN97.M & VSEN97.LPK from all selected enumeration area Core Module Susenas 1997 (c/o Bureau Stat. Welfare)	April-May 1997
6. Processing VSEN97.K List in local areas	March-June 1997
7. Send clean data discs to CBS (c/o Bureau Stat. Welfare)	May-July 1997
8. a. Process VSEN97.GY List at CBS	April-May 1997
b. Process VSEN97.DSRT at CBS	April-May 1997
9. Process VSEN97.K List at CBS	May-August 1997
10. Process Module Document at CBS, VSEN97.M & VSEN97.LPK List	September-December 1997
10. Local & Central Publication	January-March 2000

E. Type of Data Collected

1. Type of Data on Household Enumeration Using the Core Questionnaire (VSEN97.K)

The type of data collected in the Core Susenas 1997 is relatively similar to Susenas 1998, with exception to the deduction of Social Cultural variables specifically on the access to mass media and additional information on workforce.

The data collected in Susenas 1997 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. Type of Data on Household Enumeration using the Module Questionnaire (VSEN97.M)

The data module collected in Susenas 1997 covers: the characteristics on household expenditures on consumption that covers the detailed data on the household expenditures on consumption which is classified into food consumption and non-food consumption disregarding the origin of the goods.

3. Type of Data on Household Enumeration using the Questionnaire on Iodized Salt Consumption (VSEN97.GY)

- a. Community's knowledge on iodized salt
- b. Output test on the level of iodine in salt used by the household.

F. Statistics Compilation

Several types of statistics can be used to visualize the society's social economic situation obtained by the core or the Susenas 1997 module. The development planners to observe the condition, monitor and evaluate the achievement development can use the data. The statistic data compiled from Susenas 1997 can be categorized into three indicator groups:

1. Indicator on Community Welfare Objective on a National, Provincial and Regency/ Municipality Level

This indicator is the compilation of core data collection that covers indicators such as:

- a. individuals: demography, health, education, workforce, fertility and Family Planning.
- b. households: housing and expenditures. With indicators at the regency/municipality level, the results of the enumeration of field workers can be easily checked. The enumerators are expected seriousness in their work.

2. Indicator on Community Welfare on the Consumption/expenditures and Nutrition also the Poverty at the National and Provincial Level

This indicator is the compilation of the module data on consumption/expenditures on food and non-food (covers the value and quantity).

3. Indicator on the Consumption of Iodized Salt at the National Level, Province and Regency/Municipality Level

The indicator is developed from the outcome of data collection on the iodine level in household salt such as the coverage of data on the level of iodized salt, the household's knowledge of and the access to iodized salt. The data of iodized salt was collected through the VSEN97.GY. List.

II. PROCEDURES ON CORE ENUMERATOR SUSENAS 1997

A. Task and Obligations of Enumerators

1. Attend the training for enumerator officials
2. Utilize the sketched map of segment groups distributed by supervisor/investigator and be acquainted with the location by going around the segment boundaries together with the supervisor.
3. List households of selected segment groups
4. Obtain the VSEN97.DSRT-1 List filled in by the supervisor/investigator
5. Conduct enumeration of household samples using the VSEN97.K List for the core enumerator officials
6. Submit to the supervisor/investigator the VSEN97.K List that has been filled in together with the VSEN97.DSRT1 List
7. Improve the contents of VSEN97.K List that is deemed incorrect by the supervisor/investigator

B. Type of Documents Used

No.	Type of List	Usage	Conducted By	Number of Copies	Storage place
1.	Sketched map of enumeration area/Segment groups	To be acquainted to the working area			
2.	VSEN97.L	Household listing	Core enumerator	1	Provincial Statistic Office
3.	VSEN97.DSRT1	Selected Household Sample	Supervisor/ Investigator	2/4*)	Regency/Municipality Statistic Office
4.	VSEN97.DSRT2	Selected Household Sample	Supervisor/ Investigator	2	Regency/Municipality Statistic Office
5.	VSEN97.K	Enumeration of Household	Enumerator	1	Regency/Municipality Stat.Off Central Bureau Statistics**)
6.	VSEN97.MK	Enumeration of HH Criminal	Enumerator	1	Central Bureau Statistics
7.	VSEN97.MS	Enumeration of HH, social culture, HH welfare	Enumerator	1	Central Bureau Statistics
8.	VSEN97.MJ	Enumeration of HH traveling	Enumerator	1	Central Bureau Statistics
9.	Manual II A	Core Enumerator Manual	-	-	-
10.	Manual III A	Core Module Manual	-	-	-

*) 2 copies for Core Enumerator Area, 4 copies for Core & Module Enumeration Area

**) From a number of 207,456 core documents, 141,792 documents that do not have their pair of module are processed and stored at the Provincial Statistic Office but 65,664 documents that have their pairs of module documents are sent to the Central Bureau of Statistics

C. Data Collection Method

The data collection from selected households is conducted through face to face interview between enumerator and respondent. Questions in the Susenas 1997 questionnaire for individual should be addressed to respective individual. 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.

D. Ethics on Visiting and Interviewing

The data collection in Susenas 1997 is conducted by visiting households and interviewing household members based on the manual in this book. To obtain a maximal outcome, please pay attention to these following procedures on interviewing:

1. Arrange the visit so that the person interviewed (respondent) is available at home. Do not conduct an interview during an important occasion such as a party or ritual.
2. Nobody is allowed to accompany the enumerator during the interview with the respondent except the supervisor/investigator or their superior. Supervisor/investigator will provide guidance and supervision on each survey phase and help solve problems that may arise during implementation, particularly on problems that are not covered in the manual.
3. When visiting please wear appropriate and decent clothing. Before entering the house for interviewing, seek for permission first and give greetings, knock on the door or use other ways that is customary.
4. 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.
5. Begin the interview by introducing yourself. Explain the objective of the visit and why it has to be conducted. The assignment letter and identification of the official may also be shown.
6. Understand and be aware who should be interviewed. Do not interview a guest, relative or a neighbor who happens to be visiting the respondent's house.
7. To obtain appropriate data, conduct the interview using the local dialect if the respondent approves. This may put the respondent at ease and provide accurate answers.
8. Before asking questions, explain how important the survey is and convince the respondent that all information are confidential in accordance to law No.16/1997 on Statistics.
9. During enumeration, you may experience various attitudes and behavior of the respondents such as frankness and eagerness to participate. Nevertheless some are may be hesitant and are indistinct or suspicious. Please be wise, patient and polite during interviewing.
10. If the respondent deviate from the subject of Susenas, patiently bring he or she back to the topic of conversation.
11. Do not comment and lose patience on the respondent's answer. Please be patient in such situation.
12. Please be patient to the respondent's curiosity and answer their questions clearly and correctly.
13. After the enumeration, do not forget to express your gratitude and inform them that there may be other visits if more information is needed.
14. Pay another visit if more information is needed.

E. Time Reference of Survey

1. In Susenas 1997, the time reference of the survey used to collect data is estimated based on a period that ends **a day before the enumeration** date valid for:
 - a. social culture characteristics, activities of household members aged 10 upwards and the food consumption with a time reference of the survey is **one week prior to enumeration**.
 - b. health characteristics with time reference currently to the **last one month**.
 - c. expenditures on non-consumptive commodities with reference to **one month and twelve months prior to the survey**
 - d. Characteristics on deceased household members (including stillbirths) with reference the **past year**

F. Rules and Procedures on Filling in the List

1. Rules 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 and check once more the contents of the list and correct mistakes if any before submitting it to the supervisor.

2. Procedures on Filling in the List

When filling in the list, please pay attention on how to fill each detail or certain questions. Basically filling in details or questions are grouped into the following:

- a. Write the name/information in the provided place then write down the code related to name/information inside the boxes.

Example: in Question 01 and 02, Block I, VSEN97.K

01 Province : Central Java

3	3
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02 Regency/Municipality*) : Banyumas

0	2
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- b. Circle the code answer and write in the provided box

Example : in Question 05, Block I, VSEN97.K

5. Local area Rural 1 Urban 2

2

- c. Circle more than 1 (one) code answer, then write the total codes circled in the provided boxes

Example : in Question 12, Block V

a. BCG 1 c. Polio 4
b. DPT 2 d. Measles 8

0	7
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- d. Fill in the respondent's answer in the provided boxes

Example : in Question 7, Block V

Services	Out-patient (frequency)	In-patient (days)	Check-up (frequency)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)					
a. State Hospital	<table border="1"><tr><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr></table>	0	2	<table border="1"><tr><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr></table>	-	-	<table border="1"><tr><td>-</td></tr></table>	-
0	2							
-	-							
-								
b. Private Hospital	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			<table border="1"><tr><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr></table>	-	-	<table border="1"><tr><td>-</td></tr></table>	-
-	-							
-								

- e. Leave a box unfilled if a Question or a question is unnecessarily filled in because of the regulations example has to be skipped
Example: in Question 21 and 22, Block VI

21. If Question 20 is not coded 2, did you work minimum an hour during the past week?

Yes 1 (D.23) No 2

1

22. If Question 21 is coded 2, did you have a job/business, but is temporarily not working during the past week?

Yes 1 No 2 (D.28)

1

III. HOUSEHOLD LISTING (VSEN97.L LIST)

A. Objectives

The purpose of household listing is to form a framework of selective household sampling. In household listing the characteristics gathered are the names of head of the households, number of household members, status on utilization of building and monthly household expenditures of the selected segment group in the enumeration area of Susenas 1997. In conducting the listing, officials should be careful not to miss a building or household or register it twice. The outcome of this listing is the basic for selecting the household sample that will be enumerated using the VSEN97.K List, VSEN97.MS, VSEN97MK and VSEN97.MJ List.

The Central Bureau of Statistic Office determines the selected enumeration area numbers and segments. Supervisors conduct the formation and decision on selected enumeration areas together with National Instructors (Innas) during the training of officers.

B. Enumeration Area and Segments

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

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. Segment groups are one or a group of several whole segments that are close together. Segment groups are formed in order to facilitate the enumerator to conduct listing and enumeration of households.

In order to understand if a selected enumerator area in Susenas 1997 is an enumerator area for a core or consumption core module, please observe the following code number samples:

First digit = 1, enumeration area Core Module
2, enumeration area Core
Second digit = 0, enumeration area KCI-1
1, enumeration area KCI-2
Digit 3-5 = Serial number selected enumeration area :
001 – 499, rural area
500 – 999, urban area

C. Procedures on the Listing of Household and Building

To avoid enumerating buildings beyond the selected segment groups and skipping the buildings in the selected segment groups, the enumerator guided by a copy of the enumeration area sketched map/segment groups. Also will be accompanied by an investigator should circulate the segment groups which are their assigned area (including the segments inside). When circulating the segment groups it is hoped to obtain visualization on the condition of the selected segment groups in order to arrange a strategy for household and building listing.

The buildings are numbered to avoid duplication or passing an enumeration number when listing is determined. The building numbers required to enumerate selected household cores or core module also serves as a guide for field investigator.

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 sequence in the same segments till all the buildings are registered.
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. Put the physical building serial number on the picture of buildings in the copy of the sketched map obtained from the supervisor.

D. Filling in the VSEN97.L List

The VSEN97.L List is filled in simultaneously with the numbering of buildings.

1. Block I. Identification 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 (List of Selected Enumeration Area Susenas 1997). If the name of a village has changed after 1995 updating, use the name/village code and sub-regency code based on the present situation.

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 household of the segment groups is selected. Before it is taken, Block IV is checked first and the contents of Row C at the last page are taken.

Question 1: The number of household members is the same as the total in row C last page of column 9 Block IV

Question 2: The number of households that were crime victims are the number of check marks (✓) in row C last page of column 10 Block IV.

Question 3: The number of household members that traveled are number of check marks (✓) in row C last page of column 11 Block IV.

Question 4: The number of households based on the classification of monthly expenditures is classified into 3 as follows:

- a. <150,000 = the number of check marks in row C last page of Column 12 Block IV.
- b. 150,000 – 399,999 = the number of check marks in row C last page of Column 13 Block IV.
- c. ≥400,000 = the number of check marks in row C last page of Column 14 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.

Question 1- 4: Characteristics on Enumerator

Write down the name and the last five digits of the Employment Identity Number/ Statistic Partner Number (NIP/NMS) of the official who registers the households, enumerator's occupation, date of enumeration and add the enumerator's signature.

Example: Employment Identity Number 340014580

1	4	5	8	0
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Note:

NIP is valid only for the organic officers of BPS, who has a NIP with the first 2 digits 34, although a Statistic Partner but also has a NIP, so fill in the number of Statistic Partner given by the statistic office. The number consists of 9 numbers, the first 2 digits is the province code, the next 2 digits is the regency/municipality code, the next 3 digits are the village codes and the last 2 digits are the serial number of the Statistic Partner.

Example:

If the enumerator is a Statistic Partner that owns a NMS 510106089, write the last five digits as follows:

0	6	0	8	9
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Question 5-8: Characteristics of Supervisor/Investigator

Write the name and NIP/NMS of supervisor/ investigator, position of the supervisor/investigator, date of supervision/investigation and add the signature of supervisor/investigator. Before adding their signature, the enumerator and investigator has to check the correctness and completeness of the contents in VSEN97.L. List.

4. Block IV. Listing of Buildings and Households

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

Example:

If the selected segment groups consists of 74 households, and the total pages of Block IV used are 5 (five) pages, the filling in is as follows:

On the first page of Block IV fill in *Page 2 of 6*, and the last page is filled in *Page 6 of 6 pages*.

Column 1: Segment Number

Write the **segment number** in front of the first physical building at each segment, example 010, 020, etc.

Column 2 - 3: Serial Number of 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.

Susenas 1997 does not cover the household that is not physical building such as illegal dwellings such as under a bridge, along the railroad tracks, inside a railway coach, along riverbanks etc.

Examples on physical buildings: residential home, hotel, store, factory, school, mosque, temple church, office building, meeting hall etc.

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

Column 2: 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 8, example mosque, elementary school or floor tile factory.

Column 3: Serial Number of Census Building

It is similar to filling in Column 2 where the first Census Building is given a serial number 1, the second building is given serial number 2, and so on till the last building is the last selected segment group.

Column 4-6: Utilization of Census Building

Put in a check mark (✓)

Column 4: if the census building is an occupied residence,

Column 5: if the census building is an unoccupied residence

Column 6: if the census building is a non-residential building.

The utilization status of a census building is classified into:

Occupied census building is an occupied residence is a building which is occupied either partially or as a whole regular household or specifically including a building where the occupants are away for less than 6 months.

Unoccupied residence is a building built for a residence but is not/unoccupied/empty. An empty shop house is categorized as an empty census building, including a new residential building that is unoccupied.

Non Residential Census Building is a building not used as a residence. Example: office, shop, factory etc, including an empty building built not for a residence.

Information:

1. If an enumeration building is occupied by someone as head of a household who lives in a different place, and occasionally goes home (to his wife and children) within a period of less than 6 months, the enumeration building is categorized as an occupied residence
2. If one segment group consists of 2 (two) buildings occupied by one household, whereas the first building is occupied by the head of the household and wife, and the second building is occupied by the children, then both buildings are recorded as occupied buildings. Although they are recorded as one household. Please give notes in Column 8 that the children that are in the respective building are household members from the respective household serial number.
3. If the occupied census building is a specific household, column 2 and 3 has to be filled in and column 4 is given a check mark if occupied.
4. If during enumeration a census building whose occupants has left for less than 6 months, the census building is classified as an occupied census building.

Column 7 - 8: Serial Number of 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 that are considered as one household.
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.
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, are under authorization of a foundation or organization. For example a nurse's dormitory, college students dormitory, or military barracks. A military member who lives in a dormitory with a family and provides their daily needs is not a specific household.
2. People living in a correctional institution, orphanage, prisons 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.

Specific Households are not enumerated in this survey

Column 7: Household Serial Numbers

Fill in Column 7 the serial number of regular household starting from number 1 up to the last number. If in one enumeration building has 2 households, write down two household serial numbers.

Specific households are not given a serial number fill in the name of specific household in Column 8, for example dormitory and lodgings, and a check mark in Column 4 if occupied, in Column 7 and Column 9 – 14 is filled in with a dash (-).

Information:

When the listing process is conducted and a residential building with a household is not available, the serial number of household are written whilst Column 8 till 14 is left empty (fill in when the household is available). When the total of households in the building are more than one, then household number 2 and so on (in that building) has to be written after the last serial number of the household which has been listed

Column 8: Name of Head of the Household

Fill in the name of head of the household in Column 8 with clear capital letters

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.

Information:

Head of the household who lives in more than one residence is recorded once at where he resides the longest. Specifically for head of households who has activities/business at another location and goes home to his wife's and children home periodically (every week, every month, every 3 months) but less than 6 months, is recorded as head of the household at his wife's and children home.

To avoid missing or double enumeration in recording household members, specifically the head of the household, every household should be asked the following:

- a. Does head of the household have another residence elsewhere
- b. Are there any household members living in a house/another building that is in one segment group.

Column 9: Number of Household Members

Fill in the number of household members in this household.

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:

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.

Column 10: Has this Household been a Criminal Victim A Year Ago?

Ask the respondent are there any household members that has been or almost became a criminal victim during the past year. If during the past year there were household members and or the household belongings that have experienced/became criminal victims, give a checkmark (✓) in Column 10.

A year ago was the period of December 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996

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. The approach used in this survey is the victim approach. The victim approach means that the victim of the crime is recorded, not the criminal, where the recording was done at the household. If 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 type of crime is classified into 15 types, which are murder, assault, abduction/confinement, robbery with assault, robbery without assault, arson, destruction, smuggling, embezzlement, rape, insult, adultery, narcotics, gambling and others.

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.

A household of criminal victim is a household where all members or a part of household members experience a crime act and or suffers loss of belongings caused by crime act.

Column 11 till 13: Conducted a Trip during the period December 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996

If there are household members that conducted a trip between September 1 till November 30, 1996, fill in a checkmark (✓) in Column 11.

A trip is a journey conducted by an Indonesian in the geographical area of Indonesia voluntary less than 6 months and does not aim to attend a school, working (obtain salary/wages) at the destination. But for visiting a tourist object and or stay overnight at accommodation services and or the distance (back and forth) of the trip equals or more than 100km.

A person is classified as staying overnight if sleeps overnight which is marked by the change of a day.

Experience shows that a lot of people that conducted a trip were not caught in this survey. This is caused by the officers could not obtain thorough information on this matter which causes the data is underestimated. It is hoped that the officers are more thorough in collecting data on traveling.

Information:

- a. A left for Jakarta from Sukabumi for trading. The distance is >100km (return trip) is classified as a trip.
- b. Andi left for Jakarta from Bandung to buy merchandises for trade. In this matter Andi conducted a trip because the distance is more than 100km.
- c. A student that leaves everyday for Jakarta from Bogor to attend school, is not considered as conducting a trip.
- d. A respondent that conducts a trip for office assignments is considered as conducting a trip if the distance is ≥ 100 km.
- e. A hospital patient is considered as conducting a trip if the distance from the patient's home is ≥ 100 km (back and forth).

A commercial tourist object is all of God's or human creation that has an attractive, beautiful, unique, and to be visited and enjoyed has to pay an admission ticket to enter the tourist object.

Commercial tourist objects are grouped into 15 categories such as:

1. **National Park** is a natural preservation park that is organized by a zoning system that consists of the main zone and other zones that are used for various purposes such as for knowledge, tourism, recreation and education. Several National Parks in Indonesia are: *Ujung Kulon, Bali Barat* and *Bromo Tengger National Parks*.
2. **Marine Park** is the area of the seawater that has a typical characteristic and functions as a safety system for life support, preservation of various sea creatures. Also preservation on the usage of the biological source and the ecological system that is mainly used for the activities of sea tours and natural recreation. Several Marine Parks in Indonesia are: *Takabonerate, Banda* and *Bunaken*.
3. **Forest Park** is a natural preservation area that is used for collecting plants and or animals that are original/artificial, knowledge, education, culture, tourism and recreation. Such parks are Bogor Botanical Garden, and several Forest Parks: *Dr. M. Hatta* in West Sumatra, *Ir. H. Juanda* West Java and *R. Soerja* in East Java.

4. **Other Natural Parks** such as in *Baturaden*, *Candi Borobudur Temple* and *Prambanan Temple*, *Curug Dago* in Bandung, *Bogor Botanical Garden*.
5. **Hunting Park** is a natural preservation area that contains animals for hunting (covers the catching and or killing of hunting animals, including taking and moving the eggs and or the bird nest) for recreation purpose. Several Hunting Parks in Indonesia are: *Moyo Island* in West *Nusa Tenggara*, *Lingga Isaq* in Aceh, *Rempang Riau Island* and *Masigit Kareumbi* in West Java.
6. **Agriculture Park** is an agricultural area that is developed for a tourist object that aims to increase knowledge, experience, recreation and business in the field of agriculture such as a tea plantation, apple orchard, flower garden or a cocoa plantation.
7. **Cave Tourist Object** is a cave in the natural condition and used as a tourist object that aims to increase knowledge, experience, preserve historical sites and recreation. Several caves are *Lawa Cave* and *Jatijajar Cave*.
8. **Health Tourist Object** is a tourist object that uses the natural condition of mineral water or hot water springs for health, increase knowledge, experience and recreation such as *Javana Spa* in *Sukabumi* West Java.
9. **Museum** collects historical and ancient also anthropological or paleontology artifacts that are stored, preserved and displayed in a certain building for the purpose of knowledge, research and tourism. Several museums in Indonesia are : *Wayang Museum*, *Gajah Museum*, *Fatahillah* and *Satria Mandala Army Museum*.
10. **Historical Remains** are products of human beings, movable or immovable that are united or grouped or are parts or the remains and are at least 50 years old and is considered as has a historical value for history, knowledge and culture such as temples, palaces and inscriptions.
11. **Recreation Parks** are places that provide various facilities for refreshing the mind and body that contains an entertaining element, education, cultural and tourism. The park is located in a certain area and is provided with food and beverage services also accommodation such as *Ancol Dreamland* and *Indonesia Indah Miniature Park*.
12. **Zoos** are a place that exhibits all types of animals for refreshing the mind and body that contains an entertaining element, education, cultural and tourism. The park is located in a certain area and is provided with food and beverage services also accommodation such as the *Ragunan* and *Gembira Loka Zoo*
13. **Other Animal Parks** such as Safari Parks and Crocodile Garden
14. **Other Tourist Objects** such as an industrial village or an art studio.
15. **Other unorganized Tourist Objects** are tourist objects such as in number 1 till 14 but the visitors are not charged for admission fee.

Non tourist objects are not tourist objects as mentioned above: factories, educational centers and offices

Column 12 till 14: Monthly Household Expenditures

Put in a check mark based on the classification of expenditures.

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. In the implementation, officials should write down globally the detailed expenditure as notes, total summation, and then give a check mark corresponding to total expenditure, then write it into the questionnaire.

In order to obtain an accurate feedback, please ask the average household expenditure for each month, for (i) food (including ready made food) and (ii) non food (such as: rent/ predict house rent, lighting, fuel, water, various goods and services, education, health, clothing, tangible goods, taxes and insurance).

Failing to group the household expenditures has a large effect in accurate estimation. Maximum effort is necessary to obtain data close to reality.

Row A – C: Filling in Each Page Cumulatively

After the listing of households in the selected households is complete, total the numbers of checkmarks (✓) in Column 4 till 6 and Column 9 till 14, fill in the results in Row A: number of these pages. Row B: cumulative total of previous page for first page of Block IV that is not filled in therefore fill in a dash (-), and Row C: the cumulative total previously (A+B) is filled in as Row A.

In the third page (second page of Block IV) do as the same as the second page (first page of Block IV) for filling in Row A, then copy the data in Row C from the previous page to Row B of this page. After adding the data in Row A and B every Column 4 to 6 and 9 till 14 and fill in the results to Row C. Do this at each page until finally adding the data on the last page.

IV. CHARACTERISTICS ON MAIN HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (VSEN97.K LIST)

A. GENERAL

This list is used to record main characteristics on households, which covers information on demography, travel, criminal, health, education, social culture, manpower, fertility, family planning, housing and household expenditures.

B. 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, segment number and code sample number (NKS), in the provided space. These detail origins from Question 1 till 9 Block I VSEN97.DSRT1 List. Question 10 is the serial number of household samples from Column 1 Block IV, VSEN97.DSRT-1 List. Question 1 to 10 of this block should be filled before visiting the respondent's house. The editor fills in Question 11 during processing.

C. BLOCK II. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

This block consists of several household characteristics, the Questions are taken from Block IV, VSEN97.K List (**pay attention for extra pages/ questionnaire**).

Question 1: Name of Head of the Household

Write down name of Head of the Household from the selected household in Susenas 1997. The name of Head of the Household should be the same written in Column 6, Block IV, VSEN97.DSRT-1 List. If it is different, please give note with the following information:

1. If the name in VSEN97.DSRT-1 List Column 6 is deceased, write down the date, month and year of demise.
2. If the name in VSEN97.DSRT-1 List in Column 6 has moved, write down the date, month and year moved.
3. If the name in the VSEN97.DSRT-1 has a nickname, write down in the VSEN97.K List and put in brackets, after writing the full name.

Question 2: Number of Household Members

Fill in the number of household members from the household member sample. The data should be the same as the serial number of the last household member in Column 1, Block IV.A Column 2 that is filled in.

Question 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 00 to 04 in Column 5 Block IV.A.

Question 4: Total of Household Members Who Attend School

Write down the total household members who are attending school. The information obtained is the total Rows coded 1 (still attending school) in Column 10, Block IV.A.

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

Fill in the total household members that passed away during a year ago. The contents are the total Rows filled in Block IV.B.

Question 6: Did this household Become a Crime Victim Between December 1 1995 – November 30, 1996.

Circle Code 1 if "yes" and Code 2 if "no", then write the code into the box. If Block IV, Column 7 is coded 1 (including the row of deceased household members), Question 6 has to be filled in Code 1. If the contents in Block IV, Column 7 there are none Coded 1, then Question 6 has to be filled in Code 2.

D. Block III. Characteristics on Enumerator

This block records characteristics on who does the enumeration also who is responsible for filling and checking the list, when the enumeration and supervision/investigation was conducted.

Question 1-4: Characteristics on Enumerator

Write down the name and five last digits of the enumerator's identity number/ employment number, circle the enumerator's occupation code, write down the date of enumeration and add the signature of the enumerator. If the enumerator is a Statistic Partner write down the sub-regent code place of assignment in the first three boxes and the Statistic Partner Number in the last 2 boxes.

Question 5-8: Characteristics on Supervisor/Investigator

Write down the supervisor's/investigator's identity number/ employment number, circle the supervisor's/investigator's occupation code, write down the date of supervision/investigation and add the signature of the supervisor/investigator.

E. Block IV.A. Characteristics on Household Members

This block is used to record main characteristics on the household members. The characteristics recorded includes the name, relationship with head of the household, sex, age, marital status, duration of reading a holy book/religious articles, and the participation in school for the household members aged 5 years above.

Procedures:

Write down the names of the household members in Column 2 and the relationship with head of the household in Column 3. Start with head of the household, wife/husband, unmarried children, and married children and so forth till the last household member. After column 2 and 3 are filled, ask one at a time the information needed starting from Column 4 to Column 10 for each household member.

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 VSEN97.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:

1. 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. Also 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 Rows according to the code respective to head of household.
2. 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. Write down the names of household members in order according to the code related to head of the household.

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:

- Wife/husband head of the household.
- Biological children, step children or adopted children of the head of the household.
- In laws, who are husband/wife from biological children, step children or adopted children.
- Grandchildren, who are children from biological children, step children or adopted children.
- 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.
- Other family such as individuals who are related to the head of the household or with wife/husband head of the household, for example younger/older sibling, uncle, aunt, and grandfather or grand mother.
- Domestic help are individuals who work as a helper and lives in the household and receives salary/wages in cash or in goods
- 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.

Information

1. Ex in laws who are not related to head of the household is recorded as others; those who have family relations are recorded as related status with head of the household before marriage.
2. A family member who is employed as a helper (receive salary/wages) is considered as a domestic help.

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 27 years 9 months, write 27 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:

1. 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 (example residency card or family card) if the age, not birth date is written there.
2. 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)
3. 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.
 4. Comparing neighbor's children or relatives whose ages are known. Calculate how many months are those neighbor children or relative, whether older or younger from the respondent's age.

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 the prophet's birthday. In order to understand the respondent's age in the Roman Calendar, use the conversion guide in Attachment 1.

Sometimes a respondent does not know his age and when asked answers "up to you ". In this case the enumerator has to ask once more based on how to obtain information on age.

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 97 or more write 97**.

Example:

110 years	<table border="1"><tr><td>9</td><td>7</td></tr></table>	9	7
9	7		
9 years 9 months	<table border="1"><tr><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr></table>	0	9
0	9		
11 months 20 days	<table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1
1	1		

Column 6: Marital Status

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

- **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.

- **Divorced** is a separation between husband-wife due to divorce but has not remarried. Including in this matter are those who admit to be divorced although not officially by law. On the contrary, excluding those who have lived separately but their status is still married, for example husband/wife abandoned by their wife/husband to another place due to studying, working, seeking for work, or other requirements. A woman, who admits they have never married but has been pregnant, is considered as divorced.
- **Widowed** is husband or wife whose husband or wife died and has not remarried.

Column 7: Did this household become a Crime Victim between December 1 1995 – November 30, 1996.

Ask each household member did they become crime victims between December 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996. Circle Code 1 if "yes" and Code 2 if "no". A person is said to be a crime victim between December 1, 1996 till November 30, 1996 if he/she or their belongings experienced a crime act or experienced an attempted crime act.

The definition of crime is elaborated in III. Household Listing.

The time reference of the survey in Column 7 is December 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996. Crime victims that happened after November 30, 1996 is not recorded

Note:

- a. If the object of crimes act are the belonging of the household the event is represented in the row of household members. If in this case it was a stolen TV, the crime victim is written in the household member row.
- b. If the object of crime act is the household member or the belongings of the household member the event is recorded in the household that experiences it.

Column 8: Conducted a Trip between September 1 till November 30, 1996

Ask the respondent if they conducted a trip between September 1 till November 30, 1996, if did not conduct a trip fill in Cod 4 and if conducted a trip the contents are one of the codes 1 till 3.

How to fill in the code are as follows:

Code 1: if the respondent in that period has visited a tourist object

Code 2: if the respondent did not visit a tourist object with a distance ≥ 100 km (back and forth)

Code 3: if the respondent did not visit a tourist object with a distance ≤ 100 km (back and forth)

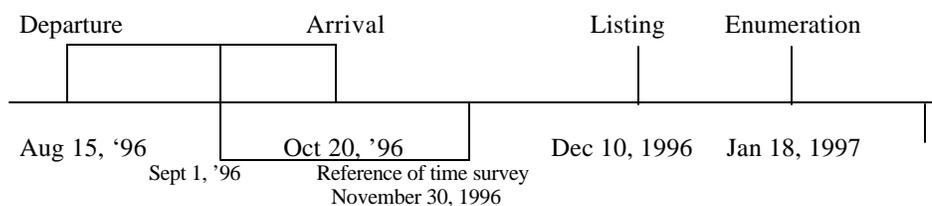
Code 4: if the respondent did not conduct a non-routine trip.

Definition of a tour trip is elaborated in III. Household Listing.

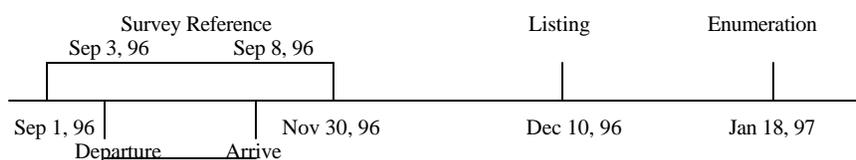
Example:

The household enumeration was conducted on January 18, 1997 and the household listing was conducted on December 12, 1996.

- a. On August 15, 1996, Andy went to Surabaya to visit his family. He arrived back home on October 20, 1996. In this matter he is still considered as conducting a trip because the date of return is still in the period of September 1 till November 30, 1996 although he left after the survey period.



- b. On December 5th, 1996 Kahono went to *Indonesia Indah* Miniature Park, in this matter Kahono I is not classified as conducting a tour trip to *Indonesia Indah* Miniature Park because it is over the reference survey (September 1 till November 30, 1996).
- c. Iwan went to Ujung Pandang on an office assignment, he left on September 3 – 8, 1996. In this matter Iwan conducted a tour trip.



Column 9: Conducted a Routine Trip between September 1 till November 30, 1996

Ask the respondent did he/she conduct a routine trip between September 1 till November 30, 1996. Fill in Code 1 if the routine trip was conducted by using public transportation and Code 2 if using private transportation and Code 3 if did not conduct a trip. A routine trip is a trip that was conducted by an Indonesian citizen routinely using motorized vehicles and was conducted periodically once a week.

Information :

1. A person who conducts a travel to attend school or work (receives salary/wages) routinely at a certain place regardless the travel distance limit is considered as a routine trip and is not considered as a tour trip
2. Pilot/driver/sea captain and the crew of a transportation mode that is conducting their duties are not considered as local tourists.
3. Commuters are people that conducts a trip to their working place regardless of the distance is not classified as a tour trip but as a routine trip. Working in a general definition aims to obtain profit or salary and wages.
4. A person who sells things at a tourist object every week (does not receive salary/wages) is not considered as visiting a tourist object, due to the distance of traveling is less than 100 kilometers. This trip is considered as a routine trip.

F. Block IV.B Deceased Household Members (including still birth) Within the Past Year

Fill in the information on all household members, who has passed away, including still births, 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” in the first right hand corner and “continuation” on the extra page.

1. Write in the provided area if there were still births in the household by writing “still birth” in Column 2 and the number 98 in Column 5.

Still birth is death in the uterus/ before birth, or born without showing any life signs such as crying, pulse, reflex, movement and pale skin color, if the fetus aged 22 weeks over

2. Write down the number 97 if the household member died in the age of ≥ 97 years old
3. The relationship between head of the household and household members that has passed away is the relationship when still alive.

Note: if there are household members that passed away caused by crime acts between December 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996, do not forget to fill in Code 1 in Column 7 for the person that passed away.

In order to obtain information if there are any household members that passed away within the past year, please ask if the total members of the household in Block IV are the same as the total household members last year. Ask if there are any household members that has just arrived, moved or passed away. Also ask questions of any births or miscarriages in the household. Confirm whether the baby was born alive or still born. Ask the month of pregnancy when the miscarriage occurred. If the pregnancy was \geq than 22 weeks it is recorded as still birth and written in this block.

Information:

If the deceased was a former the head of household, the recording of the death could be confusing if several household members moved away. The method or place of recording death for such cases is as follows:

1. Write down at the house where the deceased once lived as long as one of the core household members (father, mother, and child) still lives there.
2. If all of the core household members have passed away, it still has to be written at the house of the deceased
3. If all core household members moved to another house, write it down at the new house
4. If all core household members moved to two other houses, write down at one of the other house (wife's house)

G. Block V: Personal Characteristics, Health and Education

Write down the name and serial number of the person interviewed in the upper left of the page. The serial number of household members has to be the same as serial number in Column 1 Block IV. Please 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 Do You Have Complaints on these Following Illness?

Fill in code 1 if there are complaints and code 0 if there are no complaints for all types of complaints. If all are coded 0, the go directly to Question 6.

Illness Complaints is a situation where someone experience a complaint due to illness or psychological, caused by acute disease, chronic disease, accident, or other factors.

Type of illness complaints is as follows:

Fever is a condition indicated with the rise of body temperature exceeding 37,5 degrees Celsius, examined by touch using the back of a hand to feel the warmth.

Headache is discomfort feelings, pain, spinning, feels heavy, etc attack partial or the whole head

Light Coughing is normal coughing which are not continuous.

Severe Coughing is continuous coughing which makes a person cannot take long breaths, ending with a squeaking noise sometimes with vomiting. Usually is called as dog cough, 100 days cough (kinkhoest).

Cold is indicated by nasal mucus and sometimes with a blocked nose.

Diarrhea is a disease where feces are watery, mixed with blood or mucus, usually attacks 3 times or more in 24 hours along with vomiting.

Short breath: difficult to inhale breath but not caused by a cold

Asthma is difficulty in breathing which has a squeaking sound.

Toothache is pain of the teeth or gums also with swelling, but not including ulcer in the mouth.

Seizures /Epilepsy are uncontrolled movements of the whole body or partially, caused by various factors, such as epilepsy, seizures caused by high fever, meningitis. The seizures caused by Epilepsy occurs frequently (example once a month) with almost similar symptoms; the seizure in Epilepsy may affects a certain part only (example cheeks and left eyelid), or the whole body; the victim is unconscious during the seizures of Epilepsy; there are also another type of Epilepsy which occurs without seizures, only unconsciousness for a few moments.

Paralyzed is inability to move a part/whole body.

Ear Inflammation is liquid with unpleasant smell originating from the ear

Measles is a disease that usually attacks children; the symptoms are fever, red eyes, rash, and cough, sometimes along with short-winded breathing and diarrhea.

Jaundice is a disease with symptoms such as yellowish color of the skin and eyes and the urine is tea brown color. Other name of this disease is yellow fever, liver or Hepatitis A.

Accidents that occur at home for example a child is splattered with hot cooking oil, or an old person fell down in the bathroom, etc.

Vehicle Accident is an accident that occurred on land, sea, and air or when riding an animal also pedestrians run down by a running vehicle.

Other accident, such as at the working place, fell down from a tree, sports accident, etc, including other external reasons. Other accidents are accidents caused by carelessness, failure system, not including an accident caused by a crime such as run down a person to death.

Others such as suicide failures, natural disaster, chronic disease, mental disturbance, snake bite, stabbed by a criminal, etc. Diabetes is a chronic disease but if there were no complaints during the past month is still recorded as had complaints.

Note:

An event is recorded as an accident if the event occurred during the past month. The effect that happened before the period of the last month. Example if the respondent has not healed from an injury caused by an accident is recorded as other complaints, paralyzed caused by an accident beyond the period of the survey the complaint is paralyzed.

Question 2: If there are complaints, does it disturb Work, School or Daily Activities?

Circle the appropriate code and fill in the provided box. If it is coded 2, continue to Question 5.

Disturbance is inability to conduct activities (work, school, and daily activities) as usual caused by the illness.

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

Question 3: If Yes, in Question 2 how long was the duration?

Write down the number of days the household members, daily activities are disturbed during this last month. Fill in the number of days in 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. The duration of disturbances does not only refer to severe complaints, but covers all health complaints of the respondent during a month ago.

Question 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 was still disturbed during the enumeration and circle code 2 if the answer is No, then fill in that code inside the provided box.

Question 5: Did you have medication?

Circle Code 1 if **Yes** and Code 2 if **No**.

Medication is an effort to heal health complaints and become cured.

Medication here is self-medication (example taking jamu, vitamins, massage, and compress) or goes to health services.

Question 6: Did you Consult or Check your Health a Month Ago?

Circle codes 1 if yes and circle code 2 if no, then fill in that code inside the provided box. If the answer in Question 5 and Question 6 is coded 2, continue to Question 8 or Question 14 depending on the age of the respondent. If all of Questions 1 are coded 0 and Question 6 is coded 1, only Question 7 Column 4 is filled in.

Health Consultation is going to a health service unit to consult on health problems, including Family Planning consultation and consultation to a doctor.

Health Check-up: is observing the level of someone's health either has complaints or to detect if there are any illness as soon as possible. A health check-up could be a general check-up, or just a partial check-up or a small part of the body (screening). Health check-ups could also be conducted based on the request of an institution/unit, example when applying for a driver's license or recruitment of workers.

Question 7: Frequency of Medication or Health Check-Up

Fill in the provided box: the frequency (how many times) does the respondent visit a health service for out patient treatment or consultation/health check-up and the number of staying overnight in each column provided in Question 7. In the column consultation only 1 (one) box is provided. If in the last month 8 times or more, fill in the code 8 inside the box.

Column 2: Out patient

Out Patient 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, calling a health worker to the household member's house, purchasing medicine or self medication.

Column 3: In-patient

Is an activity or the effort of the respondent that suffers from health complaints by coming to a health facility (for medication) and has to stay overnight.

Column 4: Consultation and Health Check-up

1. Questions 2 till 7 does not only refer to severe complaints but also covers all health complaints of the respondent during the past month.
2. If the respondent does self-medication, the frequency of outpatient medication is counted by the frequencies the respondent uses one or more types of brands of medicine to heal the health complaints. Example a person during 3 days takes one brand of medicine but shows no progress then changes to another brand of medicine, so the frequency of medication is 2 times.
3. If the respondent heals 2 types of symptoms of illness that occurs concurrently with one type of medication it is calculated as 1 package (one medication). If both diseases occur on different times, it is calculated as two times of medication.
4. Pregnancy test or health check-up when applying for a driver's license is considered as health check-up.
5. A respondent who is taken care by a doctor or a paramedic that stays in the respondent's house is not included as an outpatient.
6. A respondent goes to the doctor then purchase medicine and is healed. Several days later the respondent becomes ill again and purchases the same medicine using the same prescription. The respondent is considered as seeks for medication twice, once to the doctor and once as self-medication (except if the prescription can be purchased again).
7. Consultation with a doctor through the mass media (telephone, fax, newspaper, TV) is included as medical consultation
8. Giving birth circumcised, immunization (with no abnormalities) is not included as a health complaint, except if abnormalities occur (such as infection or caesarian section) that needs special attention/care.
9. Consultation and was given medication because suffers from a disease is considered as there are complaints and outpatient treatment.

Question 8 – 13: Only asked to respondents aged 0 – 4 years

Question 8a: Age

Fill in the age of Under-Fives in months when enumerating. If the respondent is not sure of his/her age, try to obtain the age by using several ways as follows:

- a. Ask for birth certificate or other documents recorded by their parents. Experience show that the mistake usually happens on the year of birth, although the date or month is known.
- b. Convert the Arabic months or others to the Roman Calendar. In several areas the Arabic calendar is more popular than the Roman calendar.
- c. Associate the birth of respondent with a date, month and year when an event happened or an important matter occurred in Indonesia or in other areas, which is known nationally or regionally.
Example : Election day, mountain eruption, flood, fire, election of head of the village/ kelurahan etc.
- d. Compare with the neighbor's children or relatives whose ages are known. Calculate how many months are those neighbors, children or relative, whether older or younger from the respondent's age.

The calculation on the age of Under-Fives are in a full month, the remaining days of age is not calculated. Example if a child is 4 years 3 months 22 days, so the age in months is $(4 \times 12) + 3 = 40$ months. How to fill in Question 8a is as follows:

Age in months: 51 months

5	1
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Question 8b: Who Helped During Labor?

Circle the appropriate code and write into the box. 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. If a baby was born by a midwife, but due to abnormalities such as the placenta is still inside the mother’s womb and to discharge it a doctor’s help is needed, the doctor is considered as giving help during labor.

Question 9: Did you Breastfeed?

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

Question 10: Period of Breastfeeding (in months)

If a child is breastfed (Question 9=1) ask how long was the child breastfed, and fill in the months and rounded downwards.

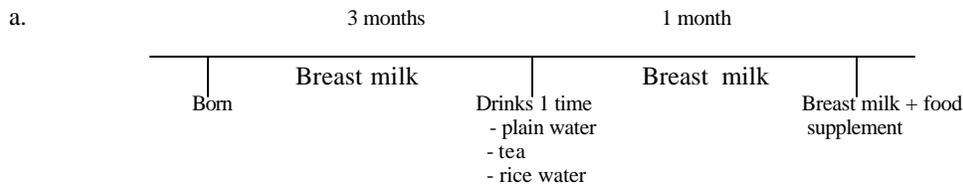
Question 10a-c: Fill in Question 10a the total period of breastfeeding Under-Fives, together with food/supplements or not. Question 10b, is the period of breastfeeding Under-Fives without giving food/supplements (only breast milk) and in Question 10c the period of the Under-Fives was breastfed together with food/supplements. The contents of Question 10a have to be the same as Question 10b + Question 10c.

Question 10d: This Question is specifically asked for children under 1 year old, concerning breastfeeding and food/supplement for babies in the past 24 hours. Counted since the enumerator came prior to 24 hours. Choose Code 1 if the baby is only given breast-milk, choose 2 if baby is given breast milk + food/supplement, choose 3 if was not breastfed.

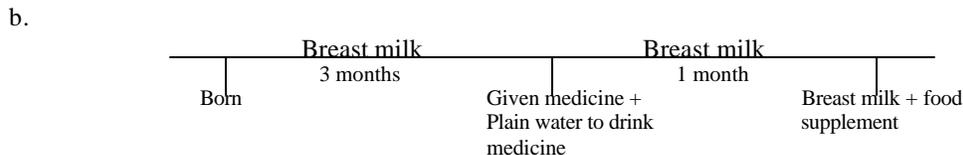
Note:

A baby is exclusively breastfed if since birth is not given food/drink other than breast milk. A baby is still considered as exclusively breastfed although is given medicine, vitamins or immunized (water added for drinking)

Example:



10b. (Breast milk only) = 3 months



10b. (Breast milk only) = 4 months

Question 11: Ever been Immunized BCG, DPT, Polio or Measles

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. Do not misunderstand between injections for medication when a child is ill and immunization that is given to a healthy child.

Code 1: if the child has been immunized and has an 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 that is filled in or a respondent's parents that answered **Yes** but the card/KMS is not filled in.

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

Code 3: if has never been immunized although the parents do not own a card/KMS

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

Note:

- a. Owns a card/KMS if the card is held by the respondent's parents (at home)
- b. An Under-five that was immunized during the National Immunization Week (PIN) is recorded as receives Polio immunization.

PIN is an activity conducted throughout Indonesia in September and October 1995. The type of immunization given was Polio.

Question 12: If Yes in Question 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 adult is given to prevent from TBC. BCG is 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.

Question 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 inside the box. If the frequency of immunization is more than 8 times, write the number 8 in the box, but in the space is written the actual number.

Note:

Children that received the Polio immunization during the PIN program in September and October 1995 is calculated as obtained immunization twice. If previously a child has received the Polio immunization 3 times and during the PIN program receives 2 times the child is considered as Polio immunization 5 times.

Question 14-19: ONLY ASKED TO HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED MORE THAN 5 YEARS OLD

A person is said that he/she goes to school is registered and actively following an education at a certain formal education level.

Actively following education is those that are registered and follow the process of studying at an educational school, those that did not follow classes but allowed to follow an exam.

A School is a formal school starting from basic education till the highest education. Formal education that is not included are pre school (play group and nursery school) the 'A' Package A1 – A 100 (although the level is equivalent to formal school), courses such as typing, computer, languages (although stated as a school) and official courses such as Seskoad, Sepala/Adum, Sepadya/Spama, Sespa/Spamen.

Basic education level covers Elementary School, Islamic Elementary School or equivalent, also Secondary School, Islamic Secondary School or equivalent.

Secondary education level covers the public secondary school, vocational secondary school and General High School, Vocational High School and equivalent.

Higher education is classified into 2 programs such as :

1. **Degree program** is a program that stresses on the formation of academic specialties, which are specialist in research of a certain discipline, technology or arts organized by an educational institution, covering bachelor's, post-graduate and doctoral degree.
2. **Non-degree programs** is a program that stresses on the formation of academic specialties, those are specialists in research of a certain discipline, technology or arts.

Non-degree Programs has several levels as follows:

- Diploma I (D I)
- Diploma II (DII)
- Diploma III (DIII)
- Diploma IV (DIV)

Akta is not an education level such as Diploma (I, II, III, IV), or Graduate, but a specific education to obtain a certificate for teaching. Those who graduated from akta or currently in akta, the highest education attained is the highest education level before attending akta.

Non-degree specialists has several levels as follows:

- Specialist I (Sp I) equivalent to Masters and
- Specialist II (Sp II)

Question 14: School Participation

Fill in one of the code 1 to 3

1. Not/never attended school are those who has not or never have been registered and not yet active at an education level
2. Still attending school are those who are registered and actively attending a formal education level. Not included those that are following education in a Religious School.
3. Not attending school anymore are those who were registered and were actively attending an education at a certain level but at the time of enumeration, is not registered and not actively attending an education. For those who are registered and active in an A1-A100 Study Group Program (Kejar Paket A1-A100) is considered not in school anymore.

Question 15a. Level and Type of Highest Education Ever Obtained/At Present

Fill in one of the code 01-7.

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 in school.

Question 15b. Education Coordinator

Ask who is the coordinator of the school in Question 15a. Fill in one of the code from code 1 till 3

Code 1 : if the coordinator is the government office (Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Religion, Ministry of Health)

Code 2 : if the coordinator is a private institute/individual

Code 3 : if the coordinator is an educational institution from overseas

Example :

Government : Ministry of Education and Culture (Public Elementary School, Public Secondary School, Public High School, University of Indonesia, Institute of Technology of Bandung), Ministry of Health (Nutrition Academy) Department of Agriculture (Agriculture Secondary School, Academy of Fishery) Department of Social Affairs (School of Social Welfare), Department of Religious Affairs (National Institute of Islam Religion)

Private/Foundation: Teachers Association of Republic of Indonesia, Kosgoro Foundation, Muhammadiyah, Santa Ursula, Attahiriyah, Assyafiiyah, Al Azhar, and Aisyiah.

Question 16: Level/ Highest Class Attained/At Present

Fill in one of the code 1 till 8

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
- e. At present/has attended Diploma II first year is coded 1

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:

- 1. For those who has/at present is attending an educational institution and has passed 30, 31 and 65 credit points are as follows :

Total Credit Point	Level attained	Level attended at present
30	I	II
31	II	II
65	III	III

- 2. For those who attended a transfer program from an academy/diploma III to an educational institution with the total of credit points being converted, the level is based on the converted credit points added with the credit points already obtained from the institution.

3. 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

A person who has reached A100 and graduated the examination equivalent to Elementary School (including those who had not reached A100 but had followed and passed the equivalent Elementary School examination)

Example :

A person that is attending the A30 Package Study Group in Question 14 is coded 3, Question 15a is coded 1 and Question 16 coded 2.

Question 17: Highest Level of Education Attained

Choose and fill in the appropriate code 1 to 8

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.

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.

Code 1: Never/Not Yet Graduated Elementary School/Islamic Elementary School has attended Elementary School 5/6 or 7 years or equivalent (including Basic Level Special School, Islamic Elementary School, Village Administrator School, Package A1-A100, Equivalent Package 'A') but has not/not yet graduated. Those who has passed 3 years of Elementary School/equivalent is considered have not yet passed.

Code 2: Graduated Elementary School/Islamic Elementary School/equivalent has passed Elementary School 5/6/7 years or equivalent. Equivalent to Elementary School/Islamic Elementary School see details in Code 2.

Code 3: Graduated Secondary School/Islamic Secondary School/equivalent/vocational is has graduated Secondary School or equivalent, for example : Secondary School, Islamic Secondary School or equivalent (MULO=high school when the Dutch was in Indonesia, HBS 3 years, Islamic Secondary School, SKP=Home Economics Girl's School, SMEP=Secondary School of Economics, ST=Technic School, SKKP=Home Economics Secondary School, 4 years of vocational school, school of agriculture, secondary school of agriculture, SGB=School of Teacher's Assistant, 4 years of religion teacher or PGA, course on administrative officer or KPA and education on religion judicature officer.

Code 4: Graduated General High School/Islamic High School/equivalent is has passed a general high school which mainly broadens knowledge and increases the ability of students included here are : High School (SMU), Islamic High School or equivalent, AMS (high school during the Dutch colonial was in Indonesia).

Code 5: Graduated from Vocational High School is has passed a secondary level of education that mainly increases the ability of student to conduct various kind of work such as SMPS=School for Social Workers, School of Handicraft Industry, School of Art. Also School of Gamelan and Singing, School of Music, School of Development Technology. School of Agriculture Technology, School of Shipping Technology, and School of Mining Technology. Also 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 Analyst, School of Pharmacist Assistant (SAA), School of Midwives, School of Radiology Worker, Courses on Administrative Officers.

Code 6 : Graduated from Diploma I/II Program is graduated from a formal educational institution specifically for graduates from General High School/Vocational High School by studying 1 – 2 years, including those who graduated from Secondary School of Teachers (PGSLP).

Code 7 : Graduated Diploma III/Bachelor is graduated from a formal educational program that is specifically for General High School/Vocational High School by studying 3 years. Those who has attained their Bachelor's degree is grouped as graduated from an Academy/Diploma III, but those who are in their 4th year in a University that do not give out Bachelor's certificate in this survey is recorded as a graduate from General High School/Vocational High School.

Examples:

- 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 Physics Analyst
- i. Academy of Meteorology and Geophysics
- j. Academy of Statistics
- k. Academy of Health Inspector
- l. Academy of Military, etc
- m. BI (teacher's education equivalent to bachelor

Code 8 : Graduate University/D.IV/Bachelor is graduates from BII (Teachers College equivalent to a bachelor), Diploma IV, Bachelor, postgraduate, Specialist I, Specialist II, Doctoral from a University/Institute/College.

Examples of filling in:

1. A respondent that has graduated from a Public High School but does not attend school anymore: Question 14 is coded 3, Question 15a is coded 3, and Question 15b is coded 1. Question 16 is coded 8 and Question 17 is coded 4.
2. Respondent has attended a State University majoring in Japanese Literature, due to financial problems he/she cannot attend school and dropped out in the second year. The high school attained was High School organized by an Islamic foundation: Question 14 is coded 3, Question 15a is coded 7, and Question 15b is coded 1. Question 16 is coded 8 and Question 17 is coded 4.
3. Respondent is attending an Economic High School Muhammadiyah year 3, previously went to Muhammadiyah Secondary School : Question 14 is coded 2, Question 15a is coded 4, Question 15b is coded 2. Question 16 is coded 3 and Question 17 is coded 3.
4. Respondent that has attended the first year in the Faculty of Law in a Private University, is now attending the 4th year in the Faculty of Dentistry. The High School attained was a Public High School: Question 14 is coded 2, Question 15a is coded 7, and Question 15b is coded 1. Question 16 is coded 4 and Question 17 is coded 4.

Note:

A person who is currently in the 5th grade of Elementary School or the 2nd year of Secondary School or the 2nd year in High School but has followed the final examinations and passed in Elementary, Secondary School or High School, is considered as has passed each representative level.

Question 18: Can You Speak the Indonesian Language?

The codes for filling in the Questions are 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.

Question 19: Able to Read and Write

The codes for filling in the Questions are 1, 2 or 3. For those who are able to read and write in more than one language choose the smallest code.

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.

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

This block consists of 12 Questions, starting from Question 20 till Question 31. The objective is to collect data on activities of members of the household and the access to mass media.

Question 20a: Most Frequent Activities Conducted during the Past Week? :

Circle one of the appropriate codes and write the circled code into the provided box. If the answer is working circle Code 1 and continue to the question in Question 23.

Past Week is a time reference for 7 consecutive days that ended a day before the enumeration date. If the enumeration date was on January 9, 1997 the past week is January 2 till 8, 1997.

Activities covers the activities to work for seeking earnings/help seeking earnings, going to school, taking care of the household, seeking for work etc (joining a course, exercising, recreation)

The most time consuming activity is compared to the time used for working, school, household work, seeking for a job and others (courses, sports, recreation). Time used for family gatherings, visiting families, leisure, sleeping and playing are not considered for comparison.

Code 1: Working is an activity for seeking 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.

Information :

- a. Conducting a work as in the concept of working to earn wages/help seek earnings is an economy activity that produces goods or services.
- b. A person who conducts activities of planting cultivation where the production is for self consumption is considered as **not working** except the plant cultivation are main food such as rice, corn, sago.

- c. A person that uses his profession for their own household needs is considered as working, example a doctor who heals his household members, a brick layer that fixes his own house, and tailors who sew their own clothes.
- d. 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).
- e. A person that hires machines/farm machinery, industrial machines, party instruments, transportation and others is categorized as working.
- f. Domestic help are categorized as working, also as household members of their employer or as non - household members.
- g. 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.
- h. A person that rents an occupied or unoccupied house is classified as actively working if takes care of the house, but if during the past week is not active renting the house, is categorized as not working. Active here means marketing the house (advertise in newspapers, sign contract, receive/obtain rent, pays the rent, etc) reparations (building reparation, water, electricity, etc) and checking the house periodically.
- i. A field laborer and loose laborer who is waiting for a job is considered as not working.

Code 2:School is an activity to attend a school at the primary level, secondary or institutional education/university.

Code 3:Household work is an activity of doing household work/helping without receiving salary/wages.

A housewife or her children does household activities such as cooking, washing etc is categorized as taking care of a household. Help that does the same activities but receive salary/wages is not categorized as taking care of a household but is categorized as working.

Code 4: Others are other activities besides working, attending school, taking care of a household and seeking for a job. Also included those that are incapable of conducting activities such as elderly people, handicapped and those who receives income/pension and does not work anymore.

Other categories are divided into 2 groups:

- a) Looking for work, doing sports, joining courses, picnic and other activities such as joining an organization or voluntary work.
- b) Sleeping, leisure, playing and not engaged in any activities.

The most consuming activity is only calculated from activities in group a) only.

Other activities included in D.20a.4 are other activities in group (a) doing sports, joining courses, picnic and social activities (organization activities, voluntary work)

Note: if a person during the whole week only slept, relaxed, playing or did not do any activities then D.20.4 should be Coded 0.

Question 21: Did you Work Minimum 1 Hour During the Past Week?

This question is asked if the answer in Question 20 is coded 2,3 or 4. Ask if a week ago worked at least 1 hour consecutively. If the answer is Yes (Code 1) goes directly to Question 23 and if No continue to the next question.

Question 22: Are you Employed but is Temporarily not working During the Past Week?

This question is asked if Question 21 is coded 2. Ask if the respondent is employed but temporarily is not working. Circle Code 1 if “yes” or Code 2 if respondent answers “no”. If the answer is “No”, continue to Question 28.

Employed 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, waiting for harvest, or on strike. Also those who has just had a job but during the past week has not started working.

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, native healer and singer.
- b. A permanent worker, 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.

Question 23a: Total Workdays...days

Workdays are the days when someone does a working activity minimum 1 (one) hour continuously during the past week.

Question 23b: Total of Working Hours from the Entire Work Everyday During the Past Week

Write down the total working hours every day during the past week in the boxes based on the appropriate working days and then fill in the total working hours during a the past week in the provided boxes. Also fill in the total working days during the past week in the box above it.

Working hours are the time period (in hours) used for working.

Information:

- a. For an employee who usually has a fixed working time, the calculation of working hours should be subtracted with the official break time. The time needed for going to and from the office, to the store, to a friend house etc is not considered as working hours.
- b. The working hours of a vendor is calculated starting from the time they leave their home for work up to the time they are back home, subtracted with the hours that are not considered as working hours such as a visit to families/friends etc. The estimation of working time for vendors covers the activities of purchasing basic materials to the market, cooking, preparation of food merchandise, selling the merchandise and arranging the merchandise utensils.

Total working hours is the length of time (in 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. If the respondent is temporarily not working fill in the number 00.

How to ask:

Those that work in irregular hours should be asked each day how many hours did they work beginning from the previous day, 2 days ago until 7 days ago. Then total the working hours from day 1 till day 7.

Example :

23 a. Total working days :6..... days								6
b. Total working hours of the whole work every day during a week ago								
Day number								4 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total	
-	7.5	7.5	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.5	45.5 hours	

Total working days = 6

Total working hours = 45.5 hours rounded to 46

The maximum total working hours filled in the box is 98 hours. If the total working hours exceed 98 hours, write down the actual number in the total column but in the provided boxes fill in 98. Fill in the total working hours per day with 1 (one) number behind the comma (per 10 hours).

Question 24: Type of Work/Occupation of the Main Work during the Past Week

Write down comprehensively the type of main work to ease processing especially when the editor is assigning the code to the boxes. Use only the terms in the Indonesian Language (Bahasa Indonesia). Do not use local dialect.

Type of Work is the type of work that is conducted by someone or delegated to someone.

Main work is work which consumes most of the time referring to the time of survey a week ago (currently) and not usually done. For respondents that are temporarily not working the working hours during the past week is not available (zero), the main work reported is work that is usually done.

Example :

An administrative staff in a General Junior High School is on leave for a week. During leave he works as a motor-cycle rider who gives rides to people in a certain area and receives payment (ojek sepeda motor=motor cycle taxi) so the main work is reported as a motor cycle taxi (ojek sepeda motor).

The type of work of someone is the type of work that is being conducted by him/her or which is assigned to such as:

1. Plowing a rice field
2. Director of "Yanto" Plywood Company "
3. Mathematics teacher at 01 State Secondary School
4. Administrative officer at Nusa Dharma Elementary School
5. Shopkeeper in Gramedia bookshop
6. A spinning machine operator in "Yanto" spinning factory.
7. A person who helps bring the shopping at the "Ampera" market

Question 25: Work Sector/Main Work during the Past Week

Circle one of the appropriate codes and move into the provided box.

Work sector is undertaking activities of an occupation/ establishment/an institution where a person works.

Code 1: The sector of 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, which includes hunting/catching wild animals with traps and breeding animals such as, snakes, crocodiles 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 fish ponds, pest control, fertilizing also the implementation of the watering system for fishponds.

Code 2: 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, mining and quarrying of salt, mineral mining, chemical materials and fertilizer materials also the mining of gypsum, asphalt and limestone.

Code 3: The sector of 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 more higher value.

Code 4: The sector of electricity, gas and water

- a. Electricity is an activity of electric generation and distribution is 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.

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

Code 6: The sector of 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.

Code 7: The sector of transportation, storage and communication

- a. Transportation is undertaking of the transportation of commodities or people by land, sea, river, lake and canal also air transport, packaging and expedition, agency/travel bureau, business rental of land/water/air transportation including the operator.
- b. Storage is the undertaking of storage of commodities in a warehouse with it's facilities, also the storage of commodities in a cold storage and a warehouse for commodities in a certain area.
- c. Communication is the undertaking of communication services for the public through postal, telephone, telegram/telex or a pager device.

Code 8: The sector of finance, insurance, including undertaking the rental of buildings, land and establishment services.

- a. Financial institution is the undertaking of the banking business organized by the government/private such as commercial banks, savings banks, credit banks also banks that offer services transferring reserve funds with stock, bonds (deposits, check, giro, etc). Including the business of mortgage, stock exchange, other financial services such as moneychanger, lender and thrifts.
- b. Insurance is the undertaking of insurance such as life insurance, services, accidents, health, commodities/ownership goods including insurance services, insurance agencies, insurance consultant and pension funds.

- c. Lease/sell & purchase land, building, and establishment services are undertaking lease/sell & purchase immovable. Real estate agency, broker and manager who organizes the rent, transportation rental business on land/water/air without the operator, 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. The rental of machinery/agriculture instruments and construction including the operator is categorized in the agriculture and building sector.

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

Code 0: Others sector is undertaking of an individual, institution not included in one of the sectors mentioned above (Code 1 till 9) or is not clearly defined, such as scavengers.

Information

- a. *Lapak* (scavenger coordinator) is considered working in the trade sector
- b. Individual moneychanger at the bus terminal, example a Rp.1,000,- note is exchanged for 9 Rp.100,- notes is considered working in other sector.
- c. A civil domestic help that is seconded to a business corporation, example to a Bank falls in the banking sector. A civil domestic help of the BPKP seconded to a state plantation falls into the agricultural sector, if seconded to oil drilling then the mining sector and so forth.
- d. Field work practice (PKL=praktek kerja lapangan) is not considered as working

Question 26 : Status of Main Work During A Week Ago

Circle the appropriate code based on the respondent's answer.

The working status is the position of someone in a job.

Code 1 : Self 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

Code 2 : Helped by family workers/non permanent workers is working at own risk and using family 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 and or helped by other people who receive non permanent wages
2. Vendors helped by household members or people who are given wages when helping only.

3. A farmer who works on his land helped by their household members. Although when harvesting is shared, the harvester is not considered as a permanent worker and the farmer is categorized as working with the help of family workers/non permanent workers.

Note :

Work status of a person working on a piece rate basis is considered an undertaking if has direct contact with the factory/establishment and considered as a worker provided his or her employers in the confectionery business.

Code 3 : 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

Code 4: Worker/employee/paid worker is employed by someone else or an institution/state institution/office/establishment with receiving salary/wages in cash or in-cash. A farm worker although has no employer, is considered as a worker, a freelance worker that has no employer is categorized as a worker/employee.

Code 5: Unpaid worker is someone that works helping others and does not receive salary/wages, in cash or in-goods.

Code 6:

Code 7: Family Workers/unpaid workers are workers that work and do not receive salary/wages in cash or in goods.

Family workers consists 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.

Question 27: If Question 26 is coded 1, 2 and 3, the distance to Working Place

If working (D.26 is coded 1,2 and 3), ask the distance from home to working place. If head of the household works in city A and returns to his wife in city B less than every 6 months, although head of the household is recorded as lives in city B, but the distance to his working place is calculated from the residence in city A to the working place. For remote vendors the distance to his working place is 98 km. A journey more than 97 km is written 97.

Question 28 : Are You Currently Looking For a Job ?

Looking for a Job is an activity for those that are trying to obtain a job. Circle the Code 1 if the answer is “yes” and Code 2 if the answer is “no”.

Those that are classified as looking for a job is:

- a. Those that works or is looking for a job, but due to a certain matter is trying to find another job.
- b. Those that are unemployed but will be recruited back, but is looking for another job
- c. Those that has never worked and is trying to obtain a job
- d. Those that has once worked then due to certain matters quitted or was fired and is trying to find a job

Information :

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.

Question 29: Did You Listen To A Radio Program During A Week Ago ?

Circle the appropriate code and write down in the provided boxes.

Listening to the radio is paying attention or providing times listening to a radio program and is able to understand or enjoy it.

Information :

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 own radio or from a neighbor/someone else.

Question 30: Did you Watch a Television Program During A Week Ago?

Circle the appropriate code and write in the provided boxes.

Watching a TV Program is paying attention or providing time to watch a TV program and is able to understand or enjoy it.

Information :

Watching a recorded TV program from videotape is not categorized as watching a TV program.

Question 32: Did you Read a Newspaper/Magazine During a Week Ago ?

Circle the appropriate code and write in the provided boxes.

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. That, who read 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.

I 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 characteristics on family planning of women aged 10 – 49 years old with the married status.

**Question 32 – 34 is asked only if the contents in Block IV
Column 4 = 2 (female), Column 5 \geq 10 years, and Column 6 = 2, 3 or 4
(married, divorced or widowed)**

Question 32 : Age when First Married

Fill in the age of the respondent when was first married in the dotted line and write in the provided boxes.

Information :

Those who are pregnant but not married is categorized as divorced (Block IV Column 6 = 3), Question 32 is filled in with the age when enumerated minus the age of pregnancy. If has given birth, Question 32 is filled in by calculating the age when gave birth to first child minus 9 months.

Question 33a : Number of Children Born Alive

Fill in the total number of children born alive in each appropriate column (male or female), and fill in the number in the provided boxes.

Children Born Alive are children that when born shows signs of life, although only a short period, such as heartbeat, breathing, and crying. A child when born that do not show these signs of life is named **still birth**.

Information :

To avoid missing the number of children born, first ask the number of biological children that are living in the household and not living in the household, also the number of deceased children so the number of biological children born alive is not forgotten.

Question 33 b: Number of Children that are Still Alive

Fill in the number of children that are still alive in the appropriate column and write down the number inside the provided boxes. To avoid mistakes, ask and write down first the total number of children that lives in the household and outside the household. For children that are living outside the household but has no information is considered as alive.

Question 33 c : Number of Deceased Children

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

Note :

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 Question 33a) boys and girls that were born alive and.....(read contents in Question 33c) that are deceased, am I correct Mam ?” If there are mistakes repeat the question and correct the wrong numbers.

Question 32 and 33 should be filled in, and the enumerator has to check first before submitting to the supervisor. These Questions are frequently not filled in and wrong and is difficult to process.

**If there are no children born alive, is still alive or
has died, the boxes has to be filled in with 00**

**Question 34 – 36 is asked if the contents in Block IV Column 4 = 2 is female,
Column 5 aged 10 – 49 years old, Column 6 = 2 is married;
this question has to be asked straight to the women involved**

Question 34: Have you Ever Used A Family Planning device/method?

Circle code 1 if the respondent has used a Family Planning device/method, code 2 if No. Ask if the respondent (or spouse) has used a device or FP method. A woman with a womb that has been taken because of health matters is not considered as a contraception method (not tubectomy).

Question 35: Are you 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 then write it into the provided box.

Question 36: What Family Planning Device/Method is Currently Used?

Circle the code of Family Planning device/method currently being used based on the respondent's answer, then fill in the provided box. If using more than 1 type of Family Planning device/method, write down what was recently used. Generally the referral time for various types of devices/FP methods being used are 30 days.

Code 1 : Female Sterilization/Tubectomy is an operation conducted with women to prevent pregnancy, by tying up the fallopian tubes. Stress that the operation is aimed that women can no longer give birth to a child. An operation such as lifting up the uterus or ovaries is conducted because of other reasons, not to prevent women to be pregnant. Sterilization here is only an operation that aims so a woman can no longer give birth to a child.

Code 2 : Male Sterilization/Vasectomy is a minor operation conducted to men to prevent pregnancy of their spouse.

Code 3 : Intra Uterus Device is a device made from fine plastic/copper, small sized, coil shaped, T, fan etc and is inserted in the uterus to prevent pregnancy. This device is to prevent pregnancy for a long period.

Code 4: Family Planning Injections is one of a way of preventing pregnancy by injecting a certain fluid inside the body, example every 1, 3 or 6 months (also called depo provera injection).

Information:

The effectiveness of injections is 1, 3 or 6 months. A person that has been injected is said to use FP device as long as the effective period has not expired. If the injection has expired and the respondent has not been injected again it is considered as not using a Family Planning Device. So the respondent who is categorized as using the injection method are those who are injected in a period of 1, 3 or 6 months prior to the date of enumeration.

Code 5 : Family Planning Pills are pills that are taken to prevent pregnancy. These pills have to be taken regularly every day. A person is said using FP pills if since their last menstruation takes FP pills every day. 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.

Code 6 : Condom is a device made from rubber in a shape of a balloon, usually worn by men while intercourse to prevent their wife/partner from being pregnant. The referral period of the usage of condom is the last time of an intercourse was conducted 30 days before the interview. A person is said using condoms if since the last menstruation of their spouse always uses contraception when intercourse, including the last time they had intercourse.

Code 7 : Norplant/Implant are small metal sticks inserted below the skin of the inner upper arm to prevent pregnancy. A person is said using Norplant/Implant if it was inserted less than 5 years before enumeration. Included as an injection under the skin (implants).

Code 8 : Others, such as:

Intravag Tissue is Family Planning Tissue that is inserted into the vagina before having intercourse. The referral period of this method is the last time had intercourse in 30 days before the interview.

Abortion is abortion of a pregnancy by suction or other methods. Abortion is not categorized as a Family Planning device/method. A different term known is MR (Menstrual Regulation)

Code 9 : Traditional Methods such as :

- a. Calendar system is based on not having intercourse on certain days which is the fertile period in a monthly cycle, a women can prevent to be pregnant. This method is not similar to Abstinence, which is not having intercourse for several months without considering the monthly cycle of a woman in order not to be pregnant. To convince that the respondent really understands, stress that this method is to “avoid intercourse during the fertile period”. If a woman does not want to have intercourse on certain days in a month, this is not considered as using the calendar system. She has to have no intercourse in order not to be pregnant. A person is categorized as using this method if they use it in the last 30 days before the interview. A person is said to use the calendar system if they are sure that since the last menstruation they only had intercourse during the infertile period.
- b. Withdrawal: The male to prevent sperm entering the female uterus by withdrawing their penis before ejaculation (climax) does withdrawal. The referral period is the last intercourse in 30 days.
- c. Other traditional methods such as abstinence, traditional herbs (jamu) or massage.

Confirmation

During interviewing, the usage of devices/FP methods should be asked one by one carefully because each Family Planning device/method has an expiry date and the effectiveness of using each of them are different.

J. Block VIII : Housing, Housing Facilities and Settlement

This block consists of 9 Questions it is aimed to understand the quality and facility of housing. 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.

Question 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 (in square meters).

Floor Dimension is the dimension of the floor, which 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-storey buildings the dimension of the floor is the total dimension of all storeys lived in.

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.

Question 2: Type of Walls

Circle one of the code types of wall that is the widest from the physical building where the respondent's household is located, then write in 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).

Question 3: Type of Roof

Circle one of the code types of roof from the physical building where the respondent's household is located then write it 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.

Question 4: Type of Floor

Circle the appropriate code type of floor of the building where the household respondent is living in then write in the provided box. A floor covered with Vinyl still considered as a type of floor.

Question 5: Source of Lighting

Circle the appropriate answer code of the main source of lighting used by the household respondent then write it in the provided box. If the respondent uses more than one resource of lighting, choose the resource with the highest value (smallest code).

Information:

Non Government Electricity Company is the lighting resource organized by another party besides the PLN (Perusahaan Listrik Negara = State Electricity Company) including those that use the source of lighting from battery, generator and solar energy generator (not organized by PLN). Lighting source using kerosene such as pumped lantern (including gaslight) is categorized as code 3, other kerosene lights are coded 4, candle are coded 5.

Question 6 a: Source of Drinking Water

Circle the appropriate answer code and write in the provided box. Ask the respondent their main source of drinking water used by the household. Please remember that the question is the source. If the household respondent obtains water from a water spring that is distributed to their house, the water source is water spring. If the respondent uses water that comes from several water resources, choose the water resource with the water volume mostly used by the household.

Tap water is water produced through purification and sanitation process before distributed to the consumer through an installation in a form of tap 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. Household that drinks tap water by purchasing it from a water vendor or from neighbors is considered as having tap water resource.
2. Household that drinks mineral water such as: Aqua, Moya, 2 Tang and VIT are considered as has tap water resource.
3. Household that drinks water from a spring or stored rain water which is distributed to houses using hard plastic pipes/water pipes, the drinking water resource is still considered as spring water or rain water.
4. Household that uses rainwater in the rainy season and purchase water in the dry season, the source of drinking water depends on the type mostly used when enumerated.

Pump water is ground water obtained by using hand pumps, electric pumps or windmills, including artesian wells (wells drilled to the ground).

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 protected well (coded 3) 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.

Information:

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

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

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 (code 5) if the spring water is protected from waste water (water used after bathing, washing, etc).

Warning:

Be careful in defining the household water resource because in several areas there are water distributed from rivers or springs from mountains to their houses using bamboo or hard plastic pipes. In this matter the resource of drinking water is river water or springs not taps.

River water is water obtained from a river

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

Question 6 b: Distance to the Closest Septic Tank (is asked if Question 6a is coded 2 till 6)

Ask the distance of pump/well/spring to the closest septic tank of livestock disposal, human disposal, water waste including factory waste, in the household area itself or its neighbor. Circle the appropriate code and move it to the provided box.

Question 7: How to Obtain Drinking Water

Circle the appropriate answer code then move it to the provided box. Purchasing drinking water is paying for the price of water also the price for paying (including subscribe water tap) the person that helped the household respondent to obtain the drinking water.

Question 8: Drinking Water Facilities

Fill in one of the codes 1 – 4 in the provided box.

Drinking water facilities are drinking water installations organized by the Drinking Water Company (PAM/PDAM) or non-drinking water companies including dig well and pump well. Installations organized by non-drinking water companies may use the same or different method for purification such as the distribution of water from water springs to houses using pipes or bamboo.

Information:

1. Water from rivers, lakes and rainwater is considered as not having facilities, except if the purification process is conducted by a business unit or households that uses a purification machine.
2. The purification process of water from rivers, lakes and rainwater or for private needs is not considered as having facilities.
3. Household that purchases water is considered as not having facilities.

Code 1: Private, if one household uses the drinking water facility only

Code 2: Shared, if the drinking water facility is used together with several other households

Code 3: Public, if every household may use the drinking water facility

Code 4: None, if the household does not own certain drinking water facilities example having to fetch water straight from rivers or from rain water.

Question 9 a: Toilet Facilities

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

The toilet facilities access for members of a household is classified Private (Code 1) Sharing (Code 2) Public (Code 3) and Others (Code 4). Included in others are if does not own a facility such as in a field, at the beach, railroad tracks, etc.

Question 9 b: Type of Toilet

Circle the appropriate answer code, then move it to the provided box. Type of toilet is the sitting/squatting unit used for the toilet.

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

Picture 1: Swan Neck Latrine



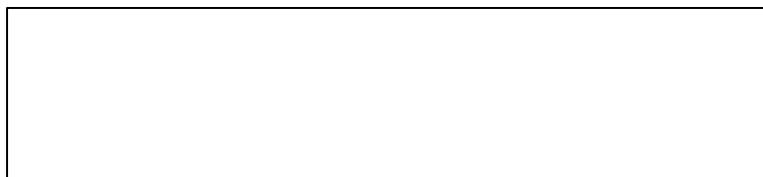
- b. **Throne (Plengsengan)** is a latrine where underneath the sitting/squatting unit the passageway is even and sloped directed to the disposal area.

Picture 2: Throne toilet



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

Picture 3 : Dry Latrine



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

Question 9 c: Final Disposal Place

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

- a. Tank is the final disposal place that is usually a container made out of bricks or concrete with or without an absorption container. In several types of toilets available in public places such as at the park, the container usually is a cylinder made of iron or wood. This container can be released and moved to the disposal place. In this case the final disposal place of this toilet is considered as a tank.
- b. Pond/rice field if the final disposal is in a pond or rice field.
- c. River/lake/sea if the final disposal is in a river, lake or the sea.
- d. Hole if the final disposal is in a hole in the ground without any boundaries/wall (does not absorb water)
- e. Sea shore/open field/yard if the final disposal is at a seashore or in an open field including a yard.
- f. Others are places not mentioned above such as railway tracks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sub block A: Expenditures for Food during the Past Week

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

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

Question 1 – 15:

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

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

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

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

Question 17: Housing and Household Facilities

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

Question 18: Various Commodities and Services

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

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

Question 20: Health Expenditures

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

Question 21: Clothing, Shoes and Head Coverings

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

Question 22: Durable Commodities

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

Information:

- a. Commodities (example vehicle, TV) that was purchased and received although is not paid yet, the value is still included in the appropriate expenditure detail
- b. Gifts from other person that are used as household needs are written as household expenses, the prices are adjusted with the price when the commodity was purchased.

Question 23: Tax and Insurance

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

Question 24: Party and Ritual Needs

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

Question 25: Number of Non-Food

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

Question 26: Average Monthly Expenditures for Food

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

Question 27: Average Monthly Expenditures for Non-Food

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

Question 28: Average Monthly Household Expenditures

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

Question 29: Main Source of Household Income

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

- 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

Note:

1. Expenditures not included in Block IX VSEN97.K List are:
 - Sending money for non household members : for a child that does not live in the household (another city, for parents or relatives)
 - Donating money/goods for weddings, birthdays, circumcision etc.
 - Savings, paying for arisan (regular social gathering whose members contribute to and take turns at winning an aggregate sum of money) or paying debts
 - Expenditures for food consumption at a party or circumcision (besides food consumed by the household members)
 - Expenditures for capital goods/investment for purchasing a house, major house renovations, purchasing a motor cycle for an *ojek* (motor cycle taxi)
 - Expenditures for insurance premiums that acts as savings such as life insurance, scholarship insurance etc
 - Other transferred expenditures such as charity, celebration of independence day donation, charity for orphans
2. Please be careful when determining the consumption value that is paid by credit. If the goods consumed are paid by credit the consumption value has to be filled in with the primary price of the goods (not including interest). If the primary price is not known, the consumption value filled in is the total of installments of the goods until it is fully paid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note:

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

Question 2. Have you ever received IDT funding?

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

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

Question 3. Value and Source of Received Funds

Fill in the column "Funding Value" the value of funding is based on the year when it was received. Fill in also the column "Source" of the funding. Fill in Code 1 if the aid is directly from IDT funding (usually through Bank Rakyat Indonesia), Code 2 is roll over and Code 4 if the respondent does not know the source.

Note:

The source of funds could be from more than one source so the Codes should be totaled (Codes 1 – 7).

Example:

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

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

Note:

1. The Pokmas members may receive the IDT funds in the form of goods (example livestock, production tools or business instruments), and each Pokmas member usually understands the value of the goods. If the respondent does not know the value, ask head of the Pokmas or the local officials that organize the IDT.
2. If a household receives the IDT funds more than once in a year, total the value of received aid.
3. If a household has recently received the IDT funds (in early 1997) the funds are considered as received (recorded) in 1996.

M. Block XI. Information on Raising Livestock/Poultry

This block is aimed to ascertain the population of livestock/poultry owned by the household on January 1st 1997. Livestock covers 7 types which are : milking cow, cow, buffalo, horse, goat, sheep and pig

whereas the poultry covers 4 types such as purebred chicken, laying pullet, broiler chicken and manila duck.

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

How to fill in Block XI :

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

Ask the respondent if during January 1st to December 31st 1996 has ever raised livestock/poultry. If the household during that period raises livestock/poultry please ask if they still raised livestock/poultry on January 1st 1997.

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

Circle Code 2 (Yes, does not raise anymore) if the household raised livestock/poultry during January 1 till December 31, 1996, but no longer raises anymore on January 1997. Circle Code 3 (no) if the household has never raised livestock/poultry during January 1 till December 31, 1996.

Move the circled codes into the box.

A Household is considered as raising livestock/poultry if one or more members of the household during the period January 1st to December 31st 1996 and or on January 1, 1997, disregarding the underlying motive of raising or origin of livestock/ poultry and the age of livestock/poultry.

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

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

**A PERSON WHO SELLS LIVESTOCK/POULTRY
IS NOT CONSIDERED AS
A HOUSEHOLD THAT RAISES LIVESTOCK/POULTRY**

Question 2a: Number of Livestock

If Question 1 is coded 1 and till January 1, 1997 the household still raise livestock, fill in the number of male livestock in Column 2, female in column 3 and the number of livestock in Column 4. Then fill in the number of birth (natural addition) of livestock during the period of January 1 till December 31, 1996 in Column 5, and the number of deaths in Column 6.

Column 4 = Column 2 + Column 3

If Question 1 is coded 2, household has raised livestock, but no longer raises again on January 1, 1997, fill in the number of birth (natural addition) in Column 5. Also put the number of deaths of livestock in Column 6 that happened during the period January 1 till December 31, 1996.

Question 2b: Number of Poultry on January 1, 1997

If Question 1 is coded 1 and till January 1, 1997 the household still raise poultry, fill in the number of poultry directly into the box.

ATTACHMENTS

PROCEDURES ON FILLING THE TABLES OF AGE CONVERSION

1. Calculation on Age of Respondent from Date of Birth

In *Susenas* 1997, the age of respondent is written in years (based on the Roman Calendar) and rounded down or “year based on the last birthday”. Example: if the respondent’s age is 7 years 10 months, it is written as 7 years, if less than one year it is written 0 year.

If the respondent knows exactly the year of birth in the Roman Calendar, to ease the officer on the respondent’s age calculation a “List to help determining the age of respondent” is included in List I of this book.

List I consists of 3 columns :

- First the column of age in years
- Second the birth date on January 1st until the date of enumeration
- Third the birth date one day after the date of enumeration till December 31st

In each line of those list, is written the age of respondent in Column 1 who is born on the year filled in Column 2 or Column 3.

Example on the Usage of List I

Zulfikar lives with his wife Fatimah and their son Umar, Zulfikar knows exactly his age is 38 years old because he recently had his birthday, his wife was born on August 17th 1962, Umar was born January 5th 1985. The official visited to his house on January 8th 1997.

The usage of the list may help to elaborate this following diagram:

Jan 8th 1997
(date of visit):

: I	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
: I	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
I	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	I Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	I								I			
Umar born								Fatimah born				
(Jan 5 th 1985)								(August 17 1962)				

Mrs. Fatimah who was born on August 17th 1962, the point of birthday on the diagram is located on the right side of the visit line. So in order to determine her age Column 3 is effective. In the line of 1962 in Column 1 is written the number 34 that is the age of Fatimah. Umar who was born on January 5th, 1985 his point of birthday is located on the left side of the visit line, so Column 2 is effective. When examined the line of 1985, Column 1 is written the number 12 Umar’s age is 12 years old.

This table covers the date of birth until the age of 102 years for those who were born starting in the year of 1896. But since there are only 2 boxes provided, those who are aged more than 97 has to be written 97 years only.

2. Age of Respondent whose Date of Birth is Written in the Islamic and Local Calendar

Respondents whose date of birth is written in the local calendar (Java, Sundanese) and Islamic calendar, two more lists as a guide to convert it to the Roman Calendar are as follows:

1. List I : 'Islamic Calendar Converted to Roman Calendar without date, 1930-1981' and
2. List II : 'Islamic Calendar Converted to Roman Calendar with date, 1982-1996'

These tables are in order and also has the same usage but is used in a different time frame.

(1) if the respondent was born before the year 1402H (1348H till 1401H), List II is used, and (2) if the respondent was born in the year 1402H or after that year (1402H till 1418H), List II is used.

The Islamic calendar and the Local (only Java and Sundanese) are the same, except the names of the months, such in this following table :

Name of Month in the Islamic Calendar and the *Alias* in the Local Calendar

Month	Islamic	Javanese	Sundanese
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Muharram	Suro	Sura
2.	Syafar	Sapar	Sapar
3.	Rabiul awal	Mulud	Mulud
4.	Rabiul akhir	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud
5.	Jumadil awal	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal
6.	Jumadil akhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir
7.	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab
8.	Sya'ban	Ruwah	Rewah
9.	Ramadhan	Pasa	Puasa
10.	Syawal	Sawal	Sawal
11.	Zulkaidah	Selo	Hapit
12.	Zulhijah	Besar	Rayagung

Each page of List II, the Islamic Calendar Conversion to Roman Calendar without date consists of 4 columns, Column 1 together with Column 2 and Column 3 together with Column 4; Column 1 and 2 consists of the Roman year and Column 3 and 4 contains the equivalent Islamic year. The reach of List II is from January 1930 (Roman) or Sya'ban 1348 (Hijriah) till December 1981 (Roman) or Rabiul Awal (1402H). If the month and year of the respondent's birth in the Islamic year is known, by observing the List II the month and year of the Roman calendar is also known.

The List III consists of 6 columns which is 1). Roman month, 2) Roman date and month which is in the same line of the Islamic month 3) name of Islamic month in Javanese 4) name of Islamic month in Sundanese 5) Islamic name of month 6) Islamic year. The days of the Roman calendar which is in the Islamic month are in the list, so each date in the Islamic calendar can be found in the Roman calendar, and vice versa, with the guide of List III. The Javanese and Sundanese calendar system is exactly the same as the Islamic, only several name of months are different so to convert the date of the Islamic calendar to the Local calendar just check the names.

Example on the age calculation from the Islamic and Local Calendar

Chotib, his wife and three children are respondents for the Susenas 1997. Chotib was born on the month of Syafal the year of 1376H, his wife was born on Syawal 1384H. His first child was born on Bakdamuklud 27th, 1407H, second child Ruwah 8th, 1410H and his last child September 12th, 1992. The household of Chotib was enumerated on Januari 7th, 1997. To determine the age of Chotib's household members, all three lists of the age conversion is needed.

To calculate the age of the respondents, the head of the household (Chotib) who was born on the month of Syafal 1376H, firstly the Islamic year is converted into the Roman year with the guide of List II. The month of Syafal 1376H is exactly the month of May 1957; with the guide from List I (Guide List), in the line where Column 3 shows the year of 1957, Column I is 39, so Chotib is 39 years old.

The wife was born on Syawal 1384H. The List II shows that the month is February 5th 1965; from List I in the line where Column 3 is written 1965 and Column I is 31, so the wife is 31 years old.

The first child was born on Bakdamulud, 27th, 1407H, meaning that after 1402H List III is needed. The year 1407H includes 2 Roman years which is 1986 and 1987. The month Bakdamulud 1407H which is in the year 1986 is the date of 3rd-31st month of December, which means that December 3rd is the 1st of Bakdamulud 1407H. So, the date of Bakdamulud 27th is December 29th 1986 which means the date after enumeration; and uses List I which shows that 1986 in Column 3 has a number 10 from Column 1. The calculation is Chotib's first child is 10 years old.

Chotib's second child was born on Ruwah 8th, 1410H which is the year between 1989-1990. The month Ruwah 1410H is on February 27-28th and March 1st-27th 1990. The date February 27th, 1990 is Ruwah 1st, 1410H so the date of Ruwah 8th is on March 6th 1990 that means after the date of enumeration. Using List I, in the line of column 3 the year is 1990, Column 1 is 6; so Chotib's second child is 6 years old.

The age of the third child can use the List I only because the date of September 12th, 1992 in Column 3, is the same the line with number 3 in Column 1 the age of Chotib's last child is 4 years old.

DAFTAR I. PENOLONG UNTUK MENENTUKAN UMUR RESPONDEN

Umur (Tahun)	Tanggal 1 Januari s.d. tanggal pencacahan	Kelahiran satu hari setelah tanggal pencacahan s.d. 31 Desember	Umur (Tahun)	Tanggal 1 Januari s.d. tanggal pencacahan	Kelahiran satu hari setelah tanggal pencacahan s.d. 31 Desember
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
0	1997	1996	26	1971	1970
1	1996	1995	27	1970	1969
2	1995	1994	28	1969	1968
3	1994	1993	29	1968	1967
4	1993	1992	30	1967	1966
5	1992	1991	31	1966	1965
6	1991	1990	32	1965	1964
7	1990	1989	33	1964	1963
8	1989	1988	34	1963	1962
9	1988	1987	35	1962	1961
10	1987	1986	36	1961	1960
11	1986	1985	37	1960	1959
12	1985	1984	38	1959	1958
13	1984	1983	39	1958	1957
14	1983	1982	40	1957	1956
15	1982	1981	41	1956	1955
16	1981	1980	42	1955	1954
17	1980	1979	43	1954	1953
18	1979	1978	44	1953	1952
19	1978	1977	45	1952	1951
20	1977	1976	46	1951	1950
21	1976	1975	47	1950	1949
22	1975	1974	48	1949	1948
23	1974	1973	49	1948	1947
24	1973	1972	50	1947	1946
25	1972	1971	51	1946	1945

Umur (Tahun)	Tanggal 1 Januari s.d. tanggal pencacahan	Kelahiran satu hari setelah tanggal pencacahan s.d. 31 Desember	Umur (Tahun)	Tanggal 1 Januari s.d. tanggal pencacahan	Kelahiran satu hari setelah tanggal pencacahan s.d. 31 Desember
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
52	1945	1944	77	1920	1919
53	1944	1943	78	1919	1918
54	1943	1942	79	1918	1917
55	1942	1941	80	1917	1916
56	1941	1940	81	1916	1915
57	1940	1939	82	1915	1914
58	1939	1938	83	1914	1913
59	1938	1937	84	1913	1912
60	1937	1936	85	1912	1911
61	1936	1935	86	1911	1910
62	1935	1934	87	1910	1909
63	1934	1933	88	1909	1908
64	1933	1932	89	1908	1907
65	1932	1931	90	1907	1906
66	1931	1930	91	1906	1905
67	1930	1929	92	1905	1904
68	1929	1928	93	1904	1903
69	1928	1927	94	1903	1902
70	1927	1926	95	1902	1901
71	1926	1925	96	1901	1900
72	1925	1924	97	1900	1899
73	1924	1923	98	1899	1898
74	1923	1922	99	1898	1897
75	1922	1921	100	1897	1896
76	1921	1920	101	1896	1895

**DAFTAR II. KONVERSI KALENDER ISLAM KE KALENDER MASEHI
TANPA TANGGAL, 1930-1981**

1930	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1348	Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah 1349 Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab	1934	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1352	Ramadhan Syawal/Zulkaidah Zulkaidah/Zulhijah 1353 Zulhijah/Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan
1931	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1350	Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah Muharram Syafar R.Awal/R.Akhir R.Akhir/J.Awal J.Awal/J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban	1935	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1354	Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan
1932	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1351	Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban	1936	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1355	Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan
1933	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1352	Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban	1937	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1356	Syawal/Zulkaidah Zulkaidah/Zulhijah Zulhijah/Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal

1938	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1356	Zulkaidah Zulhijah	1942	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1360	Zulhijah 1361 Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir/Rajab Rajab/Sya'ban Sya'ban/Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah
		1357	Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal				
1939	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1358	Zulkaidah Zulhijah Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir/Rajab Rajab/Sya'ban Sya'ban/Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah	1943	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1362	Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah
1940	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1359	Zulhijah Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah	1944	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1363	Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah
1941	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1360	Zulhijah Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah	1945	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1364	Muharram Syafar R.Awal/R.Akhir R.Akhir/J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah 1365 Muharram

1946	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1365	Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah	1950	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1369	R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah/Zulhijah
		1366	Muharram			1370	Zulhijah/Muharram Muharram/Syafar R.Awal
1947	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember		Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah	1951	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember		R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah
		1367	Muharram			1371	Muharram Syafar R.Awal
1948	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember		Syafar R.Awal/R.Akhir R.Akhir/J.Awal J.Awal/J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah	1952	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember		R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah
		1368	Muharram Syafar			1372	Muharram Syafar R.Awal
1949	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember		R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah	1953	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember		R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab/Sya'ban Sya'ban/Ramadhan Ramadhan/Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah
		1369	Muharram Syafar			1373	Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir

1954	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1373	J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah	1958	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1377	J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah
		1374	Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir			1378	Muharram Syafar R.Awal/R.Akhir R.Akhir/J.Awal J.Awal/J.Akhir
1955	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember		J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah	1959	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember		Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah
		1375	Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir/J.Awal			1379	Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir
1956	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember		J.Awal/J.Akhir J.Akhir/Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah	1960	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember		Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah
		1376	Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal			1380	Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir
1957	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember		J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah	1961	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember		Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah
		1377	Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal			1381	Zulhijah/Muharram Muharram/Syafar Syafar/R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab

1962	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1381	Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah 1382 Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab	1966	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1385	Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah 1386 Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban
1963	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1383	Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah 1383 Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab	1967	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1387	Ramadhan Syawal/Zulkaidah Zulkaidah/Zulhijah 1387 Zulhijah/Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan
1964	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1384	Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah 1384 Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir/Rajab Rajab/Sya'ban	1968	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1388	Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah 1388 Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan
1965	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1385	Sya'ban/Ramadhan Ramadhan/Syawal Syawal/Zulkaidah Zulhijah 1385 Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban	1969	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1389	Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah 1389 Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan

1970	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1389	Syawal/Zulkaidah Zulkaidah/Zulhijah	1974	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1393	Zulhijah
		1390	Zulhijah/Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal			1394	Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah
1971	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember		Zulkaidah Zulhijah	1975	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1395	Zulhijah Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir/Rajab Rajab/Sya'ban Sya'ban/Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah Zulhijah
		1391	Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal				
1972	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember		Zulkaidah Zulhijah	1976	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1396	Muharram/Syafar Syafar R.Awal/R/Akhir R.Akhir/J.Awal J.Awal/J.Akhir J.Akhir/Rajab Rajab/Sya'ban Sya'ban/Ramadhan Ramadhan/Syawal Syawal/Zulkaidah Zulkaidah/Zulhijah Zulhijah/Muharram
		1392	Muharram Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir/Rajab Rajab/Sya'ban Sya'ban/Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah				
1973	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember		Zulhijah Muharram	1977	Januari Pebruari Maret April Mei Juni Juli Agustus September Oktober Nopember Desember	1397	Muharram/Syafar Syafar/R.Awal R.Awal/R/Akhir R.Akhir/J.Awal J.Awal/J.Akhir J.Akhir/Rajab Rajab/Sya'ban Sya'ban/Ramadhan Ramadhan/Syawal Syawal/Zulkaidah Zulkaidah/Zulhijah Zulhijah/Muharram
		1393	Syafar R.Awal R.Akhir J.Awal J.Akhir Rajab Sya'ban Ramadhan Syawal Zulkaidah				

1978	Januari	1398	Muharram/Syafar	1980	Januari	1400	Syafar/R.Awal
	Pebruari		Syafar/R.Awal		Pebruari		R.Awal/R.Akhir
	Maret		R.Awal/R.Akhir		Maret		R.Akhir/J.Awal
	April		R.Akhir/J.Awal		April		R.Awal/J.Akhir
	Mei		J.Awal/J.Akhir		Mei		J.Akhir/Rajab
	Juni		J.Akhir/Rajab		Juni		Rajab/Sya'ban
	Juli		Rajab/Sya'ban		Juli		Sya'ban/Ramadhan
	Agustus		Sya'ban/Ramadhan		Agustus		Ramadhan/Syawal
	September		Ramadhan/Syawal		September		Syawal/Zulkaidah
	Oktober		Syawal/Zulkaidah		Oktober		Zulkaidah/Zulhijah
	Nopember		Zulkaidah/Zulhijah		Nopember	1401	Zulhijah/Muharram
	Desember	1399	Zulhijah/Muharram		Desember		Muharram/Syafar
1979	Januari		Syafar/R.Awal	1981	Januari		Syafar/R.Awal
	Pebruari		R.Awal/R.Akhir		Pebruari		R.Awal/R.Akhir
	Maret		R.Akhir/J.Awal		Maret		R.Akhir/J.Awal
	April		J.Awal/J.Akhir		April		J.Awal/J.Akhir
	Mei		J.Akhir/Rajab		Mei		J.Akhir/Rajab
	Juni		Rajab/Sya'ban		Juni		Rajab/Sya'ban
	Juli		Sya'ban/Ramadhan		Juli		Sya'ban/Ramadhan
	Agustus		Ramadhan/Syawal		Agustus		Ramadhan/Syawal
	September		Syawal/Zulkaidah		September		Zulkaidah
	Oktober		Zulkaidah/Zulhijah		Oktober	1402	Zulhijah/Muharram
	Nopember	1400	Zulhijah/Muharram		Nopember		Muharram/Syafar
	Desember		Muharram/Syafar		Desember		Syafar/R.Awal

**DAFTAR III. KONVERSI KALENDER LOKAL DAN ISLAM KE KALENDER
MASEHI DENGAN TANGGAL. 1982-1996**

A. 1982

Maschi		Jawa	Sunda	Islam	Tahun
Bulan	Tanggal				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Januari	1-25	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	1402 H
	26-31	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	
Pebruari	1-24	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	
	25-28	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	
Maret	1-25	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	
	26-31	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	
April	1-24	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	
	25-30	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
Mei	1-23	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
	24-31	Ruwah	Rawah	Sya'ban	
Juni	1-22	Ruwah	Rawah	Sya'ban	
	23-30	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
Juli	1-21	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
	22-31	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
Agustus	1-19	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
	20-31	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
September	1-18	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
	19-30	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	
Oktober	1-17	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	1402 H
	18-31	Suro	Sura	Muharram	1403 H
Nopember	1-16	Suro	Sura	Muharram	
	17-30	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
Desember	1-16	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
	17-31	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	

B. 1983

Masehi		Jawa	Sunda	Islam	Tahun
Bulan	Tanggal				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Januari	1-16	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	1403 H
	17-31	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	
Pebruari	1-14	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	
	15-28	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	
Maret	1-15	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	
	16-31	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	
April	1-14	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	
	15-30	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
Mei	1-14	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
	15-31	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
Juni	1-12	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
	13-30	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
Juli	1-11	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
	12-31	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
Agustus	1-10	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
	11-31	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
September	1-9	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
	10-30	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	
Oktober	1-8	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	1403 H
	9-31	Suro	Sura	Muharram	1404 H
Nopember	1-6	Suro	Sura	Muharram	
	7-30	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
Desember	1-5	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
	6-31	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	

C. 1984

Maschi		Jawa	Sunda	Islam	Tahun
Bulan	Tanggal				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Januari	1-4	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	1404 H
	5-31	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	
Pebruari	1-2	Bakdamulud	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	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
Mei	1	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
	2-30	Ruwah	Rawah	Sya'ban	
	31	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
Juni	1-29	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
	30	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
Juli	1-28	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
	29-31	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
Agustus	1-27	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
	28-31	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	
September	1-25	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	1404 H
	26-30	Suro	Sura	Muharram	
Oktober	1-25	Suro	Sura	Muharram	
	26-31	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
Nopember	1-23	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
	24-30	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	
Desember	1-23	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	
	24-31	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	

D. 1985

Maschi		Jawa	Sunda	Islam	Tahun
Bulan	Tanggal				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Januari	1-21	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	1405 H
	22-31	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	
Pebruari	1-20	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	
	21-28	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	
Maret	1-22	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	
	23-31	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
April	1-20	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
	21-30	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
Mei	1-20	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
	21-31	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
Juni	1-19	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
	20-30	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
Juli	1-18	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
	19-31	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
Agustus	1-16	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
	17-31	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	
September	1-15	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	1405 H
	16-30	Suro	Sura	Muharram	1406 H
Oktober	1-14	Suro	Sura	Muharram	
	15-31	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
Nopember	1-13	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
	14-30	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	
Desember	1-12	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	
	13-31	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	

E. 1986

Maschi		Jawa	Sunda	Islam	Tahun
Bulan	Tanggal				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Januari	1-11	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	1406 H
	12-31	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	
Pebruari	1-9	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	
	10-28	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	
Maret	1-11	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	
	12-31	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
April	1-9	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
	10-30	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
Mei	1-9	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
	10-31	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
Juni	1-8	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
	9-30	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
Juli	1-7	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
	8-31	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
Agustus	1-6	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
	7-31	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	
September	1-4	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	1406 H
	5-30	Suro	Sura	Muharram	1407 H
Oktober	1-4	Suro	Sura	Muharram	
	5-31	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
Nopember	1-2	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
	3-30	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	
Desember	1-2	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	
	3-31	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	

F. 1987

Masehi		Jawa	Sunda	Islam	Tahun
Bulan	Tanggal				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Januari	1-30	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	1407 H
	31	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	
Pebruari	1-28	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	
Maret	1-30	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
	31	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
April	1-28	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
	29-30	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
Mei	1-28	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
	29-31	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
Juni	1-26	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
	27-30	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
Juli	1-26	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
	27-31	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	
Agustus	1-25	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	1407 H
	26-31	Suro	Sura	Muharram	1408 H
September	1-23	Suro	Sura	Muharram	
	24-30	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
Oktober	1-23	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
	24-31	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	
Nopember	1-22	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	
	23-30	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	
Desember	1-21	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	
	22-31	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	1408 H

G. 1988

Masehi		Jawa	Sunda	Islam	Tahun
Bulan	Tanggal				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Januari	1-19	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	1408 H
	20-31	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	
Pebruari	1-18	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	
	19-29	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
Maret	1-18	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
	19-31	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
April	1-17	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
	18-30	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
Mei	1-16	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
	17-31	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
Juni	1-15	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
	16-30	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
Juli	1-14	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
	15-31	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	
Agustus	1-13	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	1408 H
	14-31	Suro	Sura	Muharram	1409 H
September	1-11	Suro	Sura	Muharram	
	12-30	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
Oktober	1-11	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
	12-31	Mulud	Muhud	Rabiul awal	
Nopember	1-10	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	
	11-30	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	
Desember	1-9	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	
	10-31	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	

H. 1989

Masehi		Jawa	Sunda	Islam	Tahun
Bulan	Tanggal				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Januari	1-8	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	1409 H
	9-31	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	
Pebruari	1-6	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	
	7-28	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
Maret	1-8	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
	9-31	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
April	1-6	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
	7-30	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
Mei	1-6	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
	7-31	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
Juni	1-4	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
	5-30	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
Juli	1-3	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
	4-31	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	
Agustus	1-2	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	1409 H
	3-31	Suro	Sura	Muharram	1410 H
September	1-30	Suro	Sura	Muharram	
Oktober	1-30	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	
	31	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	
Nopember	1-29	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	
	30	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	
Desember	1-28	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	1410 H
	29-31	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	

I. 1990

Masehi		Jawa	Sunda	Islam	Tahun
Bulan	Tanggal				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Januari	1-27	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	1410 H
	28-31	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
Pebruari	1-26	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
	27-28	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
Maret	1-27	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
	28-31	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
April	1-25	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
	26-30	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
Mei	1-25	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
	26-31	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
Juni	1-23	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
	24-30	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	
Juli	1-22	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	1410 H
	23-31	Suro	Sura	Muharram	
Agustus	1-21	Suro	Sura	Muharram	
	22-31	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
September	1-19	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
	20-30	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	
Oktober	1-19	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	
	20-31	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	
Nopember	1-18	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	
	19-30	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	
Desember	1-17	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	
	18-31	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	

J. 1991

Masehi		Jawa	Sunda	Islam	Tahun
Bulan	Tanggal				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Januari	1-16	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	1411 H
	17-31	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
Pebruari	1-15	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
	16-28	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
Maret	1-17	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
	18-31	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
April	1-15	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
	16-30	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
Mei	1-14	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
	15-31	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
Juni	1-13	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
	14-30	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	
Juli	1-12	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	1411 H
	13-31	Suro	Sura	Muharram	1412 H
Agustus	1-10	Suro	Sura	Muharram	
	11-31	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
September	1-9	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
	10-30	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	
Oktober	1-9	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	
	10-31	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	
Nopember	1-7	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	
	8-30	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	
Desember	1-6	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	
	7-31	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	

K. 1992

Masehi		Jawa	Sunda	Islam	Tahun
Bulan	Tanggal				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Januari	1-5	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	1412 H
	6-31	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
Pebruari	1-4	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
	5-29	Ruwah	Rawah	Sya'ban	
Maret	1-5	Ruwah	Rawah	Sya'ban	
	6-31	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
April	1-4	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
	5-30	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
Mei	1-3	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
	4-31	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
Juni	1	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
	2-30	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	
Juli	1	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	1412 H
	2-30	Suro	Sura	Muharram	1413 H
	31	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
Agustus	1-28	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
	29-31	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	
September	1-27	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	
	28-30	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	
Oktober	1-26	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	
	27-31	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	
Nopember	1-25	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	
	26-30	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	
Desember	1-24	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	
	25-31	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	

L. 1993

Maschi		Jawa	Sunda	Islam	Tahun
Bulan	Tanggal				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Januari	1-23	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	1413 H
	24-31	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
Pebruari	1-22	Ruwah	Ruwah	Sya'ban	
	23-28	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
Maret	1-24	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
	25-31	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
April	1-22	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
	23-30	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
Mei	1-22	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
	23-31	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	
Juni	1-20	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	1413 H
	21-30	Suro	Sura	Muharram	1414 H
Juli	1-20	Suro	Sura	Muharram	
	21-31	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
Agustus	1-18	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
	19-31	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	
September	1-16	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	
	17-30	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	
Oktober	1-16	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	
	17-31	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	
Nopember	1-14	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	
	15-30	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	
Desember	1-14	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	
	15-31	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	

M. 1994

Maschi		Jawa	Sunda	Islam	Tahun
Bulan	Tanggal				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Januari	1-12	Rajab	Jumadilakhir	Rajab	1414 H
	13-31	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
Pebruari	1-11	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
	12-28	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
Maret	1-13	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
	14-31	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
April	1-11	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
	12-30	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
Mei	1-11	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
	12-31	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	
Juni	1-10	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	1414 H
	11-30	Suro	Sura	Muharram	1415 H
Juli	1-9	Suro	Sura	Muharram	
	10-31	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
Agustus	1-8	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
	9-31	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	
September	1-6	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	
	7-30	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	
Oktober	1-5	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	
	6-31	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	
Nopember	1-4	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	
	5-30	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	
Desember	1-3	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	
	4-31	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	

N. 1995

Maschi		Jawa	Sunda	Islam	Tabun
Bulan	Tanggal				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Januari	1-2	Rajab	Jumadilakhir	Rajab	1415 H
	3-31	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
Pebruari	1-28	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
Maret	1-2	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
	3-31	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
April	1-30	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
Mei	1-30	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	1415 H
	31	Suro	Sura	Muharram	1416 H
Juni	1-29	Suro	Sura	Muharram	
	30	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
Juli	1-28	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
	29-31	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	
Agustus	1-27	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	
	28-31	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	
September	1-25	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	
	26-30	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	
Oktober	1-25	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	
	26-31	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	
Nopember	1-23	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	
	24-30	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
Desember	1-23	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
	24-31	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	1416 H

O. 1996

Masehi		Jawa	Sunda	Islam	Tahun
Bulan	Tanggal				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Januari	1-21	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	1416 H
	22-31	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
Pebruari	1-19	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
	21-29	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
Maret	1-20	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
	20-31	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
April	1-18	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
	19-30	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	
Mei	1-18	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	1416 H
	19-31	Suro	Sura	Muharram	1417 H
Juni	1-16	Suro	Sura	Muharram	
	17-30	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
Juli	1-16	Sapar	Sapar	Syafar	
	17-31	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	
Agustus	1-15	Mulud	Mulud	Rabiul awal	
	16-31	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	
September	1-13	Bakdamulud	Silihmulud	Rabiul akhir	
	14-30	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	
Oktober	1-13	Jumadilawal	Jumadilawal	Jumadil awal	
	14-31	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	
Nopember	1-11	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	
	12-30	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
Desember	1-11	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
	12-31	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	

