NATIONAL
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

1997

ENUMERATOR CORE MODULE

Central Bureau of Statistics,
Jakarta - Indonesia

C O N T E N T S

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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
IDT	Inpres Daerah Tertinggal = Presidential Instruction for Least Developed Area
Innas	Instruktur nasional = National instructor
Intama	Instruktur utama = Main instructor
KCI	Kerangka Contoh Induk = Example
KCK	Kredit Candak Kulak = Candak Kulak Credit
Kelseg	Kelompok Segmen = Segment Group
Kesra	Kesejahteraan rakyat = Community welfare
KONI	Komite Nasional Olah Raga Indonesia = The Indonesian National Sports Committee
Krt	Kepala rumah tangga = Head of Household
KS	Kantor Statistik = Statistic Office
KUHP	Kitab Undang-undang Hukum Pidana = Criminal Code
Kuesioner	Kuesioner = Questionnaire
MFD	Master File Desa = Master File of Village
NIP	Nomor Induk Pegawai = Official registry number of civil domestic helps
NKS	Nomor Kode Sampel = Number of Code Sample
NMS	Nomor Mitra Statistik = Number of Hired worker
Penyandian	The process of document coding systematically
Penyuntingan	The process of document preparation for processing systematically; editing
Pps	Probability proportional to size
Referensi waktu survei	the time used to obtain more information, time reference used during enumeration

Responden	respondent = the person interviewed during enumeration
RT	Rukun Tetangga = Neighborhood association
Rt	Rumah tangga = Household
RW	Rukun Warga = Administrative units of several RT
Rt kor	the chosen household for enumeration using the core list
Rt kor-modul	the chosen household for enumeration using the core list and module
Rt sosbud/kesra	the chosen household for enumeration using the Social Culture/Community Welfare Questionnaire
Rt kriminalitas	the chosen household for enumeration using the Criminal Questionnaire
Rt perjalanan	the chosen household for enumeration using the Traveling Questionnaire
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
Segmen	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
Survei/survai	Survey = a research technique to examine, investigate and observe
Susenas	Survey Sosial Ekonomi Nasional = National Social Economy Survey
SMU	Sekolah Menengah Umum = Public High School
Up dating	The updating of the Sketch Map made during the Population Census 1990 with the latest condition (the year 1992)
VSEN97.L	List of 1997 *Susenas* Listing
VSEN97.DSRT-1	List of chosen household sample core and module Social Culture *Susenas* 1997
VSEN97.DSRT-2	List of chosen household sample module criminal *Susenas* 1997
VSEN97.K	List of chosen household sample core *Susenas* 1997
VSEN97. MS	List of chosen household module Social Culture *Susenas* 1997

VSEN97. MJ	List of chosen household module Traveling *Susenas* 1997
VSEN97. MK	List of questions for chosen household module Criminal Susenas 1997
VSEN97.PJ	Work sheet for choosing Travel sample
VSEN97.PK	Work sheet for choosing Criminal sample
VSEN97.GI	List of questions for the households in the Iodized Salt Survey during Susenas 1997
Wilcah	The chosen enumerated area for the enumeration using the core list only
Wilcah kor-modul	The chosen enumerated area for the enumeration using the core list and module
PIN	Pekan Imunisasi Nasional = National Immunization Week
IDT	Presidential Instruction for Least Developed Villages
Pokmas	Kelompok Masyarakat = Community Group

I. PREFACE

A. General Information

In order to implement their tasks, the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Statistic Office at the local area are responsible to provide data needed for the planning of sector also cross sector development. The role of this data are very important as a basic material to develop statistics/indicator to observe the situation, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the development program.

The need of social data, specifically on Community Welfare is to understand if the outcome of development has reached all level of the community which covers various aspects such as the fulfillment on needs of clothing, food, housing, education, health, security and work opportunity.

The social data specifically on the Community Welfare was gathered through *Sensus Penduduk, Survei Penduduk Antar Sensus (Supas), Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional (Sakernas)*, *and Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas).* Due to the large coverage of Community Welfare also various constraints, not all types of data needed could be gathered each year. Whereas the outcome of development has to be monitored each year to understand the progress of a development program that needs to be evaluated.

The survey conducted by Central Bureau of Statistics namely *Susenas* is a survey, which has the widest coverage of social data. The gathered data cover 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, when the government needed information to plan and evaluate the policy on poverty elevation 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 in three years) was pulled into the core (information group gathered each year). Since then, every year in *Susenas* a set of data is available and can be 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. Also analyze the impact on various programs on increasing the community's welfare.

In the new *Susenas* core there are questions on the condition and behaviour 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 do they obtain immunization is also accommodated in this core. The information on education, and economy activities of household members and for women who has been married, the age of when they were married is also collected also the number of children and their Family Planning behavior. Data collected on household matters are the condition and housing facilities and expenditures/household consumption.

The information in the modules is collected alternately. In a period of three years the consumption module and household income are collected in the first year, household welfare module, social culture, travel and criminal in the second year, also health module, nutrition, education and housing in the third year. Information collected in the module is more detailed questions compared to the questions for the same topic in the core. Example, if the education data which was collected through a core is limited to the education level, the module is expanded to the detailed education expenses. In the core questions asked was travelling experience, in the module characteristics and travel expenses are asked in detail. The topic on health has a larger portion compared to other topics in the core or the module.

Questions in the core are aimed to obtain information needed to monitor matters that may change each year, used for near future planning, also questions related to 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 needed to be intervened by the government 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, percentage of the community that utilizes health facilities, percentage of under-fives immunized and given breastmilk, 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 poor society obtain benefit of the education program launched by the government (example, 9 years of school compulsory program), who can use the government subsidy on education. Are there certain Family Planning devices more used by the poor society compared to others, does the poor society obtain benefit from the *Posyandu* program, are working hours related to fertility, and are sanitation related to health status.

From the details above it is clear that the potential contained in the data of *Susenas* could cover almost a large discrepancy of the available data required by the decision-makers in various sectors. What has to be done is formulate the problems that occur on planning, monitoring or evaluation, then the findings for answers or input are needed through *Susenas* data analysis. With the wide usage of PC nowadays analyzing becomes easier and it is hoped that the usage of *Susenas* data will also be used widely in the community.

Since 1993 the sampling size of Core *Susenas* is enlarged in order to obtain 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 has started to develop indicators/statistics on the welfare of each community. Hopefully all regencies should follow the pioneers although it is realized that to develop a publication on the indicator of community welfare the officers at the Statistic Office (*KS)* at the local area needs training.

The 1997 *Susenas* is similar to the 1994 *Susenas* in the context of the core questions are the same and the module is the second year module which is the module of household welfare, social culture, criminal and traveling.

The data of *Susenas* is being used by various institutions and the implementation is expanding widely, the results is depended in formulating policies. The Central Bureau of Statistics assignment is to provide it with quality, complete and better timing.

B. Objectives

In general the objectives of data collection through *Susenas* is providing data on community welfare (*Kesra*) that can reflect the social and economy condition of the community. Specifically the targets of Susenas 1997 are :

(i)   provide main data on the community welfare which is needed to obtain input in formulating policies as an instrument to observe, monitor and evaluate the accomplishment of development

(ii)   compilation on detail data of education, housing, health and nutrition which is also needed for formulating policies and as an instrument to observe, monitor and evaluate the accomplishment of development.

(iii)   compilation of data on the household iodized salt consumption as a basic to measure and evaluate the success level of iodized salt program which is integrated in the 1997 *Susenas*

C. Scope

The 1997 *Susenas* is conducted through out all over areas in Indonesia with the sample size of 207,456 households at provinces in the urban and rural area. Total households enumerated using the core questionnaire are 141,792 and enumerated using the core-module questionnaire are 65,664. The household located in specific enumeration area such as military complex also similar places : dormitory, or jail is not chosen in the sampling. The core data was gathered using the VSEN97.K List, data modules used the VSEN97.MS List for the household welfare and social culture module. The VSEN97.MK was used for the criminal module and VSEN97.MJ List is for the traveling module.

D. Schedule of Activities

	Activity	Date
1.	Preparation	
	a. Preparation & completion of questionnaire/ guide book	April – August 1996
	b. Printing of documents	Beginning of September 1996
	c. Documents from Central Bureau of Statistics	mid -September 1996
2.	Training	
	a. Main instructor	July 24-31,1996
	b. National instructor	
	First	October 1-8 1996
	Second	October 9-16, 1996
	c. Area Officials	November 1996
3.	Implementation	
	a. Household registration	December 1996
	b. Household sampling	December 15-30, 1996
	c. Household enumeration	January 1997
4.	List Checking	
	a. Sub regency Statistic Office	February 1997
	b. Provincial Statistic Office	March 1997
5.	Send document to CBS (c.q Welfare Statistic Bureau) VSEN97.K List, VSEN97.MK List, VSEN97.MS List, VSEN97.MJ List, VSEN97.DSRT-1 and VSEN97.DSRT-2 List from all chosen enumeration area Susenas Core	March – April 1997
6.	Processing VSEN97.K List in local areas	March-June 1997
7.	Send clean data diskettes to CBS (c.q Welfare Statistic Bureau)	April-July 1997
8.	Data Processing at CBS	
	a. VSEN97.K List & VSEN97 DSRT List	April – September 1997
	b. VSEN97.MS List and VSEN97.MK List, VSEN97.MJ List	April – December 1997
9.	Checking & evaluating processing results	December 1997 – February 1998
10.	Publication (local area & central)	January-March 1998

E. Type of Data Collected

1.   Type of Household Data Enumerated using the Core Questionnaire (VSEN97.K)

The type of data collected in the Core *Susenas* 1997 is similar to *Susenas* 1993 till 1996 :

a.   Characteristics on members of the household such as name, relationship with head of the household, sex, age, marital status, criminal act experienced and transportation

b.   Characteristics on health and education of the household members

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c.	Characteristics on economic and social cultural activities, specifically on the access to the mass media, household members aged more than 10 years

d.	Characteristics on fertility of women ever married household members and information on methods used by the married household members to prevent pregnancy

e.	Characteristics on quality of the house building, household facilities and the environment

f.	Characteristics of the average household expenditure and household's source of income

g.	Characteristics on the participation of the household in *IDT* program, and ownership of livestock and poultry

**2.	Type of Household Data Enumerated using the Module Questionnaire**
(VSEN97.MS, VSEN97.MK, VSEN97.MJ)

a.	Information on Social Culture such as the utilization of mass media facilities, community activities in the field of arts, sports and social organizations

b.	Information on household welfare, such as the condition of housing, the easiness in obtaining health services/Family Planning, education, work, security, delinquency, foster parent, social community participation and expenditures/income

c.	Information on criminal, such as the level of criminal occurred, the feature of incidents and victims, the loss and the person who reported

d.	Information on household members on traveling, such as the destination, mode of transportation used, length of travel, visiting object and the location also type of facilities used.

The social culture module data, household welfare, criminal and traveling which is gathered using a different questionnaire, whereas the question block on household welfare is included in the Social Culture module.

**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* module 1997. Decision developers to observe the condition, monitor and evaluate the achievement of development that has been conducted can use the data. The statistic data compiled from *Susenas* 1997 can be categorized in to five indicator groups such as :

**1.	Indicator on Community Welfare at the National Level, Province and Sub-regency/ Municipality**
This indicator is the compilation of data from household sample which was enumerated using the core questionnaire that covers indicators such as : a) individuals : demography, health, education, welfare, access to the mass media, fertility and Family Planning b) households : housing and expenditures. With indicators at the sub-regency/municipality level, the results of the enumeration of
field workers can be easily checked.

**2.	Indicator of Subjective Community Welfare at the National and Provincial Level**
This indicator is based on the information of chosen head of the household's opinion on the development of their household welfare. This information is included in the social culture module.

**3.	Indicator on Social Culture at the National and Provincial Level**
This indicator was developed from the questionnaire module based on the results of the compilation of social culture data that covers the activities of the community in the field of social culture, sports, social organization and access to the mass media.

4. **Indicator on Criminal at the National Level**
   This indicator is the compilation of criminal data that covers the criminal act, place of act and the loss of criminal victims.

5. **Indicator on Traveling at the National Level**
   The indicator is developed from the outcome of data collection on traveling to tourist objects and non tourist objects. This indicator was developed from the traveling questionnaire module which covers the number of traveling, main purpose of the travel, mode of transportation used, objects visited and traveling expenditures.

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 to be familiar to the location by going around the segment boundaries together with the supervisor.
3. Obtain the VSEN97.DSRT-1 List which has been filled in by the supervisor/core investigator
4. Obtain the VSEN97.DSRT-2 List filled in by the supervisor/module investigator
5. Conduct enumeration of chosen household samples the household welfare and social culture module using the VSEN97.MS List. Criminal module using the VSEN97.MK and for chosen households traveling module uses the VSEN97.MJ List.
6. Submit to the supervisor/investigator the VSEN97.MS, VSEN.MK, VSEN97.MJ Lists which has been filled in also the VSEN97.DSRT-1, VSEN97.DSRT-2 List.
7. Correct the VSEN97.MS, VSEN97.MK and VSEN97.MJ List which is declared incorrect by the supervisor/investigator
8. Conduct duties based on the scheduled

B. Type of Documents Used

No.	Type of List	Utilization	Conducted By	Number of Copies	Storage place
1.	Sketched map of Enumeration area/ Segment group	To be familiar to the working area			
2.	VSEN97.DSRT-1	Chosen Household sample core, comm.welfare & social culture	Supervisor/Investigator	2/4**	Central Bureau of Statistics Local Statistic Office/enume-rator/module
3.	VSEN97.DSRT-2	Chosen Household sample criminal/traveling	Supervisor/Investigator Investigator	2	Central Bureau of Statistics/ Local Statistic Office
4.	VSEN97.K	Enumeration of Household	Enumerator	1	Provincial Statistic Office Central Bureau of Statistic*)
5.	VSEN97.MK	Enumeration of House-hold criminal	Enumerator	1	Central Bureau of Statistics
6.	VSEN97.MS	Enumeration of household comm.welfare & social culture	Enumerator	1	Central Bureau of Statistics
7.	VSEN97.MJ	Enumeration of household	Enumerator	1	Central Bureau of Statistics
8.	Manual Book II A	Enumerator Core Manual	-	-	-
9.	Manual Book III A	Enumerator Module Manual	-	-	-

*) From a total of 207,456 core documents, 141,792 documents which has no module was processed and stored at the Provincial Statistic Office but 65,664 documents which had modules was sent to the Central Bureau of Statistics

**) Enumerator core area 2 copies, core module 4 copies

C. Data Collection Method

The data collection from chosen households were conducted through face to face interview between surveyor and respondent. For questions in the *Susenas 1997* questionnaire for individuals, it should be

asked to the relevant individual. The characteristics 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 characteristics asked.

D. Ethics on Visiting and Interviewing

The data collection in *Susenas 1997* is conducted by visiting households and interviewing the 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 to be 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 all the problems that may occur during the implementation, particularly on problems that are not mentioned in the manual.

3. When visiting please wear appropriate and decent clothing. Before entering the house for interviewing, ask for permission first and give greetings, knock on the door or other ways that usually occurs

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 past the time limit.

5. Begin the interview by introducing yourself and explain the meaning of the visit and why it has to be conducted. Show the *Susenas* leaflet to the respondent to help elaborate the benefits of *Susenas*. The assignment letter and identification of the official may also be shown.

6. Understand and 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 language if the respondents approves

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, various attitude and behavior of the respondents such as honest and willing to participate, but also hesitate and are not distinct or suspicious. Please be wise, patient and polite during interviewing.

10. During the interview if the respondent changes the subject from the *Susenas*, bring back the topic of conversation wisely.

11. Do not comment and lose patience on the respondent's answer. Please be patient in this situation

12. Please be patient to the respondent's curiosity and answer their questions correctly and clear.

13. After the enumeration, do not forget to express thank you and inform that there may be another visit if more information is needed

14. Pay another visit if more information is needed

E. Time Reference of Survey

1. In *Susenas 1997*, the survey time reference which was used to collect data is estimated based on a period which ends **a day before the enumeration** date valid for :

    a. social culture information, activities of household members aged 10 upwards and the food consumption with a time reference of the survey is **a week ago**

    b. health information with reference **one month prior to the survey**

    c. expenditures on non consumptive commodities with reference to **one month and twelve months ago**

    d. information on the household welfare with the time reference 3 years ago

2. The survey time reference used to gather core/module data criminal and travel is based on a certain period :

    a. criminal information used the survey time reference from December 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996

    b. information on traveling by using the survey time reference from September 1996 till November, 30, 1996

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 place
   c. Check once more the contents of the list and correct the mistakes 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 as follows:

   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

01	Province : West Kalimantan	6	1
02	Regency/Municipality*) : Sintang	0	5

   b. Circle the code answer and write in the provided box
       Example : in Question 05, Block I

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 5d, Block VI, VSEN97.MS

Alone	1	Working Place	8	0	6
School	2	Others	16		
Organization	3				

d. Filling in the respondent's answer directly into the provided boxes :
    Example : in Question 2, Block V, VSEN97.MJ List

	Traveling				
	I	II	III	IV	V
	Yes 1			No 2	
a. To tourist objects	1	1			
b. Length of travel ➢ 24 hours	2	1			
c. Distance ≥ 100 km	2	1			
d. Overnight at an Accomodation service	2	1			

e. Leave a box not filled in if a detail or question is unnecessary filled in due to regulations, example
    has to be skipped
    Example : in Question 13, 14 and 15, Block V, VSEN97.MJ

13. Before visiting did you obtain information on the place you are going to visit ?

Yes   1   No   2 ---→ (directly to D.16)   [2]

14. The information source of the main place visited :

Travel agent	1	Local Office/Tourist Post & Telecommunication	4
Tourist Information center	2	Hotel/tourist object	5
Friend	3	Others	6

15. Information was obtained through the following media :

Direct/oral/telephone	1	Electronic media	8
Brochure/leaflet	2	Others	16
Magazine/newspapaer	4		

16. On what occasion was the travel conducted :

National holiday   1   Weekend   4

School holiday   2   Others   5

Leave   3

III. UTILIZATION OF THE CHOSEN HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES LIST (VSEN97.DSRT LIST)

The enumerator official of Susenas 1997 module who are the enumerators of Community Welfare/Social Culture module, enumerator of Criminal module, and the enumerator of Travelling module, who conducts the enumeration of chosen households uses the guidance of Chosen Household Samples List Susenas 1997 (VSEN97.DSRT).

The VSEN97.DSRT List consists of 2 types:

1. VSEN97.DSRT-1 List for the core enumerator area is made in 2 copies (for the supervisor and core enumerator), whereas the enumerator area core module is made into 4 copies (core supervisor, core enumerator, supervisor community welfare module/social culture and enumerator community welfare/social culture.

2. VSEN97.DSRT-2 List consists of chosen household samples which will be used by the enumerator Criminal module and Traveling module (VSEN97.DSRT List and VSEN97.MJ List) as the guidance.

    The VSEN97.DSRT-2 is made 2 copies for the supervisor and enumerator Criminal & Traveling module. The VSEN.DSRT List is a document reference that consists of the identity of chosen household, an enumerator is used as a guide on the visit also to enumerate the chosen hopusehold. In order to easen the enumerator in the field, the information on how to fill in the VSEN97.DSRT List as a guidance will be included here.

The VSEN97.DSRT-1 and VSEN97.DSRT-2 List for Block I the contents are the same which is the identification of location. Question 6,7 and 8 are numbers of the enumerator area, number of segment groups and segment number which are the working area of the enumerator official. Using the sketched map of enumerator area/segment group given by the supervisor, the enumerator will be able to observe the working area of the enumerator area. In order that officials may be able to identify which household to interview using the VSEN97.MS List, VSEN97.MK List, VSEN97.MJ List, identification of the working area together with the supervisor a few days before enumeration is very important.

An Enumeration Area is a part of a village area/subregency with natural or artificial boundaries and is predicted will not change in 10 years time. In certain areas, enumeration areas may not have definite boundaries such as forests, mountains, plantation, rice fields or the boundaries overlap the subregency, 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 registration and enumeration of households.

In order to understand if the chosen enumeration area of Susenas 1997 is a core enumeration area and core-module community welfare/social culture the officials can see the code number sample (NKS) as follows:

| First digit | → | 1, Core-Module enumeration area |
| | → | 2, Core enumeration area |

Second digit → 0, enumeration area KCI-1
→ 1, enumeration area KC-2
→ 2, enumeration area Non KCI

Third-Fifth digit → the chosen serial number of enumeration area with the rules as follows :
001-499 rural area
500-999 urban area

Block II is the summary on the utilization of the census building, number of household members, number of members that travels and the number of the whole household, where the contents are taken from the VSEN97.L List.   The summary on the utilization of the census building is not written in the VSEN97.DSRT-2 List.

Block III is the information of officials who does the sampling which covers the name and *NIP/NMS*, (Official Identitty Number) occupation, date and signature and the name of the enumerator.

Block IV in the VSEN97.DSRT-1 List is the list of chosen households that will be enumerated using the VSEN97.K and VSEN97.MS List, whereas in Block IV in VSEN97.DSRT-2 is the chosen household list that will be enumerated using the VSEN97.MK List. Block V in List VSEN97.DSRT-1 is to select samples, and Block V in VSEN97.DSRT-2 is the list of chosen households that will be enumerated using the VSEN97.MJ List.

Block IV. VSEN97.DSRT-1/VSEN97.DSRT-2 and

Block V. VSEN97.DSRT-2

Column 1 : Sample Serial Number starts from number 01 till 16 for each chosen segment group that has been printed in VSEN97.DSRT-1 List and 16 of these households will be enumerated using VSEN97.K and VSEN97.MS List, whereas in Column 1 in VSEN97.DSRT-2 List for each chosen segment group the frequency of criminal and traveling are not the same.

Column 2 : Segment Group (information of segment on the previous page)

Column 3 and 4 : Number of Physical Building and Number of Census Building

The contents of this column has been taken from the number of physical building and census building which has been circled (O) in Column 2 and 3, Block IV, VSEN97.L List for VSEN97.DSRT-1 List and VSEN97.DSRT-2 List is for criminal household which has been taken from Column 2 and 3 and has a triangle (△) and traveling households are given a box (   ).   □

Physical Building, is a place to shelter which has walls, a floor and roof, either permanent or temporarily, either used as a residence or not. 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 households which is not a physical building such as illegal dwellings such as under a bridge, along the railroad tracks, inside a railway coach, along riverbanks etc.

Example of physical building : A house, hotel, shop, factory, school, mosque, temple, church, office building, convention hall etc.

A census building is a part or the whole physical building that has it's own entrance and is used as a unit.
Column 5 : Serial Number of Chosen Households

The contents of this column has been taken from the household serial number that are circled in Column 7, VSEN97.L List for VSEN97.DSRT-1 and a triangle/box for VSEN97.DSRT-2 List.

The households are categorized into an ordinary household and a specific household.

Ordinary household is an individual or a group of individuals living in a part or the whole physical building or census, and usually lives together also eats from one kitchen. The household usually consists of mother, father and child. Also considered as an ordinary household are as follows :

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

2. A family living separately in two census buildings but eats from the same kitchen, as long as both census building are in the same segment group

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

4. Head of dormitory, orphanage, correctional institution and others who live alone or together with their child, wife also 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 ordinary households.

Specific household covers :

1. People living in a dormitory, which is a place where all the daily needs are under authorization of a foundation or organization, 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. Groups of people 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 6 : Name of Head of the Household

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

Column 7 : Number of Household Members

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

Information :
A household helper or driver that lives and eats at their employer's is considered as a household member of their employer, but those who only eats or lives there are not considered as a household member of their employer.

Column 8 : Address (Name of street/lane, Number of house, *RT/RW* (neighborhood unit)

The chosen households are not included in the list. Enumerators are asked to write the address of respondent clearly based on the name of street/lane, number of house, *RT* and *RW*
Example : Radar Raya Street Lane IV No. 10, RT 001/RW 010.

IV. INFORMATION ON HOUSEHOLD WELFARE AND SOCIAL CULTURE (VSEN97.MS LIST)

A. GENERAL

The Social Culture aspect is also an important aspect in the national development. Development that only focuses on the economy aspect frequently causes social problems, such as neglecting the equality aspect. Important information that can be gathered as an indicator on the community welfare is the life of the community which is basically based on economy also social culture activities.

Susenas 1997 aims to gather various data, such as social culture data that covers various aspects such as the condition of the community and is hopefully beneficial to support the formation policies on development. The data collected will be evaluated to understand how far has development programs such as *Kejar Paket A/B* (Study Group Package A/B), development broadcast through mass media, increasement of library utilization, *Kelompencapir* (Group of Radio Listeners) etc is received by the community can be evaluated. The results of the evaluation can determine the area where the priority of development needs to be intensified.

This list is used to record the social culture information of the respondents in Susenas 1997 is VSEN97.MS List. Together with the Social Culture module, data on community welfare is gathered and questioned in Block V.

The total of household samples in one chosen enumeration area which is alocated for social culture module is 16 (sixteen). An enumerator should always check on the total of chosen households per enumeration area is 16 (sixteeen).

B. BLOCK I. CHARACTERISTICS OF LOCATION

Question 1 till 9 : Write down the name and province code, regency/municipality, sub-regent, village/*kelurahan*, urban area/rural, enumeration area number, segment group number, segment group number and code sample number, put in the provided area. These details are taken from Question 1 till 9 Block I VSEN97.DSRT-1 List. **Question 10** : is the serial number of household samples from Column 1, Block IV, VSEN97.DSRT-1 List. Filling in Question 1 till 10 of this block should be done before visiting the respondent's house. **Question 11** is filled in by the editor at the Central Bureau of Statistics.

C. BLOCK II INFORMATION ON HOUSEHOLDS

This block contains several information on households which origins from Block IV, VSEN97.MS List. Therefore before filling in this block, Block IV has to be filled in completely.

Question 1 : Name of Head of the Household

Write the name of head of the chosen household Community Welfare and Social Culture Module. Copy the name writtten in line 1, column2, Block IV. Name of head of the household has to be the same which is written in column 6, Block IV, VSEN.DSRT-1 List. If the name written in DSRT-1 is different, please elaborate in the Block's Notes as follows :

1. If the name in VSEN97.DSRT-1 List column 6 has moved, write the date, month and year when moved.
2. If the name in VSEN97.DSRT-1 List column 6 has died, write the date, month and year died

3. If the name in VSEN97.DSRT-1 List is a nickname write it in VSEN97.K between brackets after the complete name.

Question 2 : Number of Household Members

Fill in the number of household members from the household samples. The contents are the same as the serial number of the last household, which is the last number of Column 1, Block IV where Column 2 is filled in (see extra pages).

Question 3 : Number of Household Members Aged Over 5 Years Old

Fill in the number of household members aged over 5 years old fill in Column 5, Block IV which contains more than 5. The contents in Question 3 has to be the same as the number of pages of filled in Block VI.

Question 4 : Number of Household Members Aged Over 5 Years Old that are Foster Parents

Fill in the number of household members aged over 5 years old that are Foster Parents which are the number of household members in Column 8, Block IV coded 1.

Question 5 : Number of Household Members Aged Over 5 Years Old that are Foster Children

Fill in the number of household members aged over 5 years old that are Foster Children which are the number of household members in Column 8, Block IV coded 2.

Question 6 : Number of Household Members Aged Over 5 Years Old that Utilize a Library

Fill in the number of household members aged over 5 years old that utilize a library wh ich are the number of household members in Column 9, Block IV coded 1.

Question 7a : Number of Household Members Aged Over 10Years Old that Has/Currently Following *Kejar Paket A* (Study Group Package A)

Fill in the number of household members aged over 10 years old that has/currently following Kejar Paket A which are the number of household members in Column 10A, Block IV coded 1,2,3 or 4.

Question 7b : Number of Household Members Aged Over 10Years Old that Has/Currently Following Kejar Paket B (Study Group Package B)

Fill in the number of household members aged over 10 years old that has/currently following Kejar Paket B which are the number of household members in Column 10B, Block IV coded 1 or 2.

Question 8 : Household Expenditures Per Month

Fill in the household expenditures per month (in rupiahs). 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

Expenditures During a Month Ago are expenditures that are actually spent during a month ago for food consumption added with the expenditures of non-food consumption, which results with the expenditures for a year divided by 12.

Information :

1. 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.

2. The expenditures for food consumption are the value of food that are actually consumed during the referral time of survey (consumption approach), as for non-food consumption expenditures the concept used is delivery approach which is what was purchased/obtained from another party as long as it is for the household needs.

Several examples that 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

D. BLOCK III : INFORMATION ON ENUMERATION

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

Question 1- 4 : Information on Enumerator

Write down the name and the last five digits of the Employment Identity Number/ Hired worker Number of the official who registers the households, circle the code of the enumerator's occupation and add the enumerator's signature.

Example : Employment Identity Number 340014579

1	4	7	5	9

Note :

An Employment Identity Number is only valid for a Central Bureau of Statistic employee, which has an Employment Identity Number with the first two digits 34. Although the Hired worker has an Employment Identity Number, fill in the Hired worker number given by the statistic office. The Partner Number consists of 9 digits, the first two numbers are the province code, second two numbers are the code of regency/municipality, the following three numbers are the code of sub-regency and the last two numbers are the serial numbers of the Partner.

Example :

If the enumerator is a Hired worker with the identity number 510106014, the last five digits is written as follows :

0	6	0	1	4

Question 5-8 : Information of Supervisor/Investigator

Please write name and employment identity number of supervisor/investigator, circle the position code of the supervisor/investigator, write down the 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.

E. BLOCK IV. INFORMATION ON HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

This block is used to write main information from each household member, including head of the household which is : name, relationship with head of the household, sex, age, marital status, highest education attained, foster parents/child, library utilization, the participation in kejar paket A/B and the of provision kejar paket A/B.

Procedures :

Write down the names of the household members in Column 2 in Column 3 ask the name of wife/husband, unmarried children, and married children and so forth till the last household member. After column 2 and 3 are filled in, then ask each household member one by one the needed information starting from Column 4 till Column 11.

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 added paper or additional questionnaire by mentioning "continued" at the right hand corner on 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 change 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 it out the written names and ask questions to reconfirm the following :

1.   Name of individuals left out because forgotten or is not considered as a household member (based on definition is considered as household member). Such as a baby, infant, helper, friend/guest who has stayed for more than 6 months, nephews/ nieces, lodgers and others who usually live in the household; and individuals who has left less than 6 months but usually lives in the household. Add the left out names in the lines according to the code related to head of the household.

2.   An individual considered as a member of a household who usually lives in the household but has left for 6 months or more (based on definition is not a household member). Delete the names from the list, if it is already written in Block IV. Write down in order the names of household members according to the code related to head of the household.

Column 3 : Relationship with Head of the Household

Ask each household members their relationship with 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 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 law, 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 with head of the household or with wife/husband
-    head of the household example younger/older sibling, uncle, aunt, grandfather or grand mother
-    Household helpers 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, friend 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 the related status with head of the household before married.

2. A family member who is employed as a helper (receive salary/wages) is considered as a household helper.

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 on 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 respondent does 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 not written there.

2. 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 erupted, flood, fire, election of head of the village/ kelurahan, etc.

   Other important events can be used to predict someone's age such as :

   1. The Landing of Japanese in Indonesia (1942)
   2. Indonesia's Independence Day (1945)
   3. First Election (1950)
   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 age are known. Calculate how many months are those neighbor's 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 7.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 | 9 | 7 |

| 9 years 9 months | 0 | 9 |

| 11 months 20 days | 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 is those who admit to be divorced although not officially by law. On the contrary not including those who have lived separately but their status are still married, for example husband/wife are abandoned by their wife/husband to another place due to studying, working, seeking for work, or other requirements. A woman who admits they have never married but has been pregnant, is considered as **divorced.**

Widowed is husband or wife died and has not remarried.

> **Column 7 – 9 is asked to household members aged over 5 years old**

Column 7 : Highest Level of Education Attained

Select and fill in the appropriate code 1 till 9

Graduated School is has 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.

Code 1 : 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 2 : 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 has not yet passed.

Code 3 : 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 4 :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.

> **The 9 years of Basic Education covers 6 years of Elementary School and**
> **3 years of Secondary School. High School is education for those who**
> **has passed basic education, which consists of Public High School and**
> **Vocational High School**

Code 5 : Graduated Public High School/Islamic High School/equivalent is has passed a Public 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 when the Dutch was in Indonesia).

Code 6 : **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, School of Gamelan and Singing, School of Music, School of Development Technology, School of Agriculture Technology, School of Shipping Technology, School of Mining Technology, School of Graphic Technology, School of Sports Teacher, School of Teaching the Handicapped (SGPLB), School for Religion Teacher 6 years, School for Pre School Teachers, Course on Teaching (KPG), School of Chemical Analyst, School of Pharmacist Assistant (SAA), School of Midwives, School of Radiology Worker, Courses on Administrative Officers.

Code 7 : Graduated from Diploma I/II Program is graduated from a formal educational institution specifically for graduates from Public High School/Vocational High School by studying 1 – 2 years, including those who graduated from Secondary School of Teachers (PGSLP).

Code 8 : Graduated Diploma III/Bachelor is graduated from a formal educational program that is specifically for Public 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 Public High School/Vocational High School.

Example of Diploma III/Bachelor :

- 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

> **Akta is not an educational level such as Diploma (I, II, III, IV) or Bachelor, but an education**
> **specific to obtain a certificate for teaching. For those who has graduated Akta or is studying**
> **in Akta, the highest education program attained is the highest education level before**
> **studying in Akta**

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Code 9 : Graduate University/D.IV/Bachelor is graduated from a formal education program specifically for those who has graduated from Public High School/Vocational High School with the studying period of 4 years or more. Included here is graduates from BII (Teachers College equivalent to a bachelor), Diploma IV, Bachelor, Post Graduate, Specialist I, Specialist II, Doctoral from a University/Institute/College.

Example of filling in Column 7:

1. Respondent has graduated from a Public High School for this respondent fill in Column 7 with code 5

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. : Column 7 is filled in with code 5

3. Respondent is attending an Economic High School Muhammadiyah year 3, previously went to Muhammadiyah Secondary School : Fill in Column 7 with code 4.

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. Column 7 is filled in with code 5.

Column 8 : Become Foster Parents/Foster Children in the Year 1996/1997

The nine compulsory study launched by the government on May 2, 1994 is the follow-up of the 6 years compulsory study which has been conducted since 1984, and aims to offer the opportunity to obtain basic education until graduated (6 years of Elementary School + 3 years of Secondary School). But the facts show that mostly there are children that do not go to school because they come from poor families and are forced to work to help support their families. To overcome this problem the government urged the community to care about these children. Column 8 is to understand on this matter also the total households that has received help.

Foster Parents in Block IV Susenas 1997 are famlies or individuals that gives support in cash or education facilities (for a year in 1996/1997) to poor children, handicapped or children in isolated areas who then hopefully can follow basic education properly. A foster parent must help without representing a group politically or socially except based on humanity and care.

Foster Children in Block IV Susenas 1997 are unfortunate children, handicapped or those in isolated areas when enumerated are attending Elementary or Secondary School and received educational aid from an individual, an institute or a foundation at least for 1 term of the year 1997/1997. Unfortunate children covers children who has no mother or father, orphans, children from destitute families, the homeless, children who has no income, children with no father/mother/relatives; also financially incapable to complete basic education.

The total cost/education aid a year for an elementary student is Rp60,000 and for Secondary students minimally Rp90,000.

Filling in Column 8: Fill in code 1 if household members aged over 5 years old are foster parents, Code 2 if household members aged over 5 years old in the Elementary/Secondary School are foster children and Code 9 if household members are not foster parents either foster children.

Explanation:
Education tools given by household members to one of another household member that are poor, handicapped or origins from an isolated area (not from the nuclear family), although lives in the same household is still considered as aid from a foster parent to a foster child.

Example:
     The household of Mr. Tile during enumeration consists of Atun (wife), Dul (child) that attends the 5th year of Elementary School, Sarah (maid) and Mandra (Sarah's child) that lives and eats in the household of Mr. Tile. Mandra's school fee is paid by Mr. Tile which is not taken from Sarah's salary. In this matter Mr.Tile is a foster parent of Mandra and Mandra is a foster child, as long as the total aid fulfill the requirements Rp.60,000 for Elementary School or Rp.90,000 for a Secondary student for the term 1998/1997.

Column 9: Utilized a Library during the Past 3 Years

     This column is to visualize the number of people aged over 5 years old that has an interest on reading. Fill in Code 1 if household members aged 5 years old uses a library during the past 3 months, and Code 2 if not.
     Used a library is if a person during the past 3 months borrowed a book from a library to read it at the library or to be read at home.
     A Library is a place or an institution that has a duty to collect, maintains, keeps and provides the community all cultural/scientific work, an individual could also organize it. Example: school library, remote library, official library (government or private) and the library owned by N.H Dini (Indonesian famous writer). A place not considered, as a library is a place that rents comic or other books for the public.
Explanation:
     Mr. Nasruddin borrows a book from the library for his son Abu Nawas. This means that the book is read by Abu Nawas but Mr. Nasruddin is not considered as using a library facility but Abu Nawas is considered as the one that uses a library.

> **Column 10 – 11: Only asked to household members aged over 10 years old**

Column 10: Has ever followed/Currently Following the Study Group Package based on the type of package

> **Ask each household member Column 10 and Column 11 simultaneously**

     Column 10 and Column 11 aims for the Department of Education and Culture to obtain the estimated number of people that has/currently following Study Group Package *(Kejar Paket)* A/B also the availability of the packages. Study Group Package A study 100 books that are namely package book A1 till A100. In this survey those that are following Package A is grouped into 2 groups which studies basic lessons on reading and writing (PBH program = Elimination of Illiteracy Program) which is Group A1-A10 studies knowledge on agriculture, husbandry and fishery (after able to read and write). Those that has completed A100 package are allowed to follow the equivalent Elementary School examination and if passes is considered as graduated from Elementary School. Those that follow package B studies the equivalent B module package, and when passed is allowed to follow the equivalent Secondary School examination. In order to follow Package B it is not necessarily to follow Package A first.

Column 10/A: Fill in one of the appropriate codes 1 till 4 for Package A that has been/currently is being followed and code 9 if has never followed the Package A.

Codes for Package A:

Code 1: Household member has ever followed package A1 – A 100
Code 2: Household members is currently following package A1 – A 100.
Code 3: Household member has ever followed package A11 – A 100
Code 4: Household members is currently following package A11 – A 100.
Code 9: Household member has never followed Package A.

Column 10/B: fill in Code 1 if has ever followed equivalent Package B, Code 2 if currently is following equivalent Package B and Code 9 if has never followed Package B.

Column 11: The Package Books Availability

This Column is to understand whether the people that has/is currently following Package A/B the books are available, either books of Package A1 – A10, A11 – A100 or the equivalent module Package B. Fill in Code 1 or Code 2 based on the book packages that are available when studying and Code 9 of the books are never available. If has ever/currently is following package B, fill in the Package B books that are available in Column 11B based on the codes.

Code 1: Complete, if during following the Package A/B the package book/module for studying in class is appropriate to what is being studied. A person that has followed Package A1 – A10 till Book 7 is coded 1 if during studying book A1 – A7 the books are always available to what is being studied. This means that when studying Book 1, Book 1 is available, when studying Book II, Book II is also available and so on.

Code 2: Not complete, if during following the Package A/B the package book/module for studying in class is not appropriate to what is being studied. A person that is following Package A1 – A10 but during enumeration has just reached Book 7 is coded 2 if during studying book A1 – A7 the books are not always available to what is being studied (meaning that when studying Book 5, Book 5 is unavailable).

Code 9: None, during following Package A/B the package book/module is never available (only the tutor has the books).

F. BLOCK V. CHARACTERISTICS ON HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

In this block the opinion of people are gathered to study the development on the household welfare during the past 3 years. The past 3 years is the period that ends a day before enumeration. If the enumeration was conducted on January 13th, 1997 then the past 3 years is January 13th, 1994 till January 12th, 1997.

This block consists of 5 groups of questions. The first group (Questions 01 till 22) consists of questions on the perception of respondents towards the development of several aspects on the level of household welfare. The second group (Question 23 and 24) consists of questions on subscribing to newspaper, magazine/tabloid and the owning of the Holy Book. The third group consists of the main needs of food and beverages and the management of household consumption expenditures. The fourth group (Question 27 and 28) consists of questions on foster parents and the social welfare effort. The fifth group (Question 29 till 33) consists of questions on the environment that concerns sanitary, mutual help, concerning school children dropouts, adolescents that are drunk or involved in gang fights.

The opinion on the development of household welfare could be considered as the aspects of fulfilling the basic needs, access to public facilities, the accessibility to obtain educational facilities, job opportunity, access to information also the aspects on religious life. Also ask the social community and individuals on the potential of Orderliness Security Community (*Kamtibmas*) disturbances.

The questions of 01 till 22 is filled in by selecting one of the appropriate codes 1 till 6, circle the code and write it down into the box inside Column 8. The codes are as follows:

Code 6 (much improved): if the welfare development has increased drastically (meaningful) during the past three years.

Code 5 (improved): if the welfare development has increased not so drastically during the past three years.

Code 4 (the same): if the welfare development has not increased during the past three years but the situation is still good.

Code 3 (inadequate): if there are no welfare developments during the past three years and the situation is still bad.

Code 2 (more inadequate): if there are no welfare developments and has decreased not so drastically during the past three years

Code 2 (very inadequate): if there are no welfare developments and has decreased drastically during the past three years.

Question 01 till 22: The head of the household's (respondent) opinion on the development of several own household aspects during the past three years.

When asking questions in 01 till 22 ask them completely such as the questions of 01 and 02. It is not easy to obtain the answer that is the actual situation so in this matter the answers of the respondent has to be more investigated. Usually the respondent will answer **is the same** or **is as bad** as or usually answers **it's moderate**. Please ask more further how far is the same or how bad is the situation.

Question 01: Household Income
        The household income is all income/is received in the form of cash or goods, from all household members that are obtained as salary/wages. Also income from household industry, other incomes, or transferred (the difference on the income from charity/sent gift with the charity/gift that is sent to/given. Example on how to ask:
        What is your opinion on the development of your household income during the past three years?

Question 02: Household Food Consumption

Food consumption is food or food material that actually consumed by the household disregarding the origin. The development of consumption is there are changes on the number and or the quality of food consumed by the respondent's household.
Example on how to ask:
        What is your opinion on the development of your food consumption in your household during the past three years?

Question 03: Condition of the House

The condition of the house is the condition of the building, rooms, materials of the building also the sanitation condition

Question 04: Facilities of the House

The facilities of the house is the medium that is provided to support the household such as drinking water facilities, water for bathing, toilet, electricity, telephone and household furniture.

Question 05: The Clothing of Household Members

The clothing of household members are the clothes/clothes materials used such as shirts, pants, tee shirt and underwear of household members observed from the quality and the quantity.

Question 06: Health of the Household Members

The health of the household members considers the health of all household members and the frequency of illness suffered by them, either chronic or other health disturbances that can effect the activities.

Question 07: Access on Obtaining Health Services from Medical Workers/Paramedics

The access to obtain health services from health workers/paramedics is observed from the economy side and non economy, example a) the cost is reasonable b) the handling is fast c) the distance is relatively near d) procedures are easy. Also included here are traditional birth attendants or other trained traditional healers.

Question 08: Access on Obtaining Family Planning (for those that has followed the program)

The access is observed from the economic and non-economic points example: a) easy in obtaining contraceptive devices b) easy to obtain consultation on Family Planning c) the distance is relatively near.

Question 09: Access to Obtain Medicine from a Pharmacy

Is the access to obtain medicine from pharmacies or drugstores observed from the economic and non-economic side, example: a) price of medicine is cheap b) the distance to the drugstore is near c) easy to obtain services. The medicine in pharmacies does not include jamu (traditional herbs for medicine) although in a form of capsules/pills and sold in the drugstore.

Question 10: Access in Obtaining Transportation Facilities

Is the economic and non-economic access to obtain transportation facilities such as a) reasonable cost b) the vehicles are appropriate.

Question 11: Access on Attending Elementary School

The access is from the economic and non-economic aspects (for children who are members/non-members of the household) such as a) school fee/cost b) distance to the school is relatively near c) registration procedures are easy. These requirements are also valid for Q.12 and Q.13. During the past 3 years are during 3 periods of the last student registration has closed.

Question 12: Access on Attending Secondary School
(for those that send their children to Secondary School)

This question is similar to Question 11 but aimed for the Secondary School level.

Question 13: Access on Attending Public/Vocational High School

This question is similar to Question 11 but aimed for the Public/Vocational High School level.

Question 14: Religious Life

Is the freedom to conduct religious beliefs based on the religion of each individual. Including the medium, opportunity and principles.

Question 15: The Comfort of a Religious Celebration (Idul Fitri, Idul Adha, Christmas, Nyepi, Waisak)

The comfort of a religious celebration is the prosperous feeling such as when celebrating Idul Fitri for Muslims, Christmas for Christians, Nyepi for Hindus and Waisak for Budhist.

Question 16: The Security Feeling from Disturbances

Is the feeling of safety from burglary, robbery and assault

Question 17: The Ease on Listening to the Radio

Is to listen to the radio programs when wanted. A person that does not own a radio can purchase or listen from a neighbor's radio easily, then that person is classified as has the ease to listen to the radio.

Question 18: The Ease to Watch Television

The principles are the same as Q.17 but for the television

Question 19: The ease to Obtain Reading Materials (Daily Newspaper, Non-Daily Newspaper, Magazine, etc)

Is the ease to obtain printed media such as newspaper, magazine, comics and novels either by buying or borrowing.

Question 20: The Ease to Obtain Formal Occupation (for those that are looking for work)

Is the ease to obtain a permanent job, guaranteed, permanent place and salary/wages in order. This question is asked if one of the household members is looking or has ever looking for formal work in the past three years.

Question 21: Ease in Conducting Sports

Is the ease observed from the time and sports facilities if the household members would want to conduct sports .

Question 22: The Development of the Own Household Welfare Level in Global

This question is to observe the level of household welfare globally which are from the entire aspects

Question 23: Subscribing to Newspaper/Magazine/Tabloid in a Month

A household is said subscribing to a newspaper, magazine/magazine/tabloid if there are household members that always obtain printed media by buying from agents. Usually the respondents receive the reading materials; and the payment is paid in advance at the end of the month.

Question 24: Do you Own a Holy Book?

To own a Holy book is owning or posses a Al-Qur'an, Bible, Tri Pitaka, Weda.

Question 25: What is your opinion on your expenditures for your household's daily food during the year 1996

The household's daily food is expenditures for daily food and beverages.

Question 26: If Question 25 = 1 or 2, What do you usually do to fulfill those needs.

Code 1: Organize Expenses is organizes all expenses to fulfill the needs for food. Example for protein consumption does not have to buy meat or fish but soya bean cake or tofu is enough.

Code 2: Selling/Mortgage Goods is mortgaging goods or loaning money with guaranteeing a commodity and could be reimbursed back by paying a certain sum of money usually the value is added with interest.

Code 3: Loaning Money/Goods is loaning money or goods from another party that will be returned with or without interest loan.

Code 4: Ask for help is asking for help from another party in-cash or in-goods that does not have to be paid back.

Code 5: Others are other ways to fulfill the needs of daily meals.

Question 27: If is a Foster Parent (Block IV, Column 8 = 1), The way to Give Aid

The aid could be given directly or indirectly (through a foundation), there may be a chance that in one household there are those that give direct or indirect aid. How many Elementary and Secondary School students that are given funding and aid, if none write down the name of foundation/organization where the aid is given to.

Question 28: Did this household participate in the effort of social community welfare during the year 1996?

The participation on social community is joining the activities of social welfare (example funding misfortune children/the elderly and participate in the Foster Parent Movement) for the needs of people that needs aid in-cash, goods or energy.

Question 29: Did this Household participate in the activities of a Clean Environment during the year 1996?
A clean environment is the living place of the respondent is clean and unpolluted such as the water waste, solid waste and the sanitation of the environment.

Question 30: Did this Household participate in the Mutual Work during the year 1996?

Is living together in harmony when conducting a work disregarding the either the benefits or the losses.

Question 31: Did this Household participate in the Helping School Dropouts during the year 1996?

This question is to obtain information on the development of dropout children nearby the respondent's household. Helping these children is by teaching them skills or mentally spiritually to school dropouts by giving them courses, training on skills and so on.

School dropouts are those that left school before completing a certain education level.

Question 32a: Is there a meeting place of adolescents that disturb your environment during the past month

A meeting place of adolescents/teenagers that may disturb the community and cause negative affairs.

Question 32b: If yes in Question 32a, how is the progress during the past year?

Fill in the appropriate code and put in the box.

Question 33a: Are there a group of Adolescents that are drunk in your area during the past month?

Getting drunk is an action that causes negative affairs as the effect of drinking alcoholic drinks or use of drugs including medicine mixed with soft drinks.

Question 33b: If yes in Question 33a, how is the progress during the past year?

Fill in the appropriate code and put in the box.

Question 34a: Was there a group of Adolescents involved in a fight in your area during the past month?

A fight between a group is a fight between two groups or more

Question 34b: If yes in Question 34a, how is the progress during the past year?

Fill in the appropriate code and put in the box.

G. BLOCK VI. SOCIAL CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

> **Only for household members aged over 5 years old**

This block is to record the social cultural characteristics of each household member aged over 5 years. Circle the appropriate code or write in the provided space (dotted lines) then move the answer into the box on the right in rounded figures.

Name: write the name of the household member based on the name in Column 2, Block IV, VSEN97.MS list.
Serial Number: write the serial number of the household member based on the serial number in Column 1, Block IV, VSEN97.MS List in the provided space (dotted lines) then into the boxes.

Question 1a : Did You Listen To A Radio Program During A Week Ago ?

  Circle code 1 if answer is "yes" and code 2 if "no". If the answer in Question 1a is coded 2, continue to Question 2a

Listening to the radio is paying attention or providing time 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 their own radio or from a neighbor/someone else.

Question 1b : Duration of Listening per Day:….hours

  If Question 1a is coded 1, fill in how long (in hours) does the respondent listen to/follow a radio program each day during a week ago.

Question 1c : Radio Station/Program Frequently Listened to

  Circle one of the appropriate code 1 till 4 based on the radio station/program that is frequently listened to by the respondent during a week ago. Circle code 1 if the radio station/program frequently listened to is Radio Republic of Indonesia (including the local state radio station). Code 2 if the radio station is a private radio station/program that is frequently listened to and code 3 if the radio station is an overseas radio/program. Code 4 if the respondent does not know the radio station/program (example Mr. Popai does not own a radio but listens to the radio program from his neighbor, and Mr. Popai does not know the radio program he is listening to). The most frequent radio station/program listened to is during a week ago.

Question 1d : Program Question 1c Which is Frequently Listened to

  Circle one of the appropriate code 1 till 5 based on the type of radio program which is most frequently listened by the respondent during a week ago. Circle code 6 and write down the name of the program if the most frequently listened to is other than code 1 till 5.

Code 1: News
  The News program is the program which broadcasts important, interesting and current events covering local, national or international news. The news includes Sport News, Economic and Industrial News, Variety News, ASEAN News, Local News, City News and news carried out by the local station.

Code 2: Information/Education
  Covers the information and educational program (including cultural programs).

Information program is a program that informs : a) events, inventions, products or individual/group attitude b) government programs that are currently, has and will happen and aims to increase the awareness and the community's perception on the responsibilities as a community member on Taxes, Law, Health, *Panca Sila*, Images of Indonesia, Government Programs, Body of the Coordination on Community Relations, Indonesia's Products, *Kalpataru* Program, Heading Towards Tomorrow, and The Consumer's Foundation Program.

Educational Program is a program that has an effort to guide the community from uncertainty towards the enlightenment of knowledge, aimed to community in general or specific listeners. Programs included in the educational program are Family Planning Programs, General Programs, Children Programs, Teenagers Programs, Ladies Programs and the English Lesson Program. Culture cannot be separated from education therefore in this survey Cultural Programs are also included in Educational Programs.

Cultural Program is a program that aims to develop or preserve the nation culture, increase the nationality dignity also strengthen the national unity. Programs included in the cultural programs are Art and Culture, Music and Singing, Art of Carving, Art of Drums, Literature, the Believe of One God, Leather Puppet, Wayang theatre, Wooden Puppet, Sundanese Culture, Javanese Culture, *Cianjuran,* Ketoprak (Javanese Comedy Play*), Randai, Dulmuluk, Mocopat,* Local Traditional Music. In the cultural program besides National Culture, other good quality foreign culture are also introduced which aims to understand other people through their culture.

Code 3 : Religion

Religion programs that broadcasts the government policies in maintaining the solidarity of the religious people on implementing their God's teachings. Programs included in the Religion Program are *Sepercik Iman Pembasuh Kalbu*, Dawn Lecture, Al Qur'an Translation, Catholic Program, Protestant Program, Hindu Program, Buddhist Program.

Code 4 : Entertainment

Covers nearly all types of entertainment such as Indonesian Music, Foreign Music, Comedy, Wooden Puppet (Wayang Golek), and Radio Drama that aims to entertain and refresh the listeners.

Code 5 : Sports

Sports programs are programs that are related with physical sports that are beneficial for the health and is not against the Indonesian Culture and health matters. The programs included are Live Sports, From Arena to Arena, also Arena and Champions.

Code 6 : Others

Please code it 6 and elaborate if the program frequently listened to are other programs not mentioned in code 1 till 5, such as supporting programs, community services including commercial programs. Other supporting programs are Program Review or Time Review and Community Services program are Family News and Private Announcements.

Question 2a : Did you Watch a Television Program During A Week Ago ?

Circle code 1 if "yes" and 2 if "no" if the answer in Question 2a is coded 2, continue to Question 3a.

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

Information : A deaf person that enjoys/understands the TV program that is being watched is categorized as watching TV.

Question 2b: Duration of Watching Television per Day :…..hours.

If Question 2a is coded 1, fill in how long (in hours) the respondent usually watches the television program every day during a week ago.

Question 2c: Station Program Most Frequently Watched

Circle one of the appropriate code 1 till 7 based on the station most frequently watched. Circle code 8 if the respondent does not know the radio station/program.

Question 2d : Program in Question 2c Most Frequently Watched

Circle one of the appropriate code 1 till 5 based on the type of TV program most frequently watched during a week ago. Circle code 6 and write down the name of the program if the program is not mentioned in code 1 till 5. In general the definition of TV program refers to the one used in the radio program.

Code 1 : News

The News Program is a program that broadcasts important, new and interesting events covering local, national and international news. The duration of the program is minimal 30 minutes and is routine such as *Nusantara* News, National News, World News, Morning News, Midday Bulletin, Around Indonesia, Hello Indonesia, *Cakrawala* including the local station news.

Code 2 : Information/Education

Covers informational and educational programs (including cultural programs). The informational programs such as From Village to Village, Special Reports, Special Coverage, Dialogue, 6 O'clock News and Our Focus.

Educational and Cultural Programs such as Education Program, Bahasa Indonesa Program, Mathematics, National Film Appreciation, Maintain Drama and Believe Program.

Code 3: Religion

Religious programs such as Islam Religion, Christian Religion, Dawn Lectures, At the Break of the Day Program, Pearl of Dawn, etc.

Code 4 : Entertainment

Entertainment programs such as Art Programs, Educational Films, Serial Films, Movies, Cartoon, Popular Music, Drama, Electronic Cinema (*Sinetron*), Comedy and Quizzes.

Code 5 : Sports

Sports programs such as Live Soccer Match, Boxing, Badminton, From Arena to Arena, European Cup Program, Indonesian League Program, Arena & Champion, also Prime Body (Aerobics Program).

Code 6 : Others

Please code it 6 and elaborate if the program frequently watched are other programs not mentioned in code 1 till 5, such as supporting programs, community services including commercial programs.
Supporting program is an interval program while waiting for the next program to start.

Community Services programs are : Family News, School Reunion Announcements, etc.

Question 3a : Did You Watch a Movie During a Week Ago ?

Circle code 1 if "yes" or code 2 if "no". If the answer in Question 3a is coded 2, continue to Question 4a. Has watched a movie is if someone watches it from a Cinema or from a *Layar Tancap* (a removable large outdoor screen usually in a field in villages), video tape, laser disc or from television and understand/enjoys the movie. Ask Question 3b till Question 3c if Question 3a answer is "yes".

Question 3b : Watch a Movie in a Cinema/*Layar Tancap*

Fill in how many times has watched a movie at a cinema/*layar tancap* during a week ago. Write the respondent's answer in the provided place and box. If the answer is 8 or more, write 8 in box and if does not watch a movie in a cinema write 0 (zero). Watched a movie in a cinema also includes watching in a *Misbar* (open air theatre usually in rural areas), *layar tancap* or from a mobile unit whether paid for a ticket or not.

Information :

a. A person who runs a movie reel and a person who checks and tears tickets at a cinema, if during working also watches/enjoys the movie is categorized as watching a film

b. A person who censors a film and watches the film for censoring at the Film Censor Institution is categorized as watching a film.

Question 3c : Watch a Video Film

Fill in how many times the respondent watches a film from a video during a week ago, write down the respondent's answer in the provided space. If the answer is 8 or more, write 8 in the box and if does not watch a film from a video write down 0 (zero) in both places.

Question 3d : Watch a Laser Disc Film

Fill in how many times the respondent watches a film from a laser disc during a week ago, write down the respondent's answer in the provided space. If the answer is 8 or more, write 8 in the box and if does not watch a film from a laser disc write down 0 (zero) in both places.

Question 3e : Watch a Film from the Television

Fill in how many times the respondent watches a film from a television during a week ago, write down the respondent's answer in the provided space. If the answer is 8 or more, write 8 in the box and if does not watch a film from a television write down 0 (zero) in both places.

Question 3f : Type of Film Frequently Watched

Circle one of the appropriate code 1 till 5 based on the theme of film most frequently watched during a week ago.

Code 1 : Drama/Romance is a film that mostly visualizes the attitude and life of individuals in their household or in the community. Example : love drama, family drama such as *Sesal*, *Untukmu Segalanya*, *Doel Anak Sekolahan*, *Bela Vista*, Power and Women *Kekuasaan & Wanita* etc.

Code 2 : Detective is a film that mostly visualizes secret agents/secret police that tries to reveal a matter that is mysterious/secret either criminal, political or others. Example Basic Instinct, James Bond 007 etc.

Code 3 : Comedy is a film that mostly visualizes humorous matters that makes the viewers smile/laugh, whether it contains a specific message or not. Example : *Cintaku di Rumah Susun*, *Sama-sama Enak*, Maju Kena Mundur Kena, *Bing Slamet Tukang Becak*, *Inem Pelayan Sexy, Kanan Kiri Oke*, *Gara-gara*, *Lika –Liku Laki-laki*.

Code 4 : Martial Arts is a film that mostly visualizes duels between 2 people or more and stresses on the ability of attacking, self defense armed or unarmed. Example : Shaolin Kungfu, Kungfu Master, Boxing Singa Betina, The Gang Mistress*, Saur Sepuh,* and *Wiro Sableng*.

Code 5 : War/History is a film that mostly visualizes the enemies and the war between two countries/groups/troops or more. Example : *Komando Samber Nyawa*), Naga Bonar, Combat and Green Barrets

History is a film that visualizes the ancestors or a true story based on the past. Example : G.30.S PKI, Wolter Monginsidi, Cut Nyak Dien, Janur Kuning, Sunan Kalijaga, and Serangan Fajar .

Code 6 : Others.
Please code it 6 and elaborate if the program frequently watched are other types of film not mentioned in code 1 till 5, such as horror, fantasy/fiction.

Horror Film is a film that is full of scary scenes such as Dracula, Beloved Ghost, Friday the 13th.

Fantasy/fiction are films that are full of fantasy and dreams that are not in real life such as outer space life and super heroes such as Superman, Batman, Star Wars, E.T etc.

Question 3g : Usage of Language Preferred in Foreign Movies

Circle the appropriate code for usage of language preferred in foreign movies :

Code 1 : English with Bahasa Indonesia sub titling : if the dialogue in the film is English but subtitling in Bahasa Indonesia is also included

Code 2 : Other foreign languages with Bahasa Indonesia sub titling : if the dialogue in the film are other foreign language than English and subtitling in Bahasa Indonesia is also included

Code 3 : Foreign Language without subtitling : if the dialogue in the film are other foreign languages (other than Bahasa Indonesia) without subtitling.

Code 4 : Bahasa Indonesia : if the dialogue in the film uses Bahasa Indonesia without subtitling.

Question 4a till 4e : During a Week Ago Have You Read a Newspaper/Magazine/Tabloid/Story book/School Text Book/Scientific Book other than School Book ?

Question 4a till 4e is aimed to understand the interest of reading of the community aged over 5 years old. Circle the odd number code if the answer is "yes" and the even number code if the answer is "no" for each type of book. Question 4a is for newspaper, Question 4b for magazine/tabloid, Question 4c for story books/comic/illustrated stories, Question 4d is for school text books and Question 4e is for scientific books other than school books.

A person is said reading if during a week ago has read at least one topic and understands the contents of the topic, based on the age of the reader. Parents who read a story book to their children is categorized as reading but the child that hears the story is not categorized as reading.

Newspaper covers daily newspaper that is published every day and usually covers news (several Indonesian leading daily newspapers) such as : Kompas, Media Indonesia, Sriwijaya Post, Banjarmasin Post and Jawa Post. Newspaper that are not issued everyday but weekly, biweekly or monthly etc (tabloid not included).

Magazines/Tabloid(several Indonesia's leading magazines/tabloid) : Kartini, Femina, Ayahbunda, Matra, Tempo, Gatra, Gadis, Mode, Hai, Kawanku, Intisari, Nova, Citra, Bintang, Warta Ekonomi, Bola, GO.

Information :

a.   Reading a magazine/newspaper does not have to be from a new magazine/newspaper, but could also be from an old one.

b.   A person who reads a torn magazine/newspaper and reads a complete topic, is considered as reading a magazine/newspaper.

c.   Those who only reads advertisements or looks at the pictures are not considered as reading a magazine/newspaper.

d.   Those who reads a clipping from a magazine/newspaper is considered as reading a magazine/newspaper.

A story book is a book that is published with illustrations such as Martial Arts Books, Comics, *Lupus*, *Candy-candy* and Donald Duck.

A school text book is a book published by a publisher and is used for school subjects such as books on Mathematics, Bahasa Indonesia, and English.

Scientific Books other than school text books are books that are published for readers to increase their knowledge. The books could be directly or indirectly used to support school subjects such as Encyclopaedia, Fauna & Flora, 50 Years of Indonesia's Independence.

Question 4f : If one of the Questions of 4a till 4e is "yes", the Duration of Reading in a Week : …..hours.

If a respondent during a week ago reads (at least one type of reading material) such as a newspaper, magazine/tabloid, story book or a scientific book other than school books (there is an odd number code in Question 4a till 4e), total the duration of reading (in hours) during a week ago then fill in Question 4f.

Question 4g : If Question 4a or 4b is "yes", the Topic Most Frequently Read is …..

If Question 4a = 1 and or Question 4b = 3 (reads a newspaper and or magazine/tabloid) ask the topic most frequently read. Circle one of the code 1 till 5 that is appropriate to the topic most frequently read.

Code 1: Politics, are politic matters
Code 2: Economy, are economy matters
Code 3: Social Culture are social and cultural matters
Code 4: Sports are sport matters
Code 5: Others. Please code it 6 and elaborate the topic most frequently read if the topic is not mentioned in code 1 till 5 such as short stories, sequel stories, fashion, science and technology, foreign affairs, opinion, family matters and health.

Question 5a : Watch/Conducted an Art Show During Three Months Ago

Circle the appropriate codes based on the respondent's answer (circle code 1 and 2) :

Code 1:Respondent only watches
Code 2: Respondent only conducts it
Code 3: Respondent watches and conducts
Code 9: If the answer is "no" continue to Question 6a

Art is an expression of a qualified product observed from the point of beauty, elegance, and sound. Such as dancing, painting, carving and singing.

A person who watches an art performance is someone deliberately gives time to watch and enjoy a performance that is an art product. The performance in this survey is limited in a specific space which is preparef for a performance. Example : art of dancing, music, drama and *wayang*.

Information

a.   People who watch a reharsal is considered as not watching a performance of art
b.   People who watches a person selling medicine (by the sidewalk) while doing magic attractions is considered as watching an art performance
c.   People who watch a person singing while playing a guitar in a bus or from house to house is not considered as watching an art performance.
d.   People who observe art in galleries or shops are not considered as watching an art performance.

Conduct an art performance is if someone deliberately find time to conduct art activities in preserving art culture or to give entertainment directly to an audience. Art performances are performances on stage, art shows or exhibitions that can be followed by the public (a specific place is prepared for a performance). Art activities such as martial arts, karate and others are considered as a sport activity not an art performance.

Question 5b:Type of Art Most Frequently Watched/Conducted

Circle one of the appropriate code (1 till 5) with the performance that is watched an or art that is conducted in the column "watching" and column "conducting" art performances.

Move the answer to the appropriate box (on the right).

Code 1 : Dancing which is the art of body olah and movement that produces beatiful and interesting movements

Code 2 : Music/Singing is an art of singing or sounds that produces beautiful and interesting sounds

Code 3 : Drama is an art of inpersonating on stage

Code 4 : Wayang is an art of playing a wayang made from leather, wood or wayang orang (Javanese theatre)

Code 5 : Other Arts. Code it 5 and elaborate if the type of art that is most frequently watched/conducted is not mentioned in code 1 till 4 such as carving/sculpture, painting (the art of drawing and painting), literature and the art of reading poetry.

Question 6a : Do you do Sports During a Week Ago

Circle the appropriate code (circling more than one code is approved). If the answer is "no" (code 9), continue to Question 7a.

Sports is an activity where a person deliberately gives time to do one or more physical activity, which aims to increase fitness regularly or increase the performance or for recreation. Conducting activities such as walking to working place, ride a bicycle to the market and other activities that are not specifically for sports are not categorized as conducting sports.

Code 1 : Yes, for maintaining health. This answer is for those who does sports to increase/maintain their body in order to be healthy.

Code 2 : Yes, for performance. This answer is for those who does sports to increase their performance or increase their sports skill.

Code 4 : Yes, others. This answer is for those who does sports for entertainment, refreshing/get rid of boredom.

Code 9 : No, if did not do sports during a week ago
Question 6b : If "yes" in Question 6a, How Many Days in a Week did You do Sports

If Question 6a is "yes" (code 1,2,4 is circled) fill in how many days was the sports done during a week ago.

Definition : Doing sports for one day, if on that day conducted a sport minimum half an hour (not necesarry one whole day).

Question 6c : How Many Average Minutes is the Duration of Conducting Sports per Day During a Week Ago

Circle one of the appropriate code 1 till 4 based on the average time the respondent does sports per day. The duration is the average time used for conducting a one day of sports. Example : in a week 2 days are used for conducting sports, so the average time of conducting sports is calculated by adding the time of 2 days when conducting the sports then divide it by 2.

Question 6d : The Medium of Doing Sports

Circle the appropriate code (circling more than 1 code is approved).

Total the circled codes and write down the total into the box on the right.

Code 1 : Private

Private medium is conducting sports activities with own initiative and without coordination.

Code 2 : School

School medium is if someone conducts sports activities which is coordinated by the school

Code 4 : A Club

A Club Medium is if someone conducts sports activities which is coordinated by a club.

Code 8 : Place of work

Place of work is the medium of conducting sports activities which is coordinated by the office

Code 16 : Others

Other mediums are if someone conducts sports activities which is coordinated by other mediums not mentioned above such as government facilities (KONI = Indonesian Sports Committee)

Question 6e : Type of Sports Most Frequently Conducted

Circle one of the appropriate code 1 till 6 based on the type of sport that is most frequently conducted

Code 1 : Gymnastics

Gymnastics as a sport is not as a warming-up for starting another kind of sport (warming –up gymnastics are categorized in the main sport such as warming-up for badminton, the main sport is badminton.

Code 2 : Athletics covers :
a.   Sprint Running 100m, 200m, 400m, 800m, 1500m, and 3000m
b.   Hurdles
c.   Long jump, high jump, pole vault
d.   Discus throw, javeline throw, hammer throw

Code 3 : Badminton
Code 4 : Volley Ball including Beach Volley
Code 5 : Soccer
Code 6 : Others. Code it 6 and elaborate if the type of sports most frequently played is not mentioned in code 1 till 5 such as martial arts, table tennis/court, swimming/high dive.

Question 7a : Become a Member of Community Organization

Circle the appropriate code 1 or 2. If the answer is "no" (code 2) continue to Question 7j.

Community Organizations are institution/foundation organization which has an organizational structure (head, treasurer, secretary) and the program is formed by the community either a law firm or non law firm organized by the government or private, which functions as the participation of community to be aware of the progress of the community's surrounding.

Several community organizations such as PKK (Family Welfare Program), *Darma Pertiwi*, Youth Club, Women's Association, *Kemboja* Flower Foundation (funeral services foundation) , Foundation that conducts the effort for social rehabilitation in elderly homes, handicapped homes and other homes.

A person who is a member of a community organization is when enumerated is officially a member of one of or several community organizations. Social organizations are a part of community organizations.

Social organization is an institute/foundation/social group which was organized by the community, is a legal form or not a legal form which is functions as a medium of community participation in conducting Social Welfare Effort and has an organizational structure (head, secretary, treasurer) also a work a program.

Social Welfare Effort is an effort to provide services in four fields which are prevention, maintainence, develop and utilize.

The effort on prevention can be conducted before something happens by giving guidance, also to prevent it from spreading such as utilizing a localization or prevent it from happening again such as by moving.

Effort on Maintaining/subsidize the elderly in the elderly home or orphans in the orphanages.

Effort on Development such as maintaining business women

Effort on Rehabilitation such as rehabilitation for prostitutes

Question 7b till 7I : If "yes" Type of Community Organization Membership

Circle the odd number code if registered as a community organization and circle the even number code if not, based on the type of community organization followed.

Types of Community Organization :

Youth Clubs is a form of community organization that moves in the field of young men such as Youth Club and Boy's Scouts

Religious is a form of community organization that moves in the field of maintaining religion such as a Mosque Youth Club.

Women's Club is a form of community organization that moves in the field of increasing the field of women's skill and knowledge such as *Darma Wanita* and *PKK*

Sports is a form of community organization that moves in the field of sports

Art is a form of community organization that moves in the field of art such as a dancing group, theatre group

Death is a form of community organization that moves in the field of funeral services such as *Kemboja* Flower Foundation.

Kelompencapir (*Group of Listeners, readers and viewers of rural broadcast*) are the listeners, readers and viewers of rural broadcast such as through the medium of radio, television or publications of magazines or newspapers. This group aims to increase the knowledge and perception also to exchange experience. Kelompencapir is categorized into maritime, general and students segments.

Maritime kelompencapir are the listeners, readers and viewers which members are comprised of fishermen

General kelompencapir are the listeners, readers and viewers which members are not fishermen and not students.

Student kelompencapir are the listeners, readers and viewers which members are students of Elementary School, Secondary School and High School/Vocational School/equivalent. A person is a member of a kelompencapir if they are registered and actively partcipate in the programmes.

Social Welfare Undertaking (UKS = *Usaha Kesejahteraan Sosial*) is a social organization that conducts services and helps social matters such as Handicapped Homes, Elderly Homes and information on preventing the spreading of drug usage.

Question 7j : Reasons Not to Become a Member of a Social Organization

Circle code 1 if "Yes" and code 2 if "No". If code 2 is circled continue to Question 8a. The Social Welfare Undertaking (*UKS*) moves in the field of prevention, maintenance, rehabilitation and development.

Question 7l : If the answer in Question 7k is "yes" : In what field

Circle the appropriate code and circling more than one code is allowed.

Code 1 : Prevention is an effort to prevent social problems through information such as prevention on : juvenile delinquency, social problems through localization such as leprosy patients, prevention on social problems such as to prevent victims of volcano eruptions by moving them to a safer place.

Code 2 : Maintenance/helping is charity in cash or in goods given by a social organization. Example : charity for elderly people, handicapped, poor or victims of natural disaster.

Code 4 : Development is increasing the skills on sewing, craftsmanship and others for the jobless.

Code 8 : Rehabilitation is undertaking rehabilitation of the blind, deaf and homeless etc.

Question 8a : Is there an Effort on Increasing the Knowledge on Religion Besides from the Formal School During a Month Ago ?

Circle the appropriate code 1 or 2. The effort on increasing knowledge on Religion could be read through religious books, listening to lectures from the television/radio, reading a holy book, participate in religious education (Religious Islamic School, Sunday School etc).

Question 8b till 8f : If Question 8a is "Yes", How is it Done ?

Circle the **odd number code if Yes** and the **even number code if No**. Ask if there are activities on the efforts of increasing the religious knowledge during a week ago through :
Reading religious books such as the history of a prophet, the ethics of religious society.

Listen to lectures though television/radio/cassette such as listening to religious sermon, lectures delivered at dawn, religious seminars etc.

Listening to religious lectures during Friday prayers (for the Islam), at the Mosque, Church, Pura or Vihara.

Religious lectures are religious knowledge delivered by a lecturer to a group of people.

A person listens to a religious lecture if the person listens or focuses their attention on the lecture delivered by the lecturer. Listening to a religious lecture could be from a radio, television, cassette or face to face with the lecturer.

Reading a holy book such as an Al-Qur'an, Bible, Weda, Tri Pitaka.

Follow religious education such as Al Qur'an Education, Religious Islamic School or Sunday School.

> **Detail 9 till 10 : Are only asked to household members**
> **aged 7 – 40 years old to observe their activities**

Question 9a : Have You Ever Followed Community Activities in This Village During a Year Ago ?

Circle code 1 if the household members aged 7 – 40 years has followed community activities a year ago and circle code 2 if not. If the answer in Question 9a is "No" (code 2) continue to Question 10.

Question 9b : If Question 9a is "Yes" is it a *Karang Taruna* Activity Club ?

Circle code 1 if "Yes" code 2 if "No" and code 3 if "Don't know". If 9b is "No" or "Don't know" continue to Question 10a.

Karang Taruna (Neighborhood Youth Club) is a social organization for the young generation at the village/*kelurahan* level. The membership of Karang Taruna is valid for those aged 7 – 40 years. Without declaring being a member of Karang Taruna community members aged 7-40 years could be members of the Karang Taruna. An active member of Karang Taruna has participated in the activities minimally twice a year.

Question 9c : If Question 9b is "Yes", How Many Times Have You Participated in a Karang Taruna Activity ?

If the answer in Question 9b is "Yes" ask how many times have they participated in the Karang Taruna activity in their village during a year ago ?

Question 10a : Have You Ever Participated in A Community Activity in Another Village a Year Ago ?

Circle Code 1 if the household member aged over 7-40 years old has participated in a community activity in another village a year ago and circle Code 2 if "No". If the answer in Question 10a is "No" (Code 2) continue to Question 11.

Question 10b : If Question 10a is "Yes" is it A Karang Taruna Activity ?

Circle Code 1 for "Yes" and Code 2 if "No" and Code 3 if "Don't Know". If the answer in Question 10b is coded 2 or 3 continue to Question 11.

Question 10c : If Question 10b is "Yes", How Many Times do You Participate in a Karang Taruna Activity ?

If the answer in Question 10b is "Yes" (Code 1) ask how many times have they participated in the Karang Taruna activity in their village during a year ago ?

Detail 11 till 16 : Only Asked to Household Members Aged 5 – 12 Years and 60 Years Old

For Question 11 – Question 16, fill in Code 1 if the answer is "Yes" and Code 2 if the answer is "No" for each Question. The question aims to cover if there are children (aged 6-21 years) or elderly aged people ($\geq$ 60 years) that are disregarded.

Question 11 : Do You Own More Than 2 Pairs of Outfits ?

This question is to understand the level of clothing of children (aged 6-21 years) and elderly people (aged more than 60 years old). Outfits are clothes that are complete with no tear or patches, suitable and usually worn daily. Example : outfits that are suitable to be worn at public places such as a meeting, working, to the market or monthly housewives meeting.

Ask if their daily outfits are more than 2 pieces, if "Yes" fill in Code 1 and if "No" fill in Code 2. A pair of outfits are a shirt/blouse and a pair of trousers/skirt or a gown.

Outfits that are categorized as shirt/blouse are : cardigan, tee shirt, blazer, jacket, uniform shirt, shirt and blouse.

Outfits that are catgorized as trousers/skirt are : pants, sarong, shorts or uniform trousers.

Outfits that are categorized as a gown are : dress or long dress

Question 12 : Is the Staple Food Provided Two Times of More in a Day ?

Staple food are solid food that gives energy to someone. Staple food are various based on the living area example : rice and side dishes, sago and side dishes, cassava and side dishes. This question is aimed to understand the provision of food for children (6-21 years) and elderly people (over 60 years old). Ask if the staple food is provided enough for eating twice a day or more. Fill in Code 1 if "Yes" and Code 2 if "No". Eating is considered as having breakfast, lunch and dinner.

Question 13 : Do You Usually Sleep in a Permanent Place in This Household ?

This question is to understand if the sleeping place of children (6-21 years old) or elderly people (aged 60 years or more) are neglected. Neglected is does not have a permanent place to sleep in the household. A permanent place is a place that is usually used for resting/sleeping whenever the respondent wishes, example a *bale-bale* (sleeping platform made from wood/bamboo) in the corner of the room. Fill in Code 1 if "Yes" and Code 2 if "No".

Question 14 : Do You Have a Job/Source of Income ?

This question is to understand if children (aged 6-21 years) and elderly people (aged over 60 years) are capable to pay for the minimal of their own needs. Ask the respondent aged 6-21 years or those aged over 60 years old has a job/source of income.

Have a Job is for those that are actively working or those that are temporarily not working.

Working is an activity to produce goods or services or help to obtain earnings and profit which covers salary/wages including all benefits and income from lease, interest or profit, in cash or in-goods.

Has a Source of Income is if an individual has an income to cover the daily needs continually or not continually such as receive pension, receives from parents/children.

Information :
a. Conducting a work 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 not considered as **not working** except the plant cultivation are main food such as rice, corn, sago and or *palawija*=second crop (cassava, sweet potato, potato).

c. 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)

d. A person that uses his profession for their own household needs is considered as working, example a doctors that heals his household members, a builder that fixes his own house, and a tailor that sews their own clothes.

e. A person that hires machines/farm machinery, industrial machines, party instruments, transportation mode and others is categorized as working.

f. Household helpers are categorized as working , also as household members of their employer or as non household members

g. A prisoner that works as a gardener, makes furniture etc is not categorized as working

h. A person that rents his farm to another person and shares the harvest, is categorized as working if he/she is responsible or organizes the farm.
i. A unskilled farm worker and free lance unskilled worker who is waiting for a job is considered as not working

Actively attending education is physically attending classes in a classroom, including those that do not attend classes in the classroom but are allowed to follow the examinations (Open University, Secondary School/Open High School).

School is an activity to attend a school at the primary level till the highest education. Non formal school are basic education (pre school, kindergarden), courses on study group packages*kursus paket kejar* A1 till A100 (equivalent to formal school classes) Islamic School/*Diniyah*, courses such as typing, computer, language (although often called as a school) and official courses such as *Seskoad, Sepala/Sepama, Sepadya/Sepamen and Sespa.*

Question 15c : Have You Passed Elementary School ?

Passed Elementary School (SD) is passed 5/6/7 years of Elementary School, *Madrasah Ibtidiayah* (Islamic Elementary School) or equivalent (Handicapped Elementary School, Small Elementary School, Study Group Packages A1-A100). A person who has passed A100 and passed the equivalent Elementary School examination is considered as passed Elementary School (including those that has not reached A100 but has followed the equivalent Elementary School examination and has passed).

Question 16a : Have You Any Health Problems During 3 Months Ago ?

This question is to understand are there children (aged 6-21 years) or elderly people (aged over 60 years old) that experienced health problems during 3 months ago.

Health Problems is a person's condition that experiences health or psychological problems due to accute disease, chronic disease, accident or other matters that disturb daily activities. Example : fever, toothache, liver disease, asthma, coughing etc.

Question 16b : If "Yes" did you seek for medication ?

This question is to understand are there children (aged 6-21 years) or elderly people (aged over 60 years old) that experienced health problems and was not given medication (neglected).

Medication is undertaking medication in order to overcome the health problems. Medication covers self medication (drink jamu, vitamin, massage, compress) or going to a health services facility.

Detail 17 : Is asked to household members aged over 10 years old

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Question 17a : Have You Participated in the *P4* (Training on the Comprehension and Application of Pancasila)

Circle the appropriate code 1, 2, 4 or 8 based on the respondent's answer (circling more than one code are allowed). The method on socializing and culturing *P4* could be done through trainings and non trainings (simulation, module and contest).

Code 1 : P4 Training : is a training that aims to increase the knowledge/ability on the comprehension and application of Panca Sila.

Code 2 : P4 Stimulation : is a form of training by demonstrating the examples of comprehension and application of the Panca Sila through a playing board (red and white card and column for notes, player's card, facilitator note book and handbook). Usually the stimulator consists of a facilitator, role players, players, audience and a person who takes notes.

The stimulation is a part of the P4 program, in this survey please note both example : Ali participated in the P4 100 hour program. During the training a stimulation was conducted, so Ali is considered participated in

the training and stimulation. If Ali is chosen as a respondent, fill in Question 17a circle code 1 and 2 and in the box write 03.

Code 4 : Module P4 is an instrument that consists of activities to study P4 through a book (usually named module book) that is developed systematically and continuous and conducted independently. The metod of the module usually covers areas that is not covered by stimulation and training methods. The participants have to be able to read and write.

Code 8 : P4 Contest are contests that are conducted in order to socialize and enrich the P4. The contest consists of P4 quizess, P4 songs, P4 speeches, P4 discussion and P4 stimulation.

Code 98 : did not participate in P4.

Question 17b : The frequency of the Question 17a coded "1" circled

Fill in the provided dotted lines the frequency on P4 participation. Example : Ali in the Secondary School participated in the 17 hours P4 training, during High School 25 hour, and during the university followed the100 hour P4. So Ali has participated in a P4 3 times.

Question 17c : Type of P4 Participated

Circle the appropriate code 1 till 7 with the pattern of P4 training that has been followed. If participated in more than one type of P4 training select the most longest type. For the example of Ali please select code 4 (100 hour pattern).

Pattern/type is the total time used to follow the training until complete Before BP7 was developed the type of training is not based on time but on type such as type A, B and C.

Code 1 : 17 hour if the time of completing the training are17 hour.

Code 2 : 25 hour/type C if the time of completing the training are 25 hour. Type C is also in this pattern.

Code 3 : 45 hour if the time of completing the training are 45 hour. Type B is also in this 45 hour pattern.

Code 4 : 100 hour if the time of completing the training are 100 hour. This pattern is for freshmen

Code 5 : 120 hour if the time of completing the training are 120 hour. Type A is also in this 120 hour pattern.

Code 6: 144 hour if the time of completing the training are 144 hour. This pattern is also namely the pattern for trainers.

Code 7 : Others if the time needed for completing the training is not mentioned above such as an informal meeting, *manggala* and integrated pattern.

V. INFORMATION ON HOUSEHOLD & CRIME VICTIMS (VSEN97.MK LIST)

A. GENERAL

The secure feeling is the main need that is mostly demanding in accordance of the economy development. Neighborhood watch, also placing security guards in the neighborhood develops secure feeling. Several tourists obtain information on the level of crime of a country before they decide to visit it, due to the quantity and quality of crime increases with the economy development of a country. Based on this matter the policy makers have to develop policies in order to decrease the quantity and quality of crime. Obtaining crime data related to the social economy behavior of a society is an important part of undertaking development.

A crime act always involves 2-individuals/society group, which are the criminal and the crime victim. Therefore the level of crime may be observed from 2 approaches: the criminal approach and the crime victim approach. Logically both approaches should produce similar data output; but due to several reasons such as the criminal has not been captured or the crime victim has not reported the crime, therefore the crime data from the criminal approach is not similar to the data from the victim approach.

Obtaining crime data from the criminal approach is difficult, due to not all criminals can be interviewed. The criminal can be interviewed if is already captured and will confess at court. Usually the criminals are captured a long time after conducting a crime and sometimes are never caught.

The criminal statistics using the criminal approach has been developed by the Correctional Facilities, State Court, Police and District Attorney; the criminal statistics using the victim approach is developed by the Central Bureau of Statistics through the criminal module (3 times a year). Data collection was conducted using the household approach, which is the household member, was interviewed at their home. Household member that experienced a criminal act during the period of December 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996 is categorized as a crime victim.

In this survey the referral is criminal law. The activities of criminal law concerns on the needs that have to be protected by law caused by the threat of behavior against the law. There are 5 types of objects that has to be protected : life, body, dignity, independence and belongings

Behavior against the law is an attitude that destructs or intends to destruct the needs protected by the law. The law subject in the Criminal Code (KUHP) are generally grouped into 2 groups : crime that directly affects the community and crime that affects a person and his/her belongings.

1. **Crime that directly affects the community**

   a. Assassination or kidnapping a head of state, conducting or planning chaos or rebellion and other crime towards the tranquility of a country
   b. Crime towards the head of state, president/vice president of a neighboring country
   c. Disturbing the tranquility of state ministry in doing their assignment
   d. Giving bribe to civil domestic helps, force civil domestic helps not to do their assignments, disturbing court process
   e. Run away from the Military Force also conduct other official crime.
   f. Process imitation money, letters, signage and brands

2. **Crime that affects a person and his/her belongings.**

   a. Crime towards life such as murdering someone/a child, abortion or death caused by neglecting
   b. Crime towards body which is abusing people, which threatens the life and health of a person in danger.

c. Crime towards independence such as slave trade, abduction, abducting someone's daughter without asking permission.
d. Crime towards dignity is insulting, making false reports, provocation and insulting the deceased.
e. Crime towards belongings such as Robbing, smuggling, destroying, giving false statements and receiving stolen goods.
f. Crime on morality such as rape, adulterer, act improperly in public, giving false oath.
g. Torture animals
h. Destruct cemetery, dig up corpse
i. Annoying the neighborhood, set fire to other people's houses
j. Crime towards shipping such as abduction of a ship's crew or piracy.

The questionnaire used to collect data on households that are criminal victims in Susenas 1997 is VSEN97.MK List.

F. PROCEDURES ON FILLING IN THE VSEN97.MK LIST

Block I. Identification on Location

Question 1 till 9: Write the name and province code, regent/municipality, village/kelurahan, rural/urban area, number of location area, number of segment group, segment number and Number Code Sample in the provided area. Question 1 till 9 origins from Question 1 till 9 Block I VSEN97.DSRT-2 List. Question 10 is the serial number of household samples originated from Column 1 Block IV VSEN97.DSRT-2 List. Filling in the Questions 1 till 10 of this block should be done before visiting the respondent's home. The editor fills in Question 11 when processing the data.

Block II. Household Information

This block is the information on several contents of Block IV.A, IV.B and Block V. Question 1 till 3 in this block is filled in after the information on head of the household and members of the household in Block IV.A and IV.B is complete. Question 4 and 5 is filled in after the information on the crime act and the victim in Block V is filled in (pay attention if there is an extra page/questionnaire).

Question 1: Name of Head of the Household

Write the name of the household from the chosen household in Susenas 1997 based on the name written in Line 1, Column 2, Block IV.A. The name of head of the household has to be the same as in Column 6, Block IV, VSEN97.DSRT-2 List. If the name is different give the information on why the difference occurs in the note of the Block (Block VI. VSEN97.MK) such as :

1. Head of the household written in Column 6 Block IV.VSEN97.DSRT-2 has passed away

2. Head of the household written in Column 6 Block IV.VSEN97.DSRT-2 has left for 6 months or more

3. The name written in Column 6 Block IV.VSEN97.DSRT-2 is a nick name. Please write the full name in Column 6 Block IV.VSEN97.DSRT-2 between brackets. Do the same procedure if the opposite matter occurs

Question 2 : Number of Household Members

Fill in the number of household member from the household sample. The procedure is the same as the serial number of the last household member, which is the last number in Column 1 Block IV.A VSEN97.MK where Column 2 is filled in (pay attention on the page/extra questionnaire)

Question 3 : Number of Household Member that Died Caused by Criminal Act During the Period of December 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996

This Question records information on the household member that died caused by criminal act between the period of December 1 1995 till November 30, 1996. The contents are the number of code 1 in

Column 16 Block V or the number of lines with the serial number beginning with the number 5 which are filled in Block IV.B (pay attention on extra pages/questionnaire).

Question 4 : Number of Criminal Act

Fill in the number of criminal act experienced by the household during the period of December 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996. The contents are the same as the last serial number in Column 1 Block V.

Question 5 : Number of Crime Victims

Fill in the number of crime victims experienced by the household during the period of December 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996. The contents are the same as the number of lines filled in Column 10 Block V. VSEN97.MK List or the number of figures in Column 9 Block V.

Question 6 : Household Expenditures During a Month Ago (in Rupiahs)

Ask the total household expenditures during a month in Rupiahs and put into the boxes in thousand rupiahs. The definition on household expenditures a month ago has been elaborated and how to fill in the VSEN97.MS List has been explained.

Block III. Information on Enumeration

This block records information on who does the enumeration also who is responsible in filling in VSEN97.MK List and who is responsible on the field supervision also checking on the list. Also the information on when the enumeration and supervision/investigation was conducted.

Question 1-4 : Information 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 partner in statistics write the sub-regency code of the place of duty in the first three boxes and the partner statistics number in the two last boxes.

Question 5-8 : Information on Supervisor/Investigator

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

Block IV.A and Block B

This block aims to collect information on household members and ex household members that has passed away or was crime victims in the period of December 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996. All questions that were asked in Block IV.A are the same as asked in Block IV.B except for Column 8 and Column 9. Block IV.A for all of the household member during enumeration and Block IV.B for ex household members.

Procedures on filling in Block IV.A and Block IV.B :

> **Ask Column 2 and Column 3 to all household members first**

First ask the name of head of the household then ask and fill in Column 2 and Column 3 by asking the name of wife/husband, unmarried children, married children until the last household member. After Column 2 and Column 3 are asked to all household member, ask each household member the needed information starting from Column 4 till Column 9 for Block IV.A and Column 4 till Column 7 for Block IV.B.

Block IV.A : Information on Household Member

Column 1 : Household Member Serial Number

Serial numbers are written from number 01-12. If the number of household members are more than 12 people, use added paper or additional questionnaire by mentioning "continued" at the right hand corner on 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 change the serial number in Column 1, Block IV.A into 13, 14 and so forth until all the household members are recorded. Also for Block IV.B (51, 52, …etc, 61, 62 …etc).

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 it out the written names and ask questions to 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, lodgers and others who usually live in the household; and individuals who has left less than 6 months but usually lives in the household. Add the left out names in the lines according to the code related to head of the household.

2. **Not a household member but recorded**. An individual considered as a member of a household who usually lives in the household but has left for 6 months or more. Delete the names from the list, if it is already written in Block IV. Write down in order the names of household members according to the code related to head of the household.

Column 3 : Relationship with Head of the Household

Ask each household members their relationship with 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, in-laws, grandchildren, parents/in laws, other families, domestic helps etc.

Definition on the relationship with head of the household has been elaborated in the procedures of filling in VSEN97.MS

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 on the last birthday. The age count is based on the Roman calendar. The definition and the procedures on how to fill in the age have been elaborated in VSEN97.MS List.

Column 6: Marital Status

Ask the marital status of the respondent and fill in the code in the provided boxes. Fill in code 1 if not married, code 2 if married, code 3 if divorced and code 4 if a widower. The definition on marital status is the same as in VSEN97.MS List.

Column 7 : Ask the Highest Education Attained to Household Members Respondents Aged $\geq$ 5 Years

Fill in one of the code 1 till 9. The definition of highest education attained is the same as in VSEN97.MS List.

Column 8 : Became a Crime Victim in the Period of December 1995 till November 1996

Ask to every household member were they crime victims during the period December 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996. If "Yes" fill in code 1 and if not fill in code 2.

A person became a crime victim if during December 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996 the person/possessions experienced a crime act or experienced an attempted crime.

Attention : Although the household registration was conducted on December 15, 1996 the event in Column 8 is from December 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996. If on December 7, 1996 a member of the household became a crime victim and the enumeration on the household was conducted on December 9, 1996, the crime victim will not be recorded in VSEN97.MK List.

Information:

a. If the object of the crime act belongs to the household, the event is represented by recording it in the lines of head of the household. Example in a case of a stolen television, the crime is written in the line of head of the household.

b. If the object of the crime act belongs to member of the household, the event is represented by recording it in the member of the household that experienced the crime.

Column 9: If Column 8 = 1, how many times?

If Column 8 is coded 1 or "Yes", fill in the frequency of how many times did the member of the household became a crime victim during the period of December 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996. Fill in 8 for those who has been victims more than 8 times.

Block IV.B : Household Members that Died Caused by Crime Act or Was a Crime Victim (period of Dec 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996)

Block IV.B is used to record main information on the household members that died **caused by crime act during the period of December 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996 also household members that died not because of a crime act but has been a victim of a crime act** during the period above (was member of the household when died). The information of household members recorded in Column 2 till Column 7 this block was asked to head of the household or household members that know the answer.

Block IV.B is the information on household members that died caused by crime act or has been a crime victim between December 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996.
Serial number beginning with number 6 is to record household members that died (not caused by a crime act but has been a victim of crime that happened between December 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996.

Block V : Information on the Event of the Crime and it's Victims During the Period of December 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996

This block is used to record in detail the event of the crime that happened between Decmber 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996.

To avoid missing enumeration, ask one by one the event of the crime experienced by the household or household members during the period of December 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996 and record all crime events on the left margin of the questionnaire based on the sequel of the event. After recording all crime events, read once more the events to make sure that there are no missed events. Ask the Question event of the crime one by one as recorded in Column 1 till Column 22 Block V.

The columns in this block is divided into 3 sections :

a. Columns for **information on crime events** that was experienced by the household member or this household which are Column 1 till Column 8.
b. Columns for **information on victims of crime events** which are Column 9 till Column 18
c. Columns for **information on reports** which are Column 19 till Column 22.

INFORMATION ON CRIME EVENTS
(Column 1 till Column 8)

Column 1 : Serial Number of Crime Events

Fill in the serial number (2 figures) of crime events beginning from 01 (one). The last serial number shows the number of crime events in the respondents household during the period of Decmber 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996.

Crime events are one or several crimes that was experienced by the household member or household respondent during a certain period in a certain location.

Column 2 : The Characteristics of Crime

The characteristics of crime is the respondents consideration on crime events, whether it has occurred or was it an attempted crime.

Fill in **code 1** if the crime has occurred and **code 2** if was an attempted crime.

Example :

1. Someone points a gun to Acan (household member respondent) but Acan avoided and was saved. If the respondent considers it as an attempted murder, it is recorded as an attempted murder.
2. Buang (a household member respondent) saw that someone he did not recognized was leading his goat by a rope. When Buang called him the person ran away and left the goat. If the respondent considers this event as attempted stealing then it is recorded as attempted stealing without violence (towards the victim).
3. Pandu is trying to steal Koming's money (household member respondent) that is stored in a safe. After succeeded opening the safe it turned out to be empty. If the respondent considers Koming as a crime victim, then it is recorded as stealing without violence (towards the victim).

Column 3 : Type of Main Crime per Event

Fill in the appropriate code of the main crime based on the code included on the lower part of the questionnaire. Fill in one of the code 01 till 15. In one crime event, it could consist more than one type of crime example robbery, oppression, rape and murder.

Type of Main Crime per Event is the type of the most heaviest crime experienced by head of the household victim in an event.

Type of Crime is categorized into 2 :

1. **The victim directly suffers loss** of the body, life or possessions, example : murderer, oppression, abduction/seizure of independence, stealing with violence, stealing without violence, burning, damaging, deceiving, raping and insulting.

2. **The victim indirectly suffers** example : adultery, narcotics and gambling.

> The consideration of the type of main crime is based on the respondent's observation

Example :

1. A criminal tries to steal a television but because was caught by the owner, the criminal shot dead the owner of the television. After shooting the owner the criminal took away the television. If the respondent considers the type of crime as stealing , the type of crime recorded is stealing with violence.

2. Asih and Murni (household member respondents) has always had a grudge between them. One night Asih hit Murni that caused her death. If the respondent considers the type of crime as a murder, Murni is a victim of a murder crime.

If crime victims died caused by a crime act, the interviewer has to probe the knowledge of the respondent on the crime act. Through probing the type of crime that causes the death of someone could be more confirmed, because a crime does not always causes the death of a victim is a murder crime. In several events a murder crime is not always with the loss of the victim's possessions. In general if a criminal is captured, the motivation on why did the criminal commit murder could be known. The type of main crime is determined by the respondent's answer.

Code 1 : Murder

Murder is an act that was deliberately conducted by taking someone's life. In this murdering act, the victim is a person who died caused by murder, whether died instansly or several moments after the event (in this survey less than 24 hours).

> **If in the household there are ex household members that died caused by criminal act experienced in the period of December 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996 the enumerator should not automatically fill in Code 1 (murder)**

Example :

In the robbery event that occurred on January 15, 1996, Mr. Subagja (household member) was injured (axe wound on the neck) caused by self defense. After receiving care and the wound did not heal, Mr. Subagja died in March 1996. In this case the type of crime recorded was not murder but robbery with violence.

Code 2 : Oppression

There are 2 types of oppression which is light oppression and heavy oppression. In Susenas 1997 both are recorded as one code which is Code 2 : oppression.

Oppression is deliberate action that causes disturbance of other people's health, starting from action that causes the victim to conduct daily work till that causes injury/physical effect or becomes ill and causing incompetent to conduct daily work. perfectly.

The victim is a person that is oppressed.

Example :

1. When leaving home for work Bahtiar was involved in a fight caused by he did not deliberately step on someone's foot. In the fight Bahtiar was striked to the ground but he is still capable to work as usuall. Bahtiar in this case is a victim of oppression crime.

2. A group of young men attacked Sadikin till he was injured and could not conduct his duties perfectly. In this case Bahtiar is a victim of oppression crime.

3. Gatot is a violinist and seeks for income by playing the violin. In December 21, 1995, Gatot was oppressed until he lost his little finger that caused him not to be able to play the violin anymore. In this case Gatot is a victim of oppression crime.

4. Robert was thrown with chemical substance by his friend, that caused deformation of his face. In this case Robert is a victim of oppression.

Other action included into oppression crimes are actions that causes :

1. loss of one of the five senses
2. paralyze
3. mind disturbance
4. miscarriage or stillbirth.

Information :

Torture that is conducted by an investigator or by the law towards a person that is investigated is still considered as oppression although it was done during official hours.

Example that is not considered as oppression is :

A father spanks his child bottom because the child was naughty. Although it is not categorized as oppression but has a good deed, so that the child is not to be naughty anymore (as long as the father's action does not cause injury).

Code 03 : Abduction/Seizure of Independence

Abduction/seizure of independence is an action of kidnapping someone by opposing the law, and aims to make the person under the power of the abductor or under the power of another individual.
The victim is the person abducted or the guardian of an under aged child.

Actions included in abduction are :

1. Bringing someone to a different place from the promised location by opposing the law.
2. Abduction of an under aged girl (under 21 years old) without the permission of the parents/guardian although the girl is willingly to go. The victims are the parents/guardian of the girl.

Code 04 : Robbery with Violence

Robbery is taking someone's belongings, wholly or partially, including other people's possessions with an intention of owning it by opposing the law. The victim is the person whose possessions were stolen.
Robbery with Violence is stealing belongings or livestock which is formerly, included, with violence or violent threat towards people with an intention will prepare or ease the stealing. Also to ease/give opportunity to the criminal to run away or if caught on the spot in order the stolen goods are still in the hands of the criminal.

Example : Robbery including locking a victim in a room, stealing, snatching and armed robbery.

Code 05 : Robbery without Violence

Robbery without violence is an action of stealing belongings or livestock not owned by the criminal and intends to own it by opposing the law which is not formerly, included with violence or torture towards the victim.

Example :

1. Robbing all types of livestock or poultry such as buffalo, cow, goat, pig, horse/donkey, chicken/duck
2. Robbing during a fire, flood, earthquake, demonstration, revolution or during war.
3. Robbery conducted by breaking in, wrecking, climbing or by using a false key to enter the victim's house.
4. Robbery also includes stealing by damaging/not damaging the victim's bag
5. Stealing someone's sandals, laundry, bicycle and motor vehicles.

Code 06 : Burning

Burning is an action of deliberately set fire on something (example house, forest) that can cause danger for the life/body/commodities of other people.

Example : Amin's house was on fire and he was convinced it was deliberately burned down by someone because he found evidence near his house. In this case Amin is a victim of burning.

Information :

If in a event such as a fire (not deliberately done by someone) a person is not given the chance to save his belongings and it was all burned down, the owner is a victim of a fire.

Example :

1. The house on the left hand side of Mr. Odon's house is on fire. Mr. Odon tries to save his own house and the contents by asking for water from his neighbor on the right hand side of his house but was not allowed. This caused Mr. Odon's house catch fire too, in this case Mr. Odon is a crime victim of a fire.
2. If the respondent does not know if the fire was a deliberate cause or a natural cause (no court decision yet), the cause of the fire is considered as not a crime.

Code 07 : Damaging

Damaging is a deliberate action by opposing the law that causes animals/commodities that are not owned can change form or can not be used again. The victim is the owner of the commodities.

Example :

Dudung came over to Mr. Kurnia's house to ask for his debt that has passed the due date. At that time Mr. Kurnia could not pay Mr. Dudung which causes him to be angry. Mr. Dudung threw a drinking glass to Mr. Kurnia's front window. In this case Mr. Kurnia is a victim of damaging.

Code 08 : Smuggling

Smuggling is a deliberate action of owning something opposing the law. Something partially or wholly owned by someone else and it is in the hands of someone not caused by a crime. Smuggling is almost similar to robbery without violence. In the case of robbery the commodities stolen are not in the hands of criminal but in the case of smuggling, commodities that are wanted to own are in the hands of the criminal without crime (trusted by the criminal). The victim is the owner of the commodities that are trusted.

Example :

1. Arman borrowed Maulana's bicycle and he sold it. In this case Maulana is the victim of smuggling
2. Maria and Sukma together bought a piece of rice field to be developed together. After several months the rice field was sold by Maria without Sukma's permission. The results was used for increasing Maria's husband business. In this case Sukma is the victim of smuggling.

Code 09 : Deceiving

Deceiving is an action in order to take advantage over someone or someone else by opposing the law. Using a false name or false situation could do deceiving or with trickiness, telling lies, persuade someone else to give up their belongings, make debt or erase it.

Information :

Persuading someone is an action of influencing someone with all the trickiness so that the person will gladly do something that if he/she knew the consequences would not do such a thing.

In the crime of deceiving giving up something does not have to be given to the person that cheats but could also be given by someone else not by the person who was persuaded. The victim is the person deceived/the person who experiences the crime of deceiving.

Example :

1.   A person goes to Mr. Rahim's house and introduces himself as one of the staff of Mr. Rahim. He also brings vegetables that are to be cooked for Mr. Rahim and his business associate for lunch that day. After a while the same person goes back to Mr. Rahim's house and told Binsar (one of the household member) that he has to pick up Mr. Rahim's guest for lunch and asks for the car. After Mr. Rahim comes home there was no such plans for lunch. In this case Binsar was a victim of a deceiving crime

2.   If Binsar was no longer a member of the household when enumeration, Mr. Rahim's household is no longer a victim of a deceiving crime.

Code 10 : Rape

Rape is an action that was conducted with assault or assaults threat, forcing a woman that is not his wife to have sexual intercourse.

Rape also includes a) conducting sexual intercourse with a woman that is not his wife and the woman was unconscious or helpless (was tied up or anesthetized), although not caused by the rapist, b) conduct sexual intercourse with a woman who is not his wife and aged under 15 years old. The victim is the person raped.

Note :
Rape towards male is not included in this category.

Code 11 : Adultery

Adultery is conducting sexual intercourse with a person who is not his wife or husband without force or assault. The victim is the person who gain loss caused by adultery.

Example : Aquido conducts adultery with Ananda that already has a child and wife, those who gains loss caused by adultery are the child and wife of Aquido, also the household members from Ananda's side (husband, child or parents).
Code 12 : Insult

Insulting is attacking the dignity and someone's good name till the person attacked is ashamed and insulted. The dignity here is not dignity in the sexual means. Other examples of insulting is : abuse or scandal.

Insulting is a deliberate action by attacking the dignity/ruining someone's name in front of other people by accusing someone else doing unapproved matters. This action is conducted in front of other people which is intended to insult the person. Insulting can be in words, writing or pictures.

The victim is the person being insulted.

Code : Narcotics

The crime of Narcotics is selling, offering, receiving, using (consume) or giving out narcotics. Narcotics are opium, morphine, heroin and marijuana.

Note :

- Narcotic users are illegal and a crime, but in this survey is recorded as a narcotic crime victim.
- Be careful with the term user. The users in this code covers only narcotic users.

Code 14 : Gambling

Gambling is an activity that covers the medium, instruments and the place for gambling also involved in gambling.

Gambling is a game of risking a sum of money or belongings, in general depends on the fortune and if loses the money is lost.

Example : Edi always asks Amah (his wife) money for gambling and is also forced to sell her belongings. In this case the victim of gambling is Amah.

Code 15 : Others
Others are other doings not mentioned in code 1 till 14, example crimes such as : threatening, blackmailing, rape towards male, hit and run victim.

Column 4 : Estimated Number of People

Fill in the estimated number of people that conducted the crime towards the respondent. If the people were more than 8, write 8. If the number is not known write 9.

Column 5 : Place of Location

Place of location is the place where the criminal act was executed.. Fill in one of the appropriate code 01 – 10.

Code 01 : Inside the House
Inside the house or in the yard/around the house, in own house or other people's house. A house is a place for living or a place that has a roof and wall which is temporarily/permanently used for a place to live in, including the yard with clear boundaries.

Code 02 : Around the Neighborhood
The neighborhood is the place outside the house or yard, but is around the house or housing area, including the roads of the housing area.

Code 03 : Market or Shopping Area
The market or shopping area is the meeting place of buyers and sellers. Including in a market or shopping area is the parking place of a market or the shopping area. A house shop also is included as a shopping area.

Example : Pasar Baru, Block M, Cipulir Market, Jatinegara Market etc.

Code 04 : Office
The surroundings of an office includes inside and outside the office also the parking space.

Example : Central Bureau of Statistics Office, Bank Central Asia Office, PT Samudera Indonesia Office.

Code 05 : Recreation or Entertainment Area
        The recreation or entertainment area is the location where people recreates and entertain them selves including the parking space.

Example : Jaya Ancol Dream Park, Indonesia Indah Miniature Park, Nusantara Cinema etc.

Code 06 : Terminal/Station
        Terminal/station is the stopping place of public transportation of land, sea and air including the parking space.

Example : Pulo Gadung Bus Terminal, Tanjung Priok Port, Ngurah Rai Airport.

Code 07 : Public Transportation
        The place of crime is in public transportation that is moving outside the terminal/station.
Example :

1. Agus was on a minibus heading from Kampung Melayu to Pulo Gadung. When the minibus was passing the area of Penas he was robbed, so the place of crime was in public transportation.

2. Nyai was inside a minibus that was stopping for passengers at the Senen Terminal. At that time someone robbed her and asked for her purse. Nyai experienced a crime in the terminal not inside a public transportation.

Code 08 : Public Road
        A public road is a road for vehicles and people walking. Included here are Bus Stops, inside own car or inside an official vehicle that was stopping (caused by traffic jam). If the crime act was inside the housing area, the place of crime is the housing area.

Example :
1. One morning Melly was jogging and when she was near a bus stop two strangers robbed her so the place of crime was the public road.
2. Zarima was stopping at a crossroad when the red light was on. When she opened her car window she was robbed, so the place of crime was the public road.

Code 09 : Hotel

        Hotel is around the hotel, inside, outside including the parking place.

Code 10 : Others
        Others are other location of crime not mentioned in code 01 till 09 such as at the rice field, the river or in the garden.

Column 6 : Month of Incident

Month of incident is the month when the crime event was conducted. Fill in the serial number of month of incident (01 till 12) into the provided boxes.

A robbery happened on May 2, 1996.
Column 6 is filled in as 05 because May is the fifth month

0	5

A robbery happened on December 31, 1995.
Column 6 is filled in as 12 because December is the twelfth month.

1	2

Note :
a. If the crime is a crime that goes on for a certain period such as an abduction, write down the month when the victim was found out was abducted.

b. If the crime is a crime that goes on for a certain period and continued at a certain period again for example a person was abducted and was found/returned but was abducted again, the crime (also the month of crime) is recorded as several incidents.

c. Because the abduction was in a time period (at least from abducted till returned) in this survey the abduction recorded here is the period of the abduction partially or wholly conducted in December 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996 and during the enumeration of Susenas 1997, the victim who was abducted was a household member respondent (noted in Block IV.A)

d. The recording of month of incident for the abduction event (which fulfil the C condition) are :
   1) If the incident was before December 1995 write 12 in Column 6 Block V (12 = December)
   2) If the incident was in the period of December 1995 till November 1996 write down the actual month of incident.

e. Examples on how to record enumeration (month of incident) of an abduction (enumeration on January 1, 1997) is as follows :
   1) Abduction was on October 1995. The abducted victim returned to the household on February 1996. This incident is recorded on December 1995 (12) although the time of incident when the victim was abducted is before December 1995.
   2) Abduction was on March 1996. The abducted victim returned to the household on October 1996. This incident is recorded on the month of March (03)
   3) Abduction was on February 1996. Until January 1997 (during enumeration) the abducted victim has not returned to the household. The abduction incident is considered as did not occur because the abduct is no longer as a household member (left the house more than 6 months)
   4) Abduction was on September 1996. The abduct has not returned till January 1997 (when enumerated). The abduction was recorded as the month of incident September (09) because the abduct was a household member, the period of abduction was till the time of enumeration was less than 6 months (household members left house less than 6 months.

The incident is in a chart as follows :

	Dec'95	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov 96
	......	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
1	*		**									
2				*			**					
3			*									
4										*		

Note :

*	Incident of Abduction
**	Victim of abduction returned to household
3	Abduction not recorded

Column 7 : Time of Incident

Time of incident is the time of when the incident occurred day and night (24 hours), which is divided into 4 group codes. Fill in code "time of incident" of the crime in the boxes of Column 7 :

Code 1 : If the time of incident occurred between midnight till dawn or between 00:00 – 06.00 hours

Code 2 : If the time of incident occurred between morning till noon or between 06:00 – 12.00 hours

Code 3 : If the time of incident occurred between noon till dusk or between 12:00 – 18.00 hours

Code 4 : If the time of incident occurred between dusk till midnight or between 18:00 – 24.00 hours

Column 8: Object of Crime Incident

Fill in one of the appropriate code on the object of the crime incident 1,2,3 and 9 based on the respondent's answer.

Code 1: A Person if the crime concerns the life, body and dignity example the victim is injured, died or becomes stressed due to the action of oppression crime. The object of the crime for example is abduction, murder, rape are coded 1 or 3.

Code 2: Belongings if the crime is overcoming belongings either that becomes the responsibility of their own or other people.

Example:
1. A person steals Herman's television so the object of the crime is a belonging (television)
2. Raben was on his way to send Gagah's salary. On the way Raben was robbed. In this matter the object of the crime experienced by Raben is belongings.

Code 3: Person and Belongings if the crime victim is a person and their belongings (Code 1 and Code 2 all together).

Example: If Tommy was robbed, in order to ease to take his belongings, a robber keeps Tommy in captive. In this matter the objects are person and belongings.

Code 9: Don't Know if the respondent does not know what the object of the crime was. The crime object is not known by the respondent of several crimes that are only attempted.

Example:
> A person enters Sugar's yard in the middle of the night, but when Sugar called him the person ran away. Although the person has not conducted any losses to Sugar but Sugar is convinced that the person was attempting to do a crime although the crime object is not known by Sugar.

INFORMATION ON THE CRIME VICTIM
Column 9 till Column 18

Column 9: Number of Household Victims

Fill in the number of household members (during the incident was a household member) that were victims of a crime incident inside the provided box (included here are those during enumeration were still household members also those who has passed away/moved). The crime victim are people who suffers from loss of life, body, dignity or belongings (their own or owned by other people). If the crime is aimed on the belongings of the household member the victim recorded is head of the household.

Example:
> Household A has a guest named B and they were robbed. The belongings missing in the incident were a television, a refrigerator, video, fan, a Rolex watch owned by the guest and a Seiko watch owned by head of the household. The domestic help of the household was beaten until unconscious. The number of household members that were crime victims in this household written in Column 9 are 2 (two) people which are head of the household and the domestic help (B is not recorded due he is not a household member).

The crime victim who is not a household member is not recorded
in this survey

Column 10: Serial Number and Name of Household Member Victims per Incident

Fill in the serial number and name of the household member victims per incident inside the provided box and row. One victim is recorded in one row. The number of the victims' names (the filled in row for 1 household member) in Column 10 are the same as the total of all figures in Column 9 Block V.

Column 11: Serial Number of Household Members (from Block IV)

Fill in the serial number based on what is written in Column 1 Block IVA or IV B (for the same household member) in the provided box. If the victim recorded in Column 10 has died caused by a criminal act (column 11) it begins with the figure 5 and if the victim recorded died not caused by a criminal act in Column 11 it begins with figure 6 (copy from Block IV B). Make sure that Column 10 has a serial number that begins with 5 and 6 written in Block IV B (please add if not yet written). For household member victims whose name are in Column 10 but when enumerated has moved (not a household member), give serial number 00 in Column 11.

Column 12: Type of Main Crime Experienced by Household Members

Write down the type of main crime experienced by household members for the event of Column 1. In a crime incident several types of crimes can happen at once such as household member is raped, assaulted and jewelry were taken. There are household members that are only assaulted, or their belongings taken and murdered. If one of the household members experiences more than one type of crime (raped, assaulted and there goods stolen) compare with type of crime in Column 3. In column 3 ask the type of main crime for one incident.

Column 13: Activity of Household Members Aged $\geq$ 10 years Old During the Incident

The aim of this column is to define whether the victim is working or not (goes to school, or a homemaker, etc) during the incident. How to definite the work is by using the definition usually used, that is the most frequent activity conducted during a week before the incident.

> **Column 13 till Column 15 is aimed for Household Members aged $\geq$ 10 years**
> **(The content of Column 5 Block IV A is $\geq$ 10)**

Write down one of the appropriate code 1 till 4 into the provided box. If the answer is 'working' fill in Code 1 and continue to the question in Column 14 and 15.

A week before the incident is the time of 7 days consecutively that ends a day before the date of the incident. Example: if the date of incident is January 9,1996 a week before January 2, 1996 is until January 8, 1996.

The activity covers working, goes to school, homemaker and others (example actively seeking for a job, join courses, sports, recreation, ill or not doing anything because of old age)

Most frequent activity is the activity that uses most of the time compared to other activities.

Most time consuming activity is calculated by comparing the time used for work, school, household work and others (example actively seeking for a job, sports, or recreation). Leisure time used for relaxing, resting, or family activities (example family *arisan*, ritual meals or visiting families) is not calculated as comparison.

Code 1: Working is an activity of conducting work by obtaining income or profits at least for one hour in a week before the incident. Working for an hour has to be conducted consecutively and continuously, including those that has a job but is temporarily not working.

Information :

a. Conducting a work 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 not considered as **not working** except the plant cultivation are main food such as rice, corn, sago and or *palawija* = second crop (cassava, sweet potato, potato).

c. A person that uses his profession for their own household needs is considered as working, example a doctors that heals his household members, a brick layer that fixes his own house, and a tailor that sews 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 mode and others is categorized as working.

f. Household helpers 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 the, is categorized as working if he/she is responsible or is managing the farm.

h. A farm helper and a farm worker who is waiting for a job is considered as not working but a farmer that is waiting for his rice field to ripen is categorized as working.

i. A farm helper and a farm worker who is waiting for a job is considered as not working.

Code 2: School is attending a school in a formal school at the primary level or other levels (secondary and high) including those on vacation. For those who also goes to school and work, the activity during a week ago is which is mostly time consuming.

Code 3: Taking Care of the Household is doing daily activities in the household such as cooking, washing, child rearing and shopping for own household. A household domestic help although takes care of a household but because receives salary/wages, is considered as working.

Code 4:Others are activities besides working, attending school, and taking care of the household Others can be categorized into 2 groups:

a) Seeking for a job, sports, joining courses, picnic and other activities such as organization and voluntary work

b) Sleeping, relaxing, playing and not doing any activities.

Activities that are determined as the most time consuming activities are those categorized in group a).

Column 14: Field of Business

Fill in one of the appropriate code 1 till 9 into the provided box

Field of Business is the field of activity of work/business or establishment/institution where someone works.

Code 1 : Agriculture covers the food crop agriculture, fields, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and hunting including agriculture services

a. **Food Crop Agriculture** is undertaking 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, manggo, rambutan, oranges, avocado, durian, snake fruit, manggosteen, apple, pineapple etc.

b. **Other agriculture products** is undertaking 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, bougenville and other garden plants

c. **Animal Husbandry** is undertaking 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 : free-range chicken, broiler chicken, duck, manila duck, swan, quail, doves and turkey.

d. **Farming and Husbandry Services** are undertaking the development of farming and animal husbandry services. The services cover : soil, fertilizing, sowing seeds, harvesting, trimming, sorting and gradation of farming products, skinning, grinding, packaging, irrigation, farming machines rental with operator, health services for husbandry, wool shearing, services on grass for the food and 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 the effort to fulfill the forestry needs and based on fringe benefits or contract.

  - **Plantation of forest wood** is an effort which covers planting back also moving various plants such as teak, pine, mahogany, *sonokeling, jeunjing*, sandalwood, etc.
  - **Collecting forest products** is an effort which covers seeking for resin, forest rubber, rattan, bark, leaves, flowers, roots, honey, seagull nest and coal making in the forest.
  - **Timber industry** is an effort which covers chopping up the wood forest which produces logs or rough wood pieces such as *meranti* (kind of timber tree), *meramin, pulai, keruing*, iron wood, and black wood including bamboo.

f. **Hunting/catching wild animal hunting with traps and animal breeding** is an effort which covers hunting/catching wild animals with traps and breeding animals such as snake, crocodile etc.

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

h. **Freshwater fishery** is an effort on the cultivation and seedling of freshwater fish. The activities covers : 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 fish ponds.

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

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

Code 4: Electricity, gas and water

a. **Electricity** is an effort on electric generator and operating the network distribution to be sold to households, industries and other commercial usage.

b. **Gas** is an effort on the production and distribution of natural gas to be sold at households, industries and other commercial usage.

c. **Water purification, provision and water distribution** is an effort on the reservoir, purification and distribution of water to household industries and other commercial usage.

Code 5: Construction/building is undertaking the development, reparation, building destruction, roads and bridges, roads and train bridges, building tunnels, airplane runway, dock building, parking lot, sports field, electric generator station, transmission and distribution network and network communication building. Including installation of water pumps, digging water well/WC, rental of machinery/construction instruments including the operator, etc.

Code 6:Trade is undertaking activities of selling, purchasing commodities or services, including restaurants, diners/bar, caterer, restaurant in trains, cafetaria, stalls, hotels, motels, hostel and inns.

Code 7:Transportation, storage and communication

a. **Transportation** is undertaking 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 undertaking 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 undertaking communication services for the public through postal, telephone, telegram/telex or a pager device.

Code 8:Finance, Insurance, including undertaking the rental of buildings, land and establishment services.

a. **Financial institution** is undertaking the banking business organized by the government/private such as devisa banks, savings banks, credit banks also banks that offer services transferring reserve funds with stock bonds (deposit, check, giro, etc). Including the business of mortgage, stock exchange, other financial services such as money changer, creditor and savings/loan.

b. **Insurance** is undertaking insurance such as life insurance, services, accidents, health, commodities/owned goods and surat berharga including insurance services, insurance agencies, insurance consultant and pension funds.

c. **Rent/sell & purchase land, building, and establishment services** are undertaking rent/sell & purchasing commodities. The activities covers immovable, real estate agency, broker and manager who organizes the rent, transportation rental business on land/water/air without the operator. Also the purchase, selling and land value estimation/building based on fringe benefits or contract, including law 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 undertaking the legislative institution. Also the highest state institution, defense and security, international corporation and other extra territorial corporation. Including education services, health, sanitary, entertainment and culture, social welfare organized by the government or private, also individual services and households such as private tutors, native

healer, laundry, barber, repairman, doctor who does private practice, midwife, welder, beauty salon, photo studio, masseur, helper, etc.

Code 0: Others are undertaking an individual, institution not included in one of the sectors mentioned above or is not clearly defined, such as a "pemulung."

Information

a. *Lapak* (scavenger coordinator) is considered working in the trade sector
b. Individual money changer 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 worker that is assigned to a corporate business has to be equivalent to the field of work such as the Banking sector, a worker of BPKP (*Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan & Pembangunan* = Monetary & Development Inspection Agency) that is assigned to an agriculture sector of a PTP (*Perseroan Terbatas Perkebunan* = Government Company Plantation) or assigned to drilling oil from a mining sector.
d. Field work practice (*PKL=praktek kerja lapangan*) is not considered as working

Column 15: Status of Main Work

Write the appropriate code 1 – 7 into the provided box

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

Code 1: **Working individually** is working or undertaking at own risk and not using paid workers or family workers or other workers.

Example :

1. Independent Driver (does not receive salary) using an installment system

2. *Becak* (pedicab) driver

3. Workers at the market, train station or other places that has uncertain employer

Code 2 : Working with help by family or non permanent workers is working at own risk and using family workers or 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 duration of work or the volume of work done.

Example :

1. A stall that sells food and beverages who is helped by the household members or other non permanent workers who receives their wages based on the duration of work or the volume of work done. In Column 15 the owner of the stall is coded 2.

2. Vendors helped by household members or people who are given wages when helping only (Code it : 2)

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

Note :

The working status of a"maklun" worker is considered as working if has direct contact with the factory/establishment and is considered as a worker if becomes someone's worker that has "maklun" work.

Code 3 : Working with permanent workers is undertaking at own risk and hires at least one permanent worker.

Permanent worker is a worker that is employed by someone else or by a state institution/office/establishment that receives routine salary/wages, although there are no activities.

Example :

1. A shopkeeper that employs more than one permanent worker (is paid monthly), fill in Column 15 for the shopkeeper Coded 3.
2. A person who owns a cigarette factory who employs 5,000 workers that are paid monthly, fill in Column 15 for the owner of the cigarette factory is Coded 3.

Code 4 : Workers/State Officials are workers that works in an state institution that receives salary/wages in cash or in-goods.

Code 5 :

Code 6:

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 a household members of the person being helped such as relative/family that helps selling in a stall

3. Not a household members of the person being helped such as helping a neighbor who has a household industry weaving hats.

Find both columns (Column 14 and Column 15) to obtain information on the field of business and the working status of the household member respondent when was a victim of a crime incident mentioned in

Column 1.

Column 16 – 18 : Loss of Profit

Losses here covers in general, not only goods that are valued in money also goods that could not be valued in money such as life, body and dignity.

Column 16: Life/Body
Fill in the column with one of the code 1 till 5 the loss of Life/Body experienced and considered by the respondent as the heaviest.

Code 1: Death is the loss of life
The death recorded here is caused by a criminal act which causes direct death also death in a later period

Code 2: Physical defect is the permanent deformation of the body (not including the mind). Physical defect here is caused by a criminal act that causes the part of the body cannot function normally without a help of a device

Code 3: Wound covers injuries such as broken bones, skin abnormality (such as bruises or bleeding) caused by a sharp object. The wounds recorded here are those that are caused by criminal acts that does not causes physical defect.

Code 4: Dignity covers all types of dignity including the sexual meaning

Code 5: Others are the loss of life/body besides that is coded 1 till 4 such as permanent or non permanent mind abnormality, including stress.

Code 6: None is there is no loss of life/body

Examples of loss of life/body:

Loss of life : the victim died (code 1)

Loss of body : the victim becomes physical deformation (code 2) or wounded (code 3)

Loss of dignity : the victim feels the loss of dignity caused by an insult (code 4) or the loss of dignity caused by being raped (code 4)

Column 17: Loss of Belongings

Fill in one of the code 1 if there are losses, code 2 if no losses occurred based on the respondent's answer for all types on loss of belongings in box 1 till 9.

Box 1: Agriculture Products such as rice, corn, cassava, tea, clove

Box 2: Livestock/fish such as cows, goats, buffaloes, horses, pigs, shrimp also all kind of fishes in a pond and dyke (shrimp, milk fish, gold fish, eel, etc)

Box 3: Poultry such as chicken, duck, swan, breed birds

Box 4: Motor vehicles such as vehicles with 2, 3, or 4 wheels also motor boats

Box 5: Electronics such as radio, television, video, refrigerator, and fan

Box 6: Jewelry such as rings, necklaces, bracelets, and earrings

Box 7: Money or deposit certificates, insurance certificates, stocks, signed checks including gold bars

Box 8: Personal belongings (except jewelry) such as watches, eyeglasses and clothes

Box 9: Others are belongings not mentioned in Boxes 1 till 8 such as: furniture, dog, cat, bicycle, painting, losses caused by a damaged house/vehicle.

Example on how to fill in loss of belongings :

1. Mr. Lim in the period of December 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996 experienced the crime of fire where he suffered losses as follows : 1 Bekisar chicken, 1 BMW car, electronics such as refrigerator, television, video also jewelry, money and clothes.

   Filling in Column 17 is as follows :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

   Column 3 = 1 = chicken
   Column 4 = 1 = BMW car
   Column 5 = 1 = electronics (refrigerator, television, video)
   Column 6 = 1 = jewelry
   Column 7 = 1 = money
   Column 8 = 1 = clothes
   Column 9 = 1 = losses due to a burned house

2. On the way home from work Minem was robbed in a PPD bus and lost Rp. 100,000,-. In this matter Minem is a victim of crime and is recorded in this column. Filling in Column 17 is as follows :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2

   Column 7 = 1 = money

3. During a traffic jam in the area of *Palmerah*, Heri's rearview mirror was stolen. Filling in Column 17 is as follows :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1

Column 9 = 1 = rearview mirror (is not considered as loss of vehicle)

4. A thief entered Lily's house by breaking a window but the thief did not have the time to steal anything. Filling in Column 17 is as follows :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1

Column 9 = 1 = loss of a broken window

Column 18: Value of Loss (in Rupiahs)

If the content in one of the boxes in Column 17 is 1, Column 18 has to be filled in. Fill in the money value or the estimation of money value (in rounded rupiahs) on the loss of belongings. The estimation of value is based on the price of belongings when the crime occurred. Only the loss of the victim is recorded and is the total of all losses suffered. If a criminal act has occurred (not attempted) the belongings that has returned is still recorded as losses.

The value of losing a 'check' is calculated as follows:

1. The checkbook or a check that has not been reimbursed by the criminal is calculated as the value of applying for a check

2. A check that has been reimbursed by the criminal is calculated as the total money taken by the criminal

3. The loss value of a land certificate or driver's license or identification card is calculated as the value of applying.

Column 19 till Column 22: Information on Reporting
Fill in Column 19 till 22 on the matters of reports

Column 19: Was the Incident Reported?
Fill in Code 1 if "Yes" and Code 2 if "No"

An incident is reported if it is reported to an authorized official. The victim or another person could report the crime.

   If **Yes** (Code 1) then Column 21 and Column 22 has to be filled in the appropriate code and Column 20 is filled in with a dash (-).

If **No** (Code 2) then Column 20 has to be filled in a code. Column 21 and Column 22 is filled in with a dash (-).

Column 20: If Not Reported (Column 19 = 2) Why?

This column is filled in if Column 19 is coded 2. Fill in one of the appropriate code 1 till 6 or 9 based on the respondent's answer in the provided box.

Code 1: Does not Know it Has to be Reported
The respondent does not know that the incident experienced has to be reported

Code 2: Considered as Can be Settled by the Respondent
The respondent considers that they can settle the incident experienced by themselves.

Code 3: Waste of Time
The respondent considers that reporting the incident experienced by them is a waste of time such as the place of reporting is too far. The process of investigation/reporting is considered as a waste of time or during arranging the report has to frequently leave work or is convinced that the output is not appropriate.

Code 4: Not Appropriate to be Reported
The respondent considers that it is not appropriate to be reported because the criminal is still family related or the type of crime can cause shame for the family.

Code 5: Worried it Would be Hectic
The respondent is worried if the crime is reported it would be hectic such as needs expenses for transportation or others, or if reported the criminal will revenge or if reported the respondent several times contacted to obtain information.

Code 9: Others
Others are if the reasons are not mentioned as above (code 1 till 6) example if the goods stolen were quickly found back, or the event currently occurred but was not reported yet.

Column 21: Where it Was Reported

Fill in one of the appropriate code of the reports coded 1 – 7 based on the respondent's answer. The report here is the first reporting place.

Code 1: Police/Investigator
Police/investigator is the member of the Police of Republic of Indonesia or a member of an investigating institute such as the Prosecutor's Office of Republic of Indonesia or Directorate of Customs and Excise.

Code 2: Local Officials
The local officials are the state officials that has authority in the local area such as a ward master (*lurah*), sub district head (*camat*), regent (*bupati*).

Code 3: Area Security Unit
The area security unit is a person that is specifically authorized, formally or non formally as a security guard in a certain area example as a civilian defense unit (*hansip*), or a security officer unit (*satpam*).

Code 4: Non-State Community Figure
The Non-State Community Figure are people who are respected by the community or has an influence in the area but who are not officials example Head of a Household Community (R.T/R.W), traditional leader (*kepala adat*) religious leader (*pemuka agama*).

Code 5: Armed Forces Unit
The members of the Armed Forces of Republic of Indonesia apart from members of the Police Force (Code 1).

Code 6: Legislative Members/National Commission on Human Rights/Non Government Organizations
 These Organizations are currently used as a place to report by the community (as crime victims). Code it 6 if this occurs.

Code 9: Others
Others are the place to report that are not included in code 1 till 6 such as a District Attorney, Head of *KUD*, *LKMD,* School Headmaster.

If the respondent reports to more than 1 code, select the smallest code.

Example:

1. A victim reports to a Head of a Household Community that considers it is not his/her authority and takes the victim to the police, so the place of reporting is a police.
2. If the Head of a Household Community in example 1 then reports to a police without the victim, the place of reporting is Head of the Household

Column 22: The Perceptive of the Report During Enumeration

Fill in one of the Perceptive Code towards the report 1 till 5 based on the respondent's answer.

Perceptive Towards Reporting is the action that has been undertaken by the group that received the report in terminating the crime act until the enumeration was conducted. The follow-up in Column 22 does not have to be the same as what is reported in Column 21. Example the place of reporting was the RT Column 21 = 4 but the incident was thoroughly completed in court Column 22 = 5 during enumeration.

A report is finalized either it has been terminated peacefully, or agreed based on the valid legal law.

Code 1: Not taken care of
The place of reporting did not take care of the received report.

Code 2: Taken care but does not know the follow-up
Respondent does not know if the received report was followed up or not.

Code 3: Taken care but not yet final
The report has not been finalized either terminated peacefully, or agreed based on the valid legal law.

Code 4:Taken care until final
Example: if the stolen goods has returned from the robbery incident and it is considered final, both parties select a peaceful way, or the person who reports the crime drops the charges and considers the case closed.

Code 5: Final until court
The case is sent to court until finalized based on the laws and the valid regulations. The court sentence does not have to occur during enumeration.

A.   GENERAL

Traveling activities are an important activity for every person. The travel is conducted for various reasons and objectives. Traveling for the traditional community is mainly a basic need. Due to the development of civilization that has a broad impact towards the social, cultural and economic condition the mobilization of traveling has become more broad and various.

In general the development of tourism is aimed to increase tourism to become a mainstay sector that is capable to enhance the economic activities including the activities of other connected sectors. The development of tourism is conducted to increase, unite and strengthen the nationality. Referring to the above factors in the modern life, the traveling activities has to be planned and designed for comfort and convenience. The information on traveling activities and all aspects has to be informed in detail, accurate and on time as reference for making better plans.

The traveling survey that has been conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics as a module in the year 1981, 1984, 1991 and 1994 will be continued in Susenas 1997. The questionnaire used in Susenas 1997 is the questionnaire of VSEN.MJ which consists of 6 blocks :

Block I : Identification on Location
Block II : Information on Household
Block III: Information on Enumeration
Block IV: Information on Household Members
Block V : Notes

This list is used to collect data on the number and information on people who conducts a travel/tour or local tourists also the information on the travel/tour itself which was conducted during 3 months ago.

B. Block I: Identification on Location

Write the name of province, regency/municipality, sub-regency, village/kelurahan, type of area (urban or rural) and the code number sample based on Block I, VSEN97.DSRT-2 List also the household serial number based on Column 1, Block IV, VSEN97.DSRT-2.

C.   Block II : Information on Household

This block aims to obtain the recapitulation of the household enumeration in Block IV. This block contains several information on the household, the contents are taken from the information on household members in Block IV.

Question 1: Name of Head of the Household

Write the name of head of the household in the provided place

Question 2: Number of household members

The numbers of household members are the largest serial number in Column 1, Block IV.

Question 3: Number of household members that travels

The number of household members that did a travel is the same with the number of code 1 in Column 16, Block IV and the number is the same in Block V that are filled in.

Question 4: Number of household members that planned a travel
The number of household members that planned a travel is the same as the number of code 1 in Column 17, Block IV

Question 5: Monthly household income (in thousand rupiahs)
The total of monthly household is the same as the contents of Column 12, Block IV divided by 1,000.

Question 6: Monthly household expenditures (in thousand rupiahs)
The monthly household expenditures is the average expenditures for the household consumption. Household consumption is divided into 2 which is for food consumption and non food consumption without knowing the origin. The household expenditures are limited to the expenses of the household only.

Household expenditures covers the expenditures for food and non food

The informations on household expenditures are the same as the guide on monthly household expenditures in VSEN97.MS, Chapter IV.

D.   **Block III: Information on Enumeration**

Question 1 : Name and Employment Identity Number/Hired worker Number

Write down the name and the last five digits of the Employment Identity Number/ Hired worker Number.

Example : Employment Identity Number 340003898

0	3	8	9	8

If the enumerator is a Hired worker, write down the sub regency code of the duty area in the first 3 boxes and number of the Hired worker in the last two boxes.

Example: Number of Hired worker 510102023

0	2	0	2	3

Question 2: Date of Enumeration

Fill in the date and month of enumeration. Example : January 23, 1997.

Question 3 : Signature of Enumerator

The enumerator signs in the provided area after conducting enumeration

Question 4-6 : Information on Supervisor/Investigator

Procedures on filling in are the same as Question 1 – Question 3 for the supervisor/investigator.

E.   **Block IV: Information on Household Members**

Column 2: Name of household members

Write the name of household members. The concept of household members is the same as in the guide of filling in VSEN97.MS List Chapter IV.

Column 3: Relationship with head of the household

Ask the relationship of each household members with the head of the household and fill in the appropriate code in the provided box. The first household member is always the head of the household.

Code 1: Head of the household
Code 2: Wife/husband head of the household
Code 3: Biological children, step children or adopted children head of the household
Code 4: In laws, who are husband/wife from biological children, step children or adopted children
Code 5: Grandchildren who are children from biological children, step children or adopted children
Code 6: Parents/ father or mother in law, who are the father/mother of head of the household or father/mother from the wife/husband of head of the household
Code 7: Other family such as individuals who are related with head of the household or with wife/husband example younger/older sibling, uncle, aunt, grandfather or grand mother
Code 8: Household helpers are individuals who work as a helper and lives in the household and receives salary/wages in cash or in goods
Code 9: Others who are not related to head of the household such as a guest, friend and other people who are lodgers including meals

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 on the last birthday. The age count is based on the Roman calendar. Experience shows that the respondent's answer on age is usually rounded up, please ask once more the age based on the given answer. If the answer does not match minus it with 1 (one).

Information : see the elaboration on age in the **Procedures of Filling in VSEN97.MS List in Chapter IV.**

Column 6 : Marital Status

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

The concept of the marital status of the respondent (not married, married, divorced or widowed) see the information on marital status in the **Procedures of Filling in VSEN97.MS List in Chapter IV.**

Column 7 : Highest Level of Education Attained

Fill in one of the code of highest education attained for each household member .

Code 1 : Not/Has Never Attended School
Code 2 : Never/Not Yet Graduated Elementary School/Islamic Elementary School
Code 3 : Graduated Elementary School/Islamic Elementary School
Code 4 :Graduated Secondary School/Islamic Secondary School/equivalent/vocational
Code 5 : Graduated Public High School/Islamic High School/equivalent
Code 6 : Graduated from Vocational High School/equivalent to Public High School
Code 7 : Diploma I/Diploma II
Code 8 : Diploma III/Bachelor
Code 9 : Diploma IV/Scholar

Column 8: The most frequent activities during a week ago

Ask the most frequent activities conducted by the respondent during a week ago. Fill appropriate code into the box.

A week ago is a period of 7 consecutive days that ends on a day before the date of enumeration. Example if the enumeration was done on January 20 a week ago is January 13 till January 19.

The activities covers working, attending school, taking care of the household and others (example active seeking for work, join courses, sports, recreation and others).

The most frequent activity done is the activity that is the most time consuming activity compared to the others.

Most time consuming is calculated by comparing the time used for working, attending school, taking care of the household and others (example active seeking for work, join courses, sports, or recreation), leisure time for relaxing, resting, family activities (family gathering, ritual meals, visiting families) and recreation for those who work, attend school and taking care of the household is not calculated as a comparison.

Code 1: Working
Code 2: Attend school
Code 3: Taking care of the household
Code 4: Others

The concept of working, attending school, taking care of a household and others see the information on the most frequent activity conducted in the Procedures of Filling in VSEN97.MK List in Chapter V.

Column 9: Field of business (work) during a week ago

If column 8 is coded 1, fill in one of the code 1 till 9 and 0 based on the field of business (work) during a week ago, in the provided box.

The field of business is the field of a job/business/establishment/institution where a person works

Code 1 : Agriculture
Code 2: Mining and quarrying
Code 3: Manufacturing Industry
Code 4: Electricity, gas and water
Code 5: Construction/building
Code 6: Trade
Code 7: Transportation, storage and communication
Code 8: Finance, Insurance, including undertaking the rental of buildings, land and establishment
          services.
Code 9: Services
Code 0: Others

The concepts on types of field of business see information in the **Procedures of Filling in VSEN97.MK List in Chapter V.**

Column 10: Position in the main work during a week ago

If column 8 is coded 1, fill in one of the appropriate code 1 to 7 based on the respondent's position in the main work during a week ago in the provided box.

Working position is the type of position in work.

Code 1 : **Working alone is working without anybody's help**
Code 2 : Working with help by family or non permanent workers
Code 3 : Working with permanent workers
Code 4 : Workers/State Officials
Code 5 : BUMN/BUMD workers
Code 6: Private workers
Code 7: Family workers

The concept on position of main work see information on the Procedures of Filling in the **VSEN97.MK List in Chapter V.**

Column 11 : Type of job/main activity
Fill in one of the code of 1 till 17 based on the respondent's type of work.

Code 01: Teacher

A teacher is a person who usually teaches/educates students/university students in pre school, Elementary School, secondary school, high school or a university. Also included in this category are those who teach naughty children.

Code 02: Journalist/Reporter/Editor/Writer

a. **Journalist** is a person that compiles, reports and gives comments on news and current issues to be placed in the newspaper and magazines or other periodical publishes and or to be disseminated through radio and television
b. **Reporter** is a person that seeks and reports information, which are the community's interest to be disseminated through the newspaper, magazine, radio or television.
c. **Editor** is a person that edits, revises and develop recommendation or publication for newspaper, magazines or book publication
d. **Writer** is a person that writes manuscript of commercials of products or other services; select, develop and prepare articles on organization business or others to be disseminated through the press, radio, television and other media. Also design and develop brochures, work books and other technical publication, including writing essays for music opus, write scripts for television production, writes and arrange songs.

Code 03: Performer or sportsman

a. **Performer** is a comedian, singer, dancer, actor/actress of a play, drama, film, pantomime; in art performances or entertainment shows, radio or television including a director (film/radio/television/other performances)
b. **Sportsman** is a person that uses sports as a profession including sports trainer, gymnastic trainer and sports organizer. Sports organizer includes the referee, starter official and the score/time writer.

Code 04: Other Professionals/technicians

Other professionals/technicians is a position that has to have education and perfect training to conduct or lead a scientific research. Also apply the knowledge also solve various problems such as technology, economy, social and industry, conduct the usage of technical expert and those that are related to several fields such as : science, technology, biology, medicine, economy, law and literature besides professional/technicians covered in code 01 till 03.

Example:

a. Science researcher and the related technicians
b. Technical expert and the related technicians
c. Pilot and Ship Officer
d. Researcher in biology and the related technicians
e. Doctor, dentist, veterinarian and the related workers
f. Statistics expert, mathematician and analyze system also related technicians
g. Economy experts and accountants
h. Other professional experts such as a librarian, archives, curator, sociologist, anthropologist, language specialist and an interpreter.

Code 05: State Official/Manager

Is a person that is in charge and responsible in planning, organize also take control on the implementation of business in the field of agriculture, mining an quarrying, manufacturing industry, electricity, gas and water, construction, trade, transportation, storage and communication, private or government finance institution and other services. Together with the owner or the managing board, a manager plans the scope, goals also

develops the schedule of activities that is appropriate to the goals of the program. Large companies usually has several managers such as head manager, production manager, marketing manager, administration manager, manager of personnel, also the manager of research and development. Including all the civil domestic help officials.

Code 06: International Working Bodies are workers of institutions/bodies of foreign countries representatives, international bodies and other regions such as : embassy, consulate, United Nations representatives, United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Health Organization (WHO), International Labour Organization (ILO), Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Code 07: Travel bureau workers are people who prepare a travel and arranges package tours and hotel reservations for customers. Also including travel bureau workers that receives/greet tourists at airports/seaports.

Code 08: Sales and Purchase Workers are people who sell and purchase merchandise to be sold again or used by the name of a large trading company, retail company, industry or other companies.

Code 09: Administrative Workers consists of:

a. A worker that supervises and coordinates routine work/workers that conducts administrative work and similar work in a private office or *BUMN.* The administrative activities covers book keeping, correspondence, typing reports, receive payment and makes notes on financial transaction, conduct/manage the storage of money, salary estimation, goods, exploitation and other operational expenses, also the compilation of important notes such as absent list and list of salary.

b. Storage/logistic administrative are workers that makes notes on goods and materials received, weighed, sent or stored in the warehouse.

c. Office administrative

d. Book keeper and related officers

e. Cashier and other related officers

f. Treasurer and other related officers

g. Stenographer, Typist and Telex officer

Code 10: Services Workers are those who work in the field of lodging services, catering, housekeeping, individuals, safety and security and other services.

Example:
a. Hotel Housekeeping management
b. Guest housekeeping management
c. Chef and cook
d. Head of Waiter & Waitress
e. Bartender & Restaurant Waiter
f. Hotel and guest house keeping
g. Boat steward
h. Maintenance & Building Security
i. Building Maintenance
j. Laundry
k. Steam house services
l. Hairdresser/Barber and Beautician
m. Fireman

Code 11: Production Workers are those that conduct the process of mining and quarry of mining materials, oil and petroleum, manufacturing industry, the process of road repair, building construction, machinery and others.

Example:

a. Production supervisor and foreman
b. Mining workers, stone mining and stone crusher
c. Operator of a cutting machine, mineral crusher machine, rolling iron machine
d. Sugar grinder, syrup maker and ice block maker
e. Shoemaker, finishing worker, furniture maker
f. Production worker/mechanic and electronic equipment (installed in companies)

Code 12: Farmer/farm worker are food crop workers, farmer, fresh water fish farmer, sea water farmer, fishermen or other workers that work in the field of agriculture, livestock and or workers that as wood choppers.

Code 13: Other workers are workers not mentioned in Code 01 till 12.

Code 14: Students/university students are those that are attending/registered in a formal school, beginning from basic education till the highest level including those that are on a holiday). But besides going to school and working, the activities during a week ago can be considered by observing the most time consuming activity.

Code 15: Taking care of a household is doing activities that are related to households or helping household work without receiving payment/salary. Example: Housewife or the children that helps is included as taking care of the household. A household domestic help although takes care of a household but because he/she receives salary/wages, it is categorized as working.

Code 16: Pension

Code 17: Others

Column 12: Household Monthly Income (in rupiahs) ask the average income of the respondent during a month in one year survey period (December 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996) and fill in the provided columns.

Income are all of the income received by the household member in a month (such as salary/wages, business income, bank interest, transfer from another party)

Column 13 – 16 : Traveled during September 1 till November 30, 1996

Column 13 – 16 aims to understand if each household member became a local tourist (*wisatawan nusantara* = *wisnus*) or not during the period of **3 months survey period** which begins September 1 till November 30, 1996.

Wisnus = Local tourist is a Indonesian resident that conducted a travel in the geographical area of Indonesia

Traveling is an activity of departing from a residence voluntary and is not working to receive salary/wages at the appointed destination and is not for attending school/university (routinely), but for visiting a tourist object. Also and or staying overnights at an accommodation service and or the distance (back and forth) of the travel is more than 100 kilometers. A travel is counted starting from departure and returning back to the residence. An uncompleted travel is if an individual has not returned to his/her residence and is not considered as traveling.

Note : the date of departure here possibly is before or at the reference of the survey time as long as has returned at the reference time of the survey.

Example:

The enumeration using the VSEN97.MJ List was conducted on January 18, 1997 and the registration of households using the VSEN97.L List was conducted on December 12, 1996.

a. On August 15, 1996, Manto went to Sragen to visit his family. He arrived back home on October 20, 1996. In this matter he is still considered as conducting a travel because the date of return is still in the 3 months ago calendar period although he left more than 3 months ago calendar.

Departure		Arrival		Enumeration	
				VSEN97/L	VSEN97.MJ
Aug 15, '96		Oct 20, '96			
	Sept 1, '96	3 months period	Nov 30,'96	Dec 12, '96	Jan 18,'97
		(reference of time survey)			
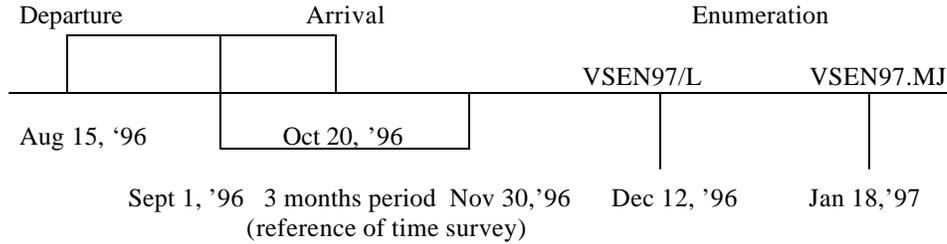
b. On November 1, 1996 Rafiq that lives in Jakarta went on a vacation to Lampung for a week. After 3 days returning from Lampung he has to leave for Bandung to attend his younger brother/sister's wedding. He stayed there for 5 days. In this matter Rafiq has done 2 travels. The first one is to Lampung for a week and the next one is to Bandung for 5 days.

	Departure	Arrival	Departure	Arrival	
Sept, 1'96	Nov 1	Nov 7	Nov 10	Nov 15	Nov 30'96
	3 months period (reference of time survey)				Jan 18, '97
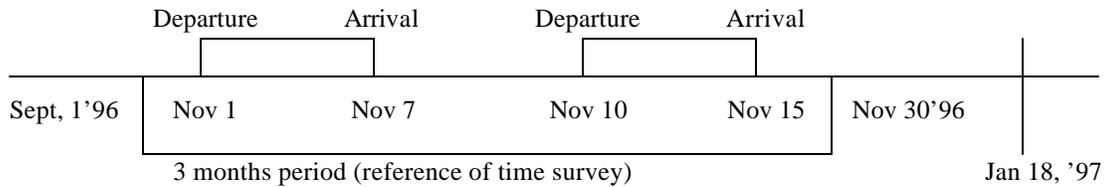
c. On August 17, 1996, Yani that lives in Jakarta took her child to Solo on vacation and returned on October 7. A week later she went to Anyer beach with her husband and child without staying the night there. On November 26 Yani went on an official travel to Puncak for 10 days. The household registration (listing) came to Yani's house on December 28 1996. When the enumeration was conducted at Yani's residence using the VSEN97.MJ List in January 17, 1997, the total travels that has been conducted by Yani during 3 months is twice which is to Solo and to Anyer. The travel to Puncak was not calculated because she returned after the reference time survey.

Departure	Arrival	To Anyer	To Puncak		VSEN97.L	VSEN97.MJ
Aug 17'96	Oct 7	Oct 14	Nov 26	Dec 6 '96	Dec 28 '96	Jan 17'97
Sep 1, '96	(3 months period)		Nov 30, '96		Enumeration	
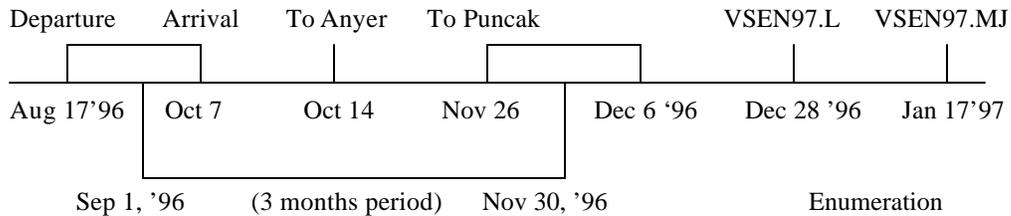
Information :

1. a. A person who conducts a travel to attend school or work and receives salary/wages routinely at a certain place without observing the travel distance limit is considered as a local tourist (*wisnus*).

    b. Working in a general definition aims to obtain profit or salary and wages. The traveling activity for working and is not considered as working to obtain salary and wages is working as a worker/employee

2. A person who sells things at a tourist object is not considered as visiting a tourist object, so he/she is not considered as a local tourist. If the distance of travel from his/her residence to the location for selling (the commercial tourist object) is more than 100 kilometers the person is considered as a local tourist.

3. Pilot/driver/sea captain and the crew of a transportation mode that is conducting it's duties is not considered as local tourists.

4. Artist/sportsman that conducts an attraction with the travel distance of more than 100 kilometers is categorized as a local tourist, although receives payment for the attraction at the visited place (payment is not a salary/wages)

5. A tour guide that conducts travels to guide tourists is considered as a local tourist if the traveling distance is more than 100 km.

Column 13: To tourist objects

Fill in code 1 in this column if the respondent during 3 months ago (September 1, 1996 till November 30, 1996) conducted a travel to a commercial tourist object and code 2 if not.

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 for a ticket to enter the attraction.

Commercial tourist objects are grouped into 14 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 sea water that has a typical characteristic and functions as a safety system for life support, preservation of various sea biota. 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 as 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, *Carita* Beach and *Selecta*.

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. **Zoo** is 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.

Other commercial tourist objects consists of 3 groups:

1. **Shopping Area** is a location that is specifically provided for trading such as malls, and other shopping centers
2. **Non Commercial tourist object** is a tourist object mentioned in 1 till 14 but visitors are not charged for admission tickets to enter the objects.
3. **Non Tourist Objects** are not tourist objects such as factories, educational centers and offices.

Column 14: Travel Distance is ≥ 100 km. Fill in code 1 if the travel distance is ≥ than 100 km and Code 2 if less.

Column 15: Utilization of accommodation services. Fill in code 1 in this column if the respondent during 3 months ago has conducted a travel and utilizes a accommodation service and Code 2 if not.

Column 16: Local tourists. Write in code 1 if one of the column (Column 13 till Column 15 has a Code 1 and Code 2 if in one of the Column 13 till Column 15 are not Coded 1).

Column 17: Are there any traveling plans till December 1997 for those aged over 10 years old.
Fill in Code 1 if the respondent aged over 10 years old has planned to travel till 31 December 1997 and fill in Code 2 if there are no plans. Planning to travel is if the time and destination has been considered based on the concept that has been elaborated previously.

F.   Block V. Information on Individual Characteristics of Traveling

This block aims to obtain data that visualizes the traveling pattern of the people of Indonesia that is also related with undertaking the development of the medium and infrastructure of tourism such as the increasing the quality of accommodation facilities, restaurants, transportation and tour guides.

Name : Fill in the name of the household member that traveled (Column 16, Block IV coded 1) Fill in the same as Column 2, Block IV.

Serial Number of Household Member : Fill in the serial number of household member based on the serial number in Column 1, Block IV.

Question 1 : Traveling Frequencies per Month During December 1, 1995 till November 30, 1996

Ask the respondent the traveling frequencies that was conducted each month since **December 1995 till November 1996** and write into the provided box. If the respondent did not conduct any traveling in a month, fill in a dash (-) in the related month. If traveled for 8 times fill in 8. The concept of traveling is the same as the concept in Column 13, Block IV till Column 16 Block IV.

Example :

During 1996 Amri has traveled in January (once), March (twice), April (twice) and in November 4 times. Filling in the provided boxes is as follows :

Dec'95   1996

| - | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov

Question 2 : Destination, Duration and Travel Distance also Place of Accommodation of the Travel Conducted During September 1 till November 30, 1996.

Write Code 1 if the respondent's answer is 'Yes' in the appropriate row and column for each Question and Code 2 if the respondent's answer is 'No'. If between September 1 till November 30 '96 has traveled 5 times, in this Question is only recorded 5 (five) last trips.

a. **To Tourist Objects** : ask the respondent if each trip was to a commercial tourist object.
b. **Is it $\geq$ 24 hours** : was each trip lasted for more than 24 hours.
c. **Is the distance $\geq$ 100 km** : was the distance to and from the respondent's home $\geq$ 100 km.
d. **Did you use commercial accommodation services** : for every trip did the respondent use commercial accommodations. Commercial accommodations are hotels with stars, Melati class hotels. Home stay, youth huts and other accommodations (camping site and caravans). Included here are staying at the local community and giving them payment.

Question 3 : Did you plan to travel every month during 1997

This Question is filled in if Block IV column 17 is coded 1. Fill in Code 1 if the respondent plans on traveling and Code 2 if not, also write in the appropriate box starting from January till December 1997. The concept of traveling here is the same as the concept in Column 13, Block IV till Column 16 Block IV.

A person is said to planning to travel if he/she has a plan to travel with a clear time and destination, although it might change.

Questions in Detail 4 till 25 are only for **the last trip**

Question 4a : Main Purpose of the Trip

Circle one of the appropriate code 1 till 9 based on the main purpose of the trip and fill in the provided box.

Code 1 : Vacation/recreation : the trip for vacation/recreation is a trip that is conducted for pleasure or enjoyment or refreshing such as visiting *Borobudur, Lake Toba* or *Moyo* Island.

Code 2 : Profession/Business : the trip is for profession/business that is related to business for example inspection to local areas, trade negotiation and cultural tour.

Code 3: Mission/meetings/congress: are trips that are aimed for mission/meetings/congress example conducting cultural mission, meetings, congress, seminars and workshops.

Code 4: Education/training are trips for joining education with a non routine trip such as specific classes in another place/city, courses and training.

Code 5: Health are trips for maintaining or revitalizing health and or seeking for medication (for self use or other people)

Code 6: A Visit to a Holy Place/Religious : such as visiting places that are considered holy/sacred (a cemetary) or related with religion (attend religious services, mass, *pura* = Hindu temple, etc).

Code 7: Visiting friends/family : is a trip for visiting or maintain relationship with friends or families.

Code 8: Sports/art : is a trip that is related with sports (sports, camping, hiking) or arts including being a supporter.

Code 9: Others : are other trips not mentioned in Code 1 till Code 8 such as shopping.

Information: If a person has more than one purpose, select one of the trips that **has the longest duration.** If the trip has the same duration select the one with the longest **distance**. If the distance is the same select the smallest **code.**

Question 4b: If Question 4b is coded 2, do you attempt to obtain profit or commission?

Circle Code 1 if you attempt to obtain profit or commission and Code 2 if not, then fill in the code into the provided box.

Question 4c: Is the trip/tour conducted routinely?

Circle code 1 if the trip was conducted routine and Code 2 if not, then fill in the code into the provided box. Routine trip/tour is a journey that is usually conducted at least once a week.

Question 5 : Mode of transportation used

Circle one of the appropriate code for the type of transportation used and copy it into the provided box.

a. Air transportation such as civil airplane (Garuda, Sempati, Merpati) also transportation that uses military airplane.
b. Sea transportation mode that uses a ship or motor boat
c. River, lake and crossing the transportation mode generally sails on rivers/lake using a ferry, motor boat or usual boat.
d. Train, is clear enough
e. Public tranportation such as bus, mini bus, *bemo, oplet, taxi, helicak* and minicar.
f. Private cars/official is a mode of transportation that uses a private owned car or official car such as bus, minibus, jeep and sedan automobile.
g. Others are transportation mode that uses motor cycle, bicycle, horse carriage not including walking.

Question 6 : Main transportation used

If the answer in Question 5 is coded with odd numbers (1,3,5,7) minimal one, circle one of the appropriate codes 1 till 7 and put into the provided box. If Question 5 are not coded with odd numbers circle code 8.

Note:
Main transportation used is a type of mode for conducting a trip. If the respondent uses more than one type of mode of transportation, the main transportation used is the one that has the farthest distance, if the distance is the same, select the smallest code.

Question 7a: Duration of Trip/Journey (in days)

Write down how many days was the last trip/journey and move it into the provided box. Additional days is marked by change of date.

Note:
The duration is the number of days used for a trip/journey, starting since the respondent left the house till he/she comes back. The additional days are marked by the change of date/day.

Example: Leave for city A at 14:00 and returned back home at 23:00 this is considered as 1 (one) day.

Question 7b: Duration of staying overnight. Write how long staying overnight and move into the provided box. If did not stay overnight write 0.

Note:
Staying overnight on a vehicle during a trip is not categorized as staying overnight. The duration of staying overnight are the number of nights that are used for sleeping during the trip (marked by the change of a day).

Question 8: Distance of journey (return trip) :…..Km

Fill in the distance in **kilometers** unit. Distance of the journey in this question is the distance of the respondent's residence to the destination place added by the distance of the destination to the respondent's residence.

Example:
During the holiday season a person living in Jakarta leaves for the Botanical Gardens in Bogor and the next day continues to Cibodas. In Cibodas the person stays overnight at a friend's house and returned to Jakarta the next day. The calculation of the distance of the journey is from the residence in Jakarta to Bogor (Botanical Gardens) added with the distance from Bogor (Botanical Gardens) to Cibodas Botanical Gardens and added with the distance from Cibodas Botanical Gardens to Jakarta.

Question 9: Accommodation Used

Fill in an odd number code for each type of accommodation used in the provided box and an even number for the type of accommodation not used,

Star Rated Hotels are the places that undertakes an establishment by using a building or part of a building that is provided specifically, where someone can stay overnight. Also eat, obtain services and use other facilities by paying and has fulfilled the conditions of a star hotel defined by the Directorate General of Tourism. The specific characteristic of a hotel is it has a restaurant that is directly organized by the hotel management.

Example:

	Name of hotel	Stars	City/Province
1.	Mandarin	5	Jakarta/DKI Jakarta
2.	Patra Jasa	4	Semarang/Central Java
3.	Garden	3	Surabaya/East Java
4.	Parapat View	2	Prapat/North Sumatra
5.	Ramayana	1	Denpasar/Bali

Melati Rated Hotels are the places that undertakes an establishment by using a building or part of a building that is provided specifically, where someone can stay overnight. Also eat, obtain services and use other facilities by paying and has not yet fulfilled the conditions of a star rated hotel defined by the Directorate General of Tourism but has fulfilled the criteria defined by the Local Directorate Tourism Office.

Youth Hotels is a place that provides accommodation facilities and aimed specifically for youth/teenagers. The accommodation is usually used in tour activities for recreation, increase knowledge and experience.

Home stay is a place that provides accommodation facilities which is organized personally by the owner by using a part of the house (paying daily).

Other accommodation are other places that provides accommodation facilities that are not categorized as a star rated hotel, melati rated hotel, youth hotels and home stays such as guest houses and lodgings.

Camping ground is a place that provides accommodation facilities in a natural open air location using tents and caravans.

A friend's house/family : clear enough

Others are accommodation not mentioned above such as waiting for a sick person in a hospital, staying overnight in a mess (official residence).

Question 10: Main Accommodation Used
The main accommodation used is the type of accommodation used longest. If the respondent uses an accommodation more than one type of main accommodation (same duration) select the smallest code.

Circle one of the code of type of accommodation used:
Code 1: Star rated hotel
Code 2: Melati rated hotel
Code 3: Youth Hotel
Code 4: Home stay
Code 5: Other accommodations
Code 6: Camping ground
Code 7: Friend's house/relative/family
Code 8: Others
Code 9: Not using

Question 11: Place/Object Visited
1. Province
   Write the code of province on the location of the object based on the province code on page 6 of the questionnaire

2. Object
   Write the code of the object in the provided box based on the answer of respondent for each visit, the code are on page 6 of the questionnaire. The object visited is grouped into 17 categories which has been elaborated in Column 13 Block IV:
   Code 01 : National Parks
   Code 02 : Marine Parks
   Code 03 : Forest Park
   Code 04 : Other natural tours
   Code 05 : Hunting Parks
   Code 06 : Agriculture Parks
   Code 07 : Cave tourist object
   Code 08 : Health tourist object
   Code 09 : Museum
   Code 10 : Historical remains
   Code 11 : Recreation park
   Code 12 : Zoo
   Code 13 : Other animal parks
   Code 14 : Other tourist objects
   Code 15 : Shopping centers
   Code 16 : Non commercial tourist objects
   Code 17 : Not tourist objects

Information :
On one trip the respondent may visit more than one place that are tourist objects or not tourist objects. The places visited in this survey, **maximum record 4 places** with the criteria as follows:

a.   Select the 4 main provinces visited where in each province is written 1 (one) main object visited. The main object based on the main destination filled in point 1. If the main destination is a commercial one, fill in between code 01 till 14 depending on the tourist object that **mostly impresses** the respondent. If the direction is besides a commercial tourist object fill in code 15, 16 or 17.

b.   If the provinces visited are less than 4, fill in each province first and minimal 1 object tourist for each province.

3.   **Visit**
Circle code 1 for the first visit and Code 2 for a repeated visit and fill into the provided box.

> Detail 12 till Detail 15 is filled in if one of the tourist object is coded 01 till 14

Question 12: Main attraction of the main object visited
Circle one of the codes 1 till 9 and move into the provided box. The main attraction codes of places visited are:

Code 1: Weather is the situation of a certain area based on the weather. The elements that visualize the weather situation is the temperature, humidity, rain fall, wind and sunshine.

Code 2: Panorama is the attraction of a tourist object that has natural beauty, such as the beauty of a beach, mountain or valley.

Code 3: Art and Culture is a man made tourist attraction, which is beautiful, amazing or famous such as the Prambanan Temple in Central Java, Besakih Temple in Bali, Istiqlal Mosque in Jakarta.

Code 4: Attraction/entertainment is an attraction of an art show that entertain the viewers, such as Kecak Dance from Bali, Ramayana Dance Show in Prambanan, Reog Ponorogo in East Java, Debus in Banten and Jak-Jazz in Jakarta.

Code 5: Technology is an attraction using sophisticated technology such as the Jatiluhur Dam in West Java, Planetarium at the Ismail Marzuki Garden in Jakarta, The 3 Dimensional Theatre in Indonesia Indah Miniature Park, Jakarta.

Code 6: Flora/fauna is an attraction where plants and animals of rare species are displayed such as in the Botanical Gardens of Bogor and the Komodo (in East Nusa Tenggara).

Code 7: Tranquility is clear enough

Code 8: Cheap admission/fare is clear enough

Code 9: Others : are other attractions not mentioned in code 1 till 8.

Information: If the respondent visited several tourist objects, the main object is the one that mostly impresses the respondent.

Question 13: Before visiting, did you obtain information on the objects visited?
Circle code 1 if "Yes" and Code 2 if "No" and copy into the provided box. If in the last trip there is one of the objects that is familiar to the respondent, fill in code 1.

Question 14: The main source of information on the object visited
Circle one of the appropriate codes 1 till 6 and move into the provided box.

Source of information is the origin of information on the visited object that was obtained from another party such as from travel agents/bureau, tourist information center, a friend, Local Office of Post, Tourist and Telecommunication, Hotel/Tourist Object and other organizations. If the respondent visited more than one object, the one with the **most source of information** is chosen. If the number is the same, select the one with the smallest code.

Question 15: Where was the media information obtained : the answer in this Question may be more than 1 (one) answer. Circle the appropriate code and total the codes and write inside the provided box.

Question 16: When was the trip conducted : circle one of the codes 1 till 5 and copy into the provided box.

Code 1: National Holiday is the day defined by the government as a holiday such as Idul Fitri/Adha, Ascension of Jesus Christ, Independence Day and Waisak Day.

Code 2: School Holiday (for students/university) is the days defined by the government or headmaster where the students/university temporarily has no educational activities such as quarter holidays or semester holidays.

Code 3: Leave (for workers) where workers are permitted to take a leave by request of the workers themselves or permitted by their boss.

Code 4: Week end is Saturday and Sunday that are not National holidays, school holidays or on leave.

Code 5: Others are other time besides code 1 till 4 such as a house wife that conducts a trip besides on a week end or on National holidays.

Question 17: With who was the trip conducted

Circle one of the appropriate code 1 till 6 and move into the provided box.

Code 1: Alone is a trip that was conducted alone without accompanied by a household member or someone else.

Code 2: Husband/wife is a trip that was conducted together with husband/wife.

Code 3: Household members or other families is a trip that was conducted accompanied by household members or other families such as wife or child.

Code 4: School friend is a trip that was conducted together with school friends.

Code 5: Other friends is a trip that was conducted accompanied by other friends such as office colleagues or neighbors.

Code 6: A Group is a trip that was conducted together with other people organized in a group.

Information:
If a person conducts a trip with more than one person, determining with whom was the trip conducted with is based on the **most number of people accompanying**. If the number is the same, it is determined on the farthest distance, and if the distance is the same, select the smallest **code**.

Question 18: Travel Organizer
Circle one of the appropriate code 1 till 3 and move into the provided box.

Code 1: Travel Agent/Bureau is an establishment that organizes and conducts arrangements on traveling.

Code 2: Alone is if all arrangements on traveling was organized alone by the respondent

Code 3: Others is if all arrangements on traveling was organized by others besides Code 1 or 2 example :
the office or someone else.

Information:
If in the last journey the respondent visited more than 1 object, the person who made the travel arrangements
is the one that arranged **the farthest journey**. If the distance is the same, observe the **frequency (number)**
of journey. If the frequency (number) is the same, select the smallest **code.**

Question 19: Are there expenditures on package tours
Circle Code 1 if there are expenditures on package tours and Code 2 if not, then write into the provided box.
If there are no expenditures go directly to Question 21b.

Question 20: If Question 18 or 19 is Coded 1, the expenditures covers as follows:
In this Question the minimal answers are 2 Codes. Circle one of the appropriate codes and write into the
provided box.

Question 21: Expenditures during the journey
Fill in all expenditures in the provided boxes. This Question is to obtain the pattern or structure on the
expenditures during the journey.

> Experience shows that the expenditures during a journey is under estimated,
> so please pay attention on the consistence of filling in the expenditures
> in the previous details

The expenditures asked in this survey is expenditure that is used for the last trip that was conducted. The
expenditures here are in rupiahs and were actually spent by the household members or by head of the
household as leader of the journey.

**Expenditures included here are all expenses during the whole journey besides the expenses for the
package tour.**

Not included in traveling expenditures are : giving money (transfer) to friends or the family visited,
purchase of commodities to be sold again and expenses for investment.

Information:
a. The expenditures for a package tour is the expenses paid for a tour organized by a travel bureau or
    others. This Question has to be filled in if Question 19 is coded 1.

b. The expenditures for accommodation includes staying overnight in the house of the local people if
    necessary. If the accommodation expenditure includes breakfast please write the rate including
    breakfast. This Question has to be filled in if using a commercial accommodation (one of the Question
    9: Star rated Hotel, Melati Rated Hotel, Youth Hotel, Home stay or other accommodations coded 1).

c. Expenditures for food & beverages from home, also the expenditures for food and beverages provided
    from home and actually consumed during the trip.

d. Expenditures for food & beverages bought on the way of the journey, also the expenditures for food and
    beverages bought on the way of the journey and actually consumed during the trip. If staying in an
    accommodation that provides breakfast, the expenditures do not have to be filled in this Question.

e. Expenditures for transportation covers all transportation actually paid beginning from departing the
    house until returning back home. Also including the cost for fuel if using private transportation and all
    minor repairs during the journey. If using public transportation it also includes the total in this Question
    which covers all expenditures including meals and expenses foe food and beverages during the trip does
    not have to be filled in (added). Please pay attention on the consistency of the total of the Question with
    the distance of the journey and the type of transportation.

f. Expenditures for attraction/entertainment such as expenses for admission tickets for entertainment parks, ticket shows and others.

g. Expenditures for souvenirs such as for buying statues, paintings and ceramics

h. Expenditures for shopping items such as food, vegetables and fruit

i. Expenditures for documentation covers all expenses used for purchasing film and the processing although it was processed after returning home.

j. Expenditures for health and beauty during the journey including the expenses of medication for respondents that intended seeking for medication (health matters).

k. Expenditures for tour guides are all expenses for tour guides during the journey

l. Other expenditures are all expenses that are not covered in a till k

m. Total expenses from a till l.
Example: A respondent went on a journey to Yogyakarta. The expenditures for the accommodation was covered by a friend that lives in Yogyakarta. This is not included as accommodation expenditures. Give note in the Block of Notes.

n. Number of people that was paid for : fill in the number of people paid for, elaborate based on household member and non household member.

o. Fill in the serial number of main household member that paid for the journey based on the serial number in Column 1, Block IV. If not paid by the household member write 00.

Example:
1. Bd made a journey with all of his children (household members: C & D) who has already worked. The total number of people paid for are 3 household members, write in the household member box in Question n as follows :

0	3

During the journey all expenses were paid by C, so the content in Question o is the serial number of household member C.

Note: In this matter the filling of all expenses for these 3 people are the same.

2. Abas with her uncle's family was leaving for Bali on his uncle's expenses. If Abas is the respondent, the filling in of Question n in the box of household member and non household member is as follows :

0	0

0	0

Filling in Question o is as follows :

0	0

Question 22: Percentage of expenditures per province

For the last journey conducted by the respondent, ask the percentage of expenditures spent per province. The percentage is not included the transportation expenses conducted between provinces. If the respondent conducted a journey in the same province where he lives, fill in only one row as 100%. If the respondent conducted a journey to more than one province, the total percentage could be less than 100% because the expenses for between provinces are not included.

Question 23: Type of souvenir purchased

This Question is filled in if Question 21g is filled in. The answer may be more than 1. Circle the appropriate code and total the codes and write into the provided boxes.

1. **Wooden/bamboo/rattan/leather handicrafts** are goods made out of wood/bamboo/rattan/leather such as carving, bamboo flute, bags, belts.
2. **Jewelry made out of stone/gold** are jewelry/accessories made out of stone/gold such as ring, necklace, ashtray or name board.
3. **Electronics** such as radio, walkman, camera
4. **Ceramic goods** such as vase, flower, or jar
5. **Cloth/batik** is clear enough
6. **Others** besides in number 1 till 5.

Question 24: Recreation sites and entertainment visited on the way

For each Question a till I, circle one of the appropriate code and move into the provided box.
Recreation sites and entertainment here are :

a. **Art & Cultural Centers** are places to show, display, exhibit art and culture (art attractions or cultural ceremonies) routinely that aims to preserve, develop education and tourism
b. **Golf Course** is a sports facility for playing golf and has to pay a certain fee. A golf course is a main business that could also be provided with services that covers food, drinks and accommodation
c. **Shooting Pool/Bowling Alley** is a place that provides facilities to play pool or bowling alley where both places charge a fee for playing. A shooting pool/bowling alley is a main business that could also be provided with services that covers food, drinks and accommodation
d. **Swimming pool** is a place that provides facilities for water recreation and charges an admission fee. A swimming pool is a main business that could also be provided with services that covers food, drinks and accommodation
e. **Fishing pool** is a place that provides facilities for fishing and charges an admission fee. A fishing pool is a main business that could also be provided with services that covers food, drinks and accommodation
f. **Game Arcade** is a place that provides facilities for skill playing and or game machine and charges a fee. A Game Arcade is a main business that could also be provided with service that covers food, drinks and accommodation.
g. **Karaoke/Discotheque/Night Club**
    Karaoke is a place that provides facilities for singing with music (not live) and charges a fee. The Karaoke facility is a main business that could also be provided with service that covers food, drinks and accommodation.
    Discotheque is a place that provides facilities for dancing with music also attractions with lights and provides services that cover food and drinks.
    Night Club is a place that provides facilities for dancing with music, live music, also attractions with lights and provides services that covers food, drinks also escorts and charges a fee.
h. **Natural hot water bath/Steam baths/Massage Parlor**
i. **Natural hot water bath** is a place that charges a fee and provides facilities for taking a bath using natural hot water springs/water falls and could be used as a main business that could also be provided with service that covers food, drinks and accommodation.
j. **Steam bath** is a place that charges a fee and provides facilities for taking a bath using steam and could be used as a main business that could also be provided with service that covers food and drinks.
k. **Massage Parlor** is a place that charges a fee and provides facilities for massage and could be used as a main business that could also be provided with service that covers food, and drinks.
l. **Others** are others not mentioned in a till h such as a place to play beach volley ball and athletics.

Question 25: Scoring the tourism facilities

Fill in the scoring code based on each element valued. If the respondent did not use the facilities fill in a dash (-) in the appropriate place. There are 8 types of tourism facility (from a till h) where the quality and price is scored and 7 impressions of the *Sapta Pesona*. The quality is scored as follows : good (Code 1), moderate (Code 2) and Bad (Code 3). The scoring is towards the tourism facilities and has to be based on the actual experienced or bought (although the source of money is from someone else).

Note:
If the respondents are children that can not give scoring on the quality on the price or tourism facilities, the contents in Question 25 is made the same as the parent's or the leader of the group.

G. Block VI. Notes

This block is used to write notes or describe matters that were not covered in the previous blocks.

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        :        :        :        :        :        :        :        :        :        :        :
  =========================================================================================================
  IJan   Feb    Mar    Apr    May    Jun    Jul    Aug   I Sep    Oct    Nov    Dec
  I                                                             I
  Umar born                                        Fatimah born
  (Jan 5th 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 yeaar 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

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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

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DAFTAR II. KONVERSI KALENDER ISLAM KE KALENDER MASEHI

TANPA TANGGAL, 1930-1981

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

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1938		1356	Zulkaidah	1942		1360	Zulhijah
	Januari		Zulkaidah		Januari		Zulhijah
	Pebruari		Zulhijah		Pebruari	1361	Muharram
	Maret	1357	Muharram		Maret		Syafar
	April		Syafar		April		R.Awal
	Mei		R.Awal		Mei		R.Akhir
	Juni		R.Akhir		Juni		J.Awal
	Juli		J.Awal		Juli		J.Akhir/Rajab
	Agustus		J.Akhir		Agustus		Rajab/Sya'ban
	September		Rajab		September		Sya'ban/Ramadhan
	Oktober		Sya'ban		Oktober		Syawal
	Nopember		Ramadhan		Nopember		Zulkaidah
	Desember		Syawal		Desember		Zulhijah

1939	Januari		Zulkaidah	1943	Januari	1362	Muharram
	Pebruari		Zulhijah		Pebruari		Syafar
	Maret	1358	Muharram		Maret		R.Awal
	April		Syafar		April		R.Akhir
	Mei		R.Awal		Mei		J.Awal
	Juni		R.Akhir		Juni		J.Akhir
	Juli		J.Awal		Juli		Rajab
	Agustus		J.Akhir/Rajab		Agustus		Sya'ban
	September		Rajab/Sya'ban		September		Ramadhan
	Oktober		Sya'ban/Ramadhan		Oktober		Syawal
	Nopember		Syawal		Nopember		Zulkaidah
	Desember		Zulkaidah		Desember		Zulhijah

1940	Januari		Zulhijah	1944	Januari	1363	Muharram
	Pebruari	1359	Muharram		Pebruari		Syafar
	Maret		Syafar		Maret		R.Awal
	April		R.Awal		April		R.Akhir
	Mei		R.Akhir		Mei		J.Awal
	Juni		J.Awal		Juni		J.Akhir
	Juli		J.Akhir		Juli		Rajab
	Agustus		Rajab		Agustus		Sya'ban
	September		Sya'ban		September		Ramadhan
	Oktober		Ramadhan		Oktober		Syawal
	Nopember		Syawal		Nopember		Zulkaidah
	Desember		Zulkaidah		Desember		Zulhijah

1941	Januari		Zulhijah	1945	Januari	1364	Muharram
	Pebruari	1360	Muharram		Pebruari		Syafar
	Maret		Syafar		Maret		R.Awal/R.Akhir
	April		R.Awal		April		R.Akhir/J.Awal
	Mei		R.Akhir		Mei		J.Akhir
	Juni		J.Awal		Juni		Rajab
	Juli		J.Akhir		Juli		Sya'ban
	Agustus		Rajab		Agustus		Ramadhan
	September		Sya'ban		September		Syawal
	Oktober		Ramadhan		Oktober		Zulkaidah
	Nopember		Syawal		Nopember		Zulhijah
	Desember		Zulkaidah		Desember	1365	Muharram

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

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1954	Januari	1373	J.Awal	1958	Januari	1377	J.Akhir
	Pebruari		J.Akhir		Pebruari		Rajab
	Maret		Rajab		Maret		Sya'ban
	April		Sya'ban		April		Ramadhan
	Mei		Ramadhan		Mei		Syawal
	Juni		Syawal		Juni		Zulkaidah
	Juli		Zulkaidah		Juli		Zulhijah
	Agustus		Zulhijah		Agustus	1378	Muharram
	September	1374	Muharram		September		Syafar
	Oktober		Syafar		Oktober		R.Awal/R.Akhir
	Nopember		R.Awal		Nopember		R.Akhir/J.Awal
	Desember		R.Akhir		Desember		J.Awal/J.Akhir

1955	Januari		J.Awal	1959	Januari		Rajab
	Pebruari		J.Akhir		Pebruari		Sya'ban
	Maret		Rajab		Maret		Ramadhan
	April		Sya'ban		April		Syawal
	Mei		Ramadhan		Mei		Zulkaidah
	Juni		Syawal		Juni		Zulhijah
	Juli		Zulkaidah		Juli	1379	Muharram
	Agustus		Zulhijah		Agustus		Syafar
	September	1375	Muharram		September		R.Awal
	Oktober		Syafar		Oktober		R.Akhir
	Nopember		R.Awal		Nopember		J.Awal
	Desember		R.Akhir/J.Awal		Desember		J.Akhir

1956	Januari		J.Awal/J.Akhir	1960	Januari		Rajab
	Pebruari		J.Akhir/Rajab		Pebruari		Sya'ban
	Maret		Sya'ban		Maret		Ramadhan
	April		Ramadhan		April		Syawal
	Mei		Syawal		Mei		Zulkaidah
	Juni		Zulkaidah		Juni		Zulhijah
	Juli		Zulhijah		Juli	1380	Muharram
	Agustus	1376	Muharram		Agustus		Syafar
	September		Syafar		September		R.Awal
	Oktober		R.Awal		Oktober		R.Akhir
	Nopember		R.Akhir		Nopember		J.Awal
	Desember		J.Awal		Desember		J.Akhir

1957	Januari		J.Akhir	1961	Januari		Rajab
	Pebruari		Rajab		Pebruari		Sya'ban
	Maret		Sya'ban		Maret		Ramadhan
	April		Ramadhan		April		Syawal
	Mei		Syawal		Mei		Zulkaidah
	Juni		Zulkaidah		Juni	1381	Zulhijah/Muharram
	Juli		Zulhijah		Juli		Muharram/Syafar
	Agustus	1377	Muharram		Agustus		Syafar/R.Awal
	September		Syafar		September		R.Akhir
	Oktober		R.Awal		Oktober		J.Awal
	Nopember		R.Akhir		Nopember		J.Akhir
	Desember		J.Awal		Desember		Rajab

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

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Year	Month	H.Year	H.Month
1970	Januari	1389	Syawal/Zulkaidah
	Pebruari		Zulkaidah/Zulhijah
	Maret	1390	Zulhijah/Muharram
	April		Syafar
	Mei		R.Awal
	Juni		R.Akhir
	Juli		J.Awal
	Agustus		J.Akhir
	September		Rajab
	Oktober		Sya'ban
	Nopember		Ramadhan
	Desember		Syawal
1971	Januari		Zulkaidah
	Pebruari		Zulhijah
	Maret	1391	Muharram
	April		Syafar
	Mei		R.Awal
	Juni		R.Akhir
	Juli		J.Awal
	Agustus		J.Akhir
	September		Rajab
	Oktober		Sya'ban
	Nopember		Ramadhan
	Desember		Syawal
1972	Januari		Zulkaidah
	Pebruari		Zulhijah
	Maret	1392	Muharram
	April		Syafar
	Mei		R.Awal
	Juni		R.Akhir
	Juli		J.Awal
	Agustus		J.Akhir/Rajab
	September		Rajab/Sya'ban
	Oktober		Sya'ban/Ramadhan
	Nopember		Syawal
	Desember		Zulkaidah
1973	Januari		Zulhijah
	Pebruari	1393	Muharram
	Maret		Syafar
	April		R.Awal
	Mei		R.Akhir
	Juni		J.Awal
	Juli		J.Akhir
	Agustus		Rajab
	September		Sya'ban
	Oktober		Ramadhan
	Nopember		Syawal
	Desember		Zulkaidah

Year	Month	H.Year	H.Month
1974	Januari	1393	Zulhijah
	Pebruari	1394	Muharram
	Maret		Syafar
	April		R.Awal
	Mei		R.Akhir
	Juni		J.Awal
	Juli		J.Akhir
	Agustus		Rajab
	September		Sya'ban
	Oktober		Ramadhan
	Nopember		Syawal
	Desember		Zulkaidah
1975	Januari		Zulhijah
	Pebruari	1395	Muharram
	Maret		Syafar
	April		R.Awal
	Mei		R.Akhir
	Juni		J.Awal
	Juli		J.Akhir/Rajab
	Agustus		Rajab/Sya'ban
	September		Sya'ban/Ramadhan
	Oktober		Syawal
	Nopember		Zulkaidah
	Desember		Zulhijah
1976	Januari	1396	Muharram/Syafar
	Pebruari		Syafar
	Maret		R.Awal/R/Akhir
	April		R.Akhir/J.Awal
	Mei		J.Awal/J.Akhir
	Juni		J.Akhir/Rajab
	Juli		Rajab/Sya'ban
	Agustus		Sya'ban/Ramadhan
	September		Ramadhan/Syawal
	Oktober		Syawal/Zulkaidah
	Nopember		Zulkaidah/Zulhijah
	Desember		Zulhijah/Muharram
1977	Januari	1397	Muharram/Syafar
	Pebruari		Syafar/R.Awal
	Maret		R.Awal/R/Akhir
	April		R.Akhir/J.Awal
	Mei		J.Awal/J.Akhir
	Juni		J.Akhir/Rajab
	Juli		Rajab/Sya'ban
	Agustus		Sya'ban/Ramadhan
	September		Ramadhan/Syawal
	Oktober		Syawal/Zulkaidah
	Nopember		Zulkaidah/Zulhijah
	Desember		Zulhijah/Muharram

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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

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

A. 1 9 8 2

Masehi		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	
M e i	1-23	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
	24-31	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
Juni	1-22	Ruwah	Rewah	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	1403 H

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B. 1 9 8 3

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	
M e i	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	1404 H

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C. 1 9 8 4

Masehi		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	
M e i	1	Rajab	Rajab	Rajab	
	2-30	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
	31	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
Juni	1-29	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
	30	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
Juli	1-28	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
	29-31	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
Agustus	1-27	Selo	Hapit	Zulkaidah	
	28-31	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	
September	1-25	Besar	Rayagung	Zulhijah	1404 H
	26-30	Suro	Sura	Muharram	1405 H
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	1405 H

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D. 1985

Masehi		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	
M e i	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	1406 H

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E. 1 9 8 6

Masehi		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	
M e i	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	1407 H

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F. 1 9 8 7

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	
M e i	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

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G. 1 9 8 8

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	
M e i	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	Mulud	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	1409 H

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H. 1 9 8 9

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	
M e i	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	
	29-31	Jumadilakhir	Jumadilakhir	Jumadil akhir	1410 H

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I. 1 9 9 0

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	
M e i	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	1411 H

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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	
M e i	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	1412 H

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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	Rewah	Sya'ban	
Maret	1-5	Ruwah	Rewah	Sya'ban	
	6-31	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
April	1-4	Pasa	Puasa	Ramadhan	
	5-30	Sawal	Sawal	Syawal	
M e i	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	1413 H

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L. 1993

Masehi		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	Rewah	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	
M e i	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	1414 H

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M. 1994

Masehi		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	1415 H

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N. 1995

Masehi		Jawa	Sunda	Islam	Tahun
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	
M e i	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

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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	
M e i	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	1417 H

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