

(Version 1.2)

Users' Manual for Handling Resampled Micro Data of Indonesian National Social Economic Survey (SUSENAS)

SUSENAS – Overall and Survey Process

2014

The Institute of Statistical Mathematics (ISM)

and

Statistical Information Institute for Consulting and Analysis (SINFONICA)

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- ☐ Version 1.2 in May 2014: Included the results of the discussion with the representatives from Indonesia during the Workshop in December 2013, and updated for the disclosure of micro data set.
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1. About this Manual

1. This manual was prepared for users to use the next 80% resampled micro data sets of Indonesian National Social Economic Survey (SUSENAS). It described mainly overall and survey process of Susenas 2000, 2003 and 2006.

Survey year	Data file	Contents
Susenas 2000	No.1	Household characteristics of Core questionnaire
	No.2	Individual characteristics of Core questionnaire
	No.3	Household characteristics of Module questionnaire
	No.4	Individual characteristics of Module questionnaire
Susenas 2003	No.1	Household characteristics of Core questionnaire
	No.2	Individual characteristics of Core questionnaire
Susenas 2006	No.1	Household characteristics of Core questionnaire
	No.2	Individual characteristics of Core questionnaire

2. The questionnaires, file layout and data dictionary of each Susenas are described in the manual for each Susenas, respectively.

3. The original micro data sets composed of all the samples were provided by BPS, Indonesia based on the Charter for Experimental Laboratory for Research Purpose Statistical Use of Micro Data, and resampled at the rate of 80% by Sinfonica.

4. This manual was compiled in May 2014 by;

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2. Outline of SUSENAS

This chapter mainly describes on Susenas 2000, 2003 and 2006.

2.1 Objective of the survey

The primary objective of the survey SUSENAS (National Socio-Economic Survey) conducted by BPS is collecting core data (baseline data) and module data (specific data) every year.

Susenas module is divided into 3 major groups; namely socio-cultural and educational module (conducted in 2000), housing and health module (in 2001) as well as household consumption and expenditure module (in 2002). Each module is implemented once in 3 years. So, consumption module was implemented in 2002, 2005, 2008 and 2011, up to now.

Susenas is a relatively very large survey designed to collect socio-demographic data. The data collected were related to the fields of education, health / nutrition, housing / environmental, socio-cultural activities, consumption and household income, trips, and public opinion about the welfare of the household. In 1992, data collection system of Susenas was updated, and the information used to develop indicators of welfare, contained in the module (information collected once every three years), was drawn into the core group (information collected each year). Questions included in the core questionnaire are intended to obtain the information necessary to monitor the things that may change each year, and are useful for short-term planning, as well as can be associated with module questions, such as expenditures. Questions in the modules are required to analyze problems that do not need to be monitored every year or analyze issues like government intervention, such as poverty and malnutrition. Combined data of core and module questions can generate analysis to answer questions such as, whether the poor benefits from the appropriate education program of the government (eg, 9-year compulsory education program), who are able to take advantage of government subsidies in education, whether there are other types of birth control that are more widely used than other poor people, whether there is a link between working hours with fertility, and whether there is a link between sanitation with health status. Since 1993 Susenas core sample size is enlarged with the intention that simple statistics for the regency / city level can be generated. This new development gives a new dimension to the analysis of Susenas data, and since then several provinces have started to develop indicators / statistics on the welfare of each.

2.2 Topics covered by the survey

SUSENAS 2000

(1) Core Questionnaire (VSEN2000.K) in Susenas 2000 includes:

- a. General description of household members: the relationship to the head of household, sex, age, marital status, victims of crime, travel activities, and the incidence of mortality during the last three years.
- b. Information about maternal deaths during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.
- c. Characteristics of health and education of household members.
- d. Description of economic activity and employment for household members aged 10 years and over.
- e. Fertility information for women ever married and use of contraception for women that are married.
- f. Information concerning the quality of residential buildings, household facilities, and the environment.
- g. Description of the average household consumption.
- h. The sources of household income.
- i. Description of the agricultural sector.

(2) Module Questionnaire (VSEN2000.MSBP) in Susenas 2000 includes:

- a. Description of the social culture among other socio-cultural activities in the field of sports, social organization, and access to the mass media.
- b. Information on household welfare, among others, the perception of household heads about the state of development of education, employment, expenditure / income, and health care.
- c. Information about the status of education among others, education, participation in courses, learning, and education costs.
- d. Household expenditure statement for the manufacture / repair of the buildings.

SUSENAS 2003

Core Questionnaire (VSEN2003.K) in Susenas 2003 includes:

- a. General description of household members: the relationship to the head of household, sex, age, marital status, travel activities, and the incidence of mortality since one year age.
- b. Characteristics of health and education of household members.
- c. Description of economic activity and employment for household members aged 10 years and over.
- d. Fertility information for women ever married and use of contraception for women that are married.

- e. Information concerning the quality of residential buildings, household facilities, and the environment.
- f. Description of the average household consumption.
- g. The sources of household income.
- h. Description of other social economic information / characteristics

SUSENAS 2006

Core Questionnaire (VSEN2006.K) in Susenas 2006 includes:

- a. General description of household members: the relationship to the head of household, sex, age, marital status, travel activities, and the incidence of mortality during the last three years.
- b. Characteristics of health and education of household members.
- c. Description of economic activity and employment for household members aged 10 years and over.
- d. Fertility information and use of contraception for women ever married.
- e. Information concerning the quality of residential buildings, household facilities, and the environment.
- f. Description of the average household consumption.
- g. The sources of household income.
- h. Description of other social economic information / characteristics
- i. Communication and information technology

Remarks: Ethnicity and Religion

Ethnicity and religion are indispensable topics of demographic analysis, and have been asked in Indonesian Population Censuses.

However, ethnicity question is found only in Susenas 2003; neither in Susenas 2000 nor in Susenas 2006.

As for religion, there is no direct question on religion in Susenas after 1999.

Susenas 2000 has the relevant questions, as follows;

For household, “Did this household have a holy book?” (Question 6 of Block II in VSEN2000.K)

Note: According to the Indonesian delegates at Workshop in December 2013, they recognized the importance of religion and ethnicity questions in household socio-economic surveys. These questions are possible for census because all people have to respond. However, it is quite difficult to introduce in sample survey such as Susenas, which asks many questions in addition to religion and ethnicity. It might cause social conflict.

2.3 Coverage of the survey

(1) The survey covers the whole nation. However, SUSENAS 2000 was not implemented in Aceh province and Maluku province due to the political and security reasons.

Note: In the budgeting system of Indonesia, the survey plan is proposed two years in advance. So, the original plan of Susenas 2000, which was proposed in 1998, included Aceh and Maluku as well as Timor Timur (East Timor, currently independent Timor-Leste). Timor Timur was still part of Indonesia at that time. They declared to be independent in 1999, therefore no longer included in Susenas. The exclusion of Aceh and Maluku is social and political conflicts that occurred in those provinces.

From 1999 to 2012, eight provinces were created as the results of administrative reform.

CAUTION: When analyzing micro data by region, please refer to “Local administration and transition of provinces”.

(2) The universe of the survey is all private households and their household members.

Private household is individual or individual groups that live in the part or whole physical or census building. They usually live together and have meals from the same kitchen.

The followings are also included:

1. An individual who rents room or some parts of census building but he takes care of his meals by himself;
2. A family that lives separately in 2 census buildings but it has meals from the same kitchen. If those census building are in the same segment group, those are considered one household;
3. Boarding house with meal service and the tenants are less than 10 persons. The tenants are considered as members of the Boarding house owner;
4. Some individuals who live together in the same room in a census building although each of them takes care of their own meal are considered as one household.

The followings are excluded;

1. An individual who lives in dormitory as a residence, where the daily activities/ needs are taken care by an institution. For example, nurse dormitory or military complex.
2. Individuals who live in orphan house, prison, etc.
3. A group of persons who render a room/ house, which consists of 10 persons or more.

Household member is a person who lives in a household during the enumeration or temporarily does not live in it. The household member who has been traveling for more than six months is not included in the survey.

According to Population Census and Intercensal Population Survey, total number of population and households are as follows;

Year	Total population	Total number of households
2000	205,132 thousand	52,008 thousand
2005	219,852	55,119
2010	237,641	

Source: BPS “Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia”

2.4 Sample design

Methodology Directorate of BPS is in charge of sample design, while Social Directorate is in charge of the contents of the survey.

Master frame of Susenas before 2000 was based on the data of Census 1990, and that after 2001 was based on Census 2000.

Concept of enumeration area differs before 2000 and after 2001. The primary sampling unit (PSU) for household selection before 2000 was enumeration area and segment group. Census 2000 has formed new enumeration area named as census block. After 2001, Susenas used it as sampling unit.

Prior to SUSENAS 2000

Three-stage sampling;

- First stage: selected EAs (enumeration areas) using SYS (systematic sampling method).
- Second stage: selected one segment group from segment groups of each selected EA using PPS (probability proportionate sampling method). The size variable was the number of households in segment.
- Third stage: selected 32 households using SYS from household list of each segment. Odd number samples were for SUSENAS 2000 and even number samples were for Demographic Module SP2000.

EAs containing 200 – 300 households were first established during 1980 Population Census, and updated several times. But, the frame had become no longer a good representative. Then, segments including about 70 households were introduced within village, and EA consisted of one or more segments.

For more detail, please refer to;

Surbakti (1995), “SUSENAS: A Continual Data Source for Analysis of Welfare Development”

SUSENAS 2001 and Later

New frame called census block was introduced at the preparation of 2000 Population Census. About 728 thousands census blocks containing 80 – 120 households were created across the nation.

Sample selection was separately conducted in urban and rural.

Two-stage sampling in urban;

- First stage: selected sample census blocks using SYS.
- Second stage: selected 16 households using SYS from household list of each census block.

Three-stage sampling in rural;

- First stage: selected subdistricts using PPS. The size variable was the number of households in subdistrict.
- Second stage: selected census blocks using SYS.
- Third stage: selected 16 households using SYS from household list of each census block.

For more detailed procedure of household listing and sample selection, please refer to the attached supervisor's manual and enumerator's manual.

Definition of urban/rural

There were the next five criteria for urban area in Susenas 2000;

- 1) Population density
- 2) Proportion of agriculture household
- 3) Access to urban facilities (schools, market/shops, hospital, cinema, hotels/motels, % of household using telephone, % of household using electricity)
- 4) Availability of public supporting facilities (main street lighting, commercial banks, public phone)
- 5) Proportion of land used for other than housing

The definition of urban/rural is common both for Census and Susenas.

Subdistricts were divided into urban/rural by Methodology Department. They were fixed principally ten years until the next Census. They were determined by not only the result of Census but also the other data such as facilities.

2.5 Data collection and editing

- ✓ Face to face interview method was employed.
- ✓ For more detailed enumeration procedure, such as concepts and definitions of terms, as well as editing, please refer to the attached enumerator's manual and supervisor's manual.
- ✓ Data cleaning is essential in order to provide quality micro data. The process of data cleaning is as follows;
At the first step, it is done in regional offices. The central office had developed data entry and data check program of CSPro Application, and distributed it to regional offices. After data entry

and data check including inconsistency check by regional office, raw data was sent to provincial office.

At provincial office, data check was conducted again, and if some errors were found, they were sent back to regional office. Then, raw data was sent to central office.

- ✓ At central office, raw data was split into subject groups, and every responsible subdirectorates conduct data check at the specific part of questionnaire. The leader of Susenas, Subdirectorates of Household Statistics was in charge of coordination.
- ✓ The final data check is done by related subject matters subdirectorates in Head Quarter. The Subdirectorates of Household Statistics then compiles all clean data, and declares it as final data.
- ✓ The version of micro data files is managed by Subdirectorates of Household Statistics and Subdirectorates Statistical Services.

2.6 Estimation

Samples were divided into three groups within BPS according to preliminary estimation at national level, estimation at provincial level and estimation at regency/city level.

(1) According to the Susenas 2001 manuals, selected census blocks were divided into three groups in data processing within BPS. It is indicated by the $\sqrt{}$ mark in three columns: column 6, 7 and 8 in the list of census block sample (list of VSEN2001.DSBS), with these following remarks:

- if column 6 has the $\sqrt{}$ mark, it means the census block is selected for national estimation preliminary (processing fast),
- if column 7 has the $\sqrt{}$ mark, it means the census block is selected provincial estimation, and,
- if column 8 has the $\sqrt{}$ mark, it means the census block is selected for regency/city estimation.

Example of VSEN2001.DSBS is shown next;

List of Selected Census Block (DSBS)

DAFTAR SAMPEL BLOK SENSUS
SURVEI SOSIAL EKONOMI NASIONAL 2001

Propinsi: (34) .. Dista Yogyakarta...

Kab/Kota: (01) ..Kulon Progo.....

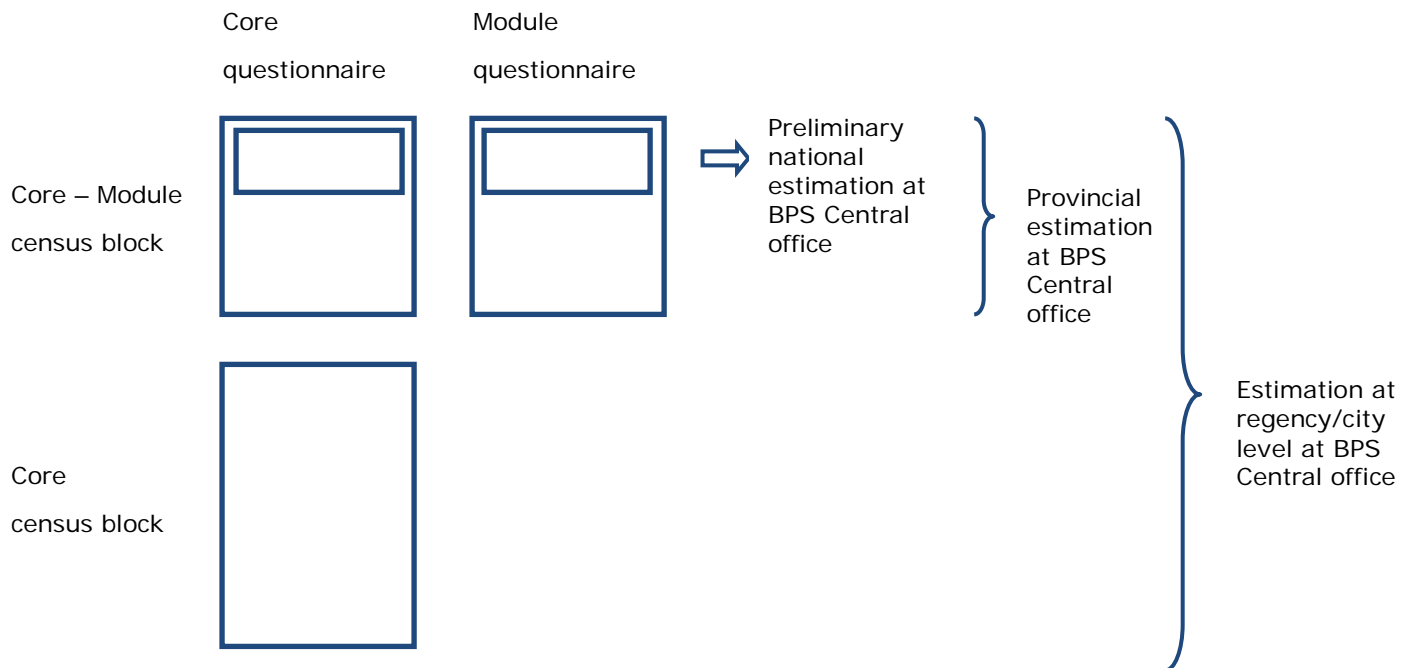
Select the level
for estimation
(Fill mark)

Kecamatan Desa/Kelurahan	K/P	Nomer Blok Sensus	Nomer Kode Sampel	Satuan Lingkungan Setempat	Estimasi Terpilih untuk Pendataan Tingkat (Isikan tanda ✓)			Jumlah RT SP2000	Keterangan
					Nasi- onal	Prop.	Kab/ Kota		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
					National		Regency/City		
(010) Temon						Province			
(002) Sindutan	2	004B	001	DSN III RT.11/6; DSN IV 13/4, 14/4, 15/8, 16/8; DSN V 5/9, 19/10, 20/10; DSN VI 21/11, 22/1	-	✓	✓		
(009) Kulur	2	003B	002	RT: 15/05, 16/05, 17/05, 34/11, 35/11, 36/11, 37/12, 38/12, 39/12	-	✓	✓		
(020) Wates									
[004] Ngestiharjo	1	004B	501	RT: 14/06, 15/06, 16/06, DUSUN NGENTEK/NGENTAK LOR	-	✓	✓		
[005] Triharjo	1	004B	502	RT: 34/15, 33/15, 32/15, DUSUN SENORAN	-	-	✓		
		012B	503	RT: 9/5, 10/5, DUSUN NGRANDU	-	-	✓		
[006] Bendungan	1	001B	504	DUSUN DONDONG	✓	✓	✓		
		009B	505	KLCPC SEPULUH	-	-	✓		
[007] Gin Peri	1	002B	506	RT: 41/18, 42/18, 43/19, 45/20, 46/20, 47/21, DUSUN KEDUNGPRING	-	-	✓		
		010B	507	RT: 15/07, 16/08, 17/08, 18/08, 21/09, 32/14, 31/14	-	✓	✓		
[008] Wates	1	002B	508	KEDUNGONG	-	-	✓		
		010B	509	GADINGAN	-	✓	✓		
		018B	510	WETAN PASAR GADINGAN	-	-	✓		
		027B	511	TERBAH	-	-	✓		

Keterangan:

- Master Kode dan Nama Wilayah menggunakan MFD 2000.
- Satuan Lingkungan Setempat (SLS);
 - Pengawas/Pemeriksa harus mengecek kebenaran dan ketepatan SLS yang tercantum pada Kolom 5, bila masih kurang tepat perbaiki.
 - Pengawas/Pemeriksa harus mengisi SLS yang masih kosong

The relationship between type of census block and type of estimation is summarized as follows;



Estimation including province and regency levels is conducted at BPS Central Office considering quality and comparability. BPS estimates until regency level because they have autonomy until regency. Every regency and city needs own statistics.

If local offices need additional tabulations, they can consult with central office.

NKS (Census block code)

The first digit of NKS indicates the type of census block;

First digit of NKS	Type of census block
1	Core – Module census block
2	Core census block
3	Panel

The meaning of “Panel” in NKS=3 is census block used for poverty analysis in every Susenas. It is always checked whether people changes poor to un-poor or un-poor to poor. BPS planned to fix “panel” census blocks until five years, but there were several problems such as disappearing sample households and it caused quality problems. Panel data is only for internal use and the results of panel data analysis were never published.

(2) Susenas adopted ratio estimation method, according to Surbakti;

With regard to estimation procedure, it differed between the early Susenas and the later Susenas. In the early Susenas, population figures were estimated through multiplication of the observed figures with inflation factors appropriate for the sampling scheme adopted. As comparative data became more abundant it was often found that Susenas figures did not always agree with other figures produced by CBS notably population census figures. This raised concerns although statistically there is nothing peculiar about samples figures being different to each other. To neutralize the situation, Susenas results were used to estimate proportions or percentages while population figures were derived from projections based on population census results. The adaptation of this ratio estimation procedure enabled Susenas to produce population estimates disaggregated according to its analytical breakdowns consistent in total with figures of the census.

(3) Weight for household and individual are provided in each data file.

- ✓ The weight is calculated based on Population census, Inter-censal population survey and Population Projection. Then, it is adjusted by nonresponses.
- ✓ The reason why the weight variable is integer is not clear, but it may just the result of rounding.
- ✓ As for the reason why weight for individual differs from that for household, it is severe to adjust the total number of households and individuals with the result of Census at the same time. So, the number of households was adjusted first, and the number of individuals was adjusted next.

Note: Susenas 2011 and later has only one weight, for your information.

2.7 Tabulation and publication

Tabulation is done by head quarter. However Provincial or Regency offices are allowed to make additional tabulations as needed.

Unfortunately survey reports in English are not available, but BPS has several publications in local language.

- 1) Consumption statistics (two books)
- 2) Social welfare statistics including all variables except consumption and employment. As for employment, BPS uses the result of Labour Force Survey. One book is very thick containing many tables. And another is Human Development report.
- 3) Regency offices are allowed to make additional publications with consultation.
- 4) Many province indexes such as poverty, social and capital.

3. Resampling Method

1. As a security measure, resampling of the original 100% micro data was employed.
2. The resampling rate was 80%.
3. Out of the all sample households, 80% of households were selected using systematic sampling method (SYS).
4. As for individual data, household members who belonged to the resampled households were selected.
5. Adjusted weights were generated by dividing the given weights by the resampling rate (0.8).

Remarks: systematic sampling(SYS) vs. probability proportionate sampling(PPS)

The objective of Susenas's sample design is to enable regency/city level estimation. Indonesia has 405 regencies and 97 cities. This might be the reason why Susenas is such a big survey. Resampling method of SYS does not change the proportion of resampled households by region.

Another option of resampling method is PPS, and the size variable is the given household weight. However, PPS method might reduce the proportion of resampled households in thinly populated regions, where the household weight is relatively low.

The next table shows the number of resampled households of Core questionnaire of Susenas 2000 by province and urban/rural, which were selected by using SYS in Part II.

```
> Province.2000<-c("12 North Sumatera", "13 West Sumatera", "14 Riau", "15 Jambi", "16 South Sumatera",
+ "17 Bengkulu", "18 Lampung", "31 DKI Jakarta", "32 West Java", "33 Central Java", "34 DI Yogyakarta",
+ "35 East Java", "51 Bali", "52 West Nusa Tenggara", "53 East Nusa Tenggara", "61 West Kalimantan",
+ "62 Central Kalimantan", "63 South Kalimantan", "64 East Kalimantan", "71 North Sulawesi",
+ "72 Central Sulawesi", "73 South Sulawesi", "74 Southeast Sulawesi", "82 Irian Jaya")
>
> attach(Chh80)
> PROV<-factor(K1R1, levels=c(12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 51, 52, 53, 61, 62, 63, 64, 71, 72, 73, 74, 82),
+ labels=Province.2000)
> URB. RUR<-factor(K1R5, levels=1:2, labels=c("Urban", "Rural"))
> T.sys<-addmargins(table(PROV, URB. RUR))
> T.sys
```

Number of household resampled by using SYS

PROV	URB. RUR		Sum
	Urban	Rural	
12 North Sumatera	4481	4685	9166
13 West Sumatera	2594	3746	6340
14 Riau	1440	1959	3399
15 Jambi	932	1953	2885
16 South Sumatera	1883	3554	5437
17 Bengkulu	664	1272	1936
18 Lampung	663	2483	3146
31 DKI Jakarta	4757	0	4757
32 West Java	7589	8939	16528
33 Central Java	8198	11768	19966
34 DI Yogyakarta	1934	792	2726
35 East Java	8911	14104	23015
51 Bali	1892	2645	4537
52 West Nusa Tenggara	950	2451	3401
53 East Nusa Tenggara	1045	5244	6289
61 West Kalimantan	740	2431	3171
62 Central Kalimantan	992	1930	2922
63 South Kalimantan	1103	3650	4753
64 East Kalimantan	1452	1523	2975
71 North Sulawesi	1277	2032	3309
72 Central Sulawesi	856	1635	2491
73 South Sulawesi	2952	8515	11467
74 Southeast Sulawesi	736	2190	2926
82 Irian Jaya	1129	2800	3929
Sum	59170	92301	151471

The next table shows the average weight for sample households of Susenas 2000 by province and urban/rural.

```
> round(tapply(WERT00, list(PROV, URB. RUR), mean), 1)
```

	Urban	Rural
12 North Sumatera	195.0	247.9
13 West Sumatera	86.0	157.8
14 Riau	271.2	263.4
15 Jambi	135.1	175.9
16 South Sumatera	235.8	248.6
17 Bengkulu	115.4	154.7
18 Lampung	386.6	413.1
31 DKI Jakarta	374.9	NA
32 West Java	589.8	518.3
33 Central Java	295.2	324.3
34 DI Yogyakarta	230.5	364.2
35 East Java	336.5	323.9
51 Bali	159.3	126.2
52 West Nusa Tenggara	283.1	210.2
53 East Nusa Tenggara	88.4	102.6
61 West Kalimantan	234.9	204.2
62 Central Kalimantan	104.8	138.4

63	South Kalimantan	196.7	111.4
64	East Kalimantan	187.6	139.2
71	North Sulawesi	158.6	195.6
72	Central Sulawesi	82.5	181.3
73	South Sulawesi	137.4	116.4
74	Southeast Sulawesi	89.1	114.3
82	Irian Jaya	90.2	98.3

The procedure of PPS method is as follows;

```
> HH<-Chh3[, c(1:7, 115, 117)]
> colnames(HH)
[1] "K1R1" "K1R2" "K1R3" "K1R4" "K1R5" "K1R8" "K1R9" "WERT00" "HHID"

> cumwt<-cumsum(HH$WERT00) # cumulative vector of weight
> ttwt<-cumwt[length(cumwt)] # total of weights
> select<-rep(0,nrow(HH)) # resampled times
> interval<-round(sum(HH$WERT00)/(nrow(HH)*0.8),2)
> p<-99 # random number < interval
> hhid<-1

> while(p<ttwt) {
+ while(cumwt[hhid]<p) {
+ hhid<-hhid+1
+ }
+ select[hhid]<-select[hhid]+1
+ p<-p+interval
+ }

> HH[, "cumwt"]<-cumwt
> HH[, "select"]<-select

> sum(select) # number of resampled households
[1] 151474

> table(select) # number of sample household by resampled times
select
  0      1      2      3      4      6      7
66265 100996 17954 2657 1184 118 165

# Select sample household resampled once or more
> HH1<-HH[select>0,]
> dim(HH1)
[1] 123074 11

# Number of sample household resampled once or more by province and urban/rural
> T.pps<-addmargins(table(HH1$K1R1, HH1$K1R5))
> T<-cbind(T.sys, T.pps)
> colnames(T)<-c("sys.urb", "sys.rur", "sys.ttl", "pps.urb", "pps.rur", "pps.ttl")
> T
```

**# Comparison of number of sample household resampled once or more
by using SYS and by using PPS**

	sys.urb	sys.rur	sys.ttl	pps.urb	pps.rur	pps.ttl
12 North Sumatera	4481	4685	9166	2862	3912	6774
13 West Sumatera	2594	3746	6340	856	2241	3097
14 Riau	1440	1959	3399	1290	1773	3063
15 Jambi	932	1953	2885	481	1306	1787
16 South Sumatera	1883	3554	5437	1481	3343	4824
17 Bengkulu	664	1272	1936	290	751	1041
18 Lampung	663	2483	3146	759	2698	3457
31 DKI Jakarta	4757	0	4757	5520	0	5520
32 West Java	7589	8939	16528	8683	10928	19611
33 Central Java	8198	11768	19966	7713	13467	21180
34 DI Yogyakarta	1934	792	2726	1374	744	2118
35 East Java	8911	14104	23015	8098	15700	23798SYS
51 Bali	1892	2645	4537	1149	1268	2417
52 West Nusa Tenggara	950	2451	3401	646	1832	2478
53 East Nusa Tenggara	1045	5244	6289	354	2045	2399
61 West Kalimantan	740	2431	3171	583	1777	2360
62 Central Kalimantan	992	1930	2922	383	1018	1401
63 South Kalimantan	1103	3650	4753	827	1547	2374
64 East Kalimantan	1452	1523	2975	1030	806	1836
71 North Sulawesi	1277	2032	3309	672	1514	2186
72 Central Sulawesi	856	1635	2491	271	1123	1394
73 South Sulawesi	2952	8515	11467	1547	3772	5319
74 Southeast Sulawesi	736	2190	2926	249	954	1203
82 Irian Jaya	1129	2800	3929	390	1047	1437
Sum	59170	92301	151471	47508	75566	123074

✓ The above table supports the adoption of SYS as resampling method.

4. How to Use Resampled Micro Data

1. Micro data is available both in R format and CSV format. R file is favorable because it can save memory.

2. Individual data of core questionnaire is quite big. It is recommended to reduce variables needed for study purpose at the first stage.

Sometimes, merging of individual data and household data might cause troubles due to the memory limitation.

3. Steps to load data set in R (Windows)

- Open R software.
- Click “File” — “Change dir”, and change working directory to the folder where the desired R workspace locates.
- Click “File” — “Load workspace”, and select the desired R workspace, for example, “Chh80_ssn2006.RData”.
- Type in “ls()” in R console window. Then “Chh80.06”, dataframe of R will appear.

4. CSV file is readable for any statistical software, for instance, MS Excel;

- Click “File” — “Open” in Excel, and select the folder.
- Change file type (extension) to “Text (*.prn;*.txt;*.csv)”.
- Select the desired csv file, for example, “Chh80_ssn2006.csv”.
- The next sheet will appear;

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
1		B1 R1	B1 R2	B1 R3	B1 R4	B1 R5	B1 R7	B1 R8	KOTA	B2 R2	B6 R1	B6 R2	B6 R3	B6 R4	B6 R5	B6 R6A	B6 R6B
2	1	11	1	10	1	2	20002	1	11 01	6	1	4	2	1	48	6	1
3	2	11	1	10	1	2	20002	2	11 01	6	1	4	2	1	40	9 NA	
4	3	11	1	10	1	2	20002	3	11 01	7	1	4	2	2	42	9 NA	
5	5	11	1	10	1	2	20002	5	11 01	4	1	4	2	1	42	9 NA	
6	6	11	1	10	1	2	20002	6	11 01	5	1	4	2	1	40	9 NA	
7	7	11	1	10	1	2	20002	7	11 01	5	1	6	2	2	42	4	2
8	8	11	1	10	1	2	20002	8	11 01	3	1	4	2	1	14	6	1
9	10	11	1	10	1	2	20002	10	11 01	3	1	4	2	1	35	6	1
10	11	11	1	10	1	2	20002	11	11 01	4	1	4	1	1	48	6	1
11	12	11	1	10	1	2	20002	12	11 01	4	1	4	2	1	42	6	1
12	13	11	1	10	1	2	20002	13	11 01	4	1	4	2	1	35	6	1
13	15	11	1	10	1	2	20002	15	11 01	4	1	4	2	1	50	6	1
14	16	11	1	10	1	2	20002	16	11 01	3	2	4	2	1	48	9 NA	
15	17	11	1	10	4	2	20006	1	11 01	6	1	4	2	2	30	5	3
16	18	11	1	10	4	2	20006	2	11 01	5	1	4	2	2	24	5	3
17	20	11	1	10	4	2	20006	4	11 01	2	1	6	3	2	12	5	3
18	21	11	1	10	4	2	20006	5	11 01	3	1	6	2	2	16	5	3
19	22	11	1	10	4	2	20006	6	11 01	6	1	4	2	2	30	5	3
20	23	11	1	10	4	2	20006	7	11 01	2	1	4	1	1	20	5	3

5. Metadata and References

As for metadata, only data layout had been provided to Sinfonica from BPS. Later, the survey manuals in Indonesian were provided on the occasion of The Fifth International Workshop in 2013.

Only a micro data file without metadata is a mountain of meaningless digits.

The best metadata is documents made by BPS, because only the data producer knows the fact.

Unfortunately, we have the limited metadata in English from BPS at this moment.

So, “metadata mining” among the clouds of internet is crucial prior to data mining.

Yes, we found something what looks like metadata of Susenas in the Internet. But, in many cases, it is written in Indonesian and very difficult to read. Often documents in English have translation mistakes. Sometimes an inconsistency is found among documents.

So, metadata mining means to judge whether each description in a document is true or not. We need the criteria of judgment. It is a common sense of survey designer of a big and continuous survey, which is carried out by a lot of enumerators in the field.

Should you make a table on the number of female with children by marital status, find that there is none in the column of “Single/Never married”, and describe “There is no unmarried mother in Indonesia” in your report, this conclusion is not true. Unmarried mothers might exist, but they are treated as ‘Divorced’ in the field. How could we know without survey manuals?

The most fundamental documents are questionnaire forms and an enumerator' manual, based on which the survey is implemented.

If there is a change in a continuous survey, it has to be written in the manual and noted to local offices, supervisors and enumerators.

Translation mistakes are usual. If there is a doubt, we have to back to the original document in Indonesian.

Reference Materials:

- ❑ **Australian Data Archive (ADA)**, former Australian Social Science Data Archive (ASSDA)
<http://www.ada.edu.au/international/browse/indonesia/susenat>

The Australian Data Archive (ADA) is a consortium of leading national Australian universities, managed by the Australian National University (ANU).

It provides metadata of SUSENAS 1999 to 2010 in English.

- Susenat 2000 user's guide includes list of province code, but it is as of 2004.
 Please note that the sixth page of module questionnaire form (VSEN2000.MSBP) at page 51 of the user's manual is different from that of BPS.
- Susenat 2003 user's guide includes list of province and regency/city codes.
 Ethnicity codes are not available.
- Susenat 2006 user's guide includes list of province and regency/city codes, list of business activities and list of occupation.

- ❑ **IHSN Survey Catalogue**
<http://catalog.ihsn.org/index.php/catalog/central>

International Household Survey Network (IHSN), with support of the World Bank, is to improve the availability, accessibility, and quality of survey data within developing countries, and to encourage the analysis and use of this data by national and international development decision makers, the research community, and other stakeholders.

It provides metadata of SUSENAS 1990 to the latest.

Some documents are both in English and Indonesian, but most of them are in Indonesian.

- ❑ **RAND**
<http://www.rand.org/labor/bps/susenat.html>

The RAND Corporation is a global organization with offices throughout the world. The mission is to

help improve policy and decision making through research and analysis.

It provides metadata of SUSENAS from 1970's.

Some documents are both in English and Indonesian, but most of them are in Indonesian.

Susenas 2001 and 2002 survey manuals are available in English.

In the recommended readings, Pajung Surbakti provides an excellent historical overview of SUSENAS in the 1995 BPS publication "Indonesia's National Socio-Economic Survey: A Continual Data Source for Analysis of Welfare Development."

☐ Google Translate

<http://translate.google.co.jp/#id/en/>

It provides free online language translation service instantly from Indonesian to English. But, it is noted that the meanings of Bahasa Indonesian translated by Google Translate are sometimes strange.

Attachment List

1. Local administration and transition of provinces

2. Survey manuals

- Susenas 2002 Manual I: for Head of local BPS office
 - Preface
 - Field organization
 - Number of selected census block
 - Number of enumerator and supervisor
 - Number of classes and national instructor, etc.
- Susenas 2002 Manual II.B: for Core Supervisor
 - Preface
 - Supervising procedures
 - Methodology
 - Evaluating procedures of 2002 Susenas lists/forms
 - Census block map sketch
 - Example of VSEN2002.DSBS
 - Example of VSEN2002.L
 - Example of VSEN2002.DSRT
 - Table of random number
- Susenas 2002 Manual II.A: for Core Enumerator
 - Enumeration procedure
 - Building and household listing
 - Main characteristics of household and household members
 - Example of VSEN2002.K

Local Administration and Transition of Provinces

(during 2000 to 2006)

1. Province

The Republic of Indonesia is divided into provinces (Provinsi in Indonesian). Provinces are made up of regencies (Kabupaten) and cities (Kota). Province, regencies, and cities, have their own local governments and parliamentary bodies.

Indonesia is divided into 34 provinces in 2013. Eight provinces have been created since 1999.

SUSENAS 2000 covered 24 provinces out of 26 provinces. Aceh province and Maluku province were not included due to the unsecured situation.

The number of provinces of SUSENAS 2003 was 30 and the number of provinces of SUSENAS 2006 was 33.

The attached table shows the transition of provinces from SUSENAS 2000 to SUSENAS 2003 and SUSENAS 2006.

It is noted that province codes in the table and the map are used only for statistical purpose and different from widely-used codes.

2. Regency and City

Regency and City is a local level of government beneath that of province, however they enjoy greater decentralization affairs than province does, such as provide public schools and public health facilities.

Both regency and city are the same level, having their own local government and legislative body.

The difference between a Regency and a City lies in differing demographics, size and economics.

Generally the regency has larger area than city, and city has a non-agricultural economic activities.

Each regency or city is divided into subdistricts (Kecamatan).

3. Subdistrict

A subdistrict (Kecamatan) is an area within a regency or city. The head of a sub-district is a civil servant, responsible to the regent (for regency) or to the mayor (for city).

Each district is divided into village(desa) or “kelurahan”.

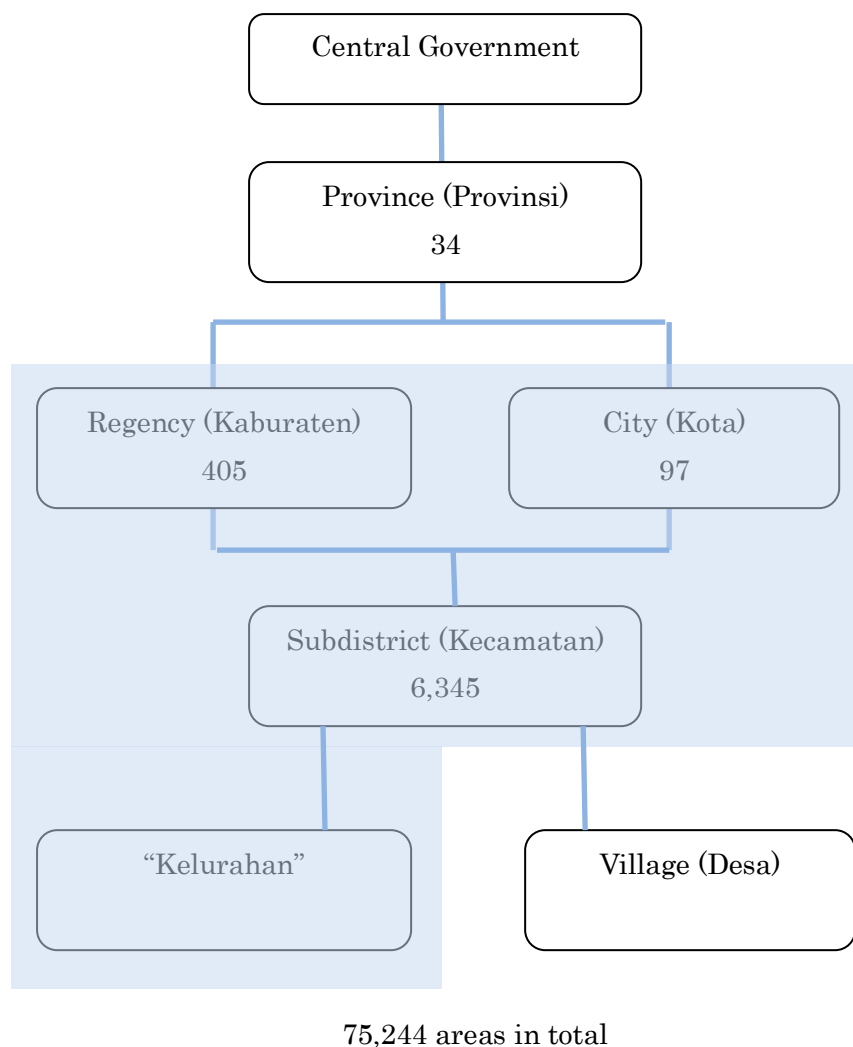
4. Village (Desa) and “Kelurahan”

The next level is that of the Desa or Kelurahan. Both Desa and Kelurahan are the area within a subdistrict, however Desa enjoys greater local matters than Kelurahan does.

In Indonesian, as in English, village (desa) has rural connotations, in the context of Indonesian Government Administration, a Desa can be defined as a body which has authority over the local people in accordance with acknowledged local traditions of the area. Desa is headed by "Head of Desa", who is elected by popular vote.

Though Desa and Kelurahan are part of a subdistrict, a Kelurahan has less power than a Desa. A Kelurahan is headed by a civil servant. A Kelurahan is part of Regency/City government bureaucracy.

Figure Organization of local administration
(as of February 2012)



Note: Administrative divisions in Indonesia are translated in several ways.

Indonesian	English
Provinsi	Province
Kabupaten	Regency or District
Kota	City or Municipality
Kecamatan	Subdistrict or Subregency
Kelurahan	-
Desa	Village

Table Transition of provinces

Susenas 2000 covered 24 provinces		Susenas 2003 covered 30 provinces		Remarks	Susenas 2006 covered 33 provinces		Remarks
11	Aceh (not covered)	11	Aceh		11	Aceh	
12	North Sumatra	12	North Sumatra		12	North Sumatra	
13	West Sumatra	13	West Sumatra		13	West Sumatra	
14	Riau	14	Riau		14	Riau	split from 14 in 2004
					21	Riau Islands	
15	Jambi	15	Jambi		15	Jambi	
16	South Sumatra	16	South Sumatra		16	South Sumatra	
		19	Bangka-Belitung	split from 16 in 2000	19	Bangka-Belitung	
17	Bengkulu	17	Bengkulu		17	Bengkulu	
18	Lampung	18	Lampung		18	Lampung	
31	Jakarta	31	Jakarta		31	Jakarta	
32	West Java	32	West Java		32	West Java	
		36	Bantan	split from 32 in 2000	36	Bantan	
33	Central Java	33	Central Java		33	Central Java	
34	Yogyakarta	34	Yogyakarta		34	Yogyakarta	
35	East Java	35	East Java		35	East Java	
51	Bali	51	Bali		51	Bali	

52	West Nusa Tenggara	52	West Nusa Tenggara		52	West Nusa Tenggara	
53	East Nusa Tenggara	53	East Nusa Tenggara		53	East Nusa Tenggara	
61	West Kalimantan	61	West Kalimantan		61	West Kalimantan	
62	Central Kalimantan	62	Central Kalimantan		62	Central Kalimantan	
63	South Kalimantan	63	South Kalimantan		63	South Kalimantan	
64	East Kalimantan	64	East Kalimantan		64	East Kalimantan	North Kalimantan split from 64 in Oct. 2012
71	North Sulawesi	71	North Sulawesi		71	North Sulawesi	
		75	Gorontalo	split from 71 in 2000	75	Gorontalo	
72	Central Sulawesi	72	Central Sulawesi		72	Central Sulawesi	
73	South Sulawesi	73	South Sulawesi		73	South Sulawesi	
					76	West Sulawesi	split from 73 in 2004
74	Southeast Sulawesi	74	Southeast Sulawesi		74	Southeast Sulawesi	
81	Maluku (not covered)	81	Maluku		81	Maluku	
		82	North Maluku	split from 81 in 1999	82	North Maluku	
82*	Irian Jaya	94	Papua	renamed in 2002	94	Papua	
					91	West Irian Jaya	split from 94 in 2003 and renamed as West Papua in 2007

Note: 1. While the code of Papua in Susenas 2003 is “94” and “82” is allocated for North Maluku, the code allocated for Irian Jaya (Papua) in Susenas2000 is “82”.

2. This table was approved by the Indonesian delegates at the Workshop in December 2013.

Provincial Map as of June 2012



Note: The number in each province is a code used for statistical purpose.

Business Field Classification

- ✓ In Susenas, business field classification is used for the question on business field of each household member's working place, and for the question on main source of household income.
- ✓ We consider the list of business field classification in the original survey manuals written in Indonesian as the most credible one. English versions might have translation mistakes.
- ✓ The list of business field classification in Indonesian is found in Enumerator's manual or Supervisor's manual of Susenas 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2006.
- ✓ As for Susenas 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003, the list is called as KLUI 1997 or KBLI 2000. Code numbers are completely same among these four Susenas. Note that it is yet confirmed whether code labels are also common.
- ✓ The list KBLI 2005 of Susenas 2006 has minor revisions compared to the previous one.

The next codes are revised	Before Susenas 2003	Susenas 2006
501 -505	501 Car trading 502 Car maintenance and reparation 503 Car's spare parts and accessories trading 504 Motorcycle, the spare parts, and accessories trading, maintenance and reparation 505 Fuel retail	501 car sales 502 sales of spare parts and car accessories 503 sales of motorcycles, as well as spare parts and accessories 504 retail motor fuel at the pump 505 (deleted)
The next codes are added;		
		527 Other retail trade
		623 Special air freight
		643 Telecommunication service
Source of code label in English in this table	Susenas 2002 Enumerator's manual at RAND website	Translated from Susenas 2006 Enumerator's manual by using Google Translate

- ✓ We found the English list of business field classification in Susenas 2001 and Susenas 2002 Enumerator's manuals translated in English at RAND website.
- ✓ However, they have the following translation mistakes;
 - ✧ Code 652 in the English list of Susenas 2001 should be read as 659.
 - ✧ Code 121 in the English list of Susenas 2002 should be read as 120.
- ✓ The English list of Susenas 2002 is attached in this manual, for convenience.

CAUTION: When analyzing business field, verify the English translation of the list as well as the contents of each code.

Remarks:

Regarding the variable of business field in actual micro data sets, there are three cases;

- ✧ Case 1: The variable is perfectly clean.
- ✧ Case 2: The variable has a few codes out of the list.
It is usual to treat them as “unknown” when analyzing data.
- ✧ Case 3: The variable is far from clean.

In Case 3, there are some options when analyzing data.

- There is a possibility that undiscovered list of business field classification, which is different from that of Enumerator's manual, was used for coding at BPS. More research about actual data processing is essential.
- The simplest way is to treat the off-codes as “unknown”. But this might reduce the number of effective observations.
- Another option is to make the new variable of main group code of business field classification by making use of the first two digits out of the given 3-digit business field code. Justification is needed for this method.

Occupation Classification

- ✓ In Susenas, occupation classification is used for the question on occupation of each household member.
- ✓ We consider the list of occupation classification in the original survey manuals written in Indonesian as the most credible one. English versions might have translation mistakes.
- ✓ The list of occupation classification in Indonesian is found in Enumerator's manual of Susenas 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2006.
- ✓ As for Susenas 2000, 2001 and 2002, the code numbers of the list are almost the same with the next minor revisions. Note that it is yet confirmed whether code labels are also common.

Year	List	Changes of code numbers
Susenas 2000	KJPI 2000	
Susenas 2001	KBJI 2000	Deleted: 238, Added: 233, 234, 239 and 499
Susenas 2002	KJI 1982	Different from Susenas 2001 and very detailed
Susenas 2006	KJI 1982	Same as Susenas 2002, but 061-079 omitted

- ✓ We found the English list of occupation classification in Susenas 2001 and Susenas 2002 Enumerator's manuals at RAND website, as well as in Susenas 2006 User's guide at ADA website.
- ✓ However, they have the following translation mistakes;
 - ✧ For the English list of Susenas 2001 (RAND), code 991, 992, 993 and 091 should be added.
 - ✧ For the English list of Susenas 2002 (RAND), no error
 - ✧ For the English list of Susenas 2006 (ADA);
 - Code 061 – 079 (Health ...) should be omitted.
 - Code 324 should be read as 329.
 - Code 399 'Bookkeepers, cashiers, treasurers and other personnel' should be added.
 - Code 911 should be read as 910.
- ✓ The English list of Susenas 2001 will be attached in Part II (SUSENAS 2000) of the manual,

for convenience.

- ✓ The list of occupation classification used for Susenas 2003 is not available up to now. We consider that the list of Susenas 2002 is the best one for Susenas 2003.
- ✓ The English list of Susenas 2002 is attached in Part IIIIV (SUSENAS 2006) of the manual, for convenience. It is applicable for Susenas 2003 and 2006.

CAUTION: When analyzing occupation, verify the English translation of the list as well as the contents of each code.

Survey Manuals

When analyzing micro data of sample survey, it is crucial to know how the micro data was generated. Survey manuals for enumerator, supervisor and local office are essential documents, because the sample households were selected according to the manual, and the information of sample households was collected by enumerators and edited by supervisors.

The attached manuals in English are for SUSENAS 2002, available at RAND website. However, it is useful to understand the survey process, coverage of the survey, concepts and definitions of the terms used in questionnaire, as well as editing procedure.

SUSENAS 2002 also consisted of Core and Module questionnaires.

Below manuals for core questionnaire of SUSENAS 2002 are attached;

- Questionnaire form (VSEN2001.K)
- Manual I for head of local BPS office
- Manual II B for supervisor
- Manual II A for enumerator

Questionnaire form in Indonesian is also attached for convenience of referring to the original.

**NATIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
(*SUSENAS*)
2002**

W O R K M A N U A L

**HEAD OF PROVINCIAL
AND REGENCY/ MUNICIPALITY
STATISTICS OFFICE**

Statistics-Indonesia (BPS), Jakarta- Indonesia

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ATTACHMENTS LIST (Attachment 1,3,4,5,10,11 omitted)

- Attachment 1 : Census Block Map Sketch
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- Attachment 8 : Number Of SUSENAS 2002 Class, Module Core National Instructor
- Attachment 9 : Number Of SUSENAS 2002 Class, National Instructor, Local National Instructor And Central National Instructor
- Attachment 10: Indonesia Function Classification Code 1982
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QUESTIONNAIRES LIST (Omitted)

1. VSEN2002.L
2. VSEN2002.DSRT
3. VSEN2002.K
4. VSEN2002.M
5. VSEN2002.LPK

I. PREFACE

A. General

In order to implement their tasks, The Central Bureau Of Statistic (BPS) is responsible to provide data needed for planning sectional and cross sectional development. To observe the situation, monitor, and evaluate the implementation of the development program, the availability of continuous data is very helpful in making correction of an existing program if it is necessary.

The social data produced by BPS were collected through Population Census (SP), Population Survey between Census (SUPAS), National Labor Survey (SAKERNAS), and National Social economic survey (SUSENAS). Since 1992, some core data can give a description about population welfare, which is collected every year through SUSENAS. Development progress could be evaluated gradually because of the availability of yearly data/ information.

SUSENAS is designed in order to collect social population data, which is relatively in the wide scope. Data collected are included education, health/ nutrition, housing/ environment, criminality, social culture action, consumption, and income of household, travel, and household welfare. In 1992, SUSENAS data collecting system was renewed. Information which is used to arrange population welfare indicator in module (information is collected every three year) is joined in to core (information is collected every year). At that time being, SUSENAS provides tools that can be used to supervise population welfare level, formula government program, and analyze population welfare improvement programs impact.

In the new SUSENAS core, consist some questions asking about condition and member of population attitude, which have tight relationship with welfare aspects. Here are some example question “are you still attend school”, “are you in health disruption”, “how do you take care your health”, “who was the birth helper”, “how long the baby got the wet nursing” and immunization to the children also be asked. Beside all question above, also been collected education info, household

economic activity, and especially for the ever- married women have been asked about age when she got married, number of child, and Family Planning attitude.

Explanation from the module has taken turns to be collected in 3 years. At the first year, household income and expenditure were collected, at the second year household welfare socio-culture, trips and criminality module were collected, and finally at the last year health, nutrition, education and housing were collected. Information in module is more detail and comprehensive question if it is compared to the same topic question in the core. For example, education information collected in core is limited to education level of household member. However, in module it is wider to detail education cost questions. In core it only asked, “do you do travelling?” in module, it asked more detail about characteristic and cost of the trip.

Questions in core are collected in order to get important information to anticipate some changes that could be happened every year. They are also helpful for short- term planning, and the questions could be related to module’s questions such as expenditures. Questions in module are useful to analyze problems, which are unneeded to be supervised every year or to analyze government intervention, such as poverty and malnutrition.

SUSENAS is potential to describe people welfare. For example, to describe various components of welfare, it could be arranged various aggregate data as indicator of school participation level, family planning acceptor percentage, average age on the first marriage, average number of child birth, percentage of household that gets clean water or lavatory with septic- tank, and average expenditure per capita.

Joined core- module data will produce analysis to answer questions such as, “does poor group get proper advantage of education program implemented by government (for example, 9- years school program)”, “who uses government education program subsidy”, “is there certain family planning tool used by poor people more than others”, “is there any relationship between working hour and fertility”, and “is sanitation related to health status”.

SUSENAS data is potential to cover some data availability gap needed by decision-makers in many fields. Some important things to do in the future are formulating planning problems, supervising, or evaluating to find out solution. Because of technology improvement, computerizing, make analysis working easier and indirectly SUSENAS data become more socialized.

Since 1993, sample size of SUSENAS core is enlarged to produce simple statistic in Regency/ Municipality level. This- new progress gave data analyzers a new dimension. At that time being, some Regencies have been arranged their people welfare statistic/ indicator. I hope that all Regency will follow them although it is realized in order to be able to arrange the indicator, local statistic bureau officers need some training.

SUSENAS data users are being more various and wider implemented. Statistic bureau task is to provide with better quality, good timing, and comprehensive.

B. Objective

In general, the objectives of collecting data through SUSENAS are providing data of community welfare (Kesra) that reflects the social and economic conditions of the community. Specifically 2002 SUSENAS goals are:

- (i) Provide raw data about people welfare, which is very important to make policies, and also to act as tool to supervise and evaluate the development;
- (i) Provide detail data about household consumption expenditure, in Rupiah and quantity; to estimate pattern of people consumption, sufficiency of nutrition consumption, expenditure distribution, poverty level, etc.

C. Scope

The 2002 SUSENAS is conducted in all areas in Indonesia with the 214,144 households sample size in the urban and rural area. Because of the unfavorable security situation, in these following Provinces/ Regencies SUSENAS 2002 is only conducted in Banda Aceh (Aceh), Ambon (Maluku), Ternate (North Maluku), Sorong (West Irian Jaya), Timika (Central Irian Jaya) and Jayapura (East Irian Jaya). Sample in those provinces is only for core household.

Special households, which live in special block census like military complex, jail, dormitory, and other special households are not chosen as sample. The core data is collected using the VSEN2002.K, consumption module data using VSEN2002.M.

D. schedule of activities

Activity	Date
1. Document sending from BPS	Early November 2001
2. Training	
a. Main instructor	August 27 th – September 1 st 2001
b. National instructor	October 1 st - 6 th 2001
c. Local officials	October 22 nd - November 15 th 2001 (February 1 st - 28 th 2002)
3. Implementation	
a. Household listing	January 1 st - 31 st 2002 (March 1 st - 31 st 2002)
b. Household sample selection	January 15 th - February 5 th 2002 (March 15 th - April 5 th 2002)
c. Household enumeration	February 1 st - 28 th 2002 (April 1 st - 30 th 2002)
4. List checking	
a. Regency/ Municipality Statistic Bureau	February 20 th - March 10 th 2002 (April 20 th - May 10 th 2002)
b. Provincial Statistic Bureau	March 1 st - 31 st 2002 (May 1 st - 31 st 2002)
5. Training of processing data (data edit and entry) officers	March 2002 (May 2002)
6. Core data and core- module set data entry in Regency and Province	March – April 2002 (May – June 2002)
7. Document sending to BPS	
a. VSEN2002.M list (Statistic Population welfare Bureau)	March – April 2002 (May – June 2002)
b. VSEN2002.DSRT list (Statistic Methodological Bureau)	March – April 2002 (May – June 2002)
c. DSBS list (Statistic Methodological Bureau)	March – April 2002 (May – June 2002)
Processing at BPS	
8. a. VSEN2002.M list	April – May 2002 (June - July 2002)
b. VSEN2002.DSRT list	April – May 2002 (June – July 2002)
Core data entry result sending to BPS	

9.	Headquarter	April – May 2002 (June – July 2002)
	Evaluation and result discussion	
10.		June – July 2002 (August – September 2002)
	Publication	
11.		August – September 2002 (October – November 2002)
	Poverty line/ poor people calculation	
12.		July – August 2002 (September – October 2002)

Remark: *If there were no Additional Budget (ABT), valid schedule is in the bracket*

E. Type of data collected

1. Data Collected by Core Questionnaire (VSEN2002.K) including:

- a. General characteristics on household member (name, relationship with head of household, sex, age, marital status);
- b. Characteristic of head of household's ethnic;
- c. Characteristic of health including people health condition, household expenditure on health;
- d. Characteristics of education of household member ages ≥ 5 years old;
- e. Characteristics of economic and labor activities of household member ages ≥ 10 years old;
- f. Characteristics of fertility for ever- married women and pregnancy- prevention attitude for married women;
- g. Characteristics of housing including house- ownership, quality of household building, and household facilities;
- h. Characteristics of household consumption in average and main source of household income;
- i. Characteristics of social – economic condition of household.

2. **Data collected by consumption module questionnaire (VSEN2002.M) including:** Characteristics on consumption and expenditure of household such as detail data about household expenditure consumption differed on food and non- food consumption without seeing the source of items.

F. Type Of Lists And Documents Used

No.	Type of list	Purpose	Done by	Pair	Stored in
1.	Census Block Map sketch	To identify working area boundary and selected census block	Supervisor	1	BPS Regency/ Municipality
2.	Census Block Map list (DSBS)	To identify selected census block	Supervisor	-	BPS Headquarter/ Provincial BPS
3.	VSEN2002.L	Household listing	Enumerator	1	Provincial BPS
4.	VSEN2002.DSRT	Sample of selected Household list/ core-module	Supervisor/ Editor	2	BPS Headquarter/ Provincial BPS
5.	VSEN2002.K	Core household enumerating	Enumerator	1	Provincial BPS
6.	VSEN2002.M	Consumption module household enumerating	Enumerator	1	BPS Headquarter

No.	Type of Document	Purpose	Stored in
1.	Manual Book I	Manual Of Provincial, Regency/ Municipality Statistic Bureau	Provincial, Regency/ Municipality Statistic Bureau
2.	Manual Book II.A	Manual Of Core Enumerator	Supervisor And Enumerator
3.	Manual Book II.B	Manual Of Core Supervisor	Supervisor
4.	Manual Book III.A	Manual Of Consumption Module Enumerator	Supervisor And Enumerator
5.	Manual Book III.B	Manual Of Consumption Module Supervisor	Supervisor
6.	Manual Book IV	Manual Of Age Conversion	Supervisor And Enumerator

G. Arranged Statistic

Various type of statistic that are used to describe economic and social conditions can be found in 2002 SUSENAS core and module. Then, development planners to observe, monitor, and evaluate the successful of development will use those data. Statistic data which are arranged from 2002 SUSENAS activity can be differed into 4 indicators, they are:

1. Population Welfare Objective Indicator For National And Province Level

This indicator comes from core data collecting. It covers a) indicators of individu such as population, health, education, labor, fertility, and family planning, and b) indicator of household such as housing and expenditure.

The indicators arranged at Regency/ Municipality level make the accuracy of the enumeration done by enumerator in field easier.

2. Population Welfare Indicator From Consumption/ Expenditure And Poverty Level For National And Provincial Level Point Of View

This indicator comes from data collecting of food (in Rupiah and unit) and non- food consumption/ expenditure module.

III. FIELD ORGANIZATION

A. Realization Guarantor

1. Central Bureau of Statistic (BPS)

Head of BPS is responsible to all 2002 SUSENAS activities, and also to give instruction, technical and administration direction on SUSENAS realization both in headquarter or local.

In order to implement his authority and responsibility, head of BPS might organize technical team to have its advice on related matters (an advisor team). The technical caretaker for 2002 SUSENAS data collecting is Director of Population Welfare Statistic.

2. Provincial BPS

1. Be responsible to 2002 SUSENAS activities at province integrally. Technical activities caretaker for 2002 SUSENAS is Head of Statistic Bureau of Population welfare.
2. Coordinating 2002 SUSENAS enumeration in all area, based on the direction.
3. Distributing all documents to Regency/ municipality BPS.
4. Giving direction to head of BPS at regency/ municipality about number of officers needed based on the direction.
5. Coordinating recruitment and officer's training procedures.
6. Supervising 2002 SUSENAS realization and evaluating the result.

3. BPS Regency/ Municipality

1. Be responsible to 2002 SUSENAS activities at regency/ municipality level integrally. The caretaker for technical activities is head of Statistic section of population welfare.
2. Realizing the direction from head of Provincial BPS, such as officers' mobilization, field supervising, etc.
3. Distributing all documents to SUSENAS enumerator.

4. Supervising 2002 SUSENAS enumeration realization and evaluating the answers of the list.

B. Field Officers

1. 2002 SUSENAS Enumerators (PCS)

- a. Participating the 2002 SUSENAS field officer's training
- b. Enumerating based on working area direction and the schedule
- c. Re-checking the enumeration result (documents completeness, answering completeness, and collected data quality)
- d. Submitting 2002 SUSENAS documents that have been filled and checked to supervisor/ editor

2. 2002 SUSENAS Supervisor (PMS)

- a. Participating 2002 field officers' training
- b. Supervising based on the direction, working area and the schedule
- c. Checking the 2002 SUSENAS enumeration result from enumerators (documents completeness, answering completeness, and collected data quality)
- d. Giving the best direction and solution of any problems that asked by enumerators.
- e. Organizing his/ her enumerators
- f. Collecting and arranging all enumeration result documents to send to Regency/ Municipality BPS

Number of enumerators and supervisors needed by every province is shown in Attachment 6.

C. Training

The procedures of forming skilled field officers are using three steps training systems. First, the informant trains Core Instructors (Intama). Second, Core Instructor (Intama) that has been trained trains National Instructor (Innas) and the last step the National Instructor that has been trained trains field officers (enumerator and supervisor).

The first step training (Intama's class) which is organized for four effective days has some subjects, some of the are methodology, field organization, 2002

SUSENAS concept and definition. This training uses discussion (dialogical) method. The next training -it is also organized for 4 effective days- is to train national instructor (Innas). The objective is to make Innas more skilled in giving instruction to field officers. Finally, the trained Innas will teach officers how to collect data, fill the questionnaire, and inform the concept and definition.

Criteria to be a National Instructor (Innas) is the one who works in field related to social – population and minimum has Bachelor degree.

D. Field Officers training

The 2002 SUSENAS enumerators is Statistic officers or Statistic partner who is experienced in enumerating SUSENAS. Number of core officers training day is 4 days (2 effective days), and core supervisor will be trained for 5 days (3 effective days). Number of Core- Module training day is 6 days (four effective days), and the Core- Module supervisor's is 7 days (five effective days). Number of class and Innas can be seen in Attachment 7 to Attachment 9.

Criteria to be Enumerator/ Supervisor:

1. Minimum graduate from Senior High School
2. Preferably ever been SUSENAS enumerator/ supervisor and have good performance in training or other BPS surveys.

E. Working Load for Field Officers

- a. A field Officer at Core Block has two selected census block working load in. A field officer at Core – Module census block has one selected working load.
- b. A supervisor supervises and checks enumeration results done by 4 field officers.

F. Others

- a. Regarding to the inconsistency of labor data mainly that is related to Labor type code from SAKERNAS and SUSENAS, 2002 SUSENAS labor type classification uses 1982 Indonesia Labor Classification (KJI 1982) (Attachment 10)
- b. Field officers have age conversion book to identify respondent's age easily. (Attachment 11)
- c. Questionnaires used in 2002 SUSENAS can be shown in Questionnaire list

Number of sample census block and household by core and core-module

BANYAKNYA SAMPEL BLOK SENSUS DAN RUMAH TANGGA KOR DAN KOR-MODUL
SURVEI SOSIAL EKONOMI NASIONAL 2002

Province Propinsi	Blok Sensus <small>Census block</small>			Rumah Tangga <small>Household</small>		
	Core Kor	Core-Module Kor-Modul	Total Jumlah	Kor	Kor-Modul	Jumlah
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
01. Dista Aceh	30	-	30	480	-	480
02. Sumatera Utara	636	184	820	10.176	2.944	13.120
03. Sumatera Barat	428	112	540	6.848	1.792	8.640
04. R i a u	488	104	592	7.808	1.664	9.472
05. J a m b i	308	72	380	4.928	1.152	6.080
06. Sumatera Selatan	198	114	312	3.168	1.824	4.992
07. Bengkulu	88	64	152	1.408	1.024	2.432
08. Lampung	302	136	438	4.832	2.176	7.008
09. Bangka Belitung	66	50	116	1.056	800	1.856
10. DKI Jakarta	188	192	380	3.008	3.072	6.080
11. Jawa Barat	682	450	1.132	10.912	7.200	18.112
12. Jawa Tengah	1.106	472	1.578	17.696	7.552	25.248
13. Dista Yogyakarta	72	144	216	1.152	2.304	3.456
14. Jawa Timur	1.262	552	1.814	20.192	8.832	29.024
15. Banten	184	120	304	2.944	1.920	4.864
16. B a l i	238	120	358	3.808	1.920	5.728
17. Nusa Tenggara Barat	146	136	282	2.336	2.176	4.512
18. Nusa Tenggara Timur.	420	112	532	6.720	1.792	8.512
19. Kalimantan Barat	222	120	342	3.552	1.920	5.472
20. Kalimantan Tengah	158	72	230	2.528	1.152	3.680
21. Kalimantan Selatan	306	112	418	4.896	1.792	6.688
22. Kalimantan Timur	364	72	436	5.824	1.152	6.976
23. Sulawesi Utara	126	72	198	2.016	1.152	3.168
24. Sulawesi Tengah	240	72	312	3.840	1.152	4.992
25. Sulawesi Selatan	814	144	958	13.024	2.304	15.328
26. Sulawesi Tenggara	160	72	232	2.560	1.152	3.712
27. Gorontalo	76	50	126	1.216	800	2.016
28. M a l u k u	26	-	26	416	-	416
29. Maluku Utara	26	-	26	416	-	416
30. Irian Jaya	104	-	104	1.664	-	1.664
I n d o n e s i a	9.464	3.920	13.384	151.424	62.720	214.144

Number of field officers by core and core - module

**BANYAKNYA PETUGAS KOR DAN KOR-MODUL
SURVEI SOSIAL EKONOMI NASIONAL 2002**

Officers of core

Officers of core - modelu

Propinsi	Petugas Kor			Petugas Kor-Modul		
	Enumerator PCS	Supervisor PMS	Jumlah	PCL	PML	Jumlah
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
01. Dista Aceh	15	4	19	-	-	-
02. Sumatera Utara	318	80	398	184	46	230
03. Sumatera Barat	214	54	268	112	28	140
04. R i a u	244	61	305	104	26	130
05. J a m b i	154	39	193	72	18	90
06. Sumatera Selatan	99	25	124	114	29	143
07. Bengkulu	44	11	55	64	16	80
08. Lampung	151	38	189	136	34	170
09. Bangka Belitung	33	9	42	50	13	63
10. DKI Jakarta	94	24	118	192	48	240
11. Jawa Barat	341	86	427	450	113	563
12. Jawa Tengah	553	139	692	472	118	590
13. Dista Yogyakarta	36	9	45	144	36	180
14. Jawa Timur	631	158	789	552	138	690
15. Banten	92	23	115	120	30	150
16. B a l i	119	30	149	120	30	150
17. Nusa Tenggara Barat	73	19	92	136	34	170
18. Nusa Tenggara Timur	210	53	263	112	28	140
19. Kalimantan Barat	111	28	139	120	30	150
20. Kalimantan Tengah	79	20	99	72	18	90
21. Kalimantan Selatan	153	39	192	112	28	140
22. Kalimantan Timur	182	46	228	72	18	90
23. Sulawesi Utara	63	16	79	72	18	90
24. Sulawesi Tengah	120	30	150	72	18	90
25. Sulawesi Selatan	407	102	509	144	36	180
26. Sulawesi Tenggara	80	20	100	72	18	90
27. Gorontalo	38	10	48	50	13	63
28. M a l u k u	13	4	17	-	-	-
29. Maluku Utara	13	4	17	-	-	-
30. Irian Jaya	52	13	65	-	-	-
I n d o n e s i a	4.732	1.194	5.926	3.920	982	4.902

Number of classes and number of core Innas (National Instructor)

**BANYAKNYA KELAS SERTA JUMLAH INNAS KOR
SURVEI SOSIAL EKONOMI NASIONAL 2002**

Number of classes

Number of Innas

Propinsi	Banyaknya Kelas			Jumlah Kelas @ 30 org	Jumlah Innas
	Gel. I	Gel. II	Gel. III		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
01. Dista Aceh	1	-	-	1	1
02. Sumatera Utara	5	5	3	13	5
03. Sumatera Barat	3	3	3	9	3
04. R i a u	4	4	2	10	4
05. J a m b i	3	3	-	6	3
06. Sumatera Selatan	2	2	-	4	2
07. Bengkulu	1	1	-	2	1
08. Lampung	3	3	-	6	3
09. Bangka Belitung	1	-	-	1	1
10. DKI Jakarta	2	2	-	4	2
11. Jawa Barat	5	5	4	14	5
12. Jawa Tengah	8	8	7	23	8
13. Dista Yogyakarta	1	1	-	2	1
14. Jawa Timur	9	9	8	26	9
15. Banten	2	2	-	4	2
16. B a l i	2	2	1	5	2
17. Nusa Tenggara Barat	1	1	1	3	1
18. Nusa Tenggara Timur	3	3	3	9	3
19. Kalimantan Barat	2	2	1	5	2
20. Kalimantan Tengah	2	1	-	3	2
21. Kalimantan Selatan	3	3	-	6	3
22. Kalimantan Timur	3	3	2	8	3
23. Sulawesi Utara	1	1	1	3	1
24. Sulawesi Tengah	2	2	1	5	2
25. Sulawesi Selatan	6	6	5	17	6
26. Sulawesi Tenggara	2	1	-	3	2
27. Gorontalo	1	1	-	2	1
28. M a l u k u	1	-	-	1	1
29. Maluku Utara	1	-	-	1	1
30. Irian Jaya	1	1	-	2	1
Indonesia	81	75	42	198	81

Number of classes and number of core - module Innas (National Instructor)

**BANYAKNYA KELAS SERTA JUMLAH INNAS KOR - MODUL
SURVEI SOSIAL EKONOMI NASIONAL 2002**

Propinsi	Banyaknya Kelas		Jumlah Kelas @ 30 org	Jumlah Innas
	Gel. I	Gel. II		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
01. Dista Aceh	-	-	-	-
02. Sumatera Utara	4	4	8	4
03. Sumatera Barat	3	2	5	3
04. R i a u	2	2	4	2
05. J a m b i	2	1	3	2
06. Sumatera Selatan	3	2	5	3
07. Bengkulu	2	1	3	2
08. Lampung	3	3	6	3
09. Bangka Belitung	1	1	2	1
10. DKI Jakarta	4	4	8	4
11. Jawa Barat	10	9	19	10
12. Jawa Tengah	10	10	20	10
13. Dista Yogyakarta	3	3	6	3
14. Jawa Timur	12	11	23	12
15. Banten	3	2	5	3
16. B a l i	3	2	5	3
17. Nusa Tenggara Barat	3	3	6	3
18. Nusa Tenggara Timur.	3	2	5	3
19. Kalimantan Barat	3	2	5	3
20. Kalimantan Tengah	2	1	3	2
21. Kalimantan Selatan	3	2	5	3
22. Kalimantan Timur	2	1	3	2
23. Sulawesi Utara	2	1	3	2
24. Sulawesi Tengah	2	1	3	2
25. Sulawesi Selatan	3	3	6	3
26. Sulawesi Tenggara	2	1	3	2
27. Gorontalo	1	1	2	1
28. M a l u k u	-	-	-	-
29. Maluku Utara	-	-	-	-
30. Irian Jaya	-	-	-	-
I n d o n e s i a	91	75	166	91

Number of classes, Innas, regional Innas and central Innas
BANYAKNYA KELAS, JUMLAH INNAS, INNAS DAERAH DAN INNAS PUSAT
SURVEI SOSIAL EKONOMI NASIONAL 2002

Number of classes
core & core - module

Number of Innas

Regional Innas

Central Innas

Propinsi	Jumlah Kelas K & KM	Jumlah Innas	Innas Daerah	Innas Pusat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
01. Dista Aceh	1	1	1	-
02. Sumatera Utara	21	9	7	2
03. Sumatera Barat	14	6	4	2
04. R i a u	14	6	4	2
05. J a m b i	9	5	4	1
06. Sumatera Selatan	9	5	4	1
07. Bengkulu	5	3	2	1
08. Lampung	12	6	4	2
09. Bangka Belitung	3	2	1	1
10. DKI Jakarta	12	6	5	1
11. Jawa Barat	33	15	14	1
12. Jawa Tengah	43	18	16	2
13. Dista Yogyakarta	8	4	3	1
14. Jawa Timur	49	21	19	2
15. Banten	9	5	4	1
16. B a l i	10	5	4	1
17. Nusa Tenggara Barat	9	4	3	1
18. Nusa Tenggara Timur	14	6	4	2
19. Kalimantan Barat	10	5	4	1
20. Kalimantan Tengah	6	4	3	1
21. Kalimantan Selatan	11	6	4	2
22. Kalimantan Timur	11	5	4	1
23. Sulawesi Utara	6	3	2	1
24. Sulawesi Tengah	8	4	2	2
25. Sulawesi Selatan	23	9	6	3
26. Sulawesi Tenggara	6	4	2	2
27. Gorontalo	4	2	1	1
28. M a l u k u	1	1	1	-
29. Maluku Utara	1	1	1	-
30. Irian Jaya	2	1	1	-
I n d o n e s i a	364	172	134	38

**NATIONAL SOCIAL ECONOMIC SURVEY
(SUSENAS)
2002**

**MANUAL
CORE SUPERVISOR**



Statistics-Indonesia (BPS), Jakarta- Indonesia

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Attachment 2 : List of VSEN2002. DSBS

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Attachment 4 : List of VSEN2002.DSRT

Attachment 5 : Table of Random Digit

Attachment 6 : Sample of VSEN2002.Kor List Filling (Omitted)

I. PREFACE

The punctual and trustable information is very important for arranging development program. Therefore, we must increase the quality of the SUSENAS data, which is one of main source of data of development program arrangement by doing tight supervising to the survey activities.

Tight supervising is very important in 2002 SUSENAS considering these followings:

1. Most of officers are statistic collaborates, which are relatively less experience comparing with statistic officers. Therefore, they need supervisor's supervising in collecting data in field.
2. Characteristics collected will be united to describe social economic of household condition at provincial level. Incorrect that occurred during enumeration and incomplete documents will cause the inaccuracy description of one area.
3. There are some incorrect fillings, which the correction is easier to conduct in field. By supervising, the incorrect filling will decrease.

In the 2002 SUSENAS, all field- works that starts from characteristics of area (selected census block) to household enumeration are supervised by supervisor. The supervisors, which are also editors of enumeration document are staffs of regency/ municipality BPS or officers to supervise.

This manual will guide supervisor/ editor to implement their tasks, particularly in list editing.

II. SUPERVISING PROCEDURES

Supervising is needed to intensify the effectively of field realization and to reduce some mistakes that might occur. The main tasks are including the supervising of enumeration and the evaluating of the results.

The tasks of supervisor/ editor are as follows:

1. Participating training
2. Scheduling field supervising for enumerators.
3. Supervising all enumerators at least one day during the enumeration period.

The supervising starts from the weakest enumerator immediately to anticipate some mistakes that might occur.

4. Assisting to solve enumeration problems. If the problem is about the doubt of concept or definition, see enumerator manual book or notes given during the training.
5. Distributing documents needed to enumerators and collect the list filled by enumerator
6. Identifying working area in census block of enumerator together with the enumerator
7. Selecting 16 household samples from list of VSEN2001.L and copying those to list of VSEN2002.DSRT
8. Giving the contented list of VSEN2002.DSRT to enumerators
9. Checking the contenting procedures of the lists used mainly the consistency and the completeness. If they are incomplete, inconsistent or improperly ask the enumerators.
10. Sending the contented and checked lists to regency/ municipality BPS
11. Conducting all tasks on schedule.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. General

From 1990 SUSENAS to 2000 SUSENAS, the areas that have been sampling unit for household selection are enumeration area and segment group. The 2000 Population Census has formed new enumeration area named Census block during preparation of 2000 Population Census (SP). The 2002 SUSENAS will use it as sampling unit. Therefore, the enumerators of 2002 SUSENAS need copy of map sketch of census block (SP2000-SWB; kept in Regency/ municipality BPS) to find out their working area.

As the previous SUSENAS, the 2002 SUSENAS core data is designed for regency/ municipality estimation. In addition, the 2002 SUSENAS module data is designed only for estimation at provincial level.

B. Sample Outline

The 2002 SUSENAS will use sample outline, which consists of 3 types: sample outline for sub- regency selection (special for rural area), for census block selection, and for household selection.

Sample outline for sub- regency selection in rural area is sub- regency list in every regency/ municipality, which is sorted geographically.

Sample outline for census block selection in urban area is census block list that is differed by census block in big city, Medium City, and Small City in regency/ municipality. For rural area, the census block selection uses census blocks list in selected sub- regency.

Sample outline for household selection is list of household in VSEN2002.L Block IV.

Core Household

Core households are selected from households list, which is classified by expenditure group (as sample outline) from listing result in 2002 SUSENAS selected census block (list of VSEN2002.L, Block IV column 8,9,10).

Consumption Module Household/ Household Expenditure

Selected consumption module households/ households expenditure is the same as core households in core- module census block. Therefore, the sample outline used is the same as sample outline for core- households' selection in census block of core- module.

C. Sample Design

BPS designed 2002 SUSENAS sample design for regency/ municipality estimation. The 2002 SUSENAS sample designs are two steps- sample designs for urban area and three steps- sample designs for rural area. The sample selection for urban and rural area is conducted separately.

For **urban area, the first step** will select some census blocks by linear systemic sampling from sample outline of census block. Then, the second step, select 16 households from each selected census block by linear systemic sampling as well.

For **rural area, the first step** will select some sub- regency from sample outline of sub- regency by probability proportional to size. The size is number of households in sub- regency. The second step, select some census blocks from selected sub- regency by linear systemic sampling. In addition, the last step, select 16 households from selected census block by linear systemic sampling.

To present data estimation at province level, samples are sub- sample from selected sample for regency/ municipality estimation. They are selected from selected list of census block in regency/ municipality for both urban and rural area by systemic sampling method. The sub- sample is called census block of core- module, because it also enumerated by core questionnaire. Otherwise, census block for provincial estimation (census block of core- module) is selected by systemic sampling from selected census block from regency/ municipality (core

census block). The unselected 2002 SUSENAS core- module is called core census block.

To fasten the presentation of 2001 SUSENAS estimation results at national level, some census blocks are selected from census block of core- module. Sample selection is using systemic sampling.

D. Census Block Map Sketch

Before field realization, the 2002 SUSENAS supervisors have to copy census block map sketch, SP2000-SWB, on F4 paper (Attachment 1). The officers of 2000 population census made SP2000-SWB. Enumerators will use the copy to identify their census block working area boundaries. If they found unclear legends or boundaries or different with the reality, the 2002 SUSENAS officers have to do the correction on copy of SP2000 SWB.

To conduct the registration of household by using VSEN2002.L list, enumerators have to enumerate every physical building, census, and household in all selected census block.

E. List of Selected Census Block

In the sample list of 2002 SUSENAS census block (Attachment 2), every selected census block has sample code number (NKS), the 2002 SUSENAS NKS consists of 4 digits, which are serial number of selected census block in regency/ municipality. The arrangement is as follows:

- a. The first digit shows core- module sample, core, and acceleration.
Code 1= Core- module, code 2= Core, code 3= acceleration (10,000 households panel)
- b. The last- three digits show selected census block in rural and urban area:
 - (i) 001- 499, are serial number of selected census block in rural area
 - (ii) ≥ 501 , are serial number of selected census block in urban area

Remark:

1. *In census block list, sample column 5 has information of Local Environment Unit (SLS). The accuracy has to be checked by 2002 SUSENAS supervisor. If it is*

not correct, fill in the right one in this column. If it is not the same or empties, the supervisor/ editor has to fill the right information on SLS. The result will be sending to BPS attn Statistic Methodological Bureau.

2. *The column 9 of 2002 SUSENAS census block sample list has number of households enumerated by 2000 Population Census (SP 2000). The number has to be used to check the accuracy of the number of 2002 SUSENAS households listed in the same census block. If there is a sharp difference, the supervisor has to check to the field to find out the reason of the difference. If uncorrected area was enumerated, the enumerator has to correct the list by VSEN2002.L in the correct area. If it is corrected, take a note the reason in column 10 of 2002 SUSENAS census block sample list.*

F. Household sample selection

As mentioned above, number of household sample is 16 households. **Supervisor** conducts the selection by systemic sampling after receiving the household registration list in census block (VSEN2002.L) from enumerators. Supervisor has to count- up sample interval and the first random digit in census block. The sample outline used for household selection is list of household in column 8 to 10, block IV, and list of VSEN2002.L. To record in-group of household expenditure per month in column 8 to 10, enumerator must use table of group of monthly household expenditure by province, which is differed, by urban and rural area.

Household Sample Selection Procedures

The procedures of household sample selection for supervisor/ editor are as following:

- a. Check whether the “check mark” (√) in column eight to column 10 done by enumerator is correct, every ordinary household can not have more than one √ mark, or even does not have the √ mark.

- b. Give the \surd mark serial number in column 8 from one to the last number. If it, from the first page to the last page, is completed, do the next number to the \surd mark in column 9 and column 10.
- c. Please check whether the serial number of the last \surd mark in column 10 shows number of households in selected census block (the content has to be the same as the last serial number of household in column 5). If it is not the same, there must be a mistake in column 5 or column 8 to column 10. Correct the mistake before selecting the sample.
- d. Count The Sample Interval (I) for household selection :

$$I = \frac{\text{Number of household from household list}}{16}$$

Sample interval is counted up to two digits behind coma.

- e. Use Random Digit table (see Attachment 5) to decide first random (R.1), which the value is smaller than, or equal with sample interval (I).
- f. Circle the serial number on the same \surd mark with the first random digit (R.1), then use sample interval to count the next random digit, they are R.2, R.3,, R.16 as following:
 $R.2 = R.1 + I;$
 $R.3 = R.1 + 2I;$
 .
 .
 .
 $R.16 = R.1 + 15I$
- g. Circle the serial number of the same \surd mark in column 8 to column 10 with the selected random digit. If the serial number in column 8 to column 10 has circled, the number of physical building, census building, and serial number of household which are in column 3, column 4 and column 5 have to be circled as well. Note the 16 households in VSEN2002.DSRT List. Double this VSEN2002.DSRT list, one for enumerator (kept in Provincial BPS) and the other one is for Statistic Methodological Bureau.

G. List of Selected Household Sample

After finishing the household sample selection in VSEN2002.L list, Block IV, copy the households, which are the ✓ marks, have been circled, to VSEN2001.DSRT list. Enumerators will use the list to enumerate the selected households.

List of VSEN2001.DSRT: List of Household Sample

a. Block I: Characteristics of Area

Detail 1-7 (province, regency/ municipality, sub- regency, village/ kelurahan, and classification of village/ kelurahan, census block number, and sample code number). They are copied from detail 1-7 Block I, list of VSEN2002.L

b. Block II: Characteristics of Household

Detail 1-4, (number of households, number of household members, and number of household members who “had a tour”, number of households based on household expenditure per month in- group). They are copied from detail 1-4, Block II, VSEN2002.L list.

c. Block III: Selector Sample Officers

Detail 1-5: write name, Number of Employee Identity (NIP) of sample selector down details 1, circle position code of sample selector down detail 2. Write date of sample selection down detail 3. Put the sample selector’s signature on detail 4. The signature signs that sample selector has taken all information needed to the selected households from VSEN2002.L list correctly. Write the enumerator’s name down detail 5.

d. Block IV: Characteristics of Selected Households.

Column 1: Serial number of household sample that is printed from no. 1 to no. 16 for each selected census block.

Column 2: write segment numbers, taken from column 1. Block IV, VSEN2002.L list

Column 3: write physical building numbers, taken from serial numbers circled in detail 3, Block IV, VSEN2002.L list

Column 4: write census building numbers, taken from serial numbers circled in detail 4, Block IV, VSEN2002.L list

Column 5: write selected household numbers, taken from serial numbers circled in column 5, Block IV, VSEN2002.L

Column 6: write name of household head, taken from name of household head on column 6, Block IV, VSEN2002.L list

Column 7: write number of household members, taken from column 7, Block IV, VSEN2002.L list

Column 8: write address (name of street, alley, RT/RW), taken from column 2, Block IV, VSEN2002.L list

H. Sample Problems

1. Change of Census Block Sample

If we can not find selected census block in field because of the disaster or any other causes, which made the selected census block does not have people, supervisors/ editors are supposed to report to their regency/ municipality BPS. Regency/ municipality BPS will report to provincial BPS and the provincial BPS will report to BPS attn Statistic Methodology Bureau and Population Welfare Statistic Bureau.

2. Change of Household sample

If we can not find selected household in VSEN2002.DSRT reasons (for example, it moved to other location), then change the household with household, which is located before or after it that recorded in VSEN2002.L list. The new household must be from the same group as household expenditure per month. It must be recorded in VSEN2002.DSRT list.

3. Not- succeed Achievement Household Sample Target

If number of household from household registration in selected census block by VSEN2001.L is smaller than 16 households, all registered households are selected as sample. In Note Block of both list of VSEN2002.L and

VSEN2002.DSRT, record the statement that sample households target is not achieved.

IV. EDITING PROCEDURES OF 2002 SUSENAS LIST

Supervisor has to edit and check the correctness of list content by checking VSEN2002.L list before selecting household sample or checking by VSEN2002.K list, which are enumerated by enumerators. Supervisor has to know and understand type of incorrect list, particularly the consistency, and the completeness or any kinds of matter that need re- enumeration.

A. List of VSEN2002.L: List of Building and Household

1. Selected census blocks need a set of VSEN2001.L list. Check whether the number of the list is the same as number of selected census blocks.
2. Check whether the list content has been complete and correct. The hand-writing must be clear, readable, and write on the right place.
3. Check the physical building; the last serial number on the last page column 3 block IV must be \leq number of census building (the last serial number in column 4)
4. Check serial number of household in column 5 block IV whether it was skipped, or double- written. Correct the incorrect one because every incorrect numbering will affect the incorrect household sample selection.
5. Check whether the sum in all columns in line A and C block IV in every page has been correct. Please check carefully before moving from line C on the previous page to line B on the next page.

6. Check whether the serial numbering to the ✓ mark column 8 to 10 was correct based on the direction. Check whether number of the ✓ mark was the same as the content in the last line of column 5 block IV. If it is not the same, please check the ✓ mark on column eight to 10 and the note block as well whether there were households that are not interviewed yet until the last day of enumeration.
7. Check whether number of the ✓ mark on column 8 to 10 were the same as number of the total in line C, Block IV last page for each column.
8. Check whether number of household member in detail 2 block II was the same as the total on column 7, block IV, and line C in the last page.
9. Check whether number of households that the members “had a tour” in detail 3, Block II are the same as the contents of column 11, Block IV in line C on the last page.
10. Check whether number of households based on expenditure group, detail 4.a to 4.c, Block II had been the same as number of the ✓ mark in column 8 to 10, Block IV in line C on the last page. Content of 4.d = total contents of detail 4.a to 4.c.

B. List of VSEN2002.K: Main characteristics of Household and Household Member

Check whether number of VSEN2002.K list in selected census block is the same as number of selected household in VSEN2002.DSRT list.

1. Block I: Characteristics of Area

Detail 1-7: Name and code of province, regency/ municipality, sub- regency, village/ kelurahan, classification of village/ kelurahan, census block number, sample code number must be the same as contents of Block I, VSEN2002.DSRT list.

Detail 8: Serial number of household sample must be the same as contents of column 1, Block IV, VSEN2002.DSRT, from number 1 to 16 in selected census block.

2. Block II: Characteristics of Household

Detail 1: Name of Household Head must be the same as name in column 6, Block IV, VSEN2002.DSRT, and must be the same as line 1 column 2 Block IV.A, VSEN2002.K list. If it is different, please check Note Block, whether it has explanation about that, for example, head of household recorded in VSEN2002.DSRT has passed-away, move, etc.

Detail 2: Ethnic of Household Head. Please check whether name of ethnic is the same as code of ethnic. Code of ethnic available is 01 to 22. This detail can not be blank. If it is blank, supervisor must contact enumerator to confirm respondent.

Detail 3: Number of Household Members and number of household members in Block IV.A (characteristics of household members) VSEN2002.K list is supposed to be alike.

Detail 4: Number of children age's 0 – 4 years old. The contents must be the same as number of lines recorded in Block IV.A, which contents of column 5 (age) are 00 – 04, or must be the same as recorded number of Block V.B, VSEN2002.K list.

Detail 5: Number of household members who pass- away during last one year must be the same as number of recorded line in Block IV.B VSEN2002.K list. Block IV.B is characteristics of household members who passed- away, including pass- away when was born during last one year.

Detail 6: Number of household members who were born during last one year must be the same as recorded line in Block IV.C, VSEN2002.K list. Block IV.C is characteristics of household members who were born during last one year.

3. **Block III: Characteristics of Enumeration**

Please check whether name, Employee Identity Number (NIP), position, and signature of enumerators, and enumeration date are complete. After finishing the editing of all list contents, do not forget to fill in name, Employee Identity Number, position, and signature of supervisor/ editor, and enumeration date to sign that supervisor has done the editing and responsible to the truth of the contents.

4. Block IV.A: Characteristics of Household Member

- a. Check whether name of household members in column 2 has matched with the serial number. It starts from head of household, spouse. Unmarried children; married children, children in law, grandchildren, parents/ grandparents, other relatives, household servants, and others (as serial code of relationship with head of household in column 3).
- b. Check connection of column 3, 5, and 6. If column 3 codes 1 (Head of household), the answer of column 5 must be ≥ 10 (years old). If column 3 codes 2 (spouse) or 4 (children in law), the answer of column 5 must be ≥ 10 (years old), and column 6's code must be 2 (married). If column 3 codes 6 (parents/ parents in law), the answer in column 5 must be ≥ 20 .
- c. Column 7's code is supposed to be 1 or 2
- d. Column 8 will have answer if column 7 codes 1, the content must be ≥ 0 (zero).
- e. The content of column 9 is among code 1 to 4. Column 9 will have answer if column 5 codes 03 to 06. Column 9 must be blank if codes 00 – 02 or ≥ 06 .

DETAIL f to h is ONLY FOR VSEN2002.K+ EDITING
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- f. Contents of column 10 and column 12 are one of code 1, 2, or 9. Contents of column 10 and column 12 can not be blank.
- g. Column 11 will have content if column 10 codes 1. Content of column 11 is code of serial number household members who are male (column 4= 1), age are 10 years old and above (column 5 ≥ 10), and ever been married (column 6=2/3/4). Column 11= 00 if biological father is not household member.
- h. Column 13 will have content if column 12 codes 1. Content of column 13 is code of serial number of household members who are female (column 4= 2), age are 10 years old and above (column 5 ≥ 10), and ever been married (column 6= 2/3/4). Column 13 = 00 if biological mother is not household member.

Block IV.B: Household Members Who Pass- Away During Last One Year

- a. Check whether number of recorded line in column 2 is the same as contents of detail 5, Block II.
- b. If column 2 has recorded line, (there is a dead household member during last one year), column 3 must be coded 1 to 9.
- c. Column 4 must code 1 or 2.
- d. Column 5 must code 02 to 98.
- e. Content of Column 6 is 00 to 23.
- f. If column 5 has content, column 6 must be blank and on the contrary.

Block IV.C: Household Members Who Were Born During Last One Year

- a. Check whether number of recorded line in column 2 is the same as contents of detail 6, Block II.
- b. If there is household member who is passed away during last one year, contents of column 1 to 4 must be the same as content of one of line in Block IV.A or IV.B.
- c. Column 3 must code 3,5,7 or 9.
- d. Column 5 must match to age in column 5, Block IV.A or column 5 and 6 Block IV.B for the same household member.
- e. The written code in column 6 must match to Block IV.A, column 1.
- f. If column 6 \neq 00, content of column 7 must be the same as or less one year than content of column 5 Block IV.A for the related household member/ mother.

5. Block V: Characteristics of Individual

Please check whether recorded Block V.A pages number is the same as number of recorded household members in Block IV.A. Check whether name and serial number of household members in this block is the same as number, serial number and age of household members in column 1 and 2, Block IV.A as well.

Block V.A: Characteristics of Health (for all ages)

Please check whether number of recorded Block V.A is the same as number of household written in Block IV.A. Do not forget to check the completeness.

- a. If detail 1.a to 1.p code 2, detail 2 to 7.b must be blank. If one of details 1.a to 1.p, codes 1, detail 2, 5.a, and 6 must have contents. If codes 1 in detail 1 are more than 8, check the accuracy by confirming enumerators.
- b. If detail 2 codes 1, detail 3 must have content.
- c. Content of Detail 3 must be ≥ 1 (one) day and ≤ 30 days.
- d. Detail 4 will have content if Detail 2 codes 1, and its content is code 1 or 2.
- e. If detail 5.a codes 1, detail 5.b1, b2, b3, and b5 must have contents. A content of detail 5.c is minimum 400 or “free”.
- f. Detail 6 will have answer if detail 5.a codes 2.
- g. Detail 7 will have answer if detail 2 codes 1 and detail 6 codes 1. Check the completeness of detail 7. The maximum contents of detail 7.a to 10 are 15. Check the fittingness of service type numbers visited by get outpatient treatment. The minimum answer of Detail 7.b is 500 or “free”.
- h. Detail 8 must have answer, which codes 1 or 2.
- i. Detail 9 must have answer if detail 8 codes 1.
- j. Maximum total detail 9.a 1 to 7 is 360 days. The minimum answer of Detail 9.b is Rp25, 000 or “free”.

Chart of Block V.A questions is in Chart 1.

Block V.B: Health of <5 years old children

Details 10 to 12.b are for children age's 0 – 59 months.

- a. If the answers of detail 10.a divides into 12 (the division result is completed below), the result must be the same as answer of column 5, block IV.A.
- b. Detail 10.b will have answer if Detail 10.a= 00. If it has answer, the content must be less than 30 days.
- c. Code of first box (box a) of detail 11 is supposed to be the same as or more than code of last box (box b). if it is not, confirm enumerators
- d. Detail 12.a must code 1 or 2.
- e. If Detail 12.a codes 1, detail 12.b must have answer and the answer can not be more than age of Balita (<5 years old children) in detail 10.a.

- f. Detail 13 is for children age's 0 – 11 months. If detail 10.a contents ≤ 11 , detail 13.a must code 1 or 2. If detail 13.a codes 1, detail 13.b must code 1 or 2.

Chart of Block V.B questions is in chart 2.

Block V.C: Characteristics of Education

- a. Details 14 to 19 are for household member in age's 5 years old and above. Check whether details 14 to 19 have been interviewed to all household members. Minimum answer in column 5, Block IV.A is 05. If detail 14 codes 1, detail 15 to 18 must be blank.
- b. Detail 15.a must have answer if Detail 14 codes 2 or 3. Detail 15.b codes between code 1 to code 11.
- c. Detail 15.b must have answer if detail 14 codes 2 or 3. Detail 15.b codes 1 to 3.
- d. Detail 16 must have answer, if detail 14 code 2 and detail 15.a codes 1 to 7, detail 16 code is between 0 to 26.
- e. Check the relationship between the highest education (Detail 18) and age of household members.

Direction of relationship between the highest education and age:

Code	The Highest Education (Detail 18, Block V.C)	Age (column 5, block IV)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Code 1	No certificate	≥ 5 years old
Code 2	Elementary School	≥ 10 years old
Code 3	Junior high school	≥ 13 years old
Code 4/ 5	Senior High school	≥ 16 years old
Code 6	Diploma I & II	≥ 17 years old
Code 7	Diploma III	≥ 19 years old
Code 8	Diploma IV & S1	≥ 20 years old
Code 9	Post graduate/ Ph.D.	≥ 22 years old

- f. Detail 19 must code between 1 to 3 for all household members age's 5 years old and above. Check whether code of reading and writing ability is consistent to education level.

Chart of Block V.C question is in Chart 3.

Block V.D: Matters Pertaining to Manpower

- a. Check the completeness, whether this block has been asked to all household members age's 10 years old and above. Number of recorded Block V.D must be the same as number of household members who are 10 years old and above. (Content of column 5, Block IV.A ≥ 10).
- b. Detail 20.a.1 to 20.a.3 must code 1 or 2. If detail 20.a.2 codes 1, detail 14, Block V.C must code 2.
- c. If Detail 20.a.1 codes 1, detail 21 must be blank.
- d. Detail 22 and detail 23 must code 1 or 2.
- e. Detail 24 and 25 must have answers if detail 22= 2 and detail 23= 2.
- f. Detail 24 codes between code 1 to 4.
- g. Detail 25 codes between code 1 to 2.
- h. Detail 26.a to 30 will have answer if detail 20.a.1= 1 or detail 21=1.
- i. The maximum answer in Detail 26.a is 7 days, while in detail 26.b is 98. If Detail 21 codes 1, detail 26.a records 0 and detail 26.b records 00.
- j. Contents of 26.b divides into contents 26.a must be less than 24.
- k. Check whether contents of Detail 27 and 28 have been complete and clear. If they are incomplete and unclear, they will harm editor in coding.
- l. If detail 29 codes 4, detail 30 must have answer.
- m. If detail 29 codes other than 4, Detail 30 must be blank.
- n. If detail 29 codes 1,2, or 3, detail 23 can not code 1. If detail 23 codes 1, streak that code and circle code 2.

Chart of block V.D questions is in Chart 4.

Block V.E: Fertility and Family Planning

Detail 31 to 34 is for household members who are female age's 10 years old and above, and ever been married (Block IV.A, column 4= 2, column 5 ≥ 10 , Column 6= 2,3, or 4).

- a. The minimum record in Detail 31 is 10 years old.
- b. Check whether contents of Detail 32 have been correct. Detail 32 contents + Detail 31 contents \leq age in column 5 plus 1, Block IV.A.
- c. Detail 33.a = contents of 33.b + 33.c column Male and Female = contents of column Male and column female.
- d. Detail 34 must code 1 or 2. If detail 34 codes 2, detail 35 to detail 38 must be blank.

Detail 35 to 37 for female age's \geq 10 years old which her status is married (Block IV.A, column 4=2, column 5 \geq 10, and column 6=2).

- e. If column 35 codes 2, questions for the related household member is done (Detail 36 and 38 must be blank).

If Detail 36 codes 1 to 8, detail 37 must have answer and detail 38 at least records "free". If detail 36 codes 9, questions for the related household member is done.

Chart of Block V.E questions is in chart 5.

6. Block VI: Housing

- a. Detail 1 must record code between 1 to 7.
- b. Detail 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.a, 7, 8, 9.a, and 10 must record answers.
- c. If detail 6.a codes 3 to 7, detail 6.b must have answer.
- d. Detail 7 must have answer that codes 1 to 3.
- e. Detail 8 must have answer that codes 1 to 4.
- f. Detail 10 must have answer that records 1 to 5.
- g. Detail 11 will have answer if detail 10 codes 1.

For VSEN2002.K list which pairs with VSEN2002.M list, check whether Block VII has been copied from Block IV.3, VSEN2002.M list

7. Block VII: Household Expenditure

Sub- block A: Food Expenditure during Last One Week

- a. Check whether contents of Detail 1 to 15 have been correct. If details 1 to 12 are blank, detail 13 must have answer.
- b. If among details 3 to 7 have answer, detail 11 must have answer.

c. Detail 16 is total details 1 to detail 15, please check the correctness.

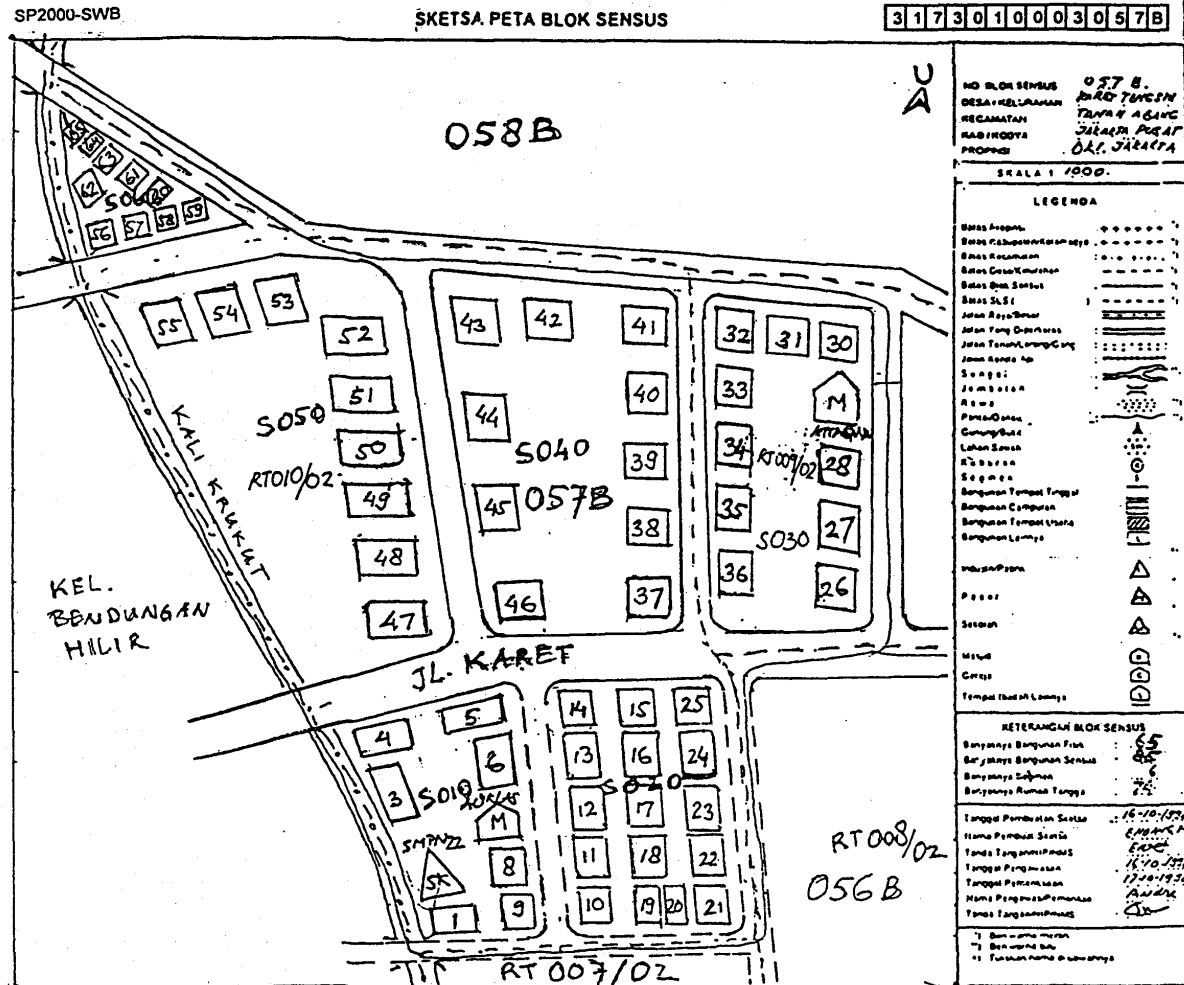
Sub- Block B: Non- Food Expenditure During Last One Month And Last 12 Months

- a. If expenditure during last one month (column 2) have answer, the expenditure during last 12 months in column 3 must have answer at least the same as expenditure during last one month but the contrary is invalid.
- b. Detail 17.a (lease, prediction of own house's lease, rent), both column 2 and 3 must have answers.
- c. If detail V.C records household members who attend school (Detail 14, code 2), Detail 19 must have answer.
- d. If Block V.A, Detail 5.c, Detail 7.b, or Detail 9.b, and Block V.E, Detail 38 have answers, Detail 20 Block VII.B must have answer. If Detail 5.c, 7.b, or 9.b, Block V.A record "Free", cost in Detail 20, Block VII.B must have the cost prediction, if it is blank, supervisor must confirm the enumerator.
- e. Detail 25 is total of all contents of Detail 17 to 24.
- f. Detail 26 = Contents of Detail 16 x 30/7
- g. Detail 27 = contents of Detail 25 column 3 : 12.
- h. Detail 28= contents of Detail 26 + Contents of Detail 27.
- i. Detail 29 must have answer. Please check whether the main source of household income has recorded completely and correct. The contents must include business field and job status.

8. Block VIII: Characteristics of Socio – Economic Condition of Household

- a. Detail 1.a, Detail 2 column 2, Detail 3.a, Detail 4 to Detail 8 column 2 must have answers.
- b. Details 1.b and 1.c will have answers if Detail 1.a codes 1.
- c. If Detail 1.c column 2 codes 1, Detail 1.c column 3 must code 1 or 2.
- d. If Detail 2 column 2 codes 1, Detail 3 must have answer.
- e. Detail 3.a will have answer if one of contents of Detail 14 Block V.C codes 2.
- f. Detail 3.b will code 1- 31 if detail 3.a codes 1.

- g. Details 6.a to 6.e must code 1 to 2.
- h. Detail 7 must code 1 or 2.
- i. Detail 8 column 4 and 5 must have code, if column 2 code 1.



Census Block Map Sketch after Enumeration

DAFTAR SAMPEL BLOK SENSUS (DSBS)

List of Selected Census Block (DSBS)

PROPINSI : [34] DI YOGYAKARTA
KABUPATEN/KOTA : [01] KULON PROGO

KECAMATAN DESA/KELURAHAN	K/P	NOMOR BLOK SENSUS	NKS	SATUAN LINGKUNGAN SETEMPAT	RBL1	RMTG HASIL LISTING	RMTG PERJA- LANAN	KET.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Census block number	Sample code number	Local environment unit (SLS)				
[010] TEMON								
[002] SINDUTAN	2	002B	1001	RT. 01/1,	97			
[005] K.DENGEN	2	004B	3002	RT. 010/05,	99			
[009] KULUR	2	001B	2003	RT. 21/07,	95			
[012] T. KULON	2	003B	2004	RT. 22/8,	134			
[020] WATES								
[005] TRIHARJO	1	003B	2501	RT. 34/15,	102			
[006] BENDUNGAN	1	006B	1502	DUSUNBENDUNGAN	111			
[007] GIRIPENI	1	013B	2503	RT. 23/10,	134			
[008] WATES	1	019B	3504	MUTIHANKRIYANAN	87			
[030] PANJATAN								
[001] GARONGAN	2	010B	2005	RT. 30 DS 7,	115			
[006] BOJONG	2	003B	2006	RT. 05/3,	158			
[008] GOTAKAN	1	004B	2505	RT. 14/7,	86			
[040] GALUR								
[001] KARANG S	2	011B	1007	RT. 028/14,	82			
[003] KRANGGAN	2	008B	1008	RT. 08/04,	93			
[006] PANDOWAN	1	003B	1506	RT. 4/2,	80			
[050] LENDAH								
[002] BUMIREJO	2	003B	1009	RT. 37/17,	147			
[003] JATIREJO	2	008B	1010	RT. 17/06,	86			
[004] SIDOREJO	2	014B	2011	RT. 50/20,	89			
[006] NGENTAK R	2	003B	2012	RT. 11/03,	117			
[060] SENTOLO								
[001] DEMANG R	2	003B	2013	RT. 12/06,	128			
[005] SUKORENO	2	001B	2014	RT. 01/01,	176			
[007] SENTOLO	1	018B	2507	DLABAN	95			
[070] PENGASIH								
[001] TAWANGSARI	2	004B	1015	RT. 33/17,	109			

SUSENAS

VSEN2002.L

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

**2002 NATIONAL SOCIO ECONOMIC
SURVEY** LISTING OF HOUSEHOLD AND BUILDING

Confidential

I. IDENTIFICATION													
1	Province												
2	Regency/Municipality*)												
3	Subregency												
4	Village/Kelurahan*)												
5	Village/Kelurahan classification	1. Urban 2. Rural											
6	Census block number												
7	Segments group number												
8	Sample code number												
II. SUMMARY													
1	Number of household (Column 5 Last row, the last page of Block IV)		4 Number of household by monthly household expenditure category (Column 9 to column 11 Row C, last page Block IV)										
			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Expenditure category (thousand rupiah)</th> <th>Number Of household</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Total</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Expenditure category (thousand rupiah)	Number Of household	a.		b.		c.		d. Total	
Expenditure category (thousand rupiah)	Number Of household												
a.													
b.													
c.													
d. Total													
2	Number of household members (Column 7 Last row, the last page of Block IV)												
3	Number of household members who had a tour (Column 11 Row C, the last page of Block IV)												
III. ENUMERATING CHARACTERISTICS													
1	Name & employment identity number of enumerator	5	Name and employment identity number of supervisor										
2	Enumerator's occupation: 1. BPS provincial staff 3. Subregency staff 2. BPS regency staff 4. Hired worker	6	Supervisor's occupation: 1. BPS provincial staff 3. Subregency staff 2. BPS regency staff 4. Hired worker										
3	Date of enumeration	7	Date of supervision										
4	Signature of enumerator	8	Signature of supervisor										

*) Cross out inapplicable category

SUSENAS - Overall and Survey Process (Version 1.2)

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V. SAMPLE SELECTION CHARACTERISTICS

A Sample selection enumerator

1. Name and employment identity number of sample selector		
2. Enumerator's occupation	1. BPS provincial staff 2. BPS Regency staff	3. Subregency staff 4. Hired worker
2. Date of sample selection		

B Sample selection characteristics:

N =.....

n =.....

I =

(Random Digit Table for R₁, Page:....., Row:....., Column:.....)

1	R ₁ (random start) =		
2	R ₂ =		
3	R ₃		
4	R ₄		
5	R ₅		
6	R ₆		
7	R ₇		
8	R ₈		
9	R ₉		
10	R ₁₀		
11	R ₁₁		
12	R ₁₂		
13	R ₁₃		
14	R ₁₄		
15	R ₁₅		
16	R ₁₆		

VI. NOTE

VSEN2002.L

SUSENAS



REPUBLIK INDONESIA
BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK

VSEN2002.L

SURVEI SOSIAL EKONOMI NASIONAL 2002

PENDAFTARAN BANGUNAN DAN RUMAH TANGGA

Example of Listing building and household

Rahasia

I. PENGENALAN TEMPAT			
1	Propinsi	D. I YOGYA KARTA	3 4
2	Kabupaten/kota *)	KULON PROGO	0 1
3	Kecamatan	WATES	0 2 0
4	Desa/kelurahan *)	TRI HARJO	0 0 5
5	Klasifikasi desa/kelurahan	① Perkotaan 2. Perdesaan	1
6	Nomor blok sensus	003 B	
7	Nomor kode sampel	2501	2 5 0 1

II. RINGKASAN													
1	Banyaknya rumah tangga (Kolom 5 Baris terakhir, Blok IV halaman terakhir)	0 7 4	4. Banyaknya rumah tangga menurut golongan pengeluaran rumah tangga sebulan (Kolom 8 s.d. 10 Baris C, Blok IV halaman terakhir) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Golongan pengeluaran</th> <th>Banyaknya rumah tangga</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. < 483.000</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. 483.000 - 858.999</td> <td>38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. ≥ 859.000</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Jumlah</td> <td>74</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Golongan pengeluaran	Banyaknya rumah tangga	a. < 483.000	14	b. 483.000 - 858.999	38	c. ≥ 859.000	22	d. Jumlah	74
Golongan pengeluaran	Banyaknya rumah tangga												
a. < 483.000	14												
b. 483.000 - 858.999	38												
c. ≥ 859.000	22												
d. Jumlah	74												
2	Banyaknya anggota rumah tangga (Kolom 7 Baris C, Blok IV halaman terakhir)	0 2 5 8											
3	Banyaknya rumah tangga yang art-nya melakukan perjalanan "wisata" (Kolom 11 Baris C, Blok IV halaman terakhir)	0 7											

III. KETERANGAN PENGACAHAN			
1	Nama dan NIP pencacah: DIYON PUTRA 1 5 3 2 1	5	Nama dan NIP pengawas/ pemeriksa: ISMAIL 1 2 0 3 1
2	Jabatan pencacah: 1. Staf BPS Propinsi ③ Mantis 2. Staf BPS Kab/Kota 4. Mitra 3	6	Jabatan pengawas/pemeriksa: 1. Staf BPS Propinsi 3. Mantis ② Staf BPS Kab/Kota 4. Mitra 2
3	Tanggal pencacahan: 5-10 JANUARI 2002	7	Tanggal pengawasan/ pemeriksaan: 14-17 JANUARI 2002
4	Tanda tangan pencacah:	8	Tanda tangan pengawas/pemeriksa:

*) Coret yang tidak perlu

IV. PENDAFTARAN BANGUNAN DAN RUMAH TANGGA

No. segmen	Satuan lingkungan setempat (RT, RW, Dusun, Nama Jalan)	No. urut bangunan fisik	No. urut bangunan sensus	No. urut rumah tangga biasa	Nama kepala rumah tangga	Banyaknya art	Golongan pengeluaran rt sebulan diisi dengan tanda cek (✓)			Apakah ada art yang melakukan perjalanan "wisata" (*)
							< 483.000	483.000 - 858.999	≥ 859.000	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
010	RT 01 RW03	1	1	1	AGUS PRAPTONO	3	-	✓ ₁₅	-	✓
		2	2	2	ENA HERIYANA	4	-	-	✓ ₅₃	-
		3	3	3	HANNY SYUHADA	3	-	✓ ₁₆	-	-
		4	4	-	SDN OI PAGI	-	-	-	-	-
		⑤	⑤	④	HERI D. RAHARJA	5	-	-	✓ ₅₄	-
		-	-	⑤	SYARIF HIDAYAT	1	-	✓ ₁₇	-	-
		6	6	6	FATHUR RACHMAN	6	-	✓ ₁₈	-	-
		-	7	7	MATAMIRA B. KALE	2	✓ ₁	-	-	-
		-	8	8	IG MADE PURNAJIWA	3	-	✓ ₁₉	-	✓
		7	9	9	ISMAIL RUMATA	4	-	✓ ₂₀	-	✓
		8	10	10	AZANTARO	4	-	-	✓ ₅₅	-
		9	11	11	HENRY SIMANJUNTAK	2	✓ ₂	-	-	-
		⑩	⑫	⑫	MASFIAN NOOR	3	✓ _③	-	-	-
		11	13	13	GANDI WILYANTO	5	-	✓ ₂₁	-	-
		12	14	-	MESJID AL IKHLAS	Mosque	-	-	-	-
		⑬	⑮	⑭	AJI SUSANTO	5	-	✓ _⑫	-	-
		14	16	15	ASPUL MARUSIN	5	-	-	✓ ₅₆	-
		15	17	16	PATRIK GALOMPO	4	-	✓ ₂₃	-	-
		-	-	17	RUSTAN	1	-	✓ ₂₄	-	-
		-	-	18	MARWANTO	1	-	✓ ₂₅	-	-
A. Jumlah halaman ini						61	3	11	4	3
B. Jumlah kumulatif halaman sebelumnya						-	-	-	-	-
C. Jumlah kumulatif halaman ini (A+B)						61	3	11	4	3

*) Diisi dengan tanda cek (✓)

Perjalanan "wisata":

Sejak tanggal 1 Oktober 2001 s.d. 31 Desember 2001, melakukan perjalanan ke obyek wisata komersial atau menginap di akomodasi komersial, atau jarak perjalanan ≥ 100 km (p.p.)

IV. PENDAFTARAN BANGUNAN DAN RUMAH TANGGA

No. segmen	Satuan lingkungan setempat (RT, RW, Dusun, Nama Jalan)	No. urut bangunan fisik	No. urut bangunan sensus	No. urut rumah tangga biasa	Nama kepala rumah tangga	Banyaknya art	Golongan pengeluaran rt sebulan diisi dengan tanda cek (✓)			Apakah ada art yang melakukan perjalanan "wisata" (*)
							< 483.000	483.000 - 858.999	> 859.000	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
010	RT01 RW03	16	18	-	TOKO "ALAM" Shop	-	-	-	-	-
		(17)	(19)	(19)	AGUS SUGIHARTO	6	-	✓ ₍₂₆₎	-	-
020	RT 01 RW03	18	20	20	BUSTAMI	2	-	✓ ₂₇	-	-
		19	21	21	KHAIRI KHOLISIN	3	-	✓ ₂₈	-	-
		20	22	22	NURUDDIN ZAIN	3	-	-	✓ ₅₇	-
		21	23	23	DADAN SUPRIADI	3	-	-	✓ ₅₈	-
		22	24	24	AMBAR D. SANTOSO	3	-	✓ ₂₉	-	-
		23	25	25	HIRSFELD M.	2	✓ ₄	-	-	-
	RT02 RW03	24	26	26	GUSWANDI	4	✓ ₅	-	-	-
		25	27	27	TASDIK ILHAMUDIN	4	-	✓ ₃₀	-	✓
		(26)	(28)	(28)	YUDIANTO	5	-	✓ ₍₃₁₎	-	-
		27	29	29	BAGYO TRILAKSONO	5	-	✓ ₃₂	-	-
		28	30	30	ANDI PRANOWO	3	-	✓ ₃₃	-	-
		(29)	(31)	(31)	IBNU CAHYONO	2	-	-	✓ ₍₃₉₎	-
		30	32	32	BAMBANG INDARTO	2	-	✓ ₃₄	-	-
		(31)	(33)	(33)	M. ZAINAL	3	-	✓ ₍₃₅₎	-	-
		32	34	34	M. HABIBULLAH	3	-	✓ ₃₆	-	-
030	RT 02 RW03	33	35	35	FAHARUDDIN	2	-	-	✓ ₆₀	-
		34	36	36	HATTAMI AMAR	2	-	-	✓ ₆₁	-
		35	37	37	EDY AKSON	3	✓ ₆	-	-	-
A. Jumlah halaman ini						60	3	11	5	1
B. Jumlah kumulatif halaman sebelumnya						61	3	11	4	3
C. Jumlah kumulatif halaman ini (A+B)						121	6	22	9	4

*) Diisi dengan tanda cek (✓)

Perjalanan "wisata":

Sejak tanggal 1 Oktober 2001 s.d. 31 Desember 2001, melakukan perjalanan ke obyek wisata komersial atau menginap di akomodasi komersial, atau jarak perjalanan ≥ 100 km (p.p.)

IV. PENDAFTARAN BANGUNAN DAN RUMAH TANGGA

No. segmen	Satuan lingkungan setempat (RT, RW, Dusun, Nama Jalan)	No. urut bangunan fisik	No. urut bangunan sensus	No. urut rumah tangga biasa	Nama kepala rumah tangga	Banyaknya art	Golongan pengeluaran rt sebulan diisi dengan tanda cek (✓)			Apakah ada art yang melakukan perjalanan "wisata"? (*)
							< 483.000	483.000 - 858.999	> 859.000	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
030	RT 02 RW 03	36	38	38	YUDHI FRI AMARA	6	✓ ₁	-	-	-
		(37)	(39)	(39)	NOVRI MOKOAGOW	2	✓ ₂	-	-	-
		38	40	40	NAND SUHARNO	5	-	-	✓ ₆₂	-
		(39)	(41)	(41)	BERDIKARJAYA	4	-	-	✓ ₆₃	-
040	RT 03 RW 03	-	42	42	ADE SUHANDI	2	-	-	✓ ₆₄	-
		-	43	43	C. PANJI DEWANTO	3	✓ ₉	-	-	-
		-	44	44	ALBERT C. LULAN	2	-	✓ ₃₇	-	-
		40	45	45	IRFAN BANI	4	-	✓ ₃₈	-	-
		41	46	46	NIZAMUDDIN	3	-	✓ ₃₉	-	-
		(42)	(47)	(47)	NASRULLAH ARSYAD	7	-	✓ ₄₀	-	-
		43	48	48	TEGUH SUGIYARTO	2	-	✓ ₄₁	-	-
		44	49	49	HAMDANI HASAN	1	-	✓ ₄₂	-	-
		45	50	50	ACHMAD WIDIJANTO	3	-	✓ ₄₃	-	-
		46	51	51	ALFIANTO	5	✓ ₁₀	-	-	-
		47	52	52	SURANTA	4	-	✓ ₄₄	-	-
		48	53	53	YAYA SETIADI	4	-	-	✓ ₆₅	-
		(49)	(54)	(54)	JONY SURYADI	5	-	✓ ₄₅	-	-
		50	55	55	ACHMAD PRASETYO	8	-	-	✓ ₆₆	-
		51	56	56	RUSTAM	2	-	✓ ₄₆	-	-
		52	57	57	MUKHAERI	3	-	-	✓ ₆₇	-
A. Jumlah halaman ini						75	4	10	6	-
B. Jumlah kumulatif halaman sebelumnya						121	6	22	9	4
C. Jumlah kumulatif halaman ini (A+B)						196	10	32	15	4

*) Diisi dengan tanda cek (✓)

Perjalanan "wisata":

Sejak tanggal 1 Oktober 2001 s.d. 31 Desember 2001, melakukan perjalanan ke obyek wisata komersial atau menginap di akomodasi komersial, atau jarak perjalanan ≥ 100 km (p.p.)

IV. PENDAFTARAN BANGUNAN DAN RUMAH TANGGA										
No. segmen	Satuan lingkungan setempat (RT, RW, Dusun, Nama Jalan)	No. urut bangunan fisik	No. urut bangunan sensus	No. urut rumah tangga biasa	Nama kepala rumah tangga	Banyaknya art	Golongan pengeluaran rt sebulan diisi dengan tanda cek (✓)			Apakah ada art yang melakukan perjalanan "wisata" (*)
							< 483.000	483.000 - 858.999	≥ 859.000	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
040	RT03 RW03	53	58	58	AHMAD M. SALEH	5	✓ ₁₁	-	-	✓
		54	59	-	TOKO "MAKMUR"	Shōp	-	-	-	-
050	RT05 RW03	55	60	59	TOLKAH MANSYUR	3	-	✓ ₄₇	-	-
		(56)	(61)	(60)	ADANG SUTEJA	3	-	-	✓ ₍₆₈₎	-
		57	62	61	DUDI HERMAWAN	4	-	✓ ₄₈	-	-
		(58)	(63)	(62)	SUKUP WINARDI	5	-	✓ ₍₄₉₎	-	-
		59	64	63	SASMOKO	6	-	-	✓ ₆₉	✓
		60	65	64	DUDI BARMANA	2	-	-	✓ ₇₀	✓
		(61)	(66)	(65)	DARYANTO	3	✓ ₍₁₂₎	-	-	-
		62	67	-	RUMAH KOSONG	Empty house	-	-	-	-
		63	68	66	NILHAM	4	✓ ₁₃	-	-	-
		64	69	67	ASRI LANTONG	4	-	-	✓ ₇₁	-
		(65)	(70)	(68)	M. YUSUF R.	4	-	-	✓ ₍₇₂₎	-
		66	71	69	TEDJO SUJONO	4	-	-	✓ ₇₃	-
		67	72	70	SATRIONO	3	-	✓ ₅₀	-	-
		68	73	71	HERU KUSHARJANTO	2	-	✓ ₅₁	-	-
		69	74	72	KETUT T. KUSUMA	3	-	✓ ₅₂	-	-
		70	75	73	EKO LIBRIADI	3	-	-	✓ ₇₄	-
		71	76	74	BAMBANG HARIO	4	✓ ₁₄	-	-	-
A. Jumlah halaman ini						62	4	6	7	3
B. Jumlah kumulatif halaman sebelumnya						196	10	32	15	4
C. Jumlah kumulatif halaman ini (A+B)						258	14	38	22	7

*) Diisi dengan tanda cek (✓)

Perjalanan "wisata":

Sejak tanggal 1 Oktober 2001 s.d. 31 Desember 2001, melakukan perjalanan ke obyek wisata komersial atau menginap di akomodasi komersial, atau jarak perjalanan ≥ 100 km (p.p.)

V. KETERANGAN PEMILIHAN SAMPEL RUMAH TANGGA KOR/KOR-MODUL KONSUMSI

A. Petugas pemilih sampel:

1. Nama dan NIP pemilih sampel			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. Jabatan pemilih sampel	1. Staf BPS Propinsi	3. Mantis					
	2. Staf BPS Kab/Kota	4. Mitra	<input type="checkbox"/>				
3. Tanggal pemilihan sampel							

B. Keterangan pemilihan sampel: $N = 74$
 $n = 16$
 $I = 4,63$

(Tabel Angka Random untuk R₁, Halaman: 2, Baris: 24, Kolom: 24)

R_1 (random start) = 3	$R_9 = 3 + 8(4,63) = 40,04 \approx 40$
$R_2 = 3 + 4,63 = 7,63 \approx 8$	$R_{10} = 3 + 9(4,63) = 44,67 \approx 45$
$R_3 = 3 + 2(4,63) = 12,26 \approx 12$	$R_{11} = 3 + 10(4,63) = 49,30 \approx 49$
$R_4 = 3 + 3(4,63) = 16,89 \approx 17$	$R_{12} = 3 + 11(4,63) = 53,93 \approx 54$
$R_5 = 3 + 4(4,63) = 21,52 \approx 22$	$R_{13} = 3 + 12(4,63) = 58,56 \approx 59$
$R_6 = 3 + 5(4,63) = 26,15 \approx 26$	$R_{14} = 3 + 13(4,63) = 63,19 \approx 63$
$R_7 = 3 + 6(4,63) = 30,78 \approx 31$	$R_{15} = 3 + 14(4,63) = 67,82 \approx 68$
$R_8 = 3 + 7(4,63) = 35,41 \approx 35$	$R_{16} = 3 + 15(4,63) = 72,45 \approx 72$

VI. CATATAN

SUSENAS

VSEN2002. DSRT

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
2002. NATIONAL SOCIO ECONOMIC
SURVEY HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE LISTING

Confidential

I. IDENTIFICATION		
1	Province	
2	Regency/Municipality *)	
3	Subregency	
4	Village/ Kelurahan *)	
5	Village/Kelurahan classification	1. Urban 2. Rural
6	Census block number	
7	Sample code number	

II. HOUSEHOLD LISTING (TAKEN FROM BLOCK II LISTING VSEN2001.L)			
1	Number of household (Detail 1)	4. Number of household by monthly household expenditure category (Detail 4)	
		Expenditure category (thousand rupiah)	Number of household
2	Number of household members (Detail 2)	a.	
		b.	
		c.	
3	Number of household members who had a tour (Detail 3)	d. Total	

III. SAMPLE SELECTION CHARACTERISTICS			
1	Name and employment identity number of sample selector		
2	Enumerator's occupation:		1. BPS Provincial staff 3. Subregency staff 2. BPS Regency staff 4. Hired worker
3	Date of sample selection		
4	Signature of selector		
5	Name of enumerator		

*) Cross out inapplicable category

IV. SELECTED HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Sample house-hold serial number	Segment number	Physical building number	Census building number	Selected house-hold number	Name of household head	Number of house-hold member	Address (Name of street, lane, RT/RW)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							

V. NOTE OF SAMPLE SELECTION

<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 280px; width: 100%;"></div>
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SUSENAS

VSEN2002.DSRT

Rangkap 2

REPUBLIK INDONESIA
BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK

SURVEI SOSIAL EKONOMI NASIONAL 2002

DAFTAR SAMPEL RUMAH TANGGA KOR/KOR-MODUL KONSUMSI
List of Sample household Core / Core - Consumption Module

Rahasia

I. PENGENALAN TEMPAT													
1	Propinsi	D.I YOGYAKARTA	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div>34</div> <div>01</div> <div>020</div> <div>005</div> <div>1</div> </div>										
2	Kabupaten/ kota *)	KULON PROGO											
3	Kecamatan	WATES											
4	Desa /kelurahan *)	TRI HARJO											
5	Klasifikasi desa/kelurahan	① Perkotaan 2. Perdesaan											
6	Nomor blok sensus	003B											
7	Nomor kode sampel	2501	2501										
II. KETERANGAN RUMAH TANGGA (DISALIN DARI BLOK II DAFTAR VSEN2002.L)													
1	Banyaknya rumah tangga (Rincian 1)	074	<p>4. Banyaknya rumah tangga menurut golongan pengeluaran rumah tangga sebulan (Rincian 4)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Golongan pengeluaran</th> <th>Banyaknya rumah tangga</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. < 483.000</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. 483.000 - 858.000</td> <td>38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. ≥ 859.000</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. J u m l a h</td> <td>74</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Golongan pengeluaran	Banyaknya rumah tangga	a. < 483.000	14	b. 483.000 - 858.000	38	c. ≥ 859.000	22	d. J u m l a h	74
Golongan pengeluaran	Banyaknya rumah tangga												
a. < 483.000	14												
b. 483.000 - 858.000	38												
c. ≥ 859.000	22												
d. J u m l a h	74												
2	Banyaknya anggota rumah tangga (Rincian 2)	0258											
3	Banyaknya rumah tangga yg art-nya melakukan perjalanan "wisata" (Rincian 3)	07											
III. PETUGAS PEMILIH SAMPEL													
1	Nama dan NIP pemilih sampel	ISMAIL	12031										
2	Jabatan pemilih sampel	1. Staf BPS Propinsi 3. Mantis ② Staf BPS Kab/Kota 4. Mitra	2										
3	Tanggal pemilihan sampel	Tanggal: 17 Bulan: 01											
4	Tanda tangan pemilih sampel												
5	Nama pencacah	DITOM PUTRA											

*) Coret yang tidak perlu

IV. KETERANGAN RUMAH TANGGA TERPILIH
 (Disalin dari Daftar VSEN2002.L, Blok IV yang diberi tanda lingkaran)

No. urut rumah tangga sampel	No. segmen	No. bangunan fisik	No. bangunan sensus	No. rumah tangga terpilih	Nama kepala rumah tangga	Banyaknya anggota rumah tangga	Satuan lingkungan setempat (Nama jalan/gang, RT/RW/dusun)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	010	5	5	4	HERI D. RAHARJA	5	RT 01 RW 03
2		5	5	5	SYARIF HIDAYAT	1	-/-
3		10	12	12	MASFIH MOOR	3	-/-
4		13	15	14	AJI SUSANTO	5	-/-
5		17	19	19	AGUS SUGIHARTO	6	-/-
6	020	26	28	28	YUDIANTO	5	RT 02 RW 03
7		29	31	31	IBNU CAHYONO	2	-/-
8		31	33	33	M. ZAIMAL	3	-/-
9	030	37	39	39	HOVRI MOKOAGOW	2	-/-
10		39	41	41	BERDIKARJAYA	4	-/-
11	040	42	47	47	MASRULLAH ARSYAP	7	RT 03 RW 03
12		49	54	54	JONY SURYADI	5	-/-
13	050	56	61	60	ADANE SUTEJA	3	RT 05 RW 03
14		58	63	62	SUKUP HIMARDI	5	-/-
15		61	66	65	DARYANTO	3	-/-
16		65	70	68	M. YUSUF. R	4	-/-

V. CATATAN

TABEL ANGKA RANDOM

Table of Random Numbers

Page 1 Halaman 1

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	0	3	4	7	3	8	6	9	6	9	6	4	7	3	6	6	1	4	6	9	8	6	3	7	1
2	9	7	7	4	2	4	6	7	6	2	4	2	8	1	1	4	5	7	2	0	4	2	5	3	3
3	1	6	7	6	6	2	2	7	6	6	5	6	5	0	2	6	7	1	0	7	3	2	9	0	7
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6	1	6	2	2	7	7	9	4	3	9	4	9	5	4	4	3	5	4	8	2	1	7	3	7	9
7	8	4	4	2	1	7	5	3	3	1	5	7	2	4	5	5	0	6	8	8	7	7	0	4	7
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11	1	8	1	8	0	7	9	2	4	6	4	4	1	7	1	6	5	8	0	9	7	9	8	3	8
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31	7	2	8	4	7	1	1	4	3	5	1	9	1	1	5	8	4	9	2	6	5	0	1	1	1
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35	4	3	3	1	6	7	7	2	3	0	2	4	0	2	9	4	0	8	6	3	3	8	3	2	3

**NATIONAL SOCIAL ECONOMIC SURVEY
(*SUSENAS*)
2002**

**MANUAL
CORE ENUMERATOR**



Statistics-Indonesia (BPS), Jakarta- Indonesia

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- M. Block V.E Fertility and Family Planning
- N. Block VI Housing and Settlement
- O. Block VII Household Expenditure
- P. Block VIII Characters of Household Socio-Economic Condition
- Q. Block IX Notes

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 : List of VSEN2002.L (Omitted)

Attachment 2 : List of VSEN2002.DSRT (Omitted)

Attachment 3 : List of VSEN2002.K

II. THE 2002 SUSENAS CORE ENUMERATION PROCEDURES

A. Task and Obligation of Enumerator

1. Participating enumerator's training
2. Observing location by rounding census block boundaries together with supervisor
3. Listing household in selected census block by using VSEN2001.L and submit the result to supervisor/ editor
4. Receiving VSEN2001.DSRT list that has filled by supervisor/ enumerator
5. Enumerating household by using VSEN2001.K list based on VSEN2001.DSRT
6. Submitting filled VSEN2001.K list and VSEN2001.DSRT list to supervisor/ editor
7. Correcting contents of VSEN2001.K list, which is edited by supervisor/ editor.

B. Task and Obligation of Supervisor

Supervising is needed to intensify the effectively of field realization and to reduce some mistakes that might occur. The main tasks are including the supervising of enumeration and the evaluating of the results.

The tasks of supervisor/ editor are as follows:

1. Participating training
2. Scheduling field supervising for enumerators.
3. Supervising all enumerators at least one day during the enumeration period.
The supervising starts from the weakest enumerator immediately to anticipate some mistakes that might occur.
4. Assisting to solve enumeration problems. If the problem is about the doubt of concept or definition, see enumerator manual book or notes given during the training.
5. Distributing documents needed to enumerators and collect the list filled by enumerator

6. Identifying working area in census block of enumerator together with the enumerator
7. Selecting 16 household samples from list of VSEN2001.L and copying those to list of VSEN2001.DSRT
8. Giving the filled list of VSEN2001.DSRT to enumerators
9. Checking the filling procedures of the lists used mainly the consistency and the completeness. If they are incomplete, inconsistent or improperly ask the enumerators.
10. Sending the filled and checked lists to regency/ municipality BPS
11. Conducting all tasks on schedule.

C. Data Collecting Method

Data collecting in every selected household is conducted by direct interview - face-to-face-- between enumerator, and respondent. Please ask the individual questions in 2002 SUSENAS's questionnaire to the person (respondent) himself. The characteristics of household can be collected by interviewing head of household, spouse of head of household, or householder who knows the characteristics asked.

D. Ethics of Visit and Interview

In 2001 SUSENAS, data collected from selected household is conducted by visiting household and interview --face-to-face-- householder based on direction in this manual. To get maximum result, please pay attention to interview procedures below:

1. Arrange visit time when respondent were at home. Do not conduct interview when household was busy or having party or ceremony;
2. Nobody but supervisor/ editor or the Employer might accompany enumerator when interviewing. Editor/ supervisor will guide and supervise all enumeration steps and help to solve problem if the solution does not exist in manual;

3. Please get proper dress while interviewing. Before coming into respondent's house, ask permission by greeting, knocking door, or by other common ways;
4. Before interviewing, take care of the situation. If it is not right, cancel it and find the right time in enumeration interval time;
5. Start the interview by introducing and explaining the visiting/ interview objective. If it is necessary, show mandate letter and signature of enumerator;
6. Understand and know the person who is supposed to be interviewed. Do not interview guest, relative or neighbour who are visiting respondent's house;
7. To collect good information, conduct interview in local language if respondent prefers so that he will give right answer;
8. Before asking questions, please note respondent how crucial this survey and ensure him/ her that all information is confidential, as Regulation No.16 year 1997 about statistic;
9. During the interview, we will find various responses from respondents. Some of them will be honest and supportable. Some of them will be confused and distinct, but some of them will be curious and unsupportable. Use your interpersonal skills, tolerance, and hospitality;
10. If respondent talks about unrelated topic, get back to the list well;
11. Do not give bad response to respondent's answer and keep your patience. Be calm in handling the unfavourable situation;
12. Be tolerance to respondent's curiosity and answer his questions in good manner;
13. After finishing the interview, do not forget to say "thank you" and tell them about the re-visit if it is necessary;
14. Do re- visit if it is necessary. It might be happen if you cannot gather information in the first visit.

E. Survey Time Reference

Survey time reference used to collect data is counted based on one last period one day before household enumeration date. It is valid for:

- a. Characteristics of manpower on householder ages ≥ 10 years old and food consumption with survey time reference **last one- week**;
- b. Characteristics of health, with survey time reference **last one- month** and **last one- year**;
- c. Non- food expenditure with survey time reference **last one- month** and **last 12 months**;

F. Regulation and Procedures of List Filling

1. List Filling Regulation

- a. Know all survey's concepts, definitions, purpose and objective
- b. Record all answers by black pencil as clear as possible so that it will be readable in the place available, and check and correct carefully before submitting the lists to supervisor;

2. List Filling Procedures

In filing the lists, it needs to pay attention on each filling regulations for details or certain questions. Details or questions filling procedures can be classified as follows:

- a. Write name/ information in the right place and put on the related code in the right box;

Illustration: in Detail 01 and 02, Block I, VSEN2002.K

01 Province: Central Java

3	3
---	---

02 Regency/ municipality*): Banyumas

0	2
---	---

- b. Circle answer code and copy to the box available.

Illustration: in Detail 5, Block I, VSEN2002.K

1. Classification of Village/ kelurahan:

1. Urban

2 Rural

2

- c. Circle more than one answer codes and count total circled code number in the box available;

Illustration: in Detail 3.b, block VIII, VSEN2002.K

- 3.b. If "Yes" (**R.3.a = 1**), source of scholarship:

1 Government Social Net Safety

2. Government Non- Social Net Safety

④ National Movement- Parenthood Sponsorship

8. Private

16. Others

0	5
---	---

d. Record respondent's answer in the place available,

Illustration: in Detail 19, Block V.C, VSEN2002.K

19. Length of being disrupted: ...4...days

0	4
---	---

e. Let the box blank if a Detail or question does not to be filled by the rules, such as has to be skipped.

Illustration: in Detail 9.a to 9.c, block VI, VSEN2002.K

9.a. Toilet Facility

1. *Self- utilizing*

3. *Public*

4

2. *Sharing*

4. *None* → [R.10.c]

9.b. Type of Toilet

1. *Gooseneck*

3. *Cubluk/ Falling*

--

2. *Plengsengan*

4. *None*

9.c. Feces Final Disposal:

1. *Tank*

4. *Ground Hole*

5

2. *Pond/ Rice Field*

⑤ *Sea/ Yard/ Garden*

3. *River/ Lake/ Sea*

6. *Others*

III. BUILDING AND HOUSEHOLD REGISTRATION (LIST OF VSEN2002.L)

A. Objective

In order to format sample outline of household selection, it is necessary to conduct household registration. In household registration, we collect information on name of household head, number of householders, household expenditure per month, and number of household, which the householder has tour, by 2001 SUSENAS selected census block. BPS has selected sub- regency, village and selected census block. In registering, enumerators are supposed to be careful not to skip or double writing household buildings in selected census block. The result of household registration is basic for household sample selection to be enumerated by VSEN2002.K list, or by VSEN2002.M list as the sample code number.

B. Census Block

Census block is part of village/ kelurahan, which is working area of 2002 SUSENAS enumerator. Criteria of census block are:

1. Part of village/ kelurahan is divided into some census block
2. Census block must have clear/ recognizable boundaries; natural or not natural boundaries. Boundaries of local environment unit (SLS like: RT, RW, dusun, environment, etc) is preferred as census block boundaries if it is clear (natural or artificial)
3. One census block has to be located in the same area

There are three types of census block. They are:

Ordinary census block (B) is census block, which most of it contains 80 to 120 households, or census building of residence or census building of non- residence or combination and surfeit

Special census block (K) is census block, which contains at least 100 persons except jail; it does not have content limitation. Area to be special census block are including:

- Military block
- Military complex with doors that guarded by guardian

Census blocks of Preparation (P) is census block that is empty like rice field; field, un- irrigated field near rice field, swamp, forest, and emptied land, or burned area.

Census Block Map Sketch

In 1998 and 1999, BPS conducted village/ kelurahan mapping in all area of Indonesia. In the map, every village/ kelurahan is divided in to some census block. That is area, which has clear boundaries and covers 80 – 120 households or non-residence census building or the combination and we hope it will not change for 10 years.

Every census block contains some segments.

Segment is part of census block that has clear boundaries. It is usually not limited by number of households or physical building.

For 2002 SUSENAS, Supervisor has to copy map sketch of census block that is used by SP2000 (SP2000-SWB) to the paper available.

Copying is important because we cannot bring and use the original map sketch of census block during enumeration. Use the copy as guide during enumeration. Before using the copy, do not forget to check whether there is any change found in census block area since the production of the map sketch. If any, **enumerator has to renew the map sketch based on the current real condition**. During building and household registration, enumerator will add physical building picture and its number in series on the copy of the map sketch.

The pictures copied cover:

1. Outside boundaries of census block
2. Segment boundaries and segment number
3. Local environment Unit identity like RT, RW, etc
4. Street, alley, river, lake, etc

Attention: Do not copy the boxes, which are picture of physical building identity and its number in SP2000-SWB

C. Building and Household Registration Procedures

It is necessary for enumerator (with supervisor) to round and look at the census blocks that are his working area before registering households. The objective is to avoid enumerating buildings out of selected census blocks or skipping buildings in selected census blocks. While rounding the census blocks, enumerator is supposed to gather good description of the selected census block so that he will be able to arrange good strategy of building and household registration.

Numbering building is crucial to assist enumerator not to skip or double records when registering households. Building number is necessary for 2002 SUSENAS selected households enumeration and for field supervision guide.

Procedures to register households and to number buildings are as follows:

1. Start from the smallest number segment to register buildings and households, and number physical building on the copy of map sketch of census block
2. Number buildings start from buildings at southwest in segment with the smallest number, and then move to north in series in the same segment until finishing to register all buildings.
3. Register one segment before moving to other nearer segments.

C. Filling VSEN2002.L List

VSEN2002.L list is a list to register all buildings and households in the same census block. The recorded VSEN2002.L list is a basic to select 2002 SUSENAS sample households. The filling of VSEN2001.L list is conducted at the same time of building numbering.

1. Block I. Characteristics of Area

Write name of province, regency/ municipality, sub- regency, village/ kelurahan, classification of village/ kelurahan: urban/ rural, census block number, and sample code number (NKS) of SUSENAS on Detail 1 to Detail 7

as sample list of **2002 SUSENAS selected census block (VSEN2002.DSRT list)**. If there is any change of village name after village- up- dating in 1998, use village name/ code and sub- regency code as the last characteristics.

2. Block II : Summary

The objective is to have recapitulation of buildings and households' registration result in Block IV. Fill this block after finishing buildings and households' registration. Copy the contents of line C, column 7 to column 11, on the last page of Block IV, but check it before copying.

Detail 1: Number of households is same as contents of the last serial number in column 5, Block IV, the last page.

Detail 2: Number of householders is same as contents of column 7, line C, Block IV B, on the last page.

Detail 3: Number of household, which the householder has tour is same as contents in column 11, line C, Block IV, on the last page

Detail 4: Number of households by expenditure group per month.

It is divided into 3 types:

- a. Household expenditure group in column 8 = contents of column 8, line C, Block IV on the last page
- b. Household expenditure group in column 9 = contents of column 9, line C, Block IV on the last page.
- c. Household expenditure group in column 10 = contents of column 10, line C, Block IV on the last page

The category of household expenditure per month in- group for each province is not the same because the society prosperity level in every region is different, particularly the daily needs. BPS prepared three classifications of expenditure group for each province in Indonesia. They are differed for urban and rural area (Table 1). Enumerator is supposed to be careful to classify the expenditure group in column 8 to 10 as the province because it will be the basic to select household sample.

3. Block III: Characteristics of Enumeration

It is to record characteristics of officer who conducts enumeration and responsible in filling and evaluating of list, enumeration date, and supervision/ editing.

Detail 1 – 4: Characteristics of Enumerator

Write name and the last five-employee identity number (NIP) of enumerator, circle position code of enumerator. Write enumeration dates, and put the enumerator signature on. NIP is only for BPS staff, which has NIP with 2- first digit 34. For collaborate, put the (–) Mark

For example: NIP 340014580

1	4	5	8	0
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Detail 5 – 8: Characteristics Supervisor/ Editor

Write name, NIP, and position of supervisor/ editor. Write supervising/ editing date, and put the signature of supervisor/ editor on.

Editor/ Supervisor is supposed to check the accuracy and the completeness of VSEN2002.L list before putting the signature on.

4. Block IV: Building and Household Registration

This block is to register all buildings, households, and other explanations in selected census block. At the right above on every pages of Block IV, it is written *Page... of...pages*. Fill it after finishing the registration of one census block.

Illustration:

There are 74 households in selected census block. Number of Block IV pages used is 5 pages. Write down the first page, Block IV “*page 2 of 6 pages*”, and down the last page “*page 6 of 6 pages*”.

Column 1: Segment Number

Write segment numbers before the first physical building number in every segment, such as 010, 020, etc.

Column 2: Local Environment Unit (SLS: RT, RW, Dusun, Street)

Write identity of the local environment unit such as RT, RW, dusun, and street. Local environment unit is environment unit under village/ kelurahan. Terminology of SLS might be different in each region, like RT, RW, dusun, or environment. The boundaries might be natural or artificial, but it might be just a wall house or empty land as well.

If SLS in VSEN2002.DSRT is different from the current real condition, enumerator has to report to supervisor. Supervisor will report it in VSEN2002.DSRT.

Column 3: Serial Number of Physical Building

Physical building is a shelter that has wall, floor, and roof. It could be a residence or non- residence. The kitchen, bathroom, and other rooms, which located separated from the main building, are considered as parts of the main building (one building) if they are in the same yard. The building that the floor space is less than 10 m² and not used for residence, it is not classified as physical building. The 2002 SUSENAS does not cover households that live under the bridge, before railway track, in the railway coach, at the flood plain of river, etc. The numbering of physical building in series starts from 1 (one) to all physical building in the census block that starts from the smallest segment as well. For physical buildings, which are non- residence, write the utility of the buildings in column 6, such as mosque, elementary school, tile factory, etc.

Sample of physical building: Residence house, hotel, shop, factory, school, mosque, temple, church, office building, meeting room, warehouse, etc.

Column 4: Serial Number of Census Building

The filling procedures are the same as that of column 3. Number the first census building 1, the second is 2, and so on.

Census building is part or completely physical building that has own in- door, out- door, and in the same utilization unit.

Column 5 – 6: Serial number of common household and name of household head.

Household is classified to be common household and special household.

Common household is individual or individual groups that live in the part or whole physical or census building. They usually live together and have meals from the same kitchen. Common household consists of mother, father, and child. These followings are also a common household:

1. An individual who rents room or some parts of census building but he takes care of his meals by himself;
2. A family that lives separately in 2 census buildings but it has meals from the same kitchen. If those census building are in the same segment group, those are considered one household;
3. Boarding house with meal service and the tenants are less than 10 persons. The tenants are considered as members of the Boarding house owner;
4. Some individuals who live together in the same room in a census building although each of them takes care of their own meal are considered as one common household.

Special Household covers:

1. An individual who lives in dormitory, which is a residence, which the daily activities/ needs, is taken care by an institution. For example, nurse dormitory or military complex. The soldiers who live with their family and take care of their daily needs are not special households.
2. Individuals who live in orphan house, prison, etc.

3. A group of persons who render a room/ house, which consists of 10 persons or more.

Remarks:

1. A household who has boarding house with meal service for less than 10 persons is considered as one common household including the tenants. If they are more than 10 persons, the household who has the lodging with meal service is considered as common household, and the tenants (with meal service) are considered as special household.
2. The dormitory boards, orphan house boards, jail boards, and others, who live alone or with their spouse and children and other householder are considered as common household.

SPECIAL HOUSEHOLD IS NOT ENUMERATED BY VSEN2002.K LIST & VSEN2002.M LIST. IT IS ONLY RECORDED IN VSEN2002.L LIST

Column 5: Serial Number of Common Household

Record the serial number of common household from number 1 to the last number. If there are 2 households in one census building, write 2 serial numbers. Special household does not have household serial number, put the (-) mark on.

Remarks:

1. If in registration you find a residence building that the householders are traveling, keep writing the serial number but let columns 7 to 11 blank. Fill those when you meet the householders.
2. If the householder were not at home until the last enumeration day, note on columns 7 to 11 that you cannot meet the householders.
3. When you met the householders and found that number of households in the building is more than one, number the new household (in the building) after the last number of the listed household.

Column 6: Name of Household Head

Write the name with capital letters clearly and readable.

Household head is a person of individuals group who is responsible to household daily needs, or a person who is considered as household head.

Remarks:

If head of household has more than one residence, record one of his residences as he lives longer. A household heads that has business in other place and backs to his wife and children house regularly (every week, every month, every three months) but less than 6 months is recorded as head of household in his wife and children house. To anticipate skipping or double enumerating the householders or head of household, ask these questions to each household:

- a. Does head of household has other residence than this household.
- b. Is there any householder who lives in other residence, which is in the same segment group?

FOR SPECIAL HOUSEHOLDS, RECORD NAME/ UTILIZATION OF BUILDING, WHICH IS LIVED BY THE HOUSEHOLD. PUT THE (-) MARK ON COLUMNS 5, 7 to 11

Column 7: Number of householders

Record number of householders in this household.

Householder is person who lives in a household during the enumeration or temporarily does not live in it. The householder who has been traveling for more than six months or more and the householder who has been traveling for less than six months but he purposed to move/ leave the household for six months or more, is not considered as householder. A person who has been living in the household for six months or more, or who has been living in the household for less than six months but purposing to move/ live in the household for six months is considered as householder.

Remarks:

A household servant or driver who lives in his Employer's house is considered as his Employer's householder. If they just have meals or live in, they are not considered as householder of the Employer.

Illustration:

1. Ayu boards in Depok, near University of Indonesia. She studies at Technique Faculty. Her parents and her brothers and sisters live in kelurahan Duren Sawit, East Jakarta. Every Sunday she goes to her parents' house. Ayu is registered as Depok inhabitant.
2. Kusbianto is a BPS staff that his family members live in Bogor regency. To save transportation cost, he goes to Bogor every Friday to Monday morning. Kusbianto is a head of household so that he is registered as Bogor inhabitant.
3. Udin is a head of household with five householders who live in Kamojang village, Garut regency. He has been living in Jakarta since December 1999 until the enumeration date. Three days ago was enumeration, and Udin is registered as Jakarta inhabitant because he has been living in Jakarta for more than 6 months.
4. Mardani has five children who are Didik- lives in Semarang, Ucup- lives in Solo, Ayu- lives in Yogyakarta, Aan- lives in Jakarta, and Ika- lives in Bandung. Mardani takes turn to visit them and stays in her children's house for one month. Right in the enumeration date, Mardani was in Aan's house since one week ago. Therefore, Mardani is registered as Jakarta inhabitant.

Column 8 to 10: Household Expenditure for One Month

Record the ✓ mark based on the expenditure category.

Household expenditure per month is expenditure spent by household for one month. There are 2 household consumption categories, they are (I) food

consumption and (ii) non- food consumption, without considering the source. Household expenditure is expenditure for daily needs, and it is excluding consumption/ expenditure for household business or gift to other side. In reality, enumerator is supposed to record the detail in notepaper, count them up, and then give the $\sqrt{\quad}$ mark as the amount.

To gather the right answers, please confirm respondent the average expenditure per month, each for (I) food, including prepared food, and (ii) non-food, such as rent/ predicted rent cost, lighting, fuel, water, things and services, education, health, clothes, durable things, taxes, and insurance).

It is need to be stressed that the incorrect classifying household expenditure is crucial to the estimation accuracy. Therefore, conduct the maximum effort to gather data, which is accurate.

Table 1
Category of Household Expenditure per Month by Province
(To put on VSEN2002.L list, Block IV, Column 8 to 10)
2002 SUSENAS

Province		Urban Area			Rural Area		
		Column 8	Column 9	Column 10	Column 8	Column 9	Column 10
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
11.	Dista Aceh	< 608.000	608.000 – 1.077.900	≥ 1.078.000	< 375.000	375.000 – 674.999	≥ 675.000
12.	North Sumatera	< 582.000	582.000 – 1.005.900	≥ 1.006.000	< 400.000	400.000 – 649.999	≥ 650.000
13.	West Sumatera	< 666.000	666.000 – 1.164.999	≥ 1.165.000	< 450.000	450.000 – 799.999	≥ 800.000
14.	Riau	< 772.000	772.000 – 1.323.900	≥ 1.324.000	< 500.000	500.000 – 799.999	≥ 800.000
15.	Jambi	< 596.000	596.000 – 1.029.999	≥ 1.030.000	< 400.000	400.000 – 599.999	≥ 600.000
16.	South Sumatera	< 542.000	542.000 – 975.999	≥ 976.000	< 400.000	400.000 – 599.999	≥ 600.000
17.	Bengkulu	< 595.000	595.000 – 973.999	≥ 974.000	< 400.000	400.000 – 649.999	≥ 650.000
18.	Lampung	< 551.000	551.000 – 1.046.999	≥ 1.047.000	< 350.000	350.000 – 599.999	≥ 600.000
19.	Bangka Belitung	< 597.000	597.000 – 975.999	≥ 976.000	< 500.000	500.000 – 799.999	≥ 800.000
31.	DKI Jakarta	< 772.000	772.000 – 1.322.999	≥ 1.323.000	-	-	-
32.	West Java	< 543.000	543.000 – 976.999	≥ 977.000	< 350.000	350.000 – 599.999	≥ 600.000
33.	Central Java	< 489.000	489.000 – 814.999	≥ 815.000	< 350.000	350.000 – 549.999	≥ 550.000
34.	DI Yogyakarta	< 483.000	483.000 – 858.999	≥ 859.000	< 350.000	350.000 – 599.999	≥ 600.000
35.	East Java	< 497.000	497.000 – 883.999	≥ 884.000	< 300.000	300.000 – 549.999	≥ 550.000
36.	Banten	< 642.000	642.000 – 1.123.999	≥ 1.124.000	< 400.000	400.000 – 649.999	≥ 650.000
51.	Bali	< 659.000	659.000 – 1.152.999	≥ 1.153.000	< 500.000	500.000 – 799.999	≥ 800.000
52.	West Nusa Tenggara	< 473.000	473.000 – 893.999	≥ 894.000	< 350.000	350.000 – 599.999	≥ 600.000
53.	East Nusa Tenggara	< 553.000	553.000 – 995.999	≥ 996.000	< 350.000	350.000 – 599.999	≥ 600.000
61.	West Kalimantan	< 758.000	758.000 – 1.245.999	≥ 1.246.000	< 400.000	400.000 – 699.999	≥ 700.000
62.	Central Kalimantan	< 651.000	651.000 – 1.085.999	≥ 1.086.000	< 450.000	450.000 – 699.999	≥ 700.000
63.	South Kalimantan	< 592.000	592.000 – 1.021.999	≥ 1.022.000	< 400.000	400.000 – 649.999	≥ 650.000
64.	East Kalimantan	< 671.000	671.000 – 1.230.999	≥ 1.231.000	< 450.000	450.000 – 749.999	≥ 750.000
71.	North Sulawesi	< 668.000	668.000 – 1.057.999	≥ 1.058.000	< 400.000	400.000 – 599.999	≥ 600.000
72.	Central Sulawesi	< 595.000	595.000 – 1.080.999	≥ 1.081.000	< 400.000	400.000 – 649.999	≥ 650.000
73.	South Sulawesi	< 549.000	549.000 – 987.999	≥ 988.000	< 400.000	400.000 – 649.999	≥ 650.000
74.	South east Sulawesi	< 612.000	612.000 – 1.056.999	≥ 1.057.000	< 400.000	400.000 – 699.999	≥ 700.000
75.	Gorontalo	< 501.000	501.000 – 723.999	≥ 724.000	< 350.000	350.000 – 499.999	≥ 500.000
81.	Maluku	< 543.000	543.000 – 949.999	≥ 950.000	< 325.000	325.000 – 599.999	≥ 600.000
82.	North Maluku	< 573.000	573.000 – 1.001.999	≥ 1.002.000	< 325.000	325.000 – 599.999	≥ 600.000
91.	Irian Jaya	< 661.000	661.000 – 1.101.999	≥ 1.102.000	< 300.000	300.000 – 599.999	≥ 600.000

Column 11: Is there any householder that had a tour from October 1st to December 31st, 2001?

Record the \checkmark mark in column 11 if there is any householder that had a tour from October 1st to December 31st, 2001.

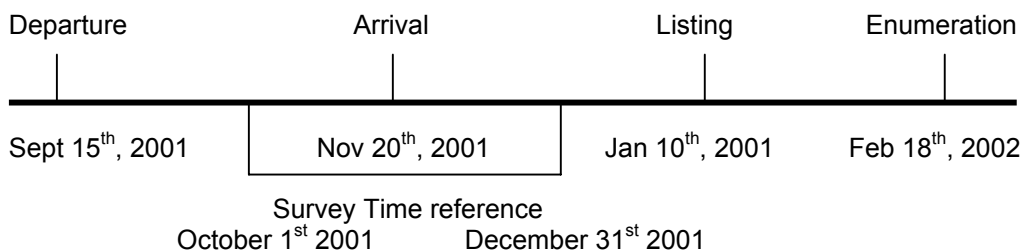
Having a tour is a tour that is conducted by Indonesian citizen in geographic area of Indonesia voluntarily for less than 6 months and the objective is not for schooling, working (being paid) but to visit commercial tourism objects, and or staying in accommodation service, and or the return distance is ≥ 100 km.

Individual that had a tour is hardly catching in the survey. Enumerator that did not probe the information carefully so that the collected data is underestimated causes it. Enumerator is supposed to be more careful in catching data of individual that had a tour

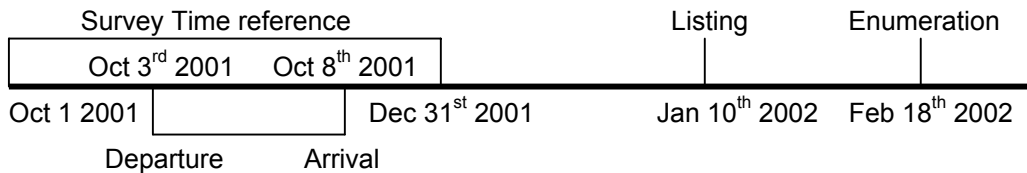
Illustrations:

Enumeration is in February 18th 2002 and listing in January 10th 2002.

- a. Andy went to Surabaya to visit his relatives in September 15th 2001. He was back to his residence in November 20th 2001. In this case, Andy is categorized having a tour because his turn was in period of October 1st to December 31st 2001, although he left out of enumeration period.



- b. Kurniawan went to Taman Mini in January 5th 2002. In this case, Kurniawan did not have tour to Taman Mini because it was out of survey time reference (October 1st to December 31st 2001)
- c. Iwan had official tour to Ujung Pandang from October 3rd to 8th, 2001. In this case, Iwan had a tour.



Thing that is excluded out of having a Tour is:

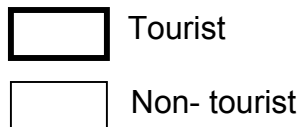
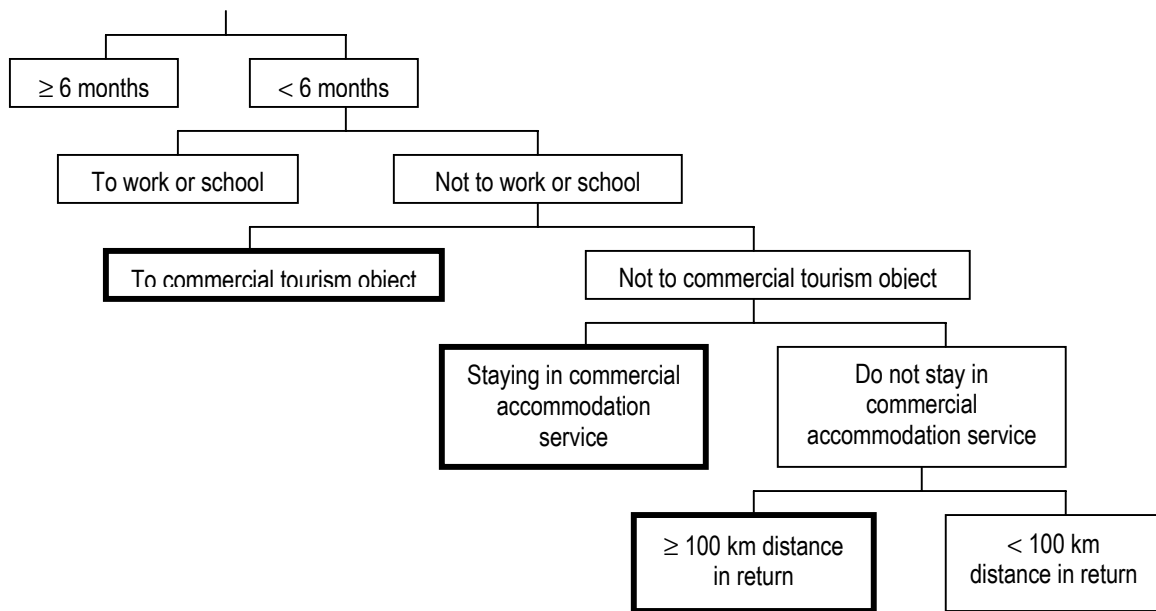
Routines Tour is tour, which is conducted by Indonesian citizen routines by motorized vehicle periodically, at least once a week regularly.

Remarks:

1. Individual that has a tour for schooling or working (being paid in the visited place without concerning the distance) is classified into routines tour.
2. Pilot/ driver and public car driver assistant is classified into routines tour because of the job.
3. A commuter, individual that goes to his working place without concerning the distance is not classified having a tour but routines tour. Working is work to get salary.
4. Individual that goes to tourism object every Sunday for trading (does not get paid) is not classified into having a tour if the distance is less than 100 km. It is classified into routines tour.
5. Andy goes from Jakarta to Bandung to purchase items to re-sell. In this case he has a tour because the distance is more than 100 km.
6. Respondent that has official tour (for instance to participate National Instructor Training) is classified into having a tour if the distance is ≥ 100 km or staying in commercial accommodation service.
7. Staying in hospital is having a tour if the distance in return from house to the hospital is ≥ 100 km.

Having a tour Concept can be seen in this diagram:





Tourism object

Commercial Tourism Object is article that is attractive, beautiful, unique, and ancient to see, visit, and enjoyed, either natural or artificial. We have to pay to see them.

Tourism object is classified into 15 categories. They are:

1. **National park** is environmental conversation that is managed by zone system such as main zone and other zones. The objective is for science, tourism, education, etc. There are National park of Ujung Kulon, West Bali, Bromo Tengger, etc.
2. **Sea Park** is area of sea with specific characters to preserve life support system, kinds of sea biota, and natural resources exploitation. The natural resources exploitation covers natural recreation and nautical tourism. There are Sea Park of Takabonerate, Banda, and Bunaken.
3. **Forest Park** is environmental conversation to preserve natural and artificial crops and animals, science interest, education and training, culture, tourism and recreation. There are forest parks of Bung Hatta in West Sumatera, R. Soerya in East Java.
4. **Other natural tourism objects** such as Tourism park of Batu Raden, Borobudur and Prambanan temple, and forest park of Curug Dago, Bandung.
5. **Hunting Park** is environmental conversation that contains hunted animals. It could be exploited to regular hunting (including hunting and or killing hunted animals, taking or moving eggs and or nest of birds) for recreation. There are Moyo Island in West Nusa Tenggara, Lingga Isaq in Aceh, Rempang Island in Riau, and Masigit Kereumbi in West Java.
6. **Agriculture Park** is agriculture area that is exploited for tourism object. The objective is to extend science, experience, and agricultural business. There are Tea Park, Apple Park, flower's park, and Cocoa Park.
7. **Cave tourism object** is nature in- form of cave to extend science, experience, history inheritance, and recreation. There are Lawa cave, Dream cave, Jatijajar cave, Taboklu cave, etc.

8. **Health tourism object** is tourism object that exploits nature in- form of mineral water or hot water for health, to extend science, experience, and recreation. The Health object is Java Spa in Sukabumi, West Java.
9. Museum is articles group of pre- history, anthropology, and palaeontology that is stored, resumed, and exhibited. The objectives are for education, research, and tourism exploitation. There are Museum of wayang (shadow play with leather puppets often dramatizing themes Hindu epics), Museum of Train, Gajah Museum, Fatahillah Museum, and Satria Mandala Museum.
10. **History Inheritance** is goods made by people, move or not move; a unit, group, or parts or the remainder that ages at least 50 years old and has crucial value for history, science and culture. For instance temple, palace, and epigraphy.
11. **Recreation park** is place with various facilities for refreshing physics and mental the visitors. It contains entertaining, education, culture, and tourism components. It is located in area with food and beverages, and accommodation service. There is Indonesian Miniature park (TMII), and Jaya Ancol Dream Park.
12. **Zoo** is place to exhibit animals for recreation. It contains entertaining, education and culture, and tourism components. . It is located in area with food and beverages, and accommodation service. There is Ragunan zoo, and Gembira Loka Zoo.
13. **Other game preserves**, such as Safari Park and Crocodile Park.
14. **Other tourism objects**, such as Industry village and Art Camp.
15. **Tourism object that is not managed** is a tourism object as number 1 to 14 but it is not commercial.

Other than tourism object is other than tourism objects above, such as manufacture, education centre, and office.

Line A- C: Fill the cumulative in every page

After finishing the selected household registration, count the records of column 7 up and the $\sqrt{}$ marks in column 8 to 11 as well. Record the sum in line A:

total in this page. Line B: Fill the (-) mark here because it does not contain totals cumulative of previous page for the first page of Block IV. Line C is totals cumulative of previous page (A+B), record as line A.

In the third page (2nd page of Block IV), do the same procedures as the second page (the 1st page of Block IV) for line A filling procedures. Copy the contents in line C from previous page to line B in this page. Then, count contents of line A and B up in column 7 to 11 and fill the result in line C. Do the same procedures to every pages until you finish to count the contents of the last page up.

IV. MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLDERS (LIST OF VSEN2002.K)

A. General

The utility of this list is to record main characteristics of households and householders. It covers information on demography, education, and matters pertaining to work force, health, fertility, family planning, and socio-economic condition of household.

B. Block I: Characteristics of Area

Detail 1 to 7: write name and code of province, regency/ municipality, sub-regency, village/ kelurahan, urban/ rural area, census block number, and sample code number (NKS). The details are from Detail 1 to 7, Block I, VSEN2002.DSRT list.

Detail 8 is serial number of households sample that is from column 1 (serial number from 1 to 16), Block IV, VSEN2002.DSRT list.

C. Block II: Characteristics of Households

This block contains some characteristics of household, which is summary from some details in Block IV, VSEN2002.K list. Therefore, fill this block after finishing Block IV. Notice if there is any extra sheet/ questionnaire).

Detail 1: Name of Household Head

Write name of household head of the 2002 SUSENAS selected households. Copy the name that recorded in line 1, column 2, Block IV.A. The name has to be the same as that of in column 6, Block IV, VSEN2002.DSRT list. If it is different, take a note in Note Block.

Remarks:

1. If the person in VSEN2002.DSRT list column 6 passed away, write date, month, and year of the death in note block of VSEN2002.DSRT list.
2. If the person in VSEN2002.DSRT list column 6 had moved, write date, month, and year of the moving in note block of VSEN2002.DSRT list.

3. If name of person in VSEN2002.DSRT list is nickname, writes it down VSEN2002.K in the brackets after his full name.

Detail 2: Race of Head of Household

Race is characteristics of a nation that has similar identity and admitted by outsider. Ethnic group identity comes from born race components such as family relationship, same nation, same language, same culture, same faith, and clique mental.

In 2002 SUSENAS, race is only asked to head of household. The answer is based on the answer of household head. If he cannot tell, the answer is based on family relationship as generation line of his father.

In order to facilitate 2002 SUSENAS enumeration and processing, race is classified in to big group by region components approach.

List of race and code used by 2002 SUSENAS is as follows:

Race	Code	Race	Code
Aceh	01	Dayak	12
Melayu	02	Bugis/ Makassar	13
Batak	03	Toraja	14
Minangkabau	04	Gorontalo	15
Sunda	05	Minahasa	16
Jawa	06	Ambon	17
Madura	07	Ternate/ Tidore	18
Bali	08	Papua	19
Sasak	09	Cina (Chinese)	20
Sumba	10	Arab	21
Banjar	11	Others	22

Detail 3: Number of Householders

Write number of householders of the household sample. The contents will be the same as number of recorded line in Block IV.A, VSEN2002.K list.

Detail 4: Number of Children Age's 0 – 4 years old

Write number of householders age's 0 – 4 years old. Find it from number of lines in column 5, Block IV.A, which record 00 to 04.

D. Block III: Characteristics of Enumeration

It records characteristics of officer who conducts the enumeration, the guarantor of list filling and editing, enumeration time, and supervising/ editing.

Detail 1 – 4: Characteristics of Enumerator

Write name, the last five digits of NIP, and circle the position code of enumerator. Write enumeration's date and put the enumerator's signature on.

Detail 5 – 8: Characteristics of Supervisor/ Editor

Write name, the last five digits of NIP, and supervisor/ editor's position. Write supervision - editing dates and put the signature on. Fill the enumeration and supervising/ editing date in the box of date and month.

D. Block IV: Characteristics of Householders

It records main characteristics of householders. It covers name, relationship with household head, sex, age, marital status, information of tour, and pre- school education participation of householder ages 3 – 6 years old.

FIRST, ASK COLUMN 2 AND COLUMN 3 TO ALL HOUSEHOLDERS

Interviewing procedures:

First of all, ask and write name of household head, and then contents of column 2 and column 3 in series by asking name of spouse, unmarried children, married children, and so on to the last householder. After column 2 and column 3 have finished, ask one by one the characteristics needed from column 4 to column 9 to each householder.

Column 1: Serial Number of Householder

The number has been written from 1 to 10. If number of householders is more than 10 persons, use extra sheet/ questionnaire and write, **“CONTINUE”** at the right top of the first questionnaire and write **“CONTINUATION”** at the right top of the extra questionnaire. Copy characteristics of area to the extra VSEN2002.K list.

Column 2: Name of Householders

Write name of householders. Start it from head of household, spouse, and unmarried children, married children, children in law, grandchildren, etc. After that, re-read the names and ask questions to ensure that:

1. Unrecorded Individuals whose are forgotten or considered not to be householders like baby, little kid, servant, friend/ guest who has been live in for 6 months or more; and individuals who are traveling less than 6 months, but usually lives in the household. Write those names in the lines, which are match to the serial code of relationship with head of household.
2. Individuals who are considered as householders because they usually live in the household but they are traveling for 6 months or more. Erase the names from the list, if it has recorded. Arrange the names of householders based on the serial code of relationship with head of household.

Column 3: Relationship with Head of Household

Ask relationship of every householder with the household head, and fill the fit code in the box available. The first householder must be household head, and followed in series by:

- Spouse of household head.
- Children, including biological children, stepchildren, and adopted children.
- Children in law who is spouse of biological children, that of stepchildren and that of adopted children.
- Grandchildren who are children of biological children, stepchildren, and adopted children.

- Parents/ Parents in law who are father/ mother of head of household or father/ mother of household head/ spouse.
- Other relatives who are individuals who have family relationship with head of household or with household's spouse, such as younger brother/ sister, older brother/ sister, aunt, uncle, grandfather, and grandmother.
- Household servant, who is individual that work as servant, lives in the household, and being paid (money or in-kind).
- Others, who are individuals that do not have family relationship with household head or the spouse, they have been living there for more than 6 months, such as guest, friend, and tenants with meal service. It is including servant's children who lives and eat in the household.

Remarks:

1. Ex- children in law who do not have relationship with household head are recorded as others; if they have relationship with the household head, record the relationship status before they got married.
2. Relatives who work as servant (are paid) are considered as household servant.
3. Driver and gardener who is householder (eats and lives in the household). Driver is recorded as others (code 9), and gardener as servant (code 8).
4. Children of Servant who live in the household, if they are considered and treated as household servant, the status is household servant (code 8). If the children are not considered and treated as household servant, record them as others (code 9).

Column 4: Sex

Fill the sex code for each householder in the box available. Do not expect the sex based on the name. Confirm it by asking the householder (are you male/ female?).

Column 5: Age (years old)

Age characteristic is crucial for population data. Otherwise, it is a basic data to figure out birth rate, infant mortality rate, population projection, and others related to population.

Ask the respondent's age and record the answer in the box. Count the age up by completed below or age on the last birthday.

Age calculation is based on Christian calendar.

Remarks:

1. If respondent is 27 years 9 months old, record 27 years old.
2. If respondent is more than one year old, record 0 year old.

Probe the answer if respondent answered his age ended by 5 or 0

If respondent is not sure about his age, collect information by these procedures:

1. Demanding birth document such as birth certificate, doctor's card, immunization card, and health card (KMS), or any other documents that organized by his parents. Notice the issued date (such as Identity card or family card) if it recorded age, not birth date.
2. Relating birthday's respondent to date, month, or year of important event occurred in Indonesia or in his region and well known nationally or regionally.

Example: General election, flood, fire, head of village/ kelurahan election, etc.

Some important events, which can be used to predict age, are:

1. Japan landed on Indonesia (1942).
 2. Independence year of Republic of Indonesia (1945).
 3. The first General Election (1955).
 4. G30S/PKI (Indonesian Communist) movement (1965).
3. Comparing the householder's age to his biological brother/ sister. Start from the youngest one, and compare to the second youngest one by asking how old was the older brother/ sister or what the older brother/ sister could do {sit down (6 months old), cringe (8 months), stand up (9 months), walk (12 months)} when his younger brother/ sister was born or when his mother got pregnant. Conduct the procedure to find information of the older children.

4. Comparing to neighbor's or relative's children which the age is known for sure. Estimate how many months the related child is older or younger than those children are.

In some regions, respondent understands about his birth date, month, and year based on Islamic calendar or some events in religion calendar such as fasting month, Eid al Fitri (day of celebration at end of fasting month), Eid al Adha (Festival celebrated in the 10th day of the 12th Islamic month or Maulud Nabi (Prophet Mohammed's birthday). To find out respondent's age in Christian calendar, use the age conversion manual.

Sometimes respondent does not understand about his age, and when he was interviewed, he will keep saying "up to you". In this case, enumerator is supposed to keep tolerant and conduct the suggested procedures.

There are two boxes available for age, if respondent's age is less than 10 years old, fill zero (0) in the first box. For respondent who's age is 98 years old or more, record 98.

Example:

110 years old

9	8
---	---

9 years 9 months old

0	9
---	---

11 months 20 days old

0	0
---	---

Column 6: Marital Status

Ask respondent's marital status and record the code in the box available.

- **Married** is having wife (for male) or husband (for female) in the enumeration date- live together or separately. In this case, it does not only cover respondent who married legal based on law (ethnic, religion, country, etc), but also respondent who lives together and his society considers him/ her as husband and wife.
- **Alive divorced** is break as husband and wife by divorcing and not married anymore. In this case, it covers respondent who says that he divorced although illegal from law point. Nevertheless, it does not cover respondent who lives separate but has married status. For example, husband/ wife who is left by the

spouse to other place for studying, working, seeking job, or other reasons. Female who says she never gets married but ever pregnant is considered **divorced when her husband was alive**.

- **Dead divorced** is left by the spouse since his death and not married anymore.

Column 7 and 8: Did you have a tour from October 1 to December 31 2001?

Ask respondent whether he had a tour from October 1 to December 31 2001. If “Yes” Record code 1 and code 2 if, “No”.

Definition of having a tour is explained in chapter III (Household registration).

Column 9: Are you taking Pre- School Program?

The question is to figure out proportion of children age 3-6 years old who take education program for pre- school age children. The indicator is necessary because regarding to psychology of children development, children intelligence development for next years depends on the stimulation received during the first 0-5 years of the birth. By taking the pre- school program, they are expected to receive more stimulation and ready to take the next education level.

The codes are 1 to 4.

Kindergarten School (TK), Bustanul Athfal (BA) or Raudatul Athfal (RA) is a school before elementary school.

Playgroup is education program of pre- school before TK. Its programs are teaching children learn how to socialize among them by playing method.

Children Entrusted Agent (TPA) is a place to entrust children with education program of pre- school. It usually takes care of children who are their parents' works.

M. Block IV.B: Characteristics of Householder who passed away (including householder who passed away when was born) during last one- year

Record information of household who passed away, including householder who passed away when was born. If there are more than 2 householders that passed away during last one- year, use extra sheet of Block IV and write “continue” at the right- top of the first sheet and “continuation” at the right- top of the extra sheet.

Remarks:

1. Write “dead when was born” in column 2 if there is any householder that is dead. Let column 5 blank and record the code in column 6.

Dead when was born is dead in the womb or before given birth, or born without showing signs of living for instance crying, pulse, reflection, moving, pale skin, when fetus ages ≥ 22 weeks old.

2. Record age in year in column 5 and column 6 blank if baby was dead ≥ 2 years old. Record age in months if he was dead < 2 years old in column 6 and column 5 blank.
3. Write 98 in column 5 if householder who passed away ≥ 98 years old.
4. Relationship between householder and head of household is relationship when householder was alive.

To gather information that there is householder passed away during last one-year, ask whether configuration of householders or number of householders in Block IV similar with configuration number of householders or number of householders during last year. The confirmation could be conducted by probing householders that just arrived, moved, or passed away as well as question on birth or miscarriage. Check whether the fetus was born- alive or born- dead. If miscarriage exists in this household, ask age of pregnancy when it occurred. If it was ≥ 22 weeks old, it is considered “born- dead” and recorded in this block.

5. If the baby was born- alive but he passed away after given birth, write his name in column 2, but if he was not named, write “baby”.
6. Recording the death would be confused if the household were broken (all/ some householders moved). If you find this case, procedures or place to record the occasion are:

Case 1:

A household consists of 3 householders.

A (head of household), B (wife), and C (Child). A passed away.

Condition	Household
(1)	(2)
1. B and C live in old house	1. Record A's death in B and C's house (old house).
2. B or C lives in old house	2. Record A's death in B or C's house (old house)
3. B and C moved in the same village and live in the same house), old house is empty	3. Record A's death in B and C's house (new house)
4. B and C moved in the same village but live in different house, old house is empty	4. Record A's death in B's house (the spouse)
5. B and C moved to other village and live in the same house, old house is empty	5. Record A's death in B and C's house (new house).
6. B and C moved to other village (live in the same house). D lives in the old house	6. Record A's death in B and C's house (new house).
7. B and C moved in the same village, but live in different house. D lives in the old house	7. Record A's house in B's house (the spouse).
8. B and C moved to other village (live in the same house). D lives in the old house.	8. Record A's death in B and C's house (new house).

Case 2:

A household consists of 3 householders.

A (head of household), B (wife), and C (Child). B passed away.

Condition	Household
(1)	(2)
1. A and C live in old house	1. Record B's death in A and C's house (old house).
2. A or C lives in old house	2. Record B's death in A or C's house (old house)
3. A and C moved in the same village and live in the same house), old house is empty	3. Record B's death in A and C's house (new house)
4. A and C moved in the same village but live in different house, old house is empty	4. Record B's death in A's house (head of household).
5. A and C moved to other village and live in the same house, old house is empty	5. Record B's death in A and C's house (new house).
6. A and C moved in the same village (live in the same house). D lives in the old house	6. Record B's death in A and C's house (new house).
7. A and C moved to other village but live in different house). D lives in the old house	7. Record B's house in A's house (head of household).
8. A and C moved to other village (live in the same house). D lives in the old house.	8. Record B's death in A and C's house (new house).

Case 3:

A household consists of 4 householders.

A (head of household), B (spouse), C (Child), and D (relative). A, B, and C passed away. Record the death of A, B, and C in D's house

Case 4:

Household I: A = Head of household → passed away

B = wife

Household II: C = Head of household

D = Wife → passed away

B and C make a new household (married)

Record the death of A and D in B and C's house

Record relationship with head of household (column 3) when was alive.

Column (2)

Column (3)

A

1 (head of household)

D

2 (wife)

N. Block IV.C: Characteristics of Householder who was born during last one-year

This block is to record birth rate during last one- year and mother's age when giving birth. These two- rates will be used to count *Crude Birth Rate (CBR)*, *Total Fertility Rate (TFR)*, and *Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)*.

Record characteristics of householder who was born- alive during last one-year, both the one who is alive or passed away. If more than 2 householders were born in a household during last year, use extra Block IV sheets and write, "continue" at the right- top of the first sheet and "continuation" at the right- top of the extra sheet.

Born- alive is infant that showed signs of living although just for a while such as heartbeat, breathing, and crying.

1. Write birth date, month, and year in column (5)

2. Write serial number of biological mother in Column 6, Block IV.C as Column (1), Block IV.A if mother lives in the household. If she does not live in the household or passed away, fill column (6) by code 00.
3. Record age of mother when giving birth in column (7), both for mother who lives in or out of household, alive or passed away.

O. Block V: Individual Characteristics of Health, Education, Matters of Pertaining Manpower, Fertility and Family Planning

Name, Serial Number, and presence of Householder

Write name and serial number of householder who is interviewing. Fill the serial number of householder in the box available. Circle 1 if the related householder presented while being enumerated. Present does not mean –face –to face; as long as we can confirm the answer to the related householder. Circle code 2 if did not present. Copy the code to the box available.

P. Block V.A: Characteristics of Health (for all ages)

This block is to record health condition of householders. It contains Details 1 to 9 that covers the health disruption, self- curing cost, get outpatient treatment cost, and hospitalized cost.

Detail 1: Did you have health disruption as mentioned below during last one month? (Read from a to p)

Records code 1 if he had and code 2 if he did not have even one health disruption from (a) to (p). It is possible for respondent to have more than one disruption. If all code 2, go to Detail 8.

Last one month is time interval one last month that ends one day before enumeration.

Health disruption is one's condition that has health disruption or mental disruption, caused by chronicles illness, critical illness, accident, criminality, etc.

Types of health disruption, which is surveyed are:

- a. **Fever** is a condition that signed by body temperature increasing more than 37,5⁰ Celsius. The back of the hand is warm.

- b. **Cough** is sound caused by the vocal cords open suddenly with fast breath out to take something that stimulates trachea. It could be happened once or more. Long or short; with or without phlegm, with or without blood; last in couple of days, weeks, months or years.
- c. **Cold** do runny-nosed, clogged up- nose, and sneezing or other indications sign one's condition.
- d. **Asthma** is a breathing disruption that while it recurs, the victim gets breathing problem and makes the breath sounds “ngik- ngik” while breathing. People recognized it as “bengek” or “mengi”.
- e. **Fast breath** is gasping for breath that takes extra energy (thorax is taken in while breathing) and or last fast (baby > 50 times/ minutes; 0- 4 years old > 40 times/ minutes; 5 years old and more > 30 times/ minutes). It might come along with blue color on lips and nail because of the lack of oxygen.
- f. **Diarrhea** is a disease that signed by liquid feces. It usually happens 3 times or more in 24 hours. Sometimes it comes along with vomiting or unconsciousness. Another term is “mencret” or “Bocor”
- g. **Measles (campak)** is a disease that recognized by other terms such as “tampek/ kerumut/ eder/ gabagan, etc. it usually suffered by kids. The indications are fever, red eyes, red spots on the skin, cough, cold, and sometimes with gasping for breath and diarrhea.
- h. **Inflamed of the ear** is ear disruption that more popular as “congek”. The unpleasant aroma come out of the ear recognizes it.
- i. **Liver** is a disease that indicated by yellow skin and eyes. Urine colors as strong tea.
- j. **Repeated headache** is a pain, heavy, pressed and other kinds of pain in head, either half or whole. It lasts for couple of hours or even couple of days. It occurred repeatedly on one year, at least twice, with the same painful. Headache while having fever is not classified in repeated headache.
- k. **Epilepsy** is uncontrollable body movement, some parts or completely. It may cause by some reasons such as epilepsy, stiff, and meningitis. As epilepsy, it occurs regularly, for example every some months, in the same characters. Stiff

in epilepsy can occur locally such as on cheek or eyelids. However, it can occur to the whole part of body. The victim is unconscious while the stiff comes. Some victims have epilepsy without stiff; they are just expressionless for some times.

- l. **Paralyzed** is inability to move some parts of body, such as on the left, on the right, downward, upward, left-right, or whole part of body. It might be weak (does not too strong to move) but it might be strong as well (power lost). The causes are various, for example: stroke, polio, backbone break, or meningitis. Impotent is not classified as paralyzed.
- m. **Senile** is a disease that signed by losing or weakens the intellectual ability. It blocks social function or works. It usually suffered by old person, either after having other disease like stroke, or without clear reason. The disruptions occur to memorizing ability, processing abstract, ability to speak, recognizing things, doing complex activities, ability to imitate and personality changing. The sufferer does not know time and place, cannot repeat and memorize name of some items mentioned by speaking partner, cannot count backward right, repeat sentences, mention name of items showed, conduct complex orders, write sentence right, re-draw a picture, and write complete sentence. Practically, his family will tell at the first step, the sufferer does not memorize his kids, his wife or his close friend. He does not remember whether he had his meals. His memory to new things is weaker. The behavior and way of speaking changes; and at the last step; the sufferer changed to be a little kid or baby, lies down the bed, and therefore needs intensive care.
- n. **Accident** is unapprised event, careless, or failure of system that caused injury (excludes criminality/ purposed). It may occur in- door (such as slipping, get hot water splashed on, are stabbed by nail), on the street (such as fall from horse, hit by horse cart, are grazed by truck). In working place (such as stricken by building material, got by boiler explosion), or other accidents (such as fall from tree, sprained ankle while playing basketball).

Remarks:

For accident, an event will be recorded as accident if it occurred during last one- month. The health disruption that is not recovered which occurred before last one- month will be recorded as type of health disruption in the last one-month period. For example, accidents that occurred during last two- months and caused householder paralyze from the accident until the enumeration. Enumerator will record paralyzed in the type of health disruption.

- o. **Toothache** is pain on tooth or gums. It might come along with swelling but it does not cover scorbutic.
- p. **Others** are health disruption by other reasons. For example, bitten by snake, are stabbed by criminal, disaster, loosing appetite for food, headache by fever, digestion disruption, **non- repeated headache**, and other chronicle diseases (such as joint painful, deaf, cataract, gastric problem, etc). On the other hand, other acute illness (such as stomach upset, catching a cold, cannot pee, abscess, eye illness, etc).

Those disruptions probably would appear, therefore do not forget to ask although the respondent does not have health disruption from (a) to (o).

Remarks:

- The chronicle illness sufferer is recorded has health disruption (as the type of his health disruption) although he does not suffer during last one month.
- Health disruption by period or pregnant is recorded as other disruptions.

DETAILS 2 TO 7 DO NOT ONLY REFER TO THE WORST HEALTH DISRUPTION, BUT ALSO COVER ALL HEALTH DISRUPTIONS OF HOUSEHOLDER DURING LAST ONE- MONTH

Detail 2: If you have health disruption, did it disrupt your work, school, or daily activities?

Circles suitable code and record in the box available. If it codes 2, go to Detail 5.a.

Being disrupted is cannot conduct activities (working, schooling, daily activities) as usual normally because of the illness.

Illustration:

1. An employee/ labor does not go to work because of illness; or still go to work but cannot work well; or cannot work with full capacity as usual.
2. A student cannot take active in subject or does not go to school;
3. A housewife cannot conduct the daily activities as usual;
4. A little kid cannot play as usual.

Detail 3: length of being disrupted: ... days

Record how many days householder being disrupted to do his daily activities during last one month. Number of the days cannot be more than 30 days, although it has been lasting for more than 30 days, because the time reference is during last one- month.

Length of being disrupted does not only refer to the worst disruption, but also to number of the days of all health disruptions during last one month.

Detail 4: Are you still disrupted now?

Circle one of codes and record in the box available. Circles code 1 if householder “still has health disruption until the enumeration day” and circle code 2 if “No”.

Detail 5.a: Have you ever cured yourself during last one- month?

Circles code and record in the box, if it codes 2 go to Detail 6.

Self- curing is effort of householder/ family by doing self- curing **without** visiting health facility or calling doctor or health staff to the house. It covers modern medicine, herbal medicine, being chafed with a coin as a medical treatment, cold compressed, massaged, given cupping suction treatment by applying a heated glass to the skin.

Detail 5.b: Type of Medicine/ Curing procedure used

Circles code 1 if “Yes” or code 2 if “No” for each type of medicine/ curing procedure used.

Traditional medicine is medicine composed by part of plants, animals, minerals, etc. it has been used for generations to heal illness or to keep the health. It could be formed as powder, pieces, liquid, tablet, capsule, ointment, liniment, etc. The

makers could be household, carrying jamu (herbal medicine) seller, pharmacy manufacture, etc. The medicines composed by pharmacy manufacture or Jamu company have registration number in Health Department by the first code TR (Traditional) such as various brands of domestic Jamu (made in Indonesia), TRI (various brands of imported traditional) such as various brands of imported traditional medicines, TRL (various brands of licensed imported traditional medicines).

Modern medicine is medicine used by western medical system. It could be in form of tablet, caplet, capsule, syrup, powder, salve, suppository (for hemorrhoids), and inhaler (for Asthma that sprayed to the mouth to be inhaled). It is made by pharmacy manufacture, packaged with register code number to Health Department. They start from 1-3 alphabets followed by digits. The alphabets are DTL (Trademark of Local Limited Medicine), DKL (Trademark of Strong Medicine), etc. Some of them need doctor prescription to be purchased in pharmacy (although it can be purchased without prescription out of pharmacy, such as Tetra capsule and anesthetist). Some of them can be purchased without prescription in pharmacy, drugstore, drugs stand, or stall (such as kinds of influenza medicine brands, various headache medicine brands).

Others such as natural supplement foods (example: Sunchlorella, Squalen, Omega 3, Nuskin, Chicken essence, collagen, etc). Tonic drink such as Kratingdaeng, M-150, Bachus D, Kaki Tiga, Adem Sari, Lasegar, with the first registration code number MD (Domestic Product) or ML (Imported Product), having one's back rubbed with a coin, massaging.

Detail 21.d: Amount of costs for self- curing taken by household

Record amount of the costs taken by household during last one- month in Rupiah referring to the health disruption that had self- curing. If it did not take cost write "free" on the points and let the answer box blank.

Remarks:

- a. Costs taken by household are medicine price purchased regarding to the health disruption (without considering whether the medicine had been taken all).

Illustration:

- ❖ Respondent purchased a bottle of liquid cough medicine Rp 8,500. It is taken half bottle because he had been recover. Record the price of a bottle of liquid cough medicine Rp 8,500.
 - ❖ A sachet of Panadol is Rp 3000. Anto was headache and purchased Panadol 3 sachets. Anto felt well after taking 1 sachet. Total costs taken by Anto to cure him are Rp 9,000. It is expenditure for purchasing 4 sachets = Rp 9,000).
- b. Medicine given by neighbor, relative, records the expenditure “free”.
 - c. Expenditure of medicine costs that were not taken and unrelated health disruption (as supply) is not included in Detail 5.c.

Detail 6: Have you ever-got outpatient treatment during last one- month?

Circles code 1 if “Yes” and code 2 if “No”. Fill the code in the box available. If it codes 2, go Detail 8.

Get outpatient treatments is activity of householder effort that has health disruption to check- up him and be cured by visiting modern or traditional health services without resting. It covers calling health staff to householder’s house as well.

Consulting, checking- up, health examination (for Driving license, employee vacancy, promotion), screening (checking up to find out disease as early as possible, such as Pap Smear for womb cancer), normal pregnancy check- up, and immunization is not included outpatient treatment. They are efforts of prevention.

Detail 7.a: How many times did you get outpatient treatment during last one- month?

Record visiting frequency to health service to get outpatient treatment to the box available for each health service. If it is more than 8 times, record code 8 in the box.

Do not forget to ask one by one types of health service to get outpatient treatment from (1) to (10). Respondent probably visited more than one health services during last one- month.

Health Service Facility:

1. **Public Hospital** is hospital owned by central government (such as RSCM/ RSUP Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo), Local government (such as RSU Labuang Baji), Indonesian Armed Force (such as RSPAD), or public company (such as Pertamina Hospital).
2. **Private Hospital** is hospital owned by private.
3. **Doctor's Practice** is personal doctor's practice, general practitioner, dentist, or medical specialist. The practice location could be anywhere such as hospital, puskesmas, sub- puskesmas, or clinic. It common conducted out of working hours.
4. **Puskesmas** is a centre for public health, which is health service managed by government. It is responsible to society health service for area of sub-regency, some parts of sub- regency, or kelurahan (example DKI Jakarta). Puskesmas team can go around certain places in its working area to socialize the service as schedule.
5. **Sub- Puskesmas** is a unit of health service for society that supports Puskesmas tasks in some areas of puskesmas's working area.

Remarks: If respondent responded that he got outpatient treatment to Puskesmas, enumerator has to confirm the answer whether it was Puskesmas or sub- Puskesmas.

6. **Polyclinic** is place for outpatient treatment managed by private, company, foundation, Indonesia Armed Force, or Departments/ Public Company.
7. **Health staff's practice** is personal practice that is conducted by nurse or midwife; they do not conduct it in hospital, Puskesmas, sub- Puskesmas, country maternity hospital, integrated service post, or clinic.
8. **Traditional healing practice** is an alternative health service, which is conducted by traditional healer such as dukun/ tabib/ sinshe; it includes service of acupuncture, reflexive massage, spiritualist, radiestesi (it usually uses instrument such as pendulum).
9. **Country maternity hospital (polindes)** is a place to assist mothers in the village to give birth. Country midwife leads it.

10. **Post of Integrated service (posyandu)** is integrated service place that organizes integrated service, particularly for immunization, mother and child's health, family planning, diarrhea and nutrition prevention (weight measuring and feeding additional food for children under 5 years old). It is managed by society through health cadre under puskesmas's guidance.

Remarks:

1. A doctor who is ill and had self- cure is considered visit doctor's practice although he does not work as doctor but actor/ artist.
2. A wife that visited doctor's practice to consult his husband's illness and then the doctor gave prescription or advice. In this case, the husband is recorded "visited doctor's practice".
3. A nurse who had self- curing is considered visited health staff's practice.
4. Visiting acupuncture or spiritualist doctor's practice is recorded visited doctor's practice.
5. If householder visited hospital or doctor's practice abroad, record it as visiting.

Detail 7.b: Costs taken by Household to Get Outpatient Treatment

Cost of outpatient treatment includes medicine's charge and medicine from prescription, check- up fee, registration fee, injection fee, labor fee, x- ray fee, CT scan fee, USG fee, MRI fee, small surgical operation, and cost for copying letters during last one- month.

Record amount of costs taken by household during last one- month in rupiah.

Remarks:

1. Transportation, eating snack costs are **excluded** cost for outpatient treatment. Normal pregnancy check- up as well as medicine for pregnancy is not outpatient treatment cost.
2. A health consulting through house fixed telephone or printed media by delivering letter; the cost of getting outpatient treatment is free. The expense is counted in telephone bill or stamp, and envelope (R.17 for telephone and R.18 for post items in Block VII.B Non- food Expenditure).

Detail 8: Have you ever stayed in health service during last one- year?

Circle code 1 if respondent ever stayed in health service during last- 12 months, code 2 if never. If it codes 2, go to R.26.

Staying in health service is healing effort of modern or traditional health service where respondent stayed at for one night or more. It includes staying in health service because of normal giving birth or giving birth with illness but **excludes householder that is staying in health service during enumeration.**

Detail 9.a: How long did you stay in health service? = ...Days

Records the duration of the staying that has conducted during last one- year in the boxes available for each service. If respondent had it more than once in the same place, count number of the days and the frequency during last one- year.

Detail 9.b: How much was the cost taken by household?

Record amount of fares to stay in health service taken by household during last one- year in Rupiah.

Amount of fares to stay in health service includes medicine's charge, checking-up fee, labor fee, x- ray fee, CT scan fee, USG fee, MRI fee, surgical operation fee, and other direct costs including ambulance charge during last one- year.

Remarks:

1. Transportation costs other than ambulance; expenditure of householder who took care of respondent is excluding.

If respondent stayed in health service before enumeration period for instance January 2001, and got out of it in enumeration period for instance February 2001; expense to stay in health service is all fares that was taken by household from January to February 2001.

Q. Block V.B: Health of less than 5 years old children (for Householder ages 0 – 59 months)

**DETAILS 10.a to 12.b ARE FOR HOUSEHOLDER
AGES 0-59 MONTHS OLD**

Detail 10.a: Age = ... months old

Records the age of children less than five years old in months.

In order to anticipate age of the children, there are some procedures to estimate or to count age. They are:

- a. Ask birth certificate or other notes made by his parents. Experience shows that the mistake appears in birth year, although the birth dates and months can be determined right.
- b. Composing conversion or “moving scale” agreement of Arabic calendar and Christian’s. In some regions, Arabic calendar is more recognizable than Christian calendar.
- c. Recording date, month, and year of important event in region or national.

Example: General Election, mount explosion, flood, fire, head of village election, etc.

- d. Comparing to neighbor’s child that his age is known, and estimating some months older or younger.

Calculation of children less than five years old is in complete month, the rest in days is not counted. A child who is 3 years 4 months and 22 days old would be recorded in month: $(3 \times 12) + 4 = 40$ months. Filling procedures in Detail 10.a are:

10.a. Age: 40 months old

4	0
---	---

Detail 10.b: If R.10.a = 00, Age = ...Days

A child, who was just born and his age was more than one-month-old, records 00 in Detail 10.b. A baby, who was 21 days old, the filling procedures are:

10.a. Age in month: 0 month

0	0
---	---

10.b. Age in days: 21 days

2	1
---	---

Detail 11: Who was the Birth Helper?

Records in box **a** code of the **first** birth helper and records in the box **b** for the **last** birth helper these questions are to figure out the helper of his mother while

giving birth. The giving birth process started from his mother was helped when she felt that she would give birth until she gave birth the baby. A mother who gave birth might be helped by one type of birth helper such as traditional healer (dukun) and midwife.

Giving birth process is process of the birth of fetus from uterus to the world. It started by the signs giving birth such as pain in the stomach repeatedly, with blood, mucus, and liquid of fetal membrane; the birth of the baby, cutting the umbilical cord, and placenta releasing. Duration of normal give birth is some hours or teen hours.

A mother, who gave birth without anyone help is, recorded in code others.

Illustration: when a mother would give birth, a midwife would help her in Puskesmas. Since the umbilical cord waylaid the baby, the midwife took the mother to the nearest hospital to have surgical operation by gynecologist.

Answer:

11. Who helped the giving birth process?

(Record code → to the box)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Doctor | 4. Traditional Healer |
| 2. Midwife | 5. Relative/ family |
| 3. Other Paramedics | 6. Others |

The First

a.

The Last

b.

Remarks:

If mother was helped by more than one helper, for example by midwife and traditional healer record the helpers as respondent's.

If she was helped by the same helper, contents of the first and the second box has to be similar.

Detail 12.a: Did the baby have mother's milk?

Circle code 1 if “Yes” or code 2 if “No”, and record in the box available. If it codes 2 and the baby was less than 11 months old, interview is done for the related householder. Interview other householders if any.

Suckling on the breast is if mother’s nipples that suckled by the baby had milk and drunken by the baby, even a little. Mother who suckled could be biological mother or not biological mother.

Remarks: Baby who had mother’s milk through bottle is categorized having mother’s milk.

Detail 12.b: Duration of the baby to be fed by mother’s milk

If the baby had been fed in Detail 12.a, ask how long he had been fed, either with or without supplement food. Record the answer of duration in the box available in month by completing below.

QUESTIONS IN DETAIL 13.a and 13.b ARE FOR HOUSEHOLDER AGES 0-11 MONTHS

Detail 13 is to figure out the exclusive mother’s milk and milk substitute feeding to baby who is 0-11 months old.

Detail 13.a: Did baby have mother’s milk during last 24- hours?

Circles code 1 if “Yes” or code 2 if “No”.

Mother’s milk given during last 24- hours refers to 24 hours before enumeration.

Detail 13.b: Yesterday/ last night, did the baby have food or beverages other than mother’s milk?

Record code 1 if “Yes” or code 2 if “No”. Kinds of food and beverages other than mother’s milk are:

- a. **Baby powder milk** is formula milk
- b. **Thick water from cooked rice** is kind of food often fed to infants as milk substitute
- c. **Fruits** such as banana, papaya, orange, tomato, and avocado.
- d. **Baby biscuit** is biscuit for infants such as Farley biscuit.

- e. **Rice flour porridge** is kind of porridge made from rice flour and milk with or without sugar. It is made by household or produced by manufacture such as Promina, and SUN.
- f. **Milk porridge** is kind of porridge made from rice flour and milk. Household or manufacture such as Promina, Nestle, SNM, and SUN makes it.
- g. **Steamed rice/ rice porridge + vegetables** is steamed rice or rice porridge that added by vegetables such as spinach or carrot or other vegetables while being cooked.
- h. **Steamed rice/ rice porridge animal side dish/ concerning plants side dish + vegetables** is steamed rice or rice porridge that added by liver or egg or tofu or soybean cake and vegetables such as spinach or carrot or other vegetables while being cooked.
- i. **Others**, such as honey or juts had vegetables, mung bean porridge, or chicken porridge.

Remarks:

Infant is considered to have exclusive mother's milk if response in Detail 13.a is "Yes" and Detail 13.b is "No". He is considered to have mother's milk as well as he took medicine/ vitamin because of the illness or immunization (probably he had mineral water or tea to take the medicine/ vitamin).

R. Block V.C: Characteristics of Education (for Householder ages ≥ 5 years old)

This block is to collect information on education, which is including number of school participation, dropped- out, the highest education that is attending or ever been attend, level of students presentation at school, the highest graduation certificate, and percentage of illiterate population.

Schooling is when a person follows the education program in a formal education institution under Education ministry or other ministry actively.

People who are registered and active are persons who are registered and studying in formal education institution actively.

Formal education program consists of:

- a. **Elementary Education Program.** It includes elementary school, Elementary School for handicap, and Islamic Elementary School. It covers junior high school/ vocational and Islamic junior high school as well.
- b. **Intermediate Education Program.** It includes senior high school (SMU), Islamic senior high school (MA), and vocational those are managed by Education ministry and other department.
- c. **Advance Education Program.** It covers:
 1. **Degree Program** is a program that stresses academic skills formatting. Academic skills are skills to recognize a research in education field, technology, or art managed by Advance education institution. It includes bachelor, under graduate, postgraduate, and doctoral program.
 2. **Non- degree Program** is a program that stresses professional skills formatting. Professional skills are skills to apply knowledge in education field, technology, or art. It covers diploma I to diploma IV, and specialist (level I and level II).

Detail 14: School Participation

The record will be coded 1 to 3. If the answer codes 1, go to the questions in Detail 19.

Does not/ never schooled is never or is not registered and does not/ never follows education program in a formal education institution.

Still schooling is a person who is registered and following education program in a formal education institution.

Stop schooling is ever been registered and followed an education program in a formal education institution, but he is not registered and does not follow the program when enumeration is conducted.

Remarks:

1. Person who takes Package A is:
 - Never school at elementary school is categorized “never school”
 - Ever schooled at elementary school is categorized “does not school”

2. Diploma I program is diploma program that is managed by formal institution education.

Detail 15.a: Grade and Type of The highest education attending/ ever attended

The answer is one of code from 01 to 11

Grade and type of the highest education attending/ ever attended is the highest education, which ever been attended by respondent who does not school anymore or attending by a respondents who is schooling.

Elementary School/ Islamic Elementary School is 5/ 6/ 7 years school or other types at the same level (school for handicap, etc).

Junior high school/ Islamic Junior High School/ Vocational, etc is the first Intermediate level school, either general or vocational, Islamic or other schools that are the same level {MULO, HBS 3 years, high school for handicap, home economic high school, technical school, economic high school, farm school, school for teacher, school for Islamic teacher, administration staff course (KPA), and training for religion judicature staff

Senior High School/ Islamic Senior High School, Etc is senior high school (general), Islamic high school, etc (HBS 5 years, AMS, and senior administration staff course (KPAA)).

Vocational School is the second Intermediate level school. It covers Social works school, Industry school, Art school, musical instrument school, Musical school, technical school, economic school, and agricultural technical school. It also includes school for sports teacher, school for teaching handicap students, 6 years Islamic teacher training, school for kindergarten teacher, teacher's course, chemistry analyst school, pharmacist assistant school, midwife course, x- ray regulator school.

Diploma I/II Program is a program managed by university.

D III Program is a program to have diploma degree from Academy/ University.

Example:

- a. Indonesia Art of Music Academy
- b. Indonesia Art of Dance Academy

- c. Foreign Language Academy
- d. Company Leader Academy
- e. Analyst Chemistry Academy
- f. Meteorology and Geophysical Academy

D IV/ Academician Degree Holder is Diploma IV education program, academician degree holder from university

Postgraduate is postgraduate program (Master or Doctoral), specialist 1 and specialist 2, managed by university.

Remarks:

- a. Record one of respondent's schools if respondent studies at 2 schools or more
Example: A kid who studies at public elementary school and Islamic Elementary School will be recorded in public elementary school or Islamic school. It depends on the respondent's answer.
- b. Specialist I program is considered as master program while specialist II as doctoral program

Detail 15.b: Education Organizer

Ask about organizer of school in Detail 15.a. The content is one of code from 1 to 3.

Code 1: if the organizer is government institution (such as Education ministry, Religion Affair, Health Ministry, etc) including Indonesian embassy.

Code 2: if the organizer is private institution or personal.

Code 3: if the organizer is foreign, and not Indonesian Embassy.

Illustration:

Government: Education Ministry (Public Elementary School, Junior high school, senior high school, University of Indonesia, Institute Technology of Bandung), Health Ministry (Academy of Nutrition), Agriculture ministry {Junior Agriculture School (SMPP), Academy of Fishery (AUP), Social Affairs {Social Welfare Institute (STKS), Religion Affairs {(Public Islamic Teacher School (PGAN), Public Islamic Institute (IAIN), Islamic High School (MAN))}.

Private : Indonesian Teacher Union (PGRI), Persit Kartika Candra Kirana, Kosgoro Foundation, Muhammadiyah, Saint Ursula, Attahiriyah, Assyafiiyah, Al Azhar, Aisyiah.

Detail 16: For respondent who is still schooling in Elementary School – High School (R.1= 2 & R.3.a= 01 to 07), Number of absences during last one- month (other than holiday)

This question is to figure out *net attendance rate* of householder who studies in elementary and high school. Although he is registered in school, there is a possibility he does not involve in school activities.

Record number of absences during last one- month beside formal holiday or school's holiday. The maximum record is 26 days.

Detail 17: The Highest Level/ Class That Is Attending

The record will be code from 1 to 8.

Remarks:

- a. Record code 8 for respondent who is graduated.
- b. Record code 6 for respondent who is bachelor and now taking/ ever taken master program.
- c. Record code 7 for respondent who is Bachelor and now taking/ ever taken doctoral program.
- d. Record code 5 for respondent who is attending/ ever attended the highest class of undergraduate program.

Graduated is completing all subjects and pass the final examination at the highest class in academy/ university, either public or private, and have graduation certificate. A person who did not attend the highest class but pass the final examination is considered graduated.

Remarks:

We can collect information of grade/ class from respondent who is attending/ ever attended university/ academy by system of semester credit unit by asking this question:

“How many credits have you taken?” Converse the answer by these procedures:

0 - 30	credits \approx grade 1
31- 60	credits \approx grade 2
61- 90	credits \approx grade 3
91 -120	credits \approx grade 4
≥ 121	credits \approx grade 5

Illustration:

1. Attending/ attended Grade of student who completed 30, 31, and 65 credits is:

Credit Completed	Attended Grade	Attending Grade
30 credits	1	2
31 credits	2	2
65 credits	3	3

2. Respondent who is taking extension program from academy/ diploma III program and have his credits conversed. His grade is based on the conversed credits plus the competed credits.

Detail 18: The Completed Highest Education

The record will be code 1 to 9.

Graduated from School is a completing lesson by passing final examination of a grade or an education level in public or private school and authorizing graduation certificate. An individual who did not take a part in lessons of the highest grade but passing the final examination is considered graduated from school.

Does not/ never schooled is never or is not registered and does not/ never follows education program in a formal education institution as well as individual that is not/ not yet graduated from kindergarten school but does not go to elementary school

Code 1: Not/ not yet graduated from Elementary School/ Islamic school/ the Same Level school is ever attended a- 5/ 6/ 7 years Elementary school or other schools that is the same level. An individual who was graduated from 3 years elementary school or other schools at the same level is not considered being graduated from elementary school.

Code 2: Graduated from Elementary school/ Islamic Elementary School is completing a- 5/ 6/ 7 years Elementary school or other schools that is the same level (school for handicap's, package A1- A100, etc).

Code 3: Junior high school/ Islamic Junior High School/ Vocational, etc is the first Intermediate level school, either general or vocational, Islamic or other schools that are the same level {MULO, HBS 3 years, high school for handicap, home economic high school, technical school, economic high school, farm school, school for teacher, school for Islamic teacher, administration staff course (KPA), and training for religion judicature staff

Code 4: Graduated from Senior High School/ Islamic Senior High School, Etc is graduated from senior high school (general), Islamic high school, etc (HBS 5 years, AMS, and senior administration staff course (KPAA)).

Code 5: Graduated from Vocational School is graduated from vocational school, which is the second Intermediate level school. It covers Social works school, Industry school, Art school, musical instrument school, Musical school, technical school, economic school, and agricultural technical school. It also includes school for sports teacher, school for teaching handicap students, 6 years Islamic teacher training, school for kindergarten teacher, teacher's course, chemistry analyst school, pharmacist assistant school, midwife course, x- ray regulator school.

Code 6: Graduated from Diploma I/II Program is graduated from a Diploma I/ II program managed by university.

Code 7: Graduated from D III Program is graduated from a program to have diploma degree from Academy/ University.

Example:

- a. Indonesia Art of Music Academy
- b. Indonesia Art of Dance Academy
- c. Foreign Language Academy
- d. Domestic Government Academy
- e. Public Relation Academy
- f. Government Administration Academy
- g. Company Leader Academy

- h. Analyst Chemistry Academy
- i. Meteorology and Geophysical Academy
- j. Statistic Science Academy
- k. Health Supervisor Academy
- l. Armed Force Academy, etc

A student who studies in the 4th/ 5th level in an academy that does not issue diploma certificate, his completed highest education is Senior High School

Code 8: Graduated from Diploma IV/ Academician Degree Holder is graduated from Diploma IV education program or hold academician degree holder from university

Code 9: Graduated from Postgraduate is graduated from postgraduate program (Master or Doctoral), specialist 1 and specialist 2, managed by university.

Filling sample:

1. A respondent was graduated from senior high schools in August 1998 and now does not attend school. The records are:
Detail 14 codes 3, Detail 15.a codes 5 and 15.b codes 1, Detail 16 is blank, Detail 17 codes 8, Detail 18 codes 4.
2. A respondent used to study in Japanese Department in a Public University. He quitted his study when he was in the second level in November 1997 since he was lack of money. He was graduated from Senior High School belongs to Islamic Foundation.
The records are:
Detail 14 codes 3, Detail 15.a codes 5, Detail 15.b codes 1, Detail 16.b is blank, Detail 17 codes 2, and Detail 18 codes 4.
3. Respondent takes package A program (and ever- attended a Public Elementary School to grade 4
Detail 14 codes 3, Detail 15.a codes 1, Detail 15.b codes 1, Detail 17 codes 4, and Detail 18 codes 1.
4. A respondent used to study at the first level in Law Faculty of a Private University. He recently studies at the 4th level in Dentistry Faculty of a public university. He was graduated from Physics subject in Senior High School.

The records are:

Detail 14 codes 2, Detail 15.a codes 10, Detail 15.b codes 1, Detail 17 codes 4, and Detail 18 codes 4.

Remarks:

- a. A respondent is in the 5th grade in elementary school, or the 2nd grade in Junior High School, or the 2nd grade in Senior High School but has been pass the final test in Elementary School, or Junior High School, or Senior High School (has graduation certificate/ STTB). Record his graduation certificate Elementary school, or Junior High School's, or Senior High School's.
- b. If respondent reported that he is attending program that is lower than the program he is completed, probes by re- asking the same question. If it is true, take a note in the note block.

Detail 19: Able to read and write

The record is code 1, 2, or 3. Code 1 if respondent can read and write roman's characters. Code 2 if respondent is only able to read and write characters other than roman's, such as Arabic's, Chinese's, etc. Code 3 if respondent cannot read and write either roman's or other characters.

Able to read and write is able to read and write simple words/ sentences in certain characters.

Remarks:

- a. A blind person who is able to read and write Braille characters is classified able to read and write.
- b. A handicap that was able to read and write, but since the invalidity cannot read and write is classified able to read and write.
- c. Person who can read but cannot write or the contrary is considered unable to read and write.

L. Block V.D: Matters of Pertaining Manpower (For Householder ages \geq 10 Years Old)

This block consists of 11 details, from Detail 20 to Detail 30. In general, the objective of this block is to collect information of labor force condition of people in productive age. It covers activities during last one- week, number of working hours, business field, and type of job, job status, income, and wage/ salary. In particular, it is to figure out number of working people.

**DETAILS 20.A TO 30 ARE FOR HOUSEHOLDER
AGES \geq 10 YEARS OLD**

Detail 20.a: Did you conduct these following activities during last one- week?

Circle code 1 for each activity if respondent answer “Yes” or code “2” if respondent answer “No”.

Work is an activity to gain profit or revenue, at least for one hour during last one-week. The- one hour work has to be conducted continues and it cannot be interrupted.

Activity covers working, attending school, taking care of house, cannot conduct activity because of invalid, too old, etc such as taking course, having sport, recreating.

Last one- week is 7 days in series and ends one day before enumeration. If enumeration date is February 10, 2002, Last one-- week is from February 3 to 9, 2002.

Remarks:

- a. A person who uses his profession for his own household needs is considered working. For example: doctor who cures his householder, a builder who repairs his house, and a tailor who makes his clothes.
- b. A person who leases machine/ agricultural instruments, industrial machine, party equipment, transportation tools, etc is categorized working.
- c. A servant is categorized working, either as householder of the Employer or not.
- d. A person who leases farmland to other side based on result- sharing is categorized working if he takes the risk or manages the business.
- e. A freelance worker who works in agricultural or non- agricultural section based on job order is considered seeking job (did not work).

- f. A prisoner (sent to jail for less than 6 months) who conducts activities such as planting, making furniture, etc is considered did not work.
- g. A professional singer of boxer who is in training for increasing his skill is considered working.

Attending School is studying in formal school. It does not cover the respondent who is in vacation.

Taking care of household is taking care of household or assisting to take care of household without being paid.

A homemaker or the children who conduct domestic activities such as cooking, washing, etc are categorized taking care of household. Nevertheless, the servant who conducts the same activities and being paid is categorized working.

Others are activities other than working, schooling, and taking care of household. It covers respondent who cannot conduct activity such as old people, invalid/ handicap, and pension's acceptor (did not work anymore).

Other category consists of 2 groups:

- (a) Having sport, taking course, recreation, and social activity (joining organization, community self- help, etc)
- (b) Sleeping, relaxing, playing, and does not conduct any activities.

Activity that is compared to figure out the activity in-group (a), which took most of the time.

Detail 20.b: Regarding activities 1 to 4 that answered, "Yes". Which activity spent most of your time during last one- week?

If detail 20.a has more than one code 1, ask which activity spent most of the time. Circle one of codes 1 to 4 based on the respondent's answer. If it codes 1, go to Detail 9.

Major activity is activity that spent time the much among activities. Count the time by comparing with time for working, schooling, taking care of household, and others (taking course, having sport, and recreating). Spare time that is used to visit family friends group (arisan), relaxing, sleeping, and playing is not counted as comparison arguments.

Illustration:

Bahtiar is a student in a private university. He attends university for 2 hours every day, from Monday to Friday. After that, he works at Advertising bureau 3 hours per day. In this case, he spends most of his time for working.

Go to Detail 22 if Detail 20.a.1 codes 1.

Detail 8: Do you have a job/ business but temporarily did not work during last one- week?

Circle code 1 if respondent answered, “Yes” or codes 2 if “No”.

Having a job but temporarily did not work is respondent who has a job/ business but did not work during last- week by certain reasons such as, ill, leave, waiting for harvest, or striking.

Respondent who is categorized having Job/ Business but temporarily did not work is:

- a. Professional worker who did not work because of illness or waiting for the next order. They are massager, singer, traditional healer, and narrator and puppeteer of traditional shadow play.
- b. Professional worker who was waiting for job order in his practice place, which is in his house (the activity is mixed with household’s activities) or does not authorize location.
- c. Permanent staff, public or private employee who did not work because of leaving, illness, absent, striking, or suspended since the company stops the activities for some times. Machine problems, no more raw materials, etc might cause it.
- d. Farmer who manages the farmland but temporarily did not work because of illness or waiting for the next order such as rice harvesting or rice planting.

Remarks:

- An individual who was accepted to work but did not started to work yet when being enumerated is not considered working
- Non- professional worker such as free worker, digger, and farm labor that temporarily did not have order or did not conduct “Working activity” is not considered temporarily did not work. If a week before he sought order or waited for order from his customer, he is considered “seeking job”.

Detail 22: Were you seeking job?

Circle code 1 if respondent responded, “Yes” and codes 2 if “No”.

Seeking Job is activity for having job.

Seeking job in Detail 9 prefers position of employee or self-employed.

Remarks:

- It is possible that seeking job activity not only conducted during last one- week. It could be conducted before last one- week and waiting for responses during last one- week. Therefore, it covers individual who submitted application form and waiting for the response.
- Freelancer who was **waiting for job order** from the customer is categorized seeking job. It covers construction labor that was waiting for job order.

Seeking job includes:

- a. Respondent who works but was seeking new job
- b. Respondent, who was suspended and would be re-called, but was seeking new job.
- c. Respondent who worked at least for one hour during last one- week, and was trying to have new job.
- d. Respondent who has never worked and was trying to have job.
- e. Respondent who have ever worked but quitted or fired and was trying to have new job.
- f. Respondent who was attending school or taking care of household and was trying to have new job.
- g. Free worker who was seeking for job order, or waiting for job order from his customer.

Detail 23: were you preparing a business during last one- week?

Circle code 1 if the answer is “Yes” or 2 if it codes ”No”.

Preparing a business is activity to prepare “**new**” job/ business in order to gain income/ profit on self- risk, with or without paid/ unpaid worker. **Preparing means conducting** the real action such as collecting capital, instruments/ equipment,

searching location, organizing business license, etc. It does not cover planning, or taking business course.

Preparing business in Detail 23 refers to *own account worker* or *employer who employs temporaries worker/ unpaid worker*.

Remarks:

Preparing a business activity is not only during last one- week, it can be conducted before last one- week and still preparing a business during last one- week.

Preparing a business includes respondent who does not have business and during last one- week was:

- a. Collecting capital, either money or in- kind for a business by saving (**having definite plan**). It covers leaning on other person or other foundation.
- b. Organizing business license
- c. Searching location
- e. Respondent who has been bankrupt/ quitted, but preparing a business while enumerated.

Persons that work with status other than “running a business” (worker/ employee/ staff, free worker, and unpaid worker) and preparing a business when being enumerated.

Illustration:

1. Bagio was making a pushcart to sell meatballs. The capital was from his relatives.
2. Nadio was purchasing beauty kits to open a beauty salon after completing the course. The capital was from bank 2 days ago.
3. After being fired, Toga was borrowing a motorcycle from his brother a week ago to have Motorcycle rent..
4. Dullah was searching location to open telecommunication shop after being bankrupt from his clothes selling 8 months ago.
5. Karni who is a lecture was organizing business license for her pharmacy.

Preparing a new business DOES NOT cover business expansion such as adding selling commodity types, opening new branch, trying a new business, etc.

Illustration:

1. Mrs. Aminah is a midwife who has private service in her house. Three weeks ago, she purchased kinds of clothes and bags to sell.
2. Karyo is a gado- gado (mixed vegetable with peanut sauce) seller. To complete his business, he purchased the equipment yesterday.

In these cases, Mrs. Aminah and Karyo were not categorized preparing a business because they already had a business.

**DETAILS 24 and 25 ARE ASKED IF DETAIL 22= 2
And DETAIL 23= 2
BOTH HOUSEHOLDER THAT WORKS/ TEMPORARILY DID NOT WORK OR
DOES NOT WORK**

**Go to Block V.E If Detail 20.a.1 = 2, Detail 21= 2
And One of Detail 22 or Detail 23= 1**

Detail 24: Main reason why did not seek a job or preparing business

Not sure to have a job. It is a reason for respondent who never had a job although he have sought job time-to-time.

Have a job but does not start to work. It is a reason for respondent who has a job but does not start to work while being enumerated.

Schooling, taking care of household, has a job/ running a business, old/ sick. These are reasons for respondent because he is schooling, taking care of household, or has a job already/ runs a business. These reasons are for respondent who thinks that he has good income and good time as well. Respondent probably has good saving or good income by renting the house. Some respondents think that they are old or ill and unable to find a job.

Circle the suitable code. If respondent responded more than 2 responses, probe the main reason. If the response is "Others", records it in the place available.

Detail 25: If there is a vacancy, will you take it?

Circle code 1 or 2 as respondent's answer. This detail is asked to householders in working age, both working or jobless. It is to figure out how far an

individual willing to work or accepting a job but does not active to find a job (Detail 25 = 1). A respondent is categorized willing to have a job if the spontaneous response is “Yes”. However, if he gave some conditions such as “depends on the salary” or “depends on the job”, etc, he is not categorized willing to have a job (Detail 25 = 2).

**DETAIL 26 TO DETAIL 30 IS ASKED IF THE HOUSEHOLDER IS WORKING/ TEMPORARILY DOES NOT WORK;
IF DETAIL 20.a.1 = 1 or DETAIL 21 = 1.
GO TO BLOCK V.E IF DETAIL 20.a.1 = 2 AND DETAIL 21 = 2**

Detail 26.a: Number of working days=...days

Write number of working days during last one- week in the box available.

Working day is day when an individual conducts working activity at least for one hour continues during last one- week.

Detail 26.b: Number of working hours of all works every day during last one-week.

Write all number of hours of working days during last one- week in each box. Count the hours, and then record in the box available after completing the digits.

Number of working hours is time interval (in hour) that is spent to all works during last one- week. The counting starts from one day before (the 7th day), 2 days before (the 6th day), and so on to 7 days before (the 1st day). Counts the hours and copy to the box.

Remarks:

- Count working hours of employee/ staff that has permanent working hours by eliminating the break time or absence. If he works overtime, count the overtime.
- Count working hours of mobilizing seller from time leaving the house to the time he goes home. Eliminate them with the time that was not used to work. The

counting covers shopping materials, cooking, preparing the food to sell, selling, and arranging the selling instruments.

Filling Procedures:

1. Ask the working hours everyday as respondent's answer. Fit it to the enumeration date.

Illustration: enumeration starts on Friday, February 14, 2001. The working hours filling starts from Thursday (February 13, 2001), Wednesday (February 12, 2001) to Friday box (February 7, 2001).

2. Count the hours during last one-week one digit behind comma and fill it to the box at the right side after completing.

Illustration:

a. Number of working days: 6 days

b. Number of working hours of **all works** everyday during last one week:

Mo n	<i>Tue</i>	W ed	<i>Thu</i>	Fri	Sa t	Su n	<i>Total (Hours)</i>
7,0	8,0	7, 0	7,0	5,5	6,0	-	40,5

6

4	0
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- Total working days: 6 days
- Total working hours: 40,5 hours, completed to 40

The maximum total working hours to record in the box is 98 hours. If it is more than 98 hours, record 98 in the box available but record the real hours in the places available.

Details 27 to 30: Main Job

Regulation to determine an activity a main job is:

- considered as main job.
- If respondent has more than one job during last one- week, a job that **took most of the times** is considered as main job. If each job took the same time, a job that gains the largest profit/ revenue is the main job.

A person considers has more than one work if he manages the jobs separately. A farm labor although works for some farmers (separate management) is categorized has one job.

Remarks:

1. A respondent was leaving and during the time he did not conduct other activities. His main job is the job he left.
2. A respondent who was leaving and during the time he conducted other activities. His main job is one of activity he conducted.

Illustration:

- a. A marketing manager of Real Estate Company was leaving his job and during the time, he/she did not conduct other activities. His main job during last one-week is marketing manager of the Real Estate Company.
- b. A doctor at General Hospital Sumber Waras was leaving during last one week. During the time, he assisted his wife to sell sports equipment. His main job during last one-week is selling sports equipment.
- c. A farmer, besides planting paddy in his own field, he also planting paddy in other people's during last one week. The farmer is categorized has 2 jobs, planting paddy in his own paddy field and farm labor although the business field is the same (agricultural). One of those jobs that spent most of the time is the main job. If they took the same times, the job that gained the biggest income.
- d. A respondent who works at paddy field in the morning and planting vegetables for different persons is categorized has one job that is planting food crops.

Detail 27: Business Field/ field of main job of working place during last one-week

Write the business field of main job during last one week completely to 3 digits code. Coding in the box will be conducted at BPS, and using 2000 Indonesian business field standard classification (KBLI). Since the 2000 SUSENAS did not classify economic activities in Indonesia based on business field/ section (9

sections), but based on category (18 categories) and main category (63 main categories).

Business field is field of activity of business/ work/ company/ office where an individual works.

See conversion of KLUI 1997 and KLUI 1999 in table of conversion below:

Table of Conversion

Category and Main Group of 2000 Indonesian Business Field Standard Classification (1997 Indonesian Business Field Classification) to Business Sector/ Section of 1990 Indonesian Business Field Classification

2000 Indonesian Business Field Standard Classification (1997 Indonesian Business Field Classification)			1990 Indonesian Business Field Classification	
Category	Category Title	Main Group	Section	Section Title
A.	Agricultural, the Hunt, and forestry	01 and 02	1	Agricultural, Plantation, Animal Husbandry
B.	Fishery	05		
C.	Mining and Excavation	10 to 14	2	Mining and Excavation
D.	Manufacturing Industry	15 to 37	3	Manufacturing Industry
E.	Electricity, Gas and Water	40 and 41	4	Electricity, Gas and Water
F.	Building Construction	45	5	Building Construction
G.	Grocery and Retail, Car and Motorcycle Repairation, and private and household goods	50 to 54	6	Trading, Restaurant, and Accommodation Service
H.	Accommodation Supplying and Food and Beverages Supplying	55		
I.	Transportation, storing, and communication	60 to 64	7	Transportation, Storing, and Communication
J.	Financial Agent	65 to 67	8	Financial Institution, Real Estate, Leasing, and Company Service
K.	Real Estate, Leasing, and Service Company	70 to 74		
L.	Government Administration, Defense, Obligation Social Guarantee	75	9	Public/ Social/ Personal Service
M.	Education Service	80		
N.	Health Service and Social Activity	85		
O.	Public/ Social/ and Personal Service	90 to 93		
P.	Personal Service that serves Household	95		
Q.	International Foundation and other Extra International Foundation	99		
X.	Activity that does not have clear limitation rule	00	0	Activity that does not have clear limitation rule

The 2000 Indonesian Business Field Standard Classification

(The list Omitted)

Writing Example for Business field:

Wrong	Right
Agriculture	Rice's/ Vegetables Agriculture
PT Gita Kencana	Garment Industry/ Batik Fabric in PT Gita Kencana
Transportation	Bus Driver/ Private Transportation

Detail 28: Type of Job/ Position of Main Job during Last One- Week

Write type of main job completely to help the processing, particularly in 3 digit coding at BPS, easier. Use Indonesian terminology; do not use local terminology such as bawon, matun, etc. Type of the 2001 SUSENAS job classification is based on 2000 Indonesian Type of Job Classification (KBJI).

Type of job is type of job that conducted by someone or ordered to someone.

1982 Indonesian Position Classification (KJI)

(The list omitted)

Below is type of Job writing example:

Unclear Writing	Clear Writing
Farmer	Processing/ Taking Care of Farm Land, Main Food Crops (Rice, Corn, Sweet Potato, Soybean, etc)
Flight Company Staff	Pilot; Passenger Luggage Measurer, Airways Administration
International Hotel Staff	Service guests while staying in Hotel; Job Planning, managing and controlling in Hotel
Shoes Manufacture Labor	Preparing rough sole to install to shoes; operating shoes sewing machine, night guardian in shoes manufacture
Building Labor	Painting residence building/ office/ manufacture, digging residence building/ office/ manufacture foundation; Installing tile to building
Hospital Staff	Giving service and advice to patient in hospital; cooking vegetables, meat, fish and other food to patients
Trader	Selling food, beverages, fruits, vegetable by the road; offering sundries goods from house to house

Detail 29: Status/ Position in Main Job during Last one- week

Circle code based on the respondent's answer. If it codes other than 4, go to Block V.E.

Job Status is type of one's position in working. It covers:

Self- employed is working or having business by taking the economic risks by him. It means he takes the production costs, and does not employ paid or unpaid worker. It includes job that needs technology or special skill.

Illustration:

A free taxi driver (unpaid) by rental fee system, Becak driver, Meat balls seller, wood man, stone man, electric man, massager, well digger, newspaper agent, Ojek driver, self working trader, doctor/ midwife/ self service traditional healer, ticket scalper, land broker, house broker, etc.

Working by employing temporary workers or unpaid labor is working or having business by taking the risks by him, and employing temporary workers or unpaid labor.

Temporary workers labor is working with other side or office/ company and paid based on the working hours or job volume.

Illustration:

1. Stall/ shop owner who is assisted by his householder/ unpaid labors and or assisted by other side that is paid based on the working day.
2. Moving trader who is assisted by unpaid labor or other side that is paid when assisting.
3. Farmer who is processing his farmlands who is assisted by unpaid labor. Although the farmer shares the harvest products, the harvester is not considered as permanent labor. Therefore, the farmer is classified as working by family worker/ temporaries worker assisting.

Remarks:

Type of job of Makloon worker is considered as working if he has direct connection to Manufacture/ Company, and considered as labor if she works for person who has makloon job.

Working by permanent/ paid labors assisting is working on self- risk and employing at least one permanent- paid labor.

Permanent/ paid Labor is a person who works for other person or other office/ company and he is paid permanently, whether he has activities or not.

Illustration:

1. Shop owner who employs one permanent labor or more
2. Cigar manufacture owner who employs permanent labors

Labor/ Employee is a person who works for other person or office/ company permanently and receiving wage/ salary either money or in- kind. A labor that does

not have permanent Employer is not considered as labor/ employee. A person would be considered has permanent Employer if he has the same Employer in the last month. It is limited to 3 months for building section.

An agricultural free labor is a person who works for temporary persons/ Employer/ institution (more than one person during last one- month) in agricultural section. It covers household agricultural business or not by receiving wages daily or not; money or in- kind.

Agricultural business covers food crops agricultural, plantation, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and the hunt.

Employer is person or side that orders job by wages dealt.

Employer samples:

1. A rice farmer who employs farm labor to process rice field by daily wages.
2. A plantation owner who employs some persons to pick up coconut fruits by giving wages.

Free- agricultural labor samples are: rice-harvesting labor, rice field digger, rubber taper, lobster harvesting- labor (from lobster pond), picker of coffee, coconut fruits, cloves, etc.

Non- agricultural free labor is a person who works for other person/ Employer/ institution that is temporal (more than one Employer during last one- month), in non- agricultural business by getting wages daily or not, money or in- kinds.

Non- agricultural business includes electricity, gas, and water business, construction/ building, trading, transportation, storing, and communication, financial, insurance, building leasing, land and company service, public service, social and personal service, etc.

Non- agricultural free labor samples are: Unskilled workers in the market, station or other places that do not have permanent Employer, passenger recruiter for public vehicles, mobilizing washing, roller into pellets, unskilled building worker, well digger, free parking man, etc.

Unpaid worker is a person who works for other person but does not receive wages, not money nor in- kinds

Unpaid Worker includes:

1. Householder of the person he helps, such as a wife helps her husband working in rice field.
2. Non- householder but relative of the person he helps, such as relative assists servicing customer in the shop/ stall.
3. Non- householder and non- relative of the person he helps, such as person who helps to plait hat for household industry of his neighbor.

Some Illustrations to determine business field, type of job/ position, and job status are:

1. Safrudin, Darmawan, Nani, Mamat, Dul, and Ramli work for Convection Company owned by Mrs. Ati. Safrudin works as material purchaser, Darmawan controls clothes tailor, Nani as typist, Mamat as driver, Dul sews clothes, and Ramli is the messenger. Her son, Alan as unpaid treasurer assists Mrs. Ati. Mrs. Ati is general manager in the company.

Business field, type of Job/ Position, and Job status of those persons are:

Name	Field	Type	Job Status
1. Mrs. Ati	Clothes Convection	General Manager of Clothes Convection	Working by permanent/ paid workers
2. Alan	Clothes Convection	Treasurer of Clothes Convection	Unpaid worker
3. Safrudin	Clothes Convection	Material purchasers of Clothes Convection	Worker/ employee
4. Darmawan	Clothes Convection	Tailors Controller of Clothes Convection	Worker/ employee
5. Nani	Clothes Convection	Typist of Clothes Convection	Worker/ employee
6. Mamat	Clothes Convection	Driver of Clothes Convection	Worker/ employee
7. Dul	Clothes Convection	Taylor of Clothes Convection	Worker/ employee
8. Ramli	Clothes Convection	Messenger of Clothes Convection	Worker/ employee

2. a) **Hasan** is a rice farmer that assisted by his wife and children.
- b) **Mrs. Mimin** plaits mat to sell without no-one assistance.
- c) **Prapto** is a personal driver of Mrs. Prayogo and paid.
- d) **Mansyur** sews clothes (tailor) assisted by her wife, **Endang** and during the pick season, he employs some workers.
- e) **Iman** is a bus driver for Jamu Air Mancur manufacture and **his wife, Marni**, picking wood in the forest to sell.
- f) **Bonek** is a digger in farmland of **Haji Imron, Haji Nawi, and Haji Dul**.
- g) **Sumi** washes clothes in **Mrs. Darya, Mrs. Zakaria, and Mrs. Eka's** house.

Business field, type of Job/ Position, and Job status of those persons are:

Name	Field	Type	Job Status
1. Hasan	Rice Agriculture	Processing self farmland	Working with temporaries/ unpaid worker
2. Mrs. Mimin	Plastic goods Industry	Plaiting mat from plastics to sell	Self working
3. Prapto	Personal service for household	Personal car driver	Worker/ employee
4. Mansyur	Personal service for Household	Sewing clothes	Self working with temporaries/ unpaid worker
5. Wati	Personal service for Household	Assisting husband to sew clothes	Unpaid worker
6. Iman	Jamu Air Mancur Industry	Truck driver in Jamu Manufacture	Worker/ employee
7. Marno	Forestry	Picking wood in the forest	Self working
8. Bonek	Rice Agriculture	Processing other person's farmland	Free worker in farmland
9. Sumi	Personal service (washes clothes in household)	Washing clothes in some households	Free worker in non- farmland

DETAIL 30 IS ASKED IF DETAIL 29 = 4

Detail 30: How much is the Net Income (money and In- Kind) that you usually receive for one- Month from main job?

Detail 15 is asked if detail 29 codes 4 (employee/ worker/ Staff). Write the net income during last one month as respondent answer, and then go to questions in Block V.E.

Net Wage/ Salary is income of employee/ worker/ Staff in- form of money and in-kind after various contribution, income tax, etc paid by company/ office/ employer. Converse the in- kind revenue to local price.

Write Net Income (money and In- Kind) that usually receives for one- month from main job as respondent's answer

If he gets net wage/ salary for one-month in- form of: *money and in- kind*.

Illustration:

1. Mr. Ahmad is an employee in Government Bank. His salary is only Rp 656,350 and extra- allowance for transportation Rp 200,000 every month. Total salary of Mr. Ahmad is money Rp 856,350

Filling procedures:

30. How much is your <i>net wage/ salary</i> that usually gets for one month from the main job?									
a. Money : Rp									
0	8	5	6	3	5	0			

2. An armed force gets net salary Rp 500,000, rice 50 kg, sugar 5 kg, and meals subsidy Rp 250,000. Local prices for rice is Rp 2,000 per kg, sugar Rp 2,500 per kg. The total salary he gets is money Rp 750,000 and in- kinds (after conversed) are Rp 112,500.

Filling procedures:

30. How much is your <i>net wage/ salary</i> that usually gets for one month from the main job?									
a. Money : Rp									
0	8	6	2	5	0	0			

3. Mrs. Anis is a teacher. She was leaving two weeks before enumeration. She spent her leaving time to wok in beauty salon as hairdresser. She had Rp 200,000 for 2 weeks. The recoding in Detail 20 to Detail 30 is:

R.20.a.1 = 1, R.20.b = 1, R.26 and R.26.b = record, R.27 = Beauty salon service

R.28 = hairdresser in beauty salon

R.29 = 4, R.30 = Rp 200,000 x = Rp 400,000

(Estimated wage for 1 month although she worked for 2 weeks)

RE-ASK IF NET WAGE/ SALARY THAT GOT IS NOT APPROPRIATE

Remarks:

1. For labor/ employee when enumerated just has been working for one week or couple of days, the income for one month has to be estimated.
2. For labor/ employee that usually gets weekly/ half-month net wage/ salary, the income per month will be recorded:
 - a. If paid weekly: weekly net wage/ salary x 30/7
 - b. If paid every half- month: half- month net wage/ salary x 2

M. Block V.E: Fertility and Family Planning

DETAILS 31 and 34 ARE FOR HOUSEHOLDER WHO IS FEMALE AND EVER MARRIED AGES ≥ 10 YEARS OLD (BLOCK IV, COLUMN 4 = 2, COLUMN 5 ≥ 10 YEARS OLD, COLUMN 6 = 2, 3 OR 4)

Block V.E is for female who ever- married ages ≥ 10 years old. The objective is to gather characteristics of marriage, number of children born alive, children alive and dead children. Those characteristics are very crucial to figure out total mortality rate and infants mortality rate. Beside those questions, ask the female who is married the characteristics of family planning. **Attempt to interview the related female.**

Detail 31: Age when Married for the First Time

Record age of respondent when she got married for the first time in the points and record in the box available. The age calculation procedures when married for the first time are similar to the procedures to count respondent's age.

Remarks:

A female who gets pregnant without getting married is considered to have divorced while her husband lives (Block IV.A Column 6= 3). If she does not give birth while

being enumerated, record Detail 40 her age during enumeration minus age of pregnancy. If she had given birth, record Detail 40 by estimating her age when gave birth her first kid minus 9 months and the kid's age.

Detail 32: Number of Years in Marriage Union.

Ask how long she was in marriage union. If she married more than once, the duration of being in the marriage union means total years of marriage union. Record 00 for respondent who gets pregnant without getting married.

Detail 33: Number of Biological Children that were born

Number of biological children that were born is number of biological children who were alive when were born from the first marriage until enumeration.

Detail 33.a: Number of Biological Children who was Alive when was born

Records the number of biological sons and daughters, who was alive when was born. Count the number in column Male+ Female.

Biological Children who was alive when was born is biological children when was born showed living signs such as heart beating, breathing, and crying, although only for a while. ***A child who passed away when was born*** (did not show living signs when was born) is excluding.

Detail 33.b: Number of Biological Children who are Still Alive

Record number of biological sons and daughters, who are still alive in the columns suitable. Record the total in column Male+ Female. To anticipate any mistake, first, ask and write number of children who live in and out of this household. **A child who lives out of household and does not have any information is considered alive.**

Detail 33.c: Number of Biological Children who is passing away

Record number of sons and daughters, that was given birth but recently they passed away. Record in the boxes suitable and record the total number in Column Female+ Male.

Remarks:

- Detail 33.a = Detail 33.b + Detail 33.c
- It is suggested to confirm in order to gather right answers. For example: "to make sure my notes, is that true that you have...(mention contents of Detail 33.a), that are sons and daughters who are alive and ...(mention contents of Detail 33.c) who passed away. If there is any mistake, repeat the questions and correct the wrong digit.

IF THERE IS NO BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN WHO WAS BORN ALIVE, STILL ALIVE, OR PASS AWAY, BOX MUST BE FILLED BY 00

Detail 34: Have you ever- used (Traditional/ Modern) contraception instruments/ Method?

Circle code 1 if respondent or the spouse has ever used contraception instruments. If it codes 2, **go to Block VI or interview other householder**.

DETAILS 35.D to 38 ARE FOR HOUSEHOLDER WHO IS FEMALE AND MARRIED AGES ≥ 10 YEARS OLD

This part's objective is to gather information of the knowledge and application of contraception instruments/ methods. Contraception instrument is instruments/ methods applied by couple to prevent or to delay pregnancy. Topic that is related to contraception and family planning is a sensitive and private topic. Respondent might feel embarrass and not easy to talk about. Enumerator has to show that it is not disgraceful. Ask the questions in the same way as asking other questions. If respondent was not sure to respond, ensure her that no matter what the respond is, it is confidential and the same questions are asked to other females.

Notice that all questions about etiquette of applying contraception instruments by man are for respondent's husband, without considering whether she is still with the man. If respondent got married more than once, do not notice with which husband she applied one of contraception instruments/ methods.

Detail 35: Do you apply contraception instrument/ method?

Ask respondent whether she applies one of contraception instruments to prevent pregnancy. If she responded, “Yes”, circle code 1. If she responded, “No”, ask questions to **other householder or go to block VI.**

Detail 36: Which contraception instrument/ method do you apply?

Circle code of contraception instruments/ method as respondent has answered and then fill in the box available. If she applies more than one instruments/ methods, record the last instrument/ method she applied. In general, referring time to applying instrument/ method is 30 days.

Woman Medical Operation/ Female sterilization is surgical operation to a woman to prevent pregnancy by tying fallopian tube. Stress that the operation objective is to prevent woman not to have more children. Sometimes, operation to take uterus was conducted by other reasons, not to protect woman from pregnancy. In this case, sterilization is operation to a woman not to have more children.

Man Medical Operation/ Male sterilization is small surgical operation to a man in order to prevent pregnancy of his spouse.

Intra Uterus Device (IUD) instrument made from soft rubber/ copper, small size, forms like spiral, letter T, fan, etc. It is applied in uterus to prevent pregnancy in long term.

Contraceptive Injection is one of method to prevent pregnancy by injecting kind of liquid to body every month or three, or six months.

Remarks:

Injection validity term is 1, 3 or 6 months. An injected woman is considered to apply contraception instrument/ method as long as the validity term was not over. If it is over and she does not have re- injection will not considered to apply contraception instrument/ method. Therefore, respondent that is categorized to apply contraceptive injection is the woman that has been injected in the period of 1, 3, or 6 months before enumeration date.

Norplant/ Implant is six small- metal sticks applied under the upper arm skin or injection under the skin to prevent pregnancy. A respondent would be considered

to apply implant/ Norplant if the last implant/ Norplant applied less than 5 years before enumeration.

Control birth pill is set of pill that taken everyday to prevent pregnancy. A female would be considered to take contraception pill, if she took it since her last period everyday. A respondent who takes pill everyday but forget to do it for 2 days so that she took 2 pills in the next day

Condom is one of contraception instruments made from rubber and forms like balloon. Man while having sexual intercourse to prevent his woman from pregnancy applies it. The referring time of condom application is the last coitus that is 30 days before enumeration. People would be considered to apply condom, if since the last period until the last coitus, the spouse applied it.

Intra vagina/ Tissue/ Female Condom is kind of tissue put in vagina before having coitus. The referring time is the last coitus that is 30 days before enumeration.

Traditional contraception instruments/ methods are:

- a. **Calendar System.** This method is based on the thought that a woman, who does not have coitus in certain days when she is in fertile period, will be avoided from pregnancy. This method is unlike abstinence, which does not have coitus for couple of months without considering the fertile period in order to avoid pregnancy. To convince that the respondent understands, stress it by saying that this method gives priority to “ avoid having coitus during the fertile period”. If the woman did not want to have coitus in this month for certain days, it does not mean she applies calendar system. She does not have not to have coitus to prevent pregnancy. A respondent is considered to apply this method if she applied it in the last- 30 days before enumeration and she is convinced that she just had coitus out of the her fertile period since the last period.
- b. **Interrupted Coitus** is a method conducted by man to anticipate his sperms come into the woman’s womb by taking out his penis before ejaculation. The time refers to the last coitus during the last 30- days.
- c. **Other traditional methods**, such as absence to have coitus, taking herbal medicine (jamu), or massaging.

Stressing:

- a. During interview, ask the application of contraception methods/ instruments one by one carefully. Each method/ instrument has different valid and effective period.
- b. Abortion is a method to abort fetus. It excludes in contraception methods/ instruments. The other term is MR (*Menstrual regulation*).
- c. If respondent applies calendar system and condom, instrument/ method she applies is condom (the smallest code).

If the column records code 9, **ask another householder or go to Block VI.**

Detail 37: Where did you have the last contraception instrument/ method?

Ask respondent where she had the last contraception instrument/ method.

Midwife practice is a midwife that has personal service in a place other than hospital, Puskesmas, sub- Puskesmas, Country Maternity Hospital (Polindes), Integrated Service Post (Posyandu) or clinic.

PPKBD is Assistant of Village Family Planning Builder.

Pharmacy is a place to sell medicine that has pharmacist as guarantor and license from local health department.

Drug store is a place to sell the limited- free medicine, free medicine, and probably traditional medicine. Sometimes it breaks the law by selling the medicine that is supposing has doctor's prescription. It has pharmacist assistant and license from health department.

Others, such as PLKB, Family Planning Post, PPKBD, traditional healer (dukun/ tabib/ sinshe), acupuncture, and reflexive massage, spiritualist, and radiates (a healing method by using pendulum).

PLKB is Field Staff of Family Planning.

Family Planning Post (Pos KB) is a post for Family Planning Service.

PPKBD is Field Staff of Family Planning Assistant.

Other information see remarks of Detail 7.a

Remarks:

If location to purchase and apply instrument/ method is different, for instance; respondent purchased IUD in pharmacy and applied it in Midwife's practice. In this

case, use source of service approach; the last location to purchase contraception instrument is in Midwife's practice (R.37 = 5).

Detail 38: How much did it cost to have the last family planning service?

Write the cost took to have the last family planning service. The expenditure covers service charge and contraception instruments. If it did not take cost, write, "free" in the points and let the box blank.

Remarks:

1. For respondent who applies contraception pills, the cost is price of the pills that applied for 30 days (1 strip).
2. For respondent who applies condom, the cost is price of the condom that applied in the last period (30 days).

N. Block VI: Housing and Settlement

This block consists of 32 details. The objective is to figure out the welfare of household from housing and settlement point of view. Most of information about this block is gathered based on head of household's or other householder's information. Enumerator cannot have question and answer sessions when recording type of roofs or type of walls. Interview for these questions are confirmation.

Detail 1: Authorization Status of Residence building

Circle one code from 1 to 7 based on the respondent's response and fill in the box available. Status of the residence has to be seen from the side of the household that lives in.

Self- authorization. If the residence belongs to the household or one of householder when being enumerated. A house that purchased by bank installment system or leasing is considered as own house.

Rent, if head of household or householder rents the residence in certain period, such as for 1 or 2 years, based on term of agreements between the owner and the tenant. The payment system is various. The tenant might conduct pre- paid system

or installs based on the agreement. At the end of agreement, the tenant has to leave the house or re- new the agreement.

Lease, if head of household or one of householder leases the house by paying the fares regularly and continues without having time limits.

Official house, if the house belongs to the office where one of householder works in with or without paying.

Free of charge to rent other person's, if the house is from other side, this is other than relative's/ parent's and the household lives in the house without giving any payment.

House belongs to parents/ relative/ family, if the house belongs parents/ relative/ family and does not take any charge to live in.

Others, if the house cannot be classified into the categories above, such as communal house, ethnic house.

Detail 2: Type of the Widest Roof

Circle one of codes of the widest roof of the physical building where the household lives in and then fill in the box available.

Roof is a cover of the top of a building so that the people who live under protected from the sun, the rain, etc. For multistoried house, roof is the top part of the building.

Concrete roof is roof that is made from mixed of cement, pebble, sand, and water.

Roof- tile is roof that is made from formed and burned clay. It covers concrete roof- tile (made from mixed of sand and water), fiber cement roof tile, and ceramics roof- tile.

Shingle is roof that is made from piece of thin wood ulin (very hard wood, from Kalimantan) or stone wood.

Iron- sheeting roof is roof from iron- sheeting. It could be in form of flat, wave, and decrabond (iron- sheeting that coated by epoxy and acrylic).

Asbestos roof is roof that is made from mixed of asbestos fiber and cement. The common from is wave.

Palm leaves roof is roof from palm tree fiber. Its common color is green.

Others are type of roof other than the types mentioned above, such as board, bamboo, leaves, etc.

Detail 3: Type of Widest Wall

Circle one of codes of the widest wall of the physical building where the household lives in and then fill in the box available.

Wall is out side of/ border of building to other physical building. If the building has more than one type of the same width wall, the widest wall is the wall that has higher value (the smallest code).

Masonry wall is wall from arranging brick and covered with plaster.

In some regions, there is wall from plaited bamboo with the $\pm 1\text{m} \times 1\text{m}$ width. It is framed by beam of wood and covered with plaster. This type is categorized as **bamboo**, but if the plaiting is wire, it is categorized as others. In other region, there is kind of wall that is made from pair of bricks and covered with plaster but the wood pole. It is 1 to 1,5 m distance. This type of wall is categorized as **Masonry wall**.

Detail 4: Type of the widest Floor

Circle one of codes of the widest floor of the physical building where the household lives in and then fill in the box available.

Floor is house foundation from **ground** or **non- ground** such as ceramics,

Detail 5: Floor space = ...m²

Record the floor space where the household lives in and copy to the available (m²).

Wide of floor space is wide of floor to lives on and used for household's needs as well as limited to the roof. The parts that are not for daily needs, such as rice barn, animal livestock stable, drying floor, or business room (stall, shop, etc), are excluded in the floor space calculation. For the multistoried house, the floor space is total space of all stories that lived in.

For a residence that lived by more than one household, floor space of each household is floor space that used communally divided by number of households plus the personal floor space of the related household.

Remarks: Record the floor space an in- door garden that has roof or a garden beside the house but under the roof.

Detail 6.a: Source of Drinking Water

Ask the source of drinking water used by household. Circle the suitable code and copy to the box available.

Notice that the question is to ask the SOURCE. If the household obtains water from spring, which is channeled to house, then the source of drinking water is spring. If respondent use water from some sources chooses the source of drinking water, that household uses its most volume.

Water in package is water that produced and distributed by a company in bottle (500 ml, 600 ml, 1 l; 1,5 l; or 19l) and glass. The brands are such as Aqua, Moya, 2 Tang and VIT.

Running water is water that produced by purification and sanitation process before being distributed to customers through an installation, which is water pipe. Water Company (PAM), Local Water Company (PDAM), or Water Management Body (BPAM) authorizes this source of drinking water.

Remarks:

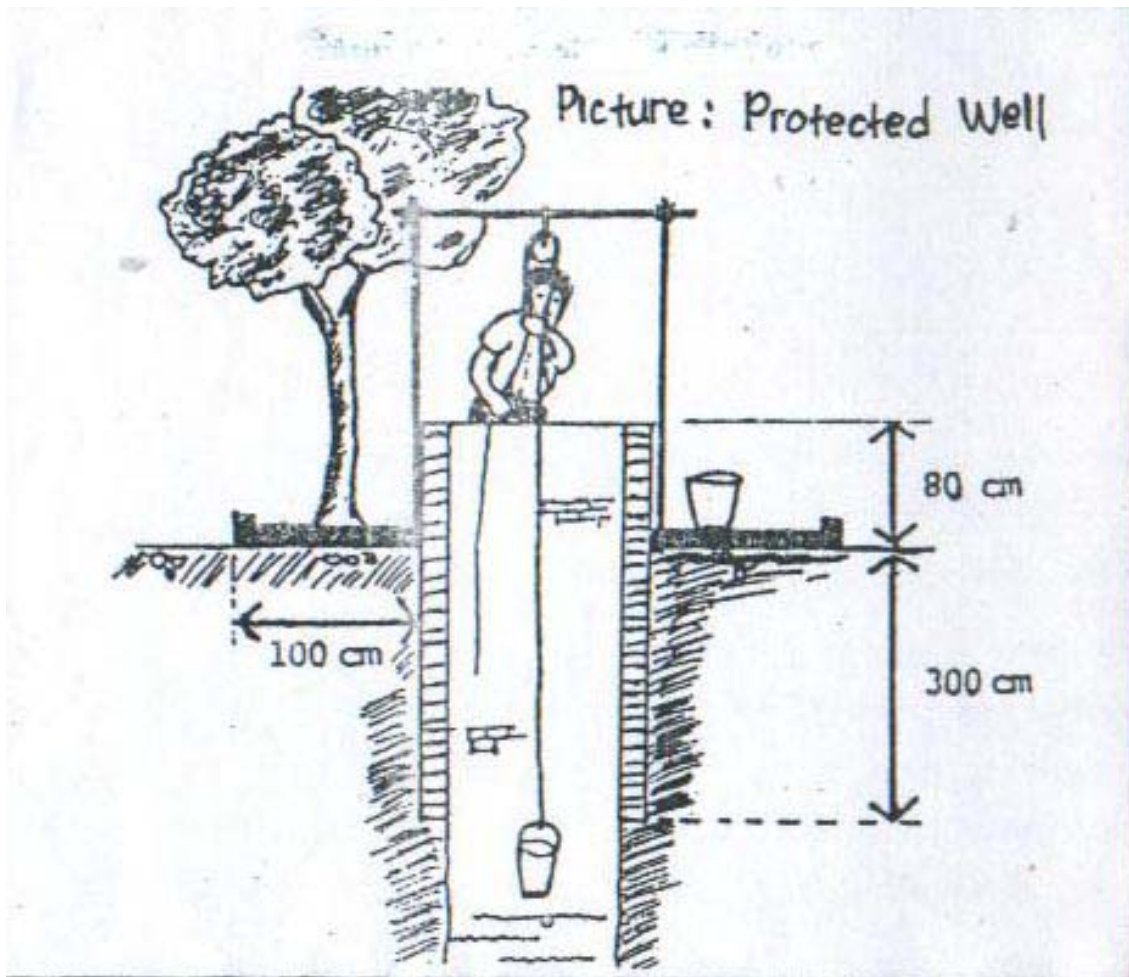
1. Households that drink water from plumbed pipe, which is purchased from water carrying seller or taken from neighbor, is, considered having running water as source of drinking water.
2. Households that drink water from spring or rain that is caught by using plumbed pipe or hard plastic pipe is considered having spring or rainwater as source of drinking water.
3. Households drink water from rainwater during rain season and purchasing water during dry season. The source of drinking water during last one- month is the source that households use its volume the most.

4. Households that drink water from river, lake, well, and water rain by using **water purifier machine** are considered having **running water** as water source.

Pumped water is water ground that taken by hand- pump, electric pump, or windmill, and drilled well.

Well water is water from dig ground. The water is taken by using water dipper or pail, with or without pulley.

Protected well (code 4) is round of the well protected was protected by wall at least 0,8 m above the land and 3 meter beneath the ground, and had cement floor 1 m from round of the well.



Remarks:

Household that uses **protected well** as source of drinking water but it uses **pump** (hand pump or electric pump) to take the water is considered having **the protected**

well if the well is opened. However, it will be considered using pump if the well is covered.

Spring is source of drinking water at the ground surface where it comes naturally. It will be categorized as protected (code 6) if the source is protected from waste.

Others are source of drinking water other than the sources above such as lake water or dam water.

Be careful in determining source of drinking water of household. Households in some regions channelling the river water, spring, or mount spring to the houses by bamboo or hard plastic pipe. In this case, the source of drinking water is river water, spring or mount spring, not running water

Detail 6.b: If Detail 6.a = 3 to 7 (pump/ well/ spring). How long is the distance between the sources to the nearest feces disposal or garbage disposal or waste container?

Ask the distance between the sources to the nearest feces disposal or garbage disposal or waste container. It is either in the household or in the neighbor. Circle the suitable code and copy to the box available.

Detail 16: How to obtain drinking water

Circle the suitable code and copy to the box available.

Subscribing is purchasing the drinking water as well as the drinking water in package by subscribing.

Direct purchasing is purchasing the water from Public Hydrant and Water Terminal (TAHU) that managed by Water Company (PDAM/ PAM/ SAM).

Purchasing from Water Seller is purchasing the water from the carrying water seller.

Does not purchase is obtain the water by self- effort without having to pay.

Remarks:

1. If respondent give the neighbor wage to take water from dam. It is classified as purchasing water.
2. Purchasing "AQUA" (mineral water) from water seller not the agent is classified as purchasing from seller.

Detail 8: Drinking Water Facility Utilization

Circle the suitable code and copy to the box available. Drinking water facility covers drinking water installation managed by PAM/ PDAM or Non- PAM/ PDAM as well as well and pump.

Installation managed by Non- PAM/ PDAM might uses the same water purification method as PAM/ PDAM or different from PAM/ PDAM such as distributing water from spring to house by pipe or bamboo.

Remarks:

1. Household that utilizes water from river, lake, and rain is categorized do not have facility, unless there is a business unit or household purifies the water-by-**water purifying machine**.
2. Household that purchases drinking water from carrying water seller or drinks the drinking water in package is considered does not have facility.

Self- utilization; household utilizes the facility by itself.

Sharing; some households utilizes the same facility.

Public; every household can utilize the same facility by walking (on foot) to the facility for less than 1 hour.

None; household does not own facility otherwise the nearest drinking source is > 2,5 km. Catches water from river or rain is not considered authorizing facility.

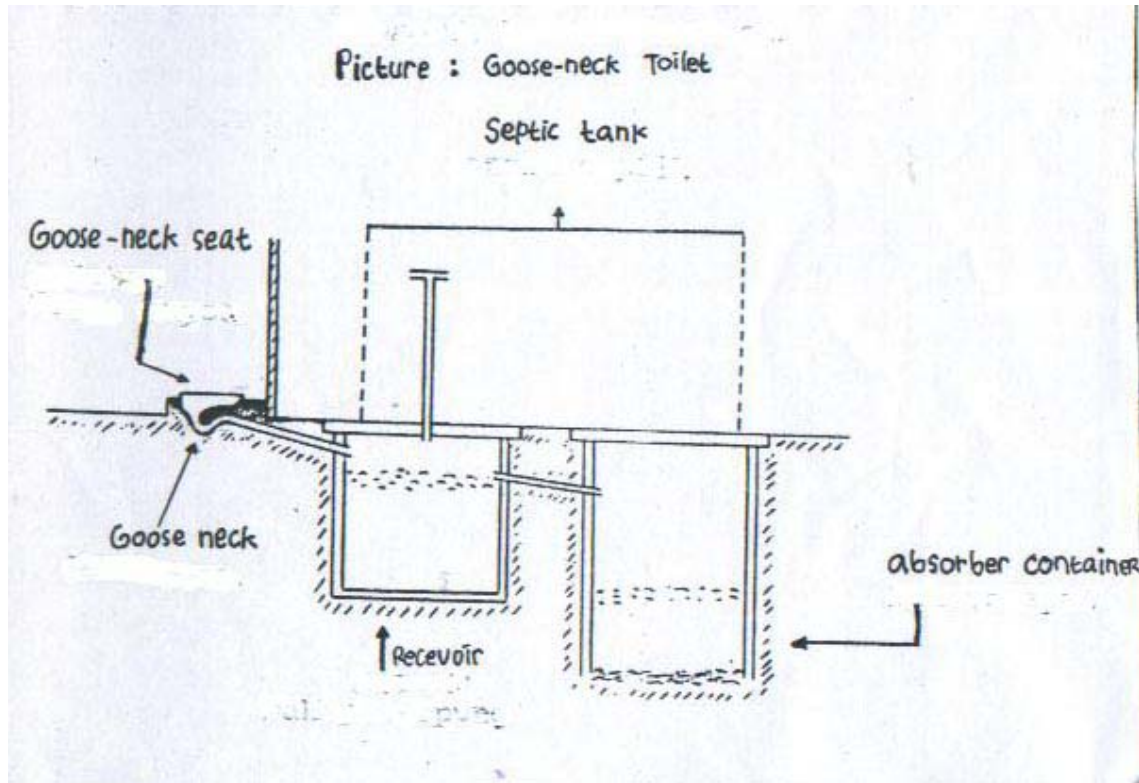
Detail 9.a: Toilet Facility

Circle the suitable code and copy to the box available.
Toilet Facility is facility for household to defecate by utilizing toilet. Toilet Facilities are categorized into 3 categories; self- utilization, sharing; and public.
If Detail 9.a codes 4, go to Detail 9.c.

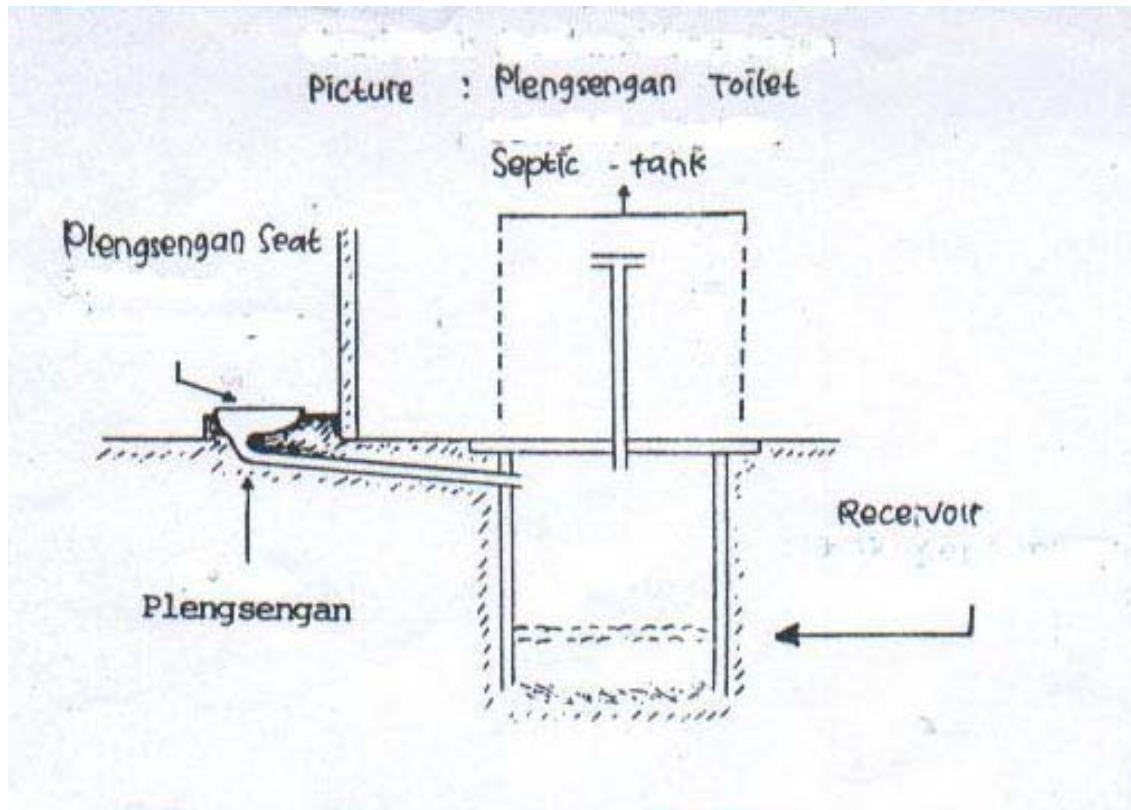
Detail 9.b: Type of toilet

Circle the code suitable and copy to the box suitable. Type of toilet is place for sitting or squatting that used in the toilet.

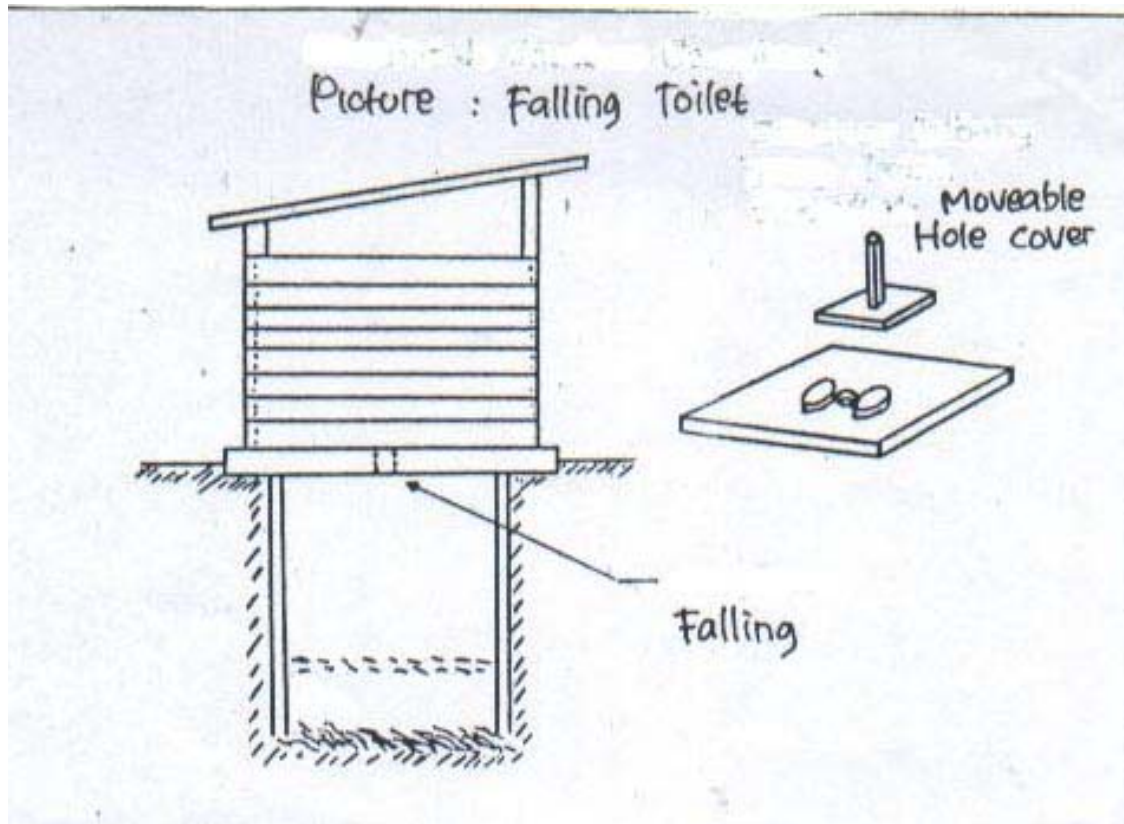
- a. **Gooseneck** is a toilet that has U line (as gooseneck) under the sitting place to intercept and retain water so that the smell of feces cannot come out.



- b. **Plengsengan** is toilet that has flat line leads to the feces disposal under the seat.



- c. **Cubluk/ falling** is toilet that does not have line so that the feces fall to the disposal directly.



Detail 9.c: Final Feces Disposal

Circle the suitable code and copy to the box available.

- a. **Tank** is the final disposal in form of disposal container. It is made from brick/ stone or concrete, with or without absorption container.

The tank of some public toilets such as in City Park is a barrel from metal or wood. It could be detached to move to the disposal container. This kind is considered as tank as well.

- b. **Pond/ rice field**. The feces are thrown to the pond/ rice field.
- c. **River/ Lake/ Sea**. The feces are thrown to the river/ Lake/ Sea.
- d. **Ground hole**. The feces are thrown to the ground hole that does not have wall (un-waterproof).
- e. **Sea/ yard/ garden**. The feces are thrown to the sea, yard, or garden.
- f. **Others**. The feces are thrown to the place other than that of mentioned above.

Detail 10: Source of Lighting

Circle one of the source of lighting code that respondent utilizes, and then copy to the box available. If respondent utilizes more than one source of lighting, choose the source that has higher value (the smaller code).

Remarks:

Non- PLN (State Electricity Enterprise) Electricity is source of electricity lighting that managed by institution or side other than PLN as well as the company that used source of lighting from battery, generator, and electric power station by sun that is not managed by PLN.

Source of lighting from kerosene such as kerosene pressure lantern and gas lamp is classified in code 3. Other kerosene lamps such as kerosene wall lamp or oil lamp are covered in code 4. Code 5 covers candle, carbide lamp, castor oil lamp, and candlenut lamp.

Household is categorized installing electricity from PLN both using volumetric or not.

Detail 11: If Source of Electricity is PLN (R.10 = 1). Power =?

Circle one of suitable code of electricity power as installed at household. Copy it to the box.

O. Block VII: Expenditure of Household

The objective of this block is to record all expenditure of household consumption. It is divided into 2 expenditure groups, they are:

1. Food Expenditure, and
2. Non- food Expenditure

Total expenditure and source of main income of household is recorded in this block as well. Expenditure of food and non- food consumption that is listed is expenditure of household/ householder needs. It does not cover expenditure of household business, or to give to other side. Expenditure that recorded in food consumption is value of food that has been consumed during the referring time (*consumption approach*). For non- food consumption, we use *delivery approach*

concept, which is items that purchased or gained from other side for household needs.

Below are some types of expenditure, which is non- household consumption and not recorded:

1. Rice or other food material that is used to make food to sell, party, or to give to other side.
2. Food that is given to worker in household business or to worker that is not householder.
3. Furniture or equipment that is purchased to give to other side that is not householder or as gift.
4. Items that is purchased to give to other side (non- householder) as gift.

Filling of Block VII, Detail 1 to 28.

Block VII.A: Food Expenditure during last one- week

The block is to record household consumption during last one- week. For Detail 1 to 15, record in column 2 total expenditure of each consumed food during last one- week. Detail 16 is total Detail 1 to Detail 15. **Food Expenditure** is expenditure value of household consumption during last one- week from purchasing, self- producing, or from other side. Count the value of self- producing food or food from other side based on the local market value. Notice that respondent probably will inform what he purchased, not what he consumed. Record food that had been consumed by householder during last one- week.

The objective to ask every detail is to anticipate skipping because the items are many and it is difficult to memorize each of them. Every types of food might be from purchasing, self- producing, gift, etc.

Detail 1- 15:

Names of food group that are asked in Detail 1 to 15 exist in column 1. Ask the details by mentioning all kinds of food in the brackets, from purchasing, self- producing, and gift.

Block VII.B: Non- food Expenditure during last one- month and during last 12- months.

This part is to record expenditure of non- food consumption during last 12- months and last one- month, from purchasing, self- producing, and gift. Record in Column 2 expenditure of non- food consumption for household consumption during last one- month and in column 3 for expenditure during last 12- months.

Expenditure during last one-month expenditure, which is taken out during last one- month, not expenditure during last 12 months divided into 12. Nevertheless, expenditure during last 12- months is expenditure that is taken out during last 12 months and ended one day before enumeration. Expenditure during last 12- months covers expenditure during one- month but there is possibility that expenditure during last 12- months is not taken during last one- month. In some cases such as expenditure on house rent charge, it probably was not paid during last one- month. However, it is counted to expenditure during last one- month and expenditure during last 12- months.

Non- food expenditure consists of 8 sub- groups, which are from Detail 17 to Detail 24. Ask those in turns. To reduce under reporting and to assist enumerator during interview, create samples of commodity/ expenditure that as included in sub- detail.

Detail 17: Housing and Household Facility

Detail 17.a: Expenditure of housing and household facility, such as expenditure for rent (including estimate charge for own house)

Detail 17.a **has** to have content

Detail 17.b: Expenditure of household facility including electricity bill, telephone bill, fuel, gas, fire wood and purchased water.

Payment of electricity bill, telephone bill, fuel, gas, fire wood and purchased water. For the bill, count the expenditure based on the paid bills (payment for last month).

Detail 17.c: Expenditure of House Maintenance and Small Reparation

Record value of house maintenance e.g. plastering, painting, replacing broken roof, etc.

Detail 18: Goods and Service

Expenditure on goods and service is expenditure for bath soap, beauty items, feminine napkins, and transportation (including fuel for transportation), vehicle reparation and maintenance, wage of household servant, books, recreation, Identity Card/ Driving License, and others (toothbrush, camphor, photo copy, photograph, telephone card, etc).

Remarks:

Household that is paying telephone installation installment; put the installment out of the paid bill. Record the installment in Detail 22 when telephone is in order (if it is in the period of last one- year or last one- month).

Detail 19: Cost of Education

Cost of education is expense for education needs such as school fee, registration fee, various contributions, Boy Scout activity, stationary, and course fee, including photocopy for school textbooks.

Detail 20: Cost of Health

Cost of health is expense for taking care of health such as fares of hospital, Puskesmas, Doctor, Medicine, Pregnancy check- up, Contraception cost, giving birth cost, immunization for baby, etc.

Detail 21: Clothes, Footwear, and headgear.

The expenditure that recorded in this detail is expenditure for clothes, footwear, and headgear. The items are prepared- clothes, fabric, tailoring cost, shoes, string, washing soap, and others (towel, belt, shoe- polish, laundry service). The detail covers the expenditure for school uniform as well.

Detail 22: Durable Goods

This detail records expenditure on durable goods such as household furniture (desk, chair, etc), household equipment (pillow, curtain, etc), and apparatus; kitchen tools, entertaining instruments (TV, radio, cassette, guitar, piano, etc), sports equipment, accessories, vehicle, camera, and others (wall accessories, aquarium, installation of electricity, telephone, running water, etc).

Remarks:

- a. Goods (e.g. vehicle and TV) that were purchased and received although it is not settled yet; record the value in suitable expenditure.
- b. Gift that is given by other side and used for household needs; estimate the price if it is purchased while consuming.
- c. Expenditure to purchase gift or money as gift is not recorded as expenditure for party and ceremony/ ritual.

Detail 23: Taxes and Insurance

This detail is to record expenditure for land tax, TV contribution and its kinds, motored vehicle taxes and insurances, other contributions, life insurance premium, fire, financial loss, etc.

Detail 23.a: Taxes Expenditure covers Land Tax, TV Contribution, and Vehicle Tax.

Remarks:

1. Household that does not pay TV Contribution/ Land Tax is not necessary to estimate the value. Nevertheless, for the household that pays TV Contribution/ Land tax, record the value although it does not pay yet.
2. Contents of last one- month- land tax = yearly land tax / 12

Detail 23.b: Insurance Expenditure covers Life insurance and Health insurance

Detail 24: Party and Ritual Needs

The expenditure that is recorded here is expenditure for wedding party, feast celebrating a circumcision, Pilgrim expense, ritual of ethnic, and others. It does not cover food for party or feast celebrating a circumcision because food consumption for the party will be recorded in food consumption of each household of the guests who came to the party.

Remarks:

Goat for celebrating Aqiqah (Islam ritual to celebrate the birth of a baby by killing one or two goats) is not recorded in Expenditure block (party and ritual needs), but if household consumes some of the goat, the consumption is recorded in Block VII.A, Food Consumption.

Detail 25: Number of Non- food

It is total expenditure for Detail 17 to 24 during last one- month (Column 2) and during last 12- months (Column 3).

Detail 26: Average Expenditure of Food for one Month

The record is Detail 16 x 30/7.

Detail 27: Average Expenditure of Non- Food for one Month

The record is Detail 25 column 3 : 12

Detail 28: Average Expenditure of Household for one Month

The record is Detail 26 + Detail 27, which is average expenditure of household for one month.

Remarks:

1. Expenditures that are not included in Block VII.B List of VSEN2002.K are:
 - Transferring money to non- householder, for example transferring money for a child that does not live in household (in other city), for parents or relatives.
 - Contributing money/ goods for wedding party, birthday, feast celebrating a circumcision, etc.
 - Saving, paying social gathering contribution, or settling debt.

- Food expenditure for party, feast celebrating a circumcision, etc (other than that of consumed by householder).
 - Expenditure for capital goods/ investment such as purchasing house, house renovation, purchasing motorcycle for rent, etc.
 - Insurance premium that is like saving, for example, life insurance, scholarship insurance, etc.
 - Other transferring expenditure such as alms, contribution for Independence Day celebration, contribution for orphans, etc.
2. Determine the consumption value of goods that are credit carefully. If the consumed goods are paid by installment, the consumption value is the main price (excluding interest). If household does not know the price, the consumption value is total installment until it is settled.

Detail 29: Source of Main Income of Household

Record the source of main income of household completely in the place available. Criteria “Main” for source of income refers to the householder that has the biggest income in the household. Record code of business field/ income receiver and job status in the box as the source of main income. The two- first digits show code of business field or income receiver, and one last- digit shows job status. **For the income receiver**, record code 1000.

Illustration:

Teacher in Public Elementary School SDN 01 Pagi Cibubur

8	0	1	1
---	---	---	---

Fabric trader in Tanah Abang Market

5	2	3	2
---	---	---	---

Farm Labor

0	1	1	1
---	---	---	---

Receiving money from children

1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---

P. Block VIII: Characters of Household Socio-Economic Condition

In general, this block contains details/ questions, which are related to Social Safety Net (JPS), some indicators of poverty and fuel expenditure for cooking, lighting and transportation.

Detail 1.a: Does this household authorize Health Card?

Circle code 1 if household authorize health card, if “No”, circle code 2. if it circles code 2, go to detail 2.

Detail 1.b: If “Yes” (R1.a = 1), Did this household authorize it after July 31 2001?

Circle code 1 if “Yes” and 2 if “No”.

Detail 1.c: Health Card Utilization:

Column 1: Type of Health Card Utilization

1. Take medicine, if it is used to get outpatient or treatment or hospitalized.
2. Pregnancy check- up, if it is used to pregnancy check- up.
3. Giving birth, if it is used to give birth
4. Family Planning matters, if it is used for Family Planning matters, e.g. checking, purchasing contraception instrument, applying contraception instrument, etc.

Column 2: have you ever utilized health card after July 31 2001?

Record code 1 if “Yes” and 2 if “No” to every utilization.

Detail 2: Food Subsidy

Column 1: Type of Subsidy, they are:

1. Cheap rice, if household got cheap rice from logistic depot. It is usually conducted in the market, Kelurahan/ Village office, or other public places.
2. Free food, If household got free food including rice.
3. Others, if household got food subsidy by other than Logistic depot.

Column 2: Did household get food subsidy after July 31 2201?

Record code 1 if “yes” and 2 if “No” to each subsidy.

Column 3: if “Yes” (Column 2 = 1), How frequent you got it?

Record amount of food subsidy that was got by household for each subsidy.
The maximum record for each box is 8.

Ask Detail 3.a and detail 3.b are asked if there is any householder that attends school. If not any, go to detail 4

Detail 3.a: have you- ever got scholarship after July 31 2001?

Record code 1 if “Yes” and code 2 if “No”. if it codes 2, go to Detail 4. Scholarship is money that is given to student from poor family or has good performance to pay his school fee. It does not cover supported money for official duty or studying as duty.

Detail 3.b: if “Yes” (R.3.a = 1), source of scholarship:

Circle the suitable code. Answers might be more than one, count then and copy to the box available.

Code 1: **Social Safety Net (JPS) Government** is scholarship program from government as part of Social Safety Net, which is one of government action to anticipate economic crisis to education section, particularly 9 years education. This scholarship is for student of elementary school, Islamic elementary school, junior high school, Islamic junior high school, senior high school, and Islamic senior high school comes from poor family in all area of Indonesia.

Amount of JPS government is:

- a. For student of elementary school/ Islamic elementary school: Rp 10,000 per month. It takes in Post Office. School committee or teacher facilitates the withdrawal and the students sign the authorization letter.

- b. For Student of Junior High School/ Islamic Junior High School: Rp 20,000 per month. It takes in Post Office.
- c. For Student of Senior High School, and Islamic Senior High School: Rp 25,000 per month. It takes in Post Office.
- d. University: Rp 60,000 per month. It takes in BNI 46 (National Bank of Indonesia).

Code 2: **Social Safety Net (JPS) Government** is scholarship from Government, local government, department, and Non- JPS Government, e.g. Supersemar.

Code 4: **National Movement- Parenthood Sponsorship** is a public service foundation, which is social, independent, coordinative, and transparent. It is an umbrella organization of social care of public to support 9 years education program.

Code 8: **Private** is non- government legal foundation (corporate body) such as foreign and domestic foundations of Muamalat (Islamic) Bank, cooperative, USAID Scholarship, etc.

Code 16: **Others** are source of scholarship other than that of above e.g. an individual acts to be parenthood sponsorship.

Detail 4: is there any householder that consumed at least 3 kinds of high protein- side dish (meat, egg, fish, chicken) variously during last 1 week?

Record code 1 if “Yes” and code 2 if “No”.

High protein side dish is side dish contains meat, egg, fish, and chicken.

Consuming side dish various during last 1 week is consuming at least 3 types of side dish during last 1 week. If consuming only 2 types during last 1 week, it is not considered various.

Illustrations	Remarks
1. A householder consumed meat, egg and chicken in different day during last 1 week	Various
2. A householder consumed meat, egg and fish in the same time in a party last week while 6 other days did not consume those at all.	Not Various
3. A householder consumed big fish (Kakap), Tongkol Fish, and Salmon in different days during last 1 week	Various
4. A householder side dish from egg and meat every other day during last 1 week	Not Various
5. Head of household consumed meat and egg, wife consumed meat and fish and kid consumed chicken during last 1 week	Not Various

Detail 5: Is there any householder that purchased at least one set of new clothes during last 1 year?

Record code 1 if “Yes” and code 2 if “No”.

Clothes are new out dress (not second- hand) and purchased during last 1 year. A set of clothes consists of up- dress and down- dress or long dress (including uniform).

Example:

1. Trousers and T- shirt
2. Skirt/ Trousers and blouse or skirt and long blouse for female
3. Pants for children could be trousers or shirts but not underwear

Purchasing 2 pieces of blouse/ shirt without purchasing pants is not classified as purchasing a set of clothes and vice versa.

Purchasing a piece of shirt/ blouse and a piece of sarong (not trousers) is not classified as purchasing a set of clothes.

Detail 6: does this household authorize the following assets?

Record code 1 if "Yes" and 2 if "No" for each box from 6.a to 6.e.

Valuable goods (gold, silver, accessories, TV, radio, etc). we do not concern the function as accessories or saving. We concern that the valuable goods could be sold/ pawned anytime if it is necessary.

Farmland in question 6.b does not concern the wide, location, or area borders (difference of residence and the farm land location).

Authorization of stall/ shop does not have to authorize. It is possible that household rent the stall to other side when being enumerated. However, the household is considered authorizing asset of stall/ shop as well as a household that does not authorize stall but rents.

Repair shop is a business place to repair both motorized vehicle (car, motorcycle, etc) and non- motorized vehicle. Information about authorization sees authorization of stall/ shop.

Other business is running business other than running farmland, valuable goods authorization, stall/ shop authorization, or repair shop authorization. For example, business related to service activities and sub- section of fishery, animal husbandry, or nautical.

Detail 7: is there any householder attended Meeting of RT/ RW, Village, friends group (arisan), party (wedding party, feast celebrating a circumcision) or other social party/ ceremony during last 3 months?

Record code 1 if “Yes” and code 2 “No”.

Attending meeting of RT/RW/ Village, and friends group (arisan) is attending meeting of RT/RW/ Village, and friends group (arisan) either as board/ executor or as member.

Party (wedding party, feast celebrating a circumcision) is attending party either as guest or invited person by the organizer.

Attending other social party is attending religious ceremony or other social ceremony e.g. share work, neighborhood security system, and other community self- help activities.

Detail 8: Household Fuel Expenditure for cooking, lighting, and transportation

Column 1: type of fuel covers kerosene, gas, gasoline, diesel, electricity (from State Electricity Enterprise) and firewood.

Column 2: did household use fuel during last 1 month?

Record code 1 if “Yes” and code 2 if “No” for each type of fuel (box a to f).

Column 4 and 5 has record if column 2 = 1

Column 4: record consuming quantity for each type of fuel during last 1 month (2 digits behind comma).

Column 5: record consuming value for each type of fuel during last 1 month (2 digits behind comma).

Q. Block IX: Notes

Record other crucial articles in order to make the recorded information clearer so that it would be helpful in editing or processing data process in this block.

SUSENAS

Core Questionnaire (VSEN2002.K)

VSEN2002.K+

THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
CENTRAL BODY OF STATISTICS

NATIONAL SOCIAL ECONOMICS SURVEY 2002

MAIN DESCRIPTION OF HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBER

Confidential

I. PLACE RECOGNITION			
1	Province		
2	District/Municipal*)		
3	Sub district		
4	Village/ <i>Kelurahan</i> /UPT/PMT*		
5	Classification of village/ <i>Kelurahan</i>	1. <i>Urban</i>	2. <i>Rural</i>
6	Block census number		
7	Sample code number		
8	Household sample index number		

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE HOUSEHOLD		
1	Name of the head of the household:	
2	Ethnicity of the household head:	
3	Number of household members:	
4	Number of children age 0-4 years old:	
5	Number of household members who died in the last year:	
6	Number of household members who were born in the last year:	

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE CENSUS	
1	Name and ID number of the enumerator:
2	Title of the enumerator: 1. Staff of the Provincial Central Body of Statistics 2. Staff of the District/Municipal Central Body of Statistics 3. Mantis 4. Partner
3	Date of census:(Date),(Month)
4	Signature of the enumerator:
5	Name and ID number of the supervisor:
6	Title of the supervisor: 1. Staff of the Provincial Central Body of Statistics 2. Staff of the District/Municipal Central Body of Statistics 3. Mantis 4. Partner
7	Date of check:(Date),(Month)
8	Signature of the supervisor:

IV. A. DESCRIPTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER							
Index No.	Name of household members (Write every one that usually lives and eats in this household, including adults, children and babies)	Relationship with head of household (code)	Sex 1. <i>Male</i> 2. <i>Female</i>	Age (year)	Marital status	Did you travel as a tourist?*) (October 1 – December 31, 2001) 1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i>	If Column 7=1, frequency (times)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
IV. B. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO ARE ALREADY DEAD (INCLUDING STILLBORN) IN THIS PAST YEAR							
Index No.	Name	Relationship with head of household (code)	Sex 1. <i>Male</i> 2. <i>Female</i>	How old when he/she died			
				If ≥ 2 years old, age in month	If < 2 years old, age in month		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
1							
2							
IV. C. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO WERE BORN IN THIS PAST YEAR							
Index No.	Name	Relationship with head of household (code)	Sex 3. <i>Male</i> 4. <i>Female</i>	Birthday Date/month/year	Index no. of mother**)	How old was the mother when she gave birth (year)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	

Code Column 3, Block IV. A to IV. C:
Relationship with head of household

1. *Household*
2. *Wife/husband*
3. *Children*
4. *In laws*
5. *Grandchild*
6. *Parents/Parents in law*
7. *Other family*
8. *Housemaid*
9. *Others*

4. *Widow*

Code Column 9, Block IV.A

Pre-school education

1. Yes, TK/RA/BA (Kindergarten)
2. Yes, Playgroup
3. Yes, Child care
4. No

Code Column 6, Block IV. A:
Marital Status

1. *Unmarried*
2. *Married*
3. *Divorce*

IV. A. DESCRIPTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER				
3-6 years old household member	Biological father		Biological mother	
Does he/she ever/still follow a pre-school education (code)	Is the biological father still alive? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Do not know } [Col.12]	If yes (Col. 10=1), does the father live in the house? If yes, index no. of father***)	Is the biological mother still alive? 4. Yes 5. No 6. Do not know } [Col.12]	If yes (Col. 12=1), does the mother live in the house? If yes, index no. of father***)
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)

*) "Tourist" travel: traveled to commercial tourism objects or stayed in a commercial accommodation, or traveling distance ≥ 100 km (returns)

**) Fill in if the mother does not live in the house

***) Fill in code "00" if the parents are not household member

DATA ENTRY GUIDE

Column 10 to 13 Block IV.A: Status of Continuous Existence and Parents Residence

These details are directed towards all household members, and we would like to know whether the parents live in the same house. Ask whether the biological father is still alive. Fill in column 10 code 1 if the biological father is still alive, or code 2 if he already died, if you do not know fill in code 9.

If he is still alive go on to column 11: "Does the father live in the house?"

If the answer is "yes", write down index number of the biological father according to column 1.

If the biological father does not live in this house, fill in 00.

If the code filled in column 10 is 2 or 9, let column 11 empty and go on to column 12.

Ask whether the biological mother is still alive. Biological mother is the mother who gave birth.

To fill column 12 and 13 follow the instruction above as to fill column 10 and 11.

8. Have you ever had to stay in the hospital in this past year?	
1. Yes	2. No → [Block V.B]
9. a. Duration of hospital stay (in days):	
1. Government's hospital	6. Clinic
2. Private hospital	7. Health officer's office
3. Doctor's office	8. Batra's office
4. Public Health Center (<i>Puskesmas</i>)	9. <i>Polindes/BDD/Posyandu</i>
5. Assisted Public Health Center (<i>Puskesmas Pembantu</i>)	10. Integrated Service Post (<i>Posyandu</i>)
b. Total cost for self-treatment paid by the household: Rp	

V. B. HEALTH OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD (CHILDREN AGES 0-59 MONTHS)	
10. a. Age in months:months (to R.11 if it filled ≠ 00)	
b. If R.10.a=00, age in days:days	
11. Who helped the birth process? [Fill in the answer code directly to the box]	First a. Last b.
1. Doctor	
2. Midwife	
3. Other paramedics	
4. Witchdoctor	
5. Family	
6. Other	
12. a. Had it been breastfed?	
1. Yes 2. No → [another household member]	
b. If R.12a=1, duration:months	
FOR CHILDREN AGES 0-11 MONTHS	
13. a. Had it been breastfed in this last 24 hours?	
1. Yes 2. No → [another household member]	
b. Had it been given other foods/drinks besides breast milk yesterday/last night?	
1. Yes 2. No	

V. C. EDUCATION DESCRIPTION (FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGES 5 YEARS OLD UP)	
14. School participation:	
1. Never go to school → [R.19]	
2. Still go to school	
3. No longer go to school	
15. a. Highest level and type of education that you have completed/are completing:	
01. Elementary	07. Vocational school
02. <i>Madrasah Ibtidaiyah</i>	08. Diploma I/II
03. Junior high/vocational junior high	09. Diploma III/junior bachelor
04. <i>Madrasah Tsanawiyah</i>	10. Diploma IV/University
05. Senior high	11. Master degree/doctoral degree
06. <i>Madrasah Aliyah</i>	
b. Who held the education:	
1. Government	
2. Private	
3. Foreign	
16. For those who still go to elementary school/its equivalent until senior high school/its equivalent, number of absent days in this last one month (exclude holidays):days	

17. Highest level/class you have been/still in there:								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (graduate)	
18. Highest certificate you have:								
1. Do not/not yet graduate elementary 2. Elementary/MI and its equivalent 3. Junior high/MTs/vocational and its equivalent 4. Senior high/MS and its equivalent 5. Vocational school 6. Diploma I/II 7. Diploma III/junior bachelor 8. Diploma IV/University 9. Master degree/doctoral degree								
19. Able to read and write:								
1. Latin letters 2. Other letters 3. Unable								

V. D. EMPLOYMENT (FOR THOSE WITH AGE 10 YEARS OLD UP)		
20. a. Did you do this activity below during last week?		
	Yes	No
1. Go to work	1	2
2. Go to school	1	2
3. Take care of the household	1	2
4. Other	1	2
b. From activities 1 to 4 in which you stated "Yes" above, in which activity did you spend most of time during last week?		
1	2	3 4
[If R.20.a.1 codes 1 → R.22]		
21. Do you have a job/business, but temporarily not working during last week?		
1. Yes 2. No		
22. Are you looking for a job during last week?		
1. Yes 2. No		
23. Are you preparing a business/job during last week?		
1. Yes 2. No		

R. 24 and R. 25 must be asked if R. 22=2 and R.23=2	
24. Main reason for not looking for a job/preparing a business:	
1. Feel impossible to get a job 2. Already have a job, but have not started it yet 3. Studying, taking care of the household, already have a job/business, feel enough, old/sick 4. Other (.....)	
25. If there is a job opportunity, will you still accept it?	
1. Yes 2. No	

ONLY FOR WORKING HOUSEHOLD MEMBER [R.20.a.1=1 or R.21=1]							
26. a. Total working days:days							
b. Total working hours from all works every day during last week:							
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total (hour)

27. Business fields/type of major work from the work place during last week: (Write down completely)	
28. Type of work/title of the major work during last week: (Write down completely)	
29. Status/position of the major work during last week: 1. Own business 2. Business helped by temporary labor/unpaid labor 3. Business helped by permanent labor/paid labor 4. Labor/employee → [R.30] 5. Freelance worker in agriculture 6. Freelance worker in non agriculture 7. Unpaid worker → 	} [Block V.E] } [Block V.E]
30. Last month net income: Rp..... [Go on to Block V.E or another household member]	

V. E. FERTILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING			
MARRIED WOMEN AGE ≥ 10 YEARS			
(Block IV. A. Column 4=2, Column 5 ≥ 10, Column 6=2,3, or 4)			
31. How old were you on your first marriage:years old			
32. Number of years in the marriage:			
33. Number of biological children born:	Male	Female	Male + Female
1. Biological children born alive			
2. Biological children born still alive			
3. Stillborn			
34. Did you ever use family planning contraception?			
1. Yes 2. Yes → [another household member]			

WOMEN WITH MARRIED STATUS AGE ≥ 10 YEARS	
[Block IV.A Column 6=2]	
35. Do you use family planning contraception?	
1. Yes 2. Yes → [another household member]	
36. Contraception you used now:	
1. MOW/tubectomy	
2. MOP/vasectomy	
3. AKDR/IUD	
4. Family planning injection	
5. Family planning implant	
6. Family planning pill	
7. Condom	
8. Family planning tissue	
9. Traditional way → [another household member]	
37. Place to get your last family planning contraception:	
1) Government's hospital	
2) Private hospital	
3) Doctor's office	
4) Public Health Center (<i>Puskesmas</i>)	
5) Midwife practice	
6) <i>Polindes/BDD/Posyandu</i>	
7) Drug store	
8) Other	
38. Money spent to get the last family planning service: Rp	

VI. HOUSING	
1. Ownership status of settlement building you lived in:	
1. Self-owned 2. Contract 3. Rent 4. Official	5. Free rent 6. Own by parents/family 7. Other
2. Type of widest roof:	
a. Concrete b. Roof c. Shingle d. Aluminum roof	e. Asbestos f. Hay g. Other
3. Type of widest wall:	
a. Brick wall b. Wooden wall c. Bamboo d. Other	
4. Type of widest floor:	
1. Non soil 2. Soil	
5. Floor area:m ²	
6. a. Source for drinking water:	
a. Package water b. Tab water c. Pump d. Protected well e. Unprotected well	f. Protected spring g. Unprotected spring h. River i. Rain 0. Other
b. If R.6.a=3 – 7 (pump/well/spring), distance to the nearest septic tank:	
1. 10 m 2. > 10 m 3. Do not know	
7. How to get drinking water:	
a. Subscription b. Directly to the agent	c. Through seller d. Not buy
8. Drinking water facility:	
a. Private b. Shared	c. Public d. None
9. a. Toilet facility:	
a. Private b. Shared	c. Public d. None → [R.9.c]
b. Type or closet:	
1. Sitting closet 2. <i>Plengsengan</i>	3. Squatting closet 4. None
c. Final feces dump:	
1. Tank 2. Pond/rice field 3. River/lake/sea	4. Ground hole 5. Beach/field/garden 6. Other
10. Light source:	
a. Electricity from government supply b. Non government electricity c. Oil Lamp d. Wick/flashlight/torch e. Other	
11. If light source is electricity from government supply (R.10=1), what is the power installed?	
1. 450 watt 2. 900 watt 3. 1.300 watt	4. 2.200 watt 5. >2.200 watt 6. No meters

VII. HOUSEHOLD SPENDING	
VII.A. SPENDING FOR FOOD DURING LAST WEEK	Total (Rp)
(1)	(2)
1. Various types of rice (rice, corn, flour, rice flour, corn flour, etc)	
2. Various types of yam (yam, potato, dried yam, taro, sago, etc)	
3. Fish (fresh fish, dried fish/salted fish, shrimp, etc)	
4. Meat (beef/bull meat/goat meat/lamb/pork/chicken, innards, lever, lymph, floss, jerky, etc)	
5. Egg and milk (chicken/duck/puyuh's egg, fresh milk, concentrated milk, powder milk, etc)	
6. Vegetables (spinach, kangkung, cucumber, carrot, long bean, string bean, onion, chilly, tomato, etc)	
7. Various type of nuts (peanut/small green pea/soy/kidney bean/trouble maker/cashew nut, bean curd, tempe, tauco, oncom, etc)	
8. Fruits (orange, mango, apple, durian, rambutan, salak, duku, pineapple, watermelon, banana, papaya, etc)	
9. Oil and fat (coconut oil/cooking oil, coconut, margarine, etc)	
10. Beverage ingredients (sugar, brown sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, syrup, etc)	
11. Spices (salt, candlenut tree, coriander seed, pepper, terasi, soy sauce, MSG, etc)	
12. Other consumption (cracker, <i>melinjo</i> cracker, noodle, rice noodle, macaroni, etc)	
13. Ready food and drink (bread, cookies, cakes, porridge, meatball, ice syrup, lemonade, gado-gado, nasi rames, etc)	
14. Alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, and other alcoholic beverages)	
15. Tobacco and betel (clove cigarette, cigarette, cigars, betel, etc)	
16. Total food (details from 1 to 15)	

VII. B. SPENDING NOT FOR FOOD (FROM PURCHASING, SELF PRODUCTION, AND GIFT)	A month ago (Rp)	12 months ago (Rp)
(1)	(2)	(3)
17. Settlement and household facilities a. Rental, estimate of rent a house, office house, contract, etc b. Electricity bill, telephone bill, gas, kerosene, water, wood, etc c. House maintenance and small reparation		
18. Various goods and services (soap, beauty, transportation, readings, identity card/driver's license registration, recreation, telephone card, postal goods, etc)		
19. Cost of education (registration fee, monthly fee, Parent- Teacher Association, entry/re-registration fee, scouts, handy craft, courses, etc)		
20. Cost of health (hospital, public health service, doctor's office, witch doctor, medications, etc)		
21. Cloth, footwear, and head cover (clothing material, garment, shoes, hats, detergent, etc)		
22. Durable goods (house ware, tools, kitchen ware, entertainment ware, sports ware, expensive/imitation jewelry, vehicles, umbrella, watch, camera, telephone installation, electricity installation, etc)		
23. Tax and insurance (land and building tax, television subscription, vehicle tax, accident/health insurance)		
24. Party and ceremony goods (wedding, circumcision, birthday, religious celebration, traditional ceremony, etc)		
25. Total not for food (Details 17 to Details 24)		
26. Average spending for food in a month (Details 16x30/7)		
27. Average spending not for food in a month (Details 25 Column 3/12)		
28. Average household spending in a month (Details 26 + Details 27)		
29. Major household income resource: (Write down completely) Fill in the code of type of business/income receiver and work status according to major source of household income in the box. First three digits are for the code of type of business/income receiver and the final digit is for work status. Code for work status: 1. Labor/employee 2. Businessman	Filled by Editor	

VIII. DESCRIPTION OF HOUSEHOLD'S SOCIAL ECONOMICS		
1. a. Does the household have a health card? 1. Yes 2. No → [R.2] b. If yes (R.1.a=1), does the household have it after July 31, 2001? 1. Yes 2. No c. Usage of the health card:		
Type of usage	Did you ever use the health card after July 31, 2001? 1. Yes 2. No	If yes (Column 2=1), did you have been charged? 1. Yes 2. No
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Treatment 2. Pregnant check-up 3. Labor 4. Family planning stuff		
2. Food aid/nine staple food:		
Type of aid	Does the household ever receive food aid/nine staple food after July 31, 2001? 1. Yes 2. No	If yes (Column 2=1), how many times the household received it?
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Cheap rice 2. Free nine staple food 3. Other		
3. a. If there is any household member that goes to school, has he/she ever received scholarship after July 31, 2001? 1. Yes 2. No → [R.4] b. If yes (R.3.a=1), scholarship source: Government Social Safety Net -1 Government Non-Social Safety Net -2 GN-OTA -4 Private -8 Other -16		
4. Is there any household member that consumed minimum three kinds of high-protein food (meat, egg, fish, chicken) in variation during last week? 1. Yes 2. No		
5. Is there any household member that bought minimum one set of new cloth during last year? 1. Yes 2. No		
6. Does this household have an asset listed below: [Fill in code 1 if yes, code 2 if not] a. Valuable goods (TV, furniture, jewelry, etc) b. Farm fields c. Store/kiosk d. Garage e. Other business		
7. Is there any household member that attended in RT/RW/village's meeting, rolling fund, celebration (wedding invitation, circumcision) or other social activity in the last three months? 1. Yes 2. No		

8. Spending for fuel/energy in the household for cooking, lighting, and transportation				
Type of fuel/energy	Did the household use fuel/energy during last month? 1. Yes 2. No	F Column (2)=1		
		Standard measure	Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
a. Kerosene		Liter		
b. Gas		Kg		
c. Fuel		Liter		
d. Diesel fuel		Liter		
e. Electricity from government supply		KWH		
f. Fire wood		-		

IX. NOTES



SUSENAS

VSEN2002.K

Example of Core Questionnaire
(VSEN2002.K)

REPUBLIK INDONESIA
BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK

SURVEI SOSIAL EKONOMI NASIONAL 2002

KETERANGAN POKOK RUMAH TANGGA DAN ANGGOTA RUMAH TANGGA

Main description of household and household member

Rahasia

I. PENGENALAN TEMPAT			
1	Propinsi	DI. YOGYAKARTA	<div>34</div> <div>01</div> <div>020</div> <div>005</div> <div>1</div>
2	Kabupaten/kota*)	KULON PROGO	
3	Kecamatan	WATES	
4	Desa/kelurahan*)	TRIHARJO	
5	Klasifikasi desa/kelurahan	① Perkotaan 2. Perdesaan	
6	Nomor blok sensus	003 B	<div>2501</div> <div>04</div>
7	Nomor kode sampel	2501	
8	Nomor urut sampel rumah tangga	4	

II. KETERANGAN RUMAH TANGGA							
1	Nama kepala rumah tangga (krt):	AJI SUSANTO	4	Banyaknya anak usia 0-4 tahun:	1	1	
2	Suku bangsa krt:	JAWA	06	5	Banyaknya art yang meninggal dalam setahun yang lalu:	2	2
3	Banyaknya anggota rumah tangga (art):	5	05	6	Banyaknya art yang lahir dalam setahun yang lalu:	2	2

III. KETERANGAN PENCACAHAN							
1	Nama dan NIP pencacah:	DIYOM PUTRA	15321	5	Nama dan NIP pengawas/pemeriksa:	ISMAIL	12031
2	Jabatan pencacah:	1. Staf BPS Propinsi ③ Mantis 2. Staf BPS Kab/Kota 4. Mitra	3	6	Jabatan pengawas/pemeriksa:	1. Staf BPS Propinsi 3. Mantis ② Staf BPS Kab/Kota 4. Mitra	2
3	Tanggal pencacahan:	Tanggal Bulan 15 02		7	Tanggal pengawasan/pemeriksaan:	Tanggal Bulan 25 02	
4	Tanda tangan pencacah:			8	Tanda tangan pengawas/pemeriksa:		

*) Coret yang tidak perlu

IV.A. KETERANGAN ANGGOTA RUMAH TANGGA

No. urut	Nama anggota rumah tangga (Tulis siapa saja yang biasanya tinggal dan makan di rt ini baik dewasa, anak-anak maupun bayi)	Hubungan dengan krt (kode)	Jenis kelamin 1. Lk 2. Pr	Umur (tahun)	Status perkawinan (kode)	Apakah melakukan perjalanan "wisata"? (1 Okt - 31 Des 2001) 1. Ya 2. Tidak	Jika Kol. 7=1, frekuensi (kali)	Art 3-6 th Apakah pernah/sedang mengikuti pendidikan pra sekolah? (kode)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	ADI SUSANTO	1	1	37	2	1	01	
2	KUMALA DEWI	2	2	34	2	2		
3	ARLIM LUKMAN	3	1	08	1	2		
4	DWI PUTRI SUSANTO	3	2	00	1	2		
5	FITRIYANI S.	7	2	32	3	1	02	
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

IV.B. ANGGOTA RUMAH TANGGA YANG MENINGGAL (TERMASUK LAHIR MATI) DALAM SETAHUN YANG LALU

No. urut	N a m a	Hubungan dengan krt (kode)	Jenis kelamin 1. Laki-laki 2. Perempuan	Umur saat meninggal	
				Jika ≥ 2 tahun umur dalam tahun	Jika < 2 tahun, umur dalam bulan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	RAHMA SUSETJO	6	2	65	
2	DWI PUTRA SUSANTO	3	1		08

IV.C. ANGGOTA RUMAH TANGGA YANG LAHIR DALAM SETAHUN YANG LALU (TERMASUK YANG MENINGGAL)

No. urut	N a m a	Hubungan dengan krt (kode)	Jenis kelamin 1. Laki-laki 2. Perempuan	Tanggal/bulan/tahun kelahiran	No.urut ibu**)	Umur ibu waktu melahirkan (tahun)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4	DWI PUTRI SUSANTO	3	2	10/06/01	02	33
2	DWI PUTRA SUSANTO	3	1	10/06/01	02	33

Kode Kol. 3, Blok IV.A s.d. IV.C:

Hubungan dengan krt

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Kepala rt | 4. Menantu | 7. Famili lain |
| 2. Istri/suami | 5. Cucu | 8. Pembantu rt |
| 3. Anak | 6. Orang tua/mertua | 9. Lainnya |

Kode Kol. 6, Blok IV.A:

Status perkawinan

1. Belum kawin
2. Kawin
3. Cerai hidup
4. Cerai mati

Kode Kol. 9, Blok IV.A:

Pendidikan pra sekolah

1. Ya, TK/RA/BA
2. Ya, Kelompok Bermain
3. Ya, Tempat Penitipan Anak
4. Tidak

*) Perjalanan "wisata":

Melakukan perjalanan ke obyek wisata SUSANTO, atau menginap di akomodasi komersial, atau jarak perjalanan ≥ 100 km (p.p.).

**) Isikan 00 bila ibu tidak tinggal di rt ini.

V. KETERANGAN PERORANGAN TENTANG KESEHATAN, PENDIDIKAN, KETENAGAKERJAAN, SERTA FERTILITAS DAN KB			
Nama: ADI SUSANTO No. urut: 1 <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="1"/>		8. Apakah pernah rawat inap dalam 1 th terakhir? <input type="text" value="2"/> 1. Ya <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2. Tidak <input checked="" type="radio"/> ➔ [Blok V.B]	
Apakah art ybs hadir pada saat wawancara? 1. Ya <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2. Tidak <input type="radio"/> <input type="text" value="2"/>		9.a. Lamanya hari rawat inap (dalam hari): <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> 1. RS pemerintah <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 2. RS swasta <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 3. Puskesmas <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 4. Polindes/BDD <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> <div> 5. Praktek petkes <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 6. Praktek batra <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 7. Lainnya <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> </div>	
V.A. KETERANGAN KESEHATAN (UNTUK SEMUA UMUR)			
1. Apakah dalam 1 bulan terakhir mempunyai keluhan kesehatan seperti di bawah ini? (Bacakan dari a s.d. p) [Isikan kode 1 bila ada, kode 2 bila tidak ada]			
a. Panas <input type="text" value="2"/> b. Batuk <input type="text" value="1"/> c. Pilek <input type="text" value="2"/> d. Asma <input type="text" value="2"/> e. Napas sesak/cepat <input type="text" value="2"/> f. Diare/buang ² air <input type="text" value="2"/> g. Campak <input type="text" value="2"/> h. Telinga berair/congek <input type="text" value="2"/>	i. Sakit kuning/liver <input type="text" value="2"/> j. Sakit kepala berulang <input type="text" value="2"/> k. Kejang-kejang/ayan <input type="text" value="2"/> l. Lumpuh <input type="text" value="2"/> m. Pikun <input type="text" value="2"/> n. Kecelakaan <input type="text" value="2"/> o. Sakit gigi <input type="text" value="2"/> p. Lainnya <input type="text" value="2"/>		
[Jika semua berkode 2 ➔ R.8]			
2. Kalau ada keluhan, apakah menyebabkan terganggunya pekerjaan, sekolah, atau kegiatan sehari-hari? 1. Ya <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2. Tidak <input checked="" type="radio"/> ➔ [R.5.a] <input type="text" value="2"/>			
3. Lamanya terganggu: hari <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
4. Apakah sekarang masih terganggu? 1. Ya 2. Tidak <input type="text"/>			
5. a. Apakah pernah mengobati sendiri dlm 1 bulan terakhir? <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Ya 2. Tidak ➔ [R.6] <input type="text" value="1"/>			
b. Jenis obat/cara pengobatan yang digunakan: [Isikan kode 1 bila ya, kode 2 bila tidak]			
1. Obat tradisional <input type="text" value="1"/> 3. Lainnya <input type="text" value="2"/> 2. Obat modern <input type="text" value="1"/>			
c. Besarnya biaya mengobati sendiri yang dikeluarkan r.t.: Rp. 7.500,- <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="7"/> <input type="text" value="5"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/>			
6. Apakah pernah berobat jalan dalam 1 bulan terakhir? 1. Ya <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2. Tidak <input checked="" type="radio"/> ➔ [R.8] <input type="text" value="2"/>			
7.a. Berapa kali berobat jalan selama 1 bulan terakhir: [Isikan frekuensi berobat jalan utk setiap fasilitas]			
1. RS pemerintah <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 2. RS swasta <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 3. Praktek dokter <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 4. Puskesmas <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 5. Pusk. pembantu <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	6. Poliklinik <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 7. Praktek petkes <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 8. P. tradisional <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 9. Polindes/BDD <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 10. Posyandu <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
b. Besarnya biaya berobat jalan yang dikeluarkan r.t.: Rp. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
V.B. KESEHATAN BALITA (ANAK UMUR 0-59 BULAN)			
10. a. Umur dalam bulan: bulan (ke R.11 bila isian ≠ 00) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		b. Jika R.10.a=00, umur dalam hari: hari <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
11. Siapa saja yang menolong proses kelahiran? [Isikan kode jawaban langsung ke kotak]		Pertama a <input type="text"/> Terakhir b <input type="text"/>	
1. Dokter 4. Dukun 2. Bidan 5. Famili/keluarga 3. Tenaga paramedis lain 6. Lainnya			
12.a. Apakah pernah/sedang diberi ASI? 1. Ya 2. Tidak ➔ [Art lain] <input type="text"/>			
b. Jika R.12a=1, lamanya: bulan <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
UNTUK ANAK UMUR 0-11 BULAN			
13.a. Apakah diberi ASI dalam 24 jam terakhir? 1. Ya 2. Tidak ➔ [Art lain] <input type="text"/>			
b. Apakah kemarin/tadi malam anak diberi makanan/minuman selain ASI? 1. Ya 2. Tidak <input type="text"/>			
V.C. KETERANGAN PENDIDIKAN (UNTUK ART 5 TAHUN KE ATAS)			
14. Partisipasi bersekolah: 1. Tidak/belum pernah bersekolah ➔ [R.19] 2. Masih bersekolah <input checked="" type="radio"/> 3. Tidak bersekolah lagi <input type="text" value="3"/>			
15.a. Jenjang dan jenis pendidikan tertinggi yang pernah/sedang diduduki:			
1. SD 6. M. Aliyah 2. M. Ibtidaiyah 7. SM Kejuruan 3. SLTP Umum/Kejuruan 8. Diploma I/II 4. M. Tsanawiyah 9. Dipl. III/Sarnud 5. SMU 10. Diploma IV/S1 11. S2/S3	b. Penyelenggara pendidikan: <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Pemerintah 3. Luar negeri <input type="radio"/> 2. Swasta <input type="text" value="1"/>		
16. Untuk yang masih bersekolah di SD/ sederajat s.d. SMU/ sederajat, jumlah hari tidak masuk sekolah selama 1 bln terakhir (selain hari libur): hari <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			

17. Tkt/kls tertinggi yang pernah/sedang diduduki: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (8) (Tamat)	8	27. Lapangan usaha/bidang pekerjaan utama dari tempat bekerja selama seminggu yang lalu: <i>(Tulis selengkap-lengkapnya)</i> MENGAJAR DI SMA MUHAMADIYAH	Diisi Editor																				
18. Pendidikan tertinggi yang ditamatkan: 1. Tdk/belum tamat SD 5. SM Kejuruan 2. SD/MI/ sederajat 6. Diploma I/II 3. SLTP/MTs/ sederajat/ 7. Diploma III/ Sarmud kejuruan (8) 8. Diploma IV/ S1 4. SMU/MA/ sederajat 9. S2/ S3	8	28. Jenis pekerjaan/jabatan dari pekerjaan utama selama seminggu yang lalu: <i>(Tulis selengkap-lengkapnya)</i> GURU OLAH RAGA	Diisi Editor																				
19. Dapat membaca dan menulis: (1) 1. Huruf latin 3. Tidak dapat 2. Huruf lainnya	1	29. Status/kedudukan dalam pekerjaan utama selama seminggu yang lalu: 1. Berusaha sendiri 2. Berusaha dibantu buruh tidak tetap/buruh tidak dibayar 3. Berusaha dibantu buruh tetap/ buruh dibayar (4) 4. Buruh/karyawan/pegawai ➔ [Blok V.E] 5. Pekerja bebas di pertanian ➔ [R.30] 6. Pekerja bebas di non-pertanian ➔ [Blok V.E] 7. Pekerja tidak dibayar	4																				
V.D. KETENAGAKERJAAN [UNTUK UMUR 10 TAHUN KE ATAS]																							
20. a. Apakah melakukan kegiatan seperti di bawah ini selama seminggu yang lalu? <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Ya</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Tidak</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1. Bekerja</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(1)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Sekolah</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(2)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Mengurus rumah tangga</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(2)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Lainnya</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(1)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> </table>		Ya	Tidak		1. Bekerja	(1)	2	1	2. Sekolah	1	(2)	2	3. Mengurus rumah tangga	1	(2)	2	4. Lainnya	(1)		1		b. Dari kegiatan 1 s.d 4 di atas yang menyatakan "Ya", kegiatan apakah yang menggunakan waktu terbanyak selama seminggu yang lalu? (1) 2 3 4 [Jika R.20.a.1=1, lanjutkan ke R.22]	1
	Ya	Tidak																					
1. Bekerja	(1)	2	1																				
2. Sekolah	1	(2)	2																				
3. Mengurus rumah tangga	1	(2)	2																				
4. Lainnya	(1)		1																				
21. Apakah mempunyai pekerjaan/usaha, tetapi sementara tidak bekerja selama seminggu y.l.? 1. Ya 2. Tidak	<input type="checkbox"/>																						
22. Apakah sedang mencari pekerjaan? 1. Ya (2) 2. Tidak	2																						
23. Apakah sedang mempersiapkan suatu usaha baru selama seminggu yang lalu? 1. Ya (2) 2. Tidak	2																						
R.24 dan R.25 ditanyakan jika R.22=2 dan R.23=2																							
24. Alasan utama tidak mencari pekerjaan/mempersiapkan usaha: 1. Merasa tdk mungkin mendapatkan pekerjaan 2. Sdh punya pekerjaan, tapi blm mulai bekerja (3) 3. Sekolah, mengurus rt, sdh punya pekerjaan/ usaha, merasa sdh cukup, sdh tua/sakit 4. Lainnya (.....)	3																						
25. Jika ada penawaran pekerjaan, apakah masih mau menerima? (1) 1. Ya 2. Tidak	1																						
HANYA UNTUK ART YANG BEKERJA [R.20.a.1=1 atau R.21=1]																							
26. a. Jumlah hari kerja: 7 hari b. Jumlah jam kerja dari seluruh pekerjaan setiap hari selama seminggu yang lalu: <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Sen</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Sel</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Rab</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Kam</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Jum</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Sab</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Ming</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Jumlah (Jam)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">34</td> </tr> </table>	Sen	Sel	Rab	Kam	Jum	Sab	Ming	Jumlah (Jam)	6	4	7	6	2	6	3	34	7						
Sen	Sel	Rab	Kam	Jum	Sab	Ming	Jumlah (Jam)																
6	4	7	6	2	6	3	34																
W.E. FERTILITAS & KELUARGA BERENCANA WANITA PERNAH KAWIN UMUR > 10 TAHUN (Blok IV.A Kol. 4=2, Kol. 5 > 10, Kol. 6=2, 3, atau 4)																							
31. Umur pada saat perkawinan pertama: thn		<input type="checkbox"/>																					
32. Jumlah tahun dlm ikatan perkawinan: thn		<input type="checkbox"/>																					
33. Jumlah anak kandung (a.k.) yang dilahirkan:	Lk	Pr	Lk+Pr																				
a. A.k. lahir hidup	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																				
b. A.k. masih hidup	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																				
c. A.k. sudah meninggal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																				
34. Pernah/sedang menggunakan/memakai alat/ cara KB (modern atau tradisional): 1. Ya 2. Tidak ➔ [Art lain]		<input type="checkbox"/>																					
WANITA BERSTATUS KAWIN UMUR > 10 TAHUN [Blok IV.A Kolom 6 = 2]																							
35. Apakah sedang menggunakan/memakai alat/ cara KB (modern atau tradisional)? 1. Ya 2. Tidak ➔ [Art lain]		<input type="checkbox"/>																					
36. Alat/cara KB yang sedang digunakan/dipakai: 1. MOW/tubektomi 6. Pil KB 2. MOP/vasektomi 7. Kondom/karet KB 3. AKDR/IUD/spiral 8. Intravag/tissue/ kondom wanita 4. Suntikan KB 9. Cara tradisional ➔ [Art lain] 5. Susuk KB/norplan/ implanon/alwalit		<input type="checkbox"/>																					
37. Tempat memperoleh alat/cara KB yang terakhir: 1. RS Pemerintah 5. Praktek bidan 2. RS Swasta 6. Polindes/BDD/Posy. 3. Praktek dokter 7. Apotik/toko obat 4. Puskesmas/Pustu 8. Lainnya		<input type="checkbox"/>																					
38. Biaya yang dikeluarkan rumah tangga untuk memperoleh pelayanan KB yang terakhir: Rp.																							

V. KETERANGAN PERORANGAN TENTANG KESEHATAN, PENDIDIKAN, KETENAGAKERJAAN, SERTA FERTILITAS DAN KB			
Nama: KUMALA PEWI No. urut: 2 0 2		8. Apakah pernah rawat inap dalam 1 th terakhir? ① Ya 2. Tidak ➡ [Blok V.B]	
Apakah art ybs hadir pada saat wawancara? ① Ya 2. Tidak 1		9.a. Lamanya hari rawat inap (dalam hari):	
V.A. KETERANGAN KESEHATAN (UNTUK SEMUA UMUR)		1. RS pemerintah 0 0 4 5. Praktek petkes 2. RS swasta 6. Praktek batra 3. Puskesmas 7. Lainnya 4. Polindes/BDD 	
1. Apakah dalam 1 bulan terakhir mempunyai keluhan kesehatan seperti di bawah ini? (Bacaan dari a s.d. p) [Isikan kode 1 bila ada, kode 2 bila tidak ada]		b. Besarnya biaya rawat inap yang dikeluarkan r.t.:	
a. Panas 2 i. Sakit kuning/liver 2 b. Batuk 2 j. Sakit kepala berulang 2 c. Pilek 2 k. Kejang-kejang/ayan 2 d. Asma 2 l. Lumpuh 2 e. Napas sesak/cepat 2 m. Pikun 2 f. Diare/buang ² air 1 n. Kecelakaan 2 g. Campak 2 o. Sakit gigi 1 h. Telinga berair/congek 2 p. Lainnya 2		Rp. 250.000,- 0 0 2 5 0 0 0 0	
[Jika semua berkode 2 ➡ R.8]		V.B. KESEHATAN BALITA (ANAK UMUR 0-59 BULAN)	
2. Kalau ada keluhan, apakah menyebabkan terganggunya pekerjaan, sekolah, atau kegiatan sehari-hari? ① Ya 2. Tidak ➡ [R.5.a] 1		10. a. Umur dalam bulan: bulan (ke R.11 bila isian ≠ 00) 	
3. Lamanya terganggu: 8 hari 0 8		b. Jika R.10.a=00, umur dalam hari: hari 	
4. Apakah sekarang masih terganggu? 1. Ya ② Tidak 2		11. Siapa saja yang menolong proses kelahiran? [Isikan kode jawaban langsung ke kotak]	
5. a. Apakah pernah mengobati sendiri dlm 1 bulan terakhir? ① Ya 2. Tidak ➡ [R.6] 1		1. Dokter 4. Dukun 2. Bidan 5. Famili/keluarga 3. Tenaga paramedis lain 6. Lainnya Pertama a Terakhir b 	
b. Jenis obat/cara pengobatan yang digunakan: [Isikan kode 1 bila ya, kode 2 bila tidak]		12.a. Apakah pernah/sedang diberi ASI? 1. Ya 2. Tidak ➡ [Art lain] 	
1. Obat tradisional 2 3. Lainnya 2 2. Obat modern 1		b. Jika R.12.a=1, lamanya: bulan 	
c. Besarnya biaya mengobati sendiri yang dikeluarkan r.t.:		UNTUK ANAK UMUR 0-11 BULAN	
Rp. 1.500,- 0 0 0 1 5 0 0		13.a. Apakah diberi ASI dalam 24 jam terakhir? 1. Ya 2. Tidak ➡ [Art lain] 	
6. Apakah pernah berobat jalan dalam 1 bulan terakhir? ① Ya 2. Tidak ➡ [R.8] 1		b. Apakah kemarin/tadi malam anak diberi makanan/minuman selain ASI? 1. Ya 2. Tidak 	
7.a. Berapa kali berobat jalan selama 1 bulan terakhir: [Isikan frekuensi berobat jalan utk setiap fasilitas]		V.C. KETERANGAN PENDIDIKAN (UNTUK ART 5 TAHUN KE ATAS)	
1. RS pemerintah 0 0 6. Poliklinik 0 0 2. RS swasta 0 0 7. Praktek petkes 0 0 3. Praktek dokter 0 1 8. P. tradisional 0 0 4. Puskesmas 0 1 9. Polindes/BDD 0 0 5. Pusk. pembantu 0 0 10. Posyandu 0 0		14. Partisipasi bersekolah: 1. Tidak/belum pernah bersekolah ➡ [R.19] 3 2. Masih bersekolah ③ Tidak bersekolah lagi	
b. Besarnya biaya berobat jalan yang dikeluarkan r.t.:		15.a. Jenjang dan jenis pendidikan tertinggi yang pernah/sedang diduduki:	
Rp. 28.000,- 0 0 2 8 0 0 0		1. SD ⑥ M. Aliyah 2. M. Ibtidaiyah 7. SM Kejuruan 3. SLTP Umum/ 8. Diploma I/II Kejuruan 9. Dipl. III/Sarmud 4. M. Tsanawiyah 10. Diploma IV/S1 5. SMU 11. S2/S3	
		b. Penyelenggara pendidikan: ① Pemerintah 3. Luar negeri 1 2. Swasta	
		16. Untuk yang masih bersekolah di SD/ sederajat s.d. SMU/ sederajat, jumlah hari tidak masuk sekolah selama 1 bln terakhir (selain hari libur): 	

17. Tkt/kls tertinggi yang pernah/sedang diduduki: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ⑧ (Tamat)	8	27. Lapangan usaha/bidang pekerjaan utama dari tempat bekerja selama seminggu yang lalu: (Tulis selengkap-lengkapnyanya)	Diisi Editor □ □ □
18. Pendidikan tertinggi yang ditamatkan: 1. Tdk/belum tamat SD 5. SM Kejuruan 2. SD/MI/ sederajat 6. Diploma I/II 3. SLTP/MTs/ sederajat/ 7. Diploma III/ Sarnud kejuruan 8. Diploma IV/S1 ④ SMU/MA/ sederajat 9. S2/S3	4	28. Jenis pekerjaan/jabatan dari pekerjaan utama selama seminggu yang lalu: (Tulis selengkap-lengkapnyanya)	Diisi Editor □ □ □
19. Dapat membaca dan menulis: ① Huruf latin 3. Tidak dapat 2. Huruf lainnya	1	29. Status/kedudukan dalam pekerjaan utama selama seminggu yang lalu: 1. Berusaha sendiri 2. Berusaha dibantu buruh tidak tetap/buruh tidak dibayar 3. Berusaha dibantu buruh tetap/ buruh dibayar 4. Buruh/karyawan/pegawai 5. Pekerja bebas di pertanian 6. Pekerja bebas di non-pertanian 7. Pekerja tidak dibayar	Diisi Editor □ □ □
V.D. KETENAGAKERJAAN [UNTUK UMUR 10 TAHUN KE ATAS]			
20. a. Apakah melakukan kegiatan seperti di bawah ini selama seminggu yang lalu?		30. Berapa <i>upah/gaji</i> bersih (berupa uang dan barang) yang biasanya diterima selama sebulan dari pekerjaan utama? Rp.	
Ya Tidak		V.E. FERTILITAS & KELUARGA BERENCANA	
1. Bekerja 1 ②	2	WANITA PERNAH KAWIN UMUR > 10 TAHUN (Blok IV.A Kol. 4 = 2, Kol. 5 > 10, Kol. 6 = 2, 3, atau 4)	
2. Sekolah 1 ②	2	31. Umur pada saat perkawinan pertama: ...24... thn	24
3. Mengurus rumah tangga ① 2	1	32. Jumlah tahun dlm ikatan perkawinan: ...9... thn	09
4. Lainnya ①	1	33. Jumlah anak kandung (a.k.) yang dilahirkan:	
b. Dari kegiatan 1 s.d 4 di atas yang menyatakan "Ya", kegiatan apakah yang menggunakan waktu terbanyak selama seminggu yang lalu?	3	Lk Pr Lk+Pr	
1 2 ③ 4		a. A.k. lahir hidup 0 2 0 1 0 3	
[Jika R.20.a.1=1, lanjutkan ke R.22]		b. A.k. masih hidup 0 1 0 1 0 2	
21. Apakah mempunyai pekerjaan/usaha, tetapi sementara tidak bekerja selama seminggu y.l.?	2	c. A.k. sudah meninggal 0 1 0 0 0 1	
1. Ya ② Tidak		34. Pernah/sedang menggunakan/memakai alat/ cara KB (modern atau tradisional):	
22. Apakah sedang mencari pekerjaan?	2	① Ya 2. Tidak ➔ [Art lain]	1
1. Ya ② Tidak		WANITA BERSTATUS KAWIN UMUR > 10 TAHUN [Blok IV.A Kolom 6 = 2]	
23. Apakah sedang mempersiapkan suatu usaha baru selama seminggu yang lalu?	1	35. Apakah sedang menggunakan/memakai alat/ cara KB (modern atau tradisional)?	1
① Ya 2. Tidak		① Ya 2. Tidak ➔ [Art lain]	
R.24 dan R.25 ditanyakan jika R.22=2 dan R.23=2			
24. Alasan utama tidak mencari pekerjaan/mempersiapkan usaha:		36. Alat/cara KB yang sedang digunakan/dipakai:	
1. Merasa tdk mungkin mendapatkan pekerjaan 2. Sdh punya pekerjaan, tapi blm mulai bekerja 3. Sekolah, mengurus rt, sdh punya pekerjaan/ usaha, merasa sdh cukup, sdh tua/sakit 4. Lainnya (.....)		1. MOW/tubektomi 6. Pil KB 2. MOP/vasektomi 7. Kondom/karet KB 3. AKDR/IUD/spiral 8. Intravag/tissue/ kondom wanita ④ Suntikan KB 9. Cara tradisional ➔ [Art lain] 5. Susuk KB/norplan/ implanon/alwalit	4
25. Jika ada penawaran pekerjaan, apakah masih mau menerima?		37. Tempat memperoleh alat/cara KB yang terakhir:	
1. Ya 2. Tidak		1. RS Pemerintah 5. Praktek bidan 2. RS Swasta 6. Polindes/BDD/Posy. 3. Praktek dokter 7. Apotik/toko obat ④ Puskesmas/Pustu 8. Lainnya	4
HANYA UNTUK ART YANG BEKERJA [R.20.a.1=1 atau R.21=1]			
26. a. Jumlah hari kerja: hari		38. Biaya yang dikeluarkan rumah tangga untuk memperoleh pelayanan KB yang terakhir:	
b. Jumlah jam kerja dari <i>seluruh pekerjaan</i> setiap hari selama seminggu yang lalu:		Rp.	015000
Sen Sel Rab Kam Jum Sab Ming Jumlah (Jam)		Overall and Survey Process (Version 1.0)	
.....		Rp.	

V. KETERANGAN PERORANGAN TENTANG KESEHATAN, PENDIDIKAN, KETENAGAKERJAAN, SERTA FERTILITAS DAN KB			
Nama: ARLIM LUKMAH No. urut: 3 0 3		8. Apakah pernah rawat inap dalam 1 th terakhir? 1. Ya <input type="radio"/> 2. Tidak <input checked="" type="radio"/> ➔ [Blok V.B]	
Apakah art ybs hadir pada saat wawancara? 1. Ya <input type="radio"/> 2. Tidak <input checked="" type="radio"/>		2	
V.A. KETERANGAN KESEHATAN (UNTUK SEMUA UMUR)			
1. Apakah dalam 1 bulan terakhir mempunyai keluhan kesehatan seperti di bawah ini? (Bacakan dari a s.d. p) [Isikan kode 1 bila ada, kode 2 bila tidak ada]			
a. Panas 2 b. Batuk 1 c. Pilek 1 d. Asma 2 e. Napas sesak/cepat 2 f. Diare/buang ² air 2 g. Campak 2 h. Telinga berair/congek 2	i. Sakit kuning/liver 2 j. Sakit kepala berulang 2 k. Kejang-kejang/ayan 2 l. Lumpuh 2 m. Pikun 2 n. Kecelakaan 2 o. Sakit gigi 2 p. Lainnya 2		
[Jika semua berkode 2 ➔ R.8]			
2. Kalau ada keluhan, apakah menyebabkan terganggunya pekerjaan, sekolah, atau kegiatan sehari-hari? <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Ya <input type="radio"/> 2. Tidak ➔ [R.5.a]		1	
3. Lamanya terganggu: 2 hari		0 2	
4. Apakah sekarang masih terganggu? 1. Ya <input type="radio"/> 2. Tidak <input checked="" type="radio"/>		2	
5. a. Apakah pernah mengobati sendiri dlm 1 bulan terakhir? 1. Ya <input type="radio"/> 2. Tidak <input checked="" type="radio"/> ➔ [R.6] 2			
b. Jenis obat/cara pengobatan yang digunakan: [Isikan kode 1 bila ya, kode 2 bila tidak]			
1. Obat tradisional 		3. Lainnya 	
2. Obat modern 			
c. Besarnya biaya mengobati sendiri yang dikeluarkan r.t.: Rp. 			
6. Apakah pernah berobat jalan dalam 1 bulan terakhir? <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Ya <input type="radio"/> 2. Tidak ➔ [R.8]		1	
7.a. Berapa kali berobat jalan selama 1 bulan terakhir: [Isikan frekuensi berobat jalan utk setiap fasilitas]			
1. RS pemerintah 0 0 2. RS swasta 0 0 3. Praktek dokter 0 0 4. Puskesmas 0 1 5. Pusk. pembantu 0 0	6. Poliklinik 0 0 7. Praktek petkes 0 0 8. P. tradisional 0 0 9. Polindes/BDD 0 0 10. Posyandu 0 0		
b. Besarnya biaya berobat jalan yang dikeluarkan r.t.: Rp. 4.800,- 0 0 0 4 8 0 0			
V.B. KESEHATAN BALITA (ANAK UMUR 0-59 BULAN)			
10. a. Umur dalam bulan: bulan (ke R.11 bila isian ≠ 00)		 	
b. Jika R.10.a=00, umur dalam hari: hari		 	
11. Siapa saja yang menolong proses kelahiran? [Isikan kode jawaban langsung ke kotak]		Pertama a 	
1. Dokter 4. Dukun 2. Bidan 5. Famili/keluarga 3. Tenaga paramedis lain 6. Lainnya		Terakhir b 	
12.a. Apakah pernah/sedang diberi ASI? 1. Ya <input type="radio"/> 2. Tidak <input checked="" type="radio"/> ➔ [Art lain]		 	
b. Jika R.12a=1, lamanya: bulan		 	
UNTUK ANAK UMUR 0-11 BULAN			
13.a. Apakah diberi ASI dalam 24 jam terakhir? 1. Ya <input type="radio"/> 2. Tidak <input checked="" type="radio"/> ➔ [Art lain]		 	
b. Apakah kemarin/tadi malam anak diberi makanan/minuman selain ASI? 1. Ya <input type="radio"/> 2. Tidak <input type="radio"/>		 	
V.C. KETERANGAN PENDIDIKAN (UNTUK ART 5 TAHUN KE ATAS)			
14. Partisipasi bersekolah: 1. Tidak/belum pernah bersekolah ➔ [R.19] <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2. Masih bersekolah 3. Tidak bersekolah lagi		2	
15.a. Jenjang dan jenis pendidikan tertinggi yang pernah/sedang diduduki: <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. SD 6. M. Aliyah 2. M. Ibtidaiyah 7. SM Kejuruan 3. SLTP Umum/Kejuruan 8. Diploma I/II 4. M. Tsanawiyah 9. Dipl. III/Sarmud 5. SMU 10. Diploma IV/S1 11. S2/S3		0 1	
b. Penyelenggara pendidikan: <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Pemerintah 3. Luar negeri 2. Swasta		1	
16. Untuk yang masih bersekolah di SD/ sederajat s.d. SMU/ sederajat, jumlah hari tidak masuk sekolah selama 1 bln terakhir (selain hari libur):		0 2	
Rp. 4.800,- 0 0 0 4 8 0 0		2 hari	

SUSENAS (Indonesian) Overall and Survey Process (version 1.2)

V. KETERANGAN PERORANGAN TENTANG KESEHATAN, PENDIDIKAN, KETENAGAKERJAAN, SERTA FERTILITAS DAN KB			
Nama: DWI PUTAI SUSANTO No. urut: 4 0 4		8. Apakah pernah rawat inap dalam 1 th terakhir? 1. Ya 2. Tidak ➡ [Blok V.B]	
Apakah art ybs hadir pada saat wawancara? <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Ya 2. Tidak 1		9.a. Lamanya hari rawat inap (dalam hari): <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> 1. RS pemerintah 0 1 0 2. RS swasta 3. Puskesmas 4. Polindes/BDD </div> <div> 5. Praktek petkes 6. Praktek batra 7. Lainnya </div> </div>	
V.A. KETERANGAN KESEHATAN (UNTUK SEMUA UMUR)		V.B. KESEHATAN BALITA (ANAK UMUR 0-59 BULAN)	
1. Apakah dalam 1 bulan terakhir mempunyai keluhan kesehatan seperti di bawah ini? (Bacakan dari a s.d. p) [Isikan kode 1 bila ada, kode 2 bila tidak ada]		10. a. Umur dalam bulan: 8 bulan 0 8 (ke R.11 bila isian ≠ 00)	
a. Panas 2 b. Batuk 1 c. Pilek 1 d. Asma 2 e. Napas sesak/cepat 2 f. Diare/buang ² air 1 g. Campak 2 h. Telinga berair/congek 2	i. Sakit kuning/liver 2 j. Sakit kepala berulang 2 k. Kejang-kejang/ayan 2 l. Lumpuh 2 m. Pikun 2 n. Kecelakaan 2 o. Sakit gigi 2 p. Lainnya 2	b. Jika R.10.a=00, umur dalam hari: 	
[Jika semua berkode 2 ➡ R.8]		11. Siapa saja yang menolong proses kelahiran? [Isikan kode jawaban langsung ke kotak]	
2. Kalau ada keluhan, apakah menyebabkan terganggunya pekerjaan, sekolah, atau kegiatan sehari-hari? <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Ya 2. Tidak ➡ [R.5.a] 1		1. Dokter 4. Dukun 2. Bidan 5. Famili/keluarga 3. Tenaga paramedis lain 6. Lainnya Pertama a 1 Terakhir b 1	
3. Lamanya terganggu: 10 hari 1 0		12.a. Apakah pernah/sedang diberi ASI? <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Ya 2. Tidak ➡ [Art lain] 1	
4. Apakah sekarang masih terganggu? <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Ya 2. Tidak 1		b. Jika R.12a=1, lamanya: 8 bulan 0 8	
UNTUK ANAK UMUR 0-11 BULAN			
5. a. Apakah pernah mengobati sendiri dlm 1 bulan terakhir? 1. Ya <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2. Tidak ➡ [R.6] 2		13.a. Apakah diberi ASI dalam 24 jam terakhir? <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Ya 2. Tidak ➡ [Art lain] 1	
b. Jenis obat/cara pengobatan yang digunakan: [Isikan kode 1 bila ya, kode 2 bila tidak]		b. Apakah kemarin/tadi malam anak diberi makanan/minuman selain ASI? <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Ya 2. Tidak 1	
1. Obat tradisional 3. Lainnya 2. Obat modern 		V.C. KETERANGAN PENDIDIKAN (UNTUK ART 5 TAHUN KE ATAS)	
c. Besarnya biaya mengobati sendiri yang dikeluarkan r.t.: Rp. 		14. Partisipasi bersekolah: 1. Tidak/belum pernah bersekolah ➡ [R.19] 2. Masih bersekolah 3. Tidak bersekolah lagi	
6. Apakah pernah berobat jalan dalam 1 bulan terakhir? <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1. Ya 2. Tidak ➡ [R.8] 1		15.a. Jenjang dan jenis pendidikan tertinggi yang pernah/sedang diduduki:	
7.a. Berapa kali berobat jalan selama 1 bulan terakhir: [Isikan frekuensi berobat jalan utk setiap fasilitas]		1. SD 6. M. Aliyah 2. M. Ibtidaiyah 7. SM Kejuruan 3. SLTP Umum/Kejuruan 8. Diploma I/II 4. M. Tsanawiyah 9. Dipl. III/Sarmud 5. SMU 10. Diploma IV/S1 11. S2/S3	
1. RS pemerintah 0 0 2. RS swasta 0 0 3. Praktek dokter 0 2 4. Puskesmas 0 1 5. Pusk. pembantu 0 0	6. Poliklinik 0 0 7. Praktek petkes 0 0 8. P. tradisional 0 0 9. Polindes/BDD 0 0 10. Posyandu 0 0	b. Penyelenggara pendidikan: 1. Pemerintah 3. Luar negeri 2. Swasta 	
b. Besarnya biaya berobat jalan yang dikeluarkan r.t.: Rp. 34.000,- 3 4 0 0 0 0 0 0		16. Untuk yang masih bersekolah di SD/ sederajat s.d. SMU/ sederajat, jumlah hari tidak masuk sekolah selama 1 bln terakhir (selain hari libur): 	

17. Tkt/kls tertinggi yang pernah/sedang diduduki: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 (Tamat)	<input type="checkbox"/>	27. Lapangan usaha/bidang pekerjaan utama dari tempat bekerja selama seminggu yang lalu: (Tulis selengkap-lengkapnyanya)	Diisi Editor <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
18. Pendidikan tertinggi yang ditamatkan: 1. Tdk/belum tamat SD 5. SM Kejuruan 2. SD/MI/ sederajat 6. Diploma I/II 3. SLTP/MTs/ sederajat/ 7. Diploma III/ Sarmud kejuruan 8. Diploma IV/ S1 4. SMU/MA/ sederajat 9. S2/ S3	<input type="checkbox"/>	28. Jenis pekerjaan/jabatan dari pekerjaan utama selama seminggu yang lalu: (Tulis selengkap-lengkapnyanya)	Diisi Editor <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
19. Dapat membaca dan menulis: 1. Huruf latin 3. Tidak dapat 2. Huruf lainnya	<input type="checkbox"/>	29. Status/ kedudukan dalam pekerjaan utama selama seminggu yang lalu: 1. Berusaha sendiri 2. Berusaha dibantu buruh tidak tetap/ buruh tidak dibayar 3. Berusaha dibantu buruh tetap/ buruh dibayar 4. Buruh/ karyawan/ pegawai 5. Pekerja bebas di pertanian 6. Pekerja bebas di non-pertanian 7. Pekerja tidak dibayar	Diisi Editor <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="position: absolute; left: 730px; top: 250px;"> ➡ [Blok V.E] ➡ [R.30] ➡ [Blok V.E] </div>
V.D. KETENAGAKERJAAN [UNTUK UMUR 10 TAHUN KE ATAS]			
20. a. Apakah melakukan kegiatan seperti di bawah ini selama seminggu yang lalu?	Ya Tidak		
1. Bekerja	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Sekolah	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Mengurus rumah tangga	1 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Lainnya	①	<input type="checkbox"/>	
b. Dari kegiatan 1 s.d 4 di atas yang menyatakan "Ya", kegiatan apakah yang menggunakan waktu terbanyak selama seminggu yang lalu?	1 2 3 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	
[Jika R.20.a.1=1, lanjutkan ke R.22]			
21. Apakah mempunyai pekerjaan/usaha, tetapi sementara tidak bekerja selama seminggu y.l.?	1. Ya 2. Tidak	<input type="checkbox"/>	
22. Apakah sedang mencari pekerjaan?	1. Ya 2. Tidak	<input type="checkbox"/>	
23. Apakah sedang mempersiapkan suatu usaha baru selama seminggu yang lalu?	1. Ya 2. Tidak	<input type="checkbox"/>	
R.24 dan R.25 ditanyakan jika R.22=2 dan R.23=2			
24. Alasan utama tidak mencari pekerjaan/mempersiapkan usaha: 1. Merasa tdk mungkin mendapatkan pekerjaan 2. Sdh punya pekerjaan, tapi blm mulai bekerja 3. Sekolah, mengurus rt, sdh punya pekerjaan/ usaha, merasa sdh cukup, sdh tua/sakit 4. Lainnya (.....)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
25. Jika ada penawaran pekerjaan, apakah masih mau menerima?	1. Ya 2. Tidak	<input type="checkbox"/>	
HANYA UNTUK ART YANG BEKERJA [R.20.a.1=1 atau R.21=1]			
26. a. Jumlah hari kerja: hari b. Jumlah jam kerja dari seluruh pekerjaan setiap hari selama seminggu yang lalu:	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Sen Sel Rab Kam Jum Sab Ming	Jumlah (Jam)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
SUSENAS - Overall and Survey Process (Version 1.2)			
37. Tempat memperoleh alat/cara KB yang terakhir:		38. Biaya yang dikeluarkan rumah tangga untuk memperoleh pelayanan KB yang terakhir:	
1. RS Pemerintah 5. Praktek bidan 2. RS Swasta 6. Polindes/BDD/Posy. 3. Praktek dokter 7. Apotik/toko obat 4. Puskesmas/Pustu 8. Lainnya		Rp.	
V.E. FERTILITAS & KELUARGA BERENCANA			
WANITA PERNAH KAWIN UMUR > 10 TAHUN (Blok IV.A Kol. 4 = 2, Kol. 5 > 10, Kol. 8 = 2, 3, atau 4)			
31. Umur pada saat perkawinan pertama: thn	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
32. Jumlah tahun dlm ikatan perkawinan: thn	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
33. Jumlah anak kandung (a.k.) yang dilahirkan:	Lk	Pr	Lk+Pr
a. A.k. lahir hidup	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
b. A.k. masih hidup	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
c. A.k. sudah meninggal	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
34. Pernah/sedang menggunakan/memakai alat/cara KB (modern atau tradisional): 1. Ya 2. Tidak ➡ [Art lain]	<input type="checkbox"/>		
WANITA BERSTATUS KAWIN UMUR > 10 TAHUN [Blok IV.A Kolom 6 = 2]			
35. Apakah sedang menggunakan/memakai alat/cara KB (modern atau tradisional)? 1. Ya 2. Tidak ➡ [Art lain]	<input type="checkbox"/>		
36. Alat/cara KB yang sedang digunakan/dipakai: 1. MOW/tubektomi 6. Pil KB 2. MOP/vasektomi 7. Kondom/karet KB 3. AKDR/IUD/spiral 8. Intravag/tissue/ kondom wanita 4. Suntikan KB 9. Cara tradisional ➡ implanon/alwalit [Art lain]	<input type="checkbox"/>		
37. Tempat memperoleh alat/cara KB yang terakhir:	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1. RS Pemerintah 5. Praktek bidan 2. RS Swasta 6. Polindes/BDD/Posy. 3. Praktek dokter 7. Apotik/toko obat 4. Puskesmas/Pustu 8. Lainnya			
38. Biaya yang dikeluarkan rumah tangga untuk memperoleh pelayanan KB yang terakhir:	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		

17. Tkt/kls tertinggi yang pernah/sedang diduduki: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 (Tamat)	27. Lapangan usaha/bidang pekerjaan utama dari tempat bekerja selama seminggu yang lalu: <i>(Tulis selengkap-lengkapnya)</i> INDUSTRI ACESORIES DI PT. CAHAYA	Diisi Editor <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																				
18. Pendidikan tertinggi yang ditamatkan: 1. Tdk/belum tamat SD 5. SM Kejuruan 2. SD/MI/ sederajat 6. Diploma I/II 3. SLTP/MTs/ sederajat/ 7. Diploma III/Sarmud kejuruan 8 Diploma IV/S1 4. SMU/MA/ sederajat 9. S2/S3	28. Jenis pekerjaan/jabatan dari pekerjaan utama selama seminggu yang lalu: <i>(Tulis selengkap-lengkapnya)</i> MANAJER BAGIAN PEMASARAN	Diisi Editor <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																				
19. Dapat membaca dan menulis: 1 Huruf latin 3. Tidak dapat 2. Huruf lainnya	29. Status/kedudukan dalam pekerjaan utama selama seminggu yang lalu: 1. Berusaha sendiri 2. Berusaha dibantu buruh tidak tetap/buruh tidak dibayar 3. Berusaha dibantu buruh tetap/ buruh dibayar 4 Buruh/karyawan/pegawai 2 [Blok V.E] 5. Pekerja bebas di pertanian 2 [R.30] 6. Pekerja bebas di non-pertanian 2 [Blok V.E] 7. Pekerja tidak dibayar	4																				
V.D. KETENAGAKERJAAN [UNTUK UMUR 10 TAHUN KE ATAS]																						
20. a. Apakah melakukan kegiatan seperti di bawah ini selama seminggu yang lalu? <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Ya</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Tidak</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1. Bekerja</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Sekolah</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Mengurus rumah tangga</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Lainnya</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> </table>		Ya	Tidak		1. Bekerja	1	2	1	2. Sekolah	1	2	2	3. Mengurus rumah tangga	1	2	1	4. Lainnya	1		1	30. Berapa upah/gaji bersih (berupa uang dan barang) yang biasanya diterima selama sebulan dari pekerjaan utama? Rp. 1.250.000,- <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
	Ya	Tidak																				
1. Bekerja	1	2	1																			
2. Sekolah	1	2	2																			
3. Mengurus rumah tangga	1	2	1																			
4. Lainnya	1		1																			
V.E. FERTILITAS & KELUARGA BERENCANA																						
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20. b. Dari kegiatan 1 s.d 4 di atas yang menyatakan "Ya", kegiatan apakah yang menggunakan waktu terbanyak selama seminggu yang lalu? 1 2 3 4 [Jika R.20.a.1=1, lanjutkan ke R.22]		31. Umur pada saat perkawinan pertama: 27 thn <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																				
21. Apakah mempunyai pekerjaan/usaha, tetapi sementara tidak bekerja selama seminggu y.l.? 1. Ya 2. Tidak		32. Jumlah tahun dlm ikatan perkawinan: 5 thn <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																				
22. Apakah sedang mencari pekerjaan? 1 Ya 2. Tidak		33. Jumlah anak kandung (a.k.) yang dilahirkan: <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Lk</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Pr</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Lk+Pr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a. A.k. lahir hidup</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. A.k. masih hidup</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. A.k. sudah meninggal</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>		Lk	Pr	Lk+Pr	a. A.k. lahir hidup	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	b. A.k. masih hidup	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	c. A.k. sudah meninggal	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
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23. Apakah sedang mempersiapkan suatu usaha baru selama seminggu yang lalu? 1. Ya 2 Tidak		34. Pernah/sedang menggunakan/memakai alat/ cara KB (modern atau tradisional): 1 Ya 2. Tidak 2 [Art lain]																				
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Sen	Sel	Rab	Kam	Jum	Sab	Ming	Jumlah (Jam)															
8	8	8	8	8	5	45	45															
26. a. Jumlah hari kerja: 6 hari b. Jumlah jam kerja dari seluruh pekerjaan setiap hari selama seminggu yang lalu: <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Sen</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Sel</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Rab</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Kam</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Jum</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Sab</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Ming</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Jumlah (Jam)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">45</td> <td style="text-align: center;">45</td> </tr> </table>		Sen	Sel	Rab	Kam	Jum	Sab	Ming	Jumlah (Jam)	8	8	8	8	8	5	45	45	38. Biaya yang dikeluarkan rumah tangga untuk memperoleh alat/cara KB yang terakhir: Rp. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
Sen	Sel	Rab	Kam	Jum	Sab	Ming	Jumlah (Jam)															
8	8	8	8	8	5	45	45															

VI. PERUMAHAN		VII. PENGELUARAN RUMAH TANGGA	
1. Status penguasaan bangunan tempat tinggal yang ditempati: ① Milik sendiri 6. Rumah milik orang tua/sanak/saudara 2. Kontrak 7. Lainnya 3. Sewa 4. Bebas sewa 5. Dinas	1	VII.A. PENGELUARAN UNTUK MAKANAN SELAMA SEMINGGU YANG LALU [BERASAL DARI PEMBELIAN, PRODUKSI SENDIRI, DAN PEMBERIAN]	Jumlah (Rp)
2. Jenis atap terluas: ① Beton 5. Asbes ② Genteng 6. Ijuk/rumbia 3. Sirap 7. Lainnya 4. Seng	2	(1)	(2)
3. Jenis dinding terluas: ① Tembok 3. Bambu 2. Kayu 4. Lainnya	1	1. Padi-padian (beras, jagung, terigu, tepung beras, tepung jagung, dll.)	11. 400
4. Jenis lantai terluas: ① Bukan tanah 2. Tanah	1	2. Umbi-umbian (ketela pohon, ketela rambat, kentang, gaplek, talas, sagu, dll.)	3. 000
5. Luas lantai: 90 m ²	0 9 0	3. Ikan (ikan segar, ikan diawetkan/asin, udang, dll.)	8. 300
6. a. Sumber air minum: 1. Air dalam kemasan 6. Mata air terlindung 2. Leding 7. Mata air tak terlindung ③ Pompa 8. Air sungai 4. Sumur terlindung 9. Air hujan 5. Sumur tak terlindung 0. Lainnya b. Jika R.6.a=3 s.d 7 (pompa/sumur/mata air) jarak ke tempat penampungan kotoran/tinja terdekat: ① ≤ 10 m 3. Tidak tahu ② > 10 m	3	4. Daging (daging sapi/kerbau/kambing/domba/babi/ayam, jeroan, hati, limpa, abon, dendeng, dll.)	-
7. Cara memperoleh air minum: 1. Berlangganan 2. Membeli eceran ③ Tidak membeli	3	5. Telur dan susu (telur ayam/itik/puyuh, susu segar, susu kental, susu bubuk, dan lainnya)	33. 500
8. Penggunaan fasilitas air minum: ① Sendiri 3. Umum 2. Bersama 4. Tidak ada	1	6. Sayur-sayuran (bayam, kangkung, ketimun, wortel, kacang panjang, buncis, bawang, cabe, tomat, dll.)	12. 200
9.a. Penggunaan fasilitas tempat buang air besar: ① Sendiri 3. Umum 2. Bersama 4. Tdk ada → [R.9.c] b. Jenis kloset: ① Leher angsa 3. Cemplung/cubluk 2. Plengsengan 4. Tidak pakai c. Tempat pembuangan akhir tinja: ① Tangki/SPAL 4. Lobang tanah 2. Kolam/sawah 5. Pantai/tanah lapang/kebun 3. Sungai/danau/laut 6. Lainnya	1	7. Kacang-kacangan (kacang tanah/hijau/kedele/merah/tunggak/mete, tahu, tempe, tauco, oncom, dll.)	8. 000
10. Sumber penerangan: ① Listrik PLN 4. Pelita/sentir/obor 2. Listrik non PLN 5. Lainnya 3. Petromak/aladin	1	8. Buah-buahan (jeruk, mangga, apel, durian, rambutan, salak, duku, nanas, semangka, pisang, pepaya, dll.)	11. 000
11. Bila sumber penerangan listrik PLN (R.10=1), berapa daya listrik terpasang? ① 450 watt 4. 2.300 watt ② 900 watt 5. > 2.200 watt 3. 1.300 watt 6. Tanpa meteran	2	9. Minyak dan lemak (minyak kelapa/goreng, kelapa, mentega, dll.)	7. 500
		10. Bahan minuman (gula pasir, gula merah, teh, kopi, coklat, sirup, dll.)	8. 500
		11. Bumbu-bumbuan (garam, kemiri, ketumbar, merica, terasi, kecap, vetsin, dll.)	5. 200
		12. Konsumsi lainnya (kerupuk, emping, mie, bihun, makaroni, dll.)	-
		13. Makanan dan minuman jadi (roti, biskuit, kue basah, bubur, bakso, es sirup, limun, gado-gado, nasi rames, dll.)	43. 000
		14. Minuman mengandung alkohol (bir, anggur, dan minuman keras lainnya)	-
		15. Tembakau dan sirih (rokok kretek, rokok putih, cerutu, tembakau, sirih, pinang, dan lainnya)	-
309. NAB - Overall and Survey Process ① 450 watt 4. 2.300 watt ② 900 watt 5. > 2.200 watt 3. 1.300 watt 6. Tanpa meteran		151. 600	

VII. PENGELUARAN RUMAH TANGGA (LANJUTAN)		
VII.B. PENGELUARAN BUKAN MAKANAN (BERASAL DARI PEMBELIAN, PRODUKSI SENDIRI DAN PEMBERIAN)	Sebulan yang Lalu (Rp)	12 bulan yang Lalu (Rp)
(1)	(2)	(3)
17. Perumahan dan fasilitas rumah tangga		
a. Sewa, perkiraan sewa rumah sendiri, bebas sewa, dinas, kontrak, dll.	100 . 000	1.120.000
b. Rekening listrik, rekening telepon, gas, minyak tanah, air, kayu bakar, dll.	50.050	561.000
c. Pemeliharaan rumah dan perbaikan ringan	-	-
18. Aneka barang dan jasa (sabun mandi, kecantikan, pengangkutan, bacaan, pembuatan KTP/SIM, rekreasi, kartu telepon, benda pos, dan lainnya)	54.000	612.000
19. Biaya pendidikan (uang pendaftaran, SPP, POMG/BP3, uang pangkal/daftar ulang, pramuka, prakarya, kursus, dan lainnya)	6.500	78.000
20. Biaya kesehatan (rumah sakit, puskesmas, dokter praktek, dukun, obat-obatan, dan lainnya)	90.800	4.770.800
21. Pakaian, alas kaki, dan tutup kepala (bahan pakaian, pakaian jadi, sepatu, topi, sabun cuci, dan lainnya)	52.500	665.500
22. Barang tahan lama {alat rumah tangga, perkakas, alat dapur, alat hiburan (elektronik), alat olahraga, perhiasan mahal/imitasi, kendaraan, payung, arloji, kamera, pasang telepon, pasang listrik, barang elektronik, dll.}	27.500	157.500
23. Pajak dan asuransi	9.000	108.000
a. Pajak (PBB, iuran TV, pajak kendaraan)		
b. Asuransi (asuransi kecelakaan, asuransi kesehatan)	-	-
24. Keperluan pesta dan upacara (perkawinan, khitanan, ulang tahun, perayaan hari agama, upacara adat, dan lainnya)	75.000	75.000
25. Jumlah bukan makanan (Rincian 17 s.d. Rincian 24)	465.350	8.147.800
26. Rata-rata pengeluaran makanan sebulan (Rincian 16 x $\frac{30}{7}$)	649.714	
27. Rata-rata pengeluaran bukan makanan sebulan (Rincian 25 Kolom 3) 12	678.983	
28. Rata-rata pengeluaran rumah tangga sebulan (Rincian 26 + Rincian 27)	1.328.697	
29. Sumber penghasilan utama rumah tangga: Guru olah raga di SMU Muhammadiyah (Tulis selengkap-lengkapnya) Isikan kode lapangan usaha/penerima pendapatan dan status pekerjaan sesuai sumber penghasilan utama rumah tangga dalam kotak. Tiga digit pertama untuk kode lapangan usaha/penerima pendapatan dan satu digit terakhir untuk kode status pekerjaan. Kode status pekerjaan: SUSENAS - Overall and Survey Process (Version 1.2) 1. Buruh/karyawan 2. Pengusaha		diisi Editor <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

VIII. KETERANGAN SOSIAL EKONOMI RUMAH TANGGA

1. a. Apakah rt mempunyai kartu sehat? (1) Ya 2. Tidak → [R.2]		[1]		3. a. Bila ada art yang bersekolah, apakah pernah mendapat beasiswa setelah 31 Juli 2001? 1. Ya (2) Tidak → [R.4]		[2]	
b. Bila ya (R.1.a=1), apakah memperolehnya setelah 31 Juli 2001? (1) Ya 2. Tidak		[1]		b. Bila ya (R.3.a=1), sumber beasiswa: 1. Pemerintah JPS 8. Swasta 2. Pemerintah Non-JPS 16. Lainnya 4. GN-OTA		[] []	
c. Pemanfaatan/penggunaan kartu sehat:				4. Apakah ada art yang mengkonsumsi minimal 3 jenis lauk-pauk berprotein tinggi (daging, telur, ikan, ayam) secara bervariasi selama seminggu yang lalu? (1) Ya 2. Tidak		[1]	
Jenis pemanfaatan/ penggunaan	Apakah pernah menggunakan kartu sehat setelah 31 Juli 2001? 1. Ya 2. Tidak	Bila ya (Kol.2=1), apakah dikenakan biaya? 1. Ya 2. Tidak					
(1)	(2)	(3)					
1. Berobat	[1]	[2]					
2. Periksa kehamilan	[2]	[]					
3. Melahirkan	[2]	[]					
4. Keperluan KB	[1]	[1]					
2. Bantuan pangan/sembako:							
Jenis bantuan	Apakah rt pernah mendapat bantuan pangan/sembako setelah 31 Juli 2001? 1. Ya 2. Tidak	Bila ya (Kol. 2=1), berapa kali menerima bantuan?					
(1)	(2)	(3)					
1. Beras murah/OPK	[2]	[]					
2. Sembako gratis	[2]	[]					
3. Lainnya	[2]	[]					
				6. Apakah rumah tangga ini memiliki asset sbb.: [Isikan kode 1 bila ya, kode 2 bila tidak]			
				a. Barang berharga (TV, meubel, perhiasan, dll.)		[1]	
				b. Tanah pertanian		[2]	
				c. Warung/toko/kedai		[1]	
				d. Bengkel		[2]	
				e. Usaha lainnya		[2]	
				7. Apakah ada art yang hadir dalam rapat RT/RW/desa, arisan, perhelatan (undangan perkawinan, sunatan) atau acara sosial lainnya dalam 3 bulan terakhir? 1. Ya 2. Tidak		[1]	
8. Pengeluaran bahan bakar/energi di rumah tangga untuk memasak, penerangan, dan transportasi							
Jenis bahan bakar/ energi	Apakah rt menggunakan bahan bakar/ energi selama sebulan yang lalu? 1. Ya 2. Tidak	Jika Kolom (2) = 1					
		Satuan standar	Banyaknya (0,00)	N i l a i (Rp)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			
a. Minyak tanah	[2]	Liter	[] [] , [] []	[] [] [] [] [] []			
b. Gas	[1]	Kg	[1] [2] , [0] [0]	[0] [2] [5] [0] [0] [0]			
c. Bensin	[2]	Liter	[] [] , [] []	[] [] [] [] [] []			
d. Solar	[2]	Liter	[] [] , [] []	[] [] [] [] [] []			
e. Listrik PLN	[1]	Kwh	[1] [0] [7] , [0] [0]	[0] [0] [2] [1] [6] [5] [0]			
f. Kayu bakar	[2]	[] []	[] [] , [] []	[] [] [] [] [] []			

IX. CATATAN