

MANUAL II

**NATIONAL
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
1992**

ENUMERATION MANUAL

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

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I. P R E F A C E

A. General

In order to implement their tasks, the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Statistic Office at the local area are responsible to provide data needed for the planning of sector also cross sector development. The role of this data are very important as a basic material to develop statistics/indicator to observe the situation, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the development program. The need of social data, specifically on Community Welfare is to understand if the outcome of development has reached all level of the community which covers various aspects such as the fulfillment on needs of clothing, food, housing, education, health, security and work opportunity.

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

The survey conducted by Central Bureau of Statistics namely *Susenas* is a survey, which has the widest coverage of social data. The gathered data cover several fields such as education, health/nutrition, housing/environment, criminal, social culture activities, consumption and household welfare, transportation and the society's opinion on their household welfare. The set of data that is collected each year that is classified as core data is the demographic and educational characteristics of household members. The others classified as target data (module) is gathered every 3 years. To fulfill the needs of data, *Susenas* has several advantageous factors such as the variables are at hand in the module then by pulling a part of a variable into the core then the data could be collected every year.

The questions in VSEN92.K list (core) are the compilation of questions to obtain various characteristics on community welfare that are feasible to be included in *Susenas*. The questions could be selected from the module questions that have been tested in the field and hopefully can visualize the success of development. The questionnaire has been tried out twice. The first try out was conducted in Banyumas Regency, Central Java. The core questionnaire consists of two versions one is short the other is long combined with various types of module. The first try out showed that the appropriate core questionnaire was the short version, with minor additions from the long version. The revised version was then used in a try out in 3 provinces (West Sumatera, South Kalimantan and West Nusa Tenggara) with the total samples of 8000 households. This *Susenas* core questionnaire is the revised core questionnaire that was used in the second try out.

B. Objectives

In general the objectives of data collection through *Susenas* is providing data on community welfare (*Kesra*) that can reflect the social and economy condition of the community. Health data is gathered to obtain the characteristics on the level of health, health services, the expenditures spent by the community for the health needs also the nutrition/health of children aged Under Five. The data collection on education aims to obtain information on the education level and the expenditures spent by the household. Data collection on housing and environment aims to obtain information on the housing and its environment.

C. Scope

The 1992 *Susenas* is conducted through out all over areas in Indonesia with the sample size of 66,500 households at provinces in the urban and rural area. The households located in specific enumeration areas and specific households located in regular enumeration areas are not chosen as samples. The core data was gathered using the VSEN92.K List and the data modules used the VSEN92.M List.

D. Schedule of Activities

Activity	Date
1. Receive document from BPS	1-3 October 1991
2. Training	
a. Instructors	December 2-9, 1991
b. Area Officials	December 10-30, 1992
3. Implementation	
a. Household listing	January 1-30, 1992
b. Household sampling	January 15 – February 5, 1992
c. Household enumeration	February 5 - 25, 1992
4. List Checking	
a. Sub reGENCY Statistic Office	February 25 – March 25, 1992
b. Provincial Statistic Office	March 25 - April 1992
5. Send filled in documents that has been checked to BPS	April 1992

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Type of Data Collected

a. Core Data

The Susenas 1992 Core data is the main characteristics of the people and is the development of the previous Susenas core data where a part of the data is selected from the module data of the previous Susenas. The core data are the household and household member characteristics that covers demography, traveling, criminality, health, education, social culture, activities, fertility, family planning, housing and expenditures.

b. Target data (Module)

The target data of Susenas 1992 is:

- (i) Health/nutrition, the information covers on the health, pregnancy, giving birth/miscarriage, the expenditures for the needs of health, also health/nutrition of children aged Under Five years old (*Balita*).
- (ii) Education, the information covers educational status, participation in courses, method of studying and educational expenditures.
- (iii) Housing and Life environment, the information covers the residential building, location/housing situation, facilities and housing equipment, the housing environment also the needs on house owning.

B. Sample Outline

The sample outline (namely: *KCI/Kerangka Contoh Induk* = Main Outline Sample) that is used as a foundation for selecting the sample of Susenas 1992 is the list of selected enumeration areas of SP90 (Sensus Penduduk = Population Census). The number of enumeration areas in the KCI is approximately 20% of the enumeration area from the Main Outline (MFD = Master File *Desa/Village*). In the MFD that is the Main Outline for selecting, in each regency, the sub-regents are in order based on the geographical location, also in the sequence of each village in each sub-regent and the sequence of enumeration areas in each village.

Selecting 20% of enumeration areas is conducted based on the procedures of *pps* selecting (each enumeration area has the chance to be selected proportionally to the number of households. The procedure on selecting this way results that in each selected enumeration area that has the same multiplying factor (self-weighting).

C. Susenas Sampling Method

The sampling method used for the urban and rural area is the three phase sampling method.

In the first phase a number of enumeration areas are chosen systematically from the selected enumeration areas list of SP90.

In the second phase a segment group is selected which are a combination of several segments that are located near of each selected enumeration area. See Attachment 1 in Manual I, for the number of enumeration areas or selected segment groups in Susenas 1992.

In the third phase sixteen households from each segment groups are selected

D. Method of Data Collection

The data collection from selected households is conducted through face to face interview between enumerator (appointed statistic officer) and respondent. Particulars on households can be collected through interviewing the head of the household, husband/wife head of the household, or other household members that are familiar to the particulars asked. All efforts have to be taken in order to fulfill the above requirements. Interviewing other household members concerning the respondent is allowed in certain situations such as respondent is unavailable (not certain when is available), still a baby or mute.

The officers have to weigh all Under-Five children (*Balita*) that are in all selected households. The weighing can be conducted from house to house or centralized in a certain place. If possible, an officer could ask help from Posyandu (Integrated Health Posts) cadres, for example to borrow scales and conduct the weighing at the Posyandu.

E. Data Processing

The data processing will go through a large change that is from the main frame to the personal computer (PC) and is conducted by the subject matter people. Several preparations are needed such as equipment, the operators, programs also time allocation for processing. Due to the limited power and equipment for processing the 1992 Susenas time is a critical factor. The participation of all related components to the time for processing has to be combined harmoniously. The local areas hopefully could fill in the list in order and the documents should reach the place of processing on time.

F. Time Reference of Survey

The reference time of survey is as follows:

- (i) The past week for social culture characteristics, activities and food expenditures
- (ii) The past month for health characteristics and non-food expenditures
- (iii) Three months ago for traveling characteristics
- (iv) The past year for criminality characteristics

G. Procedures on Filling in the List

- a. Master the concept, definition, objectives and goals of the survey;
- b. Write down all the information clearly by using a dark pencil in the appropriate space ;
- c. Check once more the contents of the list and correct mistakes if any before submitting it to the supervisor.
- d. Write down the maximum figures into the boxes, if the contents are more than the number of provided boxes. Example: The contents of Q.21 Block VIII VSEN92.M in the dotted area are 10, so fill in the provided boxes as 8.

H. Ethics on Interviewing

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

I. Type of Lists and Documents Used

- 10. VSEN92.L: Household Listing
- 11. VSEN92.DSRT: Selected Household Listing List
- 12. VSEN92.K: Core Characteristics on Household and Household Members

13. VSEN92.M: Characteristics on Health/Nutrition, Education, Housing and Life Environment
14. VSEN92.RCB: Recapitulation of Under-Fives (Balita) per Sub-regency
15. Manual Book I: Work Manual of the Head of the Provincial/Regency/municipality Statistic Office.
16. Manual Book II: Manual on Core Enumeration
17. Manual Book III: Manual on Core Supervisor

III. FIELD ORGANIZATION

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

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

B. Field Officers

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

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

C. Sending Documents

1. The Central Bureau of Statistics will send documents for training and field implementation to the Provincial Statistic Office.
2. The Provincial Statistic Office distributes the documents needed for the fieldwork to the Regency/municipality Statistic Office.
3. The Regency/municipality Statistic Office distributes the documents to the supervisors and the enumerators will receive the documents from the supervisors based on their workload.
4. All filled in documents has to be submitted to the Supervisor based on the determined schedule, then sent to the regency/municipality Statistic Office for further checking. Then the documents will be sent to BPS after being checked.

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

IV. HOUSEHOLD LISTING (VSEN92.L)

A. Objectives

In Household Listing the characteristics of buildings/households gathered also other information on the names of head of the households, number of household members, monthly household expenditures and the monthly expenditure per-capita of selected segment groups in each selected enumeration area. When conducting the listing, officials should be careful not to miss a building or household or register it twice; because the outcome of this listing is the basic for selecting household samples that will be enumerated using the VSEN92.K and VSEN92.M or the Sakernas (Survey Tenaga Kerja Nasional = National Workforce Survey) List. The Central Bureau of Statistic Office determines the selected enumeration area numbers. The formation and determination of the selected segment groups are conducted by the regency/municipality Statistic Office based on the selected enumeration area in the sample list.

B. Enumeration Area

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

C. Segment and Segment Groups

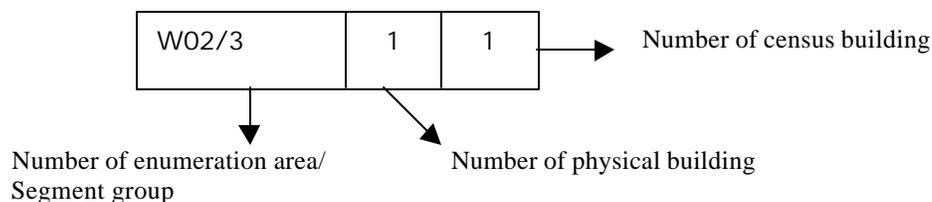
Segment is a part of an enumeration area with distinct boundaries. The number of households or physical buildings does not determine the size of a segment. Basically enumeration areas is formed based on the combination of several segments till every enumeration areas is divided into segments.

Segment groups are combinations of several whole segments that are close together with a number of approximately 70 houses. Segment groups are formed in order to facilitate the enumerator to conduct listing and enumeration of households.

D. Procedures on Building Numbering

The buildings are numbered to avoid duplication or passing an enumeration number when listing is determined. The enumerator of selected household require the building numbers also with the VSEN92K and VSEN92M that serves as a guide for field investigation. Procedures for household Listing and building numbering are as follows:

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



E. Filling in the VSEN92.L List

Filling in the VSEN92.L List is done simultaneously with the numbering of buildings or after building numbering or after the numbering of buildings in a selected segment group is complete.

1. Block I. Characteristics of Location

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

2. Block II. Summary

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

- a. < 15,000 = number of check marks (Π) in column (7) Block IV.
- a. 15,000 – 29,999 = number of check marks (Π) in column (8) Block IV.
- b. 30,000 – 49,999 = number of check marks (Π) in column (9) Block IV
- c. 50,000 – 99,999 = number of check marks (Π) in column (10) Block IV
- d. 100,000 – 199,999 = number of check marks (Π) in column (11) Block IV
- e. ≥ 200,000 = number of check marks (Π) in column (12) Block IV

3. Block III. Characteristics on Enumeration

This block is to record who is responsible on filling in and checking the list also when was the implementation of enumeration and supervision/investigation conducted.

Q.1- 3: Information on Enumerator

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

Q.4-6: Characteristics of Supervisor/Investigator

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

4. Block IV. Listing of Households

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

Example:

If the selected segment groups consists of 63 households, and the total pages used in Block IV are 7 (seven) pages, then write in as follows:

On the first page write Page 2 of 6, on the second page write Page 3 of 6 and on the seventh page write Page 6 of 6 pages.

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

Physical Building is a place to shelter that has walls, a floor and roof, either permanent or temporarily, either used as a residence or other. The kitchen, bathroom, garage and others separated from the main building are considered as a part of the main building (one building), if located in the same yard. A building less than 10 square meters and no longer used as a residence is not considered as a physical building.

Example:

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

Column 1: Serial Number of Physical Building

The serial number starts from the segment with the smallest number, the physical building is numbered starting from 1, 2, ...and so on. For physical buildings, which are not for residence, write down the utilization of the building in Column (4), example mosque, Elementary School or floor tiles factory.

Column 2: Serial Number of Census Building

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

b. Column (3) - (5): Household and Household Members

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

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

Specific household includes:

1. People living in a dormitory, which is a place where their entire daily needs is under authorization of a foundation or organization. For example a nurse's dormitory, college students dormitory, or military barracks. A military member who lives in a dormitory with a family and provides their daily needs is not a specific household.
2. People living in a correctional institution, orphanages, prison and so forth.
3. A group of peoples living in lodgings with meals where the total number is more than or an average of 10 people.

Fill in Column (3) the regular household serial number starting from number 1. If one census building has 2 households, write down two household serial numbers. A specific household is not given a household member serial number, write the name of the specific household in Column (4), example dormitory and lodgings. Column (5) to (12) is not applicable so fill in with a dash (-).

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

Information:

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

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

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

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

Monthly Household Expenditures are the average expenses spent by a household each month for the household consumption. Household consumption is divided into 2 which are: consumption of food and non food, such as housing expenses, education, health, various goods and services, clothing and tangible goods, without considering the origin. Also is limited to the expenditures of the household needs only, not including consumption/expenditures for the needs of other households or transferred to others.

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

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

After the Listing of households in the selected segment groups is complete, add the contents in Column (7) to (12) write in the results in Line A: **Total of this page**. On the first page in Line B write: Total cumulative of the previous page, fill in a dash (-), and for Line C: the total cumulative of this page (A+B) is filled in as Line A.

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

V. CORE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (VSEN92.K LIST)

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

A. Block I. Identification of Location

Question 1 to 10: Write down the name and province code, regency/municipality, sub-regent, village/kelurahan, urban area/rural, enumeration area number, segment group number, package number, Susenas code sample number and the household serial number. Write on the right side of the written questionnaire. This block should be filled before visiting the respondent's house.

B. Block II. Household Characteristics

This block consists of several household characteristics taken from Block IV, Block V VSEN92L List

Q.2: Number of Household Members

The contents are the same as the last serial number of the filled in Column (1) Block IV.

C. Block III. Characteristics on Enumerator

Q.1: Write down the name and five last digits of the enumerator's NIP.

0	8	5	7	6
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Example: 340008576

Q.2: Write down the date and month of enumeration

Example: September 12, 1991 is written as 12/9/1991.

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

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

D. Block IV: Characteristics on Household Members

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

How to fill in:

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

Column (1): Household Member Serial Number

Serial numbers are written from number 01-10. If the number of household members are more than 10 people, use additional paper or questionnaire by stating "continued" at the right hand corner of the first questionnaire and "continuation" on the right hand corner of the additional questionnaire. Copy the information on characteristics of location from the additional VSEN92.K. List and replace the serial number in Column 1, Block IV into 11, 12 and so forth.

Column (2): Names of Household Members

Write down the names of all household members starting from the head of the household, wife/husband, unmarried children, married children, in-laws, grandchildren etc. Read aloud the names written and reconfirm the following:

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

Column (3): Relationship with Head of the Household

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

- a. Wife/husband head of the household.
- b. Biological children, step children or adopted children of the head of the household.
- c. In laws, who are husband/wife from biological children, step children or adopted children.
- d. Grandchildren, who are children from biological children, step children or adopted children.
- e. Parents/ father or mother in laws, who are the father/mother of head of the household or father/mother from the wife/husband of head of the household.
- f. Other family such as individuals who are related to the head of the household or with wife/husband head of the household, for example younger/older sibling, uncle, aunt, grand father or grand mother.
- g. Domestic help are individuals who work as a helper and lives in the household and receives salary/wages in cash or in goods
- h. Others who are not related to head of the household or wife/husband head of the household and have been living in the household for 6 months such as a guest, friends and lodgers.

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

Column (4): Sex

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

Column 5: Age (years)

Ask the age of respondent and fill in the answer in the boxes. The age is counted in years and rounded down or the age of the last birthday. The age count is based on the Roman calendar.

Information:

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

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

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

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

1. The Landing of Japanese forces in Indonesia (1942)
 2. Indonesia's Independence year (1945)
 3. First General Election (1955)
 4. The 30th September Movement/Indonesian Communist Party (1965)
- d. Comparing the age of household members with their other siblings. Start with predicting the age of the youngest child, compare with the second youngest by asking the approximate age or what are their capabilities. The elder sibling was starting to crawl (months), sitting (12 months), standing, walking (12 months) when the younger sibling was born or still in the mother's womb. Do this procedure to find information on the elder child.
- e. Comparing the age of household members with their siblings. Start with predicting the age of the youngest child, compare with the second youngest by asking approximately the age or their capabilities.

The boxes for age are 2 boxes, for those who are aged less than 10 years the first box should be added a zero (0) and those who are aged 98 or over write 98.

Example:

103 years

9	8
---	---

0 years

0	0
---	---

Column (6): Marital Status

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

- a. **Married** is the status of those who are married during enumeration either living together or separated. In this matter not only those who are legally married by law (custom, religion, state etc) but also those who are living together and by the community is considered as husband and wife
- b. **Divorced** is a separation between husband-wife due to divorce but has not remarried. Including in this matter is those who admit to be divorced although not officially by law. On the contrary not including those who have lived separately but their status are still married, for example husband/wife are abandoned by their wife/husband to another place due to studying, working, seeking for work, or other requirements. A woman, who admits they have never married but has been pregnant, is considered as **divorced**.
- c. **Widowed** is husband or wife died and has not remarried.

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

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

Details:

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

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

Detail:

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

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

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

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

In this survey the types of crime are classified into 17 types (see questionnaire). The approach used is the household approach and crime victim. **Household approach** is if in the past year there are household members in a household and/or their belongings that became crime victims. So if household member B by coincidence was at household A when a criminal act happened and A was injured then household A and B as an individual both are victims of a criminal act.

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

There are 2 types of boxes provided for Column 8. The first type consists of 2 boxes written in row 01 (for head of the household).

Ask the head of the household the following:

- a) Ask if the household experienced/became a criminal victim. If yes fill in Code 1 and if not fill in Code 2 in the box on the left.
- b) Ask if the head of the household became a criminal victim. If yes fill in Code 1 and if not fill in Code 2 in the box on the right.

The second type consists of one box in the row of other household members. Ask if the household member experienced/became a criminal victim. If yes fill in Code 1 and if not fill in Code 2.

If an ex-household member died because became a criminal victim the past year, write the household as a criminal victim and write Code 1 in the box on the left for head of the household.

Household Members that passed away A Year Ago

Fill in the information on all household members that has passed away within the past year. If in one household there are more than two who died within the past year, use the extra page of Block IV by mentioning "continued" on the first right hand corner and "continuation" on the extra page of Block IV.

E. Block V: Personal Information, Health and Education

Name, serial number and biological mother:

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

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

Ask the respondent if they had health complaints such as fever, cough, flu, diarrhea, and so on. Circle the appropriate code symptoms (most severe) and write into the box.

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

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

Example:

1. Officials/workers who do not go to work
2. Students who cannot go to classes/absent from school
3. A housewife who cannot conduct her daily chores as usual
4. A child who cannot play as usual

Circle the appropriate code and write into the box. If the contents is Code 2, continue to Q.4.

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

Write down how many days was the health of the household member disturbed and move into the provided boxes. The number of days disturbed could be more than 30 days, if the illness complaints occurred before the period of the past month.

Q.4: Is it Still Disturbing?

Circle one of the codes and put the code into the provided box.

Q. 5: Frequency/number of days of treatment

Ask how many times did the respondent experience outpatient treatment in a modern/traditional health service and write into the provided boxes. Ask in order starting from the frequency of outpatient treatment to a state hospital during the past month, outpatient treatment to a private hospital during the past month and so on. Also ask the number of days as in-patient in a state hospital, as an in-patient treatment in a private hospital and so on.

Q. 6 – 11: ONLY ASKED IF RESPONDENT IS AGED 0 – 4 YEARS OLD

Q.6: Who Helped During Labor?

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

Q.7: Did you Breastfeed?

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

Q.8: Period of Breastfeeding

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

Q.9: Ever been immunized

Immunization is putting inside dead bacteria into a body of an Under-Five through injection or given orally, to obtain immunity towards several types of diseases. Fill in Code 1: if the child has been immunized and has an immunization card or others including a Road to Health Card (KMS). This card is usually held by the respondent's parents; Code 2: if has been immunized although the parents do not own a card/KMS; Code 3: if never been immunized although the parents own a card/KMS. Code 4: if the child has never been immunized and does not have a card.

Q.10: If Yes in Q.9, Type of Immunization

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

Information on Types of Immunization:

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

4. **Measles** is a vaccine injected once on the thigh to prevent measles. This immunization is usually given to babies aged 9 till 12 months.

Q.11: How many times have you received DPT and Polio immunization.

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

**Q.12-17: ONLY ASKED TO HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
AGED MORE THAN 5 YEARS OLD**

Q. 12: Status of Education

The contents are one of the codes 1 till 3

1. Not/never attended school are those who has not or has never attended school. Including those that has passed/not yet passed Nursery School and did not continue to Elementary School.
2. Still attending school are those who is attending education at the Elementary, Secondary or High level.
3. Not attending school anymore are those who were registered and were actively attending an education at the Elementary, Secondary of High level, but at the time of enumeration, is no longer attending school.

Q.13a: Level of Highest Education Ever Obtained/at Present

The level of **highest education ever obtained/at present** is the highest level ever obtained by someone who is no longer at school or the level of education at present being attended by someone who is still attending school. Fill in one of the codes 1-8. The procedures on filling in the level of education are elaborated in Q.15.

Q.13b: Education Coordinator

Ask who is the coordinator of the school in Q.13a. Fill in Code 1: if the coordinator is a non-religious government office (Ministry of Education and Culture or Ministry of Health). Code 2: if the coordinator is by the Ministry of Religion and its institution. Code 3: if the coordinator is a private institution based on religion.

Example:

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

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

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

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

Q.14: Level/ Highest Class Ever Attained/At Present

Information:

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

Note:

For those who has/at present is attending an educational institution that uses the credit system (per semester) the information on the level/year currently attended can be obtained by asking additional question such as: "How many credit points has been achieved?"

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

Example:

For those who has achieved 57 credit points, the respondent is in the second year

Q.17: Highest Level of Education Attained

1. **School** is a formal school starting from elementary, secondary and high, including equivalent education.
2. **Secondary School** based on the type is classified into: Public/Vocational Secondary School and Public/Vocational High School
3. **High Education** is classified into 2 programs:
 - a. Degree programs are programs that stress on academic skills formation such as on research in the field of science, technology and arts
 - Bachelor education (Sarjana Muda = SM)
 - Under graduate (Strata 1 = S1)
 - Post graduate (Strata II = S2)
 - b. Non-degree programs are programs that stress on professional skill formation such as skills and the application of a field of science, technology and arts in an activity.
Non-degree program (Diploma) has a level of education as follows:
 - Diploma I (DI)
 - Diploma II (DII)
 - Diploma III (DIII)
 - Diploma IV(DIV)
Non degree program (Akta Programs) has levels as follows:
 - Akta Education I
 - Akta Education II
 - Akta Education III
 - Akta Education IV
 - Akta Education V
Non degree Specialist program has levels as follows:
 - Specialist Education I (Sp I)
 - Specialist Education II (Sp II)
4. **Graduated School** means have attended classes and passed the final examinations of a class or the last education level at a public or private school and obtained a diploma. Someone who has not attended classes at the highest level but has followed the final exams and passed is considered as graduated from school.
5. **Not/Has Never Attended School** is has never registered and attended an education, including those who has not passed/not yet passed Nursery School but did not continue to Elementary School.
6. **Never/Has Not Graduated Elementary School** is has attended Elementary School 5/6 or 7 years or equivalent, Basic Level Special School or Islamic Elementary School, Village Administrator School, (education by the community, parents and teachers) Package A1-A100 but has/did not passed. Those who has passed 3 years of Elementary School or equivalent is considered did not pass Elementary School.

7. **Graduated Elementary School** is has passed Elementary School 5/6/7 years or equivalent Basic Level Special School, Village Administrator School, A1-A 100 Package or Islamic Elementary School
8. **Graduated General Secondary School** is has graduated from a Secondary School or equivalent for example : general secondary school, MULO = secondary school during the Dutch colonial, HBS 3 years, secondary special school and Islamic Secondary School
9. **Graduated Vocational Secondary School** is has graduated from a Vocational Secondary School or equivalent for example: Secondary School for Home Economics, Secondary School of Economics, Technical School, School of Agriculture Technology, School of Religion Teacher 4 years and School for Religion Judicature.
10. **Graduated General High School**/equivalent is has passed a general high school (SMU), or equivalent, AMS (high school during the Dutch colonial period) or Islamic High School
11. **Graduated from Vocational High School** has passed a vocational high school equivalent to general high school for example SMPS=School for Social Workers, School of Handicraft Industry, School of Arts. School of Gamelan and Singing, School of Music, School of Development Technology, School of Agriculture Technology, School of Shipping Technology, School of Mining Technology. School of Graphic Technology, School of Sports Teacher, School of Teaching the Handicapped (SGPLB), School for Religion Teacher 6 years, School for Pre School Teachers, Course on Teaching (KPG), School of Chemical Analysis, School of Pharmacist Assistant (SAA), School of Midwives, School of Radiology Worker, HBS 5 years.
12. **Diploma I/II Program** is graduated from a DI/DII program from a formal educational institution that gives a diploma program. Respondents that own a certificate/diploma Akta I and II is also classified in this category.
13. **Academy** are those that has graduated from an Academy or has a Bachelor's degree from a Faculty. A Faculty that do not offer a Bachelor's degree, then a student in the 4th or 5th year is classified as graduated from a Public High School or Vocational High School.
Example:
 - a. Academy of Music Arts of Indonesia
 - b. Academy of Dance Arts of Indonesia
 - c. Academy of Foreign Languages
 - d. Academy of Interior Affairs
 - e. Academy of Community Science
 - f. Academy of State Administration
 - g. Academy of Business Leadership
 - h. Academy of Chemical Analysis
 - i. Academy of Meteorology and Geophysics
 - j. Academy of Statistics
 - k. Academy of Health Inspector
 - l. Military Academy, etc
14. **University** is graduated from an education in undergraduate, postgraduate, doctoral, Diploma IV, akta IV & V, Specialist I & II from a certain university/institute/college. Fill in codes 1 till 9.

Q.16: Can You Speak the Indonesian Language?

To fill in this Question, conduct the interview in the Indonesian Language. If the respondent understands the questions asked it show that he/she is able to understand the Indonesian Language.

Q.17: Able to Read and Write

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

Note:

- a. A blind person who is able to read and write Braille is considered as illiterate.
- b. A handicap that previously could read and write but because of a handicap caused the person incapable is considered illiterate.
- c. A person who is able to read only but cannot write or vice versa, is considered as illiterate.

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

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

This block consists of 11 questions, starting from Q. 18 till Q. 28. The objective is to collect data on household members' occupation and access to mass media.

Q. 18: The most Frequent Activity conducted during the Past Week

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

Details:

- a. A person who conducts activities of planting cultivation of main food crops (rice, corn, sorghum, potatoes, sweet potato, taro or potatoes) where the production is for self-consumption is considered as **working**. Those that do not conduct activities such as plant main food crops but sew their own clothes, painting for private collection, cook for the family and fishing as a hobby is not considered as working.
 - b. Household members that help the work of head of the household or other household members, example in the rice field, stall/shop etc is considered as working although they do not receive salary/wages.
 - c. A person that hires machines/farm machinery, industrial machines, party instruments, transportation and others is categorized as working.
 - d. Domestic help are categorized as working, also as household members of their employer or as non-household members.
 - e. A prisoner that conducts activities such as planting, make furniture and so on is not classified as working
 - f. A person that rents his farm to another person and share production, is categorized as working if he/she is responsible or is managing the farm.
- **School** is an activity to attend a school at the elementary level or other level (secondary and higher) including those on vacation. Those who also attend school and work, the activities during the past week is the most time consuming one.
 - **Household work** is an activity of doing household activities such as cooking, washing, sweeping the floor, takes care of children, and shopping for the own household needs. A domestic helper that does the same activities but receive salary/wages is not categorized as taking care of a household but is categorized as working.
 - **Others** are activities besides working, attending school and taking care of the household.

Q.19: Did you Work for at least 1 Hour During the Past Week?

This question is asked if the respondent's answer in Q.18 is 2,3 or 4. Ask if during the past week has worked at least 1 hour consecutively. If the answer is "Yes" (code 1) go directly to Question 21.

Q.20: Did you have a Job/business but is Temporarily not working during the Past Week?

If the answer is Code 1 go directly to Q.22, if it is Coded 2 go directly to Q.25.

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

Example:

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

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

Q.21: Total of Working Hours from the Entire Work Everyday during the Past Week

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

How to ask the question:

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

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

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

Information:

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

Example:

28.	Total working hours of the entire work every day during the past week	73	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text" value="6"/>																								
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Total working days = 6

Total working hours = 45.5 hours rounded to 46

The maximum total working hours is 98 hours.

Q.22: Type of Main Work during the Past Week

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

1. An typist at the 07 Elementary School
2. A teacher who teaches at a private High School
3. A person who helps bringing peoples shopping at the market
4. A shopkeeper at the Gunung Agung bookstore
5. A director at "Budi's" plywood factory
6. A person who plows their own rice field

The data processor at BPS will fill in the codes into the boxes on the right.

Q.23: Sector of Main Work during the Past Week

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

1. **Agriculture** covers food crop agriculture, field, forestry, livestock, fishery and hunting, including agriculture services.
 - a. **Food Crop Agriculture** is an undertaking of the preparation/planting, cultivation of seedlings, seedbed, maintenance and harvesting food crop
 - b. **Other agriculture products** are the undertaking of the preparation/planting, cultivation of seedlings, seedbed, maintenance and harvesting food crop. Other agriculture products are categorized into plantation crops and other plants besides plantation crops.
 - Plantation crops such as: tobacco, tea, eucalyptus, coffee, cocoa, coconut, pepper, nutmeg, vanilla, kapok, quinine, clove, sugar cane, agave and rubber.
 - Other plantation crop products such as : orchid, jasmine, rose, bougainvillea and other garden plants
 - c. **Husbandry** is the undertaking of raising large livestock, small livestock, poultry, bees, silk worms, including the breeding of livestock.
 - d. **Farming and Husbandry Services** is undertaking the development of soil, fertilizing, sowing seeds, harvesting, pruning, sorting and gradation of farming products, skinning, grinding, packaging, irrigation, farming machines rental with operator. Also health services for husbandry, fur/wool shearing, services on grass for feed and the development of husbandry which is conducted based on fringe benefits or contract.

- e. **Forestry and Timber Industry** is undertaking the plantation of forest wood, collecting forest products, forest wood. Including activities to fulfill forestry needs and based on fringe benefits or contract.
 - Plantation of forest wood are activities which include replanting also relocating various plants such as teak, pine, mahogany, *sonokeling*, *jeunjing*, sandalwood, etc.
 - Collecting forest products is an activity which includes seeking resin, forest rubber, rattan, bark, leaves, flowers, roots, honey, seagull nests and charcoal production in the forest.
 - Timber industry is an activity which includes wood chopping which produces logs or rough wood such as *meranti*, *meramin*, *pulai*, *keruing*, iron wood, and black wood including bamboo.
 - f. **Hunting/catching wild animal hunting with traps and propagating animals** is an activity that includes hunting/catching wild animals with traps and breeding animals such as snakes, crocodile etc.
 - g. **Sea fishery** is an effort on cultivation, catching and taking sea products such as fish, shrimp, crab, shell fish, pearl, seaweed, reefs, jelly fish etc, including the services of sea fishery conducted based on fringe benefits or contract, such as sorting, gradation and preparation of fish auction.
 - h. **Freshwater fishery** is an effort on the cultivation, seedling fish/shrimp, fishing in salty water or fresh water, including the effort on services of freshwater fishery. Based on fringe benefits or contract such as sorting, grading the freshwater fishery products, maintenance and reparation of fishponds, pest control, fertilizing also the implementation of the watering system for fishponds.
2. **Mining and Quarrying:** the sector of mining and quarrying is undertaking the field of mining and quarrying such as coal mining, oil and natural gas, iron ore, stone mining, clay, sand. Also mining and quarrying of salt, mineral mining, chemical materials and fertilizer materials also the mining of gypsum, asphalt and limestone.
3. **Industry/handicraft (including industrial services)** is undertaking the converting of basic materials into ready-made commodities/half made or commodities with less value into commodities with a higher value.
4. **Electricity, gas and water**
- a. **Electricity** is an activity of electric generation and distribution is sold to households, industries and other commercial use.
 - b. **Gas** is an activity on the production and distribution of natural gas to be sold to households, industries and other commercial use.
 - c. **Water purification, provision and water distribution** is an activity pertaining to the reservoir, purification and distribution of water to household industries and other commercial use.
5. **Construction/building** is an undertaking of construction, repairs, building demolition, roads and bridges, roads and train bridges, building tunnels, airplane runway, dock building, parking lot, sports-field, electric power plants, transmission and distribution network and network communication building. Including installation of water pumps, digging water well/WC.
6. **Trading** is undertaking activities of selling/ purchasing goods or services, including restaurants, diners/bar, caterer, restaurant on trains, cafeteria, stalls, hotels, motels, hostels and inns.
7. **Transportation, storage and communication**
- a. **Transportation** is undertaking of the transportation of commodities or people by land, sea, river, lake and canal also air transport, packaging and expedition and agency/travel bureau.
 - b. **Storage** is the undertaking of storage of commodities in a warehouse with its facilities, also the storage of commodities in a cold storage and bonded warehousing.
 - c. **Communication** is the undertaking of communication services for the public through postal, telephone, telegram/telex or a pager device.

8. Finance, insurance, including undertaking the rental of buildings, land and establishment services.

- a. **Financial institution** is the undertaking of the banking business organized by the government/private such as commercial banks, savings banks, credit banks also banks that offer services transferring reserve funds with stock, bonds (deposits, checks, giro, etc). Including the business of mortgage, stock exchange, and other financial services such as moneychanger, lender and thrifts.
 - b. **Insurance** is the undertaking of insurance such as life insurance, services, accidents, health, commodities/personal belongings and important documents including insurance services, insurance agencies, insurance consultant and pension funds.
 - c. **Lease/sell & purchase land, building, and establishment services** are undertaking lease/sell & purchase immovable. Real estate agency, broker and manager who organizes the rent, transportation rental business on land/water/air without the operator. Also the purchase, selling and property/building valuation based on fringe benefits or contract, including legal services, accounting services and book keeping, architectural services and techniques, advertising service, data processing services and tabulation, building services, marketing research and machinery rental services.
- 9. Community, social and individual services** are the undertaking of legislative institution, highest state institution, defense and security, international corporation and other extra territorial corporation including education services, health, sanitary, entertainment and culture, social welfare organized by the government or private. Also individual services and households such as private tutors, native healer, laundry, barber, repairmen, doctor who has private practice, midwife, welder, beauty salon, photo studio, masseur, domestic help, etc.
- 10. Others** is undertaking of an individual, institution not included in one of the sectors mentioned above (Code 1 till 9) or is not clearly defined.

Q.24: Status of Main Work During A Week Ago

Working status is the position of someone in a job.

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

Example :

1. Independent Taxi driver that drives the car at his own risk
2. **Becak** (pedicab) driver that drives at his own risk
3. Workers at the market, train station or other places that has uncertain employer

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

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

Example :

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

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

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

Example :

1. A shopkeeper that employs more than one permanent worker
 2. A person who owns a cigarette factory who employs permanent workers
- d. Worker/civil servant** is a worker/employee that works in an institution/state office and receive salary/wages in cash or in goods. Although a farmer does not have an employer but is still considered as a worker
- e. Family workers/unpaid workers** are workers that works and do not receive salary/wages, in cash or in-goods.

Family workers may consist of :

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

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

Q.25: Are You Looking For Work?

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

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

Note:

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

Circle the appropriate code and write into the box.

Q.26: Did You Listen To A Radio Program During the Past Week?

Fill in one of the code either Code 1 or 2

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

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

Q.27: Did you Watch a Television Program During the Past Week?

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

Q.38: Did you Read a Newspaper/Magazine During the Past Week?

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

Information :

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

**Q.29 – 32 is asked only if the contents in Block IV
Column 5 = 2 (female), and Column 6 = 2, 3 or 4
(married, divorced or widowed)**

G. Block VII: Fertility and Family Planning

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

Q.29 : Age when First Married

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

Q.30: Number of Children Born Alive

Children Born Alive are children that when born shows signs of life, although only a short period, such as heartbeat, breathing, and crying. A child when born that do not show these signs of life is named **still birth**. To avoid missing the number of children born, first ask the number of biological children that are living in the household and not living in the household, also the number of deceased children so the number of biological children born alive is not forgotten.

Q.31: Number of Deceased Children

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

Q.32: Number of Children that are Still Alive

Fill in the number of biological children that are still alive each in the appropriate column and write down the number inside the provided boxes. In order to obtain the correct answer please check by reading back the answers given by the respondent, example : “To check whether my notes are right, you have(read contents in Q. 29) boys and girls that were born alive and.....(read contents in Q. 30) that are deceased, am I correct Mam ?” If there are mistakes repeat the question and correct the wrong numbers.

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

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

Ask if the respondent has used a Family Planning device.

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

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

Q.35: Family Planning Device/Method Currently Used

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

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

H. Block VIII: Housing and Settlement

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

Q. 1: Dimension of Floor

Floor Dimension (in square meters) is the dimension of the floor that is lived on and used for everyday usage (the limit is the roof). The parts used not for everyday usage is not included in the calculation of dimension of floor such as rice barn, stables, place for hanging laundry and specific room for business (example stall). For two storey buildings the dimension of the floor is the total dimension of all storeys lived in. Fill in the dimension of the floor's building into the 3 provided boxes.

D. Q. 2: Type of Walls

Walls are the outside/border of a building or which divides it from other physical buildings. If the building uses more than one type of wall with the same size, write down the widest wall from the highest value (smallest code).

E. Q. 3: Type of Roof

Roof is which covers the top part of a building so that people living beneath it are protected from the sun, rain etc. For a two-storey building, the roof is the most upper part of the building.

Q. 4: Type of Floor

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

Q. 5: Source of Lighting

The source of lighting is the main source of lighting at the respondent's house. Source of lighting is the lighting used in a residence to conduct activities during the afternoon.

Details:

Non Government Electricity Company is the lighting resource organized by another party besides the PLN (Perusahaan Listrik Negara = State Electricity Company). Lighting source using kerosene such as pumped lantern (including gas light) is categorized as code 4, specifically for gas Code: 3. If using more than one type of source of lighting and is equally used, choose the lighting that has the highest value (smallest code).

Q. 6: Drinking Water Facilities

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

Q. 7: Source of Drinking Water

Ask the respondent the source. If a household obtains water from a water spring distributed to their houses, the source of water is spring water. If the respondent uses water from several sources, choose the source of water that is mostly used by the household.

Details:

- 1. Pipe water** is water produced through purification and sanitation process before distributed to the consumer through an installation in a form of pipe water. The source of water is undertaken by PAM (Perusahaan Air Minum=Drinking Water Company), PDAM (Perusahaan Daerah Air. Minum=Regional Drinking Water Company) or BPAM (Badan Pengelola Air Minum=Drinking Water Organizer Corporate), which is organized by the government or a private company. Example: Purchase piped water from a water vendor and piped water obtained from neighbors (other household) that does not live in one physical building.
- 2. Pump water** is ground water obtained by using hand pumps/electric pumps
- 3. Well water** is water drawn from the ground. The way of taking the water is by using a water dipper or bucket with or without a pulley. A well is classified as a protected well is if the circle of the well is protected by a wall minimum 0.8 meters above ground and 3 meters deep into the ground, also has a cement floor as far as 1 meter from the circle of the well.

4. **Spring water** is a resource of water at the surface of the ground where the water comes out by itself. It is categorized as Protected if the spring water is protected from waste water (water used after bathing, washing, etc).
5. **River water** is water that is obtained from a river
6. **Rainwater** is stored water from rain
7. **Others** are other water resources not mentioned above such as dam/lake water.

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

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

Q.9: Toilet facilities

- a. **Toilet with a septic tank** is a toilet made with a disposal passageway to a closed container. The container is usually made out of bricks with an absorption container.
- b. **Toilet without a septic tank** is a toilet made with a passageway into a hole in the ground.
- c. **Shared toilet** is a toilet used by several households
- d. **Public toilet** is a toilet that is used by everybody.
- e. **Pond/rice field** if the final disposal is in a pond or rice field without any passageway.
- f. **Discharge Hole** if the final disposal is in a hole in the ground that is not closed is coded 8

I. Block IX: Average Household Expenditures

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

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

A: Expenditures for Food

Food expenditure is the expenditure for the household consumption during the past week that consists of 15 groups of food, beverage and tobacco. There is a possibility that the respondent informed what was purchased, although not all are consumed such as a housewife usually purchases staple food for a month so record that was actually consumed during the past week.

Column (1): detail number and name of food group, beverage and tobacco that has to be recorded one by one the consumption/usage during the past week. The objective of asking each question to avoid missing an item due to the type is various and difficult to memorize each item. Each type of food origins from purchase, self-produced, gifts and so on.

Column (2): Total in rupiahs.

Write the total expenditure for each type of food group consumption during the past week in this column. Column (2) Q.16 is filled in with the total Column (2) Q.1 till Q.15

Q.1 – 15

Each question is the name of food group that consists of various type of food written between brackets. Ask all questions by mentioning all types of food written, either self-produced, a gift or purchased.

B: Non Food Expenditures in a Month and Twelve Months

Concept of Expenditures

This objective is to record various expenditures for non-food consumption during the past 12 months and the past month, that ends a day before the date of enumeration which was purchased, self produced or gifted. The expenditures for the past month are expenses that were actually spent during the past month not expenses during 12 months divided by 12. On the contrary the expenditures during the past 12 months are the expenses that were actually spent during the past twelve months that ended a day before enumeration or 12 calendar months. Therefore the expenditures during the past 12 months covers the expenditures of a month ago, but the expenditures during the past 12 months is not necessarily spent in the period of the past month. In certain cases such as expenditures for house rent and taxes, probably was not spent last month but is still calculated, either for the expenditures for the past month or the past 12 months. The expenditures for non-food consists of 8 sub-groups that are Q.17 till 24 that have to asked in order.

Q. 17: Housing, fuel, lighting and Water

Expenditures spent for house rent/contract, maintenance, electricity bills, fuel, gas and water. Bill expenses could be calculated by examining the paid bills.

Q. 18: Various Commodities and Services

Expenditures spent for commodities such as toilet soap, cosmetics, transportation, reading materials, recreation and others.

Q. 19: Education Expenditures

Expenditures for the needs of school fee, registration, contribution, scouting activities, stationery, courses fee and others.

Q. 20: Health Expenditures

Expenditures spent for health matters such as fee for treatment at the hospital, community health center (*Puskemas*), doctor, medicine, pregnancy examination and others.

Q. 21: Clothing, Footwear and Head Gear

Expenditures spent for clothing, footwear and headgear either purchased or gifted (pay attention on the price). The commodities are readymade clothes, fabric for clothes, tailoring expenses, shoes, thread, detergent and others.

Q. 22: Durable Commodities

Expenditures spent for durable goods such as household furniture (table, chair etc), accessories (pillow, curtain and others), utensils, entertainment instruments, sports equipment, jewelry, vehicle, camera and others.

Q. 23: Taxes and Insurance

Expenditures spent for Building and Land Tax (PBB), radio, television motorized vehicle taxes, other contributions, fire insurance premium and others.

Q. 24: Party and Ritual Needs

Expenditures for a wedding party, circumcision, religious celebration days, custom rituals and others.

Q. 25: Total of Non-Food

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

Q. 26-28: is the summary /monthly average household expenditures

Q.26: Monthly Average Expenditures for Food

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

Q. 27: Monthly Average Expenditures for Non-Food

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

Q. 28: Average Household Expenditures

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

Q. 29: Main Resources of Household Income

Write the type of work, status and field of work in the dotted line (code will be filled in by BPS). If the household considers that the main income recipient covers as follows:

- a. Pension recipient
- b. Rent recipient who receives income from renting a house/land, machinery and equipment without being responsible of the business risk (example: agriculture field, tennis court, house, shop, warehouse, machinery equipment etc). Including the share from the agriculture products of the land which was undertaken by another party
- c. Interest recipient from banks, post office, cooperative etc (including individuals) from money savings or loans from individuals
- d. Gift recipients and others that are received arranged for consumption

After conducting the interview write into the provided boxes below Block IX the time of when the interview was over. Write in hours and minutes, for example 16:00 into the boxes.

VI. CHARACTERISTICS ON HEALTH/NUTRITION, EDUCATION, HOUSING AND LIFE ENVIRONMENT (VSEN92.M)

The objective of this list is to record the characteristics on the health/nutrition, housing and life environment. The characteristics of health/nutrition covers the characteristics on the health of household members, health expenses and health of the Under-Fives (*Balita*). The characteristics on education covers the education of household members aged over 5 years old and the education expenses of household members that are still attending school. The characteristics on housing and life environment covers the characteristics on the residential building, location/situation, facilities and household equipment and the housing environment.

A. Block I. Identification of Location

Q.1 – 10: Write the name and code of province, regency/municipality, sub-regency, village/kelurahan, rural/urban area, enumeration area number, segment group number, package number, Susenas sample code number, household sample serial number based on the content in Block I VSEN92.K List.

B. Block II. Characteristics of Household

This question is filled in based on the contents in Block IV Household Characteristics VSEN92.K List, except Q.5 on the number of pregnant women. The questions are filled in before the interview with each household member. From these questions the information on the number of Block V (characteristics of Under-Fives) and Block VI.B (characteristics on education) that has to be filled in.

Q.1: Name of household members

The contents is the same as Q.1 Block II VSEN92.K List

Q.2: Number of household members

The contents are the same as the last serial number of Q.2 Block II VSEN92.K that is filled in.

Q.3: Number of Under-Fives

The content is the same as the number of Q.3 Block II VSEN92.K list that is filled in with 1 – 4.

Q.4: Number of household members that attend school

The content is the same as the number of Q.4 Block II VSEN92.K list.

Q.5: Number of pregnant women
Ask the number of pregnant women in the household

C. Block III. Characteristics on Enumeration

Q.1 – 6: Write the name and NIP of the enumerator, date of enumeration, signature of enumerator, name and NIP of supervisor/investigator, date of supervision/investigation and the signature of supervisor/investigator. Write only the 5 last digits of the enumerator and supervisor's NIP.

Example: 340008576

0	8	5	7	6
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WRITE DOWN TIME OF INTERVIEW BEGINS

D. Block IV. Characteristics of Household Members

Column (1) – (6): Write the serial number, name of the household member, relationship of household member, sex, age and marital status based on Block IV VSEN92.K list.

Column (7): Write the education status code based on Block V VSEN92.K list.

E. Block V. Characteristics on Household Members during the Past Month

Write the name of household members that will be interviewed also the household serial number as written in Block IV Column (2) and Column (1).

Q.1: Did you suffer of illness/an accident during the past month

Illness is suffering from a yearly disease (chronic), or health complaints that disturb the work activities. Although a person is ill (such as has a cold) but can still conduct their daily activities is not considered as ill. See the respondent's answer in VSEN92.K Block V Q.2.

Q.2: Ever been an outpatient during the past month

Ask if the respondent because of his/her illness had to receive outpatient treatment. Circle Code 1 if has ever been to a health service and circle Code 2 if not. Move the code into the provided box.

Q.3: Ever been an inpatient during the past month

Ask if the respondent because of his/her illness had to receive inpatient treatment. Circle Code 1 if has ever been to a health service for inpatient treatment and circle Code 2 if not. Move the code into the provided box.

Q.4: Medication expenses and outpatient treatment

This question covers the medication expenses, examination expenses, purchasing ticket and other expenses included in the respondent's healing process. The transportation expenses and the money for buying snacks is not included here. Separate the expenses spent by the household (Q.4a) and the expenses spent by another party such as insurance aid, office aid and family aid (Q.4b). The expenses for pregnancy examination and medication during pregnancy are not included here.

Please pay attention to the medication expenses and outpatient expenses in this question that refers to all outpatient services that were conducted during the past month (the frequencies that is written in the Q.5 answer Block V of VSEN92.K list). This question is only filled in if the frequency of outpatient treatment in Q.5a till 5i in Block V of VSEN92.K list does not equal zero.

Q.5: Medication expenses and inpatient treatment

If the respondent was an inpatient at a hospital, ask how much were the expenses for medication, treatment expenses and other expenses that are related to the healing process of the disease suffered by the respondent. The expenses for the relatives that wait/accompany the patient at the hospital is not included here. Separate the expenses spent by the household (Q.5a) and other party such as insurance aid, office aid and family aid (Q.5b).

The expenses in this question refer to all the inpatient days during the past month (mentioned in Q.5 Block V of VSEN92.K list). Therefore this question is filled in if the days of inpatient in Q.5a till 5i in Block V of VSEN92.K list does not equal zero.

Q.6: The expenses for purchasing over the counter medicine and vitamins to maintain health

Sometimes the respondents treat their own illness by purchasing over the counter medicine such as liniment, Bodrex (brand of pills for headaches) or black cough mixture. Besides that there are also those who takes vitamins for health maintenance. Fill in all expenses spent for the respondent's needs into the provided boxes.

Only for those aged over 15 years old

Q.7-10 Are to gather information on the respondent's biological sisters that has ever been married and is aged over 15 years old. Biological sisters are born from the same mother. The characteristics are used to predict the Maternal Mortality Rate using the indirect approach (Sisterhood Approach).

Q.7: The number of biological sisters that has ever married (including those that have passed away). Write the number of biological sisters that has ever been married (status is married, widowed or divorced), either those that are still alive or live inside or outside the household.

Q.8: Number of biological sisters ever married that are still alive
Write the number of biological sisters ever married that is still alive living inside or outside the household.

Q.9: Number of biological sisters ever married that has passed away
Write the number of biological sisters ever married that has passed away

Q.10: Number of biological sisters ever married that has passed away during pregnancy, giving birth or during 40 days after the termination of pregnancy.
This question is very important to determine whether the death of biological sisters ever married that has passed away occurred during pregnancy, giving birth or during 40 days after the termination of pregnancy. The termination of pregnancy could be in the form of miscarriage, abortion or labor. This information will be used as a foundation to calculate the maternal mortality rate; hopefully the enumerator is able to ask this matter clearly to the respondents.
From the total number that passed away in Q.10, ask if the death occurred during pregnancy, during labor or during the period of 40 days after the determination of pregnancy. The content in Q.8 added with Q.9 is the content of Q.7. The content of Q.10 is less or equal to Q.9. For Q.7, 8, 9 and 10 if there are no contents write 00 into the boxes.

Specifically for married women aged 15 – 49 years old

Q.11: Experienced labor/miscarriage during the past year
This question is to ask whether there were labor/miscarriage/abortion during the past year. In order to obtain this information, the enumerator should ask filter questions as follows:
- Ask if ever experienced labor/miscarriage/abortion during their life. If has never experienced the above circle Code 2 and continue to Q.16.
- If yes, ask when was the last labor/miscarriage/abortion
If the respondent knows the date/month/year of labor/miscarriage/abortion, the enumerator can determine whether was in the period of the past year. If not, remind them of an important date/event known generally (such as Lebaran 1991, Christmas 1991, New Year 1991 and so on), in order to determine whether the event is still included in the time period of the past year. Circle the appropriate code and move into the box.

Q.12: The outcome of labor/miscarriage
The answer to this question refers to the last event of labor/miscarriage/abortion during the past year. There are possibilities that during the past year the respondent experienced labor and miscarriage, or several times experienced miscarriage, so the answer of this question refers to the last event.
Example: the respondent experienced miscarriage after labor, then this answer refers to miscarriage. On the contrary if the respondent experienced labor after miscarriage, then the answer refers to the outcome of labor that is either born alive or still birth.

Born alive is when a child was born shows signs of life although only for a short period such as heartbeat, breathing and crying.

Still birth is when a child was born did not show the signs of life and the age of pregnancy was at least 28 weeks (7 months). If the age of pregnancy was less than 7 months, then the child is not classified as still birth but a miscarriage. Circle one of the codes and move into the box. If the content is coded 1 and lives in the same household, write the household serial number into the last two boxes. But if lives outside the household or has passed away, put in a dash (-) into the last 2 boxes.
Example:

The circled code is 1 and the household serial number is 9.

Fill into the boxes as follows:

1	0	9
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Q.13: Who attended during labor/miscarriage

This question is to obtain the information on the person who attended during the last labor/ miscarriage/ abortion that is mentioned in Q.12. Circle only one code of the person who attended. If the person was more than one, circle the code of the last person who attended.

Q.14: Frequency of pregnancy/miscarriage/abortion examination by a doctor/health provider.

Q.14 and Q.15 is to obtain the information on how far did the respondent conduct health treatments for the pregnancy from the labor/miscarriage/abortion that is mentioned in Q.13.

The frequency of this question refers to the total frequency of the respondent to have their pregnancy examined by a doctor or other health providers (such as a midwife). Consulting a doctor/health providers but not for pregnancy examinations (because is ill) also consultation not to a doctor/health provider (to a traditional healer) are not included here. Write on the dotted lines the frequency of examination and move it into the box.

Q.15: The expenditures for labor/miscarriage during the past year

Ask how much money was spent to pay for the expenses of labor/miscarriage/abortion, either spent by the household (Q.15a) or another party such as insurance aid, office aid and aid from family (Q.15b).

Q.16: Are you currently pregnant

Ask if the respondent is currently pregnant or not. Circle the appropriate code. Please pay attention that the answer of this question is very important to determine whether the respondent needs follow-up by medical personnel. Pregnant women will be visited by medical personnel so the information on pregnancy should be gathered as well as could be. Circle the appropriate code and move into the box. If the answer is coded 2 continue to Block VI.A.

Q.17: Expenditures spent for medication and examination for this pregnancy

Ask how much money was spent to pay for the expenses of this pregnancy either spent by the household (Q.17a) or another party such as insurance aid, office aid and aid from family (Q.17b).

F. Block VI.A and VI.B**Block VI.A. Characteristics on Education (Q.1 – 7)**

This block is provided to accommodate the characteristics of household members aged over 5 years old.

Name and Household Member Serial Number

Write down the name of interviewed respondents based on the contents in Block IV, Column (2) and Column (1).

Q.1: Duration of attending school (in years)

The person that has attended school, did not or has not attended school is identified in the Core list. For confirmation ask the respondent the status of education once more. If the respondent did not/has never attended school write 00 into the answer box and continue to Q.5a. If the respondent claim that has attended school ask how many years did they attend school. The total years written here covers the school holiday but does not cover the period of on leave or stopped attending school during two school periods. Example:

Due to financial problems a scholar stopped attending school between 2 semesters to obtain money, after that he attended school again. The period of not attending school is not included in the duration of attending school.

Q.2: If has attended school (Q.1 00)

- a. Ask in what year did the respondent start attending Elementary School. Write 75 if entered Elementary School on 1975.
- b. Ask in what year did the respondent stopped attending school. Write 82 if the respondent stopped school in 1982 and continue to Q.3. Write 00 if the respondent still attends school and continue to Q.4.

Q.3: If has stopped attending school, have you completed an educational level

Circle the appropriate code based on the respondents answer and write into the box. Whatever the answer is continue to Q.5b.

Q.4: If is currently attending school, do you intend to continue to a higher education level

This question is only asked if the respondent is still attending school during enumeration. If a person intends to continue to a higher level after graduating from the current education level circle Code 1 and continue to Q.6. If has no intention to continue to a higher level then circle code 2 and continue to Q.5c. Move the circled code into the provided box.

- Q.5:**
- Why has never attended school?
 - Why did you stop attending school?
 - Why don't you want to continue school?

The question in this detail consists of 3 questions. Which question has to be asked depend on the previous answer.

Detail:

- If the respondent has never attended school (Q.1 = 00), ask why has he/she never attended school.
- If the respondent has stopped attending school (Q.2b = 00), ask why did he/she stopped attending school.
- If the respondent is currently attending school and has no intention on continuing school (Q.4 = 2) ask the reason why does not intend to continue to a higher education level.

Circle the appropriate code answer and move the code into the provided box.

Q.6: Participation on joining courses

A Course is conducting education besides school in a certain location, with certain teachers and schedule and a certain time period with certain regulations. Fill in code 1 if the respondent ever joined a course, Code 2 if currently is joining a course, Code 3 if would like to join a course during the coming year or does not want to/ever joined a course (Code 4). Circle the appropriate code and move it into the box. If the respondent has ever and is currently joined a course during enumeration, fill in the smallest code.

Q.7: If Q.6 = 4, Type of Courses that has ever been joined/currently is joining/will join

Write Code 1 in the type of course the respondent has ever joined, type of course that is currently being followed and the type of course that will be joined. Write in others if the type of courses is not mentioned in Q.7.

Note:

- Package A: included as illiteracy elimination
- Mechanic/worker and Industry: the making of building materials, processing food materials, carpentry, leather, textile, graphic art and binding
- Administration/Trade: secretariat, trading office, establishment administrative book-keeping and state administrative
- Household welfare: cooking, sewing, flower arranging, nutrition, and general home economics.
- Others: agriculture, livestock, fishery, forestry, transportation and communication and services.

Block VI.B Household Members that are Still Attending School (Q.1 – 27)

This block consists of 2 groups such as: information on education and education costs. The content of Block VI.B has to be filled in as the number of household members that attend school in Q.5 Block II and Column (7) Block IV.

EDUCATION CHARACTERISTICS
Name and Household Members Serial Number

Write the name and serial number of household members as written in Block IV Column (2) and Column (1).

Q.1: Registered in what type of school

Ask in what school/education where the respondent is registered as a student or a scholar. Circle the appropriate code based on the answer and write the code into the provided box.

Q.2: Major studies

Write completely the major studies on the dotted lines on the left. The data processor of BPS will fill in the codes.

Q.3: Average duration of studying in school per day during the past week

Write the actual time of studying hours in school. If absent from the studying hours due to playing truant or because is ill is not calculated here. If during the past week was a holiday the studying hours is calculated from the average period of studying starting from a week before the holiday.

Q.4: Studying Methods after School Hours

The method of studying after school hours is a method conducted during the past week besides the studying time in school. Fill in one of the codes 1 – 5.

1. Alone without help is a method of studying without other people's help.
2. Alone with help is the method of studying with other people's help such as private lessons.
3. In a group is a method of studying together with school friends/from the same level.
4. In a group with help is the method of studying together with help from another person.
5. Never/has never study (to Q.9).

If studies alone or in a group with help: this question will be filled in if Q.4a is coded 2. The content is one of the codes of 1 - 5.

Note:

1. **Relatives** are relatives that live outside the household
2. **School friends** are friends that attend the same class
3. **Other** people are people that have no family relationship and not a household member. Other people that help could either be paid or not.

If the person that helps is more than one, select the most effective and the time is longest.

Q.5: Place of Studying after School Hours

The place of studying after school hours is the place usually used for studying after school hours either alone or in a group. The code is 1 or 2.

Note:

1. Inside the house is the place of studying either in a person's own house or at a friend/other people's house.
2. Outside the house is the place of studying outside the residential building such as at school or inside public transportation

Q.6: Type of lighting used for studying

Lighting for studying is lighting usually used for studying after school hours. The content is one of the codes 1 – 4.

Q.7: Average time of Studying

Fill in the average time of studying in a day after school hours during the past week (1 week = 6 days). If the time of studying is not conducted continuously, total the studying hours used for studying in a day.

Q.8: Studying Facilities

Write in the Code 1 (yes) or 2 (no).

Studying facilities are the facilities usually used for studying after school hours

1. Table for studying is a table usually used for studying alone or together with others
2. Book rack is the place usually used to place/store school books in order either alone or together with others
3. School books are books or written summary of lessons that are advised by the school as reading materials

Q.9: Mode of transportation used to go to school

The codes are one of the codes 1 – 6.

Note:

1. Private car is a vehicle either uses a machine or not that is possessed by the household member and usually used as a facility to go to school.

2. Public transportation is transportation used for the public either uses a machine or not and usually has to pay a fee to use such transportation.
3. Other vehicles such as riding in a friend's vehicle

Q.10: Length of Journey

The length of journey is the time usually used to go to school
Fill in the length of journey in minutes in the provided space.

Q.11: Nearest distance

Fill in the nearest distance that is usually covered in kilometers with one figure behind a comma in the provided space. If the distance is less than 0.05km then write inside the boxes as 00.0.

Q.12: Scholarship

- a. Scholarship is aid given by the government/foundation/others to pay/support a student/ scholar to complete their studies in a certain period. Usually to obtain scholarship a person has fulfilled certain requirements such as has outstanding school performance or cannot afford school.
- b. Source of Scholarship
This question will be filled in if Question 12a is coded 1. If a student/scholar obtains scholarship from several sources then circle the one based on the largest/supportive scholarship received. The codes are 1 or 2.

Q.13: The main source that pays for accommodation/consumption

Fill in one of the codes 1 – 4.

Note:

1. Parents: if the respondent live together with his/her own parents or live in another place but the accommodation/consumption fee is mainly paid by own parents.
2. Relative: if the respondent lives together with his/her relative or live in another place but the accommodation/consumption fee is mainly paid by a relative
3. Alone: if the respondent pay for his or her own fee for accommodation/consumption.
4. Others if respondent lives at other places than mentioned above such as in a dormitory without paying or lives with a friend.

Q.14: The main source that pays for the School Fee

The content is one of codes of 1 – 4. The procedures on filling in are similar to Q.13. After circled, fill in the code into the provided boxes.

Q.15a: The hope after has graduated

Ask the hopes of the respondent after has graduated from current education. Circle the appropriate code and write into the box.

Q.15b: Type of Education Wanted

If the respondent would like to continue to a higher education level (Q.15a = 1) ask the type of education after the next type of education wanted is a general school (Code 1) and a vocational school (Code 2).

Q.16: Status of Work Wanted

This question will be filled in if question 15a is coded 4. Circle the appropriate code and write it into the box.

Q.17 Education Expenditures

This sub-block consists of 4 columns. The first column is type of expenditures; second column is type of expenditures that were spent during the last week; third column is the expense spent during the last month; the fourth column is the expense spent on the end of this year's school term.

Education expenses that are spent/should be spent for the needs to follow education in a class/level currently in, paid by another party or using second hand goods/ handed by another party.

This year's school term begins since a school term starts until the last month of the enumeration period

Note:

If the school term in 1991/1992 starts in July 1991 and the enumeration was conducted on January 15th 1992, then *during the school term* when enumerated is starting July 1991 till the end of January 1992. The *last week* is the last week in January 1992 and the *last month* is the month of January 1992.

Pay attention to the following:

1. If column (2) is filled in then column (3) and column (4) has to be filled in.
2. If column (3) is filled in, then column (4) has to be filled in and column (2) is not necessarily filled in.
3. If column (4) is filled in, then column 3 is not necessarily filled in.

Column (1): Type of expenditures

Type of education expenditures is classified into 3 groups, where each group has its detailed expenses. The first group is the expenses for school expenditures the second group is detailed expenditures for school equipment and the third group is detailed expenses for supporting educational facilities.

Column (2) – (4): Expenditures that are spent

Write the expenses of each item in column (1) spent for the last week in column (2), that is expenditures in column (3), and during the last school term in column (4). Fill in column (2) and column (3) in rupiahs; write in column (4) in thousand rupiahs.

Note:

Non-periodically expenditures are not filled in, so the possibility is only column (4) is filled in. But if the expenditures were spent during the last week or the last month then column (2) or column (3) has to be filled in.

Example:

1. A high school student purchased 2 pair of school uniforms for the school term of 1991/1992 that was purchased periodically, a pair was bought in July 1991 for Rp12,500 and the other pair was bought in January 27th 1992 for Rp14,700. If the enumeration was conducted on February 20th 1992 then the contents in Block VI.B group II Q.20a is as follows:

Column (2) = 14,700

Column (3) = 14,700

Column (4) = 27

Note:

The contents of column (4) are $12,500 + 14,700 = 27,200$ divided by 1,000 equals 27.

2. A secondary student contributed Rp3,500 for the school fence that will be built on July 1991 and for a painting job contributed Rp7,000 in January 18th 1992. On February 8th 1992 paid Rp2,000. If the enumeration was conducted on February 15th 1992 then the contents in Block VI.B group I Q.18j is as follows:

Column (2) = -

Column (3) = 7,000

Column (4) = 10

Note: the contents of column (4) are $3,500 + 7,000 = 10,500$ divided by 1,000 equals 10.

Group I: Expenditures for School

This group is classified into 3 sub-groups of expenses that are registration, contributions and evaluation expenses.

Q.18: Registration fee

The registration fees are expenses spent in order that a person could be registered as a student/scholar in a certain school/university. The registration fee for a recent student/scholar is the expense for re-registration.

Q.18: Contributions

Contributions are all expenses spent for school activities (except for evaluation) either routine or non-routine, intra curriculum or extra curriculum activities. This covers expenses such as for school fee (SPP), Parents and Teachers Association (POMG), Intra School Organization of Students (OSIS), Scouting activities, sports, handicraft projects, laboratory practice, lectures, training, study tours, contributions, farewell party, cultural events, library and others.

Q.19: Evaluation

Evaluation expenditures are the expenses spent for the needs of tests/examinations that are conducted by the school or the state including the expenses for a makeup examination. The evaluation expenses covers practice examination, state examination, pre mid-semester tests, tests/examinations, final papers and others.

Group II: School Equipment

This group is classified into 4 sub-group of expenditures such as school uniform, sports uniform, books, stationery and others.

Q.20: School Uniform

Expenditures for school uniform are the expenses spent for school uniforms such as: shirt, pants/skirt, hat and shoes.

Q.21: Sports Uniform

Expenditures for sports uniform are the expenses spent for sports uniform such as: pants, t-shirts, shoe and sports equipment.

Q.22: Books and stationery

Expenditures for books and stationery are the expenses spent to buy books and stationery for school needs, such as: writing books, stationery and school books/summary of school lessons and Xerox copies of text books (Q.22c).

Q.23: Others

Other expenditures are expenses for school activities such as for art and laboratory practice.

Group III: Education Facilities

This group is classified into 4 sub-group of expenses that support the activities of education.

Q.24: Transportation

The expenditure for transportation is the expenses of daily or monthly transportation to school. If uses private transportation, calculate the expenses for fuel and or maintenance for the vehicle.

Q.25: Pocket Money

Pocket money is the money used for buying snacks at school

Q.26: Courses

The expenditure for courses is the expenses for following courses, transportation, equipment for courses and others.

Q.27: Others

Other expenditures are other expenses spent other than the expenses in Q.24 – Q.26.

G. Block VII. Nutrition/Health of Children Under Five Years Old

This block is used to record the condition of nutrition/health of under-fives in selected households. The characteristics written here are name, weight, height and the pattern of feeding the under-fives. These questions are asked to the biological mother of the under-five or other household members that are familiar with the particulars.

Q.1: Name and Household Serial Number.

Write the name and household serial number as written in
Block IV Column (2) and (1)

Q.1a –1b: Date of birth and birth certificate

Q.1a: Date of Birth

Fill in the date of birth in Roman years. If the respondent answer uses the Arabic/Javanese year, convert it first into the Roman year (see attachment of SP90 guide book).

Q.1b: Birth Certificate

A Birth Certificate includes a “birth known letter” and the birth certificate issued from a hospital or a maternity home.

Authentic is :

1. Contains the real truth
2. Has power and is legal
3. Cannot be declared as false, before stated by the State Court and its orders.
4. Cannot be corrected/withdrawn/canceled except by the commandment of the State Court
5. Bonded to all sides (international nature)

“Birth Known Letter” is a note of an individual’s birth that is issued by the local authorized official, usually issued after birth and is used for a specific purpose. This letter is only used once (school enrolment, for work, etc) and has law power below a Birth Certificate (does not have an international nature).

Birth Information Letter: is a note/report that describes the event of an individual’s birth that is written by the person that gave help during labor and due to the assignment and authority is obliged to arrange the birth information. This letter is usually issued by a Maternity Home, a Midwife, Traditional Birth Attendant, Chief of Village etc.

Q.2: Weight

The recording is done after weighing a child using a portable balanced scale (*dacin*). The rounding of weight is one figure behind the comma. Weighing several under-fives could be conducted at one of the respondent’s house, Posyandu cadre or at the Posyandu. The time of weighing should be scheduled based on the parent’s activities/work.

How to weigh a child’s weight:

- a) The balance of the *dacin* has to be checked. In the condition of using no weight, the *dacin* has to point to the number 0 (zero). Also check the scale weights using 1 kg and 100 grams. The *dacin* has to be hung on a strong branch of a tree, a house crossbeam or a three-legged support and try to hang the scale pole at the height of the eye level.

Picture of location of hanging the *dacin*

Pull down strongly the dacin pole

Picture of a woman pulling down the *dacin*

- b) In order to ease the weighing, first hang the container of where the child will be placed for weighing (weighing pants, weighing box or weighing sarong). Then balance the scales by putting weight on the weighing pole using sand or something else, the movable pendulum has to point to zero. In order to understand the balance see the *dacin*'s 'knives' (two pointed shaped indicator).

Picture of hanging the weighing container

Picture of balancing the scales using sand

Remember:

Slide the movable pendulum to 0 (zero)

- c) The results of weighing could be observed on the scales written along the weighing pole, observe from the front of the *dacin*. If the pendulum is located between 2 lines of weighing scales the number should be rounded downwards. Read to the nearest 100 grams scale. At a certain period such as after weighing 50 children the *dacin* has to be checked once more, including the scale weight of 1 kg and 100 grams. When weighing a child please pay attention on the following:
- 1) Try weighing a child in a calm condition (not struggling)
 - 2) Place the child carefully to avoid falling
 - 3) Make sure the child is not holding on to the mother/something that can effect the weighing results
 - 4) A child has to be weighed wearing minimum clothing, without wearing a hat, shoes, thick clothing, hand/ankle bracelets and others that may effect the weighing results.

Q.3a: Date of Weighing

Write down the date and month when the child was weighed then move it into the provided boxes, the first two boxes is for the date and the next following boxes is for the month of weighing.

Q.3b: Age

Write down the age of the under-fives child when was weighed. To avoid the uncertainty of a child's age there are several ways to estimate the age of a child that is explained when filling in Block IV column (5) VSEN92.K. The estimation on the age of under-fives is in a "full month" which means that the age in days is not used here. Example if a child is 3 years, 4 months and 22 days (when was weighed), the age in months is $3 \times 12 + 4 = 40$ months.

Example on filling in question (3a – 3b):

An under-five in a selected household was born on April 24th 1989, and the weighing was conducted on September 12th 1991. So the way of filling in is as follows:

1a. Date of birth: April 24th 1989

2	4	0	4	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---

3a. Date of weighing September 12th 1991

1	2	0	9
---	---	---	---

3b. Age : 28 months

3	3
---	---

Q.4: Nutrition Status

Fill in the codes 1 – 4 based on the nutrition status of the Under-Fives. The nutrition status is based on the data of the weight and age of the child. The procedure on determining the nutrition status is by using the List of Nutrition Status of Under-Fives based on the Index on Weight /Age in Attachment 5.

Procedures on determining nutrition status:

Example:

An Under- Five aged 38 months has a weight of 11.3kg.

1. Observe the age column in the List of Nutrition Status, the age of 38 months in page...is located on the ninth row from the top

2. From that row match the weight of the child with the weight index that is in the nutrition status column. The weight 11.3kg is located in the interval (10.4 – 11.8) in the Nutrition Column of **moderate** (code 2).

Q.5: Ever been to A Posyandu (Integrated Health Post)

Posyandu is a service post for the people to consult on nutrition/health, weighing and immunization services for Under-fives, diarrhea control also consultation and services of Family Planning. Write in code 1 (if ever brought to a *Posyandu*) or 2 if never. If it is coded 2 continue to question 9.

Q.6: How many times during the past 6 months?

Ask how many times was the under-five brought to a Posyandu during the past 6 months. Another way to obtain this information is by asking how many times has the child been weighed in a month. Multiply this information with 6. Fill in the answer in the dotted lines and move it into the box. The maximum answer is 8.

Q.7: When was the last time you went to a Posyandu?

Ask when was the last time did the respondent went to the Posyandu. Circle the appropriate answer and move it into the boxes.

Q.8: Services obtained from a Posyandu. If the circled codes are more than one, total all of the codes and move into the provided boxes.

Q.9: The feeding pattern of the Under-Five

Column (1): Type of food:

1. Breast milk
2. Milk formula such as: S26, Lactogen, SGM, Almiron, Meiji, Sustagen, Cap Bendera, Indomilk and fresh milk.
3. Water/sweet tea, mung-bean juice or rice water
4. Fruit juice
5. Fine food is cooked food and or is served fine (sieved) which is given to a baby for the first time as a transition from breast milk to solid food, Example: Flour porridge, Rice porridge (watery), rice, crushed banana, or rice in wrapped leaves then crushed
6. Soft food is the transition from fine food to adult food such as: Flour porridge (solid), soft rice, rice cake and others accompanied by certain side dishes like bean curd cake, tofu, liver and meat).
7. Rice/substitute
8. Meat, chicken liver, chicken, fish and egg
9. Tofu, bean curd cake, pulses
10. Green/other colored vegetables
11. Fruits

Column (2) till (7): Age group of feeding:

1. 0 – 2 months
2. 3 – 5 months
3. 6 – 8 months
4. 9 – 11 months
5. 12 – 23 months
6. 24 – 59 months

Ask the type of food given to the child in the ages above. Circle the coded answers based on the respondent's answer then fill it into the provided boxes. Write code 2 if the child obtains food based on the appropriate food mentioned in code (1) and code (2) if not.

Q.10: Symptoms of health complaints during the past year

This question is asked to Under-fives that experienced health complaints during the past year. The symptoms of health complaints in this question is aimed to identify various diseases of under-fives that could be prevented by immunization such as measles, diphtheria, TBC, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and so on. The health complaints are asked based on the respondent's perception and refer to the past month. There is a possibility that there is more than one type of health complaints during the past month. Read the symptoms written in the list one by one, circle one of the answer (yes or no) and move it into the box.

Definition of symptoms:

- a. Vomit: fluids/food is discharged through the mouth.
- b. Fever: the body temperature is higher than 37.5degrees Celsius
- c. Continuous cough: the cough is continuous and usually ends with a squeaking sound and/or vomit with mucous.
- d. Non-continuous cough: usual short coughs
- e. Cold: nostrils are blocked also discharge of mucous
- f. Stiff neck: the muscles of the back part of the neck are stiff and the head is difficult to move.
- g. Red eyes: the inner part of the eyelids (conjunctiva) and the white part of the eyeball (sclera) are reddish and watery.
- h. Skin rash: a part or the whole skin of the body has a rash and gradually becomes black and/or dry.
- i. Half Paralyzed : the hands/feet are weak and can not be moved at all (not a birth defect)
- j. Mouth is difficult to open: a child's mouth is difficult to open and the form of the mouth is like a fish's mouth therefore the child cannot breastfeed/drink milk from a bottle
- k. White spots in the throat: a whitish Grey color coating in the throat that will bleed if is scraped
- l. Seizures: the whole body moves uncontrolled gradually or continuously. Seizures could effect the body to become stiff as a board.

G. Block VIII. HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

This block is used to record the information on the residential building, location/situation, facilities and the housing environment.

A. Residential building

The residential buildings is a physical building/census used for a residence

Q.1 – 2: Types of Physical Buildings

A Physical Building is a place to shelter that has walls, a floor and roof, either permanent or temporarily, either used as a residence or other. The kitchen, bathroom, garage and others separated from the main building are considered as a part of the main building (one building), if located in the same yard. A building less than 10 square meters and no longer used as a residence is not considered as a physical building.

Based on its types, a physical building is categorized into 3 types:

- a. Single physical building
 - Single storey
 - Two storey
- b. Double physical building
 - Double single storey
 - Double two storey
- c. Multi Physical building
 - Multi single storey
 - Multi two storey

Each type of physical building could consist of 2 levels or not. Physical two storied buildings are classified into types of building such as maisonette, regular 2 level building and apartments/flats.

- a. Maisonette/regular 2 level building is a physical 2 storied building, where the same household occupies both levels. The maisonette usually has a typical feature which is the lower level is used for a living room, dining room and kitchen, the lower level is used for bedrooms.
- b. A regular 2level building does not have a typical feature, either the upper or lower level could be used for various needs. A house shop is a building where the upper level is used for a residence and the lower level (a part or the whole lower level) in this survey is considered as a regular 2 level building

- c. Apartments/flat is a multilevel physical building where different households occupy the lower part and the upper part of the physical building. In an apartment/flat all rooms are usually located in one level.

How to fill in:

Circle one of the appropriate codes 1 – 6 and move into the provided boxes. If in question 1 the type of building is a multilevel building (question 1 is coded 2, 4 or 6), then fill in question 2 with the type of the appropriate building. The content is one of the codes 1 – 3.

Q.3: Usage of Building

The usage of building is classified into:

- Residential is a building used for a residence.
- Combination is the building is used for a residence and other needs, such as a residence and a shop, office and so on.

Code it 1 if the building is for a residence or 2 if the building is used as a combination

Q.4-5: Number of Census Building and Households

Write the number of census building in Q.4 and the number of households in Q.5

Q.6: Status of Building Ownership

- Self-owned** is if during the enumeration the residence is actually owned by head of the household or one of the household members
- Contract** if during the enumeration the residence was rented by one of the household members in a certain period based on a contract agreement between the owner and the tenant for a period of one or two years. The payment is usually done up-front or paid by installments. On the end of the contract the tenant must leave the house or if agreed between both parties, the contract could be extended.
- Rent/Lease** is if the household or one of the household members pays the rent regularly and continuously without a certain time period.
- Rent and purchase** the status of the residence is rented, and after a certain period could be owned by tenant.
- Official residence** if a certain state/private institute provides the house that covers the rent or rent purchase.
- Free of rent** is in order to occupy the residence there are no payments made to another party.
- Others** are if the residence cannot be categorized into one of the categories above.

Fill in one of the codes 1 – 7. If the answer is coded 2 – 7, continue to Q.8.

Q.7: How was the Residence Possessed

This question will be filled in if Q.6 is coded 1. Circle one of the codes 1 – 6 based on the respondent's answer.

- Build own house is the way to obtain a residence by building it or by demolishing a building and rebuilding it completely different from the original building
- Purchase a new house from a developer is the way to obtain a residence purchased directly from a developer (Perumnas = National Housing, BTN = National Savings Bank, real estate and others.
- Purchase a brand new house (has not been occupied) from an individual/another party
- Purchase an old house (has been occupied) from another party
- Administrative allocation is obtaining a residence by purchasing National Housing (Perumnas) or official residence. Usually a residence with administrative allocation facilities has certain dispensation compared to other ways of purchasing
- Others are other ways to obtain a residence that could not be classified into one of the categories above, such as inheritance and donated.

Q. 8: Land Rights Status

The land rights status is the right to use land not including the contents of the land such as minerals and oil, in the form of land certificate published by the government or inherited based on the custom law that is recognized by the government.

- Property Right:** the right of land that could be owned without a time limit could be inherited and could be handed to another party. This land could be used for all needs.

- b. Right to Build: the right of owning a land maximum (20 to 50 years), and could be inherited and handed to another party only for a building.
- c. Right to Use: is the right of owning a land a limit of ± 10 years depending on what is achieved) and this land could be used for a building.
- d. Others: is the land status not mentioned above.
- e. Do not know is the category for households that do not know the status of the land of their residence such as rent, contract or living with others.

The content is one of the codes 1 to 5.

Q.9: Status of Land Possession

- a. Rent (the right to rent a building) is the right of a person or a legal body to use the land of another individual for the use of a building by paying the owner a sum of money as rent, chapter 44 Law of Agriculture (UUPA).
- b. The right to use a land that origins from the custom law which is the right of a person that is allowed to build/occupy a house/building on other people's land by not paying the owner of the building/land.
- c. Do not know is the category for households that do not know the status of the land possession

The content is one of the codes 1 to 4.

B. Location/housing condition (based on the officer's observation)

Q.10: Housing location/building of residence

- a. A road is a public road that could be passed by 4 wheels vehicle.
- b. A lane/alley is a public road that only could be passed by 2 wheels vehicle (width 0.9-1.5m).
- c. Others are other roads than mentioned above such as between rice fields, the edge of a forest and pathways that are less than 0.9m

The content is one of the codes 1- 5. If it is coded 5, then Q.11 and 12 are ignored and continue to Q.13.

Q.11: Types of Road Surfaces

Is the type of material used for road surfaces that is located in front of the household or surrounding it. The code is one of the codes 1 – 6.

Q.12: Condition of Road/Lane/Alley

The condition of road (Q.11 = 1, 2, 3)

- 1. Good, if the level of damage is 4% or less
- 2. Moderate, if the level of damage is 4% - 20%
- 3. Damaged if the level of damage is 21% - 40%
- 4. Heavily damaged if the level of damage is over 41%

For the condition of a road made out of boards/soil or others depends on the respondent's answer

The content is one of the codes 1 – 4.

Q.13: Nearest Distance to a Facility

The nearest distance is the distance usually taken by the household to the facilities either uses it or not.

- a. The distance to the location of public transportation is the distance usually taken by a household member to the place of motorized vehicles such as a bus, minibus, bemo (three wheeled transportation), oplet (small bus), taxi, helikak (three wheeled vehicle), ojek (motor cycle taxi) and so on.
- b. Health services are places to check on health, receive medication or treatment such as a hospital, puskesmas, doctor practice, health worker and so on.
- c. Market/group of shops is a specific location that either owns a permanent building or a non-permanent building as a place where a transaction occurs between a person who sells merchandise to a person who buys it.
- d. Entertainment park/recreation is a tourist object in a form of a park where each visitor may enjoy recreation, entertainment and relax.

The content is in rounded km.

If the answer is < 0.5km write:

0	0
---	---

If the answer is 98km write:

9	8
---	---

Q.14: Condition of House/Building of Residence

- Good is a house with the structure (main framework) and the component of the building does not need repair and fulfill the health requirements
- Moderate is a house with the structure and a small part of the component of the building needs repair but still fulfill the health requirements
- Damaged is a house where a large part of the component of the building needs repair but the structure is still strong.
- Heavily damaged is a house where the structure and the component of the building needs immediate repair due to the danger it might cause to the occupants.

Q.15: Age of Building of Residence

The age of the building is considered from when the building was built/last renovated. Write one of the codes 1- 6.

Q.16: Building and Yard Dimension

The dimension of building/yard is the dimension of the land of the building and the surroundings (yard) that is usually limited by a fence.

Q.17: Dimension of Lower Floor

This question is for two-storey buildings, the dimension of the floor is the total dimension of all storeys lived in. For Q.16 – 17 the content is in rounded square meters.

If the content is >998m² write as:

9	9	8
---	---	---

Q.18: Type of Foundation/Building Foundation

- Stone is a foundation made of layers of stones or other kind of stone
- Bricks is a foundation made of layers of red bricks/concrete bricks

Write the appropriate codes 1 – 5.

Q.19: Type of Roof Frame

The roof frame is the place for installing the roof tiles, wooden roof tiles, iron sheets and others as the roof covering of a building. Write one of the codes 1 – 5

Q.20: Type of Pillar/Column

Write one of the codes 1 – 5

Q.21: Number of Rooms

A room is a part of a residential place that is surrounded by walls/permanent partition (cannot be moved) and is fully closed from the floor up till the ceiling or at least is 2 meters high and minimum is 3 square meters not including the bathroom and toilet.

Q.22: If the rooms are more than one

This question is to obtain information whether the house has individual rooms for eating, sleeping etc. Write code 1 if the answer is Yes and code 2 if No.

Note:

A bedroom is a room that is used mainly for sleeping. A living room or dining room used for sleeping is not considered as a bedroom

A dining room is a room used mainly for eating. A living room used for eating is not considered as a dining room

Q.23: Boundaries of rooms

This question is filled in if the numbers of rooms are more than one. The boundaries of a room is a permanent wall/divider (cannot be moved) and the height is from the ceiling to the floor or at least is 2 meters high. Write one of the codes 1 – 4.

Q.24: Number of bedrooms

This question is filled in if the household has individual bedrooms. Write the number of bedrooms.

Q.25: Air ventilation in bedrooms.

Note:

- A window is a place where air/light goes through in and out a room and can be closed/opened.
- Wind Holes/Ventilation is the place where air/light goes through in and out a room and can not be closed/opened
- Exhaust fan is a fan that is permanent (can not be moved) fixed in a room and can regulate the circulation of air in a room

Write codes 1 if the answer is 1 and code it 2 if the answer is no.

C. Facilities and Household Equipment are:

Facilities and household equipment that can influence the enjoyment also the freedom of living in a household

Q.26 Fuel for cooking

The codes are one of the codes 1 – 6.

Fuel for cooking is fuel that is usually used for the daily household cooking needs. If uses more than one resource of fuel, select the most frequently used fuel.

Q.27 Distance to the Source of Drinking Water

The question asked here is the distance to the source of drinking water from the house.

The codes are one of the codes 1 – 5.

Example:

If a household obtains water from a water spring that is distributed to their house, the water source is water spring. If the respondent uses water that comes from several water resources, select the water resource with the water volume mostly used by the household.

Q.29: Source of bathing/washing laundry

The codes are one of the codes 1 – 4.

- a. Private bathroom/toilet if only one household uses the bathroom/toilet facility although sometimes other people uses it.
- b. Shared bathroom/toilet if the bathroom/toilet is used together with several other households
- c. Public bathroom/toilet if every household may use the bathroom/toilet facility
- d. Others are other places of bathroom/toilet that could not be classified into one of the categories above.

Q.30: Source of washing dishes/glasses/spoons/washing hands

Circle one of the codes 1 – 9 and move into the provided boxes.

Q.31: Possessions of the household

The question on the possessions/ownership is used to measure the social economy status of a household. If the respondent answers that the owned possessions are broken such as a radio or bicycle, ask how long was it broken and ask if it could be repaired. If the owned possessions temporarily cannot function it is still considered as a possession, but if it cannot be repaired then it is considered as not a possession. Ask one by one all types of possessions, circle Code 1 if the respondent has the possession and circle Code 2 if does not own/the possession.

D. Environment of Housing**Q.32: Does it have a yard**

A yard (not including a residential building) is a part of land surrounding a house and is usually limited by a fence. The codes are 1 or 2. If it is coded 2 the interview is continued to Q.36.

Q.33: The dimension of the yard

Write in rounded numbers of square meters

Q.34 – 35: Garden plants/in the yard

The garden plants/ in the yard are plants that are planted in the garden/yard such as fruits, vegetables, decorative flowers, protective plants and others. Q.34 is coded 1 or 2. If it is coded 1 ask the type of plants that are planted and circle the appropriate codes in Q.35.

Q.36: Place for hanging laundry

The codes are one of code 1 – 4.

Q.37: Place for discharging bathing water

The codes are one of code 1 – 6.

Q.38: The condition of water in the gutter around the house

The codes are one of code 1 – 4.

Q.39: Raising livestock/poultry

Raising poultry in a large number not in a cage, such as chicken, ducks, quails and so on. The code is 1 or 2. If it is coded 2 the interview is continued to Q.41.

Q.40: Location of livestock/poultry's stable/stall

The codes are one of code 1 – 4.

Q.41: The way to Discharge Trash

The codes are one of code 1 – 6.

Q.42: Pollution/Environment Disturbances

The code is code 1 or 2 for each type of pollution/environment disturbances experienced by the household.

5. Needs of a house**Q.43: Do you need a house**

The need of a house is the needs to own a residential house, either for those that has owned or has not owned a house and the needs are urgent. A person that is searching for a house is included. The code is 1 or 2. If it is coded 2, the interview is over.

Q.44: Type of house needed

Others such as would like to build own house or purchase from someone else
The code is one of codes 1 – 4

Q.45: Reasons of needing a house

Write the main reason why the household needs a house. The code is one of the codes 1 – 9.

Q.46: The desired location

- a. Inside the city is the location/area of housing located in the current living area
- b. The suburbs is the location/area of housing located in the current living area
- c. Outside the city is the location/area of housing located in the current living area

The code is one of codes 1 - 3

Q.47: Type of house wanted

The type of house wanted is the dimension of the building not the land. Example: if the type is type 27 it means that the dimension of the house is 27m². Circle one of the appropriate codes and move it into the provided boxes.

Write down the time of interview ended

ATTACHMENT

Lampiran 5

**DAFTAR STATUS GIZI ANAK BALITA
MENURUT INDEKS BERAT BADAN/UMUR**

Umur (Bulan)	Gizi buruk	Gizi kurang	Gizi sedang	Gizi baik
0	- 1.9	2.0 - 2.3	2.4 - 2.6	2.7 -
1	- 2.4	2.5 - 2.8	2.9 - 3.3	3.4 -
2	- 2.8	2.9 - 3.3	3.4 - 3.9	4.0 -
3	- 3.3	3.4 - 3.9	4.0 - 4.4	4.5 -
4	- 3.7	3.8 - 4.4	4.5 - 4.9	5.0 -
5	- 4.1	4.2 - 4.8	4.9 - 5.4	5.5 -
6	- 4.4	4.5 - 5.1	5.2 - 5.8	5.9 -
7	- 4.8	4.9 - 5.4	5.5 - 6.2	6.3 -
8	- 5.0	5.1 - 5.8	5.9 - 6.6	6.7 -
9	- 5.2	5.3 - 6.1	6.2 - 7.0	7.1 -
10	- 5.4	5.5 - 6.4	6.5 - 7.3	7.4 -
11	- 5.7	5.8 - 6.6	6.7 - 7.6	7.7 -
12	- 5.9	6.0 - 6.8	6.9 - 7.8	7.9 -
13	- 6.1	6.2 - 7.0	7.1 - 8.0	8.1 -
14	- 6.2	6.3 - 7.2	7.3 - 8.2	8.3 -
15	- 6.3	6.4 - 7.3	7.4 - 8.4	8.5 -
16	- 6.5	6.6 - 7.5	7.6 - 8.6	8.7 -
17	- 6.6	6.7 - 7.7	7.8 - 8.8	8.9 -
18	- 6.7	6.8 - 7.8	7.9 - 8.9	9.0 -
19	- 6.9	7.0 - 8.0	8.1 - 9.1	9.2 -
20	- 7.0	7.1 - 8.1	8.2 - 9.3	9.4 -
21	- 7.1	7.2 - 8.2	8.3 - 9.5	9.6 -
22	- 7.2	7.3 - 8.3	8.4 - 9.6	9.7 -
23	- 7.3	7.4 - 8.5	8.6 - 9.7	9.8 -
24	- 7.4	7.5 - 8.6	8.7 - 9.8	9.9 -
25	- 7.5	7.6 - 8.8	8.9 - 10.0	10.1 -
26	- 7.6	7.7 - 8.9	9.0 - 10.2	10.3 -
27	- 7.7	7.8 - 9.1	9.2 - 10.4	10.5 -
28	- 7.8	7.9 - 9.2	9.3 - 10.5	10.6 -
29	- 7.9	8.0 - 9.3	9.4 - 10.6	10.7 -

Umur (bulan)	Gizi buruk	Gizi kurang	Gizi sedang	Gizi baik
30	- 8.0	8.1 - 9.4	9.5 - 10.7	10.8 -
31	- 8.1	8.2 - 9.6	9.7 - 10.9	11.0 -
32	- 8.2	8.3 - 9.7	9.8 - 11.0	11.1 -
33	- 8.3	8.4 - 9.8	9.9 - 11.1	11.2 -
34	- 8.4	8.5 - 9.9	10.0 - 11.2	11.3 -
35	- 8.5	8.6 - 10.0	10.1 - 11.4	11.5 -
36	- 8.6	8.7 - 10.1	10.2 - 11.5	11.6 -
37	- 8.7	8.8 - 10.2	10.3 - 11.7	11.8 -
38	- 8.8	8.9 - 10.3	10.4 - 11.8	11.9 -
39	- 8.9	9.0 - 10.4	10.5 - 11.9	12.0 -
40	- 9.0	9.1 - 10.5	10.6 - 12.1	12.2 -
41	- 9.1	9.2 - 10.6	10.7 - 12.2	12.3 -
42	- 9.2	9.3 - 10.7	10.8 - 12.3	12.4 -
43	- 9.3	9.4 - 10.8	10.9 - 12.5	12.6 -
44	- 9.4	9.5 - 10.9	11.0 - 12.6	12.7 -
45	- 9.5	9.6 - 11.1	11.2 - 12.8	12.9 -
46	- 9.6	9.7 - 11.2	11.3 - 12.9	13.0 -
47	- 9.7	9.8 - 11.3	11.4 - 13.0	13.1 -
48	- 9.8	9.9 - 11.4	11.5 - 13.1	13.2 -
49	- 9.9	10.0 - 11.5	11.6 - 13.2	13.3 -
50	- 10.0	10.1 - 11.6	11.7 - 13.4	13.5 -
51	- 10.1	10.2 - 11.8	11.9 - 13.5	13.6 -
52	- 10.2	10.3 - 11.9	12.0 - 13.7	13.8 -
53	- 10.3	10.4 - 12.0	12.1 - 13.8	13.9 -
54	- 10.4	10.5 - 12.1	12.2 - 13.9	14.0 -
55	- 10.5	10.6 - 12.2	12.3 - 14.1	14.2 -
56	- 10.6	10.7 - 12.3	12.4 - 14.2	14.3 -
57	- 10.7	10.8 - 12.5	12.6 - 14.3	14.4 -
58	- 10.7	10.8 - 12.6	12.7 - 14.4	14.5 -
59	- 10.8	10.9 - 12.7	12.8 - 14.5	14.6 -