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INDONESIA'S NATIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

A CONTINUAL DATA SOURCE FOR ANALYSIS ON WELFARE DEVELOPMENT

By

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PREFACE

When officials of Unicef came to my office and mentioned the idea of asking somebody to write an article about the Indonesian socio-economic survey, popularly known as Susenas, I immediately gave my consent because the same idea has occurred to me since we decided to make the survey a continual one. At that moment the long history of Susenas, how we started it with limited skill and fund, how it changed over time due to its ever growing popularity, and how its uses spread from economic to social analyses, flashed in my mind.

In my opinion a country where there is a great interest to equalize welfare, to alleviate poverty, to create job opportunities and to propagate social integration must know a lot about the conditions and behavior of various groups of its population. Only then the right policy measures may be formulated and programs launched for the benefit of the disadvantaged. In this regard, for Indonesia, Susenas has done a lot of service by continuously providing data on the people's consumption, demographic condition, health status, educational achievement, employment, nutrition, and more. In the effort to improve human resource Indonesia has used Susenas data to provide various indicators useful for monitoring and evaluating various programs.

I also think that any country where inequality prevail and her government wishes to reduce it by launching elaborate programs must endure the agony of building up socio-economic data. Unfortunately in the developing regions of the world statistical information is also underdeveloped. So those developing nations who want to start building socio-economic information may take some advantage by learning from the experience of Susenas.

Yes, I thought, Susenas has been a successful endeavour since it has done a lot of service to the country as well as other countries. And yet it has more to offer for it keeps improving all the times. Its full potential has not been realized. Therefore, through an article, its precise nature, information contents, previous uses, continuity etc. may help attract potential users.

DR. Pajung Surbakti, the former chief of the division at the Central Bureau of Statistics who carried out Susenas, was the one we chose to write the article. The current book was the result of his work. In my opinion he has done a good job and I appreciate him for that. I am also grateful to Unicef for the idea, direction of the article and provision of fund.

May the book achieve its true objective.

Jakarta, March, 1995

Central Bureau of Statistics,

Director,

SUGITO, MA

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LIST OF ABREVIATION

CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
EA	Enumeration Area
MOH	Ministry of Health
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RSO	Regency Statistical Office
RT	*Rukun Tetangga*, neighborhood association
RW	*Rukun Warga*, community association
VMF.P	Preliminary Village Master List
VMF.U	Updated Village Master List
PC	Personal Computer
Susenas	*Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional*, National Socio-economic Survey
Sakernas	*Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional*, National Labor Force Survey

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Indonesian Government has determined that a development strategy, endorsed by the Consultative Assembly and stipulated in the State General Guidelines (GBHN), which focuses on improving the quality of life of the Indonesian people equitably while simultaneously achieving a modest rate of economic growth, is the most suitable strategy to be adopted to move the country towards the goals espoused in the Constitution. Broadly, this means aiming to realize the full potential of the Indonesian people. Improving the well being of the people in an equitable way, implies launching a set of programmes which enable the fulfilment of basic needs through increasing access to food, clothing, shelter and basic services such as health and education while ensuring a secure environment and religious tolerance for all. Moreover, as society progresses and conditions evolve, the meaning of prosperity will continue to be redefined as people's needs change.

The Guidelines highlight the uniqueness of Indonesia while also cautioning of its implications. An educated population could be regarded as an asset or it could become a liability. Likewise, a blend of the different cultures could be an advantage or else they could also imply disintegration. The rich natural resources which are a tremendous asset for development in a large country consisting of 17,000 islands and many ethnic varieties should not be taken for granted nor exploited without similar efforts to improve the quality of human resources. The Guidelines reinforce the need for official development programmes to be formulated keeping in mind where and in what conditions they will be implemented in order to optimize use of existing resources.

Those policy makers, planners, decision makers etc. who are concerned with improving the welfare of people should in the course of their work, take into account the heterogeneity of Indonesia. This includes acquiring familiarity with the different characteristics of the various peoples they work among as well as ensuring the provision of regular updated statistical information on availability and access to services that fulfil basic needs (food, clothing, quality of housing).

If the existing services and ability of people to fulfil these needs fall short of the established minimum standards, then there should be an orientation of policy makers towards basic needs. Statistics available on education or health should reflect the prevailing education

and health levels in a given place. Likewise for security, religion, social status. In summary, a variety of socio-economic data need to be collected at regular intervals because this is a reliable means by which policy makers, planners and decision makers can be provided with the required information on the current situation of people throughout the country. Without this essential data, they may run the risk of adopting targets, policies and programmes that are unsuitable for the target group concerned.

Even where statistical data are abundant, they may not be very useful until they are summarized, analyzed, interpreted or collated for the purpose they are intended. Comprehensive and interlinked economic, social and demographic statistics need to be selected, summarized, and made easy to understand. Social statistics in various fields may be collected and published on a decentralized basis, in which they may not be suitable for effective use in an integrated policy analysis until they are brought together. Statistics as they are, may not be able to attract the attention of planners, policy makers and the public until they are summarized, expressed in terms of measuring levels, conditions and trends of well being.

This highlights the importance of social indicators. Numbers and annual rates per 1000 persons of births, deaths, migration, numbers and proportions of children enrolled in education, numbers and rates of labour force participation, per capita income, level of income inequality, length of life, morbidity, incidence of communicable diseases are some examples of summary measures or indicators which can draw the attention of those who study the figures. Additionally, if the data is classified further according to population characteristics (age, sex, geographical area, urban/rural, etc.), the distribution of these trends of "well being" becomes apparent i.e. whether it is along the dimension of food adequacy, income, health, education or other dimensions.

A series of indicators are required by planners, policy makers, and other decision makers (i) to appraise the results of economic growth and their distribution in terms of the well being of populations, (ii) to monitor the social impact of public expenditures and policies and measuring the efficiency and effectiveness of public and private expenditures for social services, (iii) to measure the conditions, circumstances and trends of well being in populations, (iv) to bring to the attention of general planners, policy makers and the public, comparative measures on social problems and disparities and to monitor their broad trends over time, and (v) to monitor the conditions of special population categories which may require special attention and assistance (UN, 1978).

For Indonesia, data on social characteristics of the people are collected through various means notably population census, intercensal population survey, labor force survey, and national socio-economic survey. In terms of sample size, population census and probably intercensal population survey would be preferable compared to labour force survey and national socio-economic survey.[1]) In terms of geographical coverage they are all the same, since normally all surveys conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), the national statistical agency, have been designed to cover the whole country.

In terms of frequency, however, population census and intercensal data are less desirable since both are not conducted very often. While intercensal survey may be conducted once in ten years (at the most), the duration separating two population censuses may be even longer, i.e., ten years or longer. In terms of characteristics coverage, the two are also somewhat limited due to their large scale operation. Therefore, population census data, and to some extent those of intercensal population survey, are normally regarded as yard sticks against which estimates resulting from surveys in the intervening years are compared. Census data are also frequently used to provide predictions of population figures.

Statistics and indicators which are needed to plan, monitor and evaluate development programs must come from annual surveys since there is a need to portray annual changes of circumstances in the performance of programs execution and their impact on the targeted society. For Indonesia, the data which are used to create such statistics and indicators are collected through national labor force survey (Sakernas) for employment data and national socio-economic survey (Susenas) for socio-economic data. In 1986-1993 Sakernas was conducted quarterly but with small samples since its primary concern is supposed to be to investigate seasonal movements of labor. Susenas is conducted annually with modest sample sizes and its purpose is to make available socio-economic data on various fields (since 1992 labor force has been covered) which the government considers as crucial. Susenas is, therefore, one of the most important, if not the most important, source of data for calculating welfare indicators. The objective of this paper is to describe salient aspects about Susenas.

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1) In Indonesia terminology labor force survey is called *survey angkatan kerja nasional*, popularly known by its acronym Sakernas. Similarly national socio-economic survey is most popularly known by its acronym, i.e., Susenas which is short for *Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional*.

1.2 Objectives of Susenas and Changes Over Time

The general objectives of Susenas are threefold:

(i) to gather complete, accurate, and timely data on important characteristics of the population, particularly those which are closely related with measurement of well being in various categories of the population so that facts about the population are available for government agencies, academic institutions and interested parties, etc. wishing to measure welfare progress or to examine various social issues;

(ii) to calculate estimates of various general population phenomena so that the level of incidence of a number of events happening to the population are known, and;

(iii) to encourage people to use statistics relevant to their respective lines of work by issuing statistical figures on socio-economic and cultural events so that the use of statistics in planning, policy making, evaluation, and monitoring becomes commonplace.

The above general objectives have remained unchanged since the inception of Susenas in 1963. The idea is that the Susenas would gather appropriate data from households to make available sufficient data in order to examine various social issues. The analyses, however, are left to the people specialized/concerned with particular issues. CBS is only obliged to provide statistical estimates based on statistical procedures appropriate for the particular design adopted. These are then published as official statistical figures. Information contents of Susenas, however, far exceed what is published. At the time the data are made public through publications or at seminars, the audience is also informed that there is additional data available about certain activities and that those who are interested are encouraged to further pursue the data.

While, in general, the objectives have not changed, specifically they have changed over time. Specific objectives in regard to the characteristics covered by the survey, for example, have changed frequently depending on priority needs during particular years. The level of administrative breakdown at which estimates are presented has changed from time to time as a result of changes in the availability of funds, based on which sample size and geographic coverage are decided.

In terms of characteristics coverage, Susenas had placed more emphasis on collecting household consumption data than other surveys. From the first Susenas (1963) to the

eleventh Susenas, consumption data had always been collected, with a slight diversion in the tenth Susenas in which only food consumption data were collected.

The importance of consumption data does not need to be stressed since they indicate the standard of living that households can afford to acquire and, therefore to what extent economic progress has been achieved. They are also useful for studies of poverty.

Since 1981, consumption data was no longer collected every year and from then on they were collected only once in three years. The reason for this being that there were other urgent needs to collect data on households characteristics reflecting behaviour in response to government programmes in health, education, tourism, nutrition, crime, culture, etc. It was then decided to collect all these data.

Change of objectives with regard to collection of consumption data has been minor. For the majority of surveys, the source of food consumption was distinguished between own production, purchase and other for purposes of acquiring data related to subsistence status. However, there were times, e.g., in 1978 when this was not done.

In the 1982 survey because of the extra data collection to be carried out on consumption of prepared food (ready-to-eat food purchased at restaurants, hotels, stalls, etc.), only food consumption data was collected. This was considered necessary in order to obtain an accurate estimate of the proportion of prepared food in household consumption. The estimated figures obtained from data collected using the ordinary type of questionnaire were considered far too low.

A few of the surveys were conducted more than once a year, e.g., the 1976 Susenas and the 1978 Susenas. The 1978 Susenas was conducted 4 times, i.e., quarterly. The purpose here was to answer the hypothesis that due to seasonal variation in the availability of food items, food consumption was not constant during the course of a year. Fluctuations in Indonesian food production can be identified with the quarterly division of the year. For example, low food availability was supposed to be in February and August while high availability would be May and November, the former being the month of greater harvest and the latter the lesser harvest month.

Household income data also received Susenas' regular attention. Since consumption is just one purpose of the use of a household's funds obtained from income and other sources, under normal conditions income should be larger than expenditure. Therefore, together with

consumption data Susenas always collects income data. If income and consumption are estimable, then saving estimates of the household sector can be obtained as a mere difference of the two.

An accompanying objective linked to income data collection is to enable the distinction between household according to their main source of income. Therefore, household income in the Susenas questionnaire is always distinguished between that of labor, household agricultural enterprise, service enterprise, trade enterprise, industry enterprise, financial dealing, share holding, and transfer. Firstly, this is in order that the household does not exclude any income they receive and secondly, that the resulting data could be used for categorizing the population according to primary source of income. By combining source of income data with consumption data and data on other household members characteristics (variables such as age, sex, male/female headed households etc.), one can form a powerful information base for studying the causes of poverty among the population.

Employment characteristics were among those most frequently collected through Susenas. Apparently the demand for labor force data had never been weak. The government has been especially interested in data gathered which relates to government policies, in this instance the employment level. It is one of the factors determining the level of national income and its distribution among economic sectors, notably among agriculture versus nonagriculture, with implications for the level of development. The need for the collection of employment data to be intensified assumed high priority that in 1986, labour force data was collected through a separate survey, Sakernas, where data was collected on a quarterly basis. The recent introduction of the employment issue in Susenas was more related to complementing other characteristics with employment characteristics than providing data to estimate employment levels. Having employment data available together with consumption, health, education data, etc. provides an excellent information base needed for behavioural studies, notably poverty studies.

Susenas has also collected data on enterprise accounts as a means of determining the amount of income sample households obtained from their enterprising activities. In addition, household enterprise data may also be used to assess the operation of household enterprise activities, e.g., how much labor they used, how efficient their operation is, how widespread a particular type of business is practised, etc. Susenas has collected household enterprise data many times, mostly in connection with the effort to obtain income data but occasionally, intentionally for the other purposes, e.g., the 7th Susenas (1979) collected data on handicraft

industry and trade, the 12th Susenas (1985) collected data on service, trade and transport enterprises.

The ever present questions in the Susenas questionnaire are on four basic demographic characteristics and on the education level of household members, i.e., relationship to household head, sex, marital status, age, and educational attainment. After 1980, this set of questions was dubbed core questions because they were collected in every survey and the same set of questions appear in all population related household surveys conducted by CBS. Other questions do not necessarily appear in every survey and certain questions were grouped to form a Susenas module. New questions may be introduced if a need for new data arises. By doing this kind of grouping, a new system of survey was created, i.e., Susenas consists of one core and a few modules. During a particular year the core would be accompanied by a certain number of modules. The following year it would include the core plus a different set of modules.

During the later surveys three core modules combinations were adopted. The first was core plus consumption and income modules, the second, core plus socio-culture, tour, welfare, and crime modules, and third, core plus health, education, and housing and sanitation modules. These three combinations were conducted in turn so that every combination would reappear after three surveys.

Sectoral data such as education, health, tour, crime, etc. has been included for the purpose of enabling line ministers to monitor the extent to which their service programmes were effective in reaching the categories of target population. Welfare statistics, for example were included to provide the means for the government to assess to what extent its programme on welfare improvement actually supported the needs of the population.

Accompanying the health module was a special module on nutrition of under-fives, where data on weights and feeding practices of under-fives were collected for the purpose of assessing the effectiveness of nutrition programmes.

While the health module was intended to provide data for assessing the extent to which health facilities were utilized by the target population, another expansion of the health module was begun in 1992 and decided to be continued once in every three years. The expansion is called the health household survey carried out by The Ministry of Health where doctors were sent to households to find out the causes of death and to examine pregnant mothers. The households where death and pregnancy events occurred were determined

through the Susenas sampling system. One aim of the survey was to relate data on causes of death and maternal condition with those of socio-economic characteristics of households.

Prior to 1992, yearly changes in welfare levels could not be shown by welfare indicators derived from Susenas data due to the fact that the basic data used for their calculation was collected on a three year basis. The urgent need for the indicators to appear every year and the emergence of the need for data for poverty monitoring prompted CBS to expand the core to include variables needed to calculate welfare indicators.

Regarding geographical coverage Susenas is intended to cover all provinces of Indonesia to enable production of figures at national level. There are two factors, however, which may prevent such a wide coverage. The first is funding. In the event of insufficient funding available, the first provinces to be excluded are the remotest ones. The Susenas with the smallest geographical coverage was the third Susenas (1965) where only provinces in Java were included. Sometimes Irian Jaya, Maluku and East Timor have not been included or only those parts where easy access are guaranteed, were included. The 1990's surveys, however, covered the entire country mainly due to the increasingly important roles Susenas data played in the formulation of development policies and partly due to the more secure sampling frame established during the 1990 Population Census.

The statistical agency at the regency level is preparing for the upcoming process of decentralization when the country is intending to shift from the existing centralization to decentralization (where regencies will become the focal point), and to use data at lower administrative level. As part of the preparations, in 1993, the Susenas sample was extended from the usual 65,000 households to 202,000 households. To the additional 137,000 households, however, only the core questionnaire was applied with the intention of enabling the regency offices to calculate their own welfare indicators.

1.3 Indicators

Development is generally directed towards improving public welfare. In the 1993 Indonesia State Guidelines it is stated that the standard/level of people's welfare will be raised through the improvement of public services such that they are equally accessible to all socio-economic strata, and include provision of appropriate food, clothing, and housing for the people. Indonesia's development plan for social aspects will be carried out through programmes whose focus is directed towards nine areas of livelihood, i.e., health, food consumption, improvement in nutritional status, education, demography, family welfare,

role of women, children and youth, and housing and residential areas (Peoples Consultative Assembly, 1993).

Statistics are a very important input for planning, monitoring and evaluating development programmes and policies because they substantiate facts which the programmes aim to improve. With reliable statistics, policy makers are able to use objective measures rather than individual perceptions to influence decision making. Programmes resulting from such decision making processes are also likely to successfully achieve development objectives, i.e, to improve public welfare.

Social indicators, one of several forms of social statistics, are generally a product of selecting, compiling and computing the existing statistics to generate new statistics which may attract the user's attention immediately to significant aspects of the situation. As summary measures of levels, conditions and trends in well being, social indicators are valuable for bringing to the attention of general planners, policy makers and the public, comparative series on social problems and disparities, as well as for monitoring their broad trends over time (UN, 1978).

Susenas provides data which can be used to produce statistics and indicators which reflect what is happening in several aspects in the area of people's welfare. The questions contained in its "core" questionnaire, are selected in a way that major indicators the 9 areas of development can be compiled from the data set it provides on a yearly basis. Meanwhile using the "module" questionnaire, one can obtain more detailed information from a sample of households on their demographic characteristics, health and nutritional status, educational attainment, effects of habits, crime, travel habits, social-culture circumstances, household welfare, housing conditions and value of consumption and expenditure. However up to recently, Susenas data have only been good as far as compiling process, outcome and output indicators are concerned, excluding entirely the kind of data required for calculating the input indicators.[2])

Some indicators intended to assess, monitor, and evaluate the success of development programs in one area may be used again in each of the other eight areas of social development since these areas of concern may correlate with the same set of independent variables. In this report annual indicators compiled from core of Susenas are listed in Appendix 2.

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2) To be more familiar with various type of indicators see Hananto Sigit (1985).

In the following, important indicators on social issues classified into several groups will be discussed.

1. Child Welfare

Welfare of children consists of 3 components, namely survival, development and protection. Only some of the previous two components can be generated from Susenas. Other data sources are needed to compile indicators on child protection.

2. Gender Issues

Areas which are most related to gender issues are education, health, economic life, family life, and decision making (gender and development). Indicators on the last two areas were the least reflected in Susenas.

3. Poverty Issues

Both core and module questionnaires of Susenas cover information on poverty. The core covers monetary and nonmonetary measures, while the module on consumption and expenditure covers, mostly, monetary information.

4. Perception on Household Welfare

One of the module questionnaire contains, among other, 21 questions on many aspects of household welfare and 1 question on the overall household welfare referred to as welfare module question. The heads of selected households are requested to provide their views on the improvement of their household welfare in the past three years, before the interview.

Besides the indicators, a number of estimates are calculable from Susenas data, such as, population total broken down by background characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, and area type (urban or rural). Such statistics will be useful for determining the coverage for target groups of development programmes.

The following tables present a list of important indicators related to the abovementioned group. Source of major variables and the position of variables in the questionnaire are also indicated.

Table 1: Selected Indicators on Child Welfare Generated from Susenas Data

No.	Indicator	Source of important variable
-	**Survival**	
1.	Infant mortality rates (IMR)	C
2.	Under-five mortality rates (U5MR)	C
3.	Life expectancy	C
4.	Morbidity rate	C
5.	Percentage children breast fed	C
6.	Number of months of exclusive breast feeding	C
7.	Nutritional status of under-fives	M
8.	Percentage of under-fives immunized	C
9.	Percentage of under-fives having access to health services	C
10.	Percentage of household having dirt floor	C
11.	Percentage of household having access to clean water	C
12.	Percentage of children who smoke	M
-	**Development**	
13.	Net enrollment ratio	C
14.	Percentage of children in labor force	C
15.	Drop out rate	C
16.	Percentage of children participated in sport activities	M
17.	Percentage of children participated in cultural activities	M
18.	Percentage of children having visited tourist object	C,M
19.	Total fertility rate	C
20.	Average no. of children ever born to women aged 45-49 years	C
21.	Percentage of disabled children	M
-	**Protection**	
22.	Percentage of violated children	C,M

Notes: 1. C = core questionnaire
2. M = module questionnaire

Table 2: Selected Indicators on Gender Issues Generated from Susenas *

No.	Indicator	Source of important variable
-	**Education**	
1.	Literacy rate of women aged 15 years and over	C
2.	Drop out rate	C
3.	Percentage of women graduated from high school	C
-	**Economic Life**	
4.	Labor force participation rate	C
5.	Percentage of fully employed women	C
6.	Percentage of women in nonagriculture	C
7.	Percentage of women working as unpaid family worker	C
8.	Percentage of women working as own account worker & employer	C
9.	Percentage of women involved in informal sector	C
-	**Family Life**	
10.	Percentage of women married below 16 years of age	C
11.	Singulate mean at first marriage	C
12.	Percentage of women-headed households	C
13.	Percentage of divorced women	C
-	**Health**	
14.	Percentage of birth attended by medical persons	C
15.	Percentage of women have access to health services	C
16.	Percentage of married women using contraceptive	C
17.	Maternal mortality	M
18.	Percentage of women smokers	M
-	**Special concerns**	
19.	Percentage of women listening to the radio	C
20.	Percentage of women watching TV	C
21.	Percentage of women reading newspaper	C
22.	Percentage of women participating in social organization	M
23.	Percentage of women criminally victimized	C,M

Notes: 1. C = core questionnaire
2. M = module questionnaire

* The indicator should be applied for men as well to examine gender gaps (except indicator no. 17)

Table 3: Selected Indicators on Poverty Issues Generated from Susenas

No.	Indicator	Source of important variable
-	**Monetary**	
1.	Average per capita expenditure	C,M
2.	Average food share in total expenditure	C,M
3.	Percentage of expenditure of the lowest 40% of population	C,M
4.	Percentage of poor households	C,M
5.	Gini Ratio of expenditure	C,M
6.	Average calorie per capita consumption	M
7.	Average protein per capita consumption	M
8.	Average vitamin A per capita consumption	M
-	**Non-monetary**	
9.	Average floor area per capita	C
10.	Percentage of housing unit with good quality of wall	C
11.	Percentage of housing unit with good quality of roof	C
12.	Percentage of housing unit with good quality of floor	C
13.	Percentage of housing units with electricity	C
14.	Percentage of housing units with clean water	C
15.	Percentage of housing units with latrine facility	C
16.	Percentage of housing units with less than 10 sq. m. area per capita	C
17.	Percentage of population employed in informal sector	C
18.	Percentage of women-headed households	C
19.	Percentage of under and unemployed head of households	C
20.	Percentage of illiterate head of households	C

Notes: 1. C = core questionnaire
2. M = module questionnaire

Table 4: Selected Perceptive Indicators of Household Welfare Improvement Generated from Susenas *

No.	Variable/Indicator	Block V Question number
-	**Primary needs**	
1.	Religious life	14
2.	Income	1
3.	Food consumption	2
4.	Living unit condition	3
5.	Housing utilities	4
6.	Clothing	5
7.	Health	6
8.	Access to medical services	7
9.	Access to medicine	9
10.	Access to primary school	10
11.	Access to junior high school	11
12.	Access to senior high school	12
13.	Access to formal employment	20
-	**Others**	
14.	Pleasantness of religious holidays celebration	15
15.	Access to family planning services	8
16.	Access to transportation services	13
17.	Security feeling from crime act	16
18.	Access to radio broadcast	17
19.	Access to television broadcast	18
20.	Access to reading material	19
21.	Access to sport facilities	21
-	**Overall household welfare**	22

* All perceptive indicators are generated from the data collected through the Household Welfare Module Questionnaire

II. THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUSENAS

The first Susenas was conducted in 1963, in a response to significant lack of information in various fields in Indonesia. This pioneering effort was a combined effort between the government of Indonesia and the United Nations. Funds for this were provided by the UN. The geographical coverage included all the provinces in Java where the sample consisted of 16000 households. Data were collected on demographic, education and employment characteristics of household members of the sample households as well as on consumption, income, and housing condition of the sample households. While undertaking collection of income data, input and output data on household enterprises in various sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, trade, transport were also collected.

It should be noted that the consumption data collected through the Susenas are very detailed in terms of commodity itemization, and for most of the food items, both value and quantity data are collected making the data set very valuable for studies in household consumption behaviour and living conditions of the population. With the increasing interest in poverty and nutrition, consumption data such as that collected by Susenas has become even more valuable. Up to the present, consumption data have remained the trademark of Susenas.

The first Susenas was immediately followed by the second a year later in 1964, with a larger sample and wider geographical coverage. Some 21,000 households were drawn from the entire province, except from Irian Jaya which was still too remote at that time. Questions on household income and consumption and housing condition were retained in the questionnaire, the latter only for Outer Islands. Among the individual characteristics included were demographic, migration, fertility, and employment.

Between the first and second Susenas there have been at least three differences, their geographical coverage, their scope, and their sample size. The expansion of the geographical areas covered is perceived as significant since the Susenas was considered as having gone beyond the experimental stage. The large size is also natural since the survey has to cover wider area. The change in scope is as a rule dictated by the priorities or the power of demand. When the scale for migration data needs for example, exceeds that of others then migration questions would be catered for in the questionnaire replacing

other questions. This is usually the case since statisticians determine that only a certain number of questions should be included in the questionnaire or else the data obtained from the survey would not be as accurate as expected.

It will be noticed that the coverage, scope, and size of Susenas will change from time to time depending on the scale of needs and frequently, on the availability of funds. In fact, while Susenas was planned to be an annual survey, there were years when Susenas was not undertaken. In some cases, the absence of Susenas is due to the unavailability of funds and in others, to political and organizational constraints.

The third Susenas was undertaken after a period of two years, i.e., in 1967. By this time the UN had completely stopped its financial assistance. Geographical coverage had shrunk to only Java, whereas the sample size was raised to 24,000 households. The scope in terms of characteristics included was similar to the second Susenas except that this time, questions were included on births and deaths. The advantage that Susenas gives to analysts when it covers the entire provinces is, among others, that differences in living conditions between provinces can be examined. Therefore, the shrinking geographical coverage is considered a drawback. Given the rich varieties of culture and customs in Indonesia, complete coverage should always be preferable. This has subsequently been recognized, because since Susenas III, the geographical coverage of Susenas was always comprised the entire country with the exception of Irian Jaya, Maluku and East Timor. The occasional exclusion of the three provinces was for remoteness or incomplete sampling frame rather than availability of funds.

Analysts would also like to have data available on the impact on consumption and the impact of changing seasons on living conditions. There are various perspectives from which "season" can be looked at, however, from the point of view of living conditions, the most obvious would be food availability. It is well known that tropical Indonesia has two seasons, i.e., rainy season and dry season. Food production usually follows seasonal patterns and accordingly the traditional production systems of rice in Indonesia happens to be such that during the course of a year, two harvests usually take place, the peak harvest of May and the lesser harvest of November. Fluctuations in food availability would certainly affect food prices and, in turn, living conditions.

In response to the demand for data which permits the examination of seasonal differences, Susenas started to change its yearly frequency in 1969. Susenas IV, in a time

span of two years, was conducted in 2 rounds, i.e., October-December 1969, January-April 1970. In the first and second rounds of the survey, the sample households were exactly the same to permit comparison of the results without fear of household differences interfering in the interpretation of the comparisons. There were 19,000 households in the sample while its scope included demographic and employment characteristics along with income, consumption and small and cottage industries of households.

After being absent for six years Susenas resumed in 1976, with the same objective as that of Susenas IV, i.e., providing data set which allowed for examining the effects of seasonal variation. Thus, Susenas V was carried out in three subrounds, i.e., subround I in January-April 1976, subround II in May-August 1976, and subround III in September-December 1976, each with 17,000 households in its sample. The survey was integrated in design with the agricultural survey and this time only consumption data was gathered. Susenas VI (1978), Susenas VII (1979), and Susenas IX (1981) were all designed to collect data through multiround surveys or, in other words, during the course of a year the subround by subround results can be compared to provide an insight into seasonal variation in consumption and other things. Susenas VI and IX was undertaken in four sub rounds while Susenas VII in only two. A complete account of topics covered, sample size and coverage of these surveys can be found in Appendix 1.

In all population related surveys designed by CBS with regard to the characteristics whose data are to be collected, there is always a distinction, explicitly or implicitly, between the set called basic characteristics on one hand and object characteristics on the other. In general, basic characteristics refer to those which reflect specificity of an individual so that disaggregation of the population along the line of one or more of these characteristics would result in the formation of population subgroups each of which may be manipulated from political or welfare viewpoints. On the other hand, object characteristics include those which may be used to measure the standard of living of the subjects in question such as income, used to measure prosperity, number of children born, to measure fertility, etc. As such, the difference between basic and object characteristics is not always clear. However, it is clear that basic characteristics are meant to be incorporated in every survey while object characteristics change between surveys.

In the Susenas system, the basic characteristics comprise its core while object characteristics are collected into a number of groups, each group is called a module. Prior to 1992 (when a new core was introduced) the core of Susenas consisted of only five

characteristics, i.e., relationship to head of household, age, sex, marital status, and educational attainment, while Susenas modules contained characteristics reflecting more general condition such as health, income, number of children born, school fees paid and housing condition.

In the list of Susenas presented in Appendix 1, the group names of Susenas modules are given under the heading "Topics", for example, consumption, income, employment, education, health, household enterprise, health and socio-culture. During the 1980's, new modules were introduced due to increasing needs for data availability. Data on prepared food consumed needed to be introduced into the module because there were allegations that Susenas estimated figures on prepared food were too low. Criminality levels actually experienced by the people needed to be estimated from the household perspective since it was felt that many violations were not reported. Recreational activities of the people were taken as reflective of the level of well being so that household members' travel activities were included as a module group. Village electrification was another.

With the increasing number of modules to handle, a compromise was reached since it was no longer possible to satisfy all parties requiring data at the same time. The modules were divided into three groups and since it was decided to carry out Susenas annually, each module group was to be carried out triennially. Thus since 1981, the consumption module has appeared only once in three years and the same has applied for the other modules (see Appendix 1). The module combination was reorganized starting at the 15th Susenas (1989) to make them fixed, i.e., combination 1 consists of consumption module, combination 2 consists of tour, criminality, socioculture and welfare, and combination 3 consists of health, education and housing. This way it was thought that data for each module would be available at fixed intervals.

Before long however, it was realized that the new arrangement needed to be changed in favour of a new development. Firstly, there was an increase in demand for welfare indicators from the line ministries concerned with welfare issues, one reason being the poorer availability of welfare indicators compared to those of economic indicators. Under the current setting of Susenas, the main data source of statistics from which welfare indicators are compiled, many indicators can only be made available once in three years. The situation was not acceptable for some of the social impacts of development programs needed to be monitored and evaluated every year.

Another reason was the emerging national concerns on poverty. Until then Susenas data was used only for estimating the number of people falling below the "poverty line" at national and provincial levels, using the cost of 2100 calories plus a minimum requirement for nonfood commodities as the yardstick measure of "poverty". This means that poverty measures could only be made available once in three years since calories consumed and their prices were obtained from the Susenas consumption module which was conducted only once in three years. Moreover, in an effort to reduce the number of poor people not only were their numbers needed to be known but also their whereabouts, their way of living, their access to social facilities etc. There was a need, therefore, to relate consumption level of categories of people with a series of socio-economic characteristics, all of which already existed in the Susenas modules. Furthermore, there was also a need to provide data to facilitate the analyses on a yearly basis because the government was very serious about alleviating poverty.

Fortunately, Susenas already contained the questions needed for the task but they had to be rearranged to suit the new demands. By drawing some questions related to health from the health module, some education questions from the education module, simplified consumption questions from the consumption module etc, into the core, Susenas once again embarked with a revised format and on a new mission. After a brief testing of a new questionnaires, in 1992 Susenas was launched with a new core. This time the core no longer contained only five questions but several questions. In fact, it was long enough to be separated as one questionnaire of a survey of its own since it contains questions directed at many different aspects of social life, including simplified questions on consumption.

There has been a considerable demand for data availability beyond province level especially those needed for compiling welfare indicators. Some of the demands were able to be satisfied by expanding the Susenas sample to a point where its data could be used to compile regency level welfare indicators. Thus in 1993, the core questionnaire was administered to 202,000 sample households in such a way that each regency was allocated at least a minimum number of samples to permit regency level estimation of simple indicators of welfare. This meant no cross tabulations and no distinction between urban and rural.

Integrating other household surveys into Susenas is customary because it is a matter of annexation of questions into Susenas questions or integration in terms of

household listing. For example, question on agricultural characteristics or manufacturing characteristics of household enterprises have been included in Susenas questionnaires. Questions regarding weight of under-fives had been incorporated, from which data on nutritional status of children under-five years of age was determined. The Agricultural Survey had also been incorporated in Susenas up to household listing only i.e. up to the identification of agricultural households from the listing drawn from the sample. Similarly, this applies to the health survey. In the 1992 Susenas, questions regarding deaths and pregnancies were incorporated. Those households with cases relating to death and pregnancy were later visited by doctors to further investigate facts about causes/ circumstances of death and pregnancy.

III. DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) in its efforts to fulfil the government's and society's need for information has been relying heavily on household surveys. National Socio-economic Survey (Susenas), National Labor Force (Sakernas), Farm Income Survey, Intercensal Population Survey, Health and Fertility Survey, are some of those through which social and economic data are gathered through-out the year.

These surveys are all inter related in at least three ways, i.e., (1) to facilitate sampling, they share a common sampling frame (2) for variables covered by two or more surveys, they use the same variable definitions if any, and (3) the same group of enumerators are responsible for data collections. The way to achieve the above is through a carefully planned statistical system.

The statistical system adopted by CBS may be defined as a ten year period system. During any ten year span, there are to be three censuses, namely population census in the years ending with zero, agricultural census in the years ending with three, and economic census in years ending with six. Midway between two population censuses, i.e., 5 years after any population census, the intercensal population survey is normally undertaken where data similar to that of the population census are gathered.

Complete censuses cover the whole population only as far as basic characteristics are concerned, while the so called sample censuses are utilized to collect more detailed and more specific data. Complete census data are reserved for purposes of obtaining figures down to the lowest adminis trative level, i.e., village, and subregency, while sample census data are used for obtaining higher level estimates, i.e., regency, province, and nation.

Census figures are also intended to provide benchmark information against which survey data are compared. Then, projected figures from census are often used as the population figures through which distribution over regions, economic sectors, demographic characteristics etc, are often estimated using sample figures.

The ever growing data needs are not satisfied by the census alone. Data comparable to those of the census and others, need to be gathered on a continual basis. In this context, the utilization of standard household surveys or special studies are most favorable. Standard surveys are those designed to gather data on characteristics already included in the surveys

designed to cater for long range or mid range data collection plans. Special surveys are useful when ad hoc needs for data arise or exploratory studies into new possibilities are underway.

Thus, Susenas is one of the standard surveys through which social data and socio-economic data are gathered. Therefore, Susenas covers some of the individual and household characteristics which the population census covers, e.g., demographic, education, health, employment and housing characteristics. Susenas also covers many other characteristics which do not appear in the census list of coverage. Unlike the census which must limit its coverage to a minimum, the household survey exercises greater flexibility since the adoption of sample procedure enables (a) the use of a smaller number of enumerators so that higher quality field workers are more readily available, (b) reduction of overall cost due to smaller operation, (c) reduction of processing burden and time, and (d) reduction of nonsampling errors.

Through the years, Susenas has covered a variety of characteristics which demonstrated its flexibility in meeting the demands of data users as indicated by the rapid change of its coverage as well as in responding to the availability of funds as shown by the frequent changes of its sample size.

One of the requirements which any sample must meet is that of randomness which means that sample members must be drawn randomly from population members with known positive probability. In other words, each member of the target population has a known probability, not zero, of being selected into the sample. In order for Susenas to fulfil this requirement, there has to be a frame which includes all the households in the nation. As indicated earlier, Susenas is an annual survey although there were times when multiround surveys were adopted for obtaining data on seasonal effects so that Susenas surveys are related to each other and to population census at least through a common sampling frame. The sampling frame from which Susenas samples were drawn was prepared during the most recent population census.

3.1 Sampling Frame

As mentioned earlier, the Susenas sampling frame has always been prepared as part of the activities of the most recent population census, e.g., the sampling frame for the 1990's Susenas originated from the 1990 Population Census, the frame for Susenas of the 1980's was prepared during the 1980 Population Census etc. Described below is the preparation process of the 1990's frame to illustrate the idea of how Susenas obtained its sampling frame.

The sampling frame actually consists of three supplementary parts: (i) the list of enumeration areas (EAs), each entry of which contains five standard identity codes, namely, province, regency, subregency, village and EA code, respectively, coupled with the number of households the EA contains and the sample code of the EA; (ii) the sketches of EAs and the villages where each of the EAs are located and which are meant to serve as guidance for field workers when they visited the EAs, and (iii) household listings of the EAs obtained during the population census complete enumeration. It is important to note here that an EA sketch would clearly show the situation in the EA, e.g., natural or man-made landmarks such as rivers, roads and buildings are all sketched out. With the help of the household list where the names of the people inhabiting the EA are listed, the enumerator should not mistaken one particular EA for another. There are also indications of scale and direction, and legend incorporated in each of the sketches.

The Susenas (and other surveys') sampling frame for the 1990's, however, do not have the benefit of one which covers the whole population. Rather, the EAs contained in it are those EAs selected in the 1990 Sample Population Census. In order to collect more detailed data on households than the complete enumeration could provide, a sample census was carried out as part of the 1990 Population Census activities. It was so designed that the sample was to contain 5 percent of the households drawn from the population of households residing in the selected 20 percent of the total EAs. The number of EAs selected into the sample was 36,000. This was then designated as the master sample frame for the 1990's, deemed as a representative substitute of the 176,582 ordinary EAs making up the entire country.

In a way this representativeness may be justified because (1) the 20 percent sampling rate is quite a large rate, and (2) the sample was randomly selected according to the probability proportional to size (pps) procedure, i.e., each of the selected EAs was drawn into the sample with the probability proportional to its size, size being the number of households it contained. The master frame from which the master sampling frame was selected was prepared for the purpose of mapping out the subdivision of the whole country into homogeneous areas small enough for an enumerator to manage in a complete enumeration operation. How and when the master frame was prepared will be described below.

3.2 Master Frame

Theoretically it is essential to have a master frame, i.e., the list of all things included in the population one is to investigate, before one launches a survey or a census. Firstly, it is an excellent way to ensure that every member of the population has the same chance for being investigated and secondly, it documents the situation in the field and if updated properly it serves as sufficient base for planning similar other activities in the future. Consequently, when dealing with survey or census of population, one must make sure that such a list is available. However, since population is usually large in number and mobile, preparing a list needs a major commitment. This is especially true for Indonesia since it is a very large country in terms of both area and population sizes and moreover, it is an archipelago consisting of 17,000 small and large islands of which many have places that are remote and difficult to reach.

For all statistical purposes, e.g., survey designs, estimation or analysis and survey organization, the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), the government agency whose main responsibility is providing statistics for government, disaggregates the country along the lines of the administrative hierarchy. Therefore, it is useful to understand the country's administrative subdivisions before discussing the formation of the master frame.

The country consists of 27 provinces; within each province there are a variable number of regencies (including municipalities for most of the cases); there are a variable number of subregencies making up each regency, and finally, a number villages divide up each subregency. Villages are actually broken down further into smaller units, i.e., hamlet or community association (RW) and even these are further broken down into a number of neighbourhood associations (RT). However, these last two divisions are informal, so that village should be regarded as the lowest of the administrative hierarchy. Thus, most of the statistical figures produced by CBS correspond to the country or province although statistical publications representing lower administrative levels in their Daerah Dalam Angka (lit. region in figures) are regularly produced by provincial or regency statistical offices. Lately, subregencies have started to gather statistical figures to highlight information on their region through publications.

For the purposes of statistical activities, however, the village is hardly suitable as a primary sampling unit (PSU) as it is not always homogeneous and is often too large to handle efficiently. Therefore in almost all of its statistical investigations, CBS deliberately breaks

down every village into a smaller area unit called enumeration area (EA). Every EA is formed to satisfy at least two conditions, i.e., (i) each one must be identifiable in the field, in this case by clear boundaries indicated by permanent natural or man-made landmarks, by permanent is meant lasting at least for five years, and (ii) they are more or less homogeneous if only in terms of the number of households and/or census buildings they each contain, for the 1990 Population Census around 200-300, which was deemed appropriate for an enumerator to enumerate within acceptable length of time.

A list of village and enumeration areas representing these conditions in 1986 though available for use, was not very accurate. The frame was first established during the 1980 Population Census, updated for the first time during the preparation of the 1983 Agriculture Census and for the second time, during the preparation of the 1986 Economic Census. It is reasonable enough to assume that even in 1986 the frame was no longer a good representation of the field situation because EA boundaries might have been lost, some EAs abandoned, some others swelled, and new ones come into existence. However, the frame was a good basis to start from. The census preparation was started by making a village list from the frame.

A preliminary list of villages in all Indonesia (sorted according to province, regency and subregency) was printed out together with village name and code, along with province, regency and subregency codes included, area type (urban or rural according to February 1986 condition). In the list, called VMF.P for convenience, data on the number of EAs each village contained had not yet been included since the 1986 (the year an economic census was carried out) information regarding area type (urban/rural) of each village and the number of enumeration areas (EAs) in it was no longer thought of as accurate, so that it was not incorporated.

The second piece of information, meant to provide data which reflect the most recent condition was procured through the 1988 Mapping Survey. Through the survey corresponding to each regency, municipality, subregency and village, a sketch was made, each on a piece of paper. In addition, village lists (VMF.U) were prepared, sorted out like the one obtained from the 1986 Economic Census, containing village name, village codes (as before), area type, serial number of each EA and the approximate number of households in each of the EA of each village. The VMF.U list was meant for updating the preliminary VMF.P list.

In order to obtain the sketches of the new EAs and the approximate number of households in each, two activities were carried out during the 1988 Mapping Survey. One was the survey of buildings in each segment, each village was subdivided into segments, each segment had to have clear and permanent boundaries expected to last for 5 to 10 years where data on the number of households and nonresidential buildings in each segment were collected. The other was the formation of EAs where an EA was to consist of one or more segments containing 200 to 300 households or nonresidential buildings or combination of both.

Those data were essential with regard to the activity of forming EAs. As mentioned earlier, each EA comprised segments (each had clear boundaries) and contained between 200 and 300 households or nonresidential buildings or a combination of both. Based on the information obtained from their knowledge of the locations after intensive discussion and investigations, the EA mappers prepared the EA sketches.

Matching the 1986 VMF.P and the 1990 VMF.U, and combining the data the two provided, the census organizers came out with a complete list (VMF) where each entry of the list contained the name, the codes, and area type of a certain village plus the serial number of each of the EAs the village comprises of and the approximate number of households in each EA. The area type, however, still needed updating. In addition, there had been a collection of complete villages and EAs sketches. Later, after the area type data were updated the VMF list and the sketches would become the first and second element forming the census master frame (the third, household list of each and every EA would materialize after complete enumeration). The master frame evolved from this process and preparation. The process was quite complex and it took the census organizer two years to complete the task.

3.3 Area Type Updating

In Indonesia's statistical system, a village may be either rural or urban. Such a distinction has been made since 1961, when the 1961 Population Census was conducted and renewed prior to every new population census. The criteria for categorizing a village as rural or urban is based on three variables, i.e., population density, percentage of agricultural households and the number of urban-associated facilities available. Every village is given possible rank scores ranged from 2 to 30, obtained as the sum of the scores of the three variables mentioned above, each of which may take the value of 0 through 10, according to a scoring system as shown on Table 1.

Any village whose rank score sum (over the three variables) is 21 or over is categorized as urban, otherwise rural.

Table 1. Relationship between Village Characteristics and Score

Population Density (sq, km)	Agricultural household (percent)	No. of urban related facilities	Rank score
5000 or over	25 or less	8 or over	10
4000 - 4999	26 - 35	7	9
3500 - 3999	36 - 45	6	8
3000 - 3499	46 - 55	5	7
2500 - 2999	56 - 65	4	6
2000 - 2499	66 - 75	3	5
1500 - 1999	76 - 85	2	3
1000 - 1499	86 - 90	1	2
500 - 999	91 - 95	0	1
499 or less	96 or over	-	0

Using the data provided by the most recent village potential survey (*Podes*) [3]) the score of every village was calculated, according to which result the type of the corresponding village (urban or rural) was decided.

The villages whose total scores were 21 or greater were directly categorized as urban while those whose total score were less than 17 were immediately designated as rural. The villages whose scores fall between 17 and 20 were classified as near urban and were left undecided awaiting the result of the 1990 Village Facility Survey (*Fasdes*) applied to them. The reason being that these villages might have undergone some changes during the time between the economic census and the population census. In the Fasdes survey, only 16 urban-associated facilities were included, the facilities in question include primary school, lower secondary school, upper secondary school, movie theatre, hospital, maternity hospital, health centre, road passable by three- or four-wheeled motor vehicle, telephone/post office, roofed market-place, shop complex, bank, factory, restaurant, public electricity and festivity equipment rental. Using the data obtained from the Fasdes survey again, rank scores were calculated for the surveyed villages. A village whose scores summed to 19 or more was classified as urban, otherwise rural.

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3) Village Potential Survei (Podes) is a survey accompanying a census, with which data on village condition are collected. A typical example is the 1986 Podes which accompanied the 1986 Economic Census and whose data were used to classify villages for the 1990 Population Census. Starting in 1993, Podes-like surveys were implemented annually for the purpose of monitoring poverty, especially in the villages indicated as poor.

3.4 Mapping

Mapping, an activity carried out prior to a population census, was meant to produce documents which clearly depict the field situation. A sketch was made of each of the 27 provinces which clearly showed the boundaries of the regencies contained in it; and the sketches of regencies clearly showed the corresponding villages which divided into it. A map of segments subdividing a certain village should characterize the map of the village. Segment constituted the smallest unit of area within a village.

At this stage this segment was still preliminary and is superseded when new data becomes available. The size of the segments were not equal and the number of households or buildings they contain varied, however, their area size was small. One or more segments were combined to form an enumeration area (EA).

The existence of the collection of the sketches provided for CBS the basic frame for population census activities as well as subsequent surveys and censuses.

3.4.1 Mapping of Regencies

Each regency statistical office (RSO) has appointed a staff to work with the available map to produce its regency sketch on a piece of paper where the administrative boundaries with its neighbour regencies and the boundaries of the subregencies which subdivide the regency was clearly and correctly shown. Together with the names of subregencies and drawings indicating rivers, roads and other important landmarks, such a map would provide an accurate guideline for every field worker.

3.4.2 Mapping of Subregencies

Subregency mapmakers (usually subregency statistical officers) are appointed to produce the sketches of sub-regencies. As with regency sketch subregency map should show the administrative boundaries with subregencies adjacent to it and the boundaries of villages subdividing it. The improvement of the first draft was made through (a) discussion with the village mapmaker, during the latters' training session and (b) field investigation, when there were inconsistencies between a subregency sketch and the sketches of villages it contained.

3.4.3 Mapping of Village

Village mapmakers were given the responsibility to produce village sketches. They usually comprised of villagers who were hired and appointed to map their own village. Village mapmakers then discuss their results with both the subregency mapmaker for upward consistency and EA mapmakers for downward consistency. In fact, village and EA mapmakers worked closely together to produce their respective maps. Every village must be divided up into EAs.

3.4.4 Mapping of Enumeration Area

EA mapmakers were taken from the area where they lived to ensure they knew exactly the location to be sketched. Moreover, those who had some survey or census experience were preferred. The task to subdivide village into EAs was more difficult than any of the similar tasks for regency and subregency level because in this case, the resulting EAs had to meet some conditions, i.e., each had to have clear boundaries, and the number of households and/or non-residential buildings it contained was to be between 200 and 300, if this was possible at all. Since segments were the smallest identifiable sections of a village, the work also involved the sketching of segments and later combining them to form EAs.

3.4.5 Keeping of Map

Not all of the EAs were sketched during the preparation stage in 1988-1989. About 30 per cent were mapped, consisting of (i) the whole EAs in the provincial capital cities and those of municipalities (in 1988) (ii) 20 percent of the EAs outside capital cities and municipalities and (iii) EAs having enterprise potential including agricultural household enterprises (in 1989). The 36,000 EAs included in the master sampling frame were a subset of the EAs whose sketches were drawn during 1988 and 1989 mapping activities.

Two copies were made of these, one for subregency officers (mantri statistik) and the other for the regency office. Regency office and mantri statistik were instructed to exercise special care and to use a durable container for the sketches since they were to be repeatedly used for surveys and censuses.

What happened to the rest of the EAs which were not sketched during the 1988 and 1989 mapping activities? A sketch for each of these was made by the complete census field workers as part of their enumeration job using the respective village sketch to guide them.

3.5 Sampling Design

It has been illustrated above that one of the primary preoccupations of the census handler -- they may be the same for other surveys and in other countries -- is creating homogeneous area units small enough for enumerators to get households lists of and identifiable on the ground, using maps. This is in order to get lists of enumeration areas each with the measure of size, for example in Indonesia case, the number of households each EA contained. Once such a list is made available, a sampling expert can design a most practical and efficient sampling technique to adopt. Through the history of Susenas, lists of enumeration areas have always been available for use as part of the sampling frame. What remained to be done was to choose the appropriate sampling procedure to make the most of the available information.

3.5.1 Stratification

Sampling from a homogeneous population is much more efficient than that from a heterogeneous population. The fact that an orange taken from a truckload of oranges all coming from the same orchard is sweet, gives adequate evidence to conclude that all the oranges in the truck are sweet. In this example, a very small sample size can provide an accurate conclusion about a large population when the population is homogeneous. It would be a different story if the oranges came from a number of orchards and consisted of different varieties. Then a sample of size 10 might not give as accurate a conclusion as that of the previous example. However, if the truckload of oranges can be sorted by varieties, i.e., the population is stratified, then sampling once again may be made more efficient.

In the real world, the socio-economic behaviour of the population which CBS wishes to publicize by collecting socio-economic data is affected by factors such as culture, people they communicate with, workplace, place of living and a host of other factors. When the effect of the factors was causing great heterogeneity, then stratification became a major consideration. The technique of stratification involves dividing the universe into homogeneous strata, and selecting samples separately from each stratum. It serve two purposes: to reduce sampling errors and to identify the domains for which separate estimates are required (UN, 1989).

In the Susenas case, provinces can be regarded as strata representing geographic location, although in many cases no great differences are detected between provinces. However, differentiation between urban areas and rural areas may be more meaningful than between provinces since living conditions between the two are very different. Thus from the beginning Susenas has always differentiated between rural and urban.

Households need to be categorized in accordance with their income (or expenditure) when the object to be studied correlates to a considerable extent with income or according to the enterprise the households are engaged in when the object of study is enterprise-focussed. In Susenas these types of stratification were carried out at listing stage.

In the early Susenas, stratification was also undertaken at the primary sampling unit, i.e., subregency for Java and regency for outer islands. At those times, adjacent regencies/ subregencies having similar population density were grouped into the same stratum and the strata were formed in such a way that the strata were similar in terms of their population size. There were also occasions when subregency stratification was based on area harvested of main food crops, that is, when Susenas was integrated with the agricultural survey.

3.5.2 Sample Selection

In its development, Susenas sample selection can be divided into two era, i.e., the period during 1963 through 1985 and that during 1986 up to the present. During the former period, sample selection was always started from scratch, i.e. the selection of the primary sampling unit, e.g., subregency. This means that the frame consisted of a list of subregencies, list of villages within each of the subregencies, and list of enumeration areas within each of the villages.[4)] During the latter period the idea of master sample was already fashionable. In 1986, for example, the frame used was the list of enumeration areas selected for the 1985 intercencal survey.

Consequently, the sample selection of the Susenas prior to 1986 was normally undertaken in three or four stages, i.e.,

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[4)] Enumeration areas is used here for convenience. In fact, however, different names were used at different times, i.e., neighborhood units during 1960's, census block during 1970's and 1980's, and enumeration area during 1990's.

(i) the selection of a number of subregencies,
(ii) the selection of a number of villages in each of the selected regencies,
(iii) the selection of a number of enumeration areas in each of the selected villages, and
(iv) the selection of a number of households in each of the selected enumeration areas.

Stage (ii) was often omitted because a number of enumeration areas can be directly selected from the selected sub-regencies.

In the period after 1985, only the last two stages was needed since a list of enumeration areas regarded as representative of the population of enumeration areas already existed. After a number of enumeration areas were selected, the remaining selection to be made comprised a number of households from the included enumeration areas.

There has been a slight digression from the normal sample selection for the surveys in the 1990's. It is already mentioned that from the master sampling frame prepared during the 1990 Population Census, samples of enumeration areas were selected each year. It was also mentioned that on the average, an enumeration area contained between 200-300 households. This means that many of the EAs contained more than 300 households and many others contained fewer than 200 households.

In order to select a number of households from the selected EAs it is not sufficient to simply use the household list prepared during the census because they had been outdated. For each selected EA, a household list ought to be made. Experience showed however, that listing hundreds of households took a rather long time which eventually contributed to delay of the overall survey schedule. Besides, there were also concerns about the distribution of work between enumerators. Due to this, a decision was made to add another stage of selection, i.e., the selection of a segments group from each selected EA from which the household sample were selected. A segments group was consciously formed consisting of adjacent segments containing around 70 households.

3.5.3 Sample Size and Estimation

Sample size and estimation are related to each other especially in accordance with the accuracy of the latter. A small sample will most probably give a less accurate estimate than a larger sample, other things being equal, unless the population studied is homogeneous. In Appendix 1, it is shown that through its history Susenas had been carried out with varying

sizes. The Susenas prior to 1980 were small, their yearly sizes varied between 16,000 and 25,000 households, while their coverage included the whole country except in Susenas I and III. With that sample size Susenas was intended to produce estimates at national level, e.g., the country's average consumption of rice. It should be noted that the sample size of Susenas III was 24,000 while its coverage was only Java which consists of 5 provinces. The sample size of Susenas IV was 17,000 while covering the entire country. So why was Susenas III larger? Was it to achieve higher accuracy? The answer is yes but for reasons other than coverage. Susenas III scope included characteristics such as death and birth, two rare events. A larger sample is required to produce the population estimate in case of rare events more than in less rare events.

Appendix 1 also shows that Susenas sample size increased to 45,000 or larger after the 1980's. During the 1980's, CBS was already required to produce estimates at province level beside those at national level. Besides, rare events such as criminal action befalling households and tour (travel) characteristics of households were included as Susenas modules. These two became regular modules of Susenas up until the present. In 1994 the sample size increased even further to over 200,000 households in order to enable Susenas to produce regency level estimates because the requirement had been advanced thus far. In fact, the demand for data at the lower level of the administration had already been voiced but it was probably too much to ask for at that time. Should any province require lower level estimates it was suggested that it should complement the existing sample with its own sample on its own account. Sampling procedure and estimation may be consulted with CBS.

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

3.6 Method of Data Collection

The importance of data collection does not need emphasizing since the method used and the people involved in data collection determine the desired qualification of the collected data to reflect the circumstances of the selected population. For method of data collection, Susenas utilized interview method (except for the 1981 Susenas when a combination of interview and diary system was utilized), i.e., by interviewing each of the households in the sample and recording the response in structured questionnaires. For enumerators, the people who did the interviews, Susenas had the choice of utilizing CBS's field staff, i.e., the corps of permanent CBS staff each of whom was assigned to a certain subregency. In most cases these corps, called mantri statistik, carried out the interviews. However, at times if they were too busy, their substitutes were nonpermanent workers who were drafted from those who fulfilled minimum qualification called mitra statistik or statistical partners.

The reason for choosing the interview system instead of, for example, the mailing system is threefold. Firstly, not every home has an address, preventing the use of the mailing system; secondly, there is the fear of having very low returns; third, most need to have prior training to be able to answer the questions appropriately. While the weakness of the interview system is its high cost and difficulties in having the respondents willing to spend time required for the interview, the strength of the interview system is the likelihood of obtaining more accurate data.

Before taking to the field the enumerators, who could be mantri or a combination of mantri and mitra, were rigourously trained in nationally organized training on the implementation of the survey. The training topics were technical aspects of the survey operation such as the definitions of variables used, the procedure for filling out the questionnaires, interview techniques etc. These were all meant to increase the ability of the enumerators so that they were technically capable of handling the relatively difficult survey. After the training, enumerators were expected to understand the meaning of every question including in the questionnaires and to know exactly how to rephrase them in the language of interview and in the local dialects or languages with which the respondents were most comfortable.

Passing the training the enumerators should have had the appropriate, though minimal, skill required to interview the respondents, weigh children, observe housing facilities or whatever methods used to obtain data. They would become more competent as the

enumeration proceeded. During the interview they would meet respondents with various attitudes and responses to the same questions, they would find that some children cried when they saw the weighing device, and they would also find that some of the respondents did not know whether their water sources were protected or unprotected.

One of the major and most common difficulties faced by enumerators was to meet the respondents particularly if the latter were included in the category of busy people such as high ranking official, successful businessman and the elite. These people lived in elite part of town and they were seldom at home. Even when a meeting could be arranged finally, such people were not willing to devote their limited free time to responding to the survey's tedious questions. This has a serious effect on the survey's result, particularly with regard to consumption data, if the data for such people could not collected. Those responsible for the survey field operation were urged to use the influence of the local government official or public figure to persuade such respondents to cooperate. However, to what extent such effort succeeded was never known.

Regarding consumption data there was considerable suspicion as to the accuracy of the Susenas since the respondents lacked the ability to remember all past events. Also there were allegations that male enumerators knew little about food preparation so that their sense of accuracy of answers on consumption questions was not reliable. The first was tried out in the 1981 Susenas and the 1987 Reliability Study by using a diary system, i.e., sample households were given a diary in which they were expected to record their consumption for the past week. However, the results were considered unimproved and therefore the suspicions were regarded as baseless and the effort was discontinued. A group of women enumerators were utilized to test the legitimacy of the second allegations in a reliability study. This time the enumerators visited the homes of the respondents and actually weighed the food materials the household prepared for the day's meals. The results of the study showed that the allegations were true only to a certain degree and were deemed not worth continuing. It would be too much to ask the respondents to maintain a diary of consumption habits for the entire year.

The Susenas was also contained a host of questions considered to be sensitive. Questions related to births, pregnancy, family planning device used were a few examples of topics which when discussed between male enumerators and mothers may sometimes be regarded as sensitive. When asking questions such as these the enumerators were requested

to exclude everybody else but the mother in the interview. Interviewers was also urged to use only carefully chosen and very polite language in these instances.

Even seemingly simple questions such as age, education, employment etc. which average person can answer correctly were not so simple in practice. Age heaping and inconsistencies of employment data, for example, could be seen in Susenas results. The sources of these were considered to have two facets. The first was the ability of enumerators to unearth hidden facts and the second the ability of the respondents to provide answers. The latter would take a long time to resolve since they involve the educational level of the people and the development of their sensibility to appropriate information. The former involved the skill and dedication of the enumerators, something which can be improved relatively more quickly by good management. Therefore, the effort to improve the ability of the enumerators has never ceased, one of which was through the improvement of training systems and improvement of operational manuals.

One of the more unique features of the Susenas was its inclusion of anthropometry data. The idea behind the inclusion was that the nutritional condition of under-fives category of the population was indicative of the nutritional condition of the whole population. Lack of nutritional intake by the young population would jeopardize the fate of the next generation, so that any sign of nutritional deficiency would need to be overcome as soon as possible. Initially it was intended to have height and weight questions included into the Susenas health module, however, only weight question was finally accepted since during the trials, young children resisted being measured for height and consequently the data obtained was of low quality. It was considered that until a proper device for measuring height could be created, height data could only be collected if a large margin of error could be tolerated.

Weight datum for each under-five was obtained using a portable balance scale which was selected for its accuracy and durability. The implementation, however, was not very practical since to use the device it must be hung on a tripod, a tree branch, or other appropriate support and moreover, the scale was rather heavy (it weighed about 5 kgs.). During the collection of data of under-fives weight, the enumerators had to carry the survey equipment and the 5 kilos scale from one sampled household to the other. This was rather difficult and the mantri was urged to overcome the situation by making appointments with the mothers of the sampled under-fives to bring their children to an appointed place and have their weights measured there. In this way, part of the problem would be resolved.

During the measuring process many of the under-fives resisted being measured. To facilitate the situation, their own mothers were permitted to help in the process after which some of them became less restless and measurements could then be taken. It can not be denied, however, that weight measurements were difficult to undertake therefore data on weight may be erroneous. But when the results of Susenas enumerators' measurements were tested against control measurements conducted by officials from the Ministry of Health in a study for checking whether Susenas enumerators were adequately skilful, it was found that the two results did not reflect significant differences. Nonetheless, in actual field operation the dedication of the enumerators mattered in order to avoid careless measurement and deliberate reduction of the number of under-fives, e.g., through age manipulation. The enumerators therefore needed to be supervised during weight measurements.

Interviews were not required to collect data on housing condition and facilities because by observation the enumerator was familiar with the type of material from which the roof, floor, and the wall of the house he or she was observing were made. Difficulties emerged when it came to obtaining data on distance of clean water source to septic tank or whether the house was provided with a septic tank. Even household members might not know whether or not the house were provided with a septic tank. Since this was difficult to resolve, the enumerators were urged to employ whatever means available to save the situation so that the data obtained was as accurate as possible.

It would be possible to conclude that the interview method had some advantages and disadvantages. The advantages were that it could be used in a situation where the respondents did not have addresses, trained interviewers guaranteed a potential to handle difficult surveys, and in the case of Indonesia, enumerators already existed as permanent staff in every subregencies, and the last stage of sample selection could be done on the spot. The disadvantages were that the enumerators could manipulate the situation so that difficult/ tedious activities might be avoided and worse, careless enumerators could fabricate data for difficult cases, and the interview could only take place if convenient times could be found for both the enumerator and the respondent.

3.7 Questionnaire and Operation Manual

Before any survey can be operationalized, there are a number of preparations which need to be made in order that the process works with minimal disruption. Questionnaire and

operation manuals must be prepared, enumerators must be chosen and trained, schedules must be fixed, samples must be selected, processing organization must be set, tabulation plans must be made, etc. Only after everything is prepared, the actual field work can take place.

The Susenas field work usually takes place in February, except when there is more than one round a year, meaning that in February, enumerators set out to interview selected households. Thus household listings, the means by which households were selected had taken place beforehand. Household listing usually take place in January when the enumerators set out to visit selected enumeration areas to make a list of all households residing in each of the selected segments groups (or whatever area unit similar to it), each of which was part of a certain selected EA.

Three types of documents were needed to facilitate the field operation stage, namely, a list of EAs that were selected for a sample along with the sketch of each, a number of questionnaires needed for households listing and for recording the results of interviews with selected households, and an operation manual which the enumerators consulted when he or she were faced with ambiguities in the field. A sample list which contains the EA codes along with the corresponding village, subregency, regency, and province codes was prepared to document the result of the sample selection. This was sent to the provincial and regency branch office as a way of informing the parties responsible for field activities about which EAs the sample involved. The samples were selected by utilizing the master sampling frame prepared earlier. For the 1990's surveys the master sampling frame had been arranged so that direct EA selection has been made possible.

3.7.1 Listing

Although the lists of all households in all EAs were available Susenas did not use them during its sample selection because such lists became outdated quickly. To ensure that the population was duely represented, all old and new households ought to be included so that a new list is drawn up in every survey.

Listing questionnaire (see latest version in Appendix 3) was prepared for Susenas by which it was possible to list all households in the designated area through building approach and at the same time stratifying them according to household income prior to households sample selection. There were times when households were stratified according to per capita income or to the type of main household enterprises operated. Therefore, the schedule was

prepared to facilitate the distinction between housing unit and household. A building may contain no household, one household, or more than one households and in rare cases, one household may occupy more than one building. Since Susenas only investigated the behaviour of ordinary households, the listing must also facilitate the separation of institutional households from ordinary ones.

The listing schedule of Susenas facilitated households spot stratification by preparing a number of columns, each represented a stratum into which a particular household is classified, behind the column for household head name. By ticking a particular column in the stratifying columns according to each household's statement regarding income and the number of household members, the households were automatically ordered according to household income size and from such a scheme a sample of households spread over all income brackets might be easily chosen.

Actual households listing in the Susenas system was applied to chosen segments group which on the average were designed to contain 70 households. The output of the listing stage was, therefore, lists of households in selected segments groups in selected EAs. Within each list, households were ordered according to household income group. By applying systematic selection, with the first household chosen at random and the subsequent households determined by the selection interval, a predetermined number of households were selected from each selected segments group. It was these selected households who were interviewed for their socio-economic characteristics using core and modules questionnaires. The number of the selected households and the names of the respective household head was documented in the Sample List Form (see the latest version in Appendix 4).

The purpose of doing spot stratification by income or expenditure size during household listing was to give every household in all income brackets proportionate chance of getting selected into the sample. This was felt necessary to augment the procedure of EA selection. Since the chance that each EA had for being selected depended only on the number of households it contained there was no guarantee that households with varying income sizes would be included in the sample. Since income has been found to be strongly correlated with many social behaviors, e.g., education, health and socio-culture, which are dominant from Susenas point of view, the use of income as the stratifying variable was thought to be desirable.

It was a pity that income could not be measured with high enough precision so that the spot stratification was suspected to be effective only to a certain degree. Other variables which are not too difficult to measure have been sought to replace income.

Since wealth represents long term income it was often suggested that possession of expensive durable goods such as television set, refrigerator, satellite disc, etc. might be used as proxy for income. These are not nearly as hard to measure since interviewers can see them during the interview. Another alternative would be dwelling unit quality. Regarding the latter there has already been a sound ground since empirical evidence is there to support. Surbakti (1983) found that housing quality was highly correlated with income. This being so, however, so far no decision has been made regarding the issue.

3.7.2 Core and Modules Questionnaire

It was indicated earlier that prior to 1992 what was termed as Susenas core consisted only of five questions, i.e., four demographic and one educational characteristics of individual members of the chosen households. In 1991 it was felt that two things were needed to be improved more than others. The first was the provision of basic data for making the compilation of welfare indicators possible every year since it was urgently felt that at that time the presence of welfare indicators lagged very far behind that of economic indicators. Furthermore, it happened that based on the 1990 Susenas results, analysts determined that there were still around 27 million people living below the poverty line. In response to the results, the government made it a high priority commitment to reduce poverty, and targeting became much more important than previously.

Many of the welfare indicators were calculated from Susenas data and the method used for counting the number of poor people consisted of the head count method using 2100 calories plus a certain amount of nonfood allowance as the poverty line. The data used for this was the consumption module of the Susenas. Therefore, both the compilation of welfare indicators and the counting of poor people could only be done once every three years since by previous compromise every Susenas module could only appear once in three years. By a new compromise, pulling certain questions of the modules into the core would provide much of the data needed for yearly welfare indicators compilation and for poverty alleviation analyses.

Each time a major change to the Susenas was suggested, an inter departmental statistical committee meeting was invited. To formalize the new compromise, the same

committee meeting was invited together with additional members representing the World Bank, UNDP, and UNICEF whose technical assistances, advise and sponsorships were sought. The departmental representatives invited to the meeting were expected (i) to advise and suggest particular data items that each of their ministries thought could be collected through Susenas and (ii) to convey to data users in each of their ministries about the changes proposed in order that analysis of Susenas data could be further strengthened.

The committee agreed with the suggestion that in order to provide for the new data needs, certain questions could be transferred from modules into the core so that data on important characteristics could be collected on a yearly basis. It was suggested that the new core questionnaire would contain questions for collecting (a) basic information needed to generate yearly welfare indicators for monitoring and planning purposes and (b) information that was useful to relate questions in the modules for analytical purposes. If any information collected in the core could be related to that of the modules then analyses of the Susenas data may be directed towards the examination of the characteristics of certain sections of the population. For example, the inclusion of the consumption data in the core facilitates the breakdown of the population into expenditure deciles. When this was related to, for example, access to health facilities the result would portray what type of facilities the poor could afford to use and how many of them were deprived of certain facilities. Such information could be used to monitor the success of government programmes within the health sector in servicing the people and to examine whether or not certain programmes were designed to serve the needs of the poor. It was decided, accordingly, that simple form of consumption questions were to be included.

Other questions that were considered crucial for inclusion were causes of deaths, health complaints, health facilities usage, breast feeding, immunization, educational attainment, employment particulars, channel for obtaining daily information, fertility level, family planning method used, materials used for housing and housing facilities. In fact, if all suggestions were to be catered for, the Susenas core would have contained many more questions, but the interview time limit had to be considered as well. To place the questions in proper order and test the workability of the newly improved core questionnaire, two pilot studies were conducted, the first on a small scale basis through which one version out of an alternatives of three was chosen and the second, on a larger scale, by which it was meant to test the suitability of the new core to the various modules in actual enumeration. Both studies

were conducted in 1991 (see explanation below), the first in one regency involving 300 households, the second in three provinces involving 8000 sample households.

The final version of the core questionnaire which was used for the first time in the 1992 Susenas can be found in Appendix 5. In terms of interview time on an average household, the core questionnaire can be completed in 45 to 55 minutes depending mainly on the variations in household members characteristics and the size of consumption.

It was mentioned above that the modules were intended to gather more detailed data for fulfilling information needs (a) for analyzing social problems, e.g., those having to do with government interventions on welfare development and (b) for monitoring welfare problems where changes were expected to occur less frequently than a year so that monitoring was not needed every year. Up to 1994 the modules had been set up to follow a more or less constant pattern in the sense that they were divided into three groups, i.e., module 1 containing expenditure and income questions, module 2 containing questions on criminality, socio-culture, welfare, and domestic tourism, and module 3 containing questions on health, nutrition, education cost, and home environment. Each of the three modules group was to be used together with the core questionnaire once in three years. Thus modules for the 1984, 1987, 1990, and 1993 Susenas were consumption while the module for 1985, 1988, 1991, and 1994 Susenas was supposed to be module 2 which was the combination of criminality, socio-culture, welfare, and domestic tour. For the 1986, 1989, 1992 Susenas, the module accompanying the core was supposed to be module 3. The set pattern was not yet fully committed, since the 1985 Susenas was completely devoted to the investigation of three types of enterprises namely trade, service and transport. Due to the presence of the cost of living survey in 1988, it was decided not to undertake Susenas that year. Besides that, the modules combinations was more or less followed.

Module 1: Income and Expenditure

As the name implied, the income and expenditure module was intended to collect data on consumption expenditure and income from selected households. The distinction was made in expenditure data between food and drinks on the one hand and nonfood on the other. In almost all cases, food and drinks items were recorded in the form of quantity and quality. Furthermore, they were differentiated according to the source from where each of them was obtained. There were three possible sources specified, i.e., purchase, own production, and gift. In terms of itemization, food and drinks were broken down by type. In the questionnaire

it can be seen (see the 1993 questionnaire in Appendix 9) there are 11 cereal items, 9 tuber items, 27 fish items, 19 meat items, 13 egg and milk items, 28 vegetables items, 14 pulses, 22 fruit, 6 oil and fats, 8 drinks raw material, 12 spices, 6 other food items, 21 prepared food and drinks, and 7 smokes and betel, making it altogether 203 items. There were 28 questions allocated to housing, fuel, light and water group, 37 questions to goods and services, 15 questions to clothing, 13 questions to durables, 5 questions to ceremonies and festivities. Therefore, a total of 103 questions are allocated to nonfood.

The purpose of such a detailed questionnaire was, among others, to help the respondent to recall what was consumed during the reference period and to enable the data to be converted to calorie equivalent consumption. Such detailed and tedious questions, on the other hand, might be self defeating due to the long and tedious interviews. Both the enumerator and the respondent might have to sit down for more than one hour, one thinking hard trying to remember what was being consumed and how much the other busy recording the answers. One wondered if both the enumerator and respondent would not try to shorten the interview time and by so doing, miss some of the items that were consumed.

Another factor which was thought to be responsible for underestimation of consumption was the long reference period. The reference periods for nonfood items were either one month or one year. One month was used for items for which normal households were expected to make a monthly transaction and one year was for items for which payment were usually made once a year or for durable items for which the amount of money spent would be outstanding.

For many of the food items in the prepared food group, data on quantity were not collected because for such items quantity data might be meaningless. Therefore, if Susenas data were used for nutrition study and this group's contribution to calorie and protein consumption was to be incorporated, then an effort to estimate the components must be made because they had not been included in the figures of calorie and protein contained in the Susenas raw data. Furthermore, in most cases the person who responded to the enumerators questions were housewives. Housewives are not necessarily fully aware of what prepared food was consumed by their husbands or children while at work or school. The CBS study which intended to estimate the rate of Susenas underestimation of prepared food consumption came up with a result indicating that Susenas estimates on prepared food consumption were too low (CBS, 1992).

Household income was collected by Susenas module 1 ideally by interviewing each of the household members regarding their income from various economic activities, e.g., wages and salaries, yields of agricultural production minus production cost, income from household enterprises in the nonagricultural fields, and income from properties such as rent, interest, dividend, insurance claim etc. Susenas also covered money flows in connection with transfers such as remittance, inheritance, gift, etc., and other transactions such as sale and purchase of valuable papers, land, building, jewellery, etc., as well as money flows in the form of loan, pawning, money pooling etc. In short, at least theoretically, any flow of money into and from the households was not to be missed by the enumerators so that it was not possible for any household to have total receipt smaller than total expenditure.

The result of data collection, however, was different from the theory. In many instances it was found that receipts were less than expenditures without any explanation as to what receipt was used to cover certain expenses. While this was perceived as irregular (abnormal), all the efforts so far made to overcome the situation did not seem to be successful. It is true that except for wages and salaries whose reference period were one month, the reference period of incomes was either 3 months or one year. Memory lapse then was one of the factor preventing the respondents for giving the accurate figures. Furthermore, it was no secret that income questions were sensitive due to its relation with tax. This seemed to be the greater reasons why households were reluctant to give accurate figures, especially the upper income brackets whose contribution to national savings was more pronounced. Consequently, one rarely saw published Susenas income figures.

Despite the fact that household income data collected by Susenas were suspect there was no intention as yet to abandon the effort. In fact CBS has been seeking more effective ways to deal with the problem.

Besides Susenas, another CBS survey which gathered income data was one called Special Household Saving and Investment Survey, locally known as Survei Khusus Tabungan dan Investasi Rumahtangga (SKTIR). The survey was undertaken once a year and the results were expected to be used to compile national income figures. Since SKTIR defined saving as the difference between income and expenditure, then, except for things such as commodity itemization and sample size, SKTIR was not different from Susenas.

The strength of SKTIR lied, one would think, in the fact that the main interest was saving. In the field operation a particular enumerator might find it rather disturbing when his

or her results showed a negative saving. This would indicate that something was improper during interview so that additional effort to check the data with respondents was in order.

In view of duplication reduction, Susenas can take over the SKTIR provided that the same approach is applied. In fact this has been suggested in several occasions. If CBS decided to combine the two surveys then it might find it wise to be very careful about enumerators quality. Since income questions are numerous and none are necessarily easy to understand only intelligent enumerators may be employed. Moreover, since income questions are sensitive all enumerators should have high level interview skill, patient and persuasive. This would reduce the number of available personnel and consequently would mean that smaller-than-usual sample size would have to be accepted. It goes without saying that remuneration should be better--low remuneration has often been suggested as one of the factors responsible for low quality data--but this should not be hard to deal with given the smaller sample size.

Module 2: Welfare, Socio-culture, Criminality and Tourism

The welfare module contained questions based on which answers society's perception regarding the impact of development on their own lives and well being were asserted. Respondents were asked to compare conditions (as effecting them) relating to income, consumption, housing, housing facility, clothing, health, access to welfare facilities (a total of 22 questions) at the time of the survey with that three years ago (see questionnaire in Appendix 6). Since the same set of modules were used three years earlier, it was hoped that the module's data could be used to indicate progress which was directly felt by the people.

There were six alternative answers to each question, i.e., far worse, moderately worse, just as bad, remain as good, better and far better. Overestimation of the conditions indicated by the middle answers, i.e., just as bad or remain as good, meaning that there was no noticeable changes, remained a concern. Little could be done to avoid this besides asking the enumerators (during training) to be extremely careful about this possibility.

The socio-culture module (see questionnaire in Appendix 6) was intended to gather information on household activities utilizing mass media, what sport they did, what art shows they went to see, what social organisation they joined, whether or not they attended courses on national ideology and on religion. One question was also added to ask the respondents whether they smoked or not and if they did, how much. Socio-culture modules were intended to gather data indicating mainly how widespread the available mass media was

utilized and how widespread socializing was practiced. It was hoped that mass media utilization data would provide an indication about how far culture had progressed and to what extent mass media can be utilized for social mobilization purposes, for example, use them to encourage people to utilize health and family planning facilities etc.

A significant indication perceived as determining the level of general welfare was security from violations. The reason Susenas was used to investigate the existing level of security at the household level stemmed from the feeling that the number of violations occurring at household level differed from the number of violations reported to the authority, the difference being the unreported crimes. Therefore, the actual level of violation might be better reflected if measured at the household level.

Susenas undertook the investigation by first defining the act of individuals or groups which might be categorized as violations punishable by imprisonment or penalty. There was 17 categories of crime types ranging from homicide to gambling. The respondents to crime-related questions were chosen to be the victims of violations rather than the violators themselves because the answers from the latter were expected to have a negative impact on the level of the response i.e. produce a lower number than expected. The reference period was determined to be one year. A household member was categorized as victim of violation if during the reference period any of the 17 types of violation befell him or her including his or her possessions. Only after it was made certain that a violation had occurred did the nature of the violation and the kind of damage it caused, queried (see questionnaire in Appendix 7).

Crime was included in the category of rare events so that one would be careful when it came to drawing household sample. Furthermore, it was felt that the concept of criminality was not always clear cut so that one category of criminality might be taken as another causing over estimation of one category at the expense of another. As mentioned earlier, the respondents of the module were victims of criminal acts so that in the cases of adultery and gambling victims might not exist. Besides, because this type of crime might have been taboo subjects (in general), it was felt that the Susenas enquiry might also suffer from underestimation.

Tourism is regarded as a major source of national revenue. Tourism has continued to expand as a sector. Expenditure by overseas tourists on domestically produced goods and services would generate foreign exchange earnings, while expenditure by domestic tourists would generate income in various sectors of the economy enabling them to grow. The

investigation by Susenas on the travelling patterns/habits of the country's population was expected to produce data which portray the condition of domestic travel in Indonesia. Such data might reveal problems faced by the industry which could provide useful inputs for purposes of planning and decision making.

Susenas regarded any household member as making a tour if he or she completed a non-routine journey beyond his or her daily environment and (a) visited a tourist object, (b) left home for more than 24 hours, (c) travelled a distance of not less than 100 km, or (d) spent a night in commercial accommodation. Any household member of the selected households who were categorized as tourist was subjected to 20 questions related to tourism, among others, frequency of travelling, main purpose of visit, transport mode, distance travelled, places visited, travel expenditure, number of people financed, and object of attraction.

Twenty questions was a lot and enumerators who wanted to complete these in a hurry could omit them with little suspicion of any irregularity. Nonetheless, questions did emerge when the 1991 Susenas estimate on the number of people making tours were smaller than that of the 1984 Susenas, which seemed unrealistic, since the country had made considerable progress during this period. Susenas questions which required the respondent to think or to remember expenditure on past activities and those involving difficult figures such as distance travelled and length of stay were regarded as difficult questions, and it was speculated that such questions might trigger the enumerators' inclination to avoid the enguiry.

Module 3: Health, Nutrition, Education Cost, Home Environment

Using the health module, general data was gathered on health characteristics of all household members and on child bearing and pregnancy characteristics of ever married women. With regard to health characteristics, the questions were initiated with whether or not the respondent was ill during the past month followed by other questions such as method of treatment, and expenditure on medicine. For respondents aged over 15 years, four questions were asked i.e., number of ever married sisters, number of ever married sisters still living, number of ever married sisters already died, and number of ever married sisters who died during pregnancy or child bearing (see questionnaire in Appendix 10).

The Susenas health module on general health seemed straight forward enough except that being sick according to the respondent's perception might differ from that of medical person's criteria of sickness and this emphasized the need to interpret the results with care.

The expenditure figure for health care might be questionable since in many cases the financial source might be numerous and the respondent had no way of knowing the magnitude of each. For example health expenditure of a respondent especially large ones might be paid by insurance, family, employer, etc. each of which might be unknown to the respondent. It is possible that the record of such expenditure exists somewhere, however, it is too much to expect for the respondent to retrieve it.

The questions for ever married women were designed to obtain data on the result of child bearing, its cost, and prenatal care. Mothers were also asked whether they were pregnant. In 1992, women whom Susenas indicated as pregnant, were revisited by doctors who were assigned as enumerators for the 1992 Household Health Survey to gather data regarding the condition of pregnancies in Indonesia (see questionnaire in Appendix 10).

The Susenas education module was designed to gather data on education characteristics of household members aged 5-29 years in the 1992 Susenas (intended to be changed into 5-39 years in 1995) in addition to those already included in the core as well as detailed data on the cost of education for those currently in school.

Sample household members were divided into three groups, i.e., those who never attended school, those who had some schooling but dropped out and those who were enrolled in school at the time of the survey. Those who never attended school and those who dropped out were asked for the reasons, and all were asked about participation in training. For those enrolled, more data was acquired including information on level of school, field of study, average daily school time, after class method of studying, place of study and lighting and furnishing available, means of travelling to school, source of funding of school fee and accommodation, plans after completion, whether or not they were looking for work, and education cost (see questionnaire in Appendix 10).

Education data were deemed important in planning as it provided planners with information on the conditions of education. For example, no other data source other than Susenas provided information on people's participation in short term education. Data on people's education disaggregated by field of study was provided by the population census once in ten years. This data was collected through a census because the corresponding registration data were considered as weak and inaccurate. Susenas was one of the surveys which provide education data in noncensus years. Education data were important in testing whether the government program imposing a six year compulsory schooling was a success

or failure. The government had decided that a nine year compulsory program would be introduced starting in April 1994. The education data of Susenas would again be suitable for testing it. Data on the distribution of the education levels of the population distributed over the various income groups would provide information to the planners on whether the poor had access to basic levels of education.

High level of availability of education data was a priority among many decision makers in various fields. In order to facilitate the availability of such information, Susenas might have overworked itself in connection with efforts to provide the cost of education data. Education expenditure was disaggregated into such detail that for every school activity it seemed a separate item was prepared (see questionnaire in Appendix 10). In addition, school equipment including sports uniform, art uniform, and practical uniform was all separated. In order to fill out the questionnaire accurately, the respondents should have recorded every school expenditure which most were familiar with, but unfortunately most of them did not. They might have had a fairly accurate figure for education expenditure in broad terms, but not as detailed as that required by Susenas. This may be subject to further improvement.

Data on home environment was expected to reflect the condition of the dwelling unit of people, which would indicate both the level of welfare and the housing dimension, and where appropriate its connection with health. Susenas questions on home environment were grouped into four sets: (a) physical shape and ownership of dwelling unit, (b) locational and physical quality of building, (c) equipment and utilities the building was provided with, and (d) yard utilization and sanitation quality.

From answers to questions in group (a), it is immediately known whether a household lived in expensive building or cheap one and if the household owned the building and the land of an expensive building, the chance were great that the household in question was a rich one. Answers to questions in group (b) would determine the quality of road connecting the building with other part of town and how far was it is situated from facilities such as health, market, recreation, school services. The group also indicate the quality of the building, for example what materials the roof frame is made from, how many rooms, the existence of an air regulator etc.

The types of fuel, water source and electronic equipment used were the subject of group (c) and often related to health quality. This combined with disposal means in group (d) completed the home environment module (see questionnaire in Appendix 10).

Due to the fact that health and education conditions in the country still need improvement one would expect that data needs in these fields are extensive. Already for the 1995 Susenas several additions were on the agenda, among others, food habit, iodized salt, disability, sport activity, smoking habit, use of traditional medicines, and tooth brushing habit (see questionnaire in Appendix 11). There was also intention to incorporate data on measurements of women's upper arm circumference to provide data on nutritional status of women but it was dropped in the last minute. This particular data item had once been collected in a try out, however, it was found that there was one cultural barrier involved which could significantly prevented good results. In the country's religious belief it is not proper for a man to touch a woman. Therefore, if this particular item was to be included women interviewers should be the ones employed.

Judging from the 1995 Susenas questionnaire, one feels that the burden of the survey was much too heavy. It might be timely to reconsider that health module be split into two, e.g. health 1 and health 2, each submodule to be operated only once in six years.

3.8 Pilot Studies

Increasing data needs for policy formulation had compelled CBS planners to improve the quality of Susenas data. In the last 10 years many changes have been made. The number of the variables, the structures of the questions, and the format of the questionnaire have been repeatedly revised, some gradually and others more drastically, as a result of either observation or studies, by CBS itself or through suggestions from users. Researchers or students who based their research on Susenas data become aware of certain gaps or weaknesses in the way some of the questions are phrased, and they make suggestions for their improvements. Alternatively, meetings or dialogues are held with users when CBS is looking for new ideas which would improve the ways to better serve data users.

By accommodating study results and suggestions, CBS hopes to fulfil gaps between data availability and needs for data so that increasingly Susenas data will come to be used more effectively. Emphasis on listening to users appears to be the best way to make Susenas more useful. Discussed below are two significant changes related to the inclusion of anthropometric and feeding practice data collection into Susenas and the construction of the new core questionnaire to which new variables were added.

There are 3 important methods in determining nutritional status of children, namely laboratory, clinical and anthropometric measurement. Among the three, the anthropometric

method is the most appropriate for CBS staff/enumerators who have no background in medical training. A feasibility study was undertaken in 1983 and 1984 to test the capability of CBS enumerators to conduct anthropometric measurements among children under five years of age.

In the 1983 study, 20 female CBS staff were sent to 3 different districts namely Pandeglang, Bandung and Klaten after participating in a training administered by Nutritional Research and Development Centers where the main focus was on the appropriate way of weighing children. Their task was to collect data on anthropometry of children under five years of age. At the same time another 20 female CBS staff were also sent to the field to undertake a different task, i.e., collecting data on food consumption. Two major findings were reported from the study. Firstly, female CBS staff are capable of weighing children, and secondly, female staff, who generally have better knowledge of recipes, are better in collecting data on food consumption. Based on these findings, it is recommended that a) CBS is capable of providing data on nutritional status of children under five; and b) CBS should recruit female enumerators to collect data on food consumption, however, due to budget constraint and unavailability of skilled female enumerators, this is hardly possible.

The two recommendations received different responses. Recruitment of new enumerators would affect the total budget which CBS could not afford, and therefore CBS will continue to use its permanent enumerators. To ensure that the success of the first attempt was not a fluke, another collection of data on the nutritional status of under-fives was attempted in a follow up feasibility study in 1985.

The 1985 study was intended to evaluate the most appropriate means of collecting anthropometric data on under-fives and to test the possibility of also incorporating the collection of data on feeding practices (BPS, 1986d). Two different groups of enumerators were employed namely CBS male enumerators (mantri statistik) and female midwives (bidan) from the Ministry of Health (MOH). Twenty four pairs of mantri statistik and midwives were sent to 24 villages selected from Cilacap and Banjarnegara districts. Their task included weighing, measuring heights, measuring upper arm circumferences, as well as collecting data on feeding practices of under-fives. A group of supervisors from the Nutritional Research and Development Center was also sent to the field to evaluate the measurement by the two enumerators.

The important findings from the study are as follows

a. the smallest measurement error happened to be that of weight measurements,
b. among anthropometric measurements, weighing children was the most acceptable by mothers
c. the mantri statistik produced less measurement error than those of MOH'S enumerators, and
d. data on feeding practices can be collected by both groups of enumerators.

Based on the findings it was recommended that CBS should be appointed as the executing agency in the country's effort to provide data on nutritional status of children using weight measurements and to collect data on feeding practices as well.

3.9 Restructuring of The Questionnaires

Meanwhile, demands continue to increase for the availability of welfare indicators which are needed every year to monitor and evaluate the impact of development programmes. The urgency of such indicators has been one of the long time factors prompting CBS to produce timely data. Even then the collection of most welfare information was repeated after three years at the earliest so that they were able to fulfil the demand for new values of indicators once every three years. These were the major reason why the change in the structure of the questionnaire of Susenas was perceived as favorable. It was hoped that after the change (in the questionnaire structure) the facts about annual development of people's welfare could be incorporated in the annual government report to the parliament. With a view to facilitating this, CBS decided that the change be undertaken in collaboration with Indonesia's Planning Board, key ministries, and international agencies and it conducted two studies, first in April 1991 and second in August 1991, to test the appropriateness of several version of new core for Susenas.

The first study, testing two versions of core questionnaires was conducted in a small scale study in Purwokerto District, Central Java. The study was intended to find out the feasibility of collecting comprehensive information on people's welfare by employing a short questionnaire and a medium length questionnaire. In the study accompanying the mantri statistik when they made the observations, CBS staff were instructed to make notes of the respondents' perception of the questions as well as to record the time devoted to complete

the questionnaire. The two different versions of the revised core questionnaire were tested, each along with one package of modules namely a) consumption, b) crime, tour/travel, social culture and welfare, and c) education, health, and housing. Each combination was applied to 50 households.

Interviews were carried out by 6 mantri statistik, while the 6 CBS staff from central office accompanying them all had experience as Susenas instructors. Four Susenas planners participated in the study. They organized the study, supervised the field work, documented field conditions and made appropriate changes in the original questionnaires based on field conditions.

Based on the study, a suitable version of a core questionnaire was formulated. It was also reported that the average time spent to complete one core interview was almost one hour.

To ensure that the new core questionnaire was acceptable throughout the country, a second pilot study was carried out in three different provinces, i.e., West Sumatera, South Kalimantan, and West Nusa Tenggara. The study was also intended to determine the reliability of consumption data collected with the revised questionnaire. The revised core questionnaire, supplemented by different package of modules, was tested to a bigger sample size (8,000 households).

The old core which only included information on education and demographic characteristics of household members was revised by adding important welfare variables such as health, employment, fertility, water and sanitation, consumption and other characteristics. Except for questions on consumptions, the form of questions of the revised core were not different from the previous questions found in the module, so that the quality of the data would not be influenced by the new arrangement. Only aggregate categories of items of the consumption module were included in the new core. This saves the number of questions from 20 to 1 page, and saves time i.e. from nearly two hours of interview time to approximately 15 minutes. The pilot study in the three provinces, however, showed underestimation of data on non-food consumption for about 15 percent, although it produced relatively good data on food consumption.

IV. STANDARDIZATION AND TRAINING

In any survey, standardization of procedures and under standing of various aspects of the survey such as concepts, definitions, interview technique, and method for filling out the questionnaires are among the factors determining the quality of data. Therefore, efforts to improve data quality should include, among others, improvement of manuals and training. Prior to the field operation of survey, a training which gives the enumerators the chance to learn the instruction on how to complete the questionnaires should be done. The operation manual where such instructions and explanation of the survey are written are normally provided for use as guidance during the field work.

4.1 Operation Manual

Every year CBS prepare at least three different type of manuals: 1) the manual for fields coordinators; 2) the manual for interviewers; and 3) the manual for supervisors.

The first book generally consists of three chapters namely introduction, survey methodology, and field organization. Chapter I consists of a general discussion on the objectives, coverage, time schedule and information to be collected. Chapter II focuses on a comprehensive explanation on the methodology including sampling frame, sampling design, selected areas, method of estimation and data collection, planning on data processing, time reference and the questionnaire. The chapter on field organization presents the discussion on personnel, training procedure and schedule, flow of documents, requirement for trainers and the implementation of field work.

The first three chapters of the manual books for interviewers were similar to that for field coordinators except that in the former sample selection procedure was no longer included. Modifications were made when it came to the tasks of interviewer because they were different from that of field coordinators'. The rest of the chapters in the second book explain all the questionnaires used in the survey starting from listing, household selection, core questionnaire and module questionnaires.

The most important discussions in the third manual are about household selection procedures and procedures for checking and correcting interviewers' work. The discussion on household selection includes the selection of segments group, the construction of household sampling frame in the selected segments group, household selection, and sample replacement. Procedures for correcting and checking of the interviewer's work presented in the manual included consistency check, range check and coding check.

4.2 Training

In order that the interviewers and supervisors understand all the instructions presented in the manual, they had to read and learn it comprehensively. CBS facilitated this by providing training prior to the field work. The duration of training varied according to the complexity of the subjects covered in the Susenas. Susenas, with the most difficult module (consumption) imposed on them the longest time to understand the manual.

Training for the personnel was undertaken in three stages. The first two stages were for training the trainers conducted in the central office and the last stage for the field workers conducted by regional statistical offices.

The first stage of training was for a group of senior instructors. The group consisted of around 20 to 30 persons from the units whose work centered around the Susenas. The training was more like a workshop where the participants discussed while at the same time trying to improve the quality of the draft manual. Based on the decisions made in this workshop, the manuals for interviewers and supervisors were finalized.

The second stage of training was for a group of trainers who would eventually train the interviewers and supervisors. They came from the central office or regional statistical offices. The participants who upon passing the training would be appointed as the national instructors, (approximately 300) were divided into 9 to 10 classes. Two instructors and one assistant were assigned to be responsible for one class. In each class, the participants were trained to understand the background of the survey and content of the manual. Selection of national instructors from the participants was based on at least two examinations. Inexperienced participants were given a "teaching practice" where their teaching ability were assessed. Those with the best results were also considered to be included in the trainers force.

The third stage of training was conducted in the region and intended for interviewers and supervisors doing the field work. The arrangement here was similar to the second training for trainers. However, the discussion was more focused on the operationalization of the survey in the field rather than on the background of the survey. Interviewers and supervisors usually sit in the same class. The training duration for the supervisor was 1-2 days longer to give them the chance to study the procedure for evaluating the interviewers' work. The selection of supervisors among the participants was based on, among others, seniority, experience, and aptitude.

4.3 Role Playing and Try Out

In the training especially for field workers, role playing in class and try out were considered sufficiently important to be included. The length of time devoted to the role playing depends on the participants' condition. For classes with relatively more numerous inexperienced participants, additional time was allocated. In try outs there were two approaches employed. The first approach was carried out by inviting respondents into class and the second, by visiting the respondents at their places.

For the role playing, two trainers were chosen as respondents and interviewed in front of the class while the whole class watching. The results of interviews were then discussed. Comments on the method of asking questions and experience everyone gained by actually filling out the questionnaire, would be expected to improve the knowledge of the participants.

In selecting respondents for the "try out", characteristics of respondents were taken into consideration. Relatively highly sophisticated respondents in terms of socio-economic characteristics were thought to give the trainees better opportunity to gain experience in filling out the questionnaires. Areas with heterogeneous type of residents close to the training center were usually selected as locations for try out.

V. FIELD ORGANIZATION

5.1 Personnel

Unlike planning and designing the survey which are the responsibility of various working units in the central office, Susenas field work is managed by subnational statistical offices. The heads of provincial statistical offices are responsible for administrative and technical operation of the survey in their respective regions. In performing their duties they are assisted by the heads of statistical offices at the district or municipality level who are designated as coordinators of the field work. Field supervision is one of the primary tasks of these coordinators.

The Susenas field work is executed by mantri statistik, CBS permanent personnel at the subdistrict offices who are in charge of all government data collection in their respective areas. The use of permanent staff at the adminis trative unit is a great advantage from the data collection point of view, since such persons are quite familiar with their areas and have developed good working relationships with the village officers in their respective subdistricts.

At certain times when either the population, agricultural, or economic census is being undertaken, the enumerations are carried out by persons hired for this purpose as the mantri statistik would be fully occupied. However, as far as possible these hired workers are selected from those who would be familiar with the area assigned to them, and hence are preferably selected from among the local people.

Generally, every enumerator has to register/list all households in two segments groups and interview the selected households. A supervisor is assigned to do household sampling selection and examine the reported answers in the questionnaires completed by two to four interviewers. The supervisors are generally district statistical staff or selected from among those who are senior or knowledgable.

5.2 Time Schedule

The interviewers are scheduled to finish listing within two weeks (most likely in December-January). First, they have to become acquainted with the selected segments group by utilizing the maps that are available in the district statistics office. This is to avoid duplication and under reporting of the households. After that, they have to choose the

households which are located in the southwestern corner of the area from where the listing is to start. A zig-zag pattern is recommended to list the rest of the households.

The work which is most time consuming in the listing is that caused by the absence of respondents in the households. At the time of the interviewer's visit they may be working, shopping, attending school, or busy with social activities. In urban areas the situation tends to be aggravated than that in rural areas. This is due to the complexity of type and arrangement of urban jobs.

It does not take much time for the supervisors to draw household samples from the list, and to copy the identities of the selected households from the "Household Listing" questionnaire into the "Sample Households" form. Based on the information contained in the sample households form, the interviewers would know which of the households to visit for interview.

For interviewing two selected enumeration areas (around 32 selected households) a certain field worker is expected to finish within 1 month in February.

5.3 Permission

CBS has special privilege for requesting permission from the local government to conduct a survey. Due to the legal privileges obtained from central government, no complicated bureaucratic procedure should be taken by CBS. However to make the data collection work easier to carry out the following steps are usually followed.

Before going around the selected areas, the field worker pays a courtesy visit on the village head and to obtain his permission to carry out the survey. The enumerators usually have a letter for the local authorities from the statistical office bearing the name of the interviewer of the selected areas, the duration, and the objective of the survey, which can be shown when required.

The interviewers generally receive a positive response from village heads. Most frequently, the village heads provide a guide to accompany and help him find the selected households.

VI. QUALITY CHECK

Quality of Susenas data is not only dependent on the magnitude of sampling error but also nonsampling error which is difficult to measure. The sampling error can be controlled through sample size, while nonsampling error through, among others, the quality of survey instruments such as manuals and the quality of the interviews.

To assess the quality of the Susenas data some efforts have been made by CBS like undertaking consistency check by comparing the Susenas data with other survey's data, conducting reliability studies, and implementing post enumeration survey. The assessment is useful for the data user to make adjustments in the analysis and for CBS to improve the quality of data of the following surveys.

Statistics and indicators especially those related to sociodemographic variables can be produced from several data sources. Information on age, sex, education, and labour force, for example, are collected through population censuses, intercensal population surveys, labor force surveys, and Susenas. In addition, specially designed surveys whose results are used to adjust Susenas data was conducted. This was related to underestimation of consumption data on prepared food. By comparing the estimates based on those surveys, CBS will obtain an idea of how the Susenas estimate would be corrected when analysing consumption data.

Reliability study is done to examine the reliability of data from survey. It can be undertaken for example, by implementing similar surveys with different interviewers, questionnaires, or methodology. A Susenas-type survey using different time reference was done to examine the reliability of Susenas data.

Since 1992, CBS has started to develop a post enumeration survey following Susenas. A group of new enumerators was selected to reinterview the respondents on some of the variables covered in the Susenas. The enumerators are assumed to produce better quality data because they are better trained and generally have better education.

The following paragraphs will discuss the procedures and results of the studies aiming to examine the quality of Susenas data.

6.1 Consistency with other data sources

A study done in 1990 which was intended to examine the source of differences among data on education especially the number of students produced by CBS through not only Susenas but also by other surveys, and the ones produced by the Ministry of Education through administrative records.

In relation with the 1986 Susenas, the study concluded that data on participation rate from Susenas, in general, are more plausible than that of the Labour Force Survey. In addition data on literacy collected through Susenas is slightly influenced by political statements of the local government. Respondents resided in the districts which were declared as "free illiteracy districts" tended to report that they were literate (CBS, 1990).

Another study undertaken to check the quality of data for six provinces related to age from the 1993 Susenas revealed unsatisfactory results. Based on "UN joint score", it became apparent that age reporting in the 1990 Census is more accurate than that in the 1993 Susenas.

The study further reported that data on the number of children alive and children dead were much better than data on age, although they both still needed improvement (CBS, 1993).

6.2 Reliability Study

Two different factors determining the quality of data suggested by some researchers are interviewers and the time reference. The interviewers of the survey are the most dominant factor determining the quality of data (Oey, 1987). Furthermore, as Sayogyo (1983) and Winati et al (1980) found out, recall period is important in affecting the fluency of the interviewing and the reliability of the answer given by the respondents.

An observation on male Susenas interviewers and female reliability study interviewers done in 1984 showed that the two groups of interviewers used different approaches to collect data on food consumption. Better knowledge on recipes on the part of female than male interviewers turn out to be the key factor determining the quality of data. A typical questions asked by female interviewers before they asked questions structured in the questionnaire was regarding the kind of food the respondents prepared every day during the week. Then they utilized their knowledge on recipes to check the answer given by respondents. Male interviewers did not follow this procedure. They directly asked questions written in the questionnaire.

A reliability study undertaken in 1987 was based on the hypothesis that consumption data of Susenas result would be better if the enumerators are female and the time reference is only one day. The reliability study for the consumption data was attached to the 1987 Susenas. A group of enumerators collected data on food consumption daily for 7 days. The result was compared to the data collected by regular Susenas enumerators based on 7 days' recall.

Ten provinces were selected in the reliability study and in each selected province 120 households were observed. The study revealed that Susenas data on food consumption are underestimated. Most of the estimates of food groups (except alcoholic drinking) calculated from the 1987 Susenas are not consistent with the estimates of the reliability study, however, most of the difference are not significant at 5% level (Surbakti, Soedarti and Halip Purnama, 1989).

Most of the respondents did not remember all varieties of foods they consumed during a week before the 1987 Susenas investigation. The different quality of food was found significant but the quantity, as mentioned before, was not significantly different. It is important to report here that the one week recall period contributed significantly to the underestimation of Susenas consumption data. If funding is not the limitation, in the future, one-day-recall data collection might produce better results.

6.3 Post Enumeration Survey

Post Enumeration Survey (PES) following Susenas which will be reported here are related to the 1992 Susenas, the 1993 Susenas, and the 1994 Susenas. The three PES did not cover the same variables and did not use the same methodology. Those were dependent on the objective of the PES.

The 1992 PES observed the quality of the 1992 Susenas data on quite large number of variables, not only of core but also module questionnaires. The following is the list of variables evaluated:

1) Household coverage: number of households having dead or pregnant members.
2) Population coverage: number of household members still in school, number of sisters, number of under-five children.
3) Content: Age, weighing post (*Posyandu*), type of drinking water, and type of floor.

The survey was done in 10 provinces, 34 districts, 164 subdistricts, and 210 enumeration areas. All selected households in these areas were covered in the survey.

Some of the important results of 1992 PES include:

1) Data on the number of household members, number of pregnant women, number of children under-five years, and number of deaths in the 1992 Susenas were slightly underestimated.

2) The study revealed that reports on the age of the young members of households (less than 7 years old) were less accurate than the one of older members.
3) The 1992 Susenas enumerators seemed to have little knowledge on the type of high quality floor. But if the information on floor are divided according to its relation to health then the information is reliable.
4) There was evidence that some of the enumerators in rural areas did not understand clearly the difference between high school, Diploma I, and Diploma II.
5) The majority of respondents remembered the last time they brought their under-five children to the weighing post.

The 1993 PES was undertaken in 14 provinces and focused on examining some aspects of the operational work, namely:

1) Documents used in the 1993 Susenas field work such as maps, the household frame based on the 1993 Susenas and 1990 Population Census;
2) Whether the selected households were visited by the enumerators;
3) Evaluate the listing of households in the selected enumeration areas;
4) The timeliness of the flow of Susenas documents.

Among those objectives, only objective three is directly related to quality check. This survey covered 28 districts, 84 subdistricts, and 84 enumeration areas. The enumerators are mostly the trainers of the 1993 Susenas.

The PES enumerators reported that not all documents needed for field operation were readily available in the district statistical office. Only two thirds of maps for the selected area are available, while more than 90 percent of households list were available. The reason for not being available was that the maps were borrowed by the 1993 Susenas enumerators who should have returned it soon after copying.

With regard to the maps, the study found that the absence of maps during field operation influence the under coverage of the households. The worse impact which was also found in the study was that one enumerator was working in the wrong enumeration area.

After visiting the households missing from the listing, the PES enumerator reported that such households tend to be busy, rich, foreigner, or were out of town when the Susenas enumerators visited them.

Following the 1994 Susenas, PES was conducted in 15 provinces. The survey aims to check household coverage including households who had suffered criminal acts as well as those which travelled, and to examine the quality of data on selected variables. The result of the study is currently being prepared.

VII. DATA PROCESSING

The data set obtained through Susenas was ordinarily a large data set considering the number of respondents and questions involved. Turning such a large number of figures into meaningful analytical figures such as averages, total, indices, ratio etc., broken down by certain categories requires the use of a computer for reasons of speed and accuracy. Even with the help of a computer it took CBS three years to publish the results of the early Susenas. With the advent of more powerful and faster computers in the 1970's, the processing time could be reduced to 2 years. While it was realized of course, that the results should be disseminated as early as possible, due to limitations in processing capacity and the many stages the survey documents had to pass through, the two year time limit could not be reduced. Since 1992, CBS has set a target to finish data processing work for Susenas within one year.

It should be obvious that at the stage of computations of indices, averages, ratios, total etc., it was taken for granted that the data used were error free. Even computers, by themselves could not correct erroneous data. Certain procedures must be devised to (i) convert the data into a form readable by computer and (ii) correct errors contained in the data. These processes were carried out within a certain processing system.

The system adopted by Susenas should not be much different from those used in similar activities both within the country and outside. The documents received from the enumerators were instructed to be examined by field supervisors so that there should only be a small number of coding remaining to be done. In terms of consistency of the relationship between variables, however, a relatively larger number of errors were always anticipated.

The coding that was necessary to be done, e.g., the occupational and industry code of a worker was completed at the stage of editing and coding. At the editing & coding stage the documents also screened for any errors remaining, especially those related with consistency, for example, a person cannot be both a wife and a male.

Such a mismatch was certainly a result of coding error and could be easily detected at the stage of editing. Before the editing-coding stage was implemented, Susenas usually trained its editor for three to four days.

Consistency of relationships between questions were used also as the instrument for checking for errors at the data entry stage. Instances of entry error could easily occur when it involved large figures such as consumption of various items. At the editing stage it was

ensured that subtotals were correct. Later the computer could be used to check whether the figures entered corresponded with their subtotal. It was felt that is was important to employ such methods, since it would be impossible to examine the data items one by one for the desired accuracy.

There were necessarily quite a number of editors and data entry operators due to the large sample size and to the limited time permitted. Therefore, some sort of organization was needed to facilitate matching between documents and personnel. In addition it was also necessary to know where particular documents were located at any time. To monitor level of completion one needed to know which documents were finished and which were being worked on. To facilitate this at the beginning of the processing stage documents were batched, one batch was to contain a certain convenient number of documents. However, a certain batch should contain only the documents from the same regency. For example, each of the 1994 batches contained 96 documents. The reason for this being 96 documents were a moderate number to be handled by one person and 96 was the number of households selected from exactly six EAs. The documents belonging to the same batch were kept in the same folder during the duration of the processing.

To catch consistency errors missed by editors, the data were subject to a last stage screening, namely validation. Acceptable ranges for all data items and acceptable logical relationship between any of them were formulated into what was called validation rules and incorporated into a validation programme. After reading each of the household records the program would perform a number of checks according to the validation rules and indicate the results of the checks. The manner in which the editor or data entry operator was informed by the programme might take one of the two different forms, namely, interactively on the computer screen or uninteractively through printed error and warning messages.

The advantage of interactive validation was that the errors were known while the documents were still on hand so that the errors could be corrected on the spot. Consequently, clean data were immediately obtained right after the completion of the data entry. Interactive validation was began to be adopted by Susenas from 1991 when the use of PCs in processing began to be introduced.

The idea of the PC processing came into mind when it was realized that the CBS computer center was no longer able to cater for all processing jobs it was responsible to complete. In 1989 when the Susenas sample was only about 32,000 households and the modules were considerably easy to deal with, i.e., health and education, Susenas organizers made a decision to try out processing using PCs. With only four PC units employed, the

1989 Susenas could be finished in less than one year. This encouraged the organizers since that meant that by making more PCs available even Susenas with larger sample could be handled outside the main frame. Thus those Susenas conducted after 1991, were processed using PCs except when it concerned the consumption module.

In 1991, CBS was given 10 PCs by United Nation Development Program (UNDP) to speed up data processing work of a pilot study done in West Sumatera, South Kalimantan, and West Nusa Tenggara to test new core questions. With these additional PCs, data processing work of Susenas 1992 was fully done outside Data Processing Center. I took less than one year to produce basic welfare indicators.

With the consumption module, things were tackled differently since it was considered that only very experienced data entry operators could handle consumption data. Besides, with consumption modules, error correction was not straight forward and could not be undertaken while keying in the data. Through past experience it was known that the correction of error messages printed out by the mainframe could not be finished until it reached the fifth cycle, i.e., it took the editors 5 cycles of error screening to clear errors in consumption module data.

Based on these experiences, the decision was made to handle core and nonconsumption module data processing using PCs, and consumption module data using mainframe for some time until the personnel gain more experience. Moreover, since Susenas sample was enlarged to more than 200,000 household data entry work has been shared between the central office and the provincial branches thus lightening the burden of data entry in CBS. This was meant to give opportunities for the regional offices to gain data processing experience. In the future, regional offices including regency offices were to be given the task of processing at least part of their own survey data. The central office would be needed to coordinate processing.

Tabulation, however, was still carried out by the central office since the regional offices had only small PCs. They were not suitable for large scale tabulation. Moreover since a need remained to combine parts of the data entered in various data processing centres it was felt that the central office was the best suited to coordinate the tabulations.

Currently, Susenas data could be published within the same year as data collection. Much of the speed was determined by how fast the documents could reach the processing centres, how fast data entry was undertaken, and how fast tabulation could be finished.

VIII. REPORTING, COMMUNICATION, AND USE OF SUSENAS RESULTS

As far as possible CBS have tried to be user-oriented in its operation. This was done in the following manner. Before any survey took place an interdepartmental committee was usually invited to a meeting where the range of data items to be collected were discussed. The interdepartmental committee consisted mainly of government officials but included also representatives of international organizations, universities, and non-governmental organizations. By doing this it was hoped that data needs of the various sectors be voiced. Of course, it was impossible to invite the entire potential users of the survey so that the needs of some users was certainly unfulfilled. Besides, it was certain that some limit existed as to the number of questions which can be included.

Communication between data producers and data users also occurred in various meetings to which CBS personnel were invited. Such meetings were often intended for formulation of plan or evaluation procedure of certain programs. The purpose for inclusion of data producer in the meeting was to get firsthand explanation of the meaning or interpretation of existing data and to convey the need for additional data.

The interdepartmental committee gathered again when the report of the survey's results were to be published. This time the committee was consulted concerning the sufficiency of the presented report and the acceptability of the contents in terms of consistency with other information. Only then CBS made a decision regarding the material to be published.

For years such pattern of communication continued until the day when several remarks were made by various people indicating that the full strength of the Susenas had not been exploited. On the other hand, many foreign academes were well acquainted with it. This means that the adopted communication between data users and producers was not as effective as it meant to be so that there was certainly a need for improvement.

To counter the situation starting in 1992 CBS has been conducting seminars where the results of the surveys were analyzed and discussed. There was, for example, one seminar where academic and official papers which demonstrated the use of Susenas data in relation to policy issues were presented. Another seminar concentrated on welfare indicators derived from the 1992 Susenas data. The latest seminar was focused on poverty issues where university professors and one research agency presented their papers.

Another effort which might have a bearing on communication was the spreading of booklet on Susenas to Susenas respondents and various organizations. This was done in 1994. It was hoped that the effort improved the willingness of respondents to volunteer accurate data and for users to make attempt to exploit Susenas data for various uses.

One factor determining the worth of a data set was to what extent and how intensively it supported analyses. In this context, Susenas could boast that its data were used in analyses relating primarily to policy issues, academic research, or personal training.

To what extent Susenas data were used in universities for training students and in government departments for training employees as part of the national effort to improve the human resource was difficult to say. However, it was certain that the data could become excellent materials for teaching students how to conduct analysis. For CBS, Susenas data was used for training provincial chiefs of social and population statistics sections on how to prepare reports on provincial level welfare statistical reports. After class room discussions on the theoretical aspects of welfare and how to prepare a report, each of the trainees were guided to prepare welfare statistical report for each of their own province and the result were quite reassuring. The same training was provided to chiefs of welfare statistics section of the 27 regencies which in 1990-1995 UNICEF gave high priority to improve. There were still approximately 280 regencies remaining to be trained but manpower and funds have not as yet permitted this.

Unicef has given funding for those trainings and recently trainings on situation analysis of mother and children most indicators of which can be derived from Susenas were also funded. Chiefs of social and demographic statistics and heads of the 27 regencies were trained in the central office to learn how to combine Susenas data and sectoral data, analyze them, and write a report to regional government.

Several analyses utilizing Susenas data for addressing policy issues have been made and have been used for university thesis as well. Local as well as foreign universities often request raw data for this.

Income disparity in the 1970's was a primary reason for the government to set the highest priority on equity rather than solely on high economic growth in its economic policy. This triggered a series of economic programs favoring the low income classes, among others, easing small credits to petty traders, farmers, etc.

The level of income disparity could either be measured using Gini index or calculating the income share of the forty percent of the population with lowest income. According to a

criteria set by the World Bank, severe disparity existed when the share of the forty percent with lowest income did not reach 12 percent.

Susenas data could readily be used for the purpose of computing the Gini index or percent of income obtained by the forty percent of the population with lowest income. However, since income data produced by the consumption module was perceived as unreliable, most of the work in this direction was undertaken by using expenditure data. For example CBS (1992) found that from 1978, the expenditure enjoyed by forty percent of the population with lowest expenditure was between 17 to 21 percent for urban and 19 to 25 for rural, indicating low expenditure disparity. Like-wise during the same period Gini index (using expenditure data) ranged from 0.32 to 0.38 in urban and from 0.25 to 0.34 in rural areas, indicating low or medium expenditure distribution.

These were hardly satisfactory measures since they were based on expenditure, not income. Equality in expenditure is one thing but equality in income is another. The only way to resolve this was to improve income measurement.

Even with expenditure data many observers felt the distribution measure was too low i.e. that expenditure distribution as indicated by the estimated figures was unrealistically too equal. One possibility which supports the suspicion was the fact that Susenas sample was selected based on probability of selections which were positively correlated with population density. This could mean that high income population was under represented if the assumption that this group live in less densely populated areas were confirmed. One way to resolve this situation was to stratify the population according to income or proxy of income. Samples drawn from the resulting strata could then be guarded against unequal representation. Even then, there remains the willingness of the respondents to volunteer accurate data. It was felt that the upper echelons of society are more difficult to persuade.

During the last decade, a decrease in the number of poor people has convinced the government that poverty might eventually be eliminated. Starting from the last part of Fourth Five Year Development Plan and continued into the Fifth Five Year Plan programme on poverty alleviation were accelerated especially over the Eastern part of Indonesia, the most backward region.

The number of poor people was counted using a poverty line, i.e., the rupiah value of expenditure sufficient to buy 2100 calories and an amount of nonfood items considered as minimum requirement. The line as well as the number of poor people were determined based on the data of the consumption module of the 1984, 1987, 1990 and 1993 Susenas. Since the

consumption module was available triennially, the poverty line could be constructed once in three years.

Education was one of the primary concerns whose programs required government intervention. Thus primary school was made compulsory and recently extended to lower secondary school. An efficient budgeting in this case would be that targeted at the low income people. A way to test the effectiveness of the targeting was by using the percentage of poor children who had access to primary school and lower secondary school. With the inclusion of expenditure data in the Susenas core it would be possible to use Susenas for the testing.

This has already been done by the World Bank in a project where the effectiveness of several education and health related government programmes in targeting the poor were tested using Susenas core data. It was found that the highest efficiency in terms of effectiveness occurred in primary school(s) and ancillary health centers(s) {Prescott, 1994}.

The simultaneous presence of expenditure data and anthropometric data in the 1987 Susenas attracted Idrus Jus'at (1992) to analyse the relationship between average expenditure, mothers education level, energy consumption on the one hand and the nutritional status of under-fives, on the other. He found that the price of rice also had some influence on nutritional status.

IX. DISSEMINATION

All the efforts made during collection and processing were to produce sets of information useful for various purposes. Dissemination of the results might then be regarded as the end of the activities where the parties needing certain types of information were served. Some parties only needed general tables for general purposes, other parties needed quite detailed information for some specific purposes, still others needed to work with raw data to produce analyses connected with particular interests. CBS constantly tried to prepare various forms of data as a means of informing various sides of the results of Susenas, namely, (i) published books of tables, (ii) analysis, (iii) press release, (iv) computer print out, (v) seminars, and (vi) diskettes and tapes of raw data.

Publication books were intended for general data users. Such books contained estimated averages, totals, etc., disaggregated by one or two characteristics. For example, there were books containing average values and quantity of consumption of various food items broken down by expenditure class. Statistics on housing and its environment contained figures depicting how extensive the existence was of various aspects of housing, characteristics such as number of rooms, source of water, methods of garbage disposal, etc. Under-fives nutritional status was published in a book which portrayed the nutrition condition of the younger population. These and other publications were intended to inform the general public and official decision makers accordingly.

Besides tables, the books also contained materials such as definitions of variables, the survey goals, sampling procedures, and other technical matters. The purpose of course was to inform users with materials necessary for understanding the tables, so that no ambiguities might arise.

Since the figures in the publication were estimated based on sample, the data users should be properly warned about proper interpretation. In many, if not most cases the published figures were taken as ones resulting from complete enumeration, i.e., with zero standard error. The presentation of standard error figures should be one way of overcoming much of the misunderstanding, and CBS ought to put more emphasis on this aspect in future Susenas publications.

Analysis might be simple or sophisticated. For people just beginning to use statistical figures, mere explanation of how to read a table was valuable enough. However, those working with planning, simple tabulations were usually not sufficient. The position CBS took in terms of analysis was the former, i.e., doing simple descriptive analysis for

publications while it undertook complex analysis in cooperation with universities or research organizations. Collaboration with universities and research organizations were usually concluded with seminars because seminars were perceived as being very effective for informing people of what was happening within CBS.

Press releases, i.e., dialogues between data producers and the newspapers was one of the highly valued efforts to promote greater statistical utilitization. In a press release, a summary of newly produced data set was presented or on going efforts regarding collection of new data publicized. In the conference with newsmen the journalists were given ample narration of a particular activity and they were usually encouraged to have a question-answer encounter.

During the tabulation stage, a lot of tables were produced, not all of them appeared in the publications due mainly to space limitations. Another reason for not presenting certain tables in the publications was specificity. These kinds of tables were deemed too specific to include in the publication since they are only relevant for a very limited number of people.

Another reason was unreliability. Income data for example, never appeared in publications because the data did not satisfy consistency requirements when compared with data on expenditure. However, these data were kept in the form of computer media and whoever want to use them were permitted to make a copy. These people, usually those who either needed specific data or else did not mind inconsistent data because these were used only internally or for limited circulation.

Among the data forms made available for data users, intellectuals favored mainly raw data on diskettes or tapes as they tended to have access to computing equipment. Organizations such as the World Bank, universities, both domestic and foreign, and research organizations were usually the parties who expressed a significant interest in collection of raw data. Such organizations were interested because by owning a copy of the data, each of them could satisfy their academic or policy related questions which could be answered by Susenas but were too specific to be handled by a statistical agency such as CBS. With the advent of powerful PCs and user-friendly softwares which could be acquired at relatively low prices, obtaining raw data could become increasingly popular. By having data stored on electronic device, one was freed from the necessity of organizing bulky files.

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APPENDIXES

SUSENAS ACTIVITIES DURING THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1963-1995

No.	Month/ Year	Sample size	Characteristic coverage	Regional coverage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	November-December 1963	16 000	-Demographic and socio-economic characteristics (including labor force), household consumption/expenditure	Java
2.	December 1964-January 1965	21 000	-Demographic and socio-economic characteristics (including labor force), household consumption/expenditure	Entire regions excluding West Irian, East Timor and Maluku
3.	September-October 1967	24 000	-Demographic and socio-economic characteristics (including labor force), household consumption/expenditure	Java
4.	October-December 1969	19 000	-Demographic and socio-economic characteristics (including labor force), Household consumption/expenditure	Entire regions excluding West Irian & East Timor
	January-April 1970	19 000	ditto	
5.	January-April 1976	17 000	-Household consumption/expenditure [1]	Entire regions excluding West Irian & East Timor
	May-August 1976	17 000	ditto	
	September-	17 000	ditto	
	December 1976	17 000	ditto	
	September-December 1976	78 000	-Labor force	
6.	January-March 1978	6 300	-Demographic and labor force, socio-Culture and health, household consumption/expenditure and income	Entire regions excluding East Timor
	April-June 1978	6 300	ditto	
	July-September 1978	6 300	ditto	
	October-December 1978	6 300	ditto	

No.	Month/ Year	Sample size	Characteristic coverage	Regional coverage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
7.	February 1979	36 000	-Fertility and food consumption	Entire regions excluding East Timor
		9 000	-Handicraft/cottage industry	
		9 000	-Trade	
	September 1979	36 000	-Fertility and food consumption	Entire regions excluding East Timor
		9 000	-Handicraft/cottage industry	
		9 000	-Trade	
8.	January 1980	102 000	Agriculture and livestock	Entire regions excluding East Timor
	February 1980	58 000	-Demographic and labor force, socio-culture and health, household consumption/expenditure and income	
9.	January-March 1981	15 000	-Socio-culture and health, consumption [2]	Entire regions excluding East Timor
	April-June 1981	15 000	ditto	
	July-September 1981	15 000	ditto	
	October-December 1981	15 000	ditto	
10.	September-December 1982	60 000	-Labor force	Entire regions
		15 000	-Criminality, household well being	
		15 000	-Handricraft/cottage industry	
		4 000	-Prepared food consumption	
11.	February 1984	50 000	-Socio-culture, household consumption/ expenditure and income [3]	Entire regions
		15 000	-Transportation	
	November 1984	15 000	-Transportation	
12.	February 1985	18 700	-Trade household enterprise	Entire regions
		7 200	-Services household enterprise	
		4 000	-Transportation household enterprise	
13.	February 1986	41 000	-Demographic, household well being, housing and environment	Entire regions
		9 300	-Criminality	

No.	Month/ Year	Sample size	Characteristic coverage	Regional coverage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
14.	February 1987	49 200	-Demographic, socio-culture, household consumption/expenditure and income [3]	Entire regions
		16 000	-Rural electrification	
15.	January 1989	32 720	-Demographic, housing and its environment, animal husbandry, expenditure on education	Entire regions
16.	February 1990	49 000	-Demographic, expenditure on health, household consumption [4]	Entire regions
17.	February 1991	49 000	-Demographic, household well being, socio-culture, criminality, and tourism	Entire regions
18.	February 1992	65 600	-New core [1] and Modul 3 [2]	Entire regions
19.	January-	202 500	-New core	Entire regions
	February 1993	65 600	-Modul 1 [3]	
20.	January 1994	206 240	-New core	Entire regions
		65 600	-Modul 2	
21.	January 1995	206 240	-New core	Entire regions
		65 600	-Modul 3	

Notes: [1]) The respondents are mostly farmers.
[2]) Information on household consumption is based on a diary written by respondents.
[3]) Information on prepared food is based on a diary written by respondents.
[4]) Information on prepared food is based on memory recall (not a diary).

Appendix 2

Selected Common Welfare Indicators Generated from Susenas

No.	Type	Indicators
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Education	1. Illiteracy rate
	"	2. Participation rate
	"	3. Educational attainment
	"	4. Drop out rate
2.	Health	5. Infant mortality rate (IMR)
	"	6. Child mortality rate
	"	7. Maternal mortality rate
	"	8. Life expectancy at birth
	"	9. Total Fertility Rate (TFR)
	"	10. % Births attended by health personnel
	"	11. % One year old immunization
	"	12. % Breast feeding at one year
	"	13. Contraceptive prevalence ratio
	"	14. Protein energy malnutrition
	"	15. Daily calorie consumption per capita
	"	16. Daily protein consumption per capita
	"	17. Persons per habitable room
	"	18. Accessibility to health services
3.	Economic	19. Population under poverty line
	"	20. Expenditure per capita
	"	21. Income share of lowest 40% (from expenditure)
	"	22. Gini coefficient (from expenditure)
4.	Labor	23. Labor force (dependent/rate ratio)
	"	24. Labor force participation
	"	25. % Population > 10 years working in agriculture sector
	"	26. % Population > 10 years looking for work
	"	27. % Population > 10 years works < 40 hours
5.	Housing	28. % Ownership
	"	29. % High quality of housing
	"	30. % Accessibility to basic infrastructure (toilet, bathroom, sewage & sanitation)
	"	31. % Household with electricity
	"	32. % Household with high quality of building materials
	"	33. % Luxurious goods ownership
6.	Clean water	34. % household using protected water
		35. % household using pipe water
		36. % household buying water
7.	Crime	37. % population who were crime victim
8.	Leisure	38. % population who visited tourist spot
9.	Mass media exposure	39. % population reading newspaper
		40. % population listening to radio
		41. % population watching TV

SUSENAS

VSEN94.L

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
1994 NATIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
HOUSEHOLD LISTING

CONFIDENTIAL

I. IDENTIFICATION

1.	Province		
2.	Regency/municipality *)		
3.	Subregency/subdistrict		
4.	Village		
5.	Area type	Urban -1 Rural -2	
6.	Enumeration area number		
7.	Segments group number		
8.	Segment number		
9.	Susenas sample code		

II. SUMMARY

1.	Number of household members (total of Col.6 Block IV)	
2.	Number of households with criminal victims (total number of √ at Col.7 Block IV)	
3.	Number of households with tourists members (total number of √ at Col.8 Block IV)	
4.	Number of households by group of monthly household expenditure	

Expenditure group (Rp)	Number of household
a. < 100.000	
b. 100.000 - 299.000	
c. 300.000 - 499.999	
d. 500.000 - 749.999	
e. ≥ 750.000	
f. T o t a l	

III. FIELD-WORKERS AND FIELDWORK DATES

1.	Name and employment identity number of enumerator:	4.	Name and employment identity number of supervisor:
2.	Date of enumeration:	5.	Date of supervision:
3.	Enumerator's signature:	6.	Supervisor's signature:

*) Cross out inapplicable category

IV. HOUSEHOLD LISTING

Segment serial number	Physical building serial number	Census building serial number	Household serial number	Name of household head	Number of household members	Whether or not any member was violated during last year Yes √ No -	Whether or not any member travelled during the last 3 months Yes √ No -	Monthly household expenditure group (000 Rp)				
								< 100	100.00 - 299.99	300.00 - 499.99	500.00 - 749.99	≥ 750
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total of this page												
Cummulative total of previous pages												
Cummulative total up to this page												

SUSENAS **VSEN94.DSRT**

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

1994 NATIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES FORM

CONFIDENTIAL

I. IDENTIFICATION			
1.	Province		
2.	Regency/municipality *)		
3.	Subregency/subdistrict		
4.	Village		
5.	Area type	Urban -1 Rural -2	
6.	Enumeration area number		
7.	Segments group number		
8.	Segment number		
9.	Susenas sample code		

II. STAFF SELECTING AND ENUMERATING THE SAMPLES, DATES OF SAMPLES SELECTION		
1.	Name and ID code of the staff selecting the samples	
2.	Date of sample selection	
3.	Signature of the staff selecting the samples	
4.	Name of enumerator	

III. HOUSEHOLD PARTICULARS		
1.	Number of household members (copied from Q.1, Block II, VSEN94.L)	
2.	Number of household members who were crime victims (copied from Q.2, Block II, VSEN94.L)	
3.	Number of households whose members travelled (copied from Q.3, Block II, VSEN94.L)	
4.	Number of households (copied from Q.4, Block II, VSEN94.L)	

*) Cross out inapplicable category

IV. PARTICULARS OF THE SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Sequence number of the selected household	Segment number	Physical building sequence number	Census building sequence number	Selected household number	Only for EAs selected for module			Household head name	Home address (postal or neighborhood and community association codes)
					Household with violated member Yes √ No -	Household with traveling member Yes √ No -	Household with social cultural information Yes √ No -		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.									
11.									
12.									
13.									
14.									
15.									
16.									
T O T A L :									

SUSENAS **VSEN94.K**

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

1994 NATIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

CORE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

CONFIDENTIAL

I. IDENTIFICATION

01	Province	
02	Regency/municipality*)	
03	Subregency	
04	Village	
05	Area category	Urban 1 Rural 2
06	Enumeration area number	
07	Segments group number	
08	Segment number	
09	Susenas sample number	
10	Sample serial number of household	

II. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

To be coded by CBS

01	Household head name:	04	Number of household members attending school:
02	Number of household members:	05	Number of household members who died during the last year:
03	Number of underfives:	06	Was the household victim of any criminal act last year? Yes 1 No 2

III. FIELD-WORKERS AND FIELDWORK DATES

01	Name and employment identity number of enumerator:	04	Name and employment identity number of supervisor:
02	Date of enumeration:	05	Date of supervision:
03	Enumerator's signature:	06	Supervisor's signature:

*) Cross out inapplicable category

IV. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

No.	Name of household members (Write down the name of everyone i.e. adults, children, and babies who usually eats and lives in this h.h.)	Relation to the head of household (code)	Sex Male 1 Female 2	Age (years)	Marital status (code)	Victim of any crime last year? Yes 1 No 2	Making a tour last 3 months? (code)	Only for those aged 5 years or older: School participation (code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
01		1						
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO DIED DURING LAST YEAR								
01								
02								

Column 3 code: Relation to the head of household

Household head	1	Parent, father/ mother-in-law	6
Spouse	2	Other relative	7
Child	3	Housemaid	8
Son/daughter-in-law	4	Others	9
Grandchild	5		

Column 6 code: Marital status

Single	1
Married	2
Divorced	3
Widowed	4

Column 9 code: School participation

Attending school	1
Not attending school	2

A criminal victim is the victim of a criminal act. A criminal act is a person's or persons' action, intentional or not, completed or failed attempt, which may cause damage to or loss of another's life, body, or honor, punishable by imprisonment or fine.

Criminal act is here categorized as:

-Homicide	-Burglary	-Embezzlement	-Adultery
-Severe mistreatment	-Larceny	-Fraud	-Narcotics
-Light mistreatment	-Arson	-Rape	-Gambling
-Kidnapping/confinement	-Destruction	-Insult	-Others
-Robbery			

A tour is a completed trip beyond one's daily environment, excluding all daily activities those lasting more than six months, to:

a. a tourist object,
b. a non-tourist object but travelling for not less than 100 km or not less than 24 hours, and
c. a non-tourist object but utilizing commercial accommodation

Column 8 code:		
	to a tourist object	1
	to a non-tourist object but > 24 hours	2
	to a non-tourist object for ≤ 24 hours but distance travelled ≥ 100 km	3
	Utilizing commercial accommodation	4
	did not make a trip	5

V. INDIVIDUAL HEALTH AND EDUCATION CHARACTERISTICS

Name: ..... Serial no:.....

Serial no. of own mother: .....

(Fill in 00 if own mother not living in this household)

1. Did you have health complaints during the previous month because of:

Fever	1	Tooth ache	6
Cough	2	Paroxysm	7
Flu/cold	3	Accident	8
Diarrhea	4	Others	9
Vomiting	5	No complaint	0

[to Q.5] «

2. If any, did it disrupt your work, school or daily activity?

Yes 1 No 2 [to Q.5]

3. If yes in Q.2 how long: ..... days

4. Are you still disrupted now?

Yes 1 No 2

5. Did you take medication?

Yes 1 [to Q.7] No 2

6. Did you go for a medical check up?

Yes 1 [Q.7 col.4] No 2 [Q.8 or Q.14]

7. How many times/days treated and or check-up?

Treatment/care	Out-patient (times)	Inpatient (days)	Check-up (times)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
a. Public hospital			
b. Private hospital			
c. Medical doctor			
d. Health center			
e. Subsidiary health center			
f. Clinics			
g. Paramedical practitioner			
h. Traditional healer			
i. Others			
j. Self treatment			

ONLY FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGED 0-4 YEARS

8. Who attended his/her birth?

Doctor	1	Traditional healer	4
Midwife	2	Family	5
Other paramedical	3	Others	6

9. Has the child been breast fed?

Yes 1 No 2 [to Q.11]

10. Duration of breast feeding (month):

a. Without food/drinks supplement:

b. With food/drinks supplement:

11. Any immunization received?

Yes, with card	1
Yes, no card	2
No, with card	3 → STOP
No, no card	4

12. If yes in Q.11, kind of immunization?

B C G	1	Polio	4
D P T	2	Measles	8

13. If immunized with DPT/Polio how many times?

DPT Polio

DPT:..... times Polio:..... times

ONLY FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGED 5 YEARS OR OLDER

14. Education status:

No schooling	1 [to Q.18]
In school	2
Out of school	3

15a) The highest school ever or being attended:

Primary School	1	Diploma I/II	6
Junior High Sch	2	Academy/ Diploma III	7
Vocational Jhs	3		
Senior High Sch	4	University/ Diploma IV	8
Vocational Shs	5		

b) Educational organizer:

Government:		Private:	
Non-religion	1	Non-religion	3
Religion	2	Religion	4

16. Highest grade ever or being attended:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 [completed]

17. Highest level of education completed:

Not yet completed		Vocational Shs	6
Primary School	1	Diploma I/II	7
Primary School	2	Academy/ Diploma III	8
Junior High Sch	3		
Vocational Jhs	4	University/ Diploma IV	9
Senior High Sch	5		

18. Can you speak Indonesian?

Yes 1 No 2

19. Can you read and write?

Latin	1	None	3
Other alphabets	2		

VI. ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGED 10 YEARS & OLDER

20. Main activity during the previous week:

Working	1	Homemaking	3
[Q.23] <—		Others	4
Attending school	2		

21. If Q.20 = 1, worked for at least one hour during the previous week:

Yes 1 [Q.23] No 2

22. If Q.21 = 2, have a permanent job but temporalily not working during the previous week:

Yes 1 No 2 [Q.27]

23. Total number of hours worked during the previous week:

No.of days in the previous week:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...hours

24. Type of main work during the previous week (describe clearly and accurately)

.....

25. Field of main work during the previous week:

Agriculture	1	Trade	6
Mining & quarrying	2	Transport & communication	7
Industry	3	Financing	8
Electricity, gas and water	4	Services	9
Construction	5	Unclassified activities	0

26. Employment status during the previous week:

Self employed without other people's assistance	1
Self employed assisted by family members/temporary workers	2
Employer with permanent workers	3
Government employees	4
Private employees	5
Unpaid family workers	6

27. Are you looking for work?

Yes 1 No 2

To be coded by CBS

VI. CONTINUED

28. Did you listen to the radio during the previous week?

Yes 1 No 2

29. Did you watch television programs during the previous week?

Yes 1 No 2

30. Did you read newspaper/magazine during the previous week?

Yes 1 No 2

VII. FERTILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING

EVER MARRIED WOMAN
(Block IV col.(4)= 2, col.(6)= 2,3,4)

31. Age at first marriage:

..... years

32. Number of children born alive:

	Male	Female	M+F	
a.Born alive				a
b.Still living:				b
1. Live in this household				
2. Live outside this household				
c.Have died				c

MARRIED WOMAN AGED < 50 YEARS
(Block IV col.4 = 2, col.5 < 50, col.6 = 2)
=Obtain, data directly from the respondent=

33. Did you ever use contraceptive?

Yes 1 No 2 —> B.VIII <—

34. Do you currently use contraceptive?

Yes 1 No 2 —> B.VIII <—

35. Type of contraceptive currently used:

MOW/tubectomy	1	Condom	6
MOP/vasectomy	2	Implant	7
AKDR/IUD	3	Others	8
Injection	4	Traditional instrument/way	9
P i l l	5		

VIII. HOUSING, HOUSING FACILITY AND ENVIRONMENT

1. Floor area: ..... m^2 ☐☐☐

2. Primary construction material of outer wall:

Brick	1	Bamboo	3
Wood	2	Other	4

☐

3. Primary construction material of roof:

Concrete	1	Tile	4
Wood	2	Sugar palm fibber	5
Corrugated zinc/ asbestos	3	Leaves	6
		Other	7

☐

4. Primary construction material of floor:

Marble/ceramic Floor tile	1	Wood	4
	2	Bamboo	5
Concrete/ brick	3	Earth	6
		Other	7

☐

5. Source of light:

Electricity	1	Pump lantern	3
Privately generated electricity	2	Kerosene	4
		Other	5

☐

6. Drinking water facility:

Private	1	Vendor	4
Shared	2	Other	5
Public	3		

☐

7. Source of drinking water:

Pipe	1		
Pump	2	Unprotected spring	6
Protected well	3	River	7
Unprotected well	4	Rain water	8
Protected spring	5	Other	9

☐

8. If Q.7= 2-6 (pump, well, spring) nearest distance to septic tank or other toilet discharge:

< 6 m	1	≥ 16 m	4
6 - 10 m	2	Unknown	5
11 - 15 m	3		

☐

9. Toilet facility:

Private with septic tank	1
Shared with septic tank	2
Private without septic tank	3
Shared without septic tank	4
Public	5
Pond/lake	6
River	7
Hole	8
Other	9

☐

IX. AVERAGE MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME

A. Consumption of food during the previous week	Rp.
(1)	(2)
1. Cereals (rice, corn, wheat flour, rice flour, corn meal, etc.)	
2. Tuber (cassava, sweet potato, potato, dried cassava chip, taro, sago, and the like)	
3. Fish (fresh fish, salted and dried fish, shrimp, and the like)	
4. Meat (beef, buffalo, mutton/lamb, pork, broiler, innards including liver, spleen, dried beef, etc.)	
5. Egg and milk (chicken egg, duck egg quail egg, fresh milk, canned milk, powdered milk, and the like)	
6. Vegetables (spinach, swamp cabbage, cucumber, carrot, string bean, green bean, onion, chilli, tomato, etc.)	
7. Pulses (peanut, mungbean, soyabean, kidney bean, lima bean, cashew nut, tofu, fermented soyabean cake, etc.)	
8. Fruit (orange, mango, apple, durian rambutan, snake fruit, lanzon, pine apple, watermelon, banana, etc.)	
9. Oil and fat (coconut/frying oil, coconut, butter, etc.)	
10. Beverage flavour (cane sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, syrup, etc.)	
11. Spice (salt, macadamia nut, coriander, pepper, fish paste, soya sauce brown sugar, monosodium glutamate)	
12. Miscellaneous food (crisp, crisp chip, wheat&rice noodle, macaroni)	
13. Prepared food (bread, biscuit, wet cakes, porridge, meatball soup, syrup, soda pop, peanut butter salad, plate of rice and side dish)	
14. Alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, and other alcoholic drink)	
15. Tobacco and betel (clove cigarette, cigarette, cigars, tobacco, betel, areca nut and the like)	
16. Total food (Q.1-5)	

IX. AVERAGE MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME

B. Non-food expenditure during the last 12 months/previous month	Previous month (Rp)	The last 12 months (Rp)
(1)	(2)	(3)
17. Housing, fuel, light, and water (rent, value of imputed rent, electricity, kerosene, water, firewood, and the like)		
18. Miscellaneous goods and services (toilet soap, cosmetic article, transportation, reading material, recreation, etc.)		
19. Education cost (entry/registration fee, tuition, youth scout, handicraft, and the like)		
20. Health cost (hospital, health center, medical doctor, traditional healer, medicines, and the like)		
21. Clothing, footwear, headgear (material clothes, ready-made clothes, shoes, hat, laundry soap, and the like)		
22. Durable goods (furniture, household tool, kitchen utensil, amusement tool, sporting goods, jewelry/imitation jewelry, vehicle, umbrella, watch, camera, and the like)		
23. Taxes and insurance (building and land tax, radio/tv tax, vehicle tax, accident/health insurance)		
24. Festivities and ceremonies (wedding, circumcision, birthday, religious festival, traditional ceremony, and the like)		
25. Total non-food (Q.17-Q.24)		
26. Average monthly food expenditure (Q.16 $\times \frac{30}{7}$)		
27. Average monthly non-food expenditure [Q.25 Column 3 : 12]		
28. Average monthly household expenditure (Q.26+Q.27)		
29. Main source of household income:	To be coded by CBS	

X. NOTES

SUSENAS

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

1994 NATIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

HOUSEHOLD WELFARE AND SOCIO-CULTURE CHARACTERISTICS

CONFIDENTIAL

I. IDENTIFICATION

01	Province	
02	Regency/municipality*)	
03	Subregency	
04	Village	
05	Area category	Urban 1 Rural 2
06	Enumeration area number	
07	Segments group number	
08	Segment number	
09	Susenas sample code	
10	Sample serial number of household	

II. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

To be coded by CBS

01	Household head name:	04	Number of household members aged 5 years or older who were: a.Blind; b.Deaf; c.Blind and deaf; d.Normal
02	Number of household members:	05	Number of household members aged 5 years or older who became library members:
03	Number of household members aged 5 years or older:	06	Number of household members aged 5 years or older who became kelompencapir**) members:

III. FIELD-WORKERS AND FIELDWORK DATES

01	Name and employment identity number of enumerator:	04	Name and employment identity number of supervisor:
02	Date of enumeration:	05	Date of supervision
03	Enumerator's signature:	06	Supervisor's signature:

*) Cross out inapplicable category
**) Kelompencapir refers to informal groups whose members are active seeking information through mass media i.e. listening to the radio broadcasts, reading from newspaper and magazine, and watching television programs

IV. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

No.	Copied from Block IV of Form VSEN94.K					Blind, deaf or both? (code)	For household members aged ≥ 5 years	
	Name of household member	Relationship to household head (code)	Sex Male 1 Female 2	Age (years)	Marital status (code)		Library member? Yes 1 No 2	Kelompencapir member? Yes 1 No 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
01		1						
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								

Column 3 code:

Relationship to household head

Household head	1	Parent, mother-/father-in-law	6
Spouse	2	Other relative	7
Child	3	Housemaid	8
Son-/daughter-in-law	4	Others	9
Grandchild	5		

Column 6 code:

Marital status

Single	1
Married	2
Divorced	3
Widowed	4

Column 7 code:

Blind	1
Deaf	2
Blind and deaf	3
Normal	4

V. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

QUESTIONS 01 THROUGH 22: Your opinion regarding the development of your own household welfare level during the last three years	Far better	Better	Remain as good	Remain as bad	Worse	Far worse	Processing code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
01. Income	6	5	4	3	2	1	
02. Food consumption	6	5	4	3	2	1	
03. Living unit condition	6	5	4	3	2	1	
04. Housing utilities	6	5	4	3	2	1	
05. Household members' clothes	6	5	4	3	2	1	
06. Household members' health	6	5	4	3	2	1	
07. Access to the services of medical persons	6	5	4	3	2	1	
08. Access to family planning service (for family planning program follower)	6	5	4	3	2	1	
09. Access to pharmaceuticals	6	5	4	3	2	1	
10. Access to primary school (for those whose child entered primary school)	6	5	4	3	2	1	
11. Access to junior high school (for those whose child entered junior high school)	6	5	4	3	2	1	
12. Access to senior high school (for those whose child entered senior high school)	6	5	4	3	2	1	
13. Access to transportation services	6	5	4	3	2	1	
14. Religious life	6	5	4	3	2	1	
15. Pleasantness of religious holidays celebration (Idul Fitri, Christmas, Nyepi, Waisak)	6	5	4	3	2	1	
16. Feeling of security from criminal act	6	5	4	3	2	1	
17. Access to radio broadcast	6	5	4	3	2	1	
18. Access to television broadcast	6	5	4	3	2	1	
19. Access to reading materials (newspaper, tabloid, magazine, etc.)	6	5	4	3	2	1	
20. Access to formal employment (for formal employment seeker)	6	5	4	3	2	1	
21. Access to sports facilities	6	5	4	3	2	1	
22. Overall development of own household welfare level	6	5	4	3	2	1	

V. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD WELFARE [CONTINUED]

23a. Were you a newspapers subscriber during last month?

Yes 1 No 2 [To Q.24]

b. If "yes", how many varieties:.....

24a. Were you a tabloid subscriber during last month?

Yes 1 No 2 [To Q.25]

b. If "yes", how many varieties:.....

25a. Were you a magazine subscriber last month?

Yes 1 No 2 [To Q.26]

b. If "yes", how many varieties:.....

26. How was your income as compared to your food consumption expenditure during last year?

Very inadequate	1
Inadequate	2
Adequate	3
More than adequate	4

27. If Q.26 was coded 1 or 2, how did you make ends meet?

Rearrange budget	1
Selling or pawning possessions	2
Borrowing money or things	3
Asking for help	4
Others	5

28. What was your household's daily food composed of?

Rice and the like	1
Side dish	2
Vegetables	4
Fruit	8
Milk	16
Others	32

29. How did sanitation work out in your neighborhood during the last three years?

Much worse	1
Worse	2
Just as bad	3
Remain as good	4
Better	5
Much better	6

30. How did community work sharing evolve in your neighborhood during the last three years?

Much worse	1
Worse	2
Just as bad	3
Remain as good	4
Better	5
Much better	6
Do not know	0

31. How did school drop outs empowerment work out in your neighborhood during the last three years?

Much worse	1
Worse	2
Just as bad	3
Remain as good	4
Better	5
Much better	6
Do not know	0

VI. SOCIO-CULTURE CHARACTERISTICS
(ONLY FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGED 5 YEARS OR OLDER)

Name : ..... Serial Number: .....

1.a. Listening to the radio last week?

Yes 1 No 2 ——>[To Q.2]

b. Most frequent program followed:

News	1	Sports	5
Information	2	Entertainment	6
Education/culture	3	Commercials	7
Religion	4	Others	8

2.a. Watching television last week?

Yes 1 No 2 ——>[To Q.3]

b. Most frequent program followed:

News	1	Sports	5
Information	2	Entertainment	6
Education/culture	3	Commercials	7
Religion	4	Others	8

c. Most liked entertainment program:

Domestic music	1	Soap opera	4
Foreign music	2	Movie	5
Drama/comedy show	3	Others	6

3.a. Seeing movie last week?

Yes 1 No 2 ——>[To R.4]

In cinema: .....

In video : .....

b. Most frequented movie theme:

Drama/romance	1	Horror	5
Detective	2	War/history	6
Action	3	Fantasy/fiction	7
Comedy	4	Others	8

4.a. Reading daily newspaper last week?

Yes 1 No 2 ——>[To Q.5]

b. How, normally, newspaper acquired?

Routinely purchased/ subscribing	1	Routinely borrowed	4
Office facility	2	Occasionally borrowed	5
Occasionally purchased	3	Others	6

c. Most read topic:

Politics	1	Technology	6
Economy	2	Law	7
Socio-culture	3	Foreign countries	8
Education	4	Opinion	9
Sports	5	Others	10

5.a. Reading non-daily newspaper last week?

Yes 1 No 2 ——>[To Q.6]

b. How, normally, non-daily newspaper acquired?

Routinely purchased/ subscribing	1	Routinely borrowed	4
Office facility	2	Occasionally borrowed	5
Occasionally purchased	3	Others	6

c. Most read topic:

Politics	1	Technology	6
Economy	2	Law	7
Socio-culture	3	Foreign countries	8
Education	4	Opinion	9
Sports	5	Others	10

6 a. Reading magazine last week?

Yes 1 No 2 ——>[To Q.7]

b. How, normally, magazine acquired?

Routinely purchased/ subscribing	1	Routinely borrowed	4
Office facility	2	Occasionally borrowed	5
Occasionally purchased	3	Others	6

c. Most read topic:

Politics	1	Technology	6
Economy	2	Law	7
Socio-culture	3	Foreign countries	8
Education	4	Opinion	9
Sports	5	Others	10

VI. (CONTINUED)

7 a. Doing sports last week?

Yes 1 No 2 -->[To Q.8]

b. If yes, mainly for what purpose:

Maintain health	1	Others	4
Improving ability	2		

c. Most frequented sport:

Gymnasium	1	Pingpong	6
Athletics	2	Badminton	7
Martial art	3	Volleyball	8
Swimming	4	Football	9
Tennis	5	Others	10

8 a. Seeing art show last three months?

Yes 1 No 2 -->[To Q.9]

b. Most frequented art show:

Dance	1	Painting	5
Music	2	Puppet	6
Drama	3	Other	7
Sculpture	4		

9 a. Doing art show last three month?

Yes 1 No 2 -->[To Q.10]

b. Type of art mostly performed:

Dance	1	Painting	5
Music	2	Puppet	6
Drama	3	Other	7
Sculpture	4		

10 a. Joining social organization?

Yes 1 No 2 -->[To Q.10c]

b. Social organization joined:

Juvenile	Yes 1	No 2
Religious	Yes 1	No 2
Feminism	Yes 1	No 2
Sport	Yes 1	No 2
Art	Yes 1	No 2
Mortuary	Yes 1	No 2
Social empowerment/ rehabilitation	Yes 1	No 2

c. Reason for not joining social organization:

No organization to join	1	Unaware	4
Reluctant	2	Others	5
Useless	3		

11 a. Smoking last week?

Yes 1 No 2 ——> [To Q.12]

b. Smoke type:

Filtered 1 Unfiltered 2

c. Average number of cigarettes smoked per day:

(..... cigarettes)

12 a. Ever joining P.4 class?

Yes 1 No 2

b. Type of class joined:

Simulation Yes 1 No 2

Training Yes 1 No 2 [To Q.13]

c. Training attainment:

Finished with certificate	1
Finished without certificate	2
Not finished	3 [To Q.13]

d. Training pattern:

25 hours	1	120 hours	4
45 hours	2	144 hours	5
100 hours	3	Other	6

(..... hours)

13 a. Ever sitting in a religious seminar?

Yes 1 No 2 ——> Completed

b. When was the latest?

< 1 week ago	1
< 1 month ago	2
< 3 months ago	3
≥ 3 months ago	4

SUSENAS **VSEN94.MJ**

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

1994 NATIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

HOUSEHOLD WELFARE AND TOUR CHARACTERISTICS

CONFIDENTIAL

I. IDENTIFICATION

01	Province	
02	Regency/municipality*)	
03	Subregency	
04	Village	
05	Area category	Urban 1 Rural 2
06	Enumeration area number	
07	Segment group number	
08	Segment number	
09	Susenas sample number	
10	Sample serial number of household	

II. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

To be coded by CBS

01	Household head name:		03	Number of household members who made a tour:
02	Number of household members:		04	Number of household members who planned to tour:

III. FIELD-WORKERS AND FIELDWORK DATES

01	Name and employment identity number of enumerator:		04	Name and employment identity number of supervisor:
02	Date of enumeration:		05	Date of supervision:
03	Enumerator's signature:		06	Supervisor's signaute:

*) Cross out inapplicable category

IV. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER

No.	Name of household member [copied from column 2 of Block IV Form VSEN94.K]	Age [copied from column 5 of Block IV Form VSEN94.K]	Type of primary work/ activity (code)	Making a trip within last 3 months? (copied from column 8 of Block IV Form VSEN94.K)	If column 5 was coded 1, 2, 3 or 4, number of trips?	If column 5 was coded 5, reason for not making a trip (code)	For those aged 10 years or older, whether or not planning to make a trip Yes 1 No 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							

Column 4 code:

[Type of primary work/activity]

Teacher	01
Journalist/reporter/editor/writer	02
Performing artist, athlete	03
Professional/technician	04
Office holder/manager	05
International institution employee	06
Travel agency worker	07
Trade worker	08
Clerical worker	09
Service enterprise worker	10
Production worker	11
Farmer and farm worker	12
Other worker	13

[Unemployed]

Homemaker	14
Student	15
Retired	16
Other unemployed	17

Column 7 code:
[Reason for not making a trip]

No desire	1
Financially unaffordable	2
Too busy	3
Lacking information	4
Health	5
Others	6

V. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

QUESTIONS 01 THROUGH 22: Your opinion regarding the development of your own household welfare level during the last three years	Far better	Better	Remain as good	Remain as bad	Worse	Far worse	Processing code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
01. Income	6	5	4	3	2	1	
02. Food consumption	6	5	4	3	2	1	
03. Living unit condition	6	5	4	3	2	1	
04. Housing utilities	6	5	4	3	2	1	
05. Household members' clothes	6	5	4	3	2	1	
06. Household members' health	6	5	4	3	2	1	
07. Access to the services of medical persons	6	5	4	3	2	1	
08. Access to family planning service (for family planning program follower)	6	5	4	3	2	1	
09. Access to pharmaceuticals	6	5	4	3	2	1	
10. Access to primary school (for those whose child entered primary school)	6	5	4	3	2	1	
11. Access to junior high school (for those whose child entered junior high school)	6	5	4	3	2	1	
12. Access to senior high school (for those whose child entered senior high school)	6	5	4	3	2	1	
13. Access to transportation services	6	5	4	3	2	1	
14. Religious life	6	5	4	3	2	1	
15. Pleasantness of religious holidays celebration (Idul Fitri, Christmas, Nyepi, Waisak)	6	5	4	3	2	1	
16. Feeling of security from criminal act	6	5	4	3	2	1	
17. Access to radio broadcast	6	5	4	3	2	1	
18. Access to television broadcast	6	5	4	3	2	1	
19. Access to reading materials (newspaper, tabloid, magazine, etc.)	6	5	4	3	2	1	
20. Access to formal employment (for formal employment seeker)	6	5	4	3	2	1	
21. Access to sports facilities	6	5	4	3	2	1	
22. Overall development of own household welfare level	6	5	4	3	2	1	

V. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD WELFARE [CONTINUED]

23a. Were you a newspapers subscriber during last month?

Yes 1 No 2 [To Q.24]

b. If "yes", how many varieties:.....

24a. Were you a tabloid subscriber during last month?

Yes 1 No 2 [To Q.25]

b. If "yes", how many varieties:.....

25a. Were you a magazine subscriber last month?

Yes 1 No 2 [To Q.26]

b. If "yes", how many varieties:.....

26. How was your income as compared to your food consumption expenditure during last year?

Very inadequate	1
Inadequate	2
Adequate	3
More than adequate	4

27. If Q.26 was coded 1 or 2, how did you make ends meet?

Rearrange budget	1
Selling or pawning possessions	2
Borrowing money or things	3
Asking for help	4
Others	5

28. What was your household's daily food composed of?

Rice and the like	1
Side dish	2
Vegetables	4
Fruit	8
Milk	16
Others	32

29. How did sanitation work out in your neighborhood during the last three years?

Much worse	1
Worse	2
Just as bad	3
Remain as good	4
Better	5
Much better	6

30. How did community work sharing evolve in your neighborhood during the last three years?

Much worse	1
Worse	2
Just as bad	3
Remain as good	4
Better	5
Much better	6
Do not know	0

31. How did school drop outs empowerment work out in your neighborhood during the last three years?

Much worse	1
Worse	2
Just as bad	3
Remain as good	4
Better	5
Much better	6
Do not know	0

Tour Questions

VI. TOUR CHARACTERISTICS

[applicable for household members for whom column 5 of Block IV was coded 1, 2, 3, or 4]

Name: ..... Serial Number: .....

Q.4 THROUGH 20 ONLY REFER TO THE LATEST TRIP

1. Tour frequency per month during 1993:

Ja Fb Mr Ap My Jn Jl Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc

2. Destination, duration and distance of tour and accommodation used in trip during the last three months:

Qualifying question	Tour Number I	II	III	IV	V
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Yes 1 No 2				
a. Did you go to tourist object?					
b. Did you go for > 24 hours?					
c. Did you travel for ≥ 100 km?					
d. Did you stay in commercial accommodation?					

3. If column 8 of Block IV was coded 1, during which months of current year did you plan to make a tour?

Planning to make a tour 1

Did not plan to make a tour 2

Ja Fb Mr Ap My Jn Jl Ag Sp Oc Nv Dc

4. Main reason for the tour:

Recreation	1	Pilgrimage	6
Business	2	Visiting acquaintance/relative	7
Meeting/mission/congress	3	Religious	8
Education	4	Sport/art	9
Health	5	Others	0

5. On what occasion did you make the tour?

National holiday	1	Weekend	4
School holiday	2	Others	5
Vacation	3		

6. With whom did you make the tour?

Alone	1	School college	4
Spouse	2	Other college	5
Household member or other relative	3	Encourage	6

7. How was the tour arranged?

Travel bureau/agent	1	With family member	3
Own arrangement	2	With other people	4
		Others	5

8. Transport mode:

a. Air transport	Yes	1	No	2
b. Sea transport	Yes	3	No	4
c. River, lake and canal transport	Yes	5	No	6
d. Train	Yes	7	No	8
e. Bus, commercialized Car	Yes	1	No	2
f. Private, official Car	Yes	3	No	4
g. Others	Yes	5	No	6

9. Main transportation:

Air transport	1	Private, official Car	6
Sea transport	2	Others	7
River, lake, canal transport	3	Without transport	8
Train	4		
Bus, commercialized Car	5		

VI. TOUR CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

10. Distance travelled: ..... km

11. Visited place:

a. 1. Object (code) : .....
2. Province (code): .....
3. Visit frequency: First 1
Repetition 2

b. 1. Object (code) : .....
2. Province (code): .....
3. Visit frequency: First 1
Repetition 2

c. 1. Object (code) : .....
2. Province (code): .....
3. Visit frequency: First 1
Repetition 2

d. 1. Object (code) : .....
2. Province (code): .....
3. Visit frequency: First 1
Repetition 2

12. Tour Expenditure:

Expenditure Detail	Value (in rupiahs)
a. Accommodation	
b. Food/beverages brought from home	
c. Food/beverages bought on the way	
d. Transportation	
e. Entertainment attraction	
f. Tour package	
g. Souvenir	
h. Sundries	
i. Documentation	
j. Health and beauty	
k. Tour guide	
l. Others	
m. Total	

	Hh member	Other
n. Number of persons paid for		
o. Serial number of household member who mainly paid		

13. Percentage of expenditure per province:

Province (1)	Prov code	Percentage (2)
a.		
b.		
c.		
d.		

Q.14, 15 & 16 ARE RELEVANT WHEN AT LEAST ONE OF OBJECT CODE AT Q.11 WAS CODED 01-15

14. Main attraction of the visited object:

Climate	1	Flora/fauna	6
Panorama	2	Peace/quiet	7
Art & culture	3	Low price	8
Entertainment	4	Others	9
Technology	5		

15. Were you already informed regarding the visited object beforehand?

Yes 1 No 2 ——> [to Q.17]

Code for visited object, Q.11.1 of Block IV

National park	01	Historic artifact	09
Marine recreational park	02	Recreation park	10
Other natural park	03	Z o o	11
Water recreational park	04	Animal park	12
C a v e	05	Cultural park	13
Camping ground	06	Shore and lake	14
Other special park	07	Others	15
Museum	08	Non-tourist object	16

Province Code, Q.11.2 and Q.13 of Block VI

A c e h	11	West Nusa Tenggara	52
North Sumatera	12	East Nusa Tenggara	53
West Sumatera	13	East Timor	54
R i a u	14	West Kalimantan	61
J a m b i	15	Central Kalimantan	62
South Sumatera	16	South Kalimantan	63
Bengkulu	17	East Kalimantan	64
Lampung	18	North Sulawesi	71
DKI Jakarta	31	Central Sulawesi	72
West Java	32	South Sulawesi	73
Central Java	33	Southeast Sulawesi	74
Yogyakarta	34	M a l u k u	81
East Java	35	Irian Jaya	82
B a l i	51	Other countries	98

VI. TOUR CHARACTERISTICS [CONTINUED]

16. If Q.15 was coded 1, what was the source of the information?

TV/Radio	1	Travel agent	4
Newspaper/ magazine	2	Tourism information center	5
Acquaintance/ relative	3	Leaflet	6
		Others	7

17. Tourist facilities and attraction visited during tour:

	Yes	No
a. Art and cultural center	1	2
b. G o l f	3	4
c. Billiards	5	6
d. Bowling	7	8
e. Swimming arena	1	2
f. Fishing pond	3	4
g. Playground	5	6
h. Karaoke	7	8
i. Discotheque	1	2
j. Night club	3	4
k. Hot water spring	5	6
l. Steam bath	7	8
m. Massage parlor	1	2
n. Art attraction	3	4
o. Traditional ceremony	5	6

18.a. Duration of tour: ..... nights

b. Number night spent for lodging : ..... nights

19. The main accommodation utilized:

Starred hotel	1	Tent	6
Unstarred hotel	2	Home of acquaintance or relative	7
Youth lodging	3	Others	8
Tourist house	4	Without accommodation	9
Other accommodation	5		

20. How did you rate tourism facilities based on your experience during the tour:

Assessed factor	Quality rate: Good 1, Moderate 2, Bad 3	Price rate: Cheap 1, Reasonable 2, Expensive 3
(1)	(2)	(3)
a. Accommodation		
b. Restaurant/cafetaria		
c. Transportation		
d. Souvenir		
e. Entertainment		
f. Tour package		
g. Tour guide		
h. Tourism information		
i. Condition of road connecting the tourist object		

SUSENAS

VSEN94.MK

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

1994 NATIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

HOUSEHOLD WELFARE AND CRIMINAL VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS

CONFIDENTIAL

I. IDENTIFICATION

01	Province	
02	Regency/municipality*)	
03	Subregency	
04	Village	
05	Area category	Urban 1 Rural 2
06	Enumeration area number	
07	Segments group number	
08	Segment number	
09	Susenas sample number	
10	Sample serial number of household	

II. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

To be coded by CBS

01	Name of household head	
02	Number of household members	
03	Number of household members who were killed in criminal event a year ago	
04	Number of criminal events	
05	Number of criminal victims	

III. FIELD-WORKERS AND FIELDWORK DATES

01	Name of employment identity Number of enumerator:	04	Name and employment identity Number of supervisor:
02	Date of enumeration:	05	Date of supervision:
03	Enumerator's signature:	06	Supervisor's signature:

*) Cross out inapplicable category

IV. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER

No.	Copied from Block IV of Form VSEN94.K					If yes [column 6=1], how often victimized?
	Name of household member	Relationship to household head (code)	Sex Male 1 Female 2	Age (years)	Victimized by any crime last year? *) Yes 1 No 2	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
01		1				
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						
09						
10						
HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WHO DIED OF CRIMINAL ACT A YEAR AGO						
01						
02						

Column 3 code:
Relationship to household head

Household head	1
Spouse	2
Child	3
Son/daughter-in-law	4
Grandchild	5
Parent, mother/ father-in-law	6
Other relative	7
Housemaid	8
Others	9

*) Criminal victim is one whose life, body, honor, or property is damaged or lost due to a criminal act.

Note: When a crime was occurring continually for a certain period of time, e.g., in such a case as a kidnapping, the month of the act is that when the crime was first committed i.e., when it was first known that the victim had been kidnapped.

V. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

QUESTIONS 01 THROUGH 22: Your opinion regarding the development of your own household welfare level during the last three years	Far better	Better	Remain as good	Remain as bad	Worse	Far worse	Processing code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
01. Income	6	5	4	3	2	1	
02. Food consumption	6	5	4	3	2	1	
03. Living unit condition	6	5	4	3	2	1	
04. Housing utilities	6	5	4	3	2	1	
05. Household members' clothes	6	5	4	3	2	1	
06. Household members' health	6	5	4	3	2	1	
07. Access to the services of medical persons	6	5	4	3	2	1	
08. Access to family planning service (for family planning program follower)	6	5	4	3	2	1	
09. Access to pharmaceuticals	6	5	4	3	2	1	
10. Access to primary school (for those whose child entered primary school)	6	5	4	3	2	1	
11. Access to junior high school (for those whose child entered junior high school)	6	5	4	3	2	1	
12. Access to senior high school (for those whose child entered senior high school)	6	5	4	3	2	1	
13. Access to transportation services	6	5	4	3	2	1	
14. Religious life	6	5	4	3	2	1	
15. Pleasantness of religious holidays celebration (Idul Fitri, Christmas, Nyepi, Waisak)	6	5	4	3	2	1	
16. Feeling of security from criminal act	6	5	4	3	2	1	
17. Access to radio broadcast	6	5	4	3	2	1	
18. Access to television broadcast	6	5	4	3	2	1	
19. Access to reading materials (newspaper, tabloid, magazine, etc.)	6	5	4	3	2	1	
20. Access to formal employment (for formal employment seeker)	6	5	4	3	2	1	
21. Access to sports facilities	6	5	4	3	2	1	
22. Overall development of own household welfare level	6	5	4	3	2	1	

V. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD WELFARE [CONTINUED]

23a. Were you a newspapers subscriber during last month?

Yes 1 No 2 [To Q.24]

b. If "yes", how many varieties:.....

24a. Were you a tabloid subscriber during last month?

Yes 1 No 2 [To Q.25]

b. If "yes", how many varieties:.....

25a. Were you a magazine subscriber last month?

Yes 1 No 2 [To Q.26]

b. If "yes", how many varieties:.....

26. How was your income as compared to your food consumption expenditure during last year?

Very inadequate	1
Inadequate	2
Adequate	3
More than adequate	4

27. If Q.26 was coded 1 or 2, how did you make ends meet?

Rearrange budget	1
Selling or pawning possessions	2
Borrowing money or things	3
Asking for help	4
Others	5

28. What was your household's daily food composed of?

Rice and the like	1
Side dish	2
Vegetables	4
Fruit	8
Milk	16
Others	32

29. How did sanitation work out in your neighborhood during the last three years?

Much worse	1
Worse	2
Just as bad	3
Remain as good	4
Better	5
Much better	6

30. How did community work sharing evolve in your neighborhood during the last three years?

Much worse	1
Worse	2
Just as bad	3
Remain as good	4
Better	5
Much better	6
Do not know	0

31. How did school drop outs empowerment work out in your neighborhood during the last three years?

Much worse	1
Worse	2
Just as bad	3
Remain as good	4
Better	5
Much better	6
Do not know	0

VI. CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIME AND

DETAILS OF CRIME								
Crime Serial Number	Nature of main crime (code)	Crime Accomplishment Committed 1 Attempted 2	Place of crime (code)	Month and year of crime	Time of crime Hours 00-06 1 06-12 2 12-18 3 18-24 4	Target of crime Person 1 Property 2 Person and Property 3 Unknown 4	Number of victims	Victim's serial number and name
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

Column 2 code:

Homicide	01	Embezzlement	10
Severe mistreatment	02	Fraud	11
Light mistreatment	03	Rape	12
Kidnapping	04	Adultery	13
Robbery	05	Insult	14
Burglary	06	Narcotics	15
Larceny	07	Gambling	16
Arson	08	Other	17
Destruction of property	09		

Column 4 code:

Own home	1
Others home	2
Residential area	3
Market/shop	4
Office	5
Recreation area	6
Station	7
Aboard a vehicle	8
On the way	9
Other	0

Box number in column 12:

Produce	1
Livestock/fish	2
Poultry	3
Motor vehicle	4
Electronics	5
Jewelry	6
Cash/security paper	7
Personal belongings	8
Other	9

THE VICTIM DURING LAST YEAR

DETAILS OF VICTIM				DETAILS OF REPORTING			
	LOSS						
Household Member Serial Number	Life/body: Deceased 1, Disabled 2, Injured 3, Disgraced 4, Other 5, None 6	Property: Type (Yes 1, No 0)	Property: Value (thousands of rupiahs)	Has the crime been reported? Yes 1, No 2	If not yet reported (column 14 was coded 2) why? (code)	The crime has been reported (column 14 was coded 1): Reported to (code)	The crime has been reported (column 14 was coded 1): Follow up? (code)
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9					

Column 15 code:

Unaware of obligation to report	1
Feel sure it can be handled by oneself	2
Wasting time	3
Too indecent to report	4
Fear of complication	5
Useless to report	6
Other	7

Column 16 code:

Police/investigator	1
Government official	2
Security guard	3
Community figure	4
Military unit	5
Other	6

Column 17 code:

Refused	1
Accepted but unsettled	2
Accepted, in process	3
Accepted and settled	4
Advanced, awaiting court decision	5

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

1993 NATIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION/EXPENDITURE PARTICULARS

CONFIDENTIAL

I. IDENTIFICATION

01	Province		
02	Regency/municipality *)		
03	Subregency		
04	Village		
05	Area category	Urban -1 Rural -2	
06	Enumeration area code		
07	Segments group code		
08	Paket code		
09	Susenas sample code		
10	Sample serial number of household		
	To be coded at CBS ——>>>		
11	Number of household members		
12	Household head name		

II. HOUSEHOLD PARTICULARS 200

Serial Number	SOURCE OF INCOME	Employment Status: Employee	Employment Status: Employer	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
01	Agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry & fishery			
02	Mining and quarrying			
03	Manufacturing industries			
04	Electricity, water supply & gas			
05	Constructions			
06	Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants & hotel			
07	Transport, storage & communication			
08	Financing, insurance, real estate & business services			
09	Community, social and personal services			
10	O t h e r s			
11	Transfer (pension, gift, etc.)			
12	Main source of income:			

III. FIELD-WORKERS AND FIELDWORK DATES 300

01	Name and employment identity number of enumerator:		04	Name and employment identity number of supervisor	
02	Enumeration date		05	Supervision date	
03	Signature of enumerator		06	Signature of supervisor	

*) Cross out inapplicable category

IV.1. CONSUMPTION OF FOOD AND TOBACCO DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK

4 1 0

Serial Number	I T E M	Quality	Unit of Quantity	Purchased		Own Production		O t h e r s		T o t a l	
				Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (5)+(7)+(9) (0,00)	Value (6)+(8)+(10) (Rp)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
001	A. Cereals										
002	Local varieties rice		Kg								
003	Hybrid rice		Kg								
004	Imported rice		Kg								
005	Glutinous rice		Kg								
006	Fresh corn with husk		Kg								
007	Dried corn with husk		Kg								
008	Corn kernel		Kg								
009	Rice flour		Kg								
010	Cornmeal		Kg								
011	Wheat flour		Kg								
012	Others		Kg								
013	B. T u b e r s										
014	Cassava		Kg								
015	Sweet potatoes		Kg								
016	Potatoes		Kg								
017	T a r o		Kg								
018	Dried cassava chips		Kg								
019	Tapioca		Kg								
020	Cassava flour		Kg								
021	S a g o		Kg								
022	O t h e r s		Kg								

IV.1. CONSUMPTION OF FOOD AND TOBACCO DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK

4 1 0

Serial Number	I T E M	Quality	Unit of Quantity	Purchased		Own Production		O t h e r s		T o t a l	
				Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (5)+(7)+(9) (0,00)	Value (6)+(8)+(10) (Rp)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
023	C. F i s h										
	1] Fresh fish										
024	Yellow tail/fusiliers		Kg								
025	Eastern tuna		Kg								
026	Skipjack tuna		Kg								
027	King mackerel		Kg								
028	Trevally		Kg								
029	Indian mackerel		Kg								
030	Anchovy		Kg								
031	Milk fish		Kg								
032	Snake head		Kg								
033	Tilapia		Kg								
034	Common carp		Kg								
035	Others		Kg								
	2] Fresh shrimp										
036	Shrimp		Kg								
037	Common squid		Kg								
038	C r a b		Kg								
039	Others		Kg								
	3] Salted and dried fish										
040	Indian mackerel		Kg								
041	King mackerel		Kg								
042	Anchovy		100 gr								
043	Trevally		100 gr								

IV.1. CONSUMPTION OF FOOD AND TOBACCO DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK

4 1 0

Serial Number	I T E M	Quality	Unit of Quantity	Purchased		Own Production		O t h e r s		T o t a l	
				Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (5)+(7)+(9) (0,00)	Value (6)+(8)+(10) (Rp)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
044	Snakeskin qourami		100 gr								
045	Milk fish		100 gr								
046	Snake head		100 gr								
047	Canned fish		100 gr								
048	Others		100 gr								
	4] Dried shrimp husk										
049	Shrimp		100 gr								
050	Common squid		100 gr								
051	Others		100 gr								
052	D. M e a t										
	1] Fresh meat										
053	Beef		Kg								
054	Buffalo meat		Kg								
055	Horse meat		Kg								
056	Mutton/lamb meat		Kg								
057	Pork		Kg								
058	Broiler meat		Kg								
059	Local chicken meat		Kg								
060	Other poultry		Kg								
061	Other meat		Kg								

IV.1. CONSUMPTION OF FOOD AND TOBACCO DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK

4 1 0

Serial Number	I T E M	Quality	Unit of Quantity	Purchased		Own Production		O t h e r s		T o t a l	
				Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (5)+(7)+(9) (0,00)	Value (6)+(8)+(10) (Rp)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	2] Processed										
062	Dried beef		Kg								
063	Smoked meat		Kg								
064	Shredded fried meat		Kg								
065	Canned meat		Kg								
066	Other processed meat		Kg								
	3] Others										
067	Liver		Kg								
068	Innards excluding liver		Kg								
069	Trimmings		Kg								
070	Bone (untrimmed)		Kg								
071	Others		Kg								
072	E. Egg and Milk										
073	Chicken egg		Kg								
074	Duck egg		Unit								
075	Quail egg		Unit								
076	Other egg		Unit								
077	Salted egg		Unit								
078	Fresh milk		Litre								
079	Preserved milk		250 ml								
080	Canned milk		Kg								
081	Canned powdered milk		Kg								
082	Baby powdered milk		Kg								
083	Powdered milk		Kg								
084	Cheese		100 gr								
085	Milk product		--								

IV.1. CONSUMPTION OF FOOD AND TOBACCO DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK

4 1 0

Serial Number	I T E M	Quality	Unit of Quantity	Purchased		Own Production		O t h e r s		T o t a l	
				Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (5)+(7)+(9) (0,00)	Value (6)+(8)+(10) (Rp)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
086	F. Vegetables										
087	Spinach		Kg								
088	Swamp cabbage		Kg								
089	Cabbage		Kg								
090	Chinese cabbage		Kg								
091	Green bean		Kg								
092	String bean		Kg								
093	Tomato		100 gr								
094	Carrot		Kg								
095	Cucumber		Kg								
096	Cassava leaf		Kg								
097	Aubergine		Kg								
098	Mung bean sprout		Kg								
099	Squash		Kg								
100	Radish		Kg								
101	Vegetables package for soup		Package								
102	Vegetables package for sour soup		Package								
103	Young jackfruit		Kg								
104	Unripe papaya		Kg								
105	Mushroom		100 gr								
106	Petai bean		Kg								
107	Stink bean		Kg								
108	Onion		100 gr								
109	Garlic		100 gr								
110	Chili		100 gr								
111	Green chili		100 gr								
112	Cayenne pepper		100 gr								
113	Canned vegetables		Kg								
114	Others		--								

IV.1. CONSUMPTION OF FOOD AND TOBACCO DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK

4 1 0

Serial Number	I T E M	Quality	Unit of Quantity	Purchased		Own Production		O t h e r s		T o t a l	
				Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (5)+(7)+(9) (0,00)	Value (6)+(8)+(10) (Rp)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
115	G. Pulses										
116	Peanut		Kg								
117	Soyabean		Kg								
118	Mung bean		Kg								
119	Kidney bean		Kg								
120	Sugar pea		Kg								
121	Lima bean		Kg								
122	Cashew nut		100 gr								
123	Other pulses		Kg								
124	T o f u		Kg								
125	Fermented soyabean cake		Kg								
126	Fermented soyabean paste		Kg								
127	Fermented peanut cake		Kg								
128	Soyabean milk		Kg								
129	Others		--								
130	H. Fruit										
131	Orange		Kg								
132	Mango		Kg								
133	Apple		Kg								
134	Avocado		Kg								
135	Rambutan		Kg								
136	Lanzon		Kg								
137	Durian		Kg								
138	Snake fruit		Kg								
139	Pineapple		Kg								
140	"Ambon" banana		Kg								
141	"King" banana		Kg								

IV.1. CONSUMPTION OF FOOD AND TOBACCO DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK

4 1 0

Serial Number	I T E M	Quality	Unit of Quantity	Purchased		Own Production		O t h e r s		T o t a l	
				Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (5)+(7)+(9) (0,00)	Value (6)+(8)+(10) (Rp)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
142	Other banana		Kg								
143	Papaya		Kg								
144	Guava		Kg								
145	Sapodilla		Kg								
146	Carambola		Kg								
147	Spanish plum		Kg								
148	Watermelon		Kg								
149	Jackfruit		Kg								
150	Tomato		Kg								
151	Canned fruit		Kg								
152	Others										
153	I. Oil and Fat										
154	Coconut oil		Litre								
155	Corn oil		Litre								
156	Other frying oil		Litre								
157	Coconut										
158	Butter		100 gr								
159	Others										
160	J. Beverage Flavour										
161	Cane sugar		100 gr								
162	T e a		100 gr								
163	Ground coffee		100 gr								
164	Bean coffee		100 gr								
165	Ground cocoa		100 gr								
166	Syrup		620 ml								
167	Others										

IV.1. CONSUMPTION OF FOOD AND TOBACCO DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK

4 1 0

Serial Number	I T E M	Quality	Unit of Quantity	Purchased		Own Production		O t h e r s		T o t a l	
				Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (5)+(7)+(9) (0,00)	Value (6)+(8)+(10) (Rp)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
168	K. Spices										
169	Salt		100 gr								
170	Macadamia nut		100 gr								
171	Coriander		100 gr								
172	Pepper		100 gr								
173	Tamarind		100 gr								
174	Nutmeg		100 gr								
175	Clove		100 gr								
176	Fish paste		100 gr								
177	Soya sauce		10 ml								
178	Brown sugar		100 gr								
179	Monosodium glutamate		100 gr								
180	Others										
181	L. Miscellaneous Food Items										
182	Crisps		100 gr								
183	Crisp chip		100 gr								
184	Wheat noodle		Kg								
185	Rice noodle		Kg								
186	Macaroni		Kg								
187	Others										
188	M. Prepared Food										
189	Bread		100 gr								
190	Biscuit, etc.										
191	Cookie		100 gr								
192	Wet cakes										

IV.1. CONSUMPTION OF FOOD AND TOBACCO DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK

4 1 0

Serial Number	I T E M	Quality	Unit of Quantity	Purchased		Own Production		O t h e r s		T o t a l	
				Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (5)+(7)+(9) (0,00)	Value (6)+(8)+(10) (Rp)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
193	Mung bean porridge										
194	Peanut butter salad										
195	Served mixed with side dishes										
196	Noodle soup										
197	Iced syrup										
198	Popsicle/candy										
199	Other iced refreshment										
	Soda pop										
200	- Bottled		250 ml								
201	- Canned		330 ml								
	Non-soda soft drink										
202	- Bottled		200 ml								
203	- Canned		330 ml								
204	- In other container		200 ml								
205	Other drinks										
206	Other prepared food										
207	N. Alcoholic Beverages										
208	B e e r		620 ml								
209	W i n e										
210	Whisky, etc.		620 ml								
211	O. Tobacco & Betel										
212	Clove filter cigarettes		12-pack								
213	Clove nonfilter cigarettes		12-pack								
214	Cigarettes		20-pack								
215	Cigars		Piece								
216	Tobacco		100 kg								
217	Betel/areca nut										
218	Others										

IV.2. EXPENDITURE ON NONFOOD ITEMS DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS/PREVIOUS MONTH

4 2 0

Serial Number	I T E M	Value in Rupiah: The last 12 months	Value in Rupiah: Previous Month
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
219	A. Housing, fuel, light and water		
220	Status of dwelling unit: O w n -1, Contract -2, R e n t -3, Lease purchase -4, Official rent -5, Others -6		
221	If own housing or rent free, value of imputed rent: Rp		
222	If Contract: a. Duration of contract: ..... years b. Value of contract : Rp ..... c. Average value of contract per month: Rp		
223	If rent, amount of rent per month: Rp		
224	If official rent or other, average value of rent per month: Rp		
225	Maintenance cost		
226	Electricity Quantity: a. During the last 12 months: ..... kwh/watt *) (To be coded by CBS) b. During last month : ..... kwh/watt *) (To be coded by CBS)		
227	V a l u e :		
228	G a s Quantity: a. During the last 12 months: ..... m3 b. During last month : m3		
229	V a l u e :		

IV.2. EXPENDITURE ON NONFOOD ITEMS DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS/PREVIOUS MONTH

4 2 0

Serial Number	I T E M	Value in Rupiah	
		The last 12 months	Previous Month
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
230	LPG/Liquid Petroleum Gas		
	Quantity: a. During the last 12 months : ..... Kg		
	b. During last month : ..... Kg		
231	V a l u e :		
232	Kerosene		
	Quantity: a. During the last 12 months : ..... Litre		
	b. During last month : ..... Litre		
233	V a l u e :		
234	Generator		
	a. Petrol		
	Quantity: (1) During the last 12 months: ..... Litre		
	(2) During last month : ..... Litre		
235	V a l u e :		
236	b. Diesel oil		
	Quantity: (1) During the last 12 months: ..... Litre		
	(2) During last month : ..... Litre		
237	V a l u e :		
238	c. Kerosene		
	Quantity: (1) During the last 12 months: ..... Litre		
	(2) During last month : ..... Litre		
239	V a l u e :		

IV.2. EXPENDITURE ON NONFOOD ITEMS DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS/PREVIOUS MONTH

4 2 0

Serial Number	ITEM	Value in Rupiah	
		The last 12 months	Previous Month
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
240	d. Lubricant		
	Quantity: (1) During the last 12 months: ..... Litre	,□□□	
	(2) During last month : ..... Litre	,□□□	
241	Value :		
242	e. Maintenance and Repair		
243	Charcoal		
	Quantity: a. During the last 12 months : ..... Litre	,□□	
	b. During last month : ..... Litre	,□□	
244	Value :		
245	Firewood		
246	Water		
247	Others (battery, matches, mosquito repellent, etc.)		
248	B. Miscellaneous goods and services		
249	Toilet soap, tooth paste and shampoo		
250	Cosmetic article		
251	Care of skin, face, hair, etc.		

IV.2. EXPENDITURE ON NONFOOD ITEMS DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS/PREVIOUS MONTH

4 2 0

Serial Number	ITEM		Value in Rupiah	
			The last 12 months	Previous Month
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
252	Health	a. Public hospital		
253		b. Private hospital		
254		c. Private clinic		
255		d. Health center		
256		e. Subsidiary health center		
257		f. Weighing post (Posyandu)		
258		g. Medical Doctor		
259		h. Medical Midwife		
260		i. Paramedical practitioner		
261		j. Traditional healer		
262		k. Self treatment		
263	Other health	a. Cost of examination pregnancy		
264		b. Cost of bore		
265		c. Contraception cost		
266		d. Cost of immunization underfives children		
267	School and training fee	a. Entrance fee		
268		b. Tuition fee		
269		c. Other school contribution		
270		d. Book		
271		e. Stationery		
272		f. Training fee		

IV.2. EXPENDITURE ON NONFOOD ITEMS DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS/PREVIOUS MONTH

4 2 0

Serial Number	I T E M	Value in Rupiah: The last 12 months	Value in Rupiah: Previous Month
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
273	Newspaper, periodicals, books & stationeries		
274	Postage and telegrams, telephone, etc.		
275	Motor vehicles a. Petrol Quantity: (1) During the last 12 months: ..... Litre (2) During last month : ..... Litre		
276	V a l u e :		
277	b. Diesel oil Quantity: (1) During the last 12 months: ..... Litre (2) During last month : ..... Litre		
278	V a l u e :		
279	c. Lubricant Quantity: (1) During the last 12 months: ..... Litre (2) During last month : ..... Litre		
280	V a l u e :		
281	d. Services and repairs		
282	Transport expenses		
283	Movie, theatre, sports, and other recreation		
284	Domestic servant and driver		
285	Others (tooth brush, etc.)		

IV.2. EXPENDITURE ON NONFOOD ITEMS DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS/PREVIOUS MONTH

4 2 0

Serial Number	I T E M	Value in Rupiah	
		The last 12 months	Previous Month
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
286	C. Clothing, footwear and headgear		
287	Ready-made clothes for men		
288	Ready-made clothes for women		
289	Ready-made clothes for children		
290	Material for men's clothes		
291	Material for women's clothes		
292	Material for children's clothes		
293	Charge for making garments/for repairs		
294	Footwear for men		
295	Footwear for women		
296	Footwear for children		
297	Headgear for men, women and children		
298	Sewing thread and other sewing materials		
299	Laundry soap bar		
300	Laundry soap powder/cream		
301	O t h e r s		

IV.2. EXPENDITURE ON NONFOOD ITEMS DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS/PREVIOUS MONTH 4 2 0

Serial Number	I T E M	Value in Rupiah	
		The last 12 months	Previous Month
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
302	D. Durable goods, light and water		
303	Furniture (table, desk, sewing machine, refrigerator, etc.)		
304	Bedding (mattress, blanket, etc.)		
305	Household tool (iron, knife, scissors, etc.)		
306	Kitchen utensil and dish (stove, pan, plate, spoon, etc.)		
307	Furniture and utensil repair		
308	Watch, clock, camera, glasses and repair		
309	Umbrella, bag and repair		
310	J e w e l r y		
311	Toy, imitation jewelry		
312	Electronics, musical instrument, and repair		
313	Sporting goods and repair		
314	Vechicle and repair		
315	O t h e r s		

IV.2. EXPENDITURE ON NONFOOD ITEMS DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS/PREVIOUS MONTH 4 2 0

Serial Number	I T E M	Value in Rupiah	
		The last 12 months	Previous Month
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
316	E. Taxes and Insurance		
317	Building and land tax		
318	Tax on radio, TV, etc.		
319	Tax on vechicle		
320	Other contribution		
321	Accident and health insurance		
322	F. Festivities and Ceremonies		
323	Wedding		
324	Birthday, circumcision		
325	Religious festival		
326	Traditional ceremony		
327	F u n e r a l		

IV.3. SUMMARY OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

4 3 0

Serial Number	I T E M	During last week (Rp)	During the last 12 months (Rp)	During the previous w e e k (Rp)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
01	Cereals (IV.1.A)			
02	Tubers (IV.1.B)			
03	F i s h (IV.1.C)			
04	M e a t (IV.1.D)			
05	Eggs and Milk (IV.1.E)			
06	Vegetables (IV.1.F)			
07	Legumes (IV.1.G)			
08	Fruit (IV.1.H)			
09	Oils and Fats (IV.1.I)			
10	Beverages (IV.1.J)			
11	Spices (IV.1.K)			
12	Miscellaneous consumption (IV.1.L)			
13	Prepared food (IV.1.M)			
14	Alcoholic beverages (IV.1.N)			
15	Tobacco and betel (IV.1.O)			
16	Subtotal (1 to 15)			
17	Subtotal (16) x $\frac{30}{7}$			
18	Expenditure on housing, fuel, light and water (IV.2.A)			
19	Miscellaneous goods and services (IV.2.C)			
20	Clothing (IV.2.C)			
21	Durable goods (IV.2.D)			
22	Taxes and Insurance (IV.2.E)			
23	Festivities and Ceremonies (IV.2.F)			
24	Total Expenditure (17 to 23)			

V. MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME/RECEIPT

A. Income from salary during the previous month (Rp) 5 1 0

Serial Number	NAME OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	Salary		Fringe benefit	Salary in Kind	Total (3) to (6)
		Main job	Side job			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Total :					

B. Income from agricultural sector during last year (Rp) 5 2 0

DESCRIPTION	Production	Sale	Own consumption	Gift	Stock	Total Column (3)to(6)	Cost of production	Income Column (7)-(8)	Average Monthly Income Column (9):(12)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Agriculture (1a + 1b)									
a. Food crops									
1) Cereals									
2) Tubers									
3) Legumes									
4) Vegetables									
5) Fruit									
b. Nonfood crops									
1) Plantation crops									
2) Others									

V. MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME/RECEIPT (CONTINUED)

5 2 0

B. Income from agricultural sector during last year (Rp)

DESCRIPTION	Production	Sale	Own consumption	Gift	Stock	Total Column (3)to(6)	Cost of production	Income Column (7)-(8)	Average Monthly Income Column (9):(12)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2. Animal husbandry (2a + 2b)									
a. Livestock									
b. Others (milk, fertilizer)									
3. Poultry (3a + 3b)									
a. Poultry									
b. Others (egg, etc.)									
4. Other livestock/poultry									
5. Fishery									
6. Forestry									
								TOTAL (B.1 to B.6)	

5 3 0

C. Income from non-agricultural sector during the last three months (Rp)

DESCRIPTION	Duration of Activity (Months)	Production	Sale	Own consumption	Gift	Stock	Total Column (4) to (6)	Cost of production	Income Column (7)-(8)	Average Monthly Income Column (1):(12) Average
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Manufacturing/ Handicrafts										
2. T r a d e										
3. Transportation										
4. Services										
5. Others (construction, mining, etc.)										
									TOTAL (C.1 to C.5)	

V. MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME/RECEIPT (CONTINUED)

5 4 0

D. Other Income

Types of Income	Value in rupiah	
	The last 12 months	Previous month
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Interest		
2. Land rent		
3. Other rent (building, etc.)		
4. Dividend		
5. Pension		
6. Transfer income		
7. Other income from:		
a. Agricultural production yet excluded from agricultural enterprise income		
b. Nonagricultural production yet excluded		
8. Life insurance claim		
9. Imputed rent on housing		
10. O t h e r s		
TOTAL (D.1 to D.10)		

E. Net transfer income during the previous month

5 5 0

Transfer in	Value in rupiah	
	The last 12 months	Previous month
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Cash gift received through intermediaries		
2. Inheritance		
3. Gift,grant,etc.received in cash		
T o t a l		

Transfer in	Value in rupiah	
	The last 12 months	Previous month
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Cash gift disposed through intermediaries		
2. Contribution and gift in cash		
T o t a l		

V. MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME/RECEIPT (CONTINUED)

F. Other receipts and disbursement during last month [5 6 1] [5 6 2]

Receipts	Value in rupiah		Receipts	Value in rupiah	
	The last 12 months	Previous month		The last 12 months	Previous month
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Selling of bonds,gold,jewelry			1. Buying of bonds, etc.		
2. Selling of unmovable goods (building, land)			2. Buying of unmovable good (building, land)		
3. Selling of second hand goods			3. Paying of insurance premiums		
4. Deposit withdrawal			4. Deposit		
5. Other insurance claims			5. Lending/loan repayment		
6. Borrowing/loan repayment			6. Redeeming pawned goods		
7. Borrowing by mortgage			7. Payment to money-pooling club		
8. Receipt from money-pooling club			8. Others		
9. Others					
Total			Total		

G. Expenditure and income balance during the previous month

Expenditure	(Rp)	Income	(Rp)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Expenditure on consumption		1. Salaries	
		2. Agriculture	
2. Transfer out		3. Nonagriculture	
3. Other receipts		4. Other income	
		5. Transfer in	
TOTAL		6. Other disbursement	
		TOTAL	

Note: Total purchase of second hand goods; a. During last month = Rp .....

b. During last year = Rp .....

SUSENAS **VSEN92.M**

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

1992 NATIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS ON HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT, INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS ON HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND EDUCATION

CONFIDENTIAL

I. IDENTIFICATION

01	Province		
02	Regency/municipality*)		
03	Subregency		
04	Village		
05	Area category	Urban -1 Rural -2	
06	Enumeration area number		
07	Segments group number		
08	Package number		
09	Susenas sample number		
10	Serial number of sample household		

II. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

01	Name of household head:	03	Number of children aged 0-4 years:
02	Number of household members:	04	Number of household members currently in school:
		05	Number of pregnant women:

III. FIELD-WORKERS AND FIELDWORK DATES

01	Name and employment identity number of enumerator:	04	Name and employment identity number of supervisor:
02	Date of enumeration:	05	Date of supervision:
03	Enumerator's signature:	06	Supervisor's signature:

*) Cross out inapplicable category

Interview began at ☐☐☐☐

IV. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

No.	Name of household member (Write everyone who usually eats and lives in this hhs, included adult, children and baby)	Relation to the head of household (code)	Sex Male -1 Female -2	Age (years)	Marital status (code)	Educational status for hhs member aged 5 years or older (code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
01		☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐
02		☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐
03		☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐
04		☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐
05		☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐
06		☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐
07		☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐
08		☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐
09		☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐
10		☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐

Column 3 code: Relation to the head of household

Head of hhs	-1	Parent, mother/ father-in-law	-6
Spouse	-2	Other relative	-7
Child	-3	Servant	-8
Son/daughter-in-law	-4	Others	-9
Grand child	-5		

Column 6 code: Marital status

Single	-1
Married	-2
Divorced	-3
Widowed	-4

Column 7 code:

In school	-1
No school	-2

N O T E S

V. HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER DURING THE PREVIOUS MONTH

Name:..... No:.....

1. Did you ever get sick/accident during the previous month?

   Yes -1 No -2

2. Did you ever get outpatient treatment during the previous month?

   Yes -1 No -2

3. Did you ever get inpatient treatment during the previous month?

   Yes -1 No -2

4. Expenditure of medicine and outpatient treatment cost:

   a. Own household

   b. Other hand

5. Expenditure of medicine and inpatient treatment cost

   a. Own household

   b. Other hand

6. Light medicine and vitamin purchasing, including health verification

ONLY FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGED 15 YEARS OR OVER

7. Number of your own sister whom ever married (including the dead one):

8. Number of your own sister whom ever married and still living:

9. Number of your own sister whom ever married and already died:

10. Number of your own sister who died during pregnancy, child bearing, or during 40 days after the and of pregnancy:

ONLY FOR MARRIED WOMAN AGED 15-49 YEARS

11. Did you give child birth/miscarriage during the last year?

    Yes -1 No -2 (to Q.16)

12. Result of that child birth/miscarriage:

    Life birth -1 ⟶ No: ..... or live
    Still born -2
    Miscarriage -3

13. Child birth/miscarriage assisted by:

    Doctor -1 Traditional
    Midwife -2 healer -4
    Another Family -5
    paramedical -3 Others -6

14. How many times did you go for doctor/paramedical examination of your pregnancy of that child birth/miscarriage:

    ..... times

15. Child birth/miscarriage cost during last year:

    a. Own household

    b. Other parties

16. Are you pregnant now?

    Yes -1 No -2

    to Block VI.A ←

17. Medical and health examination cost for this pregnancy:

    a. Own household

    b. Other parties

VI.A. EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGED 5 YEARS OR OLDER

Name: ..... No: .....

1. Duration of school (in years)
   (fill 00 if no school)
   ——————> (to Q.5a)

2. Ever schooling (Q.1 ≠ 00):
   a. Year of entrance to elementary
   b. Year of stopping school
      (fill 00 in Q.2b if he/she currently in school)
      ——————> (to Q.4)

3. If currently out of school, have you completed any educational level?
   Yes -1 No -2
   ——————> (to Q.5b)

4. If currently in school, do you want to continue to higher level?
   Yes -1 (to Q.6) No -2 (to Q.5c)

5. a.Why haven't you gone to school?
   b.Why did you drop-out of school?
   c.Why don't you want to continue to higher level?

Under school age	-1
Sufficient in education	-2
Expenses beyond means	-3
Lack of intelligence	-4
School unavailable/too far	-5
Fail to be accepted	-6
Work	-7
Married	-8
Others	-9

6. Participation in training
   Ever -1 Wants -3
   Currently doing -2 Never -4

7. If Q.6 ≠ 4, type of training that you ever/currently/want to follow:

	Yes -1 / No -2	Ever	Currently	Will
1) Packet A/scrip				
2) Mechanic/craftsman				
3) Administration				
4) Language				
5) Mathematic & Computer				
6) Household welfare				
7) Sport				
8) Art				
9) Religion				
10) Others				

Name: ..... No: .....

1. Duration of school (in years)
   (fill 00 if no school)
   ——————> (to Q.5a)

2. Ever schooling (Q.1 ≠ 00):
   a. Year of entrance to elementary
   b. Year of stopping school
      (fill 00 in Q.2b if he/she currently in school)
      ——————> (to Q.4)

3. If currently out of school, have you completed any educational level?
   Yes -1 No -2
   ——————> (to Q.5b)

4. If currently in school, do you want to continue to higher level?
   Yes -1 (to Q.6) No -2 (to Q.5c)

5. a.Why haven't you gone to school?
   b.Why did you drop-out of school?
   c.Why don't you want to continue to higher level?

Under school age	-1
Sufficient in education	-2
Expenses beyond means	-3
Lack of intelligence	-4
School unavailable/too far	-5
Fail to be accepted	-6
Work	-7
Married	-8
Others	-9

6. Participation in training:
   Ever -1 Wants -3
   Currently doing -2 Never -4

7. If Q.6 ≠ 4, type of training that you ever/currently/want to follow:

	Yes -1 / No -2	Ever	Currently	Will
1) Packet A/scrip				
2) Mechanic/craftsman				
3) Administration				
4) Language				
5) Mathematic & Computer				
6) Household welfare				
7) Sport				
8) Art				
9) Religion				
10) Others				

VI.B. EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER CURRENTLY IN SCHOOL

Name: ..... No: .....

1. Registered in:

Primary school	-1	Technical Shs	-7
Junior high sc	-2	Other Shs	-8
Vocational Jhs	-3	Diploma I/II	-9
Senior high sc	-4	Academy/D III	-10
Economic Shs	-5	S1	-11
Family welfare Shs	-6	S2	-12
		S3	-13

2. Field of studies:

.....

3. Average daily school time in a week:

..... hours

4.a. Study method after class:

Alone without assistance	-1
Alone with assistance	-2
In group	-3
In group with assistance	-4
No/never study	-5

(to Q.9)

b. If studied alone with assistance (Q.4a=2), by whom:

Household members	-1	School-mate	-3
		Paid tutor	-4
Relative	-2	Unpaid tutor	-5

5. After class place of study:

Indoor	-1	Outdoor	-2

6. Type of lighting used:

Electricity	-1	Kerosene lamp	-3
Pump lantern	-2	Others	-4

7. Average daily study time in a week:

..... hours

8. Study furnishing:

Study table:	Yes	-1	No	-2
R a c k:	Yes	-1	No	-2
Compulsory textbooks:	Complete	-1	No	-2

To be coded by CBS

9. Means of travelling to school:

Private motorized vehicle	-1
Private unmotorized vehicle	-2
Motorized public vehicle	-3
Unmotorized public vehicle	-4
Other vehicle	-5
Walking	-6

10. Travelling time from residence to school:

..... minutes

11. Nearest distance of frequented passage from residence to school:

..... km

12.a. Any scholarship received during previous year:

Yes -1 No -2

b. If recipient of scholarship (Q.12a=1), source of scholarship:

Government	-1	Others	-3
Foundation	-2		

13. Who paid for accommodation cost:

Parent	-1	Oneself	-3
Relative	-2	Others	-4

14. Who paid for school fee:

Parent	-1	Oneself	-3
Relative	-2	Others	-4

15a. Plan after graduating from present educational level:

Continue to higher level	-1
Enrol in a training course	-2
Quit education	-3
Work/looking for work	-4
Others	-5

b. If planning to continue (Q.15a=1) type of education desired:

General	-1	Vocational	-2

16. If work/looking for work (Q.15a=4) work status preferred:

Government employee	-1	Private employee	-2
		Entrepreneurship	-3

Expenditure Item	Expenses			Expenditure Item	Expenses		
	Past week (Rp)	Past month (Rp)	During current school year (000 Rp)		Past week (Rp)	Past month (Rp)	During current school year (000 Rp)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. School fee (17+18+19)				II.School equipment (20+21+22+23)			
17.Entry, registration fee				20.School uniform (Total a-c)			
18.Assorted fees (Total a-n)				a.Clothes			
a.Tuition				b.Shoes (incl.socks)			
b.Teacher-parent association				c.Others (headgear, badge, kerchief, etc)			
c.Student committee				21.Sports equipment (Total a-c)			
d.Youth scout				a.Sports uniform			
e.Sports/health				b.Sports shoes			
f.Handicraft				c.Others			
g.Lab work (physical science, skill development)				22.Books and writing utensil (Total a-c)			
h.Seminar/workshop				a.Textbook/lecture summary, guidebook			
i.Study tour				b.Writing utensil			
j.Contribution				c.Others (schoolbag, pencil box)			
k.Farewell party				23.Others (Total a-b)			
l.Art activity				a.Art equipment and uniform			
m.Library				b.Laboratory equipment and uniform (soldier, saw)			
n.Others				III.Supporting facility (24+25+26+27)			
19.Evaluation (Total a-h)				24.Transportation (incl. fetching service, etc)			
a.Lab test (physical science, skill development, mechanical work)				25.Pocket money			
b.Final examination				26.Extracurricular course			
c.Semester/term examination				27.Others			
d.Mid-semester examination							
e.T e s t							
f.Thesis/paper							
g.Field work							
h.Others				TOTAL (I+II+III)			

VII. HEALTH AND NUTRITION OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS

Name of underfive:..... No:....

1.a. Date of birth:.....
b. Any birth certificate?
Yes -1 No -2

2. Weight: ..... kg

3.a. Weight measurement:
Date: ..... Month: .....
b. Age: ..... Months: .....

4. Nutritional status:
Normal -1 Moderate -3
Mild -2 Severe -4

tgl bln

5. Any visit to Posyandu?
Yes -1 No -2

6. How many times during the last 6 months?
..... times

7. When was the last visit?
Less than a month ago -1
Between the last 1-2 months -2
More than two months ago -3

8. Services received:
Weighing -1 Diarrhea therapy -8
Immunization -2 Others -16
Child consultation -4

9. Pattern of feeding

Type of food given

Given at age (months)
Yes -1 No -2

(1)	0 - 2 (2)	3 - 5 (3)	6 - 8 (4)	9-11 (5)	12-23 (6)	24-59 (7)
Breast feed						
Powdered/liquid milk						
Water/sweetened tea						
Fruit juice						
Mild/mashed food						
Soft food						
Rice/substitute						
Meat, liver, chicken, fish, egg						
Tofu, soyabean cake, other legumes						
Vegetables						
Fruit						

ONLY FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS WHO GOT SICK DURING THE LAST MONTHS (BLOCK V Q.1 VSEN92.K CODE ≠ 0)

10. The symptom of health complaints during the last month:

	Yes	No			Yes	No	
a. Vomiting	1	2		h. Red spot on skin	1	2	
b. Fever	1	2		i. A part of body deactivate	1	2	
c. Whopping cough	1	2		j. Mouth rigidity	1	2	
d. Cough	1	2		k. Diphtheria	1	2	
e. Flu/cold	1	2		l. Paroxysm	1	2	
f. Nape of the neck rigidity	1	2		m. Others (.....)	1	2	
g. Red eyes	1	2					

SUSENAS **VSEN95.M**

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

1995 NATIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

HEALTH, EDUCATION, HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT CHARACTERISTICS

CONFIDENTIAL

I. IDENTIFICATION

01	Province		
02	Regency/municipality *)		
03	Subregency		
04	Village/kelurahan *)		
05	Area category	Urban 1 Rural 2	
06	Enumeration area number		
07	Segments group number		
08	Segment number		
09	Susenas sample code		
10	Serial number of sample household		
11	Village category Filled out by Editor	Processing code	Filled out by CBS

II. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

01	Name of household head:	03	Number of household members aged 0-4 years:
02	Number of household members:	04	Number of household members aged 5-39 years still in school:

III. FIELD-WORKERS AND FIELDWORK DATES

01	Name and employment identity number of enumerator:	05	Name and employment identity number of supervisor:
02	Enumerator's occupation: Provincial staff 1 Subregency staff 3 Regency staff 2 Hired worker 4	06	Supervisor's occupation: Provincial staff 1 Subregency staff 3 Regency staff 2 Hired worker 4
03	Date of enumeration:	07	Date of supervision:
04	Enumerator's signature:	08	Supervisor's signature:

*) Cross out inapplicable category

IV. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

No.	Name of household member (Write everyone who usually eats and lives in this hhs, included adult, children and baby)	Relation to the head of household (code)	Sex Male 1 Fem. 2	Age (years)	Marital Status (code)	Only for hh members aged 5-39 years: School participation (code)	Mother tongue: Code (by Editor)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
01		1						
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								

Column 3 code:

Relation to the head of household

Head of hh	1	Parent, mother/ father-in-law	6
Spouse	2	Other relative	7
Child	3	Servant	8
Son/daughter-in-law	4	Others	9
Grand child	5		

Column 6 code:

Marital Status

Single	1
Married	2
Divorced	3
Widowed	4

Column 7 code:

School participation

In school	1
Out of school	2

Question on mother tongue is included to gather data on various cultures or ethnic groups and to provide data for studies on behavior of the various cultures/ethnic groups

Notes:

Mother tongue is here meant by the language used by the respondent's mother

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V. HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER

Name: ..... Serial number:.....

1. Did you undergo health treatment as outpatient last month? (check with Core, Block V, Q.7, Col.2) Yes 1 No 2 [to Q.4]

2. Who paid for the treatment bill?
Yes 1 No 2

a. Own household		d. Employer	
b. Health insurance		e. Casualty insurance	
c. Work accident insurance		f. Other party	

3. If Q.2a is coded 1, how much (Rp) did own household pay?

4. Did you undergo health treatment as inpatient last month? (Check with Core, Block V Q.7, Col.3) Yes 1 No 2 [to Q.7]

5. Who paid for the treatment bill?
Yes 1 No 2

a. Own household		d. Employer	
b. Health insurance		e. Casualty insurance	
c. Work accident insurance		f. Other party	

6. If Q.5a is coded 1, how much (Rp) did own household pay?

7. Are you impaired, handicapped or disabled?

(i) None 1 Moderate 3 Very
Light 2 Severe 4 severe 5

a. Eyesight		d. Sense of touch	
b. Hearing		e. Convulsion/ epilepsy	
c. Speaking		f. Learning/ backwardness	

(ii) Unimpaired 1 Impaired 2

g. Behavior/mind		i. Joints	
h. Senility		j. Paralysis	

(iii) Complete 1 Incomplete 2

k. Upper limb		l. Lower limb	

(If respondent has no impairment, handicap, or disablement, proceed to Q.10)

8. What caused the impairment, handicap, or disablement?
Accident: At home 1 Disease 6
Traffic 2 Hereditary 7
Factory 3 Crime 8
Construction 4 Calamity 9
Elsewhere 5 Others 0

9. Do you wear aid instrument?
Yes 1 No 2

10. Do you take jamu or traditional medication last month?
Yes 1 No 2 [to Q.13]

11. If yes, who made it?
(Add up the codes of those apply)
Own 1 Other people 4
Factory 2 Jamu girls 8

12. What did you take the jamu or traditional medicine for?
(Add up the codes of those apply)
Medication 1 Health
Pregnancy prevention 2 maintenance 8
Sex 4 Others 16

ONLY FOR THOSE AGED 0-4 YEARS

13. Under-five's weight: ....., ... kg

ONLY FOR THOSE AGED 1 YEAR OR OVER

14. Do you brush your teeth every day?
(add up the applicable codes)
Yes, after meal 1 Yes, after waking up 4
Yes, before Yes, others 8
going to bed 2 No 00

15. Did you have your teeth examined by dentist or paramedics last 6 months?
Yes 1 No 2 (to Q.17)

16. What was the reason for the teeth examination?
Teeth ailment 1 Examination 4
Dentures Others 8
installment 2

ONLY FOR THOSE AGED 5 YEARS OR OVER

17. Do you have trouble or need help when you do the following activity?

None 1 With some help 3
A little trouble but no help needed 2 With full help 4

a.Getting up/ lying down		e.Bathing	
b.Sitting/Standing		f.Wearing clothes	
c.Walking		g.Eating	
d.Defecating/ urinating		h.Playing/going to school/doing social activities	

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ONLY FOR THOSE AGED 10 YEARS OR OVER

18. Do you have trouble doing the following daily activities?

Easy 1 Difficult 2 Imposible 3

a. Serve your own meal		d. Taking a trip alone	
b. Light housework			
c. Buying things/ shop		e. Hard housework	

19. How long have the impairment/handicap in Q.17 and Q.18 been going on?

..... months

20. Did you smoke last month?

Yes, every day 1
Yes, occasionally 2 → [to Q.23]
Not smoking 3

21. Did you smoke before?

Yes, every day 1
Yes, occasionally 2
Not smoking 3 → [to Q.27]

22. How long have you stopped smoking?

..... months

23. How many cigarettes do you smoke every day?

..... cigarettes

24. Your usual kind of cigarettes?

White filtered	1	Cigar	5
White unfiltered	2	Self-rolled	6
Clove filtered	3	Incense	7
Clove unfiltered	4	Pipe	8

25. Do you often smoke while at home?

Yes 1 No 2

26. At what age did you start smoking?

..... years

27. Did you do any sport last three months?

Yes 1 No 2 [to Q.31]

28. How often did you normally do it?

1-2 times per three months	1	1-2 times/week	3
		3-5 times/week	4
1-2 times per months	2	Every day (6-7 times/week)	5

29. How long each time?

< 10 minutes	1	20-29 minutes	3
10-19 minutes	2	≥ 30 minutes	4

30. Sports classification:

Light (walking, billiard)	1
Moderate (volley, pingpong, gymnastics)	2
Rather strenuous (mountain biking, jogging)	3
Strenuous (tennis, badminton, football)	4
Very strenuous (rowing, basketball, weightlifting)	5

31. Your work/physical activity is considered:

Light 1 Moderate 2 Heavy 3

FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER

32. Did you drive or ride (as passenger) a motor cycle along public road during the last 12 months?

Yes 1 No 2 [to Q.34]

33. If Q.32 = 1, did you wear a helmet?

Always	1	Occasionally	3
Often	2	Never	4

34. Number of sisters of the same mother who have ever married (including those who had died)

35. Number of sisters of the same mother still living:

36. Number of sisters of the same mother who had died:

37. If Q.36 is nonzero, how many died during pregnancy, maternity, or 40 days after pregnancy termination:

38. Name of that who died corresponding to Q.37 ....

39. Month and year of death

40. Place of death:

Private hospital	1
Public hospital	2
Clinic/ Health center	3
At home	4
On the road	5
Others	6
Unknown	7

ONLY FOR THOSE AGED 30 YEARS OR OVER

41. Did you undergo general check-up (at least physique, blood, and lung examination) during the last 5 years?

Yes 1 No 2

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VI. EDUCATION AND ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 5-39 YEARS

Name: ..... No: .....

1. Years of schooling (integral number of years)
   (Fill in 88 if never/not yet go to school, then proceed to Q 5a)

2. If you ever go to school (Q.1 ≠ 88)
   a. What year did you enter elementary school?
   b. What year did you quit school?
   (Fill in 00 if currently in school, and proceed to Q.4)

3. If you no longer go to school, did you complete the last school you went to?

   Complete 1 → (to Q.5b) ← Incomplete 2

4. If you still go to school do you wish to continue to higher level?

   Yes 1 (to Q.6) No 2 (to Q.5c)

5. a. Why haven't you gone to school?
   b. Why did you quit school?
   c. Why don't you continue to higher level?

Due to age	1
Refused/unintelligent/unqualified	2
Work as family worker	3
Work as ordinary worker	4
Funding problem	5
Satisfied with current education	6
Dislike/unmotivated/shy	7
Distance	8
Married	9
Illness/disability	10
On leave or applying to higher level	11
Help houseworks	12

6. Training participation: Yes 1 No 0

	Past	Currently	Wish	Filled in by Editor
a) Home economics				a
b) Health				b
c) Sport				c
d) Agriculture & animal husbandry				d
e) Arts				e
f) Manufacture/handicraft				f
g) Engineering				g
h) Services				h
i) Language				i
j) Special				j
k) Others (specify):				k

7. If presently enrolled in service/ special training, type of training:

   Yes 1 No 0

a) Stenography/typing	a
b) Book keeping/accounting	b
c) Computer	c
d) Carpentry or masonry	d
e) Other services	e
f) Study guidance	f
g) Other special training	g

8. Average monthly cost of all current training: (000 Rp)

   Rp .....

ONLY FOR CHILDREN AGED 5-9 YEARS

9. What did you do mostly last week?

Working [to Q.12]	1	Housework	3
Go to school	2	Others	4

10. If Q.9 other than code 1, did you work for at least 1 hour last week?

    Yes 1 [to Q.12] No 2

11. If Q.10 = 2, do you have a job but temporarily off duty last week?

    Yes 1 No 2 [to Block VII]

12. a. Number of work days: ..... days

    b. Number of hours worked for all jobs, day by day during last week

Week day: 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... hours

13. Primary occupation last week (write down completely):

    .....

14. Primary industry or field last week:

Agriculture	1	Construction	4
Mining/ Quarrying	2	Trade	5
Manufacture	3	Service	6
		Others	7

15. Primary work status last week:

Self employed	1	Labor	3
Family worker	2		

Filled in by CBS

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VII. EDUCATION COST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 5-39 YEARS WHO STILL GO TO SCHOOL

Name: ..... Number:.....

1. Enrolled at:
   - General elementary school 01
   - Islamic elementary school 02
   - General junior high school 03
   - Islamic junior high school 04
   - General high school 05
   - Vocational high school 06
   - Islamic high school 07
   - Diploma II 08
   - Academy/Diploma III 09
   - Stratum I/Diploma IV 10
   - Graduate school 11
   - Open university 12

2. Field of study (If Q.1=12 to Q.6)

   (.....)

3. Closest distance of frequented way from residence to school:
   ..... km

4. Travel time from residence to school:
   ..... minutes

5. Transportation means to school:
   - Own motor vehicle 1
   - Own unmotorized vehicle 2
   - Public motorized vehicle 3
   - Public unmotorized vehicle 4
   - Free ride on other people's vehicle 5
   - Walking 6

6. Who primarily paid for your living cost
   - Parent 1
   - Brother/sister 2
   - Family 3
   - Other people 4
   - Self 5
   - Government 6
   - Institution 7

7. Who primarily paid for your tuition?
   - Parent 1
   - Brother/Sister 2
   - Family 3
   - Other people 4
   - Self 5
   - Government 6
   - Institution 7

8. a. Do you study besides class?
   Yes 1 No 2 (to Q.10)

   b. Do you study in a group?
   Yes 1 No 2

   c. Do you study with adviser's help?
   Yes 1 No 2 (to Q.9)

   d. Paid adviser?
   Yes 1 No 2

   e. Who is the adviser?
   - Household member 1
   - Family 2
   - School mate 3
   - Other people 4

9.a. Study place besides class:
   In a house 1 Outside 2

   b. Average number of hours of study besides class per day in a week:
   ..... hours

Filled in by CBS

10. Compulsory books availability:
(only for elementary school, junior high school, high school and the likes)
Complete 1 Uncomplete 2 Absent 3

a. National ideology		d. Physical science		g. Physics	
b. Indonesian language		e. Social science		h. Chemiatry	
c. Mathematics		f. English		i. Biology	

Expenditure Item	Amount spent: Latest month (Rp)	Amount spent: During one academic year (000 Rp)
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. School fee (Q.11+Q.12+Q.13)		
11. Entry, registration fee		
12. Contribution (a+b+c+d)		
a. Tuition fee		
b. Parent-teacher association		
c. Exercise/skill		
d. Others (e.g. pupils association)		
13. Tests		
II. Equipment and supplies (Q.14+Q.15+Q.16)		
14. Supporting materials		
15. School, sport uniform		
16. Books, writing equipment, supplies (a+b)		
a. Textbooks		
b. Writing equipment and supplies		
III. Transportation and tutors (Q.17+Q.18)		
17. Transports		
18. Tutors		
IV. Others		
T O T A L : (I+II+III+IV)		

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VIII. HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION PATTERN LAST THREE MONTHS

Instruction directives

1. There should be an entry in column 3 when there is at least one underfive in the household, no entry otherwise
2. Any entry in column 3 and 4 should be between 0 through 5

Column 3 and 4 codes:

Not consuming at all in 3 months	0
Consuming 1-2 times in three months	1
Consuming 1-3 times in a month	2
Consuming every week	3
Consuming 2-5 times every week	4
Consuming every day (6-7 times a week)	5

No.	Food item	Only for underfive	Other household members	No.	Food item	Only for underfive	Other household members
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
01	Rice			22	Entrails (liver, brain, intestine, tripe, etc.)		
02	Thin noodle			23	Meat ball		
03	Wheat flour and products			24	E g g		
04	Tubers			25	Fresh milk		
05	Sago and products			26	Milk powder		
06	Corn			27	Condensed milk		
07	Noodle			28	Nondairy milk		
08	Instant noodle			29	Green vegetable		
09	Prepared baby food			30	Fruit vegetable		
10	Soyabean cake			31	Carrot		
11	Soyabean curd			32	Other vegetable		
12	Peanut and products			33	Fresh fruit		
13	Other pulses			34	Frying oil		
14	Fresh fish			35	Margarine		
15	Preserved fish			36	Coconut milk		
16	Canned fish			37	Monosodium glutamate		
17	Shrimp, oyster, crab			38	Sugar, syrup, candy		
18	Fresh meat			39	Cookies		
19	Preserved meat			40	Chips		
20	Canned meat			41	Light food for children		
21	Chicken/poultry			42	Western fast food		

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IX. HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

A. DWELLING UNIT

1. Physical structure:

Single, not storied	1
Single, storied	2
Duplex, not storied	3
Duplex, storied	4
Multiplex, not storied	5
Multiplex, storied	6

2. If the structure is storied (Q.1=2,4,6), structure type:

Maisonette	1	Shop-house combination	3
Ordinary storied house	2	Flat, apartment	4

3. Building ownership status:

Own property 1

Lease	2	Official house	5
Rent	3	Rent free	6
Rent purchase	4	Others	7

4. If the building is your own (Q.3=1), how did you come into possession?

Build on own account	1
Purchase from developer (Perumnas, Real Estate, dsb.)	2
Purchase first hand from individual	3
Purchase second hand	4
Administrative allocation (official house, etc.)	5
Others (inheritance, gift, etc.)	6

5. Legal status of land:

Property right	1	Others	4
Right to build	2	Unknown	5
Right to use	3		

6. Ownership of land:

Owner	1	Squatter	4
Joint owner	2	Others	5
Renter	3	Unknown	6

B. HOUSING LOCATION/CONDITION

7. House/dwelling unit location:

Side of a more than 6 m wide road	1
Side of a 3-6 m wide road	2
Side of a less than 3 m wide road	3
Side of an alley	4
Others	5

Q.10 <

B. HOUSING LOCATION/CONDITION (Continued)

8. If you live on the side of a road/ alley/corridor, type of pavement:

Asphalt	1	Wood	4
Concrete/cement	2	Dirt	5
Gravel/ hardened	3	Others	6

9. Condition of alley/corridor:

Good	1	Damaged	3
Mediocre	2	Severely damaged	4

10. Shortest distance from residence to such facilities as:

a. Public transportation: ..... km
b. Health service: ..... km
c. Market/shopping complex: ..... km
d. Movie theater: ..... km
e. Recreational park: ..... km
f. Police station: ..... km
g. Fire station: ..... km
h. Public telephone/ telecommunication shop: ..... km
i. Elementary school: ..... km
j. Secondary school: ..... km
k. High school ..... km

11. Dwelling unit condition:

Good	1	Damaged	3
Mediocre	2	Severely damaged	4

12. Age of dwelling unit building:

(0-4) years	1	20th year or older	5
(5-9) years	2	Unknown	6
(10-14) years	3		
(15-19) years	4		

13. Lot size:

..... sq. meter

14. Main foundation type:

Concrete	1	Wood/bamboo	4
Coral	2	Others	5
Brick	3		

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IX. HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

B. HOUSING/CONDITION (Continued)

15. Main material of roof frame:

Metal	1	Bamboo	4
Concrete	2	Others	5
Wood	3		

16. Main material of pillars/columns:

Metal/steel	1	Wood/bamboo	4
Concrete	2	Others	5
Brick	3		

17. Number of rooms: ..... rooms

18. If more than one room, is there specific:

a. Sleeping room	Yes	1	No	0
b. Waiting room	Yes	1	No	0
c. Living room	Yes	1	No	0
d. Kitchen	Yes	1	No	0
e. Store room	Yes	1	No	0
f. Garage	Yes	1	No	0

19. If there is special sleeping room(s) (Q.18a=1), number of rooms:

..... rooms

20. Number of sleeping rooms having:

a. Window: ..... rooms

b. Ventilation: ..... rooms

c. AC: ..... rooms

d. Exhaust fan: ..... rooms

C. HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENTS

21. Fuel for cooking:

Electricity	1	Fuel wood	4
Gas/LPG	2	Coal/charcoal	5
Kerosene	3	Others	6

22. Distance to drinking water source:

In the yard 0

Outside

< 9 m	1	100-499 m	4
10-49 m	2	> 500 m	5
50-99 m	3		

C. HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENTS (Continued)

23. Is drinking water clear, colorless, tasteless and odorless:

Yes 1 No 2

24. Bathing water source:

Tap water	1	Unprotected spring	6
Pump	2	River	7
Protected well	3	Rain	8
Unprotected well	4	Others	9
Protected spring	5		

25. Bathing facility:

Own	1	Public	3
Joint	2	Others	4

26. Water for cleaning up dish:

Tap water	1	Unprotected spring	6
Pump	2	River	7
Protected well	3	Rain	8
Unprotected well	4	Others	9
Protected spring	5		

27. If Q.26=2 through 6 (pump,well,spring) what is the distance to closest excrement hole?

< 6 m	1	≥ 16 m	4
6 - 10 m	2	Unknown	5
11 - 15 m	3		

28. Does this household possess:

a. Buffet	Yes	1	No	0
b. Stove	Yes	1	No	0
c. Bicycle/canoe	Yes	1	No	0
d. Radio receiver/ tape deck	Yes	1	No	0
e. Television	Yes	1	No	0
f. Refrigerator	Yes	1	No	0
g. Telephone	Yes	1	No	0
h. Motorcycle/speed boat	Yes	1	No	0
i. Automobile/motor boat	Yes	1	No	0

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IX. HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

D. HOUSING ENVIRONMENT

29. Does this household have a yard?

Yes 1 No 2 (Q.33)

30. If yes (Q.29=1), what is the yard size:

..... sq.m.

31. Are there plants in the yard?

Yes 1 No 2 (Q.33)

32. If yes (Q.31=1), what kind of plants? (Add up codes if more than one)

Vegetables	1	Traditional herb	8
Fruit trees	2		
Ornamental plant	4	Others	16

33. Where do you hang clothes for drying?

Inside a room	1	Others	3
In open space	2		

34. Where do you dispose your bath, kitchen, wash waste water?

Covered hole in yard	1
Uncovered hole in yard	2
In yard without hole	3
Outside yard	4

35. How do you dispose your bath, kitchen, wash waste water?

Through covered channel	1
Through uncovered channel	2
Without channel	3

36. What is the gutter condition around the house?

Water is stuck	1	Fast	3
Water flows very slowly	2	No gutter	4

37. Do you raise livestock or poultry?

Yes 1 No 2 (Q.39)

38. Where do you keep the livestock or poultry?

In the house	1	Somewhere else	4
Under the house	2	Anywhere	5
In the yard	3		

39. How do you dispose your thrash:

Carried away	1	Thrown into river	5
Dumped	2		
Turned into fertilizer	3	Thrown any where	6
Burned	4	Others	7

40. Does any of the household member feel offended by:

a. Factory smoke, odor or noise	Yes	1	No	0
b. Continuous sound from neighbor's radios	Yes	1	No	0
c. Noise of motor vehicle	Yes	1	No	0
d. Unpleasant garbage or water odor	Yes	1	No	0
e. Others (specify):	Yes	1	No	0

41. Did the household use the following item last month?

a. Air freshener	Yes	1	No	0
b. Hair spray/ deodorant spray	Yes	1	No	0
c. Liquid disinfectant	Yes	1	No	0
d. Floor cleaner	Yes	1	No	0
e. Glass, wood, car shine	Yes	1	No	0
f. Cloth stain remover	Yes	1	No	0
g. Shoe shine	Yes	1	No	0
h. Car battery	Yes	1	No	0
i. Wood, iron, wall paint	Yes	1	No	0
j. Insecticide	Yes	1	No	0

E. DEMAND FOR HOUSE

42. Do you need a house urgently?

Yes 1 COMPLETE No 2 ←

43. Reason for needing a house now:

Renting, leasing, or official house	1
Now staying with parent/family	2
Flooded area	3
Unhealthy environment	4
No utility water, eletricity	5
Unsafe surrounding	6
Now squatting	7
Present house too small	8
O t h e r s	9

44. Desired location:

In town	1	Outside town	3
In suburb	2		

45. Desired house size:

T.18	01	T.45	05	T.120	09
T.21	02	T.51	06	T.150	10
T.27	03	T.70	07	T.250	11
T.36	04	T.90	08	>T.300 sq. m	12

46. What developer?

State enterprise		Own account	4
Perumnas	1	Others	5
Private developer	2	Unknown	6
Cooperative	3		

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X. NOTES

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