

EXTENDED REPORT

Rural Household Survey Activity [srtp 2011]



SURVEYmeter
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Acknowledgements

Rural households survey (*Survei Rumah Tangga Perdesaan/SRTP 2011*) is PEKKA base line study which cover households and community survey conducted in 4 provinces. The main purpose of this survey is finding out the differences of the economics empowerment, social, and politics of the poor women, especially women who have responsibility as the household head. Several things that want to be acquired from this study are concerning about the economics welfare, the accessibility to the financial source, the participation in social and politics, critical awareness to the environment aspects, and the control of their own lives as a woman.

The preparation, implementation and also the data cleaning process are done by researchers of surveyMETER and World Bank. From World Bank is represented by Lina Marliani, Julia Herawati, Gregorius Kelik. Whereas from surveyMETER is Bondan Sikoki, Wayan Suriastini, Dani Alfah, Amalia Rifana Widiastuti. The success of this survey could not be apart form the participation of the field workers, they are the field coordinators, the supervisors, the editors, and also the interviewers (The detail list of the field workers enclosed in the appendix).

A. Introduction

Female-headed households have long been known to be among the poorest in many societies. In response, some donor agencies target female-headed households in their poverty reduction projects. In Indonesia, one such program is the *Perempuan Kepala Keluarga* (or *Pekka*, literally translated as the female-headed household) program. The program began in 2001, initially as a pilot project funded by the World Bank in Jakarta that focused on addressing the plights of poor widows in Indonesia's conflict regions. Over the years, the program has evolved into a program oriented towards addressing the poverty of many female-headed households in Indonesia's various regions. It comprises an economic as well as a legal-political component.

Pekka is a program aimed at social and political empowerment of poor women, especially those who have to shoulder the responsibility as household heads. The program was born in 2001. It was founded on the premise that female-headed households are typically poorer than their male-headed counterpart. Furthermore, female household heads are especially disadvantaged, because compared to men, women do not receive equal recognition as a household head in their communities. Both factors limited their access and control over resources and policies in their localities. To address these problems, *Pekka* works at empowering female-heads of households along the following five dimensions: (i) economic welfare; (ii) access to (financial) resources; (iii) social and political participation; (iv) critical consciousness; and (v) control over their own lives. The first two would fall under the category of "economic empowerment", while the remaining three would fall under the category of "legal and political empowerment".

In principle, the main eligibility criteria of the program is a woman's poverty and her female-headed status. Both *de facto* and *de jure* female household heads are eligible. Hence, the following are eligible to participate in *Pekka*: (i) Women who are widowed due to a divorce or death of the husband; (ii) Single women who have dependents; (iii) Married women whose husbands are unable to provide for the households, either due to illnesses, unemployment, or migration. In addition, only poor women are eligible to participate. However, in the past, the program also included married women who were victims of domestic violence.

Pekka has been sustained mainly by donor funding. Between 2001 and 2008, it has received 6 separate project grants from the World Bank to expand the different components of the program (Pekka 2008, 3). It has worked in 9 provinces across the country and recruited around 9,000 members between 2001 and 2008. In 2010, the *Pekka* program received an additional funding to expand its operation to 9 new provinces.¹

This expansion provides an opportunity to understand better how *Pekka* reduced the marginalized aspect – limited access and control over resources and policies- of the Female headed households. In order to achieve this objective, we need to document the current situation before the program rolled out. Thus the research questions for the baseline are "why" and "how" poor female headed households are being marginalized. This term of reference will cover only the baseline activity.

1 The nine new provinces are South Sumatera, West Sumatera, North Sumatera, East Java, Jogjakarta, Banten, North Sulawesi, South Sulawesi and South Kalimantan.

B. Research Strategy

1. Sample

The survey conducted in 4 provinces: West Sumatera, Jogjakarta, Banten, and South Kalimantan in 4 districts, 8 kecamatan involving 24 villages with 1 dusun per selected villages. Table 1 presented . In each dusun, there will be 100 households sampled for this study: households from poor PEKKA, poor non PEKKA and non poor. Thus the total households in this study are 2,400 households.

Table 1. Location of the Study

EA	Province	Regency	Distict	Village	Dusun/RW/Jorong
1	DI Yogyakarta	Bantul	Bambang lipuro	Sumbermulyo	Siten
2	DI Yogyakarta	Bantul	Bambang lipuro	Mulyodadi	NGAMBAH
3	DI Yogyakarta	Bantul	Pleret	Segoroyoso	SRUMBUNG
4	DI Yogyakarta	Bantul	Pleret	Bawuran	DUSUN BAWURAN II
5	DI Yogyakarta	Bantul	Pleret	Pleret	KERTO
6	DI Yogyakarta	Bantul	Pleret	Wonokromo	PANDES II
7	Banten	Tanggerang	Mekar baru	Jenggot	DUSUN 03
8	Banten	Tanggerang	Mekar baru	Mekar baru	RW 01 {KEJARON 1}
9	Banten	Tanggerang	Kemiri	Lontar	KEJAROAN 1
10	Banten	Tanggerang	Kemiri	Kelebet	KEJAROAN 8
11	Banten	Tanggerang	Kemiri	Legok sukamaju	RW 02
12	Banten	Tanggerang	Kemiri	Ranca labuh	KEJAROAN 1
13	South Kalimantan	Hulu Sungai Utara	Sungai tabukan	Sungai tabukan	RW 01
14	South Kalimantan	Hulu Sungai Utara	Sungai pandan	Tambalang	RW 01
15	South Kalimantan	Hulu Sungai Utara	Sungai pandan	Tambalang Kecil	RW.02
16	South Kalimantan	Hulu Sungai Utara	Sungai pandan	Rantau Karau Raya	RW 02
17	South Kalimantan	Hulu Sungai Utara	Sungai pandan	Teluk Betung	RW 01
18	South Kalimantan	Hulu Sungai Utara	Danau panggang	Manarap Hulu	RW01
19	West Sumatera	Sawah Lunto/ Sijunjung	Tanjung gadang	Tanjuang gadang	GUGUK NANEH
20	West Sumatera	Sawah Lunto/ Sijunjung	Tanjung gadang	Pulasan	JORONG PADANG LAWEH
21	West Sumatera	Sawah Lunto/ Sijunjung	Kamang baru	Kunungan parit rantang	JORONG KUNANGAN
22	West Sumatera	Sawah Lunto/ Sijunjung	Kamang baru	Sungai batuang	JORONG KOTO
23	West Sumatera	Sawah Lunto/ Sijunjung	Kamang baru	Muaro takuang	JORONG KOTO RANAH
24	West Sumatera	Sawah Lunto/ Sijunjung	Kamang baru	Sungai lansek	JORONG TALANG

The sample at each enumeration area consists of five type households:

1. Household type 1 (4 households), households of community leader which one of them is has female leader, the household ID is F001-F004.

2. Household type 2 (32 households), poor households with female household head (PEKKA), the household ID, F005–F036.
3. Household type 3 (32 households), poor households with male household head (non PEKKA), household ID F037 – F068.
4. Household type 4 (16 households), non poor households with female household head (PEKKA), household ID, F069 – F084.
5. Household type 5 (16 households), non poor households with non female household head (non PEKKA), household ID, F085 – F100.

Each household type has 7 reserve households, except type 1 household has only 3 households. The household ID of reserve household follows the following rule:

1. Type 1 reserve household, the household ID is F101 – F103.
2. Type 2 reserve household, the household ID is F201 – F207.
3. Type 3 reserve household, the household ID is F301 – F307.
4. Type 4 reserve household, the household ID is F401 – F407.
5. Type 5 reserve household, the household ID is F501 – F507.

Table 2. Distribution of Respondent Target

EA	Population						Primary Target						Secondary target					
	Total	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Total	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Total	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5
1	315	6	45	80	45	139	100	4	32	32	16	16	31	3	7	7	7	7
2	242	7	36	62	41	96	100	4	32	32	16	16	31	3	4	10	7	7
3	341	7	24	112	35	163	100	4	24	40	16	16	31	3	0	14	7	7
4	257	7	27	74	35	114	100	4	27	37	16	16	31	3	0	14	7	7
5	478	7	39	152	35	245	100	4	32	32	16	16	31	3	7	7	7	7
6	342	6	32	107	52	145	100	4	32	32	16	16	31	3	0	14	7	7
7	455	6	56	125	66	202	100	4	32	32	16	16	31	3	7	7	7	7
8	357	7	42	103	54	151	100	4	32	32	16	16	31	3	7	7	7	7
9	333	6	44	88	59	136	100	4	32	32	16	16	31	3	7	7	7	7
10	250	7	28	70	46	99	100	4	28	36	16	16	31	3	0	14	7	7
11	304	7	36	86	61	114	100	4	32	32	16	16	31	3	4	10	7	7
12	335	7	44	89	62	133	100	4	32	32	16	16	31	3	7	7	7	7
13	184	7	23	49	22	83	100	4	23	41	16	16	31	3	0	8	6	14
14	201	7	26	55	42	71	100	4	26	38	16	16	31	3	0	14	7	7
15	133	7	15	34	22	55	100	4	15	34	22	25	31	3	0	0	0	28
16	126	6	15	36	20	49	100	4	15	36	20	25	27	3	0	0	0	24
17	136	7	24	29	28	48	100	4	24	29	27	16	31	3	0	0	1	27
18	198	7	28	51	36	76	100	4	28	36	16	16	31	3	0	14	7	7
19	306	7	28	101	43	127	100	4	28	36	16	16	31	3	0	14	7	7
20	104	7	15	30	18	34	100	4	15	30	18	33	4	3	0	0	0	1
21	203	6	21	61	21	94	100	4	21	43	16	16	31	3	0	16	5	7
22	164	7	20	44	34	59	100	4	20	44	16	16	31	3	0	0	18	10
23	206	7	24	58	22	95	100	4	24	40	16	16	31	3	0	15	6	7
24	243	7	25	73	19	119	100	4	25	39	16	16	31	3	0	18	3	7

2. Component of the Study

The main component of the survey was a detailed questionnaire on household characteristics, economic indicators, empowerment indicators, and social capital. Beside household questionnaire, there will be also questionnaire for village. Table 3 shows list of indicators.

Table 3. List of Indicators

Topic	Indicators	Respondents
A. HOUSEHOLD SURVEY		
Household characteristics	Data of all household members: (i) Name; (ii) Age; (iii) Marriage status; (iv) Current education/highest level of education; (v) Employment.	Main respondent (e.g., household head)
	Physical characteristics of the house	
Economic indicators	Income: (i) non-business income; (ii) salary; (iii) agricultural income; (iv) non-agriculture self-employment income	Main respondent (e.g., household head)
	Consumption: (i) Food; (ii) Non-food, including details on health and education expenditure.	Main respondent (e.g., household head)
	Transfers, loans, gifts by source and amount	Main respondent (e.g., household head)
	Assets: (i) Financial; (ii) Non-financial	Main respondent (e.g., household head)
Human capital indicators	Health: Anthropometric measurements	All respondents in all households
	Mental health: (i) Depression scale; (ii) Perceived stress scale. (see Fernald et. al. 2008)	Main respondent (e.g., household head) and spouse
Empowerment indicators (see Pitt et. al. 2005)	Household decision making with regards to <i>resources; finance; transaction management; mobility and networks; husband's attitudes and behavior; fertility and parenting; also, political activism</i>	Main respondent (and spouse when relevant)
Social capital	Trust: (i) Villagers; (ii) Officials; (iii) Strangers; (iv) Pekka members	Main respondent (and spouse when relevant)
	List of friends for different activities	Main respondent (and spouse when relevant)
	Participation in social (and political) activities	Main respondent (and spouse when relevant)
B. VILLAGE SURVEY		
Infrastructure	Economic, health, and education	Village head
	Incidences of domestic dispute, violence	Sub-village heads

C. Response Rate

About 93.1% of main respondents were interviewed and 6.9% were replaced by reserved target. The primary reasons the main target respondents could not interview were refused, moved, did not have enough time as well as all household members ill. In total composition respondent type 1, type 2, type 3, type 3, type 4 and type 5 is met requirement composition of 4:32:32:16:16 and total of 100 households. Table 4 presents distribution of target interviewed.

Table 4. Distribution of the target interviewed

EA	Main target interviewed						Reserved target interviewed						Total interviewed
	Total	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Total	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	
1	100	4	32	32	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
2	96	4	31	31	15	15	4	0	1	1	1	1	100
3	93	4	30	28	15	16	7	0	2	4	1	0	100
4	95	4	30	32	15	14	5	0	2	0	1	2	100
5	99	4	32	32	15	16	1	0	0	0	1	0	100
6	92	3	32	31	14	12	8	1	0	1	2	4	100
7	84	3	30	26	13	12	16	1	3	5	3	4	100
8	86	4	30	28	15	9	14	0	2	4	1	7	100
9	91	3	29	31	13	15	9	1	3	1	3	1	100
10	92	3	30	28	16	15	8	1	2	4	0	1	100
11	94	4	29	32	16	13	6	0	3	0	0	3	100
12	96	4	32	32	13	15	4	0	0	0	3	1	100
13	87	4	32	24	15	12	13	0	1	7	1	4	100
14	95	4	31	32	15	13	5	0	1	0	1	3	100
15	90	4	28	31	15	12	10	0	4	1	1	4	100
16	95	4	32	31	15	13	5	0	0	1	1	3	100
17	91	4	29	31	14	13	9	0	3	1	2	3	100
18	92	3	31	27	15	16	8	1	1	5	1	0	100
19	97	4	31	32	16	14	3	0	1	0	0	2	100
20	96	4	30	30	16	16	4	3	1	0	0	0	100
21	99	4	31	32	16	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	100
22	95	4	30	30	16	15	5	0	2	2	0	1	100
23	88	3	28	28	14	15	12	1	4	4	2	1	100
24	92	4	30	31	14	13	8	0	2	1	2	3	100
Total	2235	90	730	722	357	336	165	9	39	42	27	48	2400
% of total	93.1	3.8	30.4	30.1	14.9	14.0	6.9	0.4	1.6	1.8	1.1	2.0	100

D. Survey Instruments

Rural Household Survey (SRTP) is conducted in 4 provinces covering four districts, in each village conducted interviews of 100 households, therefore in each district there were 600 household interviewed, since there are 6 sampled villages from each district. This survey represents the Community and Household surveys which at community level interviewed village head and Dusun head and for household survey interviewed household head, spouse of household head and other members in the household. The Instruments consist of 6 books as presents in table 5.

Table 5. Questionnaire Book and Target

No	Book	Respondent	Book number
1	BOOK 1	Village chief	1
2	BOOK 2	Chief of Dusun/ administration Unit under the village	1
3	BOOK 3	Head of Household	1
4	BOOK 4	Household members with age >15 years old	Number of household member age > 15 years old
5	BOOK 5	Household members with age >15 years old	Number of household member age > 15 years old and met PEKKA criteria
6	BOOK 6	Household members with age <=15 years old	Number of household member age <= 15 years old

Description of each book.

- Book 1 is the information about the characteristics of the sampled village that aims to obtain information about the condition of the village area, the respondent is the Village Chief or a representative who knows about the village information ranging from issues of poverty alleviation programs, information on rural areas, village government information, health services, education services, water and sanitation issues, transportation, media, information and economic activities.
- Book 2 is information about dusun, the dusun is referred here as an administrative unit below the village, the location of this dusun designation samples can vary, for example in Huku North River Regency it's called the Rukun Tetangga, in Bantul Yogyakarta it's called dusun, in Sijunjung Regency it's called Jorong and Tangerang

Regency calls it Jaro. Information collected in book 2 is relatively the same as book 1, only the scale in buku 2 is more specific to the area below the village level.

- Book 3 is information about the sampled household, for every village there will be 100 books 3 which are the sample of each villages, respondents of book 3 is the head of household or household members aged > 18 years who knows the information about the relevant domestic condition, information to collect in this book is about the characteristics of the household, assistance program, medical information through outpatients, consumption, farming, non-farming enterprises, household property, Income from property, savings, either transfer into or out of the household, loan, economic distraction, social networks and household decision-making.
- Book 4 aims to obtain information from the level of individual household to household members aged over 15 years, the number of respondents of this book depends on the number of household members aged over 15 years for each, information collected in this book is about personal identification and employment.
- Book 5 is in the same category of respondents with book 4 and PEKKA, while the information collected in this book comes to issues of marriage, pregnancy records, community participation, social networks, decision-making, prosperity, trust, mental health, legal system and risk-taking.
- Book 6 is the individual book which will interview the individual in household aged less than or equal to 15 years, the information collected in this book is about a visit to the Posyandu, morbidity, child education and child labor.

E. Survey Operation

1. Preparation

1a. Submission and Approval of the Work Plan.

Upon signing of the contract the detail work plan for the execution of the baseline was submitted discussed and approval from WB Pekka coordinator was sought. The work plan included plan for recruitment, training, and execution of data collection, data entry and data cleaning. The time schedule of the study is as the following:

Table 6. Time Table of the Survey

Activities	Date
Prepare permits to conduct survey	29 December 2010– January 25 2011
Questionnaire discussion	January 10-11, 2011
Pilot test	January 12-14, 2011
Pre test	January 15-16, 2011
Data entry program and check	January 20- February 8, 2011
Assemble Field Teams	15 January 2011
Assemble Office data Management team	15 January 2011
Listing	January 16-31, 2011
Training of Trainers	January 27- 31, 2011
Training of field teams	February 1-8, 2011
Implement Field work & first data entry	February 12 – March 18
Data Cleaning & double entry	March 1, 2011 – May 2011
Data Delivery	May 27 2011
Final Report	May 27, 2011

1b. Assemble professional team

The SMT Manager appointed members of professional team which include, field coordinators,(SMT), programmer and data manager. They are all SurveyMeter staffs who have more than ten years of survey experience. The structure is as the following:

- a. Survey Management Team Manager: Ni Wayan Suriastini
- b. Survey Management Team:
 1. Dani Alfah
 2. Endra Dwi Mulyanto
 3. Naryanta
 4. Sunar Indriati
- c. Programmers: Amalia Rifana and Arnashati
- d. Office Data Management Team: Danang Prasetya

Table 7. The Data Cleaning Team

NO	NAME	Education	Contact
1	Sunar Indriati	S1	08157905124
2	Naryanto	S1	081227397808
3	Endra DM	S1	081336176381
4	Slamet Haryono	S1	081331028247
5	Dian Hestina D	S1	081392130178
6	Pentadiati	S1	081394461704
7	Astuti	S1	081328867182
8	Santi Wulandari	S1	081328696413
9	Wulandari	D3	081393980147
10	Arif Pranoto	S1	081904089135
11	Teguh Adminto	S1	081333201102
12	Pratiwi Diah S	S1	085647089405
13	Vita Ratna Untari	S1	08174108281
14	Dewi Wulandari	S1	085643004416
15	Rum Suherti	S1	087839130225
16	Cici Jumiati	S1	085452811435
17	Jejen Fauzan	S1	08564313533
18	Upik	S1	087838439712
19	Amirul	S1	08170675021
20	Seto	S1	081328466232
21	Roni	S1	081360663229

1c. Preparation of Survey Documents

The World Bank provided all draft of survey instruments. We did an extensive review of the questionnaire, and clarification of concepts. The TOR did not have provision for pilot but we did a two days pilot to enable us provide more extensive input into the survey instrument and procedure. All suggestions was communicated and discussed with the PEKKA coordinator. The main experience of the pilot was the length of the questionnaire and age cut off of respondents for perception questions. The length of the questionnaire much longer than planned and the age cut off to old cause many respondents don't understand the perception questions. The two days pre test was also conducted to do the final check of the questionnaire. The final questionnaire sent to the printer for production after approval has been given. Manual and data entry program were prepared based on the final questionnaire. The pilot and pretest conducted on January 12-16 in Kulonprogo, the detail presents in the Table 8. The input for survey instrument and manual from the pilot and pretest are:

1. Listing:
 - The number of households per Dusun/RW is over than 250 households
 - The village head could not gave information on number of poor households for each dusun. The information need to be gathers from each dusun head.
 - Need 3 days to finish one Dusun with 4 interviewers and 2 guides
 - In the first day, difficult to get accurate data on total consumption household. Many household mentioned that they didn't know or reported very small value. In the next day, we tried with probing food and non food consumption. The results are better consumption data and the data easier to collect.
2. Book 1
 - The secondary data at village office is limited. The data is not current, the information only available for the year 2008. Many information was based on estimation of village head
 - The interview time is 3.5 hours due to limited secondary data
3. Book 2
 - The problems are similar with book 1. The interview time is 3 hours.
4. Book 3
 - The interview time is 2-3.5 hours.
 - The modules required a lot of time are KS,HR, UT, NT and PK
5. Original Book 4 (new book 4 + 5)
 - The interview time of old PEKKA respondent is d2-3.5 hours
 - The modules required a lot of time are TK, CH, PH, SW and TR
 - The most confusing module for old PEKKA are SW and TR
6. Original Book 5 (new book 6)
 - The interview time is 30 minutes
 - The longest module is DLA

Table 8. Location of the Pilot and Pre Test

No	Regency	District	Village	Explanation
1	Kulonprogo	Girimulyo	Pendoworejo	Pilot and pretest test of questionnaire
2	Kulonprogo	Girimulyo	Jatimulyo	Pilot test Listing and pretest of the questionnaire
3	Kulonprogo	Kokap	Kalirejo	Pilot test Listing and pretest of the questionnaire

1d. Permission

Permit to conduct the survey obtained immediately after contract has been signed. Permit sought at all levels. The SMT and SMT manager coordinate this task, assisted by the field coordinators and ensure that permit up to kecamatan levels will be ready before the data collection activities begin. Due to time constraints permit up to provincial levels were finalized at the time of recruitment of field teams, while the permit at the kabupaten and the kecamatan levels were followed prior the listing. The permission is attached.

1f. Design Data Entry Program

The programmer designed a suitable data entry program to enter data from the household interview and village head interview. It was pertinent that data entry program was designed as soon as the survey instrument is finalized to give sufficient time to test the program to be ready for training of editor and Interviewers. The use of pre-design data entry program to be used for directly edits and entry data in the field has been proved efficient in checking errors and directly could be corrected in the field. The data entry is attached.

1g. Recruitment of field team

The SMT manager with the assistant of field coordinator will recruit field team which consists of supervisors who will act as editors and interviewers. Using an estimate number of 2 households that could be completed in a day by an interviewer we recruited 12 interviewers and 7 supervisors/editors for each district. Thus there will be 3 teams for each district and the total field staff to be recruited will be 28 supervisors/editors and 48 enumerators.

The supervisors recruited from Yogyakarta and the Interviewers from the pool of field staffs who have been involved in previous surveys conducted by Survey Meter. Majority of them are first degree holder (S1) with many years experience participating in surveys. Interviewers are recruited from each of the respective provinces with at least University degree. Good knowledge of the areas. All prospective field staff will be subjected to normal standard selection field staff of Survey Meter that is written test and oral interview.

Table 9. Structure of the Team

NO	Province	Team	SUP	EDITOR 1	EDITOR 2	ENUM	FIELD CO
1	Yogyakarta Team	3	1	3	3	12	Endra Dwi Mulyanto
2	Banten Team	3	1	3	3	12	Naryanta
3	West Sumatera Team	3	1	3	3	12	Naryanta
4	South Kalimantan Team	3	1	3	3	12	Endra Dwi Mulyanto
5	PIP						Dani Alfah
6	Cleaning Coordinator						Sunar Indriati
	T o t a l	12	4	12	12	48	4

Table 10. Field Teams

No	Name	EDUCATION	NO. TELPON	Position	Regency
1	AMIRUL ARIFIN	S1	8170675021	SUPERVISOR	BANTUL
2	CICI JUMIATI	S1	085452811435	CAFÉ	BANTUL
3	FAUZI FIRDAUS	S1	081233254855/085646696597	CAFÉ/INTERVIEWER	BANTUL
4	TIYAS DWI PUSPITA	S1	081578845915	INTERVIEWER	BANTUL
5	AJENG WULANDARI	S1	085729244845/085293351424	INTERVIEWER	BANTUL
6	RUKIAH ZAINAH	S1	021-7321209	INTERVIEWER	BANTUL
7	ANJAR VENIARTO	S1	085643798883	INTERVIEWER	BANTUL
8	SANTI WULANDARI	S1	081328696413	CAFÉ	BANTUL
9	FITA DWI UNTARI	S1	085743448846	CAFÉ/INTERVIEWER	BANTUL
10	DYAH MUJI C	S1	081328067011/ 0274-3005100	INTERVIEWER	BANTUL
11	HIKMAH NURUL MALICHAH	S1	085725916821	INTERVIEWER	BANTUL
12	YANIDA EKAWATI, SE	S1	085743333006	INTERVIEWER	BANTUL
13	RAHARJO	S1	08122792619	INTERVIEWER	BANTUL
14	WARJIYO	S1	081804224221	INTERVIEWER	BANTUL
15	SLAMET SUBADRODIN	S1	081327466450	INTERVIEWER	BANTUL
16	LINTANG	S1	081328847116	CAFÉ	BANTUL
17	PRATIWI DWI S	S1	085647089405	CAFÉ/INTERVIEWER	BANTUL
18	ANDRIANA	S1	081383226699	INTERVIEWER	BANTUL
19	SINUNG CAKRA	S1	085867336696	INTERVIEWER	BANTUL
20	MARIANI	S1	081578714477, 081329120704	INTERVIEWER	BANTUL
21	HARUMI CITRA	S1	08122953899/0274-370849	INTERVIEWER	BANTUL
22	PENTADIADI	S1	081394461704	SUPERVISOR	TANGERANG
23	DIAN HESTINA	S1	081392130178	CAFÉ	TANGERANG
24	RUM SUHERTI	S1	087839130225	CAFÉ/INTERVIEWER	TANGERANG
25	DWI SUMAWATI	S1	081804285996	INTERVIEWER	TANGERANG
26	NURI ADITYA SULISTYAWATI	S1	085643360845	INTERVIEWER	TANGERANG
27	DAVID FIRMANSYAH	S1	08122966247/085729355583	INTERVIEWER	TANGERANG
28	SUCI ARI TOMI	S1	085729328206	INTERVIEWER	TANGERANG
29	TUNGGUL BUDHIARJO	S1	081908666624	CAFÉ	TANGERANG
30	DEWI WULANDARI	S1	085643004416	CAFÉ/INTERVIEWER	TANGERANG
31	FARIDA NUR ISNAENI	S1	08156883159	INTERVIEWER	TANGERANG
32	AGUNG WIBOWO LESTIYAWAN	S1	081328079187	INTERVIEWER	TANGERANG
33	GALIH ARYO PUTRO	S1	085643892229	INTERVIEWER	TANGERANG
34	ANGGRAINI	S1	085697583278	INTERVIEWER	TANGERANG
35	ULIL ABSOR	TINGKAT AKHIR	081324190620	CAFÉ	TANGERANG
36	SUSI LESTARI	S1	087839468861	CAFÉ/INTERVIEWER	TANGERANG
37	ANISYAH WAKHID, S.GZ	S1	081807128033	INTERVIEWER	TANGERANG
38	IIS HERLIANY, S.SI	S1	085229091340	INTERVIEWER	TANGERANG
39	RAMDHONY	S1	085643934243	INTERVIEWER	TANGERANG
40	GEMPITA WINDRA K	S1	085643035759	INTERVIEWER	TANGERANG
41	RONI HERMOKO	S1	081360663229	SUPERVISOR	SIJUNJUNG
42	RIKA RESTU REMIVA	S1	081367799338	CAFÉ	SIJUNJUNG
43	SETO WATUGUNUNG	S1	081328466232	CAFÉ/INTERVIEWER	SIJUNJUNG
44	DEVI FITRIANI	S1	081363746776	INTERVIEWER	SIJUNJUNG
45	USWATUN KHASANAH	S1	08170433451 / 085729288357	INTERVIEWER	SIJUNJUNG

46	DARIS KESUMA WANGSA	S1	085725034440	INTERVIEWER	SIJUNJUNG
47	HARIYANTO	TINGKAT AKHIR	085726279997	INTERVIEWER	SIJUNJUNG
48	DONI ASWANDI	S1	081374950577	CAFÉ	SIJUNJUNG
49	SETYORINI	S1	0818463320	CAFÉ/INTERVIEWER	SIJUNJUNG
50	SITI BADRIYAH	S1	08174120574	INTERVIEWER	SIJUNJUNG
51	RENNY HERLINA, S.Si.	S1	081802627658	INTERVIEWER	SIJUNJUNG
52	FARIZ ALAM KUSUMA	S1	085643713077	INTERVIEWER	SIJUNJUNG
53	ISLAHUDDIN	S1	08170405495	INTERVIEWER	SIJUNJUNG
54	JEJEN FAUZAN	S1	08564313533	CAFÉ	SIJUNJUNG
55	TEGUH ADMINTO	S1	081333201102	CAFÉ/INTERVIEWER	SIJUNJUNG
56	ADDINATTIN HAKIMAH	S1	081328463346	INTERVIEWER	SIJUNJUNG
57	KARTIKA MAHARANI	S1	081227061264	INTERVIEWER	SIJUNJUNG
58	RASYID ABDULHAMID	S1	0852925002264	INTERVIEWER	SIJUNJUNG
59	INDRA NUR SURYA	S1	085643565416	INTERVIEWER	SIJUNJUNG
60	ASTUTI WULANDARI	S1	081328867182	SUPERVISOR	HULU SUNGAI UTARA
61	WULANDARI	D3	081393980147	CAFÉ	HULU SUNGAI UTARA
62	RISWAR ANSHORI	S1	08164567093	CAFÉ/INTERVIEWER	HULU SUNGAI UTARA
63	ELIS EMIYANTI	S1	081 225 955 18	INTERVIEWER	HULU SUNGAI UTARA
64	HERLINA SERNI	S1	081226053953	INTERVIEWER	HULU SUNGAI UTARA
65	GIGIH SUPRAYOGA	S1	081578735328/0274-374266	INTERVIEWER	HULU SUNGAI UTARA
66	AHMAD TOFIK	S1	08112631243 / 085879014681	INTERVIEWER	HULU SUNGAI UTARA
67	SLAMET HARYONO	S1	081331028247	CAFÉ	HULU SUNGAI UTARA
68	UPIK W	S1	087838439712	CAFÉ/INTERVIEWER	HULU SUNGAI UTARA
69	VERANITA MEI PRATIWI	S1	081804032223	INTERVIEWER	HULU SUNGAI UTARA
70	FAJAR KURNIAWAN, ST	S1	085228299393	INTERVIEWER	HULU SUNGAI UTARA
71	AGUSTINUS YAN B	S1	81568401630	INTERVIEWER	HULU SUNGAI UTARA
72	JAYANTI NUR VITA	S1	085228824275 / 085725887095	INTERVIEWER	HULU SUNGAI UTARA
73	NINA DANARSASI	S1	081328389549	CAFÉ	HULU SUNGAI UTARA
74	DIANOVITA	S1	081328662908	CAFÉ/INTERVIEWER	HULU SUNGAI UTARA
75	UFIQ ENDANG S	S1	085729888335/ 087735045623	INTERVIEWER	HULU SUNGAI UTARA
76	SITI HIDAYATI, S.Si	S1	081568477665	INTERVIEWER	HULU SUNGAI UTARA
77	NGATMAN	S1	085229841007	INTERVIEWER	HULU SUNGAI UTARA
78	HENDY PUSPITHA P	S1	081931767111	INTERVIEWER	HULU SUNGAI UTARA

2. Training of trainers

Supervisors/editors participated in the training of trainers. They were trained prior to the training of other field staff because they are the key persons in the data collection since they will be the leader of the team as well as responsible for editing and entering the data. During this training they will also be trained for data entry.

- The first two days we spent for understanding concept and purpose of each questionnaire and field procedure (sampling strategy). This mainly in class training with intense discussion.
- The third day was data entry training. Since they were all experienced ex-editors we was not anticipate any problem for them understanding the data entry program.
- The next two day they spent for try out the questionnaire and entry the data. The tryout of the questionnaire was useful to identify any problems with the questionnaire or cases raised in the field in which even if the questionnaire was no longer be changed the experience could propose solutions and consensus that used in the data collection.

The result of the field practice entered to check if there was problem with data entry program and to handle new cases arise from the field which was not anticipated in the pre-design of the program.

- The last day was devoted for general review on the result of the questionnaire followed by supervisory training that include how to handle non technical problem in the field, management of time, financial management and reporting. The supervisors will not participate in teaching during the training; hence practice of teaching is not necessary.

3. Training of Enumerators

A fundamental premise for interviews is that the interviewer has a clear understanding not only about the design and content of the instruments, but also of how to administer these instruments in a manner that did not introduce unintended biases into the response patterns. For this purpose we designed the training of the interviewers with a combination of in class training and interview practiced In class training consists of explanation of concept, definition of the questionnaire followed with demonstration on how to ask and record the answer. Participants are encouraged to participate in questions and discussion during the session which normally conducted in the morning (8.00a.m - 12.00 noon) and early afternoon sessions(1.00 -3.30) Participants was given chance to practice interview among themselves (pair- interview or round-robin) for the rest of the afternoon session (3.30p.m-5.00 p.m). We invited respondent (live respondent) for interview practice. Evening session (7.30 p.m-9.00p.m) used to have group discussion either to discuss the materials given in the morning session or to solve group assignment. At the end of the in class training we take the participants out to practice interview in the setting that mimic the real interview during the data collection. The planed for the training will be as follows:

- The first three days were covered the questionnaire for village head and household questionnaire.
- The first half of the fourth day was discussed sampling and practiced anthropometric measurements and the second half was for comprehensive test for the participants
- The fifth and the sixth day were field practice in non sample area that mimic the actual survey area. The team was formed as the real team formation. The interviewer practiced interview and the supervisor supervised, edited and entry the data.
- The seventh day used for general review and selection of the final team

Training conducted by the SMT, SMT manager and field coordinators. The supervisors who have been trained earlier will assist as demonstrators and facilitators during group discussion. Training conducted centrally, the advantage of centralized training was that we have standardized concept and understanding and it is time efficient. The size of the class (less than 50) was manageable for effective training. The breakdown into small group discussion and the presence of trained supervisor as facilitator enable us to monitor the performance of each individual trainee. Additional number of reserves were included to allow us select best candidates. The reserve if qualified could also be

trained as independent data entry during the data cleaning while also serve as replacement in case some field staff discontinued before the field work end.

Training manager was responsible for the organization of the training and handle training logistics and administration.

4. Data Collection

The data collection activities will be organized using a total of 12 sub teams which divided into 4 teams, each team comprises of one supervisor who will act as editor, two editors and 12 enumerators. Every two districts coordinated by a field coordinator (SMT). The team composition in each district was as follows:

Table 11. Team Composition

No	Province	Team	SUP	EDITOR 1	EDITOR 2	ENUM	FIELD CO
1	Yogyakarta Team	3	1	3	3	12	Endra Dwi Mulyanto
2	Banten Team	3	1	3	3	12	Naryanta
3	West Sumatera Team	3	1	3	3	12	Naryanta
4	South Kalimantan Team	3	1	3	3	12	Endra Dwi Mulyanto
	T o t a l	12	4	12	12	48	4

Assuming that each interviewer will complete interview and take anthropometric measurement the field data collection will be completed in 31 days (one month).

We found that the use of computer assisted field editor (CAFÉ) whereby the completed questionnaire is edited and entered directly in the field using a lap top with pre-designed program, to be very effective in maintaining high quality of data. The CAFE system proved to be effective in keeping checks for errors and allowing correction of errors to be done by interviewer in the field thereby maintaining high quality of data.

Every enumerator should have a constant communication with the CAFÉ editors. His/her completed questionnaire edited by the CAFE editor and any errors will be communicated to him/her via an MIS (Management Information System) form that listed the errors. The enumerators will make correction on the errors and if necessary s/he may revisit the household to obtain the correct information. As part of the management information system was also the use of 4 box system that will keep track movement of questionnaire while being edited. Box A will be used to keep the questionnaire that has been completed by the interviewers. Editor will take the completed questionnaire from box A, then edit and entered it. If error is found editor will record errors in MIS form, put the questionnaire and the MIS form in Box B. The enumerator will then pick and check the questionnaire from box B, make correction and put the corrected questionnaire in box C. Editor will pick up the corrected questionnaire, modify entry and put the clean questionnaire in box D.

The supervisor was performed dual task as editor and supervisor. Prior to starting interview in a given village he had responsibility to obtain permission at the kecamatan (sub-district) and village level and looking for base camp for the team. As the team begins with the data collection activities he has to introduce members of the team to the village leader. The supervisor was responsible in maintaining high quality of data through spot checking the completed questionnaire, verification of interview to the household and observe interview. He should solve any technical and

non-technical problems faced by his team. He is also in constant interaction with the field coordinator to report progress of his team. As interviewers completed interview the supervisor was perform the duty as an editor by manual edit and enter the data. At the end of the data collection in the village he/she had to upload or send the data file to the central office web site. He was in constant communication with the data manager at the central office who was monitored and checked the data quality of all data sent to the central office.

The SMT supported the SMT Manager for the daily coordination of survey execution, and for the recruitment, training and coordination of Field Teams and Data Management Teams.

It was the SMT's responsibility to provide technical assistance and logistical support to the field teams throughout the duration of the survey. SMT must be in regular contact with the field teams to clarify confusions over concepts and definitions and to provide timely support when equipment and materials breakdown. To anticipate computer breakdown we were provide a back up laptop for each team. In the case where there was frequent interruption of power supply or no electricity in the area and the team that disrupt entry data the team should be advised to entry the data in the nearby area where power supply was available or if it was not possible at all as a last resort the questionnaires were edited manually and the questionnaire will be sent to the central office.

5. Data Cleaning

In order to get 0% data entry error, we conducted 100% double entry and the compare conducted in two stages. In addition to double entry, we also did a lot consistency checks in data cleaning process. The error rate of data entry in the field is less than 0.2%. Table 12 present the time schedule of the double entry, compares and data cleaning.

Table 12. Double Entry, Compare and Data Cleaning Schedule

Time	Double entry	Compare 1	Compare 2	Cleaning
Start	March 1, 2011	April 7, 2011	April 25, 2011	May 2, 2011
Finish	April 9, 2011	April 21, 2011	April 30, 2011	May 6, 2011

Double entry in SRTP is 100% in the sense that all the results of household and community interviews that had done data entry in the field did the re-entry at the PIP, double entry goal is to find out the data entry errors in the field and fixed the error

Compare 1 is to compare the field entry data and double entry data, so that the amount of field data entry errors can be known.

Compare 2 is the process of comparing the modified field data entry of compare 1 with the second data entry data to clean up the error during modification

Cleaning, Running consistency checks

F. Comment and Discussion

1. Comment on Questionnaire

This section discusses issue related to questionnaire in SRTP that we learned from our experience during the period of the study

Book 1 and 2:

During the training session, we had created about nine consensuses to responses on the problem we were encounter in the training sessions and field practice. Most of the consensuses are reminder of the consistency checks, such as FK05 and FK06 (it is not possible that value FK06 greater than FK05). In the field we didn't have problems on the modules of book 1 and 2.

Book 3

1. Take some time on identifying ID listing of non household member mention in module HR and KR as results some interviewers forgot to fill out the ID listing. When this happened the editor used the list of households to identify the ID but some households still missing in the first round of the field data. The compare and lookup period were the last step we used to guard the quality of the data of this particular problem.
2. Module UT, especially when the households produce more than two commodities. The respondent has difficulty in answering the value of income and expense of each commodity since they don't have the exact note of each business mainly due to the business is family business or small business. The NT module has similar problem.
3. The respondents like consumption questions instead of perception and opinion questions. Mainly due to they can answers those question spontaneously. On the other hand when we asked perception/opinion questions respondents said that why you didn't asked questions like the ones on consumption.
4. In AR13, more than one breadwinner recorded in the household. The problem has been solved in the lookup. The rupiah values mention in employment module of book 4 were compared. The household member had higher income consider as the breadwinner.

5. Inconsistency between house sizes reported in KR01 and HR04. Some respondents mention that the value reported in HR04 is less than KR01. We have cleaned up the problem by revisiting the respondents and calling the respondents. However there are four cases that still exist which can not fixed the problem.
6. KR18, the household member mentioned as the breadwinner was difference with the one recorded in AR13. This problem was cleaned during the look up process by comparing the income of the persons in employment section.

Book 4

1. The main consistency check we did for book 4 is the consistency information given by the respondent in UT/NT module of book 3 with employment module of book 4. There are cases where household members recoded assist in family business but not recoded currently working in employment module. Most of the problem we have solved through re confirmation and revisit.
2. The income reported in employment module was very difference with household income reported in UT or and NT. We have reconfirmed and revisit the cases.

Book 5

1. Module PR and SW, asking these sections were took a lot of time since the interviewers need to repeat several times the same questions due to the respondents did not understand the questions. However still some respondents did not understand the questions. Interviewers were not sure with the respondent answers particularly for the old people. Module PR is the hardest module for PEKKA respondents. The age cut of the module is under 70 years which is too old for module PR. At the other survey the age cut of this module is for respondents under 55 years.
2. Question CH45, the knowledge of male respondents on prenatal care, breast feeding, ion pill etc. The male has difficulty answers these questions due to they didn't follow in detail the pregnancies care and post natal care of their spouse or child. Given these conditions some information provided by the male respondents were out of range.
3. Module H (law), question H01a and H01b according to the law what is the minimum age of the first married. In general respondents did not what is written in the law, they answer what ever they now. Maybe better we asked first yes no question and then for every one mention yes, ask follow up question, in what age?

Book 6

We almost did not have any problem on this book.

2. Comment on Survey Operations

This section discussed lessons we learned throughout the whole survey operation from preparation to data cleaning process whenever possible suggest improvement for the end line of the study:

1. The enumeration area in West Sumatera is much dispersed. It requires more time to locate the respondents. The West Sumatera teams spent longer time to finish the field work compare with other teams. Adding more field workers in West Sumatera will be more efficient in the future survey round.
2. Other problems in West Sumatera enumeration areas are in the listing respondents reporting the full name but the community now the alias name. Luckily we have sent the persons who doing listing back to that area. They are remembered the location of the respondents. We have updated the rosters with the formal name. The field workers need to be aware about these problems in the next round of the survey
3. In South Kalimantan, several village heads were not supported by the community. When we informed that we got permission to conduct the study from the village head, some households refuse to interview. However we could minimize these problems by personals and informal approach.
4. Some female respondents were not willing interviewed before got permission from their husband or present of their husband at home in South Kalimantan. Interviewers need return to the households more than two times before we could interview
5. Tangerang has a lot migrant worker and factory employees. Many of them have shifts day time or night time. It requires time management to do the interview session and allocation of work load between interviewers.

G. Data Usage Instruction

Final data of Rural Household Survey (SRTP) is in Stata format. The code book has been created to facilitate the use of the data (can be seen in the appendix by codebook name). Table 13.- Table 20 present description of the SRTP data

Table 13. The 2011 SRTP data file

No	File Name	Description
1	Sta1data	Field entry result data
2	Sta2data	Double entry result data
3	Sta3data	Data based on compare 1
4	Sta4data	Data based on compare 2
5	Sta5data	Data based on cleaning result
6	Sta6data	Final data

Table 14. The 2011SRTP Questionnaire Book and Sub-file Prefix

SRTP Book	Description of Book Contents	Sub-file Prefix	Number of sub-file
Book 1	Village location, Respondent Identity, Demography information, Poverty alleviation program, Administratif region's information below village, Village administrative, Health service, Education service, Water and sanitation, Transportation, Information Media, and Economic activity	BUKU1	23
Book 2	Respondent Identity, Demography information, Poverty alleviation program, Village administrative, Health service, Education service, Water and sanitation, Transportation, Economic disruption, Media information, Hamlet Participation, and Economic activity	BUKU2	18
Book 3	Household location, Household Respondent, Household roster, Characteristic of household, Assistance program, Outpatient, Household consumption, Household Wealth, Income from wealth, Farm, Non-farm, Savings, Transfer, Loan, Economic disruption, Social networking, Decision making in household	BUKU3	28
Book 4	Respondent identity, Employment, Adult Book	BUKU4	5
Book 5	Marital status, Pregnancy status, Community participation, Social networking, Poverty perception, Subjective welfare, Trust, Mental health, Law, Risk	BUKU5	14
Book 6	Respondent identity, Posyandu visits, Acute morbidity, Child's education, Child's employment	BUKU6	10

Table 15. Sub-Files of Book 1

Subfile	Section Description	Variable
Buku1_cov	Book 1 Cover	buku1_ea - cov5b1
Buku1_lk	Village's location	lk01nmb1 - lk11db1
Buku1_ir	Respondent identity	ir01b1 - ir08_yrb1
Buku1_id	Demography Information	id01ab1 - id10eb1
Buku1_pap	Poverty alleviation program : Program	pap1typeb1 pap01b1
Buku1_pap2	Poverty alleviation program : Raskin program	pap01xb1 - pap12b1
Buku1_pap3	Poverty alleviation program : Explanation from each type of program	pap02b1- pap08b1
Buku1_dn1	Administrative region's information below village : total	dn01b1 - dn01xb1
Buku1_dn2	Administrative region's information below village : Name, Area, Population, and Access to village office.	dn02b1 - dn10b1
Buku1_pd1	Village administrative : Village head's election, BPD/DK/DN	pd01b1 - pd19yrb1
Buku1_pd2	Village administrative : Name of village head candidates	pd06b1 - pd11b1
Buku1_pd3	Village administrative : Health and education services	pd1typeb1 - pd23b1
Buku1_pd4	Village administrative : Interaction with government	pd2typeb1 - pd26b1
Buku1_fks	Health Service : Health care facilities	fks1typeb1 - fks04b1
Buku1_fks2	Health Service : Paramedic	fks2typeb1 - fks06b1
Buku1_fpd	Education service : Education facilities	fpdtypeb1 - fpd02b1
Buku1_as	Water and sanitation : Water source and basic sanitary practices	astypeb1 - as02b1
Buku1_as2	Water and sanitation : Latrine and main water source	as03ab1 - as04b1
Buku1_tr	Transportation : Access with village office	trtypeb1 - tr04b1
Buku1_mi	Information media : television, hand phone, internet, pos	mi01ab1 - mi07b1
Buku1_ke	Economy activities : wage	ke01b1 - ke05b1
Buku1_ke2	Economy activities : bank and non-bank	ketypeb1 - ke09b1
Buku1_cp	Interviewer notes	cp01_b1 - b1_notej2

Table 16. Sub-Files of Book 2

Subfile	Section Description	Variable
Buku2_cov	Book 2 Cover	buku2_ea - cov5
Buku2_ir	Respondent identity	ir01 - ir06
Buku2_id	Information of Demography	id04 - id10_5
Buku2_pap	Poverty alleviation program	pap01 - pap04
Buku2_pd	Village administrative : interaction with government/local.	pdtype - pd03
Buku2_fks	Health service : health care facilities	fks1type - fks04
Buku2_fpd	Education service : education facilities	fpdtype - fpd04
Buku2_as1	Water and sanitation : water source and basic sanitary practices	as1type - as02
Buku2_as3	Water and sanitation : Latrine	as03a - as04
Buku2_tr	Transportation : access from village office	trtype - tr04
Buku2_ge	Economic disruption	getype - ge02yr
Buku2_mi1	Information media : Television	mi01type - mi01
Buku2_mi2	Information media : hand phone signal, radio, internet	mi02 - mi07
Buku2_pmd	Hamlet participation	pmd01 - pmd04
Buku2_ke1	Economic activity : daily wage	ke01 - ke05
Buku2_ke6	Economic activity : bank and non bank	ke06type - ke09
Buku2_cp1	Interviewer notes : language used in interview, question that make respondent feel difficulty and missing answer	cp01 - totcpb2
Buku2_cp	Interviewer notes	buku2_cpx notes_j

Table 17. Sub-File of Book 3

Subfile	Section Description	Variable
Buku3_cov	Book 3 : Cover	buku3_ea - cov5b3
Buku3_lk	Household location	lk00b3- lk10db3
Buku3_ar0	Household roster : checklist	ar00a- hhsz
Buku3_ar1	Household roster : characteristic	ar01 - ar15
Buku3_kr	Household characteristic	kr01x - kr23
Buku3_pb	Assistance program	pbtype - pb04
Buku3_pb2	Assistance program	pb05 - pb07
Buku3_rj	Outpatient	rj1type - rj02
Buku3_ks1	Consumption : Food expenditure	ks1type - ks01
Buku3_ks2	Consumption : Place buy food	ks02
Buku3_ks3	Consumption : Non food expenditure	ks2type - ks04
Buku3_ut1	Farm : Is there any farm business?	ut01 - ut02
Buku3_ut2	Farm : Commodity	ut1type - ut14
Buku3_nt1	Non farm : Is there any non farm business?	nt01 - nt02
Buku3_nt2	Non farm : Commodity	nt1type - nt12
Buku3_hr1	Household wealth : total	hr1type - hr02
Buku3_hr2	Household wealth : Land property	hr2type - hr11
Buku3_ph	Income from property/wealth	phtype - ph05_id
Buku3_t	Savings	t01 - t05b
Buku3_tf	Transfer	tf01 - tf04b
Buku3_p1	Loan : Type of loan	ptype - p05
Buku3_p2	Loan : Loan in last 12 month	p06 - p12
Buku3_ge	Economic disruption	getype - ge05
Buku3_js1	Social networking : Know community leader	js1type - js02
Buku3_js2	Social networking : Have family in same unit?	js03x - js03
Buku3_js3	Social networking : Name family that live in same unit	js3type - js07
Buku3_pk	Decision making in household	pktype - pk01pid
Buku3_cp	Interviewer notes	cp01_b3 b3_notej3

Table 18. Sub-files of Book 4

Subfile	Section Description	Variable
Buku4_cov	Book 4 Cover	buku4_ea - cov5_b4
Buku4_ir	Respondent Identity	ir01_day - ir23_c
Buku4_tk	Employment	tk01_a - tk36_xx
Buku4_bd	Adult book	bd01_a - bd01_h
Buku4_cp	Interviewer note	cp01_b4 - note_b4_j2

Table 19. Sub-files of Book 5

Subfile	Section Description	Variable
Buku5_cov	Book 5 Cover	buku5_ea - cov5_b5
Buku5_kw1	Marital status	kw01 - kw20_f
Buku5_kw2	Marital history	type_kw - kw17
Buku5_ch	Pregnancy status	ch00 - ch57
Buku5_pm1	Community participation : type of group that respondent followed	pm01_a - pm10_d
Buku5_pm2	Community participation : nama of group	type_dw - pm09
Buku5_js	Sosial networking	js00_typeb5 - js03b5
Buku5_pk	Poverty perception	pk01_a - pk03
Buku5_sw	Subjective welfare	sw01_a - sw10
Buku5_tr	Trust	tr01_a - tr09_c
Buku5_km	Mental health	kmtpe - km02
Buku5_h	Law	h01a_x - h25
Buku5_pr	Risk taker	pr00 - pr12_e
Buku5_cp	Interviewer notes	cp01_b5 - note_b5_j2

Table 20. Sub-files of Book 6

Subfile	Section Description	Variable
Buku6_cov	Book 6 Cover	enumnm_b6 - cov5b6
Buku6_ir	Respondent identity	ira01 ira06
Buku6_pos	Posyandu visits : Immunization, posyandu service	pos01 - pos19
Buku6_pos2	Posyandu visits : Child's Weight	postype - pos17
Buku6_ma	Accute morbidity	maa01 - maa05l
Buku6_dla1	Child's education : Basic education	dla01 - dla22d
Buku6_dla2	Child's education : School expenditure in January – June 2010	dla23type - dla23unit
Buku6_dla3	Child's education : School expenditure in 2009/2010	dla24type - dla24unit
Buku6_tka	Child's employment	tka00 - tka15mn
Buku6_cp	Interviewer notes	cp01_b6 - b6_notej2

H.List of Appendixes

1. Completion Rate
2. SRTP Errata
3. Manual Errata
4. Error rate
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7. SRTP Concensus
8. Consistency
9. TOT and Training Participants
10. Field Problems
11. Cleaning Recap
12. SRTP Field Program Update
13. SRTP Cleaning Program Update
14. Codebook
15. SRTP Raw Final data
16. 2011 SRTP Quesionnaire