SUSENAS

(NATIONAL SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY)
JULY 2007

CENSUS GUIDELINES
HOUSING AND RESIDENTIAL MODULE

CENTRAL STATISTICAL AGENCY (BPS)

TABLE OF CONTENT

I | INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

Badan Pusat Statistik/BPS (Central Statistical Agency) is responsible for the availability of data required for the development planning of both sectoral and cross-sectoral. Other than to see the condition, to monitor, and to evaluate development program implementation, continuous data availability also is required to make corrections to development programs being implemented. In the sector of social demography, data generated by BPS are collected among others through *Sensus Penduduk/SP* (Population Census), *Survei Penduduk Antar Sensus/Supas* (Inter-Census Population Survey), *Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional/Sakernas* (National Workforce Survey), and *Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional/Susenas* (National Socioeconomic Survey).

Susenas is a survey designed to collect social demography data which coverage is very extensive. Data collected among others includes the sectors of education, health/nutrient, housing, other socio-economics, socio-cultural activities, household consumption/expenditure and income, and also trip/travel. Since 1992, BPS through Susenas have collected core data (basic information) and module data (specific information) every year. Module data is collected along with core data every 3 years, covering household consumption and expenditure module, educational and socio-cultural module, and also housing and health module. In accordance with its turn, module for year 2007 Susenas is housing and health. However, with the availability of Basic Health Research (*Riset Kesehatan Dasar/Riskesdas*) carried out by Department/Ministry of Health, and since most part of the data collection are health data always collected through Housing and Health Module Susenas, hence the 2007 Susenas module focus more to Housing Module.

In general, the purpose of data collection through 2007 Susenas is the availability of data on community's welfare in education, health, and buying power capability. Whereas, specifically, the purpose is: (i) Availability of core data on community's welfare which is highly required for planning, monitoring, and evaluating the success of the development; (ii) Availability of detailed data on housing and settlement such as habits of taking a bath, defecation, housing possession, building physical condition, facilities and equipments of building, and neigborhood condition.

1.2 Purpose

The general purpose of this manual development is to provide guidelines to enumerator officers, team coordinators (*teamcoord*), and person in charge of district/city in implementing household census of 2007 Susenas.

Meanwhile, its specific purpose is to provide guidance concerning:

1. Procedure of filling out VSEN2007.MP List
2. Procedure of verifiying VSEN2007.MP List

1.3 Schedule of Implementation of 2007 Susenas Activities

In the field implementation of 2007 Susenas, the core activities of team includes implementation of household registration (listing), listing supervision, sample household selection, enumeration, supervision / verification, and submission of census result. Following is the schedule of field implementation of 2007 Susenas:

Activities	Schedule
1. Household registration (listing)	15 – 30 June 2007
2. Supervision of listing	15 – 30 June 2007
3. Sample household selection	15 – 30 June 2007
4. Enumeration	2 – 31 July 2007
5. Supervision / verification	2 – 31 July 2007
6. Submission of census result to District/City BPS	9 July – 7 August 2007

II PROCEDURE OF FILLING VSEN2007.MP LIST

2.1 Block I: Description of Location

This block of Description of Location is utilized to record the location identity of sample household consisted of 8 details.

Details 1 to 7: Identity of location

Write down name and codes of province, district/city, sub-district, village/*kelurahan*, classification of village/*kelurahan*, census block number, census sub-block number (if available), and sample code number (*NKS/Nomer Kode Sampel*). These entry details are derived from Details 1 to 7 of Block I of VSEN2007.DSRT List.

Detail 8: Sequential number of sample household

The sequential number of sample household are (copied) from Column 1 (sequential number 1 to 16) of Block IV VSEN2007.DSRT List.

	I. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION		
1	Province		
2	District/City*)		
3	Sub-district		
4	Village/Kelurahan*)		
5	Clarification of village/kelurahan	*1. Urban 2. Rural*	
6	a. Census block number		
	b. Census sub-block number (segment number)		
7	Sample Code Number		
8	Sample household sequential number		

2.2 Block II: Household Basic Information

This block consists of several basic information of households, which is the summary of several Details of Block IV - VSEN2007.MP list, and therefore the filling of this block shall be conducted after Blok IV entries has been completed entirely **(Please note if there are additional sheets/questionnaires)**.

Detail 1: Household Head Name

Write down the household head name of the selected household in Housing Module of 2007 Susenas. Copy the name listed on Row 1 Column 2 Block IV. This name of the household head must be the same as the name stated in Column 6 Block IV of VSENP07.DSRT List.

Detail 2: Number of household members

Enter the number of household members of the sample household. Entries should be based on age group, i.e. 0 - 4 years, 5 – 9 years, and 10 years and older, taken from Block IV of this list.

II. HOUSEHOLD BASIC INFORMATION			
1	Name of Household Head		
2	Number of household members	0 - 4 years	☐
		5 - 9 years	☐
		10+ years	☐☐
		Number of household members	☐☐

2.3 Block III: Information of Officers

This Block shall record information of officers responsible for conducting enumeration and verification of VSEN2007.MP List.

III. OFFICER INFORMATION			
1	Enumerator Code	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
2	Name of Enumerator:	Date of Enumeration:	Signature: ....
3	Name of Team Coordinator :	Date of Verification:	Signature: ....

Detail 1: Enumerator Code

Enter enumerator code in the box provided.

Following is how to fill enumerator code:

    a.   The first two boxes are team number,

b. The third box is officer sequential number in a team, i.e.:

    0 for team coordinator

    1 for the first enumerator

    2 for the second enumerator

c. The fourth box is the status or origin officer, namely:

- Code 1 for staff of BPS-Province

- Code 2 for staff of BPS District/City

- Code 3 for *KSK* (Sub-district Statistic Coordinator), and

- Code 4 for partner.

Detail 2: Enumerator Information

Write down enumerator name, date of enumeration, and signature.

Detail 3: Team Coordinator Information

Enter team coordinator name, date when conducting verification, and signature.

2.4 Block IV: Information of Household Members

This block shall be utilized for recording core/basic information of household members. Information recorded includes name, relation to household head, gender, age, presence of natural father/mother, place where the household members usually take shower, place where household members usually defecating, smoking habit, and use of spray for hair or body.

Column 1 to Column 5:

Column 1 through Column 5 are copied from List of VSEN2007.K Block IV.A Column 1 through Column 5.

Column 6: Is natural father/mother still alive?

The question in this column shall be asked to everyone. Ask the respondent on the presence of his/her natural father and mother. What it means by the presence here, is whether the natural father and mother are still alive although they might not be members of this household. Enter respondent's answer in the boxes of father and mother already provided.

Code 1: Yes, if respondent knows that his/her father/mother is still alive.

Code 2: No, if respondent knows that his/her father/mother has died

Code 9: Don't know, if respondent does not know that his/her natural father/mother is still alive or has died.

Natural mother is the mother who gave birth to the relevant household member, whereas *natural father* is the biological father according to the natural mother's confession.

> **Column 7 to column 9 shall be asked to household members aged 5 and older in the last 3 months**

Column 7: Does the respondent usually take shower in the bathroom of this house?

Ask every member of the household if he/she usually takes shower in the bathroom of this house and enter the answers into the boxes provided.

Code 1: Yes, if respondent usually takes shower in the bathroom of this house.
Code 2: No, if respondent usually takes shower not in the bathroom of this house
Code 3: Doesn't have, if there is no bathroom in the respondent's house.

Bathroom is a permanent (fixed) bathroom with walls and which meets decency.

Column 8: Does the respondent usually defecate in the toilet/latrine/wc of this house?

Ask respondent if he/she usually defecates in the toilet/latrine/wc of this house, and enter the answer into the box provided.
C**ode 1: Yes**, if respondent usually defecates in the toilet/latrine/wc existing in this house
Code 2: No, if respondent does not usually defecate in the toilet/latrine/wc existing in this house.
Code 3: Doesn't have, if this house does not have a toilet/latrine/wc.

Column 9: Does the respondent usually sleep in the bedroom of this house?

Room is part of a residence with a minimum area of 3 m^2, separated by at least 3 permanent walls/partitions at the minimum on its 3 sides and tightly connected from floor to ceiling, or at least having 2 m high partitions. The number of rooms counted is rooms which are on the residential floor, **not including kitchen, bathroom/wc and corridor**.

Sleeping Quarters are rooms/spaces provided specifically for sleeping which usually completed with sleeping equipments.

Ask respondent if he/she usually sleeps in the the sleeping quarter of this house. Enter the answer into the box provided.

Code 1: Yes, if respondent usually sleeps in the sleeping quarter of this house

Code 2: No, if respondent does not usually sleep in the sleeping quarter of this house

Code 3: Does not have, if respondent does not have a sleeping quarter in this house.

Column 10 to Column 11 shall be asked to household members aged 10 and older

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Column 10: Does respondent smoke in the last one month?

Ask the household member if he/she smokes in the last one month, and enter the answer into the box provided.

Code 1: Yes, inside the house, if the respondent smokes inside this house
Code 2: Yes, outside the house, if respondent does smoke but not inside this house
Code 3: Does not smoke, if respondent does not smoke.

Column 11: Does respondent use hair or body spray in the last 3 months?

This detail is meant to obtain information on the utilization of toxic and hazardous materials by household members. The toxic and hazardous materials usually are found in the form of aerosol and the likes which usually found in hair spray and deodorant spray.

Ask the respondent whether he/she uses hair or body spray in the last 3 months, then enter the respondent's answer in the box provided.

Code 1: Yes, if respondent uses hair spray or body spray.

Code 2 : No, if respondent does not use hair or body spray.

IV. INFORMATION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

	Copied from VSEN2007.K, Block IV A Column (1) to (5)				Are natural father / mother still alive? 1. Yes 2. No 9. Doesn't know	Household members aged 5 and older (last 3 months)			Household members aged 10 and older	
Sequen tial No.	Name of household member	Relatio n with Head of House- hold (Code)	Gender 1. M 2. F	Age (Year)		Do they usually take shower in this house bathroom? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Doesn't have	Do they usually defecate in this house toilet/ latrine/wc? 1. Yes 2. No 3.Doesn't have	Do they usually sleep in the sleeping quarter of this house? 1. Yes 2. No 3.Doesn't have	Do they smoke in the last one month? 1. Yes, inside the house 2. Yes, outside the house 3. Don't smoke	Do they use hair spray or body spray in the last 3 months? 1. Yes 2. No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
01		☐1	☐	☐☐	Dad Mom ☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
02		☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
03		☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
04		☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
05		☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
06		☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
07		☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
08		☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
09		☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
10		☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Column 1 to Column 5 copied from the List of VSEN07.K Block IV.A Column 1 to Column 5.

2.5 Block V.A: Residential Ownership

This block is intended to obtain information on the status and ownership of residential building occupied by respondent's household.

Name and Sequential Number of information provider

Write down name and sequential number of the household member providing information in this interview.

Name & sequential number of household member providing the information:	☐☐

Detail 1:   Home ownership status

V. HOUSING AND RESIDENTIAL	
V.A. RESIDENTIAL OWNERSHIP	

| 1. Residential ownership status
(according to entries of VSEN2007.K, Block VI R.1):

1. One's own ⇨ *[R.3.a]*   *5. Official residence*
2. Contract ⇨ *[R.2.a]*   *6. Owned by parent/*
3. Rent ⇨ *[R.2.b]*   *relative/family*
4. Rent free   *7. Others*

[If R.1 = 4 to 7, proceed to R.4] | ☐ |

Circle one of the codes 1 to 7 in accordance with the answer, then write it down to the box provided. Status of the residence/home occupied should be viewed from the side of household members.

> **Entries in Detail 1 must be in accordance with the entries in VSEN2007.K, Block VI Detail 1**

One's own, if the residence at the time of enumeration is actually owned by the head of the household or one of the household members. A house purchased by installments through bank's loans or a house with a status of lease purchase is considered one's own.

Contract, if the residence is leased by the head or member of the household within a certain period based on a contract agreement between the owner and user, for instance for 1 or 2 years. Payment method is usually a lump sum payment in advance or by installments according to the agreements between the parties. At the end of the agreement term, the lessee must leave the house occupied and in the event agreed mutually by both parties the contract can be extended by entering a new contract agreement.

Rent, if the residence is rented by the head of the houseold or one of the household members which rent is paid regularly and continuously without a specific time limit.

Rent free of house belongs to other people, if the residence occupied obtained from other party (not family or parents) and occupied / inhabitated by **household** without having to pay any cent.

Official Residence, if the house is owned and provided by an office/instution where one of the household members works, either by paying rent or not.

House of parent/relative/family, if the house is not one's own but belong to parent/relative/family and can reside there for free.

Others, if the house cannot be included in one of the above categories, for instance jointly owned, custom home.

If Code 1 is circled, proceed to question in **R.3.a**

If Code 2 is circled, proceed to question in **R.2.a**

If Code 3 is circled, proceed to question in **R.2.b**

If one of Codes 4 to 7 is circled, proceed to questions in **R.4.**

Detail 2.a: **If it is a contract lease, how much is the contract value per year?**

Enter money value of the contract in rupiah per year of the house building occupied. Contract value is the value (in rupiah) paid for leasing the house occupied at the time of enumeration/census based on the **latest agreement of a one year term**. If the latest housing contract agreement term is for two years, then the value of contract per year is the two-year contract value divided by 2. If the contract value is 1 billion rupiah up, enter 999 999 998 into the box. Then proceed to questions in Detail 4.

Detail 2.b: **If it is rented, how much the rent value per month?**

Fill in rent value per month in rupiah of the house building occupied. The rent value per month is the rent value that has been/must be paid by respondent to the house owner or person authorized by the owner **at the month of enumeration**. If the rent value is 100 million rupiah up, enter 99 999 998 into the box. Then, proceed to questions in Detail 4.

```
2. a. If it is leased through a contract, contract value per year :

      Rp .........................  □□□ □□□□ □□□
                              [Proceed to R.4]
   b. If it is rented, rent value per month:

      Rp ...........................  □□ □□□ □□□
                              [Proceed to R.4]
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Detail 3.a: If it is one's own, how has the building been obtained?

This detail shall have entries only if **R.1** coded **1**, i.e. if the household member has his own house. Circle one of the codes corresponding to the respondent's answer and entered into the provided box. What it means by how the house been obtained is when the house was obtained by the household member at the first time.

Purchase through a developer (Perumnas, real estate, etc.) is the way to obtain the residence/house that directly purchased from a developer both through cash payment and by credit, including those who bought the house by taking over the housing loan from the old resident and continue paying its installments.

Purchase through cooperative/foundation is how to purchase a residence/house from developer cooperatives/foundations, both by credit and cash payment, including those who bought the house by taking over the housing loan from the old resident and continue paying its installments.

A new purchase from individuals is how to purchase a residence/house from an individual or other party in a new condition. **It shall be categorized new if the buyer is the first resident of the house.**

Not new purchase is how to purchase a house from an individual or other party in a non-new condition or has already been occupied before by other household member.

Build at own expense is how to obtain a residence/house by building it at own expense without borrowing from any party.

Build with an individual loan is how to obtain a residence/house by constructing the building itself whereas the cost is derived from loan/debt from an individual, for instance from one's parent, brothers/sisters, friends, etc.

Build through loan from banks/cooperatives is how to obtain a house by building itself which cost is derived from loan/debt of financial institution such as banks or loan/debt from cooperatives.

Others, those that are not included in the above categories, for instance administrative transfers, inheritances and grants.

Explanation:

Administrative transfers is how to obtain a house through administrative transfers, such as the purchase of official residences. Obtaining a house by an administrative transfer facility usually receives certain subsidies compared to other means.

If Codes 1 through 4 are circled, proceed to questions in **Detail 3.c.**

If Code 8 is circled, proceed to questions in **Detail 3.e.**

Notes:

Purchasing a house through a broker, its definition on how to obtain it shall be viewed from the house's origin.

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┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┬──────┐
│ 3. a. If one's own, how to obtain the building?      │      │
│                                                       │      │
│     1. Purchase from developers       ⎫              │      │
│        (perumnas, real estate)        ⎪              │      │
│     2. Purchase through               ⎬  [R.3.c]     │      │
│        Cooperative/Foundation         ⎪              │  ☐   │
│     3.Purchase new from individuals   ⎭              │      │
│     4.Purchase not new (old) house                   │      │
│     5.Self-buit at own expense                       │      │
│     6.Self-built through loan from individuals       │      │
│     7.Self-built through loan from a bank/cooperative│      │
│     8.Others (official residences, inheritances, grants,│    │
│        etc. ) ⇨R.3.e                                  │      │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┴──────┘
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Detail 3.b: **If the residence is self-built, is it done by mutual assistance (*gotong royong*)?**

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┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┬──────┐
│ b. if residence building is self-built, was it built by mutual│  │
│    assistance (gotong royong)?                       │  ☐   │
│            1.  Yes              2.  No                │      │
│                    Proceed to R.3.e                  │      │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┴──────┘
```

Circle code 1 if "Yes" and circle code 2 if "No", then enter the code into the box provided.

Gotong royong (mutual cooperation/assistance) is a way to build a residence/house starting with building the foundation until the completion of the building, all is carried out/assisted   by the community through working together in mutual cooperation/ assistance.

Detail 3.c: How to pay (method of payment)?

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────┬──────────┐
│  c. What is the method of payment?               │          │
│                                                  │   ┌──┐   │
│      1. Cash  ⇨ [R.3.e]                          │   │  │   │
│      2. KPR Installment                          │   └──┘   │
│      3. Non-KPR Installment  ┐                   │          │
│      4. Others               ┘  [R.3.e]          │          │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────┴──────────┘
```

Circle code 1 if paid by cash, code 2 if paid through KPR (Home Ownership through Credit), code 3 if paid by non-KPR installment, and code 4 if paid by others, after that copy it to the box provided.

Cash is paying by cash money (not credit) to the seller and not through debt/loan from any party.

KPR Installment (Bank, Financial Institution) is installment payment used for home ownership credit issued by Bank/financial institution.

Non-KPR Installment is installment used for paying home ownership credit issued by non KPR. Including in this category is direct purchase from developer whereas the money is borrowed from cooperative to buying a house.

Others, such as purchase a house by getting a loan from relatives, friends and the like.

If code 1, 3 or 4 is circled, proceed to questions in **Detail 3.e.**

Detail 3.d: If KPR installment, how long is the loan repayment period?

Detail 3.d.1: Credit agreement of .... year

Enter the credit repayment period according to the respondent's answer, then, copy it to the box provided. The corresponding period of the credit agreement is the credit repayment period as stated in the contract which has been agreed when the contract was entered and signed. .

Detail 3.d.2: Realization .... year

Enter the credit repayment period according to the respondent's answer, then copy it to the provided box. Entry of this detail is according to the realization of the credit repayment that **already been paid** by the respondent.

Detail 3.d.3: Has is been totally paid?

Circle code 1 if "Yes" and circle code 2 if "No", then enter the code into the box provided.

If the period is extended or debt restructuring occurs, the period that is calculated is its cumulative. For instance the period at the begining of the credit agreement is 10 years, then it has been extended for another 2 years so that the repayment/settlement becomes 12 years. **Entries of R.3.d.1 is 10 years, R.3.d.2 is 12 years and R.3.d.3 is coded 1.** However, if the period is shortened, enter the period in accordance with the credit repayment.   For instance, the repayment period in the beginning of credit agreement is 10 years, but within 2 years, the respondent has repaid it, **then the entries of Detail 3.d.1 is 10 years**, and   **Detail 3.d.2 is 2 years while Detail 3.d.3 is coded 1**

```
3. d. If it is KPR installment, how long is the credit
repayment  period?
       1. Credit agreement      ..........years         □ □
       2. Realization           ..........years         □ □
       3. Has it been repaid?    1  Yes   2. No          □
```

Detail 3.e: How to acquire the land?

```
e. Land acquisition is done by:
   1. Purchase land including    4.  Rent
      the house                  5.  Rents free          □
   2. Purchase land only         6.  Others
   3. Inheritance/grant
```

Circle one of the codes 1 to 6 corresponding to the respondent's answer and enter it into the box provided.

Purchase land including the house, if the parcel of land where the building stands acquired/owned by the household member by means of purchasing or exchanging it with other party including its house. The ownership right lies with the household who occupies it.

Purchase land only, if the parcel of land where the building stands acquired/owned by the household member by way of purchasing or exchanging it from other party without the house. The ownership right lies with the household who occupies it.

Inheritance/grant, if the parcel of land where the building stands acquired/owned by the household member is a grant from other party.

Rent, if the parcel of land where the building stands controlled by the household member from other party by paying rent to its owner.

Rents free, if the parcel of land where the building stands controlled by the household member from other party without paying anything to the owner. Ownership right lies with the land owner.

Others, for instance by grabing or occupying a state land.

Detail 3.f: Land certificate

Circle the code correponding to the respondent's asnwer, then move the code to the box provided.

Certificate from BPN (National Land Agency) / Agrarian Office is a proof provided by National Land Agency of of Indonesia to a piece/plot of land to the land owner. This certificate can be in the form of the right of ownership, right to build and right to use.

Deed of sale is one of the evidences of land ownership provided by a land deed official (PPAT/Notary) in the form of a deed if sale agreement between seller and buyer upon a parcel of land used as the residence of the respondent.

Girik (temporary land deed) is a documentary evidence of land ownership of land owner issued by Head of Village/Kelurahan used for imposing Tax on Land and the Building Erected on it (PBB).

Others, such as a certificate of sale and purchase of land (not deed of sale) both on stamped/sealed paper or not on such paper, and other ownership evidence other than codes 1, 2 and 3.

No evidence, if the land of the house		
1. Certificte from BPN/Agrarian Office	3. Girik	
2. Deed of Sale from PPAT	4. Others	
	5. No evidence	
[If R.3.f = 2, 3, 4 or 5, proceed to R.4]		

If Detail 3.f coded **2, 3, 4 or 5**, questions shoud be continued **to Detail 4.**

Detail 3.g: If certificate is from BPN/Agrarian Office, what is the legal status of the land?

Circle one of codes 1 to 3 correponding to the respondent's answer, then enter the code into the box provided.

Legal status of land is the right to use the land excluding other materials in the ground such as minerals and oil, in the form of land certificate issued by the government or handed down based on tradition acknowledged by the government.

The legal status of land in question is the legal status of land where on it erected building occupying by respondent, without considering ownership status of the residential building.

Ownership right is the right upon a controlled land without time limit and can be transferred to other party and also can be used for various needs.

Right to build is the right of a parcel of land which control is a maximum of 30 years and can be transferred to other party but its utilization is only for building.

Right to use is the right to use a parcel of land with a limitation of usage period, ± years or as long as the land used for a certain need.

g. If BPN/Agrarian Office certificate, legal status of the land:
 	
   1. Ownership right   3. Right to use
   2. Right to build
	☐

Detail 4: How long has the household lived in this house/residence?

4. How long has the household lived in this house/residence?
 	
  1. < 1 year   3. 4-5 years
  2. 1-3 years   4. > 5 years
	☐

Circle one of the codes 1 to 4 corresponding to the respondent's answer. The length of stay is the length the household occupying this house up to the time of census. In the event head of household had been two times or more living in this house (lived, moved out, and lives there again), what it is counted is the length of stay at the last time.

If R.1 = 1, proceed to R.7

Detail 5: If the residency status is not one's own, does the household own a house already ?

Circle code 1 if "Yes" and code 2 if "No", then move the code to the provided box. If code 1 is circled, proceed to Detail 7. This question only refers to the house owned by the household head or wife/husband of the household head or one of the

members of the household. If the head of household or wife/husband of the household does not own a house, then detail 5 must be code 2.

[If R.1 = 1, proceed to R.7]	
5. If the residency status is not one's own, does the household own a house already? *1. Yes ⇨ [R.7] 2. No*	☐

6. If the household does not own a house, what is the plan for the next 3 years?
 	
    1. Purchase a house through a KPR credit
    2. Purchase a house through a non-KPR credit
    3.Purchase a house by cash
    4. Self-build the house
    5. Lease/rent
    6. No plan yet
	☐

Detail 6: If still does not own a house, what is the plan for the next 3 years?

Circle one of the corresponding codes 1 to 6, then enter the code to the box provided. What it means by **plan** is the intention and desire followed by real steps such as saving, seeking information about a hou se/land, etc.

2.6 Block V.B: Building Physical Condition

This block intends to obtain information concerning the physical condition and situation, both outside the building and inside the building.

Detail 7: Type of physical building

V.B. BUILDING PHYSICAL CONDICITON	

7. Type of physical building:
 	
    1. House on stilt
    2.House not on stilt
    3. Floating house ⇨ [R.9]
	☐

Circle one of codes of answers corresponding to the type of phsyical building occupied by the respondent, i.e. code 1 " House not on stilt", code 2 "House on stilt" and code 3 "Floating house", then, move the code to the box provided. If the one circled code 3 "Floating house" proceed to questions in R.9.

House not on stilt is a house building which ground floor of the building is attached on the ground.

Floating house is a house which ground floor is not fixed on the ground, meaning there is still air space between the ground and the house floor. If the floating house which part of or all spaces between the ground and the floor are used for day-to-day needs, such as: for car port, bathroom/toiled, bedrooms, and kitchen, which are 2-meter high at least, the house is considered **a not-on-stilt house** but a storeyed/terraced house. If the partitions are less than 2-meter high, it is considered a not-on-stilt and a non-storeyed house.
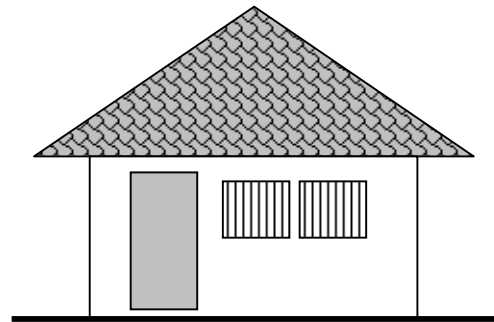
Floating house is a house that is on the surface of water, but fixed and affected by tides (down or up).

Notes:

If the type of physical building partly on stilt, then determination on type of building shall be based on the widest phsyical building type.
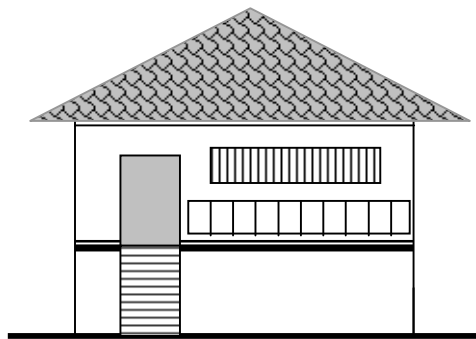
House on Stilt   **House not on Stilt**

→ *Water*
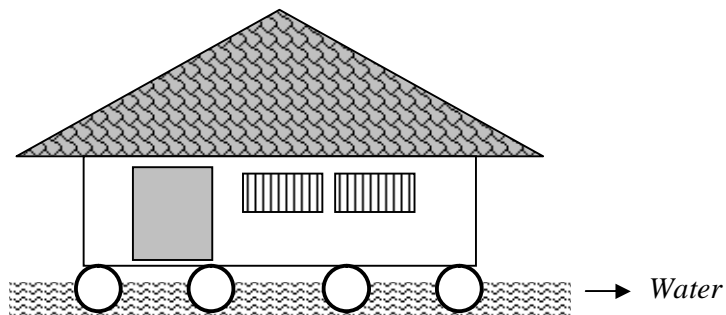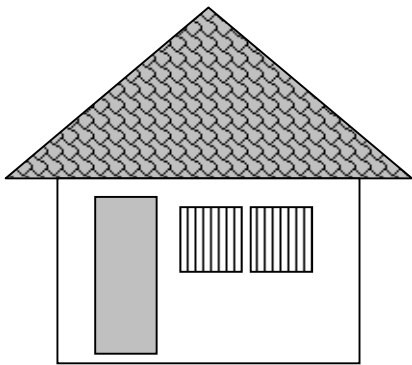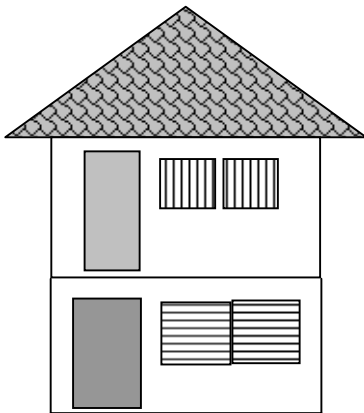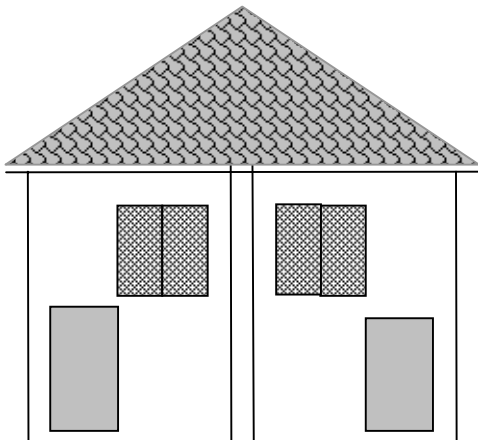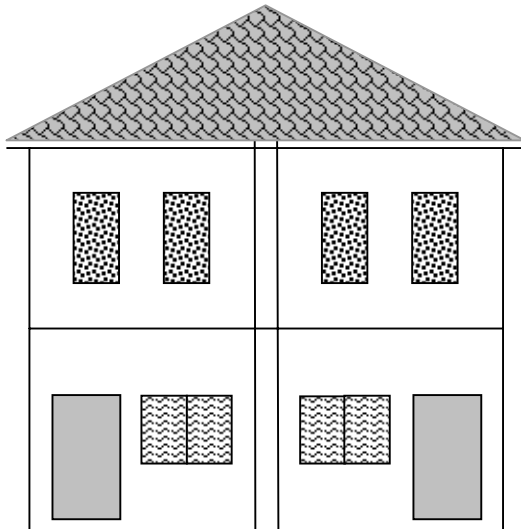
Floating House

Detail 8.a: Physical building type

Circle one of the answer codes correponding to the physical building type occupied by respondent and enter the code into the box provided.

8. a. Physical building type:
1. Single non storey
2. Single storey
3. Duplex non-storey
4. Duplex storey
5. Multiplex non storey
6. Multiplex storey/multistoreys/flats

Single Non Storey	Single Storey
Duplex Non Storey	**Duplex Storey**

Multiplex Non Storey
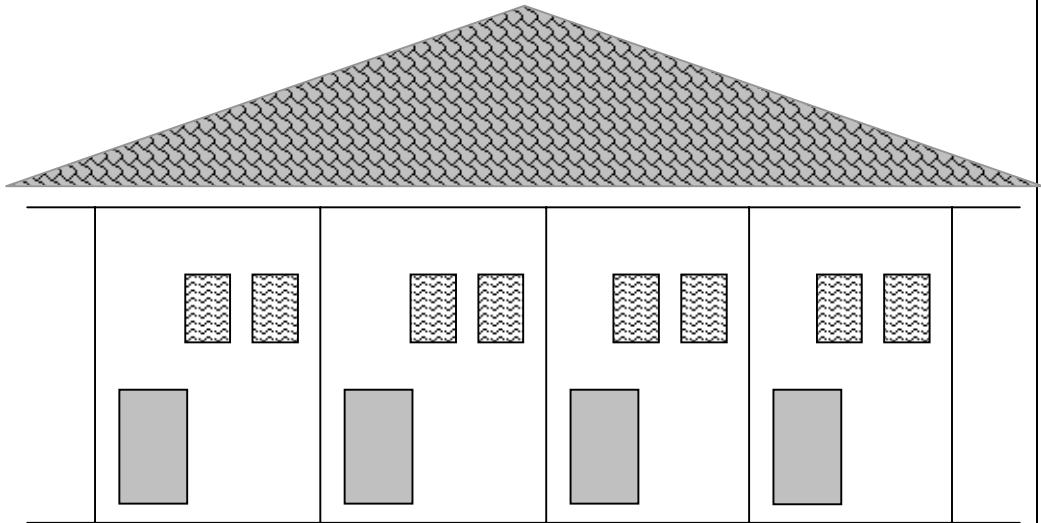
Multiplex Storey/Multistoreys House
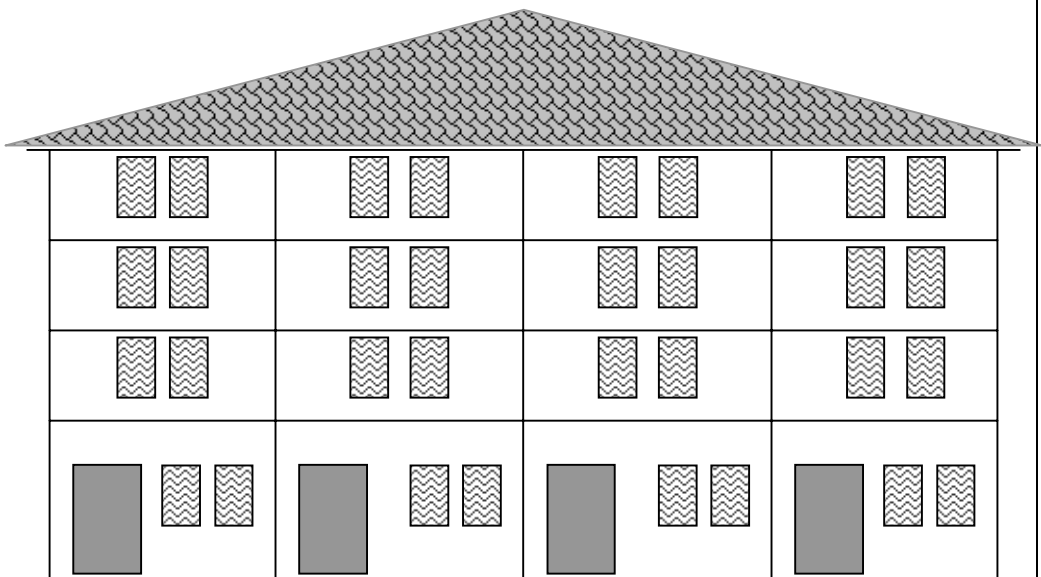
Detail 8.b: Function of the building

```
8. b. Building function:               ☐
    1.  Normal residence
    2.  Mixed residence
```

Normal residence is residential building where the entire building is used just for day-to-day needs.

Mixed residence is a building where a part of the residential building is used for the day-to-day household needs while the other part is for business needs or other needs.

Detail 8.c: If R.7 = 1, building footprints area:

Enter building footprints of not-on-stilt building in square meter (m^2) in accordance with the respondent's answer, then copy it into the box provided. If the entry is higher than 998 m^2, enter 998.

Building footprints area is the land surface area limited by the extent of foundation land made for the building. For multistoreys, footprints area is only for the first /ground floor, while the 2nd floor and so on do not have building footprints.

```
            [If R.7 = 2, proceed to R.9]

 c. If R.7 = 1, building footprints area:        ☐ ☐ ☐
             …....................... m2
```

Detail 9: Type of the widest ceiling

Circle one of widest ceiling type codes of census building occupied by the respondent, then write it down in the provided box.

Ceiling is a space partition of the top part of a room located under the roof which functions is to protect the room's occupants from the hot and cold air, and also from spattering rain so that the room becomes a safe/comfortable place to live.

Concrete are ceilings made of concrete. If the concretes are the building roof, the building is categorized as without ceilings.

Gypsum are ceilings made from the mixing of a substance (gyp) and white cement.

Wood/triplex are ceilings which materials made from triplex wood.

Asbestos are ceilings which materials consist of asbestos and cement. In general, asbestos ceiling are in a 4 rectangular shaped.

Woven bamboo are ceilings which materials made of woven bamboos.

Others are ceilings which materials made of other than mentioned above.

No ceiling if the residential building does not use ceilings, or the building roofs directly doubled up as ceilings.

If the ceilings consist of two types of ceiling, choose the widest one, and if they have the same width, then the type of ceiling is the ceiling type which has the smallest code.

9. Widest ceiling type:		
1. Concrete	5. Woven bamboo	
2. Gypsum	6. Others	☐
3.Wood/triplex	7.No ceilings	
4. Asbestos		

Detail 10: Building condition

10. Building condition:		
1. Good	3. Run-down	☐
2. Moderate	4. Heavily damaged	

Circle one of the codes in accordance with the state/condition of the house building, then move the code to the box provided.

Good is a house where the basic frames (frames of the roofs, walls, and floors) or the other building components do not required any repair/renovation.

Moderate is a house where the basic frames or a small part of its building components requires any repair or one of the basic frames is damaged, for instance just the walls.

Run-down/Damaged is a house where two of its basic frames damaged or parts of the building components requires repairs.

Heavily damaged is a house which all of its basic frames requires immediate repairs since it could harm the safety of the occupants.

2.7 Block V.C: Building Facilities and Equipments

This block intends to obtain information on facilities and equipments controlled or owned by this household.

Detail 11.a: Number of rooms

Ask the number of rooms available in the house and enter it into the provided box.

Detail 11.b: Room condition in accordance with its function

Column 1: Room function

A house normally consists of rooms according to the function, for sleeping (bedrooms), a room for the whole family communicating and gathering such as watching TV etc. (living room), receiving guests (sitting room), a place for eating (dining room), a place for cooking (kitchen), and a place for taking shower (bathroom).

Column 2: Number of rooms

Enter the number of rooms either separate or mixture according to their functions. If there is no rooms enter code 0 (zero).

> **Columns 3, 4 and 5, to be asked if Column 2 ≠ 0**

Column 3, 4 and 5 to be asked regarding the number of rooms that have adequate air circulation, sufficient natural lights, and AC.

Column 3: Adequate air circulation

Enter code 1, if "Yes" or code 2, if "No". It should be observed that what to be asked is the adequacy of air circulation, that can be indicated by sufficient air ventilations.

Ventilation (vent holes) is the place for in/out of air/lights from outside the house into the rooms which normally are not tightly closed. In accordance with Law Number 4 year 1992 concerning housing and settlement, agood ventilation condition is a minimum of 5 % from the relevant room floor size. .

Column 4: Adequate natural light

Enter code 1, if "Yes" or code 2, if "No".

Natural light is lighting that come from sunlight both directly and indirectly without any artificial lighting support (light or fire). Lighting is adequate if during the day one can read clearly inside the room, without any support of lighting tools. Pursuant to Law Number 4 year 1992 concerning housing and settlement, condition of a good lighthole is at a minimum 10% of the room floor size.

Column 5: Utilizing air conditioning (AC)

Enter code 1, if "Yes" or code 2, if "No".

V.C. FASILITIES AND EQUIPMENTS OF BUILDING

11. a. Number of rooms: ………………….. room ☐☐

b. Room condition according to its function:

Room Function	Total	If Column 2 ≠ 0, How many rooms?		
		Adequate air cir-culation	Ade-quate natural light	Utilize air con-ditioning (AC)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Bedrooms	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. Living Room	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. Sitting Room	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. Dining Room	☐	☐	☐	☐
5. Mixture Room	☐	☐	☐	☐
6. Kitchen	☐	☐	☐	■

Detail 11.c: Do they have a bathroom?

Circle code1 if "Yes" they have, and code 2 if there is "No" bathroom, then copy the answer to the box provided.

11. c. Do they have a bathroom?
  1. Yes   2. No   ☐

Sample of room:

Kitchen	Dining Room
Bedroom	Living Room
	Bathroom
Sitting Room	Bedroom

Based on sample image on the left, following are entries of R.11.a to 11.c:

Detail 11.a total rooms: 4 rooms {1 sitting room + 2 bedrooms + 1 mixure room (dining + living/family rooms}

Detail 11.b:

1. Bedroom: 2   2. Family Room: 0
3. Sitting R.: 1   4. Dining Room: 0
5. Mixture R.: 1
6. Kitchen: 1

Detail 11.c: Do they have a bathroom?

    1. Yes   2. No

The answer is code 1 ("*Yes*").

Detail 12:   How long is time required to get drinking water (going and retuning)?

Circle one of the codes corresponding to it, then move the code to the box provided.

The time requires to get drinking water is the time usually used in one time collection of drinking water, going and returning, either using transportation or not, including time for waiting and queuing.

12. Time length required to get drinking water (going and returning)? 1. < 5 minutes 4. 60-89 minutes 2. 5-29 minutes 5. ≥ 90 minutes 3. 30-59 minutes	☐

Detail 13: Quality of drinking water

Enter code 1 if "Yes" and code 2 if "No".

Clear, if the water is poured into a clear glass and there is no particles mixed into one object.

Color, if the water is not cloudy (clear) but color.

Has a taste, if the water gives certain taste, salty, brackish.

Foaming, if the water generates foam/forth quite a lot (such as mixed with detergent) when the water is being poured into a container (glass).

Smell, if the water generate certain smell.

```
13. Drinking water quality:
   [Enter code 1 if "Yes", code 2 if "No"]

      a. Clear         ☐     d. Foaming    ☐

      b. Color         ☐     e. Smell      ☐

      c. Taste         ☐
```

Detail 14: Has the water for drinking been cooked/boiled first before drinking?

Ask if the water drunk by the household member is cooked/boiled until boiling.

Enter code 1 if "Yes" and code 2 if "No".

```
14. Has the water for drinking been cooked/boiled first
    before drinking?                                        ☐
                1. Yes              2. No
```

Detail 16: Source of water for bathing/washing/toilet:

```
15. Source of water for bathing/washing/toilet:

     1. Bottled water        8. Unprotected
     2. Retail tap water        spring
     3. Tap water-meter      9. River/lake water      ☐☐
     4. Bore/pump well          ⇨ R.17
     5. Protected well      10. Rainwater
     6. Unprotected well    11. Others
     7. Protected spring
```

Circle one one the corresponding codes, then move the code to the box provided.

If R.15 coded 9, proceed to **R.17.**

Detail 16: How much water is utilized in average for household necessities (drinking, bathing, washing, and cooking) in one day?

Enter the amount of water utilized in average for household necessities (drinking, bathing, washing, and cooking) in one day.

If the household using tap water-meter, the amount of water utilized in average can be estimated through the bills of the preceeding months. If the household using water other than tap water-meter, the water utilization can be estimated through container normaly used to fetch water, such as buckets, drums, jerry cans, etc. To measure the drinking water volume, buckets or bottles ex 1500 ml = 1.5 litter Aqua

bottled water can be used.

 Example:

- If respondent uses black bucket of medium size, equivalent to the volume of 6 bottles of large size Aqua (1 bottle Aqua-large = 1500 ml = 1,5 l) = 9 l.

- If respondent uses 1 jerry can of large size, equivalent to 40 l, jerry can of medium size, equivalent to ½ of the large size (20 l), jerry can of medium-half, equivalent to ½ of the medium size (10 l), jerry can of small size, equivalent to ½ of the medium-half size (5 l).

 Notes:

If the household has a bathtub in a shape of cubes/squares, the water volume can be measured by way: length x width x height.

Circle one of the corresponding codes. Then move the code to the box provided.

16. What is the amount of water used in average for household necessities (drinking, bathing, washing, and cooking) in one day?	
1. 0-50 liter 5. 401-500 liter 2. 51-100 liter 6. 501-1000 liter 3. 101-200 liter 7. >1000 liter 4. 201-400 liter	☐

Detail 17.a: Did this household use firewood as fuel during the past month?

Circle code 1 if the household uses firewood as fuel and code 2 if "No", then move the code to the box provided.

Using firewood as fuel is using firewood for cooking, lighting and heating the rooms during the past month. Charcoal and bamboo fuel are not categorized as using firewood.

Detail 17.b: Since when this household started using firewood as fuel?

Circle when this household started using firewood as fuel, then move the code to the box provided. If the respondent does not know for sure of the starting month, then just write down the year. After that, move the year to the box provided.

If the house does not always use firewood, then this detail illustrates the latest condition, i.e. one month prior to the census.Example:

Firewood	Kerosene	Firewood
1972	2001	October 2005

Census
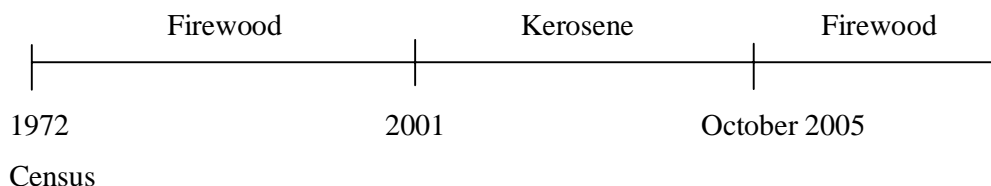
Detail 17.b month will be filled October (10) dan **year** will be filled 2005.

Detail 17.c: How to get firewood

Circle the codes correspond to the way of getting firewood, then add the circled codes and move the adding result to the box provided.

Purchase, if the firewood is obtained from purchase or barter.

Self search, if one or more household members conduct the collection/search of firewood by themselves.

Giving, if the firewood is obtained from other party.

Others, if the firewood is obtained from other than means mentioned above.

```
17.  a.  Does this household use firewood as fuel over
         the past month?                              ☐
            1.  Yes              2.  No ⇨ [R.19.a]
     ..................................................
     b.  Since when this household started using firewood as fuel?

                                          Month      Year
         Month: .........  Year: ...............  ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐
     ..................................................
     c.  How to obtain firewood:
            1.  Purchase        4.  Giving            ☐☐
            2.  Self search     8.  Others
```

Detail 18.a: Does this household plan to replace wood fuel with other fuel?

Circle code 1 if the household plans to replace wood fuel with other fuel for its household needs and code 2 if "No", then move the code to the box provided.

Detail 18.b: If Yes, fuel type replacing wood fuel is:

Circle one of the codes replacing wood fuel to be used for the household needs, then move the code to the box provided.

18. a. Does this household plan to replace wood fuel with other type of fuel? *1. Yes* *2. No ⇒[R.19.a]*	☐

b. If Yes, type of fuel to replace the wood fuel is:
 	
    1. Electricity   *4. Charcoal briquettes*
    2. Gas/LPG   *5. Wood/ coconut shell charcoal*
    3.Kerosene   *6. Others*
	☐

Detail 19.a: Source of lighting (adjust it with entry of VSEN2007.K, Block VI R.10)

Circle code 1 if the entry of VSEN2007.K, Block VI R.10 coded 1 and code 2 if the entry coded 2 to 5, then move the code to the box provided.

Detail 19.b: If the lighting source is PLN electricity, how much power is plugged/installed?

Circle one of the codes 1 to 6 corresponding to the power plugged in the household of respondent, then move the code to the box provided. If the household has more than one electricity meter, add the power plugged in each of the electricity meter.

19. a. Lighting source (adjust it with VSEN2007.K, Block VI , R.10): *1. PLN Electricity 2.Other than PLN⇒ [R.20]*	☐

b. If the lighting source is PLN, how much power has been plugged?
 	
    1. 450 watt   *4. 2200 watt*
    2. 900 watt   *5. > 2200 watt*
    3. 1300 watt   *6. Without meter*
	☐

Detail 20:   Items/goods possessed by this household:

The question on goods possessed by the household can be used to determine a rough estimate on the household socioeconomic condition.

Ask one by one all type of goods possessed by the household or one of household members. Enter code 1 if the respondent posses it and code 2 if not. If the respondent says having/possessing the goods, for instance a radio or television, although in a damaged condition, ask how long has the goods been damaged and whether it still can be fixed. If the goods cannot be used only temporarily, the household should still be considered possessing, if it cannot be fixed, then the household is considered not possessing.

Explanation:

A household is called possessing a telephone if the household can send and receive messages through its telephone services; including in this category is cellular phones/handphones.

---

20.   Goods possessed by this household:
[Enter code 1 if *"Yes"*, code 2 if *"No"*]

a. Gas stove	☐	*g. Computer*	☐
b. Radio/tape recorder	☐	*h. Motorcycle*	☐
c. Television	☐	*i. Outboard motor boat*	☐
d. Video	☐	*j.Car/motor boat*	☐
e. Referigerator	☐	*k. Parabolic Antenna*	☐
f. Telephone/handphone	☐		

2.8 Block V.D: Neighborhood Condition

This block intends to gain information concerning the neighborhood condition from this household residential building. A good neighborhood will make the local communities living in peace and healthily.

Detail 21: Location of residential house/building

Circle one of codes 1 to 3 based on the respondent's answer.

Residential units area is a housing units area in various forms of sizes, infrastructures and facilities in a structured neighborhood.

New Residentials area is an area designed for a planned and structured housing neighborhood, which also has basic facilities, such as streets/roads, electricity installation, drainages where the construction has already been carried out since the last 10 years counted from the laying of the first stone.

Development of old residentials area is an area designed for a residential neighborhood which is the development result of old residentials area.

Old residential area is a residentials area planned for housing location designed for a period of more than 10 years ago.

Others are housing location which are not planned/non cultivated settlement/housing area.

V.D. NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITION	

21. Location of residential house/building:
    1. New residentials area   3. Old residential area
    2. Development of   4.Others
      Old Settlement
	☐

Detail 22: Whether the house is situated/located

Detail 22.a: On the river banks / on the river

Write down code 1 in the box if the house is situated on the banks / river / lake / dam / sea and code 2 if not, then move the code to the box provided.

What it means by located on the banks/lake/dam/sea is when the house does not have road boundaries that can be passed by four-wheeled vehichles, or has a distance of less than 8 m from the water banks.

Detail 22.b: Whether it located on the edge of/inside the woods

Write down code 1 in the box if the location of the house is on the edge of or inside the woods/forest and code 2 if not, then move the code to the box provided.

Forest/woods is a unit of ecosystem in the form of a stretch of land consists of biological resources dominated by trees in their natural surroundings, in the form of a unit which parts cannot be separated from each other

Forest area is a certain area which is designated and defined its existence as a forest by the government.

Detail 22.c: In the road or street / alley?

Enter code 1 if "Yes"and code 2 if "No". If the answer is coded 2, proceed to question in Detail 22.

---

22. Whether the house is situated/located:
    [Enter code 1 if **A** *Yes* ≅, code 2 if **A** No ≅]

    a. on the banks/river/lake/dam/sea ☐

    b. In the edge of/inside the woods ☐

    c. In the road/street/alley ☐

    If R.22.C = 2, proceed to R.24.a

If R22.c = 2, proceed to R24.a

Detail 23.a: Width of street/alley

Enter how wide the road/alley is in meter. Write down the real width on space provided, then move the entries to the boxes provided. Entries in the boxes shall be 8 at the maximum and 1 at the minimum.

Detail 23.b: Type of road/alley/surface

Type of road/alley surface is the kind of/material used for road/alley surface located in front of the residential house. Circle one of codes 1 to 6, then move the code to the box provided.

---

23. Whether the house is located in the in the road/alley

    a. Width of road/alley: .... meter ☐

    b. Type of road surface:
       1. Asphalt   4. Wood/bamboo
       2. Cement/brick   5. Soil/sand   ☐
       3. Gravel/hardened 6. Others

Detail 24.a: Is the house located in a disaster prone area?

Circle code 1 if the house is located in a disaster prone area and code 2 if not, then move the code to the box provided. Pursuant to Presidential Decree Number 43 Year 1990 concerning Natural Disaster Management Coordination Agency. What it means by *disaster prone* is an area/place that frequently experiencing disaster such as

floods, earthquakes, landslides, etc. and directly impacted to the respondent's household.

Detail 24.b: If Yes, what kind of disaster that frequently occurs?

Circle one of the codes 1 to 8 corresponding with the respondent's answer, then move it to the box provided.

Explanation: Including in landslides are moving soil and disappearing land.

```
24. a. Is the house located in a disaster prone area?        ☐
            1.  Yes              2.  No ⇨ [R.25]
    b. If Yes,  type of disaster that occurs frequently
        1. Flood         5. Hurricane/tornado
        2. Landslide     6. Tsunami                           ☐
        3. Fire          7. Volcano eruption
        4. Earthquake    8.Others
```

Detail 25:   If in the neighborhood where you live there is electric lights for street lighting

Circle code 1 if there is street lighting in the neighborhood, both provided by the government and the communities (non government institution), and circle code 2 if there is no street lighting in the neighborhood .

```
25.    Are there electric lights for street lighting in your
neighborhood?                                               ☐
            1.  Yes              2. No
```

Detail 26: Whether there are sewers for waste water/bath/kitchen/laundry

Circle one of the corresponding codes 1 to 5, then write it down in the box provided.

In terms of throwing water used for bathing, water from kitcken, or from washing/laundry, there are various ways used by households among others:

Open sewer in the yard is a channel for carrying away waste water which is not covered such as open drains and located in the yard.

Closed sewer in the yard is a closed channel carrying away waster water made from plastic pipes, iron pipes, or covered channel and located in the yard.

Open sewer outside the yard is a channel for carrying away waster water made openly such open drains and located outside the yard.

Closed sewer outside the yard is a closed channel for carrying away waste water such such as using plastic pipes, iron pipes, or covered drains and located outside the yard.

Without sewer, for instance waste water disposed directly without going through channels, such as houses locasted on the river banks.

26.   Sewer for waste water from bath/kitchen/washing:
 	
    1. Open sewer in the yard
    2. Closed sewer in the yard
    3. Open sewer outside the yard
    4. Closed sewer outside the yard
    5. Without sewer
	☐

Drawing. Gutter/drains channel and open sewer
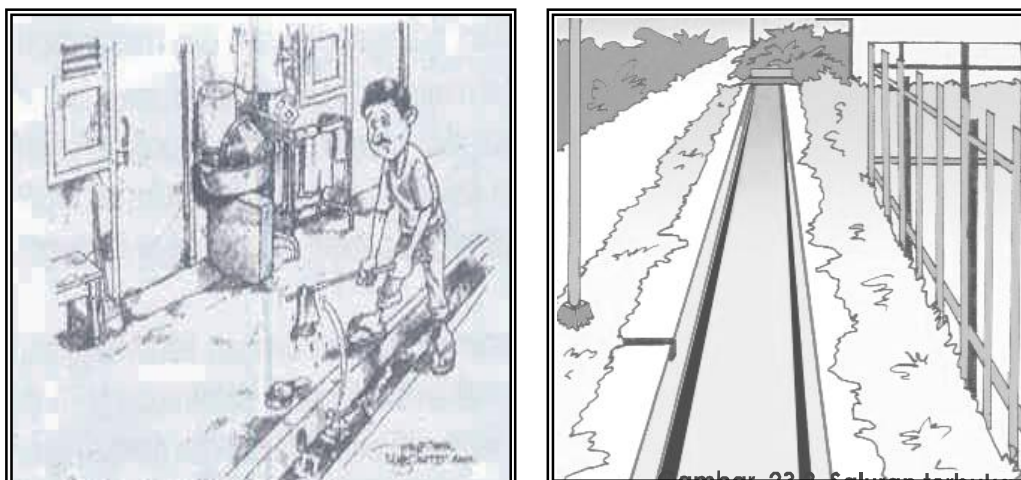
Detail 27: Storage for waste water/bath/kitchen/washing

This detail is meant to see the awareness of households in managing domestic waste water which is very helpful in dealing with the environmental health. Waste water management in the surroundings of residential neighborhood can be done among others by handling the waste storage and how to dispose them.

Closed storage in the yard is a domestic waste storage in the form of a hole (normally with cemented edges) and given a cover.

Open storage in the yard is a domestic waste storage in the form of a hole but without a cover.

Storage outside the yard is a domestic waste in the form of a hole either with a cover or not but located outside the yard.

Without storage/directly to the drain namely if the domestic waste water is channeled or disposed directly to the gutter (drain) / river / dam / sea regardless the availability of storage tanks.

27. Storage tanks for waste water/bath/kitchen/ washing	

Detail 28: Water condition in the drains/gutters surroundings the house

Circle one of the corresponding codes 1 to 4, then write it down in the box provided.

28.   Water condition in the drains/gutters surroundings the house:

1. Flows smoothly   3. Stagnant
2. Flows very slowly   4. No drains

Flows smoothly, if the water in the drain/gutter flows smoothly so that the water in the drains/gutters is moving, including here if the drains do not have water (dry).

Flows very slowly, if the water in the drain/gutter flows very slowly, among others due to the amount of blocked waste (solid waste) disposed to the drain/gutter, or caused by bad drain/gutter.

Stagnant, if the water in the drain/gutter cannot flow among others due to solid waste blockage or the flow is blocked as the subsequent channel is also stagnant (full), or there is no ditch/gutter.

No drain/gutter, if around the house there is no drain/gutter.

Detail 29: Garbage disposal

One of the ways to maintain residential neighborhood health is by dealing with garbage disposal or domestic correctly. The normal ways to dispose garbage are: ***Transported by officer/disposed to TPS/TPA (Garbage Disposal Storage),*** if the garbage generated by households transported by cleaning officer to be taken to temporary storage place (TPS) or final storage place, including garbage disposed directly by household member to TPS or TPA.

Piled-up, if the garbage disposed to a hole then piled up with soil (sanitary landfill).

Burnt, if the garbage is burnt directly or piled-up first then burnt.

Disposed to river/gutter, if the garbage is disposed directly to the river/gutter.

Carelessly discarded, if the garbage is discarded/disposed carelessly anywhere or does not have a fixed storage place, for instance roads/streets, wasteland etc.

Others, if the garbage is disposed by ways of other than what mentioned above, for instance use it as fodder.

```
29.  Ways of disposing garbage:
     [Enter code 1 if "Yes", code 2 if "No"]

     a. Transported by cleaners/diposed to TPS/TPA    ☐

     b. Piled-up                                       ☐

     c. Burned                                         ☐

     d. Disposed to the river/gutter                   ☐

     e. Discarded carelessly                           ☐

     f. Others                                         ☐
```

Detail 30: This household during the past month using:

This detail intends to see the use of products suspected of containing toxic and hazardous materials used by the household over the past month.

Enter code 1 if "Yes", and code 2 if "No", starting from **R.30.a** to **R.30.h.**

Toxic and hazardous materials (B3) are chemicals that have flammability, that can cause loss due to oxidation (corrotion), can explode and are toxic in nature. As it is harmful to humans and the environment, how to dispose them should not be the same as the other domestic waste. B3 can be solid, liquid or gas.

Several B3 products known by the society and used by the households among others:

a. Air freshener, insect repellent (spray) mixed with aerosol containing chlorofluorocarbon (CFC), nitrogen oxides (N2O) atau hydro carbon (HC). Aerosol gas is suspected to cause global warming.

b. House paints containing lead (Pb) and cadmium (Cd), i.e. heavy metals that are toxic for humans.

c. Floor stain or bathroom cleaners containing corrosive chemicals, i.e. natrium hydroxide (NaOH) or hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2).

d. Pest control, such as harmful insecticide that can kill biota useful to life on the river and the sea.

e. Battery using sulphuric acid and heavy metals that are toxic to humans.

Up to this time, there is still a no good way to deal with domestic B3 waste. Things that can be done among others: reduce the use of products containing B3 waste, reuse if the substance is not used up or given to rag pickers for recycling.

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30. This household over the past month used:
    [Entercode 1 if "Yes", code 2 if "No"]

    a. Air freshener (spray) ☐   e. Battery ☐

    b. Insect repellent ☐   f. Paint ☐
       (spray)
                                        g. Insect venom ☐
    c. Floor stain cleaner ☐   /pest control

    d. Glass/wood/metal ☐   h. Clothing stain ☐
       lustres   remover

Detail 31.a: Is there any household member that feels disturbed by the type of pollution below?

Enter code 1 when there are disturbances and code 2 if there are not, for each type of pollution/environmental disturbances.

Pollution/environmental disturbances is pollution or contamination of water and air, or noise that can disturb the comforts of life around, such as smoke pollution, smell and noise.

Detail 31.b: Source of pollution

Enter code 1 if "Yes" and code 2 if "No", for each source of pollution/environmental disturbance.

31. a. Is there any household member that feels disturbed by type of pollution below?
     [Enter code 1 if "*Yes*", code 2 if "*No*"]

             1. Smoke ☐

             2. Smell/odor ☐

             3. Noise ☐

   b. If one of R.31.a coded 1, source of pollition: [Enter code 1 if "*Yes,* code 2 if "*No*"]

1. Factory	☐	*6. Animal cages*	☐
2. Terminal	☐	*7. Drain/gutter/river*	☐
3. Market	☐	*8. Neighbor*	☐
4. Garage/workshop	☐	*9. Garbage*	☐
5. Motor vehicle	☐	*10. Others*	☐

Detail 32: Access to public facilities

Access to public facilities is access of household members to reach public facilities, either utilized by the household members or not.

Column (3): Enter the nearest distance (in km) from home to public facilities, i.e. transportation that has routes, community health center (*puskesmas*)/polyclinic, postoffice, police station, traditional market, supermarket/self-service shop, public telephone/telephone kiosk (*wartel*), internet café (*warnet*), Elementary school (SD)/equivalent, Junior High (SLTP)/equivalent, Senior High (SMU)/equivalent, worship places, sub-district (*kecamatan*) office, village/*kelurahan*, bank,and workplace.

32. Access to public facilities (*fasum*):

Nr.	Type of Public Facilities	Closest distance from home (Km)		Transportation that can be used (Code)
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)
1	Place of transport with routes	☐	☐	☐
2	Puskesmas/Polyclinic	☐	☐	☐
3	Post Office	☐	☐	☐
4	Police Station	☐	☐	☐
5	Traditional market	☐	☐	☐
6	Supermarket/self-service shop	☐	☐	☐
7	Public telephone/telephone kiosk	☐	☐	☐
8	Internet cafe (warnet)	☐	☐	☐
9	SD/equivalent	☐	☐	☐
10	SLTP/equivalent	☐	☐	☐
11	SMU/equivalent	☐	☐	☐
12	Worship places	☐	☐	☐
13	Sub-district (kecamatan) office	☐	☐	☐
14	Village/Kelurahan office	☐	☐	☐
15	Bank	☐	☐	☐
16	Workplace of household head/spouse	☐	☐	☐

Column 4 code: Transportation that can be used
- *1. Motorized public transport*
- *2. Non-motorized public transport*
- *3. Private motorized vehicle*
- *4. Non-motorized private vehicle*
- *5. Not using any vehicle/walking*

Column (4): Enter code 1 if using motorized public transport, code 2 if using non-motorized public transport or code 3 if using private motorized vehicle, code 4 if using private non-motorized vehicle, or code 5 if not using any vehicle/walking. If using more than 1 public transportation choose the smallest code.

Place of transportation with routes is a place or location to get services of public transportation with routes, normally in the form of mass transportation, such as buses, trains, and ferries/boats crossing the rivers/straits.

Notes:

- Particularly for R.32.16 (workplace), the question should be directed to the head of household / spouse. If neither of them work give dash mark (-) in Columns 3 and 4.

- For the head of household / spouse whose nature of work is travelling around (such as peddlers) give dash mark (-) in R.32.16 Columns 3 and 4.

III PROCEDURE OF VERIFYING VSEN2007.MP LIST

3.1 Procedure of List Verification

Verification of list entries must be performed from Block I to the last Block Entry of reply to a question must be correct, mainly if it is associated with the answers to other questions. If mistakes are found or there are discrepancies between entries, then the verifier/checker must correct them by cross out the wrong answers and write down the correct answers next to them. If the verifier cannot correct them with the existing provisions, the list with error(s) must be returned to the enumerator for repeating the questions to the respondent.

Check also whether the number of VSEN2007.MP lists for every Census Block already in accordance with the number of selected households stated in the VSEN2007.DSRT list (16 households).

3.2 Block I. Description of Location

Detail 1-7: Name and code of province, district/city, sub-district, village/*kelurahan*, classification of village/*kelurahan*, number of census block and number of census sub-block (if available), number of sample code (NKS), must be the same as entries of Block I, VSEN2007.DSRT.

Detail 8: Sequential number of sample households must be the same as what stated in Column 1, Block IV, VSEN2007.DSRT, i.e. from number 1 to 16 for each census block selected.

3.3 Block II. Basic Information of Household

Detail 1: **Name of household head** must be the same as the name stated in Column 6, Block IV, VSEN2007.DSRT, and must be the same as the first Row, Column 2 of Block IV, Daftar VSEN2007.MP. If the name is diferrent, check the Notes Block, if there is information/explanation about it, for instance the household head recorded in VSEN2007.DSRT already died/moved, etc.

Detail 2: **Number of household aged 0-4 year(s)**. Entries in this detail must be the same as the number of household members in Block IV, VSEN2007.MP whereas the entry of Column 5 (age) is 00-04.

Number of household members aged 5 – 9 years must be the same as the number of household members in Block IV of VSEN2007.MP List whereas the entry of Column 5 (age) is 5 – 9.

Number of household members aged ≥ 10 years must be the same as the number of household members in Block IV of VSEN2007.MP List whereas the entry of Column 5 (age) is ≥ 10 years.

Number of households must be the same as the number of rows filled in Block IV (Information of Household Member), List of VSEN2007.MP.

3.4 Block III. Information of Officers

Verify if name and code number of enumerator/interviewer, date of interview, signatures available and complete. After checking that all entries of this list is completed, do not forget to write down the date of verification, signature and name of Teamcoord, indicated that Teamcoord has conducted verification of this list and is fully responsible for the accuracy of its content.

3.5 Block IV. Information of Household Member

1. Column 1 to 5, its entries must be the same as entries of VSEN2007.K Block IV Column 1 to 5.

2. Column 7 must have entries, i.e. codes 1, 2 or 9 for column of Father and Mother.

3. Column 8 must have entries, i.e. codes 1, 2 or 3.

4. Column 9 must have entries, i.e. codes 1, 2 or 3.

5. Column 10 must have entries, i.e. codes 1, 2 or 3, if column 5 coded ≥ 10.

6. Column 10 must have entries, i.e. codes 1, or 2, if column 5 coded ≥ 10.

Block V. Housing and Residential

3.6 Block V.A. Residential Ownership

1. If Detail 1 coded 2, Detail 2.a must have entries and Detail 2.b must be blank. The maximum entries of Detail 2.a is 999 999 998.

2. If Detail 1 coded 3, Detail 2.a must be blank and Detail 2.b must have entries. The maximum entries of Detail 2.b is 99 999 998.

3. If Detail 1 coded 1, 4, 5, 6 or 7, then Details 2.a and 2.b must be blank.

4. Check the fairness of entries of Details 2.a or 2.b.

5. If Detail 1 coded 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7, then Details 3.a to d. 3.g must be blank

6. If Detail 1 coded 1, then Detail 3.a must have entries.

7. If Detail 3.a coded 1, 2, 3 or 4, then Detail 3.c must have entries.

8. If Detail 3.a coded 5, 6, or 7, Detail 3.c must be blank,and if R.3a coded 8, then Detail 3.b – 3.d must be blank.

9. If Detail 3.c coded 1, 3, or 4 then Detail 3.d must be blank.

10. If Detail 3.c coded 2, then Detail 3.d must have entries. Entries of Detail 3.d.1 or 3.d.2 are 01 at a minimum and 30 at a maximum.

11. If Detail 1 coded 1, then Details 3.e and 3.f must always have entries.

12. Detail 3.g must have entries if Detail 3.f coded 1.

13. Detail 3.g must be blank if Detail 3.a coded 2, 3, 4, or 5.

14. Detail 4 must always have entries, i.e. one of the codes 1 to 4.

15. Detail 5 must have entries if Detail 1 other than coded 1 and Detail 5 must be blank if Detail 1 coded 1.

16. Detail 6 must be blank if Detail 5 coded 1, and Detail 6 must have entries if Detail 5 coded 2.

3.7 Block V.B. Building Physical Condition

1. If Detail 7 coded 1 or 2, then Details 8.a and 8.b must have entries.

2. If Detail 7 coded 1, then Detail 8.c must have entries.

3. If Detail 7 coded 2 or 3, then Detail 8.c must be blank.

4. If Detail 7 coded 3, then Details 8.a to 8.c must be blank.

5. Detail 8.c must have entries, if Detail 7 coded 1. The minimum entry of Detail 8.c is 0 and the maximum entries are 998.

6. Details 9 and 10 must always have entries.

3.8 Block V.C. Building Facilities and Equipments

1. Detail 11.a must always entries. The minimum entry of Detail 11.a is 1 and the maximum entries are 98. Entry of this Detail must be the same as the number of Column 2 entries of Details 11.b.1 to 11.b.5.

2. Detail 11.b Column 2 must have entries of codes 0 to. 8.

3. Detail 11.b Column 3 and 4 must always have entries if Column 2 coded other than 0.

4. Detail 11.b Columns 3 and 4 must always have entries.

5. Entries of Column 2 of Details 11.b.1 to 11.b.6 may not coded 0 entirely.

6. Detail 11.c must always have entries of code 1 or 2.

7. Details 12 to 17.a must always have entries and check if the entries already in accordance with the codes circled.

8. If Detail 17.a coded 1, then Detail 17.b to 18.a must have entries. The maximum entries of Detail 17.c is 15.

9. If Detail 17.a coded 2, then Details 17.b to 18.b must be blank.

10. If Detail 18.a coded 1, then Detail 18.b must have entries. On the other hand if Detail 18.a coded 2, then Detail 18.b must be blank.

11. If Detail 19.a coded 1, then Detail 19.b must have entries.

12. If Detail 19.a coded 2, then Detail 19.b must be blank.

13. Detail 20.a to 20.k must always have entries of code 1 or code 2.

3.9 Block V.D. Neighborhood Condition

1. Detail 21 to 22.c must always have entries.

2. If Detail 22.c coded 1, then Detail 23 must have entries. On the other hand if Detail 22.c coded 2, then Detail 23.a and 23.b must be blank.

3. If Detail 22.c coded 1, then Detail 23.a and 23.b must have entries. Minimum entry of Detail 23.a is 1, while the maximum is 8.

4. Detail 24.a to Detail 32.n must always have entries.

5. If Detail 24.a coded 1, then Detail 24.b must have entries. On the other hand if Detail 24.a coded 2, then Detail 24.b must be blank.

6. Detail 29 s.d. 31.b must always have entries of code 1 or code 2.

7. Detail 32 Column 3 must have entries, except for workplace must always have entries (if household head does not work fill in "-" mark). Maximum entries of Column 3 are 98.

8. Detail 32 Column 4 must always have entries of codes 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5.

Flowchart 1

Flow of Questions of Sub Blok V.A. Residential Ownership

R.1

Code 2   Code 3   Code 1   Codes 4, 5, 6 or 7

R.2.a   R.2.b   R.3.a

Codes 1, 2, 3 or 4   Codes 5, 6, 7   Code 8

R.3.c   R.3.b

Codes 1, 3 or 4   Code 2

R.3.d

R.3.e

R.3.f

Code 1   Codes 2, 3, 4 or 5

R.3.g

R.4

(If R.1 ≠ 1)

R.5

Code 1   Code 2

R.6
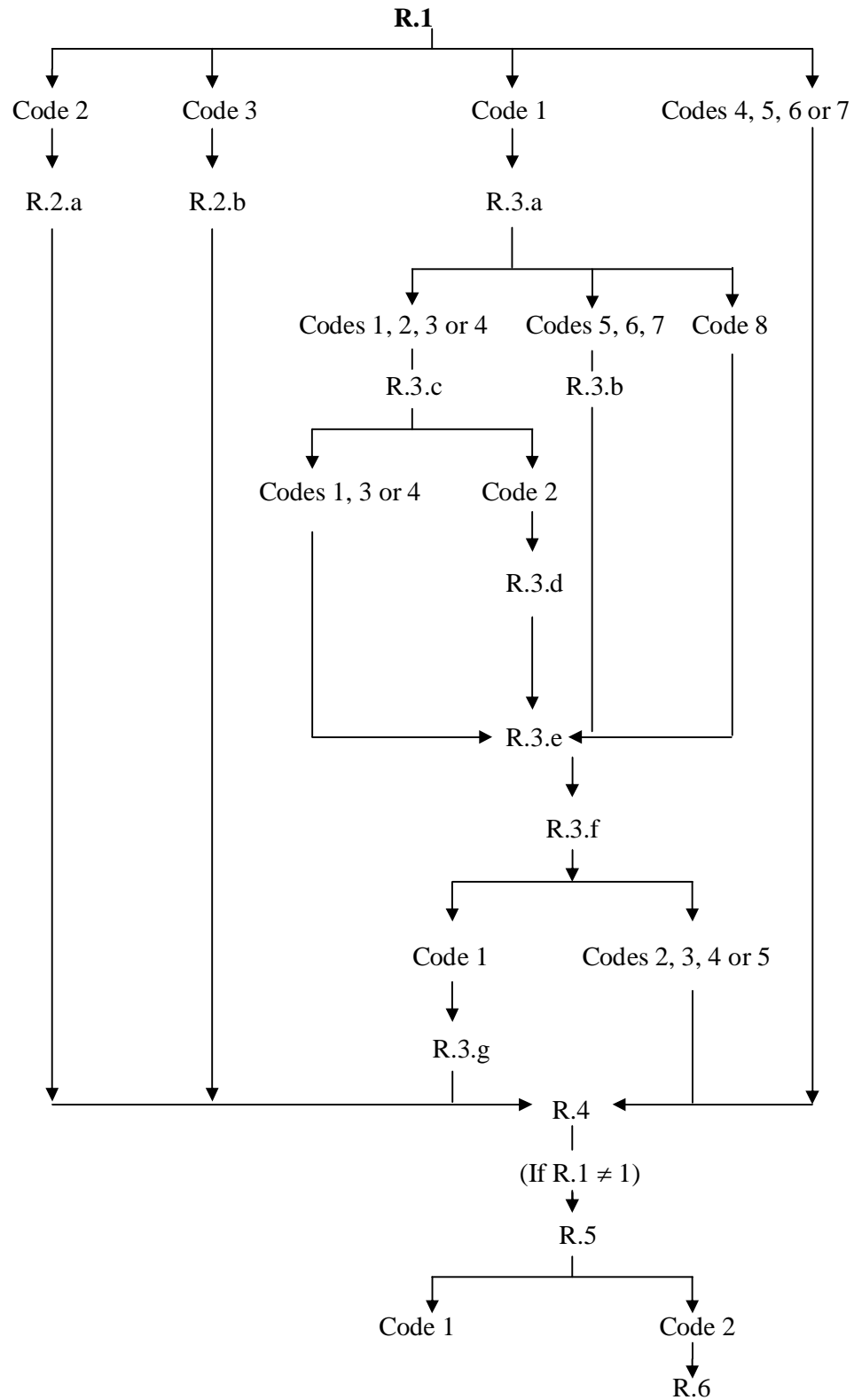
Flowchart 2

Flow of Questions Sub Blok V.B. Building Physical Condition

R.7

```
                    R.7
          ┌──────────┴──────────┐
          ▼                     ▼
  Code 1 or Code 2           Code 3
          │                     │
          ▼                     │
  R.8.a and R.8.b               │
          │                     │
          │                     │
     (If R7 = 1)                │
          │                     │
          ▼                     │
        R.8.c                   │
          │                     │
          ▼                     ▼
          └──────►  R.9  ◄──────┘
                     │
                     ▼
                    R.10
```
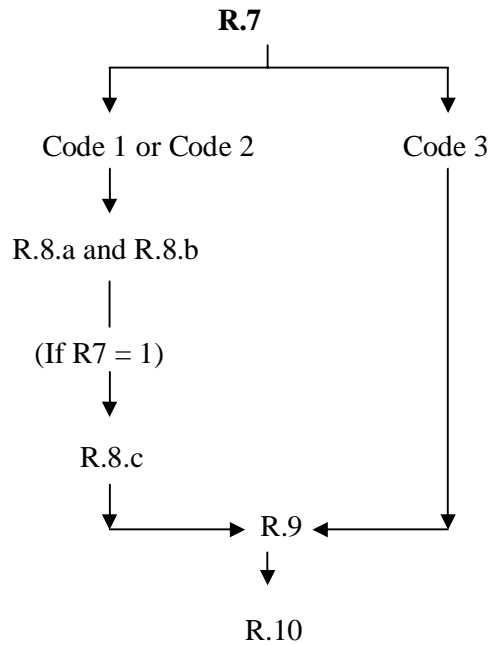
Flowchart 3

Flow of Questions of Sub Blok V.C. Building Facilities and Equipments

R.11a, R.11.b, R.11.c, R.12, R.13, R.14, R.15, and R.16

```
                    │
                    ▼
                 R.17.a
          ┌─────────┴─────────┐
          ▼                   ▼
        Code 1              Code 2
          │                   │
          ▼                   │
   R.17.b, R.17.c             │
          │                   │
          ▼                   │
        R.18.a                │
     ┌────┴────┐              │
     ▼         ▼              │
  Code 1     Code 2           │
     │         │              │
     ▼         └──────┬───────┘
   R.18.b ──────►   R.19.a
                 ┌────┴────┐
                 ▼         ▼
              Code 1     Code 2
                 │         │
                 ▼         ▼
              R.19.b ──► R.20.a  to  R.20.k
```

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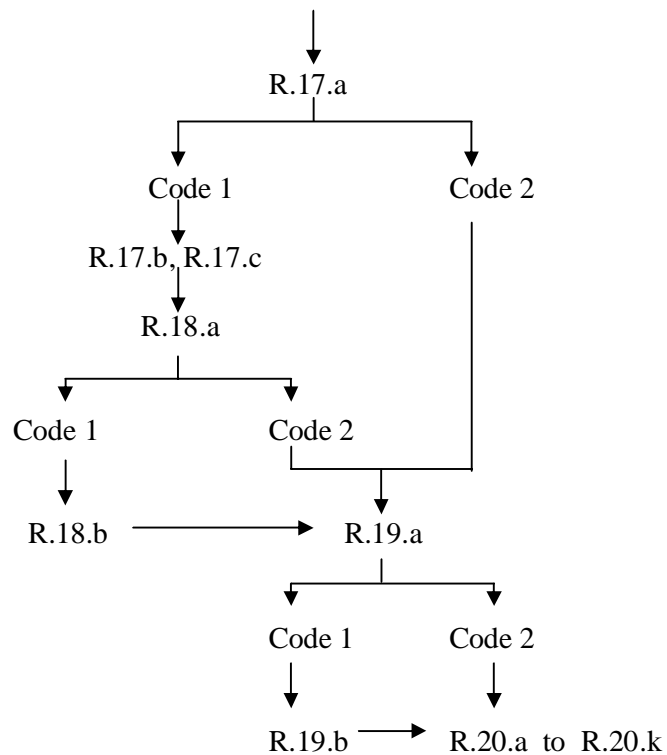
Flowchart 4

Flow of Questions of Sub Blok V.D. Neighborhood Condition

R.21, R.22.a, R.22.b

R.22.c

Code 1   Code 2

R.23.a and R.23.b

R.24.a

Code 1   Code 2

R.24.b

R.25 s.d. R.32