Indonesia 2009 Enterprise Surveys Data Set

1. Introduction

1. This document provides additional information on the data collected in Indonesia between August 2009 and January 2010 as part of the Enterprise Survey component of the survey East Asia and Pacific Enterprise Survey 2009.

The objective of the survey is to obtain feedback from enterprises on the state of the private sector in client countries (Lao PDR, Tonga, Samoa, Vanuatu, Timor Leste, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Vietnam, Philippines, and Papua New Guinea) as well as to help in building a panel of enterprise data that will make it possible to track changes in the business environment over time, thus allowing, for example, impact assessments of reforms.

Through interviews with firms in the manufacturing and services sectors, the survey will assess the constraints to private sector growth and create statistically significant business environment indicators that are comparable across countries.

The report outlines and describes the sampling design of the data, the data set structure as well as additional information that may be useful when using the data, such as information on non-response cases and the appropriate use of the weights.

2. Sampling Structure

2. The sample for Indonesia was selected using stratified random sampling, following the methodology explained in the Sampling Manual[1]. Stratified random sampling[2] was preferred over simple random sampling for several reasons[3]:

a. To obtain unbiased estimates for different subdivisions of the population with some known level of precision.

b. To obtain unbiased estimates for the whole population. The whole population, or universe of the study, is the non-agricultural economy. It comprises: all manufacturing sectors according to the group classification of ISIC Revision 3.1: (group D), construction sector (group F), services sector (groups G and H), and transport, storage, and communications sector (group I). Note that this definition excludes the following sectors: financial intermediation (group J), real estate and renting activities (group K, except sub-sector 72, IT, which was added to the population under study), and all public or utilities-sectors.

c. To make sure that the final total sample includes establishments from all different sectors and that it is not concentrated in one or two of industries/sizes/regions.

d. To exploit the benefits of stratified sampling where population estimates, in most cases, will be more precise than using a simple random sampling method (i.e., lower standard errors, other things being equal.)

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[1] The complete text can be found at http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/documents/Implementation_note.pdf

[2] A stratified random sample is one obtained by separating the population elements into non-overlapping groups, called strata, and then selecting a simple random sample from each stratum. (Richard L. Scheaffer; Mendenhall, W.; Lyman, R., "Elementary Survey Sampling", Fifth Edition).

[3] Cochran, W., 1977, pp. 89; Lohr, Sharon, 1999, pp. 95

e. Stratification may produce a smaller bound on the error of estimation than would be produced by a simple random sample of the same size. This result is particularly true if measurements within strata are homogeneous.

f. The cost per observation in the survey may be reduced by stratification of the population elements into convenient groupings.

3. Three levels of stratification were used in this country: industry, establishment size, and region. The original sample design with specific information of the industries and regions chosen is described in Appendix E.

4. Industry stratification was designed in the way that follows: the universe was stratified into 6 manufacturing industries, 1 services industry -retail -, and two residual sectors as defined in the sampling manual. Each manufacturing industry had a target of 160 interviews. The services industry and the two residual sectors had a target of 120 interviews. For the manufacturing industries sample sizes were inflated by about 33% to account for potential non-response cases when requesting sensitive financial data and also because of likely attrition in future surveys that would affect the construction of a panel. An additional 85 interviews were added to the survey half way through the fieldwork. Targets were adjusted such that the manufacturing sectors' targets were increased to 160-180 interviews.

5. Size stratification was defined following the standardized definition for the rollout: small (5 to 19 employees), medium (20 to 99 employees), and large (more than 99 employees). For stratification purposes, the number of employees was defined on the basis of reported permanent full-time workers. This seems to be an appropriate definition of the labor force since seasonal/casual/part-time employment is not a common practice, except in the sectors of construction and agriculture.

6. Regional stratification was defined in four regions: Bali, Banten, DKI Jakarta, Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur, Lampung, Sulawesi Selatan, and Sumatera Utara. These are the largest population and economic centers of the Indonesia constituting over 70% of firms and 68% of employment in Indonesia.

3. Sampling implementation
7. Given the stratified design, sample frames containing a complete and updated list of establishments as well as information on all stratification variables (number of employees, industry, and region) are required to draw the sample for the Indicator Surveys.

8. One frame was used for Indonesia. The sample frame used in the Indonesia was obtained from Central Bureau of Statistic (Badan Pusat Statistik BPS). Sampling was conducted by the World Bank team in Washington D.C. This database contained the following information:
- Name of the firm
- Location
- Contact details

-ISIC code
-Number of employees. (except for services establishments)

Universe figures provided by BPS are shown below.

Universe Figures for Indonesia

ESTIMATED UNIVERSE

Region	Size	15	17	18	24	25	26	Other Manuf	52	Other Services	Grand Total
Bali	1-Small	1138	690	452	10	12	1153	5906	425	1763	11549
	2-Medium	54	69	94	3	2	53	194	107	207	783
	3-Large	16	6	15	0	0	4	27	29	34	131
	TOTAL	1208	765	561	13	14	1210	6127	561	2004	12463
Banten	1-Small	2179	224	865	46	330	1114	2765	525	984	9032
	2-Medium	166	73	53	116	148	63	540	58	67	1284
	3-Large	67	64	69	86	107	40	411	15	28	887
	TOTAL	2412	361	987	248	585	1217	3716	598	1079	11203
DKI Jakarta	1-Small	1435	577	7585	93	198	86	4829	2255	3272	20330
	2-Medium	269	158	774	85	207	23	828	352	961	3657
	3-Large	63	32	124	69	54	11	257	59	261	930
	TOTAL	1767	767	8483	247	459	120	5914	2666	4494	24917
Jawa Barat	1-Small	14298	7241	8145	307	499	7013	20156	2748	4528	64935
	2-Medium	1100	698	464	169	236	798	1506	226	226	5423
	3-Large	220	449	284	112	175	90	785	44	64	2223
	TOTAL	15618	8388	8893	588	910	7901	22447	3018	4818	72581
Jawa Tengah	1-Small	15698	5082	9068	558	445	6982	31758	2200	4725	76516
	2-Medium	965	558	795	74	113	199	1877	279	212	5072
	3-Large	140	132	83	49	69	23	460	53	74	1083
	TOTAL	16803	5772	9946	681	627	7204	34095	2532	5011	82671
Jawa Timur	1-Small	15075	2528	2827	599	481	11079	21573	2736	8211	65109
	2-Medium	1463	292	335	181	250	260	2115	360	377	5633
	3-Large	274	58	46	91	130	60	702	50	127	1538
	TOTAL	16812	2878	3208	871	861	11399	24390	3146	8715	72280
Lampung	1-Small	3184	116	91	12	21	2457	1745	291	1799	9716
	2-Medium	179	10	6	8	6	21	62	35	30	357
	3-Large	72	0	0	6	8	4	18	7	8	123
	TOTAL	3435	126	97	26	35	2482	1825	333	1837	10196
Sulawesi Selatan	1-Small	2392	345	104	16	4	2610	3037	313	4068	12889
	2-Medium	135	34	12	4	12	31	92	56	116	492
	3-Large	46	3	0	0	2	10	27	7	53	148
	TOTAL	2573	382	116	20	18	2651	3156	376	4237	13529
Sumatera Utara	1-Small	3002	333	513	100	61	2271	3251	597	3493	13621
	2-Medium	364	23	31	26	84	41	290	81	162	1102
	3-Large	154	3	3	16	72	11	100	14	46	419
	TOTAL	3520	359	547	142	217	2323	3641	692	3701	15142
Grand Total		64148	19798	32838	2836	3726	36507	105311	13922	35896	314982

9.　　The enumerated establishments were then used as the frame for the selection of a sample with the aim of obtaining interviews at 1320 establishments with five or more employees.

10.　　The quality of the frame was assessed at the onset of the project through calls to a random subset of firms and local contractor knowledge. The sample frame was not immune from the typical problems found in establishment surveys: positive rates of non-eligibility, repetition, non-existent units, etc. The sample frame for the services sectors did not contain employment data. The implementing firm had to determine employment

during the screening process which required extra time in order to target the appropriate establishments.

11.   Given the impact that non-eligible units included in the sample universe may have on the results, adjustments may be needed when computing the appropriate weights for individual observations. The percentage of confirmed non-eligible units as a proportion of the total number of sampled establishments contacted for the survey was 19% (489 out of 2532 establishments).[4]   Breaking down by industry, the following numbers of establishments were surveyed:

15 (Food)	392
17 (textiles	135
18 (Garments)	141
24 (Chemicals)	108
25 (Plastic & Rubber)	111
26 (Non-metallic mineral products)	151
Other manufacturing	141
Retail	133
Other services	132

Local Agency team involved in the study:

Local Agency	Name: PT RPC Location: Utan Kayu, Jakarta, Indonesia Membership of international organization: Activities since:
Name of Survey Manager	Maria Sri Pangestuti
Local Survey Implementation Team and corresponding enumerator codes:	Data Manager : Edy Poernomo Office manager: Siti Yuniar Trainer: Bambang Iswantoro Hendri ….. North Sumatera Supervisor: Sismudjito Lampung supervisor: Ikram Banten Supervisor: Amri DKI Jakarta Supervisor: Barita Daniel Sihombing West Java Supervisor: Edy Poernomo Central Java Supervisor: Ari Subowo East Java Supervisor: Nung Didik Setya Budi Bali Supervisor: I Gusti Ngurah Sugiana South Sulawesi: Abdul Basir Screener: Barikatul Hikmah Erlangga

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[4] Appendix B shows the tabulations for the Philippines sample of registered firms of response codes that are classified as eligible and non-eligible.

	Fajri Muslim Linda Ranilia Grahita Purbasantika Erni Aditya Fariq Data entry: Bayu Agus Yeni Gufron Dela Hezron
Other staff involved:	Frances Barns, Indonesia Country Director

Sample Frame/Universe Indonesia:

Characteristics of sample frame used	Variables: Name of establishment, address, activity, telephone number, number of employees
Sources:	Central Bureau of Statistic (Badan Pusat Statistik)
Year:	2006
Comments on the quality of sample frame:	Many inaccurate on addresses and person contact name
Year and Organisation that conducted the relevant census or survey	BPS Economics census (household and enterprise) conducted on 2006, reported in 2008
Other sources for companies statistics	

Sectors included in the sample:

Original Sectors	Manufacturing: 15,16,17,19,20,21,22,24,25,26, 28,29,36,37 Retail: 52 Services: 45,50,51,55,60,61,62,63,64,72

Sample:

5

Comments/ problems on sectors and regions selected in the sample	The Team had a great deal of difficulty in obtaining a successful response rate and fulfilling the quota of interviews for large retail enterprises. First, there are not many large retail enterprises as most companies keep their permanent employees to a minimum. Second, the retail enterprises identified in the sample frame were often difficult to locate. Third, the majority of large retail enterprises have been established very recently and thus were not in the sample frame.
Comments on the response rate	The phone numbers are not accurate. Many establishments prefer to use mobile numbers. Large establishments could be found through the internet but not small and medium sized enterprises.
Comments on the sample design:	The sample design does not reflect the current enterprise landscape, particularly following the Global Financial Crisis
Other comments:	None

Fieldwork:

Date of Fieldwork	August 2009 to December 2010
Location	Jakarta, Banten, West Java, Central Java, East Java, Bali, South Sulawesi, Lampung, North Sumatra Indonesia
Problems found during fieldwork	The Survey Manager left the project after the survey teams had been established but before fieldwork had begun. There was some work required by the Management Team to maintain a strong working relationship with the province teams. There was no funding in the budget for monitoring visits to project sites. As PT RPC saw monitoring as a priority to maximize the quality of the data PT RPC undertook cost cutting measures in other areas in order to carry out monitoring trips.
Other observations:	None

4. Data Base Structure:

12.   The structure of the data base reflects the fact that 3 different versions of the questionnaire were used. The basic questionnaire, the Core Module, includes all common questions asked to all establishments from all sectors (manufacturing, services and IT). The second expanded variation, the Manufacturing Questionnaire, is built upon the Core Module and adds some specific questions relevant to the sector. The third expanded variation, the Services Questionnaire, is also built upon the Core Module and adds to the

core specific questions relevant to either retail or IT. Each variation of the questionnaire is identified by the index variable, *a0*.

13.   All variables are named using, first, the letter of each section and, second, the number of the variable within the section, i.e. *a1* denotes section *A*, question *1*. Variable names preceded by a prefix "*EA*" indicate questions specific to East Asia and Pacific and, therefore, they may not be found in the implementation of the rollout in other countries. All other suffixed variables are global and are present in all country surveys over the world. All variables are numeric with the exception of those variables with an "x" at the end of their names. The suffix "x" denotes that the variable is alpha-numeric.

14.   There are 2 establishment identifiers, *idstd* and *id*. The first is a global unique identifier. The second is a country unique identifier. The variables *a2* (sampling region), *a6a* (sampling establishment's size)*,* and *a4a* (sampling sector) contain the establishment's classification into the strata chosen for each country using information from the sample frame. The strata were defined according to the guidelines described above.

15.   There are three levels of stratification: industry, size and region. Different combinations of these variables generate the strata cells for each industry/region/size combination.

16.   All of the following variables contain information from the sampling frame and were defined with the sampling design. They may not coincide with the reality of individual establishments as sample frames may contain inaccurate information. The variables containing the sample frame information are included in the data set for researchers who may want to further investigate statistical features of the survey and the effect of the survey design on their results.
>   -*a2* is the variable describing sampling regions (oblasts)
>   -*a6a*: coded using the same standard for small, medium, and large establishments as defined above. The code *-9* was used to indicate units for which size was undetermined in the sample frame.
>   -*a4a*: coded using ISIC codes for the chosen industries for stratification. These codes include most manufacturing industries (15 to 37), retail (52), and (45, 50, 51, 55, 60, 63, 72) for Other Services.

17.   The surveys were implemented following a 2 stage procedure. In the first stage a screener questionnaire was applied over the phone to determine eligibility and to make appointments; in the second stage, a face-to-face interview took place with the Manager/Owner/Director of each establishment. The variables *a4b* and *a6b* contain the industry and size of the establishment from the screener questionnaire. Variables *a8* to *a11* contain additional information and were also collected in the screening phase.

18.   Note that there are additional variables for location (*a3x*) and size (*l1*, *l6* and *l8*) that reflect more accurately the reality of each establishment. Advanced users are advised to use these variables for analytical purposes.

19.   Variable *a3x* indicates the actual location of the establishment. There may be divergences between the location in the sampling frame and the actual location, as establishments may be listed in one place but the actual physical location is in another place.

20.   Variables *l1*, *l6* and *l8* were designed to obtain a more accurate measure of employment accounting for permanent and temporary employment. Special efforts were made to make sure that this information was not missing for most establishments.

5. Universe Estimates
21.   The enumerated totals were adjusted to take account of the establishments found to be ineligible when interviews were attempted. Then ratios of the total numbers of blocks of each type to the totals enumerated were formed. Those ratios were then applied to the eligible establishments enumerated to provide universe estimates.

22.   Appendix C shows the overall estimates of the numbers of establishments in Indonesia based on the sample frame.

23. For some establishments where contact was not successfully completed during the screening process (because the firm has moved and it is not possible to locate the new location, for example), it is not possible to directly determine eligibility. Thus, different assumptions about the eligibility of establishments result in different adjustments to the universe cells and thus different sampling weights.

24. Three sets of assumptions on establishment eligibility are used to construct sample adjustments using the status code information.

25. Strict assumption: eligible establishments are only those for which it was possible to directly determine eligibility. The resulting weights are included in the variable *w_strict*.
Strict eligibility = (Sum of the firms with codes 1,2,3,4,&16) / Total

26. Median assumption: eligible establishments are those for which it was possible to directly determine eligibility and those that rejected the screener questionnaire or an answering machine or fax was the only response. The resulting weights are included in the variable *w_median*.
Median eligibility = (Sum of the firms with codes 1,2,3,4,16,10,11, & 13) / Total

27. Weak assumption: in addition to the establishments included in points a and b, all establishments for which it was not possible to contact or that refused the screening questionnaire are assumed eligible. This definition includes as eligible establishments with dead or out of service phone lines, establishments that never answered the phone, and establishments with incorrect addresses for which it was impossible to find a new address. Under the weak assumption only observed non-eligible units are excluded from universe projections. The resulting weights are included in the variable *w_weak*.

Weak eligibility= (Sum of the firms with codes 1,2,3,4,16,91,92,93,10,11,12,&13) / Total

28. The indicators computed for the Enterprise Survey website use the median weights. The following graph shows the different eligibility rates calculated for firms in the sample frame under each set of assumptions.
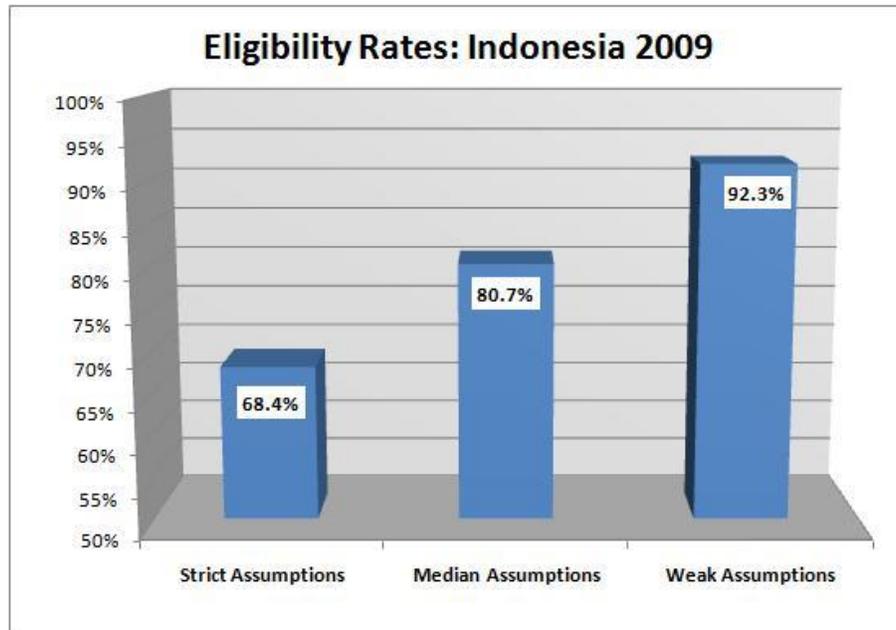
29. Universe estimates for the number of establishments in each industry-region-size cell in Indonesia were produced for the strict, weak and median eligibility definitions. Appendix C shows the universe estimates of the numbers of registered establishments.

30. Once an accurate estimate of the universe cell projection was made, weights for the probability of selection were computed using the number of completed interviews for each cell.

6. Weights
31.   Since the sampling design was stratified and employed differential sampling, individual observations should be properly weighted when making inferences about the population. Under stratified random sampling, unweighted estimates are biased unless sample sizes are proportional to the size of each stratum. With stratification the probability of selection of each unit is, in general, not the same. Consequently, individual observations must be weighted by the inverse of their probability of selection (probability weights or *pw* in Stata.)[5]

32.   Special care was given to the correct computation of the weights. It was imperative to accurately adjust the totals within each region/industry/size stratum to

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[5] This is equivalent to the weighted average of the estimates for each stratum, with weights equal to the population shares of each stratum.

account for the presence of ineligible units (the firm discontinued businesses or was unattainable, education or government establishments, establishments with less than 5 employees, no reply after having called in different days of the week and in different business hours, out of order, no tone in the phone line, answering machine, fax line, wrong address or moved away and could not get the new references) The information required for the adjustment was collected in the first stage of the implementation: the screening process. Using this information, each stratum cell of the universe was scaled down by the observed proportion of ineligible units within the cell. Once an accurate estimate of the universe cell (projections) was available, weights were computed using the number of completed interviews.

33. Appendix D shows the cell weights for registered establishments in Indonesia.

7. Appropriate use of the weights

34.   Under stratified random sampling weights should be used when making inferences about the population. Any estimate or indicator that aims at describing some feature of the population should take into account that individual observations may not represent equal shares of the population.

35.   However, there is some discussion as to the use of weights in regressions (see Deaton, 1997, pp.67; Lohr, 1999, chapter 11, Cochran, 1953, pp.150). There is not strong large sample econometric argument in favor of using weighted estimation for a common population coefficient if the underlying model varies per stratum (stratum-specific coefficient): both simple OLS and weighted OLS are inconsistent under regular conditions. However, weighted OLS has the advantage of providing an estimate that is independent of the sample design. This latter point may be quite relevant for the Enterprise Surveys as in most cases the objective is not only to obtain model-unbiased estimates but also design-unbiased estimates (see also Cochran, 1977, pp 200 who favors the used of weighted OLS for a common population coefficient.)[6]

36.   From a more general approach, if the regressions are descriptive of the population then weights should be used. The estimated model can be thought of as the relationship that would be expected if the whole population were observed.[7] If the models are developed as structural relationships or behavioral models that may vary for different parts of the population, then, there is no reason to use weights.

8. Non-response

37.   Survey non-response must be differentiated from item non-response. The former refers to refusals to participate in the survey altogether whereas the latter refers to the

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[6] Note that weighted OLS in Stata using the command regress with the option of weights will estimate wrong standard errors. Using the Stata survey specific commands *svy* will provide appropriate standard errors.

[7] The use weights in most model-assisted estimations using survey data is strongly recommended by the statisticians specialized on survey methodology of the JPSM of the University of Michigan and the University of Maryland.

refusals to answer some specific questions. Enterprise Surveys suffer from both problems and different strategies were used to address these issues.

38.   Item non-response was addressed by two strategies:
a- For sensitive questions that may generate negative reactions from the respondent, such as corruption or tax evasion, enumerators were instructed to collect the refusal to respond as a different option from don't know (-7).
b- Establishments with incomplete information were re-contacted in order to complete this information, whenever necessary. However, there were clear cases of low response. The following graph shows non-response rates for the sales variable, *d2*, by sector. Please, note that the coding utilized in this dataset does not allow us to differentiate between "Don't know" and "refuse to answer", thus the non-response in the chart below reflects both categories (DKs and NAs).

Non-Response Rates: Sales Indonesia 2009

Manufacturing	Retail	Services
13%	15%	18%
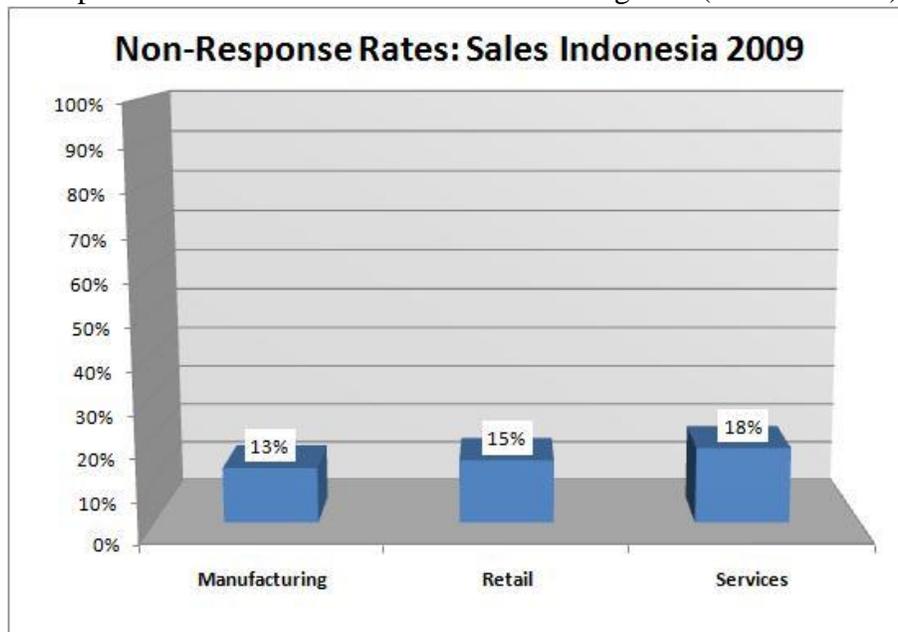
39.   Survey non-response was addressed by maximizing efforts to contact establishments that were initially selected for interview. Attempts were made to contact the establishment for interview at different times/days of the week before a replacement establishment (with similar strata characteristics) was suggested for interview. Survey non-response did occur but substitutions were made in order to potentially achieve strata-specific goals. Further research is needed on survey non-response in the Enterprise Surveys regarding potential introduction of bias.

40.   As the following graph shows, the number of contacted establishments per realized interview was 1.75. This number is the result of two factors: explicit refusals to participate in the survey, as reflected by the rate of rejection (which includes rejections of the screener and the main survey) and the quality of the sample frame, as represented by the presence of ineligible units. The number of rejections per contact was 0.145.

11

Interview Rejection Rate and Contacts per Interview: Indonesia 2009
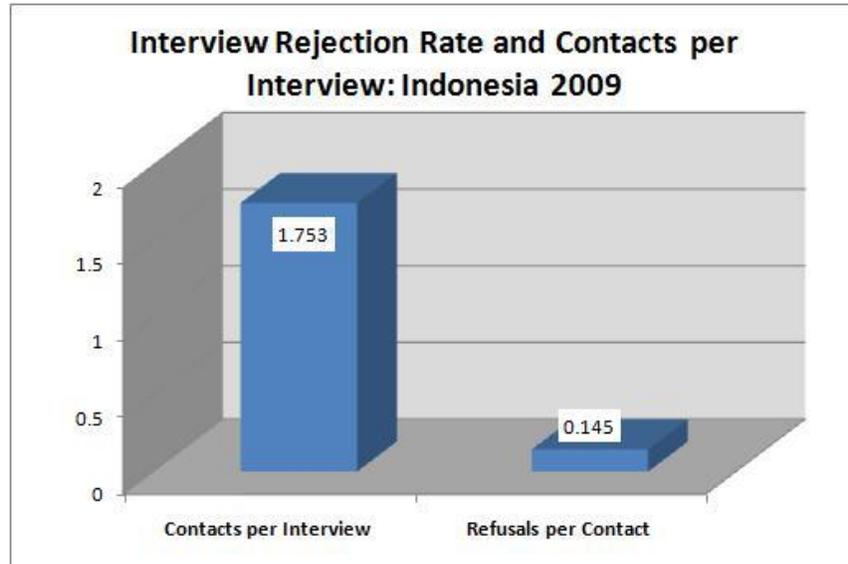
41.   Details on the rejection rate, eligibility rate, and item non-response are available at the level strata. This report summarizes these numbers to alert researchers of these issues when using the data and when making inferences. Item non-response, selection bias, and faulty sampling frames are not unique to Indonesia. All enterprise surveys suffer from these shortcomings, but in very few cases they have been made explicit.

References:
Cochran, William G., Sampling Techniques, 1977.

Deaton, Angus, The Analysis of Household Surveys, 1998.

Levy, Paul S. and Stanley Lemeshow, Sampling of Populations: Methods and Applications, 1999.

Lohr, Sharon L. Samping: Design and Techniques, 1999.

Scheaffer, Richard L.; Mendenhall, W.; Lyman, R., Elementary Survey Sampling, Fifth Edition, 1996

Appendix A

Questionnaires:

Problems for the understanding of questions (write question number)	None
Problems found in the navigability of questionnaires (for example skip patterns)	Problem with skip pattern for L.10 in the Manufacturing version of the questionnaire. Question L.6 instructed skip to L.30 when should have said skip to L.10. Data on L.10 missing for Manufacturing firms.
Comments on questionnaire length:	The questionnaire length is not a problem as long as the questions could easily be asked. The flow of questions was not easy to deliver comfortably.
Suggestions or other comments on the questionnaire:	Clear up skip patterns and formatting to make more favorable to enumerator.

Database:

Comments on the data entry program	Data entry program chosen: CSPro The software programme required some training by the MKE Data Entry Team coordinator but was overall easy to use. The data entry program allowed for mistakes in skip patterns to be entered by the data entry team if they did not use CSPro correctly. It would be helpful to use a different data entry program in the future that allows for stronger limits on data entry team errors.
Comments on the data cleaning	Checking for data errors and inconsistencies was conducted by MKE and a quality control report and list of corrections was provided to the data entry staff

Country Situation:

General aspects of the economic, political or Social situation in your territory that could affect the results of the survey:	Indonesia economics still has not recovered from the 1997 crisis, furthermore it was affected by the global crisis in the year of 2008 – 2009. Many enterprises were not doing well which affected their willingness to participate in the Survey. Covering nine provinces, the Survey was also conducted in

	a range of cultural environments that affect the way people do business. For example, in Bali among more traditional community members, it is not considered polite to disclose your assets as it is considered boasting. Therefore it is very difficult to get a straight answer on questions regarding this matter. Similarly, many small enterprises in Indonesia do not do detailed bookkeeping and therefore financial questions are difficult to answer.
Relevant local events occurred during fieldwork:	Parliamentary and Presidential Elections; Idul Fitri celebration, independence day, Christmas and End of Year.

Appendix B

Status Codes:

Eligibles	1. Elegible establishment (Correct name and address)	1710
	2. Elegible establishment (Different name but same address - the new firm/establishment bought the original firm/establishment)	14
	3. Elegible establishment (Different name but same address - the firm/establishment changed its name)	2
	4. Elegible establishment (Wrong address - the firm/establishmen has changed address and the address could be found)	7
Ineligibles	5. The establishment has less than 5 permanent full time employees	21
	6. The firm discontinued businesses	30
	7. Not a business: private household	25
	8. Ineligible activity: education, agriculture, finances, governments...	12
Unobtainable	91. No reply *(after having called in different days of the week and in different business hours)*	48
	92. Line out of order	49
	93. No tone	89
	10. Answering machine	5
	11. Fax line - data line	7
	12. Wrong address/ moved away and could not get the new references	109
	13. Refuses to answer the screener	298
	14. In process *(the establishment is being called/ is being contacted - previous to ask the screener)*	**102**
	151. Out of target - outside the covered regions, firm moved abroad	4
	152. Out of target - firm moved abroad	0
	Total	**2532**

Response Outcomes:

Sample Target	**1405**
Complete interviews (Total)	1444
Incomplete interviews	32
Elegible in process	189
Refusals	68
Out of target	88
Impossible to contact	307
Ineligible - coop.	106
Refusal to the Screener	298
Total	**2532**

Appendix C

Universe Estimates, Indonesia:

ESTIMATED UNIVERSE								Other Manuf		Other Services	Grand Total
Region	Size	15	17	18	24	25	26	Other Manuf	52	Other Services	Grand Total
Bali	1-Small	1138	690	452	10	12	1153	5906	425	1763	11549
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	TOTAL	2412	361	987	248	585	1217	3716	598	1079	11203
DKI Jakarta	1-Small	1435	577	7585	93	198	86	4829	2255	3272	20330
	2-Medium	269	158	774	85	207	23	828	352	961	3657
	3-Large	63	32	124	69	54	11	257	59	261	930
	TOTAL	1767	767	8483	247	459	120	5914	2666	4494	24917
Jawa Barat	1-Small	14298	7241	8145	307	499	7013	20156	2748	4528	64935
	2-Medium	1100	698	464	169	236	798	1506	226	226	5423
	3-Large	220	449	284	112	175	90	785	44	64	2223
	TOTAL	15618	8388	8893	588	910	7901	22447	3018	4818	72581
Jawa Tengah	1-Small	15698	5082	9068	558	445	6982	31758	2200	4725	76516
	2-Medium	965	558	795	74	113	199	1877	279	212	5072
	3-Large	140	132	83	49	69	23	460	53	74	1083
	TOTAL	16803	5772	9946	681	627	7204	34095	2532	5011	82671
Jawa Timur	1-Small	15075	2528	2827	599	481	11079	21573	2736	8211	65109
	2-Medium	1463	292	335	181	250	260	2115	360	377	5633
	3-Large	274	58	46	91	130	60	702	50	127	1538
	TOTAL	16812	2878	3208	871	861	11399	24390	3146	8715	72280
Lampung	1-Small	3184	116	91	12	21	2457	1745	291	1799	9716
	2-Medium	179	10	6	8	6	21	62	35	30	357
	3-Large	72	0	0	6	8	4	18	7	8	123
	TOTAL	3435	126	97	26	35	2482	1825	333	1837	10196
Sulawesi Selatan	1-Small	2392	345	104	16	4	2610	3037	313	4068	12889
	2-Medium	135	34	12	4	12	31	92	56	116	492
	3-Large	46	3	0	0	2	10	27	7	53	148
	TOTAL	2573	382	116	20	18	2651	3156	376	4237	13529
Sumatera Utara	1-Small	3002	333	513	100	61	2271	3251	597	3493	13621
	2-Medium	364	23	31	26	84	41	290	81	162	1102
	3-Large	154	3	3	16	72	11	100	14	46	419
	TOTAL	3520	359	547	142	217	2323	3641	692	3701	15142
Grand Total		64148	19798	32838	2836	3726	36507	105311	13922	35896	314982

Appendix D

Strict Cell Weights Indonesia:

STRICT Weights								Other Manufacturing	52	Other Services
Region	Size	15	17	18	24	25	26			
Bali	1-Small	198.32	830.37	N/A	N/A	N/A	354.25	2406.16	101.49	310.55
	2-Medium	4.71	13.35	15.50	N/A	N/A	10.47	50.83	27.39	37.52
	3-Large	4.47	N/A	3.52	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.53	11.89	N/A
Banten	1-Small	281.17	66.53	164.24	33.18	23.17	202.74	192.48	77.36	513.35
	2-Medium	6.03	41.83	8.63	8.97	13.36	N/A	52.38	N/A	44.96
	3-Large	2.97	19.58	12.00	7.10	10.32	8.33	42.57	N/A	N/A
DKI Jakarta	1-Small	56.33	106.13	396.39	55.40	38.26	64.62	1202.81	109.74	104.41
	2-Medium	7.59	N/A	52.03	10.85	19.29	N/A	132.63	82.62	48.40
	3-Large	2.93	N/A	10.68	28.22	7.17	N/A	43.96	N/A	22.06
Jawa Barat	1-Small	479.81	201.05	259.80	15.28	26.03	385.27	3523.92	117.34	570.46
	2-Medium	26.84	64.39	36.49	18.93	12.87	56.39	169.32	124.12	48.83
	3-Large	3.38	44.23	20.44	13.40	10.19	13.58	94.24	25.80	N/A
Jawa Tengah	1-Small	765.29	178.61	307.07	20.64	26.70	361.96	2679.33	86.72	421.31
	2-Medium	52.26	32.79	39.82	5.87	6.54	13.27	186.70	81.33	48.63
	3-Large	9.89	10.35	6.34	4.15	6.82	7.37	58.63	N/A	N/A
Jawa Timur	1-Small	452.23	197.23	229.77	19.82	36.14	404.58	3133.91	89.60	412.58
	2-Medium	22.74	26.86	39.40	16.18	18.12	29.31	237.11	197.13	243.65
	3-Large	5.12	8.55	7.70	14.47	20.12	7.22	46.68	N/A	N/A
Lampung	1-Small	280.32	30.22	N/A	N/A	5.75	326.88	369.41	75.23	439.10
	2-Medium	24.32	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.87	6.03	11.64	N/A
	3-Large	10.45	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.54	N/A	N/A
Sulawesi Selatan	1-Small	260.18	407.22	52.32	15.29	N/A	349.56	455.08	36.66	702.82
	2-Medium	25.97	8.60	2.59	N/A	3.59	8.01	11.82	N/A	103.11
	3-Large	7.56	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.76	3.70	N/A	N/A
Sumatera Utara	1-Small	181.07	89.16	117.08	17.34	51.48	177.42	1178.75	90.63	438.07
	2-Medium	84.71	N/A	N/A	14.50	22.79	28.84	N/A	18.45	N/A
	3-Large	57.40	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.72	N/A	37.35	N/A	N/A

Collapsed Strict Cell Weights Indonesia:

COLLAPSED STRICT Weights								Other Manuf	52	Other Services
Region	Size	15	17	18	24	25	26	Other Manuf	52	Other Services
Bali	1-Small	748.9	744.2	676.1	619.7	627.7	747.0	750.0	101.5	310.5
	2-Medium	4.6	13.2	16.4	N/A	N/A	10.2	49.9	27.4	37.5
	3-Large	4.4	N/A	3.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.5	11.9	N/A
Banten	1-Small	276.3	65.9	173.3	33.8	24.5	197.2	189.0	77.4	513.3
	2-Medium	5.9	41.4	9.1	9.1	14.2	N/A	51.4	N/A	45.0
	3-Large	2.9	19.4	12.7	7.2	10.9	8.1	41.8	N/A	N/A
DKI Jakarta	1-Small	252.5	250.9	227.9	208.9	211.6	251.8	252.8	109.7	104.4
	2-Medium	7.5	N/A	54.9	11.0	20.4	N/A	130.3	82.6	48.4
	3-Large	2.9	N/A	11.3	28.7	7.6	N/A	43.2	N/A	22.1
Jawa Barat	1-Small	385.9	383.5	348.4	319.3	323.5	384.9	386.5	117.3	570.5
	2-Medium	26.4	63.7	38.5	19.3	13.6	54.9	166.3	124.1	48.8
	3-Large	3.3	43.8	21.6	13.6	10.8	13.2	92.6	25.8	N/A
Jawa Tengah	1-Small	491.7	488.6	443.9	406.8	412.1	490.4	492.4	86.7	421.2
	2-Medium	51.3	32.4	42.0	6.0	6.9	12.9	183.3	81.3	48.6
	3-Large	9.7	10.2	6.7	4.2	7.2	7.2	57.6	N/A	N/A
Jawa Timur	1-Small	424.0	421.3	382.7	350.8	355.4	422.9	424.6	89.6	412.6
	2-Medium	22.3	26.6	41.6	16.5	19.2	28.5	232.9	197.1	243.7
	3-Large	5.0	8.5	8.1	14.7	21.3	7.0	45.9	N/A	N/A
Lampung	1-Small	275.4	29.9	N/A	N/A	6.1	318.0	362.8	75.2	439.1
	2-Medium	23.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.8	5.9	11.6	N/A
	3-Large	10.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.4	N/A	N/A
Sulawesi Selatan	1-Small	255.7	403.0	55.2	15.6	N/A	340.1	447.0	36.7	702.8
	2-Medium	25.5	8.5	2.7	N/A	3.8	7.8	11.6	N/A	103.1
	3-Large	7.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.7	3.6	N/A	N/A
Sumatera Utara	1-Small	205.7	206.2	187.6	171.8	175.7	206.8	211.6	90.6	437.9
	2-Medium	82.5	N/A	N/A	14.8	24.4	28.0	N/A	18.4	N/A
	3-Large	55.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.6	N/A	37.3	N/A	N/A

Median Cell Weights Indonesia:

MEDIAN Weights								Other Manufacturing	52	Other Services
Region	Size	15	17	18	24	25	26			
Bali	1-Small	191.93	835.39	N/A	N/A	N/A	345.17	2331.90	92.72	277.23
	2-Medium	4.81	14.19	16.67	N/A	N/A	10.78	52.05	26.44	35.39
	3-Large	4.36	N/A	3.62	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.43	10.96	N/A
Banten	1-Small	315.22	77.54	193.62	43.16	31.84	228.84	216.10	81.87	530.88
	2-Medium	7.14	51.51	10.75	12.33	19.40	N/A	62.13	N/A	49.12
	3-Large	3.36	23.02	14.26	9.32	14.30	9.49	48.21	N/A	N/A
DKI Jakarta	1-Small	72.71	142.41	538.01	82.95	60.53	83.97	1554.73	133.72	124.31
	2-Medium	10.35	N/A	74.61	17.17	32.25	N/A	181.14	106.38	60.89
	3-Large	3.82	N/A	14.62	42.63	11.44	N/A	57.31	N/A	26.49
Jawa Barat	1-Small	611.24	266.25	348.03	22.58	40.65	494.15	4495.61	141.12	670.35
	2-Medium	36.12	90.10	51.64	29.57	21.23	76.42	228.24	157.72	60.63
	3-Large	4.34	59.09	27.62	19.97	16.05	17.57	121.28	31.30	N/A
Jawa Tengah	1-Small	799.83	194.05	337.47	25.03	34.20	380.87	2804.20	85.56	406.16
	2-Medium	57.71	37.64	46.24	7.52	8.85	14.75	206.47	84.79	49.53
	3-Large	10.43	11.35	7.03	5.07	8.82	7.82	61.90	N/A	N/A
Jawa Timur	1-Small	485.58	220.15	259.43	24.69	47.56	437.38	3369.77	90.83	408.64
	2-Medium	25.79	31.68	47.00	21.29	25.20	33.48	269.38	211.14	254.98
	3-Large	5.54	9.62	8.77	18.19	26.71	7.88	50.64	N/A	N/A
Lampung	1-Small	275.16	30.84	N/A	N/A	6.92	323.06	363.13	69.71	397.59
	2-Medium	25.23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.00	6.26	11.39	N/A
	3-Large	10.34	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.49	N/A	N/A
Sulawesi Selatan	1-Small	253.64	412.68	53.63	17.29	N/A	343.10	444.27	33.73	632.00
	2-Medium	26.75	9.21	2.80	N/A	4.53	8.31	12.19	N/A	97.96
	3-Large	7.43	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.73	3.65	N/A	N/A
Sumatera Utara	1-Small	187.21	95.83	127.29	20.80	65.23	184.69	1220.47	88.46	417.79
	2-Medium	92.55	N/A	N/A	18.38	30.52	31.72	N/A	19.03	N/A
	3-Large	59.87	N/A	N/A	N/A	53.33	N/A	39.01	N/A	N/A

Collapsed Median Cell Weights Indonesia:

COLLAPSED MEDIAN Weights								Other Manuf	52	Other Services
Region	Size	15	17	18	24	25	26	Other Manuf	52	Other Services
Bali	1-Small	727.7	734.5	689.6	686.2	713.8	730.7	744.1	92.7	277.2
	2-Medium	4.7	13.8	17.6	N/A	N/A	10.5	52.3	26.4	35.4
	3-Large	4.3	N/A	3.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.5	11.0	N/A
Banten	1-Small	311.0	75.3	204.7	43.3	32.3	223.5	217.3	81.9	530.9
	2-Medium	7.0	50.0	11.4	12.4	19.7	N/A	62.5	N/A	49.1
	3-Large	3.3	22.4	15.1	9.4	14.5	9.3	48.5	N/A	N/A
DKI Jakarta	1-Small	327.2	330.2	310.0	308.5	320.9	328.5	334.6	133.7	124.3
	2-Medium	10.2	N/A	78.9	17.2	32.8	N/A	182.2	106.4	60.9
	3-Large	3.8	N/A	15.5	42.8	11.6	N/A	57.6	N/A	26.5
Jawa Barat	1-Small	493.6	498.2	467.7	465.5	484.2	495.6	504.7	141.1	670.3
	2-Medium	35.6	87.5	54.6	29.7	21.6	74.6	229.5	157.7	60.6
	3-Large	4.3	57.4	29.2	20.1	16.3	17.2	121.9	31.3	N/A
Jawa Tengah	1-Small	516.0	520.8	489.0	486.6	506.2	518.1	527.7	85.6	406.1
	2-Medium	56.9	36.5	48.9	7.5	9.0	14.4	207.6	84.8	49.5
	3-Large	10.3	11.0	7.4	5.1	9.0	7.6	62.2	N/A	N/A
Jawa Timur	1-Small	457.0	461.3	433.1	431.0	448.3	458.9	467.4	90.8	408.6
	2-Medium	25.4	30.8	49.7	21.4	25.6	32.7	270.9	211.1	255.0
	3-Large	5.5	9.3	9.3	18.3	27.1	7.7	50.9	N/A	N/A
Lampung	1-Small	271.5	29.9	N/A	N/A	7.0	315.5	365.1	69.7	397.6
	2-Medium	24.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.9	6.3	11.4	N/A
	3-Large	10.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.5	N/A	N/A
Sulawesi Selatan	1-Small	250.2	400.7	56.7	17.4	N/A	335.1	446.7	33.7	632.0
	2-Medium	26.4	8.9	3.0	N/A	4.6	8.1	12.3	N/A	98.0
	3-Large	7.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.7	3.7	N/A	N/A
Sumatera Utara	1-Small	214.2	216.7	203.8	202.5	211.5	217.4	223.6	88.4	417.7
	2-Medium	90.8	N/A	N/A	18.4	31.0	31.1	N/A	19.0	N/A
	3-Large	58.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	54.2	N/A	39.8	N/A	N/A

Weak Cell Weights Indonesia:

WEAK Weights								Other Manufacturing	52	Other Services
Region	Size	15	17	18	24	25	26			
Bali	1-Small	190.06	769.81	N/A	N/A	N/A	323.35	2188.33	99.70	264.94
	2-Medium	5.47	15.01	20.53	N/A	N/A	11.59	56.05	32.62	38.81
	3-Large	4.71	N/A	4.23	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.53	12.84	N/A
Banten	1-Small	341.64	78.20	227.46	45.62	35.12	234.62	221.95	96.35	555.28
	2-Medium	8.88	59.62	14.49	14.95	24.56	N/A	73.23	N/A	58.96
	3-Large	3.96	25.30	18.26	10.73	17.19	10.60	53.96	N/A	N/A
DKI Jakarta	1-Small	85.80	156.39	688.21	95.47	72.70	93.75	1738.73	171.35	141.58
	2-Medium	14.02	N/A	109.52	22.68	44.45	N/A	232.46	156.42	79.58
	3-Large	4.91	N/A	20.38	53.47	14.97	N/A	69.85	N/A	32.88
Jawa Barat	1-Small	628.67	254.82	387.99	22.65	42.55	480.78	4381.70	157.59	665.38
	2-Medium	42.63	98.96	66.07	34.03	25.50	85.32	255.28	202.12	69.05
	3-Large	4.87	61.63	33.56	21.83	18.30	18.63	128.82	38.10	N/A
Jawa Tengah	1-Small	891.51	201.27	407.72	27.20	38.80	401.59	2961.99	103.55	436.91
	2-Medium	73.81	44.80	64.10	9.38	11.52	17.85	250.26	117.76	61.14
	3-Large	12.67	12.83	9.26	6.01	10.90	8.99	71.25	N/A	N/A
Jawa Timur	1-Small	556.68	234.86	322.38	27.60	55.49	474.33	3660.96	113.06	452.11
	2-Medium	33.93	38.78	67.02	27.31	33.73	41.66	335.83	301.60	323.72
	3-Large	6.92	11.19	11.88	22.16	33.96	9.31	59.95	N/A	N/A
Lampung	1-Small	270.09	28.17	N/A	N/A	6.91	299.97	337.77	74.30	376.62
	2-Medium	28.41	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.20	6.68	13.94	N/A
	3-Large	11.07	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.58	N/A	N/A
Sulawesi Selatan	1-Small	248.84	376.75	57.03	16.54	N/A	318.42	413.05	35.94	598.39
	2-Medium	30.11	9.65	3.42	N/A	5.19	8.85	13.01	N/A	106.44
	3-Large	7.95	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.76	3.70	N/A	N/A
Sumatera Utara	1-Small	176.87	84.25	130.35	19.16	62.72	165.06	1092.67	90.74	380.92
	2-Medium	100.33	N/A	N/A	19.43	33.67	32.53	N/A	22.40	N/A
	3-Large	61.64	N/A	N/A	N/A	55.88	N/A	38.06	N/A	N/A

Collapsed Weak Cell Weights Indonesia:

COLLAPSED WEAK Weights								Other Manuf	52	Other Services
Region	Size	15	17	18	24	25	26			
Bali	1-Small	729.4	694.1	696.9	665.1	712.3	693.7	703.2	99.7	264.9
	2-Medium	5.5	14.9	20.4	N/A	N/A	11.5	56.8	32.6	38.8
	3-Large	4.7	N/A	4.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.6	12.8	N/A
Banten	1-Small	341.1	77.9	226.4	46.0	35.3	232.2	224.7	96.3	555.2
	2-Medium	8.9	59.4	14.4	15.1	24.7	N/A	74.2	N/A	59.0
	3-Large	4.0	25.2	18.2	10.8	17.3	10.5	54.6	N/A	N/A
DKI Jakarta	1-Small	390.8	371.9	373.4	356.4	381.7	371.7	376.8	171.4	141.6
	2-Medium	14.0	N/A	109.0	22.9	44.7	N/A	235.4	156.4	79.6
	3-Large	4.9	N/A	20.3	53.9	15.1	N/A	70.7	N/A	32.9
Jawa Barat	1-Small	513.8	488.9	490.9	468.5	501.8	488.6	495.4	157.6	665.3
	2-Medium	42.6	98.5	65.8	34.3	25.6	84.4	258.5	202.1	69.1
	3-Large	4.9	61.4	33.4	22.0	18.4	18.4	130.5	38.1	N/A
Jawa Tengah	1-Small	582.1	554.0	556.2	530.8	568.5	553.6	561.3	103.5	436.8
	2-Medium	73.7	44.6	63.8	9.4	11.6	17.7	253.4	117.7	61.1
	3-Large	12.7	12.8	9.2	6.1	11.0	8.9	72.1	N/A	N/A
Jawa Timur	1-Small	530.3	504.6	506.7	483.6	517.9	504.3	511.3	113.0	452.0
	2-Medium	33.9	38.6	66.7	27.5	33.9	41.2	340.1	301.6	323.7
	3-Large	6.9	11.1	11.8	22.3	34.2	9.2	60.7	N/A	N/A
Lampung	1-Small	269.7	28.1	N/A	N/A	6.9	296.9	342.0	74.3	376.6
	2-Medium	28.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	6.8	13.9	N/A
	3-Large	11.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.7	N/A	N/A
Sulawesi Selatan	1-Small	248.5	375.2	56.8	16.7	N/A	315.2	418.3	35.9	598.3
	2-Medium	30.1	9.6	3.4	N/A	5.2	8.8	13.2	N/A	106.4
	3-Large	7.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.7	3.7	N/A	N/A
Sumatera Utara	1-Small	205.4	195.1	196.0	187.0	200.6	197.5	201.3	90.7	380.8
	2-Medium	99.9	N/A	N/A	19.5	33.8	32.5	N/A	22.4	N/A
	3-Large	61.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	56.0	N/A	39.1	N/A	N/A

Appendix E

Sample Design, Indonesia:

The original aim was to obtain 1320 interviews consisting of; 160 interviews within each of the 7 manufacturing sectors (15-Food, 17-Textiles, 18-Garments, 24-Chemicals, 25-Plastic & Rubber, 26-Non-Metalic, and Other Manufacturing; along with 120 interviews with retail establishments; and 120 interviews with establishments in other services sectors. During the project, the World Bank requested that the team interview an additional 85 establishments and adjusted the sample design as shown below to reflect the 1405 target.

| DESIGN | | | | | | | | Other | | Other | Grand |
Region	Size	15	17	18	24	25	26	Manuf	52	Services	Total
Bali	1-Small	3	7	5	0	3	7	5	4	7	41
	2-Medium	3	3	7	0	0	5	3	3	5	29
	3-Large	3	0	3	0	0	0	5	3	0	14
	Region Total	9	10	15	0	3	12	13	10	12	84
Banten	1-Small	5	3	4	3	8	5	11	3	3	45
	2-Medium	3	3	3	9	9	3	6	3	0	39
	3-Large	3	3	4	9	9	4	6	0	0	38
	Region Total	11	9	11	21	26	12	23	6	3	122
DKI Jakarta	1-Small	4	5	17	5	5	0	3	8	15	62
	2-Medium	3	0	9	5	9	3	3	4	21	57
	3-Large	0	0	9	6	5	0	3	5	9	37
	Region Total	7	5	35	16	19	3	9	17	45	156
Jawa Barat	1-Small	17	34	25	17	13	17	5	13	4	145
	2-Medium	6	11	6	10	11	9	5	7	4	69
	3-Large	8	17	11	8	14	8	5	3	3	77
	Region Total	31	62	42	35	38	34	15	23	11	291
Jawa Tengah	1-Small	17	24	23	19	10	16	8	12	5	134
	2-Medium	7	9	10	7	8	9	6	6	4	66
	3-Large	6	8	8	6	6	3	6	5	3	51
	Region Total	30	41	41	32	24	28	20	23	12	251
Jawa Timur	1-Small	21	14	13	21	13	19	8	12	9	130
	2-Medium	9	6	3	11	13	11	5	8	8	74
	3-Large	10	5	4	9	9	8	8	6	4	63
	Region Total	40	25	20	41	35	38	21	26	21	267
Lampung	1-Small	6	5	4	3	5	17	6	3	0	49
	2-Medium	4	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	3	17
	3-Large	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	10
	Region Total	15	5	4	3	5	22	16	3	3	76
Sulawesi Selatan	1-Small	5	6	6	3	0	10	7	3	3	43
	2-Medium	3	3	3	0	3	5	6	3	3	29
	3-Large	4	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	12
	Region Total	12	9	9	3	3	18	18	6	6	84
Sumatera Utara	1-Small	6	3	3	6	3	9	4	3	4	41
	2-Medium	3	0	0	3	4	3	0	0	3	16
	3-Large	6	0	0	0	5	0	3	3	0	17
	Region Total	15	3	3	9	12	12	7	6	7	74
Grand Total		170	169	180	160	165	179	142	120	120	1405

A total of 2532 eligible establishments were enumerated. The fieldwork team was issued contacts with preferences 1 and 2 to begin. Many of the contacts were impossible to contact or ineligible. Once these contacts were exhausted, the World Bank released additional contacts. Interviewers exhausted every contact within a preference

establishments before the World Bank would release subsequent preferences. In all, 4 preferences were released for some cells.

Completed Interviews, Indonesia:

Realized Complete Interviews								Other Manuf		Other Services	Grand Total
Region	Size	15	17	18	24	25	26	Other Manuf	52	Other Services	Grand Total
Bali	1-Small	7	1				4	3	5	8	28
	2-Medium	9	4	4			4	3	3	5	32
	3-Large	3		3				5	2		13
	Region Total	19	5	7			8	11	10	13	73
Banten	1-Small	7	3	4	1	10	5	13	6	2	51
	2-Medium	16	1	3	6	5		6		1	38
	3-Large	14	2	3	6	5	3	6			39
	Region Total	37	6	10	13	20	8	25	6	3	128
DKI Jakarta	1-Small	19	4	12	1	3	1	3	15	27	85
	2-Medium	17		6	3	4		3	2	11	46
	3-Large	11		5	1	3		3		7	30
	Region Total	47	4	23	5	10	1	9	17	45	161
Jawa Barat	1-Small	26	31	23	14	13	16	5	20	8	156
	2-Medium	23	6	6	4	8	8	5	1	3	64
	3-Large	39	6	7	4	8	4	5	1		74
	Region Total	88	43	36	22	29	28	15	22	11	294
Jawa Tengah	1-Small	19	26	23	20	12	18	11	23	12	164
	2-Medium	11	10	10	6	8	9	6	2	3	65
	3-Large	9	8	7	6	5	2	5			42
	Region Total	39	44	40	32	25	29	22	25	15	271
Jawa Timur	1-Small	29	11	9	21	9	24	6	26	20	155
	2-Medium	36	6	4	5	6	5	5	1	1	69
	3-Large	32	4	3	3	3	5	9			59
	Region Total	97	21	16	29	18	34	20	27	21	283
Lampung	1-Small	12	4				3	8	5	4	5	41
	2-Medium	5						5	7	2	19
	3-Large	5							2		7
	Region Total	22	4				3	13	14	6	5	67
Sulawesi Selatan	1-Small	11	1	2	1			9	8	10	8	50
	2-Medium	4	3	3		2		3	6		1	22
	3-Large	5						3	6			14
	Region Total	20	4	5	1	2		15	20	10	9	86
Sumatera Utara	1-Small	18	4	4	5	1	14	3	7	10	66
	2-Medium	3			1	2	1		3		10
	3-Large	2				1		2			5
	Region Total	23	4	4	6	4	15	5	10	10	81
Grand Total		392	135	141	108	111	151	141	133	132	1444