

ORDER AND PROCEDURE OF FILLING VSEN11.M (CONSUMPTION MODULE) LIST

2.1. Order in Filling VSEN11.M List

- Master the concept, definition, purpose, and goal of survey.
- Write down all entries with a black pencil as clearly as possible in order to be readable and in the space provided. The list of entries shall be verified and corrected if mistakes are found prior to sending it to supervisors.
- Respondent to be interviewed is the household member that really knows the households' consumption is, which is usually the household mother.

2.2. Procedure in Filling VSEN11.M List

In filling the list, it needs to be observed the existing rules in making entries for each detail or a particular question. Basically, the procedure in filling the details or questions can be grouped as follows:

1. Write down name/information in the space provided then enter the name/information code as referred to, into the box provided;

For instance: In Details 1 and 2, Block I, VSEN11.M

I. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION			
1	Province		<input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="text" value="3"/>
2	District/City*)		<input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="2"/>

*) cross out what is not required

2. Circle the answer's code, then write it down in the box provided;

For instance: in Detail 5, Block 1, VSEN 11.M

5	Clarification of Village/ <i>Kelurahan</i>	1 Urban (2) Rural	2
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3. Enter respondent's answer in the space provided and move it to the boxes. For instance Block IV.2 R.237, VSEN11.M

237. Electricity Total usage over the past month250...Kwh	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="5"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
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4. Enter the respondent's answer directly into the box provided and leave the box not filled if details or questions are not required to be filled as such commodities are not consumed by household members.

For example: On the Sub-block of grains, Block IV.1, VSEN11.M

Other than the above procedure when filling out the VSEN11.M List the following are to be observed:

- 1) While conducting the interview the following must be considered, i.e. number of household members, members of household who work/go to schools, members of household who are sick, and number of babies/toddlers, as these are all related to the total maximum consumption per capita and type of commodities that will be filled normally;
- 2) At first, ask the commodities that are normally being consumed by the household members per day over the past week;
- 3) Provide checked mark on the detail number of the commodities consumed;
- 4) Ask other commodities that have not been check-marked, in order that all commodities consumed by household members are not missed. If the commodities have been consumed, provide checkmarks.
- 5) Ask one by one the commodities that have been check-marked, how to obtain them (purchase, gift, or own production), total consumption (in a standard unit) and the value spent in rupiah over the past week;

- 6) If the respondent answered with a local unit or different from the stated unit in Column 3, do conversion, for instance, buy rice in litre, then, the rice consumed are to be converted into kg;
- 7) Repeat again one by one the details of food recorded that are normally consumed by household members or the surrounding communities.

2.3. Survey Time Reference

a. Time reference of Food Consumption

For food consumption, the time reference used is the **last past week**, namely 7 days in a row prior to the date of census. For instance, enumeration/census will be conducted on 12 March 2011, what it means by over the past week is from 5th to 11th March 2011.

In filling out the list, officers must be extra careful since what to be recorded is only the food that have really been consumed by the household member over the past week. There are possibilities that the respondent just provided information about every food purchased. Hence, what should be asked is the amount of food consumed over the past week, since all food purchased might not be consumed entirely. For instance, a mother usually bought staples such as rice, sugar, salt, cooking oil etc. for a month consumption. Thus, what should be recorded is only rice, sugar, salt, cooking oil and others being consumed over the past week. Cooked food and drinks obtained for free or by buying, both eaten at home and outside the home, must also be recorded as household members consumption.

Expenditure of household members during travelling still have to be recorded in the expenses of the relevant household members and the value are to be estimated. The estimation of travelling household members' consumption are recorded as cooked food consumption.

b. Time reference of Non Food Consumption

- **Last month expenditure** is consumption expenditure that actually incurred over the past month and lasted one day prior to census.
- **One month expenditure at two months ago** is consumption expenditure that actually incurred during a month at two months ago and ended one month prior to the census. Thus, one month expenditures at two months ago are not the

total expenditures over the past two months. One month expenditure at two months ago do not include last month expenditure (independent).

- **One month expenditure at three months ago** is the consumption expenditure that actually incurred within one month at three months ago and ended at three months prior to the census. Thus, one month expenditure at three months ago is not the total expenditures over the past three months. One month expenditure at three months ago do not include the expenditure over one month and two months ago (independent).

For purchase of goods and services already consumed but the payment not yet made, it must still be recorded as expenditure. On the other hand, if the purchase and payment have already been made but the goods and services not yet been consumed, then do not record the payment as expenditure.

In certain cases such as a household member rents a house or a member that has obligation to pay taxes, he might not have paid a month ago, yet such expenditure must be taken into account.

c. Time references of Salary, Income, and Non-consumption Expenditures

- **One month ago** is one month period ended one day prior to the date of census.
- **Three months ago** is three months period ended one day prior to the date of census.

VSEN11.M LIST

3.1. General

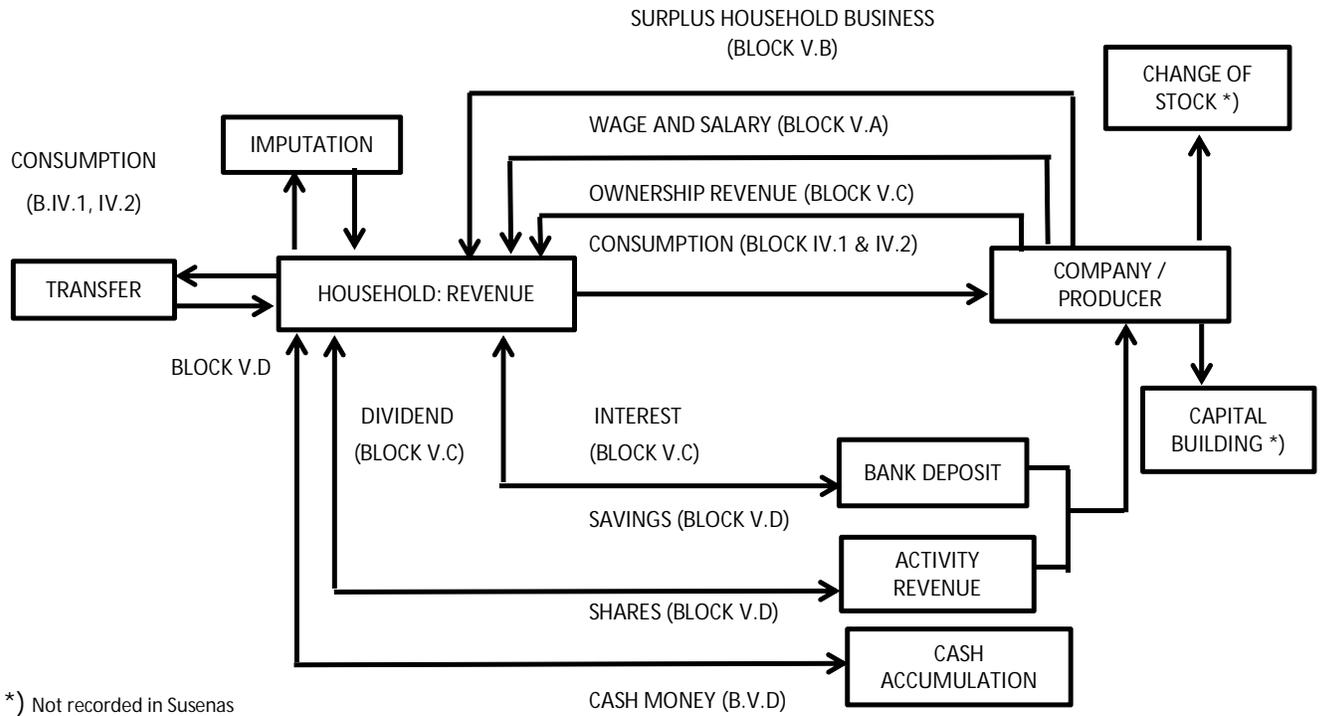
Household is a consumer or user of goods and services and all at once also owner of the production factors of labor, land, capital and entrepreneurship. Household members sell or manage production factors to get paid/compensation. The payment or compensations are in the form of wages, rents, interests, and profits which are components of income or salary of household members.

Members of the household who work as labor/employees will earn compensation of wages and salaries, whereas household members who conduct activities to produce goods and services utilizing labor and or capital will gain profits. Members who own tangible assets such as land and residential building can obtain return in the form of rents if the assets are rented. Meanwhile, members of household who have financial assets (money) can gain interests or dividends if the money is deposited or for buying shares. Gains from such tangible assets and financial assets are usually called as property income. There are possibilities that money, land, and entrepreneurship can be included in business activities to gain income in form of profit sharing.

Other incomes that might be earned by household members are transfers (grants), estimation of income (imputation) from the house owned by the members and occupied by selves or by other people rents free, and production revenue of goods/services from activities that not classified as household members business activities. Transfers received from the government, business entities, non-profit institutions, other household members, or from overseas.

There are two ways to spend incomes. First, is to spend them for consumer goods. Second, is not to spend them or keep them for savings. Type of consumer goods (including clothing, housing, fuel, etc) highly varies, and its varieties depends on the income level of the household members. The different levels of incomes resulted in consumption level differences. Illustration of economic transfers of household members can be seen in Diagram 1.

DIAGRAM 1 – HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC TRANSACTION



A household consists of a group of people with different characteristics, either in their incomes or expenditures. In the case of consumption expenditures, there are some that jointly spent, but there are also a few that conducted by the respective members. Meanwhile, in the case of incomes, there are households that their incomes only come from wages/salaries, from businesses only, or from the combination of both. Even there others that have other income besides the two incomes mentioned above, e.g. from pension, profit sharing, etc. This depends on the liveliness of the members in the economic activities. In relation with things mentioned above, to measure incomes and expenditures of a household fully, it should be noted that:

- a. Besides data of joint expenditure components in the household, it should also be recorded expenditures of each household member.
- b. Besides data of incomes from joint business, it should also be recorded income of each household member that has income.

3.2. Information on Filling VSEN11.M List

The sources of food consumed are divided into:

1. **Purchase**, if the food consumed comes from purchase both by cash, debt or loan (installment). Consumption of food/foodstuff taken from stalls/stores owned by the relevant household shall be considered as purchase.
2. **Own production/gift**, if the food consumed comes from the gardens, paddy fields, yards of both household businesses and other people businesses or free of charge from other parties. For example: papaya comes from the yard, consuming reared chickens and receiving food delivery from neighbors/families.

List of VSEN11.M is used to collect information on expenditures of food and non-food consumption, salaries/incomes of households and also non-consumption expenditure. Following is explanation for each block in the list of VSEN11.M:

3.3. Block I: Description of Location

Details 1 to 10: Location Identity

Enter name and code of province, district/city, sub-district, village, village classification, census block number, sample code number, household sample sequential number, household head name and address of each detail. The entries are the same as the entries in Detail 1 to 10 of Block I of VSEN11.K List for the same household.

3.4. Block II: Summary

Detail 1: Number of Household Members

Enter the number of household members according to the condition at the time of census (entries are the same as the number of household members in Detail 1 of Block II of VSEN11.K for the same household).

Detail 2: Name and Sequential Number of Informer

Enter the name and sequential number of the informer. **Household member who provide information** is the household member that really knows household daily consumption.

3.5. Block III: Information on Officers

Details 1 to 5: Information on Enumerators and Supervisor

Enter the name and code of Enumerator/Supervisor on each detail. The entries are the same as entries in Details 1 to 5 of Block III of VSEN11.K for the same household.

3.6. Block IV.1: Food, Drinks and Tobacco Consumption over the Past Week.

Columns 1 and 2: Sequential Number and Details of Sub-group based on Type of Food, Drinks and Tobacco

In interviewing, officers need to proceed with caution in order not to have missed any food consumption. Ask the commodities written in the details one by one and give a check (✓) mark on the left side of detail number of commodities consumed by the household over the past week.

IV.1. CONSUMPTION OF FOOD, DRINKS, TOBACCO OVER THE PAST WEEK (CONTINUED)								
No.	Detail	Standard Unit	From purchase (cash/debt)		From Own Production, gift, etc.		Total Consumption	
			Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (4) + (6) (0,00)	Value (5) + (7) (Rp)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
89	Chicory	Kg	□□, □□	□□□□□□	□□, □□	□□□□□□	□□, □□	□□□□□□
90	Green mustard	Kg	□□, □□	□□□□□□	□□, □□	□□□□□□	□□, □□	□□□□□□
91	Beans	Kg	□□, □□	□□□□□□	□□, □□	□□□□□□	□□, □□	□□□□□□
92	Long Beans	Kg	□□, □□	□□□□□□	□□, □□	□□□□□□	□□, □□	□□□□□□

Column 3: Standard unit, used to facilitate data processing and to make comparison among households or inter regions.

Explanations:

- i. If the unit used is different from the standard unit stated in the questionnaire, then conversion must be conducted.
- ii. In the other detail where the standard unit has not been stated, enumerator must write down the unit if the detail is filled. In the event that the entries in the other details are more than one commodity where the units are different, then the units to be written shall be adjusted with the most consumed by the household.
- iii. If the local unit is more than one, try to get **price per standard unit**. For instance, local standard unit for spinach is bundle, whereas the bundle is not the same, there are large, small, and smaller bundles. For instance, a bundle of spinach that costs Rp1,000 weighs 0.20 kg or 2 ounces, then the cost of 1 kg spinach is $1/0.20 \text{ kg} \times \text{Rp}1.000 = \text{Rp}10.000$. If officer enumerates households that consumed two bundles spinach with any bundle at cost of Rp1.500, then the weight of the bundle can be estimated, i.e. $\text{Rp}1.500/\text{Rp}10.000 \times 1 \text{ kg} = 0.15 \text{ kg}$.

Columns 4 and 5: Quantity and Value of commodity type sources from **purchase (cash/debt)**.

Quantity: enter in the standard unit according to the unit stated in Column 3 with two decimal places.

Value: enter in rupiah integers (no fractions)

In the event the household consumes foodstuff taken from own stall/store such as rice, cooking oil, flour, vegetables etc. then the quantity shall be recorded in Column 4 of the corresponding commodity line and the value is recorded in Column 5 (still considered purchase). The value of commodity consumed must also be taken into account when entering household incomes into Block 5.B of Column 3 in Detail 3.

Columns 6 and 7: Quantity and Value of commodity types source from **own production or gift**, estimate the values through existing local market price at the time the foodstuff is consumed.

Explanation:

- a. If the household consume foodstuff taken from the garden, or livestock **not from household business**, e.g. chilies, vegetables, chickens, eggs etc., then the records are as follows:
 - Quantity is recorded in Column 6 of corresponding line of commodity;
 - Value is counted in accordance with the current market price and recorded in Column 7;
 - Value of goods consumed by the household must also be taken into account when entering household income in Block V.C, Detail 2 Column 3 (multiplied by $30/7 \times 3$, to get the value for 3 months).
- b. In the event the household consume foodstuff taken from household **agriculture yields** such as rice, chilies, vegetables, chickens, eggs etc, then its record shall be as follows:
 - Quantity shall be recorded in Column 6 of the corresponding commodities;
 - Value shall be counted according to current market price, recorded in Column 7;
 - Value of goods consumed by the household must also be taken into account when entering household income into Block V.B Column 3 in accordance with the business details including what have been consumed by the household (multiplied by $30/7 \times 3$, to get the three months value).
- c. In the event household consume foodstuff sourced from neighbors' giving, then the records shall be as follows:
 - Quantity shall be recorded in Column 6 of the corresponding commodities;
 - Value shall be counted according to current market price, recorded in Column 7;

- Value of goods consumed by the household must also be taken into account when entering household income into Block V.D, Detail 1 Column 2 (multiplied by $30/7 \times 3$, to get the three months value).
- d. In the event a household sends food to other parties both within and beyond the past one week reference, then the quantity and value of the food shall **not be recorded** in Block IV.1. The value of the food shall only be recorded in Block V.D, Detail 1 Column 4 of transfer expenditures in the form of food **[no need to be multiplied by $30/7 \times 3$]**.

For the receiving household:

1. If the food received during the past one week reference
Quantity and value of foodstuff shall be recorded in Block IV.1 Columns 6 & 7 and in Block V.D Detail 1 Column 2, whereas the value shall be multiplied by $30/7 \times 3$.
 2. If the food received beyond the past one week reference, within the reference of the last three months
Value of the food shall be recorded in Block V.D Detail 1 Column 2 **[no need to be multiplied by $30/7 \times 3$]**.
- e. Food consumption from giving, agriculture products not of the household business, other than be recorded in Block IV.1 Column 6 and 7, will also be included in Block V.C. the value recorded in Block V.C is the consumption value of one week multiplied by $30/7 \times 3$.

Examples:

A household consumed one free-range (kampong) chicken weighed about 1.5 kg given by their family during the period of the past one week. If bought in the nearest market, the chicken costs Rp35.000.

- Entries of the chicken consumed in Block IV.1 Detail 59 shall be: 1.50 for Column 6 and Rp35.000 for Column 7.
- The value shall also be entered into Block V.D Column 2, transfer receipt in the form of goods, as a part of receipts over the past 3 months with a value of $Rp35.00 \times 30/7 \times 3 = Rp450.000$.

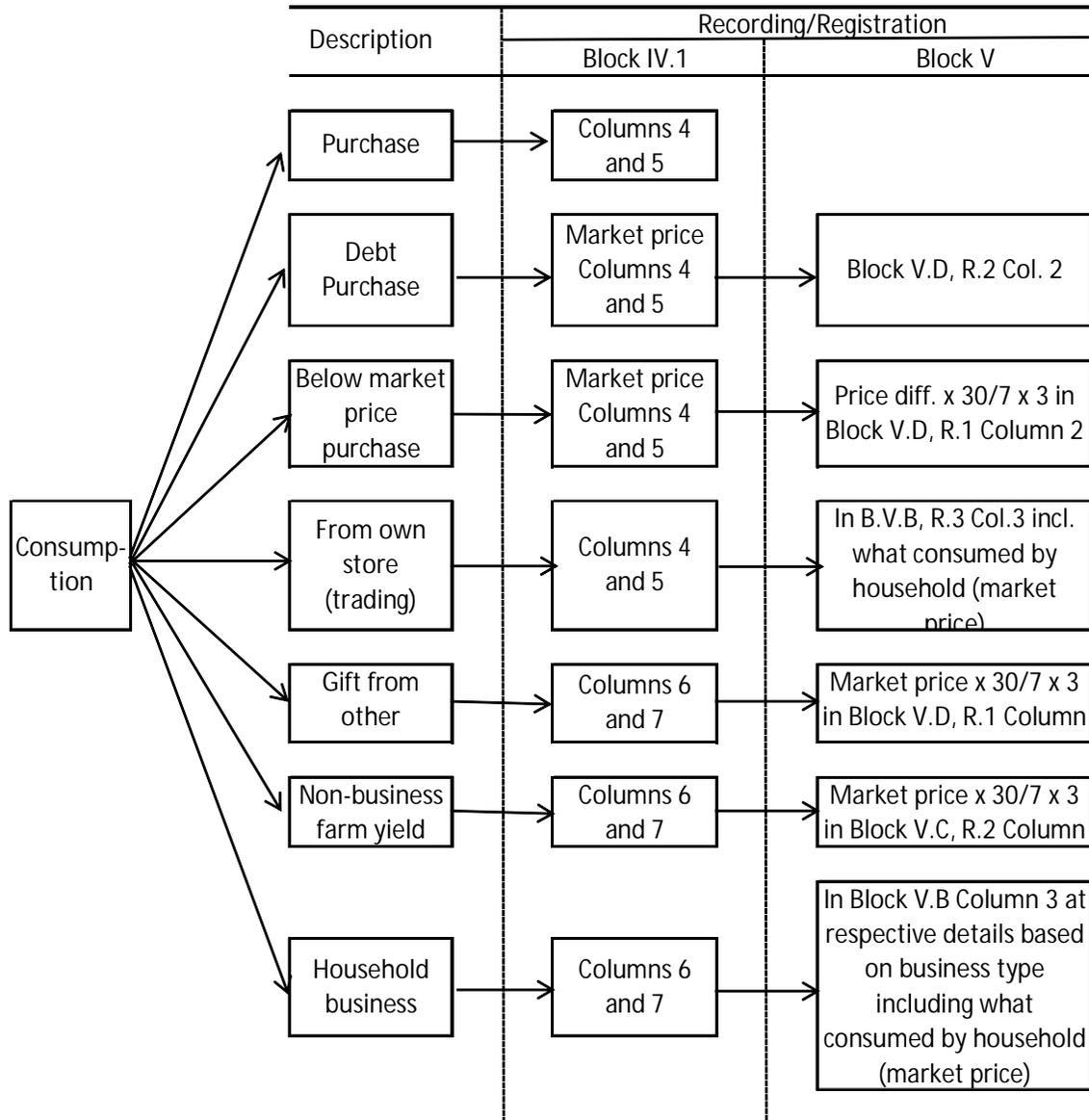
- f. Food consumption sourced from own production/giving and consumed beyond the past one week reference shall not be recorded in Block IV.1, but recorded in Block V of the corresponding details.

Examples:

A household consumed 2 ea papayas picked from the house garden about a month ago. If the papayas were bought, it would cost Rp5.000/each. Such consumption will not be recorded in Block IV.1, but it should be recorded in Block V.C Detail 2. Incomes not from business of agricultural sector **[no need to be multiplied by 30/7 x 3]**.

Scheme of the relation between the records in Block IV.1 and Block V is as illustrated in the following Diagram 2.

DIAGRAM 2
SCHEME OF FOOD CONSUMPTION LISTING IN BLOCKS IV.1 AND V



Column 8: Total Quantities

The entries are derived from the addition of Column 4 and Column 6, then, the sum shall be directly entered into the box with two decimal places.

Column 9: Total Values

The entries are derived from the addition of Columns 5 and 7 in rupiah integers, then, the sum shall be directly entered into the box.

Verify if prices per standard unit (entries of Column 5 divided by Column 4, Column 7 divided by Column 6, and Column 9 divided by Column 8) already reasonable and in accordance with the price per standard unit. If the price is unreasonable (odd), i.e. the price is too high or too low, then check again as they might be mistakes in determining the volume in the standard unit.

Total Values of Column 5 Sub-group

This entry is the addition of all entries of Column 5 for details included in the corresponding sub-group.

Total Values of Column 7 Sub-group

This entry is the addition of all entries of Column 7 for details included in the corresponding sub-group.

Total Values of Column 9 Sub-group

This entry is the addition of all entries of Column 9 for details included in the corresponding sub-group. Entry of total values of Column 9 sub-group = total values of Column 5 sub-group + total values of Column 7 sub-group.

Notes:

1. Type of food included in Block IV.1 is **the foodstuff/raw food** (rice, cassava, chicken), **not** the end result (cooked rice, fried cassava, fried chicken), **with the exception** of cooked food and drinks.
2. Foodstuff or cooked food that can be consumed by households is very diverse, but what included in the questionnaire is limited. To accommodate all types of food/foodstuff consumed, then, in every food sub-group it shall be provided **“Others”** detail. Enter type of food/foodstuff consumed in the space (dot dot)

provided. For instance, the food of tubers type, then, enter the name of such food type in "Others" detail in the sub-group of tubers.

3. If in one sub-group of "Others", food type consumed is more than one type, write down all on the space provided and then add their quantities and values for entries of Columns 4 to 9. The standard unit stated in Column 3 is the type of food consumed at the most by the household.
4. For the purpose of recording cooked food/delicatessen and drinks in Block IV.1 of Sub-group M it shall be used a List of Consumer Supporting Sheet (VSEN11.LPK); the explanation of the list is in Chapter IV.

Examples:

1. Two months ago, a household bought cans of milk powder for 3-month stocks at a price of Rp75.000/kg. Over the past week, milk consumed by the household is ½ kg. The price of the same milk last week was Rp85.000/kg. Since in this case the household consumed stock of goods bought beyond the survey period, the milk value recorded should be ½ x Rp75.000 = Rp37.500. In the questionnaire, the recording should be as follows:

No.	Detail	Standard Unit	From purchase (cash/debt)		From Own Production, gift, etc.		Total Consumption	
			Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (4) + (6) (0,00)	Value (5) + (7) (Rp)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
..... 81	Milk Powder	kg	0.50	37,500			0.50	37,500

2. A household during the past week has bought coconuts 3 times, namely 3 ea in the first purchase @ Rp2.000, 2 ea in the second purchase @ Rp2.000, and 1 ea in the third purchase @ Rp2.100. All those coconuts have been consumed, so that the value of coconuts consumed was: Rp6.000 + Rp4.000 + Rp2.100 = Rp12.100.

No.	Detail	Standard Unit	From purchase (cash/debt)		From Own Production, gift, etc.		Total Consumption	
			Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (4) + (6) (0,00)	Value (5) + (7) (Rp)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
..... 155	Coconut	ea	6.00	12,100			6.00	12,100

3. In the past one week, the household of Mr. Djumadi has consumed fish among others: 1 kg pomfrey @ Rp15,000, 0.5 kg carp @ Rp17,500, and 0.5 kg flying fish @ Rp10,000. The filling method is as follows: Enter the three names of fish type into the "Others" detail number 34, after that total the quantities and values. If all of the three fish types were purchased, then the entries in Column 4 should be = $1.00 + 0.50 + 0.50 = 2.00$ kg, and Column 5 = $Rp15,000 + Rp17,500 + Rp10,000 = Rp42,500$.

No.	Detail	Standard Unit	From purchase (cash/debt)		From Own Production, gift, etc.		Total Consumption	
			Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (4) + (6) (0,00)	Value (5) + (7) (Rp)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
..... 34	Others: pomfrey, carp, flying fish	kg	2.00	42,500			2.00	42,500

4. Erli household over the past one week purchase 5 kg wet corn with husk @ Rp3,000/kg, and has been consumed. The corn consumption should be entered into Detail 4 Column (4) as 1.45 (conversion) $\times 5$ kg = 7.25 kg, while the value of corn consumption entered into Detail 4 Column (5) for Rp15,000 (5 kg \times Rp3,000).

No.	Detail	Standard Unit	From purchase (cash/debt)		From Own Production, gift, etc.		Total Consumption	
			Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (4) + (6) (0,00)	Value (5) + (7) (Rp)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
..... 4	wet corn with husk	kg	7.25	15,000			7.25	15,000
.....								

5. A household has consumed one free-range (kampong) chicken weighed at 1.5 kg given by the family during last week period. If bought in the nearest market, the chicken priced at Rp35,000.

No.	Detail	Standard Unit	From purchase (cash/debt)		From Own Production, gift, etc.		Total Consumption	
			Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (0,00)	Value (Rp)	Quantity (4) + (6) (0,00)	Value (5) + (7) (Rp)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
..... 59	free-range (kampong) chicken meat	kg			1.50	35,000	1.50	35,000
.....								

The value should also be included in Block V.D Detail 1 Column 2, receipt of goods transfer, as part of last 3-month receipts with a value of $Rp35,000 \times 30/7 \times 3 = Rp450,000$.

IV.2. Expenditure of other than food commodities over the past 1-3 months

IV.2. Expenditure of other than food commodities over the past 1-3 months					
No. urut	Rincian	Nilai dalam Rupiah			Total Kol (3) + (4) + (5) (6)
	 s/d (3) s/d (4) s/d (5)	
(1)	(2)				
230	A. Perumahan dan Fasilitas Rumah Tangga [R.231-R.260]	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
231	Status penguasaan bangunan tempat tinggal yang ditempati: 1. Milik sendiri 4. Bebas sewa 2. Kontrak 5. Dinas 3. Sewa 6. Lainnya <input type="checkbox"/>				
232	a. Jika rumah sendiri/bebas sewa , perkiraan sewa sebulan: Rp b. Lama menempati rumah sendiri/bebas sewa s/m 3 bulan terakhir: bulan <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
233	a. Jika kontrak , rata-rata nilai kontrak sebulan: Rp b. Lama menempati rumah kontrakan selama 3 bulan terakhir: bulan <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
234	a. Jika sewa , nilai sewa sebulan: Rp b. Lama menempati rumah sewa selama 3 bulan terakhir: bulan <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
235	a. Jika dinas atau lainnya , rata-rata perkiraan sewa sebulan: Rp b. Lama menempati rumah dinas atau lainnya s/m 3 bulan terakhir: bulan <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
236	Pemeliharaan rumah dan perbaikan ringan (cat kayu, kapur, cat tembok, genteng, kaca jendela, engsel, dsb., termasuk ongkos bulang)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
237	Listrik Banyaknya: Sebulan Terakhir: kwh <input type="text"/> Catatan: Bila rt tidak mengetahui satuan kwh (misalnya pemakai listrik non-P-LUJ), cara perhitungan sbb.: Jumlah watt yang digunakan dikalikan jumlah jam pemakaian sebulan dibagi 1000				
238	Nilai:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3.7. Block IV.2: Expenditures for Non-food Commodities over the past 1-3 Months

This block records expenditure of other than food commodities consumption over the past 1-3 months. Particularly for utilities expenditures such as electricity, telephone, and the like, they shall use the time reference of calendar month. Non-food commodities that usually consumed by households should be asked first which include: electricity, water, LPG, kerosene, gasoline, solar, lubricant oil, and charcoal.

Column 1 and 2: Number and details on type of expenditures for commodities other than food

In conducting interviews, officers must take a caution in order not to miss anything as there are so many types of commodities to be written down in just one detail. For example Detail 262: bath soap, toothpaste, and shampoo.

Columns 3, 4, and 5: Value of expenditures over the past 1-3 months (in rupiah)

Value of expenditures shall be entered in rupiah integers. If they come from own production or giving, estimate the value with the local market price. Entries of columns 3, 4, and 5 are independents, which means if census conducted on 15 March 2011, then column 3 shall be filled with expenditures of non-food value from the date of 15 December 2010 to 14 January 2011, column 4 for non-food expenditures from 15 January 2011 to 14 February 2011, and column 5 for non-food expenditures from 15 February 2011 to 14 March 2011.

Detail 231: Ownership Status of Occupied Residential Building

Circle one of codes 1 to 6 in accordance with the answers provided, then, move it to the box.

Details 232.a and 232.b: If Own House/Rent Free, Estimation of Monthly Rent and Length of Occupation over the Past 3 Months

If Detail 231 coded 1 (own house) or 4 (rent free), then Details 232.a and 232.b must be filled.

Examples:

Respondent with the name of Ali has been living in his parent house over 3 months, rents free. According to the prevailing lease/rent rate, the rent cost of his parent house is about Rp200,000 per month.

Entries of Detail 232.a:

- Columns 3, 4, and 5 = Rp200,000
- Column 6 = Rp600,000
- Estimated value of rent cost of own house/rent free house of Rp600,000 shall be entered in Block V.C Detail 1 Column (3).

Detail 232.b = 3 months.

Details 233.a and 233.b: If contract, Average Contract Value for a Month and Length of Occupation during the last 3 Months

If Detail 231 coded 2 (contract), then Detail 233.a and 233.b must have entries. The entries of Detail 233.a Column 3, 4, and 5 are contract value of the respective month,

whereas entries of Column 6 (last 3 months) are the total of columns 3, 4, and 5. Meanwhile, entries of Detail 233.b are the length in occupying the leased house over the past 3 months, where the entries are in month.

If a household leases a house more than once during the last 3-month period, the contract value of the house shall be calculated based on the entire contract value over the past 3 months, while the contract value of the last 1 month to 3 months respectively shall be entered into Columns 3 to 5.

In the event a household in the last 3 months resided in different status of houses, for instance, the last 2 months resided in own house bought through BTN (bank) credit facility, and previously in the first one month resided in a leased house, the status of house occupied is the latest one (Detail 231 coded 1) and estimation of own house and leased house respectively shall be entered into Detail 232 and Detail 233.

Example (census on 15 March 2011):

1. As respondent, Luki Permana household resided in a leased house with a contract value of Rp6,000,000 for a term of 2.5 years (30 months). Hence, entries of Detail 233.a:

- Columns 3, 4, and 5 = $\text{Rp}6,000,000 : 30 \text{ months} = \text{Rp}200,000$
- Column 6 = $\text{Rp} 200,000 \times 3 \text{ months} = \text{Rp}600,000$

Entries of Detail 233.b = 3 months

2. The household of Dani, a respondent who leased a house with the following information:

The first term of contract, namely from 3 February 2010 to 2 February 2011 with a contract price of Rp1,500,000. The second term of contract, i.e. from 3 February 2011 to 2 February 2012 has a contract value of Rp1,800,000. Payment of contract made in the beginning of contract.

Entries of Detail 233.a:

- Columns 3 and 4 = $\text{Rp}1,500,000 : 12 \text{ months} = \text{Rp}125,000$
- Column 5 = $\text{Rp}1,800,000 : 12 \text{ months} = \text{Rp}150,000$
- Column 6 = Rp 400,000 which is derived from below calculation, namely:

First contract: contract value/month = Rp1,500,000 : 12 months = Rp125,000

2nd Contract: contract value/month = Rp1,800,000 : 12 months = Rp150,000

During the past three months, two months occupation in the first contract and one month in the second contract, then, the total contract value over the past 3 months is (2 months x Rp125,000) added by (1 month x Rp150,000) = Rp400,000.

Entries on Detail 233.b = 3 months

3. The household of Gunawan as respondent at census time has occupied the leased house for 1 month with a contract value of Rp1,200,000 per year which has been paid. Before occupying the house, Gunawan household lived in a leased house with a contract value of Rp900,000 per year.

Entries of Detail 233.a:

- Columns 3 and 4 = Rp 900,000 : 12 months = Rp 75,000
- Column 5 = Rp1,200,000 : 12 months = Rp100,000
- Column 6 = Rp 250,000 which is derived from below calculation, namely:

Previous contract: contract value/month = Rp900,000 : 12 months = Rp75,000

Current contract: contract value/month = Rp1,200,000 : 12 months = Rp100,000

Over the last 3 months occupying house for two months in the first contract and one month in the second contract, then, the total contract value of the last 3 months is (2 months x Rp75,000) + (1 month x Rp100,000) = Rp250,000.

Entries of Detail 233.b = 3 months.

Details 234.a and 234.b: If Rent, Rent Value per Month and Length of Occupation in the last 3 Months.

Details 234.a and 234.b must have entries, if Detail 231 coded 3 (rent). The value of rent entered into Details 234.a and 234.b is the prevailing rent value in the area. For instance, respondent rents a house owned by his brother with a monthly rental price of Rp50,000. The prevailing rental price in the local area for the house actually is Rp150,000 per month, hence, the rental value recorded in Detail 234.a Columns 3, 4 and 5 is Rp150,000 per month. The difference of Rp100,000 x 3 months = Rp300,000

shall be included as incomes in Block V.D Detail 1 Column 2 (transfer receipts in the form of money). In addition to that, enter the length in occupying the rented house (in month) into Detail 234.b.

Details 235.a and 235.b: If Official Residence or Others, Average of Estimated Rents per Month and the Length in Occupying the House in the last 3 Months.

Details 235.a and 235.b must have entries if Detail 231 coded 5 or 6 (official residence or others). Rents value/rents estimation to be entered is the prevailing rents value/rents estimation.

Examples:

1. The household of Bahrum as respondent who works in BPS has been staying in BPS official residence since 2005 with house rents paid monthly at Rp50,000. Estimated prevailing rents is Rp250,000 a month.

Entries in Detail 235.a

- Columns 3, 4, and 5 = Rp250,000
- Column 6 = Rp250,000 x 3 months = Rp750,000
- The difference of Rp200,000 (Rp250,000 – Rp50,000), is entered into Block V.A Column 5 as part of incomes from wages/salaries (wages/salaries in the form of goods/services)

Entry in Detail 235.b = 3 months

2. The household of Nurhasan in the last 3-month period has lived in a house with a status of contract for the first 2 months, whereas in the last one month stayed in a credit purchased house through BTN. The contract value for the first 2 months is at Rp600,000. Prevailing rents value in the region for BTN house is Rp500,000 / month.

Entry in Detail 231 = code 1 (own house)

Entries in Detail 232.a:

- Columns 3 and 4 = leave blank
- Column 5 = Rp500,000
- Column 6 = Rp500,000

Entry in Detail 232.b = 1 month

Entries in Detail 233.a:

- Columns 3 and 4 = Rp300,000
- Column 5 = blank
- Column 6 = Rp600,000 (rents value of two months)

Entry in Detail 233.b = 2 months

Entry in Block V.C Detail 1 (estimated house rents of the last 3 months) = Rp500,000.

Entries R.232.b + R.233.b + R.235.b ≤ 3 months

Detail 236: Housing Maintenance and Small Repair (Wood Paint, Whitewash, Wall Paint, Roof Tile, Glass Windows, Hinges, etc. including cost of skilled labors.

Examples:

1. Mr. Iwan, a respondent works in PT Rimba Raya operating in a building construction field.
 - a. If he repair his house roof tiles by himself without the help of a skilled labors and without spending any money for building materials, then entry in Detail 236 (skilled labors cost) must be estimated / imputed. The imputation value should also be recorded in Block V.C Detail 2 Column 3 (non-business income).
 - b. If he instructed a skilled labor to fix leakage from his roof tiles and to buy the building materials, then entries in Detail 236 concerning the cost of labors and building materials cost must be recorded.
2. Mr. Bambang, a respondent who works as a civil servant in Ministry of Agriculture.
 - a. If he conducts his house repairs by himself without the help of a skilled laborer and without spending any cost for building materials, then entry in Detail 236 on skilled labors cost should be imputed and recorded. The imputation value should also be recorded in Block V.C Detail 2 Column 3 (non-business income).
 - b. If he should replace the house glass windows by himself without any help of a skilled labors and without having to buy new glass windows, then the entries in Detail 236 concerning the purchase of glass windows must be recorded and the cost of labors must be imputed and recorded.

The imputation value should also be recorded in Block V.C Detail 2 Column 3 (non-business income).

Detail 237: Amount of Electricity Usage

The amount of electricity usage must be rounded in Kwh (kilowatt hours). If the source of the electricity is PLN (State-owned enterprise for Power Supplies), the monthly total usage of electricity can be seen from the latest monthly bill, whereas if a non-PLN electricity or if the household does not know the total amount of electricity usage in Kwh, then, the computation of the total electricity usage is as follows:

1. The household of Ali as respondent who uses electricity sourced from a non-PLN.

Total watt installed for each room is as follows:

- Living room = 40 watt
- Dining room = 25 watt
- Bed room = 10 watt
- Patio = 25 watt

The average usage of electricity every day is 6 hours.

The calculation is as follows:

Total watt installed in this household = $(40 + 25 + 10 + 25)$ watt = 100 watt

Total usage over the past month = 6 hours x 30 days x 100 watt = 18,000 watt hours = 18 Kwh.

Note: the above calculation sample is also applicable if the household uses electricity by means of illegally hooking up to a neighbor power line or directly from PLN power line.

Detail 238: Electricity Payment Value

The value of electricity payment shall be in accordance with the total usage of electricity in Detail 237.

Examples:

1. Census is in March 2011, then, the usage over the past one month shall be based on the value of electricity bill payment for February 2011, while for expenditures of the last 3 months are bills of December 2010 to February 2011. In case any of the bills during the last 3 months is missing or difficult to compute, then entries of Columns 3, 4 and 5 can be estimated by the expense that usually paid every month.

For the case of households using non-PLN electricity, such as example in Detail 237, values of the entry should be as follows:

If tariff per watt/hour is Rp1, entries in Detail 238:

- Columns 3, 4 and 5 = Rp1 x 18,000 watt = Rp18,000
- Column 6 = Rp18,000 x 3 months = Rp54,000.

2. If a household uses power source from a generator set and only by used for their own needs, the expenditures for fuel, lubricant oil and small repair/maintenance of the generator during the last one month and 3 months shall **be recorded** in the corresponding Details 247 to 251.
3. If a household uses power source from a generator that also for distribution to other households, the household own a non-PLN power supply business. Expenditures for fuel, lubricant oil and small repair/maintenance of the household generator each month and the last 3 months shall **not be recorded** in Details 247 to 251. The electricity usage from the generator for the household shall be **recorded** in Details 237 to 238 estimated proportionally with the total watt used by the household. Its value shall be estimated according to the market price.
4. Expenditures of fuel, lubricant oil and small repair of the generator for each month and the last 3 months in the example of case no. 3 shall be **recorded** in Block V.B Detail 3 Column 4 (production cost).

Notes: In this case, production value of household power supply business (Block V.B Detail 3 Column 3) shall be computed as follows: total power KWh produced x market price/KWh.

5. In the event a household illegally hooks up to PLN power line and has never paid electricity dues, it is still to be considered paying and its value shall be recorded in Detail 238. The same value must also be recorded as transfer receipt in Block V.D Detail 1 Column 2.

Detail 239: Quantity of Water Usage (PAM/Peddler/Purchase)

This detail must be filled if households use water from PAM (State-owned Enterprise for Water Supply), purchase from peddlers, or spend costs for the households' needs of water. Enter the quantity in cubic meter unit.

Details 241 to 246 are related to fuel in the households. Officers must be thorough in questioning these details in order not to miss anything

Detail 241: Quantity of LPG Gas Usage

In several regions of Indonesia, the government has conducted a program of distributing one set each of LPG gas burner to households. Enumerators must be thorough and not to forget to ask about it to households. The size of one gas cylinder from the government (in green color) is 3 kg, while the size of Pertamina standard gas cylinder normally used by households (in blue color) is 12 kg. The writing on the outside of the cylinder varies, e.g. 15.0 kg, 14.5 kg, 15.2 kg, etc. is the empty weight of the cylinder, not the size of LPG gas. Enter the amount of LPG gas over the past month in kg.

Detail 242: Value of LPG Gas Usage

Write down value of LPG gas usage for the last 3 months according to the quantity used by households. For instance: a household has been using LPG gas of 12 kg size in the last two years; one cylinder @ Rp80,000 is consumed in about two months.

Entry in R.241 = 12 kg / 2 months = 6 kg / month

R.242 (Column 3, 4 and 5) = Rp40,000; Column 6 (3 months) = Rp120,000.

Details 243 and 244: Quantity and Value of City Gas

There is a difference between City Gas and LPG Gas. City gas utilizes gas installation (such as electrical installation or PAM water), not using gas cylinders. Entries on the quantity and value are in accordance with the monthly meter record and the cost that must be paid by households over the past one month and 3 months. City gas is only available in several cities in Indonesia. In the event the gas used by households in the form of gas cylinders (not from gas installation), then, insert the numbers into Details 241 and 242 and not into Detail 243 (City Gas).

Detail 254: Firewood and other Fuel

This detail must be filled if the household using firewood for cooking. If the wood is not purchased, for instance taken from the forest or garden, estimate the value and insert it into this Detail. The same value should also be entered into Block V.C Detail 2 (income from non-business household). If the household has a business taking/gathering firewood, income from such business shall be entered into Block V.B Detail 2 Column 3

(income from other agricultural business), including estimation of value used for household consumption (as part of production values).

Detail 257: Cellular Phone Toll, Prime Number

Filled in the expenditures to purchase cellular phone tolls (prepaid or postpaid) for the last 3 months (respective month) by all household members. Including here is the expenditures for flexi pulse and the like as well as prime numbers.

Details 269 to 284: Expenditures for Health

If the payment of health costs using Health Insurance (*Askes*), then, what to be inserted into Block IV.2 is the costs that should be paid as far as what is known to or can be estimated by the respondent. The difference between the costs paid and costs that should be, is recorded as income in Block V.D Detail 1 Column 2 (proceeds from Health Insurance claim). Meanwhile, payment of insurance premiums shall be recorded in Block IV.2 Detail 334 (Health Insurance).

Detail 286: Tuition Fee (SPP) and Contribution for *BP3/POMG* (Board of Education Organizer Assistant/Parent Teacher Association-PTA)

In the event that time reference of expenditures survey on school/course fees (Details 285, 286, 287, and 290) have not been paid, such expenditures still have to be inserted (considered paid). The same value is also to be recorded in Block V.D Detail 2 Column 2 (considered borrowing money).

If there are members of households exempted from paying the school/college fees or receiving scholarships from the government/companies/foster parents, the education costs need to be imputed (estimated) and inserted into the corresponding Detail in Block IV.2. This scholarship value is also to be inserted as receipts in Block V.D Detail 1 Column 2.

Examples:

1. Mr. Tato, a respondent, has 3 children called Ita, Amir and Ana who lived with him. Ita is currently attended semester IV of college, with a college fee for each semester of Rp600,000. A month ago he paid Ita's college fee for semester IV. In addition to that, Ita has also been taking English course for two years now with a course fee of Rp30,000/month. Two months ago, Ita bought a textbook for Rp45,000. Amir is in Grade1 of Senior High School (*SMA*). When he enrolled in *SMA* he had to pay registration fee of Rp15,000 and contribution for school building of Rp250,000 paid

in December 2010. Amir has to pay *SPP* (school fee) of Rp10,000/month and already paid up to the month of June 2011. Two weeks ago, Amir bought stationeries for Rp5,000 and three months ago bought stationeries supplies for Rp30,000. Ana has joined Kindergarten A class (lowest grade) with an entrance fee of Rp250,000 including 1 set school uniform (cost of all uniforms were Rp80,000) paid in December 2010, school fee Rp15,000 per month.

If census is conducted on 13 March 2011, following is how to make the entries:

Entries of Detail 285: Contribution for school building (entrance fees)

- Columns 4 and 5 = no entries
- Columns 3 and 6 = Rp.250,000 (Amir's school building contribution) + Rp15,000 (Amir's registration fee) + Rp170,000 (Ana's Kindergarten entrance fee excluding uniforms) = Rp435,000.

Entries in Detail 286: School fees (*SPP*) and PTA (BP3/POMG) contribution:

- Columns 3, 4 and 5 = Rp100,000 (Ita's monthly college fees) + Rp10,000 (Amir's monthly *SPP*) + Rp15,000 (Ana's monthly school fees) = Rp125,000.
- Column 6 = Rp300,000 (Ita's college fees for 3 months) + Rp30,000 (Amir's *SPP* in SMA for 3 months) + Rp45,000 (Ana's school fees in Kindergarten for 3 months) = Rp375,000.

Entries in Detail 287: Other school contribution (skills, courses, exams, etc):

- Columns 3 to 6 = no entries

Entries in Detail 288: Textbooks, photocopies of learning materials

- Columns 3 and 5 = no entries
- Columns 4 and 6 = Rp45,000 (purchase of Ita's textbook).

Entries in Detail 289: Stationeries (pen, pencil, eraser, ruler, calculator, compass, etc.)

- Column 3 = Rp30,000 (purchase of stationeries for Amir 3 months ago)
- Column 4 = no entry
- Column 5 = Rp5,000 (purchase of stationeries for Amir two weeks ago)
- Column 6 = Rp35,000 (purchase of stationeries for Amir, Rp30,000+ Rp5,000)

Entries in Detail 290: Course fees

- Columns 3, 4 and 5 = Rp30,000 (Ita's course fee every month)
- Column 6 = Rp30,000 x 3 months = Rp90,000 (last 3 months course fees for Ita).

Expenditures for Ana's school uniforms of Rp80,000 shall be included in Detail 306 (apparel for children/uniform) Columns 5 and 6.

Details 291 to 297: Fuel, Small Repair, and Maintenance of Vehicles

If an employee is receiving fuel rations from his office, after entering the amounts into the corresponding Details 291 to 294, the values should also be recorded in Block V.A Column 5 (wages/salaries in the form of goods/services).

Detail 298: Transportation/Public Transport (Bus, Train, Airplane, Ship, Becak, Parking Fees, Toll Tickets, etc.)

If respondents get free shuttle bus from the office, values to be recorded in this detail shall be estimated from the lowest public transportation fares. Such cost estimation shall be included in Block V.A Column 5 (part of wages/salaries in the form of goods/services).

If respondents are provided with official cars, values to be recorded in this detail shall be estimated from rental car price and such estimation shall also be included in Block V.A Column 5.

Detail 300: Housemaid, Guard, Gardener, and Driver (Salary/Wage)

Values of wages and salaries for housemaids or drivers, both who are members of the household and non-members of the households shall be recorded in this detail 300. For housemaids or drivers who are members of households, their values of wages/salaries shall be recorded in Block V.A as incomes of households. Expenditures for food, clothing, and others of the housemaids or drivers are already covered in each detail of the person concerned. On the other hand, for housemaids and or drivers who are not members of the households, the values of their wages/salaries shall not be recorded as incomes. Likewise, values of the food consumed by the housemaids/drivers shall not be recorded as food consumption in household employers, but recorded as transfer expenditures (Block V.D Detail 1 Column 4).

If a maid in addition to working as housemaid also providing assistance to the household business, her salary must be segregated (between salary as housemaid and salary as business assistant). Enter only salary as a housemaid into this detail, but if it is difficult to separate, enter the proportioned value according to the number of working hours during a month. Including in this detail are the wages/salaries of gardeners, guards or night watchmen for the household business.

Example:

Azizah works as a maid in the household and a store clerk in Puguh household with a monthly wage of Rp600,000; her daily working hours as a housemaid starts from 5:00 – 9:00 am (4 hours a day or 120 hours per month), and works as a store clerk from 9:00 – 17:00 (8 hours/day or 240 hours in a month). Thus, her wage as a housemaid is $Rp600,000 \times (120/360) \text{ hour} = Rp200,000$, so that entries in Columns 3, 4 and 5 = Rp200,000 and Column 6 = Rp600,000.

Detail 312: Durable Goods

For purchase of relatively expensive durable goods, such as a car, do not forget to ask for its source of fund. If it comes from savings withdrawal, the Block V.D Detail 2 Column 2 must be filled with the value of savings taken.

For examples:

- 1) In December 2010, Triono Budi household bought a refrigerator by credit for Rp1,200,000 with an advance payment of Rp200,000. At the time of census (15 March 2011) the household has paid installments for 3 months (December 2010 up to February 2011), whereas the monthly installment is Rp100,000.

Entries of Detail 314:

Column 3 = Rp1,200,000, Columns 4 and 5 = blank, Column 6 = Rp1,200,000.

Block V.D Detail 2 Column 2 = Rp1,200,000 and Block V.D Detail 2 Column 4 = Rp500,000.

- 2) On 12 February 2011, Chaerul household bought a computer for Rp5,250,000 through cooperative credit facility in his office. The advance payment has been settled on 12 February 2011 at Rp1,250,000 and the remaining shall be paid by 10 installments cut from his salary starting in March 2011. Interest that has to be paid by Chaerul is 1.75% from the final balance every month.

Chaerul expenditures as of February 2011 are:

February 2011: Paid advance for Rp1,250,000

March 2011: principal payment of Rp400,000

Interest (1.75 % x Rp4,000,000) = Rp70,000 and so on.

If the census is conducted on 8 March 2011, then:

Entries of Detail 325:

- Columns 3 and 4 = no entries, Column 5 = Rp5,250,000, Column 6 = Rp5,250,000

- Block V.D Detail 2 Column 2 = Rp5,250,000
- Block V.D Detail 2 Column 4 = Rp1,250,000 + Rp400,000 + Rp70,000 = Rp1,720,000.

Detail 338: Marriage

Included in here is all costs spent for organizing a wedding party, such as renting bridal equipments, rental of building, chairs and plates (tableware), marriage cost, bridal makeup and *penghulu* (religious marriage official). Expenditures of food for the party are not included in this detail but in Block V.D Detail 1 Column 4 (transfer expenditures).

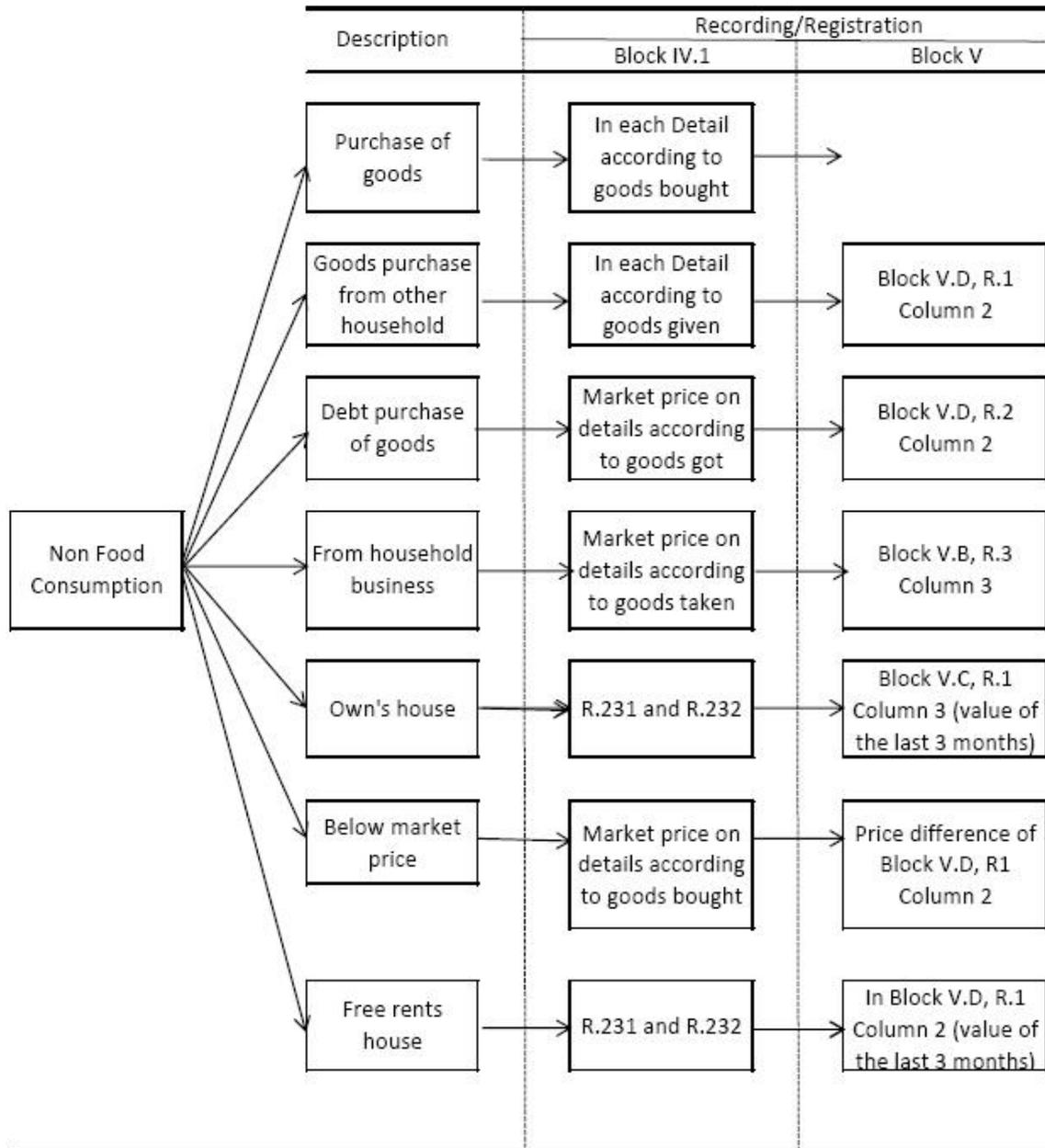
Examples:

1. Yanto's household has held a wedding party; Dhani contributed Rp5,000. In this case, expenditures of Dhani's household of Rp5,000 is recorded in Block V.D Detail 1 Column 4 (transfer expenditures) For Yanto's household, such money value is written down in Block V.D Detail 1 Column 2 (transfer receipt).
2. If Dhani provide in-kind gift, expenditure of Dhani's household shall be recorded in Block V.D Detail 1 Column (transfer expenditures), whereas for Yanto's household estimated value of the gift shall be entered into Block V.D Detail 1 Column 2 (transfer receipt). If the gift is used for the household consumption, enter the estimated value of the gift into detail that corresponds to the type of goods in Block IV.2.

Scheme of the relation between the records of Block IV.2 and Block V is as illustrated in Diagram 3.

DIAGRAM 3

SCHEME OF NON-FOOD CONSUMPTION RECORDED IN BLOCKS IV.1 AND V



3.8. Blocks IV.3.1 and Block IV.3.2:

Recapitulation of Food Consumption and Non-food Expenditure (in rupiah)

These blocks are different from the previous consumption module questionnaires with a consideration to ease the burden of enumerator officers and supervisors.

These blocks shall be filled if entries in Block IV.1 and IV.2 already verified, including the additions of expenditure values for each Sub block. Values that shall be copied are values stated in Column 9 (total consumption) on each Sub block IV.1 and values in Column 6 (values in the last 3 months) on each Sub block IV.2.

Detail 1: Grains, divided into 2 groups: (a) Rice, which entries are the same as Details 2 to 3, and (b) Others, entries are the same as Details 4 to 9, Sub-block A, Block IV.1.

Detail 2: Roots/Tubers, entries are the same as Detail 10, Column 9 Sub-block B of Block IV.1.

Detail 3: Fish/Prawns/Squids/Oysters, divided into 2 groups, i.e. (a). Fresh/wet, entries are the same as Details 21 to 39, and (b). Salted/preserved, entries are the same as Details 40 to 52, in Column 9, Sub-block C Block IV.1.

Detail 4: Meats, entries are the same as Detail 53, Column 9 Sub-block D Block IV.1.

Detail 5: Eggs and milk, divided into 2 groups, i.e. (a) Chicken/duck/quail eggs, entries are the same as Details 72 to 77, and (b) whole milk, condensed milk, powder milk, etc., which entries are the same as Details 78 to 84, Column 9 Sub-block E Block IV.1.

Detail 6: Vegetables, entries are the same as Detail 85, Column 9 Sub-block F Block IV.1.

Detail 7: Nuts, entries are the same as Detail 115, Column 9 Sub-block G Block IV.1.

Detail 8: Fruits, entries are the same as Detail 127, Column 9 Sub-block H Block IV.1.

Detail 9: Edible oils and fats, entries are the same as Detail 151, Column 9 Sub-block I Block IV.1.

Detail 10: Drink ingredients, entries are the same as Detail 158, Column 9 Sub-block J Block IV.1.

Detail 11: Spices, entries are the same as Detail 167, Column 9 Sub-block K Block IV.1.

Detail 12: Other consumptions, divided into 2 groups, i.e. (a) Instant noodles, wet noodles, rice noodles, macaroni, dried noodles, entries are the same as Details 182 to 185, and (b) Others, entries are the same as Details 186 to 190, in Column 9 Sub-block L Block IV.1.

Detail 13: Food and beverages, divided into 3 groups, i.e. (a) Cooked food/delicatessen, entries are the same as Details 192 to 210, (b) Non-alcohol drinks, entries are the same as Details 211 to 219, and (c) Alcohol-drinks (liqueurs) entries are the same as Detail 220 to 222, in Column 9 Sub-block M Block IV.1.

Detail 14: Tobacco and betel, divided into 2 groups, i.e. (a) Cigarettes, entries are the same as Detail 224 to 226, and (b) Others, entries are the same as Details 227 to 229, in Column 9 Sub-block N Block IV.1.

Detail 15: Sub-total, entries are the sum of details 1 to 14 Column 3.

Detail 16: Average monthly food expenditures, i.e. the sum of Detail 15 (sub-total) x 30/7.

Detail 17: Housing and household facilities, divided into 4 groups, i.e. (a) Rents, contracts, estimated house rents (own, rents-free, or official residences), etc., entries are the same as Details in 232 to 235, (b) Housing maintenance and small repairs, entries are the same as Detail 236, (c) Electricity bills, water, cooking gas, kerosene, firewood, etc., entries are the same as Details 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 251, 253, 254 and 255, and (d) Landline phone bills, cellular phone tolls/pulses, public phones, telephone kiosks, postages, entries are the same as Details 256 to 260, in Column 6 Sub-block A Block IV.2.

Detail 18: Miscellaneous goods and services, divided into 5 groups, i.e. (a) Soaps (bath/laundry), cosmetics, hair/facial treatments, tissues, etc., entries are the same as Details 262 to 268, (b) Health costs (hospitals, *puskesmas*, physician practices, medicine man, drugs/medicines, etc.), entries are the same as Details 269 to 284, (c) Education fees, entries are the same as Details 285 to 290, (d) Transportation, transports, gasoline, diesel fuel, lubricant oil, entries are the same as Details 292, 294, 296 to 298, and (e) Other services, entries are the same as Details 299 to 302, in Column 6 Sub-block B Block IV.2.

Detail 19: Clothing, footwear, and headgear, entries are the same as Detail 303, Column 6 Sub-block C Block IV.2.

Detail 20: Durable goods, entries are the same as Detail 312, Column 6 Sub-block D Block IV.2.

Detail 21: Taxes, levies, and insurances, divided into 4 groups, i.e. (a) Taxes (for Land & Building/*PBB*, motor vehicles), entries are the same as Details 331 and 332, (b) Levies/retributions, entries are the same as Detail 333, (c) Health insurances, entries are the same as Detail 334, and (d) Others (other life insurance, indemnity insurance, income tax/*PPh 21*, ticketed, etc.), entries are the same as Details 335 and 336, in Column 6 Sub-block E Block IV.2.

Detail 22: Necessities for parties, ceremonies/feasts, entries are the same as Detail 337 Column 6 Sub-block F Block IV.2.

Detail 23: Sub-total, i.e. total expenditures from number 17 to 22, Column 3.

Detail 24: Average of non-food monthly expenditures, entries are Detail 23, Column 3 divided by 3.

Detail 25: Average of household monthly expenditures, entries are the sum of Detail 16 + Detail 24.

3.9. Block V. Incomes, Receipts, and Non-consumption Expenditures

Block V is intended to record the amount of incomes, receipts, and non-consumption expenditures. Officers should be careful in filling this block, so that no entries on incomes and receipts will be missed. Try to obtain data on incomes/receipts from every household member. Similar as expenditures, incomes might not be physically received in the last one month, 2 months or 3 months periods, e.g. income from estimated rents of own house occupied by self including by other households rents free, and the likes.

3.9.1 Sub-block V.A. Incomes from Wages/Salaries Both in the Form of Money or Goods/Services (In-Kind) Received during the Last Month

Wages and Salaries are compensation received by household members as labors or employees which are fixed and regularly in accordance with the applicable regulation. Wages and salaries received can be in the form of money or in-kind payment. Wages and salaries in the form of money include basic wages and salaries, cost of living allowances, overpriced allowances and other fringe benefits such as allowances for occupying certain ranks, housing allowances, meals and transports allowances. Wages

and salaries of in-kind payment include facilities for official residence, and other things like rice, clothing, as well as other facilities such as official cars, electricity, and the likes.

Overtime is incomes received by labors/employees for works performed beyond the working hours. Whereas, honorarium, bonus, and the likes include bonus, gratifications (cash gifts to employees), production premium, tips, teaching honor, and social allowances such as for marriage, birth and death.

Column 1: Sequential Number of Household Members

Enter the sequential number of household members from 01, 02 and so on, as many as the household members who earn wages/salaries in accordance with the sequential number into Column 1, Block IV of VSEN11.K List.

Column 2: Name

Write down the name of respondent in accordance with the sequential number in Column 1 and the name stated in Block IV of VSEN11.K List.

Column 3: Wages/salaries from their main jobs in the form of money.

Column 4: Wages/salaries from their additional jobs in the form of money

Column 5: Wages/salaries of in-kind payment

Enter the values of wages/salaries in the form of goods/services (in kind) both from main and additional jobs.

Column 6: Overtime, honorarium, etc.

Write down the values of overtime, honorarium, and others.

Column 7: Sum of Column 3 through Column 6

Example:

1. Amirudin, a respondent who works for PJKA (Indonesian Train Company) as machinist has been living in a house provided rents-free by the company. Estimated house rents in the local area is Rp125,000/month. Salary amount stated in the salary slip is Rp1,000,000. After deducted by 15% tax, Askes (Health Insurance) deduction of Rp500 and death fund of Rp1,000, Amirudin will receive a net income of Rp848,500. In addition to that Amirudin also receives rice as many as 20 kg/month (if cashed, company gives a price of Rp2,000/kg). Prior to last month Amirudin received a production bonus of Rp500,000 and a package of eggs, flour and delicatessen worth Rp100,000.

Entries of Block V.A (incomes from wages/salaries):

- Column 1 = 01
- Column 2 = Amirudin
- Column 3 = Rp1,000,000
- Column 4 = empty
- Column 5 = Rp125,000 (company's house) + (Rp2,000 x 20 kg rice = Rp40,000)
= Rp165,000
- Column 6 = Rp500,000 + Rp100,000 = Rp600,000
- Column 7 = Rp1,000,000 + Rp165,000 + Rp600,000 = Rp1,765,000

Block IV.2, Detail 235a. Rp125,000 Columns (3) – (6) filled, Detail 235b. 3 months and Block IV.2 Details 334, 335 and 336 filled.

2. If Amirudin is required to pay rents of the company's house of Rp20,000 / month, while his other incomes are the same as example 1 above, entries in Block V.A Columns 5 and 7 shall be:

- Column 5 = (Rp125,000 – Rp20,000 = Rp105,000) + Rp40,000 = Rp145,000
- Column 7 = Rp1,000,000 + Rp145,000 + Rp600,000 = Rp1,745,000

Block IV.2, Detail 235a. Rp125,000 Columns (3) – (6) filled, Detail 235b. 3 months and Block IV.2 Details 334, 335 and 336 filled.

3.9.2. Sub-Block V.B. Income from Household Business during the Past 3 Months

The aim of Sub-block V.B. is to obtain average value of monthly income from the household business over the past 3 months.

Household business during last 3 months (Rp)

Household business is a business unit owned and managed by the household head/member in the form of a non incorporated business that does not have any accounting records, and the activities of the household business unit is mixed with household activities.

Column 2: Description of Business Field

Column 3: Production Value

Production value or output is the value of all goods and services generated by household business unit, including goods/services consumed by self or given to other

parties. For a business which production is in the form of goods, the output is equal to multiplication of the product quantity with the unit price. Business activities that generate products in the form of goods among others are agriculture, mining, and processing industry. Whereas, business activities operating in services sector, the output is in the form of receipts value of services provided to other parties.

Column 4: Production costs (including wages/salaries)

Production costs are all costs incurred to generate goods or services, such as purchase of raw materials /auxiliary, administrative costs, and costs for utilizing other services, as well as costs of wages / salaries, **not** including rents of land and capital interests. It is worth noting that production costs must be segregated from expenditures of the household consumption.

Production values and production costs based on business:

Agricultural business of crops

Values of business production here are the entire yields of harvesting / plucking from agricultural business of crops, including values of agricultural crops services such as services in land processing, fertilizing, harvesting, seeding, nursing plants, spraying pests and others.

Costs of production include all costs incurred for using seeds, fertilizers, medicines, rents of draft animals, labor wages, etc.

Other agricultural business

a. Agricultural business of non-food crops

Production values of business here are all harvesting / plucking yields from the business of plantation, and horticulture such as coconut, tobacco, coffee, clove, pepper, nutmeg, sugarcane, cotton, cashew nuts, cinnamon, and the likes. Including here are the values of agricultural services in plantation and horticulture such as services of land processing, fertilizing, harvesting, seeding, plants nursing, pests spraying, etc.

Costs of production shall include all costs incurred for utilizing seeds, fertilizers, medicines, rents of draft animals, labor wages, wages for spraying, etc.

b. Animal husbandry and poultry business

This business include activities in animal husbandry / poultry for the purpose of breeding / raising, then selling them in the form of livestock, meats, or products such as fresh milk and eggs.

Production values of livestock are values of all livestock sold both paid by cash, debt or credit, and valued according to the price at the time of transaction. Including here are the selling values of their derivatives products (dung, feathers, etc.) and also the values of animal husbandry services such as animal health services, livestock epilating, grass gathering and livestock grazing, which conducted based on compensation or contract, eggs hatching, animal copulation services, and other services.

Production costs of livestock business include all costs incurred for purchase of the animals / poultry (based on price at the time of transaction), wages/salaries of labors/employees, food for the livestock, medicines, electricity, fuel, transportation costs, maintenances / small repairs of cowshed/sheep-pen/chicken-house, etc.

c. Fishery business

Production values of fishery business are values of the entire yields in catching/capturing fish, prawns, animals, and water plants either from fresh water or sea.

Production costs of fishery business include all costs incurred for wages/salaries of labors/employees, seeds, fish food / fish fertilizer / maintenance of facilities, fuel, lubricant oils, transportation costs, and the likes not including rents of land and capital interests.

d. Forestry and hunting business

Production values in this business are the values of the entire collections of forest products or from hunting. Forest products are among others firewood, bamboos, rattans, resins and the likes, and the making of charcoals. Hunting activities include catching wild animals such as wild boars, crocodiles, deer, taking bird nests, etc. both for consuming the meats and taking the skins, furs, and bones. Hunting that emphasizes more to hobby shall not be included in such hunting activities.

Production costs for hunting/forestry include costs incurred for transportation, meals and drinks in the context of business, etc.

Not from agricultural business

a. Industrial business

Production values of processing industrial business are all values of goods produced and ready for sale. Including here are production values of the derivatives / by products and industrial service products. Production values of goods not ready for sale are not included, except when such industrial business produces intermediate goods.

Production costs of processing industrial business are all costs used for producing goods, among others, costs for wages/salaries of labors/employees, purchase of raw materials, maintenance of business facility, fuel, transportation costs, business tax, rents of place/equipments, etc.

b. Business of Trading

Production values of trading business are trading margin, i.e. difference between the sales and purchase values of all sold commodities, including other receipts such as commissions.

Production costs of trading business are costs of wages/salaries, transportation costs, supporting material costs such as packing or wrapping materials, binders (raffia ropes, rubber bands, etc.), stationeries, electricity, water, advertisement, maintenance of equipments/tools, and the likes.

c. Transportation business

Production values of transportation business are values of tickets sold, proceeds from vehicles chartered / rental with or without drivers, including from loading/unloading services.

Production costs of transportation business are wages and salaries, costs of fuel, lubricant, small repair/maintenance of transport vehicles.

Costs incurred for major repairs of vehicles are not production costs but additional costs for capital goods such as purchase of engines, painting vehicles, purchase of spare parts that have a relatively high values.

d. Business of Services

Education, health, and cleaning services

Production values of education, health, and cleaning services businesses are all revenue values received from businesses of cleaning services, health services (vaccination officers, medical doctors, medicine men, masseurs/masseuses, and the likes), and private educational services (kindergartens, play groups, private tutorials, and the likes).

Production costs of businesses in the field of education, health and cleaning services are costs incurred related to wages and salaries of teachers, markers, materials/stuff such as medicines, massage oils, electricity and water bills, office stationeries, etc.

Recreational, cultural, and sports services

Production values of businesses in recreational, cultural, and sport services are all values of revenues received from businesses of entertainment and movie services, *topeng monyet* (monkey show along the street), dance, music, songwriters, book writers, painters, etc.

Production costs of businesses in recreational, cultural, and sport services are all costs incurred in relation to the wages and salaries, costs of materials, transport costs, meals and drinks, etc.

Individual and household services

Production values of individual and household services businesses are all values of revenues received from businesses of laundry, barber, beauty salon, funeral, tailor, masseur, shoeshine services, etc.

Production costs of individual and household services businesses are all costs incurred in relation to wages and salaries, costs of materials, meals and drinks, etc.

Rental services

Production values of rental services business are all revenues received for the provisions of lease/contract of building, rental of party utensils/supplies and company services such as legal services, data processing and presentation, engineering and architecture, advertisement and others.

Production costs of rental services business are all costs incurred in relation to wages and salaries, maintenance, electricity and water bills, office stationeries, fuel, etc.

Unclear business services

Production values of unclear business services are all values of revenues received from business services such as moneylenders, *pemulung* (rag pickers), and others.

Production costs of unclear business services are all costs spent in relation to transport costs, meals, drinks, etc.

Others (businesses of building/construction, excavation, and others)

a. Building/Construction business

Production values of building/construction business are all values of works carried out during referenced period, without observing if the building/construction has been completed or not. The production values here also include values of building supporting facilities such as installations of electricity, landline telephone, water (*PAM*), and others but not including value of land where the building erected.

Production costs of building/construction business are costs of wages or salaries, all kinds of building materials, fuel, lubricants, maintenance of equipments, etc.

b. Business of quarrying rocks, clay and sand

Production values of business of quarrying rocks, clay and sand are the materials values from quarrying and excavating all kinds of building materials from the ground such as rocks, sand, and soil that generally existing on the surface of the earth. Products generated from these activities are mountain stone, river stone, limestone, gravel, rocks, marble, building material sand, silica sand, clay etc.

Column 5: Income [Column 3 – Column 4]

Enter value of column 3 deducted by value of column 4.

Example:

1. Mas Bangun, a respondent in the last 3 months has obtained a job contract to build a house for Rp75,000,000. In the contract is agreed that all materials and expenditures to build the house shall be borne by Mas Bangun.

Description of expenditures during constructing the house is as follows:

- Building materials	Rp42,000,000
- Skilled and unskilled labor wages	Rp 5,000,000
- Working tools rental	Rp 2,000,000
- Handling permit and admin. cost	Rp 500,000
- Handling power installation	Rp 750,000
- Air conditioning	<u>Rp 2,500,000</u>
Total expenditures:	Rp52,750,000

At the time of Susenas 14 March 2011 census, Mas Bangun's work has been completed fully. Entries of Block V.B Detail 3 (Building):

- Column 3 = Rp75,000,000
- Column 4 = Rp 5,000,000 + Rp47,750,000 = Rp52,750,000 (wages + costs of other materials)
- Column 5 = Rp75,000,000 – Rp52,750,000 = Rp22,250,000.

2. Mas Karyo, a respondent works as building skilled labor. At the time of census Mas Karyo got a job to build Doel's house at a wage of Rp50,000/day and building materials should be bought by Doel. **Up to the date of Susenas census**, the job of house building has just $\frac{3}{4}$ completed (done in 2 months) and building materials that already been used were sand, cement, wood, nails, river stones, bricks for a value of Rp35,000,000.

Entries of Block V.A:

- Column 3 = Rp50,000 x 60 days = Rp3,000,000
- Column 7 = Rp3,000,000

3. Mbok Tantri, a respondent whose job is selling vegetables. In the last 3 months, she worked six days a week for two months. Every day during the two months, Mbok Tantri shopped for vegetables worth Rp100,000 in the central market. Those vegetables then were offered around by a sling and normally everything sold for a total of Rp190,000. Meanwhile, Mbok Tantri's expenses for one day trading were: Transport cost by *ojek* (motorcycle) for Rp5,000, and also purchase of strings and wrappings at Rp4,000.

Entries of Block V.B Detail 3 (Trade)

- Column 3 = (Rp190,000 – Rp100,000) x 6 x 8 = Rp4,320,000

- Column 4 = (Rp5,000 + Rp4,000) x 6 x 8 = Rp432,000
- Column 5 = Rp4,320,000 – Rp432,000 = Rp3,888,000

3.9.3 Sub Block V.C: Income from Ownership and Not from Household Business in the Last 3 Months

Detail 1: Estimation of House Rents

Enter the value of rents estimation of own house occupied by themselves, including own house occupied by other households for free. This estimated value shall be based on rents generally applicable in the local region. This Detail 1 may not be blank if Detail 231 Block IV.2 coded 1 or 4.

Detail 2: Others (Savings Interest, Land Rent, Profit Sharing, Non-business Revenues, Dividend, Royalty, Junks/Scraps Sale, etc.)

Fill in revenues received, other than revenues included in Detail 1. The incomes that shall be recorded in this detail consists of revenues from other ownership, from sales of junks, etc. For interests, dividends and profit sharing include the net value (revenues received deducted by expenditures). In this detail it shall also be recorded consumption obtained from non household business in the sectors of agriculture, construction, and industry, such as consumption sourced from house garden plants, house repair done by self, and so on.

Sum of Details: Enter the sum of Details 1 and 2.

Example:

1. Pak Sukamso, a respondent and as Section Head in the Office of Supreme Court lives in own house in Jalan Ketapang. If he contracts/leases the house, the market price of the house is Rp5,000,000 per year. Other than the house in Jalan Ketapang, Pak Sukamso also has a house in Bekasi and is occupied by his brother in-law rent-free. Whereas, if the house is leased to other people, Pak Sukamso can earn money for Rp2,000,000 per 3 months. In his house, Pak Sukamso planted a mango tree that always be given manure worth Rp50,000 per sack every 3 months. During mango season this month, the tree has yielded 200 kilogram mangoes, 50 kg of them were distributed to his neighbors and the rest were consumed by the household. The quantity of mangoes consumed by them for the last one week was 10 kilogram. The price of one kilogram mangoes in the market is Rp5,000.

Entries of Block IV.1 Detail 129 (mango):

- Column 6 = 10 kg
- Column 7 = Rp50,000 (10 x Rp5,000)

Block IV.2 (expenditure for non-food goods):

Entry of Detail 231 = Code 1

Entries of Detail 232.a:

- Columns 3, 4 and 5 = Rp416,667 (Rp5,000,000 :12)
- Column 6 = Rp1,250,000

Entry of Detail 232.b: 3 months

Block V.C (revenue from ownership and not from business)

Entry of Detail 1 = Rp1,250,000 + Rp2,000,000 = Rp3,250,000

Entry of Detail 2 = (200 kg x Rp5,000) – Rp50,000 (fertilizer cost) = Rp950,000

Block V.D (transfer receipts and expenditures):

Entry of Detail 1 Column 4 = Rp2,000,000 + Rp250,000 (50 kg x Rp5,000)

2. Pak Badrun own furniture business in his house. He made a study desk for his son cost Rp150,000 (nails, paint, wood, triplex). It was estimated that the desk made by pak Badrun worth Rp200,000. Hence, the record should be as follows:

- Detail 313 in Block IV.2 (furniture) = Rp200,000
- Detail 3 Block V.B Column 3 = Rp200,000; Column 4 = Rp150,000; Column 5 = Rp50,000

Notes:

If respondents conduct activities that are not the business of households in the Sectors of Agriculture, Industry, Construction and Mining, then, the values shall be estimated at market prices in Block IV.2 of the corresponding details. The same values shall be recorded in Block V.C Detail 2.

3.9.4. Sub Block V.D. Transfer Receipts and Expenditures and Financial Transaction during the Last 3 Months (Rp)

Receipt

Detail 1: Transfer Receipts

These receipts are households revenues earned from other party giving for free, both in the form of money or in-kind.

Transfer receipts consist of:

1. Transfers or gifts of money received by households during the last 3 months.
2. Values of service commitment (to the government) or scholarship received by household members during the last three months.
Example: scholarship, foster parents program, etc.
3. Pension/retirement money received by household members during the last 3 months, not including receipt of severance pay or compensation pay due to termination before the expire of its term.
4. Insurance claims against consumer goods, life insurance claims (accidents/death or health) received by household members during the last 3 months.
5. Enter the amounts of transfer receipts of food/goods and others deliveries during the last 3 months.
6. Enter the receipts values of insurance claims on capital goods during the last 3 months.

Detail 2: Receipts from Financial Transaction

Consists of savings withdrawals, debt payments received, claims of life insurance/retirement/education, *arisan* (rotating savings and credit association ala Indonesian culture), borrowing money, return on account receivables and goods mortgaged.

This detail is an additional detail if compared to the previous Susenas Consumption Model questionnaires.

Expenditures

Detail 1: Transfer Expenditure

Transfer expenditure is household expenditure given to other parties for free, both in the form of money and goods.

Transfer expenditures consist of:

1. Values of giving in the form of money by households for the last 3 months.
2. Transfer-out providing food/goods for the last 3 months.
3. Payment of indemnity insurance premiums for capital goods for the last 3 months.

Detail 2: Expenditures from Financial Transaction

Consist of savings, paying debts, premium for life insurance/retirement /education, paying *arisan*, lending money, settling account payables, redeeming pawned items, and expenses for profit sharing.

3.9.5. Sub Block V.E. Receipts and Expenditures of Household for the Last 3 Months (Rp)

This sub block is a recapitulation of receipts and expenditures of households for the last 3 months.

VSEN11.LPK LIST

List of VSEN11.LPK functioned as supporting sheets for recording food and beverages consumption both consumed inside and outside the households for the last one week. The food and beverages consumption recorded further is recapitulated and moved to VSEN11.M List Sub group M of the corresponding details. To ease the recording, starting Susenas 2011, VSEN11.LPK List has been changed by adding column for recording the day/date in Block III and Block IV.

Explanations for each block in the List of VSEN11.LPK are as follows:

4.1. Block I: Description of Location

Entries of Details 1 through 9 are copied from Block I Details 1 through 9 of VSEN11.M List and Detail 10 is copied from Block II Detail 1.

4.2. Block II: Information of Officers

Details 1 through 5: Information of Enumerator and Supervisor

Enter name, officer code, position, date and signatures of enumerator and supervisor.

Prior to affixing signatures, enumerator and supervisor must verify the correctness and completeness of VSEN11.LPK List entries.

4.3. Block III: Food and Beverages Consumed Inside the House (at Home) over the Past Week

Column 1: Day/Date

To ease respondents in remembering, ask the questions and then record the answers starting from the seventh day (yesterday) backward to the first day. After completed recording all food and beverages consumed on the seventh day/date then proceed to the day/date before and so on until the first day/date. If on a day/date there is no

consumption of food and beverages, marked with dash (-) in Columns 2, 3, 4 and 5, while in Column 1 the date is still to be recorded.

Column 2: Type of Food and Beverages

Write down types of food and beverages consumed, for instance *nasi rames* (rice mixed with side dishes), *gado-gado* (vegetables salad with coconut sauce), satay, rice cake, ice syrup, ice *cedol*, lamb soup, sweet potato fries, meatballs soup, Indomie noodles, shrimps chips, other kinds packaged chips such as Chiki, Taro, Aqua, Coca Cola, Sprite, and Fanta.

Column 3: Quantity

Write down the quantities in the local unit, for instance: 3 packs, 2 glasses, 6 slices, 1 bottle, 5 bowls, 7 pieces, etc.

Column 4: Value

Write down the values which quantities have been entered into Column 3 in rupiah integers. If the food/beverages consumed are from giving, estimate the values according to the local prices.

Column 5: Source of Food

Write down the source of food code, for instance code 1 for purchase, code 2 for gifts/own production. In the event food consumed sourced from household business or gifts, then insert the quantities and values in accordance with the local prices.

Notes:

All consumption of fruits entered directly into Sub-block H (Fruits) according to the types.

Example:

Household A sell home-made fried bananas for Rp500 per piece. If during the past week Household A consumed 10 pieces of their fried banana merchandise, enter such consumption into Column 3 = 10 pieces and Column 4 = Rp5,000.

4.4. Block IV: Food and Beverages Consumed Outside the House over the Past Week (must be asked directly to each household member concerned)

Column 1: Name of Household Member

Register all household members starting from the head of household to the last member of the household. After completing the registration of all food and beverages consumed by the household head over the past week, then continue with the next household member until the last member. If there is a member of the household that did not consume food and beverages outside the house over the past week, his name and date must still be included in Column 1 and Column 2, while Columns 3 – 6 marked with dash (-).

Notes:

1. For a household member who travels more than 7 days and at the time of census has not come back, his meals expenditures must be estimated by his eating habits so far. If the household member, for instance usually eat meals 3 times a day, each time eating a plate of rice with a piece of meat/fish and veggies side dish, the household member is estimated to consume 7 days x 3 (plates of rice, meat/fish pieces, side dish portions).
2. For a household member who is hospitalized for more than 7 days and has not come back home yet at the time of census, his food/beverages expenditures shall be recorded as food and beverages consumption. The costs are just to be estimated, while the costs of food and beverages during hospital care should exclude the costs of hospitalization.

Column 2: Day/Date

Write down day/date when the food and beverages were being consumed.

Columns 3 to 6: How to make entries are the same as Columns 2 through 5 of Block III.

ATTACHMENT

WEEKLY MAXIMUM CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA

YEAR 2011

No.	Type of Foodstuff	Unit of Foodstuff	Maximum Consumption Per Capita Per Type of Foodstuff	Maximum Consumption Per Capita Per Group of Foodstuff
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	A. Grains			
2	Rice (local, super, import)	kg	7.00	
3	Glutinous rice	kg	15.00	
4	Corn (wet, dry) with husk	kg	6.00	
5	Corn shelled – dry shelled corn	kg	7.00	21.00
6	Rice flour	kg	6.00	
7	Corn flour/cornstarch	kg	6.00	
8	Wheat flour	kg	6.00	
9	Others	kg	7.00	
	B. Tubers			
11	Cassava	kg	21.00	
12	Sweet potato	kg	21.00	
13	Sago	kg	15.00	
14	Taro	kg	15.00	
15	Potato	kg	15.00	
16	Dried cassava (<i>gaplek</i>)	kg	15.00	
17	Dried cassava flour	kg	15.00	
18	Tapioca	kg	15.00	
19	Others	kg	21.00	28.00
	C. Fish			
	1. Fresh Fish			
21	Yellowtail	kg	7.00	
22	Cob/tuna/skipjack	kg	7.00	
23	Spanish Mackerel	kg	7.00	
24	Horse mackerel	kg	7.00	
25	Mackerel	kg	7.00	
26	Anchovy	kg	7.00	

No.	Type of Foodstuff	Unit of Foodstuff	Maximum Consumption Per Capita Per Type of Foodstuff	Maximum Consumption Per Capita Per Group of Foodstuff
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Fresh Fish (continued)			
27	Milkfish	kg	7.00	
28	Cork	kg	7.00	
29	Tilapia	kg	7.00	
30	Carp/goldfish	kg	7.00	15.00
31	Catfish	kg	7.00	
32	Snapper	kg	7.00	
33	Rabbit-fish	kg	7.00	
34	Others	kg	7.00	
	2. Shrimps and Other Fresh Aquatic Animals			
35	Shrimps/Prawns	kg	7.00	
36	Squids/cuttlefish	kg	7.00	
37	Crabs	kg	7.00	15.00
38	Mussels/snails	kg	7.00	
39	Others	kg	7.00	
	3. Preserved Fish			
40	Mackerel/salted mackerel	ounce	20.00	
41	Spanish Mackerel	ounce	20.00	
42	Cob/tuna/skip-jack	ounce	20.00	
43	Anchovy	ounce	20.00	15.00
44	Horse mackerel	ounce	20.00	
45	Snakeskin carp	ounce	20.00	
46	Milkfish	ounce	20.00	
47	Cork	ounce	20.00	
48	Canned fish	ounce	20.00	
49	Others	ounce	20.00	
	4. Shrimps and Other Preserved Aquatic Animals			
50	Dried shrimps/Ebi	ounce	20.00	15.00
51	Squids/Cuttlefish	ounce	20.00	
52	Others	ounce	20.00	

No.	Type of Foodstuff	Unit of Foodstuff	Maximum Consumption Per Capita Per Type of Foodstuff	Maximum Consumption Per Capita Per Group of Foodstuff
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	D. Meat			
	1) Fresh Meat			
54	Beef (cow meat)	kg	6.00	12.00
55	Buffalo meat	kg	6.00	
56	Lamb/mutton	kg	6.00	
57	Pork	kg	6.00	
58	Broiler chicken	kg	6.00	
59	Local/kampong chicken	kg	6.00	
60	Other poultry meats	kg	6.00	
61	Other meats	kg	6.00	
	2) Preserved Meat			
62	Dried jerked meat	kg	4.00	7.00
63	Dried shredded meat	ounce	4.00	
64	Canned beef	kg	4.00	
65	Others	kg	4.00	
	3) Others			
66	Liver	kg	6.00	12.00
67	Viscera (other than liver)	kg	6.00	
68	Meat scraps	kg	6.00	
69	Bones	kg	6.00	
70	Others	kg	6.00	
	E. Eggs and Milk			
72	Broiler chicken eggs	kg	4.00	15.00
73	Local/kampong chicken eggs	ea	21.00	
74	Duck/manila duck eggs	ea	21.00	
75	Quail eggs	ea	60.00	
76	Other eggs	ea	21.00	
77	Salted eggs	ea	21.00	
78	Fresh milk	liter	15.00	
79	Liquid milk plant	250 ml	10.00	
80	Sweetened condensed milk	397 g	3.00	

No.	Type of Foodstuff	Unit of Foodstuff	Maximum Consumption Per Capita Per Type of Foodstuff	Maximum Consumption Per Capita Per Group of Foodstuff
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	E. Eggs and Milk (continued)			
81	Milk powder	kg	1.00	
82	Milk powder for baby	400 g	3.00	
83	Cheese	ounce	10.00	
84	Other products from milk	ounce	10.00	
	F. Vegetables			
86	Spinach	kg	4.00	
87	Kale	kg	4.00	
88	Cabbage	kg	4.00	
89	Chicory	kg	4.00	
90	Green mustard	kg	4.00	
91	Beans	kg	4.00	
92	Long beans	kg	4.00	
93	Tomato (vegetable)	ounce	20.00	
94	Carrot	kg	4.00	
95	Cucumber	kg	4.00	
96	Cassava leaves	kg	4.00	
97	Eggplants	kg	4.00	
98	Bean sprouts	kg	4.00	
99	Pumpkin	kg	4.00	
100	Young baby corn	ounce	20.00	
101	Vegetables soup/ <i>capcay</i>	pack	7.00	
102	Vegetables soup with tamarind / Eggplant stewed w/ coconut milk	pack	7.00	
103	Young jackfruit	kg	4.00	
104	Young papaya	kg	4.00	
105	Mushrooms	ounce	21.00	
106	<i>Petai</i> (methyl amphetamine)	kg	4.00	
107	<i>Jengkol</i> (ngapi nut)	kg	4.00	
108	Shallots	ounce	7.00	
109	Garlic	ounce	4.00	
110	Red peppers	ounce	7.00	
111	Green peppers	ounce	7.00	
112	Cayenne peppers	ounce	7.00	
113	Canned vegetables	kg	4.00	
114	Others	kg	-	

No.	Type of Foodstuff	Unit of Foodstuff	Maximum Consumption Per Capita Per Type of Foodstuff	Maximum Consumption Per Capita Per Group of Foodstuff
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	G. Nuts			
116	Peanut without shells	kg	7.00	
117	Peanut with shells	kg	7.00	
118	Soybeans	kg	7.00	
119	Green beans	kg	7.00	
120	Cashew nuts	ounce	21.00	
121	Other kind of nuts	kg	7.00	
122	Tofu	kg	7.00	
123	<i>Tempe</i> (fermented soybean cake)	kg	7.00	
124	<i>Tauco</i> (fermented bean paste)	ounce	21.00	
125	<i>Oncom</i> (fermented bean)	ounce	21.00	
126	Others	ounce	21.00	
	H. Fruits			
128	Orange	kg	14.00	
129	Mango	kg	14.00	
130	Apple	kg	14.00	
131	Avocado	kg	14.00	
132	<i>Rambutan</i> (hairy reddish integument)	kg	21.00	
133	<i>Duku</i> (lanson)	kg	21.00	
134	<i>Durian</i>	kg	14.00	
135	<i>Salak</i> (thorny palm)	kg	14.00	
136	Pineapple	kg	14.00	
137	Pisang Ambon (a large banana variety)	kg	14.00	
138	Pisang Raja (a super quality banana)	kg	14.00	
139	Other variety of bananas	kg	14.00	
140	Papaya	kg	14.00	
141	Guava	kg	14.00	
142	<i>Sawo</i> (Sapodilla)	kg	14.00	
143	Star fruit	kg	14.00	
144	<i>Kedondong</i> (Spanish plum)	kg	14.00	
145	Watermelon	kg	14.00	
146	Melon	kg	14.00	
147	Jackfruit	kg	14.00	
148	Tomato (fruit)	kg	14.00	
149	Canned fruit	kg	14.00	
150	Others (mangosteen, pear, lychee, grape, passionfruit, <i>cermai</i> , <i>menteng</i>)	kg	14.00	

No.	Type of Foodstuff	Unit of Foodstuff	Maximum Consumption Per Capita Per Type of Foodstuff	Maximum Consumption Per Capita Per Group of Foodstuff
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	I. Oils and Fats			
152	Coconut oil	liter	1.00	
153	Corn oil	liter	1.00	
154	Other cooking oil	liter	4.00	
155	Coconut	ea	4.00	
156	Margarine	ounce	5.00	
157	Others	liter	1.00	
	J. Drink Ingredients			
159	Granulated sugar	ounce	10.00	
160	Brown sugar (incl. sugar water)	ounce	10.00	
161	Tea	ounce	3.00	
162	Coffee (powder, beans, instant)	ounce	7.00	
163	Cacao (instant)	ounce	7.00	
164	Cacao (powder)	ounce	3.00	
165	Syrup	620ml	1.00	
166	Others			
	K. Spices			
168	Salt	ounce	1.00	
169	Candlenut	ounce	1.00	
170	Coriander/caraway	ounce	0.50	
171	Pepper	ounce	0.25	
172	Tamarind	ounce	1.00	
173	Nutmeg	ounce	0.25	
174	Clove	ounce	0.25	
175	Shrimps paste (dried/goeey)	ounce	2.50	
176	Soy sauce	140 ml	2.50	
177	Flavoring dishes/MSG	ounce	100.00	
178	Chili sauce / tomato ketchup		3.00	
179	Seasoning mixed / packaging		1.00	
180	Other spices			

No.	Type of Foodstuff	Unit of Foodstuff	Maximum Consumption Per Capita Per Type of Foodstuff	Maximum Consumption Per Capita Per Group of Foodstuff
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	L. Other Consumption			
182	Instant noodles	80 g	42.00	
183	Wet/fresh noodles	kg	10.00	
184	Rice noodles	ounce	50.00	
185	Macaroni/dried noodles	ounce	50.00	
186	<i>Kerupuk</i> (chips usually made from shrimp/fish etc.)	ounce	14.00	
187	<i>Emping</i> (chips made from <i>melinjo</i>)	ounce	14.00	
188	Gelatinous materials	pack (7 g)	7.00	
189	Packaged baby porridge	150g	7.00	
190	Others (mentioned)			
	M. Delicatessen and Beverages			
192	Bread	small pck	15.00	
193	Sweet bread/other kinds of breads	piece	15.00	
194	Cookies/biscuits/ <i>semprong</i>	ounce	7.00	
195	Traditional snacks (<i>lemper</i> , <i>lapis</i> etc.)	piece	50.00	
196	Fried snacks (fried banana, tofu etc)	piece	50.00	
197	Green beans porridge	portion	28.00	
198	Vegetables salad with peanut sauce	portion	21.00	
199	Rice with side dishes on one plate	portion	28.00	
200	Fried rice	portion	28.00	
201	White Rice (cooked)	portion	30.00	
202	Rice cake + veggies coconut milk dish	portion	30.00	
203	<i>Soto/gule/soup/rawon/cincang</i> (Indonesian soup varieties)	portion	21.00	
204	Satay / a variety of lamb soup	skewer/prt	100.00	
205	Meat balls noodles soup / Boiled noodles / fried noodles.	portion	21.00	
206	Instant noodles	portion	21.00	
207	Packaged light snacks for children	ounce	7.00	
208	Fish (fried, grilled +other variety of Indonesian fish dishes)	piece	28.00	
209	Chicken/meat (fried/grilled, etc.)	piece	28.00	
210	Other delicatessens/dishes	piece	21.00	

No.	Type of Foodstuff	Unit of Foodstuff	Maximum Consumption Per Capita Per Type of Foodstuff
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Beverages not containing CO₂			
211	Bottled water	500 ml	
212	Bottled water in gallons	Gallon	
213	Bottled/package tea	200ml	
214	Bottled/package Fruit juice	500ml	
215	Soft drinks containing soda bicarbonate	200ml	
216	Health/Energy drinks	200ml	
217	Other drinks (coffee, coffee w/ milk, tea, cacao w/ milk, etc.)	Glass	
218	Ice Cream	Cup	
219	Other drinks (mentioned:)	200 ml glass	
Beverages containing Alcohol			
220	Beer	620ml	
221	Wine	620ml	
222	Other liqueurs	620ml	
N. Tobacco and Betel			
224	Clove cigarette filter	ea	
225	Clove cigarette without filter	ea	
226	Cigarette	ea	
227	Tobacco	ounce	
228	Betel / areca nut	-	
229	Others	-	
O. Others			
237	Electricity	KWh	
239	Water (PAM, sold by peddler/purchase)	m ³	
241	LPG	kg	
243	City gas	m ³	
245	Kerosene	liter	
247	} Gasoline		
248		liter	
252	} Charcoal		
253		kg	
256	Telephone		
292	} Diesel fuel		
293		liter	
294	} Lubricant oils		
295		liter	

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