

**INTERVIEWER MANUAL
FOR HOUSEHOLD COMPONENT OF
1993 INDONESIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Guidance For Filling in Questionnaire
of SAKERTI 1993**

(English translation of original Bahasa Indonesian version)

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I. BOOK K

Book K consists of 2 sections:

1. Section SC (Sampling Information and Enumeration Record)
3. Section IK (Recontact Information)

Book K is the control book for a selected household. The greater part of the information in this book is filled in by the interviewer. Some questions require an answer from the respondent of a selected household.

The main respondent of Book K is the household head or wife of the household head. In the situation where the household head and the wife of the household head are not contacted to fill Book K, the information can be requested from one of the other household members familiar with the household involved.

Ways to Fill in Book K "Cover"

Before opening Book K, please pay attention to the cover. In the upper right-hand corner is found the "IDRT" abbreviation (nine columns), which is short for "Household IdentificationCode". Please fill in this IDRT Code(to be filled in by the interviewer).

The IDRT Code is filled in as follows :

1. Box 1-2

To be filled in with the provincial code
The provincial code is taken from SC1 in book K
Code examples :
12= "North Sumatra Province"
18 = "Lampung Province"
35 = "East Java Province", etc.

2. Box 3-4

To be filled in with the code of the "Kabupaten" (regency/city).
This code is taken from SC02 in book K

3. Box 5-7

To be filled in with the code of SAKERTI 93 enumeration areas (see enclosure of research/survey table).

4. Box 8-9

Filled in with a consecutive household number. For the cities, the consecutive number is 01-20. For the villages, the consecutive number is 01-30. After this, in the upper left-hand corner is found the word "EDITOR". The dots here will be filled in by the Editor after Book K has been completed. The editor fills it in by writing his/her name and code.

Under the word "Editor" is found the word "INTERVIEWER:.....". This part is filled in by the interviewer by writing his/her name and code.

In the middle is a part "Name of the Respondent" and a place to write the number of the respondent's consecutive household member's number. This part is filled in with the name of the respondent who answered sections SC and IK. Do not forget that to write the name one has to use block letters. If there is more than one respondent who

answered Book K, please write the name and the consecutive number of the household member (respondent) who gives the most answers.

In the last part, there are two boxes that state the time of the interview and the language used in the interview. In order to fill in the time of the interview, fill in said part for each visit. Book K information on up to three visits is provided.

For each visit, write down the date, the hour of start and termination of interview. Do not forget, in writing the hour of start and termination, differences should be made between an interview at 8.00 AM and one at 8.00 PM. If an interview is held later than 12.00 PM, please write it down in full.

Meanwhile, in filling in the part that states the language used in the interview, please note the following stipulations :

1. If the interview is conducted in only one language, the encircled part is only the answer to CK.1. If the answer to CK.1 is "3", state the language employed in said interview.
2. If the interview is held in two languages, part CK.1 is reserved for the language that issued for the greater part in the interview, while CK.2 is yet the other language. The wording is the same as the explanation of no. 1.

1.1. Section SC (Sampling Information and Enumeration Record)

1.1.1. Purpose

This section has the purpose to gather information on the location of the survey.

1.1.2. Explanation of the Questions

- SC01. Fill in the names and the codes of the provinces where the research is held.
- SC02. Write the name of the regency/city ("Kabupaten") of the interview. Write also the code in the place reserved in the code column. The codes of the regencies/cities ("Kabupatens") will be supplied later on.
- SC03. Write the name of the district ("Kecamatan") where the research is held, then write also its code. The district code will be supplied eventually.
- SC04. Write the name of the sub-district/village ("Desa") where the interview is held, then write also its code. The code of the sub-district/village will be given later on.
- SC05. Please encircle one alternative "1" (City) or "2" (Village). Then write down the code encircled in the place reserved in the code column.
- SC06. Please write down the code of the survey region. This code is in keeping with the BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics) code, see said code table enclosure of the code table for the survey region.
- SC07. Please write the code for SAKERTI region 93 (Enumeration Area). See the enclosure of the code for the survey region.
- SC08. Write down the number of the physical structure (if any) in the code column. The number of the physical structure intended is the number of the physical structure at the implementation of Susenas 93.

- SC09. Write down the number of the census structure (if any) in the code column. The number of the census structure intended is the number of the census structure at the implementation of Susenas 93.
- SC10. Write down the name and code of the Field Coordinator (if any). The name and code if the Jakarta Supervisor will be supplied later.
- SC11. Write down the name and code of the Jakarta Supervisor (if any). The name and code of the latter will be supplied later.
- SC12. Write down the name and code of the Local Supervisor. Name and code of the Jakarta Supervisor will be supplied later.
- SC13. Write down the name of the Editor and the code. Name and code of the Editor will be given in the field.
- SC14. Write down the name of the male interviewer as well as his code. Name and code of the interviewer will be given in the field.
- SC15. Write the name of the female interviewer along with her code. Name and code of the interviewer will be given when they are in the field.
- SC16. Write down the consecutive number of the Neighborhood Association (RT) in the aforementioned survey region (two digits). Samples of the consecutive numbers of the RTs are :
in the cities 1 - 20
in the villages 1 - 30
- SC17. Write down the number of household members in the households of the respondents interviewed.
- SC18. Write down the name of the household head (without code). The name should be written with capital/block letters, and in full as well as clearly (including university, nobility, religious etc. degrees and titles)
e.g. 1. Drs. ABDUL HAKIM
 2. H. BASTARI
- SC19. Write down the address of the household visited in full and clearly. Write also (if there is any) numbers of the Neighborhood Association (RT) and the Town Section Association (RW) or village.
Example :
 1. "JL. SEMBOJA, GANG KENANGA NO.6 RT06/RO03
 KUNINGAN, WEST JAVA"
 2. "JL. SLAMET RIYADI RAYA NO.21"
- SC20. Write a special explanation about this household (if there is any). What is meant by a special explanation here stresses the physical location of the residence. For example, a house stands on the left-hand side of the mosque, in front of the village office, etc.

1.2. Section IK (Recontact Information)

1.2.1. Purpose

This section has the purpose of obtaining information about the location of the respondent's household, in the event that the respondent's household is revisited, and the respondent is no longer in the same building.

1.2.2. Explanation of Questions

- IK01. Ask for the name and address of someone who can supply information about the existence of the respondent and his family, should in the future we revisit the respondent's house and the respondent's family not be at home.
- IK02. Ask about the village/sub district, District, regency/City and Province that will be the destination of the moving respondent and his family, if the respondent is intending to move away.

If the respondent states that the same village/sub district, district, regency/city and province you just encircle the code "1". If the respondent states a different place from the respondent present residence, write the new name and encircle "3".

PLEASE NOTE !

DO NOT FORCE THE RESPONDENT TO ANSWER THIS IK02 QUESTION. FOR THE RESPONDENT WHO REPLIES THAT HE/SHE WILL NOT MOVE OUT OF SAID HOUSE, WRITE DOWN "6" BETWEEN "3" AND "1".

1.3. Section PS (Within Household Sample Selection)

1.3.1. Purpose

This section has the purpose of selecting the respondents who will be interviewed in the household. This is done because in a selected household there is a limit on the books to be filled out.

1.3.2. Explanation of Questions

- AR01. Copy again the name of all Household Members who are in the respondent's household.
- PS01. Please put down a cross (X) on line 01, after this encircle "1" in the lower part of the column, and rewrite the consecutive number of the Household Member.
- PS/2. Note the relations of the Household Member which is found on the second line on the list of all Household Members. If the aforementioned household member is the wife/husband of the Household head, please put down a cross (X). Then encircle the code "1" if it is found in lower part; then re-write the consecutive number of the Household Member in the place reserved. In the event that there are more than one wife of the household head and they are all present in said household, the cross (X) is only put down on the wife that has the consecutive number 02 of the household.
- PS03. Please note all household members we interview and view the age of each household member at this time. If there are household members who are older than 49 years, please put a cross (X) on each line. Please refrain from putting a cross (X) in the column for the Household head and the wife/husband of the Household head, if a cross has been put on PS01 and PS02.
- PS04. After putting a cross on household members older than 50 years in column PS03, make a random selective with the codes reserved. The random code used is the one exactly under PS04.

The way of using the random code is as follows : If at PS03 we should find 4 household members of more than 50 years. Just state A, B, C and D, while the random code on the label is "5"

The step we take next is counting from one to five for all household members who are found at PS03 starting from A. On the 4th count we will reach D. As the household members of 50 years old or more, consists of only 4 people, there are only 5 random codes, the fifth count falls on A.

Furthermore, put a cross sign (X) on line A, column PS04. Do not forget to encircle "1" in the lower part and re-write the consecutive number A of the Household Members.

PS05. From the selected household members, at PS04, look for the wives/husbands on the household member list (use AR14 in book I). If the household member couples selected are found on the list, put a cross (X) on the line of the couples. Furthermore, encircle "1" and write the consecutive number of said household member number.

PS06. Put down a cross (X) for all household members who are 15 through 49 years old. Do not forget that the selected household members in the previous column are not included anymore.

PS07. Sufficiently clear

PS08. After putting down a cross on the household member of 15-49 years old in the PS06 column, perform a selection by using random codes reserved. The random codes used are codes found just below PS08. The way of using said random code is exactly the same as the use of random codes at PS04.

Please note! If on the random code label there is found the word "no", keep PS08 and PS09 vacant.

PS09. Same as PS05, the only thing is that this one serves to observe the husband/wife of the household members selected at PS08.

PS10. Please put a cross (X) for all children of the household head/his wife who are less than 15 years old. Do not forget to heed the significance of the children of the household head/his wife. Those children are the responsibility of the household head/his wife. For example, the grandchildren of the household head who live in this household, but where parents do not reside in this household, are included with the children of the household head/his wife.

PS11. Select one of the household members, who have been supplied with a cross in column PS10 by using a random code reserved. The directives for the random code are exactly the same as those for the random codes in PS04. The only difference is that for the household members selected for PS11 no husband/wife is interviewed.

PS12. Same as PS11.

PS13. Put a cross for all household members chosen in the selection process (PS01, PS02, PS04, PS08, PS09, PS11 and PS12). If the number of PS01, PS04, PS05, PS08 and PS09 are smaller or equal to 4, all aforesaid household members are selected for interviews.

On the other hand, if the numbers of PS01, PS02, PS04, PS05, PS08 and PS09, are equal to those of 5 or 6 household members, use the selection rules on the last of the section of the table. The sign (X) on each column indicates the household members selected to become a respondent.

- PS14. Please encircle "I" on the line of the household head and the wife/husband of the household head. This serves as a guidance that Book I questions will be asked of the household head or the wife/husband of the household head.
- PS15. Encircle "II" of the line reserved for the household head. This serves as a guidance that from Book II, questions will be asked of the household head.
- PS16. Please encircle "III" on the line of the household members selected, in line with the directives of PS13.
- PS17. Of all household members who are to reply to Book III please re-check, if said household members meet the following conditions : age 15-49 years, female, and ever married. If all these conditions are met, please encircle (IV) on the line reserved for said household members.
- PS18. Please encircle (V) of the household members selected at PS11 and PS12.
- PS19. Please encircle (RR) on all household members of 15-25 years old and unmarried, regardless of their sex.

1.4. Section FP (Questionnaire Tracking Form)

1.4.1 Purpose

This section has the purpose of tracking the number of books (questionnaires) filled in by the interviewer and also to review the editing of the questionnaire by the Editor and the Local Supervisor.

1.4.2. Explanation of the Questions

- FP1. Type of books (questionnaires) that have to be filled in.
- FP2. Number of each book (questionnaire) found at FP1. Fill in the "[]" sign with the number of books (questionnaires) filled in, in keeping with the type of the book.
- FP3. Fill in the Household Member Code that answers each book (questionnaires).
- FP4. Encircle one of the codes for result of the interview. For answer "3" or "2" write down the code for the reason at the "[]" sign (see the reason code at the left-hand part of Book K page K-5).
- FP5. Encircle one of the codes for the result of the editing (TO BE FILLED IN BY THE EDITOR).
- FP6. Put the cross sign (X) at the "[]" sign for each book edited by the local supervisor (TO BE FILLED IN BY THE LOCAL SUPERVISOR).
- FP7. Encircle one of the codes for the final result of the interview. The interview is considered finished if the questionnaire book filled in comprises books K; I, II, III, IV (if there is any), V (if there is any), and CA (Anthropometry).
- FP8. Write down the reason why there are questionnaires that are not yet completely filled in (TO BE FILLED IN BY THE LOCAL SUPERVISOR).
- FP9. Fill in the "[]" sign with the number of questionnaires concerning Reproduction Behavior of Youths (section RR) which have been filled in.

II. BOOK I

This book consists of 4 sections :

1. Section AR (Householder Roster)
2. Section KR (Household Characteristics)
3. Section KS (Consumption)
4. Section PP (Outpatient Care Provider Knowledge)

From Book I questions are only asked of the wife of the Household head, except under certain conditions, e.g.:

1. The wife of the household head is not there, either because she has died, she has been divorced or because the household head has not yet had any children or has never been married, so that the person acting as respondent is the household head (either a man or a woman). If the household head does not happen to be in the place at the time of the visit (away on a trip), ask the other household members when the person in question may return. If it is still possible to see him/her, please make an appointment to come again on another visit.
2. The wife of the household head is not in there at the first visit. If this happens, please ask when approximately the person in question will be home. After this, ask the questions from Book I, section AR and KR. If the wife of the household head cannot possibly be contacted on the second visit, the substitute respondent can be the Household head himself. If the household head should not be there at that time (e.g. he has gone out) try to contact him at the next visit. If it should still be impossible to contact him, he may be substituted with another household member who knows about these things.

How to Fill In the "Cover" of Book I:

Before opening Book I, please pay attention to the "cover" of Book I. In the upper right-hand corner we find the abbreviation "IDRT" (nine columns) for the "Identification of the Household Code". Fill in this IDRT Code (to be filled in by the interviewer).

The way to fill in the IDRT code is as follows :

1. Box 1 - 2
Filled in with the Provincial Code. The Provincial Code is taken from the SC1 Book K.
Examples 12 = "Province of North Sumatra"
18 = "Province of Lampung"
35 = "Province of East Java", etc.
2. Box 3 - 4
Filled in with the codes of the Regencies/Cities ("Kabupaten"). The codes of the regencies/cities are taken from the SC02 of Book K.
3. Box 5 - 7
Filled in with the SAKERTI '93 enumeration area code (see the enclosure of the table of research/survey).
4. Box 8 - 9

Filled in with the Consecutive Number of the Household Number. For the city, the consecutive number is : 01-25. For the village, the consecutive number is : 01-30.

After this, in the upper left-hand corner the word "EDITOR" is found. The dots here will be filled in by the Editor, after the Book K is examined. The Editor fills it in by writing his/her name and code.

Under the word "Editor" there is also found the word 'INTERVIEWER'. This part is filled in by the interviewer by writing his/her name and code.

At the central part there is a phrase "Name of the Respondent" and a place to write down the consecutive number of the Household Member Respondent. This part is filled in by writing the name of the respondent who answers section SC and Section IK. Do not forget that in writing the name use block letters. If there is more than one respondent who answers Book I, write down the name and the consecutive number of the household member (respondent) who has answered most.

At the final part there are two boxes that contain the time of the interview and the language that is used in the interview. In order to fill in the time for the interview, fill in said part for each visit. For the interview on the basis of an I book, three visits are reserved.

For each visit, write the date, the hour of start and finish of an interview. Do not forget, in writing down the starting and finishing hour, make a difference between interviews at 8 PM and at 8 AM. If the interview is held later than 12 AM, please write it out in full.

Meanwhile, in filling in the part that states the language used in the interview, please pay attention to the stipulations below :

1. If the interview is held in only one language, encircle only the answer to C1.1. If the answer to C1.2 is "3" write down the language used in the aforesaid interview.

2. If the interview is held in two languages, C1.1 is reserved for the language used for the greater part in the interview, whereas C1.2 is reserved for the other language. Write in the same way as the explanation of no. 1.

2.1. Section AR (Householder Roster)

2.1.1 Purpose

This section is intended to know the characteristics of each Household Member found in a respondent's household. The characteristics include i.e.: Age, Gender, Marital Status, Education received, etc.

See page 1! On the page there are concepts/definitions concerning Household (RT), the Household head (KRT), and the Household Members (ART), as will be explained here below. The "household" consists of a person or a group of persons who occupy a part or the whole building and usually they together live here and eat from one kitchen. What is meant by "eating from one kitchen" is, if the management of the daily necessities takes place together as a unit.

Example :

1. A person who rents a room or part of a building (in some regions this arrangement is called "indekos" or boarding), but takes care of his/her own meals is regarded as a separate household.
2. Several persons who jointly stay in one room in a building, although, they have their meals separately, are regarded as one (joint) household.
3. Two families who reside together in one building of which the management of the meals is done by one of the household members, is regarded as one household.
4. Two families who live separately in two buildings, but the building is still within one segment, while the needs are taken care of by one of the household members, is regarded one household. But if this building is situated in a different segment, the two families are considered two (separate) households.

The household head is one person in a group of household members who is responsible for the daily necessities of the household or a person who is appointed as the head of said household.

The household members are all those who regularly reside in a household, both who are present in the house at the time of survey and those who are absent temporarily.

Some other stipulations :

1. Household members who have been traveling for 6 months or more, and household members who have been traveling for less than 6 months, but for the purpose of moving/leaving the house for 6 months or more, are not considered members of the household.
2. A guest staying in the house for 6 months or more and a guest staying here for less than 6 months, but intends to stay here for 6 months or more, is regarded a household member.
3. A domestic assistant/driver living in the house of his/her employer is considered to be a member of his/her employer's household. By contrast, if the domestic assistant/driver does not live in the house of his/her employer he/she is regarded not as a member of his/her employer's household. but as a member of a household where he/she resides.
4. A household head who has more than one residence, is still registered at the residence of the wife/husband and her/his children.
5. A man who has more than one wife and lives alternatively at the address of his wives is registered as a household member where he lived longest.

LEARN THESE REGULATIONS BY HEART !

2.1.2. Explanation of Questions

AR01. Read out the statement found in the upper part of the questions. Furthermore, ask for the name of the household head and of the other Household Members (remember its definition on above page). Please write the names of the household members in full along with their scholarly degrees or their nobility titles, starting from the name of the household head (consecutive number 1), then the wife

(consecutive number II), the children (starting from the oldest one), and so forth (see the "Directions"). Write the name using block letters.

The names of the household members have only one line available. If the names consists of three syllables or more, one may use abbreviations that are generally used.

Especially for the name of the household head, the best thing might be to also write down his nickname or the name known in his environment (written in parentheses).

After everything has been put down, re-read the names of the household members one by one , in order to make sure that all the household members are recorded.

AR02. Encircle the appropriate code for the relationships among the various household members whose names are written in the household member Columns with the household head. The meaning of Code AR02 is found at the lower part of the page.

1. The wife/husband is the wife/husband of the household head.
2. A child is the real child, stepchild or adopted child of the household head.
3. A son/daughter in law is the husband/wife of a real child son or daughter, stepson or stepdaughter, or adopted son/daughter.
4. Parents are the father/mother of the household head.
5. Parents in law are the father/mother of the wife of the household head.
6. A real brother/sister (sibling) is the brother/sister (sibling) of the household head.
7. A brother/sister (sibling) in-law is the brother/sister of the wife of a household head.
8. A grandchild is the child of a real child, stepchild or adopted child.
9. Grandparents are the parents of the father/mother of the household head or his wife
10. An uncle/aunt is the brother/sister of the parents of the household head or wife of the household head.
11. Nephews/nieces are the children of a real brother/sister (sibling) or a brother/sister in law.
12. A cousin is the son/daughter of an uncle/aunt of the household head or wife of the household head.
13. A domestic assistant is a person who works in the household and lodges in said household while receiving a wage/salary both in money or commodities.
16. Relatives are those who have family relations with the household head or his wife, by marriage, e.g. a younger brother/sister of a brother in law, a nephew/niece of the brother/sister in law, etc.
17. Non-Relatives are other people who live in said household without having family relations, e.g. a son/daughter of a close friend, a good acquaintance, boarders and the like.

AR03. After the respondents have mentioned all the names of those who regularly live and eat together in said household, ask AR03 questions. These questions are intended to make sure the respondent does not forget to mention the household member who is still a baby. If the answer of the respondent is "Yes", please write the name of that baby, then fill also the column in with the household head. If the answer of the respondent is "no", continue to question AR04.

AR04. Same as AR03 except AR04 checks for servants, friends, boarders. Please note the directives (Skip Pattern)

AR05. Same as AR03 except AR05 checks for people away for less than six months. Please note the directives (Skip Pattern)

AR06. Same as AR03 except AR06 checks for people planning to stay more than six months. Please note the directives (Skip Pattern).

AR07. Encircle one of the sex codes. The AR07 answer code is at the lower part of the page.

AR08. Put down the month and the year of birth of every household member in the reserved place. The months and the year of birth are written respectively with two digits (for a year, write the last two digits).

Example :

1. May, 1970 write : 05/70
2. October, 1952 write : 10/52
3. August 1908 write : 08/08

If a person does not know the month, but does know the year, for the month of his birth we write "98" E.g.,one is born in 1970, but he does not know/has forgotten the month of his birth, the data are written : 98/70. If the month and year are not known, write : "98/98".

AR09. The purpose of AR09 is to find out somebody's age. If AR08 is filled in completely we can fill in AR09 by calculating it beforehand. If for AR08 only the year has been filled in (month "98"), in column AR09 only the year is filled in, while for the month "98" is written. For those who do not know either item for "98" (year "98" and month "98"), ask about their approximate age.

The regulation of the year calculation if AR08 is filled in completely :

1. The year is filled in with the age in months, using the following:
 - a. If the age in months past is less than 1 month (30 days, except February) it is considered 0 months.
 - b. If it's more than 1 month but less than 2 months, it is considered one month. Likewise, if it's more than two months but less than 3 months, it is considered to be 2 months.

Example :

Returns of the writing calculation :

1. 8 months 10 days : 8 months
2. 10 months 27 days : 10 months
3. 1 year, 2 months, 15 days : 1 year, 2 months
4. 6 years, 11 months, 25 days : 6 years, 11 months
5. 17 years, 5 months, 2 days : 17 years, 5 months

If a statement about age is difficult to obtain because the person does not know or does not remember when he/she was born, try to associate his birth with "extraordinary" or "important" events that can be remembered by the local community, both those of national character like the Youth Pledge (1928), the Independence Proclamation of the Republic of Indonesia (1945), the first General Election (1955), the Second General Election (1971), the Communist 30th September Movement (1965), and local events like the eruption of a volcano, an earthquake, etc.

AR10 For each person in the roster, write the 2-digit person number (from the roster) of their birth father.

If their birth father does not live in the household, write the code "51". If their birth father is dead, write the code "52".

- AR11. Same as AR10, the only thing is that this is for the real mother.
- AR12. Ask the consecutive number of the household member who takes care of a household member less than 15 years of age. This information is useful because the other household members in charge of household members less than 15 years old will be asked questions about matters in connection with household members of less than 15 years old. If the household members are 15 years and older; fill in "96".
- AR13. Encircle one of the appropriate answers for marital status. See code AR13 under the questions table on the same page.
- AR14. If the AR13 answer is "2" (married), please write the consecutive number (Consecutive Household Number) of the wife or husband who has the married status. If the wife or husband does not stay in this household, please write "51".

Meanwhile for the answers other than "2" (1, 3, 4 or 5) please write :
"96" for answer 1 (not yet married)
"51" for answer 3(separated) and answer 4 (Divorced)
"52" for answer 5 (separated by death).

- AR15. Ask about the religion adhered to by each household member. Then encircle one of the appropriate choices in the reserved place.
- AR16. Ask each household member about the latest highest education received. What is meant by the latest education is either the latest level of education of a person who no longer goes to school or the level of education of a person who is still attending school.

Encircle one of the appropriate answer codes for question AR16. See the meaning of code AR16 at the lower part of the question table.

If there is an answer "10" (other, please mention) after encircling the code "10" in column AR16, then write the correct answer. E.g.: 6.10.HIS (Dutch Elementary School).

Several Examples :

1. Abdullah graduated from the general SLA (Senior Secondary School), and at the time of the interview was taking courses, at the Bank Academy, Second Year. So the highest education he is attending is the Academy.
2. Arman graduated from the SMA (Senior High School) but at the time of the interview he goes to school no longer, so the highest education level for him is the General Senior High School.
3. Andi has finished the Senior High School (SMA), and used to attend the Diploma I Program, so the highest educational level for him is the Diploma/D1.

- AR17. Please inquire after the highest form (grade) each household member graduated from at the last school. What is meant by a form graduated from, is the form household member attended during one curricular year and where he took graduation tests or final examinations.

If the respondent does not/does not yet go to school encircle "96" in the reserved place. We also encircle "96" when the household member has just started going to school (1st grade). Meanwhile if the household member has just graduated from one educational level, please encircle "07".

Some examples of recording the finished grades :

1. Ani last went to the SMP, in the third grade she quit before she took the final examination. The highest grade Ani finished was second grade.
2. Usman last attended the SMA, in the third grade, after taking the final examination, he was declared to have failed. Since he felt ashamed, he finally decided to quit school. The highest grade Usman finished was the 3rd grade.
3. Aminah has just started attending the SMA and at this time she is only in the first year of this school. This status is recorded as follows : At AR16 "03" is encircled, and at AR17 "96" is encircled.

AR18. This question only addresses household members who are 25 years old or less, therefore please note AR09. If the respondent is 25 year or less, please ask this question. Encircle one of the appropriate answers. For the household member of more than 25 years old, encircle "6" on the line of the household member in question. Do not forget to heed the directives (Skip Pattern).

AR19. For the household member who still goes to school, ask the name, number (if there is one) and the address of the school he/she is attending.

If in a certain household, several household members are found who go to the same school, on the next household Member line one can just write the same code in the following way :

Write the sign = (equal) and # (number of line) and the code indicating the previous line. This writing is put exactly next to the word number.

Example :

Anton (Consecutive Household Member of Number 04) attends the State Elementary School I at "Cisarua". Ani (Anton's little sister), consecutive number ART= # 05 goes to the same school. So when filling out AR19 on Ani's line, we write = # 04.

AR20. Ask for the name of the village/sub-district and district of the school attended by the respondent. Follow the way as at AR19, if there is a name of a village/sub-district or district identical to the previous line.

AR21. Ask for the name of the Regency ("Kabupaten") and the Province of the school attended by the respondent. Follow the way of AR19, if there is a name of a regency/city or Province identical to the previous line.

AR22. Inquire after the main activities engaged in by each household member last week. If the household member is 5 years old or younger, fill in "96" on the line of the household member in question.

2.2. Section KR (Household Characteristics)

2.2.1. Purpose

The purpose of this section is to get a picture of some household characteristics and sanitary conditions (environmental health) of the household interviewed.

2.2.2. Explanations of Questions

KR01. Note down the type of house in which the respondent's household resides. What is meant by the "residence building" is a physical structure which is used as a residence. Select the most appropriate one of the six alternatives.

- KR02. Write down the environmental conditions of the respondent's residence. There may be more than one answer.
PLEASE NOTE THAT KR01 AND KR02 ARE THE OBSERVATIONS OF INTERVIEWERS SO THAT IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO INQUIRE INTO THESE WITH THE RESPONDENTS.
- KR03. Select one of the answers, in keeping with the answers of the respondent. Please heed the skip pattern.
- KR04. For tenants, ask the amount of the rent they pay every month. If the answer they give is annually, do not forget to divide this amount by 12 before it is recorded in the places reserved.
- KR05. This question is a supposition. Although this house is the property of the respondent, it should be asked how much there has to be paid if said house should be rented (unfurnished).
Ask how much money is spent (in "rupiah") every month, if the respondent rents this house.
- KR06. Ask about the number of rooms in the buildings where the respondents live. What is meant by rooms here are the rooms founding one building. Included are bedrooms, kitchens, bathrooms, and so forth.
- KR07. Ask about the number of rooms which are used for business. Included in this category are rooms utilized for selling goods.
- KR08. The "largest type of floors" means the type with the material most used for house floors (of the respondents).
- KR09. The "most frequent type of outside walls" are the types of material most used for outside walls of the houses (of the respondents).
- KR10. The "most frequent roofs" are those with material most used for the roofs of houses (of respondents).
- KR11. What is meant by "electricity" here is electricity which originates from the State Electricity Company (PLN), generators or batteries.
- KR12. If the respondent has a car phone, even if he/she does not have a telephone at home, he/she is categorized as a telephone owner.
- KR13. What is meant by the main water source for drinking/cooking is a source where the water is most used by the household for drinking and cooking everyday. For answer number 2, the thing meant is a pump (both electric and manual) or a well by using a pump (either electric or manual). For answer number 4, if the water comes from a spring and is channeled through a (pralon, iron, or bamboo)pipe, is always categorized as a spring.
ENCIRCLE ONE OF THE ANSWER CODES (1 through 9) IN THE QUESTION COLUMN, THEN PUT A CROSS IN PARENTHESES BEFORE THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER CODE IN THE ANSWER COLUMN.

If the answer is "other, mention" (number 9) do not forget to write down the answer (mention) at the reserved place in the answer column.

Do not forget to pay attention whether there are special directives or not for each answer, or directly to questions with other numbers. If there are no special directives, this means that the questions are to be continued to the number.

KR14. Sufficiently clear.

KR15. The distance is measured in meter units

KR16. Sufficiently clear. Please note the skip pattern

KR17. Identical to question KR13.

KR18. Identical to question KR14.

KR19. Identical to question KR15

KR20. Encircle one of these.

Some concepts :

1. A septic tank is a covered receptacle for dirt/feces in order to avoid environmental contamination.
2. An owned lavatory without septic tank is a privately owned lavatory above/on the bank of a river as well as those not above/on the bank or a river.
3. A common lavatory is a lavatory (with or without a septic tank above/on the bank or a river) which can be used by anybody (the community at large) with or without charge.
4. A public lavatory is a lavatory (with or without a septic tank above/on the bank of a river) which can be used by anybody (the community at large) with or without charge.
5. In a garden/rice field, which means doing one's needs in the garden/rice field either with or without using a lavatory.

KR21. Sufficiently clear.

KR22. Sufficiently clear.

PLEASE NOTE : THE SELECTED ANSWERS WRITTEN IN CAPITAL LETTERS ARE NOT TO BE READ OUT.

2.3. Section KS (Consumption)

2.3.1. Purpose

This section has the purpose of knowing the amount of expenditures of the respondent's household. There are certain important matters in connection with the expenditures of a respondent's household.

1. Questions that involve the household expenditures regarding various kinds of food bought by the respondent's household during the last week.
2. Questions that involve the amount/value of the consumption of the respondent's household concerning the kinds of food that are not the result of last week's purchase. Included in this category are the various kinds of proceeds of own production or the gifts of other people outside the respondent's household.
3. Certain questions that involve the cost of the household concerning the non-food necessities during last month.
4. Questions that involve certain household expenses for non-food necessities during the last 12 months/1 year.

2.3.2. Explanations of Questions

KS01. The combination code is made :

1. To inform what line is to be filled in by column KS02 and KS03. One writes the combination code by re-writing the letters that explain the category of food stuffs, e.g. :

Mrs. Ani purchased rice to the amount of Rp. 7.500,- last week and did not consume rice of her own productions. The way of filling in as follows :

KS01 : A

KS02 : [0][0][7].[5][0][0]

KS03 : [0][][][][0]

2. The combination code is always intended to catch the possibility of a household that purchases certain types of commodities (e.g. salted fish and eggs) which cause respondents whom we ask questions to not remember the respective expenses for fish and eggs. The way to fill in the combination code is as follows :

Please write code "N" on the salted fish line, then on the egg line in the combination code column write down code "N". This writing indicates that the eggs and fish are bought collectively, so the respondent does not differentiate between expenses for salted fish and the price of eggs.

In writing the value of the "rupiah", just write it down on the type of commodity with the highest consecutive number simultaneously. For the next commodity, the "rupiah" column is kept blank.

KS02. Ask about the amount of household expenses last week for each commodity. Please note that this question is limited to the expenditures (for the expenses of the purchase of foodstuffs) incurred last week. If there are no expenditures, fill in "0". The way of writing is : Write "0" on the first digit and the last digit, then draw a straight line between the two spots.

Example :

A certain household never bought any maize (corn) during the last week, so it should be written down as follows :

[0][][].[][0]

KS03. This question is almost the same as question KS02; the difference, however, is that this question probes into the consumption of food stuffs that are produced by the household itself. So these are not the result of purchases or gifts from other people. For example : a household that consumes chickens bred by its own efforts.

Example :

Household X, during the last week spent Rp. 15.000 on rice. This household does not consume rice except what has been purchased here. So the way of filling in is as follows :

Column KS 01 : A

Column KS02 : [0][1][5].[0][0][0]

Column KS03 : [0][][].[][][0]

And so forth for the other commodities.

Please note :

In a case where the respondent does not know the amount spent on certain commodities; fill in "98", "98" is written as follows : [9][][].[][9][8]

KS04. The question is meant to get to know the value of the food given out or received by the household in the last week. Ask about the food received by (A) or which is given to (C) by the household of the respondent, and write it in the place reserved. One fills in and writes in the same way as for KS02.

- KS05. This question is intended to procure information whether this value of the foodstuffs that are given or received constitute the expenditures/revenues for the entire household.
- KS06. Ask about the expenses of the respondent's household for the various non-food items during the last month. If there are any commodities bought collectively the combination code is written in the same way as the combination code for food necessities. Such is also the case for the writing of the "rupiah" value.
- KS07. Same as KS05
- KS08. This question is the same as question KS06. The time span here is the final 12 months/one year.
- KS09. Same as KS05
PLEASE NOTE !
THE GOODS/COMMODITIES PURCHASED FOR FURTHER SALE OR TO BE USED FOR PRODUCING OTHER GOODS/COMMODITIES ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THIS CALCULATION.
- KS10. This question is intended to get information about the monthly costs, namely a routine expenditure every month.
- KS11. This question is intended to get to know the amount of the costs aside from the monthly costs.
- KS12. This question particularly deals with the amount of expenses/room rent (including meals) that are paid by this household for children/family members that are not household members.

The following three questions are connected with some selected commodities. What we want to see are the amounts and prices of the respective commodities at the latest purchase during last month, paid by the respondent's household.

- KS13. Inquire after the quantity purchased by the respondent's household for the respective kinds of commodities.
Example :
Mrs. Ani bought 5.5 kgs of rice at the latest purchase. This should be rendered as : [0][0][5].[5][0].

- KS14. Do not forget to put up the measure units at the time the respondent buys certain goods. Encircle the unit mentioned by the respondent. The unit code for KS14 is found on the last page of the consumption section.

Referring to the example provided at KS13, encircle "1" at KS14.

- KS15. Ask about the total payment made for the amount of commodities at KS13.
Example :
Mrs. Ani bought 5.5 kgs. of rice at 500 "rupiah" per kilogram, so the filling in of the KS15 is : [0][2].[7][5][0].

2.4. PP Section (Outpatient Care Provider Knowledge)

2.4.1. Purpose

This section has the purpose of finding out the knowledge and evaluation of the respondent regarding the centers of health service; those visited before as well as those that were never visited.

2.4.2. Explanations of Questions

PP01. Please read out the PP01 questions, filling in the dots in parentheses ("[]") with the first center of medical treatment (A. Government Hospital (General and Special)). This statement is a statement for point a. Furthermore, pay attention to the respondent's answer. If the answer is "yes", proceed to question PP3.

If the respondent's answer is "no", please repeat again the PP1 question by replacing the word "you" with "family" (point b), then heed again the respondent's answer.

If the answer of the respondent is "no" for point b, take the same step for point c, namely by replacing the word "you" with the word "neighbor".

Do things the same way for point d if the answer for the respondent at point c is "no". If the former point has been answered "yes" by the respondent, the next points need not be asked. For example : a respondent does not answer to point a, but answers "yes" to point b (which means that a respondent's family once had an outpatient treatment at a certain health facility), so points c and d need not be further inquired into. Furthermore, the respondent's answer to questions PP03 to PP07 are connected with the facility visited by the respondent's family mentioned before.

PP02. If at a certain health facility, the respondent's answers to PP01 are all "no", ask the respondent whether he/she knows where there are health facilities to be found (Public Hospitals etc.). Heed the respondent's answers and use the skip pattern.

PP03. Ask for the name of the health facility the respondent/family/neighbor/friend of the respondent once visited to have an outpatient treatment (this is a "yes" answer at PP01). It can also be a facility never visited by the respondent/family/neighbor/friend of the respondent, but which the respondent knows about (PP02="yes"). If there is more than one facility stated by the respondent/family/neighbor/friend of the respondent, choose the facility closest to the residence of the respondent.

PP04. Ask about the location of the health facility stated by the respondent at PP03. The information about the location includes the names of the villages/sub district/district, regencies and provinces.

PP05. Ask about the time needed to get to the health facility mentioned by the respondent at PP03. If the respondent knows the time needed for this distance, encircle "1", then fill in the answer about the time in the place reserved. If the respondent does not know this, fill in "98".

PP06. Fill in the value of the traveling expenses (one way) from the respondent's house to the facility intended. If the respondent uses a private car, ask about the gas expenses for one way from the respondent's house to said facility. Please fill in by encircling "1", then write down the value of the "rupiah" the respondent mentioned. If the respondent has forgotten or does not know, encircle "8".

PP07. Ask about the treatment expenses which have to be paid every time one goes to the facility in question to get an outpatient treatment. It includes the price of the medicine provided (free of charge) but does not include the price of the prescription.

The way to fill in/write answers at PP07 is identical to the one used to fill in PP06.

III. BOOK II

Book II consists of six sections :

1. Section UT (Farm Business)
2. Section NT (Non-Farm Business)
3. Section PH (Labor and Non-Labor Income)
4. Section HR (Household Assets)
5. Section GE (Household Economic Shocks)
6. Section AK(Health Insurance)

Questions found in Book II are addressed to the Household head. If this is not possible, he/she can be substituted for the wife/husband of the Household head or any other household member who is well informed in the matter.

3.1. Section UT (Farm Business)

3.1.1. Purpose

This section has the purpose of knowing the household production of farming and the farming properties possessed by the household.

3.1.2. Explanations of the Questions

UT01. By farming what is meant is the production activities in food, crops, plantations, fisheries (on land, at sea), forestry and hunting.

A person is considered to work at a farm on the basis of controlling his farmland or his farming tools (e.g. control of a boat "proa" for fisherman), if he works in a field of his own or with a "proa" of his own possession (as a fisherman), a leased or contracted field/"proa" or a profit-sharing field/"proa".

If a person works in somebody else's field under a profit-sharing system, he belongs to the category of those who work in the field of farming. But if he only works as a farm laborer in the field of somebody else in order to get a wage/compensation from his employer, this laborer does not participate in a farm enterprise.

Encircle one of the answer codes. If the answer is "no" proceed straight to section NT. If the answer is "yes", continue to the next question (UT02).

UT02. What is meant by "possessed" can also mean "controlled". E.g., a person leases a piece of land for farming. Although said land isn't his possession, it is under his control (as result of the land lease), so that said farm is considered his possession. Encircle one of the answer codes. If the answer is "yes", proceed directly to UT05; if "no", continue to the next question.

UT03. Estimate the part of the farm possessed by household (members), e.g., 50 percent, 75 percent etc. Write the answer (two digits) in the place reserved.

UT04. Sufficiently clear

UT04a. For each answer code UT04 that is encircled, ask for the number of people, then add up the whole thing (if more than one answer code are encircled), then write down this number in the place reserved.

UT05. Sufficiently clear

UT06. Question UT06 is only asked if either answer A or B or both are asked based on answer UT05. Estimate what percent the part is possessed by respondent (A) or wife/husband of respondent (B) or both, then write in the place reserved.

If there are answers A and B, and the respondent says that it is a joint possession, the answer is 50 percent for A and 50 percent for B. Please write the answer, right justified.

UT07. The farm products intended here are not only the products already sold, but also the harvest products consumed by the household itself (those not sold). In this respect, the respondent is asked to estimate the entire harvest production in the last 12 months; after this, estimate its value by multiplying the amount of the harvest production with the market price at the time of said harvest.

If the respondent can answer question UT07, encircle code "1" in the answer column, then write the answer (total value of the farm products) in the place reserved, right justified. If the respondent isn't prepared to answer, please encircle code "7" and if he/she "does not know", encircle code "8", then proceed straight to UT09.

Example of writing the answer :

a. 1. [][] [][] [][] [][] [][]
7. NOT PREPARED TO ANSWER ----> TO UT09
8. DOES NOT KNOW -----> TO UT09

b. 1. [][] [][] [][] [][] [][]
7. NOT PREPARED TO ANSWER ----> TO UT09
8. DOES NOT KNOW ----- TO UT09

PLEASE NOTE :

DO NOT COMPEL THE RESPONDENT TO GIVE ANY ANSWER. IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW THE ANSWER, ENCIRCLE CODE "8" AND IF HE IS UNWILLING TO ANSWER, ENCIRCLE CODE "7".

UT08. The expenses meant in this respect are all of those that are paid in the form of money or goods for the necessities of the farm, or goods for the needs of farming, e.g., to buy fertilizer, pesticides, to pay the wages of the workers, etc. If the payments are made in the form of goods/services, estimate the value of those goods/services on the basis of the current market prices. One writes the answer the same way as UT07. PLEASE PAY ATTENTION TO THE SKIP PATTERN (SEE THE ARROW SIGN).

UT09. The net revenue (profit) of the farm is the outcome of the subtraction between the value of the harvest products sold and the value of the commodities/goods consumed by the household itself from the entire expenditure for the farm in the last 12 months. In this respect, the respondent is asked to estimate the net revenue from the farm in the last 12 months.

The way of writing is the same as that of UT07. If loss should be sustained please put the negative (-) sign in front of the answer code, e.g., a respondent's farm sustains a loss of Rp. 1,500,000 = in the last 12 months, so one writes the answer in the following way:

1. [][] [][] [][] [][] [][]
7. NOT PREPARED TO ANSWER
8. DOES NOT KNOW

3.2. Section NT (Non-Farm Business)

3.2.1. Purpose

This section has the purpose of viewing the source of the household production from the aspect of non-farming enterprise, e.g. trading (selling), workshops, etc. The second purpose is to get to know what exactly is possessed by the enterprise. Identical with the section UT, this section had best be asked about with the enterprise manager, even if he is not household head.

3.2.2. Explanation of Questions

Questions in Section NT are the same as the ones in UT, so that the explanation of the questions are identical (see the explanation of questions in section UT).

3.3. Section PH (Labor and Non-labor Income)

3.3.1. Purpose

The questions found in this section are intended to get information about the income of the household members 10 years and older (if they have income) in the last 12 months. Ask for the household members who are respondents of Book III. Information on their incomes is not asked in this section (their names are not written at the PH01 answer).

3.3.2. Explanation of Questions

PH01. Write in capital letters all names of household members 10 years and older, except for those selected as respondents for book III. If there are more than three people, please turn to the next page, then fill in the names intended in the 4th through the 6th sequences. If there are more than six people, ask for more questionnaires regarding section PH from the supervisors. Do not forget to fill in the required number of lines, namely the number of people recorded in answer column PH01.

PAY ATTENTION TO THE SENTENCES BEFORE QUESTION PH01 AND FILL IN THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER CODES IN THE PARENTHESES "[]".

If there is no one who can be categorized in PH01, write "0" at sign "[]" on top of the table (Notes of Interviewer), then go straight to question PH08.

PH02. Write out the consecutive number of the household member (ART) in keeping with the one found in Book K. The writing is done in two decimals, e.g. consecutive number 1, is written "01", 2 is written "02", etc.

PH02a. The [...] sign refers to the ART name written in the column of the PH01 answer. Encircle one of the answer codes. If the answer is "yes", please continue to question PH03 and so on, but if the answer is "no", please carry on to the name of the next Household Member (ART) or go straight to HR08 if there are no other ART names.

PH03. If the respondent knows the answer to question PH03 for each ART written in answer PH01, encircle code "1" then write the answer in full, succinctly and clearly in places reserved, e.g. drivers in garment companies, salesman of motor dealers, workers/employees off shoe factories, managers of insurance companies etc. If the respondent does not know, encircle "8".

PH04. If the respondent understands what is meant by a "work status", read out to the respondent the selection of the answer about the work status (code 01-06) - see the record of code PH04 found under the question table. Sometimes the respondent answers incorrectly to this question. For this, the interviewer is asked to verify it with answer PH03. Encircle one of the appropriate answer codes.

PH05. This question is not read out to the respondent. On the basis of answer PH03, the interviewer can draw conclusions about the type of work listed. For instance, in the answer PH03 is written "administration employees at private banks", answer PH05 is "03" or administrative workers and the like.

Other examples : in answer PH03 is written "medicine factory salesman", so answer PH05 is "04"(sales enterprise workers). Encircle one of the appropriate code answers. If there is an answer which is not found among the alternative answers made available, encircle code "10", and after this write the answer in the place reserved (sign "----").

PH06. Like PH05, this question is not read out to the respondent. On the basis of answer PH03, the interviewer can select one appropriate answer. The way of writing is the same as for PH05.

PH07. The income/salary/wage meant is a net income/salary/wage received in the last 12 months for his/her entire work, not only for his/her primary job . The respondent is asked to state the approximate net income/salary/wage mentioned before in the last 12 months.

Income from farming and non-farming enterprises - as stated in section UT and NT - are not categorized in the PH07 answer. E.g., a respondent has his name registered in the PH01 answer, he works merely as a farmer, because on the matter of the income of the farm, inquiries have been made in question UT07, UT08 and UT09, so the PH07 answer for this example is "6" (TB=Not Valid). Encircle one of the appropriate answer codes. If the answer is "1", do not forget to write its value, justified to the right (see explanation UT11).

PH08. The "[...]" sign refers to the source of income on the first column (A through F). Encircle one of the appropriate answer codes. If the answer is "1" ("yes"), continue to question PH09 etc., but if the answer is "3" ("no") repeat question PH08 for the other sources of income (next line).

PH09. By the [...] income is meant the total income from all the household members, not only that of the respondent. E.g. : there are two household members who have obtained insurance payments in the last 12 months, so the insurance payment is the one received by two household members in the last 12 months. Encircle one of the appropriate answer codes. If the answer is "1", do not forget to write its value, justified to the right (see explanation UT11).

PH10. Almost the same as PH09. The difference is that this question is addressed solely to the respondents. The way of writing answers is identical to UT11. If the respondent does not receive/obtain [...], write "0" in the reserved place (see example).

Example for writing value "0" :

1. [0] - [0] million

[0] - [0] thousand

[0] - [0] "rupiah"

7. TJ

8. TT

PH11. Almost identical to PH10, only this question is only for the wives/husbands of the respondents. Please write the answers as in UT11. If the husband/wife of the

respondent does not receive/obtain [...] in the last 12 months, write "0" in the places reserved (see examples).

Example for writing the value "0"

1. [0][0] million
2. [0][0] thousand
3. [0][0] "rupiah"
7. TJ
8. TT

3.4. Section HR (Household Assets)

3.4.1. Purpose

This section has the purpose of getting to know what exactly is possessed by the household and who exactly among the household members possess this property. Data about this property is important; considering that the property can be used as an indicator of the economic capacity of a household.

3.4.2. Explanation of Questions

HR01. The "[...]" sign refers to the type of property that is included in the first column (code A-K0). Encircle one of the appropriate answer codes. If answer is "1" ("yes"), continue to the next question. But if the answer is "3" ("no") repeat question HR01 of the next property type/other (next line).

HR02. See explanation UT11.

HR03. See explanation UT12.

HR04. See explanation UT13.

HR05. See explanation UT14

HR06. Sufficiently clear

Encircle one of the appropriate answer codes. If the answer is "3" ("no"), proceed to the next question (HR07 etc.). But if the answer is "1" ("yes"), proceed straight to question HR10.

HR07. Ask approximately what percentage is the part of the [...] property owned by the household member, e.g., the house occupied by a household is the common property of the household head and his wife and with a real brother or sister who does not live in that household, with the following specification : the household head and his wife control 75 percent, while his (real) brother or sister controls only 25 percent. So, the part of the house property owned by said household amounts to 75 percent.

The answer is written in two digits (especially for codes under 10).

Example of writing the answers :

1. [7][5] percent
2. [0][5] percent
3. [3][3] percent

HR08. Check the meaning of the answer codes found under the question table. What is meant by a real child is - the real child of a respondent and the wife/husband of the respondent (code B) and is a child born out of a marriage between a respondent and his wife who shares his residence right now (lives in the same house). Encircle the appropriate answer codes. There may be more than one answer.

HR14. This question intends to find out what the amount of money is spent by the household in order to pay its debts in the last 12 months. The answer is written in the same way as HR13.

HR15. Sufficiently clear. The answer is written in the same way as HR13.

3.5. Section GE (Household Economic Shocks)

3.5.1. Purpose

The purpose of this section is to see whether there are disasters or incidents experienced by the household affecting the household's finances.

3.5.2. Explanation of Questions

GE01. The [...] sign refers to the type of economic disturbances like those mentioned in the first column (item A-F). Encircle one of the appropriate answers. If the answer is "yes", please continue to question GE02 - GE04; if the answer is "no", repeat the GE01 question for the other economic disturbances (shift to the next line/event).

GE02. The year and month of the events are what are meant here. Fill in the place reserved right justified.

E.g.: 1989 written [8][9]
May month [0][5]

GE03. The explanations of the answer codes are found under the question table (item A-M). Encircle the appropriate answer. There may be more than one answer (combination of answers).

GE04. What is meant here is the total of all GE03 answers. The answers are written right justified. After answering GE04, return to GE01 (to the next line) for other events, or if all types of economic disturbances have been inquired after, please continue to Section AK.

3.6. Section AK (Health Insurance)

3.6.1. Purpose

The Health Insurance section in this interview constitutes part of Book 2 and is inquired after all of the Household. The purpose is to get to know whether there is among the household members any person who has health insurance from the department/office/department where that person works or has a personal health insurance. We should also like to know if there is any household member who gets health service facilities from the company/office/department; whether the health service of the company can constitute a clinic/hospital designated by the company; if the company provides a health allowance and/or reimburses the health service costs paid by its employees.

For this reason, the questions about health insurance are divided into four parts :

1. Health insurance of the company/office
2. The health insurance owned personally/office
3. Provisions of health allowance/reimbursement of health service costs paid by the employees.
4. Health service of the company/office, if there is a clinic/hospital of the hospital or if there is a clinic/hospital designated by the company.

3.6.2. Explanation of Questions

The AK questions are divided into 4 question sections, and each section has almost identical questions.

1. Health insurance provided by the company/office/department

Are there any household members who have health insurance or are covered by health insurance from the office/company/department where the household members/family members work?

Those referred to by the above questions are the household members who have health insurance through the company where they work or a household member who is covered by health insurance owned by the household member/family that possibly does not live in this household.

AK01. There is a possibility that the household head does not know whether a household member has health insurance or is covered by health insurance provided by an office where another household member works. If he does not know, code "8" is encircled, then we proceed straight to AK12 (questions concerning 'Health insurance owned by household members personally/individually').

It is possible that none of the household members have health insurance. If so, please encircle code "3" ("no"), then proceed directly to AK12. If the household head knows that among the household members there are health insurance policies provided by companies, encircle code "1" ("yes"), then proceed directly to AK02.

AK02. The name of the Health Insurance Company is "PT. Askes Indonesia, PT. Tugu Mandiri, of Bumi Putra Mud 1967" (Public Insurance Incorporated). If there are several household members who have the same insurance, but they take a different parcel (package), the name of the insurance company has to be written with a special sign, e.g., "PT. Askes Indonesia 1", "PT. Askes Indonesia 2". What is meant by a package is the ceiling of each service. There is a possibility that the household head does not know one or all of the names of the health insurance companies covering the household members, in which case encircle one or all Y codes ("does not know") and continue on to AK03.

AK03. The one covered or the one who has health insurance in question is whoever has health insurance and whoever is covered by health insurance. Write the names of the people who have health insurance and the names of the covered household members.

E.g., Mr. A has two children and he is a state employee provided with health insurance. Mr. A, his wife and two children are covered. Thus, the number of household members covered by the health insurance are four persons. Write the names of the owners in the first sequence in column AK03, followed by those covered.

E.g. : AK03

1. Mr. A
2. Sriyati (wife)
3. Anita (daughter)
4. Rahmad (son)

AK04. The consecutive number of the household Member is the consecutive number of the household found in Book 1 of the list of the household members. Write the consecutive number of the household member in a box reserved.

AK05. The name of the Health Insurance Company is actually written in AK02, so only encircle either A in AK05, or B, or C or D, in keeping with the AK02 answer. Notes of the interviewer, that are indicated by a number of lines to be filled in, are found if there are two household members who have health insurance or are covered by health insurance. So, there are two lines to be filled in. If there is only one household member who has health insurance through the company/office, only one line needs to be filled in. Write the name in the box reserved, namely [0][2] or [0][1].

AK06. Write once more the name of the aforementioned Insurance Company (AK02).

AK07. "Paying insurance" means whoever pays the aforementioned insurance premium. The premium may be paid in full by the office/company where the household member works, or possibly part of it is paid by the office, and part of it by the employees of said office.

How to fill in the answer :

If it is paid in full by the office, please encircle "A"; if it is paid entirely by respondent, encircle "B"; and if it is partly paid by the office, and partly paid by the respondent, please encircle "A" and "B". If the household head does not know, encircle "Y", and continue to AK08.

AK08. "Does the Insurance cover inpatient treatment?", i.e., in the package given through the company, is inpatient treatment (which means that the patient sleeps and is nursed in the hospital because of the illness suffered from) included? If the insurance includes inpatient treatment, in the event he becomes ill, he is admitted to the hospital which is designated and financed by said insurance company.

How to fill in the answer :

If the household head knows that the inpatient treatment is included, please encircle code "1" ("yes") and continue to AK09. If the household head knows that the inpatient treatment is not included in the health insurance package, encircle code "3" for the answer ("no"), and proceed directly to AK10. But if the household head does not know whether inpatient treatment is part of it, encircle code "8" for the answer ("does not know"). Then continue to AK10.

AK09. What is meant by classes are the classes of treatment and nursing in the hospital: VIP, first, second, third class and the hall. According to the package received, they receive inpatient treatment in one of the above classes.

How to fill in the answers :

If the household head knows which class his household belongs to, the answer is encircled by one of the class codes "1", "2", "3", or "4". If the household head does not know which class they belong to, encircle code "8" for the answer ("does not know"). After this, continue to AK10.

AK10. Does the insurance also include operations? By operations we mean surgeries which might be needed by the patient. How does one fill in the answer?

If the household head knows that said insurance includes operations, please encircle code "1" ("yes"), continue to AK11. If the household head does know whether operations are included in the insurance package, please encircle code "3" ("no") and continue to AK11. If the household head does not know whether outpatient treatment is included in the insurance package, please encircle code "8" ("does not know"). Then continue to AK11.

AK11. What is meant by outpatient treatment is treatment at dispensary (policlinic)/hospital without being admitted to the hospital.

How to fill in the answers :

If the household head knows that insurance covers outpatient treatment, encircle code "1" ("yes"). If the household head knows that it is not covered by health insurance, encircle "3" ("no"). If the household head does not know if outpatient treatment is covered by an insurance package or not, encircle code "8" ("does not know"). Then continue to AK12.

2. Health insurance owned or covered by household members or relatives whose premium is paid by the owner itself. Thus, the health insurance owned personally/individually by a household member or the household member is covered by health insurance owned individually by a relative who possibly does not live in this household. The questions are the same as the questions about the Health Insurance of the company, except that there are no questions asked about how to pay (AK07).

AK12. In accordance with AK01

AK13. In accordance with AK02

AK14. In accordance with AK03

AK15. In accordance with AK04

AK16. In accordance with AK05

AK17. In accordance with AK06

AK18. In accordance with AK08

AK19. In accordance with AK09

AK20. In accordance with AK10

AK21. In accordance with AK11

3. The health allowance/health guarantee received by the household member or covered by the health guarantee provided by the office of the company where the household member or his family works. The health allowance/health security may take the form of reimbursement when he is treated by the doctor/hospital/dispensary, both by outpatient and by inpatient treatment. The questions range from AK22 through AK32, and these are identical to questions AK01 through AK11.

AK22. In accordance with AK01.

AK23. What is meant here by various kinds of health security are e.g., reimbursement of treatment costs, provision of health money, or possibly the company paying directly to the facilities used by employees, and others.

AK24. In accordance with AK03.

AK25. In accordance with AK04

AK26. In accordance with AK05

AK27. Through AK32 in accordance with AK06 through AK11.

4. Health services are found at the companies/offices or at the hospitals/dispensaries designated. If the officials/employees or families of employees should get ill, they

can be taken to be treated at the dispensaries found at the offices/companies or may also be treated at the dispensaries/hospitals designated by the companies. household members have health insurance or are covered by health services from the offices or companies where household members/their families work. The questions from AK33 through AK34 and this one are identical to those from AK01 through AK11.

AK33. In accordance with AK01.

AK34. The name of the clinic at the office/company or the name of the dispensary/hospital designated by the company where the official/employee gets his treatment.

AK35. Through AK27 in accordance with AK03 through AK05.

AK38. Through AK27 in accordance with AK06 through AK11.

IV. BOOK III

Book 3 consists of 16 section :

1. Section DL (Education)
2. Section TK (Employment)
3. Section AW (Time Allocation)
4. Section KW (Marital History)
5. Section BR (Pregnancy Summary)
6. Section MG (Migration)
7. Section SR (Circular Migration)
8. Section KM (Tobacco Smoking)
9. Section KK (Health Condition)
10. Section MA (Acute Morbidity)
11. Section PS (Self Treatment)
12. Section RJ (Outpatient Utilization)
13. Section RN (Inpatient Utilization)
14. Section BA Non-Coresident Family Roster and Transfers)
15. Section TF (Transfers)
16. Section HI (Individual Assets and Non-Labor Income)

Respondents are those aged fifteen years or more.

4.1. Section DL (Education)

4.1.1. Purpose

This section aims at reviewing the history of education received by the household member. This is important because the education received by the respondent constitutes a capital that may be utilized for acquiring a job or for obtaining a better income, besides being able to describe the human resource quality they have.

4.1.2. Explanation of Questions

DL01. Please ask if the respondent uses the Indonesian Language in their daily life at home. This means : does the respondent use the Indonesian Language for communicating with the family. If the respondent uses many languages in their daily lives at homes, please ask which one is used most frequently. If the respondent uses Indonesian most, the answer for DL01 is "yes" ("1"). If the respondent uses Indonesian to communicate with the community around the household, whereas the family members at home use a regional language (Sundanese or Javanese e.g.), the answer for DL01 is "no" ("3"). Conversely, if the respondent uses a regional language to communicate with the community around the household, while the family members at home use Indonesian, he DL01 answer is "yes" ("1").

DL02. Ask if the respondent knows how to read a newspaper in Indonesian. This means: the respondent is able to read and to comprehend said newspaper, so that he may obtain information, science and knowledge, or just for recreation. Knowing how to read an Indonesian language newspaper is not interpreted here as having a subscription to an Indonesian language newspaper (which means that the respondent reads an Indonesian language newspaper every day).

DL03. Please ask if the respondent knows how to write a letter in Indonesian. Someone is considered to be able to write a letter if he can write a letter in Indonesian which can be read and understood by others.

- DL04. Please ask if the respondent ever went to school/is going to school. If the answer is "yes", please continue to question DL05. If the answer is "no", continue to next section, section TK.
- DL05. The interviewer asks for a check-up, whether the respondent is less than 50 years old or older. If the respondent is less than 50 years of age, please continue to DL08. If the respondent is older than 50, than that continue to DL06.
- DL06. Please ask if the respondent has attended/is attending a school. If the highest level of education received is the SD (Elementary School), the code encircled is "02". If the school attended is D1, D2, the code encircled is "07". If the school attended is a religious school, it is adjusted to the level of a general state/private school. E.g., A "Madrasah Ibtidaiyah" is put on a par with the SD, the "Madrasah Tsanawiyah" is equal to a general Junior High School (SLTP), A "Madrasah Aliyah" is put on a level with General Senior High School (SLA). The Seminary can be categorized with the SD. Encircle the code of a school in accordance with its level.
- DL07. Ask about the highest level/grade finished by the respondent at that school. If he finished the grades all the way to graduation, please fill in with code "07". If it is filled in with code "01", this means grade 1. If the respondent ceases to go to school or drops out of school while he is in the first level/in the first grade (he has not finished the first level/grade), please fill in for the highest level/grade finished "96" (not applicable). If he quits or drops out of school at the time he is on level 2/grade 2, the answer for the highest level/grade he ever finished is 01 (level/grade 1). After encircling DL07, please carry on to section TK.
- DL08. Ask about the highest educational level ever attended by the respondent. The way of filling in is by marking the column of items to be filled in, in the space running parallel to the highest education of the respondent. It is sufficient to mark just one column in the channel running parallel to the previous level of the respondent. It is not necessary to mark the column in the previous educational level. E.g., the highest level of education ever received by the respondent is the University. So it is enough to mark the column to be filled in the channel running parallel to D1, D2, D3/University. If the respondent has finished an S2, or S3 level, take only an S2 or S3 stage (the highest stage). Then, the statements regarding the highest schools mentioned before are filled into columns D1, D2, D3/University.
- DL09. FOR THOSE WHO ATTENDED MORE THAN ONE SCHOOL OF A CERTAIN STAGE, THE ADDITIONAL QUESTION IS CONCERNED WITH THE LAST SCHOOL OF THE STAGE INVOLVED.

Ask about the name and number of the school at each stage attended by the respondent. E.g., beginning with the SD I PSKD at the SD stage (Elementary School of the Christian School Association of Jakarta). Fill in the name and number of this school in accordance with the channel/stage of education. If there is more than one state SD in a certain place, these state SDs will be given number I, II, III, etc. If there is only one state SD, it is not necessary to put down a number for distinction.

After this, ask for the addresses where said schools are found, (e.g., "Jl. Diponegoro, Central Jakarta"). Then ask about the names of the sub-districts, districts, regencies and provinces of those schools. Ask whether these are identical to the present residences of the respondents. If they are not, please ask the names of the sub-district, district, regencies, and provinces.

As for the way of filling in of DL09 to DL15, this goes in stages. If the highest level of education ever received is SLA (Senior High School). DL09 through DL15 is filled in from the SD stage through the SLA stage.

If the respondent knows that the village, sub-district, the district, the regency/city and the province where the school stands is not identical to the residence of the respondent at present (but the respondent does not know the name of the village/ sub-district, the district, the regency/city, and the province), the answer is : "I do not know" ("8"). If the school address of the respondent has changed, we ask for the new school address. If the respondent does not know the new school address, we ask for the old one. If the village/ sub-district where the school stands is identical with the present resident of the respondent, automatically the district, regency and the province where the school stand will also be identical to the present residence of the respondent. Likewise, if the district is the same, automatically the regency/city and the province will also be identical. If there is more than one school on one stage (e.g. on the SLA stage) one asks only for the last school.

- DL10. The "type of school ever attended" is the type of school attended by the respondent. If the type of school ever attended was the SD, in the SD column the encircled code is 02. If the school ever attended was D1 or D2, in the column of D1, D2 D3/University, the code 07 is encircled. If the school attended was a religious school, this one is adjusted to the level of general state/private school. E.g. : The "Madrasah Ibtidaiyah" is equal to the SD. The "Madrasah Tsanawiyah" is put on a par with the general SLTP. The "Madrasah Aliyah" is equalized with the general SLTA. The Seminary can be categorized with the SD. Please encircle the school code in accordance with the appropriate stage. If the respondent answers that the type of school he ever attended was an SLTP or SLTA, ask him/her if the SLTP or SLTA in question was a vocational SLTP or SLTA.
- DL11. Please ask about the type of school management at each stage received by the respondent; whether this school is a government non-religious one, a private non-religious school, etc. An example of a government non-religious school is the state SD (Elementary School) "No. 5 Sukabumi"; while an example of a government religious one is the "Madrasah Tsanawiyah" (if this "madrasah" is managed by the government). The determination of whether it is a government or a private school, or a religious or a non-religious one, is based on the management or organization of said school; whether it is managed by the government, and has a religious or non-religious character, or also whether said school is managed by a private agency and is either religious or non-religious in character. PLEASE READ OUT THE ANSWERS OF QUESTION D11 TO THE RESPONDENT.
- DL12. Please ask about the highest level/grade ever finished by the respondent at each type of school. The highest level/grade ever finished is to be filled in according to the highest level/grade ever finished. If the respondent graduated from school, fill in the data under code "07". If filled in with code "01", it means grade 1. If the respondent is currently stuck at level 1/in grade 1 or ever dropped out on level/in grade 1 (without finishing level/grade 1), then the answer opted is "96". If the respondent is sitting on level/grade 2 or ever dropped out from level 2/grade 2, then the highest level/grade ever finished is level 1/grade 1(answer "01"). If the respondent is attending school in the 11th semester, the highest level/grade ever finished is 5th one (answer "05").
- DL13. Please ask whether the respondent ever repeated a grade at every stage of school in question. If the respondent never repeated a grade, please continue to DL15. If the respondent ever repeated a grade, continue to DL14 (does not hold for D1, D2, D3 and the University).

- DL14. Please ask exactly in what grades the respondent ever had to repeat a class. Encircle the letters at the codes that are keeping with the grade the respondent had to repeat. E.g., at the SD he/she ever had to repeat the second and the fourth classes, please encircle the letters at 2 and 4 (B and D). Then also ask how many times the respondent had to repeat each respective grade (this does not hold for D1, D2, D3 and the University).
- DL15. Please ask whether the respondent had a part-time job when he/she attended each school level. This means that when he/she attended school in this way, the respondent kept working in order to earn a living or to help earn a living. For greater clarity about the definition of working, see section TK.
- DL16. REPEAT QUESTION DL09 UNTIL DL15 FOR THE NEXT SCHOOL STAGE UNTIL THE LAST SCHOOL. THE NEXT QUESTION IS ONLY ASKED FOR THE PRESENT SCHOOL (OR THE LAST SCHOOL IF HE/SHE IS NOT GOING TO SCHOOL NOW).
- DL17. Please ask who finances or helps finance tuition, books and other expenses in connection with the present school/in the last school year. What is meant by financing or helping includes tuition, books and other necessities mentioned above and also support in paying for the above mentioned necessities and for daily living (food, housing and transport). Encircle the answers at the letters that are in keeping with the answer of the respondent. There may be more than one answer.
- DL18. Please ask if, in attending the school at present/in the last school year, the respondent receives/received a full, or partial scholarship. Included in the category of receiving scholarship are those who are bound by a contract to serve the government after finishing the education. A full scholarship means that the scholarship covers all needs of the school/education. A partial scholarship only covers part of the necessities, e.g., only the tuition (SPP) or only the living expenses. A scholarship may also include money from the government or from another organization ("Yayasan Supersemar" e.g.), or a reduction of tuition.
- DL19. Ask what the department is of the respondent is at the present school/last school. If the respondent's school does not have any department (like the SD or the General SLTP) please fill in as not in effect (code "6"). If the respondent received education at the University, inquire after its department. E.g., the Management Department at the Economic Faculty, is filled in with the term "Management Department".
- DL20. Ask about how much time it takes to get school from home one way (at present/in the last school year). The time needed to get to school from home is measured by using a means of transportation that is regularly used by the respondent. If the respondent mostly takes the bus, the duration is measured by the respondent going by bus to school.
- DL21. Ask how many months a year the respondent attends a school. A month here is a month of effective school going. (Vacation months are not counted). If the respondent is ill for a month or longer, the month during which the respondent is ill is not counted either. If the respondent is working on a master's thesis or is taking courses at the Public University, please fill in answer "96".
- DL22. Ask where the respondent lived longest at the time he/she is attending the present school/in the last year of the last school mentioned before. By the place where the respondent lived at the time he/she attended said school, is meant the household (or special household) where the respondent lives. The respondent is considered to live in his own house if he/she has a responsibility in managing the

house. If he/she stays with other people (employer, friend, parents, etc) and has no responsibility in managing the household, he/she is taken to be living with those other people. On the basis of these criteria, the measure or guideline to determine if somebody lives in his own house or stays with other people lies in the responsibility of home management. If the respondent boards with the household manager (in which case he/she usually does not have any responsibility in the home management) or does not pay any monthly rent, he/she categorized as a tenant (answer "06").

- DL23. Ask about the most frequent type of floor in the present school classroom/in the last year of the school. Encircle the answer in keeping with the answer reserved (there is only one answer). If the respondent is enrolled at the Public University, the answer selected is "96".
- DL24. Please ask, approximately how many students there are at the present school of the respondent/in the last year of the last school. If the respondent is able to answer, fill in the number of students in the answer column reserved.
- DL25. Please ask approximately how many students there are in the present grade of the respondent in the present school/last year of the last school. If the respondent is now at the University or was last at the University, there is a possibility of this question not being in effect (this question is not asked). This is due to the fact that at the University, students in a certain class are not always the same as at an SD or SLTA. On the University level, a student is not always in the same class as his cohort because the courses taken by students may vary, although they are of the same class (enrolled in the same year). Nevertheless, it is better to ask this question first; do not consider at once this question to be not in effect or not to be asked.
- DL26. Please ask if the respondent is still going to school. If the respondent is still going to school, please continue to question DL29. If not, please continue to question DL27 directly.
- DL27. As a follow-up of the previous question (now the respondent is not going to school), in DL27 it is asked when the respondent finished this school or quit going to school. The answer is to be filled in units of years and months. If the respondent is able to answer for the year, he is considered to be able to answer this question, although he cannot answer as for the month. If the respondent cannot answer as for the year, this means that the respondent does not know when he graduated from the last school he attended or quit going to this school. If the respondent does not know, please continue the question to DL28. If the respondent is able to answer, the question will still be continued to DL30.
- DL28. Ask about the age of the respondent when he graduated from the last school or quit going to this school. The age here is counted on the basis of the respondent's latest birthday at the time of graduation or when he quit going to the last school. If the respondent is able to answer the question about age, or even if he does not know the answer, the question is still continued to DL30.
- DL29. This question is a follow-up from question DL26, namely, in the event the respondent is still going to school. In this question, ask how many hours on average the respondent is now at school every day. The hours meant here are the actual hours, not class period. Nevertheless, the total number of hours every day on the average are normal hours, starting from the time all students have entered the school through the time they are ready to go home (the respondent can always go on playing or stay at school till the afternoon, although the other students have gone home). If the respondent is writing his/her master's thesis ("skripsi") or is taking courses at the Public University, the answer is "96".

- DL30. This question is asked of the respondent who is now no longer going to school. Ask if the respondent still went to school last curricular year, namely from 1992-1993 (August 1, 1992 - July 1, 1993). If the respondent did not attend school last curricular year, please continue the questioning to section TK. If the respondent did go to school last curricular year, continue the question to DL31.
- DL31. This question is only raised to those who attended school during last curricular year (the curricular year 1992-1993). Please ask approximately how much were the expenses for school necessities during the curricular year 1992-1993. Get the best estimate from the respondent. Ask whether the respondent paid expenses for entrance fees of the school he attended last curricular year. The entrance fees consist of registration money and a deposit. What is meant by a registration fee is the amount paid by the respondent if he registers at the school mentioned before. As for the deposit, this is the amount paid at the time the respondent enters the school. If the respondent is now in the 2nd grade, this means that in the past curricular year he paid an entrance fee. If the respondent is now in the third grade, this indicates that in the past curricular year he did not pay an entrance fee (unless he moved to another school so that in the past curricular year he had to pay an entrance fee). If he is now in class 1 and in the previous curricular year he was in the 3rd grade of a lower school level, he did not pay this entrance fee (unless last year he moved to another school). After this, ask whether the respondent paid any monthly expenses, i.e., regular expenses for the school, for the last month at the school of the respondent. The monthly costs paid to the school may take the form of SPP, POMG (Parents Teachers Association), OSIS (Intra School Students Organization) expenses for extra-curricular activities, and the like.

As for the expenses paid once a year, these are regular expenses paid for the school at the beginning of the last year at the respondent's school. These once-a-year expenses may cover school uniforms, facilities' expenses for repairs of school facilities, etc. Included in this category are possible payments by the respondent for tuition fees per semester, so we count this as once-a-year expenses.

Other irregular costs paid to the school by the respondent for the last school year may take the form of unforeseen expenses, e.g., pottering, practice, biology, and for sport activities (swimming, aerobics). These expenses are costs that have to be paid obligatorily to a school. If these are not paid, it will affect the academic activities of the respondent. Expenses that do not have to be obligatorily paid and do not disturb the academies activities are not included in the category of expenses to be paid to the school, for example, contributions for activities of the campus paper, etc.

As for other expenses, not to be paid to the school, i.e.: transportation, books and stationary, and snacks for the last school year of the respondent. The housing and food costs for the boarders or those who live far from their parents are not included in this category.

4.2. Section TK (Employment)

4.2.1. Purpose

The Employment section is a section that inquires after the previous job, the current job (job at the time of survey), the job during the last five years and the history of employment.

The respondent is some household member 15 years old or older.

There are three ways of filling in the answer this section namely :

1. Encircling the code. Encircle the code which is in keeping with the respondent's answer.
2. Writing the code clearly in the spaces (boxes) reserved. Please write the code with regular codes, not with Roman codes.
3. Writing the words clearly in the place reserved. Please write the words with block letters properly.

4.2.2. Explanation of Questions

TK01. By activities most engaged in during the previous week, we mean activities taking the most time in comparison with other activities engaged in last week.

By last week is meant the time-span of 7 days, ending on the day before the survey date.

Example : An interview is held on October 20, so what is meant by last week is the span from the 13th through the 19th of October.

Various activities :

1. Working
2. Looking for a job
3. Going to school
4. Managing a household
5. Retiring
6. Other, please mention

Those who work are those who, one week before the interview, did some work with the intention to obtain or help obtain an income or profit during at least one hour last week. Working for one hour must be done continuously and must not be interrupted. The income and profit include the wage/salary comprising all allowances, bonuses and the returns of the enterprise in the form of rent, interest and profit, be it in the form of money or goods.

Example :

a. Those who engage in activities producing rice and/or secondary crops that are consumed by oneself and those engaged in activities yielding something (no rice or secondary crops) which are consumed by oneself like sewing clothes, cooking for the family, angling (fishing) for pleasure is not included in work.

b. The household members who help the other household heads/household members in the wet rice fields, dry rice fields, shops, etc. are taken to be working even if they do not receive wages/salaries.

c. Somebody who leases machines/farming tools, industry machines, feast equipment, means of transportation etc. is categorized as working.

d. Domestic assistants are in the category of working people, both as household members of their employers and non household members of their employers.

e. Criminals who engage in activities like working the soil, making furniture, etc., are not grouped as workers.

f. Somebody who leases farming land to others on a production-sharing basis, is categorized as a worker if he takes the risks or joins the management of this farming.

Looking for jobs are those who :

1. Work, but for some reason are trying to get jobs
2. Those who have been relieved from their jobs, and will be called back, but are trying to get jobs.
3. Those who never worked before and are making efforts to get jobs.

Explanation : Activities to look for jobs are not limited in the course of last week, but could have taken place some time ago and one week ago people could still have expected to get jobs. So, in this category are also included those who have submitted their applications and are waiting for the results.

Those **going to school** are those whose activities only consist of going to school, including those who are on vacation. If, besides attending school, they also work, then their activities can be assigned to those activities that take the most time.

Managing their household is done by those whose activities merely consist of managing their household/helping in this task without getting any wages, e.g., housewives or their children who help manage the household. By contrast, domestic assistants who get wages, although they work for the household, are considered workers.

Retired are those who at the time of the interviews are no longer working because they have reached the age limit for retirement, e.g., for a commissioned officer in the Indonesian Armed Forces the pension-age is 55 years; a school teacher retires in his 60th year. They receive their pensions on a routing basis, usually every month. But there are also employees who are pensioned off at a younger age, e.g., those who are caught in accidents and become invalids (are no longer able to work), and are pensioned off at a younger age.

Other categories consists of members of the population who are no longer able to engage in activities as those included in the previous category, e.g., those of an advanced age, those who are physically invalid (blind, dumb and the like), mentally handicapped, or suffer other hardships. If somebody is engaged in more than one activity, e.g., he/she goes to school while managing the household or goes to school while receiving a pension, he/she is assigned to one of the above categories according to his/her foremost activity (Population Survey, 1990).

Way of filling in : Please encircle one of the codes in accordance with the answer.

[If the answer is code "1" ("working"), please continue to TK18, if the answer is code "2" ("looking for employment"), or "3" ("going to school"), or "4" ("managing the household"), or "5" ("not able to carry on any activities"), or "6" ("other"), continue to TK02].

- TK02. **Working at least one hour in the last week** means working continuously during one hour (uninterrupted). Question TK02 is asked to catch those who really work, but with no regular work hours, so they do not feel they were working.

Way of filling in : encircle one of the codes in accordance with the answer of the respondent. [If the answer is code "1" ("yes"), please continue to TK18, if the answer is code "3" ("no"), continue to TK03].

- TK03. What is meant by having an **employment/temporary enterprise, but not working**, concerns a member of the population who does have a job but did not work during the last week due to various reasons, e.g., being ill, being on a leave,

having to wait for a harvest, going to a strike, etc. This includes those who had already been accepted for work but had not started work yet during the last week .

Example :

a. Permanent workers, government/private employees who are not working on account of being on leave, being ill, going on strike, absenting themselves, so that the company suspends its activities.

b. A farmer who works farm land and is not working because of reasons like the one mentioned in "A" or is waiting for a harvest, or for the rain, before tilling the rice-fields.

c. Those who work on their own responsibility in a certain expertise, but who are working for reasons mentioned in "A" or "B". Those are "dalangs" (wayang puppeteers), barbers, masseurs etc.

Way of filling in : Encircle one of the codes that are in keeping with the answer. [If the answer is code "1" ("yes"), continue to TK18, if the answer is code "3" ("no") please continue to TK04].

TK04. What is meant by a "family owned farming enterprise" is an enterprise in the field of agriculture owned by the family, e.g., a family owning a plantation/rice fields/cattle. Non-farming enterprises are those outside farming, e.g., "warungs"(little shops)/garages/"tokos" (larger shops)/tailors etc.

TK05. This question is to trace the respondent who always answers code "3" ("no") to questions TK02 through TK04 regarding whether he/she ever worked or not.

If the answer is code "1" ("yes") please continue to TK06, if the answer code "3" ("no"), continue to the next section AW, entitled ALLOCATION OF TIME.

If the respondent answers code "3" ("no") this means that until the time of the interview, the respondent never worked. Therefore, the questions about TK are no longer asked. So, we have to move straight to questions about TIME ALLOCATION (Section AW).

TK06. If question TK05 is answered "1" ("yes"), the respondent has to answer question TK06 if he last worked after 1987. This means that the respondent worked between 1988 and 1992.

[If the answer is code "1" ("yes"), please continue to TK28, and if the answer is code "3" ("no"), proceed directly to TK07]. Question TK28 is about the work he has done the last 5 years (work from 1988 through 1992), which is inquired after in detail, . For example, if the respondent last worked in 1989, only column "D" (1989) and column "E" (1988) are filled in.

TK07. The respondent is asked in what year he last worked, in order to find out about those who last worked before 1987. Here, we write only the year in the box reserved.

TK08. Reasons for not working any more after said year:

- A. Retirement
- B. Poor Health
- C. Disablement
- D. Marriage
- E. Old Age
- F. Family with Children
- G. Other

Fill in by encircling one of the answers on the right-hand side. If the answer is something other than "A-F", this has to be written in full at "G" (other items, please mention them ...).

TK09. NOTES OF INTERVIEWER

1. If the last work is in 1983 or 1973 (answer TK07), proceed directly to TK47, namely the question about the history of employment.

3. If not, continue to the next question, namely TK10. What is meant by "if not" is when the answer to TK07 is not "1983" or not "1973", this questioning has to be continued with the TK10 questions.

The TK10 questions through the TK17 questions are addresses to **respondents who are not working anymore and last worked neither in 1973 nor in 1983.**

For example, respondents who last worked in 1986, 1985, 1972, 1970, 1957, etc.

What is intended by the **primary job** in this research is a job that takes most of the time.

The definition of the foremost job according to the Central Bureau of Statistic (BPS) (1980) : taking most of the time or yielding the largest income during last week. If there is more than one main job, the one yielding the largest income is categorized as the primary job, unless the respondent does not share this opinion.

In the 1993 SAKERTI, however, by the **primary job is meant the job that takes the most time.**

TK10. What is meant by a work location is a place where he usually works, e.g. :

- Mr. A works at a textile company as a production manager. Accordingly, the work location of Mr A. is Textile Company (mention the name of the textile company).

- Mrs. Ira works as a vegetable dealer at the market. The work location of Mrs. Ira is "Pasar" (state the name of the "pasar" or market).

- Mr. Ali works as a "becak" (tricycle cab) driver. If he is just a laborer working for an employer, the work location is named after Mr. Ali's employer who owns the "becak".

When filling in the answer, please write the name of the company/employer clearly in the place reserved.

TK11. What is meant by things yielded/engaged in by the work location refers to the following situation : the respondent works at a company/factory that produces something. Write down the products. However, if the work location is a consultant's office, a hospital, a school or other agencies, for example, write down what is done at the work location.

E.g., something called a Textile Company is an agency that produces textiles. If Mrs. Ira is a vegetable dealer at "Pasar X", what is engaged in at the work location is buying and selling at the "pasar" (market). If Mrs. Nina works at the SMP (Junior High school) as a teacher, her work location is the SMP..... and what is undertaken by the work location is learning and teaching.

TK12. What is meant by the main duty every day is the job that is always done in the daily work, e.g.:

- Mr. A as the personnel manager, has as his main duty arranging, placing, attracting/recruiting employees to the textile company so that the company may proceed smoothly.

- Mrs. Nina as a teacher at the SMP has as her main duty instructing/educating SMP students in the following courses :

- As a vegetable dealer, Mrs. Ira has as her main task the buying and selling of vegetables.

TK13. What is meant by the number of work hours for the primary job for one week is the number of work hours for those who work (not including the official rest hours or work hours used for doing things outside the primary job). E.g., for those whose primary job is peddling, the work hours are counted from the time they leave from their houses until they get home again, reduced by the time which does not consist of work hours, like dropping in at the houses of relatives/friends and the like. For a domestic assistant who performs the work continually in a household, the number of daily work hours is counted as 12 hours (Sakernas, 1990).

In TK13, it is possible that the counting is not accurate because it concerns the previous work and happened some time ago. In this case, an average estimate can be made. Way of filling in : write the number of work hours in accordance with the answers in the space reserved [.....][.....] hours/week.

TK14. Approximately, the number of weeks worked in the last year of this job. Some people may not work all 52 weeks in a year.

Example :

- A farm laborer may not work for the entire year., There are periods when people are busy planting and harvesting. If somebody has as his main task the job "farm laborer", it may be calculated how many week in a year he worked at said farm.

- A teacher does not work the whole year either. There are periods when school children have vacations. The teachers also go on vacation.

- Somebody working at the company/institute/department does not work all year long either, for he has his (annual) leave.

- A retail trader/shop or book keeper possibly works all year round.

TK15. What is meant by the primary job status is the position in said primary job :

1. Endeavoring on their own without the help of others is the job status of those who work or endeavor at their own risk, and in their enterprise do not put household members or laborers to work. These are, for example :

- * "becak" drivers who drive their vehicles at their own risk
- * Taxi drivers who drive their cars at their own risk
- * Coolies at markets, stations, or other places that do not have a fixed employer.

2. Endeavoring with the help of household members/season workers are those who, in carrying out their enterprises, are helped by members of their households and/or season workers. For example:

- * Petty shopkeepers who are helped by members of their household or others whom they pay varying wages.
- * Itinerant vendors (peddlers) who are helped by members of their household or somebody who is paid only at the time they are helping.

* Farmers who work their farm land and are helped by their household members. Although at harvest time those farmers share their harvests ("bawon", "maro", are the typical vocabulary terms) and the like, harvest assistants are not considered as permanent workers, so that the farmers are categorized as endeavoring with the help of household members/season workers.

Seasonal workers are workers/employees who work with an employer and are only paid when there are activities going on.

3. Endeavoring with permanent workers are those who carry out their enterprises at their own risk, and in their enterprises, employ at least one permanent worker whom they pay. For example:

- * Shopkeeper who employs one or more permanent workers.
- * Shoemaker who has permanent workers

4. Government workers/employees are those who work with the government or a government agency/office/department and receive wages/salaries in money as well as in kind.

5. Workers/private employees are those who work with other people or private agencies/offices/companies with wages/salaries in money or in kind. Farm laborers, though they do not have an employer, are categorized as workers. Example : hotel servants, domestic assistants.

6. Family workers are those who work by helping somebody in order to earn an income or reap a profit without getting any wage/salary either in money or in kind. For example:

- * A child who waits on buyers in the shop of his/her parents
- * A wife who helps her husband in the rice fields.

Fill in the answer by encircling the answer code on the right hand side as follows :

If the answer is code "1", please continue to TK17.

If the answer is code "2", please continue to TK17

If the answer is code "3", please continue to TK17

If the answer is code "4", please continue to TK16

If the answer is code "5", please continue to TK16

If the answer is code "6", please continue to TK47

TK16. Please estimate the salaries/wages or net income during one month at the last job in said year. Question TK16 is an answer for those whose work status is worker/employee, be it private or state.

The net wages/salaries are what the workers/employees receive in the form of money or in kind, paid out by the companies/offices/employer. Income in kind is valued with the local prices. The net income intended is the amount after being reduced by deduction for compulsory dues, income taxes and the like.

Example :

- An employee at a company receives a monthly wage/salary and possibly there are other incentives that are given every month, e.g. : rice distribution, transportation money, consumption allowance, etc.

If the respondent only remembers the amount he received, please encircle the answer code "1" ("total") and write down the amount in the box reserved.

If the respondent does not know, please encircle code "8". If the respondent does know in detail about the wage/salary he received for the last work he did, encircle

code "3" ("breakdown"), then fill in the value of the amount of the respective goods he received during one month in the boxes reserved. **If the respondent has answered TK16, please proceed straight TK47, namely the question concerning the History of Employment.**

TK17. Question TK17 is the answer to TK15 whose answer codes are "1" or "2" or "3" (namely, those who have a work status of self-enterprise, endeavoring with the help of seasonal workers/household members and endeavoring with the help of permanent workers).

What is meant by "net profit" is the income a certain enterprise provides after it is reduced by expenses during one month. Meanwhile, the "gross income" consists of the whole income before it is reduced by expenses.

If the respondent has answered TK17, proceed directly to TK47 (question concerning the History of the Work).

Present Job.

The next question is the question regarding the job at the time of the interview -- the primary job as well as any side/additional jobs.

The primary job is the work that takes most of the time. By the side/additional work is meant the side jobs beside the primary job; the respondent possibly has other work in order to get additional income.

The additional jobs intended are the other side/additional jobs held in order to get additional income. If this work is still done in the series of duties of the primary job, this isn't grouped with the side job, but with the primary job.

Example 1 :

If a sweeper at the market sometimes also helps with the chores and receives wages for carrying merchandise, he is considered to have a side job.

Example 2 :

If a state school teacher teaches at private schools in the afternoon, he is considered to have a side job.

There is a possibility that somebody has more than one side job. In this case, the main side job is selected. The questions about the primary job **are the same as** those about the side jobs. Therefore, they are made in a grid. Questions TK18 through TK26 are questions for the present work/survey, both the primary job and the side/additional job. This question is the same as question TK10 through TK17. The way of asking had best be started with column A ("primary job") from TK18 through TK27. If TK27 is answered by code "1" ("yes") this means that the respondent has a side/additional job, so we have to proceed to column 8 ("additional job") and start again with TK18 through TK26. But if TK27 is answered by code "3" ("no"), we continue to questions TK28 (namely the questions about the work done in the last five years).

Column A Primary Job

TK18. In accordance with TK10.

TK19. In accordance with TK11.

TK20. In accordance with TK12

TK21. The number of hours for the primary job during last week, at the time of the interview. What is meant by the number of hours for the primary job during one week is the number of work hours for those working (not including the official hours of rest and the work hours used for matters outside the aforementioned main job) during last week. For those whose primary job is peddling, the number of hours is counted from his departure from home until he comes home again, reduced by the time not included in the work hours like stopping over at the house of his relatives/friends and the like. For domestic assistants who keep on working continuously in a household, the daily number of hours is put at 12 hours on the average (Sakernas, 1990).

Way of asking :

For those who have a permanent job and regular work hours, one may ask these questions :

1. "How many hours a day do you work on the average ?"
2. "Do you work the same number of hours on Fridays/Saturdays? If not, how many hours ?"
3. Did you skip your work at all last week or did you work less than usual ?"

From the statement made by the respondent, the interviewer must count the number of his work hours. After this, ask once more if, during last week he/she worked indeed for so many hours. For those who do not have a regular schedule, they should be asked questions every day starting with yesterday, two days ago, and so on, during last week, and the interviewer should add up the days.

Way of filling in : write out the number of work hours, according to the answer in the space reserved, [.....][.....] hours/week.

TK22. In accordance with TK13.

TK23. In accordance with TK14.

TK24. In accordance with TK15.

TK25. In accordance with TK16.

TK26. In accordance with TK17.

TK27. If the answer is code "1" ("yes") this means that the respondent has side/additional jobs; proceed to TK18 column B for side/additional jobs. After TK18 column B, proceed further to question TK19 through TK26 column B.

If the answer is code "3" ("no"), this means that the respondent does not have any side jobs, so we proceed directly to TK28, namely the question about work during the last 5 years.

The work during the last 5 years

What is meant by work during the last 5 years is work from 1988 through 1992, and this work consists of the primary jobs and side jobs. Therefore, the questions about work during the last 5 years are the same, so that they are made in a grid.

The primary job during the last 5 years

What is meant by the primary job is the work that takes most of the time (is longest).

TK28. If the respondent, e.g., had a primary job during the last year (1992), the answer goes by encircling code "1" ("yes") in column A (1 year ago), then we continue to question TK29.

If the respondent e.g., should answer code "3" ("no") or "8" ("I do not know"), just proceed directly to TK28 in the next column.

- TK29. The primary job is the same as the work during (...) year, which means that if the respondent in 1992 had the same job as the one in 1993, the answer is code "1" ("yes"). Encircle and continue directly to TK32.
If the primary job in 1992 is not the same as the one in 1993, the answer is code "3" ("no") to be encircled -- after this continue to TK30.

Example :

- Column B refers to the primary job in 1991 (this one) versus the primary job in 1992.
- Column C, refers to the primary job in 1990 (this one) versus the primary job in 1991.

TK30. In keeping with TK10

TK31. In keeping with TK11

TK32. In keeping with TK12

TK33. In keeping with TK13

TK34. In keeping with TK14

TK35. In keeping with TK15

TK36. In keeping with TK16

TK36 for respondent with a work status as private workers as well as state workers. After answering this question, namely by encircling one of the answers, code "1" ("Total") or code "3" ("Breakdown"), then the boxes reserved are filled in.

If the answer is : "I do not know", encircle code "8". Return to TK28 for the further columns.

TK37. In keeping with TK17.

TK37 for respondents with a work status as a private entrepreneur, or keeps an enterprise assisted by seasonal workers or endeavors with permanent workers.

If the answer is code "1" ("Net Profit"), fill in the amount of the net profit during one month. If the answer is code "3" ("Gross Income"), fill in the amount of gross income during the past month. If the respondent answers "I do not know", encircle code "8" -- then proceed to TK28 of the next column.

Side/Additional jobs

This means that besides the primary job, the respondent has other jobs in order to get more income. If this work is still done within the duties of the primary job, it is not included in the side jobs, but in the primary job. The question about the side job during the last 5 years is also in the grid. For every year, the questions are the same, namely from TK36 through question TK46.

TK38. In keeping with TK27.

If the respondent has a side job, please encircle "1" ("yes"). After this, proceed to question TK39. If the respondent does not have a side job, please encircle "3" ("no"), then move to column TK37 the next column.

TK39. The respondent has a side job identical to the one he had last year. The explanation is the same as for explanation TK29.

TK40. In keeping with TK10

TK41. In keeping with TK11

TK42. In keeping with TK12

TK43. In keeping with TK13

TK44. In keeping with TK14

TK45. In keeping with TK15

TK46. The question concerning wages, salaries or net/gross income are related to side job during that one month of said year. TK46 constitutes the answer to TK43 for code "1" to "5", while for code "6" no question is asked about wages.

Job History

What is meant by job history is the series of questions asked about the first job, the job of 10 years ago and the one of 20 years ago. Ask the questions for the first job. If the one of ten years ago and the one of 20 years ago are identical, they are arranged in a grid.

TK47. The first year the respondent worked full time. Working full-time means that the respondent considers working as the main activity. Example :

1. Mr. Amir works first of all as an SMA teacher but in the afternoon he takes courses at private teachers' college. Mr. Amir's employment as a teacher constitutes his main activity, while the afternoon classes are "other activities".

2. A boy is 18 years old. He still goes to the Senior High School (SLTA) and in order to pay for his school, he works as a newspaper boy. Here, the main activity of this boy is going to school, while working as a newspaper boy constitutes "other activities".

3. Mrs. Dian is an executive at the bank. In order to broaden her outlook, she takes classes in the Master's Program of Business Administration (MBA). Here, her main activity is her job as an executive employee at the bank and her classes constitute "other activities".

Way of filling in : please write 19 [...][...].

TK48. If the respondent knows when he first worked full-time (TK47), the answer of TK48 is "96" ("inapplicable"). If TK47 is unknown, we have to fill in the question about his/her age when he/she worked for the first time in the answer box reserved.

TK49. **Notes of the Interviewer**

When was TK47 : ("working")

1. 1988 or afterward
2. 1983 or afterward
3. 1973 or afterward
4. 1972 or beforehand

1. If he/she worked for the first time in 1988 or afterward, column A question TK49 code "1" is encircled, and we proceed directly to the section of TIME ALLOCATION. Why is this so? Because the respondent has been interviewed about her/his work in 1988 or afterward in the work he did in the last 5 years.

2. If he/she worked for the first time in 1983, complete column A. Then column B of question 49 code "2" must be encircled. From there, we proceed directly to the "Time Allocation" Section.

3. If he/she worked for the first time in 1973 or afterward, complete columns A and B. Then column C of TK49 code "3" has to be encircled. Further proceed straight to the "Time Allocation" Section.

4. If he/she worked for the first time in 1972 or before, complete columns A, B and C. Please continue to TK50.

TK50. In keeping with TK10

TK51. In keeping with TK11

TK52. In keeping with TK12

TK53. In keeping with TK13

TK54. In keeping with TK14

TK55. In keeping with TK15

TK56. In keeping with TK16

TK57. In keeping with TK17

TK58. In keeping with TK27

TK59. In keeping with TK17

4.3. Section AW (Time Allocation)

4.3.1. Purpose

The section for Time Allocation has as its aim to get to know how long the respondent was engaged in activities last week. Those activities consist i.e. of :

A. Working to get wages/salaries both in the form of money, goods, and/or services.

B. Farming/gardening activities in the fields owned by the family.

C. Activities including working on their own or at the company/enterprise of the family for non-agricultural purposes.

D. Going to school/university/studying

E. Doing house chores.

The respondent are all household members who are 15 years old or older, both who work and who do not work.

4.3.2. Explanation of Questions

The questions of the section for Time Allocation actually consist of two questions (AW02 and AW03) and one explanation on the type of activities carried out (AW01).

AW01. The type of activities carried out during the last week consisted of :

1. **Working for the purpose of earning wages/salaries both in the form of money and/or kind and/or services** (for the explanation of "working" see section TK, question TK01).

2. **Farming and gardening in the fields/enterprise owned by the family**, which means that the respondent helps by working in the farm field or in the enterprise of the farm/garden owned by the family.

Example : A family has quite a large vegetable garden, so that the respondent as a household member of said family works as a manager or laborer/employee or only as a family worker.

3. **Working on his own or at the company/non-agricultural family enterprise** or the respondent works at a non-agricultural family company/enterprise.

Example :working on one's own at a non-agricultural family company is, e.g., the respondent's family has a small shop, and he works in that shop without the help of others/other family members. Working at a non-agricultural family enterprise: the respondent's family has a garage, and he works in the garage as a laborer/employee or as a family worker or as a manager.

4. **Going to school/college, university/studying** applies, if the respondent at the time of the interview is still going to school/college, university. Here, the time of studying is also included.

5. **Doing housework** here means doing chores like cooking, dish washing, laundering, cleaning the house or in the case of children 15 years old and older, helping in doing these household chores.

Example :

1. There is a possibility that a respondent engages in activities A, D and E because the respondent works, and still goes to school and he also likes to help his mother by washing the dishes/doing other household chores.

2. A housewife who keeps a little shop in front of the house where she works without pay. In this case, the interviewer has to be on his guard because the respondent feels he/she does not work, and yet this housewife does work even though she is not earning any wages. Those housewives carries out activities C and E.

AW02. In the past week/7 days, the respondent carried out activities A, B, C, D, E.

If the respondent engages in activity A, please encircle code "1", then proceed directly to AW03, line A. If the respondent does not engage in activity A, encircle code "3" ("no"), then continue to the next line, line B, and not to AW03 line A. Repeat through line E.

AW03. In past week/7 days, how many hours were utilized to carry out/engage in said activities? What was the number of hours during past week/7 days utilized by the respondent for activity A through activity E?

4.4. Section KW (Marital History)

4.4.1. Purpose

This section has the aim to get to know the marital history of household members of 15 years old or older.

The respondents are household members of 15 years or older and are currently married or were once married.

4.4.2. Explanation of Questions

KW01. The interviewer re-checks whether the female respondent ever got married at an age younger than 50. If the respondent is a woman who was ever married below that age, please proceed directly to section MG. If the respondent is not a woman who ever married at an age below 50, please continue to KW02 (e.g., the respondent is a woman of 50 years or older, or the respondent is a man).

KW02. Check the ART (AR13) list concerning the marital status of the respondent (or it would be easier if we looked at the cover of Book III). If the respondent never married, please continue to section MG. If the respondent is married or was once married, the question is continued to KW03. The marital status consists of the following stages : not yet married, married, separated, divorced in life, divorced by death.

1. Not yet married is the status of those who are not yet bound in marriage at the time of the survey.

2. Being married is the status of those who are bound in marriage at the time of the survey, whether they live together or are separated (the latter is here not meant as living apart due to an inclination to divorce). In this respect, not only those who are legally married (whether according to tradition, religion, the state, etc), but also those who profess to be husband and wife (based on the admission of the respondents).

3. Being separated is the status of those who are bound in marriage at the time of the survey, but are no longer living together and are inclined to divorce.

4. Divorced in life are those who are divorced from their wife/husband and have not married yet.

5. Divorced by death are those whose husband/wife have died and they have not yet married again. At the time of asking questions concerning the marital status, try to avoid the chance that the respondent's spouse should be in the respondent's neighborhood. A male respondent should be interviewed by a male interviewer, while a female respondent should be interviewed by a female interviewer.

KW03. Please ask how many times the respondent married. Fill this data into the column reserved.

KW04. Please ask the respondent who chose the husband/wife of the respondent. This question is only addressed to the respondent concerning the first marriage (if the respondent should have married more than once). If there are several choices, e.g., by his/her parents and by himself/herself, please select the one that is most dominant in determining the choice (only one answer can be selected for this question).

- KW05. The interviewer requests whether the respondent is a man or a woman. If the respondent is a woman, please continue to KW08. But if the respondent is a man, please continue to KW06.
- KW06. Please ask if the respondent has at this time more than one wife. In putting this question forward, the interviewer should be careful not to offend the respondent or to arouse his anger (lest he give a dishonest answer). If the respondent has only one wife at this time, please continue to KW08. If KW03 is answered "once", it is answer "3" that is encircled for KW06 .
- KW07. If the respondent at this time has more than one wife, please ask the names of all the wives, starting with the wife who is now within the household. Then ask also about wives who are in other households and all wives of previous marriages. After this, continue the question to KW09 (the place to fill in the names of the wives).
- KW08. If this question is a follow-up of KW05 and KW06, e.g., whether the respondent is a woman or whether he is a man (but at this time he does not have more than one wife). Ask for the name (or names) of the wife/husband of the respondent of every marriage, if there is more than one marriage. Then fill in the name (or names of the wife("ves")/husband at KW09).
- KW09. Fill in KW09 with the name (names) of the wife("ves")/husband of the respondent. The name of the husband/wife of the respondent in column number one is filled in with the name of the husband/wife of the current marriage/the last marriage. After this, the second column is filled in with the names of the husband/wife from the previous marriage. If the respondent has married same person twice, the name of this identical person is filled in twice in the column in keeping with the sequence of the marriages. E.g., the respondent first marries Mr. Ajun, divorces him, maries Mr. Acang, divorces him, and remarries with Mr. Ajun. The way of filling in: the column of the last/present marriage is filled in with the name of Mr. Ajun, the second column marriage is filled in with the name of Mr. Acang, while the column of the last marriage is again filled in with the name of Mr. Ajun.
- KW10. Ask when (year and month) the marriage of the respondent with the husband/wife concerned took place. Starting from the last/present marriage filled in to column 1. If the respondent has only married once, only the first column is filled in. If the respondent has married several times, all those marriages are entered into the columns, regardless of whether these marriages are still in effect or whether divorces have taken place. If the respondent is able to answer this question, proceed straight to KW12 (for the last marriage/the present marriage). As for the previous marriage, this is continued to KW16. If the respondent does not know when the marriage occurred, please continue to question KW11. Stating that a respondent is able to answer a question means that the respondent is able to answer about the year of the marriage (although he does not remember the month). If the respondent can only answer about the month, the respondent is considered not to know when the marriage took place.
- KW11. If the respondent does not know how to answer about the year of marriage, then, as a follow-up to this question, we ask about the age of the respondent when the marriage took place. Please ask about the age of the respondent when the marriage took place with the husband/wife concerned. The respondent's age is calculated on the basis of his/her birthday most recent to the marriage.
- KW12. Please ask what the dowry/"peningset" was the respondent gave or received on the occasion of the last marriage/the present marriage. There may be more than one answer. But if there are none, just keep everything blank. As for the

"peningset", this means the gift to the bride to be which is not a dowry. This can be presented in the form of something sent to the bride or her family. The "peningset" may have a different form in each region.

- KW13. Please ask how much is the value of the dowry, "peningset", and other gifts that are not consumed for the wedding feast at every marriage (if there has been more than one marriage). What is meant is : at the time of the presentation, what was the value of the dowry/"peningset" in "rupiah" at the time the respondent gave/received it ? (the value of the other gifts that are not consumed for the wedding feast are also valued in "rupiah"). The "sholat" (prayer) equipment is not valued in answering the question.
- KW14. Please ask what the value is of the assets of the respondent on the eve of the present marriage/last marriage. What is meant by assets here are land, houses, jewels, shares, etc. For the sake of clarity, for the forms of these assets, please check section HI (Individual Assets) or HR (Household Assets). If, before the last marriage/present marriage the respondent already had a wife, the assets in question here are the ones that are the part of the respondent (not all the assets in common possession with his former wife). In each region, the system of assets possession may differ according to the tradition in effect there. But what we give priority to here are the admissions of the respondent regarding these possessions.
- KW15. Please ask whether the respondent ever separated from his/her wife/husband for more than 6 months during the present marriage/last marriage. What is meant by separation here is that the respondent did not live together with his wife/husband for a period of 6 months or longer.
- KW16. Ask what the status is/was of each marriage. If the marriage is still in effect, please continue the question to KW17. If the respondent is divorced now, be it divorced by death, divorced in life, or separated, please continue the question to KW18. For the last marriage/present marriage (column 1), please check if the marital status is identical to KW02. As for the definition of the marital status, please see KW02.
- KW17. Please ask whether the wife/husband lives in said household. If the answer is "yes", continue the question to KW22. If it is "no", continue to KW20.
- KW18. Please ask when (year and month) each aforementioned marriage ended/when separation took effect (if there was more than one marriage). If the respondent was able to give an answer (answer about the year), the question is continued to KW20.
- KW19. Please ask what the age was when each marriage mentioned before ended/separation took effect (if there was more than one marriage). The answer is given in years. The age of the respondent is also calculated on the basis of the last (recent) birthday before the marriage ended/separation took effect..
- KW20. Ask about the highest stage of education ever attended by the husband/wife in each marriage. If the husband/wife did not/has not yet go to school, the code 01 is encircle in the column in question. If the highest stage of education ever attended by the husband/wife was D1 or D2, the code encircled is 07. If the highest stage of education attended was a religious school, the latter is adjusted to the general state/private schools. E.g. : the "Madrasah Ibtidaiyah" (lowest level of the Muslim religious schools) is equalized with the Elementary School (SD). The "Madrasah Tsanawiyah" is put on a par with the General Junior High School (the SLTP). The "Madrasah Aliyah" (the highest stage of the Muslim religious schools) is equalized with the General Senior High School. As for the

seminary, it is put in the category of the Elementary School. Encircle the code in accordance with the level.

KW21. Please ask about the highest stage/grade ever finished by the husband/wife in the marriage concerned. If he/she graduated from the school, please fill in with code "07". If it is filled with code "01", this means grade 1. If the wife/husband of the respondent did not/has not yet gone to school, this question can be answered by filling in code "96". If the respondent dropped out in the 2nd grade, the highest stage he/she ever finished is grade 1. If the respondent dropped out in grade 1, the answer selected is "96". For more clarity on this matter, one may see section DL.

KW22. NOTES OF THE INTERVIEWER :

1. IF THERE IS NO OTHER MARRIAGE, PLEASE CONTINUE TO KW23
3. IF THERE ARE OTHER MARRIAGES, PLEASE CONTINUE TO KW09, NEXT COLUMN.

KW23. RESPONDENTS :

If the respondent is a woman, please continue to section BR. If the respondent is a man who is not married at present, please continue to section MG. If the respondent is a man who is still married, continue to KW24.

KW24. Please ask whether the respondent and his wife are physically still able to have a child of their own (again). If they are not able to do so continue with Section MG. If "yes" (still able to do so), continue with question KW25. By this ability we mean that they are both still capable of reproducing. If it is only one side who is capable of reproducing(one of the two is sterile), the answer is "no".

KW25. Please ask if the respondent is eager to have yet another child, besides the one(s) he has now. If the answer is "no", please continue the question to section MG. If it is "yes", please continue to KW26.

KW26. Please ask how many more children the respondent would like to have. If he/she answers, "it is up to God", the answer is "96".

KW27. Out of the number of children the respondent would like to have, please ask how many sons and how many daughters he/she would like. If the respondent answers just the same, the number under KW26 is divided by 2. If the respondent answers "it is up to the Lord", the answer is also "96".

4.5. Section BR (Pregnancy Summary)

4.5.1. Purpose

This section has its aim to get to know the number of children the respondent has ever given birth to (living births and still-born), and also to know the cases of miscarriages that may have been experienced by the respondent.

4.5.2. Explanation of Questions

BR01. Sufficiently clear

BR02. What is meant by "living together" is being household members (check AR01).

BR03. Sufficiently clear

BR04. Sufficiently clear.

- BR05. What is meant by "not living together" is not being a household member (check AR01).
- BR06. Sufficiently clear
- BR07. Sufficiently clear
- BR08. Sufficiently clear
- BR09. Sufficiently clear
- BR10. Sufficiently clear
- BR11. "Still-born", i.e. being born without showing any signs of life, e.g. : breathing (heart beatings), crying, moving etc.
- BR12. Sufficiently clear
- BR13. "Miscarriage" is
- BR14. Sufficiently clear
- BR15. Please convince the respondent that the BR15 answer is the same as the sum of the numbers of BR03, BR04, BR06, BR07, BR09 and BR10. If it is not the same, re-check the previous answers until the same code is obtained. If the same answer is obtained, please write answer BR15 in the reserved place, then encircle code "1".
- BR16. Please convince the respondent that answer BR16 is the same as the sum of the numbers BR12 and BR14. If this is not the same, please re-check the previous answers, until the same code is reached.
If an identical answer is obtained please write answer BR16 in the place reserved, then encircle code "1".

4.6. Section MG (Migration)

4.6.1. Purpose

The next two sections collect information regarding the mobility of the population/respondent. Section MG and section SR have the aim of collecting various items of information about the history of movement to a destination which lasts six months or more. Such a condition will be found a great deal of transfer (like job transfer), destination of transfer (from village to town). This kind of information from then on will be useful in policy making in Indonesia (as is the case in other countries) in certain interests, e.g., the transmigration program.

And in short, these two sections of the questionnaire will follow the pattern/way of asking questions as follows : BIRTH - PLACE - RESIDENCE - AGE-12 - MIGRATION - CIRCULATION.

4.6.2. Explanation of Questions

- MG01. The birth place is the (administrative) region of the village or sub-district where the respondent was born. The determination of the place has to adhere to the customary procedure, e.g. : the respondent was born in a place where the mother who gave birth to him/her resided, although the process of birth giving took place somewhere else. This matter is limited to being effective less than 6 months.

PLEASE NOTE :

1. CODE (PLACE NAME) IS FILLED IN BY THE EDITOR BY COPYING THE CODE PRINTED IN THE LIST RESERVED. ESPECIALLY FOR THE CODE OF THE VILLAGE NAME, THE ENTRY WILL BE FILLED IN BY THE ENTRY EDITOR.

2. ANY TIME YOU FILL IN THE PLACE NAME, WRITE IT IN FULL -- DO NOT ABBREVIATE.

MG02. The names of villages/ sub-district, district and even regencies often change. But changes in the names of provinces very rarely occur. For the sake of clarity, please ask again whether there are among the names of villages/ sub-districts, districts and regencies, any which ever changed.

MG03. If the answer of MG02 = "yes", please ask (ABOUT THE PLACE NAMES) intended, one by one, until the changed name has been found. In order to help the respondent, please reconfirm the names.

WAY OF RECORDING : If the name of the village has not changed (has remained the same), encircle code "01", and ask if the district is the same. If it is, encircle once more code "01". But if it is not the same (has changed), please encircle code "03" and record the new name in the space reserved.

AN ADMINISTRATIVE TOWNSHIP ("KOTIP") IS CONSIDERED TO BE A PART OF THE TERRITORY OF A REGENCY, NOT SO THE CITY THAT STANDS ALONE. ASK FOR THE VILLAGE NAME CODE. THIS WILL BE FILLED IN BY THE ENTRY EDITOR.

Example :

1. A respondent was born in "Liwa" on the 27th of July, 1970. At present, said respondent lives at "Jalan Salemba Raya, Jakarta". As far as the respondent's knowledge goes, the name of his birth place is "Liwa, North Lampung Regency, Lampung Province". Very unfortunately, the respondent does not know about the recent changes in the administrative region where he was born. In this case, the interviewer can help by stating that : "Liwa" has been situated in an expansion regency since 1990, namely the "Regency of West Lampung" (no longer the "Regency of North Lampung!"), while the name of the province is still the same as before.

2. The name of this respondent is Liputri. She says that she was born in "Sipirok" about 70 years ago. We do not know how the story was (we will know from the next question) of how she came to live in "Selong, West Nusa Tenggara", at present. To the interviewer she only said what she knows : that she was born in "Sipirok, Province of Central Sumatra". In this case, the interviewer must help by informing the respondent that the latter was born in the administrative territory of the "Sipirok Godang sub-district", "Sipirok district", "South Tapanuli Regency, North Sumatra Province".

3. A respondent said to the interviewer that he was born in "Ciputat" in 1950. As far as he knows, "Ciputat" belongs to the territory of "Tangerang Regency, West Java Province". Even so, for places in the boundary regions, the interviewer had better anticipate dualistic answers. He should be able to stress to the respondent whether the "Ciputat region" he had in mind is now part of the "Special Region of Jakarta", the "Capital (DKI)" or is part of the region (province) of "West-Java". "Ciputat", which 20 years ago as a whole belonged to "Tangerang Regency, West-Java Province", is now included in the territory of the "DKI".

- MG04. Status of the destination : A village is the smallest administrative unit. In this study, the village is an autonomous unit, separate from higher forms of administration. It usually is situated in a rural region. The other status is that of the SMALL TOWNSHIP that is often put on a par with the capital of a district which has more urban characteristics. Whereas a LARGE TOWNSHIP is usually equal to a regency capital/city, an administrative township has the status of a regency capital which means it has the status of large township. But the administrative township ("Kotip") being an autonomous township or a district capital, is considered a small township.
- MG05. Make sure that the respondent is able to understand what it means to be 12 years old. The certainty of being 12 years old is that the respondent must have passed his 12th birthday. Subsequently, only after this "certainty" is understood by the respondent, ask him/her where his/her residence was at that time.
- MG06. See explanation of MG02.
- MG07. See explanation of MG03.
- MG08. See explanation of MG04
- MG09. INTERVIEWER'S NOTE : For statement about the respondent's marital status see the answer of question AR13 Book 1.
- MG10. Moving after a wedding/traditional ceremony, contains several concepts, i.e. the wife (the woman) establishes herself at the residence of the husband (the man), which is called **patrilocal**; the reverse is called **matrilocal**, if neither of the two takes place, it is called **bilocal**.

From here on, the question only addresses the respondent -- the questions are only about him personally (not about his or her partner): whether after the wedding ceremony/traditional customs he/she will move to another residence or not.

Transferring one's residence means the respondent definitely moves to a different residence on the assumption he/she will not return to the original place. E.g., a man gets married at his parents in-law's and after a few days, he takes his wife to his residence. In this case, the bridegroom is regarded as not having moved, although the wedding program (traditional wedding ceremonies) are carried out in a different residence/village. It is the wife who is moving.

PLEASE NOTE :

The term **present - in present** wife - must refer to the wife who lives in the household of the respondent (NBF/NBS) at the time of the survey without relating her to the deceased wife or the umpteenth wife. Whereas the word **last - in the last** wife can imply either the **deceased** wife or the latter of the two wives who dies before. Even so, the possibility is not precluded that he keeps two wives in the same residence/house. So the one we are referring to in this respect is the wife he married last.

Additional item : these traditional wedding ceremonies may take either one or several days. E.g., A wedding is organized in the bride's home and subsequently held in the bridegroom's place, then after the program is finished at the bridegroom's address, both the new bride and bridegroom return to the bride's home again. So, by "immediately after the traditional wedding ceremonies" we mean "after the completion of the program in said bridegroom's place. In this case :

the woman (wife) does not move to another residence, but it is the man (husband) who moves to a different residence.

MG11. See explanation of MG01.

MG12. See explanation of MG02

MG13. See explanation of MG04

MG14. What is called "settling down" is living in a certain place not just temporarily, as is the case with "lodging" with a different family or staying over at a hotel. On the contrary, the couple wants to settle down, just as people in general have settled down. The first residence is the residence of the respondent where he lives with his wife/her husband for the first time after the series of traditional wedding ceremonies. Please pay attention to the next example presented for clarification:

1. If the respondent gets married in his parents' house and he/she lives with his spouse in this residence for good, for the respondent, this residence will be the first one after getting married. For his spouse, however, it is a new residence.
2. A respondent gets married to a woman of good standing, and the wedding procedure is organized at the residence of the woman. After one week, the married couple moves to the residence of the man. So both the respondent and his spouse have as their first residence the house/residence of the man (bridegroom). In this case, the "wedding house" is not considered the first residence.

MG15. This question is asked of the respondent, in order to procure information as to his/her spouse. Did the spouse move to another house at the time of their marriage? [please compare with question MG10].

MG16. "Right away living together" means that both members of a couple live together after their wedding in the same house. One of the married couples who just got married, but immediately went on duty in another place (town) for a long time, is not included in the concept "right away living together".

MG17. How long did it take from the beginning of separation until they come to live together again?

MG18. Whoever lives together refers to the status of membership of household members who definitely live in the first dwelling house or joined the household there. If a person is just a guest, he/she is not part of the household.

MG19. FILTER : Especially for this question, the interviewer only inquires after the migration that the respondent experienced, without limiting the time and space of the migration.

MG20. FILTER : This question serves to filter out an answer to question MG19, by restricting space (across the village/district border) and restricting time (staying in a place for 6 months or more; except for the destination, the present residence has no time restriction). In order to fix the reference to the time of the first transfer of place since the respondent's 12th year, see explanation MG05.
PLEASE START RECORDING THE FIRST MOVE IN THE FIRST COLUMN.
CONTINUE UNTIL ALL MOVES ARE RECORDED.

- MG21. The name of the destination has to be recorded in full (without abbreviation). Start filling out the first column by the first move of the respondent after he was 12 years old. And so forth and so on.
PLEASE NOTE:
THE BOX IN THE UPPER RIGHT PART OF THIS PAGE HAS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE INTERVIEWER AFTER ALL MOVES HAVE BEEN RECORDED.
- MG22. See explanation of MG02.
- MG23. See explanation of MG03.
- MG24. The concept of **when** refers to year and month. In order to find out about these, please ask first about what year and only then about what month. If the respondent does not know the year and the month, but does know how many years and how many months his/her age was. The interviewer is asked to fill in MG25 . It is possible that the respondent does not know the year and month. For this purpose the interviewer is asked to do some probing. Do this carefully (accurately), so that MG24 or MG25 can be completed.
- MG25. What is meant by age is the difference between the date of survey and the birth date in units (years) and (months). Reference : See the answer to question AR08.
- MG26. See explanation of MG04
- MG27. There are two ways of measuring distance :
1. If the distance is very great, e.g., more than 100 kilometers, the distance between the two places is calculated on the basis of the city centers of the two regency capital/cities aforementioned (inter-town distance).
 2. If the distance is not too great, the distance measuring is based upon the house where the respondent lived before and the destination.
- MG28. The meaning of main intention or main reason involves the general reason for the respondent's move.
1. IN CONNECTION WITH WORK, includes efforts to obtain a new job, to hunt for jobs, to transfer jobs, to transfer one's duties/relocation, to retire, etc.
 2. IN CONNECTION WITH EDUCATION (training is included here). Included here are the efforts to seek or to enroll at a school or to make other educational efforts.
 3. IN CONNECTION WITH MILITARY DUTY, which is related with the transfer of a member of the Armed Forces with his family to the new place of assignment. This transfer definitely results in a compulsory stay at his destination. How will it be if the army man has to perform this duty abroad, e.g., to Cambodia for two months. This category is part of "Migration", because the time limit for migration is less than six months, so that it is not recorded as a move in this section.
 4. IN CONNECTION WITH THE FAMILY, Included here are activities involving interaction between the respondent himself and other family members, e.g, marriage, death, etc.
 5. OTHER : This option accommodates answers that cannot be included in one of the above options. But before deciding on this answer, one must check accurately if the answer can still be included in one of the four previous options.

MG29. This question is put forward to emphasize which person's work led to the move in MG28, item (1).

MG30. This question constitutes the specific detail of the work-related move, asked at MG28 item (1).

1. GET WORK AT THE DESTINATION ----- This concerns moves for a new job, or a recommendation to work at the destination. Another example is if a respondent who resides in "Bogor" gets new employment in "Jakarta". During the first year he commutes. But as this incessant traveling is very boring and tiring, the respondent decides to move to "Jakarta". This transfer of place belongs in this category.
2. SEEKING A NEW JOB BECAUSE THERE ARE NOT ENOUGH JOB OPPORTUNITIES AT THE PREVIOUS LOCATION ---- E.g., the respondent does not have any job at all in the previous place or the respondent considers that in the previous place there is no more work available.
3. TRANSFER OF DUTIES/RELOCATION includes moving with the same company.
4. RETIREMENT refers to the situation of a respondent who has retired from his previous activities and therefore he desires to move to another town (place). The retirement category in this respect also includes ceasing to work due to old age.
5. OTHER : See explanation MG28 item (5)

MG31. See explanation MG29.

MG32. This question constitutes the specific detail for the family-related move asked at MG28 item (4).

1. MARRIAGE ---- Because marriage leads somebody to move.
 2. PREGNANCY, sometimes a pregnant woman moves to the house of her parents/parents-in-law to await the time of her birth giving.
 3. DEATH : Sufficiently Clear
 4. SICKNESS : Sufficiently Clear
 5. MIGRATION WITH FAMILY : This means that the respondent has no motives for moving like illness, marriage, etc. above, but merely joins her relatives because he/she herself is only a household member who does not have a decision-making role.
 6. TO BE CLOSER WITH FAMILY : This is an active motive (different from option 5), being merely prompted to be geographically closer to his/her nuclear family or to the other relatives.
 7. OTHER : See question MG28 (item 5).
- PLEASE NOTE : THE TYPE OF THIS ANSWER MUST BE COMBINED WITH THE ANSWER TO THE QUESTION UNDER THIS ONE, SO THAT A COMPOSITE ANSWER WILL BE OBTAINED LIKE : 11 = MARRIED (HIMSELF, HERSELF); 44 = ILLNESS (FATHER); 50 = MOVED AWAY WITH THE FAMILY AND 70 = OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY.

MG33. This question constitutes the specific explanation for those who answer at question MG28 item (5).

1. POLITICAL DISTURBANCES ---- E.g., as a consequence of civil war, the "Movement of Peace Disturbance" (GPK), clashes among groups, among factions, etc.
2. EVICTION --- Removal from houses imposed by the government or compensation, eviction, settlement of population (isolated) and the like.
3. LIKE THE DESTINATION, constitutes the answer of the respondent without reference to other interests except as a matter of pleasure because the destination itself is attractive.
4. TRANSMIGRATION : Sufficiently Clear
5. OTHER : See explanation MG28 item (5).

MG34. What is meant by "moving together with other household members" is the transfer of place by the respondent with his household from the previous place. In order to obtain the same information, one can also ask other questions, like : "Did you move on your own?" What is meant by "moving on one's own" is the transfer of place by one person from one place to the other, without being dependent upon the decisions of his friends or relatives. So, the opposite of a single transfer (on one's own) is the transfer with the family group. E.g., a respondent, after graduating from the Senior High School (SMA) wishes to continue his school at another place. In the move of the respondent it turns out that he is escorted by his mother to the destination, and after several days, the mother returns to the previous place. In such a case, the respondent is considered to be moving on his own. What is meant by a "joint transfer" is the respondent's transfer together with other people for the purpose of settling in the same place. E.g. : transfer of a household consisting of a husband/wife and their children or several other members who have joined the household in the aforesaid previous residence.

MG35. "How many people" means, how many household members in the original place, at the time of the transfer, are made to move. E.g., the household of the respondent consists of Father, Mother, and the respondent himself, and his two younger brother/sisters. But those who moved were : the respondent himself with his two younger brothers/sisters plus one cousin of the respondent. So, the number of people in this question is three, namely the respondent himself and his two younger brothers/sisters (not including the respondent's cousin)

MG36. Sufficiently Clear

MG37. The house that was longest lived in is the house that is longest occupied out of several possibilities of temporary/permanent residences at his destination, like the house of family, friends, or the employer of his own house.

Example :

1. The respondent has moved to "Cihideung", and lives in the house of his brother. Two months later they "contracted" (rented) a house in the same village. In this rented house, they lived for 23 months before they entered their own house. So, the house occupied longest in the village was the "contracted" (rented) house (not their own house at present). Furthermore, what is meant by water source most used for drinking/cooking is the water source that provides the water primarily used by the household for the purpose of drinking and cooking everyday, such as:

1. THE PIPE WATER is marked by water delivered by using an iron pipe.

2. PUMP : (both electric and manual) or wells by using pumps (either electric or manual).
3. A DRAWING WELL ("sumar") is a well that uses a drawing rope, while a SCOOPING WELL ("perigi") is one that looks like a regular well at the surface, but the water surface is relatively close to the earth surface and usually does not use any drawing rope. In certain regions, "**sumur**" and "**prigi**" are just the same.
4. SPRING WATER occurs if the water originates from a water spring that is generally found at the foot of a cliff or in a deep ground hole (or in a cave). Although there are many that are channeled by using a pipe (pralon, iron or bamboo), these are still included in the category of spring water .
5. RAIN WATER is water gathered in a basin or in a large receptacle.
6. RIVER : Sufficiently Clear
7. LAKE/RESERVOIR ---- to the group of lakes/reservoirs belong also stagnated water/swamps.
8. MINERAL WATER or distilled water that we usually know under brands like Aqua, VIT, Ades.

MG38. Sufficiently Clear

MG39. FILTER : If the move to the present residence is not yet recorded, please return to question MG21 for the next move.

MG40. FILTER : Please follow the grid for each move until the move to the present residence even if the respondent has only a few days at the present residence. So, MG21 and MG23 in the final column of this grid must be the present residence.

MG41. "Ever visited" implies that the respondent had visited at least once the village of destination, whether intentionally or unintentionally.

MG42. If the respondent had a lot of acquaintances, select the one that is best known. The best known refers to someone that might give (compared with the others) if they should need assistance at the destination. By **knowing** somebody we do not necessarily mean that he/she has met the person, for possibly the respondent knows the person only from a photograph because he/she is generally related to said person.

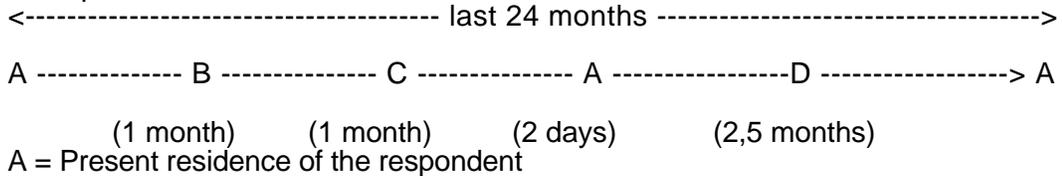
MG43. Please point out to the respondent that the reference period is the first year at the present residence (12 months). The meaning of "sending money" covers forms of money transfer, e.g., through persons, letters, or transferred through bank facilities.

MG44. Sufficiently Clear

MG45. "The entire value of the money" is the total amount of the money sent by the respondent to the people who live in the town/village of previous residence.

MG46. "The largest amount" refers to the total value or the subtotal already remitted. What if the remittance was made regularly in that first year?

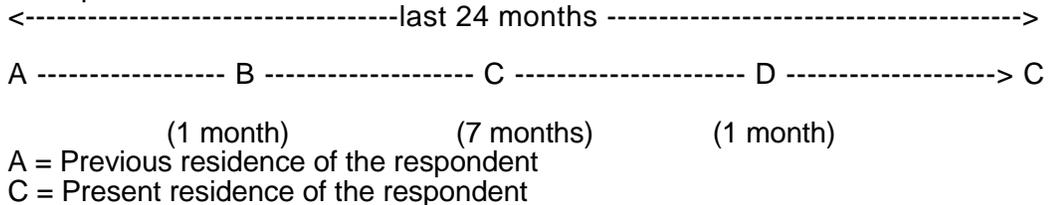
Example 2:



Number of columns to be filled in : 4

1. Move to B (1 month) from A
2. Move to C (1 month) from B
3. Move to D (25 months) from C (although actually the respondent comes from A, but has lived there for less than month).
4. Returning/ going home to A

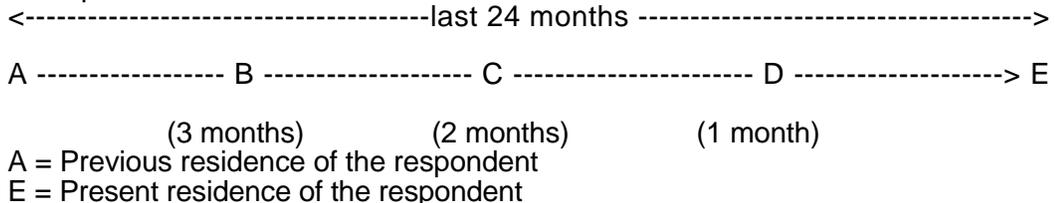
Example 3 :



Number of the column to be filled in : 4 (3 completely)

1. Move to B(1 month) from A
2. Move to C (7 months) : In this case the respondent's visit has been recorded in the migration section (as it exceeds 6 months). As the event took place in the last 24 months, in this case the event is still recorded in the circulation section (only through SR06)
3. Move to D (1 month) from C
4. Returning / going home to C

Example 4 :



Number of column to be filled in : 4

1. Move to B from A (previous location)
2. Move to C (2 months) from B
3. Move to D (1 month) from C
4. Move to E (current residence)

SR02. After we have obtained information about recent moves, we ask about the boundaries of space (crossing the village/ sub-district) and time at the destination (more than one month).

NOTE : PLEASE ASK FIRST ABOUT THE FIRST MOVE WHICH TOOK PLACE TWO YEARS, CONTINUING TO THE PRESENT.

SR03. Please write in full the name of the village, sub-district, district, regency, city, province which are the destinations of the move. Do not abbreviate the names of locations, except if the abbreviations are widely known, like the names of Indonesian provinces.

- SR04. SR03 inquires about the destination, this question asks about their location. This means that possibly instead of leaving for the destination from his present residence, he left from a different place.
- SR05. "When" refers to the year and the month. In order to inquire after this, ask first what year and then what month. Possibly the respondent does not know at all what year and what month the move took place. For this, the interviewer is asked to do some probing. Do this accurately. This number must be filled in.
- SR06. The duration of the move (the time as a whole), constitutes the difference starting from the arrival at the destination until the respondent returns (comes home) to his/her residence or moves to the next destination.

The limit of the circulation is less than 6 months. However, if it turns out that the respondent answers six months or more, the interviewer has to reconsider the respondent's answer, because of two possibilities:

1. If it is really six months or more, it is possible that this trip was not recorded in the migration section as a migration. If that is the case, the answer in this column has to be copied and further information has to be recorded in the column of the migration section (MG).
 2. The other possibility is that the answer of the respondent contains a combination of two or more circulations. E.g. the respondent has left his residence to look for a job during six months with the 2 months in town A, then 3 months in B, and one month in C, and after that goes straight home. From this example we may say that the respondent has completed these circulatory moves -- not just one--by traveling for six months.
- SR07. Status of the destination : A village is the smallest administrative unit. In this study the village in an autonomous unit, separate from higher forms of administration. It usually is situated in a rural region. The other status is that of the SMALL TOWNSHIP that is often put on a par with the capital of a district which has more urban characteristics. Whereas a LARGE TOWNSHIP is usually equal to a regency capital/city. An administrative township has the status of a regency capital which means it has the status of large township. But the administrative township ("Kotip") being an autonomous township or a district capital, it is considered a small township.
- SR08. There are two ways of measuring distance :
1. If the distance is very great, e.g. more than 100 kilometers, the distance between the two places is calculated on the basis of the city centers of the two regency capital/cities aforementioned (inter-town distance).
 2. If the distance is not too great, the distance measuring is based upon the house where the respondent lived before and the destination.
- SR09. What is meant by "together" is the respondent goes to the destination together with somebody else for circulation purposes, and that the other person lives in the same household with the respondent. E.g., one household goes on a trip, where the household consists if husband/wife and their children or with several other members who have joined the household in the aforementioned former residence.
- SR10. Sufficiently Clear.

- SR11. "How many people" means, how many at the time of the transfer, household members in the original place made to move. E.g., the household of the respondent consists of Father, Mother, and the respondent himself, and his two younger brother/sisters. But those who moved were : the respondent himself with his two younger brothers/sisters plus one cousin of the respondent. So, the number of people in this question is three, namely the respondent himself and his two younger brothers/sisters (not including the respondent's cousin)
- SR12. The meaning of "main purpose" or "main reason" involves the general reason for the respondent's move.
1. IN CONNECTION WITH WORK, includes efforts to obtain a new job, to hunt for jobs, to transfer jobs, to transfer one's duties/relocation, to retire etc.
 2. IN CONNECTION WITH EDUCATION (training is included here). Here are included the efforts to seek or to enroll at a school or to make other educational efforts.
 3. IN CONNECTION WITH MILITARY DUTY, which is related with the transfer of a member of the Armed Forces with his family to the new place of assignment. This transfer definitely results in a compulsory stay at his destination. How will it be if the army man has to perform this duty abroad, e.g. to Cambodia for two months. This category is part of "Migration", because the time limit for migration is less than six months, so that it is not recorded as a move in this section.
 4. IN CONNECTION WITH THE FAMILY, here is included activities involving interaction between the respondent himself and other family members, e.g, marriage, death, etc.
 5. POLITICAL DISTURBANCES ---- E.g., as a consequence of civil war, the "Movement of Peace Disturbance" (GPK), clashes among groups, among factions, etc.
 6. EVICTION --- Removal of houses imposed by the government or compensation, eviction, settlement of population (isolated) and the like.
 7. LIKE THE DESTINATION, constitutes the answer of the respondent without reference to other interests except as a matter of pleasure because the destination itself is attractive.
 8. OTHER : this option accommodates answers which can not be included into one of the above options. But before deciding about this answers, it must be accurately verified whether the reason be included into one of the available options.
- SR13. This question is put forward to emphasize which person' work led to the move in MG28, item (1).
- SR14. This question asks the specific detail of the work-related move asked by SR12 item (1) (circulations related to jobs).
1. TEMPORARILY FARMING, like seasonal farming labor, including plowing, clearing land, harvesting, and the like.
 2. TEMPORARY NON-FARMING ENTERPRISE, like seasonal construction labor, including construction of buildings, roads, channels and diggings, irrigation, etc.
 3. LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT, may take the following forms:
 - Hunting for jobs as there is no work in the original location -- takes place if at the original location, although there is work to do the available work does not suit him/her, so he/she takes it that there is no job in the original place.
 - Looking for employment as there is not enough work in the place of origin -- e.g., the respondent has no job at all or he/she also takes it that in the original location there is no more employment.
 - Hunting for jobs because there is better work and better wages in the destination region -- sufficiently clear.

- Hunting for jobs because the harvest prices are low and the harvest has failed in the place of origin -- the harvest prices are low, usually because of accumulation of harvest yield resulting in an abundant production, low quality or the products could not be transported. On the other hand, the harvest may have failed due to natural influences or human mischief, such as floods, pests and disease, fires and the like.
 - Hunting jobs because the scale of enterprise has gone down/cannot be expanded in the place of origin --the scale of enterprise has gone down possibly because of the impact of the dropping prices for the output and soaring prices for the input so that the turn-over went down. As a consequence, the enterprise (business) was difficult to expand. A similar local situation could very well prompt somebody to move his/her business to another place or to move altogether.
4. OTHER : See explanation SR12(8)

SR15. See explanation SR13

SR16. This question covers the specific purpose of traveling as was inquired after at SR12 item (4) (circulations related to family).

1. MARRIAGE ---- Because marriage leads somebody to move.
2. PREGNANCY, sometimes a pregnant woman moves to the house of her parents/parents in law to await the time of her birth giving.
3. DEATH : Sufficiently Clear
4. SICKNESS : Sufficiently Clear
5. Divorce : Sufficiently Clear
6. Goodwill Visit :like visiting one's relatives in another place.
7. Other : See explanation SR12 item (B)

PLEASE NOTE : THIS TYPE OF ANSWER HAS TO BE COMBINED WITH THE ANSWER TO THE QUESTION UNDER IT, SO THAT A COMBINED ANSWER WILL BE OBTAINED LIKE : 11= MARRIED (THE PERSON HIMSELF) 44= ILLNESS (FATHER); 50 = GOODWILL VISIT AND 60 = OTHER.

SR17. FILTER : This filtering question determines whether another circulatory move took place. If there is still any trip after this, you should move to the next column and ask the same questions

SR18. FILTER : This question, aside from being a filter,also serves as a reminder to the interviewer and the editor. The principle is: the final column (grid) recorded must constitute the present residence of the respondent. Furthermore, check the notes of the interviewer in the box.

If a visit lasts for more than 6 months, you should check whether this transfer of place has been recorded in section MG. If not you should inquire after it and record the information. And if you have done so, please proceed to the next section (section KK) or to the next notes of the interviewer.

The following sections have the aim of gathering information that is relevant to get to know the conditions of public health and the use of health service by the population. This information deals with smoking; the situations/status of public health; symptoms of chronic disease and acute disease; the ability of the daily activities to see the status of individual health. Information on health services is especially designed to view the service system available. This information serves to help understand the influence of the Government's policy in handling the current health service system. In this respect researchers will also participate in offering suggestions to the government on how to increase the capacity of the public health service workers and to find ways/make efforts to upgrade the health status of the Indonesian population.

4.8. Section KM (Tobacco Smoking)

4.8.1. Purpose

This section has its aim the collection of information about people who are in the habit of using tobacco, both at present and in the past. Furthermore, it is expected that this information will be able to measure the degree of this smoking habit.

4.8.2. Explanation of Questions

KM01. The meaning of habit in this case is connected with the repeated daily behavior of the respondent minimally, the respondent must use a tobacco product once everyday. Somebody who smokes only once or a few times likewise for other tobacco uses mentioned in b,c,d & e, and only smokes as a pastime is not included in this context.

PLEASE NOTE:

ESPECIALLY IN REGARD TO THE COMMUNICATION THROUGH ASKING QUESTIONS, EMPHASIS IS LAID UPON THE WORD HABIT. PLEASE CONVINCE THE RESPONDENT, IN ORDER THAT HE MAY COMPREHEND THE AIM OF THESE QUESTIONS AND THE MEANING OF THE WORD HABIT ACCORDING TO ITS PERCEPTION.

Encircle response "1" or "3" immediately after the respondent has given an answer in keeping with his experience.

PLEASE NOTE : If the answer is "3" = "no", the questioning is directly transferred to section KK. But if the answer is "1" ="yes", you should ask once again one by one item (B) through(E), so that it becomes clear to us what habit(s) the respondent ever indulged in.

The explanation of the items inquired after are :

B. [Chewing tobacco or often called "nyusur"]: a custom generally adhered to by woman and mostly found in rural districts.

C. [Smoking tobacco through a pipe]: is a way of smoking tobacco by using a large pipe of which the tobacco is burned at the end of the pipe that is usually shaped like a furnace.

D. [Smoking tobacco, rolled in paper piece of one's own]: This means rolling the tobacco so one gets cigarette like stems, by using dry leaves or a piece of thin paper. In principle this type is the same as manufactured (factory) cigarettes (e). This custom is often found with groups of elderly people living in the villages.

E. [Smoking cigarettes/cigars]; this means smoking manufactured cigarettes like those we generally know : Gudang Garam, Djarum, Bentoel, Commodore, Marlboro and other brands. In this group of answers are included the type of cigars, and the like.

KM02. FILTER : Please verify KM1, whether the respondent smokes "self-rolled" tobacco (d) or smokes (regular) cigarettes (e). The core of this question is directed toward explanations about the types of cigarettes.

KM03. In this study, the cigarettes are only divided into four types. **Nevertheless, the cigarettes as intended here includes self-rolled tobacco. [See KM01 (a)-(e)].** In this way, the cigarettes can either be home-made or be manufactured in the factory. Particularly in regard to the manufactured ones, the cigarettes have a great many varieties and sometimes the same brand produces several types of cigarettes at once. Here below, several brands of cigarettes are mentioned according to their types :

- A. "White" filter cigarettes: Marlboro, Ardath, Commodore
- B. "White" non-filter cigarettes: Kansas, Union, Camel
- C. "Kretek" (crackling) filter cigarettes: Gudang Garam; Djarum; Bentoel; Minakjinggo; Sampoerna
- D. "Kretek" (crackling) non-filter cigarettes: Gudang Garam (red), Sampoerna-A (green), Djarum (brown), Wismilak; Dji Sam Soe; Galant
- E. Cigars

KM04. The meaning "is still going on" does not mean the respondent has to [...] at the time the interview is going on. But it may well be that the respondent for the last three days has not been [...] because of certain reasons. But actually he has no intention yet to quit [...]. So, the meaning of "still going on" is not quitting altogether.

What if the respondent has ceased [...] but will [...] again sometime in the future? The interviewer has to "catch" this symptom of somebody who has quit [...] without having to calculate what the plans of the respondent are for the time to come. In asking these questions, you should accommodate yourself to the answer to KM1.

E.g : Is the habit of smoking still (meaning that only item (e) is encircled at KM01).

Is the habit of smoking/smoking a pipe still (so there are two items to be encircled at KM01). And so on. How do you anticipate things, if the respondent answers like this : "I used to smoke, but now I only smoke a pipe" ? When you hear this answer you should reply question KM03 by code "1" ("still going on") while you have in your mind that the respondent still smokes tobacco through a pipe. "Quitting altogether" means that the respondent is not doing anything anymore by the time of the interview.

KM05. If the respondent ever was in the habit of [...] but has quit altogether, KM05 refers to the amount of time from the current interview back to the time the respondent quit [...] for the last habit period. **In this case we do not record the behavior of the respondent who often quits (smoking) but then relapses again.**

KM06. The meaning of "average" refers to the meaning of habit which is standard for the respondent himself. This question needs two kinds of answers. If the answer has more than one item (see KM01 and KM04), the answer of "cigarettes/week" is only valid for rolled cigarettes and tobacco. The answer for "to chew tobacco and to smoke tobacco through a pipe" has as answer units ounce/week. What if the respondent, e.g., gives a different unit (not ounce/week)? For this, the interviewer has to convert it in the form of ounce units.

KM07. The age of starting or "for the first time [...] regularly", refers to the time of first time the respondent "touches" cigarettes/tobacco. This beginning has to be followed by the habit (a regular one) as explained in KM01.

KM08. This question has the aim of sifting out the time when the respondent did not [...] for at least one year. A time of more than six months is considered the same as one year.

KM09. The time unit in this question is years -- with the minimum answer of one year. In further calculation, if the answer is less than 6 months, the time is regarded as zero years. And if it is more than 6 months it is taken to be one year. E.g., 2 years and 7 months is declared to be 3 years.

4.9. Section KK (Health Condition)

4.9.1. Purpose

This section has the purpose of getting to know the general status of the health of the household member. The questions that are put forward in this section, constitute a part of the health indicator.

4.9.2. Explanation of Questions

Some questions are possibly felt as being repeated twice. But actually, the two questions, while almost the same, are different. If the respondent declares "Why, was the question not asked before?", the interviewer, in order to clarify this, is requested to explain things diplomatically, e.g., "Yes, there are indeed questions that are almost the same but these are actually somewhat different so we ask every single question."

In order to clarify the meaning to the respondent, the interviewer outlines a comparison like this : A respondent looks healthy, strong, and beaming. But maybe we are not yet convinced that he is able to draw water, for, who knows, his arm may be sprained or paralyzed, so that he may be unable to handle the drawing bucket, if he only uses one hand.

For this whole section, the interviewer is asked to read out all categories of the answer and the respondent is requested to select of the answers. Do not let the respondent interrupt before all replies have been read out. Then encircle one of the responds before the correct answer in the left hand column (question column); after this put a cross in one of the boxes before the appropriate answer code in one of the boxes in the right hand column.

KK01. The health condition intended here is the health condition according to the respondent's answer on the evaluation of his/her own health-- not the interviewer's evaluation.

KK02. There are only two units of answers, namely year and month. An answer of less than 15 days, is considered zero, and 15 days or more is taken to be one month.

KK03. Many questions inquire after activities that are possibly not often engaged in by people, e.g., jogging. In this case, we are not intending to know whether the respondent actually does jogging, but it is only desired to know whether they can do this if, and only if, this jogging has to be done.

Therefore, if there are respondents who answer: "I never do any jogging", the interviewer should not stop asking, on the contrary he should explain the meaning of the question : "I know that you never do any jogging, but if you should have to do jogging, will you be able to do so : easily, with difficulty, or will you be altogether incapable of doing so?".

The category of "ability to engage in daily activities" is as follows :

A. This question is intended to see the capacity of the respondent to carry objects of 20 kg as far as 20 meters. This burden should not be water but whatever has 20 kg weight. If the respondent does not know the distance of 20 meters, give an example by referring to a certain place, e.g.: "From here (the place of interview) to that location (a certain place about 20 meters from the place of interview)". In this way, the respondent will clearly understand the condition required for this question.

B. Some male respondents (certainly also some of the women) possibly do not desire/can not answer this question, because they never do any sweeping. In this respect, please ask this question : "I know that you never sweep the yard/floor of the house, but if you have to sweep, will you be able to do so with [...]?"

C. The question aims at knowing whether the respondent can walk as far as 5 kms. Please supply a picture/example of the distance of 5 kms, e.g., between the village of "Anyer" and "Jakarta".

D. If the respondent never "draws water" (and possibly the respondent himself does not know how to lift it), the interviewer will also be able to adapt other ways with the intention to supply a picture of what is meant by "drawing water".

E. In this question, there are several options of activities (kneeling -- squatting -- bowing - prostrating oneself). This does not mean that all three movements have to be carried out. It is enough if one of these three activities can be carried out by the respondent. After this, please ask about the ability to perform these.

F. through (I) :

What is meant by [...] is carrying out activities without help of other people. Especially concerning H, is he able to do his needs himself, including going to the bathroom/toilet and/or what ever is done in the bathroom/toilet.

KK04. See explanation KK02

KK05. The interval of the observation is 4 weeks or 28 days. So the symptoms have to occur within this interval.

Types of symptoms :

A. Hard to get a sleep, hard = difficult.

B. Tired/fatigued. Tired-weary-fatigued-poopied out = no energy

C. Short-tempered/hyper sensitive. Angry = greatly displeas (due to insult, treated improperly, etc) = mad = wrathful; touchy is the figurative sense of feeling hurt (wounded) etc = feeling being slandered, etc.

D. Physically ill, figurative sense of "not feeling well physically"

E. Sad = downhearted, feeling greatly moved in one's heart. E.g. because of his mother's death he always looked sad.

F. Not at ease = in one's heart (because of being concerned and restive) = nervous. E.g., not at ease because feeling guilty, fearing failure, or concern.

KK06 and KK07.

This question is only to be asked if question KK05 is answered by code "01" or "03". There are three optional units, namely a month, a week, and a day. Here below we supply some examples :

Examples :

1. The respondent answers that he once felt he had trouble sleeping twice in the last fortnight, namely two weeks ago and two days ago. The basis of this answer, how should we record this on the questionnaire? The first matter to be heeded is the expression "the last symptom". Furthermore, we ask, how many days was this symptom experienced? The answer is, e.g. only one day. So we can record the answer at KK6 is 2 days ago (by writing the code "02" in the box and by encircling the code "3"). While the answer KK7 is one day (encircle the code "01", after this write the code "01" in the box).

2. The respondent answered that he until now still felt sad and he had experienced this since three months ago. On the basis of this answer we must

note down in line E: KK6 is to be encircled by the code one by writing the code "03" in the box.

PLEASE NOTE: DO NOT READ OUT THE ANSWER "I DO NOT KNOW" TO THE RESPONDENT".

4.10. Section MA (Acute Morbidity)

4.10.1. Purpose

This section has the aim of getting to know the various symptoms found in the social environment. The symptoms listed are intended to measure the level of morbidity (illness).

4.10.2. Explanation of Questions

The questions in this section are connected with whatever symptoms of illness the respondent has experienced in the last four weeks. Do not forget to mention the words "during the last four weeks" for each symptom of illness. This is meant to make the respondent very sure that said symptom was experienced in the last for weeks.

Furthermore, the meaning "symptom" in this case is the condition which is showing signs of an imminent illness. Symptoms are not identical to a illness. So what we want to know is what type of symptoms of illness it is that has been experienced by the respondent.

The types of symptom areas follows :

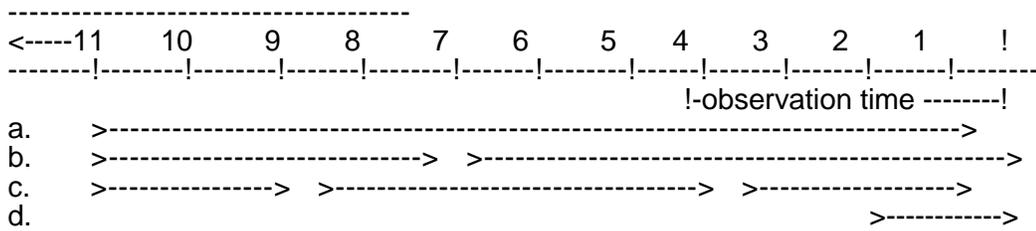
- A. Headache (dizziness)
- B. Eye sore
- C. Toothache
- D. Cough/cold/influenza
- E. Vomiting/nausea/pain in the solar plexus (also a very acute menstruation)
- F. Short-windedness/asthma
- G. Temperature/fever
- H Diarrhea
- I. Skin disease/scab/ulcer/boil
- J. Rheumatism/a disease of which the signs are pain or inflammation at the muscles, joints or the network of the body; a bone disease.
- F. Infection (including infection after giving birth)
- L. Other : this option accommodates the answers that can not be incorporated into one of the above options.

But before deciding about these answers, one must verify accurately if these still can be grouped with one of the available options.

MA01. FILTER : The meaning of the last four weeks, has to refer to the information one wants to ascertain in this question, i.e. the time span when one symptom is felt incessantly until :

1. the symptom is over (have gone) in a period of four weeks
- 2 the symptom is still being felt (not yet over) at the time the interview is being carried on.

See the following scheme :



By heeding the above scheme, the symptoms of the illness we want to "catch" in the period of the last four weeks are :

- a. Even though the symptoms of this illness have been there for along time (more than 11 months ago) these symptoms were still there one week ago. This means that these symptoms still existed in the period of the last four weeks.
- b. There are two intervals of illness symptoms. But the one we are eager to "catch" is the illness symptom that occurs in the last interval (the symptom that occurs from the middle of the fifth month to the present time).. Here we find still effective the criteria of 'THE LAST ILLNESS SYMPTOMS THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN THE LAST 4 WEEKS.
- c. There are 3 intervals of symptoms. Like point B, what we would like to have is the interval of the last symptoms (the symptoms occurring between three weeks ago and about 5 days ago). Here, too, still effective are the criteria of the LAST SYMPTOMS THAT OCCURRED IN THE LAST 4 WEEKS.
- d. The first and the last illness symptoms.

MA02. The last symptom implies two things, namely :

- 1. The last symptom of so many same symptoms that were ever experienced.
- 2. Symptoms that occurred just for the first time

MA03. Note : the answers must not exceed 27 days. Why not? This is caused by the fact that the limits of the symptoms recorded, are fixed in the "last month" which is on the same level as 28 days. Nor it is valid for the zero answer.

4.11. Section PS (Self-Treatment)

4.11.1.Purpose

This section has the aim to know the efforts of the respondent to treat himself (medically), without needing help from health workers (like doctors, nurses and midwives) in the last four weeks.

4.11.2. Explanation of Questions

Please note that each question always refers to the conditions in the last four weeks, so that in reading out the questions one had better always mention these words : "in the last four weeks" or "since four weeks ago"

The types of self-treatment intended are :

- A. Taking modern medicines that are sold without prescription. like cough syrup, headache drug (bodrex), etc.
- B. Taking "jamu" or traditional medicines, like "jamu cap Air Mancur", "jamu Pasak Bumi", "jamu gendong", etc. (all different brands and varieties of the traditional medicines).

C. Using external medicines, like eye drops, ointment, "koyo" (a Japanese medicine), param, etc.

D. Other: this option is for an answer which cannot be included into any other option mentioned above. But before deciding about this answer, one must first verify accurately, if it still can be included into one option available.

PS01. Please give attention to the time-span of the last four weeks (28 days), not the last month

PS02. Please record the amount of money that has actually been spent on buying or preparing (arranging) medicines in his effort toward self-treatment during the last four weeks. This does not include expenditures outside these four weeks, even though these may be used during the last four weeks.

4.12. Section RJ (Outpatient Utilization)

4.12.1. Purpose

This section aims at getting information on whether the respondent, in the last four weeks, ever went to the health center and/or health workers for an outpatient treatment for him/herself.

4.12.2 Explanation of Questions

The core of the questions is the treatment of the respondent himself without distinguishing whether the respondent comes to the clinic or the health worker comes to the respondent's house.

Health center (places for treatment)

A. Government hospitals (general or special) are hospitals that are managed by the Central Government as well as the Regional Government. Aside from these what are also included in this group are the hospitals managed by non-departmental government's agencies, like Pertamina Hospitals, PTP Hospitals and the like.

B. Community Health Center ("Puskesmas")

C. Auxiliary "Puskesmas"

D. Integrated Service Post ("Posyandu")

E. Private Hospitals

F. Policlinics, private clinics, centers for treatment of mothers and children (BKIA)

G. Practicing Doctors (general, dentists and specialist)

H. Nurses, "mantris" (paramedics), practicing midwives

I. Traditional practitioners ("dukuns", "wise men", "kiyais" (traditional scholar), "shinse" (Chinese traditional doctors), acupuncturists, accupressers, etc).

J. Other : This option accommodates the answers that can not be included into one of the above options. But before deciding about it one must very accurately if it still can be still included into one of the available options.

PLEASE NOTE : DO NOT READ OUT THE SUBSEQUENT RJ01 QUESTIONS ON THE NEXT HEALTH CENTERS BEFORE INQUIRING AFTER RJ02 IF RJ01 IS ANSWERED "YES" (ENCIRCLE YES CODE (1)).

RJ01. FILTER : Please point out to the respondent that the observation time is limited to only the last 4 weeks or the last 28 days. And it should also be noted that the question refers to both 'the respondent visits the health center' or 'the health worker/doctor visits the respondent's house'.

RJ02. If the respondent visits a health worker, but the health worker is not in his place, and the respondent goes home and subsequently goes to another health worker

and this one is in his place, the number of visits counted are the last visits, namely the ones where the respondent does get waited on by the health worker.

If the respondent visits the health center/health worker, together with others (e.g. with his child who is also ill) the visit of the respondent and his child should be separated; the visits of the respondent and that of his child are each recorded separately.

- RJ03. Please note the directives at RJ03, then put a cross sign in parentheses for as many visits as there are found at RJ03. If the frequency should be more than 4 times for one health center, put a mark in the four parentheses.

Example :

The respondent visits the "Puskesmas" twice, so the places to be crossed at RJ03 are B1 and B2.

[X] B1 [X] B2 [] B3 [] B4

- RJ04. Please encircle one of the responses in front of the statement appropriate with the respondent (Code "1" or "3"). If the respondent ever had an outpatient treatment, minimally one, please encircle code "1" and continue the next question : RJ05. But if the respondent never had an outpatient treatment, please encircle code "3", and continue the questioning to section RN (Inpatient utilization).

- RJ05. Please re-copy the crossed code at RJ03, beginning from the last visit. It does not matter what service center is first down. The important thing is if the visit is made more than once, the code of the place visited has to be written in keeping with the sequence of the visits. The Facility Code is left blank/does not have to be filled in.

- RJ06. Please write the name of the health center clearly and in full without abbreviation. A correct example : RSU (General Hospitals) "Syamsudin", "Kotamadya" (City of) "Sukabumi".

- RJ07. The address of the health center refers to the present residence. If the name of the village of the health center is the same as the village name of the respondent's residence, please encircle "1". But, if these differ, please encircle "3" and then write the village name of the health center. Repeat for the sub-district name and so on.

PLEASE NOTE : THE PRESENT RESIDENCE IS THE RESIDENCE AT THE TIME THE SURVEY WAS HELD.

- RJ08. Purpose of visit :
- A. TREATMENT --is the general aim to obtain recovery from complaints/symptoms (of illness) from which the respondent suffers.
 - B. IMMUNIZATION -- is the specific aim to obtain service for preventing diseases, like polio, measles, Hepatitis B, etc.
 - C. CONSULTATION : Sufficiently Clear
 - D. MERELY CHECKING ONE'S HEALTH OR MEDICAL CHECKUP -- Sufficiently Clear
 - E. MEDICINES --Including purchasing medicine (s) or picking up medicine (s)
 - F. INJECTIONS -- Injections are always accompanied by medicine (s)
 - G. BIRTH CONTROL OR KB --includes consultation, installing contraception instruments, etc.
 - H. PREGNANCY EXAMINATION -- Sufficiently Clear
 - I. OTHER --This option accommodates the answers which can not be incorporated into one of the above options. But before deciding about this

answer, one must verify accurately if it still can be included into one of the available options.

- RJ09. A visit in this case refers to a health center and the aim/symptom/disease coded at RJ08, namely whether said visit is the first visit or a re-visit. In other words, the core of the question is aimed at the capacity of treatment or the frequency of treatment regarding the frequency of treatment regarding the same symptoms of illness at said health center.
1. The first visit may mean :
 - The respondent has only had this illness for the first time and has only the first time come to the health center.
 - The visit paid concerned the same disease/illness but the health center was different.
 2. A re-visit may mean :
 - The visit paid concerns the same symptom/disease at the same health center as a previous visit.
 - This is a re-visit, with an identical disease that the respondent once recovered from and then relapsed again later, and the respondent had a treatment at the same place.
- RJ10. NOTES OF THE INTERVIEWER : Visit to the house (care at the residence of the respondent)-- it is the doctor who comes to the respondent's home.
- RJ11. There are two ways of measuring a distance :
1. If the distance is very great, e.g., more than 100 kms, the distance between the two aforementioned places is determined on the basis of the centers of the two regency capitals/cities mentioned (inter-city distance)
 2. If the distance is not too great, the measurement of the distance is determined on the basis of the distance of the residence of the respondent to the destination.
- RJ12. Length of a one-way trip is the total (effective) time traveled from the house to the place of outpatient treatment mentioned before, including traffic jam on the roads - not length of regular trips.
- RJ13. Means of Transportation
1. Trains
 2. 4 Wheeled Motor Vehicles : Limousines, buses, trucks
 3. 3 Wheeled Motor Vehicles : "bemoes", "bajaj's", motor "becak"s
 4. 2 Wheeled Motor Vehicles : Vespa, Honda motorcycles
 5. "dokars" (buggies)/"cidomo"s -- and "delman"s, sadoes carts
 6. "becak"s (pedicabs)
 7. Bicycles /Ojeks (Cycle Buses)
 8. Motor Boats (KM)
 9. Motor Canoes : ces, ketinting (special varieties)
 10. Non-motor canoes :sompans, biduks (special varieties)
 11. Going on Foot : Sufficiently Clear
 12. Other : See question RJ08 item (l)
- RJ14. Costs are calculated in "rupiah", thus in money. If these are paid in kind, please ask the value of these goods, then fill in the value of these goods in the aforementioned expense columns. The costs intended are those of one-way trips. If one uses a motor vehicle of one's own, calculate the costs of gasoline/fuel used.
- RJ15. By "the length of time passed in said place", we mean the length of time from the arrival in the health center until the respondent is first examined by the doctor.

Here is not included "booking" or buying tickets beforehand by somebody else, before the respondent arrives (later in the morning) at the health center.

RJ16. Sufficiently Clear

RJ17. The format of this question is another form of a combined answer. The interviewer is asked to be accurate in asking and putting forward questions. E.g., an injection (b) implies that a health examination (a) has been held, etc. Option (a) is often considered as a form/a sort of a most minimal service. In such a case, both A & B are included.

Types of Service :

A. Health examinations/advice, consultations

B. Injections: Sufficiently Clear

C. Laboratory examination, like blood tests (where blood is drawn) or urine tests.

D. Surgery- generally minor operations

E. X-rays, i.e., by photographs

F. Birth Control (KB) : a general option, without any intention to specify the subtypes of service. In this option there are included i.e (a), (b), (c) and contraception service.

G. Medicines : these are those that are accepted besides the ones mentioned in the "recordings" of prescriptions, although actually this matter has already been reckoned with in the medical treatment expenses. See RJ21.

H. Other : See explanation RJ08 item (I).

RJ18. A "prescription" is the record of a medicine made out by a doctor to his patient (a kind of recommendation) to collect/buy medicines at a pharmacy or drugstore.

RJ19. "Redeeming a prescription" means paying for a medicine bought at a pharmacy/drugstore with a recommendation of the doctor (prescription). This case does not include medicines directly supplied by the doctor.

There are two possibilities of filling the prescription: "part" or "all of it". If at the time of the survey the respondent has only filled part of it (and will fill the rest of it later) the amount filled is "partial".

RJ20. Expenses paid to buy/redeem prescriptions are only the expenses for purchasing medicines. Nevertheless, sometimes the respondent only answers about what he has paid from his own pocket. For this purpose, expenses paid from somebody else's support must also be accounted for here. Therefore, please make some probings.

RJ21. This question is aimed at separating the expenses for medicines received at the visit from the expenses for medicines purchased at pharmacies/shops. If the expenses for treatment including medicine -- the latter looks like gifts free of charge -- are written in the invoice, that is regarded the same as the expenses of the medical treatment, without having to separate the two of these. Nevertheless, the costs of the treatment that may be separated from the prescription (a different invoice), although the transaction is carried out under one roof, the two types of payment are different : the expenses of the medical treatment and those of the prescription.

How about payment through a health insurance (ASKES) or free of charge? In order to write down answers like these, there are the following possibilities :

1. If the respondent should know the value of the medical treatment at the time he/she is undergoing that treatment, record that answer, even though in reality the respondent does not pay (because it is the office/cooperation that pays or it was

the respondent himself/herself who paid the premium). If he/she does not know, please encircle response 8 (I DO NOT KNOW)

2. There is a possibility that the respondent knows the expenses, because there is a claim in the office/corporation where the respondent works.

3. There is also a possibility that the respondent does not pay anything (free of charge), so the expenses of the medical treatment is considered zero and is recorded as zero.

RJ22. Paying in kind (only), as in rice, fruit, chickens, cattle, etc. or in goods/commodities.

RJ23. The respondent is asked to estimate/appraise the value of said goods in keeping with the market prices in effect. The value commodities must always refer to the commodities the respondent has given-- it does not refer to the regular prices/expenses for treatment (standard treatment costs). In this case the value of the goods mentioned is higher or lower than the standard expenses.

RJ24. FILTER

Code "3"---> Back to the original question in the next column if there are still visits for outpatient treatment, like those recorded in question RJ03.

Code "1" ---> Straight to the next section : section RN

4.13. Section RN (Inpatient Utilization)

4.13.1. Purpose

This section is aimed at getting information on whether the respondent has ever had an inpatient treatment (treated in the hospital/admitted to the hospital) during the last 12 months. It is expected that from this information researchers can measure the access and capacity of the public to pay for its treatment, especially the inpatient treatment.

4.13.2. Explanations to Questions

The questions in this section are only for the respondent in question. If the respondent has ever had an inpatient treatment together with others (e.g. with his/her child because the two of them happened to be ill at the same time), the record for the answers of both people have to be kept separate.

Centers for inpatient treatment:

A. The Government Hospitals : These are hospitals managed by the Central as well as the local Governments. Aside from these, those included in this group are hospitals controlled by non-departmental Government agencies, like the Pertamina Hospitals, the PTP hospitals etc.

B. "Puskesmas" (Community Health Centers) : Sufficiently Clear

C. Private Hospitals: Sufficiently Clear

D. Private Clinics : Sufficiently Clear

RN01. Inpatient treatment is a way of treatment which requires the respondent to stay overnight in a facility, for reasons recommended by the doctor. This is done in order to make it easy to control the illness, while the nature of the treatment is generally an emergency situation which requires intensive care.

PLEASE NOTE: MAKE SURE THAT THE RESPONDENT UNDERSTANDS THE MEANING OF THE LAST 12 MONTHS.

- RN02. The time limit indicates a time interval which is continuous. E.g., the respondent was taken in as an inpatient for five continuous days in October and for one day in September. So the total number of visits for inpatient treatment was two.
- RN03. Please heed the directives to RN03; after this, put a cross in parentheses according to the number of visits found at RN03. If the frequency of visits is more than 4 times for the health center, please put a cross in the four parentheses mentioned before.
Example : The respondent stays for inpatient treatment at the "Puskesmas" "Waringin Jaya" twice, thus marks for RN3 have to be put at B1 and B2.
[X] B1 [X] B2 [] B3 [] B4
- RN04. Encircle one of the responses in front of the appropriate statement regarding the respondent ("1" or "3"). If the respondent ever had an inpatient treatment (minimally once), please encircle the code "1" and continue to the next question, RN05. But if the respondent never had such a treatment, please encircle the code "3", and continue the questioning to section BA.
- RN05. Copy the marked code at RN03 in the parentheses ([]) reserved, starting from the final visit. It does not matter which service center is printed first, the important thing is : if the frequency of visit is more than three times, the code of the place of visit has to be written in accordance with the sequence of the visits, starting from the last one.
The facility code is not to be filled in (to be kept blank).
- RN06. The name of the location in the inpatient treatment center must be written in full; e.g. "Puskesmas" (Community Health Center) "Banyuresmi", "Cigudeg". PLEASE NOTE : DO NOT ABBREVIATE (Except general terminology, like "Puskesmas").
- RN07. The address of the inpatient treatment location is in relation to the residence of the present respondent. If, e.g., the location is identical with the present residence we just encircle the code "1". But if it is not, encircle the code "3", and please further note down the name intended in the space reserved.
- RN08. The night unit is meant to measure the length of the inpatient treatment according to the "checkout" calculation reduced by the "check in" of 24 hours. One day of staying over is considered the same as one night.
- RN09. Room for inpatients :
A. ICU/ICCU : Intensive Care Unit/Intensive Cardiac Care Unit. A special treatment room that usually is not entered by anybody, except person of duty.
B. VIP : Very Important Person and one class higher, like LUX, DELUXE, Very-very Important Person.
C. First Class
D. Second Class
E. Third Class
F. Ward
G. Other : This option accommodates answers that cannot be included into one of the options reserved.
- RN10. Reasons for getting an inpatient utilization :
A. Illness: this comprises cure of the illness symptoms (eye disease, etc.), or the illnesses themselves (malaria, diarrhea, etc.) that require the respondent to get an inpatient treatment-- included are "operations"/"surgeries" as intended.
B. Accidents: immediate causes that happen suddenly, like falling out of a tree, car collisions, motorcycles accident etc. Although such a mishap might cause eye disease, it is the first motive (accident) that is cause for the inpatient treatment.
C. Giving Birth : Including inpatient treatment before giving birth.

D. Other : See explanation RN09 item (G).

RN11. There are two ways of measuring distances.

1. If the distance is very great, e.g.. more than 100 kms the distance between the two aforementioned locations is calculated on the basis of the distance between the two town center of the two regency capitals/cities (inter-town distance).
2. If the distance is not too great, the measurement of the distance is the total (effective) time traveled from the house to the previous residence of the respondent to the place of destination

RN12. One-way travel; the total (effective) time covered from the house to the inpatient treatment location at the time including traffic jams - not the length of the usual travel.

RN13. Means of transportation :

1. Trains
2. 4 Wheeled Motor Vehicles : Limousines, buses, trucks
3. 3 Wheeled Motor Vehicles : "bemoes", "bajaj's", motor "becak"s
4. 2 Wheeled Motor Vehicles : Vespa, Honda motorcycles
5. "Dokars" (buggies)/"Cidomo"s -- and "delmans", "sadoes carts"
6. "Becak"s (pedicabs)
7. Bicycles /"Ojeks" (Cycle Buses)
8. Motor Boats (KM)
9. Motor Canoes : "ces", "ketinting" (special varieties)
10. Non-motor canoes : "sampan", "biduks" (special varieties)
11. Going on Foot : Sufficiently Clear
12. Other : See question RN09 item (G)

RN14. The expenses are calculated in money ("rupiah"). If these are paid in kind, please inquire after the value of said commodities, then fill in the value of said commodities in the expense column reserved. The expenses intended are the costs for a one-way trip. If one uses a motor vehicle of his/her own, please calculate the price of the gasoline/fuel used.

RN15. The format of this question is another form of a combined answer. The interviewer is asked to be accurate in asking questions and forwarding questions. E.g., for injections (b) it stands to reason that a physical checkup (a) has been held (a), etc. Option (a) is often considered as a form/type of service which is most minimal.

Type of service:

- A. Health Examination/advice/consultation.
- B. Injections : Sufficiently Clear.
- C. Laboratory Examination: like blood checks (drawing of blood) or checking of urine.
- D. Operations: generally minor operations.
- E. X-rays, i.e. by photographs.
- F. Birth Control (KB) : a general option, without intending to specify the subtypes of services. In this option are included (a), (b), (c) and contraceptives service.
- G. Medicines are those received aside from those already mentioned in the prescriptions "notes", although actually this matter has already been calculated in the medicine expenses. See RN17.
- H. Other : See explanation RN09 item (G).

RN16. A "prescription" is a record made out by a doctor to his patient (a kind of recommendation) to fetch/buy medicine at a pharmacy or drugstore.

RN17. "Redeeming a prescription" is paying for a medicine bought at a pharmacy/drugstore with a recommendation of the doctor (prescription). This case does not include the medicine directly supplied by the doctor.

Furthermore, there are two possibilities of paying by the respondent (part of it/all of it). If, at the time of the survey, the respondent has only paid part of the medicine (and is to pay the rest later), one fills in the total payment. As for buying part of the medicine first and buying the rest of it later, this is considered buying the whole amount.

RN18. The costs paid to buy/redeem prescriptions are expenses for buying medicine(s). But sometimes the respondent's answers concern only what he paid from his pocket. If some other expenses were paid by money received from others, this amount must also be included. Therefore, please do some probing.

RN19. This question is also aimed at separating the expenses paid for the medical treatment, from expenses for the pharmacy/drugstore. If the expenses for the medical treatment with medicines - which looks like a free gift (prescription) is written in the same invoice, these are considered merely as medical treatment expenses, without having to separate the two of them. Nevertheless, the treatment expenses which are separable from the prescription (on a different invoice), although the transaction was held in one and the same agency, are taken to be two different types of payment : medical treatment expenses and prescription expenses. What if the payment takes place through a health insurance (ASKES) or free of charge? To record such an answer there are the following possibilities :

1. If the respondent knows the costs of the medical treatment when he had himself treated, please note the answer, even if the respondent actually did not pay for it (because the office/company paid the expenses or the respondent himself has paid the premium). If he does not know, please encircle the code "8" ("I DO NOT KNOW").

2. There is also a possibility that the respondent does not pay anything (the source was free of charge), so the expenses of the medical treatment are recorded as zero.

RN20. SELECTION :

Code "3" -----> return to the original question in the next column if there is still an inpatient visit, as is noted in question RN0.

Code "1" -----> Straight to the next section, namely BA section

4.14. Section BA (Non-Coresident Family Roster and Transfers)

4.14.1. Purpose

This section has as purpose to obtain information on people who are related to household members, but are not household members because they are not living in the household or because they died.

4.14.2. Respondent

The respondents for this section are the head of the household/his wife and the chosen senior household member or his wife or her husband if existent. The chosen senior household member is a household member of 50 years age or older, but who is not the household head or his wife or her husband.

4.14.3. Regulation for Non-Household Members :

1. Ask the household head and his wife about :

* Their own parents

* Their own brothers/sisters

* Own child/children : a male household head is only asked about his own child/children from former marriages who is/are not living in the sample household. The wife of the household head or the female household head is asked about her own child/children living outside the household.

2. Ask the chosen senior household member and his wife/her husband (if exists) who is in the sample household on:

* Their own parents

* Their own brothers/sisters

* Own child/children : a male chosen senior household member is only asked about his own child/children from former marriages who is/are not living in the sample household. The wife of the chosen senior household member or the female chosen senior household is asked about her own child/children.

4.14.4. Explanation of Questions

THE BA SECTION IS ONLY ASKED TO THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD, THE WIFE OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD, THE CHOSEN SENIOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AND WIFE/HUSBAND IF THEY EXIST.

BA01. The interviewer is requested to examine whether the respondent is the household head/wife or the household head/chosen senior household member and wife/husband. If the respondent is one of these, continue the question to BA02. If the respondent is another type of respondent, continue the question to TF section.

BA02. BA05 UP TO BA26 QUESTIONS ARE ASKED TO THE RESPONDENT WHOSE PARENTS DO NOT LIVE IN THE HOUSEHOLD OR HAVE ALREADY DIED. THE INTERVIEWER IS REQUESTED TO EXAMINE WHETHER THE RESPONDENT IS HOUSEHOLD HEAD OR THE WIFE OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD.

If they are the household head/Wife of the household head, continue to BA04. If the respondent is not the household head or not the wife of the household head, continue to BA03.

BA03. Ask whether the respondent has the same father or mother as the father or mother of the household head/wife of the household head. If the respondent has the same father or mother as the father or mother of the household head/wife of the household head, continue to BA17. If the respondent does not have the same father or mother as the father or mother of the household head/wife of the household head, then go straight to BA04.

THE WAY OF FILLING IN IS TO FIRST ASK FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE FATHER, AND THEN ASKING OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE MOTHER.

BA04. Ask whether the father of the respondent lives in said household. If the father of the respondent lives in the same household, continue to the next column or the question column about the mother. Then ask whether the mother of the respondent lives in the household. If the mother of the respondent lives in the household, continue the question to BA28. If the father/the mother of the respondent does not live in said household, continue the question to BA05.

- BA05. Ask whether the father/mother of the respondent is still alive. If the father of the respondent is still alive, fill in the strip in column 1A. Do the same with the mother, i.e., if the mother of the respondent is still alive, fill in the strip in column 2A. If the father of the respondent has already died, what is to be filled in is the strip in column 1B. If the mother of the respondent has already died, what is to be filled in is the strip in column 2B. Scratch out the columns not used.
- BA06. If the father and also the mother of the respondent have already died, ask when said parents have died (year and month). If the answer is not known, encircle code "8" ("don't know"). If the respondent knows the year, then it is considered that the respondent knows the answer. If the parents of the respondent are still alive, this question is not asked.
- BA07. If the father or the mother of the respondent is still alive, ask how old he/she is now. If the father or the mother has already died, ask how old he or she was when he or she died. If the answer is "Don't know", encircle the "8" code.
- BA08. Ask what the highest educational level was that has ever been attended by the father/mother of the respondent (before the father/mother died, if they have already died). If the father/mother of the respondent has not/has not yet attended school, code "01" must be encircled in the concerned column. If the highest kind of school attended by the father/mother of the respondent was D1 or D2, encircle code "07". If the highest kind of school attended was a religious school, it must be brought in conformity with the general government/private school level. Example : "Madrasah Ibtidaiyah" is equalized with SD. "Madrasah Tsanawiyah" is equalized with SLP Umum. "Madrasah Aliyah" is equalized with SLA Umum. Seminary can be categorized equal with SD level. If the respondent does not know, the code is "98".
- BA09. Ask the highest level/grade that was finished by the father/mother of the respondent (before they died, if they have already died). If they have graduated, fill in with the code "07". If it filled in with the code "01", it means grade 1. If the father/mother of the respondent has not/has not yet attended school, this question can be filled in with code "96". If the father/mother of the respondent stopped or dropped out in grade 2 (not yet finished grade 2), this means that the highest grade ever finished was grade 1 (the answer is "01"). To make this clearer, see DL section.
- BA10. The interviewer is requested to examine question BA06 whether the father/mother of the respondent died 12 months or more ago, or less than 12 months. If the father/mother of the respondent died 12 months or more ago, continue the questioning to BA24. If the father/mother of the respondent died less than 12 months ago, continue with question BA11.
- BA11. Ask what most of the activities are of the father/mother of the respondent now/a year before they died. Most of the activities performed now/before they died are in the form of :
1. Working or making efforts in order to get or to help get income.
Meant as working are :
Those who, during the week before the interview/a week before they died have/had performed work with the purpose to get or to help to get income or profit during at least one hour of that week. Work for that one hour must be performed successively and incessantly.
 2. Those who, during a week before the interview/a week before they died did not perform work or worked less than one hour, but they are :
 - a. Permanent workers, government or private employees who are not working because they are on leave, are sick, are on strike, absent, because the enterprise

temporarily has stopped its activities (for example because of engine damage) etc.

b. Peasants cultivating land who do not work because they are waiting for harvest or for rain to till the rice-fields, etc.

c. People who work in fields of expertise such as doctors, barbers, masseurs/masseuses, "daalings" (Javanese puppet show performers), etc.

IF NOW/BEFORE THEY DIED, THEY WORKED, CONTINUE TO BA12

2. Looking for work means :

- Those who work, but because of some reason are just making efforts to get a job.
- Those who are discharged and will be called back, but are making efforts to get a job
- Those who have never worked before and are making efforts to get a job.

IF NOW/BEFORE THEY DIED, THEY LOOKED FOR WORK, CONTINUE TO BA14

3. Going to school means :

- Those whose activities where they are only attending school

IF NOW/BEFORE THEY DIED, THEY WENT TO SCHOOL, CONTINUE TO BA14

4. Managing household means :

- Those activities that involve only managing the household/help managing the household without receiving a wage. For example, household mothers or her children who help managing the household. On the other hand, household helpers who receive a wage, although their work is managing the household, are considered as working.

IF NOW/BEFORE THEY DIED, THEY MANAGED THE HOUSEHOLD CONTINUE TO BA14

5. Pensioned are :

- Those who do not work anymore and receive income from pension money (if such exists)

IF NOW/BEFORE THEY DIED, THEY RECEIVED PENSION, CONTINUE TO BA14

6. Other than those are :

- Those who are no longer able to perform activities such as those included in the categories above, e.g., the elderly, handicapped (blind, dumb, etc.), mentally invalid, or other sorts of infirmity

IF NOW/BEFORE THEY DIED, THEY ARE INCLUDED IN OTHER CATEGORIES CONTINUE TO BA14.

If someone has more than one activity, for example, goes to school besides managing the household, or attending to school while working, he/she is categorized in one of the groups above according to his/her main activity (Population Survey, 1990).

BA12. Ask what the work status of the father/mother of the respondent is now (a year before the father/mother has died, if he/she already died). Work status exists in the form of :

1. Self-effort without other people's help :
 - "becak" driver who drives the "becak" at his own risk
 - taxi driver who drives the taxi at his own risk
 - coolies at markets, stations or other places without having a certain boss.
2. Doing business helped by household members/non-permanent workers are those who do business helped by household members and or non-permanent workers.
 - holder of a small shop helped by his household members or other people, to whom are given non-permanent wages.
 - peddler helped by household members or someone to whom is given a wage only at the time when he helps.
 - peasant who tills his land helped by his household members. Although at harvest time said peasant gives a part of the harvest ("bawon", "paro", etc.), those who help harvesting are not considered as permanent workers, so said peasant is categorized as performing activity with the help of non permanent household member/non-permanent workers.

Non-permanent workers are worker/employees who work for an employer and only receive wages if there is activity.

3. Running business with permanent workers are those who run their business at their own risk and in said business employ at least one permanent workers.
 - a shoe producer who employs permanent workers.
4. Government workers/employees are those who work at government level/office/enterprise and receive salary in the form of money or goods.
 - government employees and state enterprise employees
5. Private workers/employees are those who work at private offices/enterprises and receive salary/salary in the form of money and goods. Peasants although not having a certain employer are permanently categorized as private workers.
 - private workers
 - hotel servants and household servants
6. Family workers are those who work helping someone in order to get income or profit without receiving wage/salary in the form of money or goods.
 - a son/daughter who helps serving buyers in the shop of his/her parents
 - a wife who helps her husband at the rice field (Source : Population Survey 1990, BPS).

BA13. Ask what the type of work is of the father/mother now (a year before they died, if they have already died). "Type of work" means the sort of work being performed by people who are included in the group of workers or people who are just looking for work and have ever worked. The types of work are grouped into 10 large groups, namely :

1. Professional workers, technicians and the like
2. Leadership and management employees
3. Administration workers and the like
4. Selling activity workers
5. Service activity workers
6. Activity workers in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishery
7. Production activity workers
8. Transportation operators
9. Manual laborer
10. Other

- BA14. Ask where the father/mother of the respondent is living now (or at the time before they died, if they have already died). If the father/mother lives in the household of the respondent, the interviewer is requested to recheck. But for parents who have already died, if they lived in said household, this need not be rechecked.
- BA15 Ask with whom the father/mother lives now (or before they died, if the father/mother have already died). There may be more than one answer, but the answer itself cannot be combined with another answers.
- BA16 Ask in general whether, in the last year (the last year before they died, if they have already died), the father/mother suffered of a chronic illness. Encircle the corresponding answer. A chronic illness is an illness continuously suffered by the father/mother, so that it hinders and decreases the resisting power of the body. A chronic illness here may be in the form of TBC, malaria, etc.
- BA17 Ask the frequency of meeting of the respondent with her father/mother during this last year (or during the last year before they died, if they have already died). Meant as "meeting" here, is meeting under normal conditions. This is because it is possible that before the death and sickly condition of her father/mother, the respondent almost every day visits them. Encircle the code that corresponds to the answer of the respondent.
- BA18 Ask whether now (real father or mother) are still in marital status with (real mother/father) of the respondent (only asked if the father/mother are still alive). If the real father is now still in marital status with the real mother of the respondent, in the column father code "1" is to be encircled, while in the column mother code "2" is to be encircled, and go straight to BA23. If not in marital status, for both continue to BA19.
- BA19 Ask whether the respondent (or her husband/his wife) has ever given aid to real father/mother, in the form of money, goods or service during the last 12 months (or 12 months before her own father/mother has died). If the answer is "no", go straight to BA21; if "yes", continue to BA20.
- BA20 Ask what kind of aid has been given by the respondent to her real father/mother during the last 12 months (the last 12 months before the father/mother died). Also ask the amount. ENCIRCLE THE CORRESPONDING ANSWER CODE. MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS ALLOWED. There are six types of aid (item a to f) mentioned as answer alternatives:
- A. "Money or loan":
Meant is, giving money aid to the father/mother with the aim besides for school cost or for health/medicine costs. As to money loan, this is lending money with a purpose other than for school costs or for health/medical costs.
 - B. "School cost":
Meant is, all types of aid, in particular in the form of money for school cost aid (SD, SMP, SAM, Academy, University), not including course expenses. But for father/mother the possibility to be given aid like this by the respondent is very small.
 - C. "Health/including medical cost":
Meant is, all types of aid with the purpose to relieve health cost/medical cost, for example: inpatient cost in the hospital, medical cost, health consultation cost, etc.

- D. "Food or other goods":
Meant is, giving aid to father/mother in the form of food or other goods, for example: giving food, clothes, writing utensils, medicine, etc.
- E. "Household work or taking care of children or time for physical care":
For example helping parents with: household work, such as washing clothes, cleaning the house, taking care of the house, etc. Time for physical care such as taking care of sick people, taking care of parents, etc. Give answer in days and months. Encircle in accordance with the code.
- F. "Other Work":
Meant is, helping the work of father/mother besides what have been mentioned in item f, for example: helps tilling the ground/rice-field area, helps harvesting, helps making/building the house, etc.

BA21. Ask whether the respondent (or her husband/his wife) has ever received aid from her real father/mother, in the form of money, goods or service during the last 12 months (or 12 months before the real father/mother died). If the answer is "no", go straight to BA23; if "yes", continue to BA22.

BA22 Ask what aid was received by the respondent (or her husband/his wife) from the real father/mother during the last 12 months (the last 12 months before the father/mother died). Ask also how much the amount was. ENCIRCLE THE CORRESPONDING ANSWER CODE. THERE MAY BE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER. There are six types of aid (item a to f) mentioned as answer alternatives:

- A. "Money or money loan":
Meant is, receiving money aid from the father/mother with the purpose besides for school cost aid or for health/treatment cost. While money loan is receiving money loan with a purpose other than for school cost or for health/treatment cost.
- B. "School cost":
Meant is, all types of aid in particular in the form of money with the purpose for school cost aid (SD, SMP, SMA, Academy, University), not including course cost.
- C. "Health/including treatment cost":
Meant is, all types of aid with the purpose for relieving health/treatment cost, for example: inpatient cost in a hospital, treatment cost to a doctor, health consultation cost, etc.
- D. "Food-stuff or other goods":
Meant is, receiving aid from father/mother in the form of food-stuff or other goods, for example: receiving food stuff, clothes, writing utensils, medicine, etc.
- E. "Household work or taking care of children or time for physical treatment":
For example, aided by parents in cases like: household work such as washing clothes, cleaning the house, keeping watch over the house, and taking care of the children. Time for physical treatment is the time that is used for performing physical treatment such as keeping watch over sick people, for example a child of the respondent is sick and the father/mother keeps watch over the children. Give answer in days and months. Encircle in accordance with the code.

- F. "Other work":
Meant is work aid by father/mother besides what is mentioned in item f, for example: aid in tilling the land/rice-field, aid in performing harvest, aid in making/building a house etc.

BA23 THIS QUESTION IS ASKED FOR FATHER/MOTHER WHO ARE STILL ALIVE OR HAVE ALREADY DIED.

Ask whether now/before having died, the father/mother have a house, land/agricultural business, and no-agricultural business. This ownership can be alone or owned together by after and mother or between father/mother and some else. Encircle the fitting answer.

BA24 Ask whether the father/mother have left an inheritance to the respondent. Meant by "the father/mother have left an inheritance" is, that the wealth has already been divided or there is a will. "Father/mother have not left an inheritance" means that they have not left any inheritance to the respondent; while the inheritance is not yet received by the respondent means father/mother have left inheritance but this has not yet been divided or there is no will. If one of the parents is still alive and the inheritance is still in his or her hands, then it is considered that is no inheritance for the respondent. Considered as giving the inheritance is he or she who has died the last, except if the wealth is already divided/there is a will. If father/mother have already died, they are considered having given the inheritance ("yes"), whether already received or not yet. A claim (money loan) is also considered as an inheritance. Example: father A died because of old age. Before he died he has not left a will to divide his wealth in the form of land, house, and deposit at Bank Central Asia. Because his wife is still alive, the children, if one has accidentally become a respondent in this survey, and is asked whether Father A has left an inheritance for them, will answer as "there is none".

BA25 Ask what has been left by father/mother as inheritance to the respondent. Encircle the letter that is in accordance with the answer of the respondent, and more than one answer is allowed.

BA26 Ask the total value at the time of inheriting. Fill in said value in "rupiah".

BA27 AFTER FINISHING THE QUESTIONS ABOUT FATHER/DECEASED FATHER, RETURN TO BA03.

BA28 TILL BA 57 ARE QUESTIONS ABOUT BROTHERS/SISTERS WHO DO NOT LIVE IN THE HOUSEHOLD, BECAUSE THEY ARE LIVING AT ANOTHER PLACE OR BECAUSE THEY HAVE DIED.

BA28 Ask whether the respondent has brothers/sisters from the same mother and/or from the same father who do not live in the same household (including those who have died during the last 12 months, but were not household members at the time of their death). "Brothers/sisters of the same mother and/or of the same father" means they are those whose mother and father are the same, or only the mother or the father is the same. If the respondent has brothers/sisters in this category, continue on to further questions. But if the brothers/sisters of the same mother and/or of the same father are all living in the same household, continue to question BA58.

BA29a Ask the number of brothers/sisters of the same mother/father who do not live in the same household and are still alive. Fill it in the prepared column. If there are 5 brothers/sisters who are still alive, fill in with the code "05".

- BA29b Ask the number of brothers/sisters of the same mother/father who have died during the last 12 months, who were no household members at the time they died. Fill it in the prepared column in the same way as in BA29a.
- BA30 FILL IN COLUMN BA30a UP TO BA 30g FOR ALL BROTHERS AND SISTERS WHO ARE NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AS MENTIONED ABOVE.
- BA30a The consecutive number of Brothers/Sisters Who Are Not Household Members. This number is used for filling in BA34.
- BA30b Mention the names of brothers/sisters of the same mother and/or the same father who are not household members, who are still alive or have died during the last 12 months (not including household members who have died during the last 12 months).
- BA30c Ask the gender of the respective brothers/sisters, whether male or female
- BA30d Ask whether the brothers/sisters are still alive or not. If the brothers/sisters are still alive, continue to BA30f. If the brothers/sisters have already died, continue to BA30e.
- BA30e Ask whether brothers/sisters have died during the last 12 months. If "yes", continue to BA30f. If "no", the interviewer is requested to examine again the information about the brothers/sisters that has been given by the respondent. This is because the brothers/sisters who died more than 12 months ago were not asked about here (further continue to the next line).
- BA30f Ask the age of the brothers/sisters (in years). If they have already died, then ask the age when they died.
- BA30g Ask whether the age of the brothers/sisters now or at the time that they died was 15 years or more. The age of the brothers/sisters 15 years or more is decided based on the last birthday. For example, at the time they were 14 years 7 months old; this means that said brother/sister were not yet 15 years old.
- BA30h Fill in with the number of the filled lines (and this must be equal with the number BA29a + BA29b).
- BA31 Fill in with the number of brothers/sisters of the respondent who are not household members, and who are 15 years old or more. Fill in the column with two digits (if 4 write down 04). THEN CONTINUE TO BA23
- BA32 The interviewer is requested to examine:
1. If the number of BA31 = 0, continue to BA58
 3. If the number of BA31 = 1 - 4, continue to BA 34
 5. If the number of BA31 = 5 or more, continue to BA33a above (in this case the interviewer must use the method of sample choice).
- BA33a In BA33a the interviewer fills the age of the respondent and then compares the age of the respondent with BA30f (age of brother/sister who are NOT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS). Then fill in BA33b. In BA33b the interviewer decides whether said brother/sister are chosen to be asked for information. If chosen, encircle code "1", and if not, encircle code "3". The way of choosing brother/sister is as follows:

If there are 4 brothers/sisters or less, all of them are filled into the column. If there are 5 or more, first a sample must be chosen before being put into the column.

In general, the way of filling in the four columns, if there are more than 4 brothers/sisters who do not live in the household (If the respondent is the middle child):

In column 1 is the oldest brother or sister of the respondent.

In column 2 is the brother or sister of the respondent whose age is nearest to the respondent.

In column 3 is the younger brother or sister of the respondent whose age is nearest to the respondent.

In column 4 is the younger brother or sister of the respondent who is the youngest.

Specifically, the way of filling in the four columns if there are 5 brothers/sisters who do not live in the household:

- Take the oldest brother or sister (number 1) and fill into column 1.
- Take the youngest brother or sister (number 5) and fill into column 4.
- Take brother or sister number 2 and number 3 if the number of older brothers/sisters are 0, 1, and 2. Then enter into column 2 and 3.
- Take brother or sister number 3 and number 4 if the number of older brothers/sisters are 3, 4, and 5. Then enter into column 2 and column 3.

The way to fill in the four columns if there are 6 brothers/sisters who are not living in the household.

- Take the oldest brother/sister (number 1) and enter into column 1.
- Take the youngest brother/sister (number 6) and enter into column 4.
- Take brothers/sisters number 2 and number 3 if the number of older brothers/sisters are 0, 1, and 2. Then enter into column 2 and column 3.
- Take brothers/sisters number 3 and number 4 if the number of older brothers/sisters is 3. Then enter into column 2 and column 3.
- Take brothers/sisters number 4 and number 5 if the number of older brothers/sisters is 4, 5 and 6. Then enter into column 2 and column 3.

The way of filling in the four columns if there are 7 brothers/sisters who do not live in the household:

- Take oldest brother or sister (number 1) and enter into column 1.
- Take the youngest brother or sister (number 7) and enter into column 4.
- Take brother/sister number 2 and 3, if the number of older brothers/sisters is 0, 1 and 2. Then enter into column 2 and 3.
- Take brothers/sisters number 3 and number 4 if the number of older brothers/sisters is 3. Then enter into column 2 and column 3.
- Take brothers/sisters number 4 and number 5 if the number of older brothers/sisters is 4. Then enter into column 2 and column 3.
- Take brothers/sisters number 5 and 6 if the number of older brothers/sisters is 5, 6 and 7.

TO GET A CLEARER VIEW SEE THE SELECTION CARD.

The oldest brother or sister meant here is not brother or sister number one who was born in the family of the respondent, but the oldest brother or sister who does not live in the household. It is possible that the oldest brother or sister who does not live in the household is brother or sister number two or number four who was born in the family of the respondent. Because brother or sister number one or brother or sister number one through number three do live in the household of the respondent. This is also the case with the youngest brother or sister. The youngest brother or sister meant here is not a brother or sister the last or most latest born, but a brother or sister whose age is the youngest among siblings who do not live in the household. For example: if the youngest brother or sister is brother or sister number 6, however because brother or sister number 6 lives in

one household with the respondent (while brother or sister number five does not live in one household), we consider said brother or sister who does not live in the household.

- BA34 Fill in with the consecutive number of brother/sister from the list (BA30a) in accordance with the sequence.
- BA35 Fill in with the name of brother/sister in accordance with the consecutive number in BA34.
- BA36 Ask what the highest educational level was that have ever been attended by the brothers/sisters of the respondent (before those brothers/sisters of the respondent to not/ have not yet attended school, code "01" is encircled in the column concerned. If the highest educational level attended by the brothers/sisters of the respondent is D1 or D2, code 07 is encircled. If the highest educational level attended is a religious school, it is brought in conformity with the level of government/private schools in general. Example: "Madrasah Ibtidaiyah" is equal to SD. "Madrasah Tsanawiyah" is equal to SLA Umum. A seminary can be categorized equal with SD level. If the respondent does not know, the code is "98".
- BA37 Ask the highest level/grade ever finished by the brothers/sisters of the respondent (before they died, if they have already died). If they have graduated from the school, fill in with code "07". If it is filled in with code "01", it means grade 1. If the brothers/sisters of the respondent do not go/not yet go to school, for this question code 96 can be filled in. If the brothers/sisters of the respondent are still attending school and in grade 2, then the highest level/grade ever finished is grade 1. To be clearer about this question, see Section DL.
- BA38 Ask whether the brothers/sisters are registered in the schools now (before [.....] they died, if they have already died).
- BA39 Ask the marital status of the brothers/sisters now/at the time they died. The marital statuses consist of: not yet married, married, separated, divorced, separated by death.
1. "Not yet married" is the status of those who are not yet united in marriage at the time of survey.
 2. "Married" is the status of those who are not united in marriage at the time of the survey, whether living together or separated (living separated here does not mean living separated because there is an inclination for divorce). For this case, not only those legally married according to law (tradition, religion, state, etc.), but also those who according to their confession live in a state of marriage.
 3. "Separation" is the status of those united in marriage at the time of survey, but who do not live together anymore and have an inclination toward divorce.
 4. "Divorced" are those who are divorced from husband/wife and have not yet married again.
 5. "Separated because of death" are those whose husband/wife has dies and the person has not remarried yet.
- BA40 Ask what kind of activities are mostly performed by the brothers/sisters of the respondent now/a year before they died. FOR EXPLANATION SEE BA11.

IF NOW/BEFORE THEY DIED, THEY WORK CONTINUE TO BA41
IF NOW/BEFORE THEY DIED THEY WERE LOOKING FOR WORK,
CONTINUE TO BA 43
IF NOW/BEFORE THEY DIED THEY GO TO SCHOOL CONTINUE TO BA43
IF NOW/BEFORE THEY DIED THEY TAKE CARE OF THE HOUSEHOLD,
CONTINUE TO BA43
IF NOW/BEFORE THEY DIED THEY GET A PENSION, CONTINUE TO BA43

IF NOW/BEFORE THEY DIED THEY ARE INCLUDED IN ANOTHER CATEGORY, CONTINUE TO BA43.

- BA41 Ask what the working status of the brothers/sisters of the respondent is now (a year before the brothers/sisters died, if they have already died). FOR EXPLANATION SEE BA12.
- BA42 Ask what the kind of work of the brothers/sisters is now (before they died, if they have already died). FOR EXPLANATION SEE BA13.
- BA43 Ask where the brothers/sisters of the respondent now live (or before they died, if they have already died). FOR EXPLANATION SEE BA14.
- BA45 Ask the frequency of meeting of the respondent with the brothers/sisters during this last year, (or during the last year before they died, if they have already died). FOR EXPLANATION SEE BA17.
- BA46 Ask if, during the last year (the last year before they died, if they have already died), the brothers/sisters suffered from a chronic illness. FOR EXPLANATION SEE BA16.
- BA47 THIS QUESTION IS ASKED OF THE BROTHERS/SISTERS WHO ARE STILL ALIVE AS WELL AS OF THOSE WHO HAVE ALREADY DIED; FOR THOSE WHO DIED, IT IS OWNERSHIP AT THE TIME OF THEIR DEATH.

Ask whether now/before their death, the brothers/sisters own a house, land/agricultural business, or non-agricultural business. This ownership may be sole or jointly with brothers/sisters and another party. Encircle the corresponding answer.

- BA48 Ask whether the respondent (or her husband/his wife) has ever given aid to brothers/sisters of the same mother/father, in the form of money, goods as well as services during the last 12 months (or 12 months before the brothers/sisters of the same mother/father died). If the answer is "no", go straight to BA50; if "yes", continue to BA49.
- BA49 Ask what the aid was that was given by the respondent (or her husband/his wife) to her brothers/sisters of the same mother/father during the last 12 months (or the last 12 months before the brothers/sisters have died). Also, ask how much the aid was worth.

ENCIRCLE THE CORRESPONDING ANSWER CODE. THERE MAY BE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER. FOR EXPLANATION SEE BA20.

- BA50 Ask whether the respondent (or husband/wife) has ever received aid from the brothers/sisters of the same mother/father, in the form of money, goods as well as service during the last 12 months (or 12 months before the brothers/sisters of the same mother/father died). If the answer is "no", continue to BA52; if "yes", continue to BA51.
- BA51 Ask what the aid was that was received by the respondent (or her husband/his wife) from the brothers/sisters of the same mother/father during the last 12 months (or the last 12 months before the brothers/sisters died). Also, ask how much the aid is worth. ENCIRCLE THE CORRESPONDING ANSWER CODE. THERE MAY BE MOVE THAN ONE ANSWER. FOR EXPLANATION SEE BA22.

BA52 RETURN TO BA36, THE NEXT COLUMN, TILL ALL BROTHERS/SISTERS ARE FILLED IN. IF ALL BROTHERS/SISTERS HAVE BEEN FILLED IN, CONTINUE TO BA35

BA35 THE INTERVIEWER MUST EXAMINE THE NUMBER OF BROTHERS/SISTERS NON-HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO ARE STILL ALIVE OR HAVE DIED DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS.

3. If BA31 is less than 5, continue to BA58

1. If BA31 is 5 or more, continue to BA54

BA54 Ask whether the respondent (or husband/wife) has ever given aid to other brothers/sisters of the same mother/father besides those who have been mentioned before, in the form of money, goods as well as services during the last 12 months (or 12 months before said other brothers/sister of the same mother/father died). If the answer is "no", go straight to BA56, if "yes", continue to BA55.

BA55 Ask what aid was given by the respondent (or husband/wife) to said other brothers/sisters of the same mother/father during the last 12 months (or the last 12 months before said other brothers/sisters died). Also, ask how much the amount was. ENCIRCLE THE CORRESPONDING ANSWER CODE. THERE MAY BE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER. FOR EXPLANATION SEE BA20.

BA56 Ask whether the respondent (or husband/wife) has ever received aid from other brothers/sisters of the same mother/father besides what has already been earlier mentioned; in the form of money, goods as well as services during the last 12 months (or before said other brothers/sisters of the same mother/father died). If the answer is "no", go straight to BA58 (Child Section); if "yes", continue to BA57.

BA57 Ask what the aid was received by the respondent (or husband/wife from the other brothers/sisters of the same mother/father during the last 12 months (or the last 12 months before the other brothers/sisters died). Also ask how much the amount was. ENCIRCLE THE CORRESPONDING ANSWER CODE. THERE MAY BE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER. EXPLANATION SEE BA22.

QUESTIONS BA58 TILL BA96 ARE SPECIALLY AIMED AT THE RESPONDENT WHO HAS A CHILD WHO DOES NOT LIVE IN THE HOUSEHOLD (INCLUDING A CHILD THAT HAS ALREADY DIED).

BA58 The interviewer is requested to examine whether the respondent is a man or a woman. If the respondent is a woman, continue to BA61. If the respondent is a man, go straight to question BA59.

BA59 Ask where the wife of the respondent is in the household. If the wife of the respondent is not in the household, continue with question BA61. If the wife of the respondent is in the household, go straight to BA60. "Being in the household" means that the wife can be interviewed (not being in another place, so that information about the child can be asked to said wife).

BA60 SEE KW03. How many times has the respondent married? If the respondent has only married once, go straight to Section TF (the question about this child has already been asked to his wife). If the respondent has married more than once, continue the question to BA62.

BA61 Ask whether the respondent has a child who lives outside the household or has died within the last 12 months. If the respondent has no child who lives outside the household, continue the question to section TF. If the respondent has a child

who lives outside the household or has died within the last 12 months, continue to BA63.

BA62 If the male respondent whose wife is in the household, has married more than once, ask at BA62 whether said respondent has a child who lives outside the household, who comes from another marriage outside the present marriage, who still lives or has died within the last 12 months. If the respondent has no child from another marriage outside the present marriage, who lives outside the household, continue to Section TF. If the respondent has a child from another marriage outside the present marriage and lives outside the household, continue to BA63.

Ask the number of children who live outside the household who are still alive or have died within the last 12 months, from the oldest till the youngest.

BA63a The consecutive numbers of the children who do not live in the household (are used in BA74). Fill in from 1 till 10 and use a supplement if it is not enough.

BA63b Place the names of the children consecutively from the oldest (ID number 01) till the youngest (ID number 10).

BA64 Ask the sex of the children, whether male or female.

BA65 Ask whether the said children are still alive. If it is not known, encircle code "8".

BA66 Ask their age now (or the age when they died if they have already died). The age is counted based on the last birthday. For example, 14 years 7 months means 14 years.

BA67 Ask the marital status of the children of said respondent. The marital status codes consist of: not yet married, married, separated, divorced, separated by death.

1. "Not yet married" is the status of those who are not yet united in marriage at the time of the survey.
2. "Married" is the status of those who are united in marriage at the time of the survey, whether living together or separated (living separated here is not meant as living separated with the inclination toward divorce). This case not only covers those who are legally married according to law (tradition, religion, state, etc.) but also those who allege to be in marital status.
3. "Separated" is the status of those who are bound in marriage at the time of survey, but who do not live together anymore and have the inclination toward divorce.
4. "Divorced" are those who have divorced from husband/wife and have not yet married again.
5. "Separated because of death" are those whose husband/wife has died and have not yet married again.

BA68 Ask what the highest education level is ever achieved by the child of the respondent (before the child died). SEE BA08.

BA69 Ask the highest level/grade ever finished by the child of the respondent (before the child died, if the child has already died). SEE BA09.

BA70 Ask where the child of the respondent lives now (or at the time before the child died, if the child has already died). If the child lives in the household of the

respondent, the interviewer is requested to re-check. For a child who has already died, if the child before death lived in said household, no re-checking is needed.

BA71 EXAMINE WHETHER THE AGE NOW/AT THE TIME OF DEATH, IS 15 YEARS OR MORE (SEE BA66). IF ALREADY FILLED IN FOR ALL CHILDREN, CONTINUE TO BA72.

BA72 Fill in with the number of children aged 15 years or more.

BA73 INTERVIEWER'S NOTE:

1. If the number of BA72 = 0, continue to Section TF
3. If the number of BA72 = 1-4, continue to BA74
5. If the number of BA72 = 5 or more, continue to BA74 by using the selection card.

PAY ATTENTION TO THE EXAMPLE OF THE METHOD FOR CHOOSING THE CHILDREN WHO WILL BE ASKED FOR INFORMATION.

If the number of children 15 years old or more is less than 4, then all are filled into the column. The way of filling in the four columns for 4 children who are not living in the household, if there are 5 or more is:

- Name of the oldest child in column 1
- Name of the youngest child in column 4
- Names of two children who are in the middle in column 2 and column 3
(If the number is uneven, choose the child who is in the middle and the older child near him).

Example:

If there are 5 children who do not live in the household.

- Take child number 1,2,3,5

If there are 6 children who do not live in the household

- Take child number 1,3,4,6

If there are 7 children who do not live in the household.

- Take child number 1,3,4,7

If there are 8 children who do not live in the household.

- Take child number 1,4,5,8

BA74 Fill in with the consecutive numbers of the children from the list (BA63a).

BA75 Fill in with the names of the children (only 4 children of 15 years old or more).

BA76 Ask how long the respondent has not been staying in one house any longer with said child (or how long ago said child died). Fill in years and months. If the respondent was able to answer in years (but he he was unable to answer in months), it means that the respondent concerned was able to answer said question. IF ABLE TO ANSWER GO TO BA78

BA77 If the respondent does not know how long he/she has not been in the same house together with the child, ask the age of the child when the child was no longer in the same house with the respondent. Encircle code "96" if the respondent was able to answer BA76.

BA78 Ask whether said child is registered at school now (or before said child died, if the child has died).

- BA79 If existing, ask how many of the children of the respondent's child there are, including adopted children and stepchildren. SEE FIRST BA69.
- BA80 Ask what primary activities are performed by the children of the respondent now/a year before their death. FOR EXPLANATION SEE BA11.
- BA81 Ask what the status of work of the child of the respondent is now (a year before the death of the child, if the child has already died). FOR EXPLANATION SEE BA12.
- BA82 Ask what the sort of work is of the respondent's child now (a year before the death of the child, if the child has died). FOR EXPLANATION SEE BA13.
- BA83 Ask with whom the child lives now (or before his death, if the child has died). There may be more than one answer, but the answer "by himself" cannot be combined with another answer.
- BA84 Ask the frequency of the meeting of the respondent with his/her child during this last year (or during the last year before the child died, if the child has already died). Meant with meeting here is a meeting under normal conditions. This is because it is possible that before the sickness and death of the child, the respondent visits the child almost every day . Encircle the code that corresponds with the answer of the respondent.
- BA85 Ask whether during the last year (the last year before death, if the child has already died), the child suffered from any chronic illness. Encircle the corresponding answer. FOR EXPLANATION SEE BA16.
- BA86 THIS QUESTION IS ASKED OF THE CHILD WHO IS STILL ALIVE OR WHO HAS ALREADY DIED; FOR THOSE WHO DIED, IT IS OWNERSHIP AT THE TIME OF DEATH.
- Ask whether now/before death, the child owns a house, land/agriculture business, and non-agriculture business. The ownership may be sole or jointly owned with another party. Encircle the corresponding answer.
- BA87 Ask whether the respondent (or her husband/his wife) has ever given aid to her/his child of the same mother/father, both in the form of money, goods, as well as services during the last 12 months (or 12 months before the child of the same mother/father died). If the answer is "no", go straight to BA89, if "yes", continue to BA88.
- BA88 Ask what the aid was that was given by the respondent (or her husband/his wife) to her/his child of the same mother/father during the last 12 months (or the last 12 months before the child died). Also ask how much the aid was worth.
- ENCIRCLE THE CORRESPONDING ANSWER CODE. THERE MAY BE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER. FOR EXPLANATION SEE BA20.
- BA89 Ask whether the respondent (or husband/wife) has ever received aid from her/his child of the same mother/father both in the form of money, goods, as well as service during the last 12 months (or 12 months before the child of the same mother/father has died). If the answer is "no", go straight to BA91, if "yes", continue to BA90.
- BA90 Ask what the aid was that was received by the respondent (or husband/wife) from her/his child of the same mother/father during the last 12 months (or the last 12 months before the child has died). Also ask how much the amount was.

ENCIRCLE THE CORRESPONDING ANSWER CODE. THERE MAY BE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER. FOR EXPLANATION SEE BA22.

- BA91 RETURN TO BA76, THE NEXT COLUMN, TILL ALL CHILDREN ARE FILLED IN. IF ALL CHILDREN HAVE BEEN IN, CONTINUE TO BA92.
- BA92 THE INTERVIEWER IS REQUESTED TO EXAMINE THE NUMBER OF NON-HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS CHILDREN WHO ARE STILL ALIVE OR HAVE DIED DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS.
3. If BA72 is less than 5, continue to TF
 1. If BA72 is 5 or more, continue to BA93
- BA93 Ask whether the respondent (or her husband/his wife) has ever given aid to other children of the same mother/father besides those who have been mentioned before; in the form of money, goods as well as services during the last 12 months (or 12 months before said other children of the same mother/father have died). If the answer is "no", go straight to BA95; if "yes", continue to BA94.
- BA94 Ask what the aid was given by the respondent (or husband/wife) to said other children of the same mother/father during the last 12 months (or the last 12 months before said other children have died). Also, ask how much the amount was. ENCIRCLE THE CORRESPONDING ANSWER CODE. THERE MAY BE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER. FOR EXPLANATION SEE BA20.
- BA95 Ask whether the respondent (or husband/wife) has ever received aid from other children of the same mother/father besides those who have been mentioned before; in the form of money, goods, as well as services during the last 12 months (or 12 months before said other children of the same mother/father have died). If the answer is "no", go straight to Section TF (Transfers Section); if "yes", continue to BA96.
- BA96 Ask what the aid was received by the respondent (or husband/wife) from those other children of the same mother/father during the last 12 months (or the last 12 months before said other children died). Also, ask how much the amount was). ENCIRCLE THE CORRESPONDING ANSWER CODE. THERE MAY BE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER. FOR EXPLANATION SEE BA22.

4.15 Section TF (Transfers)

4.15.1 Purpose

This section has as its purpose to examine the transfer of money, goods, as well as services, that happens from the household to the outside, as well as the other way around.

4.15.2 Explanation of Questions

- TF01 This is not asked of the respondent, but is an examination by the interviewer or a selection, in order that the respondent who has answered the questions in section BA, does not answer questions TF02-TF05. Encircle one of the answer codes. If the answer is "1" ("yes"), go straight to TF06. But if "3" ("no"), continue to TF02.
- TF02 The mark '[...]' refers to the group of people who give aid (see answers column A, B and C). The aid meant can be in the form of money, straight to the person concerned as well as indirect (for example: via the post-office (money-order), transfer via bank etc.); in the form of goods, for example giving aid in the form of rice/food, clothes, medicines to catastrophe victims; or may also be in the form of services, for example; helping household work, taking care of children.

Encircle one of the answer codes in the answer column. If the answer is '3' ("no"), repeat the TF02 question for the next column (column B). If the answer is '1' ("yes"), continue to TF03 question.

TF03 There are two questions in this number. First, ask the respondent what sort of aid given is. Mention an alternative answer to the respondent (code "A-F") because there may be more than one answer. Encircle the corresponding answer code in the answer column. Second, ask how many "rupiah" the value was of the respective aid given by the respondent during the last 12 months (except E). For the kind of aid E (household work or taking care of children or physical treatment), ask how long (days or months) the respondent performed the work during the last 12 months. In this case working less than one day is considered working one day. Meant by physical recovery in the kind of aid E, is taking care of someone who is sick or someone who is already old/decrepit. If there is another kind of aid that is not included in his answer category, encircle code F, then write down said kind of aid on the reserved place. After filling in all TF03 answers for the respective columns, do not forget to pay attention to the guidance found at the end of the answer column.

TF04 The explanation is almost the same as TF02, the difference is that this question is for those respondents who received aid.

TF05 The explanation is almost the same as TF03, the difference is that this question is for those who receive aid.

TF06 See explanation of TF02

TF07 See explanation of TF03

TF08 See explanation of TF04

TF09 See explanation of TF05

4.16 Section HI (Individual Assets and Non-Labor Income)

4.16.1 Purpose

This section has as its purpose to look at the ownership of wealth by the respondent. The ownership of wealth by the respective individuals also need to be known considering that said ownership can be used as one of the indicators of the economic capacity of the person concerned.

4.16.2 Explanation of Questions

HI01 This number is not asked to the respondent, but is an examination by the interviewer or a selection, in order that the respondent who has answered the questions in book II section HR, does not answer the questions of section HI. Encircle one of the answer codes. If the answer is "1" ("yes"), the Book III interview is finished. But if the answer is "3" ("no"), continue to question HI02.

HI02 The mark '[...]' refers to the sort of wealth written in the first column (codes A-K). Encircle one of the answer codes. If the answer is "1" ("yes"), continue to the next question. If the answer is "3" ("no"), repeat question HI01 for the next sort of wealth (to the next line)

HI03 See explanation UT11.

- HI04 See explanation UT12.
- HI05 See explanation UT13.
- HI06 See explanation UT14.
- HI07 The purpose of this question is to look at the wealth ownership status of the respondent. See the meaning of the answer code that can be found below the table of questions. Meant with individual wealth ownership is wealth that is now owned together with other household members or other people. Encircle one of the answer codes. If the answer is "1", continue to question HI08. But if the answer is "3", go straight to question HI11; while if the answer is "5" (individual ownership), return to HI02 for the next kind of wealth (other wealth).
- HI08 Sufficiently clear. Write down the answer with two digits (see example)
 Example:
 1. [] [] per cent
 2. [.....] [.....] per cent
- HI09 See explanation HR08.
- HI10 See explanation HR09.
- HI11 See explanation HR10.
- HI12 See explanation HR11.
- HI13 See explanation HR12.
- HI14 Mark 'I...I' refers to the source of income written in the first column (item A-E). what is meant with the amount of income is the cumulative income amount of [...] during the last 12 months. Write the answer adjusted to the right. If not receiving [...] during the last 12 months, writer the code "0" (see example).

Example:

1. Rp. [][] [][] [][] [][] [][] [][]
2. Rp. [][] [][] [][] [][] [][] [][]
3. Rp. [][] [][] [][] [][] [][] [][]

V. BOOK IV

This book consists of 4 sections, namely the KW, BR, CH, CX and KL sections. The KW Section and the BR Section are analogs of the KW and BR section in Book III, only with the difference that in this case it is applied in particular to respondents of Book IV. This part therefore only explains questions for CH Section etc. Explanation on KW and BR sections can be seen on the explanation part Book III.

In general this book is looking for explanations on all pregnancy histories that have ever been experienced by respondents. These pregnancy histories are to be investigated from the history of marriage, the history of pregnancy, up to the use of contraception. More detailed questions can be found in the Contraception Calendar (KL Section) that is valid at the utmost for the last 10 years.

Respondents for this book are women who are ever married and are aged less than 50 years. If there are women who are ever married and are age of 50 or over 50 years, they will not be interviewed for Book IV.

- 5.1 KW Section (Marital History) --> SEE KW SECTION IN BOOK III
- 5.2 BR Section (Pregnancy Summary) --> SEE BR SECTION IN BOOK III

5.3 CH Section (Pregnancy History)

5.3.1 Purpose

This section's purpose is to look at the pregnancy history of the respondent, not only a pregnancy that has ended in a living birth, but also a pregnancy that has yielded a still-born baby or that has ended in miscarriage, and the pregnancy that is being experience by the pregnant respondent. Moreover, the CH Section also wants to look at the way of giving food to the baby.

5.3.2 Explanations of Questions

- CH01 Write down the information found in BR15 into CH01a. Further in the same way, copy the information in BR16 to CH01b. Do not ask this to the respondent. For CH01c, ask the respondent. If the respondent answers 'Yes', encircle code "1", and then write down code "1" also in the reserved square. If the respondent answer 'No', encircle code "3", then fill in "0" (not "3" anymore) on the reserved square.
- CH02 Sufficiently clear
- CH03 This indication is made after the CH11 question has been answered. The information on CH03 is very useful at the time of data entry.
- CH04 The consecutive numbers of pregnancies are made based on the number of pregnancies in question CH02. For example, if the respondent has been pregnant 5 (five) times, the consecutive numbers of pregnancy must be filled in beginning from the first till the fifth pregnancy (the last pregnancy). If the pregnancy has resulted in twins, write down the consecutive numbers of pregnancy as many as the born children with the same consecutive numbers (See Example CH05).
- CH05 Write down the sequence of the result of pregnancy of each respective pregnancy. If the pregnancy yields more than one pregnancy result, then give a different number to the pregnancy result, but with the same number of pregnancy.

Finally, if a respondent has given birth to twins, the code showing the number of pregnancy result (last column of CH05) will be larger compared with the number of pregnancies (CH04 last column).

Example:

A respondent has the following history of pregnancy:

Pregnancy I Miscarriage

Pregnancy II Twins

Pregnancy III Living Birth

Pregnancy IV Triplet

The filling in of CH04 and CH05 is as follows:

CH04	1	2	2	3	4	4	4
CH05	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

- CH06 Option '4' on 'miscarriage' does not distinguish intentional from unintentional miscarriages. Questions on intentional miscarriage are not allowed to be asked explicitly, because in Indonesia miscarriage on purpose is an illegal action.
- CH07 Write down the name of the baby (if there is any) for the respective pregnancies that have ended with living births. Do not forget to write the name with capital letters.
- CH08 Sufficiently clear
- CH09 Ask the date, the month, and the year of the birth of the baby or the end of the term for a pregnancy that has ever been experienced by the respondent. For a baby born alive, this question is very important because it will be used as a guidance for counting the age of the child at its latest birthday. Regarding the importance of this information, the interview should probe to obtain the needed information. For example, the interviewer can ask:
 "How old is [...] now?
 The minimal information that must be obtained is month and year of birth.
 If the interviewer has probed but the respondent remains unable to answer, leave the answer column blank (do not fill it in first with "98").
- CH10 This question is to be brought forward if the respondent cannot answer or has forgotten the date of birth of the child/the end of pregnancy. If the age of the mother at the time of giving birth is known (for example = 25 years), the age of the child can be counted by subtracting the present age of the respondent (for example 34 years) with her age at the time of giving birth. In this case the age of the child in $34 - 25 = 9$ years. This means that said child was born in $1993 - 9 = 1984$. The code 1984 is to be filled in the answer column of question CH09. If respondent remains answering "Do not know/forgotten", probe again to obtain the best estimation of the year of birth of the child. Whatever happens, **the column for answering CH09 must be filled in.**
- CH11 Compare the number of the filled column with the number of pregnancy results on CH02. If they are not yet similar, make corrections on the filling in of CH01 etc.
- CH12 For filling in this question see information on CH09.
- CH13 Sufficiently clear
- CH14 What is meant here with "to have pregnancy examined" is examination in relation to pregnancy health treatment due to complaints during pregnancy as well as

routine examination. Examination to ascertain whether a person is pregnant or not does not belong in pregnancy examination for this research.

- CH15 If a respondent goes to more than one place to have her pregnancy examined, what is noted is the place of examination that has been visited most often during her pregnancy examination.
- CH16 Ask how long the respondent has been pregnant (every pregnancy) the first time she comes for examination. Make sure the respondent is not confusing the examination which ascertained her pregnancy with this one. The length of pregnancy is measured in months or weeks.
- CH17 Ask the respondent the length of pregnancy at the time of the ending of the respective pregnancy. The ending of pregnancy may be in the form of "live birth", "still-born" or "miscarriage".

This question is to be asked in accordance with the pregnancy result. If the pregnancy of the respondent ends with live birth, and for example, the child is named Anton, the question to be asked is: "How old was your pregnancy when Anton was born?". If the pregnancy ended with miscarriage, the question to be asked is: "How old was your pregnancy when you experienced miscarriage?" If the respondent is now pregnant, the question to be asked is: "How old is your pregnancy now?".

- CH18 Sufficiently clear
- CH19 Sufficiently clear
- CH20 Only one answer is allowed. There is the case of a mother giving birth to a child, aided by a doctor and his nurse. In this case, the doctor (not the nurse) is considered as having given aid at the birth. In another case, a mother gives birth to a child assisted by a midwife and some family relations of the mother. In this case, the midwife is considered as the person who has aided the birth.
- CH21 Sufficiently clear
- CH22 This question has no relation at all with the "normal weight" of the baby from the aspect of health, but merely from the subjective perception of the respondent by comparing the baby with other babies that she has normally seen.
- CH23 Pay attention that what is meant here is the weighing of the baby at the time of its birth. Weighing 2-3 days after the birth of the baby may be considered as weighing at the time of the birth of the baby. Weighing the baby more than a week after birth is not included in this group, because there is a great possibility that the weight of the baby has already significantly increased.
- CH24 Sufficiently clear
- CH25 Sufficiently clear
- CH26 Sufficiently clear
- CH27 If the child of the respondent lives together with the respondent and has become a member of the household, encircle "1", then check Book 1 (AR1) to look at the number of the household member. Write ART number on the already reserved square. If the respondent answers 'yes', but the indicated ART is not registered in AR1, get a confirmation from the respondent in order to ascertain which is right. AR1 must be consistent with CH20.

- CH29 Sufficiently clear
- CH30 There may be more than one answer. Encircle every answer given by the respondent, but do not mention the alternative answers listed in the questionnaire.
- CH31 Pay attention that what is meant with "everyday" in this question refers to habit. In this case, what is grouped as habit is if said food/beverage is given everyday.
- CH32 What is meant by regular breastfeeding in this question is breastfeeding the baby every day (on a daily basis). This explanation is given if the respondent does not understand what is meant by "regular breastfeeding". This question must be asked carefully. If the child of the respondent is still little and is possibly still breastfed, ask first: "Do you still breastfeed [.....] regularly?". If the respondent answers "Yes, fill "96" in the reserved square as a code that respondent still breastfeeds regularly. If the respondent answers "No", only then ask CH32. If the child respondent is already big and probably not breastfed any more, ask CH32, still holding open the possibility that said child is still regularly breastfed.
- CH33 Sufficiently clear
- CH34 What is meant with first milk (colostrum) is milk that is produced for the first time by a mother after giving birth to a child, usually with a rather yellow color.
- CH35 What is meant by breast feeding in this case is being given ASI ("Air Susu Ibu" = Mother Milk), although it is possible that said ASI must first be put into a dot (a lengthening of the nipple). In this case, breast feeding does not need to be performed regularly.
- CH36 Sufficiently clear
- CH37 There may be more than one answer, but do not mention the alternative answers listed. If the respondent only gives one answer, no probing needs to be done to obtain another reason.
- CH38 Pay attention that there are two key words in this question, namely:
 *) in the first 3 days, and
 *) food/drink besides ASI
 These two key-words must be made clear to avoid misunderstanding among the respondents.
 See explanation of CH37.
- CH39 For this question, mention the written types of food one by one to be answered by the respondent. If in one group the food/drink consist of some food/drink [for example option (a), (c), (d) and (h)], and some food/drink in said single group are given not at the same time, the answer written in the answer square is the smallest answer.
- Example:
 A child is regularly given plain water since it is one day old, is given tea since it is two months old, and is never given rice-water and honey at all. In this case, what is written in the answer square in CH31a is [0][1] day.
- CH40 Sufficiently clear
- CH41 To fill in, conform to this guidance, see the page with information on all children that have ever been given birth to by respondent. Pay attention, that there are two conditions that must be fulfilled, namely: (1) a child that was born after July 1,

1990 and (2) said child is alive. If there exist, at least one child that fulfills said criteria, encircle "1".

CH42 See explanation of CH05

CH43 Sufficiently clear

CH44 Sufficiently clear

CH45 What is meant by breast feeding here is giving ASI (mother's milk). Giving other milk that is not ASI does not belong in this category.

CH46 See explanation of CH45

CH47 See explanation of CH39

CH48 This question is a selected question, because questions CH49-CH52 are only asked of a child that has ever been given one or some kinds of food/drink mentioned in CH47. The answer "1" means that said child has ever been given at least one kind of said food.

CH49 The answer "1" ("yes") in this question means that there is at least one sort of food that has been given by mixing it with water. Mixing with water in this case can be in the form of water as a mixture (for example: milk, baby porridge, honey, tea, etc.), or water that is given after the child has swallowed said food. If there is food mixed with water and there is also food that is not mixed with water, the answer on the question is "1" ("yes"), which means mixed with water.

CH50 Sufficiently clear

CH51 If said water is mixed with unboiled water that is in an open container, the answer on question CH51 is only filled with "3" (mixed with unboiled water). If the water is cooled in an open container, then after having become lukewarm removed to a closed container, the answer to this question is what has first been used as the place for cooling the water (open container).

CH52 Sufficiently clear

5.4 Section CX (Contraceptive Use)

5.4.1 Purpose

This section's purpose is to see the history of the use of contraception by the respondent and/or the husband of the respondent. More detailed questions are asked regarding the means/method of contraception that are being used by the respondent/the husband of the respondent.

5.4.2 Explanation of Questions:

CX01 What is meant by hearing in this case is knowing, although only a little, through the radio, through newspapers, TV, or from other people.

CX02 This question is asked in order to know whether the respondent or the husband of the respondent (or both) have ever used a means/method of contraception. What is meant with 'ever' in this question includes the meaning "a person who formerly has used but now does not use it any more, or a person who now still uses a means/method of contraception". Once more, it should be confirmed that this question is not only valid for the respondent, but also for the husband.

Adjust the way of asking with the sort of contraceptives mentioned. If said sort of contraceptive is used especially by women, there is no need to use the phrase "or your husband". On the other hand, if said means of contraceptive is especially used by men, the question can be directly asked: "Has your husband ever...".

Specific contraceptives for men are: condoms and vasectomy, while specific contraceptives for women are: Family planning pill, IUD, Family-planning Injection, diaphragm, Family-planning Pin and tubal ligation. There is, in fact, already a condom for women, but until now it is not yet customarily used in Indonesia.

- CX03 What is meant by "to obtain" in this question may have the meaning of to buy or also to obtain it free of charge.
- CX04 This question is brought forward by asking : "Where can [.....] be obtained?"
- CX05 Do not ask this to the respondent. The interviewer identifies the CX04 answer to fill CX05 by comparing the name of the facility mentioned with the respondent with the code at the lower part of said page. If the answer of CX04 is not clear, the interviewer must repeat the CX04 question till a clear answer is obtained, meaning that it can be identified with the sort of service given in said place.
- CX06 Sufficiently clear
- CX07 Sufficiently clear
- CX08 This question refers to the habit performed by the respondent. If she covers the distance from her house to said service place differently for several visits, what is meant in this question is the time most often needed.
- CX09 The question asked as follows:
"What kind of vehicle is usually used to reach said place?"
or
"What kind of vehicle do you usually use to reach said place?"
- CX10 The question asked is as follows:
"How much are the expenses for going once to said place?" If the respondent uses her own vehicle, what is meant with the expenses for going is the value of the fuel (if needed) that is used. If no expenses are made (for example: the respondent goes on foot), write "0" in the answer square, in accordance with the regulation in force.
- CX11 What is meant with expenses in this question are the real expenses/costs to obtain the contraceptives mentioned by the respondent, including the service expenses for the doctor or the health functionary who has served the respondent.
- There is a possibility that the respondent does not know the expenses made by her husband. In such a case, no probing need be performed to know the expenses made by the husband for the contraceptives. Pay attention that for some contraceptives, the units are not asked.
- CX12 Questions CX12 and CX13 are special questions asked in connection with "traditional" contraceptives. See explanation CX01.
- CX13 See explanation CX02.

CX14 This indication is a selective one, because question CX16 and further are special questions for respondents who have once used contraceptives. Examine for all contraceptives (modern and traditional).

CX15 More than one answer is allowed, but do not mention all answers contained in the questionnaire. If the respondent only answer with one reason (answer), probing is not needed for knowing other reasons.

CX16 Sufficiently clear

CX17 Sufficiently clear

CX18 Sufficiently clear

[CX19 - CX29 Missing]

5.5 KL Section (Contraception Calendar)

5.5.1 Purpose

This section's purpose is to see a more detailed use of means/method of contraception. The format of this section is specially made with the purpose to facilitate the way of asking questions. The format of the calendar is made so that this data can be (relatively) accurate-- when and for how long an event has happened.

This KL Section consists of lines and columns. The lines show what kind of item/information is to be asked, while the columns show the extent of time (in months). Every square in one column shows the extent of one month in time.

ATTENTION:

If the respondent married for the first time more than 10 years ago (counted based on the time of the holding of the interview), this KL section is only filled in for the last five years. On the other hand, if the respondent married for the first time less than 10 years ago, the KL Section is asked beginning from the time that the respondent married till the time of the interview. This KL Section is thus filled in for the period of the last 5-10 years.

5.5.2 Guidance for Filling in the Questionnaire

Month/Year

This line need not be filled in or specifically asked. This line must be paid attention to as a time reference for all questions in this calendar.

A. Marriage

Need not be asked of the respondent. There is information on marriage in Section KW (questions KW04, KW05 and KW13). Marriage is given the code letter "X" for the time of the beginning of marriage and also the letter "X" for the time of the end of the marriage. Said two letters "X" are connected with each other with a wavy line (~~). If said marriage is still in force, the B line ends with a wavy line (not with letter "X"), because the letter "X" indicates the end of the marriage. This is also the case, if the marriage occurred at the time of the beginning of the filling in of the calendar, this B line begins with a wavy line (not with the letter "X"). The name of the husband is only written once, namely in the column where said marriage starts to be filled in the calendar. If the respondent married more then once during the last ten years, the name of each husband is written once in the beginning column of the filling in of the calendar.

B. Pregnancy

No need to be asked again of the respondent. Information on pregnancy can be found in Section CH (questions CH06, CH09 and CH17). If pregnancy has already ended (whether with living birth, still-born or miscarriage), write the code of the result of the pregnancy in the month where said pregnancy has ended. H = Living birth, M = Still-born, and G = Miscarriage. Then look for information of the length/age of the pregnancy from CH17. Count the number of the columns that are needed for writing down the length of pregnancy in the calendar. Remember that we have already given a mark (H or M or G) in one month, namely the month of the end of the pregnancy. In the squares showing the length of the pregnancy minus one month (already marked with the result of pregnancy), give the mark "X" on both ends, then connect it with a wavy line till the square that shows the time of the survey. Thus in this case the content of the last square is not "X".

C. Means/Method of Contraception

The first time the interviewer asks:

"In which month (THE BEGINNING OF THE CALENDAR) do you use a contraception means/method?"

If the respondent answer "Yes", ask:

"What kind of contraception means/method do you use at that time.

Fill the code of the contraception means/method in the column at the time that the calendar begins to be filled in. Further ask:

"When did you stop using (THE USED CONTRACEPTION MEANS/METHOD)?"

Fill in the square that shows the time that the respondent stopped using the code of the contraception means/methods that has been used. With a wavy line connect both squares that related the time of the beginning with the time of the end of using contraception means/method. Further ask:

"Between this month (THE TIME OF STOPPING USING) and that month (THE END OF MARRIAGE/THE BEGINNING OF PREGNANCY) have you ever used other contraception means/method?"

If the respondent answers "Yes/Ever", note the contraception code in accordance with the guidance above. Ask the questions above for every space between pregnancies. What is meant by the space of pregnancy is: the time between marriage and the beginning of pregnancy, or between the beginning of the calendar and the beginning of pregnancy, or between the end of a pregnancy and the beginning of pregnancy and the time of the survey. If the respondent uses more than one means/method of contraception during the same time (for example: periodic use of condom), use one of the codes T,U,V or W to indicate the beginning and the end of the use. Further, on the page containing an explanation of the contraception means/method code, behind the letters T, U, V and W are written the code of some contraceptives used. For example: T.07 & 11, U.01 & 07 etc. The combination code letter (T, U, V or W) is only allowed to be used once.

The same method is also used to overcome the problem, if in a certain month the respondent uses another contraception means/method. For example: T.07 then 11, U.01 then 07 etc. Remember that the combination code letter is only allowed to be used one.

D. Reason For Stopping to Use Contraceptives

Every time that a respondent stops using a contraception means/method, ask for the reason why the respondent did this. If the respondent gives more than one answer, use the same method as is used at line C (Contraception Means/Method).

E. Side Effects

To be asked only for the last two years. For every use of contraception means/method during the last two years, ask:

"Between month (...) till month (...), namely at the time that you use (THE CONTRACEPTION MEANS/METHOD) have you ever experienced health disturbances or side effects?"

If the respondent answer "Yes/Ever", ask

"What kind of health disturbances have you felt during that time?"

"During what months have you felt these?"

Thereafter, write the side effect code of the months when the respondent felt the existence of health disturbances. If the respondent mentions more than one health disturbance, use the same method as used in Line C (Contraception Means/Method).

- F. Visit of Health Service Place/Contraception Service Place. Only ask about the last two years. For every interval of the use of contraception during the last two years, ask:

"Between month (...) till month (...), namely during the time that you used (CONTRACEPTIVES), have you ever visited a health service place or a contraception service place?"

What is meant with visiting in this case is visiting for changing contraceptives, for consultation or for getting medicine for any complaints.

If the respondent answers "Yes/Ever?", ask:

"Which places did you visit at that time and during what months did you visit said places?"

Then write the service facilities code of the months that the respondent made the visits.

If the respondent mentions more than one health disturbance use the same method as is used on line C (Contraception means/method).

- G. Reason of the Visit

During the months that the respondent does the visit, ask:

"At the time that you visited (SERVICE PLACE) in month (...), what was your purpose of visiting said place?"

If the respondent has difficulty to answer, mention the available choices of answer. Write the visit reason code in the reserved square.

If the respondent mentions more than one services place, use the same method as used in line C (Contraception Means/Method)

If the respondent mentions more than one reason for the visit, use the same method as used on line C (Contraception Means/Method). There is a little difference, namely if a respondent visits more than one service place with different purposes. In a case like this, the example how to write it is as follows: T. B, C; U. B, D etc. Distinguish the difference of this way of writing with: T. B&D, or U. B&C that shows two purposes for one visit to a certain service place.

- H. Expenses

What is meant by expenses in this line are the expenses made by the respondent (or with the aid of another person) for service, including medicine/contraceptives, laboratory examination, consultation cost etc., but not including transportation costs. If in one month the respondent has made more than one visit, what is meant here by expenses is the total of expenses during said month.

VI. BOOK V

Book 5 consist of 5 sections, namely:

1. DLA Section (Child Education)
2. MAA Section (Child Acute Morbidity)
3. PSA Section (Child Self-Treatment)
4. RJA Section (Child Outpatient Utilization)
5. RNA Section (Child Inpatient Utilization)

6.1 DLA Section (Child Education)

6.1.1 Purpose

This section's purpose is to look at the history of the education that has been obtained by the child in the household. This is important because the education obtained by the child is a basic capital for himself in the future when he attends a higher school.

6.1.2 Respondent

The person answering this section is the woman who nurses/takes care of the child.

THIS SECTION IS ONLY ASKED OF EVERY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OF 6-14 YEARS AGE. THE PERSON WHO ANSWERS IS THE WOMAN WHO NURSES/TAKES CARE OF THE CHILD. IT IS ASKED FOR ALL SCHOOLS TILL THE PRESENT ON E(OR THE LATEST SCHOOL IF THE CHILD IS NOT ANY MORE VISITING SCHOOL).

6.1.3 Explanation of Questions

- DLA01 INTERVIEWER'S NOTE: IS THE CHILD LESS THAN 6 YEARS OLD?
If the child is less than 6 years old, then continue to MAA section. If not, then continue to DLA02.
- DLA02 Ask whether the child of the respondent has ever attended school. If 'No', continue with questions in the MAA Section. If 'yes' continue with DLA03.
- DLA03 Ask at what age the child of the respondent attended elementary school. The answer is given in years. For example the child of the responded visited elementary school at the age of 7, then fill in with the code 07.
- DLA04 Ask whether the child of the respondent now attends school. Encircle the corresponding answer.
- DLA05 Ask the highest level of education that has ever been attended by the child of the respondent. The way of filling it in is by putting an "x" in the column to be filled in at the line parallel with the highest level of education of the child of the respondent. There is no need to mark the columns at former educational level once attended by the respondent's child if the highest level is SLP (junior high school); it is enough only to mark the column to be filled in at the line parallel with SLP (junior high school). If there is a child of the respondent that has attended the SLA (senior high school), just use the supplement.
- DLA06 FOR THOSE WHO HAVE ATTENDED MORE THAN 1 SCHOOL OF A CERTAIN LEVEL, THE ADDITIONAL QUESTION IS ABOUT THE LAST SCHOOL AT THE LEVEL CONCERNED.

Ask the names and numbers of the schools of the respective levels that have been attended by the respondent's child. For example, beginning with: SD I PSKD at SD (elementary school) level. Fill in the name and number of this school in accordance with the line/level of education. If there is more than one SD Negeri (State Elementary School) at a certain place, said SD Negeri will be given number I, II, III, etc. If there is only one SD Negeri at said place, there is no need to give a number to differ it.

Then ask the address of said school (for example "Jl. Diponegoro, Central Jakarta"). Then ask the name of the Village, the sub-district, the Regency and the Province of said school. Ask whether it is the same as the present dwelling-place of the child of the respondent. If it is not the same, ask the name of the Village, sub-district, the Regency and the Province.

The filling in of DLA06 up to DLA22 is level-wise. If the highest educational level ever attended by the child of the respondent is SLP (junior high school), DLA06 up to DLA22 must be filled in beginning from the SD level up to SLP level.

If the person who answers knows that the village/ sub-district, regency/city and province where school is, 'is not the same as the dwelling place' of the child of the respondent at present (but the person who answers does not know the name of the village/ sub-district, district, regency/city and province), the answer is : does not know (8). If the address of the school of the respondent's child has changed, then we ask for the address of said new school. If the person who answers does not know the new address of said school, then we ask the old address of the school. If the village/ sub-district where the school is, is the same as the dwelling-place of the child of the respondent at present, then automatically the sub-district, regency/city, and province where the school is, will also be the same as the present dwelling-place of the child of the respondent. Also if the district is the same, then automatically the regency/city, and province are also the same. If there is more than one school of the same level (for example at SLA level), then ask only about the last school.

DLA07 The sort of school that has ever been attended is the sort of school that has been attended by the child of the respondent. If the kind of school that has ever been attended is SD (elementary school), then at the SD column the code to be encircled is code 02. If the school that has ever been attended is a religious school, then it is filled in according to the general level of state/private schools. For example: Madrasah Ibtidaiyah has the same level as SD. Madrasah Tsanawiyah has the same level as the general SLP. Madrasah Aliyah has the same level as the general SLA. The seminary can be categorized as SD level. If the person who answers declares that the kind of school that has ever been attended is SLP, then ask whether said SLP is a SLP or a SLP Kejuruan (Vocational SLP).

DLA08 Ask about the kind of school management at the respective level attended by the child of the respondent. Whether it is a non-religious government school, a non-religious private school, etc. An example of a non-religious government school is "SD Negeri No. 5 Sukabumi", while an example of a religious government school is "Madrasah Tsanawiyah" (if this "Madrasah" is managed by the government). To decide whether it is a government school or a private school, or a religious or non-religious school, this must be considered from the management or the organization of said school, and whether said school is managed by government and is of a religious or non-religious character, or also whether said school is managed by a private organization and is of a religious or non-religious character. READ OUT THE ANSWERS OF THESE DLA08 QUESTIONS TO THE RESPONDENT.

- DLA09 Ask the highest level/grade that has ever been finished by the child of the respondent at every school level. The highest level/grade that has ever finished is filled in accordance with the highest level/class that has ever been finished. If graduated from a school, mark with the code "07". If filled in with the code "01", it means grade 1, if the child of the respondent is at present still attending level/grade 1 or has dropped out at level/grade 1 (without finishing this level/grade 1), the chosen answer is '96'. If the child of the respondent still attends level/grade 2 or has dropped out at level/grade 2, the highest level/grade ever finished is level/grade 1 (answer "01")
- DLA10 Ask whether the child of the respondent has ever repeated a grade at any level of the school concerned. If the child of the respondent has never repeated his grade, continue with DLA12. If the child of the respondent has ever repeated the grade, continue with DLA11 (not valid for D1, D2, D3 and University).
- DLA11 Ask which grades the child of the respondent has ever repeated. Encircle the letter at the grade code in accordance with the grade where the child of the respondent has ever repeated grade. For example, at SD he has repeated grade 2 and grade 4, so encircle the letter at code "2" and "4" (letters B and D). Then ask also how many times the child of the respondent repeated the respective grades (not valid for D1, D2, D3 and University).
- DLA12 Ask whether the child of the respondent, while attending the respective school levels, also works. What is meant by attending school while the child of the respondent also works is, whether while attending school, the child of the respondent also works to get income or to help earn income. To make this clearer, the definition of "working" is shown in Section TK.
- DLA13 Ask who pays or helps to pay to the expenses for attending school, for the books and other expenses in relation to attending school at present during the last year of school attendance. What is meant by paying or helping to pay for school, books and other expenses is - to help pay for the requirements mentioned above, including daily living expenses (food, housing and transportation). Encircle the answer on the letter that conforms with the answer. There may be more than one answer.
- DLA14 Ask whether, in attending school at present during the last school year, the child of the respondent receives full or partial scholarship. Full scholarship means a scholarship that covers all school/education needs. Partial scholarship covers only a part, such as school charges (SPP) or only daily living expenses. Scholarship may also include money from the government or from other organizations ("Yayasan supersemar", for example), or a reduction of school charges.
- DLA15 Ask the age of the child when he graduated from school or dropped out.
- DLA16 Ask approximately how much time is needed to reach school from home one way (at present/during the last school-year). The time needed for reaching school from home is measured by ordinary transportation generally used by the child of respondent. If the child of the respondent usually goes by bus, said time is measured when the child of the respondent goes to school by bus.
- DLA17 Ask how many months a year approximately the child of the respondent attends school. Months here are effective school months (holiday months are not included). If the child of the respondent is sick during a month or more, then the month during which the child of the respondent is sick is not counted, the same as with vacation months.

- DLA18 Ask how many hours the child of the respondent is, on average, at the present school/past school in last year every day. With hours, what is meant here are the actual hours (not the lesson hours). However, the average number of hours at school every day is the normal number of school hours, namely beginning from the time that all pupils enter school till the time to go home from school (the child of the respondent may remain at school playing till the afternoon, even though other pupils have already gone home).
- DLA19 Ask where the child of the respondent stayed the longest to attend the present school/during the last year of said last school. This means the household (or special household) where the child of the respondent stayed when attending said school. The child of the respondent is considered to stay in his/her own house if he/she has a responsibility in the management of said house. Although the child of the respondent may stay with his/her friends, if he/she has a responsibility in the management of said house, then he/she is considered to stay in his/her own house. If he stays with another person (boss, friend, parent, etc.) and has no responsibility in managing the house, then he is considered to be staying with the other person. Based on this criterion, the measure or guidance for deciding whether he/she stays in his/her own house or stays with another person is the responsibility in managing the house. If the child of the respondent boards with another person (usually also having no responsibility in the management of the house) or pays monthly rent, then this is categorized as rent (answer "06").
- DLA20 Ask what is the major kind of floor in the classrooms of every school. Encircle the answer in accordance with the available answer (there is only one answer).
- DLA21 Ask approximately how many pupils there are in the class of the child of the respondent.
- DLA22 Ask approximately how many pupils there are in the school of the child of the respondent. If able to answer, fill the number in the reserved answer column.
- DLA23 REPEAT DLA06 UP TO DLA22 FOR THE NEXT SCHOOL LEVEL UP TO THE LAST
- DLA24 Ask whether the child of the respondent was still at school during the last school year, namely the school year 1992-1993 (August 1, 1992 - July 31, 1993). If the child of the respondent did not visit school during the last school year, continue the questions of the MAA Section. If the child of the respondent is still attending the last school-year, continue with question DLA25
- DLA25 This question is only asked of those who attended school during the last school-year (school year 1992-1993). Ask how much the approximate school expenses of the child of the respondent were, during the school year 1992-1993. Ask for the nearest estimation. Ask whether the child of the respondent has paid entry money for the school attended last year. The entry money consists of registration-money and down payment. Registration-money is money that is paid when the child of the respondent the household (or special household) registers for the first time to enter said school. Money paid as down payment ("uang pangkal") is the money paid when entering school. If the child of the respondent now sits in grade 2, this means that in the last school year he/she paid entry money. If the child of the respondent now sits in grade 3, this means that in the last school year no entry money was paid, (except when moving to another school), so that in the last school year entry money had to be paid. If he now sits in grade 1, then in the last school year he was in grade 3 of a lower school level and has not paid any entry money (except when he has

moved to another school during that year). Then ask whether the child of the respondent has paid monthly costs, namely regular school expenses for the last school month of the respondent's child. The monthly school costs paid may be in the form of SPP (Educational Donations), POMG (Parent and Teacher's Union), OSIS (Inter School Student Organization), extra-curricular costs, and other.

Expenses to be paid once a year are regular school costs paid in the beginning of the last school year of the respondent's child. The costs to be paid once a year to the school may be in the form of uniforms, means (for improvement of school facilities, for example), etc. Other irregular costs to be paid to the school in the last school year of the respondent's child may be in the form of unexpected costs, such as cost for handicraft, biology practice, and for sport activities (swimming, aerobics).

Other non-school expenses are transportation, books and writing material, and pocket money for the last school year of the respondent's child.

6.2 MAA Section (Child Acute Morbidity)

6.2.1 Purpose

This section has as purpose to know the sorts of illness symptoms that are found in the environment of the community. These illness symptoms are meant as a measurement of the level of morbidity.

6.2.2 Explanation on Questions

The questions in this section are related to whatever kinds of illness symptoms were experienced by the child of the respondent during the last four weeks.

Do not forget to mention the words "during the last four weeks" for every question on illness symptoms. The purpose is to make the respondent really sure that said symptoms were experienced by the child during the last four weeks.

Furthermore, the meaning of "symptom" in this case is a condition that signals the emergence (occurrence) of a illness. A symptom is different from a illness. Thus, what one wants to know is what sort of illness symptom has been experience by the child of the respondent.

The sort of illness symptoms meant here are:

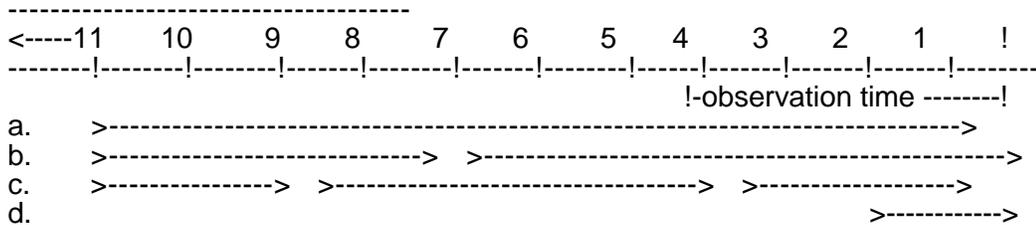
- (A) Head-ache
- (B) Eye sickness
- (C) Tooth-ache
- (D) Cough/cold/influenza
- (E) Vomiting/nausea/pain at the heart (including heavy menstruation)
- (F) Difficult breathing/asthma
- (G) Fever
- (H) Diarrhea
- (I) Scab/putride/carbuncle/skin disease
- (J) Infection
- (K) Ear disease
- (L) Measles
- (M) Worm disease
- (N) Rheumatism
- (O) Others: This option covers answers that cannot be put into one of the above options. But before deciding, this answer must be carefully

examined, in order to know whether it can still be put into one of the reserved options.

MAA01 SELECTION: The meaning of the last 4 weeks must refer to the information that is to be "caught" in this question, namely the time stretch when the first symptom was continuously felt till:

- (1) said symptom is cured (disappears) within the last four weeks.
- (2) said symptom is still felt (not yet cured) at the time of the interview.

See the following scheme:



By paying attention to the scheme above, the illness symptoms to be "caught" during the last four weeks period are:

- (a) Although this illness symptom has existed for a long time (more than 11 months ago), this symptom is still felt till one week ago. This means that said symptom is still included in the last four weeks period.
- (b) There are 2 illness symptom interim's. But what we want to "catch" is the illness symptom that happened in the last interval (the illness symptom occurring in the middle of the fifth month till now). Here is still valid the criterion THE LAST ILLNESS SYMPTOM, OCCURRING IN THE LAST 4 WEEKS.
- (c) There are 3 illness symptom interim's. As is the case in point (b), what we want is the last illness symptom interval (the symptom occurring three weeks ago till approximately 5 days ago). Here also still valid the criterion THE LAST ILLNESS SYMPTOM, OCCURRING IN THE LAST 4 WEEKS.
- (d) The first and the last illness symptom.

MAA02 The last symptom contains two meanings, namely:

- (1) the time symptom among so many happenings of the same illness symptoms that have ever been experienced.

Example:

Ali has been sick this one month. Namely, three days in the last three weeks and two days of this week. From this example, although Ali has been sick twice in the last 4 weeks (see and compare with MAA01) but what is wanted in MAA02 is the last period of illness, namely two days during this week.

- (2) a symptom occurring only for the first time.

Example:

Then (10) days ago Ani experience an acute sickness. It is the first time she experienced this during her whole life.

MAA03 Notice that the answer is not allowed to be more than 27 days. Why? This is because the recorded symptom is limited to "the last one month"; this is equal to 28 days. A zero answer is also not valid.

6.3 PSA Section (Child Self-Treatment)

6.3.1 Purpose

This section's purpose is to know the effort of the respondent to treat the child, without the aid of health experts (such as: doctor, nurse, etc.) during the last four weeks.

6.3.2 Explanation of the Questions

Pay attention that every question is always referring to the last four weeks' condition, so that in reading out the question it is better always to mention the words: "during the last four weeks" or "since four weeks ago".

Types of Self-Therapy:

- (A) Drinking modern medicine cols without prescription, such as cough medicine, medicine against headache (bodrex or bodrexin).
- (B) Drinking 'jamu' or traditional medicine, "jamu cap air mancur", "jamu pasak bumi", "jamu gendong", etc.
- (C) Using external medicine, such as eye drops, ointment, "koyo", "param", etc.
- (D) Other: this option serves answers that cannot be put in one of the above options. But before deciding on this answer, it must be carefully examined whether it may still be put into one of the reserved options..

PSA01 Pay attention to the last four weeks (28 days) period, not the last one month.

PSA02 Note down the actual amount of money spent by the respondent for buying or making medicine in her efforts to perform self-therapy during the last four weeks. This means that it does not include the expenditures outside said four weeks, although the use has occurred within the last four weeks interim.

6.4 RJA Section (Child Outpatient Utilization)

6.4.1 Purpose

This section has as its purpose to obtain information whether the child of the respondent during the last four weeks has ever gone to a place for treatment and/or to a health functionary for outpatient treatment for the child.

6.4.2 Explanation of Questions

The essence of the question is the medical treatment of the child of the respondent, without distinguishing whether the child has visited the treatment place (clinic) or whether the health functionary has visited the house of the child.

Places for medical treatment:

- (A) Government hospital (general or special) is a hospital is managed by the central or regional government. Besides included in this group are hospitals managed by non-departmental government bodies, such as the Pertamina, PTP hospital etc.
- (B) "Puskesmas" (Community Health Service Centre)
- (C) "Puskesmas Pembantu" (Assisting "Puskesmas")
- (D) "Posyandu" (Integrated Health Post)

- (E) Private hospital
- (F) Polyclinics, private clinics, medical clinics (BKIA/Health for Mother and Child)
- (G) Practicing physicians (general, dental and specialists)
- (H) Nurse, mantri, practicing midwife.
- (I) Traditional practice ("dukun", "orang pintar", "kiyai", "shinse", "tukang pijat" (masseur) accupunturist/reflexionists ("tusuk jari") etc.)
- (J) Other: this option covers answers that cannot be put into one of the above options. But before deciding on this answer, it must be carefully examined whether it can still be put in one of the reserved options.

DO NOT READ OUT RJA1 QUESTIONS ON THE NEXT MEDICAL TREATMENTS SERVICE PLACE BEFORE ASKING RJA02 AND RJA03, IF AND ONLY IF THE RJA1 ANSWER IS ENCIRCLED WITH YES (1).

RJA01 SELECTION: Emphasize to the respondent that the time for observation is limited only to the last 4 weeks or the last 28 days. It is also necessary to pay attention whether the child of the respondent visited the medical service place or whether the health functionary/physician who visited the house of the respondent.

RJA02 If the child of the respondent visited a health functionary but the person concerned was not at this place, after which the child went home and then went to the place of another health functionary who was at his place, then the number of visits to be counted is only the last visit, namely the visit when the child of the respondent received health service from the health functionary.

If the child of the respondent visited a place for medical service/a health functionary together with another person (for example with another sick child), the visit of the given child and the visit of the second child must be separated: the visit of the given child and the visit of the second child of the respondent must each be noted separately.

RJA03 Pay attention to the guidance at RJA4, then give as many cross marks in the brackets as the number of the existing visits on RJA3. If the number of visits totals more than 4 times for one medical service place, give a cross mark in all four brackets.

Example:

The respondent visited the "Puskesmas" twice: then the cross marks to be given on RJA03 are B1 and B2.

[x]B1[x]B2[]B3[]B4

RJA04 Encircle one of the codes in front of the statement appropriate with the child of the respondent ("1" or "3"). If the child has an outpatient treatment (at least once), encircle code "1" and continue with the next question: RJA05. But if the child has never had an outpatient treatment, encircle code three, and continue with the questions in Section RNA (Child Inpatient Utilization).

RJA05 Copy again the crossed code at RJA05, beginning from the last visit. It does not matter which service place is first mentioned; important is that if the visit occurred more than once, the code of the visited place must be written in accordance with the sequence of the visits. The facility code will be filled by the entry editor.

RJA06 Write the name of the medical service place clearly and completely and do not allow it to be abbreviated. A correct example is: "Rumah Sakit Hasan Sadikin Bandung".

RJA07 The address of the medical service place refers to the present residence. If [the village name of] the medical service place is the same as [the village name of] the residence of the respondent encircle "1". But if it differs, encircle "3" and then write [the name of the village concerned. The same goes for [the name of the sub-district] etc.

ATTENTION: THE PRESENT RESIDENCE IS THE RESIDENCE AT THE TIME THAT THIS SURVEY IS PERFORMED

RJA08 Purpose of visit:

- (A) TREATMENT: is the general purpose to recover from complaints/ (illness) symptoms suffered by the respondent.
- (B) IMMUNIZATION: is a specific purpose to obtain service for preventing illnesses, such as polio, measles, Hepatitis B etc.
- (C) CONSULTATION: Sufficiently clear
- (D) Only HEALTH EXAMINATION or PHYSICAL EXAMINATION: Sufficiently clear
- (E) MEDICINE: including buying medicine or taking medicine
- (F) INJECTION: Injections are always accompanied by medicine
- (G) OTHER THINGS: This option covers answers that cannot be included in one of the above options. But before deciding on this answer, it must be carefully examined whether it can still be put into one of the reserved options. Sufficiently clear.

RJA09 Visits in this case refer to a medical service place and the purpose/symptom/sickness that is noted in RJA08, whether said visit is a first visit or a repeated visit. In other words, the essence of the question is aimed at the potency of medical treatment against the same illness symptom at said medical service place.

- (1) First visit, may mean:
 - The child of the respondent has just experienced said illness for the first time, and has just gone for the first time to said medical service place.
 - A visit made again for the same symptom/illness but with a different place for medical service.
- (2) Repeated visit, may mean:
 - A visit made because of the same symptom/illness to the same medical service place.
 - A repeated visit; here the same illness once was cured and later relapses, and another visit for medical service to the same place.

RJA10 NOTES OF INTERVIEWER: Visit to the house (treatment at the house of the child)--> functionary/physician comes to the house of the respondent.

RJA11 There are two methods for measuring the distance:

- (1) If the distance is very far, for example more than 100 kilometers, the distance between said two places is measured based on the city centers between the two regencies/cities (inter-city distance)
- (2) If the distance is not too far, the measuring of the distance is counted based on the dwelling place of the child with the service place.

RJA12 The duration of a one-way trip is the total (effective) time used from the home to the place for outpatient treatment at that time, including the delays on the road - not the duration of a usual trip.

RJA13 Transportation means:

- (1) RAILWAY
- (2) 4 WHEELS MOTOR VEHICLE: Bus, car, truck, sedan

- (3) 3 WHEELS MOTOR VEHICLE: "bemo", "bajaj", "motor beca"
- (4) 2 WHEELS MOTOR VEHICLE: Vespa, "Honda" motor
- (5) "DOKAR"/"CIDOMO" -- and "delman", "sado", "pedati"
- (6) "BEMO"
- (7) BICYCLE/"OJEK SEPEDA"
- (8) MOTORBOAT (KM)
- (9) MOTORSHIP: "CES", "KETINTING"
- (10) NON-MOTOR SHIP: "sampan", "biduk"
- (11) WALKING
- (12) OTHER: See explanation on RJA08 item (G)

RJA14 The cost is counted in "rupiah". If it is paid in goods, ask the value of said goods, then fill in the goods value in the reserved cost column. What is meant by cost is the cost for a one-way trip. If using one's own motor vehicle, count the value of the used petrol/fuel.

RJA15 Waiting time at said place means the time since the arrival to the place for treatment until the respondent starts to be examined by the doctor.

RJA16 Sufficiently clear

RJA17 The format of this question is another form of a combined answer. The interviewer is requested to accurately ask and present the question. For example, an injection (b) of course means that health examination has been performed before (a) etc. Option (a) is often considered as a form/kind of the most minimal service. In such a case, both A & B are encircled.

Kinds of services:

- (A) Health examination/advice/consultation
- (B) Injection: Sufficiently clear
- (C) Laboratory examination, such as blood tests (the taking of blood) or urine tests.
- (D) Operation, in general small operations.
- (E) X-ray examination, among others X-ray photo.
- (F) Medicine: is medicine already received besides what has already been mentioned in the prescription "notes", although as a matter of fact that is already calculated in the treatment. See RJ17
- (G) Other: See RJA08 explanation, item (I)

RJA18 A prescription is a note from the physician on medicine for his patient (a sort of recommendation) to get/buy medicine in a dispensary.

RJA19 Paying-off a prescription is paying the medicine bought in a dispensary with a doctor's recommendation (prescription). In this case it does not include a medicine directly given by the doctor. There are two ways of paying performed by the respondent (partly/entirely). If at the time of the survey the respondent only paid part (and will pay the rest later), what is filled in is the actual situation. While for buying a part and paying a part again in the past is considered buying the entire prescription.

RJA20 The cost spent for buying/exchanging prescription is only the cost for buying medicine. However, sometimes the respondent only answers what she has paid from her own pocket. For this purpose other additional costs must also be calculated. Therefore perform probing.

RJA21 This question has as its purpose to separate expenditures made for treatment and costs for dispensary. If treatment and medicine costs - that look like given for free - contained in the same single invoice is considered as only treatment

cost without the need for separating both. However, treatment costs that can be separated from prescription costs (different invoices), although the transaction is made under one roof, are considered two different kinds of payment: treatment cost and prescription costs. What happens when the payment is by health insurance (ASKES) or without pay? To note such an answer, possibilities are as follows:

- (1) If the respondent knows the treatment value during said treatment, note down the answer, although actually the respondent did not pay anything (because it was the office/enterprise which paid, or the respondent herself has paid the premium). If she does not know, encircle code 8 ("does not know").
- (2) There is a possibility that the respondent knows the amount of the cost, because of a claim in the office/enterprise where the respondent works.
- (3) There is also a possibility that the respondent has not paid anything (for free); then the value of the treatment is considered zero and noted down as zero.

RJA22 Paying with goods (only), such as rice, fruit, chicken, other cattle or with other foods/commodities.

RJA23 The respondent is asked to estimate the value of said goods in accordance with the valid market prices. However, the goods given by the respondent still refer to the value of the goods - not to the usual price/usual cost (standard treatment cost). In this case the value of the goods may always be more or less than the standard cost.

RJA24 SELECTION:
Code 3 --- Return to the original question in the next column, if there are still outpatient treatment visits, such as contained in question RJA04.
Code 1 --- directly to the next section, namely the RNA Section.

6.5 RNA Section (Child Inpatient Utilization)

6.5.1 Purpose

This section has as purpose to know whether the respondent has ever been treated and stayed in the hospital (Inpatient) during the last 12 months. It is hoped that from this information can be measured the access and ability of the community to pay for their treatment, in particular for inpatient treatment.

6.5.2 Explanation on Questions

The questions in this section are only for the respondent personally. If the child of the respondent has ever been an inpatient (for example together with a sibling who was also ill), the notes of the answers for both should be separated -- noted separately.

Places for inpatient treatment:

- (A) Government Hospital (General or special): is a hospital managed by the central government or by the regional government. Besides are included in this group are the hospitals managed by non-departmental bodies, such as the Pertamina hospital, the PTP hospital, etc.
- (B) "Puskesmas" (Community Health Center): Sufficiently clear
- (C) Private hospital: sufficiently clear
- (D) Private clinic: sufficiently clear

RNA01 Inpatient treatment is a way of treatment that obliges the child of the respondent to stay the night, because of reasons recommended by the doctor. This way is performed in order to facilitate controlling the illness and in general this treatment is of an emergency character, that requires intensive treatment.

PAY ATTENTION: CONVINCING THE RESPONDENT AND MAKE HER UNDERSTAND ABOUT THE MEANING OF THE LAST 12 MONTHS

RNA02 The time limit shows a continuous interval. For example: the child was treated as an inpatient for five days subsequently in the month of October and one day in the month of September; therefore the number of inpatient visits is twice as much.

RNA03 Pay attention to the guidance in this RNA03, then put cross-marks between the brackets as many as the number of visits in RNA03. If the number of visits are more than 4 times for one treatment place, give cross-marks to all four brackets.

Example:

The child of the respondent has twice experienced inpatient treatment in "Puskesmas" Waringin; so B1 and B2 must be given a cross-mark with RNA03.
[x]B1[x]B2 [] B3 [] B4

RNA04 Encircle one of the codes before the expression that is in conformity with child of the respondent having ever been an inpatient (at least once), encircle code 1 and continue asking the following question: RNA05. But if the respondent has never been an inpatient, then encircle code three, and continue with questions of Section BA.

RNA05 Copy again the crossed code at RNA03, into the reserved brackets ([]), beginning with the last visit. It does not matter which service place is first contained. What is important is that if there is more than one visit, the visited place code must be written in conformity with the sequence of the visits. Start from the last visit. The facility code will be filled in by the entry editor.

RNA06 The name of the inpatient treatment place must be written down completely: DO NOT ABBREVIATE. A correct example is: Rumah Sakit Persahabatan

RNA07 The address of the inpatient treatment place is in reference to the present residence of the respondent. If for example said place is the same as the present dwelling place, we have only to encircle code 1. But if that is not the case, encircle code 3, and further note down the intended name in the reserved space.

RNA08 A night unit is used for measuring the length of inpatient treatment according to the calculation of "check out" minus "check in", divided by 24 hours. One day staying the night is considered one night.

RNA09 Inpatient treatment rooms:

- (A) ICU/ICCU: Intensive Care Unit/Intensive Cardiac Care Unit. A place for special for special treatment that usually may not be disturbed by whomsoever, except a functionary.
- (B) VIP: Very Important Person, including the classes above it, such as LUX, DELUXE, Very-very Important Person.
- (C) CLASS I
- (D) CLASS II
- (E) CLASS III
- (F) BANGSAL/Sal (HALL)

- (G) OTHER: This option covers answers that cannot be put into one of the options above. But before deciding on this answer, it must be carefully examined whether it can still be put into one of the available options.

RNA10 Reason/causes for inpatient treatment:

- (1) ILLNESS: including the cure of disease symptoms (eye sickness, etc.) or illness (malaria, diarrhea, etc.) that obliges the respondent to become an inpatient. Included in this case in "operation" of the sickness meant.
- (2) ACCIDENT; a sudden cause, such as falling from a tree, car collision, motor collision etc. Although this causes for example an eye disease, it is the first motive (accident) that has become the cause of inpatient treatment.
- (3) OTHER: See RNA09 explanation, item (G)

RNA11 There are two ways for measuring a distance:

- (1) If the distance is very far, for example more than 100 kilometers, then the distance between said two places is calculated based on the city centers between the two capitals of said regency/city (inter city distance)
- (2) If the distance is not too far, the measuring of the distance is based on the dwelling place of the respondent and the service place.

RNA12 The duration of a one way trip; this is the total effective time passed on the road from the house to the inpatient service place - not usual time for this trip.

RJA13 Transportation means:

- (1) TRAIN
- (2) 4 WHEELS MOTOR VEHICLE: Bus, car, truck, sedan
- (3) 3 WHEELS MOTOR VEHICLE: "bemo", "bajaj", motor beca
- (4) 2 WHEELS MOTOR VEHICLE: Vespa, "Honda" motor
- (5) "DOKAR"/"CIDOMO" -- and "delman", "sado", "pedati"
- (6) "BEMER"
- (7) BICYCLE/"OJEK SEPEDA"
- (8) MOTORBOAT (KM)
- (9) MOTORSHIP: "CES", "KETINTING"
- (10) NON-MOTOR SHIP: "sampan", "biduk"
- (11) WALKING
- (12) OTHER: See explanation on RNA09, item (G)

RNA14 The cost is counted in money value ("rupiah"). If paid with goods, ask the value of the goods, then fill in the value of said goods in the reserved column. What is meant by cost is the cost for a one way trip. If using own motor vehicle, count the value of the used petrol/fuel.

RNA15 The format of this question is another form of combined answer. The interviewer is requested to accurately ask and present the question. For example, an injection (b) means by itself that health examination has been performed (a) etc. Option (a) is often considered as a form/kind of the most minimal service.

Kinds of services:

- (A) Health examination/advice/consultation
- (B) Injection: Sufficiently clear
- (C) Laboratory examination, such as blood tests (the taking of blood) or urine tests.
- (D) Operation, in general small operations.
- (E) X-ray examination, among others X-ray photo.
- (F) Medicine: is medicine already received besides what has already been mentioned in the prescription "notes", although as a matter of fact that is already calculated in the treatment. See RJ17
- (G) Other: See RNA09 explanation, item (G)

- RNA16 A prescription is a note from a doctor to his patient (a sort of recommendation) to take/buy medicine in a dispensary or medicine shop.
- RNA17 Paying-off a prescription is paying for the medicine bought in a dispensary/medicine shop with a doctor's recommendation (prescription). This does not include medicine directly given by the doctor.
There are two possible ways for a respondent to pay : Partly or wholly. If, at the time of the survey, the respondent only paid a part (and will pay the rest later), what is filled in is just as it is, while for buying another part again in the past is considered buying wholly.
- RNA18 Cost spent for buying/exchanging prescription is the cost for buying medicine. However, sometimes the respondent only answers what she has paid from her own pocket. For this purpose, other additional costs must also be calculated. Therefore, perform probing.
- RNA19 This question's purpose is to separate expenditures outlaid for treatment costs from dispensary/medicine shop costs. If treatment cost includes medicine - it looks like given for free - is contained in a single invoice, it is considered as only treatment cost without the need for separating both. However, treatment costs that can be separated from prescription costs (different invoices), although the transaction is made under one roof, is considered two different kinds of payment: treatment cost and prescription costs. What happens when the payment is by health insurance (ASKES) or free of charge? To note such an answer, there are the following possibilities:
- (1) If the respondent knows the treatment value during said treatment, note down the answer, although actually the respondent did not pay anything (because it was the office/enterprise which paid, or the respondent herself has paid the premium). If she does not know, encircle code "8" ("does not know").
 - (2) There is a possibility that the respondent knows of the cost, because of the existence of a claim in the office/enterprise where the respondent works.
 - (3) There is also a possibility that the respondent has not paid anything whatsoever (free of charge); then the value is considered zero and noted down as zero.
- RNA20 SORTING-OUT
Code "3" --- Return to the original question in the next column, if there are still inpatient visits, such as contained in question RNA05.
Code "1" --- straight to Section CP.