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User's Guide for the Indonesia Family Life Survey, Wave 3

Volume 2

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We recommend the following citations for the IFLS data:

For papers using IFLS1 (1993):

Frankenberg, E. and L. Karoly. "The 1993 Indonesian Family Life Survey: Overview and Field Report." November, 1995. RAND. DRU-1195/1-NICHD/AID

For papers using IFLS2 (1997):

Frankenberg, E. and D. Thomas. "The Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS): Study Design and Results from Waves 1 and 2". March, 2000. DRU-2238/1-NIA/NICHD.

For papers using IFLS3 (2000):

Strauss, J., K. Beegle, B. Sikoki, A. Dwiyanto, Y. Herawati and F. Witoelar. "The Third Wave of the Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS3): Overview and Field Report". March 2004. WR-144/1-NIA/NICHD.

Preface

This document describes some issues related to use of the third wave of the Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS3), alone and together with earlier waves of IFLS, IFLS1 and 2. It is the second of six volumes documenting IFLS3. The first volume describes the basic survey design and implementation.

The Indonesia Family Life Survey is a continuing longitudinal socioeconomic and health survey. It is based on a sample of households representing about 83% of the Indonesian population living in 13 of the nation's 26 provinces in 1993. The survey collects data on individual respondents, their families, their households, the communities in which they live, and the health and education facilities they use. The first wave (IFLS1) was administered in 1993 to individuals living in 7,224 households. IFLS2 sought to re-interview the same respondents four years later. A follow-up survey (IFLS2+) was conducted in 1998 with 25% of the sample to measure the immediate impact of the economic and political crisis in Indonesia. The next wave, IFLS3, was fielded on the full sample in 2000.

IFLS3 was a collaborative effort of RAND and the Center for Population and Policy Studies (CPPS) of the University of Gadjah Mada. Funding for IFLS3 was provided by the National Institute on Aging (NIA). Grant 1R01 AG17637 and the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), grant 1R01 HD38484.

The IFLS3 public-use file documentation, whose six volumes are listed below, will be of interest to policymakers concerned about socioeconomic and health trends in nations like Indonesia, to researchers who are considering using or are already using the IFLS data, and to those studying the design and conduct of large-scale panel household and community surveys. Updates regarding the IFLS database subsequent to publication of these volumes will appear at the IFLS Web site, http://www.rand.org/FLS/IFLS.

Documentation for IFLS, Wave 3

WR-144/1-NIA/NICHD: *The Third Wave of the Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS3): Overview and Field Report*. Purpose, design, fieldwork, and response rates for the survey, with an emphasis on wave 3; comparisons to waves 1 and 2.

WR-144/2-NIA/NICHD: *User's Guide for the Indonesia Family Life Survey, Wave 3*. Descriptions of the IFLS file structure and data formats; guidelines for data use, with emphasis on using the wave 3 with the earlier waves 1 and 2.

WR-144/3-NIA/NICHD: *Household Survey Questionnaire for the Indonesia Family Life Survey, Wave 3.* English translation of the questionnaires used for the household and individual interviews.

WR-144/4-NIA/NICHD: *Community-Facility Survey Questionnaire for the Indonesia Family Life Survey, Wave 3.* English translation of the questionnaires used for interviews with community leaders and facility representatives.

WR-144/5-NIA/NICHD: *Household Survey Codebook for the Indonesia Family Life Survey, Wave 3.* Descriptions of all variables from the IFLS3 Household Survey and their locations in the data files.

WR-144/6-NIA/NICHD: *Community-Facility Survey Codebook for the Indonesia Family Life Survey, Wave 3.* Descriptions of all variables from the IFLS3 Community-Facility Survey and their locations in the data files.

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Acknowledgments

A survey of the magnitude of IFLS3 is a huge undertaking. It involved a large team of people from both the United States and Indonesia. We are indebted to every member of the team. We are grateful to each of our respondents, who gave up many hours of their time.

The project was directed by John Strauss (Michigan State University and RAND). Kathleen Beegle (World Bank) and Bondan Sikoki (RAND) were co-PIs, as was Victoria Beard (University of Wisconsin) in the early phases of the project, prior to the field work. Sikoki was Field Director of IFLS3, as she was for IFLS2 and 2+. Agus Dwiyanto, Director of CPPS, and Sukamdi, Associate Director, directed the CPPS staff who were involved in the project.

Five people played critical administrative roles in the project. Cecep Sumantri was the Field Coordinator for the Household Survey, Yulia Herawati was Field Coordinator for the Community-Facility Survey, Iip Umar Ri'fai was Field Coordinator for the Computer-Assisted Field Editing (CAFE) and was responsible for data entry software development, and Roald Euller of RAND was Chief Project Programmer. Elan Satriawan of CPPS was the Deputy Field Director.

Ri'fai was assisted in revising and extending the data entry software written for IFLS2 and 2+ by Albert Themme, of Macro International. Trevor Croft of Macro International, who took a leading role in this regard for IFLS2 and 2+, was also helpful. Agus Joko Pitoyo, of CPPS, provided critical assistance for data entry during field work.

Sheila Evans was responsible for the technical production and layout of the English version of the questionnaires and field forms. Wenti Marina Minza and Anis Khairinnisa of CPPS coordinated technical production of the Indonesian questionnaires, with assistance from Evans and David Kurth of RAND. Kurth helped in many other ways, such as in the pretest of the household questionnaire and the training of the first wave of household questionnaire enumerators in Solo Indonesia. He also designed and helped to oversee the budget management for IFLS3.

John Adams provided critical input for the design of sampling weights. Firman Witoelar did the programming to calculate the weights, under the direction of Strauss. Witoelar also did the work to update geographic location codes using updated BPS location codes; as well as to update the IFLS "commid" community codes for the new areas in which split-off households were found in 2000. He also did most of the work in obtaining the tables and figures in the Field Report and the User's Guide. In addition, Witoelar helped during training activities in Solo. Tubagus Choesni helped with the construction of pre-printed files, checking of the English questionnaire for errors, and an assortive range of important data checking. Choesni also helped in Solo during training activities.

The IFLS3 public-use data files were produced with much painstaking work, by a team based at RAND, headed by Roald Euller. Afshin Rastegar and Christine San gave valuable time to this effort. Euller and Rastegar also prepared the preprinted rosters and master household location files that were used in the field work.

Many of our IFLS family colleagues have contributed substantially to the survey. Most of all, however, we are immensely grateful to Duncan Thomas and Elizabeth Frankenberg, whose guidance from their experiences in IFLS2 and 2+ were invaluable and essential. Their strong encouragement at the start and throughout the project was critical and very much appreciated.

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pretest, training and fieldwork. We are indebted to the Population Study Centers in each of the thirteen IFLS provinces, which helped us recruit the 400-some field staff.

The success of the survey is largely a reflection of the diligence, persistence and commitment to quality of the interviewers, supervisors, field coordinators and the support staff at our central headquarters in Yogyakarta. Their names are listed in the *Study Design*, Appendix A.

Finally, we thank all of our IFLS respondents both in households and communities for graciously agreeing to participate. Without their being willing to share their valuable time this survey could not have been successful.

1. Introduction

The Indonesia Family Life Survey is rich but complex. This guide discusses aspects of the IFLS data to assist analysts in manipulating the data and constructing analytic files. Information on sample design, re-contact rates, sample sizes, and questionnaire content is provided in the IFLS3 *Overview and Field Report* volume (WR-144/1-NIA/NICHD, March 2004). This Guide should be used in conjunction with the User's Guides for IFLS1, IFLS1-RR and IFLS2 (see Frankenberg and Karoly, "The 1993 Indonesia Family Life Survey: User's Guide", 1995, RAND, DRU-1195/6-NICHD/AID; Peterson, "Documentation for IFLS1-RR", 2000, RAND, DRU-1195/7-NICHD and Frankenberg et al, "User's Guide for the Indonesia Family Life Survey, Wave 2", 2000, RAND, DRU-2238/2-NIA/NICHD).

The third wave of the IFLS (IFLS3) was fielded in 2000, three years after the second wave. Because the IFLS is a panel survey, many elements of IFLS3 are based on the earlier waves: IFLS1, 2 and 2+. Section 2 of this guide describes how the IFLS3 built on IFLS1, 2 and 2+ with respect to sample composition and the types of data collected. Section 3 describes the data file structures and conventions used in the data, including how data files and variables were named, identifiers, types of variables, and codes used to indicate missing data. This section also explains the weights that are available for use with the data.

Finally, Section 4 describes how to use the IFLS3 data in combination with data from earlier waves. Section 4 provides guidelines for using files we have constructed to provide summary information for all individuals (PTRACK), households (HTRACK) that were interviewed in either IFLS1, 2, 2+ or 3. We also describe how to merge IFLS3 with IFLS1 and IFLS2 data for individuals, households, communities, and facilities.

Appendixes A and B list the names of electronic data files provide for the Household Survey and Community-Facility Survey, respectively. Appendix C provides detailed notes of analytic interest about particular data modules. They include comments on data collection strategy or question content that affect the comparability of IFLS3 with that of earlier waves, problems observed in the field or during data cleaning, and warnings about mistakes to avoid in using the data.

2. IFLS3 Data Elements Deriving from IFLS1, 2 and 2+

This section discusses elements of the IFLS3 data that derive from the earlier waves of IFLS. The bulk of the discussion applies to the household survey (*HHS*), [1] with the community-facility survey (*CFS*) covered at the end of the section.

Re-interviewing IFLS1 Households and Their Split-offs and Individuals

As explained in Sec. 2 of the *Overview and Field Report* (WR-144/1-NIA/NICHD), IFLS3 attempted to re-interview all 7,224 households interviewed in IFLS1, plus all of the newly formed households (split-offs) that first appeared in both 1997 and 1998. The original IFLS1 households, plus the 1997 and 1998 split-offs, we call collectively our target households. For each of these *target household*s, a preprinted roster was generated (see next section). It listed the household's IFLS ID from the last time it was found (in IFLS1, 2, or 2+) and the name, age, sex, birthdate, and relationship to the household head of all previous members of the household in the most recent interview. This preprinted roster included any person who had been listed as a household member in any prior wave. In addition, the preprinted information included each person's household status in 1997, whether books 3 and 4 were completed in 1997 and the tracking status in 2000, which identifies whether the individual was a *target respondent*. It was target respondents who were to be tracked if they were not currently a resident of the household.

As in earlier waves of IFLS, interviewers were instructed to first return to the address where the household was last located. For each *HHID*, detailed address information was given in an "address book", on all past addresses lived in at the times the household was found in IFLS1, 2 and 2+. In addition, the address book had a list of all members ever found in the household, their names, sex, age and *PIDLINK* and their status (household member, moved, new member) for each prior wave. In addition we provided a "contact book" with information on all places of previous residence, places of past employment and schools where the children went, for each household. We also had, from previous waves, names and addresses of local contact persons. If the entire household was missing, the interviewers were instructed to look for all target members, if it was thought to still be in an IFLS province. If only individual members were not in residence as household members, those who were deemed to be target respondents were also tracked, if they were thought to still be in an IFLS province.

We continued the "first point of contact" rule, implemented in IFLS2 and 2+. At the point of first contact during the 2000 fieldwork with any IFLS household member, the household in which that person had resided in at the last interview was said to have been found. An interview was conducted using the same HHID as the last interview, with current information collected for everyone listed in the preprinted roster. As an example, suppose household 0930500 contained two members in 1997 but they divorced in 1999. If the member with PIDLINK 093050002 was located first, then that person is assigned the origin HIHD, 0930500. If the other member (PIDLINK 093050001, the previous household head) was later located, that person is identified as a (new) *split-off* household. In the vast majority of cases an *origin household* resided at the household's last known location and included most of the past members. As happened in 1997 and 1998, other scenarios also occurred, where the origin household resided:

[1] Italicized terms and acronyms are defined in the Glossary.

[3] We established the first-contact rule because it was the best way of ensuring that at least some information was gathered for all IFLS1 household members. Postponing use of the preprinted household roster until the "most logical" origin household was found would have risked losing altogether the opportunity for a comprehensive accounting by a 1993 household member of the whereabouts of the other 1993 members.

- At a distant location from the last known dwelling but with the household intact
- At a different location with a few 1993 household members
- At the same dwelling but with very few of the 1993 household members.

Application of the "first contact" rule for the target households[3] sometimes yielded odd results. Some hypothetical examples are:

- In a 1993 household of 5 people, all had moved from the 1993 location by 2000. The 17-year-old son was living next door with his aunt so that he could finish his schooling. The others had moved far away. Since the son was the first to be contacted, his was designated the origin HHID. When traced to their new location, the four other original members were designated a new split-off household. It might seem more intuitive to call the four members who remained together the origin household and assign them the origin HHID and the son with his aunt's family the split-off household, but the rule dictated otherwise.
- A young man in a 1993 household marries in 1994 and the couple moved in with the wife's parents after marriage, which was tracked in 1997 and called a split-off household. The couple divorced by 2000, and both man and woman moved out of the woman's family's household. In 2000 the woman's family's household was found but with no target respondents for IFLS3, or their spouses or children. In that split-off household, no one would have been interviewed given the interview rules in place for IFLS3, but the household will show up in the database.

After contacting the household, the household roster (Book K, Module AR) is completed and all individuals are identified as being present or not (AR01a) and qualifying for an individual interview (AR01i). One way of spotting anomalies from the "first contact" rule is to look for households that have a large number of people listed in the roster, with high proportions of 1993 members who have left (AR01a = 3), a high proportion of new members (AR01a = 5), and a small number of remaining members (AR01a = 1). Alternatively, in split-off households, look for a large number of people who should not have been interviewed (AR01i = 3), either because they moved out (AR01a = 3) or because they did not meet the IFLS3 criteria for being interviewed. In using IFLS data generally, remember that not all individuals listed in the household roster for origin households were current members of the household in a particular wave. The household roster is meant to be a cumulative list of all household members found in that household in all waves of IFLS.

Another apparent anomaly is that for a small number of households, a household roster exists but includes no current members who were given individual books (AR01i=3 for all members). In these cases only part of the AR module of book K was filled out and the rest left missing because we were not interested in these particular households anymore. This occurred because there were no target respondents still alive in 2000 and residing in the household at the time of the IFLS3 interview.

Pre-printed Household Roster

In certain modules, information collected in previous waves of IFLS was pre-printed on survey forms and used in interviews. The purpose was twofold: to ensure that information on particular households and individuals was updated and to save time during the interview.

The most important example of pre-printed information (others are discussed later in this section) was the pre-printed household roster. For every target household, a roster was generated that contained the following information for each IFLS1, 2 or 2+ household member:

Person Identifier (*PID*)
Person Identifier (PIDLINK)
Name
Sex
Age
Birthdate
Respondent's Household status last interview
Relation to the household head last interview
Tracking status in 2000 (whether the person was a target respondent)
Panel status for books 3 and 4 (whether the person gave detailed information in IFLS2 for books 3 or 4)

When a target household was found, the interviewer inserted the household's pre-printed roster as the base page in book K, Module AR, and the interviewer asked for updated information about each member on the list.

The pre-printed roster was invaluable in making sure that IFLS3 collected at least some information about every 1993, 1997 and 1998 household member, as well as maintaining the person's id's within the household. When a target respondent had moved out of the household, his or her preprinted information was transferred onto a tracking form that was used to collect information about where the person had gone.

For new split-off households we used a blank roster rather than preprinted roster as the base page in book K. All members of the new household were manually listed on the page. *PIDLINK*s (defined in Sec. 3) and panel status information were transferred from the tracking forms onto the base page for individuals who had been tracked from the target household to the new split-off household.

"Intended" Respondents and Households

In IFLS3, like IFLS2 and 2+, we sought to re-interview all target households, plus new split-off households that contained at least one target respondent. Every household was administered a book to obtain contact information in case the household had moved, or to be used to find the household in the next wave. If the household was found, a knowledgeable household member was interviewed. If not, usually a neighbor was found. For obtaining household-level information, interviewers administered books K, 1, and 2 to a household member 18 or older who was knowledgeable about household affairs. Generally book 1 was answered by a female (usually the female household head or the spouse of a male head) and book 2 was answered by a male (usually the male household head). However, these were guidelines, not strict rules. A household book was sometimes answered by someone outside the household, usually when the household members were too sick or disabled (for example, hard of hearing) to give the information. In that case, the respondent was often a relative or caregiver. Occasionally a household book was answered by someone younger than 18 because he or she was the most knowledgeable person available. The covers of books K, 1, and 2 provided space to record the identifier of the person answering the book and that person's relationship to the household head.

With respect to individuals in households that were found in IFLS3, we followed the practice of IFLS2 and sought to interview all current members of an origin household. In split-off households, whether new

split-offs in 2000 or split-offs from 1997 or 1998, we broadened the scope of whom we interviewed. In IFLS2 and 2+ the target respondent (the person who was tracked to the split-off household), his or her spouse, and all biological children were interviewed. In IFLS3 we interviewed any person who had been an original IFLS1 household member (regardless of whether they were the person being tracked), their spouse and biological children, if any. In actual fact this did not make such a large difference because most of the non-target IFLS1 members were spouses or children of the target member.

For obtaining individual-level information, the books administered depended on whether the person was a panel respondent and on his or her age, sex, and marital status. Respondents age 15 and older were supposed to answer books 3A and 3B, and respondents under age 15 were supposed to answer book 5. For household members from a previous wave, information in the preprinted roster indicated whether the person should answer books 3A and 3B or book 5. In the field, interviewers sometimes encountered respondents who said they were younger than 15 but the preprinted information indicated that they were 15 or older. Rather than override the preprinted instructions, interviewers generally administered books 3A and 3B. For new household members, age information was sometimes overridden if a parent insisted that the age of his or her child was different that what was reported in AR. If for example, a child was said to be age 16 in AR, but the parent later insisted the child was 13, then book 5 would be administered to the child instead of books 3a and 3b.

Information from parents about children and pregnancies was collected in both books 3B and 4. For women who were previous respondents, preprinted information indicated which of those books the woman should answer. If she had answered book 4 in 1997, she was asked to answer it again in 2000, even if she was now over 50, whereas book 4 was technically limited to ever-married women 15–49. If a woman had not answered book 4 in 1997, she was asked to answer it in 2000 if she was between the age 15 and 49 and was currently married or had previously been married.

Book 5 was administered to all household members younger than age 15. As in prior waves, children 11–14 were allowed to answer for themselves; an adult (usually the mother) answered for children younger than age 11.

Inevitably we were not successful at administering all indicated books to all intended households and individuals. Sometimes we could not find a household or respondent. In other cases households or individuals were found but respondents refused to be interviewed.

Anticipating the impossibility of interviewing all the adult respondents from whom we wanted information, we used a proxy book (Book Proxy), first introduced in IFLS2, to obtain a subset of information from someone who could answer for a respondent. The proxy book contained many of the modules from books 3A, 3B, and 4, but most modules asked for considerably less information than the “main” books. For example, we collected data about only two of a woman’s pregnancies in the last 4 years. The proxy book also provided a “Don’t Know” option more frequently than the main books. The person who completed the proxy book was usually someone who knew the respondent well, such as the respondent’s spouse or parent.

Table 2.1 indicates the differences in information obtained from Book Proxy and corresponding main books in IFLS3. What was kept in Book Proxy is a little different than in IFLS2, so it is worth the user’s while to compare Table 2.1 below with the corresponding table in the IFLS2 User’s Guide (Frankenberg and Thomas, 2000). The questions are a subset of questions in the main books and so the questions have the same number in Book Proxy as they do in the main books. For example, TK25A1 contains information on last month’s earnings on the main job, both in book 3A and in Book Proxy. Thus to make full use of the available individual-level information, the analyst should append data from Book Proxy to the related data from Books 3A, 3B, and 4.

To help analysts identify which respondents provided data for which books, we created files named PTRACK and HTRACK. They indicate who answered what and provide codes regarding non-response for individuals and households, respectively for IFLS1, 2 and 3.[4]

Obtaining Retrospective Information

A number of modules in books 3A, 3B, and 4 were designed to collect retrospective information from respondents. Examples are modules on education, marriage, migration, labor force participation, pregnancies, and contraceptive use.

We followed the practice of IFLS2 in that respondents who had provided detailed information in a previous wave of IFLS (i.e., panel respondents) were not asked to provide full histories again in IFLS3. The criterion we used was that respondents who had answered books 3A, 3B or 4 in IFLS2 were considered panel respondents and in many cases only updated the information they had provided previously. For respondents who had not answered Books 3A, 3B, or 4 in IFLS2, we requested the "full" history.

The covers of books 3A, 3B, and 4 provided a place to record each respondent's panel status for that book, as indicated on the preprinted household roster. In addition, modules that collected retrospective information usually contained a "panel check" whereby the interviewer ascertained whether the respondent was panel or new and followed a different skip pattern depending on the answer.

IFLS3 generally collected less information about panel respondents than about new respondents. The questionnaires in IFLS3 were structured (1) to collect the same retrospective information for new respondents as had been collected in IFLS1 and 2, and (2) for panel respondents, only to update the information collected in previous waves with information about what had happened since a particular point in time, mostly since the IFLS2 survey, but not always. To help prompt the respondent about the events for which we had data, preprinted forms were sometimes made available to interviewers depending on the section. Therefore, to provide full retrospective information for IFLS3 panel respondents, the analyst must link data from all past waves.

Table 2.2 summarizes the differences in information collected from new and panel respondents in the retrospective modules and their implications for creating a full history for panel respondents.

Updating Kinship Information

In past waves of IFLS certain respondents were asked very detailed information about their siblings and children. Rather than burdening respondents with the time-consuming task of re-listing those relatives in IFLS3, we preprinted rosters of siblings and children for interviewers to use.

Siblings

In IFLS1 book 3 and IFLS2 book 3A, respondents were asked about all nonresident siblings age 15 or older who were alive or who had died within the previous 12 months. In IFLS3, we followed IFLS2, in order to save time for respondents who had reported such siblings previously. We provided teams with preprinted rosters, one for each *panel* respondent who had filled out Book 3B in IFLS2, of the names, sex and age of all *living* non-resident siblings that had been listed in 1997. IFLS3 respondents who did not

[4] These files are described in more detail in Sec 4.

have a preprinted roster (e.g., a new respondent or panel respondent who was not found in 1997 or had reported no qualifying siblings in 1997) filled out a complete sibling roster.

Children

In IFLS3, we created preprinted child rosters for panel respondents for module BA who had provided information on their children in IFLS2 in modules BA and/or CH and thus were expected to be eligible for the BA module in IFLS3. Rather than limiting the rosters to children not residing in the household in 1997, we listed all living children reported in 1997 in sections BA and CH.

IFLS3 respondents who did not provide child information in 1997 (so did not have a preprinted child roster), but were eligible to do so in 2000, completed a complete BA child roster. That group included men who whose wife was no longer a household member, women who had answered book 3 or book 4 in 1997 but who had no children at that time, women who were not found in 1997 and new respondents.

More details about module BA appear in Appendix C.

Re-interviewing IFLS1 and 2 Facilities and Communities

Whereas a primary goal of the household survey was to re-interview households and individuals interviewed in previous waves, the community-facility survey aimed at describing the communities and available facilities for households and individuals interviewed in IFLS3. We sought to maintain comparability with the IFLS 1 and 2 instruments, but we were not explicitly trying to obtain high re-contact rates for facilities or specific respondents interviewed in communities or facilities in the past.

At the community level for all waves of IFLS, we sought interviews with two officers of the community: the head of the community, the *kepala desa* or *kepala kelurahan*, and the head of the local women's group, *PKK*. To the extent that there was continuity in the holders of those positions, the same individuals were interviewed in all waves. For community-level information, we have not attempted to determine whether particular respondents in 2000 were also respondents in 1997 or 1993.

With respect to facilities, the same sample selection procedure was used in IFLS3 as in IFLS2. To the extent that there was little turnover in the facilities available to respondents and that few facilities were available in a particular stratum to sample from, many of the facilities interviewed in 1997 or 1993 were interviewed again in 2000. To the extent that there was facility turnover or many facilities exist in a sampling frame, there may be low re-contact rates. This will be so for private health facilities, for example, because of the large number and turnover of that type.

To assist in matching facilities across waves, we assigned facilities which had been in prior waves, the same ID.[5] In the field, reassignment of the 1993 and 1997 ID to a facility was accomplished with the Service Availability Roster (SAR). We preprinted this roster from IFLS2 for all community-facility survey teams. The preprinted SAR included a list of the names, addresses, and IDs of facilities mentioned in IFLS1 and IFLS2 as being available within the EA. Completing the SAR required (1) noting whether each facility on the preprinted list was still available in 2000 and (2) listing any facility newly available to community members since IFLS2 that was identified by either a household survey respondent or a

[5] The exception is community health posts (*posyandu*). No community health post interviewed in IFLS3 has the same ID as its previous IFLS counterparts. That is because both the locations and volunteer staff changed over time, so determining whether an IFLS3 post was the same as an IFLS1 or 2 post was effectively impossible. It is perhaps more appropriate to regard a community health post as an activity rather than a facility.

community informant. In using the SAR to finalize the facility sampling list, the field supervisor assigned the 1993 or 1997 ID to any facility noted as still being available in 2000.

Unlike the household survey, which collected much retrospective information from respondents, the community-facility survey collected relatively little retrospective information. In book 1 for community leaders, only one module asked about community history. In IFLS1, community leaders were asked about major community-level events going back to 1980. In IFLS2, the leaders were asked only about events going back to 1992. In IFLS3, the leaders were asked only about events going back to 1995.

3. IFLS3 Data File Structure and Naming Conventions

This section describes the organization, naming conventions, and other distinctive features of the IFLS3 data files to facilitate their use in analysis. Additional information about the data files is provided in the survey questionnaires and codebooks. For analysts' convenience, each page of the household survey and community-facility survey questionnaires includes the names of data files that contain information from that page. The codebook for each questionnaire book describes the files containing the data for that book and the levels of observation represented.

Basic File Organization

Files containing household and community-facility data are available in ASCII, SAS v8.2, and Stata v8.0 formats.

Household Survey

The organization of IFLS3 follows closely that for IFLS2. Household data files correspond to questionnaire books and modules. There are multiple data files for a single questionnaire module if the module collected data at multiple levels of observation. For example, module DL (education history) collected information at the individual level (on educational attainment) and at the school level (on characteristics of schools the respondent attended at each level), so at least two data files are associated with that module.

File naming conventions are straightforward. The first two or three characters identify the associated questionnaire book, followed by characters identifying the specific module and a number denoting sequence if data from the module are spread across multiple data files.

Continuing the above example, the name B3A_DL1 signifies that the data file contains information from book 3A, module DL, and is the first of multiple files. The name B3A_DL2 denotes the second file of information from book 3A, module DL. In some cases the data file numbering sequence is out of order, where questions from previous IFLS waves have been dropped. For example, due to some changes in Book 5, Module DLA, we now have B5_DLA1, B5_DLA3 and B5_DLA4. Appendix A lists the name of each data file from the IFLS3 household survey, along with the associated level of observation and number of records.

Community-Facility Survey

Community-facility data typically have one file at the community or the facility level that contains basic characteristics and spans multiple questionnaire modules within a book. Additional files at other levels of observation are included when appropriate, as explained below.

Data files are named by the questionnaire book and follow the same convention as names of household files.

For example, consider book 1, module A, data file BK1_A. The first page of the questionnaire has a grid that repeats several questions (e.g., travel time) for various institutions or destinations. This information is included in file BK1_A, in which each observation is an institution or destination. Module A also contained questions such as whether the community offers a public transportation system and the prevailing price of gasoline. For these questions, there is one answer for each community, so the answers are in a different data file, BK1. Data file BK1 also contains community-level data from other modules such as whether the community has piped water or a sewage system. Appendix B lists the name of each data file from the IFLS3 community-facility survey, along with the associated level of observation and number of records.

Identifiers and Level of Observation

Household Survey

Wherever possible the data have been organized so that the level of observation within a file is either the household or the individual. If the level of observation is the household, variable HHID00 uniquely identifies an observation. If the level of observation is the individual, both HHID00 and PID00 are required to uniquely identify a person, unless PIDLINK and AR01a are used.[6]

In IFLS3, HHID00 is a seven digit character variable whose digits carry the following meaning:

x x x	x x	x x
EA	specific household	origin/split-off

In the last two digits, 00 designates an origin household. For a split-off household, the 6th digit is either 1, 2 or 3 depending on which wave the split-off first appeared. Split-offs from IFLS2 have their sixth digit equal to 1, while split-off households first appearing in IFLS2+ have a 2 and new split-offs in 2000 have a 3. The 7th digit indicates whether it is the first, second, or other split-off (some multiple split-offs occurred).

In IFLS3, the person identifier PID00 is simply the line number of the person in the AR roster. It is possible that the PID number can be different for the same person, across waves if they reside in different households. Because of this PIDLINK is preferred way to link individuals across waves of IFLS.

When the level of observation is something other than the household or individual, it is usually because the data were collected as part of a grid, in which a set of questions was repeated for a series of items or events. For example, in the health care provider data from Book 1, module PP, each observation corresponds to a particular type of provider, and there are multiple observations per household. In this data file, the combination of HHID00 and PPTYPE uniquely identifies an observation. The variable that defines the items or events is usually named XXXTYPE, where XXX identifies the associated module (more is said about TYPE variables below).

In some cases, data collected as part of a grid are organized rectangularly. For example, file B1_PP1 contains data about 12 provider types for each of 10,259 households. Thus, there are $12 \times 10{,}259 = 123{,}108$ observations in the data file. In other cases, the number of records per household or individual varies. For example, the level of observation in file B3B_RJ is a visit by an individual to an outpatient

[6] Within IFLS3 files, use HHID00 and PID00 to identify individuals. In the IFLS3 AR roster, variable PIDLINK does not uniquely identify individuals because individuals can be listed in more than one household roster. However, they are a current member of only one household, so PIDLINK together with AR01a=1 or 5 can uniquely identify a household member.

provider. Not all individuals made the same number of visits, so some individuals appear only once, others appear twice, and some appear more than twice. Those who made no visits do not appear at all. This file is not rectangular because the number of observations per person is not constant. To uniquely identify an observation in this file, the analyst should use HHID00, PID00, and RJTYPE.

Community-Facility Survey

Wherever possible, community-facility survey data are organized so that the level of observation within a data file is either the community or the facility. In a community-level data file, an observation can be uniquely identified with COMMID00. In a facility-level file, an observation can be uniquely identified with the variableFCODE00.

The first two digits of variable COMMID00 identify the province, and the remaining two digits indicate a sequence number within the province:

x x	x x
Province	Sequence

The following codes identify the 13 IFLS provinces:

12 = North Sumatra	34 = Yogyakarta
13 = West Sumatra	35 = East Java
16 = South Sumatra	51 = Bali
18 = Lampung	52 = West Nusa Tenggara
31 = Jakarta	63 = South Kalimantan
32 = West Java	73 = South Sulawesi
33 = Central Java	

COMMID00 are digits for the 312 communities that correspond to the 321 EAs, and for a common EA COMMID00 will be identical with COMMID97.[7] For mover households, if they moved to a non-IFLS community, COMMID00 contains letters as well as digits, and is patterned after COMMID97. In this case the first two digits still represent province, the third character represents district within province and the fourth sub-district within district. While for households within the original IFLS1 EAs, the level of COMMID00 is the EA-level (except for the 9 twin EAs), this is not true for movers outside of the original 321 IFLS1 EAs. For movers COMMID00 is generally at the sub-district level, as is COMMID97.

For mover households in non-IFLS EAs, we now have Mini-CFS as a source of community data. We have created a separate community identifier for this module, MKID00. The structure of MKID00 is five characters, taking COMMID00 as its base and then adding one more character, that can be numeric or letter, that indicates the local area within the sub-district. For households living in one of the 321 IFLS EAs, MKID00 is just COMMID00 with a 0 as the fifth character. We did not want to use COMMID00 to identify area for Mini-CFS, because Mini-CFS was fielded at the EA-level, the local office of the *kepala desa* or *kepala kelurahan* being the source. Since there are sometimes multiple households in a sub-district, therefore having the same COMMID00, but possibly living in different EAs, it was necessary to have an identifier at the EA-level; MKID00 accomplishes this.

[7] Remember that 18 EAs (9 pairs) are so-called twin EAs, that are right next to each other and so arguably have the same conditions. These 9 pairs EAs are combined for the purpose of assigning a COMMID, so that there are only 312 COMMIDs.

The first four digits of variable FCODE00 are the COMMID00 *of the place where the facility was first found*, the fifth digit indicates the facility type, and the last three digits indicate the facility type's sequence number within the community.

x x x x	x	x x x
COMMID00	Facility type	Sequence

The codes for facility type are the following:

1 = health center or subcenter (*puskesmas* or *puskesmas pembantu*)
2 = private practitioner (dokter *praktek* , *klinik swasta, klinik umum, bidan, bides, perawati, mantri*)
3 = private practitioner (*bidan, perawat, mantri,, this code is only for 1993 facility*)
4 = community health post (*posyandu*)
6 = elementary school
7 = junior high school
8 = senior high school

The codes of sequence shows in which wave the facility was found for the first time. The sequence < 70 shows facilities from IFLS1, 70 $\leq$ sequence < 100 from IFLS2, and sequence > 100 from IFLS3.

Some facilities were used by members of more than one IFLS community. Note that the community ID embedded in FCODE is not necessarily the community in which the facility is now located, or the community for which the facility was interviewed, or the only IFLS community to which the facility provides services. To identify which facilities provide services to an IFLS community, analysts should use the Service Availability Roster (SAR).

Each SAR is a listing of all facilities, by type, that have served each COMMID since 1993. The SAR is organized by COMMID00 and FCODE00. As mentioned, some facilities serve several COMMIDs and so are listed in several SARs. Their FCODE00 will be the same in each of the SARs. The variable COMMID00 in the SAR file is the COMMID of the community for which the SAR is applicable, whereas, as discussed, the first four digits of FCODE00 are the COMMID of the location where the facility was first found.

Data were sometimes collected as part of a grid (defined above), such as types of equipment in health facilities or types of credit institutions in a village. The items or events are usually defined by a variable named XXXTYPE, where XXX identifies the associated module. The data in grids are rectangular where the number of observations per community or facility is fixed and are not rectangular where the number of observations varies. To uniquely identify an observation within a grid, use either COMMID00 or FCODE00 (if the data are from a facility questionnaire) and XXXTYPE for that data file. For the SAR, it is necessary to use both COMMID00 and FCODE00 to uniquely identify an observation because some facilities were shared by multiple communities, so an FCODE00 may appear more than once in the SAR.

Question Numbers and Variable Names

Most IFLS variable names closely correspond to survey question numbers. For example, the names of variables from the DL module (education history) begin with DL and end with the specific question number.

In the IFLS3 questionnaire we tried to number the questions so as to preserve the correspondence with IFLS1, 2 and 2+ question numbers. If a question was added or changed in IFLS3, we typically added "a" or "b" to the question number rather than renumbering questions and destroying the correspondence.

Since this had been done in IFLS2 and 2+, in IFLS3 one will sometimes see question numbers that have multiple letter extensions, such as XXXXaa or XXXXab, or XXXXAb.

A number of questions have two associated variables: an X variable indicating whether the respondent could answer the question and the "main" variable providing the respondent's answer. X variables are named by adding "x" to the associated question number. For example, question DL07b asked when the respondent stopped attending school. Variable DL07bx indicates whether the respondent was able to answer the question. Variable DL07b provides the date school attendance stopped. In the questionnaire, the existence of an x variable is signaled when the interviewer is asked to circle a number indicating whether the respondent was able to answer the question (in the case of DL07bx, 1 if a valid date is provided, 8 if the respondent doesn't know the date). In the codebooks, the name of the variable itself signals its X status. The label for an X variable includes an "able ans" at the end. X variables are further discussed below.

Response Types

The vast majority of IFLS questions required either a number or a closed-ended categorical response; a few questions allowed an open-ended response. We have tried to keep the response types identical across waves for the same question number or type.

The numeric questions generally specified the maximum number of digits and decimal places allowed in an answer; any response not fitting the specification was assigned a *special code* by the interviewer, and the special codes were reviewed and recoded later (explained further below). Where it was necessary to add digits or decimal places as a result of that review, we may not have updated the questionnaire. The codebook provides information on the length of each variable.

Questions requiring categorical responses usually allowed only one answer (for example, Was the school you attended public or private?). When only one answer was allowed, numeric response codes were specified. If more than four numeric response codes were possible, two digits were used so that 95–99 could serve as special codes. Some questions allowed multiple answers (for example, What languages do you speak at home?). In that case, alphabetic response codes were specified. When multiple responses were allowed, the number of possible responses set the maximum possible length for the variable.

For categorical variables, the questionnaire provides the full meanings for each response category. The codebook contains a short "format" that summarizes the response category, but analysts should check the questionnaire for the clearest explanation of response categories and not rely solely on the codebook format.

The codebook also provides information on the distribution of responses. For numeric variables, the mean, maximum, and minimum values are given. For categorical variables the frequency distribution is provided. For categorical variables where multiple responses were allowed, the codebook provides the number of respondents who gave each response. Since many combinations of responses were possible, the codebook does not provide the distribution of all responses. For example, question DL01a asked what languages the respondent used in daily life and allowed up to 22 languages in response. The codebook shows how many respondents cited Indonesian and how many respondents cited Javanese but not how many respondents cited both Indonesian and Javanese.

Additional response categories were sometimes added in the process of cleaning "other" variables (discussed in Sec. 5). Typically these categories were added below the existing "other" category. For example, question DL11 asked about the administration of the school. The questionnaire as fielded

provided six substantive choices and a seventh, “other.” When the “other” responses were reviewed, an eighth category, “Private Buddhist,” was added.

Missing Values

Missing values are usually indicated by special codes. In IFLS, for numeric variables, a 9 or a period signifies missing data. For character variables, a “z” or a blank signifies missing data.

For many variables, we can distinguish between *system missing data* (data properly absent because of skip patterns in the questionnaire) and data missing because of interviewer error. The data entry software generated some missing values automatically as a result of skip patterns. For example, question HR00a in book 3A asked the interviewer to check whether the respondent already answered module HR in book 2, and if so, to skip to the next module. If the interviewer recorded 1 (Yes), during data entry the software automatically skipped to the next module and filled the book 3A HR variables with a period or blank. If data were missing because the interviewer neglected to ask the question or fill in the response, the data-entry editor was forced to enter 9 or z in the data fields in order to get to the questions that the interviewer did ask.

Sometimes valid answers are missing not because of skip patterns or interviewer error but because the answer did not fit in the space provided, the question was not applicable to the respondent, the respondent refused to answer the question, or the respondent did not know the answer. In these cases special codes ending in 5, 6, 7, or 8 were used rather than 9 or z (see below).

Special Codes and X Variables

Many IFLS questions called for numeric answers. Sometimes a respondent did not know the answer or refused to answer. Sometimes the respondent said that the question was not applicable. Sometimes the answer would not fit the space provided, either because there were too many digits or decimal places were needed. Sometimes the answer was missing for an unknown reason. In all of these cases, interviewers used special codes to indicate that the question had not been answered properly. The last digit of a special code was a number between 5 and 9, indicating the reason:

5 = out of range, answer does not fit available space

6 = question is not applicable

7 = respondent refused to answer

8 = respondent did not know the answer

9 = answer is missing

The other spaces for the answer were filled with 9’s so that the special code occupied the maximum number of digits allowed.

Rather than leave special codes in the data, we created indicator (X) variables showing whether or not valid numeric data were provided. An indicator variable has the same name as the variable containing the numeric data except that it ends in X. For example, the indicator variable for PP7 (expected price of services at a certain facility) is PP7X. The value of PP7X is 1 if the respondent provided a valid numeric answer and 8 if the respondent did not know what to expect in terms of prices.

An indicator variable sometimes reveals more than whether special codes were used. For example, for PP5 (travel time to a certain facility), PP5X indicates both the units in which travel time was recorded (minutes, hours, or days) and the existence of valid numeric data. Similarly, for PP6 (cost of traveling to

the facility), PP6X indicates whether the respondent gave a price (= 1), walked to the facility (= 3), used his or her own transportation (= 5), or didn't know the answer (= 8).

For questions asking respondents to identify a location, X variables are used to indicate whether the location was in the same administrative area as the respondent (= 3) or a different administrative area (= 1). These X variables are typically available at the level of the *desa*, *kecamatan*, *kabupaten*, and province. For example, PP4aX indicates whether the facility identified by the respondent is located in the respondent's village or a different village.

TYPE Variables

As noted above, in some modules the data are arranged in grids, and the level of observation is something other than the household or individual. Examples are KS (household expenditure) data on prices, where the level of observation is a food or non-food item; PP (outpatient care) data, where the level of observation is a type of facility; and TK (employment) data, where the level of observation is a year. The name of the variable that identifies the particular observation level typically contains the module plus "TYPE," e.g., PPTYPE. In modules with TYPE variables, there are multiple records per household or individual, but combining HHID or HHID and PID with the TYPE variables uniquely identifies an observation. TYPE data can be either numeric or character.

Privacy-Protected Information

In compliance with regulations governing the appropriate treatment of human subjects, information that could be used to identify respondents in the IFLS survey has been suppressed. This includes respondents' names and residence locations and the names and physical locations of the facilities that respondents used.

Weights

The IFLS sample, which covers 13 provinces, is intended to be representative of 83% of the Indonesian population in 1993. By design, the original survey over-sampled urban households and households in provinces other than Java. It is therefore necessary to weight the sample in order to obtain estimates that represent the underlying population. This section discusses the IFLS3 sampling weights that have been constructed for use with the household data. An overview of the weights from IFLS1, 2 and 3 is provided in Table 3.1. The reader should consult the IFLS1 and IFLS2 User's Guides for details concerning IFLS1 and 2 weights.

There are two types of weights for IFLS3 respondents. In constructing these we follow the overall procedures used to construct weights for IFLS2, with some alterations because of the inherent differences in having three waves instead of only two (see the IFLS2 User's Guide for details of the IFLS2 weights). The IFLS3 longitudinal analysis weights are intended to update the IFLS1 weights for attrition so that the IFLS3 panel sample (those IFLS3 households or individuals who were IFLS1 households or members in 1993), when weighted will be representative of the Indonesian population living in the 13 IFLS provinces in 1993. All respondents who were interviewed in IFLS3 but were not in an IFLS1 household roster are not assigned longitudinal weights; those will be missing in the data. We have also constructed longitudinal analysis weights for panel households and individuals who were in all three full waves of IFLS (IFLS1, 2 and 3). These weights are also intended to make this sub-sample of households or individuals representative of the 1993 population.

The IFLS3 cross-section analysis weights are intended to correct for sample attrition from 1993 to 2000, and then to correct for the fact that the IFLS1 sample design included over-sampling in urban areas and off Java. The cross-section weights are matched to the 2000 Indonesian population in order to make the attrition-adjusted IFLS sample representative of the 2000 Indonesian population.

IFLS3 longitudinal analysis household weights

Analyses of IFLS3 household data should use HWT00La or HWT00Lb (defined below) to obtain estimates that are weighted to reflect the Indonesian population in the 13 IFLS provinces in 1993. Panel analyses that use households in all three waves: IFLS1, 2, and 3 should use HWT93_97_00L for the same end.

If all IFLS1 households were re-interviewed in IFLS3, the IFLS1 household weights and IFLS3 longitudinal analysis household weights would be identical. The IFLS3 longitudinal analysis household weights therefore comprise two conceptually distinct components:

- Sample design effects that are embodied in the IFLS1 household weight, HWT93.
- An adjustment for household-level attrition between IFLS1 and IFLS3.

The IFLS1, 2, 3 longitudinal analysis household weight, HWT93_97_00, has the same two step design, except the attrition correction accounts for IFLS1 households that were not in both IFLS2 and 3. Fortunately, household-level re-contact rates in both IFLS2 and 3 were very high (see the *Overview and Field Guide* for details).

Low attrition rates notwithstanding, adjusting for attrition is controversial. We have followed the approach taken for IFLS2 and adopted the same simple model of between-wave attrition, actually of being found. We first estimated a logit model of the probability that at least one member of an original IFLS1 household was found in IFLS3, conditional on some basic household characteristics at the time of the first wave, IFLS1.[8] We then computed the predicted probability the household was found and inverted that probability to obtain an implied attrition adjustment for each household. That inverted probability becomes the essence of the attrition adjustment part of the weight. The attrition adjustments were then capped at the 99th percentile to prevent a single observation from receiving an inordinate weight. The product of the capped attrition adjustments and the IFLS1 household weight, HWT93, yield a household weight for each IFLS1 household that was found in IFLS3 that incorporates the original sampling design. We refer to this weight as ω_{HH1}.

The design of IFLS2 and IFLS3 called for following all *target respondents* (the definition of target varying some between IFLS2 and 3) who had moved out of the household by the time of the IFLS2 or 3 interview. Those target respondents who had moved generated *split-off* households and so a single IFLS1 household can spawn multiple IFLS2 and IFLS3 households. Indeed, as discussed elsewhere, multiple IFLS2 households sometimes merged together by IFLS3. The split-off households complicate some the construction of household weights. The IFLS3 household weights follow what was done for the IFLS2 longitudinal weights and take this into account by distributing the estimated weight from the original IFLS1 household, ω_{HH1}, to the IFLS3 households spawned by that household. Specifically, assume κ IFLS1 household members were re-located in IFLS3; each of those IFLS3 respondents is assigned $(1/\kappa)$ of the weight ω_{HH1} associated with their origin household. Taking the sum of these individual-assigned weights

[8]Households in which all members of the IFLS1 households had died by 1997 or which combined with other IFLS households are treated as found in these calculations.

in the households in which they were found in 2000, yields the IFLS3 longitudinal analysis household weight. New household members since IFLS1 thus do not contribute anything to the longitudinal household weight. The same procedure is used to derive the IFLS1, 2, 3 longitudinal analysis household weight (HWT93_97_00L).

As an example, say there were 3 people in the original IFLS1 household; 2 were found in the origin location and 1 had split off; that respondent was found in a new location in a household with 1 other person. The attrition adjusted household weight, ω_{HH1}, is split equally among the three original household members who were found and so the origin household is assigned a weight of 2/3 ω_{HH1} and the split-off household is assigned a weight of 1/3 ω_{HH1}. The new entrant (to the survey) in the split-off household does not enter the calculation. There are a small number of cases in which members of two different IFLS1 households combined into a single IFLS3 household. In those instances, the calculation of the IFLS3 longitudinal analysis household weight follows the same principle and is the sum of individual-assigned weights based on the IFLS3 respondents' origin households in IFLS1.

An issue arises in specifying the logit models for the IFLS3 longitudinal weights, because now we have three full waves of IFLS (and a fourth if we also include the IFLS2+ sub-sample). To estimate the probability of being found in 2000, we could proceed in different ways. One approach, which would arguably capture more information, would be to decompose the probability of being found in 2000 into its conditional probabilities. Specifically, we could estimate the probability that an IFLS1 household was found in IFLS2 and then the conditional probability that an IFLS1 household found in IFLS2 was also found in IFLS3. These would be multiplied to arrive at the unconditional probability of an IFLS1 household being found in 2000. In principal, separating the unconditional into conditional probabilities uses more information, which might increase the efficiency of the weight. However, one practical problem with that approach is that there were numerous households that were not found in IFLS2, but were found in IFLS3. Then we cannot just multiply these conditional probabilities to obtain the unconditional probability, instead we would have to re-define the conditional probabilities in order to be mutually exclusive and comprehensive, which would complicate matters. Instead, the approach we take is to estimate so-called "jump-over" probabilities. In this case this is simply the probability that an IFLS1 household is found in 2000. This ignores, or can ignore, whether the household is found in 1997 (or 1998). Covariates explaining a household being found are 1993 values for different covariates. We use the same covariates that were used in deriving the IFLS2 longitudinal weights. These include household size and composition in 1993, household location in 1993 and percapita household expenditure, also from 1993. Estimates from these logit models are reported in Table 3.2. One can see that these models do well in explaining whether IFLS1 households are found in 2000.

However, it is arguable that we should add one other covariate to the specification, and that is whether the household was found in IFLS2. Adding this variable obviously changes the interpretation of the other covariates in the specification, since now they are conditional on the household being found in 1997. As one can observe, in Table 3.2, where these estimates are reported, some of the coefficients such as for percapita household expenditure in 1993, drop towards zero. Two issues arise in doing this, one is that being found in the past is a very strong predictor of being found today and so at one level we should use this information in making our predictions of households being found in 2000. On another level, however, whether a household is found in 1997 may be correlated with unobservable factors in the logit indicator function, such as the household's preferences for moving. In this case the logit coefficients would not be consistent estimates of the underlying parameters of interest and therefore the predictions of being found would be inconsistent. Since there will be some difference in opinions regarding which specification is preferable we report weights using both. HWT00La is the weight that does not use status in 1997 as a predictor, while HWT00Lb is the weight that uses being found in 1997.

Note that this last issue does not arise for the construction of HWT93_97_00L, since for that we are predicting the joint probability of being found in 1997 and 2000 and the probability of being found in 1997 is definitionally related to our dependent variable, so we don't use it as a covariate.

IFLS3 longitudinal analysis person weights

The IFLS3 longitudinal analysis person weights follow a similar approach. A longitudinal roster weight was first created by estimating a logit model of being found in 2000 for all individuals in the IFLS1 household rosters;[9] the model excludes all new entrants in IFLS2, 2+ and 3.[10] The inverse of the predicted probability yields the attrition adjustments. Estimates from the logit models are reported in Table 3.3. The covariates are the same as used in constructing the IFLS2 longitudinal weights and are similar to those used for predicting households, but include a few more, felt appropriate for individuals. As we did for households we report logit estimates and weights, both using the variable found in 1997, and not.

The individual-specific attrition adjustments were also capped at the 99th percentile and multiplied by the IFLS1 household weight, HWT93, to take into account sample design effects. The result is PWT00La for the specification without the being found in 1997 variable, and PWT00Lb for the specification with that variable. These IFLS3 longitudinal analysis person weight variables are recorded in PTRACK. PWT00La and b are not defined for any individuals in IFLS3 who were not listed in an IFLS1 household roster. Estimates that are weighted with one of these variables should correspond with the 1993 Indonesian population in the 13 IFLS provinces.

A similar procedure was used to construct the longitudinal weights for being in all three full waves. For this purpose we need to consider another issue, that only a subset of IFLS1 roster individuals were chosen to be interviewed with individual books, so-called IFLS1 respondents. Most users will use information from individual books, hence the longitudinal weight we construct is for being a respondent in IFLS1 and in the IFLS2 and 3 waves. For this purpose, we take as our sample, those IFLS1 members who got individual books, and estimate a logit model for the probability of these IFLS1 respondents being found in both IFLS2 and IFLS3 (see Table 3.3, third column, for results). As we do for our other weights, we then create predicted probabilities and cap them at the 99th percentile. Finally we multiplied the inverted, capped attrition adjustments by the IFLS1 individual weight, PWT93IN. PWT93IN adjusts both for the within household sampling in IFLS1, as well as uses the IFLS1 household weight in order to make estimates representative of the underlying 1993 population. Our weight is named PWT93_97_00L and is found in PTRACK. This weight is akin to the IFLS2 weight PWT97INL.

The same procedure was followed to construct longitudinal analysis person weights for use with the health measures. In IFLS1, a sub-sample of respondents were weighed and measured. In IFLS3, we sought to conduct physical health assessments on all respondents. Analyses using IFLS1, 2, and 3 measurements that want to be representative of the 1993 Indonesian population should use the weight PWT93_97_00USL. This is based on a logit regression of all persons in the IFLS1 sample who were eligible to have US measurements (and thus have a positive and non-missing PWT93US from IFLS1)

[9]An individual is considered found if the respondent was found in an IFLS3 household or is known to have died between the waves.

[10] For PWT97L, two separate logits were estimated; one for those individuals who were target respondents, that is listed to be tracked if they were not found, and a second for those persons who were not to be tracked. In IFLS3, the tracking rules were expanded over IFLS2, as explained in the tracking section of Volume 1. The number of persons not tracked was too small to get meaningful estimates of the logit parameters, so the sample was kept pooled.

and estimates the joint probability that they had measurements taken in IFLS1, 2 and 3 (see Table 3.4). For those panel members who did get health measurements taken in IFLS1, 2 and 3, the resultant predicted probabilities are capped, inverted and multiplied by the IFLS1 individual weight, PWT93US. The latter weight captures both the within household sampling in IFLS1 to choose who got measured, as well as the household sampling, to derive estimates representative of the 1993 population.

IFLS3 cross-section analysis person weights

While IFLS is a longitudinal survey, there will be some analyses that treat IFLS3 as a cross-section. We have attempted to construct weights so that estimates based on IFLS3 will be representative of the Indonesian population living in the 13 IFLS provinces at the time of IFLS3, in 2000.

We have followed a procedure that parallels the approach taken to construct cross-section weights for IFLS2. We rake the IFLS3 sample to an external sample, the 2000 wave of the SUSENAS, after having made adjustments for sample attrition from 1993 to 2000.

All individuals listed as being present in the IFLS3 households have been stratified by province and urban-rural sector of residence, by sex and by age (into 5 year age groups with everyone 75 and above in a single group). These cell proportions have been re-weighted using the capped, inverted probability attrition adjustments calculated from the individual-specific logistic regressions (with and without the variable indicating being present in 1997) in Table 3.3 and then matched to the cell proportions in the 2000 SUSENAS.[11] The IFLS3 cross-section analysis person weights are the ratio of the SUSENAS proportion to the IFLS3 proportion in each cell. The resulting weights are called PWT00Xa and PWT00Xb (a without and b with the present in 1997 variable in the logit) and are included in PTRACK. Estimates that use these weights should be representative of the Indonesian population in 2000 in the 13 IFLS provinces.

Similar weights have been constructed for use with the health assessments, PWT00USXa and PWT00USXb. These weights were constructed by raking IFLS3 for persons who had US measurements, to the 2000 SUSENAS, first taking into account attrition from 1993 to 2000 (from the IFLS1 roster to who was measured in IFLS3).

IFLS3 cross-section analysis household weights

[11] For IFLS3 respondents who were not in IFLS1, we assigned cell averages of the predicted probabilities that they would have remained in the sample had they been in the IFLS1 household, using the logit results. The cells were the same province, rural-urban, sex and age cells that were used in raking the IFLS3 data to SUSENAS. For split-off households, we assigned 1993 household-level covariates according to the 1993 household that was the parent household to the 2000 household). We are thus implicitly assuming that there would have been new household members that did not become new members because of attrition. For individuals in households that were located in Riau or the few other non-IFLS provinces in 2000, we grouped them with the nearest IFLS province.

An analogous strategy has been adopted to construct cross-section analysis weights at the household level. All households in the IFLS3 sample have been stratified by province and urban-rural sector; the cell proportions have been weighted by the capped, inverted attrition adjustments implied by the household-level logistic regression (without and with the being present in 1997 variable) reported in Table 3.4; the attrition adjustments being distributed to 2000 households in the same manner as done for the longitudinal household weights. For each cell, the ratio of the proportion of households in the 2000 SUSENAS sample to the attrition-weighted proportion of IFLS3 households provides the IFLS3 cross-section analysis household weights, HWT00Xa and HWT00Xb, which are included in HTRACK. Estimates that are weighted with HWT00Xa or HWT00Xb should be representative of all households living in the IFLS provinces in Indonesia in 2000..

4. Using IFLS3 Data With Data From Earlier Waves

This section provides guidelines for using all waves of IFLS data to obtain longitudinal information for households, individuals, and facilities.

Merging IFLS3 Data with Earlier Waves of IFLS for Households and Individuals

The easiest method for merging household-level information is to use the variables HHID93, HHID97 and HHID00. These are compatible in their construction and so one can safely merge at the household-level using these, after renaming them with the same name.[12]—Of course, not all households will merge. Some IFLS1 households were not re-interviewed in IFLS3 (or 2). And households that were new in IFLS3 will not have data in IFLS1 or 2.

To merge individual-level information across waves, use PIDLINK, which is available in IFLS1-RR, IFLS2 and IFLS3.

PIDLINK is a 9-digit identifier consisting of the following:

x x x	**x x**	**0 0**	**x X**
1993 EA	1993 household	origin	PERSON [1993]

The first 7 digits of PIDLINK indicate the household id where the person was first found. Do not merge across waves based on HHID00 and PID00, as you would within a wave. As an example, suppose that in IFLS1 the head's PERSON number was 01, his wife's number was 02, and their son's number was 03. By IFLS3 assume that all three members reside in different households. Assume that in IFLS3 the wife was contacted before the husband, who was contacted before the son. The range of identifiers for these individuals would be as follows:

	HHID93	PID93	PIDLINK	HHID00	PID00
Husband	1250100	01	125010001	1250131	01 (in split-off household)
Wife	1250100	02	125010002	1250100	02 (same as 93—still in origin)
Son	1250100	03	125010003	1250132	01 (in split-off household)

As we can see, combinations of HHID00 and PID00 may well not correspond to HHID93 and PID93, so one cannot match across waves on these variables. Thus PIDLINK is needed. It is the case that some PIDLINKs appear in two or more IFLS3 household rosters, because the rosters are cumulative from 1993. This means that PIDLINK by itself has nothing to do with which household in which the person was found in 2000. For the household(s) in which the person was not found in 2000, the Book K roster has AR01a = 3 (moved out of household), whereas AR01a=1 or 5 for the (one) household in which the person was found and interviewed. To avoid duplicate PIDLINKs, drop AR records where AR01a = 3. Also,

[12] This assumes that the re-released version of IFLS1 data files are being used.

PTRACK can be used to find the household that each person was found in, for each wave they were found.

Data Availability for Households and Individuals: HTRACK and PTRACK

Data files named HTRACK and PTRACK indicate what data are available for households and respondents, respectively, in each survey wave.

HTRACK00

HTRACK00 contains a record for every household that was interviewed in IFLS1, 2, 2+ or 3. There are 11,183 household-level records in HTRACK00, one record for each of the 7,224 households that were interviewed in IFLS1 and one record for each of the additional 3,959 split-off households that were added in IFLS2, 2+ and 3. HTRACK00 provides information on whether the household was interviewed in each wave (RESULT93, RESULT97, RESULT98, RESULT00) and, if so, whether data from books K, 1 and 2 are available. Codes for the result variables are:

1 = Interview conducted
2 = Joined other IFLS household
3 = All household members died
4 = Refused interview
5 = Not found
9= Missing[13]

HTRACK00 also provides information on the household's location in 1993, 1997, 1998 and 2000, if it was found. For 1993, three sets of location codes are given: those used by the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) in 1993 (also in the original IFLS1 data), and those used by BPS in 1998 (in the IFLS2 data) and those used by BPS in 1999.[14] For 1997 locations, two sets of codes are given: those based on 1998 BPS codes and those based on 1999 codes. For 2000 locations we also provide two sets of codes. We use the 1999 BPS codes as the main set, and these are used consistently throughout IFLS3 (for example in module SC of books T and K). However, in case some users may want to link IFLS3 to the February 2001 SUSENAS, so we also provide the 2000 BPS codes to facilitate that linkage. Note that using the 2000 codes is more difficult because two new provinces were created from IFLS provinces in the 2000 codes: West Java was split into two as was South Sumatra. This split is NOT manifested in any of the IFLS3 codes, making it easier to use the 1999 BPS codes.

For households that were interviewed in IFLS3, variable MOVER00 identifies whether the household moved between the last time it was interviewed (which could be 1998, 1997 or 1993) and 2000, taking the following values:

0 = Did not move
1 = Moved within same village/municipality
2 = Moved within same *kecamatan*
3 = Moved within same *kabupaten*
4 = Moved within same province

[13] Households with all members having died by IFLS2 or 2+ have result00 set equal to 9, missing.

[14] Because administrative codes are revised quite frequently in Indonesia, we thought it important to provide the most recent codes we could obtain, in addition to the 1993 codes. In general the BPS codes come out in June or July of a given year. These are the codes that get used in the SUSENAS fielded in February of the following year. So the 1999 BPS codes are the ones used in the 2000 SUSENAS (as well as SAKERNAS and other household surveys). 1999 codes and names for provinces, districts and sub-districts are contained in Table 4.1.

5 = Moved within other IFLS province

MOVER00 is non-missing not only for origin households interviewed in 2000, but also for split-off households interviewed in IFLS2 or 2+. In addition, we calculate MOVER00 for new split-off households in IFLS3. Because each split-off household contains at least one person who was tracked from an IFLS household (which could have been an origin household or could have been a split-off), we have calculated MOVER00 for split-off households on the basis of the household's 2000 location relative to the last known location of the household from which the tracked person came.

In addition to the BPS location codes, HTRACK00 contains COMMID93, COMMID97 and COMMID00, which can be used to link households to the IFLS community-level data. COMMID, described in detail above, is a four digit/character code. The first two digits represent the province, the third the district within province and the fourth the sub-district within district. All households found in a particular wave have non-missing COMMID for that wave, even if they are movers. COMMIDs for movers tend to have letters as their third or fourth characters. COMMID is defined at the level of the sub-district for mover households. For stayers, COMMID is defined at the enumeration area, except for the nine twin EAs, for whom their EAs are combined into one COMMID. This will allow users to estimate models with COMMID fixed effects, for example.

However for movers outside of the IFLS EAs, COMMID00 is not of help in linking to community data. MKID00 must be used instead to link to Mini-CFS, because it is defined at the EA-level for movers, not at the sub-district level. MKID00 is a five digit or character code, which contains COMMID00 as the first four characters, followed by a number or letter signifying EA within sub-district. Non-movers have a 0 as the fifth digit, whereas movers have a non-zero number or a letter. MKID00 should be used to match mover households to their Mini-CFS data files.

HTRACK00 also contains household weight variables, discussed above, for IFLS1, 2 and 3, both cross-section and longitudinal weights.

PTRACK00

PTRACK00 contains a record for every person who has ever appeared in an IFLS1, 2 or 3 household roster. PTRACK00 contains 51,263 records, one for each of the 33,081 individuals listed in a 1993 household roster, and one for each of the additional 18,182 household members who have joined origin and split-off households since 1993.

Within PTRACK00, each observation is identified by PIDLINK. PTRACK00 contains a number of variables that will help establish the basic demographic composition of each IFLS wave and the availability of individual-level data from each wave. PTRACK00 indicates in which household each person who was ever an IFLS household member was found, in each wave, HHID93, 97, 00; plus their person IDs (PID) with the household in each wave. Further MEMBER93, 97 and 00 indicates whether the person was indeed found in that wave. Individuals who moved out of the 1993 origin household and were interviewed in a new household will have different HHID and PIDs across waves. Individuals who were new household members in 2000 will have missing HHID and PID for 1993 or 1997.

Variables indicate our best guess of each person's age at each wave: AGE93, 97, 00. We also report our best guess of the person's date of birth. AGE93 and AGE97 are taken from the IFLS2 PTRACK and so represent the best guess age in 1993 and 1997 using information available in IFLS2 or IFLS1. AGE00 is our best guess age in 2000 based on IFLS3 information. The three will not necessarily be consistent, although the algorithm that generates them is essentially the same across the waves. In theory respondents interviewed in IFLS1 should have been three or four years older in 1997, depending on the time of year the interview took place in each wave. In Indonesia, as in many developing countries, however, not everyone knows his/her birthdate or age accurately. Therefore, reported birthdate and ages across waves do not always match for a respondent, and there may even be discrepancies between books within a wave. In addition to age and date of birth, we report our best guess of the person's sex based on IFLS3 data. For all but a few respondents, the reported sex matches across waves. The PTRACK00 file provides our best guess for sex in an attempt to resolve discrepancies.

PTRACK00 also reports information on marital status at each wave and the survey books for which data are available from each wave. Such information allows the analyst to calculate the number of observations in IFLS1 and IFLS2 and the number of panel observations for the various survey books.

PTRACK00 does not provide information on individuals' locations. At the household level, that information is in HTRACK00. For individuals who were new household members in 2000 (AR01a_00 = 5), the location information in HTRACK00 for 1993 or 1997 is not necessarily the location where the new individual resided in those years. The individual's household of residence from past waves, in PTRACK00, can be used together with the location information in HTRACK00 to obtain past location, so long as the person was present in an IFLS household in that particular wave. Otherwise, to ascertain where a new household member lived in the past, data from module MG in book 3A should be used.

PTRACK00 also contains individual weights variables, described above, from IFLS1, 2 and 3.

Merging IFLS1, 2 and 3 Data for Communities and Facilities

The IFLS database can be used as a panel of communities and facilities. In IFLS1, 2 and 3 data were collected at the community level from the leader of the community (book 1) and the head of the community women's group (book PKK). Data were also compiled from statistical records maintained in the community leader's office (book 2). The availability of these data makes it possible to examine changes in community characteristics over time.

In IFLS3, IFLS2, and IFLS1-RR data files, variable COMMID identifies the IFLS communities, with an extension of 93, 97, or 00 to indicate the source year. In IFLS1, communities were identified by the variable EA. The COMMID variables should now be used to link households with communities for non-mover households or households that moved to an IFLS EA. For movers to a non-IFLS EA use MKID00 to link household data files to the Mini-CFS data file.[15]

In IFLS1, 2 and 3, data were collected at the facility level from government health centers, private practitioners, community health posts, and schools (elementary, junior high, and senior high). In IFLS1-RR and IFLS2, facilities are identified by the seven-digit character variable FCODE. In IFLS3, facilities are identified by the eight digit character variable FCODE00 (see Section 3 for a fuller description of FCODE00).

FCODE in IFLS1-RR and IFLS2 is a seven character code with the same structure as FCODE00 for the first 5 characters, and only 2 characters for facility number. Thus to convert the earlier FCODE to FCODE00 insert a 0 after the 5th character (for strata).

[15] In 1993, all IFLS households lived in one of 321 IFLS EAs, so it was appropriate to identify both households and communities by EA. By 1997, some households had moved from their 1993 community. Their 1997 HHID still contained the three-digit EA code since it identified the community from which they moved, but it did not identify the community of their current residence. The same will be true for IFLS3. Analysts should not merge households with community data based on EA embedded in HHID, for that would link movers to communities in which they no longer live.

In IFLS1, doctors and clinics were administered a different questionnaire from nurses, midwives, and paramedics. Because the questionnaires were different, the data were stored in different files. In IFLS2 and IFLS3, all types of private practitioners received the same questionnaire and data are stored in the same files. To combine IFLS1 with IFLS2 and IFLS3 data from private practitioners, the analyst should first combine the IFLS1 doctor/clinic data with the IFLS1 nurse/paramedic/midwife data. In IFLS1 and IFLS2, all of school levels were administered in different questionnaires and stored in different files. In IFLS3, all level of schools received the same questionnaire and data are stored in the same file. To combine IFLS1 and 2 schools data with data from IFLS3, the analyst should first combine all of the schools level data of IFLS1 and IFLS2.

Appendix A:
Names of Data Files for the Household Survey

File Name	Contents	Level of Observation	Variable(s) that Identify the Unique Observation	No. Records
HTRACK	Household-level tracking across waves	Household	HHID	11109
PTRACK	Person-level tracking across waves	Individual	PIDLINK	51,244
BT_COV	BK T Cover (Tracking Book)	Household	HHID	11107
BK_COV	BK K Cover (Control Book)	Household	HHID	10,435
BK_SC	BK K Location and sampling	Household	HHID	10,435
BK_AR0	BK K Household size	Household	HHID	10,435
BK_AR1	BK K Household roster	Individual	HHID, PID	54,991
BK_KRK	BK K Household characteristics	Household	HHID	10,435
B1_COV	BK 1 Cover (HH Economy)	Household	HHID	10,291
B1_KS0	BK 1 Consumption (1)-Misc	Household	HHID	10,259
B1_KS1	BK 1 Consumption (2)-Food	Food expenditure item	HHID, KS1TYPE	379,583
B1_KS2	BK 1 Consumption (3)-Non food mthly	Non food expenditure item	HHID, KS2TYPE	92,331
B1_KS3	BK 1 Consumption (4)-Non food ann	Non food expenditure item	HHID, KS3TYPE	71,813
B1_KS4	BK 1 Consumption (5)-Prices	Food item	HHID KS4TYPE	71,813
B1_KSR1	BK 1 Assistance (1)- Screen	Household	HHID	10,259
B1_KSR3	BK1 Assistance (2)-	Type of assistance	HID, KSR1TYPE	1,516
B1_KSR4	BK1 Assistance (3)-	Type of assistance	HHID, KSR2TYPE	14,244
B1_PP	BK 1 Health facilities	Facility	HHID, PPTYPE	123,108
B2_COV	BK 2 Cover (HH Bus, wealth)	Household	HHID	10,292
B2_KR	BK 2 Housing characteristics	Household	HHID	10,269
B2_UT1	BK 2 Farm business (1)-land, income	Household	HHID	10,269
B2_UT2	BK 2 Farm business (2)-assets-grid	Asset	HHID, UTTYPE	43,651
B2_NT1	BK 2 Non farm business (1)-participation	Household	HHID	10,269

File Name	Contents	Level of Observation	Variable(s) that Identify the Unique Observation	No. Records
B2_NT2	BK 2 Non farm business (2)-business details-grid	Business	HHID, NTNUM	5,461
B2_HR1	BK 2 household Assets (1)-grid	Asset	HHID, HRTYPE	102,576
B2_HR2	BK 2 household Assets (2)-transactions	Asset	HHID, HR2TYPE	30,807
B2_HI	BK 2 household non labor income	Income source	HHID, HITYPE	51,337
B2_GE	BK 2 household econ hardships	Shock	HHID, GETYPE	82,152
B3A_COV	BK 3A Cover (Individ Adult)	Individual	HHID, PID	25,829
B3A_DL1	BK 3A Education (1)	Individual	HHID, PID	25,490
B3A_DL2	BK 3A Education (2)	School	HHID, PID, DL2TYPE	23,081
B3A_DL3	BK 3A Education (3)-grid	School	HHID, PID, DL3TYPE	23,081
B3A_DL4	BK 3A Education (4)-expenses	Individual	HHID, PID	9,433
B3A_SW	BK 3A Subjective Welfare	Individual	HHID, PID	25,490
B3A_HR0	BK 3A Individ assets (1)-screen	Individual	HHID, PID	25,490
B3A_HR1	BK 3A Individ assets (2)-grid	Asset	HHID, PID, HRTYPE	98,419
B3A_HR2	BK 3A Individ assets (3)-transactions-grid	Asset	HHID, PID HR2TYPE	26,862
B3A_HI	BK 3A Individ non labor income	Income source	HHID, PID, HITYPE	127,440
B3A_KW1	BK 3A Marriage (1)-screen	Individual	HHID, PID	25,490
B3A_KW2	BK 3A Marriage (2)-current	Individual	HHID, PID	10,568
B3A_KW3	BK 3A Marriage (3)-history	Marriage	HHID, PID, KWN	11,282
B3A_PK1	BK 3A HH decision making (1)	Individual	HHID, PID	21,736
B3A_PK2	BK 3A HH decision making (2)	Decision	HHID, PID, PK2TYPE	369,512
B3A_PK3	BK 3A HH decision making (3)	Status indicator	HHID, PID, PK3TYPE	42,808
B3A_BR	BK 3A Pregnancy summary	Individual	HHID, PID	21,736
B3A_MG1	BK 3A Migration (1)-birthplace	Individual	HHID, PID	25,490
B3A_MG2	BK 3A Migration (2)-history	Migration event	HHID, PID, MOVENUM	17,475
B3A_SR1	BK 3A Circular Migration (1)	Individual	HHID, PID	25,490
B3A_SR2	BK 3A Circular Migration (2)-history	Migration event	HHID, PID, SR_NUM	4,399
B3A_TK1	BK 3A Work history (1)-screen	Individual	HHID, PID	25,490
B3A_TK2	BK 3A Work history (2)-current job	Individual	HHID, PID	17,333

File Name	Contents	Level of Observation	Variable(s) that Identify the Unique Observation	No. Records
B3A_TK3	BK 3A Work history (3)-history	Year	HHID, PID, TK28YR	76,488
B3A_TK4	BK 3A Work history (4)-first job	Individual	HHID, PID	20,433
B3B_COV	BK 3B Cover (Individ Adult)	Individual	HHID, PID	25,829
B3B_KM	BK 3B Smoking	Individual	HHID, PID	25,470
B3B_KK	BK 3B Self assessed health	Individual	HHID, PID	25,470
B3B_AK	BK 3B Health insurance	Benefit	HHID, PID, AKTYPE	39,004
B3B_MA1	BK 3B Acute morbidity	Morbidity	HHID, PID, MATYPE	369,697
B3B_MA2	BK 3B Morbidity-symptoms	Individual	HHID, PID	25,470
B3B_PS	BK 3B Self-treatment	Treatment	HHID, PID, PSTYPE	127,242
B3B_RJ1	BK 3B Outpatient care (1)-use	Health facility	HHID, PID, RJ1TYPE	65,762
B3B_RJ2	BK 3B Outpatient care (2)-events	Treatment	HHID, PID, RJ2TYPE	5,503
B3B_RJ3	BK 3B Outpatient care (3)-pap smears	Individual	HHID, PID	25,470
B3B_RJ4	BK 3B Outpatient care (4)-food frequency	Individual	HHID, PID	25,470
B3B_RN1	BK 3B Hospitalization (1)-use	Health facility	HHID, PID, RN1TYPE	27,950
B3B_RN2	BK 3B Hospitalization (2)-events	Treatment	HHID, PID, RN2TYPE	673
B3B_PM1	BK 3B Community participation (1)	Activity	HHID, PID, PM01BNUM	40,688
B3B_PM3	BK 3B Community participation (3)	Activity	HHID, PID, PM3TYPE	219,582
B3B_PM4	BK 3B Community participation (4)	Individual	HHID, PID	25,470
B3B_BA0	BK 3B Non-HH mems (1)-parents	Individual	HHID, PID	25,470
B3B_BA1	BK 3B Non-HH mems (2)-transfers	Individual	HHID, PID	11,894
B3B_BA2	BK 3B Non-HH mems (3)-sibs (summary)	Individual	HHID, PID	25,470
B3B_BA3	BK 3B Non-HH mems (4)-sibs (roster)	Sibling	HHID, PID, BA30A	72,689
B3B_BA4	BK 3B Non-HH mems (5)-sibs (transfers)	Individual	HHID, PID	25,470
B3B_BA5	BK 3B Non-HH mems (6)-kids (summary)	Individual	HHID, PID	25,470
B3B_BA6	BK 3B Non-HH mems (7)-kids (roster)	Child	HHID, PID, BA63A	12,397
B3B_TF	BK 3B Transfers and *Arisan*	Type of transfers	HHID, PID, TFTYPE	76,410
B3B_BH1	BK 3B Borrowing history (1)	Individual	HHID, PID	25,470
B3B_BH2	BK 3B Borrowing history (2)	Borrowing event	BHNUM	3,335
B3P_COV	BK 3P(roxy) Cover (Individ Adult)	Individual	HHID, PID	1,279

File Name	Contents	Level of Observation	Variable(s) that Identify the Unique Observation	No. Records
B3P_KW	BK 3P(roxy) Marriage	Individual	HHID, PID	1,277
B3P_MG	BK 3P(roxy) Migration	Individual	HHID, PID	1,277
B3P_DL1	BK 3P(roxy) Education (1)	Individual	HHID, PID	1,277
B3P_DL3	BK 3P(roxy) Education (3)-grid	School	HHID, PID, DL3TYPE	960
B3P_DL4	BK 3P(roxy) Education (4)-expenses	Individual	HHID, PID	874
B3P_TK1	BK 3P(roxy) Work (1)-screen	Individual	HHID, PID	1,277
B3P_TK2	BK 3P(roxy) Work (2)-current job	Individual	HHID, PID	994
B3P_PM1	BK 3P(roxy) Commun partic (1)	Individual	HHID, PID	1,463
B3P_PM3	BK 3P(roxy) Commun partic (2) activities	Activity	HHID, PID, PM3TYPE	12,770
B3P_BH	BK 3P(roxy) Borrowing history	Individual	HHID, PID	1,277
B3P_KM	BK 3P(roxy) Smoking	Individual	HHID, PID	1,277
B3P_KK	BK 3P(roxy) Health status	Individual	HHID, PID	1,277
B3P_MA	BK 3P(roxy) Acute morbidity	Morbidity	HHID, PID, MATYPE	18,592
B3P_RJ	BK 3P(roxy) Outpatient care	Health facility	HHID, PID, RJ1TYPE	2,670
B3P_RN	BK 3P(roxy) Hospitalization	Health facility	HHID, PID, RN1TYPE	1,513
B3P_BR	BK 3P(roxy) Pregnancy summary	Individual	HHID, PID	1,277
B3P_CH0	BK 3P(roxy) Pregnancy history (1)	Individual	HHID, PID	527
B3P_CH1	BK 3P(roxy) Pregnancy history (2)	Child	HHID, PID, CH05	50
B3P_CX	BK 3P(roxy) Contraception	Individual	HHID, PID	527
B3P_BA0	BK 3P(roxy) Non HHM (1)-parents	Individual	HHID, PID	1,277
B3P_BA1	BK 3P(roxy) Non HHM (2)-transfers	Individual	HHID, PID	368
B3P_BA2	BK 3P(roxy) Non HHM (3)-sibs (summary)	Individual	HHID, PID	1,277
B3P_BA3	BK 3P(roxy) Non HHM (4)-sibs (roster)	Sibling	HHID, PID, BA30A	2,526
B3P_BA4	BK 3P(roxy) Non HHM (5)-sibs (transfers)	Individual	HHID, PID	1,277
B3P_BA5	BK 3P(roxy) Non HHM (6)-kids (summary)	Individual	HHID, PID	1,277
B3P_BA6	BK 3P(roxy) Non HHM (7)-kids (roster)	Child	HHID, PID, BA63A	1,110
B4_COV	BK 4 Cover (Ever married female)	Woman	HHID, PID	8,352

File Name	Contents	Level of Observation	Variable(s) that Identify the Unique Observation	No. Records
B4_KW2	BK 4 Marriage (1) current	Woman	HHID, PID	8,270
B4_KW3	BK 4 Marriage (2) history	Marriage	HHID, PID, KWN	8,729
B4_BR	BK 4 Pregnancy summary	Woman	HHID, PID	8,270
B4_BA6	BK 4 Non-HH members-children	Child	HHID, PID, BA63A	14,007
B4_BF	BK 4 Breastfeeding (Panel resp.)	Woman	HHID, PID	4,272
B4_CH0	BK 4 Pregnancy history (1)	Woman	HHID, PID	8,270
B4_CH1	BK 4 Pregnancy history (2)	Pregnancy	HHID, PID, CH05	7,170
B4_BX6	BK 4 Non-HH members-children	Child	HHID, PID, BX63A	329
B4_CX1	BK 4 Contraception (1)	Method	HHID, PID, CX1TYPE	66,160
B4_CX2	BK 4 Contraception (2)	Woman	HHID, PID	8,270
B4_KL1	BK 4 Contraceptive calendar (1)	Woman	HHID, PID	8,270
B4_KL2	BK 4 Contraceptive calendar (2)	Month	HHID, PID, COLUMN	463,120
B5_COV	BK 5 Cover (Child)	Individual	HHID, PID	11,739
B5_DLA1	BK 5 Child's education (1)	Individual	HHID, PID	11,686
B5_DLA3	BK 5 Child’s education (2)-history	School	HHID, PID, DLA3TYPE	10,320
B5_DLA4	BK 5 Child’s education (3) –work status	Individual	HHID, PID	11,686
B5_MAA0	BK 5 Child’s health status	Individual	HHID, PID	11,686
B5_MAA1	BK 5 Child’s acute morbidity	Morbidity	HHID, PID, MAATYPE	157,979
B5_PSA	BK 5 Self-treatment	Treatment	HHID, PID, PSATYPE	58,390
B5_RJA0	BK 5 Outpatient care-(1) use	Individual	HHID, PID	**11,686**
B5_RJA1	BK 5 Outpatient care-(2) services	Health facility	HHID, PID, RJA1TYPE	**16,520**
B5_RJA2	BK 5 Outpatient care-(3) events	Treatment	HHID, PID, RJA2TYPE	2,687
B5_RJA3	BK 5 Outpatient care-(4) vaccine	Individual	HHID, PID	11,686
B5_RJA4	BK 5 Outpatient care-(5) food frequency	Food item	HHID, PID, RJA4TYPE	116,860
B5_RNA1	BK 5 Hospitalization - (1) use	Health facility	HHID, PID, RNA1TYPE	12,466
B5_RNA2	BK 5 Hospitalization - (2) events	Treatment	HHID, PID, RNA2TYPE	171
B5_BAA	BK 5 Non HHM-parents	Parent	HHID, PID, BAATYPE	23,372
BUS1_0	BK US Health Assess I (1)-HH summary	Household	HHID	10,294

File Name	Contents	Level of Observation	Variable(s) that Identify the Unique Observation	No. Records
BUS1_1	BK US Health Assess (1)-Individ msr	Individual	HHID, PID	53,488
BUS2_0	BK US Health Assess II (0)-HH summary	Household	HHID	10,294
BUS1_1	BK US Health Assess II (1)-Individ msr	Individual	HHID, PID	53,488
BEK	BK EK Math/cognitive evaluations	Individual Achievement test	HHID, PID	14,145

Appendix B:
Names of Data Files for the Community-Facility Survey

File Name	Contents	Level of Observation	Variable(s) that Identify the Unique Observation	No. Records
BK1	BK1	Community	COMMID00	311
BK1_A	BK1: A Destination	Destination	COMMID00, ATYPE	2,488
BK1_B	BK1: B Electricity	Elec. Source	COMMID00, BTYPE	924
BK1_CP	BK1: CP. Interviewer notes	Community	COMMID00	311
BK1_D1	BK1: D1 Irrigation	Irrigation	COMMID00, D1TYPE	872
BK1_D2	BK1: D2 Extension Activity	Activity	COMMID00, D2TYPE	391
BK1_D3	BK1: D3 Crop	Crop	COMMID00, D3TYPE, D19TYPE	2,092
BK1_D4	BK1: D4 Factory	Factory	COMMID00, D4TYPE	235
BK1_D5	BK1: D5 Cottage Industry	Cottage Industry	COMMID00, D5TYPE	542
BK1_E1	BK1: E1 Name Change	Name Change	COMMID00, E1TYPE	933
BK1_E2	BK1: E2 Major Event	Major Event	COMMID00, E2TYPE	442
BK1_G	BK1: G Credit	Credit Inst.	COMMID00, GTYPE	2,177
BK1_GE	BK1: GE Economic Changes	Economic Changes	COMMID00, GETYPE	1,866
BK1_I	BK1: I History schools	School Level	COMMID00, ITYPE	933
BK1_J	BK1: J History Health Facility	Hlth Facility Type	COMMID00, JTYPE	1,555
BK1_JP1	BK1: Rice Subsidy per year	Year	COMMID00, JPS1TYPE	608
BK1_JP2	BK1: Rice Subsidy per month	Month	COMMID00, JPS2TYPE	3,648
BK1_JP3	BK1: Padat Karya	Budget Year	COMMID00, JPS3TYPE	507
BK1_JP4	BK1: PDMDKE	Budget Year	COMMID00, JPS4TYPE	681
BK1_K0	BK1: Respondent Candidate	Community	COMMID00	311
BK1_K1	BK1: Respondent Identity	Number	COMMID00, KTYPE	884
BK1_PMKD	BK1: PMKD Activity	Activity	COMMID00, PMKDTYPE	3,110
BK2	BK2: Community	Community	COMMID00	312
BK2_CP	BK2: Interviewer notes	Community	COMMID00	312
BK2_HPJ	BK2: HPJ Price from retail	Item	COMMID00, HPJ3TYPE	4056

BK2_KA1	BK2: KA1 Environ. Conditions	Resource	COMMID00, KA1TYPE	154

File Name	Contents	Level of Observation	Variable(s) that Identify the Unique Observation	No. Records
BK2_KA2	BK2: KA2 Land Ownership	Title	COMMID00, KA2TYPE	3,432
BK2_KD	BK2: Village Financial	Village Financial	COMMID00, KDYEAR	936
JPS	JPS-BK: Social Safety Net for Health	Community	COMMID00	303
JPS_CP	JPS-BK: Interviewer notes	Community	COMMID00	303
JPS_JPS1	JPS-BK: Supplementary Food	Receiver Type	COMMID00, JPS1TYPE	1,475
JPS_JPS2	JPS-BK: Posyandu Revitalization	Budget Years	COMMID00, JPS2TYPE	717
MINI	Mini-community: Community	Community	MKID00	1,661
MINI_SN1GRD	Mini-community: Employment	Type of Employment	MKID00, S38	16,610
MINI_SN2GRD	Mini-community: Industry	Factory	MKID00, D29TYPE	4,983
PKK	PKK: Community	PKK	COMMID00	311
PKK_CP	PKK: Interviewer notes	Community	COMMID00	311
PKK_I	PKK: I History Schools	School	COMMID00, ITYPE	933
PKK_J	PKK: J History Health Facility	Facility	COMMID00, JTYPE	1,555
PKK_KR	PKK: KR Resp Characteristics	Respondent	COMMID00, KRTYPE	379
PKK_KSR1	PKK: Assistance	Type	COMMID00, KSR1TYPE	1,244
PKK_KSR2	PKK: Market Operation	Type	COMMID00, KSR2TYPE	1,244
PKK_PM	PKK: PM Activity	Activity	COMMID00, PMTYPE	2,799
PM	Community participation	Community	COMMID00	304
PM_CP	PM: Interviewer notes	Community	COMMID00	334
PM_K	PM: Respondents Identity	Respondent	COMMID00, KTYPE	334
SAR	Service Availability Roster	Facility	COMIDD00, FCODE00	25,408
SAR_COV	SAR: Cover	Community	COMMID00	312
SAR_CP	SAR: Interviewer notes	Community	COMMID00	312

File Name	Contents	Level of Observation	Variable(s) that Identify the Unique Observation	No. Records
PUSK	PUSK	Puskesmas	FCODE00	945
PUSK_A1	PUSK: Change Experiences	Changes	FCODE00, ATYPE	103,954
PUSK_B1	PUSK: B1 Activity/Service	Activity/Service	FCODE00, BTYPE	5,670
PUSK_C1	PUSK: C1 Service	Service	FCODE00, C1TYPE	36,894
PUSK_C2	PUSK: C2 Referral Facility	Facility	FCODE00, C2TYPE	3,784
PUSK_C3	PUSK: C3 Laboratory Test	Test	FCODE00, C3TYPE	7,568
PUSK_CP	PUSK: Interviewer Notes	Facility	FCODE00	,946
PUSK_D	PUSK: D Employee	Employee	FCODE00, DTYPE	8,350
PUSK_DM	PUSK: Decision Maker	Item	FCODE00, DMTYPE	7,560
PUSK_E1	PUSK: E1 Equipment	Equipment	FCODE00, E1TYPE	20,812
PUSK_E2	PUSK: E2 Supplies	Supply	FCODE00, E1TYPE	15,136
PUSK_F	PUSK: Medicine Stock	Medicine	FCODE00, FTYPE	32,164
PUSK_G	PUSK: Family Planning Cases	Type	FCODE00, GTYPE	12,298
PUSK_JPS	PUSK: Service of JPS program	Service	FCODE00, JPSTYPE	11,352
POS	Posyandu	Posyandu	FCODE00	630
POS_B1	Posyandu: B1-Hlth services	Hlth service	FCODE00, B1TYPE	5,670
POS_B2	Posyandu: B2-FP services	FP service	FCODE00, B2TYPE	3,150
POS_C	Posyandu: C-Personnel	Worker	FCODE00, CTYPE	2,921
POS_CP	Posyandu: Interviewer Notes	Facility	FCODE00	630
POS_D	Posyandu: D-Hlth equipment	Equipment	FCODE00, DTYPE	8,190
POS_H	Posyandu: H-Local prices	Item	FCODE00, HTYPE	26,460
POS_PRP	Posyandu: Revitalization	Budget Years	FCODE00, PRPTYPE	918
PRA	PRA	Priv Practice	FCODE00	1,904
PRA_A	PRA: Change Experiences	Changes	FCODE00, ATYPE	20,944
PRA_B1	PRA: B1 Opening and Closing Time	Day	FCODE00, B1TYPE	13,328
PRA_B2	PRA: B2 Service Availability	Service	FCODE00, B2TYPE	78,,064
PRA_B3	PRA: B3 Referral Facility	Facility	FCODE00, B3TYPE	7,,616
PRA_B4	PRA: B4 Laboratory Tests	Tes	FCODE00, B4TYPE	15,,232
PRA_C1	PRA: C1 Health Equipment	Equipment	FCODE00, C1TYPE	39,984
PRA_C2	PRA: C2 Health Supplies	Supply	FCODE00, C2TYPE	41,888
PRA_CP	PRA: Interviewer Notes	Facility	FCODE00	1,904

File Name	Contents	Level of Observation	Variable(s) that Identify the Unique Observation	No. Records
PRA_D1	PRA: D1 Stock of Meds	Medicine	FCODE00, DTYPE	61,982
PRA_F	PRA: Family Planning Service	Type	FCODE00, FTYPE	24,752
SCHL	SCHL: School	School	FCODE00	2,530
SCHL_B2	SCHL: B2 Schools sharing building	School Type	FCODE00, B2TYPE	1,668
SCHL_B3	SCHL: B3 Schools sharing complex	School Type	FCODE00, B3TYPE	2,784
SCHL_B5	SCHL: B5 Scholarships	Type	FCODE00, B5TYPE	22,797
SCHL_B6	SCHL: B6 JPS Funds	Budget years	FCODE00, B6TYPE	6,144
SCHL_C	SCHL: Teacher	Teacher	FCODE00, CTYPE	5,053
SCHL_CP	SCHL: Interviewer Notes	Facility	FCODE00	2,533
SCHL_E	SCHL: Student Expenditures	Item	FCODE00, ETYPE	50,660

Appendix C:
Module-Specific Analytic Notes

This appendix presents detailed notes about IFLS3 data from the household survey that may be of interest to analysts who will use the data.

Book T: Tracking Book

Cover (BT_COV)

1. Book T was filled out every time a household was searched for. TB1 has the result of the interview: if the interview was completed, if the household refused, all members died, or could not be found. This replaces the result of interview question (RESULT97) that used to be on the cover of book K in IFLS2. TB2 lists the HHID of the destination IFLS household if the household merged with another IFLS household (which some did).

2. Because a book T was filled out in every place a household was searched for, many households had multiple book Ts. For the public release, we have removed duplicate Book Ts and kept only the one per household, corresponding to when the household was actually found, if it was.

Book K: Control Book and Household Roster

Cover (BK_COV)

Some respondents listed on the cover page were not household members. In some cases the household was found and interviewed, but the residents were infirm or otherwise unable to answer for themselves, so someone who knew them well answered. In some cases the respondent listed on the cover lived in the household before 2000, but not in 2000. In these cases the respondent's PID number is given, since the roster will provide information on that person. In a few cases a person younger than age 15 provided information for book K.

Module SC (BK_SC)

1. SC01, SC02 and SC03 provide 1999 BPS codes for province, district (kabupaten) and sub-district (kecametan), respectively. These codes, which are also in HTRACK, were matched to the 1998 BPS codes after the fieldwork, using a crosswalk obtained from BPS. The 1998 codes were used during the actual fieldwork, but are not reported in the public data files. The CAFE editors entered the location names and the ISSA data entry program matched these names to 1998 BPS codes that were pre-programmed. Careful cross-checking of both codes and names was done as part of the process to replace 1998 codes with 1999 codes in HTRACK00.

2. As explained above, the 1999 BPS codes should correspond to the February 2000 SUSENAS codes. Discrepancies may exist however. The codes are usually announced in mid-year, but in fact codes are being changed throughout the year. This means that some of the 1999 codes might have been changed before February 2000. SUSENAS public use generally does not come with location names, only codes, so it is not possible to tell easily if a mismatch has occurred. Another warning has to do with matching to PODES. In principal

the 1999 codes should match those used in the 1999 PODES, which was fielded after mid-year, 1999. In fact we have found, using a version of PODES with location names and codes, that some locations do not match both names and codes. This can happen for several reasons. First, PODES like IFLS and SUSENAS is a sample of communities, it is not a census. So there are some locations in PODES that do not appear in IFLS (or SUSENAS), and visa versa.

More disturbing, in about 10 percent of cases, one gets a match on location codes at the desa-level between desas in IFLS and PODES, but not on names. Maybe half or more of these mismatches are cases in which names are very close but spelled slightly differently; hence are essentially a match. However, about 5 percent are not a match for names, and yet the names in IFLS can be found in PODES, but with different codes than they have in BPS. Upon investigation at the BPS mapping department, it turns out that one group is responsible for codes for SUSENAS, SAKERNAS and other household surveys at BPS, while another is responsible for PODES, and the codes used by each do not necessarily match. Note that the match at the kecametan level is better than at the desa level, and to protect privacy of respondents we only release location codes to the kecametan level, but there is still an issue here that most users of BPS data are probably unaware of.

Module AR (BK_AR0, BK_AR1)

1. For origin and IFLS2 and 2+ split-off households, much information from the past household rosters was pre-printed on the 2000 roster so that interviewers would know whom they were looking for and to obtain updated information on all household members from previous waves. The preprinted variables include PID97, AR01, AR02, AR00id (PIDLINK), AR07, AR08, AR08a, AR01g and AR01h. Preprinted information was blocked in the data entry program so it could not be overwritten. Special variables in Book K module CP: CP7 and CP8, allowed interviewers to "correct" date of birth and age information that was listed in the preprinted forms.

2. For one household, HHID00 042153A, the IFLS3 id has a letter at the end. This is because the origin IFLS1 household had 10 split-offs in 2000. This is the only case of a letter constituting one of the characters of HHID00.

3. Variable AR01a indicates the household member's status in the 2000 household:

   Origin and old split-off households:
   - 0 = past member deceased in 2000
   - 1 = past member still in 2000 household
   - 3 = past member who had left by 2000
   - 5 = 2000 member not present in household in past waves (new member)

4. In the fielded version of the survey, variables AR01g and AR01h indicated whether a respondent should be treated as a panel or new respondent in books 3 and 4, based on whether they completed books 3 or 4 in IFLS2.

5. Variable AR01i indicates whether the individual was supposed to be interviewed. In origin IFLS1 households all members were to be interviewed or proxy books gotten for them. In some instances users will find that current members in these households will not have either individual or proxy books. In split-off households, whether the split-off occurred in 1997, 1998 or 2000, all members of IFLS1 households, their spouses and biological children were supposed to be interviewed. If such persons were current members of the household, AR01i should equal 1. If they had moved, or if the member was not a panel IFLS1 member AR01i was set to 3. Occasionally a person was interviewed when they should not have been. We left the data as is for such cases. Also there are some households in which all current members have AR01i equal to 3. These are cases, usually split-off households, in which the IFLS1 members and their spouse and children have left the household.

6. There were a handful of cases, roughly 50, of individuals for whom sex, AR07, is reported as different in IFLS3 than in prior waves. We reviewed these cases individually and took individual decisions. In some cases it seemed clear that the person we interviewed in 2000 must have been a different person that the one interviewed in 1993 and 1997. This occurred typically when the person had answered individual books and was measured in earlier waves, and hence had been seen; and was also seen in 2000 with a note in the CP section of one of the individual books that the person had a different sex than indicated on the pre-printed forms. In these very few cases we have deleted the 2000 record since we are convinced that the 2000 respondent is a different person and we don't know who it would be. In other cases, especially those persons who were not found in 1997 or who were not administered individual books or measured, and thus not seen, we have kept the 2000 records as is. In cases in which we felt it was not clear, we have kept the sex from earlier waves.
7. Unlike sex of the respondent, for age (AR09), we leave all records as is, knowing that there always exists serious measurement error in age. As noted, in PTRACK we make our best guess for each wave for age and date of birth of each respondent.
8. Variables AR10, AR11, AR12, and AR14 provide the roster line number (PID00) of an individual's father, mother, caretaker (for children), and spouse (for married respondents), if they were members of the household. Because the preprinted rosters contained all past household members, an individual's father, mother, caretaker, or spouse sometimes had a PID in the roster but was not a current member of the household. Interviewers were instructed to enter the parent's roster PID even if the parent was no longer in the household (rather than enter code 51 for not in the household).

Book 1: Expenditures and Knowledge of Health Facilities

Cover (B1_COV)

In one case a respondent was younger than age 12 because it was determined that no available older person would be a better respondent.

Module KS (B1_KS0, B1_KS1, B1_KS2, B1_KS3, B1_KS4)

1. Some households reported little or no food expenditures. We believe that generally those data are correct because notes indicated that the household was a special case. For example, the food expenditures of a household that operates a *warung* are impossible to separate from food expenditures for the warung. Another household had only member, a student who took all his meals at the university, where food was included in the cost of tuition. In some cases there was bulk purchasing of some staples such as rice. One can detect this by noting a zero in purchases during the last week, but a large past purchase recorded in KS13b and 14.
2. Expenditure questions dealt with different reference periods: weekly, monthly, and yearly. Calculation of total expenditures requires standardizing on one reference period.
3. KS16, on food quality, was a new question in IFLS3.

Module KSR (B1_KSR1, B1_KSR2)

We dropped some sections of KSR, which was really added in IFLS2+, but kept the sections asking about community assistance and food subsidies. In the food subsidy section, we changed the way in which the questions were asked. IFLS2+ asked about money saved by buying specific commodities at subsidized prices. This required the respondent (or the interviewer) to make many implicit calculations. We revised KSR13 and KSR15 to KSR13a and KSR15a and added another question, KSR16, in order to make these calculations explicit and relieve the respondent of the burden of making actual calculations.

If there was a purchase made in the last four weeks, for the last purchase we ask the out of pocket expenditures (KSR15a), and what the market value was for the same amount (KSR16). We also ask how many times the respondent purchased the subsidized good in the last four weeks (KSR14a). By assuming that the same amount was purchased each time, users can estimate the value spent in the last month and the total market value of the same. From these, the economic value of the subsidy can be estimated by users, rather than asked of the respondent directly as in IFLS2+.

Module PP (B1_PP1, B1_PP2)

In answering the module's questions about sources of health and family planning facilities, the respondent could mention any facility in any location, near or far. PPTYPE covers 12 types of facilities, chosen to cover the types of services typically available. The facility types listed do not necessarily match respondents' definitions of facilities. For example, respondents did not always know whether a hospital was public or private, or whether a provider was a doctor versus a paramedic or a nurse versus a midwife.

Book 2: Household Economy

Module UT

UT has been re-designed in IFLS3. First, we now allow for households that own land but do not farm. We now begin the module by asking whether the household owns any land, and the quantity. We separately ask about quantity of land cultivated and of that how much was rented or sharecropped in. The current value of land owned and any income from renting or sharecropping out is listed in the farm assets section. In prior waves only information on the value of owned land was collected.

Module NT

NT was redesigned for IFLS3. Information on all aspects of the businesses except assets are now organized by the specific non-farm business, up to a maximum of four businesses. All businesses had to have been operating at some point in the past 12 months. In principle, businesses that had been operating during that time but had closed by the time of the survey were covered.

Module HR

HR10 asked who owned household or "nonbusiness" assets, and HR12 asked what fractions were owned by husband and wife. HR10 in three cases identified both respondent and spouse as owners, but HR12 recorded only one of them as owner. There were also cases in HR10 identified both respondent and spouse as owners, but HR12 didn't record either one. Reports of fractions owned by husband and wife do not add up as expected in three cases. Sometimes husband and wife are not the only owners in the household, but their shares add up to 100%. Other times the husband and wife are the only owners, but their shares add up to less than 100%.

Land in HR in IFLS3 should not include farm land, since that was listed in module UT. This is a change from earlier waves.

Book 3A: Adult Information (part 1)

Module DL

1. Several DL questions pertained to schooling, including the date of leaving school and dates various EBTANAS tests were taken. We would expect the usual schooling sequence (e.g., start of school around age 6, elementary-level EBTANAS test six years later) to be reflected in the DL responses. However, a logical sequence does not appear for some respondents. In particular,

respondents seemed to have difficulty reporting dates of entering school. Dates of EBTANAS tests, often taken directly from an EBTANAS score card, are believed to be more reliable.

2. The EBTANAS scores in variable DL16d are not necessarily comparable across the country. Local administrators had some control over the contents of the EBTANAS tests in their area until standardized versions were adopted. Standardized EBTANAS tests were implemented at the elementary level in the early 1990s and at the junior and senior high school levels in the mid-1990s. We recommend that analysts include controls for region when pooling EBTANAS scores across regions.

3. Whenever possible, interviewers recorded EBTANAS scores from the EBTANAS score card. Otherwise, the interviewer had to rely on the respondent's recall. Generally EBTANAS scores have two digits to the right of the decimal and one digit to the left. Respondents had difficulty accurately recalling the two digits to the right of the decimal point. Heaping of responses on the *special codes* of 96–99 occurred. Some of those numbers may be valid responses; it is difficult to tell. Rather than creating two X variables (one for the number to the left of the decimal, one for the number to the right), we created only one X variable, indicating whether the respondent was able to provide any portion of the score.

4. A respondent's total EBTANAS score did not always equal the sum of the scores for the component tests. Perhaps not all the subjects on which the person was tested were listed on the form, or perhaps the respondent forgot some component scores but remembered the total score.

Module SW

There is heaping on 3 in SW01-03, the income ladder questions.

Module HR

The notes about module HR in book 2 apply to book 3A as well. Asking HR questions to other members of the household besides the respondent for Book 2 is designed to provide users with multiple estimates of assets, which are particularly noisy in most data sets.

Module HI

This module asks about nonlabor income of the respondent, not the entire household, as in Book 2 HI. Summing asset values over Book 3A HI may undercount total household assets, particularly if some household members were not located or not able to answer Book 3A. On the other hand, Book 2 HI may be misestimated if the respondent does not know the value of assets held by individuals in the household.

Module KW

Questions KW14a–g asked both husband and wife about decisions on where and with whom to live after marrying. Look Ups checks revealed that the responses were not always consistent. We generally made no corrections because it wasn't clear which answer was correct. To investigate these inconsistencies further, the analyst could compare the information in module MG.

Module BR

A woman's total number of pregnancies reported here is not always consistent with the number of her offspring reported elsewhere. For example, some women reported fewer non-resident sons in module BR than they reported in module BA. Perhaps the BA report includes someone who was not a biological child. Or, a son may have been inadvertently omitted from the BR report.

Module MG

In designing IFLS3 we decided to ask new respondents their full retrospective migration history, but to ask panel respondents to update their histories since the residence where they lived in 1997. We also re-asked panel respondents about their place of birth and where they lived at age 12. The residence in 1997 (which is where they were contacted in IFLS2) was listed on a pre-printed migration form. In contrast, for IFLS2 everyone was asked their full histories. We were worried that there might be memory gaps even with prompting the respondent about his/her last known move. Because of that, a randomly chosen subset of panel respondents did not have preprinted forms made, rather they were treated as new respondents, going through all of their major migrations since age 12. It is possible to identify whether a person with complete migration history is a panel respondent or not by the variable MG18a.

Module SR

For respondents who reported moves in module MG, the last place to which they report moving should match the current residence recorded in module SC for the household. In IFLS3 we added a grid, SR02a, b, c, for those persons without any short-run, circular migration, which forces the interviewer to check this condition from section MG and go back to MG to complete it, if necessary. There is a separate check for persons who did have short-run migration events to report, SR18.

Module TK

Occupation and sector had pre-coded answers, such as TK19Aa and TK20Ab, but we also obtained open-ended answers. The open-ended answers were later coded into 2-digit ISTC codes for occupation and 1 digit sector codes. This was done by updating a "dictionary "of *Bahasa Indonesia* phrases created for IFLS2 and corresponding 2-digit occupation codes for each, from phrases found in IFLS3. By considerable checking and cross-checking this led to a consistent method to code occupations across the waves of IFLS. We checked to make sure that our updates did not imply changes to coded occupations in IFLS2 and 1. In some cases where it did, we accepted the changes and the IFLS2 data were corrected. In other cases we did not accept the dictionary changes and we re-coded the translations. Eventually we converged to a new dictionary and set of occupation and sector codes, again that are as consistent across rounds as we could make them.

Book 3B: Adult Information (part 2)

Module BA (Parent) (B3B_BA0, B3B_BA1)

1. BA data about parents' survival status and residence do not always agree with information in module AR. It is difficult to ascertain which module is correct. One legitimate reason for discrepancies is that AR10 and AR11 explicitly asked about the respondent's *biological* parents, whereas BA questions did not specify. Therefore, parents reported as dead in AR10 or AR11 could be biological parents, and the apparently conflicting data on parental characteristics and transfers in module BA could refer to step- or adoptive parents.

2. Some PIDs for persons identified in BA04a as parents of the respondent conflict with other information suggesting the impossibility of that particular relationship. Analysts should not assume that the line numbers in BA04a are completely accurate.

3. When asked about a parent's age, some respondents reported a figure over 100. We have not changed these data, although it seems unlikely that so many respondents would have parents of that advanced age. Analysts may wish to cross parent's reported age against respondent's age to identify cases where the parent is implausibly older than the respondent.

4. Questions BA10m and BA10p established the applicability of questions about transfers. Transfer questions were not supposed to be asked about parents who had been dead for more than one year or about parents living in the household. However, the logic and the formatting of these questions were complicated. In a number of cases, respondents whose parents lived in the

household reported transfer information about those parents. We have corrected BA10m and BA10p to indicate the parents' "correct" status, but we did not change BA10A or delete the erroneously collected transfer data.

Module BA (Sibling) (B3B_BA3, B3B_BA4, B3B_BA5)

For panel respondents who reported siblings in 1997, we preprinted the name, age, and sex of all siblings alive in 1997, from IFLS2 information. In IFLS3, interviewers were supposed to use these preprinted sibling rosters to collect data on the same siblings (as well as others who had been missed, such as those younger than 15 in 1997 but 15 or older by 2000). Where a preprinted sibling roster was used, variable BA30A identifies the BA line number of the sibling in the 1997 data

Module BA (Child) (B3B_BA6; see also B3P_BA6, B4_BA6, B4_BX, B4_CH1)

Data are provided about the characteristics of non-resident children, both biological and step- or foster-children. Explicitly adding step- and foster-children is a change in IFLS3. Information is also asked about transfers of money, goods, or services between respondents and those children.

Women 50 and older only had to answer questions in book 3, BA (child), and women age 15–49 only had to answer the questions in book 4, BA (child). The exception is women 50 and older who answered Book 4 in prior waves; they continued to answer Book 4 in IFLS3.

Linking Children in IFLS3 BA Rosters to Their IFLS1 and 2 Data. For panel respondents who reported children in 1997, we preprinted the name, age, and sex of all children alive in IFLS2. In IFLS3 interviewers used these preprinted child rosters to collect data on the same children. BA63a lists the line number of this child in IFLS2 BA. BA64a provides the age of the child in 1997 and BA64c registers whether the child lived in the household in 1997. To facilitate linking data on children in the IFLS3 BA rosters to data on those same children in IFLS1 and IFLS2, we have provided the following variables:

BAAR00 (IFLS3 household roster number)
BA63a (line number in IFLS3 BA roster)

Any person who has ever been a household member is listed in the AR household roster. Hence if the child had been a member in 1993, or 1997 or 1998 that child would be listed in the IFLS3 AR roster. From AR, one can pick off the child's PIDLINK, make sure that AR01a=1 and match backwards, or one can use HHID00 together with PID00 (which is the same as BAA AR00).

Book 4: Ever-Married Woman Information

Module KW

The notes about module KW in book 3A apply to book 4 as well.

Preprinted Child Roster

For panel respondents who answered book 4 in 1997, we preprinted information on the woman's youngest child listed on the child roster report for IFLS2 or IFLS2+, whichever was most recent. Two purposes were served: (1) to update information on breastfeeding, to obtain the duration of breastfeeding for children who might have still been breastfeeding in IFLS2 or 2+; and (2) the name of the youngest child provided an anchor for asking women to update their IFLS2 or IFLS2+ pregnancy information—about any pregnancies *following* the pregnancy that produced the youngest child reported by the respondent in 1997 or 1998, whichever was the last year she was found.

Module CH (B4_CH0, B4_CH1)

Variables CH01ab, CH01ac, and CH02a summarize pregnancies since the last interview for panel respondents who were interviewed in IFLS2. Each woman who had answered book 4 in 1997 had a pre-printed sheet that listed her youngest child for whom IFLS had a record. For most women, this would have been the youngest child listed in IFLS2 (or IFLS1 if the woman did not have children between 1993 and 1997). However, for women interviewed in IFLS2+, this would correspond to the youngest child reported there, if there was one. Thus to get a complete list of children, it is necessary to go back to all waves of IFLS, including IFLS2+.

However, occasionally the CH module contains data on what appears to be the youngest child listed in the preprinted information. This also occurred between IFLS1 and 2. It is important, then, when users are compiling a complete list of children ever born to a woman from IFLS1, 2 and 3, that they need to be careful to check for duplicates. The variable CH27 can be used for this purpose. CH27 provides the PID of the child in the IFLS3 household that the mother resides, and in which the child is listed. From this one can obtain the PIDLINK of the child from Book K, Module AR. This procedure can be repeated with IFLS2 or 2+ and the PIDLINKS compared to see if the child is the same. In addition, information on sex, date of birth and/or age can be used for this purpose.

Module KL (B4_KL1, B4_KL2)

For rows that do not have codes, such as rows C (No menstruation) and D (No intercourse), an "X" indicates that the respondent engaged in that practice for that month. When there are consecutive months that the respondent engages in the same practice, the code will be repeated for each month. For example, in row E (Birth control device), if a respondent is taking an oral pill each month between July 1996 and December 1996, there will be an "A" in each of those months.

Book 5: Child Information

Cover (B5_COV)

Sometimes book 5 was answered by an older sibling. Occasionally the older sibling was younger than age 15. Sometimes book 5 was answered by someone who was no longer in the household—for example, an aunt who had lived in the household in 1993, was no longer living in the household in 2000, but was deemed the most knowledgeable source of information for the child. In those cases the aunt's PID number from the roster is in the book 5 cover data (even though she is no longer a household member) since the roster contains information about the aunt's characteristics.

Module DLA (B5_DLA1)

1. Regarding the age at which the respondent entered elementary school, in 2 cases the age reported (or calculated using information in DL03 and elsewhere) is less than 4. In Indonesia, most children enter elementary school at age 6 or 7. Though the less-than-4 data seem incorrect, we have left them, having no basis for making corrections. Some respondents may have interpreted the question as referring to the age of entering preschool.
2. DLA11 and DLA12 ask about hours worked per week on school days and per day on nonschool days. For some respondents relatively large numbers of hours were reported per week (although for fewer than 25 respondents was it more than 40). Some interviewers or

respondents may have reported the total hours worked per week on nonschool days instead of per day, as asked.

3. For questions DLA23a–e, interviewers recorded EBTANAS scores from the EBTANAS score card whenever possible. Otherwise, the interviewer had to rely on the respondent's report. Generally EBTANAS scores have two digits to the right of the decimal and one digit to the left. Respondents had difficulty accurately recalling the two digits to the right of the decimal point. Heaping of responses on the *special codes* of 96–99 occurred. Some of those numbers may be valid responses; it is difficult to tell. Rather than creating two X variables (one for the number to the left of the decimal, one for the number to the right), we created only one X variable, indicating whether the respondent was able to provide any portion of the score.

Books US1 and US2: Health Measurements

Module US[BUS1_US, BUS2_US]

In the field, the digital SECA scales broke occasionally, as did the Hemocue, for measuring hemoglobin levels. All SECA scales were re-calibrated as a new EA was entered, approximately once a week. Hemocue's were re-calibrated daily. If a discrepancy was noted, the scale was discarded, a new one put in the field and the EA noted. Health teams went back to all EAs that were affected by broken scales or Hemocue machines, to re-measure everyone they could find in those EAs. In some cases the difference in time was only a few days or a week. In some cases though the teams were not able to return for several weeks. In the case of babies in particular, a difference in weeks may make a large difference in weight and also height. For this reason, the health workers re-measured heights as well as weights when the scales were broken. The old measures have been replaced in the data by the new measures in all cases.

Because users will want to standardize height or weight for age they need to have accurate age in months, at least for small children. To facilitate that we have provided two dates of measurement: a and b, for each book, US1 and US2. For example, for the day variables US17adaya is in book US1 and records the date of the first non-height and weight measurements. US17adayb records the date of the second hemoglobin measurement if it was necessary. If a second measurement was not necessary then US17adayb will be the same as US17adaya. The same structure is found for the month and year parts of us17 in book US1. Height and weight measurements are in book US2. For the cases where we re-measured heights and weights, US17bdayb will correspond to the date of the second, correct, measurements. US17bdaya corresponds to the first date of weight and height measurement, which is the day of measurement for all the other measurements listed in book US2. For the overwhelming majority of cases US17bdaya and US17bdayb will be the same date. Date of birth information in the original US1 was not changed, so it can be used, together with date of measurement, to calculate age in months at the time of measurement.

If a person was not found when the health teams went back to re-measure, the weight or hemoglobin measure from the first, incorrect, measure was set to missing, but the original height (and other) measurement was retained. In such cases the date of height and weight measurements was not changed, so that US17bdayb should be the same as US17bdaya.

Book EK: Cognitive and Math Test

Module EK[BEK]

The first question, EK0, is a practice question and should not be counted. Each test question has an "X" variable associated with it, which indicates whether the answer is correct or not. There were two test

booklets, one for children aged 7-14 and one for young adults: aged 15-24. The variable ekage indicates which version of the test was given. The 7-14 year olds, who were more likely to still be in school, were given more questions: 12 cognitive and 5 math. The 15-24 year olds were only given 8 cognitive questions and 5 math questions. This was to avoid refusals among 15-24 year olds, whom from past waves tended to refuse to take such tests with higher frequency. The question numbers are unique, so that question 6 in the 7-14 age book will be identical (except for color) to question 6 in the 15-24 year book. The first 12 questions are cognitive for both groups and the last 5 questions were simple math questions for the 7-14 age group and the last 10 questions for the 15-24 age group (see the questionnaire). As can be seen, the cognitive questions overlap for the two groups, while the math questions were more difficult for the older group.

Book Mini-CFS: Community Information for Non-IFLS EAs

There are some mover households for whom Book Mini-CFS was not collected. This was an error in field procedures.

Glossary

A–F

Apotik Hidup	The plant, usually used for traditional medicine
APPKD/PAK	Village Revenue and Expenditure/Village Budget Management
Askabi	Public assurance for acceptor of control birth
Arisan	A kind of group lottery, conducted at periodic meetings. Each member contributes a set amount of money, and the pool is given to the tenured member whose name is drawn at random.
Bahasa Indonesia	Standard national language of Indonesia.
Bidan	Midwife, typically having a junior high school education and three years of midwifery training.
Bidan Desa	Midwife in village, Indonesia government's project to provide health service of maternal case in village such as; pregnancy check, delivery, contraception, etc.
	child development program.
bina keluarga balita	Youth development program
bina keluarga remaja	Ageing care program
bina keluarga manula	
Book	Major section of an IFLS questionnaire (e.g., book K).
BPS	Biro Pusat Statistik, Indonesia Central Bureau of Statistics.
BP3	Board of management and development of education, an school organization that has responsible on education tools supplies. Usually it consists of teachers and student's parents.
	National committee/ Regional committee
BUMN/BUMD	
CAFE	Computer-Assisted Field Editing, a system used for the first round of data entry in the field, using laptop computers and software that performed some range and consistency checks. Inconsistencies were resolved with interviewers, who were sent back to respondents if necessary.
CFS	IFLS Community-Facility Survey.
CPPS-UGM	Center for Population and Policy Studies of Gajah Mada University
DBO	Operational Aids for School from Social Safety Net Program

Dana Sehat	Fund for health service that was collected from community of village to be used for the community
Dasa Wisma	A group of community per 10 houses, but practically 10-20 houses, to run Village programs
data file	File of related IFLS3 variables. For HHS data, usually linked with only one HHS questionnaire module.
Desa	Rural township, village. Compare *kelurahan*.
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys fielded in Indonesia in 1987, 1991, 1994, 1997.
Dukun	Traditional birth attendant.
EA	Enumeration Area.
EBTA	Regional Achievement Test, administered at the end of each school level, covered Agama, bahasa daerah, kesenian, ketrampilan, etc, exception subject of EBTANAS.
EBTANAS	Indonesian National Achievement Test, administered at the end of each school level (e.g., after grade 6 for students completing elementary school). Covered 5 subject; Bahasa Indonesia, Mathematic, PPKN, IPA, IPS

G–K

HH	Household.
HHID	Household identifier. In IFLS1 called CASE; in IFLS2 called HHID97.
HHS	IFLS Household Survey. IFLS1-HHS and IFLS2-HHS refer to the 1993 and 1997 waves, respectively. IFLS3-HHS refers to the 2000 wave.
IDT	Presidential Instruction on Undeveloped Village
IFLS	Indonesia Family Life Survey. IFLS1, IFLS2 and IFLS3 refer to the 1993, 1997 and 2000 waves, respectively. IFLS2+ refers to the 25% subsample wave in 1998.
IFLS1 re-release, IFLS1-RR (1999)	Revised version of IFLS1 data released in conjunction with IFLS2 and designed to facilitate use of the two waves of data together (e.g., contains IDs that merge with IFLS2 data). Compare *original IFLS1 release*.
interviewer check	Note in a questionnaire for the interviewer to check and record a previous response in order to follow the proper skip pattern.
JPS	Social Safety Net
JPS-BK	Social Safety Net program for Health Service

Kangkung	Leafy green vegetable, like spinach.
Kabupaten	District, political unit between a province and a *kecamatan* (no analogous unit in U.S. usage).
kartu sehat	Card given to a (usually poor) household by a village/municipal administrator that entitles household members to free health care at a public health center. The fund was from Social Safety Net program
Kecamatan	Subdistrict, political unit analogous to a U.S. county.
Kejar Paket A	Informal School to learn reading and writing
Kejar Paket B	
Kelurahan	urban township (compare *desa*).
Kepala desa	Village head
klinik, *klinik swasta*, *klinik umum*	Private health clinic.
Kotamadya	Urban district; urban equivalent of *kabupaten*.

L–O

Look Ups (LU)	Process of manually checking the paper questionnaire against a computer-generated set of error messages produced by various consistency checks. LU specialists had to provide a response to each error message; often they corrected the data.

L–O (cont.)

Madrasah	Islamic school, generally offering both religious instruction and the same curriculum offered in public school.
Madya	Describes a *posyandu* that offers basic services and covers less than 50% of the target population. Compare *pratama*, *purnama*, and *mandiri*.
Main respondent	An IFLS1 respondent who answered an individual book (3, 4 or 5)
Mandiri	Describes a full-service *posyandu* that covers more than 50% of the target population. Compare *pratama*, *madya*, and *purnama*.
Mantri	Paramedic.
mas kawin	Dowry—money or goods—given to a bride at the time of the wedding (if Muslim, given when vow is made before a Muslim leader or religious officer).
Mini-CFS	The miniature version of the community survey fielded in non-IFLS1 communities
Module	Topical subsection within an IFLS survey questionnaire *book*.
NCR pages	Treated paper that produced a duplicate copy with only one impression. NCR pages were used for parts of the questionnaire that required lists of facilities.
Origin household	Household interviewed in IFLS1 that received the same ID in IFLS2, 2+ and 3 and contained at least one member of the IFLS1 household. Compare *split-off household*.
original IFLS1 release	Version of IFLS1 data released in 1995. If this version is used to merge IFLS1 and IFLS2 data, new IFLS1 IDs must be constructed. Compare *IFLS1 re-release.*
"other" responses	Responses that did not fit specified categories in the questionnaire.

P–R

Panel respondent	Person who provided detailed individual-level data in IFLS2.
peningset	Gift of goods or money to the bride-to-be (or her family) from the groom-to-be (or his family) or to the groom-to-be (or his family) from the bride-to-be (or her family). Not considered dowry (see *mas kawin*).
perawat	Nurse.
pesantren	School of Koranic studies for children and young people, most of whom are boarders.

PID	Person identifier. In IFLS1 called PERSON; in IFLS2 called PID97; in IFLS3 called PID00.

P–R (cont).

PIDLINK	ID that links individual IFLS2 respondents to their data in IFLS1.
PKK	Family Welfare Group, the community women's organization.
PODES questionnaire	Questionnaire completed as part of a census of community infrastructure regularly administered by the *BPS*. Retained at village administrative offices and used as a data source for CFS book 2.
posyandu	Integrated health service post, a community activity staffed by village volunteers.
praktek swasta, *praktek umum*	Private doctor in general practice.
pratama	Describes a *posyandu* that offers limited or spotty service and covers less than 50% of the target population. Compare *madya*, *purnama*, and *mandiri*.
preprinted roster	List of names, ages, sexes copied from IFLS1 data to an IFLS2 instrument (especially AR and BA modules), to save time and to ensure the full accounting of all individuals listed in IFLS1.
province	Political unit analogous to a U.S. state.
purnama	Describes a *posyandu* that provides a service level midway between a *posyandu madya* and *posyandu mandiri* and covers more than 50% of the target population. Compare *pratama*, *madya*, and *mandiri*.
puskesmas, *puskesmas pembantu*	Community health center, community health subcenter (government clinics).
RT	Sub-neighborhood.
RW	Neighborhood.

S–Z

SAR	Service Availability Roster, CFS *book*.
SD	Elementary school (*sekolah dasar*), both public and private.
SDI	Sampling form 1, used for preparing the facility sampling frame for the CFS.
SDII	Sampling form 2, used for drawing the final facility sample for the CFS.
Sinse	Traditional practitioner.

S–Z (cont.)

SMK	Senior vocation high school (*sekolah menengah kejuruan)*.
SMP	Junior high school (*sekolah menengah pertama*), both public and private. The same meaning is conveyed by SLTP (*sekolah lanjutan tingkat pertama*).
SMU	Senior high school (*sekolah menengah umum*), both public and private. The same meaning is conveyed by SMA (*sekolah menengah atas*) and SLTA (*sekolah lanjutan tingkat atas*).
special codes	Codes of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or multiple digits beginning with 9. Special codes were entered by interviewer to indicate that numeric data are missing because response was out of range, questionable, or not applicable; or respondent refused to answer or didn't know.
split-off household	New household interviewed in IFLS2, 2+ or 3 because it contained a target respondent. Compare *origin household*.
SPRT	Special filter paper for finger prick blood samples.
SUSENAS	Socioeconomic survey of 60,000 Indonesian households, whose sample was the basis for the IFLS sample.
system missing data	Data properly absent because of skip patterns in the questionnaire.
Tabib	Traditional practitioner.
target household	Origin household or split-off household in IFLS2 or 2+
target respondent	IFLS1 household member selected for IFLS3 either because he/she had provided detailed individual-level information in IFLS1 (i.e., was a *panel respondent*) or had been age 26 or older in IFLS1 or met other criteria, see text.
tracking status	Code in preprinted household roster indicating whether an IFLS1 household member was a *target respondent* (= 1) or not (= 3).
tukang pijat	Traditional masseuse.
Version	A variable in every data file that indicates the date of that version of the data. This variable is useful in determining whether the latest version is being used.
warung	Small shop or stall, generally open-air, selling foodstuffs and sometimes prepared food.

Table 2.1

Differences in Information Collected from Proxy Book vs. Corresponding Main-Book Module

Module	Information in Proxy Book	Additional Information in Main Book
KW	Current marital status Dowry, residence decisions associated with current or most recent marriage	Date started co-residing and information on who else was in the household History of marriages Fertility preferences
MG	Birthplace, residence at age 12, date of move to current residence and place from which respondent moved	History of migrations
DL	Literacy, educational level, date of school completion (or departure), EBTANAS scores, expenditures on schooling in previous year and past month	Characteristics of schooling at each level attended (elementary, junior high school, senior high school, post-secondary)
TK	Current work status, date and earnings from last job if not currently working, hours and wages of current primary and secondary jobs, date of first job	History of jobs over the last four years
PM	Participation in an *arisan*, participation in community development activities	Detail on *arisan* participation, levels and forms of participation in community development activities. Questions about regional autonomy
BH	Borrowing from non-family or friends in past 12 months, amount borrowed	Knowledge and use of credit institutions. Borrowing from non-family or friends in past 12 months, details of each loan-amount borrowed, from what type of lender, collateral if any, amounts repaid, how much still owed
KM	Whether ever smoked, what was smoked, and length of time since quitting (if not a current smoker)	Detail on quantity smoked and prices paid
KK	General health, physical functioning	Mental health
MA	Experience of morbidity in past month	Chest pain, injuries that were slow to heal
RJ	Incidence and reasons for visits to health care providers in the past 4 weeks	Detail on services received and expenditures on care, information on having pap smears and breast self-examination and on food consumption frequencies
RN	Incidence of in-patient visits in past 12 months	Detail on services received and expenditures on care
BR	Same as BR in Book 4	
CH	Pregnancy outcome, use of prenatal care, delivery site, survival status for up to two pregnancies in last five years	Complete pregnancy histories. Details on prenatal services received, length of labor, birthweight, breastfeeding

BA	Same as BA in Book 3B	

Table 2.2

Differences in Information Collected from New vs. Panel Respondents in IFLS3

Module	New Respondents	Panel Respondents	Creating a Full History for Panel Respondents
DL (education) Panel check: DL07x	Highest level of education attained and on each level of schooling attended.	Every level of schooling attended since August 1996 for Panel respondents younger than age 50 at IFLS3 who had attended school since 1996	Use data from IFLS1 and 2 module DL for schooling before 1996. Schooling between 1996 and 1997 is reported in both IFLS2 and IFLS3
KW (marriage) Panel check: KW02h, KW22x	All previous and current marriages	Current or most recent marriage and any other marriage that began after 1997	For respondents who have had no marriages that ended before 1997, IFLS3 provides a complete marriage history. Data on marriages that ended before 1997 are in IFLS1 and 2.
MG (migration) Panel check: MG18a	Residence at birth, age 12, and all moves after age 12	Residence at birth, age 12 and all moves since residence in 1997 (if has pre-printed MG form)	Use IFLS1 and 2 for moves between age 12 and 1997.
3A, PK (household decision making) Panel check: PK19a	Information on parents and parents-in-laws at time of most recent marriage	Not answered for marriages before 1997	Use data from IFLS2, Module PK

Module	New Respondents	Panel Respondents	Creating a Full History for Panel Respondents
3A, BR (pregnancy summary) book 3B Panel check: BR00xa	All live births, still births, and miscarriages (for respondents at least age 50)	Same for respondents at least 50 and not Book 4 respondent	
4, BR (pregnancy summary) book 4 Panel check: BR00x	All live births, still births, and miscarriages (new respondents and panel respondents without a child reported on preprinted child roster)	None if panel respondent had preprinted child roster with children reported	Use IFLS1 for births up to 1993. Use IFLS2 data in the CH module to compute the number of additional births from 1993 to 1997 and IFLS2+ for any births between 1997 and 1998.
BF (breastfeeding) Panel check: BF00	Asked in module CH (new respondents and panel respondents without a child reported on preprinted child roster)	Update on breastfeeding for the youngest child at the last interview (IFLS2 or 2+) if that child was 8 or younger in 2000 (therefore might still have been breastfeeding in 1997)	If the youngest child was still breastfeeding in 1997, use IFLS3 data in BF00 to determine the total duration of breastfeeding. For children born since 1997 or 1998 (last wave woman was contacted), breastfeeding data are in IFLS3.
CH (pregnancies) Panel check: CH00	All pregnancies (new respondents and panel respondents without a child listed on preprinted child roster)	Pregnancies occurring after the birth of the child who was the youngest child in 1997 or 1998 (panel respondents with a preprinted child roster) Note: for panel respondents to book 4 who had a preprinted roster, information on the total number of pregnancies or children ever born cannot be calculated without using IFLS1, 2 and 2+	Use the IFLS1 data in the CH module for pregnancies that began before 1993, IFLS2 for pregnancies between 1993 and 1997 and IFLS2+ for pregnancies between 1997 and 1998.

Table 3.1: Summary of weights

IFLS1 WEIGHTS	IFLS2 WEIGHTS		IFLS3 WEIGHTS		
Re-release Name	Longitudinal Analysis	Cross-Section Analysis	Longitudinal Analysis	Cross-Section Analysis	
HWT93	HWT97L	HWT97X	HWT00La,b	HWT00Xa,b	Household weight based on 7,224 HHs interviewed in IFLS1, all HHs interviewed in IFLS2, and all HHs interviewed in IFLS3.
	—	—	HWT93_97_00L	—	Household longitudinal weight for households in all three full waves, IFLS1, 2 and 3.
PWT93	PWT97L	PWT97X	PWT00La,b	PWT00Xa,b	Person weight based on all individuals listed in a HH roster, adjusted for individual attrition from IFLS1 and IFLS1 HH selection probabilities.
PWT93IN	PWT97INL	—	PWT93_97_00L	—	Longitudinal person weights for the IFLS1 "Main" respondents who were administered an individual book. Use these weights when using responses from "Main" respondents' individual books (B3, B4 and B5) from IFLS1 and 2 or IFLS1, 2 and 3 in combination. There is no corresponding cross-section weight.
PWT93US	PWT97USL	PWT97USX	PWT93_97_00USL	PWT00USXa,b	Person weights for anthropometry and health assessments in IFLS1, 2 and 3.

All weight variables are stored in HTRACK (for HH-level weights) and PTRACK (for individual-level weights).

Longitudinal analysis weights adjust baseline weights for attrition. Statistics that are weighted with these variables should reflect the 1993 distribution of individuals and households in the 13 IFLS provinces.

Cross-section analysis weights take into account attrition and changes in the population distribution between IFLS1, IFLS2 and IFLS3. They are intended to reflect the distribution of individuals and households in the 13 IFLS provinces in Indonesia at the time of IFLS2 and IFLS3, respectively.

Table 3.2 Probability of an IFLS1 Household Being Recontacted in IFLS3 : Logit Estimates

	Dependent Variable					
	Contacted in 2000=1		Contacted in 2000=1		Contacted in 1997 and 2000=1	
Explanatory variables	**Coefficient**	**S.E.**	**Coefficient**	**S.E.**	**Coefficient**	**S.E.**
Recontact in 1997						
(1) if contacted in 1997			3.648	(0.153)***		
ln(per capita expenditure) spline	0.154	(0.122)	0.159	(0.116)	0.111	(0.106)
1st quartile	0.040	(0.484)	0.341	(0.556)	-0.206	(0.372)
2nd quartile	-0.380	(0.405)	-0.377	(0.474)	-0.288	(0.324)
3rd quartile	-0.675	(0.123)***	-0.788	(0.153)***	-0.466	(0.111)***
4th quartile	0.171	(0.049)***	0.152	(0.056)***	0.100	(0.036)***
HH size	-0.783	(0.246)***	-0.407	(0.301)	-0.972	(0.198)***
(1) if 1 person HH	-0.407	(0.219)*	-0.183	(0.257)	-0.567	(0.176)***
(1) if 2 person HH						
Location in 1993						
(1) if urban	-0.998	(0.149)***	-0.623	(0.169)***	-0.949	(0.113)***
(1) if North Sumatra	-0.113	(0.193)	0.110	(0.260)	-0.375	(0.164)**
(1) if West Sumatra	0.320	(0.264)	0.434	(0.291)	0.358	(0.234)
(1) if South Sumatra	0.645	(0.295)**	1.194	(0.391)***	-0.062	(0.210)
(1) if Lampung	-0.156	(0.294)	-0.002	(0.339)	-0.036	(0.259)
(1) if West Java	1.536	(0.238)***	1.534	(0.269)***	1.007	(0.178)***
(1) if Central Java	2.411	(0.375)***	2.017	(0.387)***	2.035	(0.287)***
(1) if Yogyajakarta	0.864	(0.209)***	0.657	(0.263)**	0.930	(0.196)***
(1) if East Java	2.334	(0.348)***	2.637	(0.362)***	1.147	(0.199)***
(1) if Bali	0.739	(0.310)**	0.990	(0.360)***	0.548	(0.255)**
(1) if West Nusa Tenggara	2.060	(0.535)***	1.701	(0.503)***	1.967	(0.439)***
(1) if South Kalimantan	0.691	(0.309)**	1.153	(0.340)***	0.201	(0.233)
(1) if South Sulawesi	0.481	(0.291)*	0.413	(0.363)	0.343	(0.241)
Constant	0.953	(1.256)	-2.305	(1.199)*	1.395	(1.090)
Pseudo-R^2	0.179		0.401		0.137	
Sample size	7224		7224		7224	

An IFLS1 household is "contacted" if at least one of the IFLS1 household members was found in IFLS3, or if all of the IFLS1 household members have died. The sample is all households interviewed in IFLS1. Robust standard errors are in parentheses with significance at 10%(*), 5%(**), and 1%(***) indicated. Dummy variable for missing expenditure variable is included in the regressions but not reported. Omitted category for household composition is household with more than two members and for province is Jakarta.

Table 3.3 Probability of IFLS1 Individuals Being Recontacted in IFLS3: Logit Estimates

	Dependent Variable					
	IFLS1 Roster Members Contacted in 2000=1		IFLS1 Roster Members Contacted in 2000=1		IFLS1 "Main Respondents" Contacted in 1997 and 2000=1	
Explanatory variables	**Coefficient**	**S.E.**	**Coefficient**	**S.E.**	**Coefficient**	**S.E.**
Recontact in 1997						
(1) if contacted in 1997	-	-	2.533	(0.044)***	-	-
Respondent characteristics						
(1) if head of HH in 1993	0.725	(0.097)***	0.207	(0.108)*	0.779	(0.086)***
(1) if spouse of head of HH in 1993	1.119	(0.098)***	0.439	(0.111)***	1.119	(0.092)***
(1) if main respondent in 1993	0.474	(0.053)***	0.188	(0.060)***	-	-
(1) if child of head of HH in 1993	0.784	(0.048)***	0.502	(0.055)***	0.662	(0.088)***
Age in 1993 (spline)						
- 0-10 yrs	-0.106	(0.014)***	-0.124	(0.015)***	-0.034	(0.014)**
- 10-15 yrs	-0.288	(0.018)***	-0.176	(0.021)***	-0.353	(0.026)***
- 15-20 yrs	0.070	(0.016)***	0.134	(0.018)***	0.133	(0.032)***
- 20-30 yrs	0.128	(0.011)***	0.091	(0.012)***	0.079	(0.014)***
- 30-45 yrs	0.024	(0.009)***	0.017	(0.009)*	0.026	(0.008)***
- 45-60 yrs	0.033	(0.011)***	0.059	(0.012)***	-0.025	(0.008)***
- >60 yrs	-0.005	(0.009)	0.023	(0.011)**	-0.059	(0.006)***
Male	0.019	(0.041)	0.006	(0.045)	-0.140	(0.054)***
Household characteristics						
(1) if 1 person HH	-0.926	(0.161)***	-0.684	(0.176)***	-0.781	(0.139)***
(1) if 2 person HH	-0.473	(0.107)***	-0.435	(0.117)***	-0.280	(0.091)***
# HH mems age 0-9	0.001	(0.018)	0.033	(0.020)	0.025	(0.022)
# HH mems age 10-14	0.063	(0.023)***	0.064	(0.026)**	0.163	(0.029)***
# HH mems age 15-24	-0.009	(0.013)	0.004	(0.014)	0.080	(0.023)***
# HH mems age >=25	0.101	(0.021)***	0.036	(0.023)	-0.001	(0.026)
Years of education of head	-0.024	(0.006)***	-0.016	(0.006)***	-0.010	(0.006)
Years of education of spouse	-0.026	(0.006)***	-0.019	(0.007)***	-0.005	(0.007)
(1) if spouse exists	0.266	(0.062)***	0.286	(0.070)***	0.241	(0.078)***
ln(PCE) spline						
- up to 3rd quartile	0.141	(0.034)***	0.148	(0.037)***	0.115	(0.037)***
- top quartile	-0.384	(0.051)***	-0.354	(0.056)***	-0.307	(0.056)***
Survey characteristics						
# HHs in EA interviewed in 1993	-0.035	(0.024)	0.003	(0.028)	-0.096	(0.033)***
% target HHs in EA completed in 1993	2.276	(0.578)***	1.338	(0.651)**	3.491	(0.755)***
1993 interviewer assessment						
(1) if HH provided excellent answers	0.080	(0.077)	0.153	(0.087)*	-0.022	(0.087)
(1) if HH provided good answers	0.128	(0.043)***	0.156	(0.047)***	0.128	(0.047)***
Location in 1993						
(1) if urban	-0.302	(0.230)	0.068	(0.269)	-1.094	(0.315)***
(1) if North Sumatra	-0.287	(0.075)***	-0.122	(0.084)	-0.160	(0.084)*
(1) if West Sumatra	0.432	(0.091)***	0.449	(0.100)***	0.721	(0.108)***
(1) if South Sumatra	0.637	(0.101)***	0.877	(0.110)***	0.342	(0.105)***
(1) if Lampung	0.161	(0.107)	0.327	(0.120)***	0.323	(0.116)***
(1) if West Java	1.079	(0.076)***	1.062	(0.083)***	1.015	(0.085)***
(1) if Central Java	0.865	(0.082)***	0.975	(0.090)***	0.940	(0.089)***
(1) if Yogyajakarta	0.751	(0.091)***	0.805	(0.098)***	1.189	(0.113)***
(1) if East Java	1.002	(0.082)***	1.135	(0.089)***	0.882	(0.085)***
(1) if Bali	0.402	(0.105)***	0.485	(0.116)***	0.638	(0.117)***
(1) if West Nusa Tenggara	0.644	(0.098)***	0.753	(0.104)***	1.038	(0.117)***
(1) if South Kalimantan	0.739	(0.109)***	0.904	(0.115)***	0.611	(0.119)***
(1) if South Sulawesi	0.328	(0.091)***	0.434	(0.105)***	0.396	(0.104)***
Constant	-1.099	(0.478)**	-2.990	(0.543)***	-0.822	(0.568)
Pseudo R2	0.185		0.332		0.102	
Sample size	33081		33081		22019	

An IFLS1 household is "contacted" if at least one of the IFLS1 household members was found in IFLS3, or if all of the IFLS1 household members have died. The sample is all households interviewed in IFLS1. Robust standard errors are in parentheses with significance at 10%(*), 5%(**), and 1%(***) indicated. Dummy variable for missing expenditure variable is included in the regressions but not reported.

Omitted category for household composition is household with more than two members and for province is Jakarta.

Table 3.4 Probability an IFLS1 Household Member Measured in 1993 was Measured in 1997 and 2000: Logit Estimates

	Health Measured in 1997 and 2000 = 1	
Explanatory variables	**Coefficient**	**S.E.**
Respondent characteristics		
(1) if head of HH in 1993	0.773	(0.087)***
(1) if spouse of head of HH in 1993	1.340	(0.093)***
(1) if main respondent in 1993		
(1) if child of head of HH in 1993	0.694	(0.070)***
Age in 1993 (spline)		(0.010)***
- 0-10 yrs	-0.030	
- 10-15 yrs	-0.313	(0.023)***
- 15-20 yrs	0.104	(0.029)***
- 20-30 yrs	0.075	(0.012)***
- 30-45 yrs	0.014	(0.006)**
- 45-60 yrs	0.023	(0.007)***
- >60 yrs	-0.004	(0.006)
Male	-0.180	(0.045)***
Household characteristics		
(1) if 1 person HH	-0.399	(0.134)***
(1) if 2 person HH	-0.264	(0.086)***
# HH mems age 0-9	-0.020	(0.018)
# HH mems age 10-14	0.070	(0.024)***
# HH mems age 15-24	0.031	(0.018)*
# HH mems age >=25	-0.067	(0.022)***
Years of education of head	-0.005	(0.006)
Years of education of spouse	-0.015	(0.006)**
(1) if spouse exists	0.261	(0.067)***
Rn(PCE) spline		
- up to 3rd quartile	0.089	(0.032)***
- top quartile	-0.418	(0.052)***
Survey characteristics		
# HHs in EA interviewed in 1993	0.037	(0.023)*
% target HHs in EA completed in 1993	1.046	(0.569)*
1993 interviewer assessment		
(1) if HH provided excellent answers	-0.016	(0.074)
(1) if HH provided good answers	0.152	(0.040)***
Location in 1993		
(1) if urban	0.311	(0.217)
(1) if North Sumatra	-0.227	(0.072)***
(1) if West Sumatra	0.325	(0.088)***
(1) if South Sumatra	0.337	(0.089)***
(1) if Lampung	0.699	(0.104)***
(1) if West Java	0.983	(0.074)***
(1) if Central Java	1.490	(0.083)***
(1) if Yogyajakarta	1.628	(0.114)***
(1) if East Java	1.021	(0.075)***
(1) if Bali	0.854	(0.099)***
(1) if West Nusa Tenggara	1.018	(0.096)***
(1) if South Kalimantan	0.517	(0.098)***
(1) if South Sulawesi	0.088	(0.085)
Constant	-2.558	(0.441)***
Pseudo R^2	0.1016	
Sample size	22850	

An individual is "measured" if health measurement is taken. The sample are individuals who in IFLS1 were eligible for health measurement. Robust standard errors are in parentheses with significance at 10%(*), 5%(**), and 1%(***) indicated. Dummy variable for missing expenditure variable and no interviewer assessment, are included in the regressions but not reported. Omitted category for household composition is household with more than two members and for province is Jakarta.

Table 4.1 Indonesian Kecamatan Codes and Names

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
DI ACEH				
11	2	ACEH SINGKIL	20	SINGKIL
11	2	ACEH SINGKIL	30	SIMPANG KANAN
11	2	ACEH SINGKIL	40	SIMPANG KIRI
11	3	ACEH SELATAN	50	TAPAK TUAN
11	3	ACEH SELATAN	90	LABUHAN HAJI
11	4	ACEH TENGGARA	10	LAWE ALAS
11	4	ACEH TENGGARA	20	LAWE SIGALA-GALA
11	4	ACEH TENGGARA	30	BAMBEL
11	4	ACEH TENGGARA	40	BABUS-SALAM
11	5	ACEH TIMUR	60	KARANG BARU
11	5	ACEH TIMUR	100	RANTAU SELAMAT
11	5	ACEH TIMUR	130	IDI RAYEUK
11	5	ACEH TIMUR	150	NURUSSALAM
11	5	ACEH TIMUR	160	JULOK
11	5	ACEH TIMUR	720	LANGSA BARAT
11	6	ACEH TENGAH	30	KOTA TAKENGON
11	9	PIDIE	10	GEUMPANG
11	9	PIDIE	50	TRIENG GADENG/P.RAJA
11	10	BIREUEN	80	PEUSANGAN
11	72	SABANG	20	SUKAKARYA

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	Code	Name	Code	Name
SUMATERA UTARA				
12	1	NIAS	10	PULAU-PULAU BATU
12	1	NIAS	20	TELUK DALAM
12	1	NIAS	50	GOMO
12	1	NIAS	60	IDANO GAWO
12	1	NIAS	70	GIDO
12	1	NIAS	90	LOLOMATUA
12	1	NIAS	100	LOLO WA'U
12	1	NIAS	140	GUNUNG SITOLI
12	2	MANDAILING NATAL	30	KOTANOPAN
12	2	MANDAILING NATAL	50	PANYABUNGAN
12	2	MANDAILING NATAL	60	NATAL
12	2	MANDAILING NATAL	80	SIABU
12	3	TAPANULI SELATAN	10	BATANG ANGKOLA
12	3	TAPANULI SELATAN	30	BARUMUN
12	3	TAPANULI SELATAN	40	SOSA
12	3	TAPANULI SELATAN	60	BATANG ONANG
12	3	TAPANULI SELATAN	70	PADANG SIDEMPUAN TIMUR
12	3	TAPANULI SELATAN	90	PADANG SIDEMPUAN BARAT
12	3	TAPANULI SELATAN	100	BATANG TORU
12	3	TAPANULI SELATAN	110	SIPIROK
12	3	TAPANULI SELATAN	120	ARSE
12	3	TAPANULI SELATAN	140	PADANG BOLAK

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
12	3	TAPANULI SELATAN	160	SAIPAR DOLOK HOLE
12	3	TAPANULI SELATAN	180	DOLOK SIGOMPULON
12	3	TAPANULI SELATAN	710	PADANG SIDEMPUAN SELATAN
12	3	TAPANULI SELATAN	720	PADANG SIDEMPUAN UTARA
12	4	TAPANULI TENGAH	10	LUMUT
12	4	TAPANULI TENGAH	20	SIBABANGUN
12	4	TAPANULI TENGAH	30	SIBOLGA
12	4	TAPANULI TENGAH	40	TAPIAN NAULI
12	4	TAPANULI TENGAH	50	KOLANG
12	4	TAPANULI TENGAH	60	SORKAM
12	4	TAPANULI TENGAH	70	BARUS
12	4	TAPANULI TENGAH	80	MANDUAMAS
12	5	TAPANULI UTARA	20	ONAN GANJANG
12	5	TAPANULI UTARA	40	ADIANKOTING
12	5	TAPANULI UTARA	50	SIPOHOLON
12	5	TAPANULI UTARA	60	TARUTUNG
12	5	TAPANULI UTARA	70	PAHAE JULU
12	5	TAPANULI UTARA	90	PANGARIBUAN
12	5	TAPANULI UTARA	110	SIPAHUTAR
12	5	TAPANULI UTARA	120	SIBORONG-BORONG
12	5	TAPANULI UTARA	140	LINTONG NIHUTA
12	5	TAPANULI UTARA	150	DOLOK SANGGUL

12	5	TAPANULI UTARA	160	PARLILITAN

PROVINCE	**KABUPATEN**		**KECAMATAN**	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
12	5	TAPANULI UTARA	170	POLLUNG
12	5	TAPANULI UTARA	180	MUARA
12	6	TOBA SAMOSIR	10	HARIAN BOHO
12	6	TOBA SAMOSIR	20	SIANJUR MULA MULA
12	6	TOBA SAMOSIR	30	BALIGE
12	6	TOBA SAMOSIR	40	LAGU BOTI
12	6	TOBA SAMOSIR	60	SILAEN
12	6	TOBA SAMOSIR	70	PORSEA
12	6	TOBA SAMOSIR	80	LUMBAN JULU
12	6	TOBA SAMOSIR	100	ONAN RUNGGU TIMUR
12	6	TOBA SAMOSIR	120	PANGURURAN
12	6	TOBA SAMOSIR	130	SIMANINDO
12	7	LABUHAN BATU	20	TORGAMBA
12	7	LABUHAN BATU	30	KOTA PINANG
12	7	LABUHAN BATU	50	BILAH HULU
12	7	LABUHAN BATU	100	AEK NATAS
12	7	LABUHAN BATU	110	AEK KUO
12	7	LABUHAN BATU	120	MARBAU
12	7	LABUHAN BATU	130	BILAH HILIR
12	7	LABUHAN BATU	150	PANAI TENGAH
12	7	LABUHAN BATU	180	KUALUH SELATAN
12	7	LABUHAN BATU	190	KUALUH HULU

12	7	LABUHAN BATU	710	RANTAU SELATAN

PROVINCE	**KABUPATEN**		**KECAMATAN**	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
12	8	ASAHAN	20	BANDAR PULAU
12	8	ASAHAN	40	SEI KEPAYANG
12	8	ASAHAN	50	TANJUNG BALAI
12	8	ASAHAN	60	SIMPANG EMPAT
12	8	ASAHAN	70	AIR BATU
12	8	ASAHAN	80	BUNTU PANE
12	8	ASAHAN	90	MERANTI
12	8	ASAHAN	100	AIR JOMAN
12	8	ASAHAN	110	TANJUNG TIRAM
12	8	ASAHAN	120	TALAWI
12	8	ASAHAN	130	LIMAPULUH
12	8	ASAHAN	140	AIR PUTIH
12	8	ASAHAN	710	KISARAN BARAT
12	8	ASAHAN	720	KISARAN TIMUR
12	9	SIMALUNGUN	10	SILIMAKUTA
12	9	SIMALUNGUN	20	PURBA
12	9	SIMALUNGUN	40	SIDAMANIK
12	9	SIMALUNGUN	60	TANAH JAWA
12	9	SIMALUNGUN	70	DOLOK PANRIBUAN
12	9	SIMALUNGUN	80	JORLANG HATARAN
12	9	SIMALUNGUN	90	PANE
12	9	SIMALUNGUN	100	RAYA

12	9	SIMALUNGUN	110	DOLOK SILAU

PROVINCE	**KABUPATEN**		**KECAMATAN**	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
12	9	SIMALUNGUN	130	RAYA KAHEAN
12	9	SIMALUNGUN	140	TAPIAN DOLOK
12	9	SIMALUNGUN	150	DOLOK BATUNANGGAR
12	9	SIMALUNGUN	160	SIANTAR
12	9	SIMALUNGUN	170	HUTABAYU RAJA
12	9	SIMALUNGUN	180	PEMATANG BANDAR
12	9	SIMALUNGUN	190	BANDAR
12	9	SIMALUNGUN	200	BOSAR MALIGAS
12	10	DAIRI	10	SALAK
12	10	DAIRI	20	KERAJAAN
12	10	DAIRI	30	SIDIKALANG
12	10	DAIRI	40	PARBULUAN
12	10	DAIRI	50	SUMBUL
12	10	DAIRI	60	SILIMA PUNGGA-PUNGGA
12	10	DAIRI	70	SIEMPAT NEMPU
12	10	DAIRI	80	SIEMPAT NEMPU HULU
12	10	DAIRI	100	TIGA LINGGA
12	10	DAIRI	110	PEGANGAN HILIR
12	11	KARO	10	MARDINDING
12	11	KARO	20	LAUBALENG
12	11	KARO	30	TIGA BINANGA
12	11	KARO	50	MUNTE

12	11 KARO	60 KUTA BULUH

PROVINCE	**KABUPATEN**	**KECAMATAN**
Code	**Code Name**	**Code Name**
12	11 KARO	80 SIMPANG EMPAT
12	11 KARO	90 KABANJAHE
12	11 KARO	100 BERASTAGI
12	11 KARO	110 TIGAPANAH
12	11 KARO	130 BARUSJAHE
12	12 DELI SERDANG	10 GUNUNG MERIAH
12	12 DELI SERDANG	40 KUTALIMBARU
12	12 DELI SERDANG	50 PANCUR BATU
12	12 DELI SERDANG	60 NAMO RAMBE
12	12 DELI SERDANG	80 S.TANJUNGMUDA HILIR
12	12 DELI SERDANG	90 BANGUN PURBA
12	12 DELI SERDANG	100 KOTARIH
12	12 DELI SERDANG	110 DOLOK MASIHUL
12	12 DELI SERDANG	120 SIPISPIS
12	12 DELI SERDANG	130 DOLOK MERAWAN
12	12 DELI SERDANG	140 TEBINGTINGGI
12	12 DELI SERDANG	160 TANJUNG BERINGIN
12	12 DELI SERDANG	180 SEI RAMPAH
12	12 DELI SERDANG	190 GALANG
12	12 DELI SERDANG	200 TANJUNG MORAWA
12	12 DELI SERDANG	210 PETUMBAK
12	12 DELI SERDANG	220 DELI TUA

12	12 DELI SERDANG	230 SUNGGAL

PROVINCE	**KABUPATEN**	**KECAMATAN**
Code	**Code Name**	**Code Name**
12	12 DELI SERDANG	240 HAMPARAN PERAK
12	12 DELI SERDANG	250 LABUHAN DELI
12	12 DELI SERDANG	260 PERCUT SEI TUAN
12	12 DELI SERDANG	270 BATANG KUIS
12	12 DELI SERDANG	280 PANTAI LABU
12	12 DELI SERDANG	290 BERINGIN
12	12 DELI SERDANG	300 LUBUK PAKAM
12	12 DELI SERDANG	310 PAGAR MARBAU
12	12 DELI SERDANG	320 PERBAUNGAN
12	13 LANGKAT	30 SEI BINGAI
12	13 LANGKAT	40 KUALA
12	13 LANGKAT	50 SELESAI
12	13 LANGKAT	70 STABAT
12	13 LANGKAT	80 WAMPU
12	13 LANGKAT	100 SAWIT SEBERANG
12	13 LANGKAT	130 SECANGGANG
12	13 LANGKAT	140 TANJUNG PURA
12	13 LANGKAT	150 GEBANG
12	13 LANGKAT	160 BABALAN
12	13 LANGKAT	190 BESITANG
12	71 SIBOLGA	10 SIBOLGA UTARA
12	71 SIBOLGA	20 SIBOLGA KOTA

12	71 SIBOLGA	30 SIBOLGA SELATAN

PROVINCE	**KABUPATEN**	**KECAMATAN**
Code	**Code Name**	**Code Name**
12	72 TANJUNG BALAI	10 DATUK BANDAR
12	72 TANJUNG BALAI	20 TG. BALAI SELATAN
12	72 TANJUNG BALAI	30 TG. BALAI UTARA
12	72 TANJUNG BALAI	40 S. TUALANG RASO
12	72 TANJUNG BALAI	50 TELUK NIBUNG
12	73 PEMATANG SIANTAR	10 SIANTAR MARIHAT
12	73 PEMATANG SIANTAR	20 SIANTAR SELATAN
12	73 PEMATANG SIANTAR	30 SIANTAR BARAT
12	73 PEMATANG SIANTAR	40 SIANTAR UTARA
12	73 PEMATANG SIANTAR	50 SIANTAR TIMUR
12	73 PEMATANG SIANTAR	60 SIANTAR MARTOBA
12	74 TEBING TINGGI	10 PADANG HULU
12	74 TEBING TINGGI	20 RAMBUTAN
12	74 TEBING TINGGI	30 PADANG HILIR
12	75 MEDAN	10 MEDAN TUNTUNGAN
12	75 MEDAN	20 MEDAN JOHOR
12	75 MEDAN	30 MEDAN AMPLAS
12	75 MEDAN	40 MEDAN DENAI
12	75 MEDAN	50 MEDAN AREA
12	75 MEDAN	60 MEDAN KOTA
12	75 MEDAN	70 MEDAN MAIMUN
12	75 MEDAN	80 MEDAN POLONIA

12	75 MEDAN	90 MEDAN BARU

PROVINCE	**KABUPATEN**	**KECAMATAN**
Code	**Code Name**	**Code Name**
12	75 MEDAN	100 MEDAN SELAYANG
12	75 MEDAN	110 MEDAN SUNGGAL
12	75 MEDAN	120 MEDAN HELVETIA
12	75 MEDAN	130 MEDAN PETISAH
12	75 MEDAN	140 MEDAN BARAT
12	75 MEDAN	150 MEDAN TIMUR
12	75 MEDAN	160 MEDAN PERJUANGAN
12	75 MEDAN	170 MEDAN TEMBUNG
12	75 MEDAN	180 MEDAN DELI
12	75 MEDAN	190 MEDAN LABUHAN
12	75 MEDAN	200 MEDAN MARELAN
12	75 MEDAN	210 MEDAN KOTA BELAWAN
12	76 BINJAI	10 BINJAI SELATAN
12	76 BINJAI	20 BINJAI KOTA
12	76 BINJAI	30 BINJAI TIMUR
12	76 BINJAI	40 BINJAI UTARA
12	76 BINJAI	50 BINJAI BARAT

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
SUMATERA BARAT				
13	1	KEPULAUAN MENTAWAI	20	SIPORA
13	2	PESISIR SELATAN	50	RANAH PESISIR
13	2	PESISIR SELATAN	60	LENGAYANG
13	2	PESISIR SELATAN	80	BATANG KAPAS
13	2	PESISIR SELATAN	90	IV JURAI
13	2	PESISIR SELATAN	100	BAYANG
13	2	PESISIR SELATAN	110	KOTO XI TARUSAN
13	3	SOLOK	10	SANGIR
13	3	SOLOK	20	SUNGAI PAGU
13	3	SOLOK	30	KOTO PARIK GADANG DIATEH
13	3	SOLOK	50	LEMBAH GUMANTI
13	3	SOLOK	70	LEMBANG JAYA
13	3	SOLOK	80	GUNUNG TALANG
13	3	SOLOK	90	BUKIT SUNDI
13	3	SOLOK	100	IX KOTO SUNGAI LASI
13	3	SOLOK	110	KUBUNG
13	3	SOLOK	120	X KOTO DIATAS
13	4	SAWAHLUNTO/SIJUNJUNG	10	SUNGAI RUMBAI
13	4	SAWAHLUNTO/SIJUNJUNG	20	KOTO BARU
13	4	SAWAHLUNTO/SIJUNJUNG	40	PULAU PUNJUNG
13	4	SAWAHLUNTO/SIJUNJUNG	50	KAMANG BARU

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
13	4	SAWAHLUNTO/SIJUNJUNG	60	TANJUNG GADANG
13	4	SAWAHLUNTO/SIJUNJUNG	70	SIJUNJUNG
13	4	SAWAHLUNTO/SIJUNJUNG	80	IV NAGARI
13	5	TANAH DATAR	10	SEPULUH KOTO
13	5	TANAH DATAR	20	BATIPUH
13	5	TANAH DATAR	30	PARIANGAN
13	5	TANAH DATAR	40	RAMBATAN
13	5	TANAH DATAR	50	LIMA KAUM
13	5	TANAH DATAR	60	TANJUNG EMAS
13	5	TANAH DATAR	80	LINTAU BUO
13	5	TANAH DATAR	90	SUNGAYANG
13	5	TANAH DATAR	100	SUNGAI TARAB
13	5	TANAH DATAR	110	SALIMPAUNG
13	6	PADANG PARIAMAN	10	BATANG ANAI
13	6	PADANG PARIAMAN	20	LUBUK ALUNG
13	6	PADANG PARIAMAN	30	ULAKAN TAPAKIS
13	6	PADANG PARIAMAN	40	NAN SABARIS
13	6	PADANG PARIAMAN	50	II.X.XI.VI.LINGKUNG
13	6	PADANG PARIAMAN	60	VII KOTO
13	6	PADANG PARIAMAN	70	V KOTO DALAM
13	6	PADANG PARIAMAN	80	SUNGAI LIMAU
13	6	PADANG PARIAMAN	710	PARIAMAN SELATAN
13	6	PADANG PARIAMAN	720	PARIAMAN TENGAH

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
13	6	PADANG PARIAMAN	730	PARIAMAN UTARA
13	7	AGAM	10	TANJUNG MUTIARA
13	7	AGAM	20	LUBUK BASUNG
13	7	AGAM	30	TANJUNG RAYA
13	7	AGAM	40	MATUR
13	7	AGAM	50	IV KOTO
13	7	AGAM	60	BANUHAMPU SUNGAI PUAR
13	7	AGAM	70	EMPAT ANGKAT CANDUNG
13	7	AGAM	80	BASO
13	7	AGAM	90	TILATANG KAMANG
13	7	AGAM	100	PALEMBAYAN
13	7	AGAM	110	PALUPUH
13	8	LIMA PULUH KOTO	10	PAYAKUMBUH
13	8	LIMA PULUH KOTO	30	HARAU
13	8	LIMA PULUH KOTO	40	GUGUK
13	8	LIMA PULUH KOTO	50	SULIKI GUNUNG MAS
13	9	PASAMAN	50	PASAMAN
13	9	PASAMAN	70	BONJOL
13	9	PASAMAN	80	LUBUK SIKAPING
13	9	PASAMAN	100	II KOTO
13	9	PASAMAN	110	PANTI
13	9	PASAMAN	120	RAO MAPAT TUNGGUL
13	71	PADANG	10	BUNGUS/TL KABUNG

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
13	71	PADANG	20	LUBUK KILANGAN
13	71	PADANG	30	LUBUK BEGALUNG
13	71	PADANG	40	PADANG SELATAN
13	71	PADANG	50	PADANG TIMUR
13	71	PADANG	60	PADANG BARAT
13	71	PADANG	70	PADANG UTARA
13	71	PADANG	80	NANGGALO
13	71	PADANG	90	KURANJI
13	71	PADANG	100	PAUH
13	71	PADANG	110	KOTO TANGAH
13	73	SAWAH LUNTO	20	LEMBAH SEGAR
13	73	SAWAH LUNTO	40	TALAWI
13	74	PADANG PANJANG	10	PADANG PANJANG BARAT
13	74	PADANG PANJANG	20	PADANG PANJANG TIMUR
13	75	BUKITTINGGI	10	GUGUK PANJANG
13	75	BUKITTINGGI	20	MANDIANGIN KOTO SELAYAN
13	75	BUKITTINGGI	30	AUR BIRUGO TIGO BALEH
13	76	PAYAKUMBUH	10	PAYAKUMBUH BARAT
13	76	PAYAKUMBUH	20	PAYAKUMBUH TIMUR
13	76	PAYAKUMBUH	30	PAYAKUMBUH UTARA

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	Code	Name	Code	Name
RIAU				
14	1	KUANTAN SENGINGI	10	KUANTAN MUDIK
14	1	KUANTAN SENGINGI	30	KUANTAN TENGAH
14	2	INDRAGIRI HULU	30	KELAYANG
14	2	INDRAGIRI HULU	40	PASIR PENYU
14	2	INDRAGIRI HULU	60	RENGAT
14	3	INDRAGIRI HILIR	120	KATEMAN
14	4	PELALAWAN	10	LANGGAM
14	4	PELALAWAN	30	BUNUT
14	5	SIAK	10	MINAS
14	5	SIAK	20	SIAK
14	6	KAMPAR	40	TAPUNG
14	6	KAMPAR	50	BANGKINANG
14	6	KAMPAR	60	KAMPAR
14	7	ROKAN HULU	40	RAMBAH
14	7	ROKAN HULU	50	TEMBUSAI
14	7	ROKAN HULU	70	KUNTODARUSSALAM
14	8	BENGKALIS	10	MANDAU
14	8	BENGKALIS	20	BUKIT BATU
14	8	BENGKALIS	40	BENGKALIS
14	9	ROKAN HILIR	10	TANAH PUTIH
14	9	ROKAN HILIR	20	BAGAN SINEMBAH

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
14	9	ROKAN HILIR	30	KUBU
14	9	ROKAN HILIR	50	RIMBA MELINTANG
14	10	KEPULAUAN RIAU	10	SINGKEP
14	10	KEPULAUAN RIAU	60	BINTAN TIMUR
14	11	KARIMUN	30	KARIMUN
14	71	PEKAN BARU	10	TAMPAN
14	71	PEKAN BARU	20	BUKIT RAYA
14	71	PEKAN BARU	30	LIMA PULUH
14	71	PEKAN BARU	40	SAIL
14	71	PEKAN BARU	50	PEKAN BARU KOTA
14	71	PEKAN BARU	60	SUKAJADI
14	71	PEKAN BARU	70	SENAPELAN
14	71	PEKAN BARU	80	RUMBAI
14	72	B A T A M	10	BELAKANG PADANG
14	72	B A T A M	20	BULANG
14	72	B A T A M	40	SEI BEDUK
14	72	B A T A M	50	NONGSA
14	72	B A T A M	60	SEKUPANG
14	72	B A T A M	70	LUBUK BAJA
14	72	B A T A M	80	BATU AMPAR
14	73	D U M A I	10	BUKIT KAPUR
14	73	D U M A I	20	DUMAI BARAT
14	73	D U M A I	30	DUMAI TIMUR

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	Code	Name	Code	Name
JAMBI				
15	1	KERINCI	10	GUNUNG RAYA
15	1	KERINCI	60	SUNGAI PENUH
15	1	KERINCI	70	AIR HANGAT
15	1	KERINCI	80	GUNUNG KERINCI
15	1	KERINCI	90	KAYU ARO
15	2	MERANGIN	40	BANGKO
15	2	MERANGIN	60	TABIR
15	3	SAROLANGUN	30	PELAWAN SINGKUT
15	3	SAROLANGUN	40	SAROLANGUN
15	4	BATANG HARI	30	MUARA TEMBESI
15	4	BATANG HARI	40	MUARA BULIAN
15	5	MUARO JAMBI	10	MESTONG
15	5	MUARO JAMBI	20	KUMPEH ULU
15	5	MUARO JAMBI	50	JAMBI LUAR KOTA
15	6	TANJUNG JABUNG TIMUR	30	MUARA SABAK
15	6	TANJUNG JABUNG TIMUR	50	NIPAH PANJANG
15	7	TANJUNG JABUNG BARAT	10	TUNGKAL ULU
15	8	TEBO	10	TEBO ILIR
15	8	TEBO	30	RIMBO BUJANG
15	9	BUNGO	20	MUARA BUNGO
15	9	BUNGO	50	TANAH TUMBUH

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
15	71	JAMBI	10	KOTA BARU
15	71	JAMBI	30	JELUTUNG
15	71	JAMBI	40	PASAR JAMBI
15	71	JAMBI	50	TELANAIPURA
15	71	JAMBI	80	JAMBI TIMUR

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
SUMATERA SELATAN				
16	1	OGAN KOMERING ULU	10	BANDING AGUNG
16	1	OGAN KOMERING ULU	40	MUARADUA
16	1	OGAN KOMERING ULU	60	MARTAPURA
16	1	OGAN KOMERING ULU	70	SOSOH BUAY RAYAP
16	1	OGAN KOMERING ULU	80	PENGANDONAN
16	1	OGAN KOMERING ULU	90	PENINJAUAN
16	1	OGAN KOMERING ULU	100	BUAY MADANG
16	1	OGAN KOMERING ULU	110	BELITANG
16	1	OGAN KOMERING ULU	120	CEMPAKA
16	1	OGAN KOMERING ULU	710	BATU RAJA TIMUR
16	1	OGAN KOMERING ULU	720	BATU RAJA BARAT
16	2	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	10	LEMPUING
16	2	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	20	MESUJI
16	2	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	40	PEDAMARAN
16	2	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	50	TANJUNG LUBUK
16	2	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	60	KOTA KAYU AGUNG
16	2	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	70	TANJUNG RAJA
16	2	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	80	MUARA KUANG
16	2	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	100	INDRALAYA
16	2	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	110	PEMULUTAN
16	2	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	120	SIRAH PULAU PADANG

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
16	2	OGAN KOMERING ILIR	130	PAMPANGAN
16	3	MUARA ENIM	20	TANJUNG AGUNG
16	3	MUARA ENIM	30	LAWANG KIDUL
16	3	MUARA ENIM	40	MUARA ENIM
16	3	MUARA ENIM	50	GUNUNG MEGANG
16	3	MUARA ENIM	60	TALANG UBI
16	3	MUARA ENIM	70	GELUMBANG
16	3	MUARA ENIM	720	RAMBANG LUBAI
16	3	MUARA ENIM	730	PRABUMULIH TIMUR
16	3	MUARA ENIM	740	PRABUMULIH BARAT
16	4	LAHAT	10	TANJUNG SAKTI
16	4	LAHAT	20	DEMPO UTARA
16	4	LAHAT	30	DEMPO SELATAN
16	4	LAHAT	40	KOTA AGUNG
16	4	LAHAT	50	PULAU PINANG
16	4	LAHAT	60	JARAI
16	4	LAHAT	70	MUARA PINANG
16	4	LAHAT	80	PENDOPO
16	4	LAHAT	90	ULU MUSI
16	4	LAHAT	100	TEBING TINGGI
16	4	LAHAT	110	KIKIM
16	4	LAHAT	120	LAHAT
16	4	LAHAT	130	MERAPI

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
16	4	LAHAT	710	PAGAR ALAM UTARA
16	4	LAHAT	720	PAGAR ALAM SELATAN
16	5	MUSI RAWAS	10	RAWAS ULU
16	5	MUSI RAWAS	40	TUGU MULYO
16	5	MUSI RAWAS	50	MUARA BELITI
16	5	MUSI RAWAS	60	JAYA LOKA
16	5	MUSI RAWAS	70	MUARA KELINGI
16	5	MUSI RAWAS	80	MUARA LAKITAN
16	5	MUSI RAWAS	90	MEGANG SAKTI
16	5	MUSI RAWAS	710	LUBUK LINGGAU BARAT
16	5	MUSI RAWAS	720	LUBUK LINGGAU TIMUR
16	6	MUSI BANYU ASIN	20	BABAT TOMAN
16	6	MUSI BANYU ASIN	30	SUNGAI KERUH
16	6	MUSI BANYU ASIN	40	SEKAYU
16	6	MUSI BANYU ASIN	60	TALANG KELAPA
16	6	MUSI BANYU ASIN	70	BANYUASIN III
16	6	MUSI BANYU ASIN	90	SUNGAI LILIN
16	6	MUSI BANYU ASIN	100	BAYUNG LENCIR
16	6	MUSI BANYU ASIN	110	BANYUASIN II
16	6	MUSI BANYU ASIN	130	BANYUASIN I
16	7	BANGKA	10	PAYUNG
16	7	BANGKA	20	TOBOALI
16	7	BANGKA	40	KOBA

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
16	7	BANGKA	50	PANGKALAN BARU
16	7	BANGKA	60	SUNGAI SELAN
16	7	BANGKA	70	MENDO BARAT
16	7	BANGKA	80	MERAWANG
16	7	BANGKA	90	SUNGAI LIAT
16	7	BANGKA	100	KELAPA
16	7	BANGKA	110	MENTOK
16	7	BANGKA	130	BELINYU
16	8	BELITUNG	10	MEMBALONG
16	8	BELITUNG	20	DENDANG
16	8	BELITUNG	30	GANTUNG
16	8	BELITUNG	40	MANGGAR
16	8	BELITUNG	50	KELAPA KAMPIT
16	8	BELITUNG	60	TANJUNG PANDAN
16	71	PALEMBANG	10	ILIR BARAT II
16	71	PALEMBANG	20	SEBERANG ULU I
16	71	PALEMBANG	30	SEBERANG ULU II
16	71	PALEMBANG	40	ILIR BARAT I
16	71	PALEMBANG	50	ILIR TIMUR I
16	71	PALEMBANG	60	ILIR TIMUR II
16	71	PALEMBANG	70	S A K O
16	71	PALEMBANG	80	SUKARAMI
16	72	PANGKAL PINANG	10	RANGKUI

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
16	72	PANGKAL PINANG	20	BUKIT INTAN
16	72	PANGKAL PINANG	30	PANGKAL BALAM
16	72	PANGKAL PINANG	40	TAMAN SARI

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
BENGKULU				
17	1	BENGKULU SELATAN	40	MANNA
17	2	REJANG LEBONG	10	KEPAHIANG
17	2	REJANG LEBONG	20	KOTA PADANG
17	2	REJANG LEBONG	30	PADANG ULAK TANDING
17	2	REJANG LEBONG	40	CURUP
17	3	BENGKULU UTARA	60	ARGA MAKMUR
17	3	BENGKULU UTARA	70	LAIS
17	3	BENGKULU UTARA	130	MUKOMUKO UTARA
17	71	BENGKULU	20	GADING CEMPAKA
17	71	BENGKULU	30	TELUK SEGARA

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
LAMPUNG				
18	1	LAMPUNG BARAT	20	PESISIR TENGAH
18	1	LAMPUNG BARAT	40	BALIK BUKIT
18	1	LAMPUNG BARAT	60	SUMBER JAYA
18	2	TANGGAMUS	20	KOTA AGUNG
18	2	TANGGAMUS	30	PULAU PANGGUNG
18	2	TANGGAMUS	40	TALANG PADANG
18	2	TANGGAMUS	60	PAGELARAN
18	2	TANGGAMUS	70	SUKOHARJO
18	2	TANGGAMUS	80	PRINGSEWU
18	2	TANGGAMUS	90	GADINGREJO
18	3	LAMPUNG SELATAN	10	PADANG CERMIN
18	3	LAMPUNG SELATAN	20	KEDONDONG
18	3	LAMPUNG SELATAN	30	GEDUNG TATAAN
18	3	LAMPUNG SELATAN	50	TEGINENENG
18	3	LAMPUNG SELATAN	60	NATAR
18	3	LAMPUNG SELATAN	70	JATI AGUNG
18	3	LAMPUNG SELATAN	80	TANJUNG BINTANG
18	3	LAMPUNG SELATAN	90	KATIBUNG
18	3	LAMPUNG SELATAN	100	SIDOMULYO
18	3	LAMPUNG SELATAN	110	KALIANDA
18	3	LAMPUNG SELATAN	120	PALAS

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
18	3	LAMPUNG SELATAN	130	PENENGAHAN
18	4	LAMPUNG TIMUR	30	SEKAMPUNG
18	4	LAMPUNG TIMUR	40	MARGA TIGA
18	4	LAMPUNG TIMUR	50	SEKAMPUNG UDIK
18	4	LAMPUNG TIMUR	60	JABUNG
18	4	LAMPUNG TIMUR	70	LABUHAN MARINGGAI
18	4	LAMPUNG TIMUR	80	WAY JEPARA
18	4	LAMPUNG TIMUR	90	SUKADANA
18	4	LAMPUNG TIMUR	100	PEKALONGAN
18	4	LAMPUNG TIMUR	110	RAMAN UTARA
18	4	LAMPUNG TIMUR	120	PURBOLINGGO
18	5	LAMPUNG TENGAH	10	PADANG RATU
18	5	LAMPUNG TENGAH	20	KALIREJO
18	5	LAMPUNG TENGAH	30	BANGUNREJO
18	5	LAMPUNG TENGAH	40	GUNUNG SUGIH
18	5	LAMPUNG TENGAH	50	TRIMURJO
18	5	LAMPUNG TENGAH	60	PUNGGUR
18	5	LAMPUNG TENGAH	70	SEPUTIH RAMAN
18	5	LAMPUNG TENGAH	80	TERBANGGI BESAR
18	5	LAMPUNG TENGAH	90	TERUSAN NUNYAI
18	5	LAMPUNG TENGAH	100	SEPUTIH MATARAM
18	5	LAMPUNG TENGAH	110	SEPUTIH BANYAK
18	5	LAMPUNG TENGAH	120	RUMBIA

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
18	6	LAMPUNG UTARA	10	BUKIT KEMUNING
18	6	LAMPUNG UTARA	30	ABUNG BARAT
18	6	LAMPUNG UTARA	40	KOTABUMI
18	6	LAMPUNG UTARA	50	ABUNG SELATAN
18	6	LAMPUNG UTARA	70	SUNGKAI SELATAN
18	6	LAMPUNG UTARA	80	SUNGKAI UTARA
18	7	WAY KANAN	10	BANJIT
18	7	WAY KANAN	20	BARADATU
18	7	WAY KANAN	40	BLAMBANGAN UMPU
18	7	WAY KANAN	50	BAHUGA
18	7	WAY KANAN	60	PAKUAN RATU
18	8	TULANGBAWANG	20	TULANG BAWANG TENGAH
18	8	TULANGBAWANG	30	BANJAR AGUNG
18	8	TULANGBAWANG	40	GEDUNG AJI
18	8	TULANGBAWANG	50	MENGGALA
18	8	TULANGBAWANG	60	MESUJI
18	71	BANDAR LAMPUNG	10	TELUK BETUNG BARAT
18	71	BANDAR LAMPUNG	20	TELUK BETUNG SELATAN
18	71	BANDAR LAMPUNG	30	PANJANG
18	71	BANDAR LAMPUNG	40	TANJUNG KARANG TIMUR
18	71	BANDAR LAMPUNG	50	TELUK BETUNG UTARA
18	71	BANDAR LAMPUNG	60	TANJUNG KARANG PUSAT
18	71	BANDAR LAMPUNG	70	TANJUNG KARANG BARAT

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
18	71	BANDAR LAMPUNG	80	KEDATON
18	71	BANDAR LAMPUNG	90	SUKARAME
18	72	METRO	20	METRO RAYA

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
DKI JAKARTA				
31	71	JAKARTA SELATAN	10	JAGAKARSA
31	71	JAKARTA SELATAN	20	PASAR MINGGU
31	71	JAKARTA SELATAN	30	CILANDAK
31	71	JAKARTA SELATAN	40	PESANGGRAHAN
31	71	JAKARTA SELATAN	50	KEBAYORAN LAMA
31	71	JAKARTA SELATAN	60	KEBAYORAN BARU
31	71	JAKARTA SELATAN	70	MAMPANG PRAPATAN
31	71	JAKARTA SELATAN	80	PANCORAN
31	71	JAKARTA SELATAN	90	TEBET
31	71	JAKARTA SELATAN	100	SETIA BUDI
31	72	JAKARTA TIMUR	10	PASAR REBO
31	72	JAKARTA TIMUR	20	CIRACAS
31	72	JAKARTA TIMUR	30	CIPAYUNG
31	72	JAKARTA TIMUR	40	MAKASAR
31	72	JAKARTA TIMUR	50	KRAMAT JATI
31	72	JAKARTA TIMUR	60	JATINEGARA
31	72	JAKARTA TIMUR	70	DUREN SAWIT
31	72	JAKARTA TIMUR	80	CAKUNG
31	72	JAKARTA TIMUR	90	PULO GADUNG
31	72	JAKARTA TIMUR	100	MATRAMAN
31	73	JAKARTA PUSAT	10	TANAH ABANG

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
31	73	JAKARTA PUSAT	20	MENTENG
31	73	JAKARTA PUSAT	30	SENEN
31	73	JAKARTA PUSAT	40	JOHAR BARU
31	73	JAKARTA PUSAT	50	CEMPAKA PUTIH
31	73	JAKARTA PUSAT	60	KEMAYORAN
31	73	JAKARTA PUSAT	70	SAWAH BESAR
31	73	JAKARTA PUSAT	80	GAMBIR
31	74	JAKARTA BARAT	10	KEMBANGAN
31	74	JAKARTA BARAT	20	KEBON JERUK
31	74	JAKARTA BARAT	30	PALMERAH
31	74	JAKARTA BARAT	40	GROGOL PETAMBURAN
31	74	JAKARTA BARAT	50	TAMBORA
31	74	JAKARTA BARAT	60	TAMAN SARI
31	74	JAKARTA BARAT	70	CENGKARENG
31	74	JAKARTA BARAT	80	KALI DERES
31	75	JAKARTA UTARA	10	PENJARINGAN
31	75	JAKARTA UTARA	20	PADEMANGAN
31	75	JAKARTA UTARA	30	TANJUNG PRIOK
31	75	JAKARTA UTARA	40	KOJA
31	75	JAKARTA UTARA	50	KELAPA GADING
31	75	JAKARTA UTARA	60	CILINCING
31	75	JAKARTA UTARA	70	KEPULAUAN SERIBU

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
JAWA BARAT				
32	1	PANDEGLANG	50	CIGEULIS
32	1	PANDEGLANG	70	MUNJUL
32	1	PANDEGLANG	80	PICUNG
32	1	PANDEGLANG	100	SAKETI
32	1	PANDEGLANG	110	PAGELARAN
32	1	PANDEGLANG	120	LABUAN
32	1	PANDEGLANG	130	JIPUT
32	1	PANDEGLANG	140	MENES
32	1	PANDEGLANG	150	MANDALAWANGI
32	1	PANDEGLANG	160	CIMANUK
32	1	PANDEGLANG	170	BANJAR
32	1	PANDEGLANG	180	PANDEGLANG
32	1	PANDEGLANG	190	CADAS SARI
32	2	LEBAK	10	MALINGPING
32	2	LEBAK	20	PANGGARANGAN
32	2	LEBAK	50	CIJAKU
32	2	LEBAK	60	BANJARSARI
32	2	LEBAK	100	LEUWIDAMAR
32	2	LEBAK	120	CIPANAS
32	2	LEBAK	140	CIMARGA
32	2	LEBAK	150	CIKULUR
32	2	LEBAK	180	RANGKASBITUNG

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
32	2	LEBAK	190	MAJA
32	3	BOGOR	10	NANGGUNG
32	3	BOGOR	20	LEUWILIANG
32	3	BOGOR	30	PAMIJAHAN
32	3	BOGOR	40	CIBUNGBULANG
32	3	BOGOR	50	CIAMPEA
32	3	BOGOR	60	DRAMAGA
32	3	BOGOR	70	CIOMAS
32	3	BOGOR	80	CIJERUK
32	3	BOGOR	90	CARINGIN
32	3	BOGOR	100	CIAWI
32	3	BOGOR	110	CISARUA
32	3	BOGOR	120	MEGAMENDUNG
32	3	BOGOR	130	SUKARAJA
32	3	BOGOR	140	BABAKAN MADANG
32	3	BOGOR	150	SUKAMAKMUR
32	3	BOGOR	160	CARIU
32	3	BOGOR	170	JONGGOL
32	3	BOGOR	180	CILEUNGSI
32	3	BOGOR	190	GUNUNG PUTRI
32	3	BOGOR	200	CITEUREUP
32	3	BOGOR	210	CIBINONG
32	3	BOGOR	220	BOJONG GEDE

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
32	3	BOGOR	230	KEMANG
32	3	BOGOR	240	PARUNG
32	3	BOGOR	250	GUNUNG SINDUR
32	3	BOGOR	260	RUMPIN
32	3	BOGOR	270	CIGUDEG
32	3	BOGOR	280	JASINGA
32	3	BOGOR	290	TENJO
32	3	BOGOR	300	PARUNG PANJANG
32	4	SUKABUMI	30	SURADE
32	4	SUKABUMI	40	JAMPANG KULON
32	4	SUKABUMI	50	KALI BUNDER
32	4	SUKABUMI	80	SAGARANTEN
32	4	SUKABUMI	100	LENGKONG
32	4	SUKABUMI	110	PELABUHAN RATU
32	4	SUKABUMI	120	WARUNG KIARA
32	4	SUKABUMI	130	JAMPANG TENGAH
32	4	SUKABUMI	140	CIKEMBAR
32	4	SUKABUMI	150	NYALINDUNG
32	4	SUKABUMI	170	SUKARAJA
32	4	SUKABUMI	180	SUKABUMI
32	4	SUKABUMI	190	KADUDAMPIT
32	4	SUKABUMI	200	CISAAT
32	4	SUKABUMI	210	CIBADAK

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
32	4	SUKABUMI	220	NAGRAK
32	4	SUKABUMI	230	CICURUG
32	4	SUKABUMI	250	PARAKAN SALAK
32	4	SUKABUMI	260	PARUNG KUDA
32	4	SUKABUMI	270	KALAPA NUNGGAL
32	4	SUKABUMI	280	CIKIDANG
32	4	SUKABUMI	290	CISOLOK
32	4	SUKABUMI	300	KABANDUNGAN
32	5	CIANJUR	40	NARINGGUL
32	5	CIANJUR	50	CIBINONG
32	5	CIANJUR	70	KADUPANDAK
32	5	CIANJUR	80	TAKOKAK
32	5	CIANJUR	100	PAGELARAN
32	5	CIANJUR	110	CAMPAKA
32	5	CIANJUR	120	CIBEBER
32	5	CIANJUR	130	WARUNGKONDANG
32	5	CIANJUR	140	CILAKU
32	5	CIANJUR	150	SUKALUYU
32	5	CIANJUR	160	BOJONGPICUNG
32	5	CIANJUR	170	CIRANJANG
32	5	CIANJUR	190	KARANGTENGAH
32	5	CIANJUR	200	CIANJUR
32	5	CIANJUR	210	CUGENANG

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
32	5	CIANJUR	220	PACET
32	5	CIANJUR	240	CIKALONG KULON
32	6	BANDUNG	10	CIWIDEY
32	6	BANDUNG	20	PASIRJAMBU
32	6	BANDUNG	30	CIMAUNG
32	6	BANDUNG	40	PANGALENGAN
32	6	BANDUNG	70	IBUN
32	6	BANDUNG	80	PASEH
32	6	BANDUNG	90	CIKANCUNG
32	6	BANDUNG	100	CICALENGKA
32	6	BANDUNG	110	RANCAEKEK
32	6	BANDUNG	120	MAJALAYA
32	6	BANDUNG	130	CIPARAY
32	6	BANDUNG	140	BALEENDAH
32	6	BANDUNG	150	ARJASARI
32	6	BANDUNG	160	BANJARAN
32	6	BANDUNG	170	PAMEUNGPEUK
32	6	BANDUNG	180	KETAPANG
32	6	BANDUNG	190	SOREANG
32	6	BANDUNG	200	CILILIN
32	6	BANDUNG	210	SINDANGKERTA
32	6	BANDUNG	240	BATUJAJAR
32	6	BANDUNG	260	MARGAHAYU

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
32	6	BANDUNG	270	DAYEUHKOLOT
32	6	BANDUNG	280	BOJONGSOANG
32	6	BANDUNG	290	CILEUNYI
32	6	BANDUNG	300	CILEUNGKRANG
32	6	BANDUNG	320	LEMBANG
32	6	BANDUNG	330	PARONGPONG
32	6	BANDUNG	340	CISARUA
32	6	BANDUNG	350	NGAMPRAH
32	6	BANDUNG	360	PADALARANG
32	6	BANDUNG	370	CIPATAT
32	6	BANDUNG	710	CIMAHI SELATAN
32	6	BANDUNG	720	CIMAHI TENGAH
32	6	BANDUNG	730	CIMAHI UTARA
32	7	GARUT	10	CISEWU
32	7	GARUT	30	BUNGBULANG
32	7	GARUT	50	PAKENJENG
32	7	GARUT	90	CISOMPET
32	7	GARUT	120	CIKAJANG
32	7	GARUT	140	CILAWU
32	7	GARUT	150	BAYONGBONG
32	7	GARUT	160	CISURUPAN
32	7	GARUT	170	SAMARANG
32	7	GARUT	180	TAROGONG

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
32	7	GARUT	190	GARUT KOTA
32	7	GARUT	200	KARANGPAWITAN
32	7	GARUT	210	WANARAJA
32	7	GARUT	220	SUKAWENING
32	7	GARUT	230	BANYURESMI
32	7	GARUT	240	LELES
32	7	GARUT	250	LEUWIGOONG
32	7	GARUT	260	CIBATU
32	7	GARUT	280	KADUNGORA
32	7	GARUT	290	BLUBUR LIMBANGAN
32	7	GARUT	310	MALANGBONG
32	8	TASIKMALAYA	10	CIPATUJAH
32	8	TASIKMALAYA	60	CIBALONG
32	8	TASIKMALAYA	90	SODONGHILIR
32	8	TASIKMALAYA	110	SALAWU
32	8	TASIKMALAYA	130	SUKARAJA
32	8	TASIKMALAYA	140	SALOPA
32	8	TASIKMALAYA	150	CINEAM
32	8	TASIKMALAYA	160	MANONJAYA
32	8	TASIKMALAYA	170	CIBEUREUM
32	8	TASIKMALAYA	180	KAWALU
32	8	TASIKMALAYA	190	SINGAPARNA
32	8	TASIKMALAYA	200	CIGALONTANG

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
32	8	TASIKMALAYA	210	LEUWISARI
32	8	TASIKMALAYA	220	INDIHIANG
32	8	TASIKMALAYA	230	CISAYONG
32	8	TASIKMALAYA	240	RAJAPOLAH
32	8	TASIKMALAYA	260	CIAWI
32	8	TASIKMALAYA	270	PAGERAGEUNG
32	8	TASIKMALAYA	710	CIPEDES
32	8	TASIKMALAYA	720	CIHIDEUNG
32	8	TASIKMALAYA	730	TAWANG
32	9	CIAMIS	10	CIMERAK
32	9	CIAMIS	20	CIJULANG
32	9	CIAMIS	50	PARIGI
32	9	CIAMIS	60	SIDANULIH
32	9	CIAMIS	70	PANGANDARAN
32	9	CIAMIS	80	KALIPUCANG
32	9	CIAMIS	90	PADAHERANG
32	9	CIAMIS	100	BANJARSARI
32	9	CIAMIS	120	PAMARICAN
32	9	CIAMIS	160	CISAGA
32	9	CIAMIS	180	RANCAH
32	9	CIAMIS	190	RAJADESA
32	9	CIAMIS	200	SUKADANA
32	9	CIAMIS	210	CIAMIS

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
32	9	CIAMIS	220	CIKONENG
32	9	CIAMIS	230	CIHAURBEUTI
32	9	CIAMIS	240	SADANANYA
32	9	CIAMIS	250	CIPAKU
32	9	CIAMIS	270	PANAWANGAN
32	9	CIAMIS	280	KAWALI
32	9	CIAMIS	290	PANJALU
32	9	CIAMIS	300	PANUMBANGAN
32	9	CIAMIS	710	BANJAR
32	10	KUNINGAN	30	CINIRU
32	10	KUNINGAN	50	SUBANG
32	10	KUNINGAN	60	CIWARU
32	10	KUNINGAN	70	CIBINGBIN
32	10	KUNINGAN	80	LURAGUNG
32	10	KUNINGAN	90	CIDAHU
32	10	KUNINGAN	100	CIAWIGEBANG
32	10	KUNINGAN	110	LEBAKWANGI
32	10	KUNINGAN	130	KUNINGAN
32	10	KUNINGAN	140	CIGUGUR
32	10	KUNINGAN	150	KRAMAT MULYA
32	10	KUNINGAN	160	JALAKSANA
32	10	KUNINGAN	170	CILIMUS
32	10	KUNINGAN	180	MANDIRANCAN

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
32	10	KUNINGAN	190	PASAWAHAN
32	11	CIREBON	10	WALED
32	11	CIREBON	20	CILEDUG
32	11	CIREBON	30	LOSARI
32	11	CIREBON	40	BABAKAN
32	11	CIREBON	50	KARANGSEMBUNG
32	11	CIREBON	60	LEMAHABANG
32	11	CIREBON	80	ASTANAJAPURA
32	11	CIREBON	90	MUNDU
32	11	CIREBON	100	BEBER
32	11	CIREBON	110	CIREBON SELATAN
32	11	CIREBON	120	SUMBER
32	11	CIREBON	130	PALIMANAN
32	11	CIREBON	140	PLUMBON
32	11	CIREBON	150	WERU
32	11	CIREBON	160	CIREBON BARAT
32	11	CIREBON	170	CIREBON UTARA
32	11	CIREBON	180	KAPETAKAN
32	11	CIREBON	190	KLANGENAN
32	11	CIREBON	200	ARJAWINANGUN
32	11	CIREBON	210	CIWARINGIN
32	11	CIREBON	220	SUSUKAN
32	11	CIREBON	230	GEGESIK

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
32	12	MAJALENGKA	20	BANTARUJEG
32	12	MAJALENGKA	40	TALAGA
32	12	MAJALENGKA	50	ARGAPURA
32	12	MAJALENGKA	60	MAJA
32	12	MAJALENGKA	70	MAJALENGKA
32	12	MAJALENGKA	80	CIGASONG
32	12	MAJALENGKA	90	SUKAHAJI
32	12	MAJALENGKA	100	RAJAGALUH1
32	12	MAJALENGKA	110	SINDANGWANGI
32	12	MAJALENGKA	120	LEUWIMUNDING
32	12	MAJALENGKA	130	PALASAH
32	12	MAJALENGKA	140	JATIWANGI
32	12	MAJALENGKA	150	DAWUHAN
32	12	MAJALENGKA	160	PANYINGKIRAN
32	12	MAJALENGKA	170	KADIPATEN
32	12	MAJALENGKA	180	KERTAJATI
32	12	MAJALENGKA	190	JATITUJUH
32	12	MAJALENGKA	200	LIGUNG
32	12	MAJALENGKA	210	SUMBERJAYA
32	13	SUMEDANG	10	CIKERUH
32	13	SUMEDANG	30	TANJUNGSARI
32	13	SUMEDANG	40	RANCAKALONG
32	13	SUMEDANG	50	SUMEDANG SELATAN

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
32	13	SUMEDANG	60	SUMEDANG UTARA
32	13	SUMEDANG	70	SITURAJA
32	13	SUMEDANG	80	DARMARAJA
32	13	SUMEDANG	100	WADO
32	13	SUMEDANG	110	CADASNGAMPAR
32	13	SUMEDANG	120	TOMO
32	13	SUMEDANG	130	UJUNG JAYA
32	13	SUMEDANG	140	CONGGEANG
32	13	SUMEDANG	150	PASEH
32	13	SUMEDANG	160	CIMALAKA
32	13	SUMEDANG	180	BUAHDUA
32	14	INDRAMAYU	10	HAURGEULIS
32	14	INDRAMAYU	20	KROYA
32	14	INDRAMAYU	40	CIKEDUNG
32	14	INDRAMAYU	60	BANGODUA
32	14	INDRAMAYU	80	KERTASEMAYA
32	14	INDRAMAYU	90	KRANGKENG
32	14	INDRAMAYU	100	KARANGAMPEL
32	14	INDRAMAYU	110	JUNTINYUAT
32	14	INDRAMAYU	120	SLIYEG
32	14	INDRAMAYU	130	JATIBARANG
32	14	INDRAMAYU	150	INDRAMAYU
32	14	INDRAMAYU	160	SINDANG

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	Code	Name	Code	Name
32	14	INDRAMAYU	170	LOHBENER
32	14	INDRAMAYU	180	LOSARANG
32	14	INDRAMAYU	190	KANDANGHAUR
32	14	INDRAMAYU	210	ANJATAN
32	15	SUBANG	10	SAGALAHERANG
32	15	SUBANG	20	JALAN JAGAK
32	15	SUBANG	30	CISALAK
32	15	SUBANG	40	TANJUNGSIANG
32	15	SUBANG	50	CIJAMBE
32	15	SUBANG	70	SUBANG
32	15	SUBANG	80	KALIJATI
32	15	SUBANG	100	PABUARAN
32	15	SUBANG	120	PURWADADI
32	15	SUBANG	140	PAGADEN
32	15	SUBANG	150	CIPUNAGARA
32	15	SUBANG	170	BINONG
32	15	SUBANG	180	CIASEM
32	15	SUBANG	190	PAMANUKAN
32	16	PURWAKARTA	10	JATILUHUR
32	16	PURWAKARTA	40	PLERED
32	16	PURWAKARTA	50	SUKATANI
32	16	PURWAKARTA	70	BOJONG
32	16	PURWAKARTA	80	WANAYASA

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
32	16	PURWAKARTA	90	PASAWAHAN
32	16	PURWAKARTA	100	PURWAKARTA
32	16	PURWAKARTA	110	CAMPAKA
32	17	KARAWANG	10	PANGKALAN
32	17	KARAWANG	20	CIAMPEL
32	17	KARAWANG	30	TELUKJAMBE
32	17	KARAWANG	40	KLARI
32	17	KARAWANG	50	CIKAMPEK
32	17	KARAWANG	60	TIRTAMULYA
32	17	KARAWANG	70	JATISARI
32	17	KARAWANG	80	CILAMAYA
32	17	KARAWANG	90	LEMAHABANG
32	17	KARAWANG	100	TALAGASARI
32	17	KARAWANG	110	KARAWANG
32	17	KARAWANG	120	RAWAMERTA
32	17	KARAWANG	130	TEMPURAN
32	17	KARAWANG	140	KUTAWALUYA
32	17	KARAWANG	150	RENGASDENGKLOK
32	17	KARAWANG	160	PEDES
32	17	KARAWANG	170	CIBUAYA
32	17	KARAWANG	190	BATUJAYA
32	18	BEKASI	10	SETU
32	18	BEKASI	20	SERANG

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
32	18	BEKASI	30	CIBARUSAH
32	18	BEKASI	40	LEMAHABANG
32	18	BEKASI	50	KEDUNGWARINGIN
32	18	BEKASI	60	CIKARANG
32	18	BEKASI	70	CIBITUNG
32	18	BEKASI	80	TAMBUN
32	18	BEKASI	90	BABELAN
32	18	BEKASI	100	TARUMAJAYA
32	18	BEKASI	110	TAMBELANG
32	18	BEKASI	120	SUKATANI
32	18	BEKASI	130	PEBAYURAN
32	19	TANGERANG	10	CISOKA
32	19	TANGERANG	20	TIGARAKSA
32	19	TANGERANG	30	CIKUPA
32	19	TANGERANG	50	CURUG
32	19	TANGERANG	60	LEGOK
32	19	TANGERANG	70	PAGEDANGAN
32	19	TANGERANG	80	SERPONG
32	19	TANGERANG	90	PAMULANG
32	19	TANGERANG	100	CIPUTAT
32	19	TANGERANG	110	PONDOK AREN
32	19	TANGERANG	120	PASARKEMIS
32	19	TANGERANG	130	BALARAJA

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
32	19	TANGERANG	140	KRESEK
32	19	TANGERANG	150	KRONJO
32	19	TANGERANG	160	MAUK
32	19	TANGERANG	170	RAJEG
32	19	TANGERANG	180	SEPATAN
32	19	TANGERANG	190	PAKUHAJI
32	19	TANGERANG	200	TELUKNAGA
32	19	TANGERANG	210	KOSAMBI
32	20	SERANG	10	CINANGKA
32	20	SERANG	20	PADARINCANG
32	20	SERANG	30	CIOMAS
32	20	SERANG	40	PABUARAN
32	20	SERANG	50	BAROS
32	20	SERANG	60	PETIR
32	20	SERANG	80	CIKEUSAL
32	20	SERANG	120	CIKANDE
32	20	SERANG	130	KRAGILAN
32	20	SERANG	140	WALANTAKA
32	20	SERANG	150	CIPOCOK JAYA
32	20	SERANG	160	SERANG
32	20	SERANG	170	TAKTAKAN
32	20	SERANG	190	MANCAK
32	20	SERANG	200	ANYAR

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
32	20	SERANG	210	BOJONEGARA
32	20	SERANG	220	KRAMATWATU
32	20	SERANG	240	CIRUAS
32	20	SERANG	250	PONTANG
32	20	SERANG	260	CARENANG
32	20	SERANG	270	TIRTAYASA
32	71	BOGOR	10	KOTA BOGOR SELATAN
32	71	BOGOR	20	KOTA BOGOR TIMUR
32	71	BOGOR	30	KOTA BOGOR UTARA
32	71	BOGOR	40	KOTA BOGOR TENGAH
32	71	BOGOR	50	KOTA BOGOR BARAT
32	71	BOGOR	60	TANAH SEREAL
32	72	SUKABUMI	10	BAROS
32	72	SUKABUMI	20	CITAMIANG
32	72	SUKABUMI	30	WARUDOYONG
32	72	SUKABUMI	40	GUNUNG PUYUH
32	72	SUKABUMI	50	CIKOLE
32	73	BANDUNG	10	BANDUNG KULON
32	73	BANDUNG	20	BABAKAN CIPARAY
32	73	BANDUNG	30	BOJONG LOA KALER
32	73	BANDUNG	40	BOJONG LOA KIDUL
32	73	BANDUNG	50	ASTANA ANYAR
32	73	BANDUNG	60	REGOL

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
32	73	BANDUNG	70	LENGKONG
32	73	BANDUNG	80	BANDUNG KIDUL
32	73	BANDUNG	90	MARGACINTA
32	73	BANDUNG	100	RANCASARI
32	73	BANDUNG	110	CIBIRU
32	73	BANDUNG	120	UJUNG BERUNG
32	73	BANDUNG	130	ARCAMANIK
32	73	BANDUNG	140	CICADAS
32	73	BANDUNG	150	KIARACONDONG
32	73	BANDUNG	160	BATUNUNGGAL
32	73	BANDUNG	170	SUMUR BANDUNG
32	73	BANDUNG	180	ANDIR
32	73	BANDUNG	190	CICENDO
32	73	BANDUNG	200	BANDUNG WETAN
32	73	BANDUNG	210	CIBEUNYING KIDUL
32	73	BANDUNG	220	CIBEUNYING KALER
32	73	BANDUNG	230	COBLONG
32	73	BANDUNG	240	SUKAJADI
32	73	BANDUNG	250	SUKASARI
32	73	BANDUNG	260	CIDADAP
32	74	CIREBON	10	HARJAMUKTI
32	74	CIREBON	20	LEMAHWUNGKUK
32	74	CIREBON	30	PEKALIPAN

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	Code	Name	Code	Name
32	74	CIREBON	40	KESAMBI
32	74	CIREBON	50	KEJAKSAN
32	75	TANGERANG	10	CILEDUG
32	75	TANGERANG	20	CIPONDOH
32	75	TANGERANG	30	TANGERANG
32	75	TANGERANG	40	JATI UWUNG
32	75	TANGERANG	50	BATUCEPER
32	75	TANGERANG	60	BENDA
32	76	BEKASI	10	PONDOK GEDE
32	76	BEKASI	20	JATI ASIH
32	76	BEKASI	30	BANTAR GEBANG
32	76	BEKASI	40	BEKASI TIMUR
32	76	BEKASI	50	BEKASI SELATAN
32	76	BEKASI	60	BEKASI BARAT
32	76	BEKASI	70	BEKASI UTARA
32	77	DEPOK	10	SAWANGAN
32	77	DEPOK	20	PANCORAN MAS
32	77	DEPOK	30	SUKMA JAYA
32	77	DEPOK	40	CIMANGGIS
32	77	DEPOK	50	BEJI
32	77	DEPOK	60	LIMO
32	78	CILEGON	10	CIWANDAN
32	78	CILEGON	20	PULO MERAK

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
32	78	CILEGON	30	CILEGON
32	78	CILEGON	40	CIBEBER

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
JAWA TENGAH				
33	1	CILACAP	20	WANAREJA
33	1	CILACAP	30	MAJENANG
33	1	CILACAP	40	CIMANGGU
33	1	CILACAP	50	KARANGPUCUNG
33	1	CILACAP	60	CIPARI
33	1	CILACAP	70	SIDAREJA
33	1	CILACAP	80	KEDUNGREJA
33	1	CILACAP	90	PATIMUAN
33	1	CILACAP	100	GANDRUNGMANGU
33	1	CILACAP	110	BANTARSARI
33	1	CILACAP	120	KAWUNGGANTEN
33	1	CILACAP	130	JERUKLEGI
33	1	CILACAP	140	KESUGIHAN
33	1	CILACAP	150	ADIPALA
33	1	CILACAP	160	MAOS
33	1	CILACAP	170	SAMPANG
33	1	CILACAP	180	KROYA
33	1	CILACAP	190	BINANGUN
33	1	CILACAP	200	NUSAWUNGU
33	1	CILACAP	710	CILACAP SELATAN
33	1	CILACAP	720	CILACAP TENGAH

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
33	1	CILACAP	730	CILACAP UTARA
33	2	BANYUMAS	10	LUMBIR
33	2	BANYUMAS	20	WANGON
33	2	BANYUMAS	30	JATILAWANG
33	2	BANYUMAS	50	KEBASEN
33	2	BANYUMAS	60	KEMRANJEN
33	2	BANYUMAS	70	SUMPIUH
33	2	BANYUMAS	80	TAMBAK
33	2	BANYUMAS	90	SOMAGEDE
33	2	BANYUMAS	100	KALIBAGOR
33	2	BANYUMAS	110	BANYUMAS
33	2	BANYUMAS	120	PATIKRAJA
33	2	BANYUMAS	140	AJIBARANG
33	2	BANYUMAS	170	CILONGOK
33	2	BANYUMAS	180	KARANGLEWAS
33	2	BANYUMAS	200	BATURADEN
33	2	BANYUMAS	210	SUMBANG
33	2	BANYUMAS	220	KEMBARAN
33	2	BANYUMAS	230	SOKARAJA
33	2	BANYUMAS	710	PURWOKERTO SELATAN
33	2	BANYUMAS	720	PURWOKERTO BARAT
33	2	BANYUMAS	730	PURWOKERTO TIMUR
33	2	BANYUMAS	740	PURWOKERTO UTARA

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
33	3	PURBALINGGA	10	KEMANGKON
33	3	PURBALINGGA	20	BUKATEJA
33	3	PURBALINGGA	30	KEJOBONG
33	3	PURBALINGGA	50	KALIGONDANG
33	3	PURBALINGGA	60	PURBALINGGA
33	3	PURBALINGGA	70	KALIMANAH
33	3	PURBALINGGA	80	PADAMARA
33	3	PURBALINGGA	90	KUTASARI
33	3	PURBALINGGA	100	BOJONGSARI
33	3	PURBALINGGA	110	MREBET
33	3	PURBALINGGA	120	BOBOTSARI
33	3	PURBALINGGA	130	KARANGREJA
33	3	PURBALINGGA	140	KARANGANYAR
33	3	PURBALINGGA	150	KARANGMONCOL
33	3	PURBALINGGA	160	REMBANG
33	4	BANJARNEGARA	20	PURWOREJO KLAMPOK
33	4	BANJARNEGARA	30	MANDIRAJA
33	4	BANJARNEGARA	40	PURWANEGARA
33	4	BANJARNEGARA	50	BAWANG
33	4	BANJARNEGARA	60	BANJARNEGARA
33	4	BANJARNEGARA	80	MADUKARA
33	4	BANJARNEGARA	90	BANJARMANGU
33	4	BANJARNEGARA	100	WANADADI

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
33	4	BANJARNEGARA	110	RAKIT
33	4	BANJARNEGARA	120	PUNGGELAN
33	4	BANJARNEGARA	140	PAGENTAN
33	4	BANJARNEGARA	160	BATUR
33	4	BANJARNEGARA	170	WANAYASA
33	4	BANJARNEGARA	180	KALIBENING
33	5	KEBUMEN	10	AYAH
33	5	KEBUMEN	20	BUAYAN
33	5	KEBUMEN	40	PETANAHAN
33	5	KEBUMEN	50	KLIRONG
33	5	KEBUMEN	60	BULUPESANTREN
33	5	KEBUMEN	70	AMBAL
33	5	KEBUMEN	80	MIRIT
33	5	KEBUMEN	90	PREMBUN
33	5	KEBUMEN	100	KUTOWINANGUN
33	5	KEBUMEN	110	ALIAN
33	5	KEBUMEN	120	KEBUMEN
33	5	KEBUMEN	130	PEJAGOAN
33	5	KEBUMEN	140	SRUWENG
33	5	KEBUMEN	150	ADIMULYO
33	5	KEBUMEN	160	KUWARASAN
33	5	KEBUMEN	170	ROWOKELE
33	5	KEBUMEN	180	SEMPOR

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
33	5	KEBUMEN	190	GOMBONG
33	5	KEBUMEN	200	KARANGANYAR
33	5	KEBUMEN	210	KARANGGAYAM
33	5	KEBUMEN	220	SADANG
33	6	PURWOREJO	10	GRABAG
33	6	PURWOREJO	20	NGOMBOL
33	6	PURWOREJO	30	PURWODADI
33	6	PURWOREJO	40	BAGELEN
33	6	PURWOREJO	50	KALIGESING
33	6	PURWOREJO	60	PURWOREJO
33	6	PURWOREJO	70	BANYU URIP
33	6	PURWOREJO	80	BAYAN
33	6	PURWOREJO	90	KUTOARJO
33	6	PURWOREJO	100	BUTUH
33	6	PURWOREJO	110	PITURUH
33	6	PURWOREJO	120	KEMIRI
33	6	PURWOREJO	130	BRUNO
33	6	PURWOREJO	150	LOANO
33	6	PURWOREJO	160	BENER
33	7	WONOSOBO	20	KEPIL
33	7	WONOSOBO	30	SAPURAN
33	7	WONOSOBO	40	KALIWIRO
33	7	WONOSOBO	50	LEKSONO

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
33	7	WONOSOBO	60	SELOMERTO
33	7	WONOSOBO	70	KALIKAJAR
33	7	WONOSOBO	80	KERTEK
33	7	WONOSOBO	90	WONOSOBO
33	7	WONOSOBO	100	WATUMALANG
33	7	WONOSOBO	110	MOJOTENGAH
33	7	WONOSOBO	120	GARUNG
33	7	WONOSOBO	130	KEJAJAR
33	8	MAGELANG	10	SALAMAN
33	8	MAGELANG	20	BOROBUDUR
33	8	MAGELANG	40	SALAM
33	8	MAGELANG	50	SRUMBUNG
33	8	MAGELANG	60	DUKUN
33	8	MAGELANG	70	MUNTILAN
33	8	MAGELANG	80	MUNGKID
33	8	MAGELANG	90	SAWANGAN
33	8	MAGELANG	100	CANDIMULYO
33	8	MAGELANG	110	MARTOYUDAN
33	8	MAGELANG	120	TEMPURAN
33	8	MAGELANG	130	KAJORAN
33	8	MAGELANG	150	BANDONGAN
33	8	MAGELANG	160	WINDUSARI
33	8	MAGELANG	170	SECANG

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
33	8	MAGELANG	180	TEGALREJO
33	8	MAGELANG	200	GRABAG
33	8	MAGELANG	210	NGABLAK
33	9	BOYOLALI	20	AMPEL
33	9	BOYOLALI	30	CEPOGO
33	9	BOYOLALI	40	MUSUK
33	9	BOYOLALI	50	BOYOLALI
33	9	BOYOLALI	60	MOJOSONGO
33	9	BOYOLALI	70	TERAS
33	9	BOYOLALI	80	SAWIT
33	9	BOYOLALI	100	SAMBI
33	9	BOYOLALI	110	NGEMPLAK
33	9	BOYOLALI	120	NOGOSARI
33	9	BOYOLALI	140	KARANGGEDE
33	9	BOYOLALI	150	KLEGO
33	9	BOYOLALI	160	ANDONG
33	9	BOYOLALI	170	KEMUSU
33	9	BOYOLALI	190	JUWANGI
33	10	KLATEN	10	PRAMBANAN
33	10	KLATEN	20	GANTIWARNO
33	10	KLATEN	30	WEDI
33	10	KLATEN	40	BAYAT
33	10	KLATEN	50	CAWAS

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
33	10	KLATEN	60	TRUCUK
33	10	KLATEN	80	KEBONARUM
33	10	KLATEN	90	JOGONALAN
33	10	KLATEN	100	MANISRENGGO
33	10	KLATEN	110	KARANGNONGKO
33	10	KLATEN	120	NGAWEN
33	10	KLATEN	140	PEDAN
33	10	KLATEN	150	KARANGDOWO
33	10	KLATEN	160	JUWIRING
33	10	KLATEN	170	WONOSARI
33	10	KLATEN	180	DELANGGU
33	10	KLATEN	200	KARANGANOM
33	10	KLATEN	210	TULUNG
33	10	KLATEN	220	JATINOM
33	10	KLATEN	710	KLATEN SELATAN
33	10	KLATEN	720	KLATEN TENGAH
33	10	KLATEN	730	KLATEN UTARA
33	11	SUKOHARJO	10	WERU
33	11	SUKOHARJO	20	BULU
33	11	SUKOHARJO	30	TAWANGSARI
33	11	SUKOHARJO	40	SUKOHARJO
33	11	SUKOHARJO	50	NGUTER
33	11	SUKOHARJO	60	BENDOSARI

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
33	11	SUKOHARJO	70	POLOKARTO
33	11	SUKOHARJO	80	MOJOLABAN
33	11	SUKOHARJO	90	GROGOL
33	11	SUKOHARJO	100	BAKI
33	11	SUKOHARJO	110	GATAK
33	11	SUKOHARJO	120	KARTASURA
33	12	WONOGIRI	10	PRACIMANTORO
33	12	WONOGIRI	20	PARANGGUPITO
33	12	WONOGIRI	30	GIRITONTRO
33	12	WONOGIRI	40	GIRIWOYO
33	12	WONOGIRI	50	BATUWARNO
33	12	WONOGIRI	70	TIRTOMOYO
33	12	WONOGIRI	80	NGUNTORONADI
33	12	WONOGIRI	90	BATURETNO
33	12	WONOGIRI	100	EROMOKO
33	12	WONOGIRI	110	WURYANTORO
33	12	WONOGIRI	120	MANYARAN
33	12	WONOGIRI	130	SELOGIRI
33	12	WONOGIRI	140	WONOGIRI
33	12	WONOGIRI	150	NGADIROJO
33	12	WONOGIRI	180	KISMANTORO
33	12	WONOGIRI	190	PURWANTORO
33	12	WONOGIRI	210	SLOGOHIMO

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
33	12	WONOGIRI	220	JATISRONO
33	12	WONOGIRI	240	GIRIMARTO
33	13	KARANGANYAR	10	JATIPURO
33	13	KARANGANYAR	30	JUMAPOLO
33	13	KARANGANYAR	40	JUMANTONO
33	13	KARANGANYAR	50	MATESIH
33	13	KARANGANYAR	60	TAWANGMANGU
33	13	KARANGANYAR	70	NGARGOYOSO
33	13	KARANGANYAR	80	KARANGPANDAN
33	13	KARANGANYAR	90	KARANGANYAR
33	13	KARANGANYAR	100	TASIKMADU
33	13	KARANGANYAR	110	JATEN
33	13	KARANGANYAR	120	COLOMADU
33	13	KARANGANYAR	130	GONDANGREJO
33	13	KARANGANYAR	140	KEBAKKRAMAT
33	13	KARANGANYAR	150	MOJOGEDANG
33	13	KARANGANYAR	160	KERJO
33	14	SRAGEN	10	KALIJAMBE
33	14	SRAGEN	30	MASARAN
33	14	SRAGEN	40	KEDAWUNG
33	14	SRAGEN	50	SAMBIREJO
33	14	SRAGEN	60	GONDANG
33	14	SRAGEN	70	SAMBUNG MACAN

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
33	14	SRAGEN	90	KARANGMALANG
33	14	SRAGEN	100	SRAGEN
33	14	SRAGEN	120	TANON
33	14	SRAGEN	130	GEMOLONG
33	14	SRAGEN	140	MIRI
33	14	SRAGEN	150	SUMBERLAWANG
33	14	SRAGEN	170	SUKODONO
33	14	SRAGEN	180	GESI
33	14	SRAGEN	200	JENAR
33	15	GROBOGAN	20	KARANGRAYUNG
33	15	GROBOGAN	30	PENAWANGAN
33	15	GROBOGAN	40	TOROH
33	15	GROBOGAN	50	GEYER
33	15	GROBOGAN	70	KRADENAN
33	15	GROBOGAN	80	GABUS
33	15	GROBOGAN	100	WIROSARI
33	15	GROBOGAN	110	TAWANGHARJO
33	15	GROBOGAN	130	PURWODADI
33	15	GROBOGAN	150	KLAMBU
33	15	GROBOGAN	160	GODONG
33	15	GROBOGAN	170	GUBUG
33	15	GROBOGAN	190	TANGGUNGHARJO
33	16	BLORA	20	RANDUBLATUNG

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	Code	Name	Code	Name
33	16	BLORA	50	CEPU
33	16	BLORA	60	SAMBONG
33	16	BLORA	70	JIKEN
33	16	BLORA	80	BOGOREJO
33	16	BLORA	90	JEPON
33	16	BLORA	100	KOTA BLORA
33	16	BLORA	110	BANJAREJO
33	16	BLORA	120	TUNJUNGAN
33	16	BLORA	130	JAPAH
33	16	BLORA	140	NGAWEN
33	16	BLORA	150	KUNDURAN
33	16	BLORA	160	TODANAN
33	17	REMBANG	50	SARANG
33	17	REMBANG	70	PAMOTAN
33	17	REMBANG	90	KALIORI
33	17	REMBANG	100	REMBANG
33	17	REMBANG	120	KRAGAN
33	17	REMBANG	140	LASEM
33	18	PATI	10	SUKOLILO
33	18	PATI	20	KAYEN
33	18	PATI	30	TAMBAKROMO
33	18	PATI	40	WINONG
33	18	PATI	60	JAKEN

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
33	18	PATI	70	BATANGAN
33	18	PATI	80	JUWANA
33	18	PATI	90	JAKENAN
33	18	PATI	100	PATI
33	18	PATI	130	GEMBONG
33	18	PATI	140	TLOGOWUNGU
33	18	PATI	150	WEDARIJAKSA
33	18	PATI	160	TRANGKIL
33	18	PATI	170	MARGOYOSO
33	18	PATI	190	CLUWAK
33	18	PATI	200	TAYU
33	18	PATI	210	DUKUHSETI
33	19	KUDUS	10	KALIWUNGU
33	19	KUDUS	20	KOTA KUDUS
33	19	KUDUS	30	JATI
33	19	KUDUS	40	UNDAAN
33	19	KUDUS	60	JEKULO
33	19	KUDUS	70	BAE
33	19	KUDUS	80	GEBOG
33	19	KUDUS	90	DAWE
33	20	JEPARA	10	KEDUNG
33	20	JEPARA	20	PECANGAAN
33	20	JEPARA	30	WELAHAN

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
33	20	JEPARA	40	MAYONG
33	20	JEPARA	50	NALUMSARI
33	20	JEPARA	70	TAHUNAN
33	20	JEPARA	80	JEPARA
33	20	JEPARA	90	MLONGGO
33	20	JEPARA	100	BANGSRI
33	20	JEPARA	110	KELING
33	20	JEPARA	120	KARIMUNJAWA
33	21	DEMAK	10	MRANGGEN
33	21	DEMAK	40	SAYUNG
33	21	DEMAK	50	KARANG TENGAH
33	21	DEMAK	60	BONANG
33	21	DEMAK	70	DEMAK
33	21	DEMAK	80	WONOSALAM
33	21	DEMAK	90	DEMPET
33	21	DEMAK	100	GAJAH
33	21	DEMAK	110	KARANGANYAR
33	21	DEMAK	120	MIJEN
33	21	DEMAK	130	WEDUNG
33	22	SEMARANG	10	GETASAN
33	22	SEMARANG	20	TENGARAN
33	22	SEMARANG	30	SUSUKAN
33	22	SEMARANG	40	SURUH

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
33	22	SEMARANG	50	PABELAN
33	22	SEMARANG	60	TUNTANG
33	22	SEMARANG	80	JAMBU
33	22	SEMARANG	90	SOMOWONO
33	22	SEMARANG	100	AMBARAWA
33	22	SEMARANG	110	BAWEN
33	22	SEMARANG	120	BRINGIN
33	22	SEMARANG	150	UNGARAN
33	23	TEMANGGUNG	10	PARAKAN
33	23	TEMANGGUNG	20	BULU
33	23	TEMANGGUNG	30	TEMANGGUNG
33	23	TEMANGGUNG	40	TEMBARAK
33	23	TEMANGGUNG	50	KRANGGAN
33	23	TEMANGGUNG	70	KALORAN
33	23	TEMANGGUNG	80	KANDANGAN
33	23	TEMANGGUNG	90	KEDU
33	23	TEMANGGUNG	120	CANDIROTO
33	24	KENDAL	40	PATEAN
33	24	KENDAL	50	SINGOROJO
33	24	KENDAL	70	BOJA
33	24	KENDAL	80	KALIWUNGU
33	24	KENDAL	110	GEMUH
33	24	KENDAL	120	WELERI

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
33	24	KENDAL	170	KOTA KENDAL
33	25	BATANG	10	WONOTUNGGAL
33	25	BATANG	20	BANDAR
33	25	BATANG	30	BLADO
33	25	BATANG	50	BAWANG
33	25	BATANG	90	SUBAH
33	25	BATANG	100	TULIS
33	25	BATANG	110	BATANG
33	25	BATANG	120	WARUNG ASEM
33	26	PEKALONGAN	20	PANINGGARAN
33	26	PEKALONGAN	80	KAJEN
33	26	PEKALONGAN	90	KESESI
33	26	PEKALONGAN	100	SRAGI
33	26	PEKALONGAN	110	BOJONG
33	26	PEKALONGAN	120	WONOPRINGGO
33	26	PEKALONGAN	130	KEDUNGWUNI
33	26	PEKALONGAN	140	BUARAN
33	26	PEKALONGAN	150	TIRTO
33	26	PEKALONGAN	160	WIRADESA
33	27	PEMALANG	10	MOGA
33	27	PEMALANG	20	PULOSARI
33	27	PEMALANG	30	BELIK
33	27	PEMALANG	50	BODEH

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
33	27	PEMALANG	60	BANTARBOLANG
33	27	PEMALANG	70	RANDUDONGKAL
33	27	PEMALANG	80	PEMALANG
33	27	PEMALANG	90	TAMAN
33	27	PEMALANG	100	PETARUKAN
33	27	PEMALANG	110	AMPELGADING
33	27	PEMALANG	130	ULUJAMI
33	28	TEGAL	10	MARGASARI
33	28	TEGAL	20	BUMIJAWA
33	28	TEGAL	30	BOJONG
33	28	TEGAL	40	BALAPULANG
33	28	TEGAL	50	PAGERBARANG
33	28	TEGAL	60	LEBAKSIU
33	28	TEGAL	70	JATINEGARA
33	28	TEGAL	90	PANGKAH
33	28	TEGAL	100	SLAWI
33	28	TEGAL	110	DUKUHWARU
33	28	TEGAL	120	ADIWERNA
33	28	TEGAL	130	DUKUHTURI
33	28	TEGAL	140	TALANG
33	28	TEGAL	150	TARUB
33	28	TEGAL	160	KRAMAT
33	28	TEGAL	170	SURADADI

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	Code	Name	Code	Name
33	28	TEGAL	180	WARUREJA
33	29	BREBES	10	SALEM
33	29	BREBES	20	BANTARKAWUNG
33	29	BREBES	30	BUMIAYU
33	29	BREBES	40	PAGUYANGAN
33	29	BREBES	60	TONJONG
33	29	BREBES	80	KETANGGUNGAN
33	29	BREBES	90	BANJARHARJO
33	29	BREBES	100	LOSARI
33	29	BREBES	110	TANJUNG
33	29	BREBES	120	KERSANA
33	29	BREBES	130	BULAKAMBA
33	29	BREBES	140	WANASARI
33	29	BREBES	150	SONGGOM
33	29	BREBES	160	JATIBARANG
33	29	BREBES	170	BREBES
33	71	MAGELANG	10	MAGELANG SELATAN
33	71	MAGELANG	20	MAGELANG UTARA
33	72	SURAKARTA	10	LAWEYAN
33	72	SURAKARTA	20	SERENGAN
33	72	SURAKARTA	30	PASAR KLIWON
33	72	SURAKARTA	40	JEBRES
33	72	SURAKARTA	50	BANJARSARI

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
33	73	SALATIGA	10	ARGOMULYO
33	73	SALATIGA	20	TINGKIR
33	73	SALATIGA	30	SIDOMUKTI
33	73	SALATIGA	40	SIDOREJO
33	74	SEMARANG	10	MIJEN
33	74	SEMARANG	20	GUNUNG PATI
33	74	SEMARANG	30	BANYUMANIK
33	74	SEMARANG	40	GAJAH MUNGKUR
33	74	SEMARANG	50	SEMARANG SELATAN
33	74	SEMARANG	60	CANDISARI
33	74	SEMARANG	70	TEMBALANG
33	74	SEMARANG	80	PEDURUNGAN
33	74	SEMARANG	90	GENUK
33	74	SEMARANG	100	GAYAMSARI
33	74	SEMARANG	110	SEMARANG TIMUR
33	74	SEMARANG	120	SEMARANG TENGAH
33	74	SEMARANG	130	SEMARANG UTARA
33	74	SEMARANG	140	SEMARANG BARAT
33	74	SEMARANG	150	TUGU
33	74	SEMARANG	160	NGALIYAN
33	75	PEKALONGAN	10	PEKALONGAN BARAT
33	75	PEKALONGAN	20	PEKALONGAN TIMUR
33	75	PEKALONGAN	30	PEKALONGAN SELATAN

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
33	75	PEKALONGAN	40	PEKALONGAN UTARA
33	76	TEGAL	10	TEGAL SELATAN
33	76	TEGAL	20	TEGAL TIMUR
33	76	TEGAL	30	TEGAL BARAT

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
D I YOGYAKARTA				
34	1	KULON PROGO	10	TEMON
34	1	KULON PROGO	20	WATES
34	1	KULON PROGO	30	PANJATAN
34	1	KULON PROGO	40	GALUR
34	1	KULON PROGO	50	LENDAH
34	1	KULON PROGO	60	SENTOLO
34	1	KULON PROGO	70	PENGASIH
34	1	KULON PROGO	80	KOKAP
34	1	KULON PROGO	90	GIRIMULYO
34	1	KULON PROGO	100	NANGGULAN
34	1	KULON PROGO	110	KALIBAWANG
34	1	KULON PROGO	120	SAMIGALUH
34	2	BANTUL	10	SRANDAKAN
34	2	BANTUL	20	SANDEN
34	2	BANTUL	30	KRETEK
34	2	BANTUL	40	PUNDONG
34	2	BANTUL	50	BAMBANG LIPURO
34	2	BANTUL	60	PANDAK
34	2	BANTUL	70	BANTUL
34	2	BANTUL	80	JETIS
34	2	BANTUL	90	IMOGIRI

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
34	2	BANTUL	100	DLINGO
34	2	BANTUL	110	PLERET
34	2	BANTUL	120	PIYUNGAN
34	2	BANTUL	130	BANGUNTAPAN
34	2	BANTUL	140	SEWON
34	2	BANTUL	150	KASIHAN
34	2	BANTUL	160	PAJANGAN
34	2	BANTUL	170	SEDAYU
34	3	GUNUNG KIDUL	10	PANGGANG
34	3	GUNUNG KIDUL	20	PALIYAN
34	3	GUNUNG KIDUL	30	SAPTO SARI
34	3	GUNUNG KIDUL	40	TEPUS
34	3	GUNUNG KIDUL	50	RONGKOP
34	3	GUNUNG KIDUL	60	SEMANU
34	3	GUNUNG KIDUL	70	PONJONG
34	3	GUNUNG KIDUL	80	KARANGMOJO
34	3	GUNUNG KIDUL	90	WONOSARI
34	3	GUNUNG KIDUL	100	PLAYEN
34	3	GUNUNG KIDUL	110	PATUK
34	3	GUNUNG KIDUL	120	GEDANG SARI
34	3	GUNUNG KIDUL	130	NGLIPAR
34	3	GUNUNG KIDUL	140	NGAWEN
34	3	GUNUNG KIDUL	150	SEMIN

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
34	4	SLEMAN	10	MOYUDAN
34	4	SLEMAN	20	MINGGIR
34	4	SLEMAN	30	SEYEGAN
34	4	SLEMAN	40	GODEAN
34	4	SLEMAN	50	GAMPING
34	4	SLEMAN	60	MLATI
34	4	SLEMAN	70	DEPOK
34	4	SLEMAN	80	BERBAH
34	4	SLEMAN	90	PRAMBANAN
34	4	SLEMAN	100	KALASAN
34	4	SLEMAN	110	NGEMPLAK
34	4	SLEMAN	120	NGAGLIK
34	4	SLEMAN	130	SLEMAN
34	4	SLEMAN	140	TEMPEL
34	4	SLEMAN	150	TURI
34	4	SLEMAN	160	PAKEM
34	4	SLEMAN	170	CANGKRINGAN
34	71	YOGYAKARTA	10	MANTRIJERON
34	71	YOGYAKARTA	20	KRATON
34	71	YOGYAKARTA	30	MERGANGSAN
34	71	YOGYAKARTA	40	UMBULHARJO
34	71	YOGYAKARTA	50	KOTAGEDE
34	71	YOGYAKARTA	60	GONDOKUSUMAN

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
34	71	YOGYAKARTA	70	DANUREJAN
34	71	YOGYAKARTA	80	PAKUALAMAN
34	71	YOGYAKARTA	90	GONDOMANAN
34	71	YOGYAKARTA	100	NGAMPILAN
34	71	YOGYAKARTA	110	WIROBRAJAN
34	71	YOGYAKARTA	120	GEDONG TENGEN
34	71	YOGYAKARTA	130	JETIS
34	71	YOGYAKARTA	140	TEGALREJO

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
JAWA TIMUR				
35	1	PACITAN	10	DONOROJO
35	1	PACITAN	30	PRINGKUKU
35	1	PACITAN	40	PACITAN
35	1	PACITAN	60	ARJOSARI
35	1	PACITAN	80	BANDAR
35	1	PACITAN	100	TULAKAN
35	1	PACITAN	110	NGADIROJO
35	1	PACITAN	120	SUDIMORO
35	2	PONOROGO	10	NGRAYUN
35	2	PONOROGO	40	SAMBIT
35	2	PONOROGO	70	PULUNG
35	2	PONOROGO	80	MLARAK
35	2	PONOROGO	90	SIMAN
35	2	PONOROGO	100	JETIS
35	2	PONOROGO	110	BALONG
35	2	PONOROGO	120	KAUMAN
35	2	PONOROGO	130	JAMBON
35	2	PONOROGO	140	BADEGAN
35	2	PONOROGO	170	PONOROGO
35	2	PONOROGO	180	BABADAN
35	2	PONOROGO	190	JENANGAN

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
35	3	TRENGGALEK	10	PANGGUL
35	3	TRENGGALEK	20	MUNJUNGAN
35	3	TRENGGALEK	30	WATULIMO
35	3	TRENGGALEK	40	KAMPAK
35	3	TRENGGALEK	50	DONGKO
35	3	TRENGGALEK	60	PULE
35	3	TRENGGALEK	70	KARANGAN
35	3	TRENGGALEK	80	GANDUSARI
35	3	TRENGGALEK	90	DURENAN
35	3	TRENGGALEK	100	POGALAN
35	3	TRENGGALEK	110	TRENGGALEK
35	3	TRENGGALEK	120	TUGU
35	4	TULUNGAGUNG	10	BESUKI
35	4	TULUNGAGUNG	20	BANDUNG
35	4	TULUNGAGUNG	30	PAKEL
35	4	TULUNGAGUNG	40	CAMPUR DARAT
35	4	TULUNGAGUNG	50	TANGGUNG GUNUNG
35	4	TULUNGAGUNG	60	KALIDAWIR
35	4	TULUNGAGUNG	80	REJOTANGAN
35	4	TULUNGAGUNG	90	NGUNUT
35	4	TULUNGAGUNG	100	SUMBERGEMPOL
35	4	TULUNGAGUNG	110	BOYOLANGU
35	4	TULUNGAGUNG	120	TULUNGAGUNG

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	Code	Name	Code	Name
35	4	TULUNGAGUNG	130	KEDUNGWARU
35	4	TULUNGAGUNG	140	NGANTRU
35	4	TULUNGAGUNG	150	KARANGREJO
35	4	TULUNGAGUNG	160	KAUMAN
35	4	TULUNGAGUNG	170	GONDANG
35	4	TULUNGAGUNG	180	PAGER WOJO
35	4	TULUNGAGUNG	190	SENDANG
35	5	BLITAR	10	BAKUNG
35	5	BLITAR	20	WONOTIRTO
35	5	BLITAR	30	PANGGUNGREJO
35	5	BLITAR	40	WATES
35	5	BLITAR	50	BINANGUN
35	5	BLITAR	60	SUTOJAYAN
35	5	BLITAR	70	KADEMANGAN
35	5	BLITAR	80	KANIGORO
35	5	BLITAR	90	TALUN
35	5	BLITAR	100	SELOPURO
35	5	BLITAR	110	KESAMBEN
35	5	BLITAR	130	DOKO
35	5	BLITAR	140	WLINGI
35	5	BLITAR	150	GANDUSARI
35	5	BLITAR	160	GARUM
35	5	BLITAR	170	NGLEGOK

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
35	5	BLITAR	180	SANAN KULON
35	5	BLITAR	190	PONGGOK
35	5	BLITAR	200	SRENGAT
35	5	BLITAR	210	WONODADI
35	5	BLITAR	220	UDANAWU
35	6	KEDIRI	10	MOJO
35	6	KEDIRI	20	SEMEN
35	6	KEDIRI	30	NGADILUWIH
35	6	KEDIRI	40	KRAS
35	6	KEDIRI	50	RINGINREJO
35	6	KEDIRI	60	KANDAT
35	6	KEDIRI	70	WATES
35	6	KEDIRI	90	PLOSOKLATEN
35	6	KEDIRI	100	GURAH
35	6	KEDIRI	110	PUNCU
35	6	KEDIRI	120	KEPUNG
35	6	KEDIRI	130	KANDANGAN
35	6	KEDIRI	140	PARE
35	6	KEDIRI	150	KUNJANG
35	6	KEDIRI	160	PLEMAHAN
35	6	KEDIRI	170	PURWOASRI
35	6	KEDIRI	180	PAPAR
35	6	KEDIRI	190	PAGU

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
35	6	KEDIRI	200	GAMPENGREJO
35	6	KEDIRI	210	BANYAKAN
35	6	KEDIRI	220	GROGOL
35	6	KEDIRI	230	TAROKAN
35	7	MALANG	10	DONOMULYO
35	7	MALANG	20	KALIPARE
35	7	MALANG	30	PAGAK
35	7	MALANG	50	GEDANGAN
35	7	MALANG	60	SUMBERMANJING
35	7	MALANG	70	DAMPIT
35	7	MALANG	80	TIRTO YUDO
35	7	MALANG	90	AMPELGADING
35	7	MALANG	100	PONCOKUSUMO
35	7	MALANG	110	WAJAK
35	7	MALANG	120	TUREN
35	7	MALANG	130	PAGELARAN
35	7	MALANG	140	GONDANGLEGI
35	7	MALANG	150	BULULAWANG
35	7	MALANG	160	KEPANJEN
35	7	MALANG	170	SUMBER PUCUNG
35	7	MALANG	180	KROMENGAN
35	7	MALANG	190	WONOSARI
35	7	MALANG	200	NGAJUM

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	Code	Name	Code	Name
35	7	MALANG	210	WAGIR
35	7	MALANG	220	PAKISAJI
35	7	MALANG	230	TAJINAN
35	7	MALANG	240	TUMPANG
35	7	MALANG	250	PAKIS
35	7	MALANG	260	JABUNG
35	7	MALANG	270	LAWANG
35	7	MALANG	280	SINGOSARI
35	7	MALANG	290	KARANGPLOSO
35	7	MALANG	300	DAU
35	7	MALANG	310	PUJON
35	7	MALANG	320	NGANTANG
35	7	MALANG	330	KASEMBON
35	7	MALANG	710	BATU
35	8	LUMAJANG	10	TEMPURSARI
35	8	LUMAJANG	20	PRONOJIWO
35	8	LUMAJANG	30	CANDIPURO
35	8	LUMAJANG	40	PASIRIAN
35	8	LUMAJANG	50	TEMPEH
35	8	LUMAJANG	60	LUMAJANG
35	8	LUMAJANG	70	TEKUNG
35	8	LUMAJANG	100	ROWOKANGKUNG
35	8	LUMAJANG	110	JATIROTO

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	Code	Name	Code	Name
35	8	LUMAJANG	120	RANDUAGUNG
35	8	LUMAJANG	130	SUKODONO
35	8	LUMAJANG	140	PADANG
35	8	LUMAJANG	150	PASRUJAMBE
35	8	LUMAJANG	160	SENDURO
35	8	LUMAJANG	170	GICIALIT
35	8	LUMAJANG	170	GUCI ALIT
35	8	LUMAJANG	180	KEDUNGJAJANG
35	8	LUMAJANG	190	KLAKAH
35	9	JEMBER	10	KENCONG
35	9	JEMBER	20	GUMUK MAS
35	9	JEMBER	30	PUGER
35	9	JEMBER	40	WULUHAN
35	9	JEMBER	50	AMBULU
35	9	JEMBER	60	TEMPUREJO
35	9	JEMBER	90	MUMBULSARI
35	9	JEMBER	100	JENGGAWAH
35	9	JEMBER	110	AJUNG
35	9	JEMBER	120	RAMBIPUJI
35	9	JEMBER	130	BALUNG
35	9	JEMBER	150	SEMBORO
35	9	JEMBER	180	TANGGUL
35	9	JEMBER	190	BANGSALSARI

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	Code	Name	Code	Name
35	9	JEMBER	210	SUKORAMBI
35	9	JEMBER	220	ARJASA
35	9	JEMBER	230	PAKUSARI
35	9	JEMBER	260	SUMBERJAMBE
35	9	JEMBER	280	JELBUK
35	9	JEMBER	710	KALIWATES
35	9	JEMBER	720	SUMBERSARI
35	9	JEMBER	730	PATRANG
35	10	BANYUWANGI	10	PESANGGARAN
35	10	BANYUWANGI	20	BANGOREJO
35	10	BANYUWANGI	30	PURWOHARJO
35	10	BANYUWANGI	40	TEGALDLIMO
35	10	BANYUWANGI	50	MUNCAR
35	10	BANYUWANGI	60	CLURING
35	10	BANYUWANGI	70	GAMBIRAN
35	10	BANYUWANGI	80	GLENMORE
35	10	BANYUWANGI	90	KALIBARU
35	10	BANYUWANGI	100	GENTENG
35	10	BANYUWANGI	110	SRONO
35	10	BANYUWANGI	120	ROGOJAMPI
35	10	BANYUWANGI	130	KABAT
35	10	BANYUWANGI	140	SINGOJURUH
35	10	BANYUWANGI	150	SEMPU

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	Code	Name	Code	Name
35	10	BANYUWANGI	160	SONGGON
35	10	BANYUWANGI	170	GLAGAH
35	10	BANYUWANGI	180	BANYUWANGI
35	10	BANYUWANGI	190	GIRI
35	10	BANYUWANGI	210	WONGSOREJO
35	11	BONDOWOSO	10	MAESAN
35	11	BONDOWOSO	20	GRUJUGAN
35	11	BONDOWOSO	30	TAMANAN
35	11	BONDOWOSO	40	PUJER
35	11	BONDOWOSO	60	SUKOSARI
35	11	BONDOWOSO	80	WONOSARI
35	11	BONDOWOSO	90	TENGGARANG
35	11	BONDOWOSO	100	BONDOWOSO
35	11	BONDOWOSO	120	WRINGIN
35	11	BONDOWOSO	160	PRAJEKAN
35	12	SITUBONDO	20	JATIBANTENG
35	12	SITUBONDO	30	BANYUGLUGUR
35	12	SITUBONDO	40	BESUKI
35	12	SITUBONDO	50	SUBOH
35	12	SITUBONDO	70	BUNGATAN
35	12	SITUBONDO	80	KENDIT
35	12	SITUBONDO	90	PANARUKAN
35	12	SITUBONDO	100	SITUBONDO

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	Code	Name	Code	Name
35	12	SITUBONDO	110	MANGARAN
35	12	SITUBONDO	120	PANJI
35	12	SITUBONDO	130	KAPONGAN
35	12	SITUBONDO	140	ARJASA
35	12	SITUBONDO	150	JANGKAR
35	12	SITUBONDO	160	ASEMBAGUS
35	13	PROBOLINGGO	20	SUMBER
35	13	PROBOLINGGO	40	BANTARAN
35	13	PROBOLINGGO	50	LECES
35	13	PROBOLINGGO	60	TEGAL SIWALAN
35	13	PROBOLINGGO	70	BANYU ANYAR
35	13	PROBOLINGGO	80	TIRIS
35	13	PROBOLINGGO	90	KRUCIL
35	13	PROBOLINGGO	120	KOTA ANYAR
35	13	PROBOLINGGO	130	PAITON
35	13	PROBOLINGGO	140	BESUK
35	13	PROBOLINGGO	150	KRAKSAAN
35	13	PROBOLINGGO	160	KREJENGAN
35	13	PROBOLINGGO	170	PAJARAKAN
35	13	PROBOLINGGO	180	MARON
35	13	PROBOLINGGO	190	GENDING
35	13	PROBOLINGGO	200	DRINGU
35	13	PROBOLINGGO	210	WONOMERTO

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
35	13	PROBOLINGGO	230	TONGAS
35	13	PROBOLINGGO	240	SUMBER ASIH
35	14	PASURUAN	40	TOSARI
35	14	PASURUAN	70	KEJAYAN
35	14	PASURUAN	90	PURWOSARI
35	14	PASURUAN	100	PRIGEN
35	14	PASURUAN	110	SUKOREJO
35	14	PASURUAN	120	PANDAAN
35	14	PASURUAN	130	GEMPOL
35	14	PASURUAN	140	BEJI
35	14	PASURUAN	150	BANGIL
35	14	PASURUAN	170	KRATON
35	14	PASURUAN	220	GRATI
35	15	SIDOARJO	10	TARIK
35	15	SIDOARJO	20	PRAMBON
35	15	SIDOARJO	40	PORONG
35	15	SIDOARJO	60	TANGGULANGIN
35	15	SIDOARJO	70	CANDI
35	15	SIDOARJO	80	TULANGAN
35	15	SIDOARJO	90	WONOAYU
35	15	SIDOARJO	100	SUKODONO
35	15	SIDOARJO	110	SIDOARJO
35	15	SIDOARJO	120	BUDURAN

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
35	15	SIDOARJO	130	SEDATI
35	15	SIDOARJO	140	WARU
35	15	SIDOARJO	150	GEDANGAN
35	15	SIDOARJO	160	TAMAN
35	15	SIDOARJO	170	KRIAN
35	15	SIDOARJO	180	BALONG BENDO
35	16	MOJOKERTO	30	PACET
35	16	MOJOKERTO	40	TRAWAS
35	16	MOJOKERTO	50	NGORO
35	16	MOJOKERTO	60	PUNGGING
35	16	MOJOKERTO	70	KUTOREJO
35	16	MOJOKERTO	80	MOJOSARI
35	16	MOJOKERTO	90	BANGSAL
35	16	MOJOKERTO	100	DLANGGU
35	16	MOJOKERTO	110	PURI
35	16	MOJOKERTO	130	SOOKO
35	16	MOJOKERTO	140	GEDEK
35	16	MOJOKERTO	160	JETIS
35	16	MOJOKERTO	170	DAWAR BLANDONG
35	17	JOMBANG	10	BANDAR KEDUNG MULYO
35	17	JOMBANG	20	PERAK
35	17	JOMBANG	30	GUDO
35	17	JOMBANG	40	DIWEK

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
35	17	JOMBANG	60	MOJOWARNO
35	17	JOMBANG	70	BARENG
35	17	JOMBANG	80	WONOSALAM
35	17	JOMBANG	90	MOJOAGUNG
35	17	JOMBANG	100	SUMOBITO
35	17	JOMBANG	110	JOGO ROTO
35	17	JOMBANG	120	PETERONGAN
35	17	JOMBANG	130	JOMBANG
35	17	JOMBANG	150	TEMBELANG
35	17	JOMBANG	170	KUDU
35	17	JOMBANG	180	PLOSO
35	17	JOMBANG	190	KABUH
35	18	NGANJUK	30	BERBEK
35	18	NGANJUK	40	LOCERET
35	18	NGANJUK	50	PACE
35	18	NGANJUK	60	TANJUNGANOM
35	18	NGANJUK	70	PRAMBON
35	18	NGANJUK	80	NGRONGGOT
35	18	NGANJUK	90	KERTOSONO
35	18	NGANJUK	100	PATIANROWO
35	18	NGANJUK	110	BARON
35	18	NGANJUK	120	GONDANG
35	18	NGANJUK	130	SUKOMORO

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	Code	Name	Code	Name
35	18	NGANJUK	140	NGANJUK
35	18	NGANJUK	150	BAGOR
35	18	NGANJUK	180	NGLUYU
35	18	NGANJUK	190	LENGKONG
35	19	MADIUN	10	KEBONSARI
35	19	MADIUN	20	GEGER
35	19	MADIUN	30	DOLOPO
35	19	MADIUN	40	DAGANGAN
35	19	MADIUN	50	WUNGU
35	19	MADIUN	60	KARE
35	19	MADIUN	70	GEMARANG
35	19	MADIUN	80	SARADAN
35	19	MADIUN	130	MADIUN
35	19	MADIUN	150	JIWAN
35	20	MAGETAN	10	PONCOL
35	20	MAGETAN	20	PARANG
35	20	MAGETAN	40	TAKERAN
35	20	MAGETAN	50	KAWEDANAN
35	20	MAGETAN	60	MAGETAN
35	20	MAGETAN	80	PANEKAN
35	20	MAGETAN	90	SUKOMORO
35	20	MAGETAN	100	BENDO
35	20	MAGETAN	110	MAOSPATI

35	20	MAGETAN	120	KARANGREJO

PROVINCE	**KABUPATEN**		**KECAMATAN**	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
35	20	MAGETAN	130	KARANGMOJO
35	21	NGAWI	10	SINE
35	21	NGAWI	20	NGRAMBE
35	21	NGAWI	40	KENDAL
35	21	NGAWI	50	GENENG
35	21	NGAWI	110	NGAWI
35	21	NGAWI	120	PARON
35	21	NGAWI	130	KEDUNGGALAR
35	21	NGAWI	140	PITU
35	21	NGAWI	150	WIDODAREN
35	21	NGAWI	160	MANTINGAN
35	22	BOJONEGORO	10	MARGOMULYO
35	22	BOJONEGORO	20	NGRAHO
35	22	BOJONEGORO	80	KEDUNGADEM
35	22	BOJONEGORO	90	KEPOH BARU
35	22	BOJONEGORO	100	BAURENO
35	22	BOJONEGORO	110	KANOR
35	22	BOJONEGORO	120	SUMBEREJO
35	22	BOJONEGORO	130	BALEN
35	22	BOJONEGORO	140	SUKOSEWU
35	22	BOJONEGORO	160	BOJONEGORO
35	22	BOJONEGORO	190	NGASEM

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
35	22	BOJONEGORO	210	MALO
35	22	BOJONEGORO	230	PADANGAN
35	22	BOJONEGORO	240	KASIMAN
35	23	TUBAN	20	BANGILAN
35	23	TUBAN	30	SENORI
35	23	TUBAN	40	SINGGAHAN
35	23	TUBAN	70	SOKO
35	23	TUBAN	80	RENGEL
35	23	TUBAN	90	PLUMPANG
35	23	TUBAN	100	WIDANG
35	23	TUBAN	110	PALANG
35	23	TUBAN	120	SEMANDING
35	23	TUBAN	130	TUBAN
35	23	TUBAN	150	MERAKURAK
35	23	TUBAN	170	TAMBAKBOYO
35	23	TUBAN	180	JATIROGO
35	23	TUBAN	190	BANCAR
35	24	LAMONGAN	10	SUKORAME
35	24	LAMONGAN	20	BLULUK
35	24	LAMONGAN	30	NGIMBANG
35	24	LAMONGAN	40	SAMBENG
35	24	LAMONGAN	70	SUGIO
35	24	LAMONGAN	80	KEDUNGPRING

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	Code	Name	Code	Name
35	24	LAMONGAN	90	MODO
35	24	LAMONGAN	100	BABAT
35	24	LAMONGAN	110	PUCUK
35	24	LAMONGAN	120	SUKODADI
35	24	LAMONGAN	130	LAMONGAN
35	24	LAMONGAN	160	GLAGAH
35	24	LAMONGAN	170	KARANGBINANGUN
35	24	LAMONGAN	180	TURI
35	24	LAMONGAN	190	KALITENGAH
35	24	LAMONGAN	210	SEKARAN
35	24	LAMONGAN	220	MADURAN
35	24	LAMONGAN	230	LAREN
35	24	LAMONGAN	250	PACIRAN
35	24	LAMONGAN	260	BRONDONG
35	25	GRESIK	20	DRIYOREJO
35	25	GRESIK	30	KEDAMEAN
35	25	GRESIK	40	MENGANTI
35	25	GRESIK	50	CERME
35	25	GRESIK	70	BALONGPANGGANG
35	25	GRESIK	80	DUDUK SAMPEYAN
35	25	GRESIK	90	KEBOMAS
35	25	GRESIK	100	GRESIK
35	25	GRESIK	110	MANYAR

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	Code	Name	Code	Name
35	25	GRESIK	120	BUNGAH
35	25	GRESIK	130	SIDAYU
35	25	GRESIK	140	DUKUN
35	25	GRESIK	160	UJUNGPANGKAH
35	25	GRESIK	170	SANGKAPURA
35	26	BANGKALAN	10	KAMAL
35	26	BANGKALAN	30	KWANYAR
35	26	BANGKALAN	40	MODUNG
35	26	BANGKALAN	50	BLEGA
35	26	BANGKALAN	60	KONANG
35	26	BANGKALAN	70	GALIS
35	26	BANGKALAN	80	TANAH MERAH
35	26	BANGKALAN	90	TRAGAH
35	26	BANGKALAN	100	SOCAH
35	26	BANGKALAN	110	BANGKALAN
35	26	BANGKALAN	140	GEGER
35	26	BANGKALAN	150	KOKOP
35	26	BANGKALAN	160	TANJUNGBUMI
35	27	SAMPANG	10	SRESEH
35	27	SAMPANG	30	SAMPANG
35	27	SAMPANG	50	OMBEN
35	27	SAMPANG	60	KEDUNGDUNG
35	27	SAMPANG	80	TAMBELANGAN

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	Code	Name	Code	Name
35	27	SAMPANG	100	ROBATAL
35	28	PAMEKASAN	20	PADEMAWU
35	28	PAMEKASAN	30	GALIS
35	28	PAMEKASAN	40	LARANGAN
35	28	PAMEKASAN	50	PAMEKASAN
35	28	PAMEKASAN	60	PROPPO
35	28	PAMEKASAN	70	PALENGAAN
35	28	PAMEKASAN	80	PEGANTENAN
35	28	PAMEKASAN	100	PAKONG
35	28	PAMEKASAN	110	WARU
35	29	SUMENEP	20	BLUTO
35	29	SUMENEP	50	TALANGO
35	29	SUMENEP	70	KOTA SUMENEP
35	29	SUMENEP	140	DASUK
35	29	SUMENEP	150	MANDING
35	29	SUMENEP	230	SAPEKEN
35	29	SUMENEP	240	ARJASA
35	71	KEDIRI	10	MOJOROTO
35	71	KEDIRI	20	KOTA KEDIRI
35	71	KEDIRI	30	PESANTREN
35	72	BLITAR	10	SUKOREJO
35	72	BLITAR	20	KEPANJEN KIDUL
35	72	BLITAR	30	SANANWETAN

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
35	73	MALANG	10	KEDUNGKANDANG
35	73	MALANG	20	SUKUN
35	73	MALANG	30	KLOJEN
35	73	MALANG	40	BLIMBING
35	73	MALANG	50	LOWOKWARU
35	74	PROBOLINGGO	10	KADEMANGAN
35	74	PROBOLINGGO	20	WONOASIH
35	74	PROBOLINGGO	30	MAYANGAN
35	75	PASURUAN	30	BUGULKIDUL
35	76	MOJOKERTO	10	PRAJURIT KULON
35	76	MOJOKERTO	20	MAGERSARI
35	77	MADIUN	10	MANGU HARJO
35	77	MADIUN	20	TAMAN
35	77	MADIUN	30	KARTOHARJO
35	78	SURABAYA	10	KARANG PILANG
35	78	SURABAYA	20	JAMBANGAN
35	78	SURABAYA	30	GAYUNGAN
35	78	SURABAYA	40	WONOCOLO
35	78	SURABAYA	50	TENGGILIS MEJOYO
35	78	SURABAYA	60	GUNUNG ANYAR
35	78	SURABAYA	70	RUNGKUT
35	78	SURABAYA	80	SUKOLILO
35	78	SURABAYA	90	MULYOREJO

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
35	78	SURABAYA	100	GUBENG
35	78	SURABAYA	110	WONOKROMO
35	78	SURABAYA	120	DUKUH PAKIS
35	78	SURABAYA	130	WIYUNG
35	78	SURABAYA	140	LAKAR SANTRI
35	78	SURABAYA	150	TANDES
35	78	SURABAYA	160	SUKOMANUNGGAL
35	78	SURABAYA	170	SAWAHAN
35	78	SURABAYA	180	TEGAL SARI
35	78	SURABAYA	190	GENTENG
35	78	SURABAYA	200	TAMBAKSARI
35	78	SURABAYA	210	KENJERAN
35	78	SURABAYA	220	SIMOKERTO
35	78	SURABAYA	230	SEMAMPIR
35	78	SURABAYA	240	PABEAN CANTIAN
35	78	SURABAYA	250	BUBUTAN
35	78	SURABAYA	260	KREMBANGAN
35	78	SURABAYA	270	ASEMROWO
35	78	SURABAYA	280	BENOWO

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	Code	Name	Code	Name
B A L I				
51	1	JEMBRANA	10	MELAYA
51	1	JEMBRANA	20	NEGARA
51	1	JEMBRANA	30	MENDOYO
51	2	TABANAN	10	SELEMADEG
51	2	TABANAN	20	KERAMBITAN
51	2	TABANAN	30	TABANAN
51	2	TABANAN	40	KEDIRI
51	2	TABANAN	50	MARGA
51	2	TABANAN	60	BATURITI
51	2	TABANAN	70	PENEBEL
51	2	TABANAN	80	PUPUAN
51	3	BADUNG	10	KUTA SELATAN
51	3	BADUNG	20	KUTA
51	3	BADUNG	30	KUTA UTARA
51	3	BADUNG	40	MENGWI
51	3	BADUNG	50	ABIANSEMAL
51	3	BADUNG	60	PETANG
51	4	GIANYAR	10	SUKAWATI
51	4	GIANYAR	20	BLAHBATUH
51	4	GIANYAR	30	GIANYAR
51	4	GIANYAR	40	TAMPAK SIRING

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	Code	Name	Code	Name
51	4	GIANYAR	50	UBUD
51	4	GIANYAR	60	TEGALLALANG
51	4	GIANYAR	70	PAYANGAN
51	5	KLUNGKUNG	10	NUSAPENIDA
51	5	KLUNGKUNG	20	BANJARANGKAN
51	5	KLUNGKUNG	30	KLUNGKUNG
51	5	KLUNGKUNG	40	DAWAN
51	6	BANGLI	10	SUSUT
51	6	BANGLI	20	BANGLI
51	6	BANGLI	30	TEMBUKU
51	6	BANGLI	40	KINTAMANI
51	7	KARANG ASEM	10	RENDANG
51	7	KARANG ASEM	20	SIDEMEN
51	7	KARANG ASEM	30	MANGGIS
51	7	KARANG ASEM	40	KARANG ASEM
51	7	KARANG ASEM	50	ABANG
51	7	KARANG ASEM	60	BEBANDEM
51	7	KARANG ASEM	70	SELAT
51	7	KARANG ASEM	80	KUBU
51	8	BULELENG	10	GEROKGAK
51	8	BULELENG	20	SERIRIT
51	8	BULELENG	30	BUSUNGBIU
51	8	BULELENG	40	BANJAR

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
51	8	BULELENG	50	SUKASADA
51	8	BULELENG	60	BULELENG
51	8	BULELENG	70	SAWAN
51	8	BULELENG	80	KUBUTAMBAHAN
51	8	BULELENG	90	TEJAKULA
51	71	DENPASAR	10	DENPASAR SELATAN
51	71	DENPASAR	20	DENPASAR TIMUR
51	71	DENPASAR	30	DENPASAR BARAT

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
NUSA TENGGARA BARAT				
52	1	LOMBOK BARAT	10	SEKOTONG TENGAH
52	1	LOMBOK BARAT	20	GERUNG
52	1	LOMBOK BARAT	30	LABU API
52	1	LOMBOK BARAT	40	KEDIRI
52	1	LOMBOK BARAT	50	NARMADA
52	1	LOMBOK BARAT	60	GUNUNG SARI
52	1	LOMBOK BARAT	70	TANJUNG
52	1	LOMBOK BARAT	80	GANGGA
52	1	LOMBOK BARAT	90	BAYAN
52	2	LOMBOK TENGAH	10	PRAYA BARAT
52	2	LOMBOK TENGAH	20	PUJUT
52	2	LOMBOK TENGAH	30	PRAYA TIMUR
52	2	LOMBOK TENGAH	40	JANAPRIA
52	2	LOMBOK TENGAH	50	KOPANG
52	2	LOMBOK TENGAH	60	PRAYA
52	2	LOMBOK TENGAH	70	JONGGAT
52	2	LOMBOK TENGAH	80	PRINGGARATA
52	2	LOMBOK TENGAH	90	BATUKLIANG
52	3	LOMBOK TIMUR	10	KERUAK
52	3	LOMBOK TIMUR	20	SAKRA
52	3	LOMBOK TIMUR	30	TERARA

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
52	3	LOMBOK TIMUR	40	SIKUR
52	3	LOMBOK TIMUR	50	MASBAGIK
52	3	LOMBOK TIMUR	60	SUKAMULIA
52	3	LOMBOK TIMUR	70	SELONG
52	3	LOMBOK TIMUR	80	PRINGGABAYA
52	3	LOMBOK TIMUR	90	AIKMEL
52	3	LOMBOK TIMUR	100	SAMBELIA
52	4	SUMBAWA	10	JEREWEH
52	4	SUMBAWA	20	LUNYUK
52	4	SUMBAWA	30	TALIWANG
52	4	SUMBAWA	40	SETELUK
52	4	SUMBAWA	50	ALAS
52	4	SUMBAWA	80	SUMBAWA
52	4	SUMBAWA	110	ROPANG
52	4	SUMBAWA	120	LAPE-LOPOK
52	4	SUMBAWA	130	PLAMPANG
52	4	SUMBAWA	140	EMPANG
52	5	DOMPU	10	HU'U
52	5	DOMPU	20	DOMPU
52	5	DOMPU	30	WOJA
52	5	DOMPU	40	KILO
52	5	DOMPU	50	KEMPO
52	5	DOMPU	60	PEKAT

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
52	6	BIMA	10	MONTA
52	6	BIMA	20	BOLO
52	6	BIMA	30	WOHA
52	6	BIMA	40	BELO
52	6	BIMA	50	WAWO
52	6	BIMA	60	SAPE
52	6	BIMA	70	WERA
52	6	BIMA	80	DONGGO
52	6	BIMA	90	SANGGAR
52	6	BIMA	710	RASANAE BARAT
52	6	BIMA	720	RASANAE TIMUR
52	71	MATARAM	10	AMPENAN
52	71	MATARAM	20	MATARAM
52	71	MATARAM	30	CAKRANEGARA

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR				
53	2	SUMBA TIMUR	10	LEWA
53	2	SUMBA TIMUR	60	PANDAWAI
53	3	KUPANG	120	KUPANG TENGAH
53	9	FLORES TIMUR	30	LARANTUKA
53	10	SIKKA	60	MAUMERE
53	11	ENDE	20	ENDE
53	12	NGADA	50	NANGARORO
53	12	NGADA	70	BAJAWA

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
KALIMANTAN BARAT				
61	1	SAMBAS	20	PEMANGKAT
61	4	PONTIANAK	60	SUNGAI RAYA
61	4	PONTIANAK	80	SIANTAN
61	5	SANGGAU	20	MELIAU
61	5	SANGGAU	70	MUKOK
61	6	KETAPANG	50	TUMBANG TITI
61	7	SINTANG	140	SINTANG
61	71	PONTIANAK	30	PONTIANAK BARAT

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	Code	Name	Code	Name
KALIMANTAN TENGAH				
62	1	KOTAWARINGIN BARAT	20	SUKAMARA
62	1	KOTAWARINGIN BARAT	40	KOTAWARINGIN LAMA
62	1	KOTAWARINGIN BARAT	60	KUMAI
62	2	KOTAWARINGIN TIMUR	10	SERUYAN HILIR
62	2	KOTAWARINGIN TIMUR	60	MENTAWA BARU/KETAPANG
62	2	KOTAWARINGIN TIMUR	120	BAAMANG
62	3	KAPUAS	20	KAPUAS KUALA
62	3	KAPUAS	30	KAPUAS TIMUR
62	3	KAPUAS	40	SELAT
62	3	KAPUAS	50	PANDIH BATU
62	3	KAPUAS	70	BASARANG
62	3	KAPUAS	170	KAPUAS TENGAH
62	4	BARITO SELATAN	40	DUSUN SELATAN
62	4	BARITO SELATAN	60	GUNUNG BINTANG AWAI
62	4	BARITO SELATAN	70	DUSUN TENGAH
62	5	BARITO UTARA	70	LAUNG TUHUP
62	5	BARITO UTARA	90	PERMATA INTAN
62	71	PALANGKA RAYA	10	PAHANDUT

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	Code	Name	Code	Name
KALIMANTAN SELATAN				
63	1	TANAH LAUT	10	PANYIPATAN
63	1	TANAH LAUT	20	TAKISUNG
63	1	TANAH LAUT	30	KURAU
63	1	TANAH LAUT	40	BATI - BATI
63	1	TANAH LAUT	50	TAMBANG ULANG
63	1	TANAH LAUT	60	PELAIHARI
63	1	TANAH LAUT	70	BATU AMPAR
63	1	TANAH LAUT	80	JORONG
63	1	TANAH LAUT	90	KINTAP
63	2	KOTA BARU	10	P. SEMBILAN
63	2	KOTA BARU	30	P. LAUT SELATAN
63	2	KOTA BARU	40	P. LAUT TIMUR
63	2	KOTA BARU	50	P. SEBUKU
63	2	KOTA BARU	60	P. LAUT UTARA
63	2	KOTA BARU	70	KUSAN HILIR
63	2	KOTA BARU	80	SUNGAI LOBAN
63	2	KOTA BARU	90	SATUI
63	2	KOTA BARU	100	KUSAN HULU
63	2	KOTA BARU	110	BATU LICIN
63	2	KOTA BARU	120	KELUMPANG SELATAN
63	2	KOTA BARU	130	KELUMPANG HULU

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
63	2	KOTA BARU	140	HAMPANG
63	2	KOTA BARU	150	SUNGAI DURIAN
63	2	KOTA BARU	160	KELUMPANG TENGAH
63	2	KOTA BARU	190	SAMPANAHAN
63	3	BANJAR	10	ALUH - ALUH
63	3	BANJAR	20	GAMBUT
63	3	BANJAR	30	KERTAK HANYAR
63	3	BANJAR	40	SUNGAI TABUK
63	3	BANJAR	50	MARTAPURA
63	3	BANJAR	60	ASTAMBUL
63	3	BANJAR	70	KARANG INTAN
63	3	BANJAR	80	ARANIO
63	3	BANJAR	90	SUNGAI PINANG
63	3	BANJAR	100	PENGARON
63	3	BANJAR	110	MATARAMAN
63	4	BARITO KUALA	10	TABUNGANEN
63	4	BARITO KUALA	20	TAMBAN
63	4	BARITO KUALA	30	MEKAR SARI
63	4	BARITO KUALA	50	ANJIR MUARA
63	4	BARITO KUALA	60	ALALAK
63	4	BARITO KUALA	70	MANDASTANA
63	4	BARITO KUALA	140	MARABAHAN
63	4	BARITO KUALA	150	TABUKAN

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
63	5	TAPIN	10	BINUANG
63	5	TAPIN	30	TAPIN TENGAH
63	5	TAPIN	70	TAPIN UTARA
63	5	TAPIN	80	BAKARANGAN
63	6	HULU SUNGAI SELATAN	10	PADANG BATUNG
63	6	HULU SUNGAI SELATAN	50	KANDANGAN
63	6	HULU SUNGAI SELATAN	60	SUNGAI RAYA
63	6	HULU SUNGAI SELATAN	90	DAHA SELATAN
63	7	HULU SUNGAI TENGAH	10	HARUYAN
63	7	HULU SUNGAI TENGAH	20	BATU BENAWA
63	7	HULU SUNGAI TENGAH	30	HANTAKAN
63	7	HULU SUNGAI TENGAH	50	BARABAI
63	7	HULU SUNGAI TENGAH	60	LABUAN AMAS SELATAN
63	7	HULU SUNGAI TENGAH	80	PANDAWAN
63	7	HULU SUNGAI TENGAH	90	BATANG ALAI UTARA
63	8	HULU SUNGAI UTARA	30	SUNGAI PANDAN
63	8	HULU SUNGAI UTARA	40	AMUNTAI SELATAN
63	8	HULU SUNGAI UTARA	50	AMUNTAI TENGAH
63	8	HULU SUNGAI UTARA	60	BANJANG
63	8	HULU SUNGAI UTARA	70	AMUNTAI UTARA
63	8	HULU SUNGAI UTARA	80	LAMPIHONG
63	8	HULU SUNGAI UTARA	90	BATU MANDI
63	8	HULU SUNGAI UTARA	110	PARINGIN

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
63	8	HULU SUNGAI UTARA	120	JUAI
63	8	HULU SUNGAI UTARA	130	HALONG
63	9	TABALONG	30	KELUA
63	9	TABALONG	50	TANTA
63	9	TABALONG	60	TANJUNG
63	9	TABALONG	70	MURUNG PUDAK
63	9	TABALONG	80	HARUAI
63	9	TABALONG	90	UPAU
63	9	TABALONG	100	MUARA UYA
63	71	BANJARMASIN	10	BANJAR SELATAN
63	71	BANJARMASIN	20	BANJAR TIMUR
63	71	BANJARMASIN	30	BANJAR BARAT
63	71	BANJARMASIN	40	BANJAR UTARA
63	72	BANJAR BARU	10	LANDASAN ULIN
63	72	BANJAR BARU	20	CEMPAKA
63	72	BANJAR BARU	30	BANJAR BARU

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	Code	Name	Code	Name
KALIMANTAN TIMUR				
64	1	PASIR	50	KUARO
64	1	PASIR	80	LONG KALI
64	1	PASIR	110	PENAJAM
64	2	KUTAI BARAT	90	LONG IRAM
64	3	KUTAI	20	MUARA JAWA
64	3	KUTAI	40	LOA JANAN
64	3	KUTAI	90	TENGGARONG
64	3	KUTAI	110	TENGGARONG SEBERANG
64	3	KUTAI	130	MUARA BADAK
64	3	KUTAI	150	MUARA KAMAN
64	4	KUTAI TIMUR	40	SENGATTA
64	4	KUTAI TIMUR	50	SANGKULIRANG
64	5	BERAU	30	BIDUK BIDUK
64	5	BERAU	60	TANJUNG REDEB
64	6	MALINAU	10	KAYAN HULU
64	71	BALIKPAPAN	10	BALIKPAPAN SELATAN
64	71	BALIKPAPAN	20	BALIKPAPAN TIMUR
64	71	BALIKPAPAN	30	BALIKPAPAN UTARA
64	71	BALIKPAPAN	40	BALIKPAPAN TENGAH
64	71	BALIKPAPAN	50	BALIKPAPAN BARAT
64	72	SAMARINDA	10	SAMARINDA SEBERANG

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
64	72	SAMARINDA	20	PALARAN
64	72	SAMARINDA	30	SAMARINDA ILIR
64	72	SAMARINDA	40	SAMARINDA UTARA
64	72	SAMARINDA	50	SAMARINDA ULU
64	72	SAMARINDA	60	SUNGAI KUNJANG
64	73	TARAKAN	10	TARAKAN TIMUR

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
SULAWESI UTARA				
71	2	GORONTALO	70	LIMBOTO
71	4	MINAHASA	70	BELANG

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
SULAWESI TENGAH				
72	2	BANGGAI	20	BATUI
72	2	BANGGAI	50	LUWUK
72	3	MOROWALI	70	PETASIA
72	4	POSO	10	PAMONA SELATAN
72	5	DONGGALA	30	SAUSU
72	5	DONGGALA	70	PARIGI
72	5	DONGGALA	80	BANAWA
72	5	DONGGALA	90	TAWAELI
72	71	PALU	10	PALU BARAT
72	71	PALU	30	PALU TIMUR

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
SULAWESI SELATAN				
73	1	SELAYAR	10	PASIMARANNU
73	1	SELAYAR	20	PASIMASSUNGGU
73	2	BULUKUMBA	10	GANTARANG KINDANG
73	2	BULUKUMBA	20	UJUNG BULU
73	2	BULUKUMBA	30	BONTO BAHARI
73	2	BULUKUMBA	40	BONTOTIRO
73	2	BULUKUMBA	50	HERO LANGE-LANGE
73	2	BULUKUMBA	60	KAJANG
73	2	BULUKUMBA	70	BULUKUMBA
73	2	BULUKUMBA	80	RILAU ALE
73	2	BULUKUMBA	90	KINDANG
73	3	BANTAENG	10	BISSAPPU
73	3	BANTAENG	20	BANTAENG
73	3	BANTAENG	30	TOMPOBULU
73	4	JENEPONTO	10	BANGKALA
73	4	JENEPONTO	20	TAMALATEA
73	4	JENEPONTO	30	BINAMU
73	4	JENEPONTO	40	BATANG
73	4	JENEPONTO	50	KELARA
73	5	TAKALAR	10	MANGARA BOMBANG
73	5	TAKALAR	20	MAPPAKASUNGGU

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
73	5	TAKALAR	30	POLOBANGKENG SELATAN
73	5	TAKALAR	40	POLOBANGKENG UTARA
73	5	TAKALAR	50	GALESONG SELATAN
73	5	TAKALAR	60	GALESONG UTARA
73	6	GOWA	10	BONTONOMPO
73	6	GOWA	20	BAJENG
73	6	GOWA	30	PALLANGGA
73	6	GOWA	40	SOMBA OPU
73	6	GOWA	50	BONTOMARANNU
73	6	GOWA	70	TINGGIMONCONG
73	6	GOWA	80	BUNGAYA
73	7	SINJAI	50	SINJAI TIMUR
73	7	SINJAI	70	SINJAI UTARA
73	8	MAROS	10	MANDAI
73	8	MAROS	20	MAROS BARU
73	8	MAROS	30	MAROS UTARA
73	8	MAROS	40	BANTIMURUNG
73	8	MAROS	50	TANRALILI
73	9	PANGKAJENE KEPULAUAN	40	PANGKAJENE
73	9	PANGKAJENE KEPULAUAN	80	MA'RANG
73	9	PANGKAJENE KEPULAUAN	90	SIGERI MANDALE
73	10	BARRU	10	TANETE RIAJA
73	10	BARRU	20	TANETE RILAU

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
73	10	BARRU	30	BARRU
73	10	BARRU	40	SOPPENG RIAJA
73	10	BARRU	50	MALLUSETASI
73	11	BONE	10	BONTOCANI
73	11	BONE	20	KAHU
73	11	BONE	30	KAJUARA
73	11	BONE	50	TONRA
73	11	BONE	60	PATIMPENG
73	11	BONE	70	LIBURENG
73	11	BONE	80	MARE
73	11	BONE	120	PONRE
73	11	BONE	130	LAPPARIAJA
73	11	BONE	140	LAMURU
73	11	BONE	150	BENGO
73	11	BONE	160	ULAWENG
73	11	BONE	170	PALAKKA
73	11	BONE	180	AWANGPONE
73	11	BONE	200	AMALI
73	11	BONE	210	AJANGALE
73	11	BONE	220	DUA BOCCOE
73	11	BONE	230	CENRANA
73	11	BONE	710	TANETE RIATTANG BARAT
73	11	BONE	720	TANETE RIATTANG

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
73	12	SOPPENG	10	MARIO RIWAWO
73	12	SOPPENG	20	LALABATA
73	12	SOPPENG	30	LILI RIAJA
73	12	SOPPENG	40	LILI RILAU
73	12	SOPPENG	50	DONRI DONRI
73	13	WAJO	10	SABBANG PARU
73	13	WAJO	20	TEMPE
73	13	WAJO	30	PAMMANA
73	13	WAJO	40	BOLA
73	13	WAJO	50	TAKKALALLA
73	13	WAJO	60	SAJOANGING
73	13	WAJO	70	MAJAULENG
73	13	WAJO	80	TANA SITOLO
73	13	WAJO	100	MANIANG PAJO
73	13	WAJO	110	KEERA
73	13	WAJO	120	PITUMPANUA
73	14	SIDENRENG RAPPANG	10	PANCA LAUTANG
73	14	SIDENRENG RAPPANG	20	TELLULIMPO E
73	14	SIDENRENG RAPPANG	30	WATANG PULU
73	14	SIDENRENG RAPPANG	40	BARANTI
73	14	SIDENRENG RAPPANG	50	PANCA RIJANG
73	14	SIDENRENG RAPPANG	60	MARITENGNGAE
73	14	SIDENRENG RAPPANG	70	PITU RIAWA

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	Code	Name	Code	Name
73	14	SIDENRENG RAPPANG	80	DUAPITUE
73	15	PINRANG	10	SUPPA
73	15	PINRANG	20	MATTIROSOMPE
73	15	PINRANG	30	MATTIRO BULU
73	15	PINRANG	40	WATANG SAWITTO
73	15	PINRANG	50	PATAMPANUA
73	15	PINRANG	60	CEMPA
73	15	PINRANG	70	DUAMPANUA
73	15	PINRANG	999	Z
73	16	ENREKANG	20	ENREKANG
73	17	LUWU	40	BAJO
73	17	LUWU	50	BASSESANGTEMPE
73	17	LUWU	60	BUA PONRANG
73	17	LUWU	80	WALENRANG
73	17	LUWU	90	LAMASI
73	17	LUWU	710	WARA
73	17	LUWU	720	WARA UTARA
73	18	TANA TORAJA	10	BONGGAKARADENG
73	18	TANA TORAJA	20	MENGKENDEK
73	18	TANA TORAJA	30	SANGALLA
73	18	TANA TORAJA	40	MAKALE
73	18	TANA TORAJA	50	SALUPUTTI
73	18	TANA TORAJA	60	RINDINGALO

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
73	18	TANA TORAJA	70	RANTEPAO
73	18	TANA TORAJA	80	SANGGALANGI
73	18	TANA TORAJA	90	SESEAN
73	19	POLEWALI MAMASA	10	TINAMBUNG
73	19	POLEWALI MAMASA	30	CAMPALAGIAN
73	19	POLEWALI MAMASA	40	WONOMULYO
73	19	POLEWALI MAMASA	50	POLEWALI
73	19	POLEWALI MAMASA	80	MAMASA
73	20	MAJENE	10	BANGGAE
73	21	MAMUJU	30	KALUKKU
73	21	MAMUJU	50	BUDONG-BUDONG
73	21	MAMUJU	60	PASANG KAYU
73	22	LUWU UTARA	10	SABBANG
73	22	LUWU UTARA	20	BAEBUNTA
73	22	LUWU UTARA	30	MALANGKE
73	22	LUWU UTARA	40	SUKAMAJU
73	22	LUWU UTARA	50	BONE-BONE
73	22	LUWU UTARA	80	WOTU
73	22	LUWU UTARA	100	NUHA
73	22	LUWU UTARA	120	MASAMBA
73	71	UJUNG PANDANG	10	MARISO
73	71	UJUNG PANDANG	20	MAMAJANG
73	71	UJUNG PANDANG	30	TAMALATE

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
73	71	UJUNG PANDANG	40	MAKASSAR
73	71	UJUNG PANDANG	50	UJUNG PANDANG
73	71	UJUNG PANDANG	60	WAJO
73	71	UJUNG PANDANG	70	BONTOALA
73	71	UJUNG PANDANG	80	UJUNG TANAH
73	71	UJUNG PANDANG	90	TALLO
73	71	UJUNG PANDANG	100	PANAKKUKANG
73	71	UJUNG PANDANG	110	BIRING KANAYA
73	72	PARE-PARE	10	BACUKIKI
73	72	PARE-PARE	20	UJUNG
73	72	PARE-PARE	30	SOREANG

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
SULAWESI TENGGARA				
74	1	BUTON	100	BUNGI
74	1	BUTON	160	KABAENA
74	1	BUTON	710	WOLIO
74	2	MUNA	30	KABAWO
74	3	KENDARI	10	TINANGGEA
74	4	KOLAKA	10	WATUBANGGA
74	4	KOLAKA	30	WUNDULAKO
74	4	KOLAKA	40	LADONGI
74	4	KOLAKA	100	PAKUE

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
M A L U K U				
81	2	MALUKU TENGGARA	10	KEI KECIL
81	2	MALUKU TENGGARA	20	KEI BESAR
81	3	MALUKU TENGAH	140	SERAM UTARA
81	71	AMBON	10	NUSANIWE
81	71	AMBON	20	SIRIMAU
81	71	AMBON	30	TELUK AMBON BAGUALA

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code Name**		**Code Name**	
MALUKU UTARA				
82	1	MALUKU UTARA	90	JAILOLO

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
IRIAN JAYA BARAT				
91	2	MANOKWARI	140	MANOKWARI

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Code Name**	**Code**	**Code Name**
IRIAN JAYA TENGAH				
92	1	ADM. MIMIKA	30	MIMIKA BARU
92	2	NABIRE	80	NABIRE
92	3	ADM. PANIAI	30	PANIAI TIMUR
92	4	YAPEN WAROPEN	60	YAPEN SELATAN
92	5	BIAK NUMFOR	50	BIAK KOTA
92	5	BIAK NUMFOR	100	BIAK BARAT

PROVINCE	KABUPATEN		KECAMATAN	
Code	**Code**	**Name**	**Code**	**Name**
IRIAN JAYA TIMUR				
93	1	MERAUKE	40	MERAUKE
93	2	JAYAWIJAYA	110	WAMENA
93	4	JAYAPURA	190	BONGGO
93	4	JAYAPURA	230	SENTANI
93	71	JAYAPURA	30	JAYAPURA SELATAN