Indonesia - Population Census 2010 - IPUMS Subset

Central Bureau of Statistics, Minnesota Population Center - University of Minnesota

Report generated on: April 30, 2018

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

MICRODATA SOURCE: Statistics Indonesia

SAMPLE DESIGN: Geographically stratified systematic sample (drawn by MPC).

SAMPLE UNIT: Household

SAMPLE FRACTION: 10%

SAMPLE SIZE (person records): 22,928,795

Weighting

Self-weighting (expansion factor=10)

Questionnaires

Overview

Three questionnaires: C1 to enumerate regular households living in areas covered in the census mappling; C2 for the population living in areas not included in the mapping, such as remote areas; and L2 for the homeless, boat people, and tribes.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2010-05-15	2010-05-15	N/A

Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
2010-05-15	2010-05-15	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

De jure for permanent residents; de facto for non-permanent residents, CENSUS DAY: 15 May 2010

SUPERVISION

Direct enumeration with self-enumeration and Internet collection

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available

File Description

Variable List

IDN2010-H-H

Content	Household record
Cases	0
Variable(s)	59
Structure	Type: relational Keys: SERIAL(Household serial number)
Version	Version 6.4, IPUMS sample
Producer	Minnesota Population Center
Missing Data	

Variables

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V1	RECTYPE	Record type	discrete	character	
V2	YEAR	Year	discrete	numeric	
V3	SAMPLE	IPUMS sample identifier	discrete	numeric	
V4	SERIAL	Household serial number	contin	numeric	
V5	PERSONS	Number of person records in the household	contin	numeric	
V6	SUBSAMP	Subsample number	discrete	numeric	
V7	GQ	Group quarters (collective dwelling) status	discrete	numeric	
V8	LANDOWN	Land ownership	discrete	numeric	
V9	WATSUP	Water supply	discrete	numeric	
V10	SEWAGE	Sewage	discrete	numeric	
V11	PHONE	Telephone availability	discrete	numeric	
V12	CELL	Cellular phone availability	discrete	numeric	
V13	TOILET	Toilet	discrete	numeric	
V14	FLOOR	Floor material	discrete	numeric	
V15	MORTNUM	Number of deaths in household last year	discrete	numeric	
V16	ANYMORT	Any deaths in household last year	discrete	numeric	
V17	NFAMS	Number of families in household	discrete	numeric	
V18	HEADLOC	Head's location in household	contin	numeric	
V19	HHTYPE	Household classification	discrete	numeric	
V20	REGIONW	Continent and region of country	discrete	numeric	
V21	GEOLEV1	1st subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time]	discrete	numeric	
V22	UNREL	Number of unrelated persons	discrete	numeric	
V23	URBAN	Urban-rural status	discrete	numeric	
V24	ID2010A_0001	Dwelling number	contin	numeric	Dwelling number

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V25	ID2010A_0006	Number of persons in household	discrete	numeric	Number of persons in household
V26	ID2010A_0016	Dwelling created by splitting apart a large dwelling or household	discrete	numeric	Dwelling created by splitting apart a large dwelling or household
V27	ID2010A_0021	Province	discrete	numeric	I. Identification _ _ Province _ _ Regency/municipality _ _ _ Sub-district _ _ _ Village _ _ _ Census block no. _ _ _ Local administrative unit serial no. _ _ _ Physical building no. _ _ _ Census building no. _ _ _ Household serial no.
V28	ID2010A_0048	District (regency)	discrete	numeric	I. Identification _ _ Province _ _ Regency/municipality _ _ _ Sub-district _ _ _ Village _ _ _ Census block no. _ _ _ Local administrative unit serial no. _ _ _ Physical building no. _ _ _ Census building no. _ _ _ Household serial no.
V29	ID2010A_0025	Urban or rural area	discrete	numeric	Urban or rural area
V30	ID2010A_0032	Death occurred in household	discrete	numeric	301. Have there been any deaths in this household since 1 January 2009? [] 1 Yes, how many? [] 1 person [] 2 persons [] More than 3 persons (use additional SP2010-C1 questionnaire) [] 2 No
V31	ID2010A_0033	Total deaths in household	discrete	numeric	301. Have there been any deaths in this household since 1 January 2009? [] 1 Yes, how many? [] 1 person [] 2 persons [] More than 3 persons (use additional SP2010-C1 questionnaire) [] 2 No
V32	ID2010A_0034	Floor	discrete	numeric	401. What is the primary floor material? [] 1 Ceramic/marble/granite [] 2 Tiles/terrazzo [] 3 Cement/bricks [] 4 Wood/board [] 5 Bamboo [] 6 Dirt/earth [] 7 Others
V33	ID2010A_0035	Floor area (square meters)	contin	numeric	402. Floor area of this living quarter? _ _ _ _ square meters
V34	ID2010A_0036	Lighting source	discrete	numeric	403. What is the primary source of lighting? [] 1 State Electricity Company with meter [] 2 State Electricity Company without meter [] 3 Electricity not from the State Electricity Company [] 4 No electricity
V35	ID2010A_0037	Cooking fuel	discrete	numeric	404. What is the main source of energy for cooking? [] 1 Electricity [] 2 LPG/National Gas [] 3 Kerosene [] 4 Charcoal [] 5 Wood [] 6 Others [] 7 None
V36	ID2010A_0038	Drinking water source	discrete	numeric	405. What is the main source of drinking water? [] 1 Bottled water [] 2 In-house piped water system [] 3 Piped water outside dwelling/retail [] 4 Pumped water [] 5 Protected well [] 6 Unprotected well [] 7 Protected spring [] 8 Unprotected spring [] 9 River [] 10 Rain water [] 11 Others
V37	ID2010A_0039	Toilet	discrete	numeric	406. What type of toilet facility? [] 1 Private toilet [] 2 Shared toilet [] 3 Public toilet [] 4 No toilet facility (go to Q408)
V38	ID2010A_0040	Sewage disposal	discrete	numeric	407. What kind of excreta disposal does the toilet use? [Question 407 was asked of households with a toilet facility.] [] 1 With septic tank [] 2 Without septic tank [] 3 No disposal facility
V39	ID2010A_0041	Telephone	discrete	numeric	408. What kind of telephone does this household have? [] 1 Land line telephone [] 2 Cellular telephone [] 3 Land line and cellular telephone [] 4 No telephone
V40	ID2010A_0042	Internet	discrete	numeric	409. Is there any household member who accessed the Internet during the last three months? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V41	ID2010A_0043	Tenure of dwelling unit	discrete	numeric	410. What is the ownership status of this dwelling/living quarter? [] 1 Owned [] 2 Rented [] 3 Leased [] 4 Others [If responses 2-4, stop].

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V42	ID2010A_0044	Land ownership	discrete	numeric	411. Does this household have proof of land ownership of this dwelling unit? [Question 411 was asked of households who indicate owning the dwelling.] [] 1 Yes [] 2 No (stop)
V43	ID2010A_0045	Proof of ownership of the dwelling	discrete	numeric	412. What kind of proof of land ownership of this dwelling unit? [Question 412 was asked of household who have proof of ownership of the dwelling.] [] 1 Ownership Certificate (SHM) belonging to HH member [] 2 Ownership Certificate (SHM) not belonging to HH member [] 3 Other Certificate (SHGB, SHP, SSRS) [] 4 Others (Girik, Akte Jual Beli Notaris/PPAT, etc.)
V44	ID2010A_0047	Census form	discrete	numeric	Census form
V45	ID2010A_0049	Strata	contin	numeric	Strata
V46	HHWT	Household weight	contin	numeric	
V47	GEO1_ID	Indonesia, Province 1971 - 2010 [Level 1; consistent boundaries, GIS]	discrete	numeric	
V48	GEO1_IDX	Indonesia, Province 1971 - 2010 [Level 1; inconsistent boundaries, harmonized by name]	discrete	numeric	
V49	GEO2_IDX	Indonesia, Regency 1971 - 2010 [Level 2; inconsistent boundaries, harmonized by name]	discrete	numeric	
V50	NCOUPLES	Number of married couples in household	discrete	numeric	
V51	NMOTHERS	Number of mothers in household	discrete	numeric	
V52	NFATHERS	Number of fathers in household	discrete	numeric	
V53	COUNTRY	Country	discrete	numeric	
V54	ELECTRIC	Electricity	discrete	numeric	
V55	LIVEAREA	Living area in square meters	contin	numeric	
V56	OWNERSHIP	Ownership of dwelling [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V57	OWNERSHIPD	Ownership of dwelling [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V58	FUELCOOK	Cooking fuel	discrete	numeric	
V59	STRATA	Strata identifier	contin	numeric	

IDN2010-P-H

Content	Person records
Cases	0
Variable(s)	118
Structure	Type: relational Keys: PERNUM(Person number), SERIAL(Household serial number [person version])
Version	Version 6.4, IPUMS sample
Producer	Minnesota Population Center
Missing Data	

Variables

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V60	PERNUM	Person number	contin	numeric	
V61	MOMLOC	Mother's location in household	contin	numeric	
V62	POPLOC	Father's location in household	contin	numeric	
V63	SPLOC	Spouse's location in household	contin	numeric	
V64	PARRULE	Rule for linking parent	discrete	numeric	
V65	SPRULE	Rule for linking spouse	discrete	numeric	
V66	STEPMOM	Probable stepmother	discrete	numeric	
V67	STEPPOP	Probable stepfather	discrete	numeric	
V68	FAMUNIT	Family unit membership	contin	numeric	
V69	FAMSIZE	Number of own family members in household	discrete	numeric	
V70	NCHILD	Number of own children in household	discrete	numeric	
V71	NCHLT5	Number of own children under age 5 in household	discrete	numeric	
V72	ELDCH	Age of eldest own child in household	discrete	numeric	
V73	YNGCH	Age of youngest own child in household	discrete	numeric	
V74	RELATE	Relationship to household head [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V75	RELATED	Relationship to household head [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V76	AGE	Age	discrete	numeric	
V77	SEX	Sex	discrete	numeric	
V78	MARST	Marital status [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V79	MARSTD	Marital status [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V80	CHSURVF	Number of female children surviving	discrete	numeric	

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V81	MIGID2	Province of residence 5 years ago, Indonesia	discrete	numeric	
V82	AGE2	Age, grouped into intervals	discrete	numeric	
V83	CHBORN	Children ever born	discrete	numeric	
V84	CHSURV	Children surviving	discrete	numeric	
V85	CITIZEN	Citizenship	discrete	numeric	
V86	NATION	Country of citizenship	discrete	numeric	
V87	CLASSWK	Status in employment (class of worker) [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V88	CLASSWKD	Status in employment (class of worker) [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V89	BPLID	Province of birth, Indonesia	discrete	numeric	
V90	DISBLND	Blind or vision-impaired	discrete	numeric	
V91	DISDEAF	Deaf or hearing-impaired	discrete	numeric	
V92	DISCARE	Personal care limitation	discrete	numeric	
V93	BIRTHYR	Year of birth	discrete	numeric	
V94	BIRTHMO	Month of birth	discrete	numeric	
V95	CHSURVM	Number of male children surviving	discrete	numeric	
V96	HOMEFEM	Number of own female children in household	discrete	numeric	
V97	AWAYFEM	Number of own female children living elsewhere	discrete	numeric	
V98	SCHOOL	School attendance	discrete	numeric	
V99	LIT	Literacy	discrete	numeric	
V100	EMPSTAT	Activity status (employment status) [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V101	EMPSTATD	Activity status (employment status) [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V102	EDUCID	Educational attainment, Indonesia	discrete	numeric	
V103	INDGEN	Industry, general recode	discrete	numeric	
V104	IND	Industry, unrecoded	contin	numeric	
V105	CHDEAD	Number of children dead	discrete	numeric	
V106	POLYMAL	Man with more than one wife linked	discrete	numeric	
V107	POLY2ND	Woman is second or higher order wife	discrete	numeric	
V108	CHBORNF	Number of female children ever born	discrete	numeric	
V109	CHBORNM	Number of male children ever born	discrete	numeric	

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V110	LANGID	Language spoken at home, Indonesia	discrete	numeric	
V111	ID2010A_0003	Person number (within household)	discrete	numeric	Person number (within household)
V112	ID2010A_0401	Relationship to household head	discrete	numeric	202. What is the relationship of [the respondent] to the head of household? [] 1 Head of household [] 2 Spouse [] 3 Child [] 4 Adopted child/stepchild [] 5 Son/daughter in-law [] 6 Grandchild [] 7 Parent/parent in-law [] 8 Other family [] 9 Housemaid [] 0 Others
V113	ID2010A_0402	Sex	discrete	numeric	203. Is [the respondent] male or female? [] 1 Male [] 2 Female
V114	ID2010A_0404	Month of birth	discrete	numeric	204. On what day, month, and year was [the respondent] born? _ _ Date _ _ Month _ _ _ _ Year Age: _ _ years
V115	ID2010A_0405	Year of birth	discrete	numeric	204. On what day, month, and year was [the respondent] born? _ _ Date _ _ Month _ _ _ _ Year Age: _ _ years
V116	ID2010A_0406	Age	discrete	numeric	204. On what day, month, and year was [the respondent] born? _ _ Date _ _ Month _ _ _ _ Year Age: _ _ years
V117	ID2010A_0407	Province of birth	discrete	numeric	205. What is [the respondent's] place of birth? a. Province/state: ___ _ _ b. Regency/municipality: ___ _ _ _
V118	ID2010A_0408	District of birth	discrete	numeric	205. What is [the respondent's] place of birth? a. Province/state: ___ _ _ b. Regency/municipality: ___ _ _ _
V119	ID2010A_0410	Religion	discrete	numeric	206. What is [the respondent's] religion? [] 1 Moslem [] 2 Christian [] 3 Catholic [] 4 Hindu [] 5 Buddhist [] 6 Khonghucu [] 7 Others (specify)
V120	ID2010A_0411	Seeing (even when wearing glasses)	discrete	numeric	207. Does [the respondent] have difficulties in: a. Seeing even when wearing glasses? [] 1 No [] 2 Some [] 3 Total b. Hearing even when using hearing aids? [] 1 No [] 2 Some [] 3 Total c. Walking or climbing stairs? [] 1 No [] 2 Some [] 3 Total d. Remembering, concentrating, or communicating with others because of a physical or mental condition? [] 1 No [] 2 Some [] 3 Total e. Take care of his/herself? [] 1 No [] 2 Some [] 3 Total
V121	ID2010A_0412	Hearing	discrete	numeric	207. Does [the respondent] have difficulties in: a. Seeing even when wearing glasses? [] 1 No [] 2 Some [] 3 Total b. Hearing even when using hearing aids? [] 1 No [] 2 Some [] 3 Total c. Walking or climbing stairs? [] 1 No [] 2 Some [] 3 Total d. Remembering, concentrating, or communicating with others because of a physical or mental condition? [] 1 No [] 2 Some [] 3 Total e. Take care of his/herself? [] 1 No [] 2 Some [] 3 Total
V122	ID2010A_0413	Hand and foot usage	discrete	numeric	207. Does [the respondent] have difficulties in: a. Seeing even when wearing glasses? [] 1 No [] 2 Some [] 3 Total b. Hearing even when using hearing aids? [] 1 No [] 2 Some [] 3 Total c. Walking or climbing stairs? [] 1 No [] 2 Some [] 3 Total d. Remembering, concentrating, or communicating with others because of a physical or mental condition? [] 1 No [] 2 Some [] 3 Total e. Take care of his/herself? [] 1 No [] 2 Some [] 3 Total
V123	ID2010A_0414	Concentrating	discrete	numeric	207. Does [the respondent] have difficulties in: a. Seeing even when wearing glasses? [] 1 No [] 2 Some [] 3 Total b. Hearing even when using hearing aids? [] 1 No [] 2 Some [] 3 Total c. Walking or climbing stairs? [] 1 No [] 2 Some [] 3 Total d. Remembering, concentrating, or communicating with others because of a physical or mental condition? [] 1 No [] 2 Some [] 3 Total e. Take care of his/herself? [] 1 No [] 2 Some [] 3 Total

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V124	ID2010A_0415	Self-care	discrete	numeric	207. Does [the respondent] have difficulties in: a. Seeing even when wearing glasses? [] 1 No [] 2 Some [] 3 Total b. Hearing even when using hearing aids? [] 1 No [] 2 Some [] 3 Total c. Walking or climbing stairs? [] 1 No [] 2 Some [] 3 Total d. Remembering, concentrating, or communicating with others because of a physical or mental condition? [] 1 No [] 2 Some [] 3 Total e. Take care of his/herself? [] 1 No [] 2 Some [] 3 Total
V125	ID2010A_0416	Ethnicity	discrete	numeric	208. What is [the respondent's] citizenship and ethnicity? a. Indonesian, specify ethnicity: ___ _ _ _ _ _ b. Foreigner, specify country of citizenship: ___ _ _ _
V126	ID2010A_0418	Country of citizenship	discrete	numeric	208. What is [the respondent's] citizenship and ethnicity? a. Indonesian, specify ethnicity: ___ _ _ _ _ _ b. Foreigner, specify country of citizenship: ___ _ _ _
V127	ID2010A_0420	Province of residence 5 years ago	discrete	numeric	For persons age 5 or older [Questions 209-214 were asked of persons aged 5+.) 209. In which regency/city and province did [the respondent] live 5 years ago (May 2005)? a. Province/state: ___ _ _ b. Regency/municipality: ___ _ _ _
V128	ID2010A_0421	District (regency) of residence 5 years ago	discrete	numeric	For persons age 5 or older [Questions 209-214 were asked of persons aged 5+.) 209. In which regency/city and province did [the respondent] live 5 years ago (May 2005)? a. Province/state: ___ _ _ b. Regency/municipality: ___ _ _ _
V129	ID2010A_0423	Language spoken at home	discrete	numeric	For persons age 5 or older [Questions 209-214 were asked of persons aged 5+.) 210. What language does [the respondent] usually speak at home? ___ _ _ _ _ _
V130	ID2010A_0425	Speak Indonesian	discrete	numeric	For persons age 5 or older [Questions 209-214 were asked of persons aged 5+.) 211. Is [the respondent] able to speak Indonesian? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V131	ID2010A_0426	School attendance	discrete	numeric	For persons age 5 or older [Questions 209-214 were asked of persons aged 5+.) 212. What is the schooling status of [the respondent]? [] 1 Never/not yet attending school (go to Q214) [] 2 Attending school [] 3 No longer attending school
V132	ID2010A_0427	Highest education level completed	discrete	numeric	For persons age 5 or older [Questions 209-214 were asked of persons aged 5+.) [Questions 213-214 were asked of persons age 5 or older who have ever attended school.] 213. What is [the respondent's] highest level of education completed? [] 1 Never/not yet completed primary school [] 2 Primary school [] 3 Junior high school [] 4 Senior high school [] 5 Vocational high school [] 6 Diploma I/II [] 7 Diploma III/Academy [] 8 Diploma IV/Undergraduate [] 9 Postgraduate
V133	ID2010A_0428	Can read and write Latin characters	discrete	numeric	For persons age 5 or older [Questions 209-214 were asked of persons aged 5+.) [Questions 213-214 were asked of persons age 5 or older who have ever attended school.] 214. Is [the respondent] able to read and write: a. Latin characters [] 1 Yes [] 2 No b. Other characters [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V134	ID2010A_0429	Can read and write other characters	discrete	numeric	For persons age 5 or older [Questions 209-214 were asked of persons aged 5+.) [Questions 213-214 were asked of persons age 5 or older who have ever attended school.] 214. Is [the respondent] able to read and write: a. Latin characters [] 1 Yes [] 2 No b. Other characters [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V135	ID2010A_0430	Marital status	discrete	numeric	For persons age 10 or older [Questions 215-218 were asked of persons age 10 or older.] 215. What is [the respondent's] marital status? [] 1 Single [] 2 Married [] 3 Divorced [] 4 Widowed

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V136	ID2010A_0431	Working	discrete	numeric	For persons age 10 or older [Questions 215-218 were asked of persons age 10 or older.] 216. [The respondent's] activities during the previous week: a. Working/carrying out activities? Working/carrying out activities are doing activities to earn/help others to earn wages/salaries/profit for at least one hour. [] 1 Yes (to Q217) [] 2 No b. Does he/she have a permanent job but is temporarily not working? For example: waiting for harvesting, holidays, illness, etc. [] 1 Yes (to Q217) [] 2 No c. Seeking work? [] 1 Yes (to Q219) [] 2 No d. Available for work? [] 1 Yes (to Q219) [] 2 No (to Q219)
V137	ID2010A_0432	Temporarily not working	discrete	numeric	For persons age 10 or older [Questions 215-218 were asked of persons age 10 or older.] 216. [The respondent's] activities during the previous week: a. Working/carrying out activities? Working/carrying out activities are doing activities to earn/help others to earn wages/salaries/profit for at least one hour. [] 1 Yes (to Q217) [] 2 No b. Does he/she have a permanent job but is temporarily not working? For example: waiting for harvesting, holidays, illness, etc. [] 1 Yes (to Q217) [] 2 No c. Seeking work? [] 1 Yes (to Q219) [] 2 No d. Available for work? [] 1 Yes (to Q219) [] 2 No (to Q219)
V138	ID2010A_0433	Seeking work	discrete	numeric	For persons age 10 or older [Questions 215-218 were asked of persons age 10 or older.] 216. [The respondent's] activities during the previous week: a. Working/carrying out activities? Working/carrying out activities are doing activities to earn/help others to earn wages/salaries/profit for at least one hour. [] 1 Yes (to Q217) [] 2 No b. Does he/she have a permanent job but is temporarily not working? For example: waiting for harvesting, holidays, illness, etc. [] 1 Yes (to Q217) [] 2 No c. Seeking work? [] 1 Yes (to Q219) [] 2 No d. Available for work? [] 1 Yes (to Q219) [] 2 No (to Q219)
V139	ID2010A_0434	Available for work	discrete	numeric	For persons age 10 or older [Questions 215-218 were asked of persons age 10 or older.] 216. [The respondent's] activities during the previous week: a. Working/carrying out activities? Working/carrying out activities are doing activities to earn/help others to earn wages/salaries/profit for at least one hour. [] 1 Yes (to Q217) [] 2 No b. Does he/she have a permanent job but is temporarily not working? For example: waiting for harvesting, holidays, illness, etc. [] 1 Yes (to Q217) [] 2 No c. Seeking work? [] 1 Yes (to Q219) [] 2 No d. Available for work? [] 1 Yes (to Q219) [] 2 No (to Q219)
V140	ID2010A_0435	Industry	discrete	numeric	For persons age 10 or older [Questions 215-218 were asked of persons age 10 or older.] [Questions 217-218 were asked of persons age 10 or older who worked or were on temporary leave during the previous week.] 217. What was the type of main industry of [the respondent] during the previous week? Specify as completely as possible, for example: rice and grain crop agriculture, driver in textile industry, driver in government office, teacher in state junior high school, motorcycle taxi, doctor in health center, etc. ____ Filled by Kortim in the field: [] 01 Agriculture, rice, corn, other grains [] 02 Agriculture, horticulture (vegetables, fruits, etc.) [] 03 Agriculture, estate (palm, tea, tobacco, rubber, etc.) [] 04 Agriculture, fishery (fishing, fish cultivation, etc.) [] 05 Agriculture, animal husbandry (animals farming, dairy, etc.) [] 06 Agriculture, other (forestry, hunting, etc.) [] 07 Mining and quarrying [] 08 Manufacturing [] 09 Electricity and gas [] 10 Construction (buildings, roads, bridges, etc.) [] 11 Trade (wholesale and retail) [] 12 Hotel and restaurant [] 13 Transportation and storage [] 14 Information and communications [] 15 Finance and insurance [] 16 Educational services [] 17 Health services [] 18 Other services (government, private, and individual) [] 19 Others (real estate, water supply, etc.)

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V141	ID2010A_0436	Status in employment	discrete	numeric	For persons age 10 or older [Questions 215-218 were asked of persons age 10 or older.] [Questions 217-218 were asked of persons age 10 or older who worked or were on temporary leave during the previous week.] 218. What was [the respondent's] employment status during the previous week? [] 1 Self-employed [] 2 Self-employed, assisted by unpaid temporary employees [] 3 Employer, assisted by paid permanent employees [] 4 Employee [] 5 Casual worker [] 6 Unpaid family worker
V142	ID2010A_0437	Ever had a live birth	discrete	numeric	Ever married women age 10 or older [Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.] 219. Has [the respondent] ever had a live birth? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No (go to the next household member)
V143	ID2010A_0438	Number of male children ever born living in this household	discrete	numeric	Ever married women age 10 or older [Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.] [Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.] 220. How many of [the respondent's] children are: a. Living in this household? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters b. Living elsewhere? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters a. Have died? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters
V144	ID2010A_0439	Number of female children ever born living in this household	discrete	numeric	Ever married women age 10 or older [Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.] [Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.] 220. How many of [the respondent's] children are: a. Living in this household? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters b. Living elsewhere? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters a. Have died? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters
V145	ID2010A_0440	Number of male children ever born living elsewhere	discrete	numeric	Ever married women age 10 or older [Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.] [Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.] 220. How many of [the respondent's] children are: a. Living in this household? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters b. Living elsewhere? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters a. Have died? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters
V146	ID2010A_0441	Number of female children ever born living elsewhere	discrete	numeric	Ever married women age 10 or older [Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.] [Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.] 220. How many of [the respondent's] children are: a. Living in this household? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters b. Living elsewhere? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters a. Have died? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters
V147	ID2010A_0442	Number of male children ever born who have died	discrete	numeric	Ever married women age 10 or older [Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.] [Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.] 220. How many of [the respondent's] children are: a. Living in this household? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters b. Living elsewhere? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters a. Have died? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters
V148	ID2010A_0443	Number of female children ever born who have died	discrete	numeric	Ever married women age 10 or older [Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.] [Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.] 220. How many of [the respondent's] children are: a. Living in this household? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters b. Living elsewhere? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters a. Have died? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters
V149	ID2010A_0444	Have given birth since January 1, 2009	discrete	numeric	Ever married women age 10 or older [Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.] [Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.] 221. Has [the respondent] had a live birth since 1 January 2009? [] 1 Yes [] 2 No
V150	ID2010A_0455	Document type	discrete	numeric	Document type

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V151	ID2010A_0456	Number of male children ever born	discrete	numeric	Ever married women age 10 or older [Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.] [Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.] 220. How many of [the respondent's] children are: a. Living in this household? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters b. Living elsewhere? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters a. Have died? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters
V152	ID2010A_0457	Number of female children ever born	discrete	numeric	Ever married women age 10 or older [Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.] [Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.] 220. How many of [the respondent's] children are: a. Living in this household? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters b. Living elsewhere? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters a. Have died? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters
V153	ID2010A_0458	Number of children ever born	discrete	numeric	Ever married women age 10 or older [Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.] [Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.] 220. How many of [the respondent's] children are: a. Living in this household? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters b. Living elsewhere? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters a. Have died? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters
V154	ID2010A_0459	Number of male children still alive	discrete	numeric	Ever married women age 10 or older [Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.] [Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.] 220. How many of [the respondent's] children are: a. Living in this household? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters b. Living elsewhere? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters a. Have died? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters
V155	ID2010A_0460	Number of female children still alive	discrete	numeric	Ever married women age 10 or older [Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.] [Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.] 220. How many of [the respondent's] children are: a. Living in this household? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters b. Living elsewhere? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters a. Have died? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters
V156	ID2010A_0461	Number of children still alive	discrete	numeric	Ever married women age 10 or older [Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.] [Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.] 220. How many of [the respondent's] children are: a. Living in this household? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters b. Living elsewhere? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters a. Have died? _ _ Sons _ _ Daughters
V157	PERWT	Person weight	contin	numeric	
V158	AWAYMALE	Number of own male children living elsewhere	discrete	numeric	
V159	DISABLED	Disability status	discrete	numeric	
V160	HOMEMALE	Number of own male children in household	discrete	numeric	
V161	MIGRATE5	Migration status, 5 years	discrete	numeric	
V162	EDATTAIN	Educational attainment, international recode [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V163	EDATTAIND	Educational attainment, international recode [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V164	RELIGION	Religion [general version]	discrete	numeric	
V165	RELIGIOND	Religion [detailed version]	discrete	numeric	
V166	ETHNICID	Ethnicity, Indonesia	discrete	numeric	
V167	BPLCOUNTRY	Country of birth	discrete	numeric	

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V168	HOMECHILD	Number of own children in household	discrete	numeric	
V169	AWAYCHILD	Number of own children living elsewhere	discrete	numeric	
V170	NATIVITY	Nativity status	discrete	numeric	
V171	CHDEADFEM	Number of female children dead	discrete	numeric	
V172	CHDEADMALE	Number of male children dead	discrete	numeric	
V173	YEARP	Year [person version]	contin	numeric	
V174	SAMPLEP	IPUMS sample identifier [person version]	contin	numeric	
V175	SERIAL	Household serial number [person version]	contin	numeric	
V176	COUNTRYP	Country [person version]	contin	numeric	
V177	RECTYPEP	Record type [person version]	discrete	character	

V168	HOMECHILD	Number of own children in household			
V169	AWAYCHILD	Number of own children living elsewhere			

Record type (RECTYPE)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: character
Width: 1

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

RECTYPE identifies the type of record for the case: household or person.

NOTE: RECTYPE is an alphabetic (character string) variable with a value of 'H' for household records and 'P' for person records. RECTYPE will not appear as a variable in the default rectangular extracts produced by the data extract system. It is only available in hierarchical extracts, to distinguish between the two record types.

Year (YEAR)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0
Range: 1960-2011

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

YEAR gives the year in which the census was taken.

IPUMS sample identifier (SAMPLE)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 9
Decimals: 0
Range: 32197001-894201001

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

SAMPLE identifies the IPUMS sample from which the case is drawn. Each sample receives a unique 9-digit code. The code is structured as follows:

The first 3 digits are the ISO/UN codes used in COUNTRY

The next 4 digits are the year of the census/survey

The final 2 digits identify the sample within the year. For the last two digits, censuses or large census-like surveys have a value "0" (e.g, 01) in the second-to-last digit, household surveys have a value of "2" (e.g., 21), and employment surveys have a value of "4" (e.g., 41).

Household serial number (SERIAL)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Household serial number (SERIAL)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 10
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

SERIAL is an identifying number unique to each household in a given sample. All person records are assigned the same serial number as the household record that they follow. (Person records also have their own unique identifiers -- see PERNUM.) The combination of SAMPLE and SERIAL provides a unique identifier for every household in the IPUMS-International database; SAMPLE, SERIAL and PERNUM uniquely identify every person in the database.

SERIAL can be used to identify dwellings in some samples. In these samples, the first 7 digits of SERIAL provide the dwelling number common to all households that were sampled from the same structure. The last three digits give the sequence of the household within the dwelling. The following is a list of samples in which dwellings can be inferred:

Chile 1970, 1992, 2002
Colombia 1993, 2005
Costa Rica 1984, 2000
Cuba 2002
Dominican Republic 1981, 2002, 2010
Ecuador 1990, 2001
Germany 1971
Hungary 1980, 1990, 2001
Jamaica 1982, 1991, 2001
Malaysia 1970, 1991, 2000
Mexico 1995, 1990, 2000, 2005
Nigeria 2006
Panama 2000
Peru 1993, 2007
Portugal 1981, 1991, 2001
Spain 1991
Uruguay 2011
Venezuela 1990, 2001
Vietnam 1989

In all other samples, the last 3 digits are always zeroes.

SERIAL was constructed for IPUMS-International, and has no relation to the serial number in the original datasets.

Number of person records in the household (PERSONS)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

PERSONS indicates how many person records are included in the household (i.e., the number of person records associated with the household record in the sample). These person records will all have the same serial number (SERIAL) as the household record. The information contained in the household record will normally apply to all of these persons.

Subsample number (SUBSAMP)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Subsample number (SUBSAMP)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

SUBSAMP allocates each case to one of 100 subsample replicates, randomly numbered from 0 to 99. Each subsample is nationally representative and preserves any stratification of the sample from which it is drawn. Users who need a representative subset of a sample can use SUBSAMP to select their cases. For example, to randomly extract 10% of the cases from a sample, select any 10 of the 100 subsamples.

Group quarters (collective dwelling) status (GQ)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

GQ identifies households as vacant dwellings, group quarters, or private households. Group quarters -- collective dwellings -- are generally institutions and other group living arrangements such as rooming houses and boarding schools.

Institutions often retain persons under formal supervision or custody, such as correctional institutions, military barracks, asylums, or nursing homes. Educational and religious group dwellings (e.g., boarding schools, convents, monasteries, etc.) are also included in the institutional classification.

Group quarter designations are often useful for understanding the universe of households that answered questions about household characteristics. Censuses will often exclude group quarters from such questions.

Land ownership (LANDOWN)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates whether the land on which the dwelling was located was owned, either in full or in part, by one of the dwelling's residents.

Conceivably, a resident might own land but not the dwelling on which it resides. Such a case would be classified as NIU (not in universe): only dwellings indicating that a resident owned the dwelling were asked about land ownership.

Water supply (WATSUP)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Water supply (WATSUP)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

WATSUP describes the physical means by which the housing unit receives its water. The primary distinction is whether or not the household had piped (running) water.

Sewage (SEWAGE)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

SEWAGE indicates whether the household has access to a sewage system or septic tank.

Telephone availability (PHONE)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

PHONE indicates the availability of a telephone in the dwelling.

Cellular phone availability (CELL)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

CELL indicates the availability of a cellular phone in the household.

Toilet (TOILET)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Toilet (TOILET)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

TOILET indicates whether the household had access to a toilet and, in most cases, whether it was a flush toilet or other type of installation.

Floor material (FLOOR)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

FLOOR indicates the dwelling's predominant flooring material.

Number of deaths in household last year (MORTNUM)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

MORTNUM indicates the number of deaths in the household in the past year.

Any deaths in household last year (ANYMORT)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

ANYMORT indicates whether there were any deaths in the household in the past year.

Number of families in household (NFAMS)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Number of families in household (NFAMS)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

NFAMS is a constructed variable that indicates the number of families within each household. A "family" is any group of persons related by blood, adoption, or marriage. An unrelated individual within the household is considered a separate family. Thus, a household consisting of a widow and her servant contains two families; a household consisting of a large, multiple-generation extended family with no lodgers or servants would count as a single family.

NFAMS is constructed from information in RELATE (relationship to head) and from the constructed pointer variables SPLOC, MOMLOC, and POPLOC (location of spouse, mother, and father). See those variable descriptions for more detail.

Head's location in household (HEADLOC)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

HEADLOC gives the person number of the head of household in samples in which persons are organized into households.

Household classification (HHTYPE)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

HHTYPE is a constructed variable that describes the composition of households.
HHTYPE is constructed from information in RELATE (relationship to head), from the constructed pointer variables SPLOC, MOMLOC, and POPLOC (location of spouse, mother, and father), and from information on group quarters status, GQ.

Continent and region of country (REGIONW)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 11-54

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

REGIONW identifies the continent and region of each country.

1st subnational geographic level, world [consistent boundaries over time] (GEOLEV1)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	**Valid cases: 0**
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 6	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 32002-894010	

| **Description** | |

GEOLEV1 indicates the major administrative unit in which the household was enumerated. The variable incorporates the geographies for every country, to enable cross-national geographic analysis over time. First administrative units in GEOLEV1 have been spatiotemporally harmonized to provide spatially consistent boundaries across samples in each country.

Number of unrelated persons (UNREL)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	**Valid cases: 0**
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-9	

| **Description** | |

UNREL indicates the number of persons in the household who are unrelated to the head.

Urban-rural status (URBAN)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	**Valid cases: 0**
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-9	

| **Description** | |

URBAN indicates whether the household was located in a place designated as urban or as rural.

Dwelling number (ID2010A_0001)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview	
Type: Continuous	**Valid cases: 0**
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 7	
Decimals: 0	

| **Description** | |

This variable indicates the dwelling number.

| **Universe** | |

All records

Dwelling number (ID2010A_0001)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Literal question

Dwelling number

Number of persons in household (ID2010A_0006)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-30

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the number of persons in the household.

Universe

All records

Literal question

Number of persons in household

Dwelling created by splitting apart a large dwelling or household (ID2010A_0016)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-2

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates if the dwelling was created by splitting apart a large dwelling or household.

Universe

All records

Literal question

Dwelling created by splitting apart a large dwelling or household

Province (ID2010A_0021)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 11-94

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the province where the household is located.

Universe

Province (ID2010A_0021)
File: IDN2010-H-H

All households

Literal question

I. Identification

_ _ Province
_ _ Regency/municipality
_ _ _ Sub-district
_ _ _ Village
_ _ _ Census block no.
_ _ _ Local administrative unit serial no.
_ _ _ Physical building no.
_ _ _ Census building no.
_ _ _ Household serial no.

District (regency) (ID2010A_0048)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0
Range: 1101-9471

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the regency in which the household was enumerated. Regencies under 20,000 population are combined with others to meet that threshold.

Universe

All households

Literal question

I. Identification

_ _ Province
_ _ Regency/municipality
_ _ _ Sub-district
_ _ _ Village
_ _ _ Census block no.
_ _ _ Local administrative unit serial no.
_ _ _ Physical building no.
_ _ _ Census building no.
_ _ _ Household serial no.

Urban or rural area (ID2010A_0025)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-2

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates whether the household is located in an urban or rural area.

Universe

All households

Urban or rural area (ID2010A_0025)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Literal question

Urban or rural area

Death occurred in household (ID2010A_0032)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates if a death occurred in the household since January 1, 2009.

Universe

Households in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

301. Have there been any deaths in this household since 1 January 2009?

[] 1 Yes, how many?

[] 1 person
[] 2 persons
[] More than 3 persons (use additional SP2010-C1 questionnaire)

[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Death occurred in household (ID2010A_0032)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Question 301: Deaths since 1 January 2009
Interview procedure regarding deaths:

1. Before beginning to ask the questions, begin with a brief statement, for example: "Now I will ask you about deaths that have occurred in this household during the last year and a half. Please call to mind whether or not there were any deaths among any members of this household during the last year and a half, that is, since 1 January 2009 until now.
2. If someone has died since 1 January 2009, ask: "How many have died and what are their names?" Then put a mark in Q301 for the answer "Yes", and write the number of deaths. Record the name of each person who died in Q302, with one name per Column, following the order given by the respondent. After the respondent mentions one name, ask: "Are there more?"
Continue in this manner so that the names of those who died during this period will be complete before going on to another question regarding each of these deaths. Calculate the number of names recorded and make sure that number agrees with the number recorded for the answer to Q301 about the number of deaths.
For example, the respondent mentions 2 names, that is, Amir and Badu, then record Amir in the first column of Q302 and Badu in the second column. In Q301 mark the answer 2 people.
3. Continue to ask about every death; begin with the name recorded in the first column and ask

Q303 Q305. Example:

Q303: "Now I will ask several questions about each person who died or about the late [Amir, for example). What was the sex of (Amir)?"
Q304": "What month and year did (Amir) die?"
Q305: "How old was (Amir) when he died?"

[p. 146]

4. Put a mark in the oval for Q306 according to the answers given for Q303 and Q305. If any of those who died were "female" and "10 years of age or older", mark code 1; for any other answer mark code 2.
5. If Q306 has a code 1 ask Q307. Then if Q307 has a code 1, directly fill in Q308.
6. Continue to the next death if there is one; if there aren't any more, then continue to Block IV.

When asking Q303 Q308 the enumerator may not move to the right to record answers or ask one question about the first person who died, then the second person who died, and so on, but must ask all questions about the first person who died and then ask all of the questions about the second person who died and so on.
Deaths recorded do not include babies who were stillborn (those who died in the uterus before being born, that is died without any sign of life such as crying, having a pulse, reflexes, movement and pale skin tone, at 22 weeks or more).
If the total number of deaths since 1 January 2009 is more than 3 persons, enter this in the box provided and to enter the information about the deaths of persons 4 and so on, use a new set of form C1. For example, if the total number of deaths is 5 persons, the method of recording this is:

1. Put a mark in Q301 for the answer "Yes" and enter the number "5"in the box on the main set of Form C1 and enter 2 on the additional set of form C1.
2. Write 3 names on the main set of Form C1 and 2 names on the additional set of Form C1.
3. Follow the instructions for entering the total number of sets on the cover page.
4. On the second set (the additional set) fill in the complete identification information.

Total deaths in household (ID2010A_0033)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-9	

Description	

This variable indicates the number of deaths that occurred in the household since January 1, 2009.

Universe	

Total deaths in household (ID2010A_0033)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Households in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

301. Have there been any deaths in this household since 1 January 2009?

[] 1 Yes, how many?

[] 1 person
[] 2 persons
[] More than 3 persons (use additional SP2010-C1 questionnaire)

[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Question 301: Deaths since 1 January 2009
Interview procedure regarding deaths:

1. Before beginning to ask the questions, begin with a brief statement, for example: "Now I will ask you about deaths that have occurred in this household during the last year and a half. Please call to mind whether or not there were any deaths among any members of this household during the last year and a half, that is, since 1 January 2009 until now.
2. If someone has died since 1 January 2009, ask: "How many have died and what are their names?" Then put a mark in Q301 for the answer "Yes", and write the number of deaths. Record the name of each person who died in Q302, with one name per Column, following the order given by the respondent. After the respondent mentions one name, ask: "Are there more?"
Continue in this manner so that the names of those who died during this period will be complete before going on to another question regarding each of these deaths. Calculate the number of names recorded and make sure that number agrees with the number recorded for the answer to Q301 about the number of deaths.
For example, the respondent mentions 2 names, that is, Amir and Badu, then record Amir in the first column of Q302 and Badu in the second column. In Q301 mark the answer 2 people.
3. Continue to ask about every death; begin with the name recorded in the first column and ask

Q303 Q305. Example:

Q303: "Now I will ask several questions about each person who died or about the late [Amir, for example). What was the sex of (Amir)?"
Q304": "What month and year did (Amir) die?"
Q305: "How old was (Amir) when he died?"

[p. 146]

4. Put a mark in the oval for Q306 according to the answers given for Q303 and Q305. If any of those who died were "female" and "10 years of age or older", mark code 1; for any other answer mark code 2.
5. If Q306 has a code 1 ask Q307. Then if Q307 has a code 1, directly fill in Q308.
6. Continue to the next death if there is one; if there aren't any more, then continue to Block IV.

When asking Q303 Q308 the enumerator may not move to the right to record answers or ask one question about the first person who died, then the second person who died, and so on, but must ask all questions about the first person who died and then ask all of the questions about the second person who died and so on.
Deaths recorded do not include babies who were stillborn (those who died in the uterus before being born, that is died without any sign of life such as crying, having a pulse, reflexes, movement and pale skin tone, at 22 weeks or more).
If the total number of deaths since 1 January 2009 is more than 3 persons, enter this in the box provided and to enter the information about the deaths of persons 4 and so on, use a new set of form C1. For example, if the total number of deaths is 5 persons, the method of recording this is:

1. Put a mark in Q301 for the answer "Yes" and enter the number "5"in the box on the main set of Form C1 and enter 2 on the additional set of form C1.
2. Write 3 names on the main set of Form C1 and 2 names on the additional set of Form C1.
3. Follow the instructions for entering the total number of sets on the cover page.
4. On the second set (the additional set) fill in the complete identification information.

Floor (ID2010A_0034)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the primary floor material of the dwelling that the household occupies.

Universe

Households in regular enumeration areas and enumerated apartments in remote areas

Literal question

401. What is the primary floor material?

[] 1 Ceramic/marble/granite
[] 2 Tiles/terrazzo
[] 3 Cement/bricks
[] 4 Wood/board
[] 5 Bamboo
[] 6 Dirt/earth
[] 7 Others

Interviewer instructions

Question 401: Type of Largest Floor Area
Observe the floor or the covering/foundation/base of the building of the respondent's dwelling and determine the type of floor. If only a small portion can be observed, ask the respondent if the remainder of the floor which cannot be observed is the same as the type which can be observed. If there are different types of flooring, record the one with the largest area. If the building has more than one level, then determine the largest area of all the levels.
Put a mark beside the type of floor of the largest floor area of the dwelling occupied by the household; mark only one type of flooring. The categories of floor types consist of: ceramic/marble/granite, tiles/terrazzo, cement, bricks, wood/board, bamboo, dirt/earth, and others. A tile floor which has been covered with vinyl or carpet is still recorded as tile.
In some areas floors from marble/ceramic/granite, tile//terrazzo, or cement, are all referred to as "tile". Thus, the enumerator must be careful. Use the categories for floor type in Form C1.

Floor area (square meters) (ID2010A_0035)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the total floor area, in square meters, that the household occupies.

Universe

Households in regular and remote enumeration areas

Literal question

402. Floor area of this living quarter?

_ _ _ _ square meters

Interviewer instructions

Floor area (square meters) (ID2010A_0035)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Question 402: Floor Area
Carefully calculate floor area of the dwelling of the respondent's household. Write the result in square meters.
Floor Area is the total area of all floors from each part of the building (under the roof) which is occupied and used for the daily needs by the household, including a terrace, garage, place for washing, toilet, storage area, and includes all floors in a storied building that are in one census building.

The floor area of a dwelling of a household does not include a special area for some endeavor/venture, food stall, shop, beauty salon, place for livestock, place for drying clothing (even though cemented), place for storing grain, etc. For a storied building the floor area is the total floor area including all levels which are occupied.

[p. 154]
Note:

1. If one census building is occupied by several households, the floor area which is used by all of the households is divided by the number of households which use it.
2. If there are 2 separate buildings occupied by one household and they are both in the same census block, then the floor area is calculated including the floor area of both buildings.
3. If there is an indoor garden or a garden beside the house but still under the roof, then these areas are used to calculate the total floor area.
4. If the floor area is more than 9998 m2 enter 9998 as the area.

Example:
Mr. Rudi lives with his wife and 2 children in one census building. Kamila also lives in this census building; she is a university student who rents a room which measures (3x4) m2 and manages her food by herself. In addition to that room, Kamila also uses the bathroom which is owned by Mr. Rudi's family which measures (3 x 3) m2, and she may also watch TV in the family room which measures (4 x 5) m2. Mr. Rudi and his wife occupy a room measuring (4 x 4) m2, and their children occupy a room measuring (3 x 4) m2. The wife of Mr. Rudi cooks on a daily basis in the kitchen which measures (2 x 4) m2, and only Mr. Rudi's family may receive guests in the guest room which is (3 x 3) m2.
In this example, the answer to Q402 would be:
Mr. Rudi's household = 9/2 + 20/2 + 16 + 12 + 8 + 9 = 59.5 m2; enter 0060 in the boxes for Q402.
Kamila's household = 12+ 9/2 + 20/2 = 26.5 m2; enter 0026 in the boxes for Q402.

Lighting source (ID2010A_0036)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-9	

Description
This variable indicates the type of lighting that the household uses.

Universe
Households in regular and remote enumeration areas

Literal question

403. What is the primary source of lighting?

[] 1 State Electricity Company with meter
[] 2 State Electricity Company without meter
[] 3 Electricity not from the State Electricity Company
[] 4 No electricity

Interviewer instructions

Lighting source (ID2010A_0036)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Question 403: Primary Source of lighting
[p. 155]
Select one of the codes for the lighting source used by the household, and then put a mark beside the source that corresponds to the respondent's answer. If the household uses more than one source of lighting, then select the lighting source that has the highest "value", which is usually the smallest code.

1. State Electric Company with meter is a source of lighting which is produced by PLN which is the State Electric Company; households are subscribers of the company and there is a meter used to measure the total amount of electricity used by the household. Included in this category are those households which share the use of a meter.
2. State Electric Company without meter is a source of lighting which is produced by PLN, which is the State Electric Company, but no meter is installed at the house. Included in this category are those households which are connected to the electrical source illegally.
3. Electricity not from the State Electric Company is a source of electrical lighting which is produced by an institution/other body other than the State Electric Company; this includes those who use batteries, generators and solar electrical power generation (not produced by the State Electric Company).
4. Non electric is a source of lighting of a household other than electricity, such as gas lamps (LPG liquid petroleum gas) and biogas produced by the individual or a group, light produced by using kerosene (high pressure lamps (petromak, Aladdin, small kerosene lamp that uses a wick and chimney and can be hung on the wall, flashlight, small lamp with wick and open flame, and the like) and others (lamp using carbide, candle, lamp whose oil comes from hazelnuts and castor oil nuts).

Cooking fuel (ID2010A_0037)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the type of fuel that the household uses for cooking.

Universe

Households in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

404. What is the main source of energy for cooking?

[] 1 Electricity
[] 2 LPG/National Gas
[] 3 Kerosene
[] 4 Charcoal
[] 5 Wood
[] 6 Others
[] 7 None

Interviewer instructions

Question 404: Main Source of Energy for Daily Cooking
[p. 156]
Ask the main fuel or source of energy used by the household for daily cooking. Select one of the response codes in accordance with the respondent's answer, and put a mark beside that code. If a household uses more than one of type of fuel, select the one they use the most or the one which they use most often.

Drinking water source (ID2010A_0038)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Drinking water source (ID2010A_0038)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the source by which the household obtains its drinking water.

Universe

Households in regular and remote enumeration areas

Literal question

405. What is the main source of drinking water?

[] 1 Bottled water
[] 2 In-house piped water system
[] 3 Piped water outside dwelling/retail
[] 4 Pumped water
[] 5 Protected well
[] 6 Unprotected well
[] 7 Protected spring
[] 8 Unprotected spring
[] 9 River
[] 10 Rain water
[] 11 Others

Interviewer instructions

Drinking water source (ID2010A_0038)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Question 405: Main Source of Drinking Water
Ask the main source of drinking water used by the household. Select one of the response codes in accordance with the respondent's answer.
It is important to remember that it is the source that is asked here. Thus, if a respondent's household gets its water from a well/spring that is channeled to the house, then the water source is well/spring. If a respondent uses water that comes from various sources, then select the source that provides the greatest volume of the water used by the household.
Source of Drinking Water

1. Bottled water is water produced and distributed by a company in bottles (500 ml, 600 ml, 1 liter, 12 liter or 19 liter) and glasses/cups; some of the brand names of these bottled waters are: Aqua, VIT, Airess, Moya, 2 Tang, MQ, and includes refilled drinking water bottles.
2. Water piped inside the house is water treated and purified before being sent to the consumer's house via water pipes. Some of the sources are The Drinking Water Company (Perusahaan Air Minum or PAM), the Local Drinking Water Company, or the Drinking Water Production Board managed either by the government or privately.
3. Piped water outside the house purchased at retail is water treated and purified before being sent to the consumer via water piped to a public/specified place. A household which obtains its water in this way whether they purchase it or not are included in this category.
4. Pump is ground water that is obtained using a manual pump, electric pump, or windmill, including artesian wells (sumur pantek).

[p. 157]

5. Wells are dug into the ground to find the water that is there. A bucket or dipper with a handle is used to obtain the water with or without a pulley. Well water is divided into 2 categories, they are, protected water well and non protected water well.

Protected water well (code 5) is water which comes from the ground where the outer perimeter of the well is protected by a wall at least .8 meters above the ground and 3 meters below the ground and there is a cement floor surrounding the opening of the well with a radius of at least 1 meter.

6. Unprotected Well (code 6) is water which comes from the ground where the outer perimeter of the well is not protected by a wall and does not have cement floor surrounding the opening of the well with a radius of at least 1 meter.
7. Spring is a source of ground water where the water comes to the surface by itself.

Protected spring (code 7) is one which is protected from dirty water used for bathing, washing, etc.

8. Unprotected spring (code 8) is one which is not protected from dirty water used for bathing, washing, etc.
9. River water is water which comes from a river.
10. Rain water is water that is collected when it is raining.
11. Other is any type of water source which is not included in the categories given above, such as water from basin/lake, sea water, and water from a pool.

Explanation:
[p. 158]

1. A household whose drinking water comes from a seller who goes from house to house is considered water outside the house purchased at retail.
2. A household whose drinking water comes from a spring or collected rain water but comes into the house through a pipe/plumbing without purifying it first, is still considered to have a spring or rain water as its source of drinking water.
3. A household whose drinking water comes from rain water during the rainy season and purchases water during the dry season is categorized based on which source provided the most drinking water during the past month.
4. A household which obtains it drinking water through refills is considered to have bottled water as its source of drinking water.
5. If a household uses a protected well as its source of drinking water, however, to bring up the water it uses a pump (either manual or electric), the source of drinking water for this household is protected well.
6. The source of piped drinking water which comes either from a protected or unprotected well depends on whether the pipes are inside the house, outside the house or in a public place.

Toilet (ID2010A_0039)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the ownership of the toilet that the household uses.

Universe

Households in regular and remote enumeration areas

Literal question

406. What type of toilet facility?

[] 1 Private toilet
[] 2 Shared toilet
[] 3 Public toilet
[] 4 No toilet facility (go to Q408)

Interviewer instructions

Question 406: Type of Toilet Facility Used
229. Ask the type of toilet facility used by members of the household and put a mark beside the code which corresponds to the answer.
This question is asking if a toilet facility is available for the use of the members of the household.
Toilet Facility

1. Private means a latrine/toilet which is used only by the members of the respondent's household, even though from time to time it may be used by others.
2. Shared is a latrine/toilet which is used by several specific households.
[p. 159]
3. Public is a latrine/toilet whose use is not limited to certain households, but whoever wants to use it can use it.
4. No facility means there is no facility provided, for example an open field can be used (field/garden/yard/thicket), beach/shore, river, lake, pool, and other.

Sewage disposal (ID2010A_0040)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the way by which the household disposes of its sewage.

Universe

Households in regular and remote areas that have toilet facilities

Literal question

407. What kind of excreta disposal does the toilet use?

[Question 407 was asked of households with a toilet facility.]

[] 1 With septic tank
[] 2 Without septic tank
[] 3 No disposal facility

Interviewer instructions

Sewage disposal (ID2010A_0040)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Question 407: Type of Waste Disposal System
Ask and place a mark beside the appropriate answer.
Waste Disposal System

1. With a septic tank is a place for disposing of waste which is usually a basin made from brick/stone or cement, with or without absorption.
2. Without a septic tank such as into a hole in the ground or directly into river/water.
3. No disposal facility means there is no disposal facility provided for the waste and waste is put into a pool, rice field, river, lake, sea, hole in the ground, shore, open field, garden.

Telephone (ID2010A_0041)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the type of telephone that the household uses.

Universe

Households in regular enumeration areas and enumerated apartments in remote areas

Literal question

408. What kind of telephone does this household have?

[] 1 Land line telephone
[] 2 Cellular telephone
[] 3 Land line and cellular telephone
[] 4 No telephone

Interviewer instructions

Question 408: Telephone Usage
Ask if the household has a land line telephone (connected to a public telephone network) or a cellular telephone (mobile or hand phone). Select the code for the answer which corresponds to the respondent's answer.
Explanation:

1. If the land line or cellular telephone is not working at the time of the enumeration, but will soon be repaired or a new one will be purchased within the next month, then this household is considered to have a telephone.
[p. 160]
2. If at the time of the enumeration the household has a land line/cellular telephone which is dead because the telephone bill has not been paid, but if the bill will be paid within the next month, this household is considered to have a telephone.
3. If a household member has a subscription to the products Esia and Flexi which can function as a cellular phone and also a home telephone, then the household is categorized as one which has a cellular phone.
4. If in the area around the dwelling there is no signal, however, the cellular phone can be used once it is away from the dwelling no further than 5 km., then this household is considered to have a cellular phone.

Internet (ID2010A_0042)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Internet (ID2010A_0042)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Description

This variable indicates if the household has Internet access.

Universe

Households in regular enumeration areas and enumerated apartments in remote areas

Literal question

409. Is there any household member who accessed the Internet during the last three months?

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Question 409: Accessed the Internet During the Last 3 Months
Ask whether there is any household member who accessed the internet in the last 3 months. Accessed the internet here means actively used the internet including access using a cellular phone.

Internet (Interconnected Network) is a global communication system connected to computers and computer networks around the world. Computers used to access the internet include computers inside the household and those outside the household (internet cafe, office, school, relative's house, friend's house, and others).

Tenure of dwelling unit (ID2010A_0043)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the type of tenure of the dwelling unit that the household occupies.

Universe

Households in regular enumeration areas and enumerated apartments in remote areas

Literal question

410. What is the ownership status of this dwelling/living quarter?

[] 1 Owned
[] 2 Rented
[] 3 Leased
[] 4 Others

[If responses 2-4, stop].

Interviewer instructions

Tenure of dwelling unit (ID2010A_0043)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Question 410: Ownership Status of the Dwelling
Ask the ownership status of the dwelling of this household; put a mark beside one of codes which corresponds to the answer.
Ownership Status of the Dwelling
[p. 161]

1. Owned is the status if at the time of the enumeration the dwelling is really already owned by the head of household or by any household member. A dwelling purchased with credit from a bank with installments or a dwelling which is rented with an option to purchase is considered owned.
2. Rented is the status if the dwelling is rented by the head of household or any household member by making regular payments without a certain time limit.
3. Contract is the status if the dwelling is rented by the head of household or any household member for a fixed period of time based on an agreed contract between the owner and the occupant, say 1 or 2 years. Usually the entire amount of the contract is paid at the beginning of the contract or payments can be made over the life of the contract depending upon what was agreed upon by the parties. At the end of the contract, the one occupying the dwelling must leave the dwelling; if the two parties agree, the occupant can extend his stay by preparing a new contract.
4. Other is the status of a dwelling which cannot be categorized as one of the above categories, such as cooperative ownership, traditional house, official residence, and includes living rent free.

If the answer is OWNED, then continue with question 411. If the answer is anything other than OWNED, the interview with this household is finished.
[A graphic showing this question and where to stop on the enumeration form is not presented here.]

Land ownership (ID2010A_0044)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates if the household owned the land on which it resides.

Universe

Households in regular enumeration areas and enumerated apartments in remote areas that owned dwelling units

Literal question

411. Does this household have proof of land ownership of this dwelling unit?

[Question 411 was asked of households who indicate owning the dwelling.]

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No (stop)

Interviewer instructions

Question 411: Proof of Ownership
Ask in 411 if his household has any proof of ownership of the land of this dwelling. If Yes, ask Q412 to obtain information about the type of proof of ownership. If No, the interview with this household is finished.

Proof of ownership of the dwelling (ID2010A_0045)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Proof of ownership of the dwelling (ID2010A_0045)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the type of proof of ownership that the household has for the dwelling.

Universe

Households in regular enumeration areas and enumerated apartments in remote areas that owned dwelling units and land

Literal question

412. What kind of proof of land ownership of this dwelling unit?

[Question 412 was asked of household who have proof of ownership of the dwelling.]

[] 1 Ownership Certificate (SHM) belonging to HH member
[] 2 Ownership Certificate (SHM) not belonging to HH member
[] 3 Other Certificate (SHGB, SHP, SSRS)
[] 4 Others (Girik, Akte Jual Beli Notaris/PPAT, etc.)

Interviewer instructions

Proof of ownership of the dwelling (ID2010A_0045)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Question 412: Type of Land Ownership Proof
Ask what type of proof of ownership the household has for the land for this household's dwelling.
Ownership Proof

1. Certificate giving Property Rights (Hak Milik) in the name of a household member is a certificate which is issued by the National Land Board or the Agrarian Office regarding a piece of land to the owner of the land which in this case is a household member.
2. Certificate giving Property Rights (Hak Milik) not in the name of a household member is a certificate which is issued by the National Land Board or the Agrarian Office regarding a piece of land to the owner of the land who is not a member of this household.
3. Other certificate is a document issued by the National Land Board or the Agrarian Office regarding a piece of land to the owner of the land who is a member of this household. This certificate can be in the form of:

a. Certificate giving the right to build on the land (SHGB hak guna bangunan).
b. Certificate giving the right to use the land (SHP hak pakai).
c. Certificate giving ownership of a unit of an apartment building (SHM SRS).

4. Other (Title of land ownership, Purchase/Sale Agreement, etc.) is any other document showing ownership issued by an official who prepares land documents. Title of land ownership (Girik) is a letter confirming land ownership usually called a Letter C which is a copy of that issued by the Head of the Village either for a subdivision of a piece of land or for the entire plot of land. Purchase/Sale Agreement is an agreement issued by a notary regarding the sale and purchase of property, either one that is already in the name of a household member or another person. Included in Others is a certificate conferring the right to use the property for business (SHGU Sertifikat Hak Guna Usaha).

[p. 163]

Some other proof which strengthens the proof to control but not proof of ownership; examples are a letter from an institution not a notary/qualified officer to prepare land documents, letter confirming land control from the local government (formerly known as Ipeda/yellow card), other documents such as a building permit, permit to work on the land (normally from the State Forest Enterprise).

Note:

1. A certificate in the name of a family member who has been away more than 6 months (not a household member at the time of the census) is considered a certificate in the name of a household member. For example, a certificate in the name of a relative who works or goes to school elsewhere, but comes home when he/she has leave, is considered a certificate in the name of a household member.
2. If a certificate is in the name of a family member who has formed his own household, then the certificate is not in the name of a household member.

Example:
A piece of land is owned jointly (for example by households A and B) with one certificate in the name of A. Each household owns a building on the land according to the way it was divided. In this case, each household owns its dwelling (Q410 = 1), but only household A (whose name is on the certificate and holds it) has a certificate of proof of ownership in the name of a household member (Q411 = 1; Q412 = 1). Household B is not considered to have proof of ownership (Q411 = 2).
[p. 164]
If in the above case, A and B both have obtained a document prepared by notaries (probably a purchase/sell agreement or a bequest), however, a certificate in the name of each of them has not yet been issued, then A has proof of ownership in the name of a household member, however, B has a Purchase/Sell Agreemt (Q411 = 1; Q412 = 4). [In the original document, the code for Q412 was incorrectly given as 3]

Census form (ID2010A_0047)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-6

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Census form (ID2010A_0047)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Description

This variable indicates the type of census form used for the household.

Universe

All households

Literal question

Census form

Strata (ID2010A_0049)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 6	
Decimals: 0	

Description

This variable is the strata identifier for the sample. Strata is a constructed variable that captures implicit geographic stratification resulting from the sample design. It is created by assigning a unique identifier to groups of between 10 and 19 adjacent households. Additional documentation is available on the Variance Estimation page.

Universe

All households

Literal question

Strata

Household weight (HHWT)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 8	
Decimals: 2	

Description

HHWT indicates the number of households in the population represented by the household in the sample.

For the samples that are truly weighted (see the comparability discussion), HHWT must be used to yield accurate household-level statistics.

NOTE: HHWT has 2 implied decimal places. That is, the last two digits of the eight-digit variable are decimal digits, but there is no actual decimal in the data.

Indonesia, Province 1971 - 2010 [Level 1; consistent boundaries, GIS] (GEO1_ID)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Indonesia, Province 1971 - 2010 [Level 1; consistent boundaries, GIS] (GEO1_ID)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 6
Decimals: 0
Range: 360011-360094

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

GEO1_ID identifies the household's province within Indonesia in all sample years. Provinces are the first level administrative units of the country. GEO1_ID is spatially harmonized to account for political boundary changes across census years. Some detail is lost in harmonization; see the comparability discussion. A GIS map (in shapefile format), corresponding to GEO1_ID can be downloaded from the GIS Boundary files page in the IPUMS International web site.

The full set of geography variables for Indonesia can be found in the IPUMS International Geography variables list. For cross-national geographic analysis on the first and second major administrative level refer to GEOLEV1, and GEOLEV2. More information on IPUMS-International geography can be found here.

At the present moment, IPUMS International is only releasing integrated geography for the first level of geography for Indonesia. Year specific geography and maps along with variables that are spatially harmonized at the second level of geography and account for political boundary changes across census years will become available in the near future.

Indonesia, Province 1971 - 2010 [Level 1; inconsistent boundaries, harmonized by name] (GEO1_IDX)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 11-94

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

GEO1_IDX identifies the household's province within Indonesia in all sample years. Provinces are the first level administrative units of the country. GEO1_IDX is harmonized by name and does not account for boundary changes over time.

The full set of geography variables for Indonesia can be found in the IPUMS International Geography variables list. For cross-national geographic analysis on the first and second major administrative level refer to GEOLEV1, and GEOLEV2. More information on IPUMS-International geography can be found here.

At the present moment, IPUMS International is only releasing integrated geography for the first level of geography for Indonesia. Year specific geography and maps along with variables that are spatially harmonized at the second level of geography and account for political boundary changes across census years will become available in the near future.

Indonesia, Regency 1971 - 2010 [Level 2; inconsistent boundaries, harmonized by name] (GEO2_IDX)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0
Range: 1101-9499

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

Indonesia, Regency 1971 - 2010 [Level 2; inconsistent boundaries, harmonized by name] (GEO2_IDX)
File: IDN2010-H-H

GEO2_IDX indicates the regency (kapupaten) within Indonesia in all sample years. It is also known as municipality (kotamadya). The difference between regency and a municipality is dependent on the population density of the geographical unit. A primarily rural area would be known as regency and a primarily urban area would be known as a municipality. Regencies/municipalities are the second level administrative units of the country, after provinces. GEO2_IDX is harmonized by name and does not account for boundary changes over time.

The full set of geography variables for Indonesia can be found in the IPUMS International Geography variables list. For cross-national geographic analysis on the first and second major administrative level refer to GEOLEV1, and GEOLEV2. More information on IPUMS-International geography can be found here.

At the present moment, IPUMS International is only releasing integrated geography for the first level of geography for Indonesia. Year specific geography and maps along with variables that are spatially harmonized at the second level of geography and account for political boundary changes across census years will become available in the near future.

Number of married couples in household (NCOUPLES)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-9	

Description

NCOUPLES is a constructed variable indicating the number of married/in-union couples within a household.

NCOUPLES is constructed using the IPUMS-International pointer variable SPLOC (spouse's location in the household).

Number of mothers in household (NMOTHERS)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-9	

Description

NMOTHERS is a constructed variable indicating the number of mothers -- of persons of any age -- within a household.

NMOTHERS is constructed using the IPUMS-International pointer variable MOMLOC (mother's location in the household).

Number of fathers in household (NFATHERS)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-9	

Number of fathers in household (NFATHERS)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Description

NFATHERS is a constructed variable indicating the number of fathers -- of persons of any age -- within a household.

NFATHERS is constructed using the IPUMS-International pointer variable POPLOC (father's location in the household).

Country (COUNTRY)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 32-894

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

COUNTRY gives the country from which the sample was drawn. The codes assigned to each country are those used by the UN Statistics Division and the ISO (International Organization for Standardization).

Electricity (ELECTRIC)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

ELECTRIC indicates whether the household had access to electricity.

Living area in square meters (LIVEAREA)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

LIVEAREA describes the total living area in the dwelling inhabited by the household.

Ownership of dwelling [general version] (OWNERSHIP)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Ownership of dwelling [general version] (OWNERSHIP)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

OWNERSHIP indicates whether a member of the household owned the housing unit. Households that acquired their unit with a mortgage or other lending arrangement were understood to "own" their unit even if they had not yet completed repayment. For those that did not own their housing unit, several options were possible: renting (from various types of owners), subletting, usufruct, and de facto occupation.

Ownership of dwelling [detailed version] (OWNERSHIPD)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

OWNERSHIP indicates whether a member of the household owned the housing unit. Households that acquired their unit with a mortgage or other lending arrangement were understood to "own" their unit even if they had not yet completed repayment. For those that did not own their housing unit, several options were possible: renting (from various types of owners), subletting, usufruct, and de facto occupation.

Cooking fuel (FUELCOOK)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

FUELCOOK indicates the predominant type of fuel or energy used for cooking.

Strata identifier (STRATA)
File: IDN2010-H-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 12
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable is the strata identifier for the sample. The STRATA variable provides information about the sample design that can be used to improve estimation.

Person number (PERNUM)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

PERNUM numbers all persons within each household consecutively (starting with "1" for the first person record of each household). When combined with SAMPLE and SERIAL, PERNUM uniquely identifies each person in the IPUMS-International database.

Mother's location in household (MOMLOC)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

MOMLOC is a constructed variable that indicates whether or not the person's mother lived in the same household and, if so, gives the person number of the mother (see PERNUM). MOMLOC makes it easy for researchers to link the characteristics of children and their (probable) mothers.

The method by which probable child-mother links are identified is described in PARRULE.

The general design of MOMLOC and other constructed variables follows the methods developed for IPUMS-USA "Family Interrelationships," but the details vary significantly.

Note: MOMLOC identifies social relationships (such as stepmother and adopted mother) as well as biological relationships. The variable STEPMOM is designed to identify some of these social relationships.

Father's location in household (POPLOC)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

POPLOC is a constructed variable that indicates whether or not the person's father lived in the same household and, if so, gives the person number of the father (see PERNUM). POPLOC makes it easy for researchers to link the characteristics of children and their (probable) fathers.

The method by which probable child-father links are identified is described in PARRULE.

The general design of POPLOC and other constructed variables follows the methods developed for IPUMS-USA "Family Interrelationships," but the details vary significantly.

Note: POPLOC identifies social relationships (such as stepfather and adopted father) as well as biological relationships. The variable STEPPOP is designed to identify some of these social relationships.

Spouse's location in household (SPLOC)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

SPLOC is a constructed variable that indicates whether or not the person's spouse lived in the same household and, if so, gives the person number (PERNUM) of the spouse. SPLOC makes it easy for researchers to link the characteristics of (probable) spouses.

The method by which probable spouse-spouse links are identified is described in SPRULE.

The general design of SPLOC and other constructed variables is modeled on the methods developed for IPUMS-USA "Family Interrelationships", but the details vary significantly.

Rule for linking parent (PARRULE)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-52

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

PARRULE describes the criteria by which the IPUMS-International variables MOMLOC and POPLOC linked the person to a probable mother and/or father.

IPUMS-International establishes child-parent links according to five basic rules, and PARRULE gives the number of the rule that applied to the link in question. A link to any parent automatically generates a second link to that parent's spouse or partner, so only one rule is needed to describe both MOMLOC and POPLOC.

The design of the interrelationship variables is described in this paper on IPUMSI family linking methodology.

Rule for linking spouse (SPRULE)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-6

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

SPRULE explains the criteria by which the IPUMS-International variable SPLOC linked the person to his/her probable spouse.

IPUMS-International establishes spouse-spouse links according to five basic rules, and SPRULE gives the number of the rule that applied to the link in question. A sixth rule identifies sample-specific linking procedures only imposed in selected instances.

The design of the interrelationship variables is described in this paper on IPUMSI family linking methodology.

Probable stepmother (STEPMOM)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	

Type: Discrete

Format: numeric

Width: 1

Decimals: 0

Range: 0-6

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

Description

STEPMOM indicates whether a person's mother, as identified by MOMLOC, was most probably not the person's biological mother. Non-zero values of STEPMOM explain why it is probable that the person's mother was a step- or adopted mother. A value of 0 indicates no likely stepmother because (1) the mother identified in MOMLOC was probably the biological mother or (2) there is no mother of this person present in the household.

The codes for STEPMOM are as follows:

0 = Biological mother or no mother of this person present in household.
1 = Mother has no children borne or surviving.
2 = Child reports mother is deceased.
3 = Explicitly identified relationship (stepchild, adopted child, child of unmarried partner, stepchild/child-in-law).
4 = Mother reports no children in the home.
5 = Age difference between mother and child was less than 12 or greater than 54 years.
6 = Child exceeds known fertility of mother.

See PARRULE for a description of the linking process.

Users should note that there are many stepmothers and adopted mothers in the population that cannot be identified with information available in the censuses. Therefore, STEPMOM will always under-represent their actual number in the population.

Probable stepfather (STEPPOP)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	

Type: Discrete

Format: numeric

Width: 1

Decimals: 0

Range: 0-3

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

Description

STEPPOP indicates whether a person's father, as identified by POPLOC , was most probably not the person's biological father. Non-zero values of STEPPOP explain why it is probable that the person's father was a step- or adopted father. A value of 0 indicates no likely stepfather because (1) the father identified in POPLOC was probably the biological father or (2) there is no father of this person present in the household.

The codes for STEPPOP are as follows:

0 = Biological father or no father of this person present in household.
1 = Child reports father is deceased.
2 = Explicitly identified relationship (stepchild, adopted child, child of unmarried partner; stepchild/child-in-law).
3 = Age difference between father and child was less than 12 or greater than 54 years.

See PARRULE for a description of the linking process.

Users should note that there are many stepfathers and adopted fathers in the population that cannot be identified with information available in the censuses. Therefore, STEPPOP will always under-represent their actual number in the population.

Family unit membership (FAMUNIT)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

FAMUNIT is a constructed variable indicating to which family within the household a person belongs.

All persons related to the household head receive a 1 (see RELATE). Each secondary family or secondary individual receives a higher code. For purposes of FAMUNIT, secondary families are individuals or groups of persons linked together by the IPUMS constructed pointer variables SPLOC, MOMLOC, and POPLOC (location of spouse, mother, and father).

Number of own family members in household (FAMSIZE)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

FAMSIZE counts the number of the person's own family members living in the household with her/him, including the person her/himself. These include all persons related to the person by blood, adoption, or marriage as indicated by the census forms or inferred from them.

FAMSIZE is calculated from the units identified in the IPUMS constructed variable FAMUNIT (family unit membebership). The primary family is defined as all persons related to the head in the RELATE variable. Secondary families are individuals or groups of persons linked together by the IPUMS constructed pointer variables SPLOC, MOMLOC, and POPLOC (location of spouse, mother, and father).

Number of own children in household (NCHILD)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

NCHILD provides a count of the person's own children living in the household with her or him. These include all children linked to the person via the constructed IPUMS pointer variables MOMLOC or POPLOC -- mother's and father's location in the household.

Number of own children under age 5 in household (NCHLT5)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Number of own children under age 5 in household (NCHLT5)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

NCHLT5 provides a count of the person's own children under age five living in the household with her or him. These include all children linked to the person via the constructed IPUMS pointer variables MOMLOC or POPLOC -- mother's and father's location in the household.

Age of eldest own child in household (ELDCH)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

ELDCH gives the age of the person's oldest own child living in the household with her or him. These include all children linked to the person via the constructed IPUMS pointer variables MOMLOC or POPLOC -- mother's and father's location in the household.

ELDCH is top-coded at age 50 or older.

Age of youngest own child in household (YNGCH)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

YNGCH gives the age of the person's youngest own child living in the household with her or him. These include all children linked to the person via the constructed IPUMS pointer variables MOMLOC or POPLOC -- mother's and father's location in the household.

YNGCH is top-coded at age 50 or older.

Relationship to household head [general version] (RELATE)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Description

Relationship to household head [general version] (RELATE)
File: IDN2010-P-H

RELATE describes the relationship of the individual to the head of household (sometimes called the householder or reference person).

Relationship to household head [detailed version] (RELATED)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 4	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1000-9999	

Description

RELATE describes the relationship of the individual to the head of household (sometimes called the householder or reference person).

Age (AGE)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 3	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-999	

Description

AGE gives age in years as of the person's last birthday prior to or on the day of enumeration.

Sex (SEX)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-9	

Description

SEX reports the sex (gender) of the respondent.

Marital status [general version] (MARST)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-9	

Marital status [general version] (MARST)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Description

[program universe for et,mz samples.

MARST describes the person's current marital status according to law or custom. Individuals who remarried should report the status relevant to their most recent marriage. Census instructions rarely explicitly limit marital status to strictly legal unions.

Note regarding universe: The lowest age at which a person can be anything but "never married" varies among samples.

Marital status [detailed version] (MARSTD)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

[program universe for et,mz samples.

MARST describes the person's current marital status according to law or custom. Individuals who remarried should report the status relevant to their most recent marriage. Census instructions rarely explicitly limit marital status to strictly legal unions.

Note regarding universe: The lowest age at which a person can be anything but "never married" varies among samples.

Number of female children surviving (CHSURVF)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

CHSURVF indicates the number of female children ever born to a woman who were still living at the time of the census.

Province of residence 5 years ago, Indonesia (MIGID2)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 11-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

MIGID2 indicates the person's province of residence five years prior to the census within Indonesia.

Age, grouped into intervals (AGE2)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-98	

Description

AGE2 gives computed years of age grouped into intervals.

Children ever born (CHBORN)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99	

Description

CHBORN reports the number of children ever born to each woman of whom the question was asked. In most samples, women were to report all live births by all fathers, whether or not the child was still living.

Children surviving (CHSURV)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99	

Description

CHSURV reports the number of children born to a woman who were still living at the time of the census.

Citizenship (CITIZEN)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-9	

Description

CITIZEN indicates the person's citizenship status within the country in which they were enumerated.

Country of citizenship (NATION)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Country of citizenship (NATION)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 5
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

NATION indicates the person's country of citizenship.

Status in employment (class of worker) [general version] (CLASSWK)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

CLASSWK refers to the status of an economically active person with respect to his or her employment -- that is, the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment with other persons or organizations that the person has in his/her job. In general, the variable indicates whether a person was self-employed, or worked for someone else, either for pay or as an unpaid family worker. CLASSWK is related to EMPSTAT, which is used to define the universe in many samples.

Class of worker is often referred to as "status in employment" in other sources.

Status in employment (class of worker) [detailed version] (CLASSWKD)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

CLASSWK refers to the status of an economically active person with respect to his or her employment -- that is, the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment with other persons or organizations that the person has in his/her job. In general, the variable indicates whether a person was self-employed, or worked for someone else, either for pay or as an unpaid family worker. CLASSWK is related to EMPSTAT, which is used to define the universe in many samples.

Class of worker is often referred to as "status in employment" in other sources.

Province of birth, Indonesia (BPLID)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Province of birth, Indonesia (BPLID)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 11-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

BPLID indicates the person's province of birth within Indonesia.

Blind or vision-impaired (DISBLND)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

DISBLND indicates whether the person was blind or had limited vision.

Deaf or hearing-impaired (DISDEAF)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

DISDEAF indicates whether the person was deaf or had limited hearing.

Personal care limitation (DISCARE)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

DISCARE indicates whether the respondent had any permanent condition that made it difficult for him/her to take care of their personal needs.

Year of birth (BIRTHYR)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Year of birth (BIRTHYR)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

BIRTHYR gives the person's year of birth.

Month of birth (BIRTHMO)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

BIRTHMO indicates the person's month of birth.

Number of male children surviving (CHSURVM)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

CHSURVM indicates the number of male children ever born to a woman who were still living at the time of the census.

Number of own female children in household (HOMEFEM)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

HOMEFEM indicates the number of female children born living in the household with their mother (the respondent).

Number of own female children living elsewhere (AWAYFEM)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Number of own female children living elsewhere (AWAYFEM)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

AWAYFEM indicates the number of surviving biological female children not living in the household with their mother (the respondent).

School attendance (SCHOOL)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

SCHOOL indicates whether or not the person attended school at the time of the census or within some specified period of time prior to the census.

Literacy (LIT)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

LIT indicates whether or not the respondent could read and write in any language. A person is typically considered literate if he or she can both read and write. All other persons are illiterate, including those who can either read or write but cannot do both.

Activity status (employment status) [general version] (EMPSTAT)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

Activity status (employment status) [general version] (EMPSTAT)
File: IDN2010-P-H

EMPSTAT indicates whether or not the respondent was part of the labor force -- working or seeking work -- over a specified period of time. Depending on the sample, EMPSTAT can also convey further information.

The first digit of EMPSTAT is fully comparable, and classifies the population into three groups: employed, unemployed, and inactive. The combination of employed and unemployed yields the total labor force. The second and third digits of EMPSTAT preserve additional information available for some countries and census years but not for others.

Employment status is sometimes referred to in other sources as "activity status".

Activity status (employment status) [detailed version] (EMPSTATD)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 3	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-999	

Description

EMPSTAT indicates whether or not the respondent was part of the labor force -- working or seeking work -- over a specified period of time. Depending on the sample, EMPSTAT can also convey further information.

The first digit of EMPSTAT is fully comparable, and classifies the population into three groups: employed, unemployed, and inactive. The combination of employed and unemployed yields the total labor force. The second and third digits of EMPSTAT preserve additional information available for some countries and census years but not for others.

Employment status is sometimes referred to in other sources as "activity status".

Educational attainment, Indonesia (EDUCID)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 3	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-998	

Description

EDUCID indicates the person's educational attainment in terms of the level of schooling completed.

Industry, general recode (INDGEN)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 3	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-999	

Description

Industry, general recode (INDGEN)
File: IDN2010-P-H

INDGEN recodes the industrial classifications of the various samples into twelve groups that can be fairly consistently identified across all available samples. The groupings roughly conform to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). The third digit of INDGEN retains important detail among the service industries that could not be consistently distinguished in all samples.

"Industry" refers to the activity or product of the establishment or sector in which a person worked.

Industry, unrecoded (IND)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 5	
Decimals: 0	

Description

"Industry" refers to the activity or product of the establishment or sector in which the person worked. IND is classified according to the system used by the respective national census office at the time, and is not recoded by IPUMS-International.

Number of children dead (CHDEAD)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99	

Description

CHDEAD reports how many of the children ever born to a woman were no longer living at the time of the census. Women were to consider all live births by all fathers; they were to exclude still births.

Man with more than one wife linked (POLYMAL)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-1	

Description

POLYMAL indicates if a man had more than one wife linked to him in the constructed IPUMS variable SPLOC -- Spouse's Location in Household.

The point of POLYMAL is to facilitate using SPLOC in samples that identify polygamy. Some statistical matching procedures expect to find only one matching record for each subject record.

Woman is second or higher order wife (POLY2ND)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-1	

Description

POLY2ND indicates if a woman was the second or higher order wife linked to a husband in the constructed IPUMS variable SPLOC -- Spouse's Location in Household. The variable does not suggest the actual marital order of wives, only their relative positions in the person order of the household as it was enumerated.

The point of POLY2ND is to facilitate using SPLOC in samples that identify polygamy. Some statistical matching procedures expect to find only one matching record for each subject record.

Number of female children ever born (CHBORNF)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99	

Description

CHBORNF indicates the number of female children ever born to a woman. Only live births are counted.

Number of male children ever born (CHBORNM)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99	

Description

CHBORNM indicates the number of male children ever born to a woman. Only live births are counted.

Language spoken at home, Indonesia (LANGID)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-9	

Description

LANGID indicates the language or spoken by the respondent at home.

Person number (within household) (ID2010A_0003)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-30

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person number (within household).

Universe

All records

Literal question

Person number (within household)

Relationship to household head (ID2010A_0401)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's relationship to the household head.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

202. What is the relationship of [the respondent] to the head of household?

[] 1 Head of household
[] 2 Spouse
[] 3 Child
[] 4 Adopted child/stepchild
[] 5 Son/daughter in-law
[] 6 Grandchild
[] 7 Parent/parent in-law
[] 8 Other family
[] 9 Housemaid
[] 0 Others

Interviewer instructions

Question 202: Relationship to Head of Household
Mark one of the codes for relationship to head of household according to the information in the List of Household Members Column (3).

Sex (ID2010A_0402)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-2

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Sex (ID2010A_0402)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Description

This variable indicates the person's sex.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

203. Is [the respondent] male or female?

[] 1 Male
[] 2 Female

Interviewer instructions

Question 203: Sex
Ask for confirmation of the sex of the household member and mark the appropriate code. Even though sex was asked when recording the List of Household Members Columns (4) and Column (5), Q203 must be answered. If a different answer is given, ask again which answer is correct and make the adjustment.
It is possible that the respondent objects that the question is asked again. Tell the respondent the truth; say "I'm very sorry; I am only confirming the prior answer to make sure there are no mistakes in recording the sex of the members of the household."

Month of birth (ID2010A_0404)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's month of birth.

Universe

Persons in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

204. On what day, month, and year was [the respondent] born?

_ _ Date
_ _ Month
_ _ _ _ Year

Age: _ _ years

Interviewer instructions

Month of birth (ID2010A_0404)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Question 204: Date, Month, Year of Birth and Age
Ask the date, month and year of birth and calculate the age of the household member. Write the date, month and year of birth, and age in the boxes provided. Then put a mark in the oval beside the two numbers matching with respondent's age; the ten's digit is marked in the column on the left and the unit's digit in the column on the right. Age must be filled in, even it is only a best estimate. If the respondent does not know his/her date and/or month of birth, then leave the boxes for date and/or month blank, and ask only the year. If the respondent knows his/her year of birth, write the birth year completely in the boxes for year. If, however, the respondent also does not know the birth year, leave the boxes for date, month and year blank. Then ask the respondent to estimate his/her age and fill in only the boxes for age. If the respondent does not know the date, month, and year of birth, then his age must be estimated. Leave the boxes for date, month and year blank.
Steps to be taken in questioning are:

1. Read the entire question: "On what date, month, and year were you (Ali, for example) born?"
2. If the respondent can answer then record the date, month and year, and calculate the age of the household member, and then ask to be sure: "Is it correct that (Ali, for example) is now (27, for example) years old?" (27, for example) is the number calculated by the enumerator.
3. If the respondent does not know his/her date and month of birth, ask the year of birth only: "If you do not know the exact date and month, what year were you (Ali, for example) born?"
4. If the respondent does not know his/her year of birth, then ask the age of this household member: "How old are you (Ali, for example)?"Then fill in the answer directly in the boxes for age without filling in the boxes for date, month and year of birth.

Write the month as a number: January is written as "01", February as "02", March as "03", April is written "04", May as "05", June as "06", July as "07", August as "08", September as "09", October as "10", November as "11", and December as "12".
[p. 112]
If the respondent gives the name of the month according to the Islamic calendar, for example, Ramadhan, write the name of the month given in the space below the question and then convert that month into the Gregorian calendar. For conversion guidelines see Procedures for Calculating Age (see appendix). The same procedure is to be followed if the year of birth is given in the Islamic calendar. Calculate the age based on the month and year in the Gregorian calendar and put the result in the boxes provided.
Age is calculated in years by rounding downwards which means the age at the last birthday will be used. Explanation:

1. If the respondent is 27 years and 9 months, record 27 years.
2. If less than 1 year old, record the age as 00 year.
3. If the respondent is 98 years or older, record the age as 98 years; for example, for someone 100 years old, enter the number 98 in the boxes with the understanding that the person is 98 years or older.
4. If the age is less than 10 years (that is, the age is only 1 digit), enter 0 in the first box provided to record the age, for example 01, 02... 09.

If the respondent doesn't know anything about his date of birth or his age, then estimate the respondent's age using various approaches, references, and information. The estimate must be a best estimate. If the age is obtained based on an estimate, the enumerator may not fill in the year of birth by working backwards, but should leave the boxes for date, month, and year of birth blank.
Marking the ovals should be done after the age of the household member has been obtained; fill in the oval in the left column corresponding to the ten's digit of the age and fill in the oval in the right column corresponding to the unit's digit of the age. (See the example which follows.)
Example: Household member Atika was born 23 October 1983 and the enumeration took place on 25 May 2010; Akita's age is 26 years 7 months. Record the age for Q204 as follows:
[The graphic illustrating this example is not presented here.]
[p. 113]
Method of Estimating Age
If the respondent doesn't know his age with certainty, try to obtain some information about his age using, among others, the methods described below:

1. Use a birth certificate, a letter about the birth, baptismal certificate, doctor's record, immunization record, health record or any other record. Pay attention to the date, month and year the population registration card or the family registration card was issued if only the age is recorded.
2. Relate the respondent's birth with the date, month, and year of known events or important events which happened in Indonesia or national or regional events.

Example: General elections, earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, fires, election of local officials, and the like. Some other important events that can be used in estimating age are:

a. Landing of the Japanese in Indonesia (1942).
b. Proclamation of Independence of the Republic of Indonesia (1945).
c. First elections (1955).
d. Communist Rebellion G30S/PKI (1965).

[Note within graphic box:] If the respondents have a tendency to give their age in numbers that end in 0 or 5, the enumerator must investigate further to be sure that the age is correct.

[p. 114]

3. Compare the age of a household member with the ages of his family members which are known. For example, begin by estimating the age of the youngest child, then for the next oldest child asking the approximate age or what things the older child could do such as sit up (about 6 months), crawl (8 months), stand up (9 months), walk (12 months) at the time of the birth of the younger child or at the time the mother became pregnant with the younger child. Then use this same technique to estimate the ages of all of the older children.
4. Make a comparison with a neighbor's child or with another family member whose age is known with certainty. Estimate how many months or years this child is older or younger than the child whose age is known.

It is not so rare that a respondent who says he doesn't have any idea what his age is, when asked again and again about his age will say "Whatever you want it to be." In cases like this, the enumerator must patiently follow again the methods outlined for determining the age. Information on age must be filled in directly at the time Q204 is asked. Don't procrastinate.

Year of birth (ID2010A_0405)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0
Range: 1912-2010

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's year of birth.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

204. On what day, month, and year was [the respondent] born?

_ _ Date
_ _ Month
_ _ _ _ Year

Age: _ _ years

Interviewer instructions

Year of birth (ID2010A_0405)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Question 204: Date, Month, Year of Birth and Age

Ask the date, month and year of birth and calculate the age of the household member. Write the date, month and year of birth, and age in the boxes provided. Then put a mark in the oval beside the two numbers matching with respondent's age; the ten's digit is marked in the column on the left and the unit's digit in the column on the right. Age must be filled in, even it is only a best estimate. If the respondent does not know his/her date and/or month of birth, then leave the boxes for date and/or month blank, and ask only the year. If the respondent knows his/her year of birth, write the birth year completely in the boxes for year. If, however, the respondent also does not know the birth year, leave the boxes for date, month and year blank. Then ask the respondent to estimate his/her age and fill in only the boxes for age. If the respondent does not know the date, month, and year of birth, then his age must be estimated. Leave the boxes for date, month and year blank.

Steps to be taken in questioning are:

1. Read the entire question: "On what date, month, and year were you (Ali, for example) born?"
2. If the respondent can answer then record the date, month and year, and calculate the age of the household member, and then ask to be sure: "Is it correct that (Ali, for example) is now (27, for example) years old?" (27, for example) is the number calculated by the enumerator.
3. If the respondent does not know his/her date and month of birth, ask the year of birth only: "If you do not know the exact date and month, what year were you (Ali, for example) born?"
4. If the respondent does not know his/her year of birth, then ask the age of this household member: "How old are you (Ali, for example)?"Then fill in the answer directly in the boxes for age without filling in the boxes for date, month and year of birth.

Write the month as a number: January is written as "01", February as "02", March as "03", April is written "04", May as "05", June as "06", July as "07", August as "08", September as "09", October as "10", November as "11", and December as "12".
[p. 112]
If the respondent gives the name of the month according to the Islamic calendar, for example, Ramadhan, write the name of the month given in the space below the question and then convert that month into the Gregorian calendar. For conversion guidelines see Procedures for Calculating Age (see appendix). The same procedure is to be followed if the year of birth is given in the Islamic calendar. Calculate the age based on the month and year in the Gregorian calendar and put the result in the boxes provided.

Age is calculated in years by rounding downwards which means the age at the last birthday will be used. Explanation:

1. If the respondent is 27 years and 9 months, record 27 years.
2. If less than 1 year old, record the age as 00 year.
3. If the respondent is 98 years or older, record the age as 98 years; for example, for someone 100 years old, enter the number 98 in the boxes with the understanding that the person is 98 years or older.
4. If the age is less than 10 years (that is, the age is only 1 digit), enter 0 in the first box provided to record the age, for example 01, 02... 09.

If the respondent doesn't know anything about his date of birth or his age, then estimate the respondent's age using various approaches, references, and information. The estimate must be a best estimate. If the age is obtained based on an estimate, the enumerator may not fill in the year of birth by working backwards, but should leave the boxes for date, month, and year of birth blank.

Marking the ovals should be done after the age of the household member has been obtained; fill in the oval in the left column corresponding to the ten's digit of the age and fill in the oval in the right column corresponding to the unit's digit of the age. (See the example which follows.)

Example: Household member Atika was born 23 October 1983 and the enumeration took place on 25 May 2010; Akita's age is 26 years 7 months. Record the age for Q204 as follows:

[The graphic illustrating this example is not presented here.]
[p. 113]

Method of Estimating Age

If the respondent doesn't know his age with certainty, try to obtain some information about his age using, among others, the methods described below:

1. Use a birth certificate, a letter about the birth, baptismal certificate, doctor's record, immunization record, health record or any other record. Pay attention to the date, month and year the population registration card or the family registration card was issued if only the age is recorded.
2. Relate the respondent's birth with the date, month, and year of known events or important events which happened in Indonesia or national or regional events.

Example: General elections, earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, fires, election of local officials, and the like. Some other important events that can be used in estimating age are:

a. Landing of the Japanese in Indonesia (1942).
b. Proclamation of Independence of the Republic of Indonesia (1945).
c. First elections (1955).
d. Communist Rebellion G30S/PKI (1965).

[Note within graphic box:] If the respondents have a tendency to give their age in numbers that end in 0 or 5, the enumerator must investigate further to be sure that the age is correct.

[p. 114]

3. Compare the age of a household member with the ages of his family members which are known. For example, begin by estimating the age of the youngest child, then for the next oldest child asking the approximate age or what things the older child could do such as sit up (about 6 months), crawl (8 months), stand up (9 months), walk (12 months) at the time of the birth of the younger child or at the time the mother became pregnant with the younger child. Then use this same technique to estimate the ages of all of the older children.
4. Make a comparison with a neighbor's child or with another family member whose age is known with certainty. Estimate how many months or years this child is older or younger than the child whose age is known.

It is not so rare that a respondent who says he doesn't have any idea what his age is, when asked again and again about his age will say "Whatever you want it to be." In cases like this, the enumerator must patiently follow again the methods outlined for determining the age. Information on age must be filled in directly at the time Q204 is asked. Don't procrastinate.

Age (ID2010A_0406)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-98

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's age.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

204. On what day, month, and year was [the respondent] born?

_ _ Date
_ _ Month
_ _ _ _ Year

Age: _ _ years

Interviewer instructions

Age (ID2010A_0406)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Question 204: Date, Month, Year of Birth and Age
Ask the date, month and year of birth and calculate the age of the household member. Write the date, month and year of birth, and age in the boxes provided. Then put a mark in the oval beside the two numbers matching with respondent's age; the ten's digit is marked in the column on the left and the unit's digit in the column on the right. Age must be filled in, even it is only a best estimate. If the respondent does not know his/her date and/or month of birth, then leave the boxes for date and/or month blank, and ask only the year. If the respondent knows his/her year of birth, write the birth year completely in the boxes for year. If, however, the respondent also does not know the birth year, leave the boxes for date, month and year blank. Then ask the respondent to estimate his/her age and fill in only the boxes for age. If the respondent does not know the date, month, and year of birth, then his age must be estimated. Leave the boxes for date, month and year blank.
Steps to be taken in questioning are:

1. Read the entire question: "On what date, month, and year were you (Ali, for example) born?"
2. If the respondent can answer then record the date, month and year, and calculate the age of the household member, and then ask to be sure: "Is it correct that (Ali, for example) is now (27, for example) years old?" (27, for example) is the number calculated by the enumerator.
3. If the respondent does not know his/her date and month of birth, ask the year of birth only: "If you do not know the exact date and month, what year were you (Ali, for example) born?"
4. If the respondent does not know his/her year of birth, then ask the age of this household member: "How old are you (Ali, for example)?"Then fill in the answer directly in the boxes for age without filling in the boxes for date, month and year of birth.

Write the month as a number: January is written as "01", February as "02", March as "03", April is written "04", May as "05", June as "06", July as "07", August as "08", September as "09", October as "10", November as "11", and December as "12".
[p. 112]
If the respondent gives the name of the month according to the Islamic calendar, for example, Ramadhan, write the name of the month given in the space below the question and then convert that month into the Gregorian calendar. For conversion guidelines see Procedures for Calculating Age (see appendix). The same procedure is to be followed if the year of birth is given in the Islamic calendar. Calculate the age based on the month and year in the Gregorian calendar and put the result in the boxes provided.
Age is calculated in years by rounding downwards which means the age at the last birthday will be used. Explanation:

1. If the respondent is 27 years and 9 months, record 27 years.
2. If less than 1 year old, record the age as 00 year.
3. If the respondent is 98 years or older, record the age as 98 years; for example, for someone 100 years old, enter the number 98 in the boxes with the understanding that the person is 98 years or older.
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If the respondent doesn't know anything about his date of birth or his age, then estimate the respondent's age using various approaches, references, and information. The estimate must be a best estimate. If the age is obtained based on an estimate, the enumerator may not fill in the year of birth by working backwards, but should leave the boxes for date, month, and year of birth blank.
Marking the ovals should be done after the age of the household member has been obtained; fill in the oval in the left column corresponding to the ten's digit of the age and fill in the oval in the right column corresponding to the unit's digit of the age. (See the example which follows.)
Example: Household member Atika was born 23 October 1983 and the enumeration took place on 25 May 2010; Akita's age is 26 years 7 months. Record the age for Q204 as follows:
[The graphic illustrating this example is not presented here.]
[p. 113]
Method of Estimating Age
If the respondent doesn't know his age with certainty, try to obtain some information about his age using, among others, the methods described below:

1. Use a birth certificate, a letter about the birth, baptismal certificate, doctor's record, immunization record, health record or any other record. Pay attention to the date, month and year the population registration card or the family registration card was issued if only the age is recorded.
2. Relate the respondent's birth with the date, month, and year of known events or important events which happened in Indonesia or national or regional events.

Example: General elections, earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, fires, election of local officials, and the like. Some other important events that can be used in estimating age are:

a. Landing of the Japanese in Indonesia (1942).
b. Proclamation of Independence of the Republic of Indonesia (1945).
c. First elections (1955).
d. Communist Rebellion G30S/PKI (1965).

[Note within graphic box:] If the respondents have a tendency to give their age in numbers that end in 0 or 5, the enumerator must investigate further to be sure that the age is correct.

[p. 114]

3. Compare the age of a household member with the ages of his family members which are known. For example, begin by estimating the age of the youngest child, then for the next oldest child asking the approximate age or what things the older child could do such as sit up (about 6 months), crawl (8 months), stand up (9 months), walk (12 months) at the time of the birth of the younger child or at the time the mother became pregnant with the younger child. Then use this same technique to estimate the ages of all of the older children.
4. Make a comparison with a neighbor's child or with another family member whose age is known with certainty. Estimate how many months or years this child is older or younger than the child whose age is known.

It is not so rare that a respondent who says he doesn't have any idea what his age is, when asked again and again about his age will say "Whatever you want it to be." In cases like this, the enumerator must patiently follow again the methods outlined for determining the age. Information on age must be filled in directly at the time Q204 is asked. Don't procrastinate.

Province of birth (ID2010A_0407)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 11-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's province of birth.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

205. What is [the respondent's] place of birth?

a. Province/state: ____ _ _
b. Regency/municipality: ____ _ _ _

Interviewer instructions

Province of birth (ID2010A_0407)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Question 205: Place of Birth
Ask and write the name of the province and regency/city where the household member was born. The enumerator is only responsible for clearly filling in the name of the province and regency/city. The codes for the province and regency/city will be entered by the Team Coordinator.
Place of birth is the province and regency/city where the mother lived at the time of the household member's birth. The administrative boundaries of the regions where the respondent was born should be the latest ones which are used at the time of the enumeration.
[p. 115]

Example:

1. A mother resides in East Aceh (Province NAD); her child is born in the city of Medan (Province of North Sumatra). Then the child's place of birth is considered East Aceh (Province NAD).
2. Andika was born in 1990 in Manokwari. In 1990 Manokwari was in the Province of Irian Jaya. For Q205 enter the Province for Andika as West Papua and the Regency as Manokwari, because since 1999 the Regency of Manokwari became part of the Province of West Papua.

[Graphic illustrating example is not presented here.]

3. Tuti was born in 1985 di Cimanggis, Regency of Bogor, West Jawa. In 1985 Cimanggis became part of the Regency of Bogor. For Q205 fill in the place of Tuti's birth as Province West Jawa and City Depok, because since 2004 Cimanggis changed administrative districts and became part of the City of Depok.

[Graphic illustrating example is not presented here.]

[p. 116]
If a household member was born abroad, write the name of the country where the household member was born in the space for province/state and strike out the word "province"; enter a dash "in the space for the regency/city. A code for the country will be entered by the Team Coordinator (See Book 7: Codes for Ethnicity, Language, and Administrative Area).

[Graphic illustrating example is not presented here.]

The enumerator must take care in writing the name of the province/country or the regency/city so that he/she does not write in the boxes provided for the codes. If the name of the place of birth is long, use a common abbreviation or just write as much of the name as possible so that the writing does not extend into the boxes.

For Example: BARITO SEL (Barito Selatan), KALTIM (Kalimantan Timur), SULBAR (Sulawesi Barat), MALUT (Maluku Utara), TAPUT (Tapanuli Utara), TOBASA (Toba Samosir), OKU (Ogan Komering Ulu). If there is an acronym or an abbreviation that is standard or standard in the region, then use that.

If the enumerator knows that the name of the regency/city given by the respondent is not the name of a regency/city, then he/she should ask whether (mention correct name of regency/city) is the one intended by the respondent.

District of birth (ID2010A_0408)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 4	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1101-9999	

Description
This variable indicates the person's district of birth.

Universe
All persons

District of birth (ID2010A_0408)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Literal question

205. What is [the respondent's] place of birth?

a. Province/state: ___ _ _
b. Regency/municipality: ___ _ _ _

Interviewer instructions

Question 205: Place of Birth
Ask and write the name of the province and regency/city where the household member was born. The enumerator is only responsible for clearly filling in the name of the province and regency/city. The codes for the province and regency/city will be entered by the Team Coordinator.
Place of birth is the province and regency/city where the mother lived at the time of the household member's birth. The administrative boundaries of the regions where the respondent was born should be the latest ones which are used at the time of the enumeration.
[p. 115]

Example:

1. A mother resides in East Aceh (Province NAD); her child is born in the city of Medan (Province of North Sumatra). Then the child's place of birth is considered East Aceh (Province NAD).
2. Andika was born in 1990 in Manokwari. In 1990 Manokwari was in the Province of Irian Jaya. For Q205 enter the Province for Andika as West Papua and the Regency as Manokwari, because since 1999 the Regency of Manokwari became part of the Province of West Papua.

[Graphic illustrating example is not presented here.]

3. Tuti was born in 1985 di Cimanggis, Regency of Bogor, West Jawa. In 1985 Cimanggis became part of the Regency of Bogor. For Q205 fill in the place of Tuti's birth as Province West Jawa and City Depok, because since 2004 Cimanggis changed administrative districts and became part of the City of Depok.

[Graphic illustrating example is not presented here.]

[p. 116]
If a household member was born abroad, write the name of the country where the household member was born in the space for province/state and strike out the word "province"; enter a dash "in the space for the regency/city. A code for the country will be entered by the Team Coordinator (See Book 7: Codes for Ethnicity, Language, and Administrative Area).

[Graphic illustrating example is not presented here.]

The enumerator must take care in writing the name of the province/country or the regency/city so that he/she does not write in the boxes provided for the codes. If the name of the place of birth is long, use a common abbreviation or just write as much of the name as possible so that the writing does not extend into the boxes.

For Example: BARITO SEL (Barito Selatan), KALTIM (Kalimantan Timur), SULBAR (Sulawesi Barat), MALUT (Maluku Utara), TAPUT (Tapanuli Utara), TOBASA (Toba Samosir), OKU (Ogan Komering Ulu). If there is an acronym or an abbreviation that is standard or standard in the region, then use that.

If the enumerator knows that the name of the regency/city given by the respondent is not the name of a regency/city, then he/she should ask whether (mention correct name of regency/city) is the one intended by the respondent.

Religion (ID2010A_0410)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Religion (ID2010A_0410)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's religion.

Universe

Persons in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

206. What is [the respondent's] religion?

[] 1 Moslem
[] 2 Christian
[] 3 Catholic
[] 4 Hindu
[] 5 Buddhist
[] 6 Khonghucu
[] 7 Others (specify)

Interviewer instructions

Question 206: Religion
[p. 117]
Ask: "Which religion do you embrace?" or "What is the religion embraced by (name of person, Surahman, for example)?"Ask the religion embraced by each household member, even babies. Don't presume the religion of one based on the religion of another member of the household. Let each respondent state his religion. It is all right if a respondent answers about the religion of the children and babies in the household. Don't make any judgments, either in word or expression, regarding the respondent's answers.
Put a mark in the oval beside the answer which corresponds to the respondent's answer. For those who do not embrace one of the six religions included here, select the answer "Other", mark the oval beside code 7, and write the name of the religion mentioned by the respondent in the space provided.

Seeing (even when wearing glasses) (ID2010A_0411)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the degree of difficulty that the person has seeing, even when wearing glasses.

Universe

Persons in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

Seeing (even when wearing glasses) (ID2010A_0411)
File: IDN2010-P-H

207. Does [the respondent] have difficulties in:

a. Seeing even when wearing glasses?

[] 1 No
[] 2 Some
[] 3 Total

b. Hearing even when using hearing aids?

[] 1 No
[] 2 Some
[] 3 Total

c. Walking or climbing stairs?

[] 1 No
[] 2 Some
[] 3 Total

d. Remembering, concentrating, or communicating with others because of a physical or mental condition?

[] 1 No
[] 2 Some
[] 3 Total

e. Take care of his/herself?

[] 1 No
[] 2 Some
[] 3 Total

Interviewer instructions

Seeing (even when wearing glasses) (ID2010A_0411)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Question 207: Difficulty Carrying out Activities
The intention of this question is to obtain information about the number of disabled persons (functional disability) or those who have some difficulty in carrying out their day to day activities. Ask one by one how normal are the five physical and psychological functions of each household member to learn if they have difficulty: (a) to see, (b) to hear, (c) to walk, (d) to remember, to concentrate or communicate and (e) to take care of themselves.
Put a mark in one of the ovals for each item that indicates the level of difficulty: (1) None, (2) Some, or (3) Severe.

[Graphic illustrating example is not presented here.]

1. Seeing, even though eyeglasses are worn
A person is said to have difficulty seeing if at a distance of 30 cm and with sufficient lighting, he/she cannot see clearly shape, size or color. In the case where even though a person uses an aid (eyeglasses) he/she still has difficulty seeing, then this person is categorized as having difficulty. But, if a person using glasses can see normally, then that person is categorized as not having difficulty.
[p.118]

Those having difficulty seeing include:

a. Totally blind is the condition where there is no vision in either eye.
b. Low vision is the condition where both eyes cannot count the fingers that are being moved at a distance of 1 meter even though the person is wearing eyeglasses or there is sufficient light.
c. Color blind is the condition where both eyes cannot distinguish colors.

Note: If a person experiences difficulty seeing but doesn't wear eyeglasses, ask them how it would be if they were to wear glasses. If by wearing eyeglasses they would not have any difficulty seeing, then categorize this respondent as not having difficulty. On the other hand if the respondent still experiences difficulty when wearing glasses, ask the respondent the extent or degree of the difficulty.
2. Hearing, even though wearing a hearing aid
A person is said to have difficulty hearing if he/she cannot hear voices clearly, differentiate the source, volume and quality of sound and thus cannot respond to the sound properly. A person wearing a hearing aid, who can then hear normally, should not be categorized as having difficulty. Included in this category are those who have a disability in hearing.
Note: If a person has difficulty hearing but does not use a hearing aid, ask this person how it would be if they were to wear a hearing aid. If when using a hearing aid the person doesn't experience any difficulty hearing, then categorize this person as does not have difficulty. On the other hand if the person still has difficulty even though he/she uses a hearing aid, ask the extent or degree of difficulty.
[p. 119]
3. Walking or going up stairs
A person is said to have difficulty walking or going up stairs if he/she cannot walk normally for example going forward, backward, to the side, is unstable or has difficulty climbing stairs. Someone who must use an aid to walk or climb stairs is categorized as having difficulty.
4. Remembering or concentrating or communicating with others due to some physical or mental condition
A person is said to have difficulty remembering/concentrating if he/she experiences difficulty in remembering or concentrating. A person is said to have difficulty communicating if in face to face conversation, without there being anything such as a wall, loud music, something covering the ears, the person has difficulty understanding or can't converse at all due to some physical or mental problem. Included in this category are those who have difficulty hearing and speaking.
5. Take care of one's self
A person is said to have difficulty taking care of him or herself if he/she experiences difficulty with everyday activities such as eating bathing, dressing, going to the toilet, etc.

a. Difficulty eating refers to eating by one's self (being fed by someone else, difficulty using a spoon, fork for eating or difficulty drinking).
b. Difficulty taking a bath and cleansing one's entire body.
c. Difficulty dressing means taking the clothes from the place where they are stored, fastening the clothing [buttons, zippers, etc.], making a knot, etc.
d. Difficulty picking up or holding items (hands are weak, don't have all fingers).

[p. 120]
Select the answer "No" (code 1) if the household member does not have any difficulties. If the household member has difficulties, but can still carry out the activity, then select the answer some"(code 2). If the household member cannot carry out the activity or it is very difficult to carry out the activity, select the answer "severe"(code 3).
Be careful when asking questions about disabilities for babies and children under 5 years of age. For example, for the question about difficulties in taking care of themselves, babies and children under 5 normally are not able to take care of themselves; a baby or child under 5 is not considered to have a disability if he/she cannot take care of himself/herself. Babies and children under 5 of course are not yet able to take care of themselves without the assistance of their parents or others. This is also the case for Q207c and Q207d. A baby who is not yet 1 year old is normally not able to walk. However, if a baby is already 1 and a half years old and the development in walking is retarded or there is no development, then this child can be considered to have a disability. The extent of the disability is no disability, some disability, or severe relative to what is normal.
The purpose of question 207 is to know whether the household member is normal with regard to sight, hearing, walking/climbing stairs, remembering/concentrating/communicating, and taking care of himself/herself. The census only collects data regarding normalcy using observation, knowledge and admission of the household member. The scale used is not very precise. Nevertheless, the enumerator must thoroughly understand the intention of this question regarding difficulties or disabilities. No, some or severe difficulty of a household member is relative to what is considered normal.

Hearing (ID2010A_0412)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the degree of difficulty that the person has hearing.

Universe

Persons in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

207. Does [the respondent] have difficulties in:

a. Seeing even when wearing glasses?

[] 1 No
[] 2 Some
[] 3 Total

b. Hearing even when using hearing aids?

[] 1 No
[] 2 Some
[] 3 Total

c. Walking or climbing stairs?

[] 1 No
[] 2 Some
[] 3 Total

d. Remembering, concentrating, or communicating with others because of a physical or mental condition?

[] 1 No
[] 2 Some
[] 3 Total

e. Take care of his/herself?

[] 1 No
[] 2 Some
[] 3 Total

Interviewer instructions

Hearing (ID2010A_0412)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Question 207: Difficulty Carrying out Activities
The intention of this question is to obtain information about the number of disabled persons (functional disability) or those who have some difficulty in carrying out their day to day activities. Ask one by one how normal are the five physical and psychological functions of each household member to learn if they have difficulty: (a) to see, (b) to hear, (c) to walk, (d) to remember, to concentrate or communicate and (e) to take care of themselves.
Put a mark in one of the ovals for each item that indicates the level of difficulty: (1) None, (2) Some, or (3) Severe.

[Graphic illustrating example is not presented here.]

1. Seeing, even though eyeglasses are worn
A person is said to have difficulty seeing if at a distance of 30 cm and with sufficient lighting, he/she cannot see clearly shape, size or color. In the case where even though a person uses an aid (eyeglasses) he/she still has difficulty seeing, then this person is categorized as having difficulty. But, if a person using glasses can see normally, then that person is categorized as not having difficulty.
[p.118]

Those having difficulty seeing include:

a. Totally blind is the condition where there is no vision in either eye.
b. Low vision is the condition where both eyes cannot count the fingers that are being moved at a distance of 1 meter even though the person is wearing eyeglasses or there is sufficient light.
c. Color blind is the condition where both eyes cannot distinguish colors.

Note: If a person experiences difficulty seeing but doesn't wear eyeglasses, ask them how it would be if they were to wear glasses. If by wearing eyeglasses they would not have any difficulty seeing, then categorize this respondent as not having difficulty. On the other hand if the respondent still experiences difficulty when wearing glasses, ask the respondent the extent or degree of the difficulty.
2. Hearing, even though wearing a hearing aid
A person is said to have difficulty hearing if he/she cannot hear voices clearly, differentiate the source, volume and quality of sound and thus cannot respond to the sound properly. A person wearing a hearing aid, who can then hear normally, should not be categorized as having difficulty. Included in this category are those who have a disability in hearing.
Note: If a person has difficulty hearing but does not use a hearing aid, ask this person how it would be if they were to wear a hearing aid. If when using a hearing aid the person doesn't experience any difficulty hearing, then categorize this person as does not have difficulty. On the other hand if the person still has difficulty even though he/she uses a hearing aid, ask the extent or degree of difficulty.
[p. 119]
3. Walking or going up stairs
A person is said to have difficulty walking or going up stairs if he/she cannot walk normally for example going forward, backward, to the side, is unstable or has difficulty climbing stairs. Someone who must use an aid to walk or climb stairs is categorized as having difficulty.
4. Remembering or concentrating or communicating with others due to some physical or mental condition
A person is said to have difficulty remembering/concentrating if he/she experiences difficulty in remembering or concentrating. A person is said to have difficulty communicating if in face to face conversation, without there being anything such as a wall, loud music, something covering the ears, the person has difficulty understanding or can't converse at all due to some physical or mental problem. Included in this category are those who have difficulty hearing and speaking.
5. Take care of one's self
A person is said to have difficulty taking care of him or herself if he/she experiences difficulty with everyday activities such as eating bathing, dressing, going to the toilet, etc.

a. Difficulty eating refers to eating by one's self (being fed by someone else, difficulty using a spoon, fork for eating or difficulty drinking).
b. Difficulty taking a bath and cleansing one's entire body.
c. Difficulty dressing means taking the clothes from the place where they are stored, fastening the clothing [buttons, zippers, etc.], making a knot, etc.
d. Difficulty picking up or holding items (hands are weak, don't have all fingers).

[p. 120]
Select the answer "No" (code 1) if the household member does not have any difficulties. If the household member has difficulties, but can still carry out the activity, then select the answer some"(code 2). If the household member cannot carry out the activity or it is very difficult to carry out the activity, select the answer "severe"(code 3).
Be careful when asking questions about disabilities for babies and children under 5 years of age. For example, for the question about difficulties in taking care of themselves, babies and children under 5 normally are not able to take care of themselves; a baby or child under 5 is not considered to have a disability if he/she cannot take care of himself/herself. Babies and children under 5 of course are not yet able to take care of themselves without the assistance of their parents or others. This is also the case for Q207c and Q207d. A baby who is not yet 1 year old is normally not able to walk. However, if a baby is already 1 and a half years old and the development in walking is retarded or there is no development, then this child can be considered to have a disability. The extent of the disability is no disability, some disability, or severe relative to what is normal.
The purpose of question 207 is to know whether the household member is normal with regard to sight, hearing, walking/climbing stairs, remembering/concentrating/communicating, and taking care of himself/herself. The census only collects data regarding normalcy using observation, knowledge and admission of the household member. The scale used is not very precise. Nevertheless, the enumerator must thoroughly understand the intention of this question regarding difficulties or disabilities. No, some or severe difficulty of a household member is relative to what is considered normal.

Hand and foot usage (ID2010A_0413)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the degree of difficulty that the person has in using hands and feet.

Universe

Persons in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

207. Does [the respondent] have difficulties in:

a. Seeing even when wearing glasses?

[] 1 No
[] 2 Some
[] 3 Total

b. Hearing even when using hearing aids?

[] 1 No
[] 2 Some
[] 3 Total

c. Walking or climbing stairs?

[] 1 No
[] 2 Some
[] 3 Total

d. Remembering, concentrating, or communicating with others because of a physical or mental condition?

[] 1 No
[] 2 Some
[] 3 Total

e. Take care of his/herself?

[] 1 No
[] 2 Some
[] 3 Total

Interviewer instructions

Hand and foot usage (ID2010A_0413)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Question 207: Difficulty Carrying out Activities
The intention of this question is to obtain information about the number of disabled persons (functional disability) or those who have some difficulty in carrying out their day to day activities. Ask one by one how normal are the five physical and psychological functions of each household member to learn if they have difficulty: (a) to see, (b) to hear, (c) to walk, (d) to remember, to concentrate or communicate and (e) to take care of themselves.
Put a mark in one of the ovals for each item that indicates the level of difficulty: (1) None, (2) Some, or (3) Severe.

[Graphic illustrating example is not presented here.]

1. Seeing, even though eyeglasses are worn
A person is said to have difficulty seeing if at a distance of 30 cm and with sufficient lighting, he/she cannot see clearly shape, size or color. In the case where even though a person uses an aid (eyeglasses) he/she still has difficulty seeing, then this person is categorized as having difficulty. But, if a person using glasses can see normally, then that person is categorized as not having difficulty.
[p.118]

Those having difficulty seeing include:

a. Totally blind is the condition where there is no vision in either eye.
b. Low vision is the condition where both eyes cannot count the fingers that are being moved at a distance of 1 meter even though the person is wearing eyeglasses or there is sufficient light.
c. Color blind is the condition where both eyes cannot distinguish colors.

Note: If a person experiences difficulty seeing but doesn't wear eyeglasses, ask them how it would be if they were to wear glasses. If by wearing eyeglasses they would not have any difficulty seeing, then categorize this respondent as not having difficulty. On the other hand if the respondent still experiences difficulty when wearing glasses, ask the respondent the extent or degree of the difficulty.
2. Hearing, even though wearing a hearing aid
A person is said to have difficulty hearing if he/she cannot hear voices clearly, differentiate the source, volume and quality of sound and thus cannot respond to the sound properly. A person wearing a hearing aid, who can then hear normally, should not be categorized as having difficulty. Included in this category are those who have a disability in hearing.
Note: If a person has difficulty hearing but does not use a hearing aid, ask this person how it would be if they were to wear a hearing aid. If when using a hearing aid the person doesn't experience any difficulty hearing, then categorize this person as does not have difficulty. On the other hand if the person still has difficulty even though he/she uses a hearing aid, ask the extent or degree of difficulty.
[p. 119]
3. Walking or going up stairs
A person is said to have difficulty walking or going up stairs if he/she cannot walk normally for example going forward, backward, to the side, is unstable or has difficulty climbing stairs. Someone who must use an aid to walk or climb stairs is categorized as having difficulty.
4. Remembering or concentrating or communicating with others due to some physical or mental condition
A person is said to have difficulty remembering/concentrating if he/she experiences difficulty in remembering or concentrating. A person is said to have difficulty communicating if in face to face conversation, without there being anything such as a wall, loud music, something covering the ears, the person has difficulty understanding or can't converse at all due to some physical or mental problem. Included in this category are those who have difficulty hearing and speaking.
5. Take care of one's self
A person is said to have difficulty taking care of him or herself if he/she experiences difficulty with everyday activities such as eating bathing, dressing, going to the toilet, etc.

a. Difficulty eating refers to eating by one's self (being fed by someone else, difficulty using a spoon, fork for eating or difficulty drinking).
b. Difficulty taking a bath and cleansing one's entire body.
c. Difficulty dressing means taking the clothes from the place where they are stored, fastening the clothing [buttons, zippers, etc.], making a knot, etc.
d. Difficulty picking up or holding items (hands are weak, don't have all fingers).

[p. 120]
Select the answer "No" (code 1) if the household member does not have any difficulties. If the household member has difficulties, but can still carry out the activity, then select the answer some"(code 2). If the household member cannot carry out the activity or it is very difficult to carry out the activity, select the answer "severe"(code 3).
Be careful when asking questions about disabilities for babies and children under 5 years of age. For example, for the question about difficulties in taking care of themselves, babies and children under 5 normally are not able to take care of themselves; a baby or child under 5 is not considered to have a disability if he/she cannot take care of himself/herself. Babies and children under 5 of course are not yet able to take care of themselves without the assistance of their parents or others. This is also the case for Q207c and Q207d. A baby who is not yet 1 year old is normally not able to walk. However, if a baby is already 1 and a half years old and the development in walking is retarded or there is no development, then this child can be considered to have a disability. The extent of the disability is no disability, some disability, or severe relative to what is normal.
The purpose of question 207 is to know whether the household member is normal with regard to sight, hearing, walking/climbing stairs, remembering/concentrating/communicating, and taking care of himself/herself. The census only collects data regarding normalcy using observation, knowledge and admission of the household member. The scale used is not very precise. Nevertheless, the enumerator must thoroughly understand the intention of this question regarding difficulties or disabilities. No, some or severe difficulty of a household member is relative to what is considered normal.

Concentrating (ID2010A_0414)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the degree of difficulty that the person has concentrating.

Universe

Persons in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

207. Does [the respondent] have difficulties in:

a. Seeing even when wearing glasses?

[] 1 No
[] 2 Some
[] 3 Total

b. Hearing even when using hearing aids?

[] 1 No
[] 2 Some
[] 3 Total

c. Walking or climbing stairs?

[] 1 No
[] 2 Some
[] 3 Total

d. Remembering, concentrating, or communicating with others because of a physical or mental condition?

[] 1 No
[] 2 Some
[] 3 Total

e. Take care of his/herself?

[] 1 No
[] 2 Some
[] 3 Total

Interviewer instructions

Concentrating (ID2010A_0414)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Question 207: Difficulty Carrying out Activities
The intention of this question is to obtain information about the number of disabled persons (functional disability) or those who have some difficulty in carrying out their day to day activities. Ask one by one how normal are the five physical and psychological functions of each household member to learn if they have difficulty: (a) to see, (b) to hear, (c) to walk, (d) to remember, to concentrate or communicate and (e) to take care of themselves.
Put a mark in one of the ovals for each item that indicates the level of difficulty: (1) None, (2) Some, or (3) Severe.

[Graphic illustrating example is not presented here.]

1. Seeing, even though eyeglasses are worn
A person is said to have difficulty seeing if at a distance of 30 cm and with sufficient lighting, he/she cannot see clearly shape, size or color. In the case where even though a person uses an aid (eyeglasses) he/she still has difficulty seeing, then this person is categorized as having difficulty. But, if a person using glasses can see normally, then that person is categorized as not having difficulty.
[p.118]

Those having difficulty seeing include:

a. Totally blind is the condition where there is no vision in either eye.
b. Low vision is the condition where both eyes cannot count the fingers that are being moved at a distance of 1 meter even though the person is wearing eyeglasses or there is sufficient light.
c. Color blind is the condition where both eyes cannot distinguish colors.

Note: If a person experiences difficulty seeing but doesn't wear eyeglasses, ask them how it would be if they were to wear glasses. If by wearing eyeglasses they would not have any difficulty seeing, then categorize this respondent as not having difficulty. On the other hand if the respondent still experiences difficulty when wearing glasses, ask the respondent the extent or degree of the difficulty.
2. Hearing, even though wearing a hearing aid
A person is said to have difficulty hearing if he/she cannot hear voices clearly, differentiate the source, volume and quality of sound and thus cannot respond to the sound properly. A person wearing a hearing aid, who can then hear normally, should not be categorized as having difficulty. Included in this category are those who have a disability in hearing.
Note: If a person has difficulty hearing but does not use a hearing aid, ask this person how it would be if they were to wear a hearing aid. If when using a hearing aid the person doesn't experience any difficulty hearing, then categorize this person as does not have difficulty. On the other hand if the person still has difficulty even though he/she uses a hearing aid, ask the extent or degree of difficulty.
[p. 119]
3. Walking or going up stairs
A person is said to have difficulty walking or going up stairs if he/she cannot walk normally for example going forward, backward, to the side, is unstable or has difficulty climbing stairs. Someone who must use an aid to walk or climb stairs is categorized as having difficulty.
4. Remembering or concentrating or communicating with others due to some physical or mental condition
A person is said to have difficulty remembering/concentrating if he/she experiences difficulty in remembering or concentrating. A person is said to have difficulty communicating if in face to face conversation, without there being anything such as a wall, loud music, something covering the ears, the person has difficulty understanding or can't converse at all due to some physical or mental problem. Included in this category are those who have difficulty hearing and speaking.
5. Take care of one's self
A person is said to have difficulty taking care of him or herself if he/she experiences difficulty with everyday activities such as eating bathing, dressing, going to the toilet, etc.

a. Difficulty eating refers to eating by one's self (being fed by someone else, difficulty using a spoon, fork for eating or difficulty drinking).
b. Difficulty taking a bath and cleansing one's entire body.
c. Difficulty dressing means taking the clothes from the place where they are stored, fastening the clothing [buttons, zippers, etc.], making a knot, etc.
d. Difficulty picking up or holding items (hands are weak, don't have all fingers).

[p. 120]
Select the answer "No" (code 1) if the household member does not have any difficulties. If the household member has difficulties, but can still carry out the activity, then select the answer some"(code 2). If the household member cannot carry out the activity or it is very difficult to carry out the activity, select the answer "severe"(code 3).
Be careful when asking questions about disabilities for babies and children under 5 years of age. For example, for the question about difficulties in taking care of themselves, babies and children under 5 normally are not able to take care of themselves; a baby or child under 5 is not considered to have a disability if he/she cannot take care of himself/herself. Babies and children under 5 of course are not yet able to take care of themselves without the assistance of their parents or others. This is also the case for Q207c and Q207d. A baby who is not yet 1 year old is normally not able to walk. However, if a baby is already 1 and a half years old and the development in walking is retarded or there is no development, then this child can be considered to have a disability. The extent of the disability is no disability, some disability, or severe relative to what is normal.
The purpose of question 207 is to know whether the household member is normal with regard to sight, hearing, walking/climbing stairs, remembering/concentrating/communicating, and taking care of himself/herself. The census only collects data regarding normalcy using observation, knowledge and admission of the household member. The scale used is not very precise. Nevertheless, the enumerator must thoroughly understand the intention of this question regarding difficulties or disabilities. No, some or severe difficulty of a household member is relative to what is considered normal.

Self-care (ID2010A_0415)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the degree of difficulty that the person has in self-care.

Universe

Persons in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

207. Does [the respondent] have difficulties in:

a. Seeing even when wearing glasses?

[] 1 No
[] 2 Some
[] 3 Total

b. Hearing even when using hearing aids?

[] 1 No
[] 2 Some
[] 3 Total

c. Walking or climbing stairs?

[] 1 No
[] 2 Some
[] 3 Total

d. Remembering, concentrating, or communicating with others because of a physical or mental condition?

[] 1 No
[] 2 Some
[] 3 Total

e. Take care of his/herself?

[] 1 No
[] 2 Some
[] 3 Total

Interviewer instructions

Self-care (ID2010A_0415)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Question 207: Difficulty Carrying out Activities
The intention of this question is to obtain information about the number of disabled persons (functional disability) or those who have some difficulty in carrying out their day to day activities. Ask one by one how normal are the five physical and psychological functions of each household member to learn if they have difficulty: (a) to see, (b) to hear, (c) to walk, (d) to remember, to concentrate or communicate and (e) to take care of themselves.
Put a mark in one of the ovals for each item that indicates the level of difficulty: (1) None, (2) Some, or (3) Severe.

[Graphic illustrating example is not presented here.]

1. Seeing, even though eyeglasses are worn
A person is said to have difficulty seeing if at a distance of 30 cm and with sufficient lighting, he/she cannot see clearly shape, size or color. In the case where even though a person uses an aid (eyeglasses) he/she still has difficulty seeing, then this person is categorized as having difficulty. But, if a person using glasses can see normally, then that person is categorized as not having difficulty.
[p.118]

Those having difficulty seeing include:

a. Totally blind is the condition where there is no vision in either eye.
b. Low vision is the condition where both eyes cannot count the fingers that are being moved at a distance of 1 meter even though the person is wearing eyeglasses or there is sufficient light.
c. Color blind is the condition where both eyes cannot distinguish colors.

Note: If a person experiences difficulty seeing but doesn't wear eyeglasses, ask them how it would be if they were to wear glasses. If by wearing eyeglasses they would not have any difficulty seeing, then categorize this respondent as not having difficulty. On the other hand if the respondent still experiences difficulty when wearing glasses, ask the respondent the extent or degree of the difficulty.
2. Hearing, even though wearing a hearing aid
A person is said to have difficulty hearing if he/she cannot hear voices clearly, differentiate the source, volume and quality of sound and thus cannot respond to the sound properly. A person wearing a hearing aid, who can then hear normally, should not be categorized as having difficulty. Included in this category are those who have a disability in hearing.
Note: If a person has difficulty hearing but does not use a hearing aid, ask this person how it would be if they were to wear a hearing aid. If when using a hearing aid the person doesn't experience any difficulty hearing, then categorize this person as does not have difficulty. On the other hand if the person still has difficulty even though he/she uses a hearing aid, ask the extent or degree of difficulty.
[p. 119]
3. Walking or going up stairs
A person is said to have difficulty walking or going up stairs if he/she cannot walk normally for example going forward, backward, to the side, is unstable or has difficulty climbing stairs. Someone who must use an aid to walk or climb stairs is categorized as having difficulty.
4. Remembering or concentrating or communicating with others due to some physical or mental condition
A person is said to have difficulty remembering/concentrating if he/she experiences difficulty in remembering or concentrating. A person is said to have difficulty communicating if in face to face conversation, without there being anything such as a wall, loud music, something covering the ears, the person has difficulty understanding or can't converse at all due to some physical or mental problem. Included in this category are those who have difficulty hearing and speaking.
5. Take care of one's self
A person is said to have difficulty taking care of him or herself if he/she experiences difficulty with everyday activities such as eating bathing, dressing, going to the toilet, etc.

a. Difficulty eating refers to eating by one's self (being fed by someone else, difficulty using a spoon, fork for eating or difficulty drinking).
b. Difficulty taking a bath and cleansing one's entire body.
c. Difficulty dressing means taking the clothes from the place where they are stored, fastening the clothing [buttons, zippers, etc.], making a knot, etc.
d. Difficulty picking up or holding items (hands are weak, don't have all fingers).

[p. 120]
Select the answer "No" (code 1) if the household member does not have any difficulties. If the household member has difficulties, but can still carry out the activity, then select the answer some"(code 2). If the household member cannot carry out the activity or it is very difficult to carry out the activity, select the answer "severe"(code 3).
Be careful when asking questions about disabilities for babies and children under 5 years of age. For example, for the question about difficulties in taking care of themselves, babies and children under 5 normally are not able to take care of themselves; a baby or child under 5 is not considered to have a disability if he/she cannot take care of himself/herself. Babies and children under 5 of course are not yet able to take care of themselves without the assistance of their parents or others. This is also the case for Q207c and Q207d. A baby who is not yet 1 year old is normally not able to walk. However, if a baby is already 1 and a half years old and the development in walking is retarded or there is no development, then this child can be considered to have a disability. The extent of the disability is no disability, some disability, or severe relative to what is normal.
The purpose of question 207 is to know whether the household member is normal with regard to sight, hearing, walking/climbing stairs, remembering/concentrating/communicating, and taking care of himself/herself. The census only collects data regarding normalcy using observation, knowledge and admission of the household member. The scale used is not very precise. Nevertheless, the enumerator must thoroughly understand the intention of this question regarding difficulties or disabilities. No, some or severe difficulty of a household member is relative to what is considered normal.

Ethnicity (ID2010A_0416)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's ethnicity.

Universe

Persons in regular enumeration areas and enumerated remote apartments

Literal question

208. What is [the respondent's] citizenship and ethnicity?

a. Indonesian, specify ethnicity: ___ _ _ _ _ _
b. Foreigner, specify country of citizenship: ___ _ _ _

Interviewer instructions

Question 208: Ethnicity and Citizenship
Ethnicity consists of a variety ethnic groups which are viewed as cultural wealth. Having data on ethnic diversity enables us to know our own people who live by the slogan Bhinneka Tunggal Ika (Unity in Diversity), from many different ethnic groups come one people and one country. Data on ethnicity is important as a source of information which can be used as material for social research. Data on ethnicity was collected during the 2000 Population Census and used for research here as well as abroad.
[p. 121]
Ask the ethnicity and citizenship of each household member. If the household member is an Indonesian citizen, then write his ethnicity in Q208a. If the household member is a foreign citizen, then write the citizenship in Q208b. Codes for ethnicity and citizenship will be filled in by the Team Coordinator according to the list of codes in Book 7.
[Graphic illustrating example is not presented here.]
Citizenship and Ethnicity
Ethnicity is the ethnic group and culture which a person inherits. In general, ethnicity follows the paternal line (father/men), but there are some ethnic groups which follow the maternal line (mother/female) such as the Minangkabau.
Even though there is this "rule" there may still be some situations where a person has difficulty in deciding his ethnicity. For example, there are often difficulties when people of different ethnicities marry and even more so when different ethnicities have been mixed for several generations. In such cases, the ethnicity of a household member is whatever he thinks it is. Of course, a person usually leans toward an ethnicity in which he feels most comfortable. One measure is the cultural traditions which he/she follows most often. If the respondent "is confused", the enumerator can point him/her (with the respondent's permission) in the direction of his father's line, grandfather's line and so on.
[p.122]
If the citizenships of the parents are different, and the respondent cannot determine the citizenship of his children, then the citizenship of the children should be that of the father.
Indonesian citizens are those who are native Indonesians and those who are foreign born but have become Indonesian citizens.
Foreign citizens are those who have a nationality other than Indonesian. Citizenship is recorded as the name of the country in which he/she has citizenship. For example, if a person is of Chinese descent, but is a citizen of India, then record India as his citizenship.

Country of citizenship (ID2010A_0418)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's country of citizenship.

Universe

Country of citizenship (ID2010A_0418)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Foreigners

Literal question

208. What is [the respondent's] citizenship and ethnicity?

a. Indonesian, specify ethnicity: ___ _ _ _ _
b. Foreigner, specify country of citizenship: ___ _ _ _

Interviewer instructions

Question 208: Ethnicity and Citizenship
Ethnicity consists of a variety ethnic groups which are viewed as cultural wealth. Having data on ethnic diversity enables us to know our own people who live by the slogan Bhinneka Tunggal Ika (Unity in Diversity), from many different ethnic groups come one people and one country. Data on ethnicity is important as a source of information which can be used as material for social research. Data on ethnicity was collected during the 2000 Population Census and used for research here as well as abroad.
[p. 121]
Ask the ethnicity and citizenship of each household member. If the household member is an Indonesian citizen, then write his ethnicity in Q208a. If the household member is a foreign citizen, then write the citizenship in Q208b. Codes for ethnicity and citizenship will be filled in by the Team Coordinator according to the list of codes in Book 7.
[Graphic illustrating example is not presented here.]
Citizenship and Ethnicity
Ethnicity is the ethnic group and culture which a person inherits. In general, ethnicity follows the paternal line (father/men), but there are some ethnic groups which follow the maternal line (mother/female) such as the Minangkabau.
Even though there is this "rule" there may still be some situations where a person has difficulty in deciding his ethnicity. For example, there are often difficulties when people of different ethnicities marry and even more so when different ethnicities have been mixed for several generations. In such cases, the ethnicity of a household member is whatever he thinks it is. Of course, a person usually leans toward an ethnicity in which he feels most comfortable. One measure is the cultural traditions which he/she follows most often. If the respondent "is confused", the enumerator can point him/her (with the respondent's permission) in the direction of his father's line, grandfather's line and so on.
[p.122]
If the citizenships of the parents are different, and the respondent cannot determine the citizenship of his children, then the citizenship of the children should be that of the father.
Indonesian citizens are those who are native Indonesians and those who are foreign born but have become Indonesian citizens.
Foreign citizens are those who have a nationality other than Indonesian. Citizenship is recorded as the name of the country in which he/she has citizenship. For example, if a person is of Chinese descent, but is a citizen of India, then record India as his citizenship.

Province of residence 5 years ago (ID2010A_0420)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 11-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's province of residence 5 years ago.

Universe

Persons age 5+ in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

Province of residence 5 years ago (ID2010A_0420)
File: IDN2010-P-H

For persons age 5 or older
[Questions 209-214 were asked of persons aged 5+.)

209. In which regency/city and province did [the respondent] live 5 years ago (May 2005)?

a. Province/state: ___ _ _
b. Regency/municipality: ___ _ _ _

Interviewer instructions

Household members 5 years and older
Questions 209 through 214 are asked only to those household members who are 5 years old or older. See Q204; if the age is 05, 06, 07? 98, then continue the interview with Q209 through Q214. If Q204 has entries 00, 01, 02, 03, or 04, then the interview with this household member is complete and Q209 through Q221 should be left blank. The interview should continue with the next household member.

Question 209: Place of Residence Five Years Ago
Ask the province and regency/city of the place where the respondent lived 5 years ago, that is, May 2005. Ask the respondent to remember where he lived at that time. Write the name of the province and the regency/city according to the respondent's answer in the space provided. Remember not to write beyond the space provided for the answer.
[p. 123]
The enumerators are expected to know whether the place mentioned by the respondent is the name of a regency/city and most importantly whether it is located in the same province as the province in which he is currently living. If the enumerator isn't sure, then he should ask the respondent "Is that the name of a regency/city?"
It is hoped that the respondent knows about the development or growth of the area in which he lived 5 years ago. Therefore, the respondent himself will know the situation now regarding the name of the regency/city. Codes for country or province or codes for regency/city will be filled in by the Team Coordinator in accordance with Book 7.
If the respondent's residence 5 years ago was abroad, then is sufficient to write the name of the country in the place provided for province and put a dash in the space for the name of the regency/city.
Residence 5 years ago is the region where the household member lived in May 2005.
Similar to way of recording place of birth (Q205), the place recorded is the name used for the geographic division which is currently in effect (see explanation for Q205). If the household member has never lived at a residence in a different regency/city, write the name of the province and regency/city which is shown in the identification section for his/her current residence even though in 2005 the name of the regency/city or province was different.

District (regency) of residence 5 years ago (ID2010A_0421)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0
Range: 1101-9999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's district of residence 5 years ago.

Universe

Persons age 5+ in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

District (regency) of residence 5 years ago (ID2010A_0421)
File: IDN2010-P-H

For persons age 5 or older
[Questions 209-214 were asked of persons aged 5+.)

209. In which regency/city and province did [the respondent] live 5 years ago (May 2005)?

a. Province/state: ___ _ _
b. Regency/municipality: ___ _ _ _

Interviewer instructions

Household members 5 years and older
Questions 209 through 214 are asked only to those household members who are 5 years old or older. See Q204; if the age is 05, 06, 07? 98, then continue the interview with Q209 through Q214. If Q204 has entries 00, 01, 02, 03, or 04, then the interview with this household member is complete and Q209 through Q221 should be left blank. The interview should continue with the next household member.

Question 209: Place of Residence Five Years Ago
Ask the province and regency/city of the place where the respondent lived 5 years ago, that is, May 2005. Ask the respondent to remember where he lived at that time. Write the name of the province and the regency/city according to the respondent's answer in the space provided. Remember not to write beyond the space provided for the answer.
[p. 123]
The enumerators are expected to know whether the place mentioned by the respondent is the name of a regency/city and most importantly whether it is located in the same province as the province in which he is currently living. If the enumerator isn't sure, then he should ask the respondent "Is that the name of a regency/city?"
It is hoped that the respondent knows about the development or growth of the area in which he lived 5 years ago. Therefore, the respondent himself will know the situation now regarding the name of the regency/city. Codes for country or province or codes for regency/city will be filled in by the Team Coordinator in accordance with Book 7.
If the respondent's residence 5 years ago was abroad, then is sufficient to write the name of the country in the place provided for province and put a dash in the space for the name of the regency/city.
Residence 5 years ago is the region where the household member lived in May 2005.
Similar to way of recording place of birth (Q205), the place recorded is the name used for the geographic division which is currently in effect (see explanation for Q205). If the household member has never lived at a residence in a different regency/city, write the name of the province and regency/city which is shown in the identification section for his/her current residence even though in 2005 the name of the regency/city or province was different.

Language spoken at home (ID2010A_0423)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 4	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-9999	

Description

This variable indicates the language that the person speaks at home.

Universe

Persons age 5+ in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

Language spoken at home (ID2010A_0423)
File: IDN2010-P-H

For persons age 5 or older
[Questions 209-214 were asked of persons aged 5+.)

210. What language does [the respondent] usually speak at home?

——– – – – – –

Interviewer instructions

Household members 5 years and older
Questions 209 through 214 are asked only to those household members who are 5 years old or older. See Q204; if the age is 05, 06, 07? 98, then continue the interview with Q209 through Q214. If Q204 has entries 00, 01, 02, 03, or 04, then the interview with this household member is complete and Q209 through Q221 should be left blank. The interview should continue with the next household member.

Question 210: Language Usually Spoken at Home
The language normally used is an ethnic and cultural variable of the population. Like ethnicity, data about language can give a picture of the diversity and cultural wealth of society and is a source of data for research and science.
Ask and write the language usually spoken by the household member at home. In writing the language don't go beyond the space provided for this answer and write something in the red boxes. Codes for the language are in Book 7 and will be entered in the boxes by the Team Coordinator.
[p.124]
Language Usually Spoken
The language used by a person is not always based on his ancestry, but may be brought about by social interaction. For example, someone whose ancestors are Melayu may associate with a segment of the Javanese society and therefore, on a daily basis uses the Javanese language especially if at home they speak that language.
Language usually spoken is the language usually used in communication in the home with other members of the household. If more than one language is used, the local language and the Indonesian language, then record the local language as the answer. If more than one local language is usually spoken, record the one which is used most often.
Record the language of a person who is deaf and mute as sign language.
If a household member uses a foreign language, then record the name of the country from which the language originates.

Speak Indonesian (ID2010A_0425)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-9	

Description

This variable indicates whether the person can speak Indonesian.

Universe

Persons age 5+ in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

Speak Indonesian (ID2010A_0425)
File: IDN2010-P-H

For persons age 5 or older
[Questions 209-214 were asked of persons aged 5+.)

211. Is [the respondent] able to speak Indonesian?

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Household members 5 years and older
Questions 209 through 214 are asked only to those household members who are 5 years old or older. See Q204; if the age is 05, 06, 07? 98, then continue the interview with Q209 through Q214. If Q204 has entries 00, 01, 02, 03, or 04, then the interview with this household member is complete and Q209 through Q221 should be left blank. The interview should continue with the next household member.

Question 211: Ability to Speak the Indonesian Language
Able to speak Indonesian language

A person is said to be able to speak the Indonesian language if the household member understands what is being said (heard by the household member) and can speak words in the Indonesian language which are understood by others.
In particular, a person who is deaf and mute is considered to be able to speak Indonesian if he/she understands expressions in Indonesian.

One way to determine if a person has this ability is to ask the question in Indonesian: "Can you speak Indonesian?"(Don't translate this question into the local language even though the interview is being conducted in the local language.) If the respondent understands the question, then he/she is assumed to be able to speak the Indonesian language so the enumerator should make a mark in the oval for code 1. On the other hand, if the respondent gives signs that he/she doesn't seem to understand the question, for example, he/she asks the meaning of the question, then the respondent is considered not to be able to speak the Indonesian language and the enumerator should make a mark in the oval for code 2.

School attendance (ID2010A_0426)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's school attendance status.

Universe

Persons age 5+ in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

School attendance (ID2010A_0426)
File: IDN2010-P-H

For persons age 5 or older
[Questions 209-214 were asked of persons aged 5+.)

212. What is the schooling status of [the respondent]?

[] 1 Never/not yet attending school (go to Q214)
[] 2 Attending school
[] 3 No longer attending school

Interviewer instructions

Household members 5 years and older
Questions 209 through 214 are asked only to those household members who are 5 years old or older. See Q204; if the age is 05, 06, 07? 98, then continue the interview with Q209 through Q214. If Q204 has entries 00, 01, 02, 03, or 04, then the interview with this household member is complete and Q209 through Q221 should be left blank. The interview should continue with the next household member.

Question 212: Schooling Status
Ask the schooling status of the household member and make a mark in the oval corresponding to the respondent's answer. If the household member has never or not yet attended school, then make a mark for code 1 and go directly to question to 214. If the respondent's answer is code 2 (still attending school) or 3 (no longer attending school), then continue the interview with the next question (Q213).
Schooling Status

1. Never/not yet attended school is the schooling status of someone who has never ever attended school, including those who have finished or have not yet finished kindergarten but have not yet entered Elementary school.
2. Attending school is the schooling status for the persons who are registered and actively attending a level of formal education.
3. No longer attending school is the schooling status of a person who has ever registered and actively attended a formal level of education but at the time of the enumeration is no longer registered and attending a formal level of education.

Note:

1. University students who are currently on vacation from school are considered still attending school.
2. Elementary, junior and senior high school students who have just been promoted to the next level at the time of the enumeration are considered still attending school.
3. Those who are currently attending an A/B/C program package or equivalent are considered no longer attending school.
4. A Diploma I program which is included in the criteria for attending school is only the diploma program in a formal level of education which is managed by an institution of higher learning.

Highest education level completed (ID2010A_0427)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99	

Description

This variable indicates the person's highest level of education completed.

Universe

Persons age 5+ in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

Highest education level completed (ID2010A_0427)
File: IDN2010-P-H

For persons age 5 or older
[Questions 209-214 were asked of persons aged 5+.)

[Questions 213-214 were asked of persons age 5 or older who have ever attended school.]

213. What is [the respondent's] highest level of education completed?

[] 1 Never/not yet completed primary school
[] 2 Primary school
[] 3 Junior high school
[] 4 Senior high school
[] 5 Vocational high school
[] 6 Diploma I/II
[] 7 Diploma III/Academy
[] 8 Diploma IV/Undergraduate
[] 9 Postgraduate

Interviewer instructions

Highest education level completed (ID2010A_0427)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Household members 5 years and older
Questions 209 through 214 are asked only to those household members who are 5 years old or older. See Q204; if the age is 05, 06, 07? 98, then continue the interview with Q209 through Q214. If Q204 has entries 00, 01, 02, 03, or 04, then the interview with this household member is complete and Q209 through Q221 should be left blank. The interview should continue with the next household member.

[Questions 213-214 were asked of persons age 5 or older who have ever attended school.]

Question 213: Has received a diploma/letter certifying course completion
Ask the highest level of education for which the household member has received a diploma/letter of course completion and make a mark in the oval for the code which corresponds to the respondent's answer.
Diploma/Letters of Course Completion include:

1. Never/not yet completed elementary school is the category for the person who has ever attended elementary school but never/has not yet completed elementary school, the elementary level of special schools for disabled children, elementary level of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (Moslem religious education school), local elementary school organized by community, parents and teachers, Three Year Elementary School, A1 through A100 Packages, a pioneering project development elementary school or an Indonesian elementary school abroad. Those who have completed the third year of elementary school or an equivalent are considered not to have completed elementary school.
2. Completed elementary school or its equivalent means completed an elementary school/Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (Moslem religious education school), or an equivalent such as the elementary level of special schools for disabled children, local elementary school organized by community, parents and teachers, Three Year Elementary School, A1 through A100 Packages, a pioneering project development elementary school or an Indonesian elementary school abroad.
3. Completed Junior High School or its equivalent means completed junior high school (Madrasah Tsanawiyah) or an equivalent such as: MULO (junior high school during the Dutch time), HBS 3 years (type of school during the Dutch time), Secondary School for Children with Disabilities, Secondary School for Pioneering Project Development, Indonesian Junior High School (abroad) and Sports Junior High School.
[p.127]
4. Completed General Senior High School or its equivalent means completed general senior high school (Madrasah Aliyah) or similar schools such as: HBS 5 years and AMS (senior high schools during Dutch time), Senior High School for Development, Senior High School for Pioneering Project Development, Indonesian High School (abroad) and Senior High School for Sports.
5. Completed Vocational Senior High School means completed senior vocational school such as: Senior High School for Indonesian Crafts, Senior High School for the Arts, Senior High School for Traditional Music, Senior High School for Music, Senior High School for Agricultural Technology, Senior High School for Shipbuilding Technology, Senior High School for Mining Technology, Senior High School for Graphic Arts, Senior High School for Social Work, Senior High School for Family Welfare, Senior High School for Economics, Senior High School for Kindergarten Teachers, Senior High School for Pharmacy Assistant, Senior High School for Public Administration, Senior High School for Special Education Teachers, and Senior High School for Chemical Analysis.
6. Completed Diploma I/II means completed program DI/DII in an educational institution of higher learning which has the diploma I/II formal education program. The Akta I and II Programs are considered to be included in the DI/DII program.
7. Completed Diploma III/Academy means completed the DIII program or obtained a baccalaureate degree at an academy or an institution of higher learning which has such a program and confers a baccalaureate degree (sarjana muda) such as Academy of Arts of Indonesian Music, Academy of Arts of Indonesian Dance, Academy of Foreign Language, Academy of Management, Academy of Chemical Analysis, Academy of Meteorology and Geophysics.
[p.128]
8. Completed Diploma IV/S1 means completed a Diploma IV educational program or bachelor's degree at a University/Higher Learning Institution; the Akta IV Program is equivalent to the Diploma IV program.
9. Completed S2/S3 means completed a post graduate educational program including a Doctorate or Specialists I and II at a University or Institution of Higher Learning.

Note: Elementary, junior high and senior high students who have just passed the exam for their level of education can be considered as having received a diploma for that level.
Examples of enumerating household members who are attending Package A schools:

1. A household member studying Package A should be recorded as: Q212 = 3 and Q213 = 1.
2. A household member who has ever attended Package A but did not complete it (currently not active): Q212 = 3 and Q213 = 1.
3. A household member who has ever attended Package A and completed it and has passed the elementary school equivalent examination (currently not in school): Q212 = 3 and Q213 = 2.
4. A household member who has ever attended Package A and completed it (currently attending Package B): Q212 = 3 and Q213 = 2.
5. A household member who has ever attended Package A and completed it (currently attending junior high school): Q212 = 2 and Q213 = 2.

Can read and write Latin characters (ID2010A_0428)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete

Format: numeric

Width: 1

Decimals: 0

Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates if the person can read and write in Latin characters.

Universe

Persons age 5+ in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

For persons age 5 or older
[Questions 209-214 were asked of persons aged 5+.)

[Questions 213-214 were asked of persons age 5 or older who have ever attended school.]

214. Is [the respondent] able to read and write:

a. Latin characters

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

b. Other characters

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Can read and write Latin characters (ID2010A_0428)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Household members 5 years and older
Questions 209 through 214 are asked only to those household members who are 5 years old or older. See Q204; if the age is 05, 06, 07? 98, then continue the interview with Q209 through Q214. If Q204 has entries 00, 01, 02, 03, or 04, then the interview with this household member is complete and Q209 through Q221 should be left blank. The interview should continue with the next household member.

[Questions 213-214 were asked of persons age 5 or older who have ever attended school.]

Question 214: Ability to Read and Write
Ask: "Can (Name) read and write Latin characters" and put a mark in the oval beside "Yes" or "No" in accordance with the respondent's answer to Q214a. Also ask: "Can (Name) read and write other characters" and put a mark in the oval beside "Yes" or "No" in accordance with the respondent's answer to Q214b.
[p. 129]
Able to Read and Write

A person is said to be able to read and write Latin characters if he/she can read and write some simple words/sentences written in Latin characters. Latin characters are those letters that are normally used to write in Indonesian, English, etc.
A person is said to be able to read and write other characters if he/she can read and write some simple words/sentences written in other characters such as Arabic and those used in Java (Hanacaraka), Batak, Lampung, China/Mandarin, Japan, Korea, and India.

Note:

a. A blind person who can read/write Braille is considered able to read and write.
b. A person who formerly was able to read and write, but because of a disability can no longer read and write is considered able to read and write.
c. A person who can only read but cannot write is considered able to read and write.

Can read and write other characters (ID2010A_0429)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-9	

Description
This variable indicates if the person can read and write in other (non-Latin) characters.

Universe
Persons age 5+ in households from regular enumeration areas

Literal question

Can read and write other characters (ID2010A_0429)
File: IDN2010-P-H

For persons age 5 or older
[Questions 209-214 were asked of persons aged 5+.)

[Questions 213-214 were asked of persons age 5 or older who have ever attended school.]

214. Is [the respondent] able to read and write:

a. Latin characters

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

b. Other characters

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Household members 5 years and older
Questions 209 through 214 are asked only to those household members who are 5 years old or older. See Q204; if the age is 05, 06, 07? 98, then continue the interview with Q209 through Q214. If Q204 has entries 00, 01, 02, 03, or 04, then the interview with this household member is complete and Q209 through Q221 should be left blank. The interview should continue with the next household member.

[Questions 213-214 were asked of persons age 5 or older who have ever attended school.]

Question 214: Ability to Read and Write
Ask: "Can (Name) read and write Latin characters" and put a mark in the oval beside "Yes" or "No" in accordance with the respondent's answer to Q214a. Also ask: "Can (Name) read and write other characters" and put a mark in the oval beside "Yes" or "No" in accordance with the respondent's answer to Q214b.
[p. 129]
Able to Read and Write

A person is said to be able to read and write Latin characters if he/she can read and write some simple words/sentences written in Latin characters. Latin characters are those letters that are normally used to write in Indonesian, English, etc.
A person is said to be able to read and write other characters if he/she can read and write some simple words/sentences written in other characters such as Arabic and those used in Java (Hanacaraka), Batak, Lampung, China/Mandarin, Japan, Korea, and India.

Note:

a. A blind person who can read/write Braille is considered able to read and write.
b. A person who formerly was able to read and write, but because of a disability can no longer read and write is considered able to read and write.
c. A person who can only read but cannot write is considered able to read and write.

Marital status (ID2010A_0430)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	**Valid cases: 0**
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-9	

Description

This variable indicates the person's marital status. Children under age 10 are assumed to be never-married.

Universe

Persons in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

For persons age 10 or older
[Questions 215-218 were asked of persons age 10 or older.]

215. What is [the respondent's] marital status?

[] 1 Single
[] 2 Married
[] 3 Divorced
[] 4 Widowed

Interviewer instructions

Household Members 10 Years or Older
Questions 215 through 218 are asked to household members who are 10 years of age or older. See Q204; if 10, 11, 12... 98 have been entered, then the relevant household member must be asked Q215 through Q218 where appropriate.

Question 215: Marital Status
Ask the marital status of the household member and mark the appropriate code. If unmarried mark code 1, married mark code 2, divorced code 3, and if widowed mark code 4.
Marital Status

1. Unmarried is the status of those who have not or are not married at the time of the enumeration.
[p. 130]
2. Married is the status of those who are married at the time of the enumeration, whether they live with the spouse or live separately. Here married includes those who are officially and legally married (according to custom, religion, the State, etc.) as well as those who live together and are considered to be husband and wife by society.
3. Divorced is the status of those who do not live together as husband and wife because they are divorced and have not married again. Those who say they are divorced, even though this status is not yet official, are considered divorced. On the other hand, those who temporarily are living separately, but do not considered themselves divorced, for example those who live separately due to school, work, search for work, or some quarrel, are not considered divorced.
4. Widow is the status of those whose husband/wife has died and they have not married again.

Explanation: A woman who is known to have never married but who has a child is considered divorced.

Working (ID2010A_0431)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	**Valid cases: 0**
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-9	

Description

This variable indicates if the person worked during the previous week.

Universe

Persons age 10+ in permanent households in regular and remote enumeration areas

Literal question

Working (ID2010A_0431)
File: IDN2010-P-H

For persons age 10 or older
[Questions 215-218 were asked of persons age 10 or older.]

216. [The respondent's] activities during the previous week:

a. Working/carrying out activities?

Working/carrying out activities are doing activities to earn/help others to earn wages/salaries/profit for at least one hour.

[] 1 Yes (to Q217)
[] 2 No

b. Does he/she have a permanent job but is temporarily not working?

For example: waiting for harvesting, holidays, illness, etc.

[] 1 Yes (to Q217)
[] 2 No

c. Seeking work?

[] 1 Yes (to Q219)
[] 2 No

d. Available for work?

[] 1 Yes (to Q219)
[] 2 No (to Q219)

Interviewer instructions

Working (ID2010A_0431)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Household Members 10 Years or Older
Questions 215 through 218 are asked to household members who are 10 years of age or older. See Q204; if 10, 11, 12... 98 have been entered, then the relevant household member must be asked Q215 through Q218 where appropriate.

Questions 216 through 218: Labor Force
The objective of Q216 and Q218 is to obtain information about the labor force situation which covers activities carried out during the previous week, the main industry of that work, and the employment status of that main work activity.

Questions 216a through 216d: Activities during the Previous Week
Before asking the questions, begin with an introduction something like: "Now I will ask about work activities or endeavors of (Name) during the previous week. By previous week I mean the time period including yesterday, 2 days ago, 3 days ago, 4 days ago, 5 days ago, 6 days ago, and 7 days ago. During those 7 days (Pak Dodi) what were your activities?"
[p. 131]
Follow the questioning path correctly:

1. Begin with Q216a: Did the household member work or have some activity? If yes, go directly to QP217; if no, go directly to Q216b.
2. Q216b: Does the household member have a permanent job but was temporarily not working? If yes, go directly to Q217; if no, go directly to Q216c.
3. Q216c: Did the household member look for work or prepare for some activity? If yes, go directly to Q219; if no, go directly to Q216d.
4. Q216d: Is the household member available for work if there is some work? Regardless of the answer go directly to Q219.

Put a mark in the oval beside "Yes" or "No" in accordance with the respondent's answers to Q216a through 216d.
Activities the Previous Week
Some information necessary for filling in this question:

1. Previous week is the period of 7 consecutive days immediately prior to the day of the enumeration. For example, the enumeration is conducted on 16 May 2010, then the intended previous week includes 9 May through 15 May 2010.
2. Work is any type of activity that is carried out with the intention of obtaining or helping to obtain income or profit if performed for a period of at least one hour during the previous week. Work performed for one hour has to be performed continuously and cannot be interrupted. Income or profit can be in the form of wages/salary/income including all allowances and bonuses for a laborer/employee/worker or in the form of rent or profit for an entrepreneur.
3. Has a permanent job but during the previous week temporarily did not work due to vacation, illness, leave of absence, waiting for the next phase of work, or waiting to be called back to work.

[p. 132]

Explanation:
a. Carrying out work in the concept of working means conducting some economic activity which produces goods or services. Example: A household maid is considered working whether he/she is a member of the employer's household or not.
b. A person who has a profession which he uses to provide for his household needs is considered working. Example: A Doctor who gives medicine to one of his own household members, a construction worker who makes repairs to his own home and a tailor who sews his own clothes.
c. A household member who assists the head of household or another household member carry out his work such as in the rice field, other agricultural field, kiosk/shop and the like is considered to have work even though he does not receive wages/salary/income (unpaid worker).
d. A person who cultivates plants which are only for his own consumption is considered not working, except for the cultivation of main staple foods such as rice, corn, sago palm, or alternative crops (cassava, sweet potato, potato).
e. A casual worker either in the agricultural sector or nonagricultural sector who is waiting for work is considered not working.

4. Looking for work is the activity of those who are trying to find work.

Explanation:
Those classified as looking for work:
a. Those who have been relieved of their duties and will be called back to work, but currently they are looking for some other work.
b. Those who have never worked and now are looking for work.
c. Those who have ever worked, but for some reason stopped working or were terminated and now are looking for work.
d. Those who usually attend school or manage the household and now are looking for work. The time period is the previous week. Looking for work is not limited to the previous week, but can be carried out some time in the past as long as during the previous week they were still looking for work. Also included in this category are those who sent applications and are waiting for replies.

[p. 133]

5. Preparing for some activity is an activity carried out by someone in the framework of preparing for some "new" endeavor (not expanding or developing a current endeavor), with the intention of producing an income/profit at his own risk with or without employing a laborer/employee/worker either paid or unpaid.
Preparing for some activity means whether or not these measures were successful such as obtaining capital or equipment, looking for a place, obtaining license/permission to conduct a business and so on, these efforts were carried out.
Preparing for some activity doesn't include an activity which is just being planned, or just an intention and just attending courses/training for starting a business. Preparing for some activity in this question will later lead to a classification of one who works on his own (own account worker/self employed) or carries out a business/effort assisted by temporary workers/unpaid workers or assisted by permanent workers/paid workers.

Explanation:
The activity of preparing for some endeavor should not be limited to the period of the previous week, but could have been carried out some time earlier as long as during the previous week the respondent was still preparing for the endeavor.
Preparing for some endeavor includes the following:

a. Obtaining capital in the form of cash or kind needed for the endeavor or business either by obtaining the funds needed (the plans for the business are already clear/definite) or by borrowing from others or institutions which can extend credit.

[p. 134]

b. Those who are currently or have just recently organized the necessary licenses/permits in an effort to create a venture or business.
c. Those who currently or recently have looked for a place for the business or venture.
d. Those who have ever had a business and stopped/went bankrupt, but at the time of the enumeration were preparing for a venture/endeavor.

Examples:

a. Rahmi is building a store in the yard of his home as a means of preparing a business to sell Muslim clothing using funds borrowed from a cooperative.
b. After completing a beauty course last month, Intan is shopping for the items she needs for a beauty salon that she will open using money she has saved as the capital which she took from the bank two days ago.
c. Because Udin was let go from the company where he worked, he bought a motorbike last week in order to form a business of offering rides to those who need them [in Indonesian this type of business is called ojek).
d. Bingket is looking for a location to start a restaurant after her clothing store went bankrupt eight months ago.

6. Available for work means a person has the desire to work or accept a job, but is not actively looking for work. A respondent is categorized as available for work if the respondent spontaneously answers "Yes" or "I will". However, if the response contains certain conditions such as "Must see what the salary/wages are or asks what type of work it is or has other conditions or uses other words to express some hesitation such as perhaps, nevertheless, depends . . . ", then the respondent's answer is not classified as available for work.

Temporarily not working (ID2010A_0432)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates if person had a permanent job but was temporarily not working during the previous week.

Universe

Persons age 10+ in permanent households in regular and remote enumeration areas who did not work last week

Literal question

For persons age 10 or older
[Questions 215-218 were asked of persons age 10 or older.]

216. [The respondent's] activities during the previous week:

a. Working/carrying out activities?

Working/carrying out activities are doing activities to earn/help others to earn wages/salaries/profit for at least one hour.

[] 1 Yes (to Q217)
[] 2 No

b. Does he/she have a permanent job but is temporarily not working?

For example: waiting for harvesting, holidays, illness, etc.

[] 1 Yes (to Q217)
[] 2 No

c. Seeking work?

[] 1 Yes (to Q219)
[] 2 No

d. Available for work?

[] 1 Yes (to Q219)
[] 2 No (to Q219)

Interviewer instructions

Temporarily not working (ID2010A_0432)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Household Members 10 Years or Older
Questions 215 through 218 are asked to household members who are 10 years of age or older. See Q204; if 10, 11, 12... 98 have been entered, then the relevant household member must be asked Q215 through Q218 where appropriate.

Questions 216 through 218: Labor Force
The objective of Q216 and Q218 is to obtain information about the labor force situation which covers activities carried out during the previous week, the main industry of that work, and the employment status of that main work activity.

Questions 216a through 216d: Activities during the Previous Week
Before asking the questions, begin with an introduction something like: "Now I will ask about work activities or endeavors of (Name) during the previous week. By previous week I mean the time period including yesterday, 2 days ago, 3 days ago, 4 days ago, 5 days ago, 6 days ago, and 7 days ago. During those 7 days (Pak Dodi) what were your activities?"
[p. 131]
Follow the questioning path correctly:

1. Begin with Q216a: Did the household member work or have some activity? If yes, go directly to QP217; if no, go directly to Q216b.
2. Q216b: Does the household member have a permanent job but was temporarily not working? If yes, go directly to Q217; if no, go directly to Q216c.
3. Q216c: Did the household member look for work or prepare for some activity? If yes, go directly to Q219; if no, go directly to Q216d.
4. Q216d: Is the household member available for work if there is some work? Regardless of the answer go directly to Q219.

Put a mark in the oval beside "Yes" or "No" in accordance with the respondent's answers to Q216a through 216d.
Activities the Previous Week
Some information necessary for filling in this question:

1. Previous week is the period of 7 consecutive days immediately prior to the day of the enumeration. For example, the enumeration is conducted on 16 May 2010, then the intended previous week includes 9 May through 15 May 2010.
2. Work is any type of activity that is carried out with the intention of obtaining or helping to obtain income or profit if performed for a period of at least one hour during the previous week. Work performed for one hour has to be performed continuously and cannot be interrupted. Income or profit can be in the form of wages/salary/income including all allowances and bonuses for a laborer/employee/worker or in the form of rent or profit for an entrepreneur.
3. Has a permanent job but during the previous week temporarily did not work due to vacation, illness, leave of absence, waiting for the next phase of work, or waiting to be called back to work.

[p. 132]

Explanation:
a. Carrying out work in the concept of working means conducting some economic activity which produces goods or services. Example: A household maid is considered working whether he/she is a member of the employer's household or not.
b. A person who has a profession which he uses to provide for his household needs is considered working. Example: A Doctor who gives medicine to one of his own household members, a construction worker who makes repairs to his own home and a tailor who sews his own clothes.
c. A household member who assists the head of household or another household member carry out his work such as in the rice field, other agricultural field, kiosk/shop and the like is considered to have work even though he does not receive wages/salary/income (unpaid worker).
d. A person who cultivates plants which are only for his own consumption is considered not working, except for the cultivation of main staple foods such as rice, corn, sago palm, or alternative crops (cassava, sweet potato, potato).
e. A casual worker either in the agricultural sector or nonagricultural sector who is waiting for work is considered not working.

4. Looking for work is the activity of those who are trying to find work.

Explanation:
Those classified as looking for work:
a. Those who have been relieved of their duties and will be called back to work, but currently they are looking for some other work.
b. Those who have never worked and now are looking for work.
c. Those who have ever worked, but for some reason stopped working or were terminated and now are looking for work.
d. Those who usually attend school or manage the household and now are looking for work. The time period is the previous week. Looking for work is not limited to the previous week, but can be carried out some time in the past as long as during the previous week they were still looking for work. Also included in this category are those who sent applications and are waiting for replies.

[p. 133]

5. Preparing for some activity is an activity carried out by someone in the framework of preparing for some "new" endeavor (not expanding or developing a current endeavor), with the intention of producing an income/profit at his own risk with or without employing a laborer/employee/worker either paid or unpaid.
Preparing for some activity means whether or not these measures were successful such as obtaining capital or equipment, looking for a place, obtaining license/permission to conduct a business and so on, these efforts were carried out.
Preparing for some activity doesn't include an activity which is just being planned, or just an intention and just attending courses/training for starting a business. Preparing for some activity in this question will later lead to a classification of one who works on his own (own account worker/self employed) or carries out a business/effort assisted by temporary workers/unpaid workers or assisted by permanent workers/paid workers.

Explanation:
The activity of preparing for some endeavor should not be limited to the period of the previous week, but could have been carried out some time earlier as long as during the previous week the respondent was still preparing for the endeavor.
Preparing for some endeavor includes the following:

a. Obtaining capital in the form of cash or kind needed for the endeavor or business either by obtaining the funds needed (the plans for the business are already clear/definite) or by borrowing from others or institutions which can extend credit.

[p. 134]

b. Those who are currently or have just recently organized the necessary licenses/permits in an effort to create a venture or business.
c. Those who currently or recently have looked for a place for the business or venture.
d. Those who have ever had a business and stopped/went bankrupt, but at the time of the enumeration were preparing for a venture/endeavor.

Examples:

a. Rahmi is building a store in the yard of his home as a means of preparing a business to sell Muslim clothing using funds borrowed from a cooperative.
b. After completing a beauty course last month, Intan is shopping for the items she needs for a beauty salon that she will open using money she has saved as the capital which she took from the bank two days ago.
c. Because Udin was let go from the company where he worked, he bought a motorbike last week in order to form a business of offering rides to those who need them [in Indonesian this type of business is called ojek).
d. Bingket is looking for a location to start a restaurant after her clothing store went bankrupt eight months ago.

6. Available for work means a person has the desire to work or accept a job, but is not actively looking for work. A respondent is categorized as available for work if the respondent spontaneously answers "Yes" or "I will". However, if the response contains certain conditions such as "Must see what the salary/wages are or asks what type of work it is or has other conditions or uses other words to express some hesitation such as perhaps, nevertheless, depends . . . ", then the respondent's answer is not classified as available for work.

Seeking work (ID2010A_0433)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates if the person was seeking work during the previous week.

Universe

Persons age 10+ in permanent households in regular and remote enumeration areas who did not work last week and did not have a permanent job

Literal question

For persons age 10 or older
[Questions 215-218 were asked of persons age 10 or older.]

216. [The respondent's] activities during the previous week:

a. Working/carrying out activities?

Working/carrying out activities are doing activities to earn/help others to earn wages/salaries/profit for at least one hour.

[] 1 Yes (to Q217)
[] 2 No

b. Does he/she have a permanent job but is temporarily not working?

For example: waiting for harvesting, holidays, illness, etc.

[] 1 Yes (to Q217)
[] 2 No

c. Seeking work?

[] 1 Yes (to Q219)
[] 2 No

d. Available for work?

[] 1 Yes (to Q219)
[] 2 No (to Q219)

Interviewer instructions

Seeking work (ID2010A_0433)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Household Members 10 Years or Older
Questions 215 through 218 are asked to household members who are 10 years of age or older. See Q204; if 10, 11, 12... 98 have been entered, then the relevant household member must be asked Q215 through Q218 where appropriate.

Questions 216 through 218: Labor Force
The objective of Q216 and Q218 is to obtain information about the labor force situation which covers activities carried out during the previous week, the main industry of that work, and the employment status of that main work activity.

Questions 216a through 216d: Activities during the Previous Week
Before asking the questions, begin with an introduction something like: "Now I will ask about work activities or endeavors of (Name) during the previous week. By previous week I mean the time period including yesterday, 2 days ago, 3 days ago, 4 days ago, 5 days ago, 6 days ago, and 7 days ago. During those 7 days (Pak Dodi) what were your activities?"
[p. 131]
Follow the questioning path correctly:

1. Begin with Q216a: Did the household member work or have some activity? If yes, go directly to QP217; if no, go directly to Q216b.
2. Q216b: Does the household member have a permanent job but was temporarily not working? If yes, go directly to Q217; if no, go directly to Q216c.
3. Q216c: Did the household member look for work or prepare for some activity? If yes, go directly to Q219; if no, go directly to Q216d.
4. Q216d: Is the household member available for work if there is some work? Regardless of the answer go directly to Q219.

Put a mark in the oval beside "Yes" or "No" in accordance with the respondent's answers to Q216a through 216d.
Activities the Previous Week
Some information necessary for filling in this question:

1. Previous week is the period of 7 consecutive days immediately prior to the day of the enumeration. For example, the enumeration is conducted on 16 May 2010, then the intended previous week includes 9 May through 15 May 2010.
2. Work is any type of activity that is carried out with the intention of obtaining or helping to obtain income or profit if performed for a period of at least one hour during the previous week. Work performed for one hour has to be performed continuously and cannot be interrupted. Income or profit can be in the form of wages/salary/income including all allowances and bonuses for a laborer/employee/worker or in the form of rent or profit for an entrepreneur.
3. Has a permanent job but during the previous week temporarily did not work due to vacation, illness, leave of absence, waiting for the next phase of work, or waiting to be called back to work.

[p. 132]

Explanation:
a. Carrying out work in the concept of working means conducting some economic activity which produces goods or services. Example: A household maid is considered working whether he/she is a member of the employer's household or not.
b. A person who has a profession which he uses to provide for his household needs is considered working. Example: A Doctor who gives medicine to one of his own household members, a construction worker who makes repairs to his own home and a tailor who sews his own clothes.
c. A household member who assists the head of household or another household member carry out his work such as in the rice field, other agricultural field, kiosk/shop and the like is considered to have work even though he does not receive wages/salary/income (unpaid worker).
d. A person who cultivates plants which are only for his own consumption is considered not working, except for the cultivation of main staple foods such as rice, corn, sago palm, or alternative crops (cassava, sweet potato, potato).
e. A casual worker either in the agricultural sector or nonagricultural sector who is waiting for work is considered not working.

4. Looking for work is the activity of those who are trying to find work.

Explanation:
Those classified as looking for work:
a. Those who have been relieved of their duties and will be called back to work, but currently they are looking for some other work.
b. Those who have never worked and now are looking for work.
c. Those who have ever worked, but for some reason stopped working or were terminated and now are looking for work.
d. Those who usually attend school or manage the household and now are looking for work. The time period is the previous week. Looking for work is not limited to the previous week, but can be carried out some time in the past as long as during the previous week they were still looking for work. Also included in this category are those who sent applications and are waiting for replies.

[p. 133]

5. Preparing for some activity is an activity carried out by someone in the framework of preparing for some "new" endeavor (not expanding or developing a current endeavor), with the intention of producing an income/profit at his own risk with or without employing a laborer/employee/worker either paid or unpaid.
Preparing for some activity means whether or not these measures were successful such as obtaining capital or equipment, looking for a place, obtaining license/permission to conduct a business and so on, these efforts were carried out.
Preparing for some activity doesn't include an activity which is just being planned, or just an intention and just attending courses/training for starting a business. Preparing for some activity in this question will later lead to a classification of one who works on his own (own account worker/self employed) or carries out a business/effort assisted by temporary workers/unpaid workers or assisted by permanent workers/paid workers.

Explanation:
The activity of preparing for some endeavor should not be limited to the period of the previous week, but could have been carried out some time earlier as long as during the previous week the respondent was still preparing for the endeavor.
Preparing for some endeavor includes the following:

a. Obtaining capital in the form of cash or kind needed for the endeavor or business either by obtaining the funds needed (the plans for the business are already clear/definite) or by borrowing from others or institutions which can extend credit.

[p. 134]

b. Those who are currently or have just recently organized the necessary licenses/permits in an effort to create a venture or business.
c. Those who currently or recently have looked for a place for the business or venture.
d. Those who have ever had a business and stopped/went bankrupt, but at the time of the enumeration were preparing for a venture/endeavor.

Examples:

a. Rahmi is building a store in the yard of his home as a means of preparing a business to sell Muslim clothing using funds borrowed from a cooperative.
b. After completing a beauty course last month, Intan is shopping for the items she needs for a beauty salon that she will open using money she has saved as the capital which she took from the bank two days ago.
c. Because Udin was let go from the company where he worked, he bought a motorbike last week in order to form a business of offering rides to those who need them [in Indonesian this type of business is called ojek).
d. Bingket is looking for a location to start a restaurant after her clothing store went bankrupt eight months ago.

6. Available for work means a person has the desire to work or accept a job, but is not actively looking for work. A respondent is categorized as available for work if the respondent spontaneously answers "Yes" or "I will". However, if the response contains certain conditions such as "Must see what the salary/wages are or asks what type of work it is or has other conditions or uses other words to express some hesitation such as perhaps, nevertheless, depends . . . ", then the respondent's answer is not classified as available for work.

Available for work (ID2010A_0434)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates if the person was available for work during the previous week.

Universe

Persons age 10+ in permanent households in regular and remote enumeration areas who did not work, did not have a permanent job, and were not seeking for work

Literal question

For persons age 10 or older
[Questions 215-218 were asked of persons age 10 or older.]

216. [The respondent's] activities during the previous week:

a. Working/carrying out activities?

Working/carrying out activities are doing activities to earn/help others to earn wages/salaries/profit for at least one hour.

[] 1 Yes (to Q217)
[] 2 No

b. Does he/she have a permanent job but is temporarily not working?

For example: waiting for harvesting, holidays, illness, etc.

[] 1 Yes (to Q217)
[] 2 No

c. Seeking work?

[] 1 Yes (to Q219)
[] 2 No

d. Available for work?

[] 1 Yes (to Q219)
[] 2 No (to Q219)

Interviewer instructions

Available for work (ID2010A_0434)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Household Members 10 Years or Older
Questions 215 through 218 are asked to household members who are 10 years of age or older. See Q204; if 10, 11, 12... 98 have been entered, then the relevant household member must be asked Q215 through Q218 where appropriate.

Questions 216 through 218: Labor Force
The objective of Q216 and Q218 is to obtain information about the labor force situation which covers activities carried out during the previous week, the main industry of that work, and the employment status of that main work activity.

Questions 216a through 216d: Activities during the Previous Week
Before asking the questions, begin with an introduction something like: "Now I will ask about work activities or endeavors of (Name) during the previous week. By previous week I mean the time period including yesterday, 2 days ago, 3 days ago, 4 days ago, 5 days ago, 6 days ago, and 7 days ago. During those 7 days (Pak Dodi) what were your activities?"
[p. 131]
Follow the questioning path correctly:

1. Begin with Q216a: Did the household member work or have some activity? If yes, go directly to QP217; if no, go directly to Q216b.
2. Q216b: Does the household member have a permanent job but was temporarily not working? If yes, go directly to Q217; if no, go directly to Q216c.
3. Q216c: Did the household member look for work or prepare for some activity? If yes, go directly to Q219; if no, go directly to Q216d.
4. Q216d: Is the household member available for work if there is some work? Regardless of the answer go directly to Q219.

Put a mark in the oval beside "Yes" or "No" in accordance with the respondent's answers to Q216a through 216d.
Activities the Previous Week
Some information necessary for filling in this question:

1. Previous week is the period of 7 consecutive days immediately prior to the day of the enumeration. For example, the enumeration is conducted on 16 May 2010, then the intended previous week includes 9 May through 15 May 2010.
2. Work is any type of activity that is carried out with the intention of obtaining or helping to obtain income or profit if performed for a period of at least one hour during the previous week. Work performed for one hour has to be performed continuously and cannot be interrupted. Income or profit can be in the form of wages/salary/income including all allowances and bonuses for a laborer/employee/worker or in the form of rent or profit for an entrepreneur.
3. Has a permanent job but during the previous week temporarily did not work due to vacation, illness, leave of absence, waiting for the next phase of work, or waiting to be called back to work.

[p. 132]

Explanation:
a. Carrying out work in the concept of working means conducting some economic activity which produces goods or services. Example: A household maid is considered working whether he/she is a member of the employer's household or not.
b. A person who has a profession which he uses to provide for his household needs is considered working. Example: A Doctor who gives medicine to one of his own household members, a construction worker who makes repairs to his own home and a tailor who sews his own clothes.
c. A household member who assists the head of household or another household member carry out his work such as in the rice field, other agricultural field, kiosk/shop and the like is considered to have work even though he does not receive wages/salary/income (unpaid worker).
d. A person who cultivates plants which are only for his own consumption is considered not working, except for the cultivation of main staple foods such as rice, corn, sago palm, or alternative crops (cassava, sweet potato, potato).
e. A casual worker either in the agricultural sector or nonagricultural sector who is waiting for work is considered not working.

4. Looking for work is the activity of those who are trying to find work.

Explanation:
Those classified as looking for work:
a. Those who have been relieved of their duties and will be called back to work, but currently they are looking for some other work.
b. Those who have never worked and now are looking for work.
c. Those who have ever worked, but for some reason stopped working or were terminated and now are looking for work.
d. Those who usually attend school or manage the household and now are looking for work. The time period is the previous week. Looking for work is not limited to the previous week, but can be carried out some time in the past as long as during the previous week they were still looking for work. Also included in this category are those who sent applications and are waiting for replies.

[p. 133]

5. Preparing for some activity is an activity carried out by someone in the framework of preparing for some "new" endeavor (not expanding or developing a current endeavor), with the intention of producing an income/profit at his own risk with or without employing a laborer/employee/worker either paid or unpaid.
Preparing for some activity means whether or not these measures were successful such as obtaining capital or equipment, looking for a place, obtaining license/permission to conduct a business and so on, these efforts were carried out.
Preparing for some activity doesn't include an activity which is just being planned, or just an intention and just attending courses/training for starting a business. Preparing for some activity in this question will later lead to a classification of one who works on his own (own account worker/self employed) or carries out a business/effort assisted by temporary workers/unpaid workers or assisted by permanent workers/paid workers.

Explanation:
The activity of preparing for some endeavor should not be limited to the period of the previous week, but could have been carried out some time earlier as long as during the previous week the respondent was still preparing for the endeavor.
Preparing for some endeavor includes the following:

a. Obtaining capital in the form of cash or kind needed for the endeavor or business either by obtaining the funds needed (the plans for the business are already clear/definite) or by borrowing from others or institutions which can extend credit.

[p. 134]

b. Those who are currently or have just recently organized the necessary licenses/permits in an effort to create a venture or business.
c. Those who currently or recently have looked for a place for the business or venture.
d. Those who have ever had a business and stopped/went bankrupt, but at the time of the enumeration were preparing for a venture/endeavor.

Examples:

a. Rahmi is building a store in the yard of his home as a means of preparing a business to sell Muslim clothing using funds borrowed from a cooperative.
b. After completing a beauty course last month, Intan is shopping for the items she needs for a beauty salon that she will open using money she has saved as the capital which she took from the bank two days ago.
c. Because Udin was let go from the company where he worked, he bought a motorbike last week in order to form a business of offering rides to those who need them [in Indonesian this type of business is called ojek).
d. Bingket is looking for a location to start a restaurant after her clothing store went bankrupt eight months ago.

6. Available for work means a person has the desire to work or accept a job, but is not actively looking for work. A respondent is categorized as available for work if the respondent spontaneously answers "Yes" or "I will". However, if the response contains certain conditions such as "Must see what the salary/wages are or asks what type of work it is or has other conditions or uses other words to express some hesitation such as perhaps, nevertheless, depends . . . ", then the respondent's answer is not classified as available for work.

Industry (ID2010A_0435)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the industry that the person works in.

Universe

Persons age 10+ in permanent households in regular and remote enumeration areas who worked or were on temporary leave last week

Literal question

For persons age 10 or older
[Questions 215-218 were asked of persons age 10 or older.]

[Questions 217-218 were asked of persons age 10 or older who worked or were on temporary leave during the previous week.]

217. What was the type of main industry of [the respondent] during the previous week?

Specify as completely as possible, for example: rice and grain crop agriculture, driver in textile industry, driver in government office, teacher in state junior high school, motorcycle taxi, doctor in health center, etc.

___

Filled by Kortim in the field:
[] 01 Agriculture, rice, corn, other grains
[] 02 Agriculture, horticulture (vegetables, fruits, etc.)
[] 03 Agriculture, estate (palm, tea, tobacco, rubber, etc.)
[] 04 Agriculture, fishery (fishing, fish cultivation, etc.)
[] 05 Agriculture, animal husbandry (animals farming, dairy, etc.)
[] 06 Agriculture, other (forestry, hunting, etc.)
[] 07 Mining and quarrying
[] 08 Manufacturing
[] 09 Electricity and gas
[] 10 Construction (buildings, roads, bridges, etc.)
[] 11 Trade (wholesale and retail)
[] 12 Hotel and restaurant
[] 13 Transportation and storage
[] 14 Information and communications
[] 15 Finance and insurance
[] 16 Educational services
[] 17 Health services
[] 18 Other services (government, private, and individual)
[] 19 Others (real estate, water supply, etc.)

Interviewer instructions

Industry (ID2010A_0435)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Household Members 10 Years or Older
Questions 215 through 218 are asked to household members who are 10 years of age or older. See Q204; if 10, 11, 12... 98 have been entered, then the relevant household member must be asked Q215 through Q218 where appropriate.

Questions 216 through 218: Labor Force
The objective of Q216 and Q218 is to obtain information about the labor force situation which covers activities carried out during the previous week, the main industry of that work, and the employment status of that main work activity.

Question 217: Industry/Field of Work of Primary Job
The objective of this question is to obtain detailed information on the industry/field of economic activity/work of the household member, which is carried out by asking place of work, what is the activity or the activity of the company where he/she works, and what is the product or what is produced by this company (product or service). It is expected that by asking the questions in this way, the detailed answers of the household member obtained about the industry of his/her work/economic activity can be categorized more precisely.
[p. 135]
[Note within graphic box:] Field of activity is the field of work or activity carried out by the business/endeavor/institution at the place where the respondent works.
Ask and then write clearly and in detail the field of activity of the primary job of the respondent. Putting a mark in the oval for one code in the list of field of activity of the main job will be carried out by the Team Coordinator.
The way to determine the primary job/economic activity is as follows:

1. If the household member during the previous week had only one job, then that job is recorded as his/her primary job/economic activity.
2. If the household member during the previous week had more than one job, then the job which required the longest amount of time or the most time is recorded as the primary job. If the amount of time is the same, then the job which has the largest income is recorded as the primary job. If the time and the income are the same, then the primary job is whichever the respondent considers to be his/her primary job.
3. A household member is considered to have more than one job if carrying out these jobs is done separately. A farm worker, even though he/she works for several farmers (carries out the work separately) is categorized as having only one job.

[Note from graphic box:] For a person who has more than one job during the previous week, the primary job is the one which requires the most time.
[p. 136]
Explanation:

1. If a household member who is currently on leave does not do any other work while on he/she is on leave, then the work from which he/she is on leave is his/her primary job. For example, a person works for an insurance company; during the past week while on sick leave, he/she does not do any other work. The job of this person is insurance company employee.
2. A household member is currently on leave and while on leave he/she does some other work; this other work is considered his/her primary job. For example, a person works in a wood furniture making factory; during the previous week during his leave or vacation he helps his wife sell clothing in the market. The job of this person is "helped wife sell clothing in the market."

Examples:

1. During the previous week, Rahmat who works as a doctor in the Maternity Clinic has some free time and during the previous week he spent more time helping his wife sell sports equipment. Rahmat's primary job during the previous week is selling sports equipment.
2. During the previous week a farmer, in addition to planting rice on his own field, also planted rice on someone else's field for a fee. This farmer is categorized as having two jobs which are planting rice on his own field and a farm worker planting food crops even though the industry is the same, that is, agricultural food crops.

[Note from graphic box:] Record the industry/field of activity as completely and as clearly as possible.
Various examples follow; hopefully these examples will give a true understanding of the intention of this question.

1. The response that is expected is not simply farmer, but a farmer who plants, takes care of, produces rice crop; then the industry is Agriculture, rice, corn, other grains.
2. The response that is expected is not simply driver, but driver of a private car, or driver in company making traditional herbs, or city transport driver. The answer is still a driver, but if the respondent's answer is detailed, then the classification of the industry/field of activity can be made with greater accuracy. For a driver of a private car, the industry is Other Services of an individual who serves a household. For a driver who works in a company making traditional herbs, the industry is Pharmaceutical and Herbal Industry, whereas for the city transport driver, the industry is Transportation and Storage.
[p. 137]
3. The response that is expected is not simply operates a business (entrepreneur), but sells household goods in a retail store. If only businessman/entrepreneur is recorded, it will be difficult to determine the industry, but a more complete response will aid in selecting the correct industry classification. For this example, the industry is Trade (Retail).

[Graphic box providing correct and incorrect examples for properly recording industry of main job is not presented here.]

Status in employment (ID2010A_0436)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the person's status in employment.

Universe

Persons age 10+ in permanent households in regular and remote enumeration areas who worked or were on temporary leave last week

Literal question

For persons age 10 or older
[Questions 215-218 were asked of persons age 10 or older.]

[Questions 217-218 were asked of persons age 10 or older who worked or were on temporary leave during the previous week.]

218. What was [the respondent's] employment status during the previous week?

[] 1 Self-employed
[] 2 Self-employed, assisted by unpaid temporary employees
[] 3 Employer, assisted by paid permanent employees
[] 4 Employee
[] 5 Casual worker
[] 6 Unpaid family worker

Interviewer instructions

Status in employment (ID2010A_0436)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Household Members 10 Years or Older
Questions 215 through 218 are asked to household members who are 10 years of age or older. See Q204; if 10, 11, 12... 98 have been entered, then the relevant household member must be asked Q215 through Q218 where appropriate.

Questions 216 through 218: Labor Force
The objective of Q216 and Q218 is to obtain information about the labor force situation which covers activities carried out during the previous week, the main industry of that work, and the employment status of that main work activity.

Question 218: Status/Position of Main Job
192. Ask the status or position of the household member in his primary job. Put a mark beside the appropriate answer.
Job Status

1. Self employed is a job or activity in which a person takes all the economic risk including the risk of not being able to recover the cost of the production incurred, also without using either paid or unpaid workers. This includes situations where technology or expertise is required.

[p. 138]

Explanation:

If a company is founded by more than one person and no laborers/employees are used, each of the founders has the status of self employed.

Example:

A freelance driver (one who does not receive a salary) who uses the deposit system, pedicab driver, carpenter, stonemason, electrician, masseur, one who digs wells, newspaper agent, one who uses a motorbike to give people rides, merchant who works alone, doctor/midwife/shaman who has his/her own practice, ticket broker, real estate broker, and the like.

2. Self employed assisted by temporary laborers or unpaid workers is work or an endeavor at one's own risk and laborers/workers/employees are unpaid or temporary.

Example:

1. A food stall/store owner who is assisted by a member of the household who is unpaid or some other person who is paid based on the days he/she works.
2. Traveling merchant who is assisted by a temporary worker.
3. Traveling merchant who is assisted by a worker who is paid only when he/she works.
4. A farmer who works his farm land assisted by an unpaid worker. Even though the farmer shares part of the harvest with the worker, the worker is not considered a permanent worker.

3. Employer assisted by paid permanent workers is an endeavor at one's own risk in which at least one permanent, paid laborer/worker/employee is employed.

[p. 139]

Examples:

1. Shop owner who employs one or more permanent workers.
2. Cigarette factory which has permanent workers.

4. Laborer/worker/employee is a person who is employed by another person or institution/office/business on a permanent basis and receives wages/salary in the form of cash or kind. A worker who does not have a permanent employer is not classified as a laborer/worker/employee but as a casual worker. A worker is considered to have a permanent employer if he had the same employer as he had last month; in the construction sector a respondent would be considered a worker if he worked for the same employer for at least three months.

Examples:

1. Rico is a construction worker who has been repairing the house of Mr. Bedu for four months. Rico is classified as a laborer/worker/employee.
2. A housemaid who does not live in her employer's household but just works there is classified as a laborer/worker/employee.

5. Casual worker includes casual workers in agriculture and in non agriculture.
Casual Agricultural worker is a person who works temporarily for another person/employer/institution (more than one employer during the last month) in agriculture in the form of a household endeavor or not a household endeavor and gives his/her services in exchange for wages or payment in cash or in kind either using a daily payment system or a contract.
An agricultural endeavor includes food crop agriculture, plantations, forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries and hunting, and includes agricultural services.
An employer is a person or party that gives work and makes the payment agreed upon.

[p. 140]

Examples of a person who has the status of employer:

1. A rice farmer who employs a farm worker to harvest the rice and pays him a daily wage.
2. A plantation entrepreneur who hires a person to gather coconuts and pays him a wage.

Examples of casual agricultural worker:

1. Laborer who harvests rice,
2. Laborer who tills a rice/agricultural field,
3. Laborer who collects sap from rubber trees,
4. Laborer who catches shrimp from a pond,
5. Laborer who picks coffee, coconuts, cloves and the like.

Non agricultural casual worker is a person who works temporarily for another person/employer/institution (more than one employer during the last month), in a nonagricultural sector and receives a wage or payment in cash or in kind either with a daily payment system or a contract. Nonagricultural includes all sectors other than agriculture.

Examples of nonagricultural casual workers:

Porters in a market, station or other place who don't have a permanent employer, a recruiter for public transportation, traveling laundress, someone who picks through the trash, construction worker, someone directing parking, and the like.

6. Family or unpaid worker is someone who works assisting someone else without wages/salary neither in cash nor in kind.

[p. 141]

Family or unpaid workers can consist of:

1. A member of the household of the person assisted such as a wife who helps her husband in the rice field.
2. Not a member of the household but a member of the family of the person being assisted such as a sibling/relative who helps with sales in a food stall.
3. Not a member of the household or a member of the family of the person being assisted such as one who helps weave hats in a neighbor's cottage industry.

Ever had a live birth (ID2010A_0437)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Overview	

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates if the person has ever had a live birth.

Universe

Females age 10+ in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

Ever married women age 10 or older
[Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.]

219. Has [the respondent] ever had a live birth?

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No (go to the next household member)

Interviewer instructions

Ever Married Women Who Are 10 Years or Older
[p. 142]
Questions number 219, 220 and 221 are asked to women who have ever married who are 10 years or older. If Q203 has a code 2, Q204 (age) 10 or older, and Q215 has codes 2, 3 or 4, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 must be asked. If not all requirements are met, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 should not be asked and should be left BLANK (Don't enter code 00). The information which will be collected from every female household member who has ever married aged 10 or older is: has she ever given birth to a baby born alive, number of children still living, number of children who have died and whether she has given birth to a child after 1 January 2009. Information about number of children born alive who are still living and number of children who died must be recorded in detail classified by sex and whether or not the living children live in this household or a different household. Stillborn children are not included in this question.

Question 219: Children Born Alive
Ask Q219 carefully so that it is understood clearly by the respondent. When saying the phrase "born alive", don't separate the two words "born" and "alive" too much when asking the question. If it appears that the respondent doesn't quite understand, repeat the question completely. If necessary, explain the meaning of "born alive". (The enumerator is to be reminded that as he was trained, in reading the question he should be careful of his intonation so that the question is easily understood by the respondent.) If, after repeating the question, the respondent still doesn't understand, then the enumerator should try to ask the question in the local language which the respondent understands.

Number of male children ever born living in this household (ID2010A_0438)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Overview	

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the number of male children ever born to the person who are living in the same household.

Number of male children ever born living in this household (ID2010A_0438)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Universe

Females age 10+ in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

Ever married women age 10 or older
[Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.]

[Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.]

220. How many of [the respondent's] children are:

a. Living in this household?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

b. Living elsewhere?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

a. Have died?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

Interviewer instructions

Number of male children ever born living in this household (ID2010A_0438)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Ever Married Women Who Are 10 Years or Older
[p. 142]
Questions number 219, 220 and 221 are asked to women who have ever married who are 10 years or older. If Q203 has a code 2, Q204 (age) 10 or older, and Q215 has codes 2, 3 or 4, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 must be asked. If not all requirements are met, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 should not be asked and should be left BLANK (Don't enter code 00). The information which will be collected from every female household member who has ever married aged 10 or older is: has she ever given birth to a baby born alive, number of children still living, number of children who have died and whether she has given birth to a child after 1 January 2009. Information about number of children born alive who are still living and number of children who died must be recorded in detail classified by sex and whether or not the living children live in this household or a different household. Stillborn children are not included in this question.

Questions 220a, 220b and 220c: Total Number of Children Born Alive
Ask the total number of own children who were ever born alive to the household member who meets all the requirements [respondent has had a live birth]. Record the total number of children born alive, those who are still alive and live in this household or live in a different household as well as those who have already died. For the household member who has been married several times, this should include the children from all marriages from the first through the last.
Child born alive is an own child who at the time of its birth had signs of life, even though only for a very short time, such as heart beating, breathing, and crying.
Stillborn means that at the time of birth the child did not show any signs of life. A stillborn child is not included in this question.
If a child lives outside this household and it is not known whether the child is still alive, then it is assumed to be still alive.
In order to be clear and correct, the enumerator should read aloud the results he/she has recorded to confirm the information with the respondent. Say:

"So that I am sure that I have correctly recorded the information, please correct me if I have made any mistakes.

a. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina, for example) still alive and who live in this household is (2, for example) boys and (1) girl.
b. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina, for example) still alive and who live outside this household is (1, for example) boy and (no) girl.
c. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina) who have died is (no) boy and (1) girl."

Number of female children ever born living in this household (ID2010A_0439)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99	

Description

This variable indicates the number of female children ever born to the person who are living in the same household.

Universe

Females age 10+ in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

Number of female children ever born living in this household (ID2010A_0439)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Ever married women age 10 or older
[Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.]

[Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.]

220. How many of [the respondent's] children are:

a. Living in this household?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

b. Living elsewhere?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

a. Have died?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

Interviewer instructions

Number of female children ever born living in this household (ID2010A_0439)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Ever Married Women Who Are 10 Years or Older
[p. 142]
Questions number 219, 220 and 221 are asked to women who have ever married who are 10 years or older. If Q203 has a code 2, Q204 (age) 10 or older, and Q215 has codes 2, 3 or 4, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 must be asked. If not all requirements are met, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 should not be asked and should be left BLANK (Don't enter code 00). The information which will be collected from every female household member who has ever married aged 10 or older is: has she ever given birth to a baby born alive, number of children still living, number of children who have died and whether she has given birth to a child after 1 January 2009. Information about number of children born alive who are still living and number of children who died must be recorded in detail classified by sex and whether or not the living children live in this household or a different household. Stillborn children are not included in this question.

Questions 220a, 220b and 220c: Total Number of Children Born Alive
Ask the total number of own children who were ever born alive to the household member who meets all the requirements [respondent has had a live birth]. Record the total number of children born alive, those who are still alive and live in this household or live in a different household as well as those who have already died. For the household member who has been married several times, this should include the children from all marriages from the first through the last.
Child born alive is an own child who at the time of its birth had signs of life, even though only for a very short time, such as heart beating, breathing, and crying.
Stillborn means that at the time of birth the child did not show any signs of life. A stillborn child is not included in this question.
If a child lives outside this household and it is not known whether the child is still alive, then it is assumed to be still alive.
In order to be clear and correct, the enumerator should read aloud the results he/she has recorded to confirm the information with the respondent. Say:

"So that I am sure that I have correctly recorded the information, please correct me if I have made any mistakes.

a. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina, for example) still alive and who live in this household is (2, for example) boys and (1) girl.
b. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina, for example) still alive and who live outside this household is (1, for example) boy and (no) girl.
c. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina) who have died is (no) boy and (1) girl."

Number of male children ever born living elsewhere (ID2010A_0440)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99	

Description

This variable indicates the number of male children ever born to the person who are living outside the household.

Universe

Females age 10+ in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

Number of male children ever born living elsewhere (ID2010A_0440)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Ever married women age 10 or older
[Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.]

[Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.]

220. How many of [the respondent's] children are:

a. Living in this household?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

b. Living elsewhere?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

a. Have died?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

Interviewer instructions

Number of male children ever born living elsewhere (ID2010A_0440)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Ever Married Women Who Are 10 Years or Older
[p. 142]
Questions number 219, 220 and 221 are asked to women who have ever married who are 10 years or older. If Q203 has a code 2, Q204 (age) 10 or older, and Q215 has codes 2, 3 or 4, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 must be asked. If not all requirements are met, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 should not be asked and should be left BLANK (Don't enter code 00). The information which will be collected from every female household member who has ever married aged 10 or older is: has she ever given birth to a baby born alive, number of children still living, number of children who have died and whether she has given birth to a child after 1 January 2009. Information about number of children born alive who are still living and number of children who died must be recorded in detail classified by sex and whether or not the living children live in this household or a different household. Stillborn children are not included in this question.

Questions 220a, 220b and 220c: Total Number of Children Born Alive
Ask the total number of own children who were ever born alive to the household member who meets all the requirements [respondent has had a live birth]. Record the total number of children born alive, those who are still alive and live in this household or live in a different household as well as those who have already died. For the household member who has been married several times, this should include the children from all marriages from the first through the last.
Child born alive is an own child who at the time of its birth had signs of life, even though only for a very short time, such as heart beating, breathing, and crying.
Stillborn means that at the time of birth the child did not show any signs of life. A stillborn child is not included in this question.
If a child lives outside this household and it is not known whether the child is still alive, then it is assumed to be still alive.
In order to be clear and correct, the enumerator should read aloud the results he/she has recorded to confirm the information with the respondent. Say:

"So that I am sure that I have correctly recorded the information, please correct me if I have made any mistakes.

a. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina, for example) still alive and who live in this household is (2, for example) boys and (1) girl.
b. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina, for example) still alive and who live outside this household is (1, for example) boy and (no) girl.
c. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina) who have died is (no) boy and (1) girl."

Number of female children ever born living elsewhere (ID2010A_0441)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99	

Description

This variable indicates the number of female children ever born to the person who are living outside the household.

Universe

Females age 10+ in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

Number of female children ever born living elsewhere (ID2010A_0441)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Ever married women age 10 or older
[Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.]

[Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.]

220. How many of [the respondent's] children are:

a. Living in this household?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

b. Living elsewhere?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

a. Have died?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

Interviewer instructions

Number of female children ever born living elsewhere (ID2010A_0441)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Ever Married Women Who Are 10 Years or Older
[p. 142]
Questions number 219, 220 and 221 are asked to women who have ever married who are 10 years or older. If Q203 has a code 2, Q204 (age) 10 or older, and Q215 has codes 2, 3 or 4, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 must be asked. If not all requirements are met, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 should not be asked and should be left BLANK (Don't enter code 00). The information which will be collected from every female household member who has ever married aged 10 or older is: has she ever given birth to a baby born alive, number of children still living, number of children who have died and whether she has given birth to a child after 1 January 2009. Information about number of children born alive who are still living and number of children who died must be recorded in detail classified by sex and whether or not the living children live in this household or a different household. Stillborn children are not included in this question.

Questions 220a, 220b and 220c: Total Number of Children Born Alive
Ask the total number of own children who were ever born alive to the household member who meets all the requirements [respondent has had a live birth]. Record the total number of children born alive, those who are still alive and live in this household or live in a different household as well as those who have already died. For the household member who has been married several times, this should include the children from all marriages from the first through the last.
Child born alive is an own child who at the time of its birth had signs of life, even though only for a very short time, such as heart beating, breathing, and crying.
Stillborn means that at the time of birth the child did not show any signs of life. A stillborn child is not included in this question.
If a child lives outside this household and it is not known whether the child is still alive, then it is assumed to be still alive.
In order to be clear and correct, the enumerator should read aloud the results he/she has recorded to confirm the information with the respondent. Say:

"So that I am sure that I have correctly recorded the information, please correct me if I have made any mistakes.

a. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina, for example) still alive and who live in this household is (2, for example) boys and (1) girl.
b. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina, for example) still alive and who live outside this household is (1, for example) boy and (no) girl.
c. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina) who have died is (no) boy and (1) girl."

Number of male children ever born who have died (ID2010A_0442)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99	

Description	

This variable indicates the number of male children ever born to the person who have since died.

Universe	

Females age 10+ in regular enumeration areas

Literal question	

Number of male children ever born who have died (ID2010A_0442)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Ever married women age 10 or older
[Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.]

[Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.]

220. How many of [the respondent's] children are:

a. Living in this household?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

b. Living elsewhere?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

a. Have died?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

Interviewer instructions

Number of male children ever born who have died (ID2010A_0442)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Ever Married Women Who Are 10 Years or Older
[p. 142]
Questions number 219, 220 and 221 are asked to women who have ever married who are 10 years or older. If Q203 has a code 2, Q204 (age) 10 or older, and Q215 has codes 2, 3 or 4, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 must be asked. If not all requirements are met, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 should not be asked and should be left BLANK (Don't enter code 00).
The information which will be collected from every female household member who has ever married aged 10 or older is: has she ever given birth to a baby born alive, number of children still living, number of children who have died and whether she has given birth to a child after 1 January 2009. Information about number of children born alive who are still living and number of children who died must be recorded in detail classified by sex and whether or not the living children live in this household or a different household. Stillborn children are not included in this question.

Questions 220a, 220b and 220c: Total Number of Children Born Alive
Ask the total number of own children who were ever born alive to the household member who meets all the requirements [respondent has had a live birth]. Record the total number of children born alive, those who are still alive and live in this household or live in a different household as well as those who have already died. For the household member who has been married several times, this should include the children from all marriages from the first through the last.
Child born alive is an own child who at the time of its birth had signs of life, even though only for a very short time, such as heart beating, breathing, and crying.
Stillborn means that at the time of birth the child did not show any signs of life. A stillborn child is not included in this question.
If a child lives outside this household and it is not known whether the child is still alive, then it is assumed to be still alive.
In order to be clear and correct, the enumerator should read aloud the results he/she has recorded to confirm the information with the respondent. Say:

"So that I am sure that I have correctly recorded the information, please correct me if I have made any mistakes.

a. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina, for example) still alive and who live in this household is (2, for example) boys and (1) girl.
b. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina, for example) still alive and who live outside this household is (1, for example) boy and (no) girl.
c. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina) who have died is (no) boy and (1) girl."

Number of female children ever born who have died (ID2010A_0443)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99	

Description

This variable indicates the number of female children ever born to the person who have since died.

Universe

Females age 10+ in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

Number of female children ever born who have died (ID2010A_0443)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Ever married women age 10 or older
[Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.]

[Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.]

220. How many of [the respondent's] children are:

a. Living in this household?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

b. Living elsewhere?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

a. Have died?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

Interviewer instructions

Number of female children ever born who have died (ID2010A_0443)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Ever Married Women Who Are 10 Years or Older
[p. 142]
Questions number 219, 220 and 221 are asked to women who have ever married who are 10 years or older. If Q203 has a code 2, Q204 (age) 10 or older, and Q215 has codes 2, 3 or 4, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 must be asked. If not all requirements are met, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 should not be asked and should be left BLANK (Don't enter code 00). The information which will be collected from every female household member who has ever married aged 10 or older is: has she ever given birth to a baby born alive, number of children still living, number of children who have died and whether she has given birth to a child after 1 January 2009. Information about number of children born alive who are still living and number of children who died must be recorded in detail classified by sex and whether or not the living children live in this household or a different household. Stillborn children are not included in this question.

Questions 220a, 220b and 220c: Total Number of Children Born Alive
Ask the total number of own children who were ever born alive to the household member who meets all the requirements [respondent has had a live birth]. Record the total number of children born alive, those who are still alive and live in this household or live in a different household as well as those who have already died. For the household member who has been married several times, this should include the children from all marriages from the first through the last.
Child born alive is an own child who at the time of its birth had signs of life, even though only for a very short time, such as heart beating, breathing, and crying.
Stillborn means that at the time of birth the child did not show any signs of life. A stillborn child is not included in this question.
If a child lives outside this household and it is not known whether the child is still alive, then it is assumed to be still alive.
In order to be clear and correct, the enumerator should read aloud the results he/she has recorded to confirm the information with the respondent. Say:

"So that I am sure that I have correctly recorded the information, please correct me if I have made any mistakes.

a. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina, for example) still alive and who live in this household is (2, for example) boys and (1) girl.
b. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina, for example) still alive and who live outside this household is (1, for example) boy and (no) girl.
c. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina) who have died is (no) boy and (1) girl."

Have given birth since January 1, 2009 (ID2010A_0444)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 1	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-9	

Description
This variable indicates if the person has given birth since January 1, 2009.

Universe
Ever-married females age 10 to 54 in regular enumeration areas who ever had a live birth

Literal question

Have given birth since January 1, 2009 (ID2010A_0444)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Ever married women age 10 or older
[Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.]

[Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.]

221. Has [the respondent] had a live birth since 1 January 2009?

[] 1 Yes
[] 2 No

Interviewer instructions

Ever Married Women Who Are 10 Years or Older
[p. 142]
Questions number 219, 220 and 221 are asked to women who have ever married who are 10 years or older. If Q203 has a code 2, Q204 (age) 10 or older, and Q215 has codes 2, 3 or 4, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 must be asked. If not all requirements are met, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 should not be asked and should be left BLANK (Don't enter code 00). The information which will be collected from every female household member who has ever married aged 10 or older is: has she ever given birth to a baby born alive, number of children still living, number of children who have died and whether she has given birth to a child after 1 January 2009. Information about number of children born alive who are still living and number of children who died must be recorded in detail classified by sex and whether or not the living children live in this household or a different household. Stillborn children are not included in this question.

Question 221: Children Born Alive since 1 JANUARY 2009
Ask the household member if she has ever given birth to a child born alive since 1 January 2009. The enumerator should be very careful in asking Q221 because this question if very similar to Q219. It must be noted that the time period being considered for Q221 is from 1 January 2009, to the time of the enumeration, not the life of the respondent.
[Note within graphic box:] Every female member of the household aged 10 years or older and has ever been married is asked:

a. Have you ever given birth to a child?
b. How many children do you have?
c. Have you given birth since 1 January 2009?

Document type (ID2010A_0455)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-5

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the document type used to enumerate the person.

Universe

All persons

Literal question

Document type

Number of male children ever born (ID2010A_0456)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	

Type: Discrete

Format: numeric

Width: 2

Decimals: 0

Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

Description

This variable indicates the number of male children ever born to the person.

Universe

Females age 10+ in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

Ever married women age 10 or older
[Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.]

[Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.]

220. How many of [the respondent's] children are:

a. Living in this household?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

b. Living elsewhere?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

a. Have died?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

Interviewer instructions

Number of male children ever born (ID2010A_0456)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Ever Married Women Who Are 10 Years or Older
[p. 142]
Questions number 219, 220 and 221 are asked to women who have ever married who are 10 years or older. If Q203 has a code 2, Q204 (age) 10 or older, and Q215 has codes 2, 3 or 4, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 must be asked. If not all requirements are met, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 should not be asked and should be left BLANK (Don't enter code 00). The information which will be collected from every female household member who has ever married aged 10 or older is: has she ever given birth to a baby born alive, number of children still living, number of children who have died and whether she has given birth to a child after 1 January 2009. Information about number of children born alive who are still living and number of children who died must be recorded in detail classified by sex and whether or not the living children live in this household or a different household. Stillborn children are not included in this question.

Questions 220a, 220b and 220c: Total Number of Children Born Alive
Ask the total number of own children who were ever born alive to the household member who meets all the requirements [respondent has had a live birth]. Record the total number of children born alive, those who are still alive and live in this household or live in a different household as well as those who have already died. For the household member who has been married several times, this should include the children from all marriages from the first through the last.
Child born alive is an own child who at the time of its birth had signs of life, even though only for a very short time, such as heart beating, breathing, and crying.
Stillborn means that at the time of birth the child did not show any signs of life. A stillborn child is not included in this question.
If a child lives outside this household and it is not known whether the child is still alive, then it is assumed to be still alive.
In order to be clear and correct, the enumerator should read aloud the results he/she has recorded to confirm the information with the respondent. Say:

"So that I am sure that I have correctly recorded the information, please correct me if I have made any mistakes.

a. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina, for example) still alive and who live in this household is (2, for example) boys and (1) girl.
b. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina, for example) still alive and who live outside this household is (1, for example) boy and (no) girl.
c. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina) who have died is (no) boy and (1) girl."

Number of female children ever born (ID2010A_0457)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99	

Description

This variable indicates the number of female children ever born to the person.

Universe

Females age 10+ in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

Number of female children ever born (ID2010A_0457)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Ever married women age 10 or older
[Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.]

[Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.]

220. How many of [the respondent's] children are:

a. Living in this household?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

b. Living elsewhere?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

a. Have died?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

Interviewer instructions

Number of female children ever born (ID2010A_0457)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Ever Married Women Who Are 10 Years or Older
[p. 142]
Questions number 219, 220 and 221 are asked to women who have ever married who are 10 years or older. If Q203 has a code 2, Q204 (age) 10 or older, and Q215 has codes 2, 3 or 4, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 must be asked. If not all requirements are met, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 should not be asked and should be left BLANK (Don't enter code 00). The information which will be collected from every female household member who has ever married aged 10 or older is: has she ever given birth to a baby born alive, number of children still living, number of children who have died and whether she has given birth to a child after 1 January 2009. Information about number of children born alive who are still living and number of children who died must be recorded in detail classified by sex and whether or not the living children live in this household or a different household. Stillborn children are not included in this question.

Questions 220a, 220b and 220c: Total Number of Children Born Alive
Ask the total number of own children who were ever born alive to the household member who meets all the requirements [respondent has had a live birth]. Record the total number of children born alive, those who are still alive and live in this household or live in a different household as well as those who have already died. For the household member who has been married several times, this should include the children from all marriages from the first through the last.
Child born alive is an own child who at the time of its birth had signs of life, even though only for a very short time, such as heart beating, breathing, and crying.
Stillborn means that at the time of birth the child did not show any signs of life. A stillborn child is not included in this question.
If a child lives outside this household and it is not known whether the child is still alive, then it is assumed to be still alive.
In order to be clear and correct, the enumerator should read aloud the results he/she has recorded to confirm the information with the respondent. Say:

"So that I am sure that I have correctly recorded the information, please correct me if I have made any mistakes.

a. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina, for example) still alive and who live in this household is (2, for example) boys and (1) girl.
b. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina, for example) still alive and who live outside this household is (1, for example) boy and (no) girl.
c. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina) who have died is (no) boy and (1) girl."

Number of children ever born (ID2010A_0458)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99	

Description
This variable indicates the total number of children ever born to the person.

Universe
Females age 10+ in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

Number of children ever born (ID2010A_0458)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Ever married women age 10 or older
[Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.]

[Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.]

220. How many of [the respondent's] children are:

a. Living in this household?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

b. Living elsewhere?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

a. Have died?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

Interviewer instructions

Number of children ever born (ID2010A_0458)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Ever Married Women Who Are 10 Years or Older
[p. 142]
Questions number 219, 220 and 221 are asked to women who have ever married who are 10 years or older. If Q203 has a code 2, Q204 (age) 10 or older, and Q215 has codes 2, 3 or 4, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 must be asked. If not all requirements are met, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 should not be asked and should be left BLANK (Don't enter code 00).
The information which will be collected from every female household member who has ever married aged 10 or older is: has she ever given birth to a baby born alive, number of children still living, number of children who have died and whether she has given birth to a child after 1 January 2009. Information about number of children born alive who are still living and number of children who died must be recorded in detail classified by sex and whether or not the living children live in this household or a different household. Stillborn children are not included in this question.

Questions 220a, 220b and 220c: Total Number of Children Born Alive
Ask the total number of own children who were ever born alive to the household member who meets all the requirements [respondent has had a live birth]. Record the total number of children born alive, those who are still alive and live in this household or live in a different household as well as those who have already died. For the household member who has been married several times, this should include the children from all marriages from the first through the last.
Child born alive is an own child who at the time of its birth had signs of life, even though only for a very short time, such as heart beating, breathing, and crying.
Stillborn means that at the time of birth the child did not show any signs of life. A stillborn child is not included in this question.
If a child lives outside this household and it is not known whether the child is still alive, then it is assumed to be still alive.
In order to be clear and correct, the enumerator should read aloud the results he/she has recorded to confirm the information with the respondent. Say:

"So that I am sure that I have correctly recorded the information, please correct me if I have made any mistakes.

a. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina, for example) still alive and who live in this household is (2, for example) boys and (1) girl.
b. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina, for example) still alive and who live outside this household is (1, for example) boy and (no) girl.
c. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina) who have died is (no) boy and (1) girl."

Number of male children still alive (ID2010A_0459)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99	

Description

This variable indicates the number of male children ever born to the person who are still alive.

Universe

Females age 10+ in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

Number of male children still alive (ID2010A_0459)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Ever married women age 10 or older
[Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.]

[Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.]

220. How many of [the respondent's] children are:

a. Living in this household?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

b. Living elsewhere?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

a. Have died?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

Interviewer instructions

Number of male children still alive (ID2010A_0459)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Ever Married Women Who Are 10 Years or Older
[p. 142]
Questions number 219, 220 and 221 are asked to women who have ever married who are 10 years or older. If Q203 has a code 2, Q204 (age) 10 or older, and Q215 has codes 2, 3 or 4, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 must be asked. If not all requirements are met, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 should not be asked and should be left BLANK (Don't enter code 00). The information which will be collected from every female household member who has ever married aged 10 or older is: has she ever given birth to a baby born alive, number of children still living, number of children who have died and whether she has given birth to a child after 1 January 2009. Information about number of children born alive who are still living and number of children who died must be recorded in detail classified by sex and whether or not the living children live in this household or a different household. Stillborn children are not included in this question.

Questions 220a, 220b and 220c: Total Number of Children Born Alive
Ask the total number of own children who were ever born alive to the household member who meets all the requirements [respondent has had a live birth]. Record the total number of children born alive, those who are still alive and live in this household or live in a different household as well as those who have already died. For the household member who has been married several times, this should include the children from all marriages from the first through the last.
Child born alive is an own child who at the time of its birth had signs of life, even though only for a very short time, such as heart beating, breathing, and crying.
Stillborn means that at the time of birth the child did not show any signs of life. A stillborn child is not included in this question.
If a child lives outside this household and it is not known whether the child is still alive, then it is assumed to be still alive.
In order to be clear and correct, the enumerator should read aloud the results he/she has recorded to confirm the information with the respondent. Say:

"So that I am sure that I have correctly recorded the information, please correct me if I have made any mistakes.

a. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina, for example) still alive and who live in this household is (2, for example) boys and (1) girl.
b. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina, for example) still alive and who live outside this household is (1, for example) boy and (no) girl.
c. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina) who have died is (no) boy and (1) girl."

Number of female children still alive (ID2010A_0460)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99	

Description

This variable indicates the number of female children ever born to the person who are still alive.

Universe

Females age 10+ in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

Number of female children still alive (ID2010A_0460)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Ever married women age 10 or older
[Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.]

[Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.]

220. How many of [the respondent's] children are:

a. Living in this household?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

b. Living elsewhere?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

a. Have died?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

Interviewer instructions

Number of female children still alive (ID2010A_0460)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Ever Married Women Who Are 10 Years or Older
[p. 142]
Questions number 219, 220 and 221 are asked to women who have ever married who are 10 years or older. If Q203 has a code 2, Q204 (age) 10 or older, and Q215 has codes 2, 3 or 4, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 must be asked. If not all requirements are met, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 should not be asked and should be left BLANK (Don't enter code 00). The information which will be collected from every female household member who has ever married aged 10 or older is: has she ever given birth to a baby born alive, number of children still living, number of children who have died and whether she has given birth to a child after 1 January 2009. Information about number of children born alive who are still living and number of children who died must be recorded in detail classified by sex and whether or not the living children live in this household or a different household. Stillborn children are not included in this question.

Questions 220a, 220b and 220c: Total Number of Children Born Alive
Ask the total number of own children who were ever born alive to the household member who meets all the requirements [respondent has had a live birth]. Record the total number of children born alive, those who are still alive and live in this household or live in a different household as well as those who have already died. For the household member who has been married several times, this should include the children from all marriages from the first through the last.
Child born alive is an own child who at the time of its birth had signs of life, even though only for a very short time, such as heart beating, breathing, and crying.
Stillborn means that at the time of birth the child did not show any signs of life. A stillborn child is not included in this question.
If a child lives outside this household and it is not known whether the child is still alive, then it is assumed to be still alive.
In order to be clear and correct, the enumerator should read aloud the results he/she has recorded to confirm the information with the respondent. Say:

"So that I am sure that I have correctly recorded the information, please correct me if I have made any mistakes.

a. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina, for example) still alive and who live in this household is (2, for example) boys and (1) girl.
b. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina, for example) still alive and who live outside this household is (1, for example) boy and (no) girl.
c. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina) who have died is (no) boy and (1) girl."

Number of children still alive (ID2010A_0461)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99	

Description
This variable indicates the total number of children ever born to the person who are still alive.

Universe
Females age 10+ in regular enumeration areas

Literal question

Number of children still alive (ID2010A_0461)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Ever married women age 10 or older
[Questions 219-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older.]

[Questions 220-221 were asked of ever-married women age 10 or older who had a live birth.]

220. How many of [the respondent's] children are:

a. Living in this household?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

b. Living elsewhere?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

a. Have died?

_ _ Sons
_ _ Daughters

Interviewer instructions

Number of children still alive (ID2010A_0461)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Ever Married Women Who Are 10 Years or Older
[p. 142]
Questions number 219, 220 and 221 are asked to women who have ever married who are 10 years or older. If Q203 has a code 2, Q204 (age) 10 or older, and Q215 has codes 2, 3 or 4, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 must be asked. If not all requirements are met, then Q219, Q220 and Q221 should not be asked and should be left BLANK (Don't enter code 00). The information which will be collected from every female household member who has ever married aged 10 or older is: has she ever given birth to a baby born alive, number of children still living, number of children who have died and whether she has given birth to a child after 1 January 2009. Information about number of children born alive who are still living and number of children who died must be recorded in detail classified by sex and whether or not the living children live in this household or a different household. Stillborn children are not included in this question.

Questions 220a, 220b and 220c: Total Number of Children Born Alive
Ask the total number of own children who were ever born alive to the household member who meets all the requirements [respondent has had a live birth]. Record the total number of children born alive, those who are still alive and live in this household or live in a different household as well as those who have already died. For the household member who has been married several times, this should include the children from all marriages from the first through the last.
Child born alive is an own child who at the time of its birth had signs of life, even though only for a very short time, such as heart beating, breathing, and crying.
Stillborn means that at the time of birth the child did not show any signs of life. A stillborn child is not included in this question.
If a child lives outside this household and it is not known whether the child is still alive, then it is assumed to be still alive.
In order to be clear and correct, the enumerator should read aloud the results he/she has recorded to confirm the information with the respondent. Say:

"So that I am sure that I have correctly recorded the information, please correct me if I have made any mistakes.

a. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina, for example) still alive and who live in this household is (2, for example) boys and (1) girl.
b. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina, for example) still alive and who live outside this household is (1, for example) boy and (no) girl.
c. Number of own children of (Mrs. Arina) who have died is (no) boy and (1) girl."

Person weight (PERWT)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview	
Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 8	
Decimals: 2	

Description

PERWT indicates the number of persons in the actual population represented by the person in the sample.

For the samples that are truly weighted (see the comparability discussion), PERWT must be used to yield accurate statistics for the population.

NOTE: PERWT has 2 implied decimal places. That is, the last two digits of the eight-digit variable are decimal digits, but there is no actual decimal in the data.

Number of own male children living elsewhere (AWAYMALE)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Number of own male children living elsewhere (AWAYMALE)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

AWAYMALE indicates the number of surviving biological male children not living in the household with their mother (the respondent).

Disability status (DISABLED)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

DISABLED indicates whether the person reported a disability of any kind.

Number of own male children in household (HOMEMALE)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

HOMEMALE indicates the number of male children born living in the household with their mother (the respondent).

Migration status, 5 years (MIGRATE5)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

MIGRATE5 indicates the person's place of residence 5 years ago. The first digit records movement across major administrative divisions and countries. The second digit reports movement across minor administrative divisions, for samples in which that detail is available.

Educational attainment, international recode [general version] (EDATTAIN)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete

Format: numeric

Width: 1

Decimals: 0

Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

Description

EDATTAIN records the person's educational attainment in terms of the level of schooling completed (degree or other milestone). The emphasis on level completed is critical: a person attending the final year of secondary education receives the code for having completed lower secondary only -- and in some samples only primary.

EDATTAIN does not necessarily reflect any particular country's definition of the various levels of schooling in terms of terminology or the number of years of schooling. EDATTAIN is an attempt to merge -- into a single, roughly comparable variable -- samples that provide degrees, ones that provide actual years of schooling, and those that have some of both. In addition to EDATTAIN, a country-specific education classification is provided which loses no information and reflects the particular educational system of that country (for example EDUCBR for Brazil, EDUCCL for Chile, and EDUCUS for the United States). As always, users can refer to the original education source variables for each sample, if they wish.

Many samples also give single years of schooling completed, recorded in YRSCHOOL. Some samples provide educational information in a form that could not be incorporated into EDATTAIN.

Educational attainment, international recode [detailed version] (EDATTAIND)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete

Format: numeric

Width: 3

Decimals: 0

Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

Description

EDATTAIN records the person's educational attainment in terms of the level of schooling completed (degree or other milestone). The emphasis on level completed is critical: a person attending the final year of secondary education receives the code for having completed lower secondary only -- and in some samples only primary.

EDATTAIN does not necessarily reflect any particular country's definition of the various levels of schooling in terms of terminology or the number of years of schooling. EDATTAIN is an attempt to merge -- into a single, roughly comparable variable -- samples that provide degrees, ones that provide actual years of schooling, and those that have some of both. In addition to EDATTAIN, a country-specific education classification is provided which loses no information and reflects the particular educational system of that country (for example EDUCBR for Brazil, EDUCCL for Chile, and EDUCUS for the United States). As always, users can refer to the original education source variables for each sample, if they wish.

Many samples also give single years of schooling completed, recorded in YRSCHOOL. Some samples provide educational information in a form that could not be incorporated into EDATTAIN.

Religion [general version] (RELIGION)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Religion [general version] (RELIGION)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 1
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

RELIGION indicates the person's religion, including "none."

Religion [detailed version] (RELIGIOND)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-9999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

RELIGION indicates the person's religion, including "none."

Ethnicity, Indonesia (ETHNICID)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-9999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

ETHNICID indicates the respondent's ethnicity in the 2010 Indonesian sample, whether indigenous or foreign.

Country of birth (BPLCOUNTRY)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 5
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99999

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

BPLCOUNTRY indicates the person's country of birth.

Number of own children in household (HOMECHILD)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Number of own children in household (HOMECHILD)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Type: Discrete

Format: numeric

Width: 2

Decimals: 0

Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

Description

HOMECHILD indicates the number of surviving biological children living in the household with their mother (the respondent) at the time of the census.

Number of own children living elsewhere (AWAYCHILD)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete

Format: numeric

Width: 2

Decimals: 0

Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

Description

AWAYCHILD indicates the number of surviving biological children not living in the household with their mother (the respondent) at the time of the census.

Nativity status (NATIVITY)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete

Format: numeric

Width: 1

Decimals: 0

Range: 0-9

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

Description

NATIVITY indicates whether the person was native- or foreign-born.

Number of female children dead (CHDEADFEM)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete

Format: numeric

Width: 2

Decimals: 0

Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0

Invalid: 0

Description

CHDEADFEM indicates the number of female children ever born to a woman who are no longer living. Stillbirths are not counted.

It is possible to calculate total child deaths for samples that have both the "Female children ever born" and "Female children surviving" variables. That is not done in CHDEADFEM, which includes only the samples that directly reported the information in the appropriate form.

Number of male children dead (CHDEADMALE)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

CHDEADMALE indicates the number of male children ever born to a woman who are no longer living. Stillbirths are not counted.

It is possible to calculate total child deaths for samples that have both the "Male children ever born" and "Male children surviving" variables. That is not done in CHDEADMALE, which includes only the samples that directly reported the information in the appropriate form.

Year [person version] (YEARP)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 4
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

[This file is just a placeholder. See the household version of the variable.]

IPUMS sample identifier [person version] (SAMPLEP)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 9
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

[This file is just a placeholder. See the household version of the variable.]

Household serial number [person version] (SERIAL)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 10
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

[This file is just a placeholder. See the household version of the variable.]

Country [person version] (COUNTRYP)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Continuous
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

[This file is just a placeholder. See the household version of the variable.]

Record type [person version] (RECTYPEP)
File: IDN2010-P-H

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: character
Width: 1

Valid cases: 0
Invalid: 0

Description

[This file is just a placeholder. See the household version of the variable.]

Related Materials

Questionnaires

Population Census 2010 Questionnaire

Title	Population Census 2010 Questionnaire
Country	Indonesia
Language	English
Filename	enum_form_id2010.pdf

Technical documents

Population Census 2010 Technical Document

Title	Population Census 2010 Technical Document
Country	Indonesia
Language	English
Filename	enum_instruct_id2010.pdf