SURVEY MANUAL

Rural-to-Urban Migrants Study
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Yogyakarta
2008

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1. If the interviewer encounters the following complication and there are no alternative answers, use code:

   ‘-1’ if the respondent answered with ‘don’t know’
   ‘-2’ if respondent does not want to answer or
   ‘-3’ if the question is not relevant (N/A, not applicable)

   Code ‘-3’: Not to be used if there is a guideline to skip to another part of the questionnaire.
2. Fill in the right hand corner box on the front-page of the questionnaire with the respondent’s ID number.
3. ‘Household’ is an individual or a number of people who live together in a part of or all of the dwelling and use one ‘hearth’ (single food preparation/consumption unit). The definition of one hearth here is not a physical definition. It means that the fulfilling of daily consumption needs is managed together and the household forms one economic/financial unit (household income pooling unit).
Example of a household:
1. A husband, wife, and children who live in one house / under one roof.

2. Two households who live together in one building and whose consumption is managed jointly.

3. Two households who live separately in two buildings where the building is still one complex and the consumption is managed as if it were one household. However, if the buildings are located in different complexes, then they are regarded as two households.

   Definition:
   Household Head
   • Is the main decision-maker in the household. Even if the wife manages finances and the household, the husband is enumerated as the household head if the husband is acknowledged as such. However, if the wife (or adult child) is considered to be the main decision maker, then she/he/she assumes the status of the household head.
   • If the husband has not been present for 6 months or more, the wife or adult child is considered the household head.

   Household members: Included as household members are family members (for example nephews/nieces) who have helped the family but are acknowledged as a members of the household, and not as servants. For example: many people in Makassar have family members who work as servants, and who receive a regular salary but are not considered or acknowledged as servants.

4. The definition of a respondent:
   • The household head or the partner (wife). They are called the main respondent. The survey can only be conducted if the main respondent is present.
   • Household members (children and household members who live in one house and are the responsibility of the household head).

5. Other information about household members who are not living with the household head but are still his responsibility is obtained from the household head or the partner.
Definition of a Migrant Household: Minimum of five consecutive years of residence in a village before the age of 12

- Non-migrants (NM): the household head who did not live in a village for at least five consecutive years before age 12 or before graduating from elementary school.
- Lifetime Migrants (LM): the household head who has lived in a village for at least five consecutive years before the age of 12 and has lived in this city or another city for more than five years.
- Recent migrants (RM): the household head who lived in a village for at least five consecutive years before graduating from elementary school (< 12 years) and has lived in this city or another city for less than five years.

6. At the beginning of Part II of the questionnaire, the interviewer needs to write the names and codes of household members in accordance with question number CO2 and CO3. The codes for household members who live with the household head are entered in sequence. Example: In Column 1 Code 1 enter the name of the household head, in Column 2 Code 2 enter the name of the wife, in Column 3 Code 3 enter the name of the first child, etc. For household members who are not living with the household head, enumerated in Section E of the questionnaire, enter a new code. For children who are not living together enter the Code 2. For example: 21, 22, etc. The codes for the household members have to be consistent in all sections.

7. Questions directed to household members

- Questions directed to household members, (Parts II and III in the questionnaire), are best answered by the person himself/herself. i.e. the questions on the education, occupation, and history of the migration of the adult members of the household.
- If the person himself/herself is not present or is too young to answer, then the questions can be answered by the household head or other household members who are capable of providing the information.

8. Pay attention to the questions which have skip signs (➔). These tell the interviewer which questions to skip and to move to. For example Question C12 has a direction to skip to C15. This means the interviewer does not ask questions C13 and C14.
9. All questions concerning age are rounded down. For example 2.7 years old is rounded down to 2 years.

10. Please pay attention to entering the amount in rupiah in full. For example Rp 15,000 can be entered as 15,000 (numerical) or 15 rb.

11. If there are questions or clarification is needed, please write a note at the bottom of the page in the questionnaire.

12. **Latest Year/Last Year**: ‘Latest year’ and ‘last year’ are both defined as the period from 1 April 2007 until 31 March 2008.

13. The enumerator needs to make sure that the code for the sticker left at the house and the questionnaire code are the same. For example: Sticker code is 040001, questionnaire code is 40001.

14. For interviewer and other team member codes (Regional coordinator/supervisor/puncher/enumerator), please see the tables below.
<table>
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Guidelines to Filling in the Questionnaire

- Fill in the questionnaire with all given information during the survey.
- The answers should be entered using a B2 pencil and with capital letters.
- Pay attention to entering correctly the name of the household head, contactable telephone number, and complete home address.
- Don’t forget to write down the start and completion time for the survey.
THESE QUESTIONS MUST BE ANSWERED BY THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD OR THE PARTNER

A. Rural-to-urban Migrants’ criteria (information about the status of the migration of the household head can be answered by the household head or his partner)

A01. **How long have you been living in the city?** If the answer is less than one month then person does not qualify as a respondent, but if equal to or more than one month, continue to the next question.

A02. **Was the household head born in a village?** The place of birth of the household head.

   If the birthplace was defined as a rural area when the household head was born, define it as a village even if it has since become part of a city (e.g. Soekarno-Hatta Airport area in Tangerang). If the respondent is not sure, mention several indicators of a village (majority of the population are farmers or fisherman; no electricity, no telephone connection, permanent market facilities, etc).

A03. **Five years spent in a village before graduating from elementary school:** The main criteria of the migration status of the household head are determined by socialisation in the village for at least five consecutive years before graduating from elementary school (Primary). If the respondent answered ‘yes’ this means he/she is a rural-to-urban migrant. If the answer is ‘no’, this means he/she is a non-migrant, and you need to skip to Section B.

A04. **How long have you been living in the city?** The migration status of the household head (recent migrant or life time migrant) is based on the total time he/she has lived in this and other cities.
Examples: Respondent A arrived in this city eight years ago from a village where he/she was born and lived continuously until he/she was 18 years old. Because he/she has been living in the city for eight years, he/she is categorised as a lifetime migrant.

Respondent B has lived in this city for three years, and in other cities for 5 years; he/she is considered as having lived in the city for more than 5 years, so this means he/she is a lifetime migrant.

Respondent C has lived in this city for four years, and has lived in villages other than his birthplace (where he/she had lived for at least five consecutive years before graduating from Primary). He/she is considered to be a recent migrant.

Respondent D has lived in this city for two years and other cities for two years. He/she is considered to be a recent migrant.

B. Number of household members and children

Please note that questions B03 to B07 cover all household members and not only children. This includes household members regardless of whether they live together with the household head or not, who are aged ≤16 years and have the status of children of the household head (including stepchildren or adopted children), or a nephew/niece or other relative. There could also be other wives who live outside the household and who are aged >16 years.

B01. Biological, stepchildren, or adopted children who are still alive.
B02. Biological, stepchildren, or adopted children who are deceased.
B03. Household members aged < 6 years including biological, stepchildren, or adopted children who are still alive.
B04. Members of the household aged ≤ 16 years. For household members aged >16 years, only include those who are still at school and live with the household head.
B05. Household members aged ≤16 years and not living with the household head. For household members >16 years old only include those who are still at school.
B06. All children aged > 16 who are not at school or have already completed their education and NOT living with the household head.
B07. All household members aged > 16 and not at school and have already graduated and LIVE with the household head.
B08. The sum total of household members who are aged >12 and live with the household head (including wife/wives, children, parents, or nephews/nieces).

Part II

LIST OF NAMES, CHARACTERISTICS AND EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (SECTION C, D, E)

C. RESPONDENT’S CHARACTERISTICS (Questions for all household members who are living with the household head)

This information is required of all household members to be interviewed.

❖ Accuracy of the given answers is very important. If the relevant respondent is present during the survey, it is better that they answer the questions.
❖ In certain circumstances, for example, if the respondent is unable to answer the question (e.g. through illness), or children and respondents are not present during the survey, it is appropriate for other adult household members to answer on their behalf.

C01. How many members of household have been living in this house for more than 3 months in the past year? (between 1 April 2007 – 31 March 2008).
Example: a) Has lived in this house from 1 August 2007 to 31 January, then classified as a household member.
b) Not including guests and temporary visitors (children, relatives, friends). Not including household servants, defined as someone who does not have a familial relationship and is paid a salary/salary.

C02-C03. Code for the members of the household

ATTENTION:
Name of the household head: Please write the complete name of the household head on the first page, including any change of name after marriage. In several regions, such as in Makassar, the interviewer needs to ask for the married name (for example Basyir Daeng Mantayang). The community will better understand who you are talking about if the complete name ‘Basyir Daeng Mantayang’ is given. In Medan it is necessary to ask the clan name (marga).

The codes of the household members need to be sequential. For core family members (parents and children), begin with the household head, then the wife and then the children from oldest to youngest. If there are household members other than children, they need to be entered in the column after the youngest child.

See the example below: Arjo is the household head; Arni is the wife; Arno is the eldest, Andi is the second, and Nia is the youngest child; Tien is the grandmother. These nicknames are the names known in the neighbourhood. If the names are quite long, please write the full name in the questionnaire, indicating the correct column, and then only for the household head.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
<th>Column 4</th>
<th>Column 5</th>
<th>Column 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>C02</td>
<td>Code for the member of the household</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C03</td>
<td>Nick name of the member of the household</td>
<td>ARJO</td>
<td>ARNI</td>
<td>ARNO</td>
<td>ANDI</td>
<td>NIA</td>
<td>TIEN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C04. Answer is chosen according to the relationship to the household head.
C05. **Present during the survey**

C06. **Gender**

C07. **Age**: Round the age down to the previous birthday. For example if 3 years and 6 months old, write 3 years.

To guarantee the accuracy of the answers related to age, it is necessary to probe when asking senior respondents or those who cannot remember their age, by reminding them of several important events. For example: at the time of Indonesian independence in 1945; when G30S or other events occurred.

C08. **Religion**

C09. **Marital status**, please specify if the respondent answers ‘other’.

C10a- C11c. Write the names of the province and district/municipality, as well as their codes in accordance with the Appendix List of Names of Provinces/Districts/Municipalities. You will find the code number in the far left column. For example: South Sulawesi Province (7300), District/Municipality of Makassar (7371), City of Medan (1275), District of Deli Serdang (1212), District of Serang (3604), District of Tangerang (3603), District of Kutai Timur (6404), Makassar City (7371), District of Maros (7308).

C12. **Has lived in a village for at least 5 consecutive years**: if the respondent lived in a village for at least 5 years consecutively before turning 12, his status is that of a rural-to-urban migrant. Skip to question C15, for those who are not rural-to-urban migrants. (The household head should have already answered this question in A03).

C13. **Number of years living in this city**: Year in which the respondent left the village of origin for the first time to live in the city (current city or other cities). Not including moving to other villages.

C14. **When did you move to the city for the first time?** For example year 1945, 1948, 1983, 2001 (if the respondent has forgotten, the interviewer can probe by reminding the respondent of certain events. For example: were there political or natural disaster events in that year?)
C15. **Year in which the respondent moved to this city**: the answer can be different from or the same as the answer to C13. If the respondent moved to another city from his/her village and then moved to this city, then the year will be different from that given in C13.

C16. **How many months have you lived away from your current house during the last year?** This records the total number of months (cumulative) in the last year (in between 1 April 2007 – 31 March 2008 or for 12 months before the survey). It is specially important that the household head answers this question.

**QUESTIONS ON HEALTH**

C17. **Body height is measured with a tape measure.** Ensure that the respondent steps on the end of the tape measure and then pull the tape up to the height of the respondent. Ensure also that the respondent stands upright. All those present are required to be measured using the equipment. **For those who are absent, write -1,** while for any present not willing to be measured, write -2. To crosscheck those who are present see C05.

C18. **Body weight is measured using scales.** Ensure that the scales are on zero before weighing. Ensure also that the respondent is not carrying things which will add to their weight. All those present are required to be weighed using the equipment. **For those who are absent, write -1,** while for any present not willing to be weighed, write -2. To crosscheck those who are present see C05.

C19. **The health status** is the respondent’s condition at the time of the survey.

C20. **Does the respondent need assistance to perform physical functions?** The assistance can be in several forms: whether need assistance (for the sick or disabled): if aged \( \leq 2 \) years enter -3 (not applicable). Assistance here can be delivered/performed by children, relatives, servants, institutions (such as a private nurse from the hospital etc).
C21. **Type of disabilities**: aim at identifying those which can affect daily activities of the respondent, for example paralysed, problems with hands, gammy leg etc.

C22. **Chronic illness** is an illness which requires intensive health care (TBC, cancer, asthma, etc).

**Respondent’s health condition in the last 12 months (12 months back counted from the month of the interview. This question is for all respondents).**

C23. **Total expenditure on health in past 12 months,**

a. Including a Health Card, the card for health service for poor households and a letter from the village official acknowledging the poverty status of the respondent. ASKESKIN/JPKM/Health Card/JPS Card, is a government assurance to pay health service bills for a poor household.

b. Including going-to-hospital transport expenses in the last 12 months.

C24. **Are the medical expenses covered by insurance?** Including private insurance or those subsidised by institutions (ASKES for the civil servant etc). If respondent answered no, continue to question C26 (asking whether respondent has suffered from any acute illness or accident in the last 3 months).

- ASKES is a health insurance fund managed by PT ASKES and is intended for civil servants/private parties and their household.
- ASTEK/JAMSOSTEK is the health insurance fund for employees in private companies which is managed by PT Jamsostek.
a. A health clinic for employees is a form of health service, which the company/office provides to its employees and maybe also for members of their household.

b. Other insurance/guarantees/allowances, which have not been mentioned above, including reimbursement of medical bills by the company or place of work of the members of the household.

C25. **Total expenses incurred by the insurance company or employer to pay the respondent’s medical bills** (over the past 12 months, i.e. March 2007 – March 2008).

C26. **Have you had an acute illness or accident in the last 3 months?** Illness includes flu, heart problems, stroke, hypertension, respiratory diseases, hepatitis (A or B), and other acute illnesses.

C27. **Type of illness:** Write the name of the illness/accidents. If more than one, choose the most recent one.

C28. **What is your first course of action when you don’t feel well?** Record according to the options provided in the questionnaire.

C29. **Number of days affected:** days when the respondent was not able to do normal work activities because of sickness/accidents in the last three months. It is expected that the respondent can count the total days lost. If not or not yet employed, enter -3 (not relevant).

**Questions on Smoking only for those who are above 18 years old**

C31. **Smoking at present:** If the respondent is currently a smoker, continue to Section D.

C32. **Smoking in the past:** The answer is ‘Yes’ if the respondent smoked regularly, at least one cigarette a day or one pack per week; including during adolescence and/or adulthood, or if the respondent stopped smoking some months or weeks ago.
D. EDUCATION OF THE ADULT household members (Questions for all household members aged >16 years, not including those in school, and only those who live with the household head)

Section D:
This section is to gather information on the education of the adult household members aged >16 years and who have been living with the household head. It should cover all household members who have finished schooling.

Section D focuses on the household members >16 years old who HAVE FINISHED school or ARE NO LONGER in school. Section E below focuses on household members who are <16 years old who are still in school or never/ have not yet attended school, and also those who are >16 years old but are still in school, regardless of whether or not they live with the household head.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household head and children who live together</th>
<th>Children not living with household head</th>
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<td>≤16 yrs old</td>
<td>≤16 yrs old</td>
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<tr>
<td>&gt;16 yrs old</td>
<td>&gt; 16 yrs old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in school, finished school or not yet in school</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In school</td>
<td>E</td>
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</table>
Definition of ‘in school’ for Section D and E: those who are in the process of studying **Program Paket A** (equivalent to Primary), **B** (equivalent to Lower Secondary), and **C** (equivalent to Upper Secondary) are in the category of ‘in school’; those who are taking courses (e.g. sewing and mechanics courses) are not considered to be ‘in school’. This also applies to question E11.

D00. Enter the code in accordance with C02 and C03.

**D01. Highest level of education completed.**

Including formal education certificates, covering those acquired through studying part-time or at another accredited institution (for example open university).

- Option 0. Did not go to school (continue to the next person in the household).
- Option 1. Did not finish Primary (public or private) including Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI).
- Option 2. Primary (public or private) and MI.
- Option 3. Lower Secondary (public or private) including open Lower Secondary, Technical Lower Secondary, Madrasyah Tsawiyah and other junior high schools.
- Option 5. Diploma I and II refer to non-degree programs with emphasis on professional skills. Diploma I refers to a one year diploma, Diploma II refers to a two year diploma. For example Diploma II for Computer programming.
- Option 6. Diploma III refers to non-degree programs like Option 5 with a longer duration of study, i.e. 3 years.
- Option 7. Bachelor refers to regular or extension program.
- Option 8. Masters and above, including Masters and PhD.
D02. **Number of years of completed education.**

   For example:

   - If respondent dropped out before year 1 then enter 00
   - If only completed Primary year one, then choose one year at elementary school (option 11).
   - If only completed Lower Secondary year two, then choose two years at Lower Secondary (option 22).
   - If completed Kejar Paket A (equivalent to Primary) then choose option 16. Graduated from Kejar Paket B (equivalent to Lower Secondary) choose 23. Graduated Kejar Paket C (equivalent to Lower Secondary) choose 33.
   - If respondent only graduated from Primary, Lower Secondary or options from 00-23, continue to D04, i.e. questions on when the respondent enrolled in Primary.

**Attention:** D03-D07 If has never attended school, enter -3 (not relevant/not applicable)

D03. **Type of Senior High School:**

   - Public school includes Public Madrasah Aliyah which is also a formal school managed by the Department of Religion. The curriculum of Madrasah Aliyah is the same as at Upper Secondary, except with more Islamic education.
   - Private school includes private Madrasah Aliyah.
   - Private school also includes other Islamic schools such as Upper Secondary Al Azhar, Upper Secondary Kristen Protestant, Upper Secondary Catholic.

D04. **Age of entry to Primary school:** Age of the respondent when enrolled at elementary school (Primary) for the first time.

D05. **Residence when at Primary school:** including dorm

D06. **Has the respondent repeated a year during schooling?** If ‘yes’, answer with ‘1’.
For example:

Although experienced one repeat during Primary, and another repeat during Lower Secondary, enter ‘2’.

Notes: Only applicable for Primary and Upper Secondary, including Islamic boarding school.

D07. **Level of academic achievement** based on the ten highest achievers in the class.

**E. Education of members of the household**

- Respondent is a member of the household aged ≤ 16 years or > 16 years (including adults) who is registered as a student in an educational institution.
- Respondent includes children who are living with the parent, as well as those who are not (for example studying in another province). Questions in this section should be answered by the parent. The definition of ‘living together’ is children who are still living under the responsibility of the household head. The definition of ‘not living together’ is when household members undergo their schooling in another region but are still financially dependent on the household head.
- The child is in school if registered and actively in some kind of formal education, under the supervision of the Department of Education or another department such as the Department of Religion.
- If the child is living with the household head, need to be consistent with the numbering sequence of the members of the household. If not living in the household in the city, use a new code according to the sequence of the child’s birth.

**E00. Code of the members of the household**

If the child lives with the household head then be consistent with C02 (Code 1 2 3 4 etc) and enter the name as in C03 for example; whereas for children who are not living with the household head, enter code 21, 22, 23 etc and write the names.

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>ANSWER COLUMN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C02</td>
<td>Codes for the members of the household</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1   2   3   4   5   6   21   22   23</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names for the members of the household</th>
<th>ARJO</th>
<th>ARNI</th>
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Attention:
For the household head or partner who is still in school (tertiary education), only need to answer E11, whereas for other questions enter -3 (not relevant).

For nephew/niece or other members of family who live with the household head, there are some questions which cannot be answered by the household head or his wife, or the respondent him/herself (especially questions E06 and E07). If this is the case enter ‘don’t know’ (-1).

E01. **Residence of the child.** If lives with the household head then continue to E06.
E02. **Taking care of the child.** When still a child.
E03. **Gender**
E04. **Age**
E05. **Why not living with parent?** Answer according to the options provided. This question is important because it has possible connections with academic achievement at school.

**Questions E06 and E07 — better to ask the mother**
E06. **Was the duration of the pregnancy normal?** Based on a normal gestation period of a minimum of 37 weeks. This question is very important because a gestation period of less than 37 weeks could affect the capabilities of the child, and cause disabilities.
E07. **Weight at birth:** to be converted to grams.
   Example:
   
   $3.6 \text{ kg becomes } 3600 \text{ gram (}1\text{ kg }= 1000 \text{ gram). If not sure/don’t know write -1}$
E08. **Matters of concern regarding children**: focus on the most/very serious matters
E09. **Still in school**: if choose ‘not yet at school age’ (less than 6 years old), continue to E18 (question for children under 6 years old)

E10-E13: **If never attended school, enter -3 (not relevant/not applicable)**

E10. **Age when enrolled at school**: At what age was the respondent first enrolled in elementary school?
E11. **School years**: Number of years of completed education (see guidelines for D02 for the appropriate code)
E12. **Achievement at school**: Present achievement or achievement before dropping out.
E13. **Type of School**
   - Option 1. Public school including public Madrasah Ibtidayah (elementary school), public Madrasah Tsnawiyah (junior high school) and public Madrasah Aliyah (senior high school)
   - Option 2. Private school includes private Madrasah Ibtidayah, Madrasah Tsnawiyah and Madrasah Aliyah.

E14-E17. **Questions for children who are at school.**

E14. **Monthly expenses**: The expenses include monthly school fees and other amounts regularly paid to the school. For example, school fees of Rp 50,000 per month, and donation of Rp 25,000 per month, so enter Rp 75,000. Includes children who are in school but not living with the household head.
E15. **Yearly expenses**: the expenses include total yearly expenses paid to school, regularly or incidental.
   
   Example:
   
   **Donation for building maintenance which is paid at the time of enrolment.**
E16. **Distance from school to house**: how many kilometres? If less than 1 km write 1.

E17. **Assistance with the child’s homework**: total time taken to assist with the children’s homework (i.e. tasks from school which are brought home by the children). Only to be asked about those who live with their parent.

**Questions E18-E25 for children aged <6 years**

E18. **Time spent taking care of the child**: Not including sleeping time.

E19. **Who took care of the child the most during the daytime from Monday to Friday last week?** Look at the available options in the questionnaire

   Example: because the parent is working during daytime, grandparent takes care of the child.

E20. **Who takes care of the child the most at other times?** Unlike E19, this question is only for Monday-Friday night time (after office hours) and weekend, with more possibility that the parent is at home.

E21. **Respondent’s perception of child’s speech proficiency**: this is important for the psychological and social development of the child.

E22. **Psychological/ social development**: differs from E23. This question focuses on the perception of the psychological and social development.

E23. **Childcare**: The cost of childcare (including baby sitter) managed either by an institution or individual.

E24. **If not attending childcare**: Look at the options in the questionnaire. Option 1 means there is a person who takes care of the child at home (including baby sitter, servant, parent, other relatives, etc).
Questions E25-E27 for children who are no longer at school (did not continue to next class/level in Primary, or Lower Secondary or Upper Secondary)

E25. **Drop out age**. To be answered in accordance with the age at the time of drop out—does not include not continuing to the next level of education, for example those who have a bachelor degree and did not continue to pursue masters are not considered as drop outs.

E26. **Main reason for dropping out** (Not continuing to the next class or next level of education): Need to know the reason for dropping out e.g. an economic reason.

E27. **Activities of children who are not at school**: Include work activities in the village (options 1 and 2). For options 3 and 4 include family business in the city (3) or other work in the city (4)

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**Part III**

EMPLOYMENT AND SALARIES, MIGRATION AND LABOUR PROTECTION (Parts F, G, H, I)

**F. Occupation (Questions for all household members aged > 12 years)**

**Section F : Occupation**

- The respondent in this section is any member of the household aged >12 years, and is expected to answer the questions by him/herself (except for children not present during the interview because of work)
- The section on occupation comprises questions on identification of labour force status: it covers wage workers, private and public; those who run their own business; family workers; and household members who are not working, are unemployed or outside the work force.
- Working is defined as an economic activity carried out by someone with the intention of obtaining or to assist in obtaining income or remunerational payment for at least one hour continuously during previous week. Such activities include those of an unpaid worker who helped in one of the economic activities.

**F.1. Identification based on job**

F100. Code and name in accordance with C02 and C03.
F101. **Labour force status**: defined as the most common activity performed in the previous week. If the answer is ‘work’ (running a business/helping to run a business) then continue to question F104. If the main activity is ‘not working’, need to ask if the respondent worked/helped in running a business besides the main activity. This category also covers schooling, taking care of household, etc.

Pay attention that the time reference is the previous week, which is the usual point of reference in a labour force survey. Further information will be obtained in question F109 regarding the intensity of the work in the previous year to find out more comprehensive information concerning work activities.
In the questionnaire:

- Option 2: Waiting for job interview. Does not include those who are looking for work (‘looking for work’ is asked in F103)

F102. Other activities, besides working: If main activity is ‘not working’, did you work at least an hour last week? For example the respondent runs the household but worked for a pyramid marketing scheme for at least one hour last week. If the respondent answered ‘no’, continue to section F6.

F103. Looking for a job: this question is not relevant for those who have a job.

**OCCUPATION, INCOME AND WORKING HOURS**

F104. Occupation, beginning with the job that provided the highest average salary *last week/last month*. This is applicable for all members of the household. For example.

| X works as a construction worker for 15 hours per week, and as a shop assistant for 45 hours per week. Income from working as a construction worker is Rp 90,000 per week, while income from being a shop assistant is Rp 70,000 per week. The main job is as a construction worker as it has the highest income, and the individual works more than 10 hours. |
Occupation, to be ranked according to the number of hours worked **last week**. For example:

Y worked in the construction business for 8 hours a week, and as a private employee for 40 hours per week. Income from the construction business is Rp 400,000 per week, while income from working as a private employee is Rp 300,000 per week. Therefore the main job is as a private employee with the second highest income but with work hours of more than 10 hours (compared to work in the construction business which is for less than 10 hours).

Occupation is defined as activities performed to earn income based on one’s level and skill. It can be unskilled such as a blue collar worker working in a factory, construction or agriculture; or it could be an occupation which requires higher skills such as a doctor, engineer, or higher government official.

F105. **The main occupation is entered by the interviewer with the number of hours worked**. Alternative ‘1’ includes the main occupation with the highest earnings and a minimum of 10 working hours. If all jobs are less than 10 hours, choose the one with the most hours. In the example in F104 the main job is as a construction worker. In the example in F105 the main job is a private sector employee.

F106. **How many jobs?** List all jobs including as a helper in a family business.

F107a-F107b. **Main industry of employment last week.** The interviewer needs to fill in a detailed description of the job as a basis for determining the industry code.

For example:

- agriculture (*food crop*), code 011
- selling cattle from cattle farm, code 014
- ready made clothes industry, code 181
- mobile retail trade, code 525
- government administration, code 751
Industry (Lapangan usaha) is the sector of work in which the respondent works

- The industry code is entered based on Indonesian Standard Industrial Classifications (ISIC)/ Klasifikasi Baku Lapangan Usaha Indonesia (KBLI) from The National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) (see Appendix KBLI 2000)
- To determine the industry, the interviewer needs to obtain detailed information concerning the relevant industry. The respondent needs to identify the name of the company where he/she is working, the final products of the company (such as cars or bread) or the type of service (for example health service, code 231, or construction worker, code 441).
- The respondent needs to ensure that the classification of the industry is based on the product or service produced by the company where he/she is working, not the type of work that he/she is performing, which usually is more skills related. For example if Z is a typist in a garment factory (type of work) then the industry is ‘garment’, or code 345. If the industry is not clear then write 000.
F108a-F108b: **Main occupation last week.**

For example:

- The interviewer needs to fill in a detailed description of the type of work as a basis for finding a suitable code.
- Based on answers from F104 and F105, enter the three digit code according to KBJI 2000 — used by Susenas (see Appendix C).

Example: 1. Manager of a corn farm, code 122.

2. Worker on the production line in a corn farm, code 921.

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<th>Notes:</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Industry:</strong> denotes type of business</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Occupation:</strong> denotes position/skills performed in the job</td>
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</table>
If the respondent only has one job, it becomes the main job. The code for the main job has three digits.

Example: Code 122 is for a respondent who works as a general manager of a farm or mine, etc

If the respondent has more than one job, the main job is that which generates the highest income (in accordance with F106) with a minimum of 10 working hours/week.

**ADDITIONAL NOTES:** If the respondent has a permanent job but was on leave/sick last week, then the option is the job which usually results in the highest income with a minimum of 10 working hours/week (in accordance with answer given in F106)

F108c is entered by the supervisor after rechecking if the code is in accordance with Appendix C.

**F109-110: This refers to the main job during last year (the 12 months prior to the interview)**

F109. How many weeks did you work in this main job? i.e. how many weeks last year worked in the main job mentioned in F106 (less leave or period of no work, sick leave or not working in this job because of working in other jobs)

F110. How many hours per week did you work in this main job last year? i.e. the main job stated in F104. The interviewer should look for average hours, because last week may be unusual (more or less intensive than normal). Note that this information is different from that given in F109.
F111. **First Job:** Enter the starting year/month of the main job
   Example: Year 1998 month March, is written 1998/03
   
F112. **Duration of employment.** How long have you been working in your current job? This question aims to measure work experience, an important factor in determining income and economic status.
   
   ❖ Round to the nearest year; if less than one year, round to one year.
   ❖ This question includes time spent doing the same job elsewhere (i.e. for other companies).

   **In the case of a husband and wife who are working together, the interviewer has to choose who has the status of manager (enter the code for the category of business owner) and who has the status of assisting/helping to run the business (enter the code for the category of unpaid family worker)**

   Example: A vendor of *pecel* at Medan bus terminal is a business owner as well as having a job as a vendor of *nasi pecel*. His wife helps him by preparing drinks for customers etc. Therefore the wife is categorised as a family worker, and the husband as having his own business.

F113. **Work status.** This is in accordance with the main occupation recorded in F104 (main job). The status of the job does not refer to skills but explains who the respondent is working for, i.e. working for oneself (own business), family, company, government, etc. Income from or work hours is affected by the *status* of the job. (Note that ‘work status’ is different from ‘labour force status’ which is the basis of question F101)

   ❖ Note that this question only covers the main job and is the basis for determining whether the respondent answers section F2, F3, F4, F5 or F6.
     • F2. Salaried workers
     • F3. Civil servants, members of armed forces, and police
     • F4. Self-employed, including employer
• F5. Unpaid family worker
• F6. Those who are unemployed or household members outside the workforce

❖ Based on the answer to F113, choose only one section out of F2, F3, F4, F5 or F6.

QUESTIONS F114 – F116: These questions are not relevant for the military and the police force. Answer with Code -3.

F114. **Number of employees**: Those who work can include the respondent him/herself and assistants (for example, if he/she employs 5 workers, pick 3).
F115. **Looking for other jobs**: Are you looking for other jobs? If not, continue to F117.
F116. **Reasons for looking for another job**: in accordance with the options in the questionnaire.
   “I am not happy” means feels there is too much pressure in the job or he/she is not suitably skilled for the current job.

QUESTIONS FOR THOSE WHO HAVE MORE THAN ONE JOB
Questions refer to all jobs performed, not only the main job.

F117. **Number of working weeks per year**: Mention how many weeks per year on average for all jobs, not counting leave, pilgrimage, sickness, maternity leave, etc.
F118. **Number of working hours per week**: Notes from F105 can help (work hours for each job last week). However, note here he/she is required to give the hours per week on average for all jobs during last year.
F119. **Net monthly earnings**: from all jobs that generate a regular monthly income.
- Total income last year after paying tax, loans for the business or business debt.
- Check that the income is reasonable, according to the work performed. If a becak peddler earns Rp 5 million a month, the answer needs to be checked, as is the case if a manager only earns a total of Rp 2 million.

F120. **Net weekly earnings**: from all jobs whether paid on a weekly or daily basis last week.

Example: Andi has a job managing a garden and sold the produce to the market every day last week. Andi also receives income from farming and trading the garden produce. The net earnings are less the cost of fertiliser and transport to the market.

**F2. Employees**

F200. Code/name in accordance with C02 and name C03

F201. **How did you get this job?** Select, according to the options in the questionnaire.

F202. **The form/employment relationship of the job:**
- Option 1: Permanent employee refers to the main job, where the contract has no time limit.
- Option 2: Contractual employee refers to a job with a limited time frame, for example a 1 year; 3 year contract

F203. **The respondent’s current work schedule**
- ‘According to demand’ refers to a job where work hours fluctuate depending on orders/requests, such as ready made clothes or shoes. If not required to work, the respondent will probably not work that day, or will work fewer hours without overtime.
- ‘No permanent schedule’ refers to respondent having a regular job in the workplace but just does not have a regular shift. For example, he/she sometimes gets morning-noon shift, but can also get afternoon-evening shift.
F204. **Payment system**

1. Monthly: salary paid at the end of each month
2. Weekly: salary paid at the end of each week
3. Daily: salary paid at the end of each day
4. Commission: salary paid based on percentage of the sales.
5. Piecework: salary/wage depends on volume/number of goods produced (example: paid per number of pieces of clothing).

F205. **Basic wage received**

- This question refers to the basic salary of the respondent each month, not including cash allowances, for example meals, accommodation, transportation allowances which are given by the company.
- Net salary is the income of the respondent in cash or kind which is paid by the company/employer after taxes and other payments have been deducted.
- If did not answer ‘1’ (monthly) in F204, please convert the salary to average monthly basic wage.

F206. **Actual earnings last month:**

- Differs from question D205. This question refers to the true net monthly earnings i.e. the net salary of the respondent last month including allowance/payment in money/cash, for example meals, accommodation, transport allowances which are given by the company per work contract.
- The answers to F205 and F206 could be much the same.
- Does not include value of food and transport given in kind (are asked in F208-F210)
F207. **Last year’s average monthly earnings compared to average earnings last month:**

- Interviewer first asks about the average monthly earnings during last year, and compares them with the answer to F206.
  - If more than the amount given for F206, write code 2
  - If less than the amount given for F206, write code 3

F208-210. **Monthly value of meals, accommodation and transport in the workplace last month**

- Occasionally the workplace provides payments in kind, e.g. canteen meals, transport or housing. If this is the case, try to estimate their value in market value.

Example:

- **One plate of food with one meat dish, and two vegetable dishes provided by the workplace if they are purchased in the canteen will cost Rp 10,000, so answer F208 with 10,000 times the number of work days per month (for example 25 days)**

- **For transport, if the workplace provides a pick-up bus to and from workplace, calculate the busfare by comparison with regular/public busfares. For example, if the one way fare is Rp 3,000, then the return fare is Rp 6,000 per day. So the answer to F210 is Rp 6000 times the number of work days per month (for example 25 days)=Rp 150,000**

- **For accommodation, if the employee lives in housing provided by the company, ask how much the employee would have to pay if he/she/she rented a similar type of accommodation. If the rental fee is calculated yearly, then divide by 12; and if biennially then divide by 24. For example, if the house rental is 30 million per year, then dividing by 12, the monthly cost of accommodation is Rp 2,500,000.**

F211. **Training related to work:** enter the codes

F212. **Year end or holiday bonus payment:** Includes New Year allowance/THR, 13th month salary or annual bonus, additional income not based on regular monthly income. ‘During last year’ is defined as 12 months from the month before the interview.
F213. **Salary/wage which has not been received**: e.g. the employer fails to pay wages according to the contract.

F214. **Salary/wage in kind which has not been received**: e.g. the employer fails to pay wages in kind according to the contract.

F215. **Common occurrences in your workplace (refers to experience during last year)**

F215a. **Employees treated unfairly**: Employees were often forced to work overtime, or their wages were deducted arbitrarily by the supervisor. For example, many workers came to work late, but not all late comers were penalised. Only some were given sanctions.

F215b. **Dismissed unfairly**: Dismissed without prior reprimand or notice.

F215c. **Discriminatory treatment by the superior/employer**.

   For example: *If female employees receive a lower salary than male workers. Or if there are specific work regulations applicable to certain employees, for example receiving a bonus or transport or meal allowance.*

**About Labour Unions**

F216. **Labour Union**: an organisation formed by the employees that has been registered with the Department of Manpower, Republic of Indonesia; can be in the form of company labour union or regional, national or industrial labour union. If respondent chooses ‘2’ i.e ‘no’ (‘tidak’), then continue to F218.

F217. **Name of the labour union**, see the options in the questionnaire.

F218. **Harmonious relations in the workplace**: Relations would be non-harmonious, for example, if the employer never communicates matters related to work, or company regulations; or if there are often conflicts between the supervisor and employees.

**Strategies for solving problems**
F219a. **Negotiation of work hours/conditions:** for example, through an agreement between the employer and employee.

F219b. **Harassment in the workplace:** For example, being sworn at, spat on, or physically harmed by the supervisor.

F219c. **Salary negotiations:** for example, who is involved in negotiations over level/composition of salary.

F3. **QUESTIONS FOR CIVIL SERVANTS, MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES, POLICE**

For respondents who answered F113=2

F300. Code in accordance with C02 and C03

F301. **How did you get the job?** Select, according to the options in the questionnaire.

F302. **Status/bond of the employment,** the options are:

1. Permanent employee: appointed by the central government.
2. Contract employee: contract/work agreement letter for short term employment; including regional temporary worker.

F303. **Grade/Level of employment:** Between level IA and level IVE in the civil service salary schedule.

F304. **Salary per month:** The salary is the net basic salary after tax per month, not including payment in kind, overtime, or allowances.

F305. **Salary in total:** Includes overtime, functional and structural allowances, value of transportation, meal allowances and other incentives paid in cash/money. All of these need to be added to the basic salary.

F306. **Changes in basic salary last year compared to the average last year:** Interviewer first asks the average monthly earnings during last year, and compares them with the answer to F305.

- If more than the amount given for F305, write code 2.
- If less than the amount given for F305, write code 3.
- If there are no changes, write ‘0’.

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Meals, accommodation and transportation given in kind in your work place per month, last month
F307. **The value of the meals** provided by your work place per month, last month, in rupiah: If received none, write 0.
F308. **The value of the accommodation** provided by your work place per month, last month, in rupiah: If received none, write 0.
F309. **The value of the transportation** based on the respondent’s experience: If the work place provided a pick-up bus to and from workplace, calculate the busfare by comparison with regular/public busfares.
F310. **Bonus:** Includes New Year allowance/THR, 13th month salary or annual bonus, additional income not based on regular monthly income. ‘During last year’ is defined as 12 months from the month before the interview.
F311. **Salary/wage which has not been received:** e.g. the employer fails to pay wages according to the contract.
F312. **Discriminatory treatment in the workplace:** For example: *If female employees receive lower salary than male workers.*
   *Or if there are specific work regulations applicable to certain employees, for example receiving a bonus or transport or meal allowance.*
F313. **Non-harmonious relations in the workplace:** Relations would be non-harmonious, for example, if the employer never communicates matters related to work, or company regulations; or if there are often conflicts between the supervisor and employees.
F314. **Harassment in the workplace:** For example, being sworn at, spat on, or physically harmed by supervisor.

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**F4. QUESTIONS FOR THOSE WHO ARE SELF-EMPLOYED, AND EMPLOYERS**

For respondents who answered F113=3
F400. Code in accordance with C02 and C03.
F401. **Registered officially** in the village *(kelurahan)* with the Police, Department of Industry and Trade, etc: If respondent answered ‘Yes’, then continue to F403.
F402. **Unofficial payments:** payments made to organisations referred to in F401
F403. **Is the enterprise jointly managed?** If the business is run by the husband and wife together, then the interviewer needs to determine who has the main role in the management of the business. The manager is the party that makes decisions related to the business. The other party is categorised as an unpaid family worker. If respondent answered ‘No’, then continue to F405.
F404. Which party is dominant in management? a. Husband  b. Wife  c. Difficult to determine. If the answer is ‘difficult to determine’, the interviewer has to decide which party is the manager.

F405. Number of unpaid helpers/family workers: Including household members or other households.

F406. Number of employees who are not family members: includes employees who are not family members, including paid workers and interns.

F407. Last month’s earnings: In this case need to deduct expenses for materials or inputs used to prepare goods for sale, including
- transportation fees
- meals for the workers/household members who helped in the business
- payment of bank interest
- rental of trading/production place
- payment of electricity and water bills for the business

F408. Average monthly earnings lasting the past year: the aim of this question is to determine the difference between net earnings last month and average earnings.

F409. Initial capital for the business: includes all loans, including those from banks, lending institutions, and personal loans from household members or friends.

F411. The value of loans from financial institutions: including ‘formal’ financial organisations. Not including money lenders. (If not money lender, answer F412)
F412. **Capital from sources other than financial institutions**: for small and medium enterprises much of the capital is usually obtained outside of official sources.

F413. **Why do you choose to run your own business?** needs no clarification — in accordance with the options in the questionnaire.

F414. **Salary expectation**: (Rp/month). This is asked to get a picture of the expected salary for those who have their own business, and how it compares to the prevailing salary in the region.

F415. **Are you still looking for a salaried job?** To reveal the relationship between the formal and informal sectors. If the respondent is still looking for a job, it means he/she still wants a job in the formal sector. If the answer is no, continue to F417.

F416. **Why do you still want a salaried job?** Shows the characteristics of work in the formal sector most desired by the respondent who has his/her own business. Select from options in the questionnaire.

F417. **Is your business often disrupted by third parties?** The disturbances refer to robbery, extortion by local thugs, etc.

F418. **Which group or ethnic group most often causes the disturbance?** If the answer to F417 is codes ‘1’ and ‘2’, then choose one of the options in F418.

**F5. QUESTIONS FOR UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS**

For respondents who answered F113=4

F500. Code in accordance with C02 and C03

F501. **Whose business do you help?**

If the respondent chooses:

**Option 1**: Working/helping husband/wife: do not ask any other questions in this section — continue on to G.

**Options 2 or 3**: If working for a business of household members, continue on to F503. Ask if there is a special payment (e.g. school fees, pocket money) for helping in the household business.

**Options 4 or 5**: Continue on to F502 for questions concerning allowances-in-kind.
F502a–F502d. **What type of assistance do you receive?** Answer ‘yes’ or ‘no’ in accordance with the form of assistance.

F503. **Assistance besides meals, accommodation, school fees, medical treatment etc.** If answered ‘no’ to provision of assistance like pocket money, special treatments or other benefits, continue on to Section G.

**F504. Total estimated value of the assistance (in rupiah).**

**F6. The unemployed or members of the household outside the workforce**

To be answered by respondents who selected code 5 for question F113

Only for respondents who answered

- Question F101 with options 2 – 5. (Not working or outside work force)
- Question F102 with option 2. (‘Not’ working at least one hour in the last week)

**F601. Did you actively look for a job last month?**

- Searching actively can consist of application, through the newspaper, through family, or via other sources. (For example through the vacancy section in the newspaper, a job expo, or asking household members or friends).
- Including those who have sent in a job application and are awaiting the result.

**F602. Why did you not look for a job?** Including those who have sent in an application and are awaiting the outcome.

**F603. Have you ever worked before?** In analysis a distinction is often made between those who are looking for a job for the first time and those who have worked before.

**F604. How long have you been out of a job?** Answer in months and days.

- Only answered by respondents who have worked before but did not work last week (besides those who took leave, were off sick or have a job but are temporarily not working)
- If have been out of a job long (less than one month), count the days, for example, if 14 days then write 14 days/30

**F605. What have you been doing since you last worked?** See the options in the questionnaire, if not listed choose ‘other’, and specify.
The following questions are for those who have worked before but currently are not working; for those who have never worked before continue on to section G.

F606. **Wanting to work**: If the respondent answers ‘yes’, continue on to questions in G. Including those who have sent in an application and are awaiting the outcome.

F607. **Why are you unwilling to accept the job?** (If F606 is answered with ’no’): Including those who have sent in an application and are awaiting the outcome.

### G. Previous Occupation and Migration History

- Respondents answering this section are household members aged > 12 years, employed or unemployed (including household members who are at school)
- The respondent is expected to answer the question by him/herself (except for the children)
- For migration history, there are two sub-sections:
  1. Migration History I which covers the history of jobs performed since leaving the village, and reasons for leaving the village (sub-section G1). This set of questions is only asked of rural-to-urban migrants.
  2. Migration History II which focus on questions concerning the first job of the respondent. This set of questions is answered by all respondents, both migrants and non-migrants.

### G1. Previous occupation and migration history

G100. Code in accordance with C02 and C03

G101. **Why did you leave your place of origin?** Choose the main reason.

G102. **Your activities before you relocated to the city?** This question is important for understanding social mobility.
G103. **Have ever been back to the village for more than 3 months?** The focus is on the ties with the place of origin, in the past and present. The ‘3 months’ can be cumulative over a period of one year.

G104. **Reasons for going back to the village:** If has visited the village more than once, choose the reason for the last visit.

G105. **Estimate of income in the village:** the monthly income if the respondent were still living in the village.

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**G2. First Job in the City**

*Note:* **If the respondent only had one job, continue to Section H.** This section applies to all members of the household.

G200. Code in accordance with C02 and C03

G201. **Is this your first job in the city (including other cities)?**

- If your first job is your current job, i.e. option 1, continue to section H about the activities of migrant workers in the village of origin.
- If answer with option 3, i.e. have not had any jobs since migrating, continue to section H about the activities of migrant workers in the village of origin.


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**G203-G205 ONLY FOR MIGRANTS (INCLUDING URBAN-TO-URBAN MIGRANTS)**

G203. **Province of first job.** Find the relevant code in Appendix A. Look in the column with the name of the province where the respondent lived while in his/her first job, and write the provincial code (four digits).

Example:

*The first job was in Deli Serdang, the provincial code is 1200 for North Sumatera.*

*The first job was in Tangerang district, the provincial code is 3200 for West Java.*
G204. **District of first job.** Fill in the district code according to Appendix A. Look in the column with the name of the municipality/district where the respondent lived while in his/her first job, and write the district code (four digits).

Example:
- First job in Serang District, code 3604
- First job in East Kutai District, code 6404
- First job in Maros District, code 7308

G205. **Number of days it took to get a job when you moved to the city:** count up to the first day of work

**G206-G208 FOR MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS**

G206. **How did you get your first job?** This is important for revealing the social network, for both migrants and non-migrants.

G207a-G207b. **Industry.** Fill in with the code of industry of the respondent: see the examples given for F107.

For industry, choose the code in Appendix B, KBLI 2000.

G208a-G208b. **Occupation.** Fill in the code for occupation, see examples given in F108. Choose the code in Appendix C, KBJI 2000.

**H. ACTIVITIES OF MIGRANT EMPLOYEES IN THE VILLAGE OF ORIGIN (ONLY FOR RURAL-TO-URBAN MIGRANTS)**

H00. Code in accordance with C02 C03

H01. **Frequency of visits to village during last year:** important for revealing the intensity of the relations with the village of origin.

H02. **How many months did you live in your village of origin during the last year?**

H03. **Main activity conducted.** How many months did you stay in the village of origin during the last year? If less than one month, continue to section I. (‘Village’ means village of origin or wife’s village of origin)
H04. **Number of work days in the agricultural sector in the village during last year**: If not working in agriculture, write ‘0’.

H05. **Number of work days in non-agricultural sector in the village during last year**: If not working in a non-agricultural sector, write ‘0’.

**I. PROTECTION OF EMPLOYEES AND SOCIAL SECURITY (I01-I06)**

- Protection of the workers and social security. Respondents in this section are household members aged >12 years, employed or unemployed. The respondent is expected to answer the questions by him/herself (with the exception of children). Questions cover insurance for worker protection and social security such as for unemployment, retirement, health insurance, work-related accidents.
- The aim of these questions is to find out whether the company/employer provides such protection and social security for the respondent (retirement, health insurance, etc)
- These questions are not relevant for respondents in school or who take care of the household and have not worked before.

I00. Code in accordance with C02 and C03.

I01. **Unemployment insurance** is insurance where money/cash is given by the company/insurance company if the respondent is not working.

I02. **Pension** is a pension payment where money/cash is given by the company/insurance when the respondent retires. This includes payments to civil servants. Payments by Jamsostek are also included.

I03. **Health Insurance** is insurance in terms of money given by the company/insurance company if the respondent is sick or has health problems. Payments by Jamsostek are also included.

I04. **Work-related injury insurance** is insurance where money/cash is given by the company/insurance company if the respondent had an accident during working hours.

I05. **Loan subsidy**: financial assistance from the company which is given to assist the respondent to purchase a house or other goods. For example: the office helps in providing the down payment (DP) on a house.

I06. **Number of work-related injuries during last year**: to find out whether the workplace is managed well by the owner. If worked less than a year, answer in accordance with the period worked.
Notes:

Part IV
INCOME, CONSUMPTION AND ASSETS
J. Household income and consumption
This question is answered by the household head and/or partner. After gathering information related to job, salaries and income from each member of the household, as well as their migration status, the questionnaire continues on to the income and expenditure of the whole household. This is important to discover the relationship between the job type and job intensity of the migrant or non-migrant and the economic status of the whole household as one social unit.

J1 Income in the city
This part covers the total income of all members of the household. For section J1, the answer is based on the nature of the income, whether monthly (example salary/salary) or yearly (or received during the last 12 months, for example end-of-year bonus).

Need to check if the answers about the salary and profits of the business from the main job reported in subsection F is consistent with the answers on household income. If there is a big discrepancy (more than Rp 100,000 a month), the family income needs to be queried.

Example: the household head is a level 3 civil servant with an income of Rp 3 million per month, and his wife is an accountant with an income of Rp 2 million, but the reported monthly income in J1 is only Rp 4 million.

In the salary and salary/profit column, if the salary or other income are on a weekly basis, then times by four (4) (four weeks in a month).

This calculation includes weekly or monthly allowances which are paid in terms of money/cash (for meals, transportation etc) and in kind.

The income of the household from salaries or from owning a business (the household head and members of the household) should be entered in the form of rupiah not in the form of thousands of rupiahs.

J101. Total money is the total income from all types of jobs performed by all household members (income of the household head, wife, and working children).

Example: From a household sample, the household head and wife are both working. The household head works as a doctor (a civil servant at a hospital) with an income of Rp 5 million a month. In addition, the doctor also gets Rp 10 million each month from his private practice. The wife works as a lecturer in a private university with an income of Rp 3 million per month. The total income of the household is 18 million per month.
Note: to answer J102 see the information which was entered in questions F208-210, F307-309 and F504.

J102. **Total income in kind**: Includes the value of a gift.

J103. **Net income non-salaried, but from own business**: Profits from the household business or other business.

J104. **Monthly income outside salary**: not including income from selling assets, interest, gifts from relatives, or income received annually.

J105. **Total monthly income last month**: To be asked directly. How much is the total compared to the amounts reported in J101-J104? If there is too much discrepancy, needs to be rechecked.

Example: What were all your sources of income in February 2008 (last month)? Write down the total of such income.

**Income paid on a yearly basis**

J106. **Bonus, 13th month salary**: bonus or additional income is usually irregular, only once or twice a year. Bonus/additional income includes holiday allowance, 13th month salary, end-of-year bonus, etc.

J107. **Income in kind (yearly)**

Example: Last year the respondent received a car from the company. The price of the car is noted as income in kind.

J108. To note the income from assets (wealth owned by the respondent). Usually it is a yearly income as described below. This is a sensitive question, and so need to be cautious when asking the question.

J108a. **Income derived from interest**: 
• Includes interest from savings and term-deposits
• For consistency with the other sections, monthly interest on savings is converted to a yearly value (12 months before the interview). The same applies to term-deposits.
• Occasionally a respondent may have term-deposits with a short maturity such as 1 month, 3 months, 6 months; in this case count last year’s term-deposit interest.

J108b. **Profits from transactions in the share market**
Includes:
(i) a dividend (money from the sharing of company profit) which is received by respondents who have shares (usually received in the middle or end of the year)
(ii) profit from selling and buying shares

J108c. **House rental**: Income the respondent gets from renting out a house he/she owns or rent obtained from using it as boarding house/dormitory. There is a possibility that the amount received last year included rent for 2 or 3 years. Please write down total value in rupiah.

J108c. **Selling gold**: This is particularly important for the lower middle class, although could also be important for the upper class. Profits from the selling of gold (jewellery etc).

J109: **Gift from friends/relatives**: The interviewer is expected to help the respondent to value the gifts, according to the local market. Also includes remittances received in kind from relatives from other places, including overseas.
   *Example*: If the respondent was given a story book from a friend, or clothes or a motor cycle from parents who live elsewhere. Value the estimated price of the book, clothes or motor cycle at the time the gift was received.

J110. **Assistance from the government**: Including Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) from the government (for example when the price of petrol was increased, BLT was given as compensation for the poor).

J111. **Other yearly income**: Put any problematic answers (incidental income) here.
J112. Total income is based on what is (i) received regularly weekly or monthly and (ii) received yearly. Ask and write down the total income, checking that the answers are not too different from the total value that had been noted down for each component (the difference should be less than Rp 100,000)

J2. Income Comparison

These questions are intended to find out the attitude of the respondent, particularly the migrant, about income he/she receives in the city compared with that of other people (non-migrants) in the city or people in his/her village of origin. So the answers do not need to be precise.

Note: J201 and 203 are only for rural-to-urban migrants, whereas J202 is for migrants and non-migrants.

J201. **The comparison of the average income of your family and the average income in the village of origin**: This question is to find out whether the income of the rural-to-urban migrant is better than the income average in the village of origin at the current time.

J202. **The comparison of the average income of your family and the average income in the city**: In the current situation; is asked to find out the perception of the rural-to-urban migrant about incomes earned in the village and the city.

J203. **Before you came to work in the city, how do you think the average income of your family compared with the average income in your village of origin**: This question is to find out the perception of the household head about the average household income before relocating to the city, compared to the general population of the village. If the household head was not married before the relocation, the income is that of the parents’ household.

J3. Household expenditure in the city

- As with Section J1, this section covers the total expenditure of all household members based on the type of the expense, whether monthly (expenses for meals) or yearly (for example expenses for purchasing household furniture).
- Expenditure for the month prior to the survey is the real expenses for that month. Likewise, yearly expenditure is the real expenses for one year prior to the month of the survey.
Example: If the survey was done in April 2008, then the previous month is March; last year covers April 2007 – March 2008.

Household expenditure in the city covers:

- Consumption expenses (J301-J311)
  - Monthly consumption expenses (last month) (J301-J306)
  - Yearly consumption expenses (last year) (J307-J311)
- Non-consumption expenses (J312-J319)
  These include expenditure for household needs or other expenses, including the spending of members of the family who are not living together (remittance). Does not include the expenditure of running a business.

Example: Expenditure does not include, for example:

- The purchase of rice or other food items which are used to make dishes/food for selling
- Furniture purchased specially for the business (except if it is also partly used for household needs)

Monthly Consumption expenses (J301-J306)

J301. Total household food expenditure

- Covers value of last month’s expenditure from buying or own produce (example: vegetables or rice)
- Food obtained from own produce needs to be valued according to local market price

J301a. Staple foods (cassava, corn, rice)
J301b. Meat/vegetables, spices, sugar, tea, milk, cooking oil, eggs
J301c. Additional food, snacks, meals at the office/school (including pocket money for children)
J301d. Other foods (vitamins etc)

J302. **Non-food household expenditure (J302a-J302h):** Covers last month’s expenditure.

J303. **Transportation expenditure for school and communications** (including internet and magazine subscriptions)

   Expenses for all respondents (**include** expenses for transport and communications, newspapers and magazines based on an allowance given by the workplace company/employer). Includes purchase of telephone/mobile voucher.

J304. **Educational expenditure** (check if it is consistent with E14 – about SPP, –E15 about donation to school).

   **This is not including** expenses for education of children who live away from home and who have regularly been receiving a monthly remittance (i.e. avoid **double counting**). This means the value of a remittance for education is to be counted in remittances, question J318.

J305. **Other daily/weekly/yearly expenditure**: Need to specify; if there are many expenses, include a note in the blank space at the bottom of the questionnaire. Include newspaper and magazine subscriptions.

J306. **Total monthly expenditure**: ask the amount of monthly expenditure. Then check that there is not too great a discrepancy with the total of the numbers noted for each component (less than Rp 100,000 difference). If there is too much of a discrepancy, recheck if all components have been included or whether estimates of certain components have been too high.

**CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE LAST YEAR (J307-J312)**

J307. **Total household expenditure for clothing (not including clothing for celebratory days like ‘Hari Raya’):**

   This expenditure covers special spending for clothes for other purposes besides **celebratory days like ‘Hari Raya’**.

J308. **Expenditure on household equipment:**

   This expenditure covers durable goods, for example household furniture (tables, chairs, etc), electronic goods (TVs, radios, video players, cameras, washing machines, fridges), kitchen equipment (stoves, ovens) etc.

J309. **Expenditure for medical treatment and health**
This expenditure covers spending on health check-ups and treatment during sickness, including payments to hospital, health clinics, doctors, medicine, pregnancy check-ups, contraceptives, baby delivery, immunisation for children, etc.

J310. **Total expenditure for entertainment, educational and cultural activities:**

This covers all expenses of the household for

(i) entertainment and culture, for example watching movies in the cinema, household recreation, vcd/dvd rental, etc

(ii) education, last month’s expenditure (not including yearly payment)

**J310/J310a-d are more detailed questions on education costs**

- First ask the year’s total expenditure for entertainment, educational and cultural activities
- Because educational expenditure is very important, ask for details about this spending, including regular school payments (J310a), school enrolment fees and donations to the school (J310b), and purchasing stationery (J310c)
  (Activities such as boy scouts fall under J310)
- As in other sections which require a total amount, check that the total of the component values (J310a-J310c) is not more than the total reported in J310.

**J310e. Spending for New Year and Christmas: include transport and presents.** Remember not to double count the spending for clothing for New Year/Christmas (included in J302 and also J310e).

**J311. Expenses for other goods and services:** for example telecommunication items and transport services.

**J312. Total annual family consumption spending:** as in monthly expenditure, this is the total annual expenditure during last year (1 April 2007 – 31 March 2008 or 12 months before the interview). Check that the answer is not too different from the sum of the amount noted for each component (less than Rp 100,000 difference). If they differ too much, recheck if all components have been included or whether estimates of certain components have been too high.
NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE AND SAVINGS LAST YEAR

Non-consumption expenditure during last year (J313-J317). This is for presents/donations or expenditure related to obtaining permits, fines etc., which apply to household members or the household. Not including expenditure related to running a business.

J313a. **Total expenditure on productive items (investments)**: For example, to buy a stove or to fix production equipment.

J313b. **Total value of gifts and presents**
- Defined as goods made or bought by the respondent as presents for other persons, such as parents, children. Not including presents for the household in the city which have been covered above.
- If presents are given by the respondent in kind, value the gift according to the local market price.

J314. **Expenses for all permits and legalisation of documents**: Does not include the expense of obtaining a motor cycle permit, nor a business permit.

J315. **Expenses for paying various fines**: For example fines for not paying motor vehicle tax, transport infringements, late payment of an electricity bill, etc.

J316. **Savings**: Including bank charges, term deposits, and other types of investment (for example outlays for buying shares, bonds) during last year. This question may be sensitive.

J317a. **Tax**: Includes land and building taxes, motor vehicle taxes, alms (zakat) 2.5% of income; or religious donations e.g. 1/10 in Protestantism etc. The question about alms may be sensitive.

QUESTIONS REGARDING REMITTANCES (money and goods)

J318. Last year’s remittances, such as financial and material assistance to the village where the parents are living, including in-laws, or to children/grandparents who are living in the village of origin or another village.
Example: 25% of the salary is sent to the village household each month, or children or wife took goods (such as clothes or food) with them when they visited their parents or the village.

Remittances consist of financial and/or material assistance sent or taken to the household in the village during last year. There could be several remittances in a year. Use information about the number of visits to the village during last year to probe further. The remittances can be in the form of sending by post, taking it oneself or entrusting someone to take the goods to the village.

Note: The emphasis in this research is the relationship between the village and the city. Money and goods which were sent to family who live in another city (including to parents who have already relocated from the village and live in another city) are not considered a remittance. Remittance to the family in this city or another city is considered as a donation or gift and is entered in J313.

J319. The usage of a remittance: is to be listed in order of priority, see the options in the questionnaire and answer according to the priority.

OTHER ASPECTS OF EXPENDITURE

J320. Who makes decisions on family spending: this question is to see who decides on the spending in the household. See the options in the questionnaire.

J321. Monthly spending for a minimum standard of living: This question aims to check the perception of the household head whether the monthly spending is considered enough to fulfil adequate living standards as assessed by the household head. The perception of ‘enough’ or ‘not enough’ can differ from one household head to another.

K. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

- The respondent in this section is the household head and/or the partner
K1 Assets and liabilities

- The crux of the questions in this section is to gather information on the value of all assets and obligations at the end of February 2008 (refers to current market value). Besides income and expenditure, asset value is another dimension of the economic status of a household. It is possible that the income and expenditure of the household is low (for example those who have retired and no longer have obligations to their children). However, the value of assets (house, vehicles, land ownership) could be relatively high.

- First, ask the total value of assets (‘Roughly how much is the value of the assets in your possession, including term deposits, shares etc.’ Then write down the value of the individual components, to check if the sum is correct. It is better to ask about ‘cash’ at the end. The supervisor needs to check that the total (J101) matches the sum of the value of all components (as for J101, 112, 301 and 312).

ASSETS (K101-K104)

K101. **Total financial assets**: Consists of term deposits (see Appendix D), cash, shares (see Appendix D), bonds (see appendix D), securities (see Appendix D), loans, individual financial investments/shares in family business, investment in other companies besides shares, and the financial value of commercial insurance (K101a-K101g)

K101g: **The financial value of commercial insurance**: Estimate the value from the amount of premium paid each year for life, health, home, automobile insurances, etc.

K102. **The total value of productive assets at current market value**: Productive assets are those which have been used for running a business such as a paddy-field, livestock, a house or other building for business, equipment and machinery.
K103. **The value of house ownership in the city at current market value:** This can consist of more than one house, especially for men who have more than one wife.

**Note:** Question K103 only refers to ownership of residential houses. If the house is also used in the running of a business, and the part of the building for the business is clearly separated from the residential part, such as dwellings above a shop (ruko), answer both K102 and K103. The value of the part of the residential house which is used for business activities is included in K102, and the residential part of the house in K103. If there is a room devoted solely to the business, then its value should be deducted from the total value of the house, as the value of the room is a part of the business venture.

K104. **Total value of all other assets:** includes all other assets

K105. **Total Liabilities:** the respondent’s estimate (as for K101)

**LIABILITIES (K105a-K105g)**

Including loans taken out by the household of the respondent for various reasons. In this case, either for the business, or to buy durable goods (TV, motor cycle, washing machine, fridge, etc), or for marriage expenditure, or medical treatment for members of the household, or because of hardship, or for education. These questions are sensitive, need to be cautious when asking.

For example: ‘Excuse me sir, can I ask something a little private, of course this information is confidential and only for research.’ This is especially the case with loans because of hardship (extreme cases of hardship)

*Example:*

- Where do you obtain the finance for your business/marriage/to purchase goods/medical treatment?
- It is better that the word ‘debt’ is not used for questions K105e and 105f. The word ‘assistance’ can be used with the inference that the ‘assistance’ is actually a loan.

K105a. **Bank Loans:** loans for house construction: self evident

K105b. **Bank Loans:** loans for business: self evident

K105c. **Bank Loans:** loans for consumer durables e.g. a TV, motorcycle, washing machine, fridge etc

K105d. **Bank Loans:** loans for marriage ceremonies: self evident

K105e. **Bank Loans:** loans for health care: self evident

K105f. **Bank Loans:** loans for consumption needs: self evident
K105g. **Bank Loans:** loans for education: self evident

**K2. Number of non-perishable goods**
The crux of the questions in this section is to gather information on the quantity of goods owned by the household at the end of February 2008. This is only intended to give an indication and does not cover all durable goods owned by the household; it only applies to goods that are currently in use. This data is used to proxy the economic status of the household.

Example:
The respondent has 3 mobile phones, but 1 handset is broken and not in use. Therefore the respondent only has two mobile phones which are currently active and in use.

L. Condition of dwelling in the city

- The respondent in this section is the household head and/or the partner. It consists of questions concerning the condition of the dwelling (house) in the city and of the dwelling in the village of origin. The dwelling (house) is a very important asset for many families, and its condition, including water sources, electricity, and bath/toilet facilities, has many social and economic ramifications.
- For this section, if the respondent’s household has more than one house, answer based on the house where the respondent spends the most time.

L101. Size (m2) of the residential house/building: Please ensure that the size corresponds to the boundaries of the house, if required; the interviewer needs to remind the respondent that the size of the house is mentioned in the certificate or letter C.

L102. Source of drinking water: If more than one answer, sort according to importance.

- This question covers the main sources of drinking water (most frequently used) by the household.
- Options 1 and 2 include obtaining the water by using a bucket or dipper, whether the well has a pulley or not. Option 1. ‘Own well’ means the well is owned by the household itself. Option 2. ‘Public well’ is when a well is shared with other households.
- Options 3 and 4 about well pumps, includes hand, electric or other pumps. As with Options 1 and 2 above, Option 3 (own well with pump) is when the pump is owned by the household itself; while Option 4 (public well with pump) is when the pump is shared with other households.
- Options 5 and 6 concern public purified water which is piped to consumers.
- Option 7 ‘bottled water’, is water produced and sold in bottles (for example 600 ml, 1 l), by the gallon, or by cup. Some examples of bottled water companies are Aqua, VIT, etc.
- Option 8 concerns water taken directly from the river.

L103. WC, Washing, Bathing Facilities (MCK): for example: public bathing facilities or toilets.

L104. Power capacity, for example: 450 watt, 900 watt, 1300 watt, 2200 watt

L105. Cooking fuel: If more than one type, sort according to priority of usage: For example: kerosene, gas, etc.

L106. Communication facilities: Can choose more than one, sort according to priority of usage. (e.g. uses a landline or a mobile phone)

L107. Ownership status:
- Option 1. Renting house/room from the government, including rented government housing if working for the government.
- Option 2. Renting house/room from a private individual (including boarding). This means the house is rented by the household head for a fixed duration, based on a rental agreement between the owner of the house/room and the household head — usually for a duration of 1 or 2 years. Option 2 also includes renting a bed in a dormitory.
- Option 3. House/room owned by the respondent — applies not only to houses purchased with cash, but also those purchased through a loan from the bank or other institution.
Option 4: Other (specify) includes living in housing provided by the government or companies (rent free); living in parent’s/relative’s house.

Notes:
M01. Topography: the topography of the region whether it be lowlands, hilly, mountainous, coastal or other, affects migration, occupation and incomes.

**M02 and M03: Distance, if <1 km, write ‘0’**

M02. **Distance to sub-district**: distance from village to sub-district in kilometres. This is important because shows whether the respondent grew up in a relatively isolated region, far from public service facilities.

M03. **Distance from transport facilities**: distance from the village to the most common transport facility used by local people (bus terminal or station, etc) in kilometres.

M04. **Is there an elementary school (Primary) in the village?** This is an important indicator of the development of children’s education. If yes, continue to M06.
   - Option 1: Yes, public Primary. This includes public religious schools.
   - Option 2: Yes, private Primary. This includes private religious schools.
   - Option 3: Yes, public and private Primary.
   - Option 4: No.

M05. **Distance to Primary School**: distance from village to the closest Primary in kilometres.

M06. **Distance to Lower Secondary School**: distance from village to the closest Lower Secondary in kilometres.

M07. **Health services**: Are there any health services in your village such as a local health clinic (Posyandu), sub-health clinic, midwife?

M08. **Salary**: level of wages for a construction worker per day in the village.

M09. **Villagers currently living in the city**: a few =<10%, quite a lot =10–<50%, many =50–<90%, almost all =90%+. This refers to the number of working-age people, originally from your village of origin, who are in the city where the respondent is currently living.
   - The working-age population means those aged >12 years.

M10. **Still owns a house in the village**: This includes an inherited house already owned by the respondent.
N. ID Cards for Your Current Place of Residence (Household Card/KK and ID Card/KTP)

- Respondent in this section is the household head and/or the partner.
- The main aim of this section is to find out the residential status of migrant workers in the city. This is measured by information about their legal residential status in the city through the possession of family and individual ID Cards. It is important to measure whether there is a negative or discriminatory government attitude towards migrants in the process of obtaining the KK and KTP cards. Ask if there are any difficulties in obtaining KK or KTP, and whether the cost of obtaining this document is high.

N01. **Has experienced violence because of not owning a KK or KTP:** this often happens to migrants who have no KK and KTP.

N02. **Waiting period to obtain KK:** If less than 3 months, continue to N04; if does not have KK continue to section O.

N03. **Reasons why waiting period longer than three months:** clear, look at the options in the questionnaire.

N04. **Cost:** total cost (in Rupiah) of obtaining KK, including cost for photo etc.

N05. **Whether the application follows the application process:** to measure the attitude of the local government official.

N06. **How long did it take to obtain a KTP?** If does not have a KTP, continue to Section O.

N07. **Total cost of obtaining a temporary KK/KTP (in rupiah):** note this is for a temporary permit.

**Note:**
Part VI
SOCIAL NETWORKS

Part O. Social Networks

- This section is to gather information about social networks outside the household, which make an important contribution in helping the respondent; for example, in looking for jobs, taking care of the children, as sources of advice, and financial assistance. Those who help can be friends or neighbours, or other households, who do not live in one household, and are not the wife, children or parents who are living with the respondent. A social network is considered important for success in social and economic life, especially for migrants who have to try to find jobs in a new environment.

- The interviewer needs to ask approximately how many people helped the respondent last year, and write down the names of the three most important helpers.

O01. **Have you ever been helped by other people?** The emphasis is on economic help. Most people will get help from other persons economically, e.g. in obtaining work experience, and building a career.

   If at first the answer is No, the interviewer needs to recheck by giving examples like asking about the circumstances which led to the respondent’s job, or starting a business or when they experienced economic hardship (like during the crisis in 1998). Write down the names of the three most important helpers. If the respondent still answers No, continue to Section P.

O02. **Name:** write down the complete names and nicknames for easier referencing later.

O03. **Gender:** self explanatory.

O04. **Age:** current age.
O05. **Type of assistance**: Three options are specified in the questionnaire. The respondent can choose more than one (circle the appropriate answer).

*Example*: Lending money and giving advice to the respondent, circle 1 and 2.

O06. **Relationship with the household head**:
- If choose answers 1 or 2, continue to O09.
- **Options 1 and 2**: Close family (1): parent, children, siblings; Extended family (2): grandparent, uncle, niece/nephew.
- **Option 3**: Personal friend.
- **Option 4**: Colleague/employer, refer to people in the respondent’s workplace.

O07. **How did you to get to know the person?** If the answer was through a colleague, employer, school friends, teacher-student in question O06, answer ‘other’ in question O07. Options 1 to 3 are answers for friends or acquaintances.

O08. **How long have you known this person?**
- If it is close family or extended family, codes ‘1’ or ‘2’, this question is not relevant.
- If more than one year, write the year and months, for example if 1 year 6 months, then write 1 year/6months. If less than a year write the number of months, for example ‘5 months’.

O09. **Level of education**: Ask for the highest level of completed education and enter with the corresponding education code, as in questions D02 and E11.

O10. **Occupation (see Appendix C KBJI)**
- Ask the occupation and enter its code in accordance with Appendix C
- If not working (i.e. a student or taking care of the household), write code -3 (not relevant)
- Note that there is no space to write the occupation but only the code. For confirmation please write the description of the occupation in the blank space at the bottom of page 23 of the questionnaire.

O11. **Where does the person live?** Confirm that the answer is correct by writing the name of the city, town or village.
P. Mental Health (only answered by HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD)

The series of questions in this section aims to create a happiness index which has already been tested in various countries and has often been used for international comparative research. Several research results show that rich people are not always happy. All questions should be answered so a complete index can be created. The household head and not the partner has to answer the questions.

A human being can be economically secure but unhappy because they often feel anxious or depressed, maybe because they do not feel satisfied or because of family problems. On the other hand, the economic status of the household may not be good, and the household head can still have a positive attitude and not worry about family problems and not have unrealistic ambitions.
One thing that needs to be discovered in this research is whether a migrant is happier than a non-migrant, and what the characteristics are of a ‘happy’ or ‘unhappy’ migrant.

**Have you experienced the following in the past few weeks?**

P01. **Can’t concentrate**: unable to concentrate on a range of tasks. This question refers to the ability to perform work/activities without often being distracted.

P02. **Having less sleep, too anxious**: the respondent worries about too many problems so that his/her sleep is often disrupted.

P03. **Pessimism and a negative attitude**: refers to attitudes towards the future or problems. There are people who are always pessimistic, so that they feel anxious, even though they do well economically.

P04. **Incapable of making swift decisions**: Reluctance to make decisions or indecisiveness may be influenced by type of work or inexperience in running a household.

P05. **Often feels depressed**: the frequent feeling of being depressed may be caused by particular problems, or because of relationships in the family, with the employer or with the neighbours.

P06. **Incapable of solving problems**: there are people who cannot solve problems and tend run away from them. On the other hand, there are people who like to face problems directly and try to solve them.

P07. **Don’t enjoy daily life**: the focus of this question is on daily activities, related to family environment or working environment. This may depend on pressure in the workplace or family problems, or be related to psychological attitudes which differ from person to person.

P08. **Inability to face problems**: there are similarities with P06. But P08 is more to do with a positive/reluctant attitude towards problems. This is related to taking responsibility and the possibility of avoiding responsibility.

P09. **Gloomy**: related to P07, but more to do with attitude.
P10. **Lacks confidence**: refers to the person’s confidence, doesn’t dare to take risks and wavers because of fear of failure.

P11. **Feels useless/worthless**: there is a similarity with P10. But P11 is more to do with the person’s perception of himself/herself, for example not feeling needed by other people.

P12. **In general whether the respondent feels happy/fulfilled**: this sums up all the above questions, and relates to the level of ‘happiness’. Covers attitude towards the present and future, and of course, it is influenced by the surroundings and the family situation, and social/economic conditions at the time of survey.

**Notes on the Interview and Respondent**

Q1–Q5. These questions are intended to facilitate tracking of respondents for the survey in 2009.

Q1. **The possibility of the respondent moving in the next 12 months**: If the respondent answers ‘Yes’, ask whether he/she already knows his/her new address.

Q2. **If planning to relocate, does the respondent already know the address of the new house?** Enter complete address.

Q3. **When does the respondent plan to relocate?** Number of months from the time of interview.

Q4. **Detailed information on 3 persons who can be contacted regarding new address**: The purpose of this question is to gather detailed information of three contact persons (closest relatives or friends) who can be contacted when the respondent relocates elsewhere.

Q5. **Information on whether the respondent is willing to do a phone interview with or accept future visits from the survey team**: The team plans to contact the Recent Migrants (RM) in 1–31 August 2008 and the lifetime migrants (LM) and non-migrants (NM) in 1–31 January 2009.
Notes on the Interview

- The interviewer needs to record several details about the respondent and the interview: e.g. whether the respondent needs assistance during the interview, intention (whether cooperative) and the attitude of the respondent.
- The interviewer needs to make a sketch of the house location, as this will be very helpful for future interviews.
- In the final section, the interviewer needs to write the time it took to complete the survey, in hours and minutes, based on information written on the front page of the questionnaire about the time the questionnaire started and ended.

Notes:
Appendix A
Provincial, Municipality-district code (based on the latest data in January 2007)

Appendix B
Indonesian Standard Industrial Classification Code (KBLI) 2000

Appendix C
Indonesian Standard Occupational Code (KBJI) 2000

Appendix D
Some definitions of banking terms
Appendix A
Provincial, Municipality-district Code (based on the latest data in January 2007)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Urbanization Level</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Residence Period</th>
<th>Migration Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1120</td>
<td>South Sulawesi</td>
<td>Makasar</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1234567890</td>
<td>2000-2005</td>
<td>Immigrated</td>
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<tr>
<td>1121</td>
<td>South Sulawesi</td>
<td>Makasar</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>9876543210</td>
<td>2005-2010</td>
<td>Emigrated</td>
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<td>Makasar</td>
<td>Semi-Urban</td>
<td>8765432109</td>
<td>2010-2015</td>
<td>Stayed</td>
</tr>
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*Note: The table above represents a simplified example of the data related to rural-to-urban migration study.*
## Statistics Indonesia

List of Provincial/District/Municipality Based on Region Formation Law

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Implementation Number</th>
<th>Population (2010)</th>
<th>Area (Km²)</th>
<th>Capital City of Province/District/Municipality</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>East Java</td>
<td>2010-24-0002</td>
<td>35,678,320</td>
<td>138,655</td>
<td>Surabaya</td>
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<tr>
<td>1001</td>
<td>West Java</td>
<td>2010-24-0003</td>
<td>27,858,240</td>
<td>157,178</td>
<td>Bandung</td>
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<tr>
<td>1002</td>
<td>Central Java</td>
<td>2010-24-0004</td>
<td>26,683,340</td>
<td>92,345</td>
<td>Makassar</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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Rural-to-Urban Migration Study: Makasar – Samarinda – Tangerang - Medan  73
### Additional for Appendix A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>9300</td>
<td>Overseas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9301</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9302</td>
<td>Middle East (Yemen, Arab States)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9303</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9304</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9305</td>
<td>Other Asian Countries (Japan, Korea, and China)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9306</td>
<td>European Countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9307</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9308</td>
<td>Countries in the Pacific Ocean (Australia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9309</td>
<td>Others</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>