# STATISTICS ON INFORMALITY IN INDONESIA

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## A. INDONESIANATIONAL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

### Introduction

The main source of employment data in Indonesia is National Labour Force Survey, or in Indonesian Language (Bahasa version) abbreviated as SAKERNAS (Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional). This survey is specifically designed to collect information on labour force statistics.Previously, the collection of such data was integrated with other census and survey, such as National Socio Economic Survey (Susenas), Population Census (SP), and Inter-Censal Population Survey (Supas). The main characteristics obtained from this survey are:

1. Employment
2. Unemployment and underemployment
3. Working age population not in the labor force such as student, housekeeper, and others excluding personal activity.

**Table 1. National Labor Force Survey 1986-2004**

| National Labor Force Survey | 1986-1989 | 1989-1994 | 1994-2004 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| Schedule | Quarterly | Quarterly | Annually |
| Level of Estimates | Province | Province | Province |
| Coverage | Indonesia | Indonesia | Indonesia*) |
| Methodology | Rotation | Three Stage Sampling | Three Stage Sampling |
| Publications : | | | |
|   1. Official News Statistics | N.A | N.A | √ |
|   2. Labor Force Situation | √ | √ | √ |
|   3. Worker Situation | N.A | N.A | √ |
|   4. Key Indicator of the Labor Market | N.A | N.A | N.A |

Note : *) 2000 without Maluku

NLFS is conducted by BPS-Statistics Indonesia (henceforth BPS) in all provinces with household approach. The first survey was conducted in 1976, then conducted anually during 1986 – 2004. NLFS is conducted throughout the country, except in 2000 was excluding Maluku as security problem. During 1986 – 1944, NLFS was conducted quarterly, then during 1994 to 2004 conducted annually. During the period of 2005 – 2010, it has been conducted semesterly. Then, in 2011 to 2014 was conducted back on quarterly basis. Since 2015, it has been conducted back to semesterly basis, which is February (first semester) and August (second semester). The first semester survey produces provincial estimates, while the second semester survey produces district estimates. Likewise, the methodology was also changed

from rotation system during 1986 – 1989 to three stages sampling during 1989 – 2006. Then, NLFS applied three stages sampling with rotation in the period of 2007 – 2014. Those changes of schedule and methodology are due to improve the measurement system of employment statistics and budget reason.

**Table 2. National Labor Force Survey 2005-2014**

| National Labor Force Survey | 2005-2006 | 2007-2010 | 2011-2014 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| Schedule | Semester | Semester | Quarterly |
| Level of Estimates | District | District | District |
| Coverage | Indonesia | Indonesia | Indonesia |
| Methodology | Three stages sampling | Three stages sampling (rotation) | Three stages sampling (rotation) |
| Publications : | | | |
|   1. Official News Statistics | √ | √ | √ |
|   2. Labor Force Situation | √ | √ | √ |
|   3. Worker Situation | √ | √ | √ |
|   4. Key Indicator of the Labor Market | N.A | N.A | √ |

**Sampling Design of NLFS 2015**

 The Sakernas 2015 is conducted semesterly. The first semester is February 2015 and the second is August 2015. Household sample size of Sakernas February 2015 was 50,000 which designed for provincial estimate. While household sample size of Sakernas August 2015 is 200,000 which designed for distric esimate. The sampling frame is census block population from Population Census 2010 which was stratified by four main industry and urban/rural, so that there 8 block census stratifications.

**The sampling design for district estimates are as follows**:

Stage 1: selecting 25% CB with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) with size of household from Population Census 2010 in each strata.

Stage 2: selecting n CB accordance to the allocated CB with systematic sampling in each of 8 strata.

Stage 3: selecting 10 household in each CB with systematic sampling according to the updating results.

**The sampling design for provincial estimates is as follows**:

The Sakernas samples for provincial estimates are subsample of district estimates. The samples are selected with two stages stratified sampling:

Stage 1: selecting 5,000 CB with systematic samplingout of 20,000 CB in each district by considering the distribution of samples per strata at district level.

Stage 2: selecting 10 household in each CB with systematic sampling according to the updating results.

**Information Collected**

The main informations collected in Sakernas are data on individual members covering persons aged 10 years and over. However, tabulated data covers household members aged 15 years and over. Data on individual household members consist of:

1. Member identification: name, relation to the head of household, sex, marital status, and educational attainment.
2. Member activities during previous week: working (at least one hour for a week), temporarily not working, looking for work or establishing a new business, attending school, doing housekeeping, ant others (retired, incapacitated, etc.).
3. For those who were working or temporarily absent from work but having jobs (such as: on leave), they are asked for main total working day, total number of hours of work, type of industry, occupation, employment status, and total monthly wage/salary.
4. For those who were looking for job or establishing a new business, they are asked the main reason for looking a job or establishing a new business, type of effort to get a job or to establish a new business, the duration of looking for a job or establishing a new business, and type of job (full time or part time).

**Basic Concepts**

Indonesia NLFS Sakernas applies some basic concepts in collecting employment infomation:

1. **Working age population**: persons of 15 years old and over
2. **Labor force**: persons of 15 years old and over who were working, temporarily absent from work but having jobs, or those who did not have work but looking for a work the previous week (the survey time reference).
3. **Not in labor force**: persons aged 15 years and over but not classified in any of labor force category, such as students, housekeeper, or others exclude personal activity.

4. **Working**: an activity done by a person who worked for pay or assisted others in obtaining pay or profit for the duration at least one hour continuously during the reference week (previous week), including unpaid worker for any economic activity.

5. **Temporarily absent from work but having job**: an activity done by a person who had a job, but was temporarily absent from work for some reasons during the survey week, such as: sick, on leave, farmer who was waiting for harvest season, on strike, etc.

6. **Unemployment**, consists of:
    a. Person without work but looking for work
    b. Person without work who have established a new business/firm
    c. Persons without work who were not looking for work because they do not expect to find work or feeling hopeless to get a work
    d. Persons who have made arrangements to start work on a date subsequent to the reference period (future starts)

7. **Employment status category** consists of:
    a. Own account worker
    b. Employer assisted by temporary (unpaid) workers
    c. Employer assisted by permanent (paid) workers
    d. Employee
    e. Casual employee in agriculture
    f. Casual employee in non-agriculture

8. **Occupation category** consists of:
    a. Professional, technical, and related worker
    b. Administrative and managerial worker
    c. Clerical and related worker
    d. Sales worker
    e. Services worker
    f. Agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry worker, fisherman, and hunters
    g. Production and related workers, transport equipment operators, and laborers
    h. Others

## B. STATUS OF LABOUR FORCE AND STATISTICS

As stated previously, labor force is characterized as person of 15 years old and over (working age population) who did at least one of three activities during the survey time reference (previous week), i.e.: (1) working; (2) temporarily absent from work but having jobs; and (3) did not have work but looking for a work. According to the results of Sakernas February 2015 as depicted on Figure 1, it is shown that number of labor force was 128.3 million people or around 69.5% of total working age population. Among those, 120.8 million people are employed, while the rest (7.5 million) are unemployed. Among those employment, 118.3 million were working, whereas 2.5 million people were temporarily absent from work. While, 5.2 million of unemployment people were looking for work.
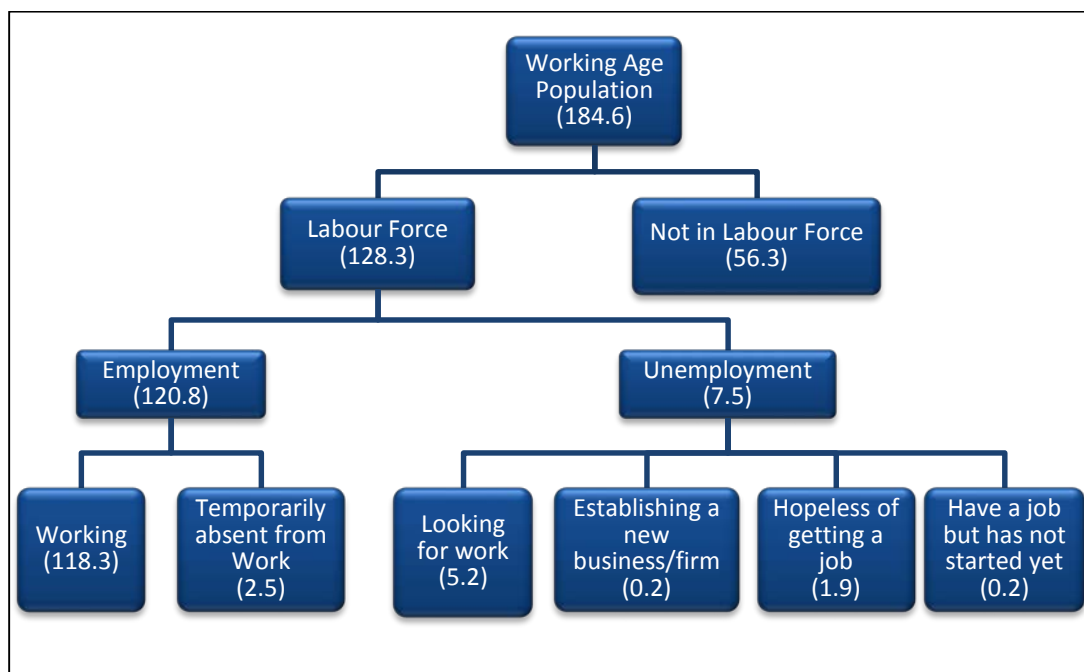


Source: National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas), February 2015

**Figure 1. Employment Structure in Indonesia (million)**

The labor force situation in Indonesia in February and August has different pattern due to different phenomenon between both periods. The phenomenon of February is identically with growing season, while August is identically with harvest season. Therefore, more agricultural employment in February tends to be higher than August. Moreover, school graduation phenomenon in June also gives special pattern on employment situation in August. New entrance in August is higher than February, so that the unemployment in August tends to be higher than February. Other phenomenon that occurs in survey time such as fasting period also influences employment indicators.

**Table 3. Main Activity of Working Age Population, 2013-2015**

| Main Activity | Unit | 2013 [1] | | 2014 [2] | | 2015 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | February | Agustus | February | Agustus | February |
| Labour Force | Million | 123,17 | 120,17 | 125,32 | 121,87 | 128,3 |
| Employed | Million | 115,93 | 112,76 | 118,17 | 114,63 | 120,85 |
| Unemployed | Million | 7,24 | 7,41 | 7,15 | 7,24 | 7,45 |
| Labour Force Participation Rate | % | 69,15 | 66,77 | 69,17 | 66,6 | 69,5 |
| Unemployment Rate | % | 5,88 | 6,17 | 5,7 | 5,94 | 5,81 |
| Full time Worker | % | 68,61 | 66,53 | 68,71 | 68,80 | 70,48 |
| Time Related Underemployed | % | 11,80 | 9,76 | 8,94 | 8,44 | 8,31 |
| Part Time Workers | % | 19,59 | 23,71 | 22,34 | 22,76 | 21,22 |

Source: National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas), February 2013-February 2015

Table 3 provides several employment indicators based on Sakernas February 2013 – February 2015. During the last year, economic activity of working age population increased indicated by higher LFPR from 69.17% in February 2014 to 69.50% in February 2015 as well as increasing number of labor force by 2.98 million people. Unfortunately, additional employment absorption was only 2.68 million people, so that number of unemployment increased by 300 thousand people. Moreover, the unemployment rate increased from 5.70% in February 2014 to 5.81% in February 2015. Besides higher economic activity, the productivity was also increased. It is indicated by higher full time worker and lower part time worker.

Table 4 provides some basic indicators of employment in Indonesia based on Sakernas February 2015. Number of employment in February 2015 was 120.85 million people. However, most of them have low educational attainment. The high educated people who are expected to increase the competitiveness were only 10.89% of Diploma I/II/II graduation and 2.60% of university graduation. Up to February 2015, the employment situation in Indonesia was still dominated by agricultural and services sectors. Therefore, decent work creation is the biggest challenge considering that 57.94% workers in February 2015 was classified as vulnerable workers.

Another important thing is low pay rate in laborer and casual employment is still high. Almost one third labor and casual employment received lower payment than to two third of median of their payment. Moreover, 27.68% employments work for more than 48 hours a week. The gender wage gap is 20% indicating that averagely male worker get 20% higher wage than female worker. In addition, precarious work (casual worker) get lowest wage with low security as they work with different employer.

**Table 4. Employment Indicators, 2013-2015**

| INDICATORS | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | February | August | February | August | February |
| | | | | | |
| **Total Employed (million)** | **115.93** | **112.76** | **118.17** | **114.63** | **120.85** |
| | | | | | |
| **Employment by Education (%) :** | | | | | |
| Primary School and below | 48.26 | 47.72 | 46.81 | 47.07 | 45.19 |
| Junior High School | 17.57 | 18.23 | 17.82 | 17.75 | 17.77 |
| General Senior High School | 15.50 | 15.86 | 16.00 | 16.21 | 16.39 |
| Vocational Senior High School | 8.92 | 8.84 | 9.23 | 9.18 | 9.76 |
| Diploma I/II/III | 2.80 | 2.60 | 2.65 | 2.58 | 2.60 |
| University | 6.94 | 6.75 | 7.49 | 7.21 | 8.29 |
| | | | | | |
| **Employment Status  (%) :** | | | | | |
| Entrepreneur | 3.56 | 3.43 | 3.51 | 3.64 | 3.48 |
| Employee | 36.27 | 36.47 | 36.68 | 36.97 | 38.58 |
| Vulnerable Workers | 60.17 | 60.10 | 59.81 | 59.38 | 57.94 |
| | | | | | |
| **Employment by Industry (%) :** | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 35.16 | 34.78 | 34.55 | 34.00 | 33.20 |
| Manufacture | 20.50 | 20.39 | 20.76 | 21.16 | 21.37 |
| Services | 44.33 | 44.83 | 44.68 | 44.84 | 45.42 |
| | | | | | |
| Average Hours of Work per Week | 39 | 36 | 38 | 39 | 39 |
| % excessive hours (>48 jam) | 26.61 | 22.28 | 26.06 | 25.97 | 27.68 |
| | | | | | |
| **Monthly Average Wage (Rupiah) :** | | | | | |
| Employee | 1,667,297 | 1,917,152 | 1,885,815 | 2,154,108 | 1,981,725 |
| Casual Employee | 784,867 | 807,929 | 822,076 | 956,138 | 977,049 |
| | | | | | |
| **Gender wage gap (%) :** | | | | | |
| Employee | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.25 | 0.21 | 0.20 |
| Casual Employee | 0.20 | 0.21 | 0.23 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| | | | | | |
| **Low Pay Rate (%) :** | | | | | |
| Employee | 31.54 | 30.48 | 31.45 | 30.91 | 33.39 |
| Casual Employee | 31.23 | 30.36 | 35.05 | 29.95 | 32.03 |

Source: National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas), February 2013-February 2015

Table 5 shows unemployment indicators in Indonesia. During last year, total unemployment increased by 300 thousand people or from 7.15 million people in February 2014 to 7.45 million people in February 2015. As the results, unemployment rate increased from 5.7% to 5.71%. Youth unemployment rate (15-24 years old) was more than three times higher than total unemployment rate. It is indicating high new entrance flow that needs job. Agricultural jobs that are mostly concentrated in rural areas reduce rural unemployment rate. While, high in-migration and high education level lead to unemployment rate in urban area is higher than rural area. Percentage of long term unemployment is also increased from 19.33% in February 2014 to 29.42% in February 2015. It is indicating that the opportunity to get job become harder, particularly in vocational senior high school, Diploma, and university groups.

**Table 5. Unemployment Indicators, 2013-2015**

| INDICATORS | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | February | August | February | August | February |
| | | | | | |
| **Total Unemployed (million)** | **7.24** | **7.41** | **7.15** | **7.24** | **7.45** |
| | | | | | |
| Unemployment Rate (%) | 5.88 | 6.17 | 5.70 | 5.94 | 5.81 |
| Youth Unemployment Rate (%) | 17.49 | 21.58 | 17.05 | 22.20 | 18.29 |
| % Long term unemployment | 21.85 | 32.03 | 19.33 | 32.22 | 29.42 |
| | | | | | |
| **Unemployment Rate by Area (%) :** | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.36 | 7.31 | 6.97 | 7.12 | 7.02 |
| Rural | 4.45 | 5.08 | 4.48 | 4.18 | 4.32 |
| | | | | | |
| **Unemployment Rate by Education (%) :** | | | | | |
| Primary School and below | 3.55 | 3.44 | 3.69 | 3.04 | 3.61 |
| Junior High School | 8.21 | 7.59 | 7.44 | 7.15 | 7.14 |
| General Senior High School | 9.45 | 9.72 | 9.1 | 9.55 | 8.17 |
| Vocational Senior High School | 7.72 | 11.21 | 7.21 | 11.24 | 9.05 |
| Diploma I/II/III | 5.72 | 5.95 | 5.87 | 6.14 | 7.49 |
| University | 5.02 | 5.39 | 4.31 | 5.65 | 5.34 |

Source: National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas), February 2013-February 2015

## C. COUNTRY POLICIES ON THE INFORMAL ECONOMY

Job creation and poverty alleviation are two big issues in Indonesia national development. Some experts believe that informal economy should be reduced and replaced with modern sectors, for example through expansion on investment and industrialization. But some others disagree with that and suggest to improveinformal economy. The reason is informal economy provides jobs so that excessive labor supply could be absorbed by this sector and thus poverty rate could be reduced.

There is a small numbers of pubic policies implemented by National and Local Government in relation to informal economy. Although informal economy in rural area is larger than urban area, policies on informal economy are widely implemented in urban area. The informal sector in urban area which get highlyattention from local government is street vendor. According to the Sakernas results, trade, hotel, and restaurant is the second sector with large part of informal employment after agricultural sector. Thus, it is reasonable if employment in urban informal economy is dominated by street vendors. However, most vendors do not have permanent places. As a consequences, they could be evicted any time. Moreover, their presence can cause social and environmental problems, such as criminality, garbage, and road damage.

In order to overcome those problems, local government has relocated them to permanent places. For example, the local government of Jakarta has issued Local GovernmentalRegulation No. 8/2007 on Public Order. Under article 24 of the regulation, every person or entity in doing its business which will rise up impacts to the environment should own a business place permit in accordance to Law of Disturbance. The permit will be done by the Governor or the official authorized for it after fulfilling the requirements. The Governor will regulate places that are restricted to be used for business places. Under article 25 of the regulation, the Governor appoints / assigns parts of roads / sidewalks and places of public places as a street vendor business. Therefore, every person or entity is prohibited to sell or doing businness at part of road/sidewalk, bus stop, pedestrian bridges, and other public places other than those appointed places. Moreover, under article 26, every street vendor who sells in appointed places are responsible for the order, cleanliness, and keep the environment healthiness of the places around. In relation to appointing public places for street vendor, earlier this year, the Governor has issued Gubernatorial Regulation No. 10/2015 on street vendors management and empowerment, which functioned as a legal basis for implementeing the new system, allowing the city to compile data and relocate vendors.

Another public policy related to improvement of informal economy is micro credit. There are at least three types of micro credits provided by the government. First is Food and Energy Security Credits (KPP-E). This credit is provided for farmers as an investment and/or working capital credit granted in the context of supporting the implementation of the Food Security Program and the Biofuel Raw Material Developing Program. Several objects financed among other things are as follows:

1. Food Crops: rice, corn, soybean, cassava, sweet potato, peanut, jack bean, seedling (rice, corn, and/or soybean)

2. Horticulture: shallots, chili, potato, garlic, tomato, ginger, turmeric, galingale, banana, salacca, pineapple, dragon fuit, melon, watermelon, etc

3. Livestock: beef cattle, dairy cow, cow, buffalo, goat/sheep, local chicken, duck, quail, and/or rabbit

4. Feed: unhusked rice, corn, and/or soybean

5. Procurement/renewal of equipment and machinery:tractor, power thresher, corn sheller, water pump, dryer, vacuum fryer, chopper, hatching machine, milk refrigerator, and/or biodigester

6. Fishery:
   a. Fish cathing business activity by using fishing rod, fishing net and trawl as well as their derivatives
   b. Fish cultivation, including shrimp, grouper, snapper, tilapia, carp, catfish, goldfish, and seaweed cultivation business activity

The financing scheme is provided by the the goverment through one of National Government Bank (BRI) by subsidizing the interest rate. Second is Rural Business Credit(KUPEDES). This credit provides competitive interest rate for all economic sectors in rural area which is intented for individuals (business entity or individual person). It is provided for supporting various financing needs of all types of business including agriculture, trade, or other services. Third is Community Business Credit (KUR). This scheme gives working capital credit and/or investment credit with upper limit up to 500 million rupiah (or around 40 million US$) granted to micro business, small business, and cooperative with productive business which will receive guarantee from a Guaranteeing Company.

## D. STATISTICS ON INFORMALITY

BPS adopts the informal enterprises basis to estimate the informality statistics. There are two approaches used in estimating employment in the informal sectors, namely Proxy 1 and Proxy2. Both approaches use a combination of employment status and main occupation. As stated above, there are seven types of employment status and ten types of occupation. Employment in the informal sectors covered in Proxy 1 (Figure 2) consists of:

1. Own account worker and casual workers either in agriculture or non-agriculture whose main occupation is sales worker, services worker, agricultural worker, animal husbandry, forestry worker, fisherman, hunter, productional worker, transport equipment operator, laborer, or others.
2. Employer assisted by temporary or unpaid workers whose main occupationisagricultural worker, animal husbandry, forestry worker, fisherman, hunter, or others.
3. All family workers.

| Emp. Status | Main Occupation | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Professional | Managerial | Clerical | Sales | Services | Agriculture, fisherman, hunters | Production | Operational | Laborer | Others |
| Own account worker | | | | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF |
| Employer assisted by temprorary / unpaid worker | | | | | | INF | | | | INF |
| Employer assisted by permanent / paid worker | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employee | | | | | | | | | | |
| Casual employee in agriculture | | | | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF |
| Casual employee in non-agriculture | | | | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF |
| Family worker | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF |

**Figure 2. Employment in Informal Sectors (Proxy 1)**

Meanwhile, employment in the informal sectors covered in Proxy 2 (Figure 3) consists of:

1. All own account workers.
2. All employer assisted by temporary or unpaid workers
3. All casual workers in agriculture and non-agriculture
4. All familiy workers

| Emp. Status | Main Occupation | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Professional | Managerial | Clerical | Sales | Services | Agriculture, fisherman, hunters | Production | Operational | Laborer | Others |
| Own account worker | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF |
| Employer assisted by temprorary / unpaid worker | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF |
| Employer assisted by permanent / paid worker | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employee | | | | | | | | | | |
| Casual employee in agriculture | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF |
| Casual employee in non-agriculture | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF |
| Family worker | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF | INF |

**Figure 3. Employment in Informal Sectors (Proxy 2)**

Based on the two approaches, the Sakernas results show that percentage of employment in the informal sectors in Indonesia during February 2011 and February 2015 has been decreased. According to the Proxy 1, it was 58.2% in February 2011 and decreased to 51.9% in February 2015. While, the Proxy 2 values were 65.5% and 57.9%, respectively. Look at Figure 4 for detailed figures.
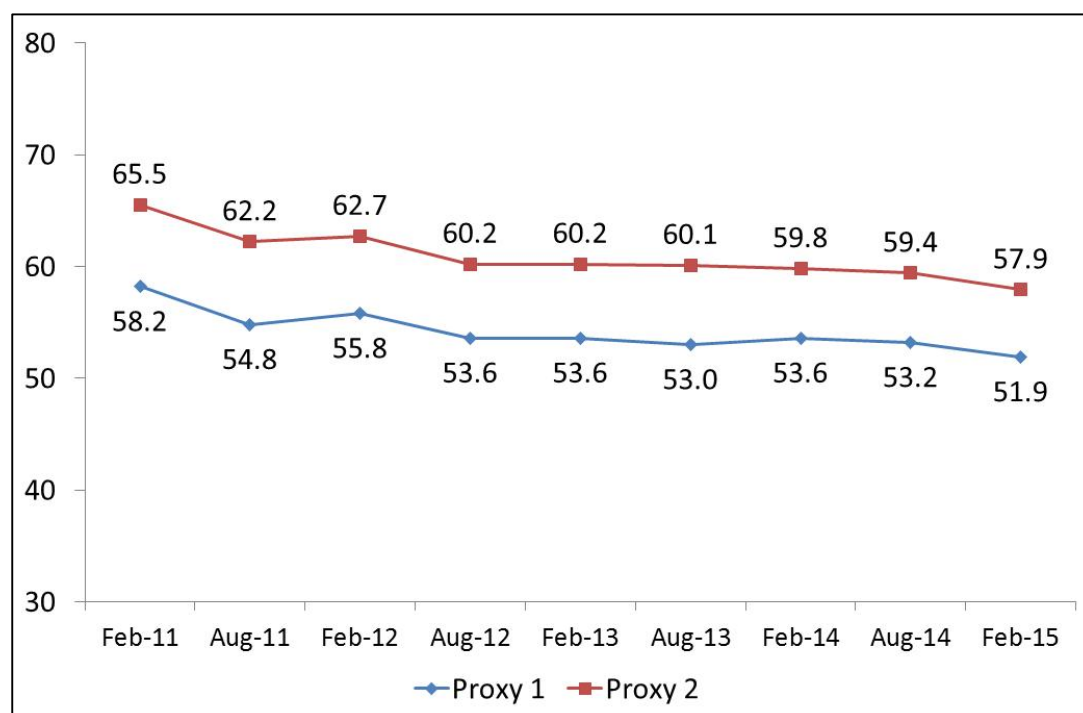


Source: NLFS Sakernas, 2011 – 2015

**Figure 4. Percentage of Employment in the Informal Sectors**

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The next figures are informal statistics based on Proxy 2 approach estimated from Sakernas February 2015. Figure 5shows that 58.0% of employment in the informal sectors live in rural area. While, 73.9% among all workers in rural area categorized as employment in the informal sectors.
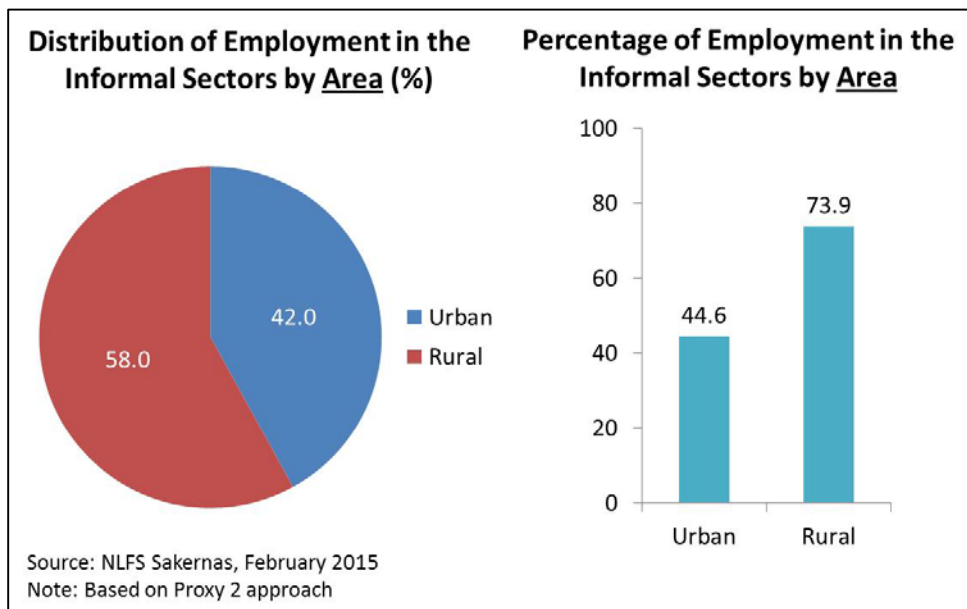


**Figure 5. Employment in the Informal Sectors by Area**

Figure 6 shows that employment in the informal sectors were dominated by workers aged 60 years and over. Among all workers aged 60 years and over, 86.1% workers area categorized as employment in the informal sectors.
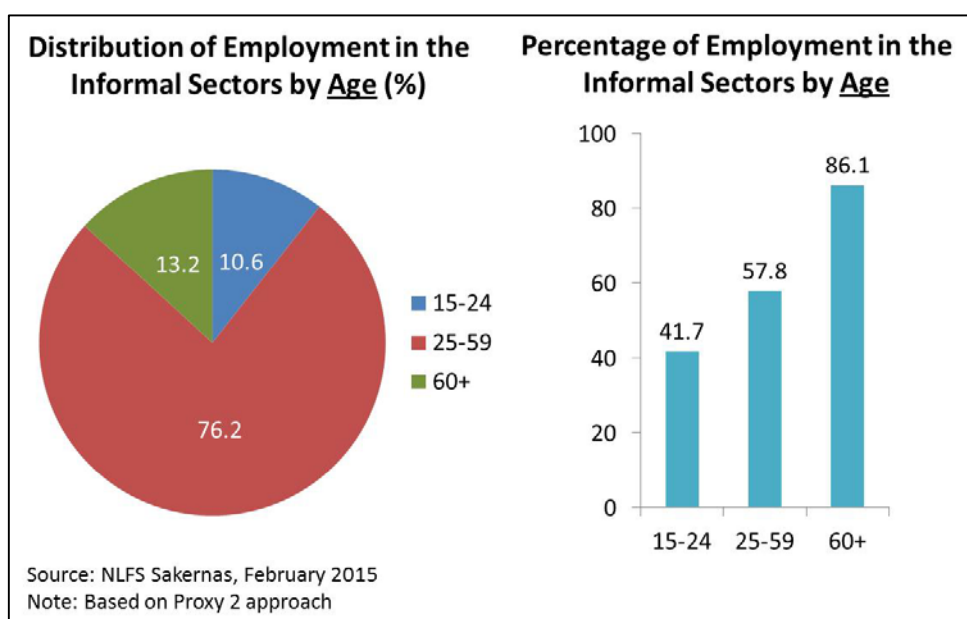


**Figure 6. Employment in the Informal Sectors by Age**

Figure 7 shows that employment in the informal sectors were dominated by workers with low educational attainment, particularly primary school and below. Moreover, most of all workers with low educational level are categorized as employment in the informal sectors.
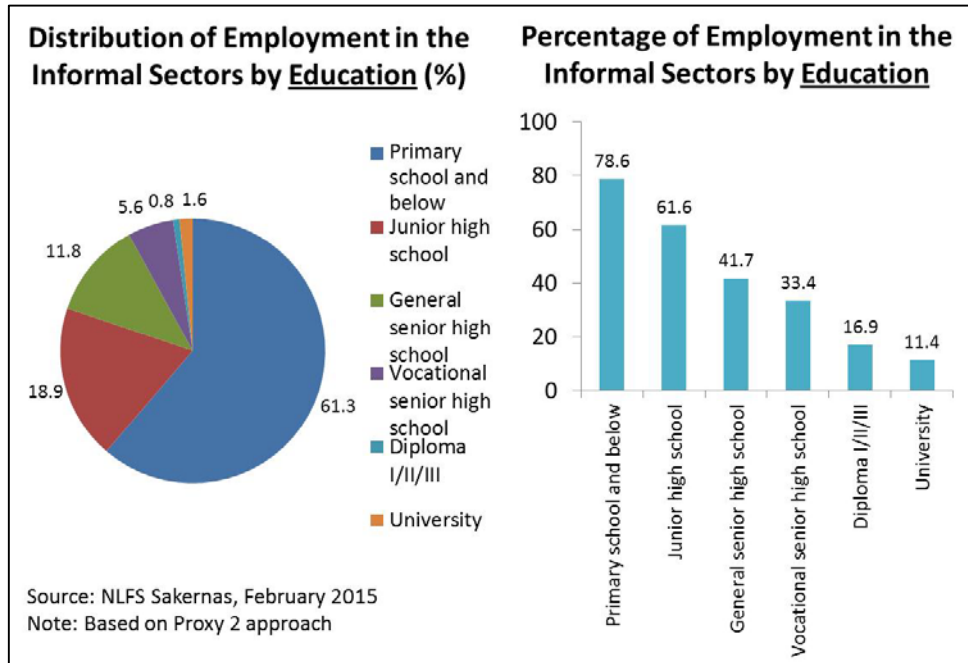


**Figure 7. Employment in the Informal Sectors by Education**

Figure 8 shows that more than half workers whose categorized as employment in the informal sectors worked in agriculture sector. Among all workers in agricultural sector, 88.4% categorized as employment in the informal sectors.
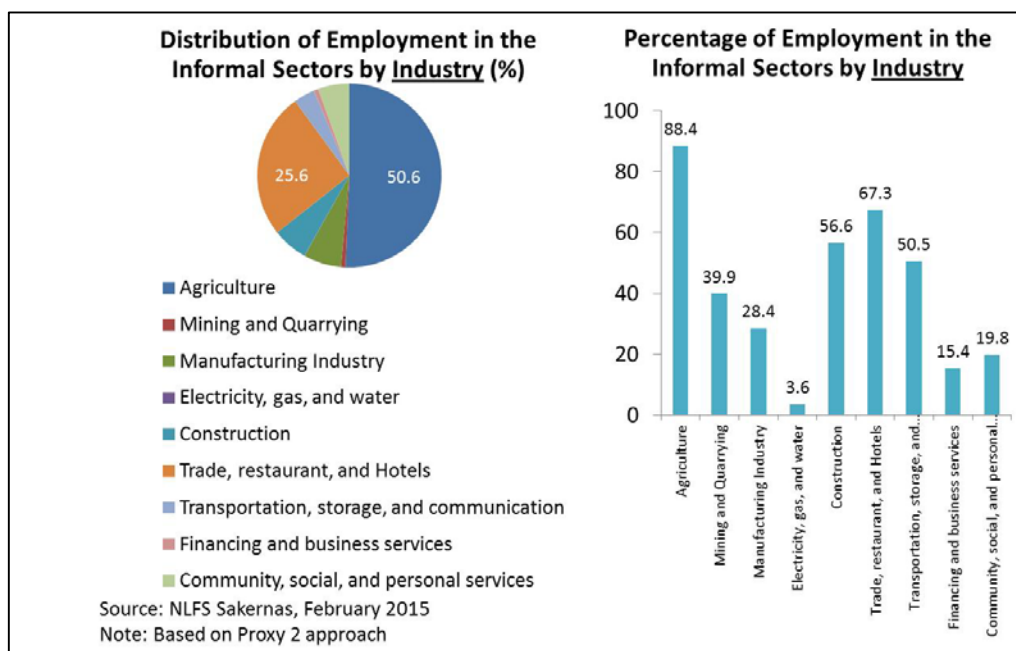


**Figure 8. Employment in the Informal Sectors by Industry**

Figure 9 shows more than half workers categorized as employment in the informal sectors worked as agricultural workers (50.3%). Agricultural workers dominated by employment in the informal sectors by 89.1%. Such condition also occured in sales workers where 74.7% of them categorized as employment in the informal sectors.
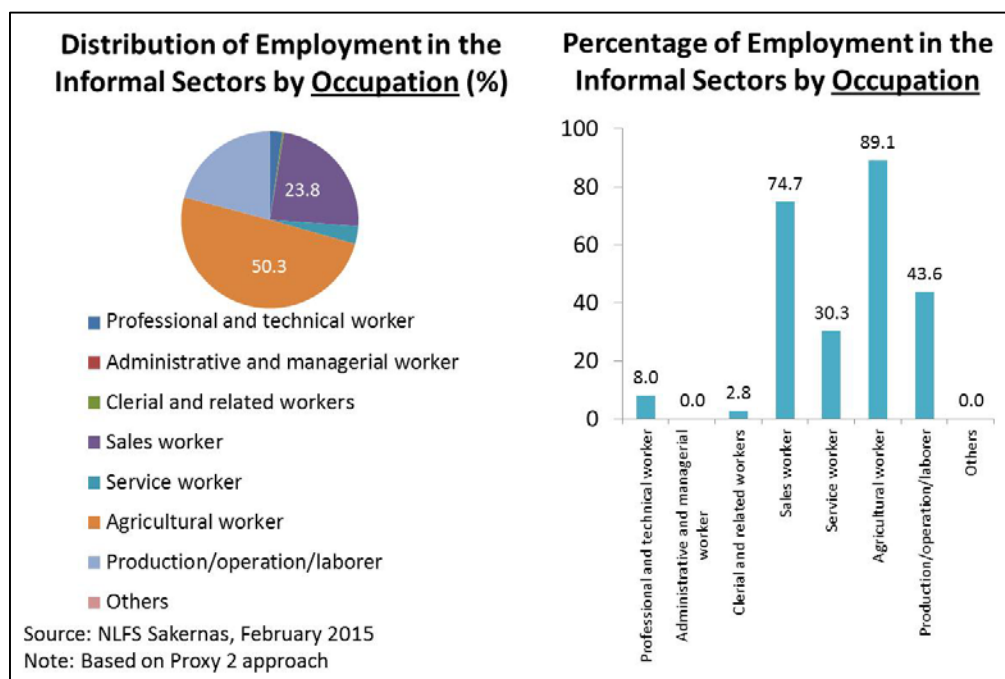


**Figure 9. Employment in the Informal Sectors by Occupation**

Figure 10 shows that most of employment in the informal sectors worked more than 48 hours a week. However, percentage of employment in the informal sectors either less than 48 hours or more than 48 hours both are larger than formal sectors.
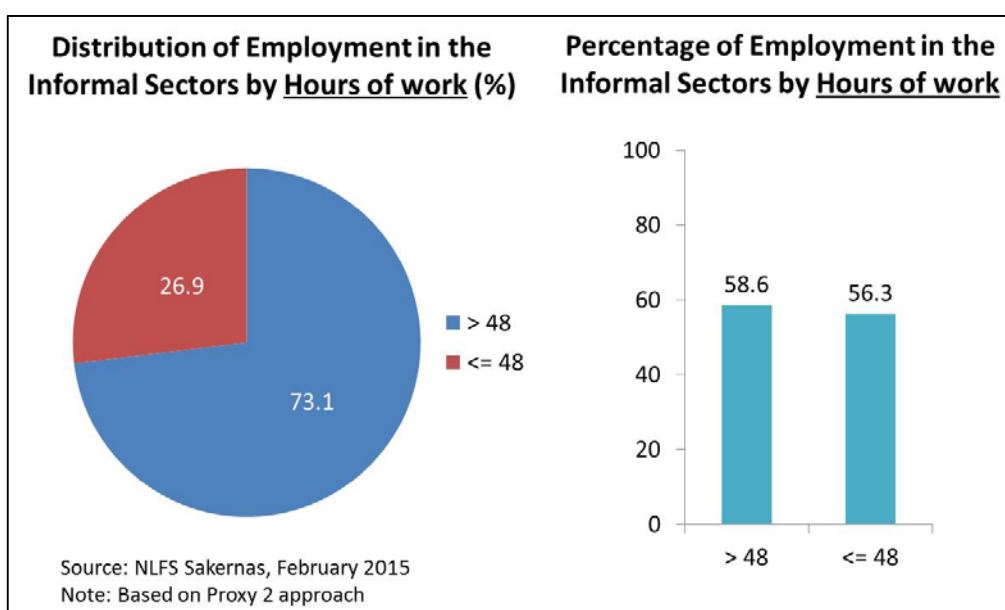


**Figure 10. Employment in the Informal Sectors by Hours of Work**

## E. ANNEXES

1. Questionnaire of Indonesia NLFS – Sakernas February 2015

**BPS STATISTICS INDONESIA**

**SAK15.AK**
One setfor
BPS Regency

# THE NATIONAL LABOR FORCE SURVEY 2015

## INFORMATION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

**CONFIDENTIAL**                                                                 **FEBRUARY**

| | I. LOCATION IDENTIFICATION | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | PROVINCE | | |
| 2 | REGENCY/MUNICIPALITY*) | | |
| 3 | SUB-REGENCY | | |
| 4 | VILLAGE/POLITICAL DISTRICT ADMINISTERED BY LURAH*) | | |
| 5 | VILLAGE CATEGORY | URBAN -1    RURAL -2 | |
| 6 | CENCUS BLOCK CODE | | |
| 7 | SERIAL NUMBER OF SAMPLED SAKERNAS | | |
| 8 | SERIAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDSAMPLE {SAK15.DSRT BLOCK III COLUMN (1)} | | |
| 9 | NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD | | |
| 10. | VISIT RESULT | 1. SUCCES | |
| | | 2. REFUSE | BLOCK III, STOP |
| | | 3. NOT FOUND | |

| | II. SUMMARY | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | NUMBEROF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS | |
| 2 | NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 10 YEARSANDOVER | |

| | III. INFORMATION OF FIELD WORKER | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A. ENUMERATOR CODE: | | |
| | B. ENUMERATOR HANDPHONE NUMBER: | | |
| 2 | NAME OF ENUMERATOR: ......................................... | DATE OF ENUMERATION: ................................ | SIGNATURE: ........................... |
| 3 | A. NAME OF SUPERVISOR: ......................................... | DATE OF SUPERVISION: ................................ | SIGNATURE: ........................... |
| | B. SUPERVISORHANDPHONE NUMBER: | | |

*) Please, crossed it out the inapplicable one

## IV. LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

| Number | Name of Household Members | Relationship to Head of Household (code) | Sex Male 1 Female 2 | Age (Years) | Only for Those Aged 10 Years and Over | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Marital Status(code) | School Participation (code) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2 | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3 | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4 | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5 | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6 | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 7 | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8 | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 9 | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 10 | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 11 | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 12 | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 13 | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 14 | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 15 | | ☐ | ☐ | ☐☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

**Code for Column (3):**
**Relation to Head of Household**

1  Household Head
2. Wife or husband
3. Son or daughter
4. Son/daughter in-law
5. Grandchild
6. Parent, father/ Mother in-law
7. Others relative
8. Housemaid
9. Others

**Code for Column(6):**
**Marital Status**

1. Single
2. Married
3. Divorced
4. Widowed

**Code for Column(7):**
**School Participation**

1. No Schooling
2. Informal School
3. In Non Formal School
4. Not In School Anymore

1. After recording all of the household members in column (2) and column (3), please confirm to the respondent once more whetheranyone such as : housemaid(s), driver, gardener, baby sitter and others on the same context, whom livingin that household. If you found them, please added those names on the list.

2. Please confirm by asking whether anyone name was missed out. As an example: new born babies, and membersof household who have been away for less than 6 months. If you found them, please added those names on the list.

3. If there is a household member who is leaving for less than 6 months but intended to move or would leaving home for 6 months and more is not counted as a household member, take he/she out from the list.

4. Finally, reordering the serial number in column (1).

## V. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER

Name: .................................. Serial No: ...............

Informant: ..........................................................................

| | |
|---|---|
| | |

### V. A. EDUCATION

1. a. What is (NAME)the highest level of educational attained?

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NO SCHOOLING | 1 | GENERAL SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL | 8 | |
| INCOMPLETED PRIMARY SCHOOL | 2 | VOCATIONAL SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL | 9 | |
| PRIMARY SCHOOL | 3 | PACKAGE C | 10 | |
| PACKAGE A | 4 | DIPLOMA I/II | 11 | Q1c |
| GENERAL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL | 5 | DIPLOMA III | 12 | |
| VOCATIONAL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL | 6 | DIV/S1 | 13 | |
| PACKAGE B | 7 | S2/S3 | 14 | |

Filled in by Supervisor

b. Field of study:

..........................................................................

c. Has (NAME) ever had training/course and got certificate?

Yes    1      No    2 → SUB BLOCK V.B

d. If "Yes", please stated the two main training/ courses basedon priority use:

Filled in by Supervisor

1. ..............................................................

2. ..............................................................

### V.B. ACTIVITY DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK

2. a. During the previousweek?

| | Yes | No |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Did (NAME) go to work? | 1 | 2 |
| 2. Did (NAME)go to school? | 1 | 2 |
| 3. Did (NAME) do housekeeping? | 1 | 2 |
| 4. Did (NAME) have others activity, exclude 'personal action' ? | 1 | 2 |

(If Q2.a.1 through Q2a.4=2, go to Q3)

b. According to the number of "yes" answered above, which activity was mostly engaged the time during the previous week?

1Q4→      2       3       4

(If Q2a.1=1, go to Q4)

3. Did (NAME) have a job but temporarily not working[1] during the previous week?

Yes    1      No      2

4. Is (NAME) looking for a job?

Yes    1      No      2

5. Have (NAME) established a new business/firm during previous week?

Yes    1      No      2

#### Asked if Q4 = 2and Q5 = 2

6. The main reason of not looking for a job/establishing a new business/firm:

| | |
|---|---|
| Discouraged [2] | 1 |
| Have a job but has not started yet | 2 |
| Attending school | 3 |
| Housekeeping | 4 |
| Already have a job | 5 |
| Sufficient income [3] | 6 |
| Unable to do work | 7 → Q23 |
| Others ................................................ | 8 |

(COMPLETELY WROTE)

---

7. If offered a job, would (NAME) accept it?

YES    1       NO    2

(If Q2a.1 = 2 and Q3 = 2, go to Sub Block VE)

Q8 TO Q18 are just for household member who employed (Q2a.1 = 1 or Q3 = 1)

8. a. Total working day(s): ....................................day(s)

b. Total number of working hours of all jobs during the previous week:

| Mon | Tue | Wed | Thr | Fr | Sat | Sun | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |

### V.C. MAIN JOB

9. What is (NAME) main industry during the previous week of jobs?

Filled in by Supervisor

..........................................................................

..........................................................................

(COMPLETELY WROTE)

10. What is (NAME) main occupation during the previous week?

Filled in by Supervisor

..........................................................................

..........................................................................

(COMPLETELY WROTE)

11. What is (NAME) total number of hours worked of a main job during the previous week? .......... Hours

12. What is (NAME) main employment status during the previous week:

| | |
|---|---|
| Own account worker | 1 |
| Employer assisted by temporary workers/ unpaid worker | 2 |
| Employer assisted by permanent workers | 3 } Q14 |
| Employee | 4 |
| Casual employee in agriculture | 5 |
| Casual employee not in agriculture | 6 |
| Unpaid workers | 7 Q16 |

13. How much do (NAME) usually get a salary/wage/income of a main job per month?

a. Cash  : Rp. ..........................................

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |

b. Goods: Rp. ..........................................

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |

#### Asked if Q12 = 1, 2, 3, or 4

14. How long have (NAME) been working for the main job?

................ YEAR(S)      ............ MONTH(S)

---

1) Temporarily not working: If Q3=1, Q12 cannot be coded as 5 or 6 or 7.
2) Q6 code 1: A reason for the looking job several times but do not obtain the job. So that they feel will not have a job or due to situation/condition/climate.
3) If Q6=6 & working (Q.2.a.1=1 or Q3=1) continue to Q8
   If Q6=6 & not working (Q.2.a.1=2 or Q3=2) continue to V.F

15.a.Where is (NAME) job's location of during the previous week?

<div align="right">Filled in by Supervisor</div>

Province : ..............................................  ☐☐

Regency/Municipality *⁾ ..............................  ☐☐

**(If province & regency/municipality = Q1 & Q2 Block I, go to Q16.a)**

b.If the job's location is outside regency of resident's area, does(NAME) commute every day/week/month?**⁾

Every day    1     Every week   2     Every month    3

**(If Q15.b = 2 or 3, go to Q16.a)**

c. How far is from home to the location of work?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| < 10 km | 1 | ≥ 30 km | 3 |
| 10 - 29 km | 2 | Unknown | 4 |

d. How long the trip from home to the location of work?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ≤ 30 minutes | 1 | 61-120 minutes | 3 |
| 31-60 minutes | 2 | > 120 minutes | 4 |

e. What is kind of transportation used by (NAME) to go and back to/from the location of work?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Common transportation | 1 | Personal transportation | 3 |
| Collective transportation | 2 | Walking | 4 |

16.a.When did (NAME) start working?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| More than one year ago | 1 | ➤ Q17 |
| Last year | 2 | |

b.How long have (NAME) been looking for a job/ establishing a new business/firm ?........ MONTH(S) ☐☐

### V.D. ADDITIONAL JOB

17. Did (NAME) have an additional job during the previous week?

YES    1     NO    2 ➤**SUB BLOK V.E**

18. What is (NAME) type of industry of a main additional job?

<div align="right">Filled in by Supervisor</div>

.............................................................

.............................................  ☐☐☐☐☐

*(COMPLETELY WROTE)*

### V.E. LOOKING FOR A JOB ACTIVITY/ESTABLISHED A NEWBUSINESS/FIRM

**Q19 to Q22 asked if Q4 = 1 or Q5 = 1**

19. What is (NAME) main reason of looking for a job/establishing a new business/firm:

| | |
|---|---|
| Completed/Not attending school anymore | 1 |
| Responsible for making a living/supporting household financing | 2 |
| Additional income | 3 |
| Current job is unsuitable | 4 |
| Lay off | 5 |
| Business collapse | 6 |
| Others ( ............................................. ) | 7 |

*COMPLETELY WROTE)*

20. What efforts have(NAME) been done to find a new job/establishing a new business/firm?

| | YES | NO |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Registering at the Job Market | 1 | 2 |
| 2. Applying directly to establishment/offices | 3 | 4 |
| 3. Applying through advertisements | 1 | 2 |
| 4. Contact through relatives/friends | 3 | 4 |
| 5. Obtaining capital/equipments | 1 | 2 |
| 6. Looking for location/place of business | 3 | 4 |
| 7. Applying for permits, licences | 1 | 2 |
| 8. Others ( ................................. ) | 3 | 4 |

*(COMPLETELY WROTE)*

21. How long have (NAME) been looking for a job/establishing a new business/firm?

................YEAR(S ) ☐☐ ...........MONTH(S) ☐☐

22. What type of job has been looking for?

Full time job    1      Part time job    2

### V.F. JOB EXPERIENCE

23. Did (NAME) ever work before?

YES    1      NO    2 ➤ **STOP**

24. Did (NAME) stop working or move out into another job for the last year?

YES    1      NO    2 ➤ **STOP**

25. The main reason of stop working move into another job for the last year?

| | |
|---|---|
| Lay off | 1 |
| Business collapse | 2 |
| Insufficient income | 3 |
| Unsuitable on working environment | 4 |
| Work contract have finished | 5 |
| Other (................................................) | 6 |

*(COMPLETELY WROTE)*

26. (NAME'S) previous job main industry before stop working/move out into another job?

<div align="right">Filled in by Supervisor</div>

................................................................

................................................................ ☐☐☐☐☐

*(COMPLETELY WROTE)*

27. (NAME'S) employment status of the previous job before stopping or move into a new one?

| | |
|---|---|
| Own account worker | 1 |
| Employer assisted by temporary workers/ unpaid worker | 2 |
| Employer assisted by permanent workers | 3 |
| Employee | 4 |
| Casual employee in agriculture | 5 |
| Casual employee not in agriculture | 6 |
| Unpaid workers | 7 |

*). Crossed it out the inapplicable one
**). If respondent is not household head, Q.15b cannot be coded as 2 or 3

2. List of Publications:

a. Employment indicators
(http://www.bps.go.id/Subjek/view/id/6#subjekViewTab3|accordion-daftar-subjek1)

b. Labor Force Situation in Indonesia, February 2015
(http://www.bps.go.id/website/pdf_publikasi/Keadaan-Angkatan-Kerja-di-Indonesia-Februari-2015.pdf)

c. Laborer Situation in Indonesia, February 2015
(http://www.bps.go.id/website/pdf_publikasi/Keadaan-Pekerja-di-Indonesia-Februari-2015.pdf)

d. Labor Market Indicators in Indonesia, February 2015
(http://www.bps.go.id/website/pdf_publikasi/Indikator-Pasar-Tenaga-Kerja-Indonesia-Februari-2015.pdf)