

Technical Report

The Estimation of Total Domestic Workers in Indonesia

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Abbreviation and Acronyms

BPS	<i>Badan Pusat Statistik</i> , Statistics Indonesia
CBs	Census Blocks
CI	Confidence Interval
CiDW	Children in Domestic Work
CLiDW	Child Labour in Domestic Work
DEFF/DEFT	Design Effect
DWs	Domestic Workers
DWP	DWs to population ratio
EAs	Enumeration Areas
EDWs	Employer of domestic workers
GLS	Generalized Least Square
HHs	Households
IDWs	Live-in Domestic Workers, DWs who live in the households of the employers
ILO	International Labour Office
MEFF/MEFT	Mispecification Effect
ODWs	Live-out Domestic Worker, DWs who do not live in the households of the employers
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
Q1	Quartile 1
Q2	Quartile 2 (Median)
Q3	Quartile 3
RSE	Relative Standard Error

Sakernas-LFS	<i>Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional</i> , the National Labour Force Survey
SE	Standard Error
Susenas-SES	<i>Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional</i> , the National Socio-Economic Survey

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Preface

As reflected in its title, the study primarily aims to estimate the total number of domestic workers (DWs). There are two questions related to the research which are aimed to be addressed by the study: (1) What is the total number of estimated DWs in Indonesia, and (2) what is the reliability of the estimation. The research question that follows is how reliable is the estimation if DWs are disaggregated by types of DWs (i.e., live-in V.S live-out DWs), type of residence (i.e., urban V.S rural areas), sex, age groups (primarily to identify child labor in DWs), and province. In short, the reliability of the estimation is of chief consideration here.

The reliability is also considered in the estimation of the total employers of DWs (EDWs) as well as the discussion of the social, economic and employment characteristics of DWs, Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) , and EDWs. The main intention is to equip the relevant policy makers and stakeholders with necessary information to draw appropriate interpretation regarding the sizes and characteristics of DWs and their ramifications.

The study uses two data sources; namely, the National Labour Force Survey (Sakernas-LFS) and the National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas-SES). These surveys have been selected for the purpose of this study because they provide the necessary data needed to estimate DWs at the national and subnational levels on a regular basis.

At the end of this study, we would like to thank the office of the ILO Jakarta for the opportunity and the trust they placed in us towards conducting this study. We wish to acknowledge Ms. Arum Ratnawati from the ILO Jakarta for her invaluable guidance and support towards the study, right from its inception to completion. We would like to thank INWORK from the ILO Geneva for their constructive feedback on the early drafts of this report. Further, we would like to thank the officers from the BPS-Statistics Indonesia for smooth facilitation of accessibility to data sources, and open dialogue on DW related issues at the

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Yours sincerely,

Uzair Suhaimi (team leader)

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Factsheets

Indicators	2008			2012			Change in estimate (%)
	Estimate	(95% CI)		Estimate	(95% CI)		
Total Estimates (thousand)							
Domestic workers 15+	2,229	(2,124 - 2,334)		2,555	(2,412 - 2,698)		14.6
Live-in domestic workers 15+	694	(609 - 778)		423	(322 - 523)		-39.0
Live-out domestic workers 15+	1,535	(1,487 - 1,583)		2,132	(2,074 - 2189)		38.9
Children in domestic work (15-17)	170	(148 - 192)		111	(88 - 135)		-34.7
Child labour in domestic work	151	(136 - 165)		84	(65 - 103)		-44.4
Employers of domestic workers	1,078	(1,013 - 1,143)		1,150	(1,074-1,226)		6.7
Demographic Characteristics of Domestic Workers 15+							
Female (%)	76.5	(75.0 - 77.9)		74.9	(73.0 - 76.7)		-2.1
Sex ratio (Male per 100 Female)	31	(28 - 33)		34	(30 - 37)		9.7
Aged 40+ (%)	37.9	(36.2 - 39.6)		44.6	(42.6 - 46.6)		17.7
Mean of age (year)	35.2	(34.7 - 35.7)		37.8	(37.2 - 38.4)		7.4
Married (%)	48.5	(46.6 - 50.4)		59.8	(57.6 - 62.1)		23.3
Completed junior HS or more (%)	35.5	(33.1 - 37.8)		40.4	(37.3 - 43.4)		13.8
Employment Characteristics of Domestic Workers 15+							
Weekly working days = 7 (%)	68.9	(67.0 - 70.7)		62.3	(60.0 - 64.6)		-9.6
Weekly working hours > 40 (%)	67.5	(65.7 - 69.3)		61.0	(58.7 - 63.3)		-9.6
Mean of monthly earning (Rp. 000)	551	(538 - 564)		704	(676 - 732)		27.8
Employment Characteristics of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) 15-17							
Weekly working days = 7 (%)	90.4	(88.1 - 92.8)		81.4	(77.8 - 84.9)		-10.0
Weekly working hours > 40 (%)	88.5	(86.1 - 90.9)		75.4	(70.6 - 80.2)		-14.8
Mean of monthly earning (Rp. 000)	547	(493 - 601)		770	(645 - 896)		40.8
Employment Characteristics of Employers of Domestic Workers							
Q1, Median, and Q3 of monthly earning (Rp. 000)	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,725	6,000	12,000	-
Q1, Median, and Q3 of per capita household expenditure (Rp. 000)	766	1,105	1,756	1,283	1,960	3,067	77.4

Chapter 1 Introduction

The study as currently reported is aimed at estimating domestic workers (hereafter DWs) in Indonesia based on the existing data provided by the regular household surveys; namely, the National Labour Force Survey or Sakernas (hereafter Sakernas-LFS) and the National Socio-Economic Survey or Susenas (hereafter, Susenas-SES). This chapter describes briefly the background, purpose and objectives of this desk study and outline of the report.

1.1 Background

In promoting the realization of decent work for DWs as well as to eliminate child labour in domestic work in Indonesia, enhancing the knowledge base of the concerned categories of workers is needed. A strategic effort to enhance the knowledge is to make the estimates of the numbers of DWs at the national and subnational levels.

In order to ensure reliability of the estimates, data from the results of Sakernas-LFS and/or Susenas-SES has been used. These surveys are currently carried out regularly by BPS *Statistics Indonesia* (hereafter BPS). The relevant questions here are whether or not: (a) the surveys adopt the international concepts and definitions of DWs, and (b) the results of the surveys with regard to the estimation are reasonably reliable. These are relevant questions because there has been very limited research (if any) in this area, especially of a quantitative nature, in Indonesia. The challenge here is in filling this gap. While the major focus of the study is on the technical aspects of the estimation of DWs, it also provides a descriptive analysis of the social and economic characteristics of DWs and their employers, which are important for the purpose of a knowledge-based policy advocacy and programme design.

The definition of DWs as used here refers to the terminology used in the ILO Convention No. 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers, ILO Convention 138 on minimum age for admission to work, and ILO Convention 182 on the urgent

elimination of the worst form of child labor. According to Convention 189 which has not yet been ratified by Indonesia, the term DW refers to any person, engaged in domestic work; that is, any kind of work performed in a household or households. Some of these DWs are children who need protection from abusive working conditions. According to a global estimate, there are about 15.5 million Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) ; out of which, 10.5 million are estimated to be Child Labour in Domestic Work (CLiDW). A total of 8.1 million or 52% Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) are found to work in hazardous conditions (ILO 2013).

Domestic work is a growing sector and constitutes an important part of the Indonesian economy. With Indonesian women in urban areas increasingly entering the workforce, there is a growing demand for domestic workers to help out with daily tasks such as cooking, cleaning, laundry, taking care of children and the elderly. However, DWs are not considered to be workers in the traditional definition of workers as generally understood by the society at large. DWs are commonly not considered employees, but rather “helpers,” and consequently employers do not recognize obligations that typically arise from an employment relationship. The wages paid to DWs is generally far below the prevailing minimum wage rate as employers consider basics such as food and lodging to be a part of their remuneration. Despite the significant contribution of DWs to the national and household economy, DWs in Indonesia lack basic labor rights protection under the Manpower Act of 2003, meaning their work is not covered under the law. They are vulnerable to a wide range of abuse and exploitation, including excessive working hours, unpaid wages, forced confinement, physical and/or sexual abuse, forced labor and trafficking. Deeply entrenched attitudes and cultural values pose to be major obstacles to ensuring Decent Work for Domestic Workers. The Decent Work Country Program of Indonesia has identified Social Protection for All as one of its priorities. One of the outcomes under this is the enhanced policy, institutional framework and programme implementation for empowerment and protection of Indonesian migrants and DWs.

1.2 Study Purpose and Objectives

The major purpose of the study is to inform policy makers of the number and characteristics of DWs (including Children in Domestic Work (CiDW)) and their employers. While the main objective is to estimate the total number of DWs, the specific objectives are:

- 1) To review the survey, the instruments and concepts used in Sakernas-LFS and Susenas-SES in collecting data on DWs;
- 2) To review the survey designs of the two surveys in general;
- 3) To estimate the numbers of DWs and their employers;
- 4) To assess the reliability of the estimations; and
- 5) To identify social and economic characteristics of both DWs and their employers.

The first objective is important as it could assist the BPS to develop better practices in collecting data on DWs for the future.

1.3 The Structure of the Report

The structure of the report is aligned to the objectives of the study discussed previously. Chapter 2 discusses the data sources used in this study, i.e., Sakernas-LFS and Susenas-SES. The discussion includes basic features, sampling design, and survey weights of the two surveys.

Chapter 3 deals with concepts of DWs, technical aspects and the strategy of the estimations. Chapter 4 focuses on the results of the estimation. Chapter 5 discusses the social and economic characteristics of DWs. Chapter 6 talks about the estimation of the employers of DWs and their characteristics. Chapter 7 summarizes the results of the study and highlights the way forward towards the future.

The annexes 1-7 provide the relevant background of the study, including questionnaires, as referred to throughout the report.

Chapter 2 Data Sources, Survey Design, and Method of Estimation in General

As mentioned in the previous section, the study uses Sakernas-LFS and Susenas-SES as data sources. This chapter describes the data sources: their basic features, survey design and methods of estimation in general. This chapter also discusses in brief the calculation of survey weights and the adjustment, using the generalized least square method (GLM) approach, to address the issue of controlling population data as aggregated by age-group, sex, and urban/rural stratum. The last part of this chapter discusses in brief the method used to estimate the total and subtotal of DWs and their employers, as well as some measurements of reliability of statistics including design and misspecification effects.

2.1 General Overview of the Data Sources

The study has been conducted using data from household surveys such as Sakernas-LFS and Susenas-SES. There are other household surveys carried out by BPS including the Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey and Cost of Living Survey. However, these surveys were not used as they are not designed to estimate employment characteristics of the population. Further, their sample sizes are very small as compared to those of the LFS and the SES.

Sakernas-LFS is a regular survey designed specifically to collect data on employment of the working-age population. This is one reason why it cannot be used for estimating Children in Domestic Work (CiDW). In the past, the survey was carried out biannually prior to 2011 and is being carried out quarterly since then. It is designed to provide an estimate of the relevant statistics at the national and subnational levels. Annex 1 presents the questionnaire used by Sakernas-LFS for 2012 (in Bahasa).

Susenas-SES is a regular survey designed to collect data on the social and economic characteristics of the population including household expenditure. The survey was carried out biannually before 2011 and is carried out quarterly since then. It is designed to provide an estimate of the relevant statistics at the national and subnational levels. Annex 2 presents the questionnaire of Susenas-SES for 2012¹ (in Bahasa). It is worth noting that the SES and the LFS have comparatively similar sample sizes as illustrated by Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Individual and Household Samples of Sakernas-LFS and Susenas-SES in 2009 (for one cycle)

Type of Sample	Sakernas-LFS	Susenas-SES
Individual		
All ages	N/A	1,142,675
Aged 15+	812,029	790,255
Household		
In the available data	291,639	282,387
Target	300,000	300,000

N/A: Not available in the existing data files

2.2 Survey Design

2.2.1 Sampling Design

A. Sakernas-LFS

Table 2.2 provides a brief information on estimation level and sample size of Sakernas-LFS.

The sample sizes between quarters are unable to be pooled because some samples are not mutually exclusive. This study uses data of August round.

¹ The questionnaires for other years remain the same. The same is true for Sakernas-LFS.

² This terminology is analogous to “children in employment” as stated in Article 12

Table 2.2: Estimation Levels and Sample Sizes of Sakernas-LFS by Year and Month

Year/Month	Estimation Level	Sample size	
		Census Block	Household
2008-2010			
February	Province	4,364	69,824
August	District	18,318	293,088
2011-2012			
February	Province	5,000	50,000
May	Province	5,000	50,000
August	District	20,000	200,000
November	Province	5,000	50,000

The sampling design of 2008-2010 Sakernas-LFS was a two-stage stratified sampling design:

- 1st stage: Selecting Census Blocks (CBs) in all districts of each urban/rural status (as stratum) by probability proportional to the size (PPS) of Households (HHs) and;
- 2nd stage: Selecting 16 HHs systematically from the updated list of households in each selected CB.

The sampling design of 2011-2012 Sakernas-LFS was a three-stage stratified sampling design:

- 1st stage: Selecting Enumeration Areas (EAs) in all districts of each urban/rural status (as stratum) by probability proportional to the size (PPS) of HHs. Each EA covers approximately 5-6 CBs;
- 2nd stage: Selecting a CB from each selected EA, also by PPS of HHs; and
- 3rd stage: Selecting 10 HHs systematically from the updated list of households in each selected CB.

B. Susenas-SES

Table 2.3 provides a brief information on estimation level and sample size of Susenas-SES.

Table 2.3: Estimation Levels and Sample Sizes of Susenas-SES by Year and Month

Year/Month	Estimation Level	Sample size	
		Census Block	Household
2008-2009			
March	Province	4,250*	68,000
September	District	17,875**	286,000
2010			
March	Province	4,250	68,000
September	District	17,875	286,000
2011-2012			
March	Province	7,500	75,000
June	Province	7,500	75,000
September	Province	7,500	75,000
Desember	Province	7,500	75,000
Combined	District	30,000	300,000

* Subsample of September sample

** Including 4,250 March sample

The sample sizes of rounds between the 2008-2010 period cannot be pooled because some samples are not mutually exclusive. For these years, this study uses the data of the September round. In data gathered from 2011-2012, the samples are mutually exclusive and therefore can be pooled. For these years the study uses the pooled samples.

The sampling design of 2008-2010 Susenas-SES was two-stage stratified sampling design:

- 1st stage: Select CBs in all districts of each urban/rural status (as stratum) by PPS of HHs; and
- 2nd stage: Selecting 16 HHs systematically from the updated list of households in each selected CB.

The sampling design of 2011-2012 Susenas-SES was three-stage stratified:

- 1st stage: Selecting EAs in all districts of each urban/rural status (as stratum) by probability proportional to the size (PPS) of HHs. Each EA covers approximately 5-6 CBs;
- 2nd stage: Selecting a CB from each selected EA, also by PPS of HHs; and
- 3rd stage: Selecting 10 HHs systematically from the updated list of households in each selected CB.

2.2.2 Survey Weight

A. Sakernas-LFS

In 2011 and 2012 Sakernas-LFS, an indirect method of estimation was implemented. The weight was defined as the ratio between the projected population size and the individual sample size by gender and 5-year age group. The formula of weight for specific gender and 5-year age group was expressed by

$$W_{ga} = \frac{\hat{p}_{ga}}{s_{ga}}$$

W_{ga} = survey weight for gender g and age-group a ,

$\hat{p}_{ga}$ = projected population size of gender g and age-group a ,

s_{ga} = individual sample size of gender g and age-group a .

B. Susenas-SES

For Susenas-SES, the design weight for household j -th, census block i -th, stratum h -th, and district g -th could be expressed by the following formula:

$$W_{ghij} = \frac{M_{gh}}{10 n_{gh}}$$

W_{ghij} = sampling design weight,

M_{gh} = number of households in the district g and stratum h based on 2010 Population Census,

n_{gh} = number of selected census blocks in the district g and stratum h .

In order to compensate cases of non-response, the above formula is adjusted using the following formula;

$$W_{ghij}^{(D)} = W_{ghij} \frac{10}{m_{ghi}}$$

$W_{ghij}^{(D)}$ = sampling design weight after non-response adjustment,

m_{ghi} = number of responded households in the district g , stratum h , and census block i .

Based on the survey sampling design previously discussed, the design weight for household k -th, census block j -th, enumeration area i -th, stratum h -th, and district g -th could be calculated using the formula,

$$W_{ghijk} = \frac{M_{gh} M'_{ghij}}{10 n_{gh} M_{ghij}}$$

W_{ghijk} = sampling design weight,

M_{gh} = number of households in the district g and stratum h based on 2010 Population Census,

n_{gh} = number of selected census blocks in the district g and stratum h .

M_{ghij} = number of households in the district g , stratum h , enumeration area i , and census block j based on SP2010,

M'_{ghij} = number of households in the district g , stratum h , enumeration area i , and census block j based on updating household list in the selected census blocks during the survey.

The adjusted weight for non-response could be expressed as:

$$W_{ghijk}^{(D)} = W_{ghijk} \frac{10}{m_{ghij}}$$

$W_{ghijk}^{(D)}$ = sampling design weight after non-response adjustment,

m_{ghij} = number of responded households in the district g , stratum h , enumeration area i , and census block j .

2.2.3 Final Weight

The population estimates resulting from the sampling design weight so far discussed may not be the same with those provided by a population census or projection. This issue needs to be addressed to provide final survey weight using, among others, the Generalized Least Square (GLS) method to adjust the sample weights from prior stages of weighting by minimizing the weighted squared adjustments subject to a set of linear control constraints, which the adjusted weights must satisfy. These linear constraints require that certain weighted estimates be equal to known control totals. In this case, the control totals were the population size by urban/rural, sex, and 5-year age group, and the number of households.

$$W^{(GLS)} = W^{(D)} + \Lambda X(X' \Lambda X)^{-1}(N - X' \Omega)$$

$W_{(n \times 1)}^{(GLS)}$ = vector of final weights derived for each of the n sample households,

$W_{(n \times 1)}^{(D)}$ = vector of sampling design weights (or initial/original weights) for each of the n sample households,

$\Lambda_{(n \times n)}$ = diagonal matrix with the $W^{(0)}$'s on the diagonal,

$X_{(n \times k)}$ = design matrix whose rows correspond to sample households and whose columns correspond to control cells,

$N_{(k \times 1)}$ = vector of independent person population controls. The k is the number of control specified where each control corresponds to a column of matrix X .

2.3 Estimation Methods

2.3.1 Total Estimation

The notation for the stratified two-stage sampling design is based on the notation of h for strata $\{h=1, 2, \dots, H\}$, i for PSU $\{i=1, 2, \dots, N_h\}$, and j for SSU $\{j=1, 2, \dots, M_{hi}\}$. Index $\{h,i\}$ identifies the i th PSU in stratum h . Let M_{hi} be the number of SSUs in PSU $\{h,i\}$, M_{hij} be the number of individuals in SSU $\{h,i,j\}$, and

$$M = \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} \sum_{j=1}^{M_{hi}} M_{hij}$$

be the population size. Let Y_{hijk} be a survey item for individual $\{h,i,j,k\}$, for example, Y_{hijk} might be food expenditure, salary, or any other variables for adult k living in household j of census block i of stratum h . Y_{hijk} might also be a dichotomous variable such as whether an individual is a DW, i.e., $Y_{hijk}=1$ if the individual is a DW and $Y_{hijk}=0$ if the individual is not. The associated population total is

$$Y = \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} \sum_{j=1}^{M_{hi}} \sum_{k=1}^{M_{hij}} Y_{hijk}$$

Let y_{hijk} denotes the survey items for individuals who are members of the sampled SSUs; here $\{h=1, 2, \dots, H\}$, $\{i=1, 2, \dots, n_h\}$, $\{j=1, 2, \dots, m_{hi}\}$, and $\{k=1, 2, \dots, m_{hij}\}$. The number of observations is

$$m = \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} m_{hij}$$

The estimator for Y is

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} \sum_{k=1}^{m_{hij}} W_{hijk} y_{hijk}$$

where W_{hijk} is a sampling weight. The estimator for the population size is

$$\hat{M} = \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} \sum_{k=1}^{m_{hij}} W_{hijk}$$

The estimator for the variance of $\hat{Y}$ is

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{V}(\hat{Y}) = & \sum_{h=1}^H (1 - f_h) \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} (y_{hi} - \bar{y}_h)^2 \\ & + \sum_{h=1}^H f_h \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} (1 - f_{hi}) \frac{m_{hi}}{m_{hi} - 1} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} (y_{hij} - \bar{y}_{hi})^2 \end{aligned}$$

where, y_{hi} is the weighted total for PSU $\{h, i\}$,

$$y_{hi} = \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} \sum_{k=1}^{m_{hij}} W_{hijk} y_{hijk}$$

$\bar{y}_h$ is the mean of the PSU totals for stratum h ,

$$\bar{y}_h = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} y_{hi}$$

y_{hij} is the weighted total for SSU $\{h, i, j\}$,

$$y_{hij} = \sum_{k=1}^{m_{hij}} W_{hijk} y_{hijk}$$

and $\bar{y}_{hi}$ is the mean of the SSU totals for PSU $\{h, i\}$,

$$\bar{y}_{hi} = \frac{1}{m_{hi}} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} y_{hij}$$

2.3.2 Subtotal Estimation

Let S be a subset of individuals in the population that we want to estimate and $I_S(h, i, j, k)$ indicate if $\{h, i, j, k\}$ -th individual is in S , where

$$I_S(h, i, j, k) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \{h, i, j, k\} \in S \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The subpopulation total is

$$Y_S = \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} \sum_{j=1}^{M_{hi}} \sum_{k=1}^{M_{hij}} I_S(h, i, j, k) Y_{hijk}$$

and the estimator for subpopulation total is

$$\hat{Y}_S = \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} \sum_{k=1}^{m_{hij}} I_S(h, i, j, k) W_{hijk} y_{hijk}$$

The estimator for the variance of $\hat{Y}_S$ is

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{V}(\hat{Y}_S) = & \sum_{h=1}^H (1 - f_h) \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} (y_{S;hi} - \bar{y}_{S;h})^2 \\ & + \sum_{h=1}^H f_h \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} (1 - f_{hi}) \frac{m_{hi}}{m_{hi} - 1} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} (y_{S;hij} - \bar{y}_{S;hi})^2 \end{aligned}$$

where, $y_{S;hi}$ is the weighted subpopulation total for PSU $\{h, i\}$,

$$y_{S;hi} = \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} \sum_{k=1}^{m_{hij}} I_S(h, i, j, k) W_{hijk} y_{hijk}$$

$\bar{y}_{S;h}$ is the mean of the PSU subpopulation totals for stratum h ,

$$\bar{y}_{S;h} = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} y_{S;hi}$$

$y_{S;hij}$ is the weighted subpopulation total for SSU (h, i, j) ,

$$y_{S;hij} = \sum_{k=1}^{m_{hij}} I_S(h, i, j, k) W_{hijk} y_{hijk}$$

and $\bar{y}_{S;hi}$ is the mean of the SSU subpopulation totals for PSU (h, i) ,

$$\bar{y}_{S;hi} = \frac{1}{m_{hi}} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} y_{S;hij}$$

2.3.3 Proportion Estimation

In general term, proportion is a specific type of ratio estimate. Proportion is the ratio between individuals who meet with a given criteria and total individuals in the population. The estimator for population ratio is

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$$

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} \sum_{k=1}^{m_{hij}} W_{hijk} y_{hijk}$$

$$\hat{X} = \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} \sum_{k=1}^{m_{hij}} W_{hijk} x_{hijk}$$

In proportion case, $y_{hijk} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$ and $x_{hijk} = 1$ for all observation and

$$\hat{X} = \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} \sum_{k=1}^{m_{hij}} W_{hijk} = \hat{M}$$

Using a first-order Taylor expansion with respect to y and x, estimator of variance of ratio estimator can be calculate by the formula,

$$\hat{V}(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}^2} \{ \hat{V}(\hat{Y}) - 2\hat{R}\widehat{Cov}(\hat{Y}, \hat{X}) + \hat{R}^2\hat{V}(\hat{X}) \}$$

where $\hat{V}(\hat{Y})$ has been described in the previous section, $\hat{V}(\hat{X})$ can be similarly viewed with $\hat{V}(\hat{Y})$ and covariance term can be estimate using the formula,

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{Cov}(\hat{Y}, \hat{X}) = & \sum_{h=1}^H (1 - f_h) \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} (y_{hi} - \bar{y}_h)(x_{hi} - \bar{x}_h) \\ & + \sum_{h=1}^H f_h \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} (1 - f_{hi}) \frac{m_{hi}}{m_{hi} - 1} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} (y_{hij} - \bar{y}_{hi})(x_{hij} - \bar{x}_{hi}) \end{aligned}$$

2.3.4 Other Statistics Measurements

Estimators for total, subpopulation total, proportion, and their variance estimators are discussed in the previous sections. This section discusses other important statistics including standard error, relative standard error, confidence interval, design effects, and misspecification effects.

Standard Error

The estimated standard error (SE) of an estimated parameter is defined as the square root of the estimated variance. It is sometimes used to estimate the sampling error of some estimates.

$$\widehat{SE}(\hat{\theta}) = \sqrt{\hat{V}(\hat{\theta})}$$

SE as so defined --unavoidable for sample-based survey-- measures the extent to which a point estimate varies between samples.

Relative Standard Error

The relative standard error (RSE) is defined as the ratio between the standard error and the estimate. It is usually presented in percent.

$$R\widehat{SE}(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{\widehat{SE}(\hat{\theta})}{\hat{\theta}} \times 100\%$$

RSE measures a relative SE to a point estimate. It is a commonly used as a statistics to measure a reliability of a point estimate and comparable two or more point estimates: (1) the smaller the RSE, the more reliable a point estimate, and (2) the smaller RSE, the narrower confidence interval with a given level of significant.

Confidence Interval

The confidence interval (CI) measures the interval of point estimation to accommodate uncertainties due to sampling errors. The width of interval very much depends on the standard error and the level of significance ($1 - \alpha$). It is very common to set $\alpha = 0.05$, and $z_{\alpha/2} = z_{0.025} = 1.96$. The 95% confidence interval is calculated by

$$\hat{\theta} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \widehat{SE}(\hat{\theta}) = \hat{\theta} \pm 1.96 \widehat{SE}(\hat{\theta})$$

As so defined, the narrower the CI, the more reliable (confident or certain) the points estimate, assuming no bias occurred.

Design Effects

The design effect compares complex-design-based variance estimate with an estimate of the true variance that we would have obtained under a hypothetical true simple random sample. The ratio measures how big the actual-design-based variance compared to the SRS based variance with the same size of sample elements as in the actual survey. The design effect is calculated by

$$DEFF(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{\hat{V}_{design}(\hat{\theta})}{\hat{V}_{SRS-WOR}(\hat{\theta}_{SRS})}$$

$\hat{V}_{design}(\hat{\theta})$ = the variance estimator for $\hat{\theta}$ based on actual complex design survey,

$\hat{V}_{SRS-WOR}(\hat{\theta}_{SRS})$ = the variance estimator for $\hat{\theta}$, that would be obtained from a similar hypothetical survey conducted using SRS without

replacement (WOR) and with the same number of sample elements as in the actual survey.

When $\hat{\theta}$ is a total Y ,

$$\hat{V}_{SRS-WOR}(\hat{Y}_{SRS}) = (1 - f) \frac{\hat{M}}{m - 1} \sum_{j=1}^m w_j (y_j - \hat{Y})^2$$

where $\hat{Y} = \hat{Y}/\hat{M}$ and $f = m/\hat{M}$.

DEFT is calculated using the formula

$$DEFT(\hat{\theta}) = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{V}_{design}(\hat{\theta})}{\hat{V}_{SRS-WR}(\hat{\theta}_{SRS})}}$$

Where $\hat{V}_{SRS-WR}(\hat{\theta}_{SRS})$ is the variance estimator obtained from the survey assumed that the survey design is SRS with replacement. When $\hat{\theta}$ is a total Y ,

$$\hat{V}_{SRS-WR}(\hat{Y}_{SRS}) = \frac{\hat{M}}{m - 1} \sum_{j=1}^m w_j (y_j - \hat{Y})^2$$

Misspecification Effects

Misspecification effects assess biases in variance estimators that are computed under the wrong assumptions. The difference between a misspecification effect and a design effect is for a design effect, we compare our complex-design-based variance estimate with an estimate of the true variance that we would have obtained under a hypothetical true simple random sample, while for a misspecification effect, we compare our complex-design-based variance estimate with an estimate of the variance from fitting the same model without weighting, clustering, or stratification.

Therefore, the misspecification effects is calculated by

$$MEFF(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{\hat{V}_{design}(\hat{\theta})}{\hat{V}_{msp}(\hat{\theta}_{msp})}$$

$$MEFT(\hat{\theta}) = \sqrt{MEFF(\hat{\theta})}$$

$\hat{V}_{msp}(\hat{\theta}_{msp})$ = the variance estimator for $\hat{\theta}_{msp}$ ignoring weighting, clustering, and stratification.

When $\hat{\theta}$ is a total Y , the estimator and its variance estimate are computed using the standard formulas for an unweighted total,

$$\hat{Y}_{msp} = \hat{M}\bar{y} = \frac{\hat{M}}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m y_j$$

$$\hat{V}(\hat{Y}_{msp}) = \frac{\hat{M}^2}{m(m-1)} \sum_{j=1}^m (y_j - \bar{y})^2$$

Chapter 3 Concept, Coverage and Methods of Estimation of Domestic Workers and Their Employers

This chapter discusses the concept, coverage and methods of estimation of domestic workers (DWs) and employers of DWs. The aim is to answer the following two basic questions: (a) what are the categories/kinds of DWs and Employers of DWs (EDWs) that can be estimated by Sakernas-LFS and Susenas-SES and (b) how to estimate their sizes.

3.1 Basic Concept

The term DWs used in this study does not refer to a homogenous group as they usually perform varied tasks such as cleaning the house, looking after elderly people or children, guarding the house, driving children to school, gardening or cooking, among others. Despite the heterogeneity of tasks performed, all DWs have a common feature i.e. they work for a private household. The term is in line with the ILO Convention No 189 and Recommendation 201 that define DWs as “any person engaged in domestic work within an employment relationship” (Art. 1(b)). This definition includes DWs on a part-time basis and those working for multiple employers, nationals and non-nationals, as well as both live-in and live-out domestic workers, but excludes “a person who performs domestic work only occasionally or sporadically and not on an occupational basis” (Art 1(c)).

It is clear later in the report, DWs so defined are captured in Sakernas-LFS (both for live-in DWs or IDWs and live-out DWs or ODWs) as well as in Susenas-LFS (only for IDWs). The concept of DWs adopted by the surveys basically refers to the 2009 Indonesian Classification of Industry (KBLI 2009). In KBLI 2009 --- developed from ISIC Revision 4—DWs can be identified by using Category T of Division 97 entitled “Activities of private households as employers of domestic staff”. This includes:

[...] the activities of households as employers of domestic personnel such as maids, cooks, waiters, valets, butlers, laundresses, gardeners, gatekeepers, stable-lads, chauffeurs, caretakers, governesses, babysitters, tutors, secretaries etc. It allows the domestic personnel employed to state the activity of their employer in censuses or studies, even though the employer is an individual.

It is worth noting that in KBLI 2009 “drivers” are not explicitly stated as part of “domestic staff”. However, in Division 97 code 9700, drivers are explicitly stated as part of DWs.

Based on the above definition by KBLI (2009), the term DWs is applicable not only to adults but also to children. The term children in domestic work (CiDWs)² as used in this report refers to children who are engaged in domestic work below the age of 18 years (as per Indonesian regulation) in permissible and non-permissible situations such as working below minimum age, in hazardous conditions, in worst forms or in a slavery like situation. The term Child Labour in Domestic Work (CLiDW) is used to refer to children below the age of 15 years who are engaged in domestic work and children between the age of 15-17 years working as domestic workers in non-permissible situations; i.e. in hazardous condition, in worst forms, or in a slavery-like situation as described in the Worst Form of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No.182). Based on the questionnaires used by Sakernas-LFS and Susenas-SES, this conceptual definition cannot be fully operationalized using the existing data. In our report, the term Child Labour in Domestic Work (CLiDW) only takes into account the work hours i.e. children who are engaged in excessive working hours (more than 40 hours in a week). It does not include other aspects of child labour such as hazardous working conditions, worst forms and slavery like situations.

In this report, the term Employers of DWs (EDWs) is used to refer to households that employ one or more DWs. As will be clearer later, both Sakernas-LFS and Susenas-SES can be used to generate data to generate employers of IDWs.

² This terminology is analogous to “children in employment” as stated in Article 12 Resolution II: Resolution concerning statistics of child labour”.

3.2 Questions on Domestic Workers and Data Availability

3.2.1 Questions in Sakernas-LFS

As shown by the Annex 1, there are two questions (variables) in the LFS that can be used to estimate the number of DWs:

- “The relationship with the head of the households” (Block 4, Column 3) and “working status” (Block 5, Questions 2 and 3; and
- On “main industry” (Block 5, Question 7).

In the first question (close answer), 1 out of 9 responses is “*pembantu rumahtangga*” (code 8) which literally means “housemaid”. The term “*pembantu rumahtangga*” includes domestic workers who live with their employers as well as those that do not live in the employer house. However, here, the survey manual indicates that the term “*pembantu rumahtangga*” or “housemaid” refers to live-in domestic workers, who perform all the tasks of DWs which have been discussed earlier in this chapter. The exception here is “drivers” who have been excluded from the category of “*pembantu rumahtangga*”.³ However, statistically speaking, such exception could perhaps be negligible as in most cases drivers live in their own households instead of their employers’ households. The data indicates that the first question can be used to identify only IDWs.

Unlike the first question, the second question regarding “main industry” refers to all DWs, i.e., DWs who live outside the employers’ household (ODW) or IDWs. Additionally, unlike the first question, the second question has open answers as the concept of 4-digits ISIC is applied here. The appropriate code of DWs is 9700 (ISIC Rev. 4).

The questionnaire designed by the LFS focuses on the social and economic characteristics of DWs. The questions cover a range of areas such as age (important variable but data is not available for estimating Children in Domestic Work (CiDW)), sex, marital status, education attainment, schooling status, employment status, cash wage received and hours worked (this does not include “night work”). Theoretically, it is possible to use the LFS to estimate household income or expenditure because it addresses questions regarding wage or work remuneration for all household members who are employed. However, it is not

³ In Indonesia, so far, there is no legal basis that can be used to consider drivers as domestic workers

advisable to use these estimates as they are widely regarded as being seriously underestimated. With the help of data gathered from the LFS, it is possible to identify employers of IDWs.

The selected variables of Sakernas-LFS data used in this study are shown in the Annex 2.

3.2.2 Questions in Susenas-SES

According to the questionnaire of the SES, there is only one question (variable), which can be used to estimate the number of DWs. This variable is the “relationship with the head of the households” and is available in Annex 3, (Block 4, Column 3). One item, which is a part of this variable is “housemaid” (pembantu) of code 8 which, according to the survey manual refers to DWs. The variable “employed status” (Block 5D Question 24) to identify “employed” and “others”, is used to ensure that the item refers to DWs as understood by the international standard. It is possible to use the SES to estimate DWs for all ages (not only for working-age population), but only for IDWs. A close inspection of the survey manual indicates that the SES and the LFS use the same concepts of the variable.

The questionnaires of 2011 and 2012 contain another question related to ODWs (Section IVB). The question (See Annex 3) can be translated as below:

“Are there any housemaids, gate keepers, or drivers who were provided meals by the household but were not living in this household?” If yes, what is the number of housemaids, gate keepers, drivers and others?”

The above question obviously refers to ODWs. However, there are a few points to be noted here. First, the questions are not intended to estimate ODWs, but rather to improve the coverage of the consumption of a sampled-household. Second, even though they are used to estimate ODWs, they are likely to uncover ODWs who are not provided meals. Third, albeit this limitation, this study uses the questions to estimate the number of the employers of ODWs (not the number of ODWs).

The questionnaire by the SES also focuses on the social and economic characteristics of DWs. It includes questions on age (covers all ages), sex, marital status, educational attainment, schooling status, employment status, cash wage received, hours worked (but not on “night work”), and household expenditure. In addition, unlike the LFS, the SES also addresses housing conditions and facilities,

which can be used to develop an indicator of socio-economic status. Additionally, from the data gathered from the SES, it is possible to identify employers of DWs.

The selected variables of Susenas-SES data used in this study are shown in Annex 4.

3.2.3 Data Availability

A. Sakernas-LFS

As mentioned in Chapter 1, Sakernas-LFS is designed specifically to collect data on employment for age of working population defined as 15 years or above.. Data on Children in Domestic Work (CiDW), below the age of 15 is not available in Sakernas-LFS. Theoretically, using the variable “relationship with head of household”, the number of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW), (only for IDWs) can be estimated for all ages. However, the data is not yet released and therefore not available in the existing datasets used for the purpose of this study. Additionally, variables on age and working hours in Sakernas-LF open the possibility to estimate child labour in general as well as Child Labour in Domestic Work (CLDW). This includes children who are between 15-17 years of age and subject to long working hours, which is just one way of defining hazardous work, and one indicator of child domestic labour⁴

B. Susenas-SES

Using the variable “relation to head of household”, Susenas-SES can be used to estimate IDWs (regardless of their age). However, Susenas-SES cannot estimate ODWs because the survey uses closed questions on employment, which is very broad and does not contain specific items on DWs.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that data on Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) under the age of 15, who do not live in the employers' households (child ODWs under 15) is unavailable as it not available in both Sakernas-LFS and Susenas-SES. Child Labour in Domestic Work (CLDW) is also limited as not all forms of hazardous work are reflected in the survey.

⁴ Beyond working hours, there is no other variable in both Sakernas-LFS and Susenas-SES that can be used to estimate child domestic labour.

Table 3.1 provides schematic presentation of the data availability. Graph 3.1 provides charts showing the availability of DWs from Sakernas-LFS (Panel A) and Susenas-SES (Panel B).

Table 3.1: Data Availability of DWs in Sakernas-LFS and Susenas-SES

Type of DW	Sakernas-LFS	Susenas-SES
Live-in DW (IDW)		
Aged below 15	Not available	Available
Aged 15 or over	Available	Available
Live-out DW (ODW)		
Aged below 15	Not available	Not available
Aged 15 or over	Available	Not available

3.2.4 On Employers of Domestic Workers

In this study the term Employer of DWs (EDWs) refers to households that employ one or more DWs. This means that the estimate of their numbers is referring only to DWs who live in their employers; i.e., employers of IDWs. Both Sakernas-LFS and Susenas-SES have collected the data only on employers of IDWs. Both surveys have not collected data on employers of ODWs, except Susenas-SES 2011 and 2012. As seen in Table 3.2 below, the data for Employers of ODWs is not available.

Table 3.2: Data Availability of the Employers of DWs in Sakernas-LFS and Susenas-SES

Type of Employer	Sakernas-LFS	Susenas-SES
Employer of IDW		
Aged below 15	Not available	Available
Aged 15 or over	Available	Available
Employer of ODW		
Aged below 15	Not available	Available (all ages) 2011 and 2012
Aged 15 or over	Not available	

3.3 Estimation Method

Discussion of the estimation methodology is divided into three parts. The first describes how to estimate the live-in DW (IDWs) using the data from Sakernas-LFS and Susenas-SES. The second part describes the live-out DWs (ODWs) and all DWs using data from Sakernas-LFS. The methodology used to estimate the number of employers of DWs (EDWs) is described in the last part of this section.

3.3.1 Live-in Domestic Workers (IDWs)

The total IDWs can be estimated using the formula:

$$\hat{Y}_{IDW} = \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} \sum_{k=1}^{m_{hij}} W_{hijk} y_{IDW;hijk}$$

$\hat{Y}_{IDW}$ = estimate total of IDWs,

$y_{IDW;hijk}$ = a dichotomous variable of IDWs. $y_{IDW;hijk} = 1$ if the sample is an IDW and $y_{IDW;hijk} = 0$ if the sample is not.

Since there is no data available to support the first stage sampling fraction calculation and it is assumed that the sample size of census blocks was too small compared to the population size of census block then we assume that $f_h \cong 0$. The estimator for the variance of $\hat{Y}_{IDW}$ can be estimated by formula:

$$\hat{V}(\hat{Y}_{IDW}) = \sum_{h=1}^H \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} (y_{IDW;hi} - \bar{y}_{IDW;h})^2$$

3.3.2 Total and Live-out Domestic Worker (ODWs)

The total DWs and ODWs can be estimated from Sakernas-LFS data for ages 15 years or older. They can be identified from the variable of main industry of the employed as classified in ISIC Revision 4. They can be either IDWs or ODWs that can be distinguished using cross-tabulation of variables of main industry and “relationship with head of households”: code 97 in main industry and code other than 8 in “the relationship” refers to ODW (See Graph 3.1).

Total number of DWs who aged 15 or older is estimated using the formula,

$$\hat{Y}_{DW15} = \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} \sum_{k=1}^{m_{hij}} W_{hijk} y_{DW15;hijk}$$

$\hat{Y}_{DW15}$ = the estimate of total number of DWs who aged 15 or older,

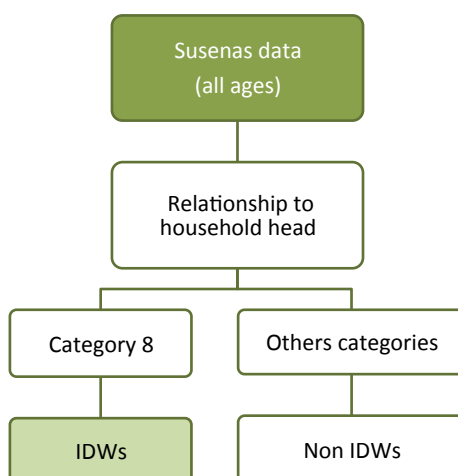
$y_{DW15;hijk}$ = a dichotomous variable of DW aged 15 or older. $y_{DW15;hijk} = 1$ if the sample is a DW aged 15 or older and $y_{DW15;hijk} = 0$ if the sample is not.

The estimator for the variance of $\hat{Y}_{DW15}$ can be estimated by

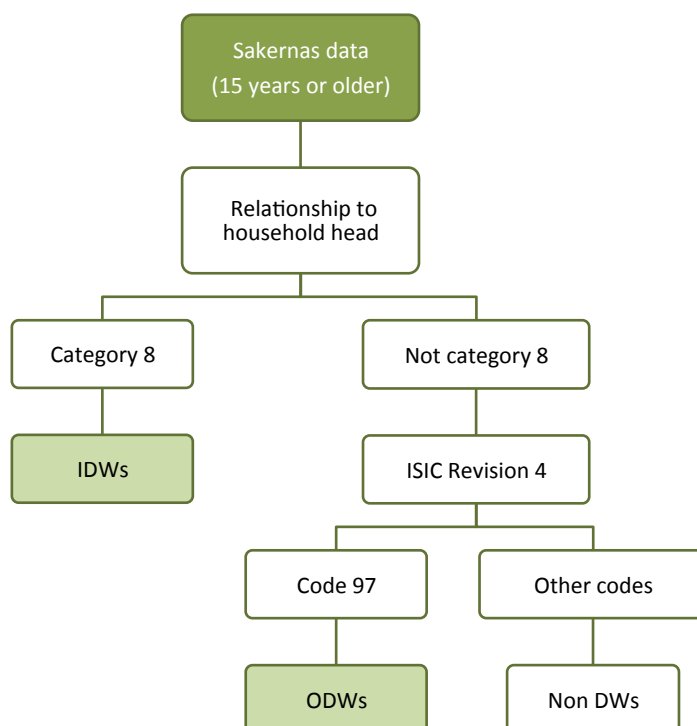
$$\hat{V}(\hat{Y}_{DW15}) = \sum_{h=1}^H \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} (y_{DW15;hi} - \bar{y}_{DW15;h})^2$$

Graph 3.1: The estimation of DWs based on Susenas-SES (A) and Sakernas-LFS (B) data

A



B



3.3.3 Employers of Domestic Worker

The number of employers of DWs (EDWs) is estimated from the number of households that employ DWs or having category 8 for variable “relationship with heads of household.” As mentioned before, they refer only to IDWs (see Graph 3.2).

This estimation is derived from the data available from Susenas-SES and Sakernas-LFS. Susenas-SES data produces the estimate of total number of households that employ IDWs and Sakernas-LFS data produces the ones that employ 15 years or older IDWs.

Total number of employers of IDWs is estimated using the formula:

$$\hat{Y}_E = \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} W_{hij} y_{E,hij}$$

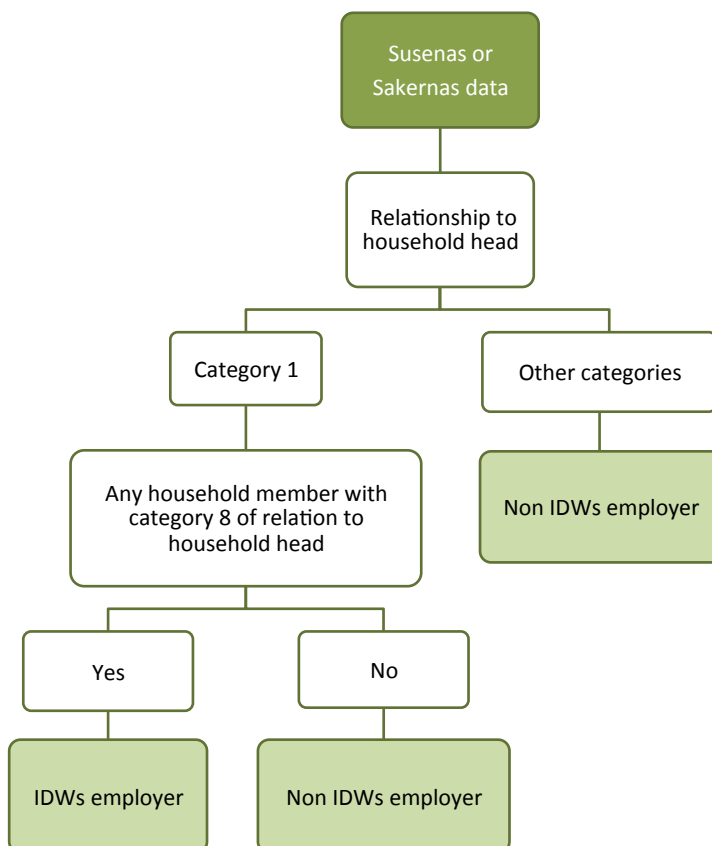
$\hat{Y}_E$ = estimated total number of employers of IDWs,

$y_{E,hij}$ = a dichotomous variable whether household employs at least one IDW. $y_{E,hij} = 1$ if the household employs at least one IDW and $y_{E,hij} = 0$ if the household does not employ any IDW.

Since there is no data available to support the first stage sampling fraction calculation and it is assumed that the sample size of census blocks was too small compared to the population size of census block, we assume that $f_h \cong 0$. The estimator for the variance of $\hat{Y}_E$ can be estimated by formula:

$$\hat{V}(\hat{Y}_E) = \sum_{h=1}^H \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} (y_{E,hi} - \bar{y}_{E,h})^2$$

Graph 3.2: The estimation of the employers of IDWs based on Susenas-SES and Sakernas-LFS data



3.3.4 Refinement of Standard Error

In the existing datasets of Sakernas-LFS, there is insufficient information on sampling design parameters, which are required to estimate the “correct” standard errors, except for 2009. For this reason, the standard errors generated from Sakernas-LFS are used to refine standard errors for the years 2008 and 2010-2012 using adjustment factor as expressed in the following formula

$$f_{SE} = \frac{se_{ST;2009}(\hat{\theta})}{se_{SR;2009}(\hat{\theta})}$$

f_{SE} = the standard error adjustment factor,

$se_{ST;2009}(\hat{\theta})$ = the standard error of $\hat{\theta}$ of 2009 data based on stratified two-stage sampling design (the actual sampling design),

$se_{SR;2009}(\hat{\theta})$ = the standard error of $\hat{\theta}$ of 2009 data based on stratified random sampling design.

The adjusted standard error to adjust the effect of clustering of the data 2008 and 2010-2012 is estimated using the formula

$$\widehat{se}_{ST;i}(\hat{\theta}) = f_{SE} se_{SR;i}(\hat{\theta})$$

$\widehat{se}_{ST;i}(\hat{\theta})$ = the adjusted standard error of $\hat{\theta}$ year i ($i=2008, 2010, 2011$, and 2012).

The adjustment factor is also applicable to adjust DEFT and MEFT.

Chapter 4 Estimations of Domestic Workers and Reliabilities of the Estimations

This primary aim of this chapter is to analyze the estimation of domestic workers (DWs) and the reliability of the estimations based on Sakernas-LFS and Susenas-SES data. In the analysis --and when appropriate-- DWs are disaggregated by age groups to distinguish child DWs from adult DWs; and by status to distinguish live-in domestic workers ((IDWs) from live-out domestic workers (ODWs). In the analysis, DWs are also disaggregated by urban/rural regions and provinces to provide a broad picture of regional distribution of DWs. The analysis covers the period between 2008 and 2012.

4.1 Total Estimates of DWs and Their Trends

The total estimate of DWs in Indonesia in 2012 was about 2.6 million, ranging from 2.4 and 2.7 million within 95% confidence of interval⁵. As shown by Table 4.1, compared to 2008, the total increased by about 400,000 or 14.6%; that is from 2.2 to 2.6 million. The increase was in line with the increase in the total employed by about 8.3 million from 102.5 to 110.8 million (BPS, 2009 and 2013). This increase is to an extent associated with the expansion of ODWs which will be more clear later.

The increase in the estimation is statistically significant as shown by the absence of an overlap in the two confidence intervals⁶. As shown by the table, the upper

⁵ As described in Section 2.3.4 on page 17, a confidence interval (CI) measures a reliability (confidence or certainty) of a point estimate at a given level of significance ($1-\alpha$): the narrower the CI, the more reliable the points estimate, assuming no bias occurred.

⁶ Overlapping CIs of two pints estimates (say between years or between provinces) indicates that they are indifferent at a given level of significance. Observation on

limit of the first confidence interval (i.e., 2,334,288) is beyond the second confidence interval (2.4-2.7 million).

Table 4.1: Changes in the Numbers of Domestic Workers 2008-2012

Variable	2008		2012		Change in estimate (%)
	Estimate	95% CI	Estimate	95% CI	
Total DW 15+	2,229,089	2,123,890 - 2,334,288	2,554,949	2,412,265 - 2,697,633	14.6
Sex (%)					
Male	23.5	22.1 - 25.0	25.1	23.3 - 27.0	6.7
Female	76.5	75.0 - 77.9	74.9	73.0 - 76.7	-2.1
Age (%)					
15-17	7.6	6.8 - 8.5	4.4	3.6 - 5.2	-42.9
18+	92.4	91.5 - 93.2	95.6	94.8 - 96.4	3.6

Source: Sakernas-LFS 2008-2012

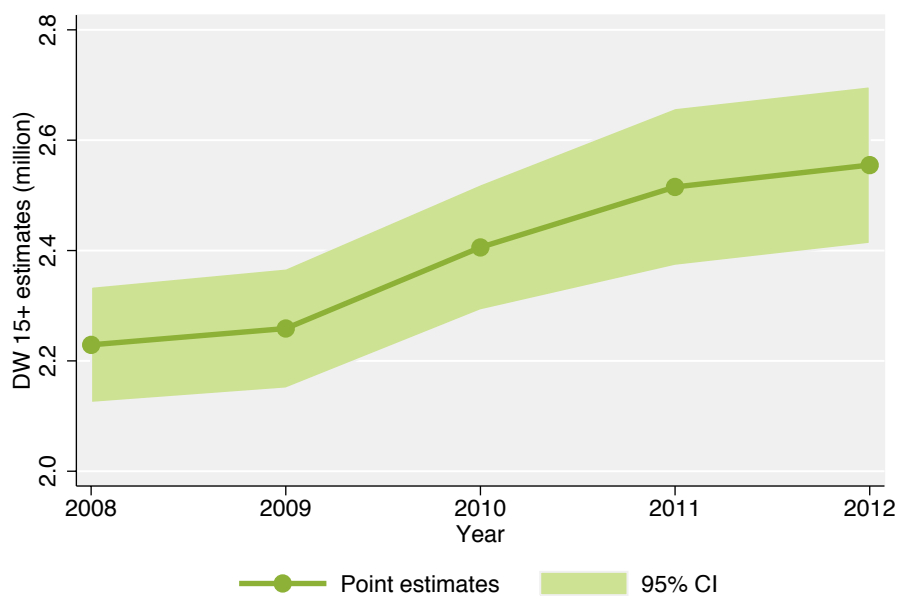
Comparison between sexes shows that DWs are predominantly females with more than 75% of the total DWs being female. It can be observed from Table 4.1, that the proportion of male DWs increased during the period of 2008-2012 although statistically it is insignificant.

Comparison between age groups shows that in 2008, about 170,000 or 7.6% of the total DWs aged 15+ were children between the ages of 15-17. As shown by Table 4.1, the proportion was between 6.8% and 8.5% within 95% confidence interval. Additionally as shown by the table, the proportion in general decreased during the compared periods.

Graph 4.1 shows that the total estimates of DWs aged 15+ increased every year in the period between 2008-2012. It initially increased at a moderate pace during the 2008-2009 periods; then it increased rapidly in the next year during 2009-2010 period, and then increased moderately during the next two years. The relatively rapid increase in 2009-2010 was associated with the use of the 2010 population as a basis of population projection.

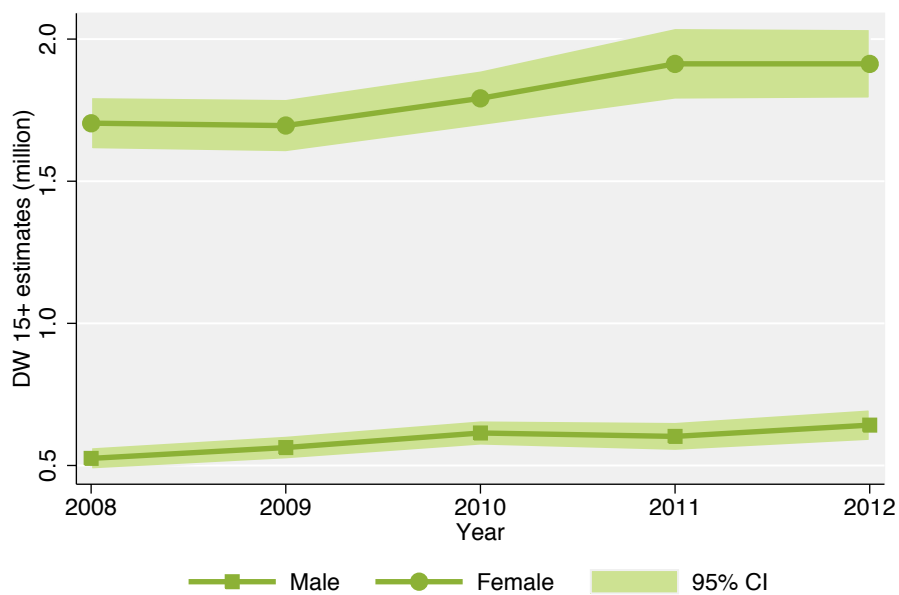
overlapping CIs is then crucial to draw a decisive inference of whether or not two point estimates are statistically different.

Graph 4.1: Estimate Total DW Aged 15+ in 2008-2012 (million)



Source: LFS 2008–2012

Graph 4.2: Estimated Total DWs Aged 15+ by Sex in 2008-2012



Source: LFS 2008–2012

Table 4.2 Panel A also shows a rapid increase in the estimated total of DWs aged 15+ during the 2009-2010 periods. Moreover, the table indicates that Sakernas-LFS is reasonably efficient in estimating the number of DWs as shown by small DEFTs⁷. DEFT of 2.57 in 2008 indicates that the survey design of the 2008 Sakernas-LFS is less efficient by 2.57 compared to if Simple Random Sampling (SRS) design were adopted with the same sample size. The MEFTs as presented in the table basically reflects the same indication of the efficiency of Sakernas-LFS in estimating DWs. As mentioned earlier, in the overall periods compared, change in the estimates is statistically significant as reflected in the absence of overlapping confidence intervals of 2008 and of 2012. Nevertheless, the overlapping confidence interval as observed in the table suggests that changes in the estimates would be less meaningful if it were viewed on a yearly basis⁸.

While the DEFT and MEFT measure the design and misspecification effects of Sakernas-LFS, the RSE measures the reliability of the survey in producing point estimates. As an illustration, RSE of 3.23% for 2008 --which is considerably very small by any standard-- shows that the point estimate of the proportion of male DWs (23.6%) actually contains sampling errors but of 3.23% which is reasonably tolerable.

Panel B of Table 4.2 shows that the proportion of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) aged 15-17 over the total DWs who are 15+ years of age, during the 2008-2012 was between 3.6% and 8.5% within 95% confidence interval ranged between them. The proportion, as shown by its point estimate in each respective age, in general, tends to decline.

As mentioned earlier, the proportion of male DWs (over total DWs) overall tends to increase during the 2008-2012 period. However, as shown by Table 4.3, the proportion of increase/decrease has fluctuated over the mentioned period. There was an increase during the 2008-2010 period, a decrease over the next year and then an increase. This could be because the 2011 estimate was comparatively low in comparison to other estimates. In spite of the fluctuation, the estimations remained highly reliable as reflected in the low figures of SEs and RSEs.

⁷ See Section 2.3.4 for the formula of DEFT and MEFT

⁸ The practical implication would be that there is unnecessary to monitor changes in DWs on a yearly basis.

Table 4.2: Estimate Total DWs Age 15+ and Reliabilities in 2008-2012

Year	Estimate	SE	95% CI	DEFT	MEFT	RSE (%)
A. Numbers of DWs Aged 15+						
2008	2,229,089	53,673.2	2,123,890 – 2,334,288	2.57	3.04	2.41
2009	2,258,679	55,457.7	2,149,982 – 2,367,376	2.61	3.11	2.46
2010	2,405,804	58,266.9	2,291,601 – 2,520,007	2.67	3.22	2.42
2011	2,515,221	72,884.5	2,372,367 – 2,658,075	2.56	2.93	2.90
2012	2,554,949	72,797.8	2,412,265 – 2,697,633	2.51	2.88	2.85
B. Percentages of DWs Aged 15-17						
2008	7.6	0.44	6.8 – 8.5	1.47	1.5	5.76
2009	7.9	0.47	6.9 – 8.8	1.55	1.64	6.03
2010	6.8	0.43	5.9 – 7.6	1.54	1.62	6.37
2011	4.8	0.43	4.0 – 5.7	1.54	1.56	9.00
2012	4.4	0.41	3.6 – 5.2	1.53	1.61	9.47

Source: Sakernas-LFS 2008-2012

Table 4.3: Proportion of Male DWs Aged 15+ in 2008-2012 (%)

Year	Estimate (%)	SE	95% CI	DEFT	MEFT	RSE (%)
2008	23.6	0.76	22.1 – 25.0	1.59	1.65	3.23
2009	24.9	0.79	23.4 – 26.5	1.61	1.68	3.17
2010	25.5	0.79	24.0 – 27.1	1.63	1.72	3.10
2011	23.9	0.89	22.2 – 25.7	1.59	1.63	3.72
2012	25.1	0.93	23.3 – 27.0	1.63	1.70	3.71

Source: Sakernas-LFS 2008-2012

4.2 Total Estimates of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) and Their Trends

In 2012, the total number of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) were about 111,000. Compared to 2008, the total decreased by about 60,000; as the total for 2008 being around 170,000. Table 4.4 Panel A shows a decrease, which was consistent throughout the compared periods. In addition, the fact that the lower

estimate of confidence interval of 2008 (i.e., 148,218) is not within the confidence interval of 2012 (i.e., 88,048-134,866) indicates an overall statistically significant decrease in the estimate during the 2008-2012 period.⁹

The DEFT and MEFT as shown by the table indicate a high efficiency of Sakernas-LFS in estimating the size of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW). In addition, the SE and RSE indicators strongly suggest high reliability of the estimation despite a tendency of a lower level reliability as shown by the increase in the RSE.

Part of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) can be considered as Child Labour in Domestic Work (CLiDW) if they have long working hours, say more than 40 hours per week. If this criteria is used to define Child Labour in Domestic Work (CLiDW), then the estimate of Child Labour in Domestic Work (CLDW) in 2008 would be about 151,000 or two-third of the total children in DWs. As shown by Panel B of Table 4.4, the estimate in general tends to decrease during the 2008-2012 period. As shown by the table, the estimate in 2012 was only 84,000, which indicates a highly significant decrease as compared to 2008.

Panel C of Table 4.4 shows that the proportion of Child Labour in Domestic Work (CLiDW) over total Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) was, perhaps surprisingly, large; i.e., between 71% and 93% (as observed from confidence intervals). The proportion tends to decline during the 2008-2012 periods. Further discussion of Child Labour in Domestic Work (CLiDW) is presented in Chapter 5.

Table 4.5 shows that in 2008 about 7.4% of DWs aged 15+ were Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) between the ages of 15-17. As shown by the table, the proportion of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) tends to decrease during the 2008-2012 periods. The confidence interval indicates that the decrease in the estimate between the 2008-2011 period is statistically significant. Graph 4.3 highlights this decrease. Graph 4.4, on the other hand, provides a visual presentation of the decrease in the number of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) with respective confidence interval during the 2008-2012 periods.

⁹ No other data are available to compare the figures and trends.

Table 4.4: Estimate Numbers of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) (15-17), Child Labour in Domestic Work, (CLiDW) and Percentages of CLiDW in 2008-2012

Year	Estimate	SE	95% CI	DEFT	MEFT	RSE (%)
A. Numbers of Children in Domestic Work (15-17)						
2008	170,259	11,245	148,218 – 192,300	1.93	2.46	6.60
2009	177,671	12,301	153,561 – 201,781	2.04	2.70	6.92
2010	162,286	11,799	139,159 – 185,413	2.06	3.02	7.27
2011	120,976	12,359	96,752 – 145,200	1.96	2.41	10.22
2012	111,457	11,943	88,048 – 134,866	1.95	2.41	10.72
B. Numbers of Child Labour in Domestic Work (15 – 17)						
2008	150,699	7,269	136,452 - 164,946	3.22	2.87	4.82
2009	155,039	5,648	143,968 - 166,110	2.21	1.98	3.64
2010	147,327	7,237	133,143 - 161,511	3.40	2.71	4.91
2011	103,117	6,426	90,521 - 115,713	2.46	2.33	6.23
2012	84,002	9,464	65,452 - 102,552	2.95	2.91	11.27
C. Percentages of Child Labour in Domestic Work (15 – 17)						
2008	88.5	1.23	86.1 - 90.9	0.93	0.83	1.39
2009	87.3	0.89	85.5 - 89.0	0.62	0.55	1.02
2010	90.8	1.25	88.3 - 93.2	0.95	0.76	1.38
2011	85.2	1.46	82.4 - 88.1	0.68	0.64	1.72
2012	75.4	2.45	70.6 - 80.2	0.85	0.84	3.24

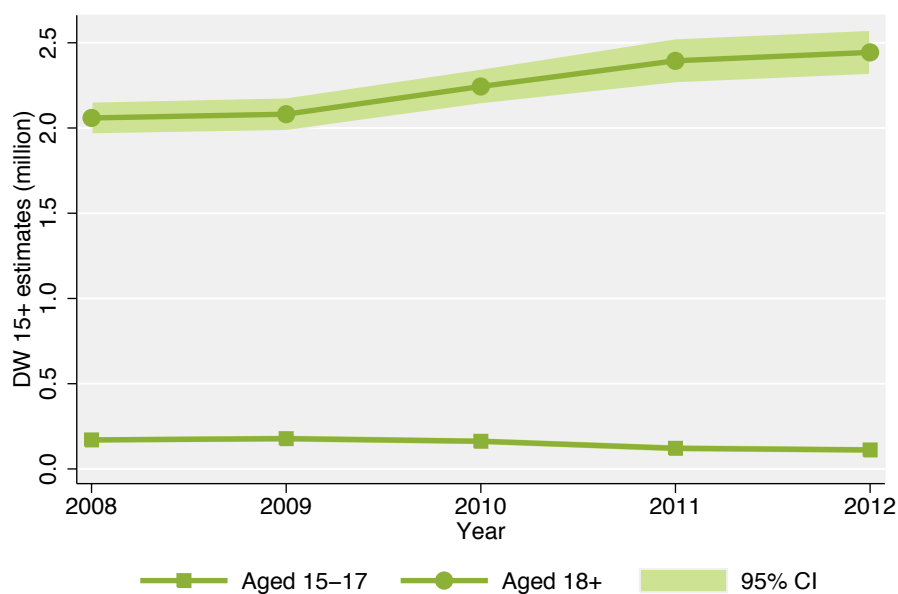
Source: Sakernas-LFS 2008-2012

Table 4.5: Estimate Proportion of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) in 2008-2012

Year	Estimate (%)	SE	95% CI	DEFT	MEFT	RSE (%)
2008	7.6	0.44	6.8 - 8.5	1.47	1.50	5.76
2009	7.9	0.47	6.9 - 8.8	1.55	1.64	6.03
2010	6.8	0.43	5.9 - 7.6	1.54	1.62	6.37
2011	4.8	0.43	4.0 - 5.7	1.54	1.56	9.00
2012	4.4	0.41	3.6 - 5.2	1.53	1.61	9.47

Source: Sakernas-LFS 2008-2012

Graph 4.3: Estimate Totals DWs of ages 15-17 and 18+ in 2008-2012 (million)



Graph 4.4: Estimate of the Total Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) Aged 15-17 in 2008-2012 (thousand)

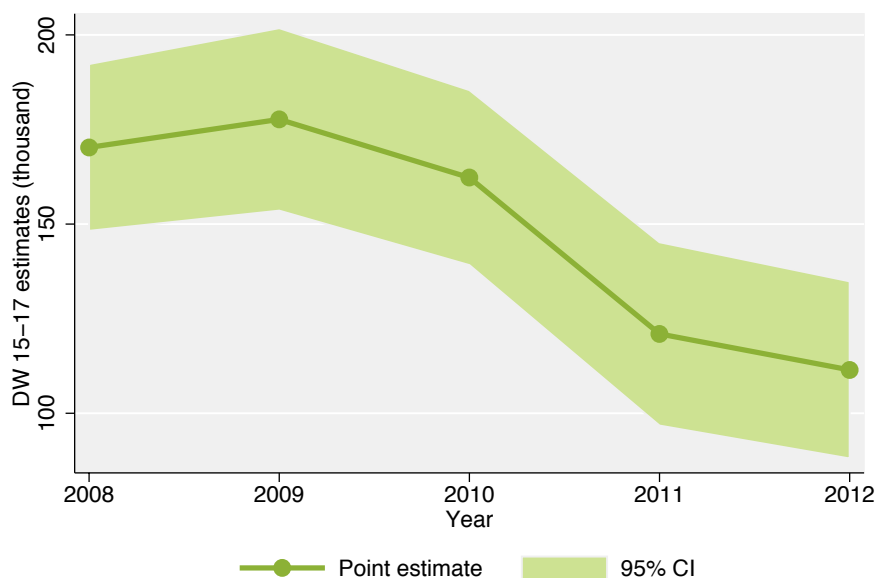


Table 4.6 presents the number (Panel A) and percentage distribution (Panel B) of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) by age groups. As shown Panel A of the table --generated from Susenas-SES-- shows that the point estimate of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) aged between 5-11 during the 2008-2012 was between 751 and 2,421 with highly fluctuation between years. In addition, using 95% confidence interval, the range in the estimate ranged from 1 to 4,276, which is clearly a very wide range of interval. In short, there is a strong indication that the number of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) aged between 5-11 is statistically not estimable. Estimates of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) aged between 12-14 tends to decrease consistently during the 2008-2012 period notwithstanding the confidence interval of estimation was still relatively wide. In addition, estimates for 2008 and for 2012, for example, are still statistically distinguishable as the lower estimate for 2008 is beyond the confidence interval of 2012.

Table 4.6: Estimate Number and Percentage Distribution of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) by Age Groups in 2008-2012

Year	Age 5-11*		Age 12-14		Age 15-17	
	Estimate	95% CI	Estimate	95% CI	Estimate	95% CI
A. Number						
2008	2,421	566 - 4,276	20,400	13,747 - 27,053	177,728	151,296 - 204,160
2009	1,036	6 - 2,141	12,551	8,138 - 16,964	130,839	110,464 - 151,214
2010	862	8 - 1,896	17,486	11,587 - 23,384	148,747	126,385 - 171,108
2011	1,364	8 - 2,734	9,879	5,653 - 14,104	113,094	96,102 - 130,087
2012	751	1 - 2,224	5,946	2,079 - 9,813	98,897	81,832 - 115,962
B. Percentage						
2008	1.21	0.42 - 2.00	10.17	7.23 - 13.12	88.62	85.47 - 91.77
2009	0.72	0.03 - 1.40	8.69	6.09 - 11.29	90.59	87.91 - 93.28
2010	0.52	0.00 - 1.11	10.46	7.43 - 13.50	89.02	85.92 - 92.11
2011	1.10	0.45 - 1.75	7.95	5.06 - 10.83	90.96	87.99 - 93.93
2012	0.71	0.65 - 0.77	5.63	3.40 - 7.86	93.66	91.43 - 95.88

Source: Susenas-SES 2008-2012

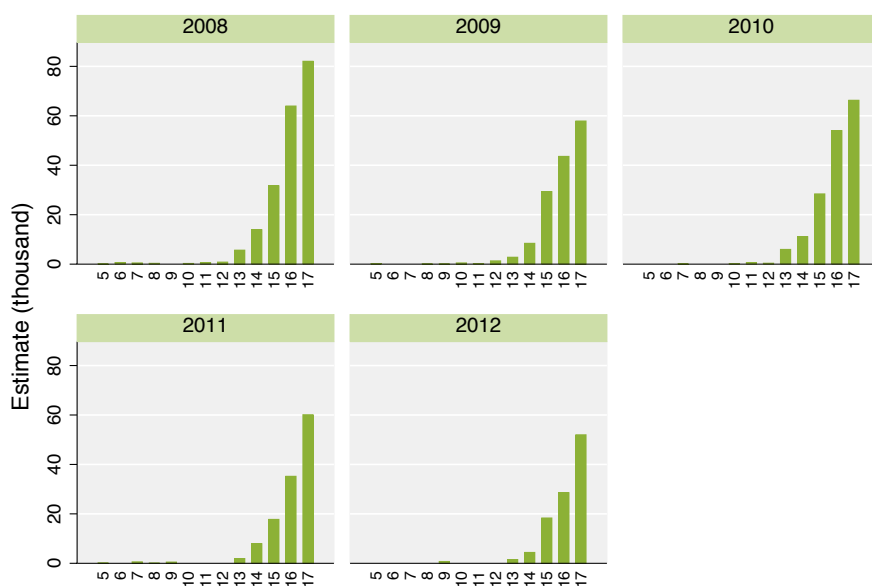
Note: *) Unlike for other age groups, IDWs aged 5-9 are not filtered out by "working status" (i.e. employed or unemployed), as they are not applicable for ages less than 10 years old.

A more consistent estimation of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) was observed for ages 15-17 (in comparison to that of age group 12-14). As shown by Table 4.6, for this age group, Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) consistently declined which is significant to some extent as can be observed by comparing the confidence intervals between the years.

Panel B of Table 4.6 shows that about 85-96% of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) were aged between 15-17 years. The implication of this is that: (1) Susenas-SES, --despite providing data on IDWs for young age groups between 5--14, can be used to provide a meaningful estimation of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) only for ages between 15-17 years, and (2) Sakernas-LFS, --despite providing data for ages 15+ only-- can be used for the general purpose of quantitative studies on Children in Domestic Work (CiDW), keeping in mind that Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) are mostly aged between 15-17 years.

Graph 4.5 shows the age distribution of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) aged between 5-17 years. The graph shows that Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) are observable starting from the age of 15. It is important to reiterate here that Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) aged 15-17 years constitute 71-91% of the total DWs aged between 5-17 years.

Graph 4.5: Age distribution of estimated Children in Domestic Work aged 5-17 years



Source: SES 2008–2012

4.3 Total Estimates of IDWs and ODWs

This section aims to estimate both, the totals live-in domestic workers (IDWs) and live-out domestic workers (ODWs) using data from the Sakernas-LFS and Susenas-SES. While IDWs can be estimated using variable of “relationship with head of household (Relation) which is available in both Sakernas-LFS and Susenas-SES, ODWs can be estimated using a combination of variables of Relation and Industry. The last variable --with sufficient detail to indicating DWs-- is available only in Sakernas-LFS. In the other words, while Susenas-SES can be used to estimate IDWs, Sakernas can be used to estimate both IDWs and ODWs.

4.3.1 Estimation based on Sakernas-LFS

Sakernas-LFS indicates that the number of ODWs is much larger than the number of IDWs. According to the survey, the estimated totals of IDWs and ODWs in 2012 were about 423 thousand and 2,1 million respectively. On comparing the total with the data from 2008, it is seen that there is a big decrease in total IDWs, and in contrast, a big increase in ODWs. Table 4.7 below highlights the contrast below.

Table 4.7 shows a highly reliable estimate of both IDWs and ODWs as measured by RSEs, which is at most less than 13%. In comparison to the IDWs estimations, the ODWs estimations are seen to be much more reliable and consistent.

The decrease in total IDWs on one hand and the increase in total ODWs on the other are reflected in decrease of proportion of IDWs. Table 4.8 and Graph 4.6 show the decrease. As illustrated in Table 4.8, the proportion of IDWs in 2008 was 31.1% while in 2008 it was only 16.6%. From the table it is evident that the estimation of the proportion of IDWs tends to be less reliable as measured by the increase in RSEs during the 2008-2012 periods. However, the RSEs still suggest a reasonably high reliability of all the estimations.

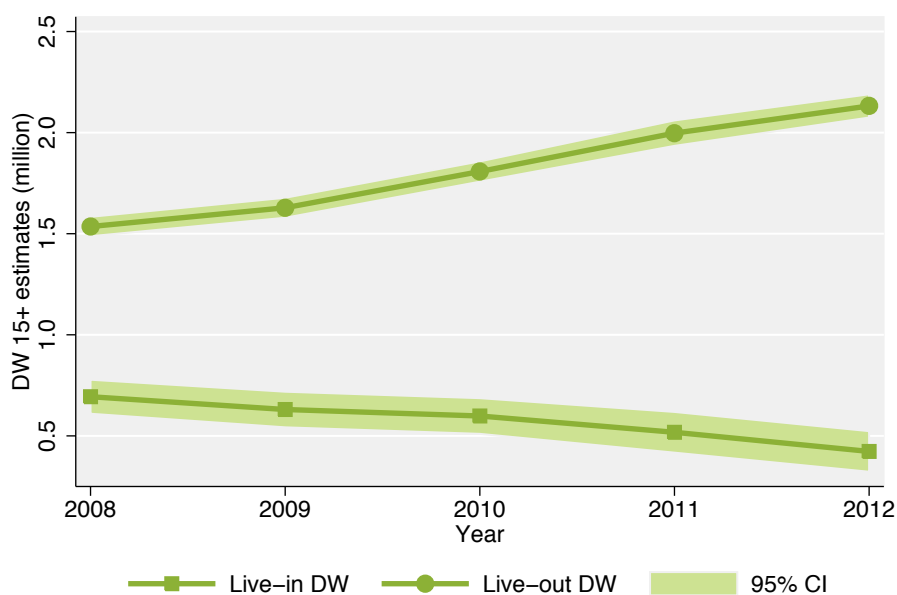
Graph 4.7 shows the decrease in the proportion of IDWs (over the total DWs) during the 2008-2012 periods. Consistent with this, Graph 4.7 shows on one hand the increase in total ODWs and on other hand the decrease in total ODWs. As a result, the ODWs-IDWs gap is seen to have a wide gap during this period. The widening gap between IDWs and ODWs will be more likely to remain observable in the near future.

Table 4.7: Estimated Totals IDWs and ODWs of Aged 15+ in 2008-2012

Year	IDWs			ODWs		
	Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)	Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)
2008	693,627	609,504 - 777,750	6.19	1,535,462	1,487,519 - 1,583,405	1.59
2009	630,379	542,242 - 718,516	7.13	1,628,300	1,578,834 - 1,677,766	1.55
2010	598,356	510,083 - 686,629	7.53	1,807,448	1,757,225 - 1,857,671	1.42
2011	517,767	417,102 - 618,432	9.92	1,997,454	1,934,451 - 2,060,458	1.61
2012	422,986	322,534 - 523,438	12.12	2,131,963	2,074,473 - 2,189,453	1.38

Source: Sakernas-LFS 2008-2012

Graph 4.6: Estimated Total IDWs and ODWs in 2008-2012 (million)



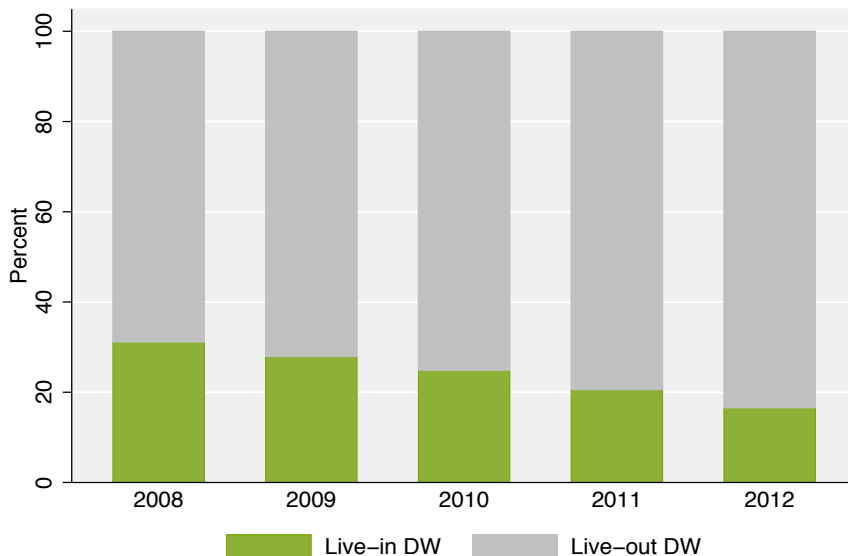
Source: LFS 2008-2012

Table 4.8: Estimated Proportion of IDWs in 2008-2012 (%)

Year	Estimate (%)	SE	95% CI	DEFT	MEFT	RSE (%)
2008	31.12	1.50	28.18 - 34.06	2.88	3.01	4.82
2009	27.91	1.54	24.88 - 30.93	3.03	3.21	5.53
2010	24.87	1.46	22.01 - 27.73	3.04	3.25	5.87
2011	20.59	1.61	17.44 - 23.73	3.02	3.18	7.80
2012	16.56	1.56	13.50 - 19.61	3.17	3.39	9.42

Source: Sakernas-LFS 2008-201

Graph 4.7: Percentage Distribution of DWs by Status in 2008-2012 (%)



Source: LFS 2008–2012

4.3.2 IDWs: Comparison between Sakernas-LFS and Susenas-SES

Sakernas-LFS and Susenas-SES provide different estimates of IDWs as shown by Table 4.9. The reason for the difference in estimates could be due to random and/or systematic errors. As shown by the table, compared to Susenas-SES, Sakernas-LFS provides much smaller estimates. At this stage it is difficult to interpret the difference; i.e., whether it is reflected underestimation of Sakernas-LFS or overestimation of Susenas-LFS with regard to IDWs. However, what is

clear is that the difference tends to get bigger and in 2012 the estimate of Susenas-SES numbers was almost twice than that of Sakernas-LFS¹⁰.

Table 4.9: Estimated Total IDWs of ages 15+ based on Sakernas-LFS and Susnas-SES in 2008-2012

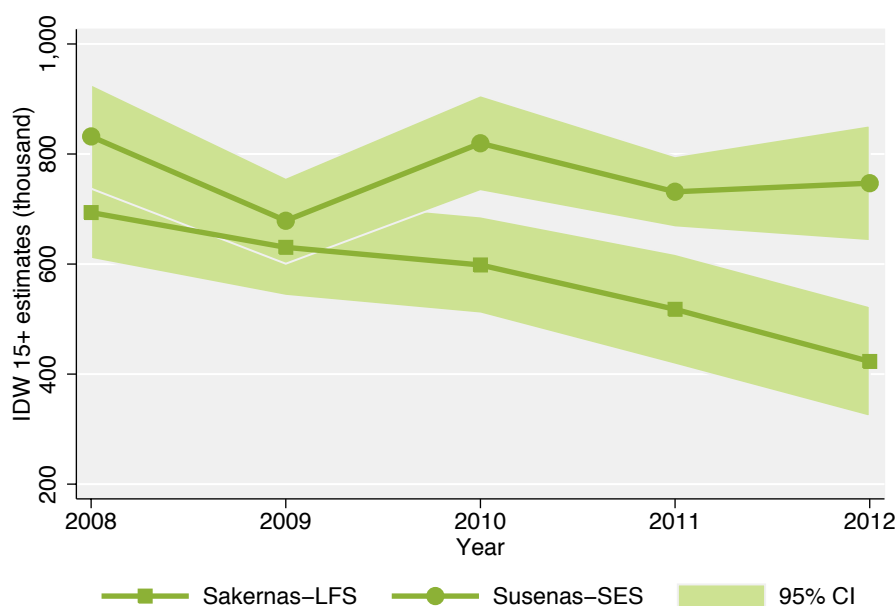
Year	Sakernas-LFS			Susenas-SES			Diff. (%)
	Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)	Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)	
2008	693,627	609,504 - 777,750	6.2	831,864	737,039 - 926,689	5.82	-16.6
2009	630,379	542,242 - 718,516	7.1	678,846	600,620 - 757,072	5.88	-7.1
2010	598,356	510,083 - 686,629	7.5	819,567	732,394 - 906,739	5.43	-27.0
2011	517,767	417,102 - 618,432	9.9	731,376	666,733 - 796,019	4.51	-29.2
2012	422,986	322,534 - 523,438	12.1	746,936	641,704 - 852,167	7.19	-43.4

Source: Sakernas-LFS and Susenas-SES 2008-2012

Graph 4.8 provides a visual presentation of the gap in the estimates provided by the two surveys. As shown by the graph, the gap in general tends to be widening with the estimate of Susenas-SES visibly fluctuating between the years. In contrast, as shown clearly by the graph, Sakernas-LFS shows a rather consistent decline of IDWs between years. This, unless there are other more convincing explanations, suggests that Sakernas-LFS in general provides more reliable (or dependable) estimates of IDWs than its counterpart. This line of argument is supported by the SESSs which are almost always much lower for Sakernas-LFS than for Susenas-SES.

¹⁰ It is advisable to interpret the estimates of IDWs cautiously due to possibility of lacking attentions on the variable of the relationship with the head of household, from which the estimates of IDWs are derived.

Graph 4.8: Estimated Total IDWs of Aged 15+ by Data Source in 2008-2012
(thousand)



Source: LFS AND SES 2008–2012

4.4 Urban/Rural and Provincial Differentials

4.4.1 Urban/Rural Differentials

DWs can be found in both urban and rural areas. But, there are a much larger number of DWs found in urban areas as compared to rural areas. For example, in 2012 there were almost 2.0 million DWs in urban areas as compared to 618 thousand in rural areas. The difference is remarkable given that the numbers of households and population in urban and rural areas are quite similar.

As shown by Table 4.10, a comparison between the years shows a general increase in the total number of DWs in both urban and rural areas during the 2008-2012 period. The only remarkable exceptions, for reasons unknown, were for the 2011-2012 period in urban areas and for the 2010-2012 periods in rural areas. This could be because the total DWs in 2011 were comparatively high in urban areas and low in rural areas. It is worth noting that the reliability of estimations is reasonably quite high as indicated by the low RSEs (less than 5%).

Table 4.10: Estimated Total DWs Aged 15+ by Urban/Rural in 2008-2012

Year	Urban			Rural		
	Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)	Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)
2008	1,766,641	1,666,403 - 1,866,879	2.89	462,448	429,225 - 495,671	3.67
2009	1,754,710	1,651,921 - 1,857,499	2.99	503,969	468,621 - 539,317	3.58
2010	1,866,427	1,758,153 - 1,974,701	2.96	539,377	502,597 - 576,157	3.48
2011	2,023,301	1,887,177 - 2,159,425	3.43	491,920	446,815 - 537,025	4.68
2012	1,936,919	1,803,534 - 2,070,304	3.51	618,030	569,704 - 666,356	3.99

Source: Sakernas-LFS 2008-2012

4.4.2 Provincial Differentials

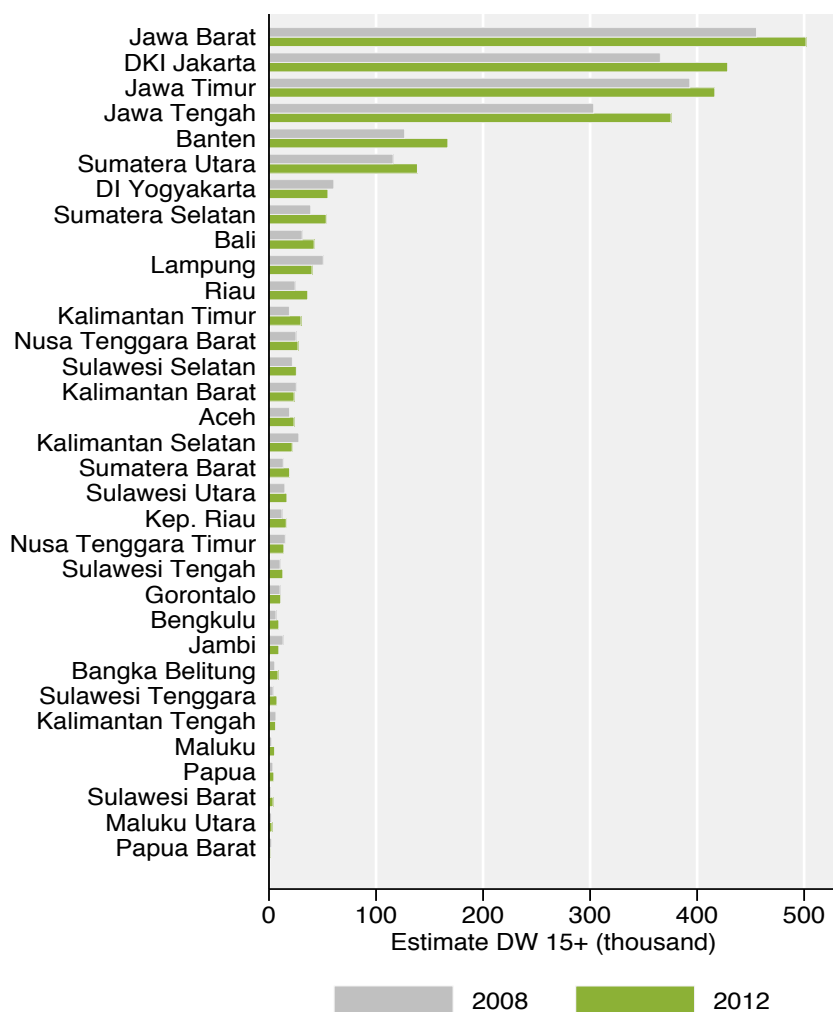
DWs can be found in all provinces of Indonesia and their numbers vary highly based on the population. This means that a province with a bigger population will have a larger number of DWs but this may not always be the case. For example, in 2012, the first five biggest provinces in terms of DWs, as shown by Graph 4.9, were Jawa Barat, DKI Jakarta, Jawa Timur, Jawa Tengah and Banten. However, the rank of these provinces changes if re-arranged according to the population of these provinces i.e., Jawa Barat (44.0 million), Jawa Timur (36.5), Jawa Tengah (32.6), Banten (11.2), and DKI Jakarta (9.1).

The last column of Table 4.11 shows the increase in the number of DWs in all provinces during the 2008-2012 periods. The exceptions were found in Jambi, Lampung, DI Yogyakarta, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Papua Barat and all provinces of Kalimantan except Kalimantan Timur.

The reliability of estimations can be seen from, Table 4.11, which indicates that the estimations are reliable in general for all provinces as measured by RSEs. The only exceptions were found for Papua Barat and Papua in 2012 where RSEs were bigger than 25%. A bigger sample of Sakernas-LFS is required in these two provinces to provide a reasonably reliable estimate of DWs.

Table 4.12 surprisingly indicates the decrease in the reliability of the estimation of DWs between 2008 and 2012. For example, highly reliable estimations (i.e. RSEs less than 10) were observed in 7 provinces in 2008 but only in 4 provinces in 2012. ; In contrast, less reliable estimations (i.e., RSEs more than 20%) were observed in 4 provinces in 2002 but 7 provinces in 2012.

Graph 4.9: Estimated Total DWs Aged 15+ by Province in 2008 and 2012 (thousand)
(Sorted by Total DWs2012)



Source: LFS 2008 and 2012

Table 4.11: Estimated Total DWs Aged 15+ by Province in 2008 and 2012

Province	2008			2012			Change (%)
	Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)	Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)	
Aceh	19,243	15,811 - 22,675	9.1	23,419	19,257 - 27,581	9.1	21.7
Sumatera Utara	115,983	88,862 - 143,104	11.9	138,701	100,501 - 176,901	14.1	19.6
Sumatera Barat	13,312	9,382 - 17,242	15.1	19,270	12,471 - 26,069	18.0	44.8
Riau	24,411	19,521 - 29,301	10.2	36,204	27,757 - 44,651	11.9	48.3
Jambi	13,174	9,933 - 16,415	12.6	9,195	5,697 - 12,693	19.4	-30.2
Sumatera Selatan	39,005	31,611 - 46,399	9.7	53,483	42,923 - 64,043	10.1	37.1
Bengkulu	6,562	4,988 - 8,136	12.2	9,205	6,486 - 11,924	15.1	40.3
Lampung	50,720	42,080 - 59,360	8.7	40,211	31,262 - 49,160	11.4	-20.7
Bangka Belitung	5,393	3,693 - 7,093	16.1	8,464	5,708 - 11,220	16.6	56.9
Kep. Riau	12,188	7,855 - 16,521	18.1	16,140	7,762 - 24,518	26.5	32.4
DKI Jakarta	365,673	312,174 - 419,172	7.5	428,551	339,488 - 517,614	10.6	17.2
Jawa Barat	455,518	403,785 - 507,251	5.8	501,825	433,517 - 570,133	6.9	10.2
Jawa Tengah	303,394	277,979 - 328,809	4.3	375,670	341,611 - 409,729	4.6	23.8
DI Yogyakarta	60,584	48,628 - 72,540	10.1	55,101	42,679 - 67,523	11.5	-9.0
Jawa Timur	393,158	341,860 - 444,456	6.7	416,572	352,038 - 481,106	7.9	6.0
Banten	126,722	98,476 - 154,968	11.4	167,140	134,240 - 200,040	10.0	31.9
Bali	31,012	24,670 - 37,354	10.4	42,201	32,651 - 51,751	11.6	36.1
Nusa Tenggara Barat	25,285	17,880 - 32,690	14.9	27,117	17,462 - 36,772	18.2	7.2
Nusa Tenggara Timur	15,237	11,298 - 19,176	13.2	13,936	9,269 - 18,603	17.1	-8.5
Kalimantan Barat	25,499	20,410 - 30,588	10.2	23,469	17,560 - 29,378	12.9	-8.0
Kalimantan Tengah	6,527	4,710 - 8,344	14.2	6,167	3,806 - 8,528	19.5	-5.5
Kalimantan Selatan	27,911	21,801 - 34,021	11.2	21,675	14,811 - 28,539	16.2	-22.3
Kalimantan Timur	19,082	15,002 - 23,162	10.9	29,892	22,276 - 37,508	13.0	56.6
Sulawesi Utara	14,854	11,622 - 18,086	11.1	16,768	12,534 - 21,002	12.9	12.9
Sulawesi Tengah	10,442	7,549 - 13,335	14.1	12,936	8,551 - 17,321	17.3	23.9
Sulawesi Selatan	21,847	14,971 - 28,723	16.1	25,604	14,758 - 36,450	21.6	17.2
Sulawesi Tenggara	3,880	2,405 - 5,355	19.4	7,449	4,422 - 10,476	20.7	92.0
Gorontalo	10,384	8,059 - 12,709	11.4	10,975	7,712 - 14,238	15.2	5.7
Sulawesi Barat	988	362 - 1,614	32.3	3,809	1,974 - 5,644	24.6	285.5
Maluku	2,563	1,464 - 3,662	21.9	5,240	2,985 - 7,495	22.0	104.4
Maluku Utara	2,408	1,474 - 3,342	19.8	2,840	1,587 - 4,093	22.5	17.94
Papua Barat	2,526	1,061 - 3,991	29.6	1,179	198 - 2,160	42.5	-53.33
Papua	3,604	1,824 - 5,384	25.2	4,541	1,951 - 7,131	29.1	26.00

Table 4.12: Number of Provinces by RSEs of Total DWs Estimation in 2008 and 2012

		RSE 2012			
		<10%	10 – 20%	>20%	Total
RSE 2008	<10%	4	3	0	7
	10 – 20%	0	18	4	22
	>20%	0	0	4	4
	Total	4	21	8	33

Source: Sakernas-LFS 2008 and 2012

Table 4.13 shows that the estimate of the DWs-Population Ratio in 2012 was 147 DWs per 10,000 populations aged 15+ with RSE of 2.8. The RSE is very small by any standard and hence indicates that the estimate is highly reliable. However, as shown by the table, the ratio varies between provinces. In 2012, the ratio ranged between 22 for Papua Barat and 571 for DKI Jakarta. In addition, the table also shows that reliability of the estimation (as measured by the RSEs) varies between provinces.

Graph 4.10 Part A exhibits the variation of the ratio between provinces in 2008 and 2012. The graph shows, for example, the increase of the ratio for Kalimantan Timur during the period.

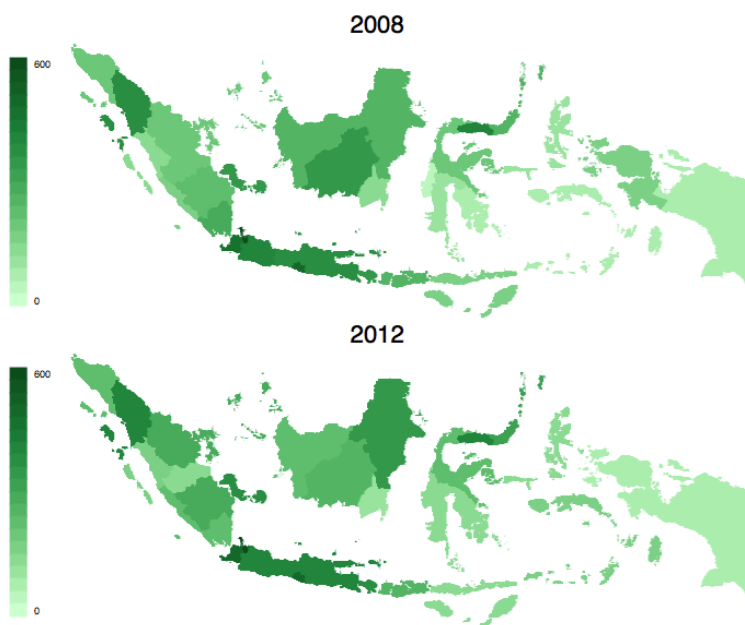
Part B of the graph provides a glimpse of the ratio of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) aged between 15-17 years to the total number of children at the same ages. The graph shows the variation in the ratio between provinces and its changes during the 2008-2012 periods. It shows, for examples, the increase in the ratio in Riau and, in contrast, the decreases in Kalimantan Barat and Sulawesi Tengah.

Table 4.13: Estimated DWs to Population Aged 15+ Ratio (per 10,000 population) by Province in 2008 and 2012

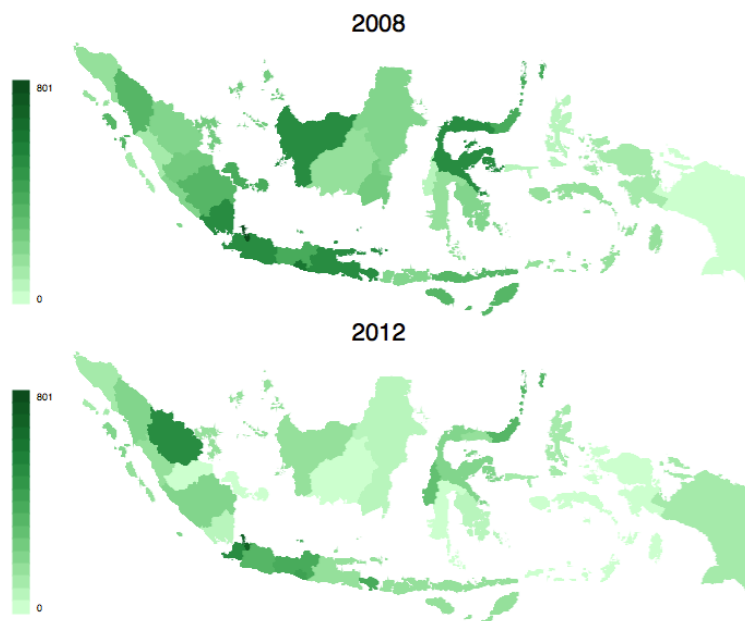
Province	2008			2012			Change (%)
	Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)	Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)	
Aceh	65	53 - 76	9.01	73	60 - 86	8.97	12.96
Sumatera Utara	130	100 - 160	11.85	157	114 - 200	13.97	20.75
Sumatera Barat	40	28 - 52	15.01	57	37 - 77	18.01	42.37
Riau	68	55 - 82	10.22	91	70 - 112	11.91	32.64
Jambi	67	51 - 84	12.32	41	26 - 56	19.00	-39.57
Sumatera Selatan	78	64 - 93	9.57	99	80 - 119	10.00	26.67
Bengkulu	57	43 - 70	12.17	75	53 - 97	14.99	32.33
Lampung	97	80 - 113	8.60	73	57 - 89	11.22	-24.20
Bangka Belitung	66	45 - 87	16.06	92	62 - 122	16.60	39.16
Kep. Riau	121	76 - 166	19.02	123	56 - 190	27.80	1.46
DKI Jakarta	526	453 - 600	7.12	571	458 - 684	10.10	8.55
Jawa Barat	153	136 - 171	5.73	159	138 - 180	6.85	3.60
Jawa Tengah	124	114 - 135	4.26	157	143 - 171	4.60	26.30
DI Yogyakarta	214	172 - 255	9.83	201	157 - 245	11.22	-6.03
Jawa Timur	135	118 - 152	6.59	146	123 - 168	7.78	7.90
Banten	190	148 - 231	11.12	212	171 - 253	9.82	11.71
Bali	115	91 - 139	10.46	140	108 - 172	11.56	21.93
Nusa Tenggara Barat	84	60 - 109	14.87	86	55 - 116	18.03	1.62
Nusa Tenggara Timur	50	37 - 63	13.12	46	30 - 61	17.07	-8.91
Kalimantan Barat	87	70 - 104	10.19	77	58 - 97	12.80	-11.35
Kalimantan Tengah	45	33 - 58	14.08	39	24 - 54	19.30	-13.66
Kalimantan Selatan	112	87 - 136	11.16	81	56 - 107	16.07	-27.49
Kalimantan Timur	87	68 - 105	10.82	112	84 - 140	12.90	29.42
Sulawesi Utara	89	70 - 108	11.02	100	75 - 125	12.78	12.42
Sulawesi Tengah	61	44 - 78	14.14	71	47 - 95	17.30	16.32
Sulawesi Selatan	39	27 - 52	15.93	45	26 - 64	21.45	14.96
Sulawesi Tenggara	28	17 - 39	19.37	49	29 - 69	20.77	76.27
Gorontalo	151	118 - 184	11.11	149	106 - 192	14.77	-1.58
Sulawesi Barat	13	5 - 22	32.18	49	25 - 72	24.49	263.03
Maluku	29	16 - 41	21.81	51	29 - 72	21.95	75.69
Maluku Utara	38	23 - 52	19.97	40	22 - 58	22.64	7.41
Papua Barat	50	22 - 79	29.15	22	4 - 40	41.71	-56.47
Papua	26	13 - 38	25.18	23	10 - 35	29.03	-12.09
INDONESIA	134	128 - 140	2.38	147	139 - 155	2.81	9.82

Graph 4.10: Estimated DWs to Population Ratio (per 10,000 population) by Province in 2008 and 2012

A. DWs 15+



B. Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) 15-17



Chapter 5 Characteristics of Domestic Workers and Children in Domestic Work (CiDW)

This chapter aims to analyze demographic and employment characteristics of domestic workers (DWs) and of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) as revealed by Sakernas-LFS. Sakenas-LFS is used because, as discussed in the previous chapter, it provides a more comprehensive coverage of DWs (i.e., it covers both IDWs and ODWs) than Susenas-SES which covers only IDWs. This chapter is divided into two parts; the first deals with DWs aged 15+ years and the second is regarding Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) between the ages of 15-17. The first comparison is using data for DWs employed in general within the age bracket of 15 years and above; while the second part uses data of children employed between 15-17 years of age (for demographic and social characteristics) or children engaged in general employment (for employment characteristics).

5.1 Domestic Workers

5.1.1 Demographic and Social Characteristics

A. Sex-Age Distribution of DWs

As discussed briefly in previous, DWs are predominately females. As also discussed in the same chapter, between 2008 and 2012, the total number of DWs increased significantly. The question is that whether or not the increase remains significant if DWs are controlled by sex and age variables.

Table 5.1 confirms the significant increase in DWs, regardless of sex, during the overall period between 2008 and 2012, as there is no overlap in confidence intervals of the two years' observations. However, the annual increase was

statistically insignificant as indicated by the overlapping confidence intervals of point estimates in consecutive years. As an illustration, the increase of male DWs of 2008 and 2009 by about 38 points (i.e., from 525 to 563) was statistically insignificant because the upper limit of confidence interval of 2008 is within the confidence interval of 2012. Graph 5.1 shows that the number of DWs tends to decrease after age 50 for both male and female DWs.

Table 5.1: Estimated Numbers of DW Aged 15+ and RSE (%) by Gender in 2008-2012

Year	Male			Female		
	Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)	Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)
2008	524,941	486,035 - 563,847	3.78	1,704,148	1,612,515 - 1,795,781	2.74
2009	563,034	521,484 - 604,584	3.77	1,695,645	1,602,035 - 1,789,255	2.82
2010	614,241	569,875 - 658,607	3.69	1,791,563	1,693,708 - 1,889,418	2.79
2011	602,291	551,421 - 653,162	4.31	1,912,930	1,787,080 - 2,038,780	3.36
2012	642,006	586,616 - 697,396	4.40	1,912,943	1,790,812 - 2,035,074	3.26

Source: Sakernas-LFS 2008-2012

Graph 5.1: Estimated Numbers of DW Aged 15+ by Age-group and Gender in 2008-2012



Source: LFS 2008–2012

The out number of female DWs (over male DWs) is reflected in the proportion of female DWs (out of total DWs). The proportion in 2008 was 76.5% in 2008 and 74.9% in 2012. In addition, as shown Table 5.2, the out number of female DWs over male DWs is very obviously shown by the sex ratio. For example, sex ratio of 166 for the employed in 2012 suggests that on the average there were 166 male employed per 100 female employed. As another example, sex ratio of 34 for DWs indicates than there were 34 male DWs over 100 female DWs.

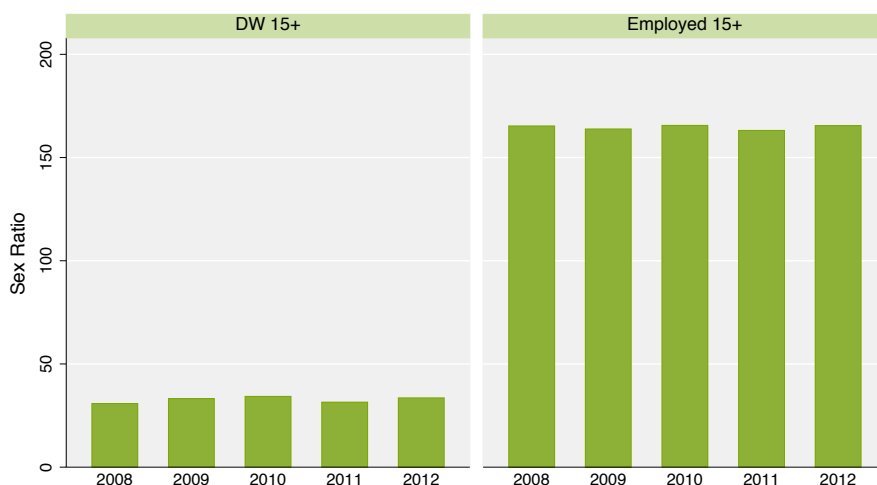
Table 5.2: Percentages of DWs and the Employed Aged 15+ by Sex in 2008 and 2012

Year	Sex	DW 15+			Employed 15+		
		Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)	Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)
A. Proportion (%)							
2008	Male	23.6	22.1 - 25.0	3.23	62.3	62.1 - 62.5	0.15
	Female	76.5	75.0 - 77.9	0.99	37.7	37.5 - 37.9	0.24
2012	Male	25.1	23.3 - 27.0	3.71	62.3	62.1 - 62.6	0.18
	Female	74.9	73.0 - 76.7	1.25	37.7	37.5 - 37.9	0.30
B. Sex Ratio (Male per 100 Female)							
2008		31	28 - 33	4.29	165	164 - 167	0.39
2012		34	30 - 37	5.01	166	164 - 167	0.48

Source: Sakernas-LFS 2008 and 2012

Graph 5.2 exhibits remarkable differences in sex ratio for DWs and the employed in general. As shown by the graph, sex ratio for both DWs and the employed in general remained unchanged during the 2008-2012 periods.

Graph 5.2: Sex Ratio of DWs and the Employed Aged 15+ in 2008 and 2012



Source: LFS 2008–2012

Table 5.3: Percentages of DWs and the Employed Aged 15+ by Age Groups in 2008 and 2012

Year	Age (year)	DW 15+			Employed 15+		
		Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)	Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)
A. Proportion (%)							
2008	15-24	27.5	25.8 - 29.3	3.25	16.1	16.0 - 16.3	0.55
	25-39	34.6	33.2 - 36.0	2.04	39.6	39.4 - 39.8	0.28
	40+	37.9	36.2 - 39.6	2.23	44.3	44.1 - 44.5	0.25
2012	15-24	19.3	17.4 - 21.2	5.01	15.1	14.8 - 15.3	0.73
	25-39	36.1	34.5 - 37.8	2.36	40.3	40.1 - 40.6	0.34
	40+	44.6	42.6 - 46.6	2.31	44.6	44.3 - 44.9	0.30
B. Mean (Median)							
2008		35.2 (34)	34.7 - 35.7	0.77	38.6 (37)	38.6 - 38.7	0.08
2012		37.8 (38)	37.2 - 38.4	0.81	38.7 (37)	38.7 - 38.8	0.10

Source: Sakernas-LFS 2008 and 2012

Table 5.3 presents the percentage distribution of DWs by age groups. There are at least two major points revealed by the table. First, the proportion of youth employment (here defined as aged 15-24) was much higher for DWs than for the employed in general albeit the tendency of significant declining in the proportion. Second, “aging” process of DWs has apparently taken place during the periods as reflected in the increase of the mean or median age of DWs. As can be observed from the table, the median age of DWs decreased from 35.2 years in 2008 to 37.8 years in 2012, a highly significant decrease at 95% confidence interval.

B. DWs by Marital Status

Like the employed in general, DWs are in most cases married. However, the proportions that were single or widowed (including divorced) were much bigger for DWs than for the employed in general. In 2008, the proportions that were single and widowed were 34.6% and 16.9% respectively. These proportions are much higher for DWs than for the employed in general; that were, 19.4% compared to 6.5% respectively. Table 5.4 shows the comparisons. The table also shows that during the 2008-2012 periods, the proportion of single DWs declined while the proportion of widowed DWs remained unchanged. This is in line with the significant increase of the proportion of married DWs from 48.5% to 59.8% during the period.

Table 5.4: Percentages of DWs and the Employed Aged 15+ by Marital Status in 2008 and 2012

Year	Marital Status	DW 15+			Employed 15+		
		Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)	Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)
2008	Single	34.6	32.6 - 36.5	2.89	19.4	19.2 - 19.6	0.52
	Married	48.5	46.6 - 50.4	2.03	74.1	73.9 - 74.3	0.15
	Widowed	16.9	15.8 - 18.0	3.28	6.5	6.4 - 6.6	0.77
2012	Single	22.7	20.6 - 24.8	4.75	18.9	18.7 - 19.2	0.67
	Married	59.8	57.6 - 62.1	1.95	74.6	74.3 - 74.8	0.18
	Widowed	17.5	16.2 - 18.8	3.76	6.5	6.4 - 6.6	0.93

Source: Sakernas-LFS 2008 and 2012

Graph 5.3: Percentages of DWs and the Employed Aged 15+ by Marital Status in 2008-2012



Source: LFS 2008–2012

C. DWs by Educational Level

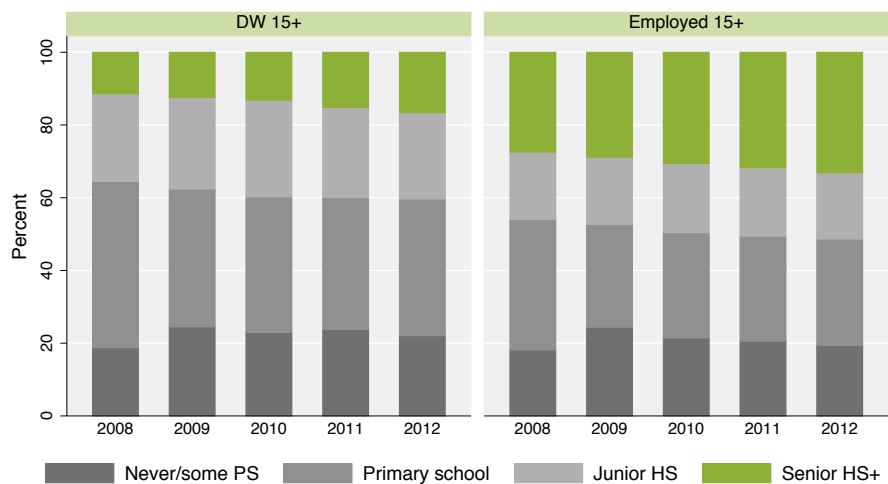
In comparison to the employed in general, DWs are relatively less educated. The proportion of the “educated”, defined here as having completed Senior High School or higher level (JHS+),-- indicates this. In 2008, the proportion for DWs was 11.4% while for the employed in general was 27.5%. In addition, as shown by Table 5.5, DWs in general tend to be more educated: the proportion of educated DWs increased significantly from 11.4 to 16.6%. The increase in the proportion was observed between years as shown by Graph 5.4. The graph also shows the increase in the proportion for the employed in general.

Table 5.5: Percentages of DWs and the Employed Aged 15+ by Educational Attainment in 2008 and 2012

Year	Marital Status	DW 15+			Employed 15+		
		Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)	Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)
2008	Never/some PS	18.8	17.5 - 20.0	3.39	18.1	17.9 - 18.4	4.50
	Primary school	45.8	44.2 - 47.3	1.71	35.8	35.6 - 36.1	3.53
	Junior HS	24.1	22.7 - 25.4	2.87	18.6	18.4 - 18.8	2.36
	Senior HS+	11.4	10.4 - 12.4	4.47	27.5	27.2 - 27.8	3.52
2012	Never/some PS	22.1	20.5 - 23.6	3.53	19.4	19.1 - 19.7	0.78
	Primary school	37.6	35.8 - 39.3	2.36	29.3	28.9 - 29.6	0.56
	Junior HS	23.8	22.1 - 25.4	3.52	18.3	18.0 - 18.5	0.65
	Senior HS+	16.6	15.2 - 18.0	4.32	33.1	32.7 - 33.5	0.64

Source: Sakernas-LFS 2008 and 2012

Graph 5.4: Percentages of DWs and the Employed Aged 15+ by Educational Attainment in 2008 and 2012



Source: LFS 2008–2012

D. ODWs by Household Size

It can perhaps be assumed that ODWs, compared to the employed in general, more likely come from households with lower socioeconomic status or --as a rule-- with bigger household size¹¹. However, Table 5.6 shows that the assumption is not proven. As shown by the table, in 2008, 23.0% of ODWs lived in households with “big” household size (6 or more), slightly higher but statistically insignificant with that of the employed in general¹².

Table 5.6: Percentages of ODWs and the Employed Aged 15+ by Household Size in 2008 and 2010

Year	HH Size of ODW's HH	ODW 15+			Employed 15+		
		Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)	Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)
A. Proportion (%)							
2008	1-3	36.0	34.4 - 37.6	2.31	33.2	32.9 - 33.5	0.45
	4-5	41.0	39.3 - 42.7	2.14	44.3	44.0 - 44.6	0.34
	6+	23.0	21.5 - 24.5	3.24	22.5	22.2 - 22.8	0.69
2010	1-3	33.2	31.7 - 34.8	2.41	32.5	32.2 - 32.8	0.46
	4-5	43.3	41.6 - 44.9	1.96	45.3	45.0 - 45.6	0.34
	6+	23.5	22.1 - 25.0	3.11	22.2	21.9 - 22.5	0.69
B. Mean (Median)							
2008		4.3 (4)	4.3 - 4.4	0.84	4.4 (4)	4.4 - 4.4	0.19
2010		4.4 (4)	4.3 - 4.5	0.79	4.4 (4)	4.4 - 4.4	0.18

Source: Sakernas-LFS 2008 and 2010

¹¹ Studies in demography in general suggest a negative association between household size and socio-economic status of household. The higher the status, the smaller the household size.

¹² Household characteristics of IDWs are not of concern here because they reflect the characteristics of the employers' households.

E. Logistic Regression Models of Demographic and Social Characteristics

Table 5.7a presents logistic regression of non-interaction model of DWs using explanatory variables of age (interval), gender, residential areas, education and marital status. The dependent variable in the model is dichotomous: 1 if respondents are DWs, and 0 if they were non-DWs (but employed). As shown by 95% CI and p-values of OR (Odds Ratio), all variables used in the model are highly significant in explaining the likelihood of DWs among the employed (as the domain).

The table shows, among others, a relative importance of a category of a variable attributed to DWs compared to that of a specified category of the same variable as measured by OR. The table shows, among others, that DWs are 5 time more likely: (1) females than males, (2) live in urban than in rural areas, and (3) completed “primary school or lower level” than “Senior High School”. The table also shows that DWs are 50% more likely “single” than “married”.

Table 5.7a: Logistic Regression Non-Interaction Model of DWs

Variables	Category	OR	SE	95% CI	p-value
Age		0.98	0.00	0.98 - 0.99	0.00
Gender	Female	4.86	0.20	4.48 - 5.27	0.00
	Male (ref)	1.00			
Living place	Urban	5.18	0.21	4.79 - 5.61	0.00
	Rural (ref)	1.00			
Education	Primary or less	4.84	0.27	4.34 - 5.39	0.00
	Junior	3.68	0.21	3.28 - 4.12	0.00
	Senior or more (ref)	1.00			
Marital status	Single	1.47	0.08	1.32 - 1.63	0.00
	Divorced	2.49	0.19	2.14 - 2.88	0.00
	Widowed	1.98	0.12	1.77 - 2.23	0.00
	Married (ref)	1.00			

Source: Sakernas-LFS 2012

The ORs shown in Table 5.7a reflect the adjusted association of a variable on DWs regardless of its interaction with other variable(s). The effect would be “refined” if the interaction is taken into account as illustrated in Table 5.7b. The

table shows, among others, the “effects” of education on likelihood of female being DWs –adjusted by age and marital status-- can be summarized as follows:

1) “Non-educated” females (primary school or lower) who live in urban areas are more likely to be DWs than educated males living in rural areas by about 9.0 times ($=1.06 \times 1.70 \times 5.01$).

2) In comparison, “educated” females (completed JHS) who live in urban areas are more likely to be DWs than educated males living in rural areas by 5.3 times ($=1.06 \times 1.79 \times 2.93$).

The difference, in short, reflects a negative association of female education being DWs: the more educated the females, the less likely they are to be DWs.

Table 5.7b: Logistic Regression Interaction Model of DWs

Variables	Category	OR	SE	95% CI	p-value
Age		0.98	0.00	0.98 - 0.99	0.00
Gender	Female	1.06	0.13	0.84 - 1.35	0.62
	Male (ref)	1.00			
Living place	Urban	3.53	0.29	3.01 - 4.14	0.00
	Rural (ref)	1.00			
Education	Primary or less	1.65	0.14	1.39 - 1.96	0.00
	Junior high school	1.86	0.18	1.54 - 2.25	0.00
	Senior or more (ref)	1.00			
Marital status	Single	1.50	0.08	1.35 - 1.66	0.00
	Divorced	2.46	0.19	2.12 - 2.87	0.00
	Widowed	1.89	0.11	1.68 - 2.13	0.00
	Married (ref)	1.00			
Interactions					
	Female # Urban	1.70	0.16	1.41 - 2.04	0.00
	Female # Primary school or less	5.01	0.54	4.06 - 6.19	0.00
	Female # Junior high school	2.93	0.35	2.32 - 3.71	0.00

Source: Sakernas-LFS 2012

5.1.2 Employment Characteristics of DWs

A. Working day

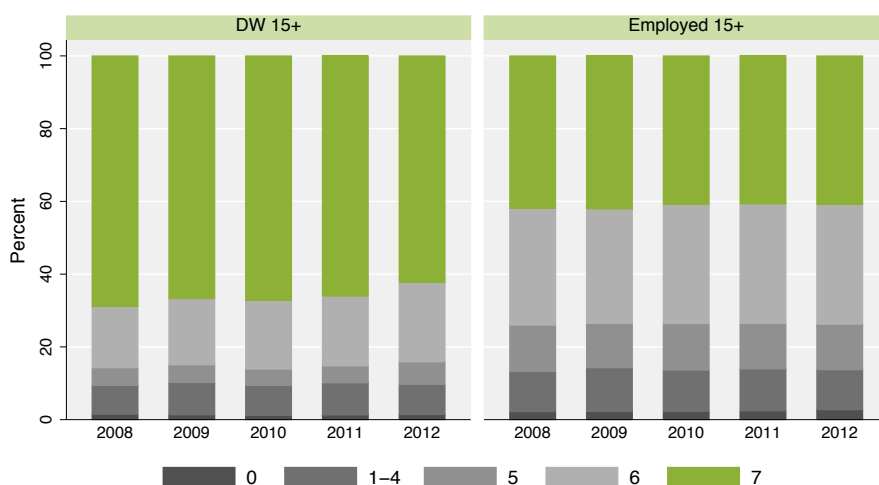
Most DWs have worked 7 days in a week i.e. without any holiday at all. As shown by Table 5.8, about 69% of DWs --compared to 42% of the employed in general-- worked 7 days in a week. The proportion decreased in 2012 for both DWs and the employed as measured by the decrease in the mean working day. The decrease for DWs was from 68.9% to 62.3% while for the employed it was from 42.0% to 40.9%.

Table 5.8: Percentages of DWs and the Employed Aged 15+ by Weekly Working Days in 2008 and 2012

Year	Number of Working Days	DW 15+			Employed 15+		
		Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)	Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)
A. Proportion (%)							
2008	0	1.5	1.1 - 1.8	11.87	2.2	2.1 - 2.3	1.86
	1-4	8.0	7.1 - 8.8	5.31	11.1	10.9 - 11.2	0.82
	5	4.8	4.2 - 5.4	6.73	12.7	12.5 - 12.9	0.76
	6	16.9	15.6 - 18.2	4.01	32.1	31.8 - 32.4	0.46
	7	68.9	67.0 - 70.7	1.36	42.0	41.6 - 42.3	0.41
2012	0	1.4	1.0 - 1.8	15.19	2.7	2.6 - 2.8	1.96
	1-4	8.4	7.4 - 9.3	5.82	11.0	10.8 - 11.2	0.97
	5	6.1	5.3 - 6.9	6.77	12.5	12.3 - 12.7	0.95
	6	21.8	20.1 - 23.6	4.00	32.9	32.6 - 33.3	0.57
	7	62.3	60.0 - 64.6	1.88	40.9	40.5 - 41.3	0.51
B. Mean (Median)							
2008		6.3 (7)	6.3 - 6.4	0.39	5.9 (6)	5.9 - 5.9	0.08
2012		6.2 (7)	6.2 - 6.3	0.47	5.8 (6)	5.8 - 5.8	0.10

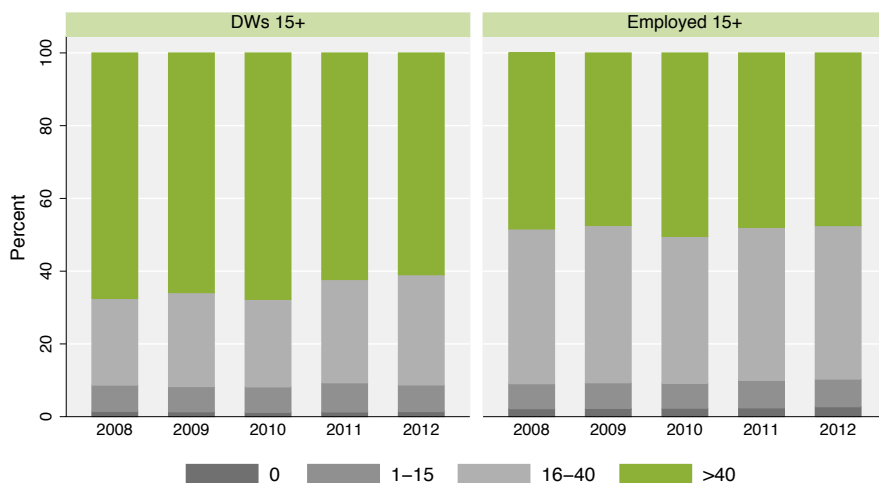
Source: Sakernas-LFS 2008 and 2012

Graph 5.5: Percentages of DWs and the Employed Aged 15+ by Weekly Working Days in 2008-2012



Source: LFS 2008-2012

Graph 5.6: Percentages of DWs and the Employed Aged 15+ by Weekly Working Hours in 2008-2012



Source: LFS 2008-2012

B. Working hours

Compared to the employed in general, DWs worked for longer hours. In 2008, about 68% of DWs --compared to 48% of the employed-- worked 40 hours or more in a week. Nonetheless, as shown by Table 5.9, there was significant decrease in the working hours for both DWs (significant) and the employed (insignificant) during the 2008-2012 period. This is reflected in the decrease in the mean working hours, which for DWs decreased from 51.3 hours in 2008 to 46.2 hours in 2012.

Graph 5.6 depicts the comparison on distribution of weekly working hours between DWs and employed in general. The graph shows there was the different of the weekly working hours distribution between those two groups.

Table 5.9: Percentages of DWs and the Employed Aged 15+ by Weekly Working Hour in 2008 and 2012

Year	Number of Working Hours	DW 15+			Employed 15+		
		Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)	Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)
A. Proportion (%)							
2008	0	1.5	1.1 - 1.8	11.87	2.2	2.1 - 2.3	1.86
	1-15	7.2	6.4 - 7.9	5.60	6.9	6.7 - 7.0	1.03
	16-40	23.9	22.4 - 25.4	3.25	42.6	42.3 - 42.8	0.35
	> 40	67.5	65.7 - 69.3	1.36	48.4	48.1 - 48.7	0.34
2012	0	1.4	1.0 - 1.8	15.19	2.7	2.6 - 2.8	1.96
	1-15	7.3	6.4 - 8.2	6.15	7.6	7.4 - 7.8	1.15
	16-40	30.3	28.4 - 32.3	3.30	42.2	41.8 - 42.6	0.44
	> 40	61.0	58.7 - 63.3	1.89	47.5	47.1 - 47.9	0.42
B. Mean (Median)							
2008		51.3 (54)	50.2 - 52.4	1.11	39.9 (40)	39.8 - 40.0	0.16
2012		46.2 (46)	45.0 - 47.3	1.30	38.7 (40)	38.5 - 38.8	0.19

Source: Sakernas-LFS 2008 and 2012

C. Work remuneration

Most DWs are paid employment, as the proportion of those who are unpaid is very small. As shown by Table 5.10, the proportion of unpaid employment in 2012 was less than 3% for DWs. The proportion was much bigger for the employed in general that was 16.2%. Nonetheless, among the paid employment, DWs received much less earning or work remuneration compared to the employed in general as illustrated in Table 5.11.

Table 5.10: Percentages of DWs and the Employed Aged 15+ by Payment Status in 2008 and 2012

Year	Paid/ Unpaid Worker	DW 15+			Employed 15+		
		Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)	Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)
2008	Paid	99.3	99.0 - 99.5	0.13	83.1	82.9 - 83.3	0.13
	Unpaid	0.7	0.5 - 1.0	18.19	16.9	16.7 - 17.2	0.63
2012	Paid	97.2	96.6 - 97.8	0.33	83.8	83.6 - 84.1	0.15
	Unpaid	2.8	2.2 - 3.4	11.45	16.2	15.9 - 16.4	0.79

Source: Sakernas-LFS 2008 and 2012

Table 5.11 shows that in 2008, 38% of DWs earned less than Rp 400,000 in a month. The proportion for the employed in general was smaller i.e. 25%. In contrast, only about 9% of DWs and 30% of the employed in general earned Rp 1,000,000 per month. As obviously shown by the mean earning, work remuneration was much higher in 2012 than in 2008 for both DWs and the employed in general. Nonetheless, the gap in the earning level between the two was apparently widening.

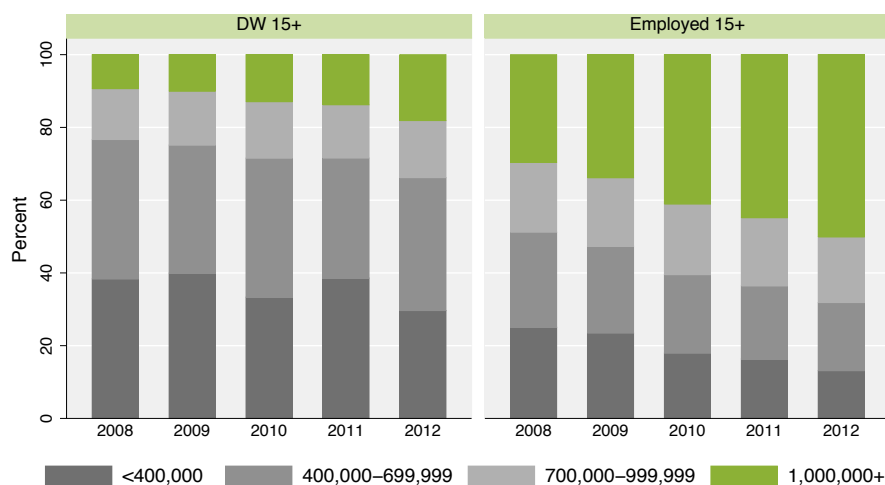
Graph 5.7 depicts that the increase in proportion of DWs who earned at least Rp 1,000,000 per month was not as sharp as the increase in the employed in general.

Table 5.11: Percentages of DWs and the Employed Aged 15+ by Monthly Earning (in thousand Rupiah) in 2008 and 2012

Year	Earning	DW 15+			Employed 15+		
		Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)	Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)
A. Proportion (%)							
2008	<400	38.3	36.3 - 40.3	2.63	25.1	24.7 - 25.4	0.70
	400-699	38.4	36.4 - 40.3	2.55	26.1	25.8 - 26.4	0.59
	700-999	14.0	12.5 - 15.5	5.31	19.2	18.9 - 19.5	0.72
	1,000+	9.3	8.4 - 10.3	5.31	29.6	29.2 - 30.0	0.68
2012	<400	29.7	27.4 - 32.0	3.97	13.1	12.8 - 13.4	1.20
	400-699	36.5	34.2 - 38.9	3.27	18.7	18.4 - 19.0	0.85
	700-999	15.7	13.8 - 17.5	6.03	18.0	17.7 - 18.4	0.89
	1,000+	18.1	16.5 - 19.7	4.57	50.1	49.6 - 50.6	0.53
B. Mean (thousand Rupiah)							
2008		551	538 - 564	1.18	949	938 - 960	0.60
2012		704	676 - 732	2.04	1360	1,343 - 1,376	0.63

Source: Sakernas-LFS 2008 and 2012

Graph 5.7: Percentages of DWs and the Employed Aged 15+ by Monthly Earning (in thousand Rupiah) in 2008-2012



Source: LFS 2008-2012

5.2 Children in Domestic Work (CiDW)

This second part of this chapter deals with the demographic-social and employment characteristics of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW). In this part, Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) aged between 15-17 years are compared with other groups of children. In the discussion of demographic and social characteristics (5.2.1), Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) aged 15-17 years are compared with children aged 15-17 years regardless of their employment status. On the other hand, in the discussion on the employment characteristics (5.2.2), Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) aged 15-17 years are compared with children who are employed between the ages of 15-17 (or “children in employment” aged 15-17 by the ILO definition).

5.2.1 Demographic and Social Characteristics

A. Age-Sex distribution of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW)

Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) are predominantly females. In 2008, female DWs covered 93.7% of total DWs. In contrast, the proportion was only about 48% for children in general. The contrast is more obviously reflected in the sex ratio. As shown by Table 5.12, the sex ratio of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) in 2008 was 7 male per 100 females, while for children in general 108 males for 100 females.

As shown by the table, there was an indication of “masculinization” of child as shown in the decrease of the proportion of female Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) from 93.7% to 77.5% during the 2008-2012 periods. This is also reflected by the increase of sex ratio of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) from 7% to 29% during the same period.

Table 5.13 shows that the proportion of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) aged 15-17 years tends to increase by age. For example, in 2008, there were 19.2% Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) were aged 15 years while for the ages of 17 years, the proportion was 51.9%. In addition, the age of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) has a tendency to increase as shown by the increase in the mean and the median of age. The increase is statistically significant.

Table 5.12: Percentage Distributions of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) and Children aged 15-17 by Sex in 2008 and 2012

Year	Sex	Children in Domestic Work			Children		
		Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)	Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)
A. Proportion (%)							
2008	Male	6.3	4.0 - 8.5	18.13	51.9	51.4 - 52.4	0.50
	Female	93.7	91.5 - 96.0	1.21	48.1	47.6 - 48.6	0.54
2012	Male	22.5	18.3 - 26.8	9.58	51.7	51.0 - 52.3	0.63
	Female	77.5	73.2 - 81.7	2.79	48.4	47.7 - 49.0	0.68
B. Sex Ratio (Male per 100 Female)							
2008		7	4 - 9	21.38	108	106 - 110	1.05
2012		29	17 - 41	20.49	107	104 - 110	1.31

Source: Sakernas-LFS

Table 5.13: Percentage Distributions of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) and Children Aged 15-17 by Age in 2008 and 2012

Year	Age	Children in Domestic Work			Children		
		Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)	Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)
A. Proportion (%)							
2008	15	19.2	15.8 - 22.7	9.23	34.1	33.6 - 34.5	0.72
	16	28.9	24.9 - 32.9	7.06	32.7	32.2 - 33.2	0.77
	17	51.9	47.6 - 56.2	4.19	33.2	32.8 - 33.7	0.72
2012	15	19.3	14.5 - 24.0	12.62	33.4	32.8 - 34.0	0.91
	16	40.1	33.9 - 46.2	7.87	33.9	33.3 - 34.5	0.94
	17	40.7	34.7 - 46.7	7.51	32.7	32.1 - 33.3	0.91
B. Mean (Median)							
2008		16.3 (17)	16.3 - 16.4	0.21	16.0 (16)	16.0 - 16.0	0.03
2012		16.2 (16)	16.1 - 16.3	0.28	16.0 (16)	16.0 - 16.0	0.03

Source: Sakernas-LFS

B. Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) by Marital Status

Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) are mostly single. Table 5.14 shows that less than 2% in 2008 and less than 4% of them in 2012 have had a marital status other than “single” i.e., currently or ever married. Slightly higher proportions of “single” are observed for the children in general even though they are statistically insignificant.

Table 5.14: Percentage Distributions of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) and Children Aged 15-17 by Marital Status in 2008 and 2012

Year	Marital Status	Children in Domestic Work			Children		
		Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)	Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)
2008	Single	98.1	97.2 - 99.0	0.46	97.1	96.9 - 97.2	0.10
	Married	1.9	1.0 - 2.8	23.64	2.9	2.8 - 3.1	3.20
2012	Single	96.8	96.3 - 97.3	0.28	97.5	97.3 - 97.7	0.11
	Married	3.2	2.7 - 3.7	8.31	2.5	2.3 - 2.7	4.42

Source: Sakernas-LFS

C. Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) by Schooling Status

Most Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) do not go to school anymore. In 2008 and 2012, only 4.5% and 16.5% of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) were reportedly currently in school as shown by

Table 5.15. The increase in the proportion is highly significant as shown by the absence of overlapping in the confidence intervals of the respective year. Nonetheless, compared to that of the children in general, the proportions were much smaller for Children in Domestic Work (CiDW). As shown by Graph 5.8, the proportion of children aged between 15-17 years who were still in schooling tend to increase during 2008-2012 for both Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) and children in general.

Comparison between IDWs and ODWs in Table 5.16 show that the proportion of those who was still schooling was much higher for ODWs than for IDWs. In 20012, for example, the proportion for IDWs was only 1.8% while for ODWs 31.6%.

Table 5.15: Percentage Distributions of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) and Children Aged 15-17 by Schooling Status in 2008 and 2012

Year	Education	Children in Domestic Work			Children		
		Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)	Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)
2008	Currently in school	4.5	2.5 - 6.4	22.05	69.8	69.3 - 70.4	0.41
	Not in school	95.5	93.6 - 97.5	1.03	30.2	29.6 - 30.7	0.95
2012	Currently in school	16.5	13.2 - 19.9	10.34	76.7	76.1 - 77.4	0.43
	Not in school	83.5	80.1 - 86.8	2.05	23.3	22.6 - 23.9	1.43

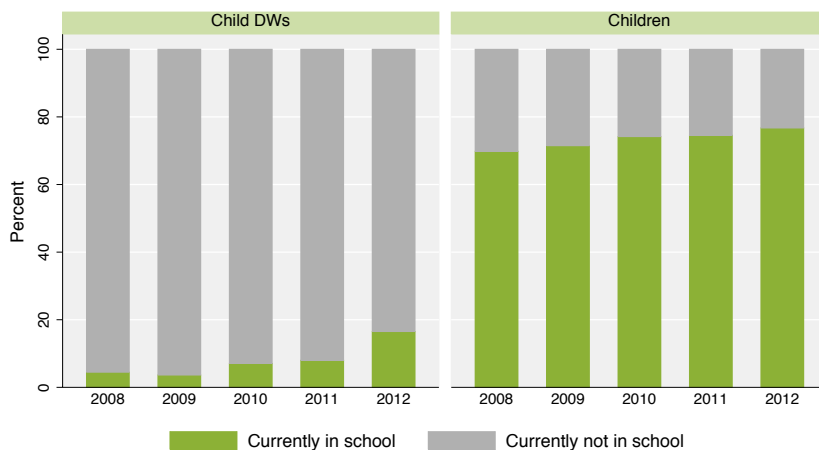
Source: Sakernas-LFS

Table 5.16: Percentage Distributions of Child IDWs and Child ODWs by Schooling Status in 2008 and 2012

Year	Education	Child IDW			Child ODW		
		Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)	Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)
2008	Currently in school	1.2	0.1 - 2.3	45.27	14.1	10.1 - 18.0	14.28
	Not in school	98.8	97.7 - 99.9	0.56	85.9	82.0 - 89.9	2.34
2012	Currently in school	1.8	0.0 - 3.6	51.18	31.6	27.9 - 35.4	6.08
	Not in school	98.2	96.4 - 100	0.93	68.4	64.6 - 72.1	2.82

Source: Sakernas-LFS

Graph 5.8: Percentage of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) and Children who are Currently in School in 2008 – 2012



Source: LFS 2008–2012

D. Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) by Educational Attainment

Table 5.17 shows the increase in educational level attained by Children in Domestic Work (CiDW). This is shown, for example, by the increase of the proportion of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) who completed Junior High School or higher studies. During the 2008-2012 the increase was from 36.8 to 52.4%, a significant increase statistically. The increase in the proportion was also observed for the children in general; that was, from 62.0 to 69.5%. These comparisons show that Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) are less educated than the children in general.

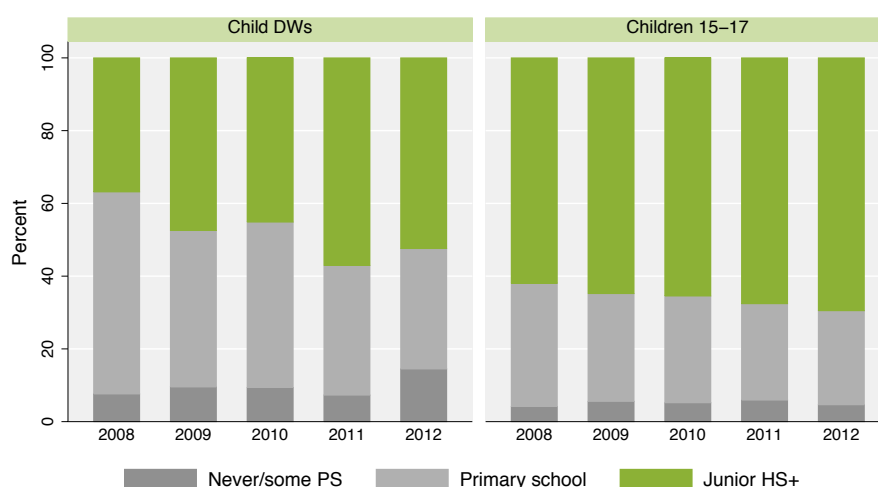
The results of logistic regression models (not shown in the table) suggest that education is negatively associated with the likelihood of being Children in Domestic Work (CiDW). This means that higher the education, the less likely is the possibility of being Children in Domestic Work (CiDW). Educated Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) --here define as completed Junior High School or higher studies-- are less likely to become Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) by 14% if it is adjusted by age; i.e., Odds Ratio (OR)=0.37 (95% CI 0.26-0.52). The effect is statistically significant as its the 95% CI is not covering the null value and p -value=0.00. The association would be slightly stronger and more significant if education was controlled not only by age but also by sex. This expressed by OR=0.32 (0.22-0.46) and p -value=0.00. In the other words, according to the model, after controlling the age and sex, educated Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) (compared to non-educated ones) are less likely to become Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) by 68%.

Table 5.17: Percentage Distributions of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) and Children Aged 15-17 by Educational Attainment in 2008 and 2012

Year	Education	Children in Domestic Work			Children		
		Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)	Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)
2008	Never/some PS	7.6	4.8 - 10.4	18.64	4.2	4.0 - 4.4	2.60
	Primary school	55.6	51.3 - 59.8	3.91	33.9	33.3 - 34.4	0.82
	Junior HS+	36.8	32.3 - 41.3	6.24	62.0	61.4 - 62.5	0.48
2012	Never/some PS	14.5	9.4 - 19.5	17.80	4.6	4.4 - 4.9	3.15
	Primary school	33.1	27.8 - 38.4	8.20	25.9	25.2 - 26.5	1.25
	Junior HS+	52.4	46.8 - 58.0	5.42	69.5	68.8 - 70.2	0.51

Source: Sakernas-LFS

Graph 5.9: Percentage Distributions of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) and Children Aged 15-17 by Educational Attainment in 2008 and 2012



Source: LFS 2008–2012

Table 5.18: Percentage Distributions of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) and Children Aged 15-17 by Household Size in 2008 and 2010

Year	HH Size	Child ODW			Children		
		Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)	Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)
2008	1-3	23.0	17.4 - 28.6	12.36	31.2	31.0 - 31.5	0.43
	4-5	37.5	32.6 - 42.5	6.73	44.6	44.3 - 44.8	0.33
	6+	39.5	34.2 - 44.8	6.83	24.2	23.9 - 24.5	0.63
2010	1-3	15.3	11.2 - 19.5	13.84	30.7	30.4 - 30.9	0.44
	4-5	41.3	34.8 - 47.7	7.95	45.6	45.3 - 45.9	0.32
	6+	43.4	37.7 - 49.1	6.65	23.8	23.5 - 24.1	0.64

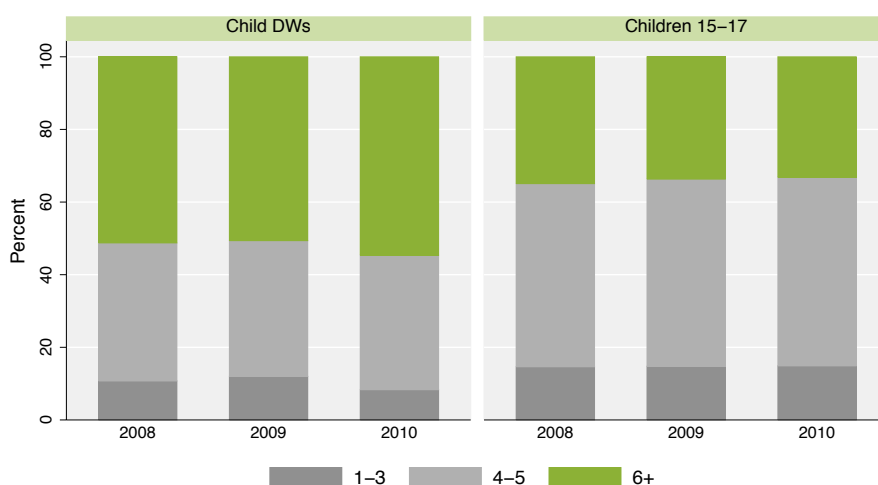
Source: Sakernas-LFS

E. Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) by Household Size

Table 5.18 shows the percentage distributions of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) and children in general by household size. The table shows that compared to children in general, Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) are more likely to be inhabiting big households. For example, in 2010, about 43.4% of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) and 23.8% of children in general lived in

households with 6 or more members (Note: Data for household size are not available in the existing data files of the 2011 and 2012 Sakernas-LFS.)

Graph 5.10: Percentage Distributions of Child ODWs and Children Aged 15-17 by Household Size in 2008-2010



Source: LFS 2008-2010

5.2.2 Employment Characteristics

A. Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) by number of working days

In 2008, almost all Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) worked 7 days a week or without holiday at all. The proportion decreased significantly to 81.4% in 2012. However, the overall number of working days is statistically unchanged during 2008-2012 as reflected in the mean or median of working day.

In comparison with children employed, in general it is suggested that Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) worked longer day than their counterparts. This is shown, among other things, by the lower proportion of those who worked 7 days for the child employed than for Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) in 2008; i.e., 43.2% compared to 90.4%.

Table 5.19: Percentage Distributions of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) and Child Employed Aged 15-17 by Working Day in 2008 and 2012

Year	Working Day	Children in Domestic Work			Child Employed		
		Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)	Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)
A. Proportion (%)							
2008	0	0.3	0.1 - 0.5	33.18	0.9	0.7 - 1.1	12.40
	1-4	2.4	2.0 - 2.8	7.88	17.4	16.5 - 18.2	2.52
	5	0.4	0.2 - 0.7	26.65	11.3	10.6 - 12.1	3.41
	6	6.4	4.4 - 8.4	15.83	27.2	26.2 - 28.3	2.00
	7	90.4	88.1 - 92.8	1.33	43.2	41.9 - 44.4	1.45
2012	0	1.0	0.0 - 2.0	57.02	1.2	0.9 - 1.5	13.77
	1-4	1.3	1.2 - 1.4	4.29	19.6	18.5 - 20.7	2.92
	5	6.5	3.6 - 9.4	22.60	10.4	9.5 - 11.3	4.32
	6	9.8	6.7 - 13.0	16.24	29.2	27.7 - 30.6	2.51
	7	81.4	77.8 - 84.9	2.24	39.6	38.0 - 41.2	2.04
B. Mean (Median)							
2008		6.8 (7)	6.7 - 6.9	0.40	5.8 (5)	5.7 - 5.8	0.32
2012		6.7 (7)	6.6 - 6.8	0.72	5.7 (6)	5.6 - 5.7	0.44

Source: Sakernas-LFS

B. Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) by Working Hours

Table 5.20 shows that in 2008, Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) worked on an average of 66.5 hours per week or 9.8 hours per day. Compared to that of 2012, the average of working hour for Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) decreased to 59.2 hours or 8.8 hours per day. (Here the mean of working day in the respective year is used as the denominator.)

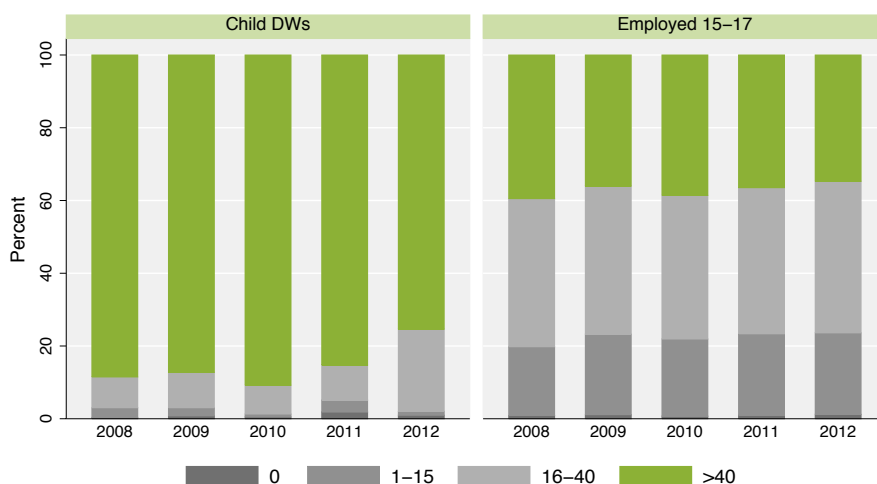
The table also shows that almost 90% in 2008 of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) worked beyond normal working hours or more than 40 hours per week and hence can be regarded as Child Labour in Domestic Work (CLDW). The proportion decreased to 75% in 2012.

Table 5.20: Percentage Distributions of Children in DWs (CiDW) and Child Employed Aged 5-17 by Weekly Working Hour in 2008 and 2012

Year	Working Hour	Children in Domestic Work			Child Employed		
		Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)	Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)
A. Proportion (%)							
2008	0	0.3	0.1 - 0.5	33.18	0.9	0.7 - 1.1	12.40
	1-15	2.7	1.8 - 3.6	17.34	18.9	18.0 - 19.8	2.51
	16-40	8.5	6.2 - 10.7	13.53	40.7	39.6 - 41.9	1.45
	> 40	88.5	86.1 - 90.9	1.39	39.5	38.3 - 40.7	1.55
2012	0	1.0	0.0 - 2.0	57.02	1.2	0.9 - 1.5	13.77
	1-15	1.1	1.1 - 1.1	0.24	22.4	21.2 - 23.6	2.74
	16-40	22.6	18.0 - 27.2	10.43	41.7	40.2 - 43.2	1.84
	> 40	75.4	70.6 - 80.2	3.24	34.7	33.2 - 36.3	2.26
B. Mean (Median)							
2008		66.5 (70)	64.6 - 68.4	1.45	35.3 (34)	34.8 - 35.9	0.76
2012		59.2 (56)	56.8 - 61.6	2.09	32.5 (31)	31.9 - 33.1	0.99

Source: Sakernas-LFS

Graph 5.11: Percentages of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) and Child Employed Aged 15-17 by Weekly Working Hours in 2008-2012



Source: LFS 2008-2012

C. Payment Status and Earning Level

Almost all Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) worked as paid employment. This was observed in 2008 and 2012 as shown by Table 5.21. As also shown by the table, half of the total children employed in general were unpaid. This was true in 2008 and 2012.

Table 5.21: Percentage Distributions of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) and Child Employed Aged 5-17 by Payment Status in 2008 and 2012

Year	Payment Status	Children in Domestic Work			Child Employed		
		Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)	Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)
2008	Paid	99.5	99.5 - 99.6	0.05	49.3	48.1 - 50.5	1.23
	Unpaid	0.5	0.4 - 0.6	10.26	50.7	49.5 - 51.9	1.19
2012	Paid	96.8	95.8 - 97.8	0.52	49.0	47.5 - 50.5	1.54
	Unpaid	3.2	2.2 - 4.2	15.67	51.0	49.5 - 52.5	1.48

Source: Sakernas-LFS

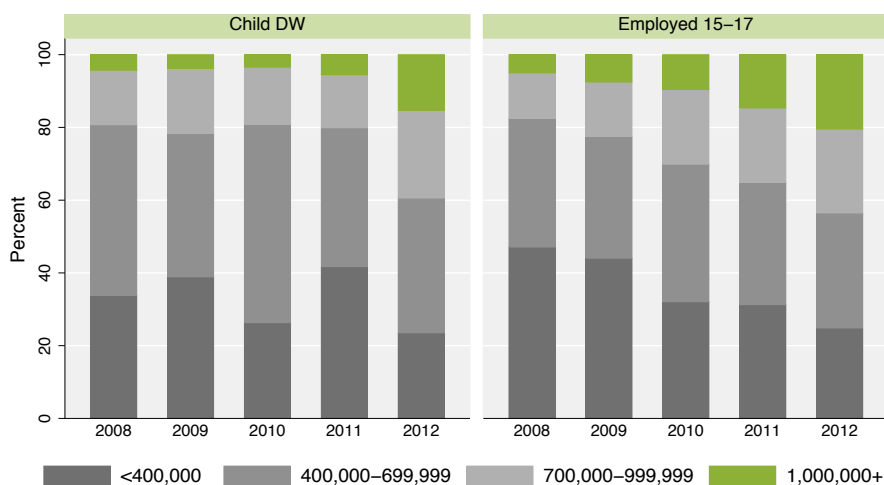
Table 5.22 shows that in 2008 about one-thirds of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) earned less than Rp 400,000 per month or less than Rp 13,000 per day. In contrast, less than 5% of them earned Rp 1,000,000 per month. On the average, Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) earned monthly about Rp 547,000 in 2008 and about Rp 770,000 in 2012. The increase in the average of earning level was in line with the increase in the proportion of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) who earned Rp 1,000,000 or more; that was, from 4.3% in 2008 to 15.2% in 2012.

Table 5.22: Percentage Distributions of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) and Child Employed Aged 5-17 by Monthly Earning in 2008 and 2012 (thousand Rupiah)

Year	Earning	Children in Domestic Work			Child Employed		
		Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)	Est. (%)	95% CI	RSE (%)
A. Proportion (%)							
2008	<400	33.8	29.1 - 38.5	7.14	47.1	45.3 - 49.0	2.01
	400-699	46.9	41.7 - 52.2	5.68	35.4	33.6 - 37.2	2.57
	700-999	15.0	11.2 - 18.7	12.82	12.5	11.2 - 13.8	5.27
	1,000+	4.3	2.4 - 6.2	22.36	5.0	4.3 - 5.7	6.88
2012	<400	23.6	16.7 - 30.4	14.93	24.9	22.8 - 27.0	4.32
	400-699	37.0	30.4 - 43.7	9.21	31.6	29.4 - 33.9	3.68
	700-999	24.1	18.5 - 29.7	11.82	23.1	20.8 - 25.3	4.88
	1,000+	15.3	9.8 - 20.8	18.27	20.5	18.5 - 22.4	4.83
B. Mean (thousand Rupiah)							
2008		547	493 - 601	5.00	473	461 - 485	1.34
2012		770	645 - 896	8.32	709	685 - 732	1.70

Source: Sakernas-LFS

Graph 5.12: Percentage of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) and Child Employed Aged 5-17 by Monthly Earning in 2008 and 2012 (thousand Rupiah)



Source: LFS 2008-2012

Chapter 6 The Estimation and Characteristics of Employers of Domestic Workers

This chapter aims to analyze the estimation of the total number and the characteristics of employers of domestic workers (EDWs). As briefly discussed in Chapter 3, the term EDWs as reported here refers to households having at least one domestic worker as a part of their house. EDWs can be identified from the variable of relationship with the head of household and using this variable it relevant only to live-in domestic workers (IDWs). However, as previously mentioned in Chapter 4, total EDWs of ODWs can be estimated from the 2011 and 2012 Susenas-SES because it addresses ODWs in its questionnaires.

The characteristics of EDWs are analyzed at the individual and household levels. At the household level, they refer to the household characteristics of EDWs; and at the individual level to employment characteristics of the heads of the EDWs' households.

Unlike the previous chapter, this chapter uses Susenas-SES as the major source of data for the analysis. The main reason behind this is that Susenas-SES, as compared to Sakernas-LFS, provides more comprehensive data on social and economic status of the households. Data on household expenditure, for example, can be provided only by Susenas-SES.

6.1 Estimation of Total EDWs

The estimated total EDWs of IDWs in 2008 was about 660,000, between 593,000 and 727,000 within 95% confidence interval. As shown by Table 6.1 and Graph 6.1, the total tends to decrease in the next four years. In 2012 it was about 538,000, between 481,000 and 596,000 of 95% confidence interval. The difference of two point estimates is statistically significant as there is no

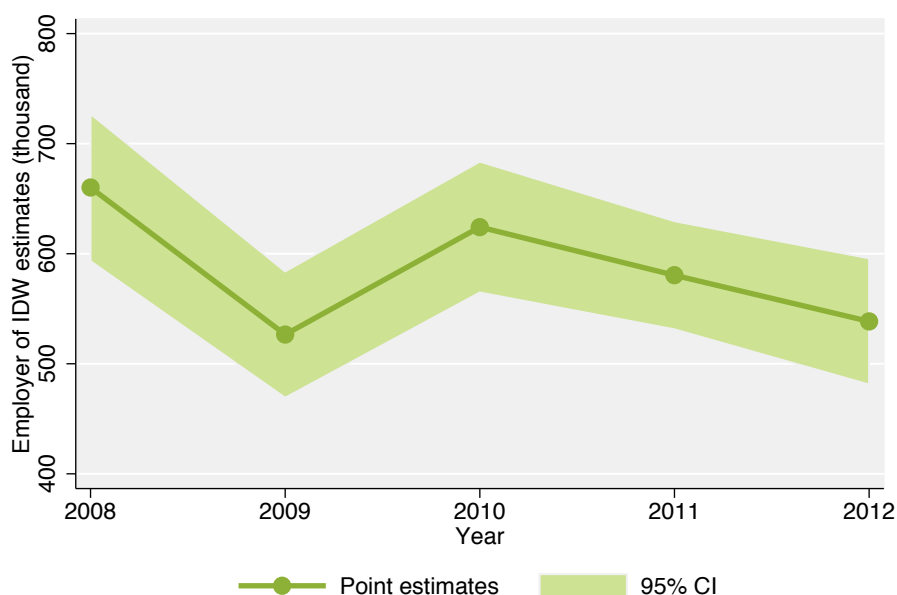
overlapping in the confidence intervals. In short, overall total EDWs of IDWs decreased during the 2008-2012 period. In addition, the small RSEs as shown by table indicate that the estimations are highly reliable.

Table 6.1: Estimated Total Employers of IDWs in 2008-2012

Year	Estimate	SE	95% CI	DEFT	MEFT	RSE (%)
2008	660,121	34,116	593,253 - 726,989	2.89	3.61	5.17
2009	526,524	29,273	469,150 - 583,898	2.78	3.50	5.56
2010	624,224	30,343	564,752 - 683,697	2.64	3.08	4.86
2011	580,424	25,071	531,286 - 629,562	2.26	2.81	4.32
2012	538,478	29,252	481,144 - 595,813	2.74	3.33	5.43

Source: Susenas-SES

Graph 6.1: Estimated Total Employers of IDWs in 2008-2012 (thousand)



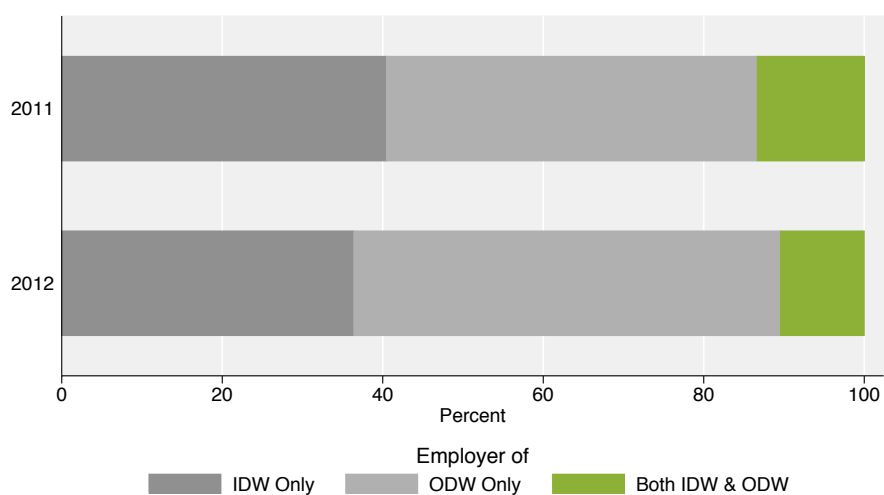
Source: SES 2008–2012

Table 6.2: Estimated Total Employers of DWs by Type of DWs in 2011 and 2012

Type of DW	2011			2012		
	Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)	Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)
Employer of:						
Any IDW	580,424	531,286 - 629,562	4.32	538,478	481,144 - 595,813	5.43
Any ODW	641,645	597,498 - 685,791	3.51	731,588	680,546 - 782,630	3.56
Any DW	1,078,293	1,013,153 - 1,143,433	3.08	1,150,218	1,074,246 - 1,226,192	3.37
IDW Only	436,648	401,509 - 471,788	4.11	418,630	370,433 - 466,828	5.87
ODW Only	497,869	466,248 - 529,490	3.24	611,740	571,872 - 651,608	3.33
IDW & ODW	143,776	121,507 - 166,044	7.90	119,848	99,649 - 140,047	8.60

Source: Susenas-SES

Graph 6.2: Percentage Distribution EDWs by Type of DWs in 2011 and 2012



Source: SES 2011–2012

As mentioned before, the 2011 and 2012 Susenas-SES can provide estimate not only ESDWs of IDWs but also EDWs of ODWs (and their combinations). Table 6.2 shows that the estimated total EDWs was higher for ODWs than for IDWs. In addition, as indicated by RSEs, the estimation is EDWs of ODWs is not less reliable (if not more reliable) than the estimation of EDWs of IDWs. Graph 6.2 provides visual representative of EDWs by types of DWs.

As shown by Table 6.2, the estimated total of EDWs --regardless of the type of DWs-- in 2012 was about 1.15 million. The total was between 1.07 and 1.23 million within 95% confidence interval. Out of the total, about 120,000 or 10% are EDWs of both IDWs and ODWs. Graph 6.2 depicts the percentage distribution of EDWs by type of DWs.

6.2 Characteristics of EDWs

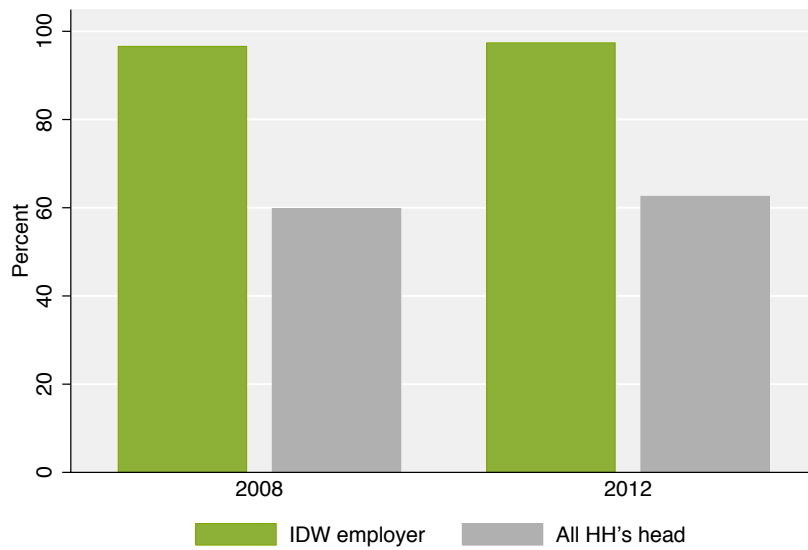
This subsection deals with employment characteristics of heads of EDWs' households and household characteristics of EDWs' households. EDWs here refer to EDWs of IDWs as there is no similar data available for EDWs of ODWs.

6.2.1 Employment Characteristics

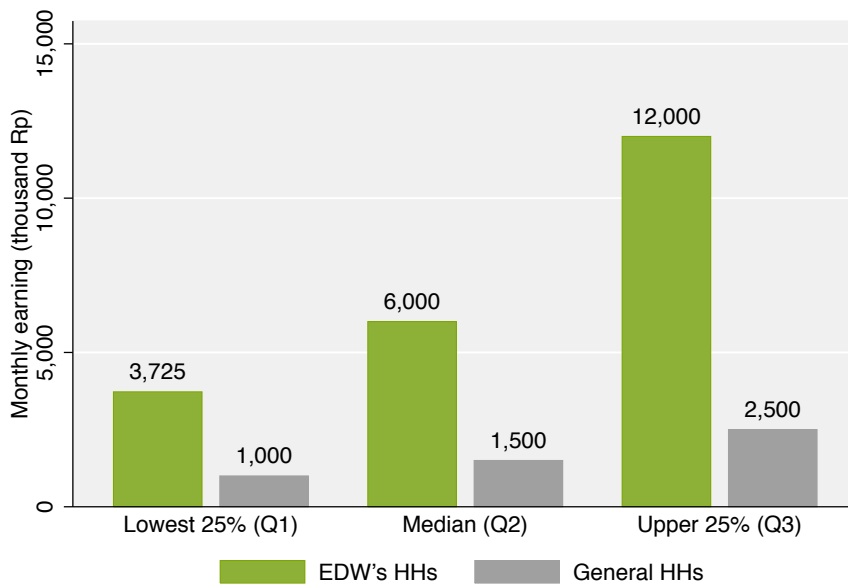
Graph 6.3 shows that the heads of the EDWs households was mostly engaged in the non-agricultural sector of the economy. In 2012, the proportion of non-agriculture for the EDWs household was about 97.4%, higher than the proportion for general households which was 62.6%. The graph also shows that in 2008 and in 2012 the proportions of non-agriculture for the heads of both groups of the households remained unchanged.

Another employment characteristic of EDWs, which was distinguishable from those of the heads of general households, was their high levels of earning. As shown by Graph 6.4, the median of monthly earning of EDWs in 2008 was about Rp. 6,000,000 or four times than the median of that of the heads of general households. In addition, as shown by the graph, about 25% of the heads of EDWs' households in 2008 earned about Rp. 12,0 million or more.

Graph 6.3: Percentage of EDWs Engaged in Non-agricultural Sector of Economy in 2008 and 2012



Graph 6.4: Monthly Earning Levels of EDWs and of Heads of General Households in 2012



6.2.2 Household Characteristics

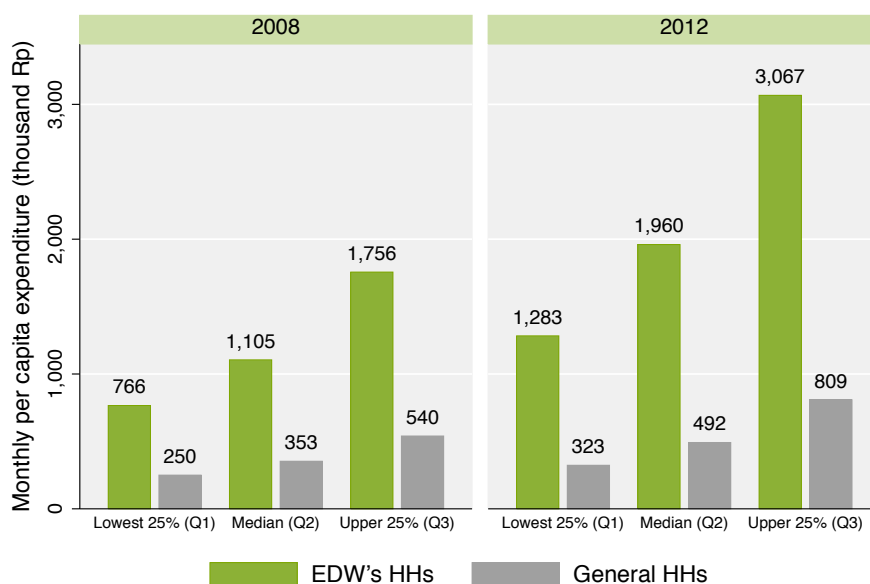
Table 6.3 shows that, compared to the general population, EDWs live in housing units with better materials of wall, floor, and roof. As an illustration, in 2012, about 92% of EDWs inhabited housing units facilitated with ceramic floor. In contrast, the proportion in the same year was only 39% for general population. The table also shows that household size in EDWs' household (i.e., 5) is bigger than for general households (i.e., 4). This is true in 2008 and 2012.

Table 6.3: Household Characteristics of the EDWs

Indicator	Year	Household with IDW			All Households		
		Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)	Estimate	95% CI	RSE (%)
Percent of Households with Brick of Wall (A)	2008	97.4	96.8 - 98.0	0.32	65.3	64.8 - 65.9	0.41
	2012	98.4	97.8 - 98.9	0.29	68.5	68.1 - 68.8	0.27
Percent of Households with Ceramic Floor (B)	2012	92.3	90.9 - 93.7	0.77	38.9	38.6 - 39.2	0.42
Percent of Households with Concrete or Corrugated tile roof (C)	2008	84.1	82.1 - 86.1	1.21	65.2	64.6 - 65.8	0.48
	2012	86.2	84.0 - 88.4	1.29	63.1	62.7 - 63.5	0.33
Percent of Households with A, B, and C	2012	81.0	78.5 - 83.5	1.58	29.3	28.9 - 29.7	0.66
Median of Household Size	2008	5	4 - 6	-	4	3 - 5	-
	2012	5	4 - 6	-	4	3 - 5	-

Another household characteristic of EDWs, which is distinguishable from those of general households, is their high levels of per capita expenditure. As shown by Graph 6.5, the median of monthly per capita expenditure in 2008 was Rp. 1,105,000 for EDWs household, compared to only Rp. 250,000 for general households. The median was much higher in 2012 were Rp 1,960,000 for EDWs and Rp 492,000 for general households. In addition, as shown by the graph, about 25% of EDWs in 2012 lived in households with monthly per capita expenditure of Rp. 3,067,000 or more. In short, socioeconomic status of EDWs households is higher than that of general households.

Graph 6.5: Monthly per Capita Expenditure of EDWs and of Heads of General Households in 2008-2012



Source: SES 2008 and 2012

Chapter 7 Conclusions, Recommendations and Ways Forward

7.1 Conclusions

7.1.1 Total Estimates of DWs

- 1) Both Sakernas-LF and Susenas-SES can be used to estimate the total number of DWs with --from statistical point of view-- a highly reliable estimation. The estimate can be produced using two variables: (1) “relationship with heads of households” (RHH) which is available in the questionnaires of both surveys, and (2) “industry” with sufficient detail which is available only in Sakernas-LFS. While the first variable can be used to estimate the live-in domestic workers (IDWs), and not the live-out domestic workers (ODWs), the second can be used to estimate the total DWs, which includes both IDWs and ODWs. In addition, a question on aggregate ODW is also available in the 2011 and 2012 although it was initially not intended to estimate ODWs. The concept of DWs, based on C189 definition, can be fairly generated by Sakernas-LFS and the ISIC category T, disaggregated by IDW and ODWs.
- 2) Sakernas-LFS 2012 provides an estimate of the total number of DWs aged 15+ years as about 2.6 million, between 2.4 and 2.7 million of 95% confidence interval. The relative standard error (RSE) of the estimate was 2.8%, which, by any standard, is very small. Comparison between years shows the tendency of the decrease in the total DWs during the 2008-2012. Nonetheless, a yearly change during the period is statistically insignificant.
- 3) Sakernas-LFS 2012 provides estimates of total IDWs and ODWs as about 423,000 and 2.1 million respectively. These show that most DWs were ODWs and only about 17% of the total were IDWs. Susenas-SES 2012 provides a higher estimate of the total number of IDWs; that was about 747,000 in 2012. Nonetheless, comparison between years suggests that

Sakernas-LFS provides more consistent and more reliable estimates of IDWs than Susenas-SES. Comparison between years of Sakernas-LFS data suggests a tendency of the decrease in total IDWs and, in contrast, the increase in total ODWs.

7.1.2 Urban/Rural and Provincial Differentials

- 4) Comparison between types of residence shows that DWs are more likely living in urban than in rural areas. In 2012, for example, about 1.9 million or 76% of the total DWs lived in urban areas. DWs estimates by urban/rural were highly reliable.
- 5) The number of DWs varies between provinces. In 2012, the first five provinces with high number of DWs are Jawa Barat, DKI Jakarta, Jawa Timur, Jawa Tengah and Banten. The number of DWs in these provinces account for about 75% of the total DWs at the national level. DWs estimates by provinces were highly reliable with a minor exception. DWs-population ratio (DWP) in 2012 was about 147 per 10,000 of the population and ranged from 22 for Papua province and 571 for DKI Jakarta province.

7.1.3 DWs Characteristics

- 6) Compared to the employed in general, DWs are predominantly females, less educated, working mostly without holiday, and engaged in longer working hours. In 2012, out of the total DWs in 2012, almost 2.0 million or 75% were females. Additionally, the proportion of male DWs increased during the 2008-2012 period. In 2012, there were about 61% DWs who worked more than 40 hours in a week.
- 7) Most DWs are engaged in paid employment but with low earning levels of income. In 2012, the mean earning of the DWs was Rp 704,000 and 30% of them earned less than Rp 400,000. As a comparison, the median for general employment was Rp 1,360,000 and only 13% earned less than Rp 400,000.

7.1.4 Children in Domestic Work (CiDW)

- 8) Sakernas-LFS provides estimates of Children in Domestic Work(CiDW) in 2012 as 111,000, between 88,000 and 135,0000 of 95% confidence interval. Compared to the children employed aged between 15-17 years in general, Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) aged 15-17 years are less likely to participate in school, work mostly without holidays, and be engaged in longer working hours. In 2012, about 81% of the Children in Domestic

Work (CiDW) worked 7 days in a week and 75% of them worked more than 40 hours in a week. By any standard they can be regarded as Child Labour in Domestic Work (CLDW).

- 9) Most Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) are engaged in paid employment and with lower levels of earning than most standards. In 2012, the mean earning of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) was Rp 770,000 and about 24% of them earned Rp 400,000 or less. It might be worth noting that the earning level for Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) was not less (or even similar) than that for the DWs in general.
- 10) About 84,000 or 75.4% of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW) aged between 15-17 years of age worked more than 40 hours a week. They can be obviously regarded as Child Labour in Domestic Work (CLiDW). However, using the existing data, it is impossible to estimate the number of Child Labour in Domestic Work (CLiDW) based on the conceptual definition of ILO that requires data on hazardous situations, worst form, or slave-like working situations¹³.

7.1.5 Employers of DWs

- 11) Susenas-SES 2012 provides an estimate of total employers of DWs (EDWs) at 1.1 million regardless of the type of DWs. About 40% of the EDWs employed only IDWs, 46% ODWs only, and the rest (14%) both IDWs and ODWs. It should be noted that the estimates of EDWs is very likely under estimates because EDWs with only ODWs without meal provided are missing.
- 12) EDWs when compared to general households or population, are more likely in households with bigger household size, living in a better dwelling unit in terms of housing materials, earned higher earning level, and holding a higher socio-economic status as measured by per capita expenditure. As an illustration, the median of monthly per capita expenditure in 2012 was almost Rp 2 million for EDWs households and only Rp 492,000 for general households.

¹³ It might be questionable whether or not the conceptual definition can be fully operationalized in a real, big and regular survey.

7.2 Recommendations

- 13) If the estimation of DWs is needed to provide policy makers with evidence- and population-based information on a regular basis, Sakernas-LFS is highly recommended to use as a major data source. The survey, which is regularly carried out by BPS-Statistics Indonesia, is a dependable --and perhaps the only--source of data to provide robust estimates number of DWs and their ramifications (IDWs, ODWs, child DWs).
- 14) Sakernas-LFS can also be used, from a statistical viewpoint, to provide information on the employment characteristics of DWs including working day, working hours and work remuneration of DWs. However, if broader socio-economic characteristics of DWs are of interest, Susenas-SES (albeit it covers only IDWs) is recommended to use as the data sources. This survey is a dependable --and perhaps the only-- data source to provide reliable statistics on individual and household characteristics (including household expenditure which of interest of many) of the population.

7.3 Ways Forward

- 15) A high level of consultancy with BPS-Statistics Indonesia in order to ensure the availability, quality, accessibility and utilization of the data sources of DWs especially Sakernas-LFS. The following points could be of special concern:
 - a. Data availability. It is recommended that individual data on children aged 10-14¹⁴ are made available and accessible to particular data users in order to improve the coverage of Children in Domestic Work (CiDW).
 - b. Data quality. It is important to ensure that the concept of DWs is compliant with that of the relevant international standard; and
 - c. Data accessibility. To ensure that the estimation on DWs is properly accountable, it is important to ensure that auxiliary data (sampling design information, sampling weight, strata, cluster IDs and household

¹⁴ Sakernas-LFS collects data for population aged 10 and older and releases only for aged 15 or older. Data for aged below 10 are not collected and not recommendable to collect since the number of child DWs for aged below 10 as illustrated by Susenas-SES data are very small and --this is more important-- statistically inestimable.

IDs) is accessible to particular data users with full compliance regarding confidentiality of data.

- 16) Consultation with BPS at a technical level is required to discuss issues as international comparability of DWs-related concepts and possible ways to improve the quality (Point 16b) and the accessibility of the data:
 - a. International comparability. The ISIC categorization (that is in line with the ILO definition) is consistently applied in both Sakernas-LFS and Susenas-SES to develop internationally comparable statistics on DWs. For example, as noted, in the current concept of “*pembantu*” (housemaid) in the household roster of Sakernas-LFS and Susenas-SES, “drivers” are coded as “others” instead of “housemaid” which is inconsistent with the international standard (the ISIC); and
 - b. Cross-validation. (a) *Pembantu* (housemaid) item in variable “relationship with head of households” (code 8) which can be used to identify IDWs is validated by employed “status” (i.e., employed vs. others); and (b) variable “industry” (coded 97) is used to validate the categorization of DWs regardless of item in variable “relationship with head of household”¹⁵.
- 17) Brief analysis on the characteristics of DWs in this present report would be better considered as preliminary effort to provide policy makers with evidence-based information on social and economic determinants of DWs. It is then advisable to encourage researchers and academicians to extend such analysis using appropriate statistical analytical tools in order to enrich quantitative studies on DWs-related issues. For this purpose, an intensive consultation with some major research institutes or some selected individuals would be useful.

¹⁵ In this study, cross-validation using both “employed status” and “industry coded 97” is applied in the estimation.

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Annex 1: Sakernas-LFS Questionnaire (in Bahasa)



SAK12.AK
Dibuat 1 (satu)
rangkap untuk
BPS Kab/Kota

SURVEI ANGKATAN KERJA NASIONAL 2012 KETERANGAN RUMAH TANGGA

RAHASIA

TRIWULAN ☐

I. PENGENALAN TEMPAT			
1.	PROVINSI		
2.	KABUPATEN/KOTA ¹⁾		
3.	KECAMATAN		
4.	DESA/KELURAHAN ¹⁾		
5.	KLASIFIKASI DESA/KELURAHAN	PERKOTAAN -1 PERDESAAN -2	
6.	NOMOR BLOK SENSUS		
7.	NOMOR KODE SAMPEL SAKERNAS TRIWULANAN		
8.	NOMOR URUT RUMAH TANGGA SAMPEL {SAK12.DSRT BLOK III KOLOM (1)}		
9.	NAMA KEPALA RUMAH TANGGA		
10.	HASIL KUNJUNGAN	1. BERHASIL 2. MENOLAK 3. TIDAK DAPAT DITEMUI	BLOK III, STOP ☐

II. RINGKASAN	
1.	JUMLAH ANGGOTA RUMAH TANGGA
2.	JUMLAH ANGGOTA RUMAH TANGGA YANG BERUMUR 10 TAHUN KE ATAS

III. KETERANGAN PETUGAS			
1.	A. KODE PENCACAH:		
	B. NO. HP PENCACAH:		
2.	NAMA PENCACAH:	TANGGAL PENCACAHAN:	TANDA TANGAN:
			
3.	A. NAMA PENGAWAS:	TANGGAL PEMERIKSAAN:	TANDA TANGAN:
			
	B. NO HP PENGAWAS:		

¹⁾ Coret yang tidak perlu

IV. KETERANGAN ANGGOTA RUMAH TANGGA						
No. urut	Nama anggota rumah tangga	Hubungan dengan kepala rumah tangga (kode)	Jenis kelamin Lk - 1 Pr - 2	Umur (tahun)	HANYA UNTUK ART 10 TAHUN KE ATAS	
					Status perkawinan (kode)	Partisipasi sekolah (kode)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1		☐	☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐
2		☐	☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐
3		☐	☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐
4		☐	☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐
5		☐	☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐
6		☐	☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐
7		☐	☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐
8		☐	☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐
9		☐	☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐
10		☐	☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐
11		☐	☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐
12		☐	☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐
13		☐	☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐
14		☐	☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐
15		☐	☐	☐ ☐	☐	☐

Kode Kolom (3): <u>Hubungan dengan kepala rumah tangga</u> 1. Kepala rumah tangga 2. Istri/suami 3. Anak 4. Menantu 5. Cucu	Kode Kolom (6): <u>Status perkawinan</u> 6. Orang Tua/Mertua 7. Famili Lain 8. Pembantu Rumah Tangga 9. Lainnya	Kode Kolom (7): <u>Partisipasi sekolah</u> 1. Belum kawin 2. Kawin 3. Cerai hidup 4. Cerai mati
1. Tidak/belum pernah bersekolah 2. Masih bersekolah di jenjang pendidikan formal 3. Masih bersekolah di jenjang pendidikan non formal 4. Tidak bersekolah lagi		
1. SETIAP SELESAI MENCATAT SEMUA ART DI KOLOM (2) DAN KOLOM (3) TANYAKAN SEKALI LAGI APAKAH ADA ART LAIN SEPERTI PEMBANTU RUMAH TANGGA, SOPIR, TUKANG KEBUN, PENGASUH ANAK/ORANG TUA DAN YANG SEJENISNYA YANG TINGGAL BERSAMA DALAM RUMAH TERSEBUT. JIKA ADA, MASUKKAN DALAM DAFTAR. 2. TANYAKAN PULA APAKAH ADA NAMA-NAMA YANG TERLEWAT SEPERTI BAYI YANG BARU LAHIR DAN ART YANG SEMENTARA BEPERGIAN. JIKA ADA, MASUKKAN KE DALAM DAFTAR. 3. SEMENTARA ITU, UNTUK ART YANG BEPERGIAN KURANG DARI 6 BULAN TETAPI DENGAN TUJUAN PINDAH ATAU AKAN MENINGGALKAN RUMAH SELAMA 6 BULAN ATAU LEBIH TIDAK DIANGGAP SEBAGAI ART, KELUARKAN DARI DALAM DAFTAR. 4. URUTKAN KEMBALI KE NOMOR URUT YANG ADA DI KOLOM (1).		

V. KETERANGAN ANGGOTA RUMAH TANGGA YANG BERUMUR 10 TAHUN KE ATAS																															
NAMA : NO. URUT ART :																															
PEMBERI INFORMASI :																															
V.A. PENDIDIKAN																															
1.a. Apakah ijazah/STTB tertinggi yang dimiliki (NAMA) ? <table style="width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Tdk/blm pernah sekolah</td> <td style="width: 5%;">1</td> <td style="width: 40%;">SMA/Aliyah</td> <td style="width: 5%;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tdk/blm tamat SD</td> <td>2</td> <td>SMK</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SD/Ibtidaiyah</td> <td>3</td> <td>Paket C</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paket A</td> <td>4</td> <td>R1.c Diploma I/II</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SMP/Tsanawiyah</td> <td>5</td> <td>Diploma III</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SMP Kejuruan</td> <td>6</td> <td>Diploma IV/Universitas</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paket B</td> <td>7</td> <td>S2/S3</td> <td>14</td> </tr> </table>				Tdk/blm pernah sekolah	1	SMA/Aliyah	8	Tdk/blm tamat SD	2	SMK	9	SD/Ibtidaiyah	3	Paket C	10	Paket A	4	R1.c Diploma I/II	11	SMP/Tsanawiyah	5	Diploma III	12	SMP Kejuruan	6	Diploma IV/Universitas	13	Paket B	7	S2/S3	14
Tdk/blm pernah sekolah	1	SMA/Aliyah	8																												
Tdk/blm tamat SD	2	SMK	9																												
SD/Ibtidaiyah	3	Paket C	10																												
Paket A	4	R1.c Diploma I/II	11																												
SMP/Tsanawiyah	5	Diploma III	12																												
SMP Kejuruan	6	Diploma IV/Universitas	13																												
Paket B	7	S2/S3	14																												
b. Jurusan pendidikan/bidang studi: DISI PENGAWAS																															
c. Apakah (NAMA) pernah mendapatkan pelatihan kerja dan memperoleh sertifikat? YA 1 TIDAK 2 → SUB BOK V.B																															
d. Sebutkan dua jenis pelatihan kerja yang utama? DISI PENGAWAS 1. 2.																															
V.B. KEGIATAN SEMINGGU YANG LALU																															
2.a. Selama seminggu yang lalu: <table style="width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 5%;">YA</td> <td style="width: 5%;">TIDAK</td> <td style="width: 40%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1. Apakah (NAMA) bekerja ?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Apakah (NAMA) sekolah ?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Apakah (NAMA) mengurus rumah tangga?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Apakah (NAMA) melakukan kegiatan lainnya, selain 'kegiatan pribadi' ?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> JIKA KEGIATAN 1 s.d 4 BERKODE "2" LANJUTKAN ke R3					YA	TIDAK		1. Apakah (NAMA) bekerja ?	1	2		2. Apakah (NAMA) sekolah ?	1	2		3. Apakah (NAMA) mengurus rumah tangga?	1	2		4. Apakah (NAMA) melakukan kegiatan lainnya, selain 'kegiatan pribadi' ?	1	2									
	YA	TIDAK																													
1. Apakah (NAMA) bekerja ?	1	2																													
2. Apakah (NAMA) sekolah ?	1	2																													
3. Apakah (NAMA) mengurus rumah tangga?	1	2																													
4. Apakah (NAMA) melakukan kegiatan lainnya, selain 'kegiatan pribadi' ?	1	2																													
b. Dari kegiatan 1 s.d 4 yang menyatakan "Ya" di atas, kegiatan apakah yang menggunakan waktu terbanyak selama seminggu yang lalu? 1 → R4 2 3 4 (JIKA R2.a.1=1, LANJUTKAN KE R4)																															
3. Apakah (NAMA) mempunyai pekerjaan/usaha, tetapi sementara tidak bekerja ¹⁾ selama seminggu yang lalu? YA 1 TIDAK 2																															
4. Apakah (NAMA) sedang mencari pekerjaan? YA 1 TIDAK 2																															
5. Apakah (NAMA) sedang mempersiapkan usaha baru? YA 1 TIDAK 2 DITANYAKAN JIKA R4 = 2 DAN R5 = 2																															
6. Apakah alasan utama (NAMA) tidak mencari pekerjaan/ mempersiapkan usaha baru? <table style="width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Putus asa: Merasa tidak mungkin mendapatkan pekerjaan²⁾</td> <td style="width: 5%;">1</td> <td style="width: 40%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sudah diterima bekerja, tapi belum mulai bekerja</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sedang bersekolah</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mengurus rumah tangga</td> <td>4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sudah mempunyai pekerjaan/usaha</td> <td>5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Merasa sudah cukup</td> <td>6</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tidak mampu melakukan pekerjaan</td> <td>7 → R23</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lainnya (.....)</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <i>TULISKAN</i>				Putus asa: Merasa tidak mungkin mendapatkan pekerjaan ²⁾	1		Sudah diterima bekerja, tapi belum mulai bekerja	2		Sedang bersekolah	3		Mengurus rumah tangga	4		Sudah mempunyai pekerjaan/usaha	5		Merasa sudah cukup	6		Tidak mampu melakukan pekerjaan	7 → R23		Lainnya (.....)	8					
Putus asa: Merasa tidak mungkin mendapatkan pekerjaan ²⁾	1																														
Sudah diterima bekerja, tapi belum mulai bekerja	2																														
Sedang bersekolah	3																														
Mengurus rumah tangga	4																														
Sudah mempunyai pekerjaan/usaha	5																														
Merasa sudah cukup	6																														
Tidak mampu melakukan pekerjaan	7 → R23																														
Lainnya (.....)	8																														
7. Jika ada penawaran pekerjaan, apakah (NAMA) masih mau menerima? YA 1 TIDAK 2 (JIKA R2.a.1 = 2 dan R3 = 2, LANJUTKAN KE SUB BLOK V.E)		R8 s.d R18 HANYA UNTUK ART YANG BEKERJA (R2.a.1=1 ATAU R3=1)																													
8.a. Berapa jumlah hari kerja seluruh pekerjaan selama hari		b. Berapa jumlah jam kerja dari seluruh pekerjaan setiap hari selama seminggu yang lalu? <table style="width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 12.5%;">Sen</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">Sel</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">Rab</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">Kam</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">Jum</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">Sab</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">Ming</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;">Jmih</td> <td style="width: 12.5%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>		Sen	Sel	Rab	Kam	Jum	Sab	Ming	Jmih																				
Sen	Sel	Rab	Kam	Jum	Sab	Ming	Jmih																								
V.C. PEKERJAAN UTAMA																															
9. Apakah lapangan usaha/bidang pekerjaan utama dari tempat bekerja (NAMA) selama seminggu yang lalu? DISI PENGAWAS <i>(TULIS SELENGKAP-LENGKAPNYA)</i>																															
10. Apakah jenis pekerjaan/jabatan dari pekerjaan utama (NAMA) selama seminggu yang lalu? DISI PENGAWAS <i>(TULIS SELENGKAP-LENGKAPNYA)</i>																															
11. Berapakah jumlah jam kerja (NAMA) pada pekerjaan utama selama seminggu yang lalu? jam																															
12. Apakah status/kedudukan (NAMA) dalam pekerjaan utama selama seminggu yang lalu? <table style="width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Berusaha sendiri</td> <td style="width: 5%;">1</td> <td style="width: 40%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Berusaha dibantu buruh tidak tetap/ buruh tak dibayar</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Berusaha dibantu buruh tetap/ buruh dibayar</td> <td>3</td> <td rowspan="2">} R14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Buruh/karyawan/pegawai</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pekerja bebas di pertanian</td> <td>5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pekerja bebas di non pertanian</td> <td>6</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pekerja keluarga/tak dibayar</td> <td>7 → R15</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				Berusaha sendiri	1		Berusaha dibantu buruh tidak tetap/ buruh tak dibayar	2		Berusaha dibantu buruh tetap/ buruh dibayar	3	} R14	Buruh/karyawan/pegawai	4	Pekerja bebas di pertanian	5		Pekerja bebas di non pertanian	6		Pekerja keluarga/tak dibayar	7 → R15									
Berusaha sendiri	1																														
Berusaha dibantu buruh tidak tetap/ buruh tak dibayar	2																														
Berusaha dibantu buruh tetap/ buruh dibayar	3	} R14																													
Buruh/karyawan/pegawai	4																														
Pekerja bebas di pertanian	5																														
Pekerja bebas di non pertanian	6																														
Pekerja keluarga/tak dibayar	7 → R15																														
13. Berapakah upah/gaji/pendapatan bersih yang diterima (NAMA) selama sebulan yang lalu dari pekerjaan utama baik berupa uang maupun barang? Uang: Barang:																															

¹⁾ Sementara tidak bekerja: Jika R3 = 1 maka R12 tidak boleh berkode 5 atau 6 atau 7.

²⁾ Rincian 6 kode 1: Alasan bagi mereka yang berkali-kali mencari pekerjaan tetapi tidak berhasil mendapatkan pekerjaan sehingga ia merasa tidak mungkin mendapatkan pekerjaan atau mereka yang merasa karena situasi/kondisi/klim/musim, tidak mungkin mendapatkan pekerjaan yang diinginkan.

DITANYAKAN JIKA R12 = 1,2,3 ATAU 4 14. Sudah berapa lama (NAMA) bekerja di pekerjaan utama sekarang? TAHUN BULAN 15. a. Dimanakah lokasi tempat kerja (NAMA) selama seminggu yang lalu? Provinsi : } DIISI PENGAWAS Kabupaten/Kota* : (JIKA PROP & KAB/KOTA = R1 & R2 BLOK I, LANJUTKAN KE R16.a) b. Apabila di luar kabupaten/kota tempat tinggal, apakah (NAMA) pergi dan pulang ke/dari tempat kerja setiap hari, setiap minggu atau setiap bulan? Setiap hari 1 Setiap minggu 2 Setiap bulan 3 (JIKA R15.b = 2 ATAU 3, LANJUTKAN KE R16.a) c. Berapa jarak tempuh dari rumah ke tempat kerja? < 10 Km 1 > 30 Km 3 10 – 29 Km 2 TT 4 d. Berapa lama perjalanan dari rumah ke tempat kerja? ≤ 30 Menit 1 61 - 120 Menit 3 31 - 60 Menit 2 > 120 Menit 4 e. Apakah jenis transportasi yang biasanya digunakan (NAMA) untuk pergi dan pulang ke/dari tempat kerja? Transportasi umum 1 Transportasi pribadi 3 Transportasi bersama 2 Jalan kaki 4 16. a. Kapankah (NAMA) pertama kali mulai bekerja/berusaha? lebih dari setahun yang lalu 1 → R17 setahun terakhir 2 b. Berapa lama (NAMA) mencari pekerjaan/mempersiapkan usaha? LAMANYA: BULAN V.D. PEKERJAAN TAMBAHAN 17. Apakah (NAMA) selama seminggu yang lalu mempunyai pekerjaan tambahan? YA 1 TIDAK 2 → SUB BLOK V.E 18. Apakah lapangan usaha/pekerjaan tambahan utama (NAMA) ? DIISI PENGAWAS (TULIS SELENGKAP-LENGKAPNYA) V. E. KEGIATAN Mencari PEKERJAAN/ Mempersiapkan USAHA R19 s.d R22 DITANYAKAN JIKA R4 = 1 ATAU R5 = 1 19. Apakah alasan utama (NAMA) mencari pekerjaan/ mempersiapkan usaha baru? Tamat sekolah/tidak bersekolah lagi 1 Tanggung jawab mencari nafkah/membantu ekonomi rumah tangga atau keluarga 2 Menambah penghasilan 3 Pekerjaan yang ada kurang sesuai 4 PHK 5 Usaha terhenti 6 Lainnya (.....) 7 TULISKAN	20. Upaya apa sajakah yang pernah dilakukan (NAMA) ketika mencari pekerjaan/mempersiapkan usaha baru? YA TIDAK <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>1. Mendaftar pada bursa kesempatan kerja</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Menghubungi perusahaan/kantor</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Melamar dengan memanfaatkan iklan</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>4. Menghubungi keluarga/kenalan</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5. Mengumpulkan modal/perengkapan</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>6. Mencari lokasi/tempat usaha</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>7. Mengurus surat perizinan usaha</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>8. Lainnya (.....)</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> </table> TULISKAN 21. Sudah berapa lama (NAMA) mencari pekerjaan atau mempersiapkan usaha baru? TAHUN BULAN 22. Pekerjaan yang dicari/usaha yang sedang dipersiapkan: Pekerjaan penuh waktu (Full time) 1 Pekerjaan paruh waktu (Part time) 2 V.F. PENGALAMAN KERJA 23. Apakah (NAMA) pernah mempunyai pekerjaan/usaha sebelumnya ? YA 1 TIDAK 2 → STOP 24. Apakah (NAMA) berhenti bekerja/pindah pekerjaan selama setahun terakhir? YA 1 TIDAK 2 → STOP 25. Alasan utama (NAMA) berhenti bekerja/pindah pekerjaan selama setahun terakhir: PHK 1 Usaha terhenti (bangkrut) 2 Pendapatan kurang memuaskan 3 Tidak cocok dengan lingkungan kerja 4 Habis masa kerja/kontrak 5 Lainnya (.....) 6 TULISKAN 26. Apakah lapangan usaha/pekerjaan (NAMA) sebelum berhenti bekerja/pindah pekerjaan terakhir ? DIISI PENGAWAS (TULIS SELENGKAP-LENGKAPNYA) 27. Apakah status/kedudukan (NAMA) sebelum berhenti bekerja/pindah pekerjaan terakhir? Berusaha sendiri 1 Berusaha dibantu buruh tidak tetap/buruh tak dibayar 2 Berusaha dibantu buruh tetap/buruh dibayar 3 Buruh/karyawan/pegawai 4 Pekerja bebas di pertanian 5 Pekerja bebas di non pertanian 6 Pekerja keluarga/tak dibayar 7	1. Mendaftar pada bursa kesempatan kerja	1	2	2. Menghubungi perusahaan/kantor	3	4	3. Melamar dengan memanfaatkan iklan	1	2	4. Menghubungi keluarga/kenalan	3	4	5. Mengumpulkan modal/perengkapan	1	2	6. Mencari lokasi/tempat usaha	3	4	7. Mengurus surat perizinan usaha	1	2	8. Lainnya (.....)	3	4
1. Mendaftar pada bursa kesempatan kerja	1	2																							
2. Menghubungi perusahaan/kantor	3	4																							
3. Melamar dengan memanfaatkan iklan	1	2																							
4. Menghubungi keluarga/kenalan	3	4																							
5. Mengumpulkan modal/perengkapan	1	2																							
6. Mencari lokasi/tempat usaha	3	4																							
7. Mengurus surat perizinan usaha	1	2																							
8. Lainnya (.....)	3	4																							

*) Coret yang tidak perlu

**) Bila responden bukan kepala rumah tangga maka tidak boleh berkode 2 atau 3.

Annex 2: Selected Variables of Sakernas-LFS Data

variable name	storage type	display format	value label	variable label
year	float	%9.0g		Year
province	float	%9.0g	pr	Province
district	float	%8.0g		District
ur	byte	%8.0g	ur	Urban/rural
hh_size	byte	%8.0g		Household size
relation	byte	%20.0g	relate	Relation to HH head
sex	float	%8.0g	sex	Sex
age	byte	%8.0g		Age (year)
marital	byte	%8.0g	marital	Marital status
school	byte	%21.0g	sch	School attendance
education	byte	%17.0g	educ	Education attainment
work	byte	%8.0g	yesno	Work last week
temp_no_work	byte	%8.0g	yesno	Temporary not working
isic	long	%8.0g		ISIC (2 digits)
hour_worked	byte	%8.0g		Hours worked last week
employment	byte	%15.0g	employ	Employment status
income	long	%12.0g		Income last month
salary_cash	long	%12.0g		Salary last month in cash
salary_goods	long	%12.0g		Salary last month in goods
weight	float	%8.0g		Sampling weight
isic97	long	%9.0g	yesno	ISIC rev4 (97)
cluster	long	%12.0g		Cluster
hh_sno	byte	%8.0g		HH serial number
psu	double	%15.0f		Primary sampling unit
strata	double	%11.0f		Strata
age15	float	%9.0g	yesno	Age 15+
child	float	%9.0g	yesno	Child (5-17)
agegroup	byte	%9.0g	agegroup	Age group
child_agegroup	byte	%9.0g	agegroup1	Age group of child
have_job	float	%9.0g	yesno	Work/temporary not working
unpaid	byte	%9.0g	yesno	Unpaid worker
dw15	float	%9.0g	yesno	DW 15+
dw_in15	float	%9.0g	yesno	Live-in DW 15+
dw_out15	float	%9.0g	yesno	Live-out DW 15+
dw_type	float	%11.0g	dw_type	DW type

Annex 3: Susenas-SES Questionnaire (in Bahasa)



REPUBLIK INDONESIA
BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK



VSEN12.K

Dibuat 1 set untuk
BPS Kab/Kota

SURVEI SOSIAL EKONOMI NASIONAL 2012

KETERANGAN POKOK RUMAH TANGGA DAN ANGGOTA RUMAH TANGGA

Triwulan:

RAHASIA

I. KETERANGAN TEMPAT			
1	Provinsi		
2	Kabupaten/Kota*)		
3	Kecamatan		
4	Desa/Kelurahan*)		
5	Klasifikasi desa/kelurahan	1. Perkotaan 2. Perdesaan	
6	Nomor blok sensus		
7	Nomor kode sampel		
8	Nomor urut sampel rumah tangga		
9	Nama kepala rumah tangga		
10	Alamat (nama jalan/gang, RT/RW/dusun)		
11	Hasil kunjungan	1. Berhasil 2. Menolak 3. Tidak dapat ditemui	➔ [Blok III]

II. RINGKASAN			
(Diisi setelah Blok IV.A terisi dan Blok V.D R.27.a yang berkode 1)			
1	Banyaknya anggota rumah tangga		
2	Banyaknya anggota rumah tangga umur 0 – 4 tahun		
3	Banyaknya anggota rumah tangga umur 5 tahun ke atas		
4	Banyaknya anggota rumah tangga umur 10 tahun ke atas		
5	Banyaknya anggota rumah tangga umur 10 tahun ke atas yang bekerja selama 3 bulan terakhir		

III. KETERANGAN PETUGAS			
Uraian	Pencacah	Pengawas	
1. Nama			
2. Kode Petugas			
3. Jabatan	1. Staf BPS Provinsi 3. KSK 2. Staf BPS Kab/Kota 4. Mitra	1. Staf BPS Provinsi 3. KSK 2. Staf BPS Kab/Kota 4. Mitra	
4. Tanggal	Tanggal Bulan	Tanggal Bulan	
5. Tanda Tangan			

*) Coret yang tidak perlu

IV.A. KETERANGAN ANGGOTA RUMAH TANGGA																
No. urut	Nama anggota rumah tangga (Tulis siapa saja yang biasanya tinggal dan makan di rumah ini baik dewasa, anak-anak maupun bayi)	Jenis Kelamin	Umur (Tahun)	Status kawin	Apakah menjadi korban kegiatan dalam setahun terakhir?	Jika Kol. (7) berkode 1 sd 6, Apakah dilaporkan ke Polisi? 1. Ya 2. Tidak	Berapa kali bepergian ¹⁾ selama 3 bulan terakhir	Jika bepergian (Kol. (9) ≠ 00) Tujuan utama bepergian yang terakhir	Provinsi tujuan pada bepergian yang terakhir	Apakah mempunyai akte kelahiran dari Kantor Catatan Sipil? Boleh saya lihatnya?	Jika Kol. (12) berkode 3 atau 4 (tidak punya ITI), Apa alasan utamanya [Jawaban jangan dibacakan]?	Apakah pernah mengikuti pendidikan pra sekolah?	Jika Kol. (14) berkode 1 atau 2, jenis pendidikan pra sekolah	Anggota ruta berumur 0 - 6 tahun	Anggota ruta berumur 3-6 tahun dan kolom 14 berkode 1 atau 2	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																
10																

IV.B. Adakah Pembantu/Sapam/Sopir yang mendapat makan tetapi tidak menghirap?		1. Ada 2. Tidak ➡ [B.V]		Jika ada, isikan jumlahnya:		Pembantu:orang		Sapam:orang		Sopir:orang		Lainnya:orang	
		☐	☐			☐		☐		☐		☐	

Kode Kol. 3: Hubungan dengan kepala ruta	Kode Kol. 6: Status perkawinan	Kode Kol. 7: Jenis kelahiran	Kode Kol. 10: Tuluan Utama Bepergian	Kode Kol. 11: Provinsi Tuluan	Kode Kol. 12: Akte Kelahiran
1. Kepala ruta 2. Istri/suami 3. Menantu 4. Menantu 5. Cucu 6. Orang tua mertua	1. Belum kawin 2. Kawin tidak resmi 3. Kawin resmi 4. Cerai mati	1. Ya, Persuasi 2. Ya, Persuasi 3. Ya, Persuasi 4. Ya, Persuasi 5. Ya, Persuasi 6. Ya, Lainnya 7. Tidak	1. Berburukrasi 2. Profesi/bisnis 3. Pendidikan/kegiatan sosial 4. Pendidikan/pelatihan 5. Kesehatan 6. Berzarah/keagamaan 7. Mengunjungi teman 8. Berdagang/kegiatan sosial 9. Lainnya	1. Kode provinsi 2. Kode kabupaten/kota 3. Kode kecamatan 4. Kode desa/kelurahan 5. Kode RT/RW 6. Kode lain	1. Ya, dapat ditunjukkan 2. Ya, tidak dapat ditunjukkan 3. Ya, tidak dapat ditunjukkan 4. Tidak tahu

Kode Kol. 13: Alasan utama tidak mempunyai akte kelahiran	Kode Kol. 15: Pendidikan Pra Sekolah	Kode Kol. 17: Angkutan yang biasa digunakan ke sekolah
1. Biaya mahal/ada biaya 2. Perjalanan jauh 3. Tidak tahu kelahiran harus dicatat	1. TK/BA 2. Kelompok Bermain 3. Taman Pendidikan Anak 4. Pos PAUD/PAUD terintegrasi BKG/Posyandu ^{*)}	1. Tanpa kendaraan 2. Sepeda 3. Sepeda motor pribadi 4. Becak/tokar 5. Kendaraan umum dg rute tertentu 6. Kendaraan bermotor umum lainnya 7. Mobil pribadi 8. Sepeda motor dinas 9. Mobil dinas 10. Lainnya

^{*)} Art yang bepergian: Melakukan perjalanan ke objek wisata komersial, dan atau menghirap di akomodasi komersial, dan atau jarak perjalanan 100 km dan lebih (p.p), tidak termasuk pelajar (commuter), sekolah, dan bekerja
^{*)} PAUD: Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini, PAUD Iternegrasi BKG (Bina Keluarga Balita), PAUD – PAK, PAUD – Pendidikan Anak Kristen, TKQ, Taman Kanak-kanak Al Qur'an,
PAUD – TAAM: PAUD – Taman Asuh Anak Muslim, PAUD – BIA: PAUD – Bina Iman Anak Katolik

21. Jika "Ya" (R.20= 1), lokasi/media untuk mengakses internet [Isikan kode 1 bila ya, kode 2 bila tidak] <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>1. Rumah sendiri ☐</td> <td>3. Kantor ☐</td> <td>5. HP/Ponsel ☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Warnet ☐</td> <td>4. Sekolah ☐</td> <td>6. Lainnya ☐</td> </tr> </table> (mis : Modem portable) UNTUK ANGGOTA RUTA BERUMUR 5 - 24 TAHUN 22. Jika R.14= 1 atau 3, alasan tidak/belum pernah bersekolah atau tidak bersekolah lagi: <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>01. Tidak ada biaya</td> <td>07. Sekolah jauh</td> <td rowspan="6" style="width: 50px; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;">☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02. Bekerja/mencari nafkah</td> <td>08. Cacat</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03. Menikah/mengurus ruta</td> <td>09. Menunggu pengumuman</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04. Merasa pendidikan cukup</td> <td>10. Tidak diterima</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05. Belum cukup umur</td> <td>11. Lainnya</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06. Malu karena ekonomi</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> 23. Jika R.14= 3, kapan berhenti bersekolah? [Isikan '00 dan 0000' bila berhenti sebelum tahun 2002] Bulan: Tahun:	1. Rumah sendiri ☐	3. Kantor ☐	5. HP/Ponsel ☐	2. Warnet ☐	4. Sekolah ☐	6. Lainnya ☐	01. Tidak ada biaya	07. Sekolah jauh	☐	02. Bekerja/mencari nafkah	08. Cacat	03. Menikah/mengurus ruta	09. Menunggu pengumuman	04. Merasa pendidikan cukup	10. Tidak diterima	05. Belum cukup umur	11. Lainnya	06. Malu karena ekonomi		30. Apa lapangan usaha atau bidang pekerjaan (utama) dari tempat pekerjaan (nama) selama seminggu terakhir? ☐ <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>01. Pertanian tanaman padi & palawija</td> <td>11. Perdagangan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02. Hortikultura</td> <td>12. Hotel dan rumah makan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03. Perkebunan</td> <td>13. Transportasi dan pergudangan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04. Perikanan</td> <td>14. Informasi dan komunikasi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05. Peternakan</td> <td>15. Keuangan dan asuransi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06. Kehutanan & pertanian lainnya</td> <td>16. Jasa pendidikan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>07. Pertambangan & penggalian</td> <td>17. Jasa kesehatan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>08. Industri pengolahan</td> <td>18. Jasa kemasyarakatan, pemerintahan, & perorangan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09. Listrik & gas</td> <td>19. Lainnya</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10. Konstruksi/bangunan</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> 31. Status/kedudukan dalam pekerjaan utama selama seminggu terakhir: <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>1. Berusaha sendiri</td> <td rowspan="6" style="width: 50px; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;">☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Berusaha dibantu buruh tidak tetap/buruh tidak dibayar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Berusaha dibantu buruh tetap/buruh dibayar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Buruh/karyawan/pegawai</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Pekerja bebas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Pekerja keluarga atau tidak dibayar</td> </tr> </table>	01. Pertanian tanaman padi & palawija	11. Perdagangan	02. Hortikultura	12. Hotel dan rumah makan	03. Perkebunan	13. Transportasi dan pergudangan	04. Perikanan	14. Informasi dan komunikasi	05. Peternakan	15. Keuangan dan asuransi	06. Kehutanan & pertanian lainnya	16. Jasa pendidikan	07. Pertambangan & penggalian	17. Jasa kesehatan	08. Industri pengolahan	18. Jasa kemasyarakatan, pemerintahan, & perorangan	09. Listrik & gas	19. Lainnya	10. Konstruksi/bangunan		1. Berusaha sendiri	☐	2. Berusaha dibantu buruh tidak tetap/buruh tidak dibayar	3. Berusaha dibantu buruh tetap/buruh dibayar	4. Buruh/karyawan/pegawai	5. Pekerja bebas	6. Pekerja keluarga atau tidak dibayar
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V.D. KETENAGAKERJAAN (UNTUK ANGGOTA RUTA BERUMUR 10 TAHUN KE ATAS)																																															
24. a. Apakah melakukan kegiatan seperti di bawah ini selama seminggu terakhir ? <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>1. Bekerja</td> <td>1. Ya</td> <td>2. Tidak</td> <td rowspan="4" style="width: 50px; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;">☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Sekolah</td> <td>1. Ya</td> <td>2. Tidak</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Mengurus ruta</td> <td>1. Ya</td> <td>2. Tidak</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Lainnya selain kegiatan pribadi ***</td> <td>1. Ya</td> <td>2. Tidak</td> </tr> </table> [Jika R.24.a.1 s.d. 4 = 2, lanjutkan ke R.25] b. Dari kegiatan 1 s.d. 4 di atas yg menyatakan "Ya", kegiatan apakah yang menggunakan waktu terbanyak selama seminggu terakhir? 1 2 3 4 [Jika R.24.a.1 = 1, lanjutkan ke R.26]	1. Bekerja	1. Ya	2. Tidak	☐	2. Sekolah	1. Ya	2. Tidak	3. Mengurus ruta	1. Ya	2. Tidak	4. Lainnya selain kegiatan pribadi ***	1. Ya	2. Tidak	25. Apakah mempunyai pekerjaan/usaha, tetapi sementara tidak bekerja selama seminggu terakhir? 1. Ya 2. Tidak ☐ 26. Apakah sedang mencari pekerjaan atau mempersiapkan suatu usaha selama seminggu terakhir ? 1. Ya 2. Tidak ☐ 27.a. Apakah bekerja dalam 3 bulan terakhir? 1. Ya 2. Tidak ☐ b. Jika "Ya" (R.27.a=1), sarana angkutan yang biasa digunakan untuk bekerja? <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>1. Tanpa kendaraan</td> <td>6. kendaraan bermotor umum lainnya</td> <td rowspan="6" style="width: 50px; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;">☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Sepeda</td> <td>7. Mobil pribadi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Sepeda motor pribadi</td> <td>8. Sepeda motor dinas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Becak/dokar</td> <td>9. Mobil dinas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. kendaraan umum dg rute tertentu</td> <td>10. Lainnya</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1. Tanpa kendaraan	6. kendaraan bermotor umum lainnya	☐	2. Sepeda	7. Mobil pribadi	3. Sepeda motor pribadi	8. Sepeda motor dinas	4. Becak/dokar	9. Mobil dinas	5. kendaraan umum dg rute tertentu	10. Lainnya																						
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HANYA UNTUK ANGGOTA RUTA YANG BEKERJA [R.24.a.1 = 1 atau R.25 = 1]																																															
28. a. Jumlah hari kerja selama seminggu terakhir: hari ☐ b. Jumlah jam kerja dari seluruh pekerjaan seminggu terakhir: jam ☐ 29. Berapa pendapatan bersih (uang dan barang) yang biasanya diterima selama sebulan dari pekerjaan utama Rp	V.E. FERTILITAS & KELUARGA BERENCANA UNTUK WANITA BERUMUR 10 TAHUN KE ATAS, BERSTATUS KAWIN, CERAI HIDUP, ATAU CERAI MATI (Blok IV.A, Kolom 4 = 2, Kolom 5 ≥ 10, Kolom 6 = 2,3, atau 4) 32. Umur pada saat perkawinan pertama: tahun ☐ 33. Jumlah tahun dlm ikatan perkawinan: tahun ☐ <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th>34. Jumlah anak kandung (A.K.) yang dilahirkan:</th> <th>Laki-laki</th> <th>Perempuan</th> <th>Laki-laki + Perempuan</th> </tr> <tr> <td>a. A.K. lahir hidup</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. A.K. masih hidup</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. A.K. sudah meninggal</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> </tr> </table> 35. Penggunaan/pemakaian alat/cara KB: <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>1. Sedang menggunakan</td> <td rowspan="3" style="width: 50px; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;">☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Tidak menggunakan lagi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Tidak pernah menggunakan</td> </tr> </table> } R.37 36. Jika sedang menggunakan (R.35=1), alat/cara KB yang sedang digunakan/dipakai: <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>1. MOW/tubektomi</td> <td>6. Pil KB</td> <td rowspan="6" style="width: 50px; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;">☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. MOP/vasektomi</td> <td>7. Kondom/karet KB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. AKDR/IUD/spiral</td> <td>8. Intravag/tissue</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Suntikan KB</td> <td>9. Kondom wanita</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Susuk KB/norplan/implanon/alwalit</td> <td>10. Cara tradisional</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> [Lanjutkan ke anggota ruta lain] 37. Bagi yang tidak ber-KB (R.35=2 atau 3), apakah (masih) ingin punya anak? 1. Ya, segera (< 2 tahun) → [Anggota ruta lain] ☐ 2. Ya, kemudian (≥ 2 tahun) 3. Tidak 38. Alasan utama tidak ber-KB: <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>1. Alasan fertilitas (mandul, menopause, puasa kumpul, tradisi, ingin punya anak)</td> <td rowspan="6" style="width: 50px; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;">☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Tidak setuju KB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Tidak tahu alat/cara KB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Takut efek samping alat/cara KB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Tidak tahu</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Lainnya (.....)</td> </tr> </table>	34. Jumlah anak kandung (A.K.) yang dilahirkan:	Laki-laki	Perempuan	Laki-laki + Perempuan	a. A.K. lahir hidup				b. A.K. masih hidup				c. A.K. sudah meninggal				1. Sedang menggunakan	☐	2. Tidak menggunakan lagi	3. Tidak pernah menggunakan	1. MOW/tubektomi	6. Pil KB	☐	2. MOP/vasektomi	7. Kondom/karet KB	3. AKDR/IUD/spiral	8. Intravag/tissue	4. Suntikan KB	9. Kondom wanita	5. Susuk KB/norplan/implanon/alwalit	10. Cara tradisional			1. Alasan fertilitas (mandul, menopause, puasa kumpul, tradisi, ingin punya anak)	☐	2. Tidak setuju KB	3. Tidak tahu alat/cara KB	4. Takut efek samping alat/cara KB	5. Tidak tahu	6. Lainnya (.....)						
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***Yang termasuk kegiatan lainnya selain kegiatan pribadi, misal : olah raga, kursus, piknik, dan kegiatan sosial (berorganisasi, kerja bakti).

V. KETERANGAN PERORANGAN TENTANG KESEHATAN, PENDIDIKAN, KETENAGAKERJAAN, SERTA FERTILITAS DAN KB	
Nama:	No. urut: ☐
Tempat lahir, Provinsi/negara*):	Diisi editor ☐
Kabupaten/kota*):	☐
Tempat tinggal 5 tahun yang lalu?	Diisi editor ☐
Provinsi/negara*):	☐
Kabupaten/kota*):	☐
[Isikan "00" bila anggota ruta berumur 00-04 tahun]	
No. Urut ibu kandung:	☐
[Isikan 00 bila ibu kandung tidak tinggal di ruta ini]	
Pemberi informasi:	☐
Nama:	No. Urut: ☐
V.A. KETERANGAN KESEHATAN (UNTUK SEMUA UMUR)	
1. Apakah dalam 1 bulan terakhir mempunyai keluhan kesehatan seperti di bawah ini? (Bacakan dari a s.d. h) [Isikan kode 1 bila ada, kode 2 bila tidak ada]	
a. Panas ☐	e. Diare/buang ² air ☐
b. Batuk ☐	f. Sakit kepala berulang ☐
c. Pilek ☐	g. Sakit gigi ☐
d. Asma/napas sesak/cepat ☐	h. Lainnya** ☐
[Jika semua R.1 = 2, lanjutkan ke R.7]	
2. Kalau ada keluhan, apakah menyebabkan terganggunya pekerjaan, sekolah, atau kegiatan sehari-hari?	
1. Ya 2. Tidak ➔ [R.4.a]	
3. Lamanya terganggu: hari ☐	
4. a. Apakah pernah mengobati sendiri dalam 1 bulan terakhir? 1. Ya 2. Tidak ➔ [R.5] ☐	
b. Jenis obat/cara pengobatan yang digunakan: [Isikan kode 1 bila ya, kode 2 bila tidak]	
1. Tradisional ☐ 2. Modern ☐ 3. Lainnya ☐	
5. Apakah pernah berobat jalan dim 1 bulan terakhir?	
1. Ya 2. Tidak ➔ [R.7] ☐	
6. Berapa kali berobat jalan selama 1 bulan terakhir: [Isikan frekuensi berobat jalan untuk setiap fasilitas]	
a. RS Pemerintah ☐	e. Praktek nakes ☐
b. RS Swasta ☐	f. Praktek batra ☐
c. Praktek dokter/poliklinik ☐	g. Dukun bersalin ☐
d. Puskesmas/Pustu ☐	h. Lainnya ☐
7. Apakah pernah berobat jalan dim 6 bulan terakhir?	
1. Ya 2. Tidak ☐	
8. Apakah pernah rawat inap dalam 1 tahun terakhir?	
1. Ya 2. Tidak ➔ [Blok.V.B] ☐	
9. Lamanya hari rawat inap (dalam hari):	
a. RS Pemerintah ☐	d. Praktek nakes ☐
b. RS Swasta ☐	e. Praktek batra ☐
c. Puskesmas ☐	f. Lainnya ☐

V.B. KESEHATAN BALITA (UNTUK ANGGOTA RUTA UMUR 0-59 BULAN)	
10. a. Umur dalam bulan: bulan	☐
[Jika isian ≠ 00 ke R.11]	
b. Jika R.10.a = 00, umur dalam hari: hari	☐
11. Siapa yang menolong proses kelahiran? [Isikan kode jawaban langsung ke kotak]	Pertama ☐
1. Dokter 4. Dukun bersalin	a. ☐
2. Bidan 5. Famili/keluarga	Terakhir ☐
3. Tenaga paramedis lain 6. Lainnya	b. ☐
12. Berapa kali sudah mendapat imunisasi? [Isikan 0, bila belum pernah diimunisasi]	☐
a. BCG ☐	d. Campak/Morbili ☐
b. DPT ☐	e. Hepatitis B ☐
c. Polio ☐	
13. a. Apakah pernah diberi Air Susu Ibu (ASI)?	☐
1. Ya 2. Tidak ➔ [anggota ruta lain]	
b. Jika "Ya" (R.13.a=1), lama pemberian ASI: [Isikan dalam "hari" bila umur < 1 bulan dan dalam "bulan" bila umur ≥ 1 bulan]:	
1. Lama pemberian ASI:	1. ☐
2. ASI saja:	2. ☐
3. ASI dengan makanan pendamping:	3. ☐
V.C. KETERANGAN PENDIDIKAN (UNTUK ANGGOTA RUTA 5 TAHUN KE ATAS)	
14. Partisipasi bersekolah:	☐
1. Tidak/belum pernah bersekolah ➔ [R.19]	2. Masih bersekolah bersekolah ➔ [R.19]
15. Jenjang dan jenis pendidikan tertinggi yang pernah/sedang diduduki:	☐
01. SD/SDLB 08. M. Aliyah	
02. M. Ibtidaiyah 09. SMK	
03. Paket A 10. Paket C	
04. SMP/SMPLB 11. Dv/D2	
05. M. Tsanawiyah 12. Dv/Sarjana Muda	
06. Paket B 13. Dv/S1	
07. SMA/SMLB 14. S2/S3	
16. Tingkat/kelas tertinggi yang pernah/sedang diduduki:	☐
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 (Tamat)	
17. Ijazah/STTB tertinggi yang dimiliki:	☐
01. Tidak Punya Ijazah SD 09. M. Aliyah	
02. SD/SDLB 10. SMK	
03. M. Ibtidaiyah 11. Paket C	
04. Paket A 12. Dv/D2	
05. SMP/SMPLB 13. Dv/Sarjana Muda	
06. M. Tsanawiyah 14. Dv/S1	
07. Paket B 15. S2/S3	
08. SMA/SMLB	
18.a Mengikuti pendidikan dalam 3 bulan terakhir?	☐
1. Ya 2. Tidak ➔ [R.19]	
b. Jika Ya (R.18.a=1), Sarana angkutan yang biasa digunakan untuk sekolah	
1. Tanpa kendaraan 6. kendaraan bermotor umum lainnya	
2. Sepeda 7. Mobil pribadi	
3. Sepeda motor pribadi 8. Sepeda motor dinas	
4. Becak/dokar 9. Mobil dinas	
5. kendaraan umum dg rute tertentu 10. Lainnya	
19. Dapat membaca dan menulis [Isikan kode 1 bila ya, kode 2 bila tidak]	☐
a. Huruf Latin ☐	b. Huruf Arab ☐
c. Huruf lainnya ☐	
20. Apakah pernah mengakses internet dalam 3 bulan terakhir? 1. Ya 2. Tidak ➔ [R.22]	☐

*) Coret yang tidak perlu

**) Misalnya : Campak, telinga berair/congek, sakit kuning/liver, kejang-kejang, lumpuh, pikun, kecelakaan, dll.

Annex 4: Selected Variables of Susenas-SES Data

variable name	storage type	display format	value label	variable label
year	float	%9.0g		Year
province	float	%9.0g	pr	Province
district	float	%8.0g		District
ur	byte	%8.0g	ur	Urban/rural
hh_size	byte	%8.0g		Household size
relation	byte	%20.0g	relate	Relation to HH head
sex	float	%8.0g	sex	Sex
age	byte	%8.0g		Age (year)
marital	byte	%8.0g	marital	Marital status
school	byte	%21.0g	sch	School attendance
education	byte	%17.0g	educ	Education attainment
work	byte	%8.0g	yesno	Work last week
temp_no_work	byte	%8.0g	yesno	Temporary not working
hour_worked	byte	%8.0g		Hours worked last week
employment	byte	%15.0g	employ	Employment status
weight	float	%8.0g		Sampling weight
cluster	long	%12.0g		Cluster
hh_sno	byte	%8.0g		HH serial number
psu	double	%15.0f		Primary sampling unit
strata	double	%11.0f		Strata
age15	float	%9.0g	yesno	Age 15+
child	float	%9.0g	yesno	Child (5-17)
agegroup	byte	%9.0g	agegroup	Age group
child_agegroup	byte	%9.0g	agegroup1	Age group of child
have_job	float	%9.0g	yesno	Work/temporary not working
unpaid	byte	%9.0g	yesno	Unpaid worker
dw_in	float	%9.0g	yesno	Live-in DW
dw_in15	float	%9.0g	yesno	Live-in DW 15+

Annex 5: Sakernas-LFS data sources of important variables

Variables	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Live-in DW	S4C3	S4C3	S4C3	S4C3	S4C3
Live-out DW	S4C3	S4C3	S4C3	S4C3	S4C3
	S5Q7	S5Q7	S5Q7	S5Q9	S5Q9
All DW	S5Q7	S5Q7	S5Q7	S5Q9	S5Q9
Age	S4C5	S4C5	S4C5	S4C5	S4C5
Sex	S4C4	S4C4	S4C4	S4C4	S4C4
Marital status	S4C6	S4C6	S4C6	S4C6	S4C6
Education attainment	S5Q1A	S5Q1A	S5Q1A	S5Q1A	S5Q1A
School attendance	S4C7	S4C7	S4C7	S4C7	S4C7
Paid or unpaid	S5Q10A	S5Q10A	S5Q10A	S5Q12	S5Q12
Cash wage received	S5Q12A	S5Q12A	S5Q12A	S5Q13A	S5Q13A
Hours worked	S5Q9	S5Q9	S5Q9	S5Q11	S5Q11
Night work	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Employer of DW (live-in only)	S4C3	S4C3	S4C3	S4C3	S4C3
Household income	S5Q11A S5Q12A/B	S5Q11A S5Q12A/B	S5Q11A S5Q12A/B	S5Q13A/B	S5Q13A/B
Household expenditure	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Household size	S2Q1	S2Q1	S2Q1	S2Q1	S2Q1

Note:

“S” stands for questionnaire Section, “C” stands for Column, and “Q” stands for Question

Example:

“S4C3” means questionnaire Section 4 Column 3

“S5Q7” means questionnaire Section 5 Question 7

Annex 6: Susenas-SES data sources of important variables

Variables	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Live-in DW	S4C3	S4C3	S4C3	S4C3	S4C3
Live-out DW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
All DW	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Age	S4C5	S4C5	S4C5	S4C5	S4C5
Sex	S4C4	S4C4	S4C4	S4C4	S4C4
Marital status	S4C6	S4C6	S4C6	S4C6	S4C6
Education attainment	S5Q17		S5Q18	S5Q17	
School attendance	S5Q14		S5Q15	S5Q14	
Paid or unpaid	S5Q24		S5R28	S5R31	
Cash wage received	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hours worked	n/a		S5R26B	S5R28B	
Night work	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Employer of DW (live-in only)	S4C3	S4C3	S4C3	S4C3	S4C3
Household income	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Household expenditure			S7Q25		
Household size	S2Q1	S2Q1	S2Q1	S2Q1	S2Q1

Note:

“S” stands for questionnaire Section, “C” stands for Column, and “Q” stands for Question

Example:

“S4C3” means questionnaire Section 4 Column 3

“S5Q7” means questionnaire Section 5 Question 7

Annex 7: The number of household and individual observations by data source and year

Source	Type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sakernas-LFS	15+ years	812,029	805,848	828,101	524,810	507,713
	Household	291,639	289,064	294,237	192,309	186,257
Susenas-SES	All ages	1,142,675	1,155,566	1,178,494	1,118,239	1,114,445
	15+ years	790,255	803,463	816,048	773,530	774,148
	Household	282,387	291,753	293,715	285,307	286,113