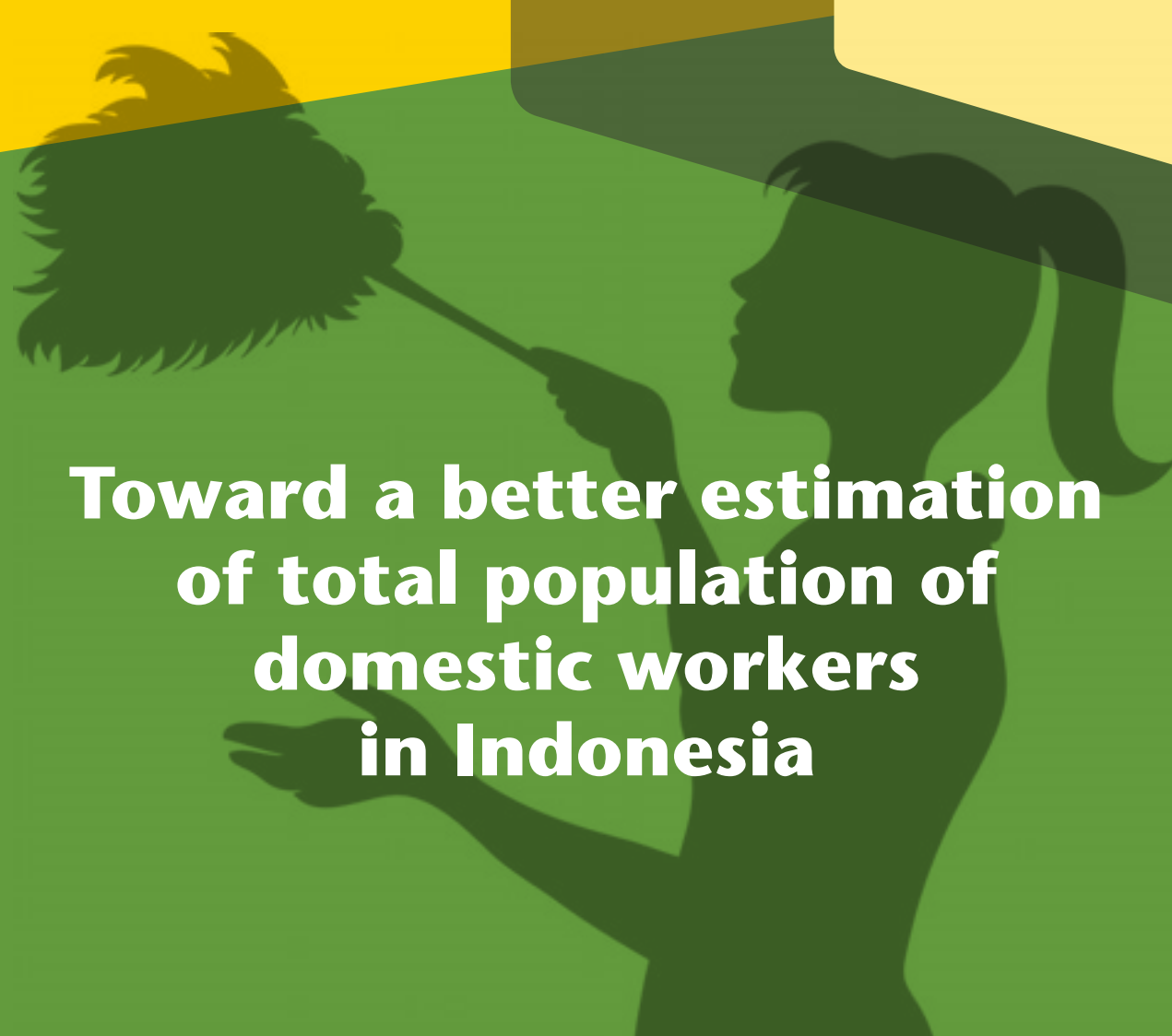




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A dark green silhouette of a woman is positioned in the lower half of the cover. She is shown in profile, facing left, and is holding a long-handled feather duster. The background consists of several overlapping, semi-transparent geometric shapes in shades of yellow, orange, and grey, creating a modern, abstract design.

Toward a better estimation of total population of domestic workers in Indonesia



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Toward a better estimation of total population of domestic workers in Indonesia

Prepared by
Uzair Suhaimi
Muhammad N. Farid

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Preface

The study is mainly about the estimation of total population of domestic workers (DWs) in Indonesia using data of *Survey Angkatan Kerja Nasional* (Sakernas) or the National Labour Force Survey, a regular survey conducted by the National Statistical Office or BPS-Statistics Indonesia. A related concern of the study is that the Sakernas data is likely to underestimate the total DWs, a fact confirmed by data collected by a special pilot survey implemented by the Department of Biostatistics of the Faculty of Public Health of the University of Indonesia (as an integral part of this study and designed by the authors) to investigate the extent of potential divergence.

Accordingly, adjustment factors were developed based on the results of the pilot survey by comparing the number of DWs as if they were collected using the typical model of Sakernas, with that resulted from another model of questionnaire as described in this report. The report describes the approach of measuring the adjustment factors and their application. The results show that the application of adjustment factors resulted in significant additional numbers of total population of DWs compared to that of resulted from original Sakernas data.

The report also describes employment characteristics of DWs (including child DWs, live-in DWs and live-out DWs) and socio-economic characteristics of the employers of live-in DWs.

The study has been made possible by generous support of many people. We would like to especially thank Ms. Arum Ratnawati and her staff from the ILO Jakarta Country Office for their invaluable support since the inception until the completion of the study. Many thanks also go to Mr. Bijoy Raychaudhuri for his generous corrections and constructive comments on an earlier draft of the report. In addition, we would like also to thank Mr. Besral, Mr. Pandu and the other members of the team of the Department of Biostatistics of the University of Indonesia for a productive collaboration in planning and implementing the particular survey crucial for the study.

Uzair Suhaimi

Muhammad N. Farid

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Introduction

The main source of statistical data on domestic workers (DWs) that is available at regular basis in Indonesia is *Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional (Sakernas)* or the National Labour Force Survey (LFS). However, there is a strong presumption that Sakernas tends to underestimate total population of DWs. This is, as will be clearer later, largely associated with ways of asking question on DWs in Sakernas model that are indirect: Sakernas questionnaire does not ask whether persons do domestic work; it merely asks their “relationships with heads of household” and if employed, “main industry” of their employment.

The study, accordingly, is primarily aimed at developing a kind of adjustments factor that may be used to provide a better estimate of DWs in Indonesia. As will be described in first two chapters of this report, a special pilot survey was designed and implemented exclusively for the purpose of this study in order to demonstrate the methodology to collect relevant data required to measure the concerned adjustment factors. The application of the adjustment factors to develop revised estimates of DWs generated by the Sakernas 2008-2015 data is also explained.

The study is, moreover, aimed at describing employment characteristics of DWs based on Sakernas, and the socio-economic characteristics of the employers of live-in DWs using *Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas)* or National Socio-Economic Survey (SES) data.

The report is composed of six chapters. This chapter describes briefly background, the study objectives and stages of the study, as well as provides the outline of this report.

1.1 Background

The terms domestic work and domestic workers as reported here refer to that stipulated in Article 1 of ILO Convention 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers¹. According this stipulation: (a) the term domestic work means work performed in or for a household or households; (b) the term domestic worker means any person engaged in domestic work within an employment relationship; and (c) a person who performs domestic work only occasionally or sporadically and not on an occupational basis is not a domestic worker. It is important to note that a DW must be ‘engaged in domestic work within an employment relationship’.

DWs can be described as individuals who work for private households to undertake such tasks as cleaning the house, cooking, washing and ironing clothes and taking care of children, elderly or sick members of a family. They may work on full-time or part-time basis, be employed by a single household or by multiple employers, be residing in the household of the employer (live-in DWs) or living in his or her own residence (live-out DWs). DWs are generally viewed among the most vulnerable groups of workers as they often face very low wages, excessively long work hours, have no guaranteed weekly day of rest, and at times are vulnerable to physical, mental and sexual abuse or restrictions on freedom of movement. Exploitation of DWs can partly be attributed to gaps in the national labour and employment legislation, and lack of enforcement of the existing legislation. Exploitation of DWs is also often hidden from public view and knowledge.

The total population of DWs worldwide has been estimated as at least 53 million. This total did not include child DWs². As for Indonesia, Sakernas data show that the total population of DWs aged 15 years or older in 2015 was about 2.5 million. However, there is some indication that this total, as will become clearer later, is highly likely to be an underestimate.

ILO Jakarta is currently implementing PROMOTE project to help promote the realization of decent work for DWs to end child DWs in Indonesia. One of PROMOTE project’s immediate objectives is to enhance the knowledge base with regards to DWs including child DWs. In responding to the data needs, PROMOTE project in 2013, supported by consultants, had estimated total population of DWs including child DWs for the periods 2008-2012, by utilizing the Sakernas and Susenas data³. The basic consideration of using Sakernas and Susenas data is that the two national surveys are regularly carried out by BPS-Statistics Indonesia and therefore can serve to provide data on DWs efficiently on a regular basis.

¹ http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C189

² http://www.ilo.org/global/docs/WCMS_209773/lang--en/index.htm

³ For reference, see “The Estimation of Total Domestic Workers in Indonesia”, available in Web Print: www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-jakarta/documents/publication/wcms_241123.pdf.

There are two variables in the questionnaire of Sakernas that can be used to identify DW; namely, “main industry” and “the relationship with the head of household” (See Attachment-1). While the first can be used to identify DWs in general, the second can be used to identify live-in DWs; that is, DWs who live in the same household with their employers. Susenas can also be used for the estimation because the second variable is available in Susenas questionnaire and may be used to identify live-in DWs.

The previous study had suggested that both Sakernas and Susenas, in general, can be used to produce reliable estimates DWs and child DWs. However, the study also identified some areas for improvement with regards mainly to methods of estimation and conceptual clarity, comparability and consistency⁴. In order to address such issues, a major refinement in DW-related concept and survey instrument currently used in Sakernas (or Susenas) could be advisable. However, such an advice, if implemented in actual Sakernas, is more likely viewed by BPS --in her position as the planner and implementer of Sakernas-- as potentially unsettling the primary objective of Sakernas which is to produce some headline indicators such as the labour force participation rate and the unemployment rate.

1.2 Study Objectives

A working hypothesis of the present study is that the current estimates of total population of DWs from Sakernas are underestimates. An indication on this can be shown, among other things, by comparing the 2010 population census data and Sakernas data on live-in DWs aged 15+. While the census data shows that the total live-in DWs in 2010 was about 810,000, Sakernas shows that the total in the same year was only about 600,000⁵. It is worth noting here that unlike that of Sakernas, the census tabulation explicitly stated “servant/driver/gardener” as category of live-in DWs⁶. This is unlikely the case for Sakernas. A recent discussion with a BPS officer who is responsible for data processing of Sakernas suggests that it is likely the case that Sakernas interviewers consider drivers not as “housemaid” but as “others” and hence regarded as non-live-in DWs. An operational issue is in place here and is not a conceptual matter in the strict sense since both Sakernas and the census use the same concept of “relation with head of household”.

1.2.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study, derived by the hypothesis just described, is to seek refined methods of estimation of DWs and child DWs based on Sakernas. It is worth noting here that the definition of DWs as stipulated in ILO Convention 189 on Decent

⁴ For reference see the report indicated in Note 1 (pages 92-93).

⁵ The Sakernas estimation on total live-in DWs is between 510,082 and 686,620 with 95% confidence level. The census data is obviously far above the upper bound of estimation.

⁶ See <http://sp2010.bps.go.id/index.php/site/tabel?search-tabel=Penduduk+Menurut+Kelompok+Umur+dan+Hubungan+dengan+Kepala+Rumah+Tangga&tid=265&search-wilayah=Indonesia&wid=0000000000&lang=id>

Work for Domestic Workers is, in general, in line with that stated in the 2009 Indonesian Classification of Industry (ISIC), which is used in Sakernas and Susenas.

1.2.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of this study are

- a. To estimate population of DWs and child DWs based on the 2008-2015 Sakernas;
- b. To calculate adjustment factors of the estimation based on a particular survey in some selected districts representing Java and outer Java islands, as well as district typology of regency and municipality; and
- c. Based on (b), to adjust estimations resulted from point (a).

As the survey design of Sakernas (including sampling design, questionnaire, concept and definition used, data collection and data processing system) has basically remained unchanged during the last decade, the adjustment factors that resulted from point (b) is extended to cover the periods 2008-2015. As a result, the study will provide adjusted estimates of total DWs for the period. For Sakernas 2016 onwards updating adjustment factors would be required as BPS has made major improvements in data collection, data entry techniques and other non-sampling factors since 2016.

In addition to the above objectives, the study was also aimed to describe employment characteristics of DWs and Child DWs based Sakernas as well as socio-economic characteristics of the employers of live-in DWs based on Susenas.

1.3 Outline of the Report

The next chapter of the report highlights overall methodology of the study in order to achieve the objectives just described. It describes briefly the data used in the study as well as the design of the particular survey in order to achieve the second objective. It follows by Chapter 3 that describes the results of the particular survey and the adjustment factors resulted from the survey. The adjustment factors are then used to refine estimates of the total population of DWs and child DWs based on Sakernas data; the results are presented in Chapter 4, which also describes the employment characteristics of DWs and child DWs.

Chapter 5 discusses demographic-social characteristics of the employers of DWs. The last chapter of the report, Chapter 6, highlights the main conclusions of the study as well as recommendation and the way forward beyond the study. Finally, three attachments are supplemented in the report to discuss some technical issues related to the study.

Methodology

This chapter discusses overall methodology of the study in order to attain objectives as specified in the previous chapter. This chapter comprises four sections. The first section highlights the data used in the study and the underlying reasons for using them. The second describes the design of a special pilot survey aimed primarily at collecting data required for measuring the adjustment factors to be used in adjusting estimates of the total population of DWs (including child DWs) that emerges from the Sakernas data. This section also discusses briefly the method of calculation of standard errors of the estimations.

The last two sections of this chapter (Sections 2.3 and 2.4) deal with rather technical aspects of adjustment factors, as the context requires them. While Section 2.3 focuses on methods of calculation, Section 2.4 is on the refinement of estimates.

2.1 The Data

The study uses the National Labour Force Survey or Sakernas data as the main source because it was the only national survey that provides detail data on industrial classification of employment (main industry) that can be used to identify DWs. The National Social and Economic Survey or Susenas provides also data on main industry but not in detail enough to identify DWs. As mentioned in Chapter 1, another variable in Sakernas questionnaire that can be used to identify DWs partially was “relationship with head of household”; partially, because it can be used to identify only live-in DWs, not DWs in general.

As mentioned earlier in Chapter 1, there are some indications that Sakernas data more likely underestimates the total population of DWs. Some form of adjustment factors would thus be needed to acquire a better estimation on DWs based on Sakernas data. For this purpose, a special pilot survey had been carried out to collect information required for measuring the adjustment factors. The overall design of this particular survey is described later in this chapter (Section 2.2).

Sakernas is a biannual survey implemented in February and August. The data used for this study was that implemented in August (known as ‘big’ Sakernas). Sample size of the survey in the round was about 200,000 households, scattered in about 20,000 census blocks throughout the country⁷.

The study also uses data from Susenas in which the variable “relationship with head of household” is available in the questionnaire, and hence can be used to identify IDWs. Susenas data is used to estimate total population of the employers of live-in DWs and to describe their socio-economic characteristics.

2.2 Design of the Survey

2.2.1 Sampling Design

The particular survey aimed at collecting data for measuring the adjustment factors was implemented in 10 districts. The number of selected districts was determined after considering the budget available for the survey and was based on a number of scenarios of significance level (α), the probability of type II errors (β) and desired precision (δ). Attachment 2 depicts technical elaboration on the scenarios. Given that DWs are more prevalent in municipality than in regency and in Java than in outer Java (as suggested by the available data), the selected 10 districts were stratified by the typology of districts reflecting differentials between Java and Outer Java as well as between municipality and regency districts. In addition, assessment using the census data suggests the following composition of the selected districts would be optimal: 3 municipalities and 3 regencies in Java, 2 municipalities and 2 regencies in outer Java. Table 2.1 lists the selected districts.

Given the budget available for the survey, an optimal sample size of the ultimate sampling unit (USU) was decided at about 1,000 households to represent national coverage. In order to select households, a stratified four-stage sampling design was applied. The first stage was, as discussed above, to select 10 districts as primary sampling unit (PSU) by probability proportional to number of live-in DWs based on the 2010 population census. The second stage was to select 10 clusters (i.e., village) in each selected district by probability proportional to size (PPS) of live-in domestic workers (IDWs) based on the 2010 population census in every village. Initially the third stage was to select one RT (sub-village) in every selected village by PPS to the population size in every RT. However, population by RT in selected villages was unavailable at village offices. A simple random selection, instead of PPS selection, was then taken for RT selection. The fourth stage was to select 10 households

⁷ The survey period of Sakernas changes over times. During the period 2011-2014, for example, Sakernas was a quaterly survey but it has become biannual survey since 2015. More detail information on survey design of LFS-Sakernas can be found in <http://microdata.bps.go.id/mikrodata/index.php/catalog/SAKERNAS>

systematically in every selected RT. Here household listing prior to household selection was implemented to construct the sampling frame of households in every selected RT. Based on the sampling strategy explained above, the sampling plan table was then constructed as shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.1 Selected Districts of Domestic Worker Study, 2016

Province	District	Strata
Sumatera Utara	Kab. Deli Serdang	Outer Java – Regency
	Kota Medan	Outer Java – Municipality
DKI Jakarta	Kota Jakarta Timur	Java – Municipality
Jawa Barat	Kab. Bekasi	Java – Regency
	Kota Bandung	Java – Municipality
DI Yogyakarta	Kab. Sleman	Java – Regency
Jawa Timur	Kota Surabaya	Java – Municipality
Banten	Kab. Tangerang	Java – Regency
Bali	Kab. Badung	Outer Java – Regency
	Kota Denpasar	Outer Java – Municipality

Table 2.2 Survey design sampling plan

Stage	Sampling unit	Selection method	Strata	Population size	Sample size	Selection probability
1	District	Stratified PPS, size: IDW	$h = 1$	$N_1 = 34$	$n_1 = 3$	$p_{1i}^{(1)}$
			$h = 2$	$N_2 = 83$	$n_2 = 3$	$p_{2i}^{(1)}$
			$h = 3$	$N_3 = 64$	$n_3 = 2$	$p_{3i}^{(1)}$
			$h = 4$	$N_4 = 306$	$n_4 = 2$	$p_{4i}^{(1)}$
2	Village	PPS, size: IDW	-	M_{hi}	$m_{hi} = 10$	$p_{hij}^{(2)}$
3	RT	PPS, size: pop	-	Q_{hij}	$q_{hij} = 1$	$p_{hijk}^{(3)}$
4	Household	Systematic	-	R_{hijk}	$r_{hijk} = 10$	$p_{hijkl}^{(4)}$

In Table 2.2, h refers to strata of district: $h=1$ to Java-Municipality stratum, (2) $h=2$ to Java-Regency stratum, (3) $h=3$ to Outer Java-Municipality stratum, (4) $h=4$ to Outer Java-Regency stratum.

The selection probability of district- i (stage 1) in stratum- h , $p_{hi}^{(1)}$, are

$$p_{1i}^{(1)} = \frac{n_1 X_{1i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N_1} X_{1i}} = \frac{3X_{1i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{34} X_{1i}}$$

$$p_{2i}^{(1)} = \frac{n_2 X_{2i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N_2} X_{2i}} = \frac{3X_{2i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{83} X_{2i}}$$

$$p_{3i}^{(1)} = \frac{n_3 X_{3i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N_3} X_{3i}} = \frac{2X_{3i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{64} X_{3i}}$$

$$p_{4i}^{(1)} = \frac{n_4 X_{4i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N_4} X_{4i}} = \frac{2X_{4i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{306} X_{4i}}$$

Generally, the selection probability of district- i in stratum- h can be calculate by formula

$$p_{hi}^{(1)} = \frac{n_h X_{hi}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N_h} X_{hi}}$$

The selection probability of village- j in selected district- i (stage 2), $p_{hij}^{(2)}$, is

$$p_{hij}^{(2)} = \frac{m_{hi} X_{hij}}{\sum_{j=1}^{M_{hi}} X_{hij}} = \frac{10X_{hij}}{\sum_{j=1}^{M_{hi}} X_{hij}}$$

The selection probability of RT- k in selected village- j (stage 3), $p_{hijk}^{(3)}$, is

$$p_{hijk}^{(3)} = \frac{q_{hij} Y_{hijk}}{\sum_{k=1}^{Q_{hij}} Y_{hijk}} = \frac{Y_{hijk}}{\sum_{k=1}^{Q_{hij}} Y_{hijk}}$$

The selection probability of RT- k in selected village- j (stage 3), $p_{hijk}^{(3)}$, is

$$p_{hijkl}^{(4)} = \frac{r_{hijk}}{R_{hijk}} = \frac{10}{R_{hijk}}$$

Where X_{hi} is number of IDWs in selected district- i , stratum- h based on 2010 population census, X_{hij} is number of IDWs in selected village- j , selected district- i , stratum- h based on 2010 population census, and Y_{hijk} is the population size in selected RT- k , selected village- j , selected district- i , stratum- h .

The overall household selection probability can be calculated by

$$p_{hijkl} = p_{hi}^{(1)} \times p_{hij}^{(2)} \times p_{hijk}^{(3)} \times p_{hijkl}^{(4)}$$

$$p_{hijkl} = \frac{n_h X_{hi}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N_h} X_{hi}} \frac{10 X_{hij}}{\sum_{j=1}^{M_{hi}} X_{hij}} \frac{Y_{hijk}}{\sum_{k=1}^{Q_{hij}} Y_{hijk}} \frac{10}{R_{hijk}}$$

Since $\sum_{j=1}^{M_{hi}} X_{hij} = X_{hi}$, the formula above can be re-written as

$$p_{hijkl} = \frac{100 n_h X_{hij} Y_{hijk}}{(\sum_{i=1}^{N_h} X_{hi}) (\sum_{k=1}^{Q_{hij}} Y_{hijk}) R_{hijk}}$$

The sampling design weight for every selected household can be calculated by inversing selection probability,

$$W_{hijkl} = \frac{1}{p_{hijkl}} = \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^{N_h} X_{hi}) (\sum_{k=1}^{Q_{hij}} Y_{hijk}) R_{hijk}}{100 n_h X_{hij} Y_{hijk}}$$

2.2.2 The Questionnaire

Annex 3 shows a complete version of the questionnaire used in the survey (in Bahasa). As shown by the annex, the questionnaire was composed of six sections. As can be observed, in all sections save the last, wording and flow of questions are very similar with that used in Sakernas model of questionnaire.

In Sakernas model, two questions are of the concern of the study. The first was question 3 of Section 4 (or simply Q4.3) on the relationship with household. Code 8 of this question refers to *pembantu* which means no other than DW, or more precisely live-in DW. For this reason, the study identifies DW if the question was coded 8 or simply expressed as Q4.3=8. The second was question 9 of Section 5 or simply Q5.9, which an open question. Answer to the question was coded using International Standard Industrial Code (ISIC). According to ISIC, code 9700 refers to DW and for this reason the study identifies DW if Q5.9=9700. The study identifies live-out DWs using the combination of the questions; that was, satisfying the condition: (Q5.9=9700) AND (Q4.3≠8).

With regards to Q4.3 the question is how to handle problem of person who hold multiple status of the relationship as no “priority rule” is apply here. As an example, how to treat a person who has status “other family” (code: 7) but also “pembantu” (code: 8). As for Q5.9, a big question here is that, from the questionnaire alone, how are respondents supposed to know that the survey considers persons who do domestic work as working.

Identification of DWs using the survey model (Section 6) was as follows:

- Live-in DWs was identified if the condition of Q6.2=1 was satisfied; this condition indicated that respondents did actually engaged in domestic work⁸
- Live-out DW if Q6.4=1.

As shown in Annex 3, Q6.2 was asked if code for Q6.1 was 1 at least for one item of the listed domestic work; the similar rule holds true Q6.4 (asked if at least one item of Q6.3 coded 1).

As shown by Annex 3, Q6.1 (for live-in DW) and Q6.3 (for live-out DW) are listing apparently all types of domestic work. The complete wordings for Q6.1 and Q6.2 are as follows:

Q6.1. Apakah (NAMA) dalam seminggu terakhir melakukan jenis kegiatan berikut untuk keperluan anggota rumah tangga ini (paling tidak satu jam dalam seminggu) tidak harus berturut-turut:

(Does (NAME) in the last week doing the following activities intended to serve any member of this household:

(BACAKAN SATU PER SATU KEGIATAN BERIKUT):

(READ ONE PER ONE OF THE FOLLOWING):

- Mengasuh atau merawat anak (Ya-1, Tidak-2)*
Parenting or caring for a child (Yes-1 No-2).
- Mengantar, menemani atau menjemput anak selama kegiatan sekolah (Ya-1, Tidak-2)*
Escort, accompany or pick up children for school activities (Yes-1 No-2).
- Membeli, memasak atau menyajikan makanan (Ya-1, Tidak-2)*
Buying, cooking or serving food (Yes-1 No-2).
- Mencuci atau menyetrika pakaian (Ya-1, Tidak-2)*
Washing or ironing clothes (Yes-1 No-2).
- Membersihkan atau merawat kendaraan (Ya-1, Tidak-2)*
Clean or maintain the vehicle (Yes-1 No-2).
- Membersihkan atau merawat rumah, pekarangan, kebun, taman (Ya-1, Tidak-2)*
Clean or maintain the houses, yards, gardens, parks (Yes-1 No-2).
- Merawat orang sakit atau orang tua (Ya-1, Tidak-2)*

⁸ A conceptual issue is found here: should DWs apply only for those who declare or declared live-in DWs (code 8)? What if persons “actually did domestic work during the survey period on employment basis”, but their status “other family” (code 7) or “others”(code 9)? In Sakernas model there is rule is applied here. In case of “multiple status”, the study allows DWs to have codes 7-9, not only 8. Sakernas, as no priority rule is applied here, is more likely biased to code other than 8, and hence missed cases of DWs.

Caring for the sick or the elderly (Yes-1 No-2)

h. *Menjaga keamanan rumah (Ya-1, Tidak-2)*

Take care of home security (Yes-1 No-2)

i. *Merawat hewan peliharaan (Ya-1, Tidak-2)*

Caring for pets (Yes-1 No-2).

j. *Mengantar atau menjemput ART dengan atau tanpa kendaraan (Ya-1, Tidak-2)*

Caring for any household member when he/she was going home out or in (Yes-1 No-2).

k. *Mengemudikan kendaraan untuk mengantar atau menjemput anggota rumah tangga (Ya-1, Tidak-2)*

Serving as a driver for this household (Yes-1 No-2).

l. *Melakukan jenis pekerjaan rumah tangga, selain yang sudah disebutkan di atas a.s.d j (SEBUTKAN) (Ya-1, Tidak-2)*

Doing any kind of housework, other than any that mentioned above (Yes-1 No-2). (SPECIFY!)

The above question was asked to all household members. In tabulation, the responses to this question were checked with variable “relationship with head household” to distinguish domestic work with household chores.

The next question was asked to that the above activity be done on employment relation (to satisfy ILO definition of domestic work). This question was if f and only if one or more response(s) to above items (a to l) was/were “Yes” (code 1):

Q6.2. *Jika salah satu rincian 1 di jawab “YA”, apakah menerima upah dan/atau imbalan, baik uang, barang, atau lainnya? (Ya-1 Tidak-2)*

If one of the first question above was answered "YES", whether or not to it was intended to receive enumeration in terms of either money, goods, or other? (Yes-1 No- 2).

The next two questions, Q6.3 and Q6.4, were intended to capture domestic work performed by live-out DWs; namely, for households other than their households. These questions were asked separately from Q6.1 and Q6.2 that were intended to capture live-in DWs. Types of domestic activities asked in Q6.1 and Q3.3 were the same; same wording were used in Q6.2 and Q6.4 and both were used to ensure “employment relation” of domestic work performed by live-in and live-out DWs.

Q6.3. *Apakah (NAMA) dalam seminggu terakhir melakukan jenis kegiatan berikut untuk keperluan anggota rumah tangga di luar rumah tangga ini (paling tidak satu jam dalam seminggu) tidak harus berturut-turut:*

Does (NAME) in the last week doing the following activities intended to serve any member of household other than this household:

(BACAKAN SATU PER SATU KEGIATAN BERIKUT):

(READ ONE PER ONE OF THE FOLLOWING):

- a. *Mengasuh atau merawat anak (Ya-1, Tidak-2)*
Parenting or caring for a child (Yes-1 No-2).
- b. *Mengantar, menemani atau menjemput anak selama kegiatan sekolah (Ya-1, Tidak-2)*
Escort, accompany or pick up children for school activities (Yes-1 No-2).
- c. *Membeli, memasak atau menyajikan makanan (Ya-1, Tidak-2)*
Buying, cooking or serving food (Yes-1 No-2).
- d. *Mencuci atau menyetrika pakaian (Ya-1, Tidak-2)*
Washing or ironing clothes (Yes-1 No-2).
- e. *Membersihkan atau merawat kendaraan (Ya-1, Tidak-2)*
Clean or maintain the vehicle (Yes-1 No-2).
- f. *Membersihkan atau merawat rumah, pekarangan, kebun, taman (Ya-1, Tidak-2)*
Clean or maintain the houses, yards, gardens, parks (Yes-1 No-2).
- g. *Merawat orang sakit atau orang tua (Ya-1, Tidak-2)*
Caring for the sick or the elderly (Yes-1 No-2)
- h. *Menjaga keamanan rumah (Ya-1, Tidak-2)*
Take care of home security (Yes-1 No-2)
- i. *Merawat hewan peliharaan (Ya-1, Tidak-2)*
Caring for pets (Yes-1 No-2).
- j. *Mengantar atau menjemput ART dengan atau tanpa kendaraan (Ya-1, Tidak-2)*
Caring for any household member when he/she were going home out or in (Yes-1 No-2).
- k. *Mengemudikan kendaraan untuk mengantar atau menjemput anggota rumah tangga (Ya-1, Tidak-2)*
Serving as a driver for this household (Yes-1 No-2).
- l. *Melakukan jenis pekerjaan rumah tangga, selain yang sudah disebutkan di atas a.s.d.j (SEBUTKAN) (Ya-1, Tidak-2)*
Doing any kind of housework, other than any that mentioned above (Yes-1 No-2). (SPECIFY!)

Q6.4. Jika salah satu rincian 1 dijawab “YA”, apakah menerima upah dan/atau imbalan, baik uang, barang, atau lainnya? (Ya -1 Tidak-2)

If one of the first question above was answered "YES", whether or not to it was intended to receive enumeration in terms of either money, goods, or other? (Yes-1 No- 2)

2.3 Measuring Correction Factors

The particular survey as described before is designed to estimate the number of DWs based on Sakernas-model of questionnaire (Section 5) and that based on Survey-model of questionnaire (Section 6). The estimation for first for stratum- h can be expressed as:

$$\hat{Y}_h^O = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} \sum_{k=1}^1 \sum_{l=1}^{10} W_{hijkl} y_{hijkl}^O$$

where y_{hijkl}^O was the number of DWs based on Sakernas-model in selected household- l , RT- k , village- j , district- i , and stratum- h .

On the other hand, the estimation of DWs based on Survey-model in stratum- h can be expressed by the following equation:

$$\hat{Y}_h^A = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} \sum_{k=1}^1 \sum_{l=1}^{10} W_{hijkl} y_{hijkl}^A$$

where y_{hijkl}^A was number of DWs using Survey-model in selected household- l , RT- k , village- j , district- i , and stratum- h .

We can then calculate the adjustment factor in stratum- h by the formula

$$C_h = \frac{\hat{Y}_h^A}{\hat{Y}_h^O}$$

2.4 Refinement the Estimates

Once we obtained the stratum specific correction factor, C_h , the survey estimates of total DW can be refined using the adjustment factor by

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{h=1}^4 \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} C_h W_{hij} y_{hij}$$

where y_{hij} was the number of DW in household or SSU $\{h, i, j\}$ and W_{hij} was the original weight from the survey data (i.e., Sakernas).

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

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

where,

$\tilde{y}_{hi}$ was the weighted total for PSU $\{h, i\}$,

$$\tilde{y}_{hi} = \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} C_h W_{hij} y_{hij}$$

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

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

$\tilde{y}_{hij}$ was the weighted total for SSU $\{h, i, j\}$,

$$\tilde{y}_{hij} = C_h W_{hij} y_{hij}$$

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

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

Survey Implementation and Results

For clarity, it would be useful here to reiterate that one of the immediate objectives of the study is seek out some adjustment factors meaningful in estimating total domestic workers (DWs) based on Sakernas data. In order to achieve this objective, a special pilot survey had been implemented to interview 1,000 selected households in 10 selected districts. While the previous chapter discussed the rationale and approach of the survey, this chapter is aimed at describing the survey implementation and results. The chapter also explains the mechanism by which DWs estimates are generated based on the questionnaire and the results that emerge. The findings, in turn, are used to measure the concerned adjustment factors that are also described in this chapter. As will become clear later, the adjustment factors are treated as random variables by considering uncertainty factors.⁹

3.1 Major activities and survey personnel

The Faculty of Public Health of the University of Indonesia organized the implementation of the survey. A core team with 5-7 members had been established to develop the overall survey design, including the questionnaires, manuals and survey protocol. The team had also been responsible in the matters of data processing. Almost all of members of the team were the staff of the faculty, mostly researcher and lecturers of biostatistics-related issues.

As planned, the core team had trained 12-15 trainers of field coordinators of the survey in three full days of the training, including fieldwork training. Each of the trainers—mostly graduated from the faculty—in turn, trained the field workers also in three full days of training; each of the trainer was also employed as a field coordinator in a

⁹ Statistical properties of the adjustment factors as they were geneated from a sample survey are interval estimates with particular point estimates and confidence intervals that reflect uncertain factors of estimation.

selected district and to entry the survey results at field level. The survey was generally well-implemented in that it was carried out as planned.

- The government at both central and regional offices fully supported the survey;
- The understanding of both interviewers and respondents on the questionnaires used by the survey was reasonably appropriate;
- The respondents in general participated voluntarily by responding the questions asked by the interviewers; and
- Field coordinators of the survey had performed their jobs successfully in some key field activities: (1) in coordinating, monitoring and supervising the process of data collection, and (2) in reporting technical issues encountered in the field to the core team at the central office especially with regards to the selection of substitute households when it was necessary. This substitute selection was fully under control of the core team in order to ensure random selection.

During the implementation stage, it was found that in almost all cases, data on total households (or family unit) by Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) were unavailable at selected village offices. The term PSU here refers to sub-village level (RW/RT). The data, if available, was initially planned to be used to selecting sub-villages for listing purposes with PPS method. This situation was unexpected. However, due to unavailability of the data, a simple random sampling (SRS) method, instead of PPS method that was initially planned, was used to select the sub-villages.

3.2 Sample characteristics

The selected households and individuals who had participated in the survey were, in general, representative of households and individuals of the general population. This, is also evident, among others, by age distribution, marital status and educational attainment. The listing results (unweighted figures) showed that the total population in the whole survey areas was 3,790 people. This means that on the average the household size was about 3.8, very much close to the census results that were 3.9 in 2010¹⁰.

As shown by Table 3.1, the proportions of the population aged 0-14 years and of aged 65+ years were 22.5 and 5.4 percent, respectively. These were reasonably close to the census results that were 28.9 and 5.0 percent for the groups aged 0-14 years and 65+ years respectively¹¹. Graph 3.1 compares age-sex distribution resulted from the survey

¹⁰ <http://sp2010.bps.go.id/index.php/site/tabel?tid=265&wid=0>

¹¹ <http://sp2010.bps.go.id/index.php/site/tabel?tid=265&wid=0>

(Panel A) and the census (Panel B) results. It suggests also that the survey sample characteristics closely resembled the census results.

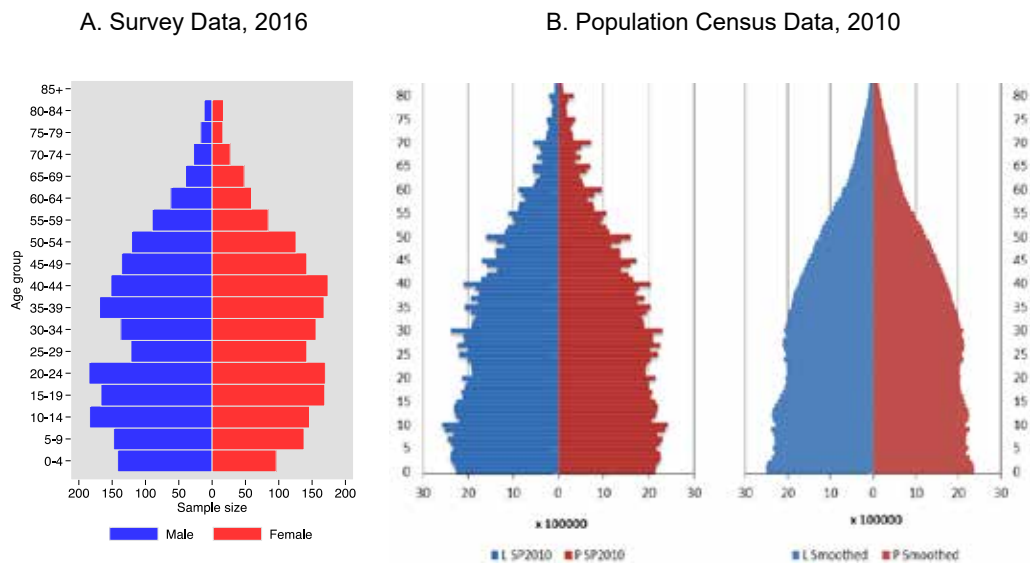
Table 3.1 Sample Characteristics

Characteristic	Sample
Total population	3,790
Percent male per 100 females	102
Age group (%):	
0-14	22.5
15-64	72.1
65+	5.4
Marital status (%) (*):	
Single	40.7
Married	53.1
Others	6.2
Educational attainment (%) (*):	
Primary school or lower	31.6
Secondary school	17.5
Senior High School	35.4
Higher education	15.5
Total employment (**)	1,879
Employment-to-Population-Ratio (%) (**)	49.6

Notes:

(*): Aged 5+; (**): Aged 15+

Graph 3.1 Population Pyramids by Data Source



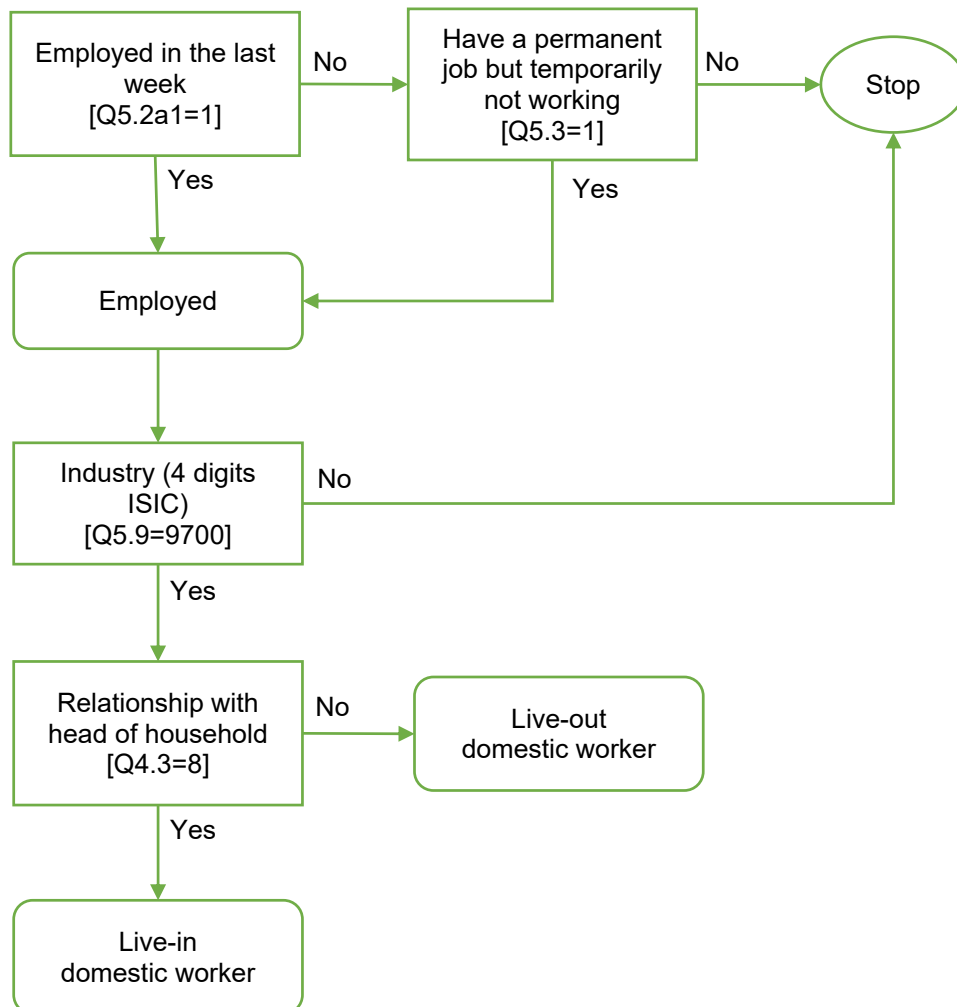
3.3 Measuring domestic workers and the results

The questionnaire used in the survey (Annex 3) was designed in such a way that it can be used to measure domestic workers (DWs) in general and by its types; i.e., live-in domestic workers (IDWs) and live-out domestic workers (ODWs). In this report, DWs are defined using the following rules:

- From Section 6, live-in DWs (IDW) are defined if code of Question 2 is 1 and live-out DWs (ODWs) if code of Question 4 is 1. The conditions can be expressed simply using the following equations: $IDW=(Q6.2=1)$ and $ODW=(Q6.4=1)$.
- Using the similar mode of expression, from Sections 3 and 5, IDW, DW and ODW are defined using the following rules: $IDW=(Q3.3=8)$, $DW=(Q5.9=9700)$ and $ODW=((Q5.9=9700) \text{ AND } (Q3.3 \neq 8))$.

Questions in Sections 1-5 are typical for Sakernas and the estimation of DW based on the questions may be called Sakernas-model. In contrast, questions in Section 6 are not asked in Sakernas and unique for the survey, and to distinguish, the estimations based on the questions of the Section may be regarded as Survey-model. Such a distinction is of special interest here as the concern of the present study is exactly to compare the estimation based on Sakernas- and Survey-models. Graphs 3.2 and 3.3 show in detail the logic of defining DWs based on Sakernas- and Survey-models respectively.

Graph 3.2 Key Derived Variables from Sakernas Model



The survey, based on all sampled households (n=1,000), covered 136 domestic workers (DWs) in total. Out of the total, 90 DWs or 66.2 percent were covered by Sakernas-model; i.e., those were collected using Question 9 of Section 5 of the questionnaire. In the other word, under-coverage rate of Sakernas in estimating DWs is about 33.8 percent. In contrast, out of the total, 120 DWs of 88.2 percent were covered by Survey-model; i.e., collected using Question 2 or Question 4 of Section 6 of the questionnaire. This is an indication that the survey-model more likely covers more DWs than Sakernas-model does. In addition, out of the total, 74 DWs or 55.4 percent were covered in both Sakernas- and Survey-models (See Table 3.2).

Graph 3.3 Key Derived Variables from Survey Model

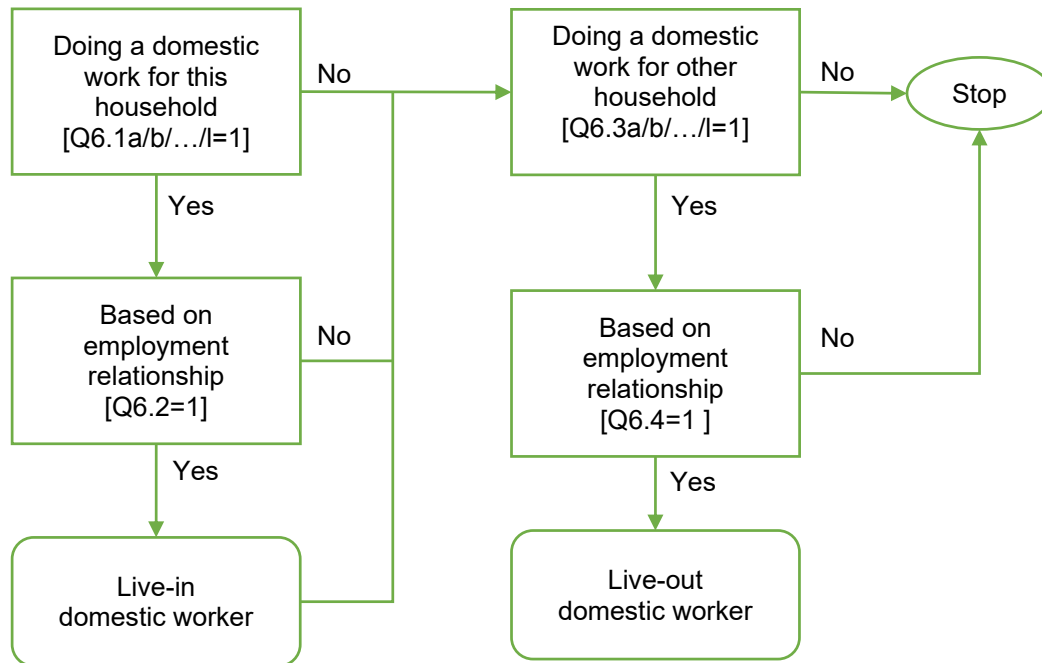


Table 3.2 Survey Coverage of DWs by Instrument and Type

Row	Coverage	Total DWs	IDWs	ODWs
(1)	Covered in Sakernas	90	48	42
(2)	Covered in Model	120	57	63
(3)	Covered in Sakernas AND Model	74	44	30
(4)	Covered in Sakernas OR Model	136	61	75
(5)=(4)/(1)	Coverage Ratio	1.51	1.27	1.79

As mentioned before, the concern of the study is to seek out the relative coverage of Sakernas-model as it can be used as adjustment factor to estimate more realistic

estimate of DWs using Sakernas-based data. The survey suggests that, as shown Table 3.2, the relative coverage was 1.51; that is, the ratio between Rows (4) and (1). This ratio can be regarded as unadjusted adjustment factor as it is generated from unweighted data. The assumption here is that all DWs in the survey areas were covered in Sakernas OR in Survey models¹².

The use of the factor will be resulted in 51 percent higher¹³ estimate of total DWs compared to that of generated from original Sakernas. As an illustration, without adjustment factor, the estimate total DWs (aged 10+) in 2015 according Sakernas was about 2.5 million; the total would become 3.8 million if the adjustment factor were taken into account.

As shown by Table 3.2, the adjustment factor is more likely higher for live-out than live-in DWs, 79 compared to 27 percent. However, the difference is better interpreted with caution because the under-coverage rate by type of DWs, as will be clearer later, is statistically unreliable as measured by Relative Standard Error (RSE).

A lesson learnt that deserves mention here is that, given a relatively high under-coverage rate of Sakernas (33.8 percent) and a relatively low “intersection coverage” (55.4 percent), the questionnaire for both Sakernas- and Survey-models would have to be further modified to accomplish better coverage of DWs based on Sakernas or any other conventional labour force survey that is generally practiced.

3.4 Measuring adjustment factors and the results

As mentioned before, the adjustment factor is measured by comparing estimations resulted from Sakernas model (based on questionnaire Sections III-IV) and Survey model (based on questionnaire Section VI). As also mentioned before, using unadjusted data from the survey leads to a single adjustment factor that is 1.64 (Table 3.3). This figure is regarded as inappropriate as it is measured without considering the sampling design of the survey.

Table 3.3 shows adjustment factors after taking into account sampling design of the survey. As illustrated by the table, the ratio or the estimated adjustment factor, shown in column Ratio, varies by type of strata. The term Ratio here means the ratio of

¹² Theoretically, estimating DWs beyond those covered by the two models are possible by applying capture-recapture method. However, the method requires assumption that the two models are independent of each other, an assumption that cannot be satisfied by the survey. Even though the two models had different Sections of questions (Sections IV-V and Section VI), they were still from the same questionnaire and, perhaps this is more important, used by the same interviewers for the same sampled households.

¹³ This is apparently a big percentage. However, there is so far no basis or reference to judge whether it is “big” or “small”; only field verification --as the survey strives to do-- will reasonably provide the answer. In addition, the “big” percentage does suggest that an “indirect method” of asking DWs as adopted by Sakernas model had serious limitations in estimating total population of DWs.

estimations based on the combined Sakernas-Survey model to that of Sakernas model only. The ratio ranges between 1.31 and 2.95. The relative standard errors (RSE) of the ratio also vary. If RSE is used as an indicator of reliability, it seems that all estimations of the ratio by strata are reliable except for Outer Java municipality with exceptionally high RSE, 65.4 percent.

Based on the above observation, the adjustment factors used in the analysis is treated as random variables by strata and they were generated by considering point estimate as “mean” and “lower and upper bounds of the point estimate” as the range of the mean. As the random variable is obviously non-negative, the uniform distribution (instead of normal distribution) is used to generate random variables. The range of the ratio for each stratum as shown in the table is applied here, except for Outer Java Municipality for the reason mentioned before. For this exceptional stratum, the range for “overall” stratum (shown in the last line in the table) is used; that is, between 1.00 and 2.28.

Table 3.3 Estimates of Coverage Ratios by Type of Strata and Reliabilities

Type of Strata	Ratio	SE	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	DEFT	MEFT	RSE (%)
Strata (Island-District):							
Java-Municipality	1.31	0.09	1.10	1.52	0.79	0.71	6.53
Java-Regency	1.93	0.38	1.01	2.85	0.84	1.54	19.55
Outer Java-Municipality	2.95	1.93	0.00	7.67	2.22	8.45	65.44
Outer Java- Regency	1.52	0.21	1.01	2.03	0.65	1.34	13.66
Island:							
Java	1.44	0.07	1.27	1.60	0.57	0.59	4.70
Outer Java	2.23	0.96	0.00	4.59	2.28	6.04	43.21
District Type:							
Municipality	1.60	0.35	0.73	2.47	2.36	3.17	22.13
Regency	1.74	0.16	1.34	2.14	0.59	1.00	9.47
Type of DWs:							
IDW	1.38	0.33	0.57	2.19	2.56	3.90	23.98
ODW	1.93	0.50	0.71	3.15	1.97	2.72	25.77
Overall	1.64	0.26	1.00	2.28	1.96	2.82	15.92

To conclude the chapter, a brief summary on adjustment factors should be useful:

Four adjustment factors by strata used in analysis are shown in the first panel of Table 3.3 (except for Stata 3), each of them is treated as a random variable with a point estimate (shown by Ratio in the table) and its range (indicated by Lower and Upper Bounds of the Ratios in the table). The actual adjustment factor within a given strata could vary randomly but within the range of the boundaries relevant to the strata. A uniform probability density distribution is applied here to generate actual adjustment factor in each case of DW.

The four adjustment factors by strata are then as follows:

- 1) Java Municipality: at or around 1.31, between 1.10 and 1.52;
- 2) Java Regency: at or around 1.93 between 1.01 and 2.85;
- 3) Outer Java Municipality: at or around 1.64, between 1.00 and 2.28 (as noted before, the national average is applied here);
- 4) Outer Java Regency: at or around 1.52, between 1.01 and 2.03.

Adjusted Estimates of Total Populations of Domestic Workers and Child Domestic Workers

The term ‘adjusted’ estimates as used in this report refers to estimation of total population of domestic workers (DWs) and of child DWs that would be resulted if adjustment factors as described the previous chapter were applied to DWs data generated from Sakernas-model of questionnaire. As mentioned before DWs are identified from the Sakernas questionnaire through two variables; namely, relationship with head of household (for live-in DWs) and main industry (for general DWs). It has been noted also that the adjusted estimates of total population of DWs and of child DWs are much higher than those of unadjusted ones. This chapter explores further the implications of adjustment factors if DWs or child DWs are classified, for example, by sex, region, and type of district. This chapter also illustrates the trends of adjusted estimates of total populations of DWs and child DWs in the last eight years. For the purpose, the adjustment factors are assumed unchanged during the concerned periods. For the period 2016 onwards, such assumption could not be maintained as BPS has made major improvements in data collection, data entry techniques and other non-sampling factors since 2016.

The adjustment factors may change due to non-sampling factors especially with regards to clarity of concept of DWs applied by Sakernas and additional description of DWs in the survey manual. The crucial non-sampling factors that could reduce adjustment factors are: (1) conceptual clarity, i.e., made clear concept and definition of DWs in LFS regimes (survey manual, training, etc.), and (2) questionnaire, more direct approach in questioning DWs. It is understandable if NSOs tend to reluctant in taking the second, recommendation to implement small scale regular survey to measure adjustment factor will perhaps do.

4.1 Comparison between Unadjusted and Adjusted Estimates

Table 4.1 compares unadjusted and adjusted estimates of total population of DWs aged 10 or older in 2015. A brief observation on the table shows two general features: (1) that the total population was higher for adjusted than unadjusted estimates, and (2) all estimates are highly reliable as measured by their relative standard errors (RSEs). As illustration, the table shows that in 2015 adjusted estimate of total population of DWs was about 4.0 million, between 3.8 and 4.3 million within 95 percent confidence interval (first line of Panel B). The RSEs of the estimation are about 2.97 percent. This was a very low percentage at any standard and implying that the estimation was accurate and reliable.

As compared to unadjusted estimate of total DWs (first line of Panel A), the adjusted estimate (first line of Panel B) was much higher; the difference between the two was about 1.5 million or 38 percent to the total adjusted estimation. In addition, the reliability of the two estimates was reasonably the same and this was rather surprising as one may expect that the introduction of adjustment factor (with its uncertainty) would introduce additional standard errors.

Comparison between sexes shows DWs were female dominated: for both adjusted and unadjusted, the proportion of females DWs was about 75 percent of total DWs, or about 293-294 female DWs per 100 male DWs.

Table 4.1 also shows total population of DWs was markedly high in Java regency and low in Outer Java municipality. For Java regency, the absolute and relative differences between unadjusted and adjusted estimates are striking; that was, about 950,000 or 49 percent (of the adjusted estimate). This may be indicating that the under-coverage of DWs was particularly serious in the region of Java regency. Graph 4.1 suggests the same.

Table 4.1 Estimates of Total Population of Domestic Workers Aged 10+ 2015

	Estimate	SE	Upper bound	Lower bound	RSE (%)	DEFT	MEFT
A. Unadjusted Estimation							
Total	2,492,169	77,189	2,340,878	2,643,460	3.10	2.67	3.08
Sex:							
Male	633,290	28,786	576,870	689,710	4.55	1.96	2.35
Female	1,858,879	66,915	1,727,725	1,990,033	3.60	2.67	3.17
Females per 100 males	294	15	263	324	5.26	1.94	1.39
Java V.S Outer Java:							
Java	1,890,261	73,111	1,746,963	2,033,559	3.87	2.89	2.16
Outer Java	601,908	24,993	552,922	650,894	4.15	1.74	2.36
Type of districts:							
Municipality	1,154,411	63,378	1,030,190	1,278,632	5.49	3.20	3.45
Regency	1,337,758	43,762	1,251,985	1,423,532	3.27	2.05	2.38
Region:							
Java municipalities	889,054	60,309	770,848	1,007,260	6.78	3.46	2.87
Java regencies	1,001,207	41,612	919,647	1,082,767	4.16	2.25	1.63
Outer Java municipalities	265,357	20,300	225,569	305,145	7.65	2.13	2.59
Outer Java regencies	336,551	13,454	310,182	362,920	4.00	1.25	1.69
B. Adjusted Estimation							
Total	4,034,190	119,865	3,799,254	4,269,126	2.97	2.51	2.84
Sex:							
Male	1,031,686	48,078	937,452	1,125,919	4.66	1.97	2.33
Female	3,025,635	104,778	2,820,270	3,231,000	3.46	2.53	2.95
Females per 100 males	293	16	263	324	5.36	1.95	1.42
Java V.S Outer Java:							
Java	3,116,559	113,801	2,893,508	3,339,609	3.65	2.70	1.88
Outer Java	940,762	41,142	860,123	1,021,401	4.37	1.77	2.52
Type of districts:							
Municipality	1,602,921	86,263	1,433,844	1,771,997	5.38	2.85	3.26
Regency	2,454,400	83,973	2,289,812	2,618,988	3.42	2.24	2.61
Region:							
Java municipalities	1,168,503	79,761	1,012,170	1,324,835	6.83	3.08	2.89
Java regencies	1,948,056	81,457	1,788,400	2,107,713	4.18	2.44	1.66
Outer Java municipalities	434,418	34,379	367,036	501,800	7.91	2.17	2.68
Outer Java regencies	506,344	20,406	466,349	546,340	4.03	1.19	1.69

Graph 4.1 Estimated Total Population of DWs by Strata (000)

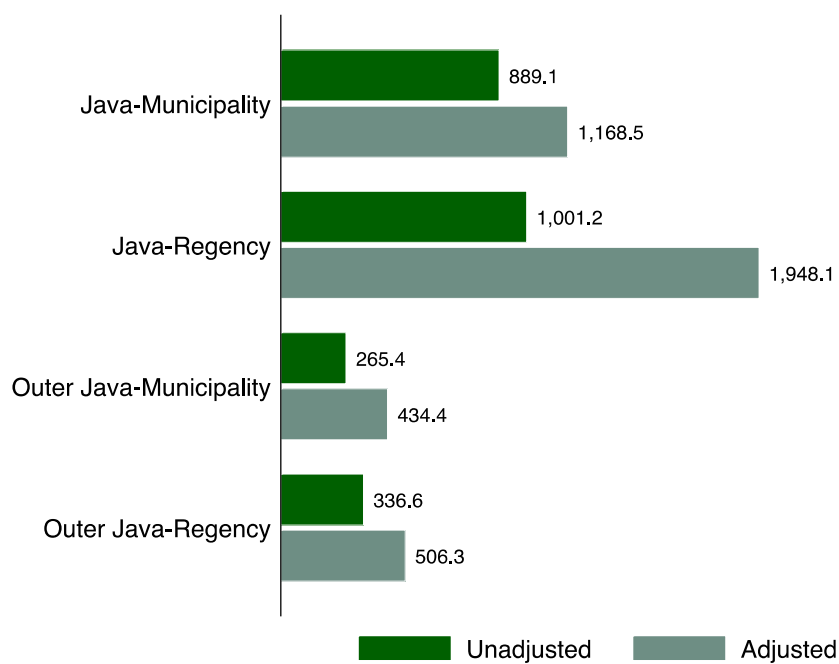


Table 4.2 Estimates of Total Population of Child Domestic Workers Aged 10-17 in 2015

	Estimate	SE	Upper bound	Lower bound	RSE (%)	DEFT	MEFT
A. Unadjusted Estimation							
Total	54,977	8,185	38,934	71,020	14.89	2.26	2.95
Sex:							
Male	4,046	1,491	1,123	6,969	36.85	1.50	1.80
Female	50,931	7,539	36,155	65,707	14.80	2.16	2.79
Females per 100 males	1,259	468	341	2,176	37.19	1.22	1.56
Java V.S Outer Java:							
Java	36,808	7,716	21,685	51,931	20.96	2.60	1.87
Outer Java	18,169	2,677	12,923	23,415	14.73	1.28	1.62
Type of districts:							
Municipality	30,027	7,171	15,972	44,082	23.88	2.67	3.72
Regency	24,950	4,553	16,026	33,874	18.25	1.86	2.13
Region:							
Java municipalities	22,465	6,882	8,977	35,953	30.63	2.95	3.05
Java regencies	14,343	4,187	6,137	22,549	29.19	2.25	1.41
Outer Java municipalities	7,562	2,069	3,507	11,617	27.36	1.53	2.08
Outer Java regencies	10,607	1,715	7,246	13,968	16.16	1.07	1.25
B. Adjusted Estimation							
Total	85,574	12,856	60,377	110,771	15.02	2.22	2.81
Sex:							
Male	6,166	2,347	1,567	10,766	38.06	1.49	1.72
Female	79,408	11,807	56,267	102,549	14.87	2.11	2.66
Females per 100 males							
Java V.S Outer Java:							
Java	57,416	12,060	33,779	81,054	21.00	2.53	1.60
Outer Java	28,158	4,355	19,623	36,693	15.47	1.30	1.71
Type of districts:							
Municipality	41,829	9,799	22,624	61,034	23.43	2.40	3.41
Regency	43,745	8,915	26,271	61,220	20.38	2.14	2.50
Region:							
Java municipalities	29,595	9,300	11,368	47,823	31.42	2.71	3.11
Java regencies	27,821	8,478	11,204	44,439	30.47	2.54	1.49
Outer Java municipalities	12,234	3,393	5,584	18,883	27.73	1.53	2.07
Outer Java regencies	15,924	2,726	10,581	21,267	17.12	1.08	1.30

The points just mentioned above in general hold true for child DWs aged 10-17 as shown by Table 4.2:

- Much higher total for adjusted than unadjusted estimation: overall, 86 compared to 55 thousands;
- Much higher totals for girls than for boys in both adjusted and unadjusted estimates; and

Higher possibility of under coverage of child domestic workers is found in the region of Java regencies.

4.2 Trends in Totals Populations of DWs and of Child DWs

Table 4.3 shows that in general the total population of DWs aged 10+ tends to increase during 2008-2015 periods. Between the periods the increase was about 1.6 million from about 2.6 million in 2008 to 4.0 million in 2015. As shown by the table, the total was exceptionally high in 2013 for unknown reason. All estimates of the totals were highly reliable as shown by very low RSEs. Note that figures in brackets of tables 4.3-4.6 were unadjusted estimates.

In contrast to DWs in general, the table shows the trends in the total of child DWs aged 10-17 during the same periods tends to decrease sharply. In 2008 the total estimate of child DWs was 226,000 and in 2015 it was only less than one-third of the total (about 68,000). This sharp decrease has been probably associated with the increase of school participation among children.

Comparison between sex shows that in general there was no difference in the patterns of the trends of total DWs during the periods 2008-2015. Table 4.4 shows this. As also shown by the table, the sex ratio in total DWs in 2008 was 320, or 330 females DWs for every 100 males DWs. As also shown by the table, the sex ratio tends to decrease during 2008-2013 but it tends to increase afterward. This suggests that the dominance of female DWs over male DWs had been strengthen in the last two years.

Just to note, the observed estimate for 2013 for live-out DWs was highly likely aberration for unknown reason. For this reason, the estimate of live-out DWs for that year as presented in Graph 4.2 was a midpoint between the estimates for 2012 and 2014.

Table 4.3 Adjusted Estimates of Total Populations of DWs and Child DWs in
2008-2015

	Estimate	Standard Errors	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	RSE (%)
A. Total DWs Aged 10+					
2008	3,583,085	83,715.8	3,419,002	3,747,168	2.34
2009	3,640,136	86,707.3	3,470,190	3,810,083	2.38
2010	3,866,692	89,373.8	3,691,519	4,041,864	2.31
2011	4,099,836	114,242.3	3,875,921	4,323,750	2.79
2012	4,125,286	111,916.2	3,905,930	4,344,642	2.71
2013 (*)	5,197,580	135,770.6	4,931,469	5,463,690	2.61
2014	3,957,327	113,754.5	3,734,368	4,180,286	2.87
2015	4,034,190	119,865.1	3,799,254	4,269,126	2.97
B. Total Child DWs Aged 10-17					
2008	265,955	16,582.8	233,453	298,458	6.24
2009	276,558	18,426.6	240,442	312,674	6.66
2010	257,817	17,953.5	222,628	293,006	6.96
2011	227,167	21,414.5	185,195	269,140	9.43
2012	195,651	20,049.7	156,353	234,948	10.25
2013 (*)	222,553	22,899.1	177,670	267,435	10.29
2014	112,810	14,707.2	83,984	141,636	13.04
2015	85,574	12,855.6	60,377	110,771	15.02

Note: (*) See text in the last paragraph of page 30 for notes.

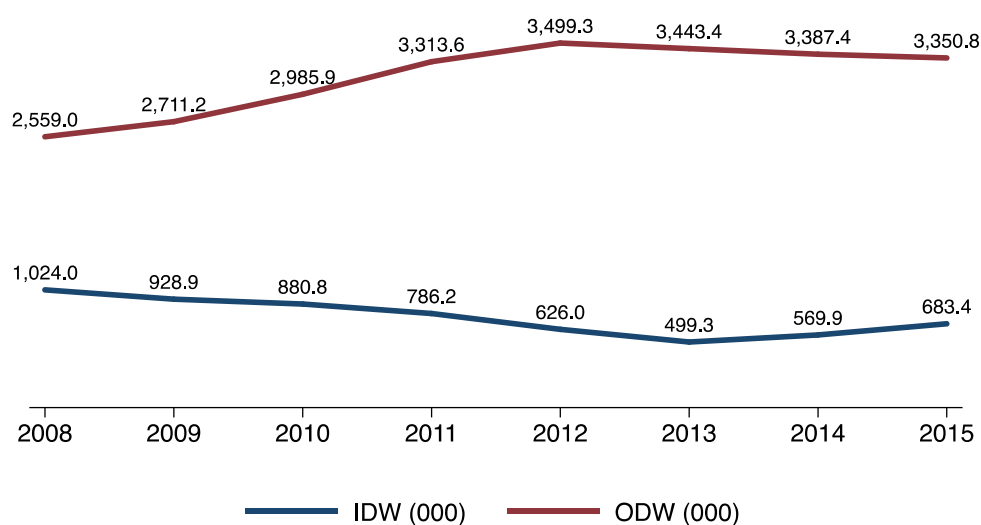
Table 4.4 Adjusted Estimates of Total Populations of DWs Aged 10+ by Sex in 2008-2015 (*)

	Estimate	Standard Errors	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	RSE (%)
A. Total Male DWs					
2008	853,203	33,289.2	787,956	918,450	3.90
2009	918,543	36,031.7	847,921	989,165	3.92
2010	999,666	37,938.9	925,306	1,074,027	3.80
2011	982,100	42,966.3	897,887	1,066,314	4.37
2012	1,025,219	45,911.7	935,232	1,115,206	4.48
2013 (*)	1,612,072	62,813.7	1,488,957	1,735,187	3.90
2014	1,042,880	47,282.8	950,205	1,135,554	4.53
2015	1,030,095	47,619.4	936,761	1,123,429	4.62
B. Total Female DWs					
2008	2,729,882	72,466.5	2,587,848	2,871,916	2.65
2009	2,721,594	73,867.3	2,576,814	2,866,374	2.71
2010	2,867,025	75,597.1	2,718,855	3,015,196	2.64
2011	3,117,735	100,594.0	2,920,571	3,314,900	3.23
2012	3,100,067	95,757.8	2,912,382	3,287,752	3.09
2013 (*)	3,585,508	110,800.7	3,368,338	3,802,677	3.09
2014	2,914,448	96,874.7	2,724,574	3,104,322	3.32
2015	3,004,095	103,583.5	2,801,071	3,207,118	3.45
C. Female per 100 Male DWs					
2008	320	14.1	292	348	4.40
2009	296	13.2	271	322	4.44
2010	287	12.3	263	311	4.30
2011	317	16.0	286	349	5.02
2012	302	15.3	272	332	5.06
2013	222	10.2	203	242	4.57
2014	279	14.5	251	308	5.20
2015	292	15.5	261	322	5.32

Note: (*) See text in the last paragraph of page 30 for notes.

Graph 4.2 and Table 4.5 show that, during 2008-2015, the trends in the totals of live-in DWs and live-out DWs are different: while the first tends to decrease, the second tends to increase. Table 4.5 shows that live-out DWs outnumber live-in DWs and this in general tends to be more significant during the compared periods. Graph 4.2 reflects this trend.

Graph 4.2 Trends in Live-in DWs and Live-out DWs, 2008-2015



Note: (*) See text in the last paragraph of page 30 for notes.

As for child DWs, both live-in and live-out child DWs tend to decrease during the period 2008-2015. Table 4.6 shows this. As illustration, the estimated total population of live-in child DWs aged 10-17 dropped from about 190,000 in 2008 to only 48,000 in 2015. As observable from the table, the estimate was exceptionally high for live-out child DWs in 2013 for unknown reason.

Table 4.5 Adjusted Estimates of DWs by Type in 2008-2015 (*)

	Estimate	Standard Errors	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	RSE (%)
A. Live-in DWs (IDWs)					
2008	1,024,035	64,463.0	897,688	1,150,383	6.29
2009	928,918	65,859.1	799,834	1,058,002	7.09
2010	880,793	63,987.9	755,376	1,006,209	7.26
2011	786,247	74,082.8	641,045	931,449	9.42
2012	625,976	70,473.6	487,848	764,104	11.26
2013 (*)	499,325	68,321.8	365,415	633,236	13.68
2014	569,934	69,998.5	432,737	707,131	12.28
2015	683,433	96,602.4	494,093	872,774	14.13
B. Live-out DWs (ODWs)					
2008	2,559,050	41,532.9	2,477,645	2,640,454	1.62
2009	2,711,218	42,730.7	2,627,466	2,794,971	1.58
2010	2,985,899	41,500.2	2,904,558	3,067,240	1.39
2011	3,313,589	55,633.6	3,204,547	3,422,630	1.68
2012	3,499,310	49,436.2	3,402,415	3,596,205	1.41
2013 (*)	4,698,254	56,378.6	4,587,752	4,808,756	1.20
2014	3,387,394	50,765.4	3,287,894	3,486,894	1.50
2015	3,350,756	56,986.6	3,239,063	3,462,450	1.70
C. ODWs per 100 IDWs					
2008	250	17.6	215	284	7.05
2009	292	22.2	248	335	7.61
2010	339	25.6	289	389	7.55
2011	421	39.9	343	500	9.47
2012	559	59.7	442	676	10.68
2013 (*)	941	114.7	716	1,166	12.19
2014	594	69.1	459	730	11.63
2015	490	64.6	364	617	13.18

Note: (*) See text in the last paragraph of page 30 for notes.

Table 4.6 Adjusted Estimates of Population of Child DWs Aged 10-17 by Type in 2008-2015 (*)

	Estimate	Standard Errors	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	RSE (%)
A. Live-in Child DWs					
2008	190,124	9,346.8	171,804	208,443	4.92
2009	184,208	9,559.7	165,471	202,945	5.19
2010	149,964	9,470.2	131,403	168,526	6.31
2011	129,173	8,888.0	111,752	146,593	6.88
2012	87,876	7,163.2	73,836	101,915	8.15
2013 (*)	71,247	12,338.0	47,064	95,429	17.32
2014	56,543	6,969.0	42,883	70,202	12.33
2015	47,646	3,422.0	40,939	54,353	7.18
B. Live-out Child DWs					
2008	75,832	5,244.6	65,552	86,111	6.92
2009	92,350	4,534.7	83,462	101,238	4.91
2010	107,852	6,224.2	95,653	120,052	5.77
2011	97,995	6,373.4	85,503	110,487	6.50
2012	107,775	3,865.0	100,199	115,350	3.59
2013 (*)	151,306	6,985.3	137,615	164,997	4.62
2014	56,268	4,948.4	46,569	65,967	8.79
2015	37,928	2,772.6	32,494	43,363	7.31
C. Live-out Child DWs per 100 Live-in Child DWs					
2008	40	4.2	32	48	10.47
2009	50	4.1	42	58	8.26
2010	72	7.3	58	86	10.08
2011	76	8.4	59	92	11.06
2012	123	10.7	102	144	8.73
2013 (*)	212	33.7	146	278	15.87
2014	100	17.2	66	133	17.28
2015	80	9.4	61	98	11.75

Notes:

(*) Figures in brackets were unadjusted estimates

4.3 Total DWs by Province

Graph 4.3 shows the adjusted estimate of total population of DWs aged 10 or older in 2015 by province. It shows that the total varies considerably between provinces; the lowest for West Sulawesi with total about 28,000 and the highest for Java with total about 86,000. The total for the six largest provinces, covered all Java provinces and North Sumatera, was about 3.3 million or 81 percent of the national total.

Table 4.7 shows the same picture for the years of 2010 and 2015. The table suggests, among other thing, the following points:

- The increase in the total DWs between 2010 and 2015 occurred in all provinces;
- The estimates of the total are highly reliable as measured by their relative standard errors (RSEs) that are less than 20% except for Papua Barat in 2010 and West Sulawesi in 2015;

The order of the totals by province in 2010 and in 2015 unchanged: the largest for West Java and the lowest for West Sulawesi.

Graph 4.3 Adjusted Total DWs Aged 10+ (000) in 2015 by Province

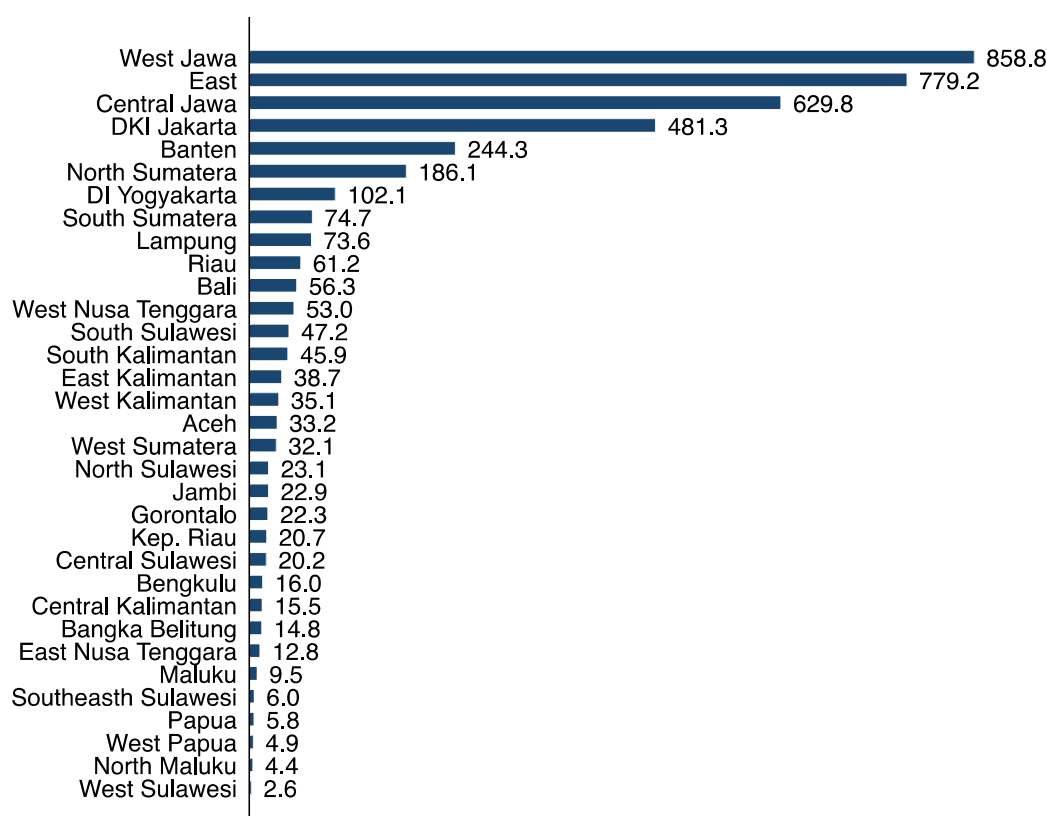


Table 4.7 Adjusted Estimates of Total DWs by Province in 2010 and 2015

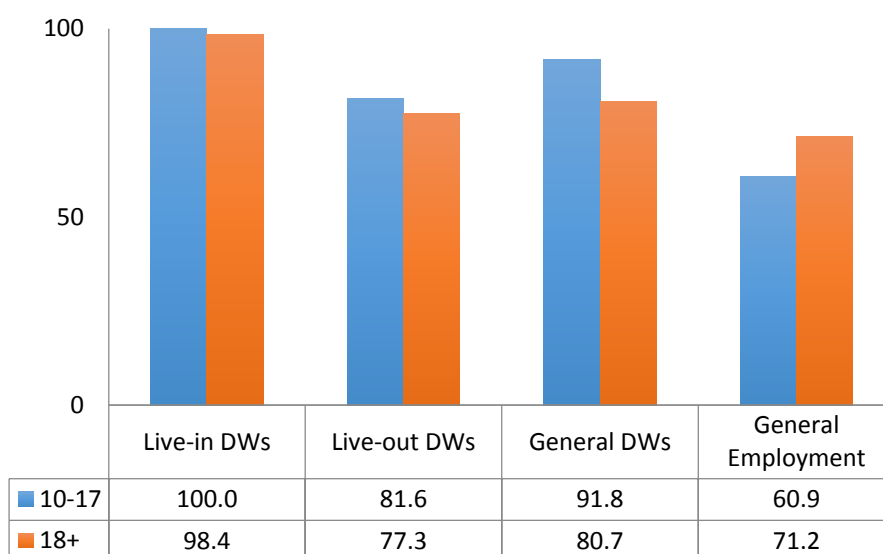
Province	2010				2015			
	Estimate	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	RSE (%)	Estimate	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	RSE (%)
Aceh	35,749	30,579	40,919	7.38	33,231	29,186	37,275	6.21
North Sumatera	258,936	225,519	292,353	6.58	186,059	152,272	219,847	9.27
West Sumatera	25,940	20,697	31,182	10.31	32,089	25,609	38,570	10.30
Riau	61,351	54,019	68,683	6.10	61,172	53,110	69,235	6.72
Jambi	24,255	20,681	27,829	7.52	22,867	18,132	27,602	10.56
South Sumatera	64,519	57,225	71,813	5.77	74,735	65,210	84,259	6.50
Bengkulu	10,319	8,274	12,365	10.11	16,012	12,596	19,428	10.88
Lampung	81,553	72,922	90,184	5.40	73,627	64,049	83,205	6.64
Bangka-Belitung	12,404	10,309	14,499	8.62	14,787	11,414	18,159	11.64
Riau Island	13,846	10,768	16,925	11.34	20,696	14,033	27,359	16.43
DKI Jakarta	485,564	422,310	548,817	6.65	481,335	396,785	565,885	8.96
West Java	769,988	714,417	825,560	3.68	858,782	777,140	940,423	4.85
Central Java	525,786	500,882	550,690	2.42	629,820	596,865	662,774	2.67
DI Yogyakarta	77,111	66,945	87,276	6.73	102,092	87,974	116,211	7.06
East Java	730,030	674,863	785,198	3.86	779,246	705,237	853,256	4.85
Banten	300,186	272,964	327,409	4.63	244,308	212,957	275,659	6.55
Bali	52,918	45,691	60,145	6.97	56,334	46,993	65,674	8.46
West Nusa Tenggara	51,380	42,783	59,976	8.54	53,047	40,990	65,104	11.60
East Nusa Tenggara	21,692	18,386	24,998	7.78	12,809	9,368	16,250	13.71
West Kalimantan	46,156	39,751	52,560	7.08	35,074	28,750	41,398	9.20
Central Kalimantan	11,621	9,658	13,583	8.62	15,472	12,647	18,298	9.32
South Kalimantan	38,903	33,636	44,171	6.91	45,931	38,057	53,805	8.75
East Kalimantan	36,272	31,622	40,921	6.54	38,664	31,565	45,764	9.37
North Sulawesi	24,162	20,841	27,483	7.01	23,081	19,095	27,067	8.81
Central Sulawesi	13,785	11,032	16,538	10.19	20,240	15,460	25,019	12.05
South Sulawesi	43,245	34,703	51,786	10.08	47,156	36,464	57,847	11.57
Southeast Sulawesi	9,008	7,048	10,968	11.10	5,988	3,720	8,256	19.33
Gorontalo	20,111	17,691	22,531	6.14	22,292	18,383	26,200	8.95
West Sulawesi	1,196	749	1,643	19.06	2,599	1,254	3,943	26.39
Maluku	6,242	4,421	8,064	14.89	9,499	6,785	12,213	14.58
Southeast Maluku	3,232	2,264	4,201	15.29	4,425	3,061	5,789	15.73
Papua Barat	3,681	2,051	5,312	22.60	4,894	3,006	6,783	19.69
Papua	5,550	3,649	7,451	17.47	5,828	3,868	7,789	17.16

4.4 Employment Characteristics

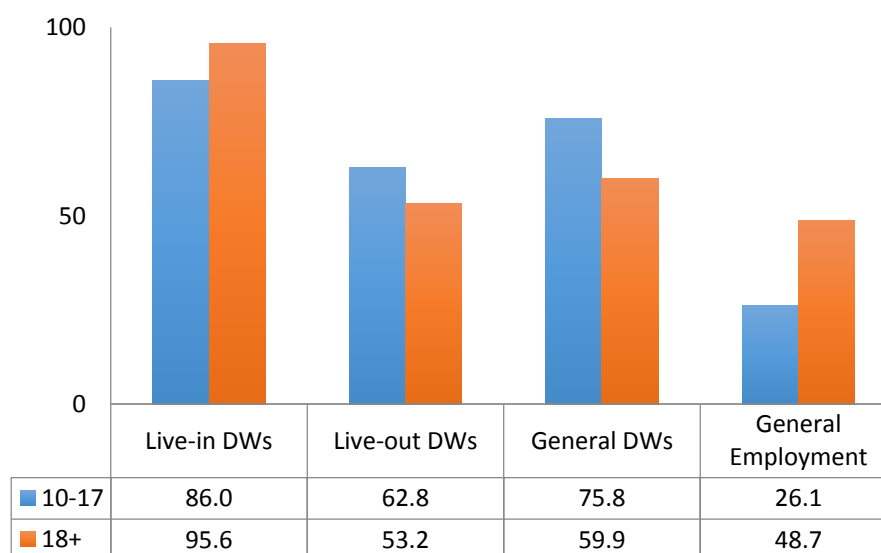
In comparison to general employment, on average, DWs worked more days per week. As Graph 4.4 shows, the proportion of general employment that worked 6 or 7 days in a week in 2015 was 71 percent for aged 18+ and 61 percent for aged 10-17. In contrast, the percentages for general DWs were 81 and 92 percent for aged 18+ and aged 10-17 respectively. In addition, the results indicate that, in general, child DWs (aged 10-17) worked with more days each week than adult DWs (aged 18+). Comparison between types of DWs shows that that live-DWs worked with longer days than live-out DWs regardless of age groups.

Graph 4.5 shows that DWs, as compared to general employment, worked longer hours per week. The graph shows that the proportion of general employment that worked 40 hours or more in a week in 2015 was 49 percent for aged 18+ and 26 percent for aged 10-17. In contrast, the percentages for general DWs were 60 and 76 percent for aged 18+ and aged 10-17 respectively. It shows that, in general, child DWs (aged 10-17) worked with shorter days than adult DWs (aged 18+). Comparison between types of DWs shows that that live-DWs worked with longer hours of work than live-out DWs regardless of age groups.

Graph 4.4 Percentage of Employment Who Worked 6 or 7 Days in a Week by Age Group and Type of Employment, 2015



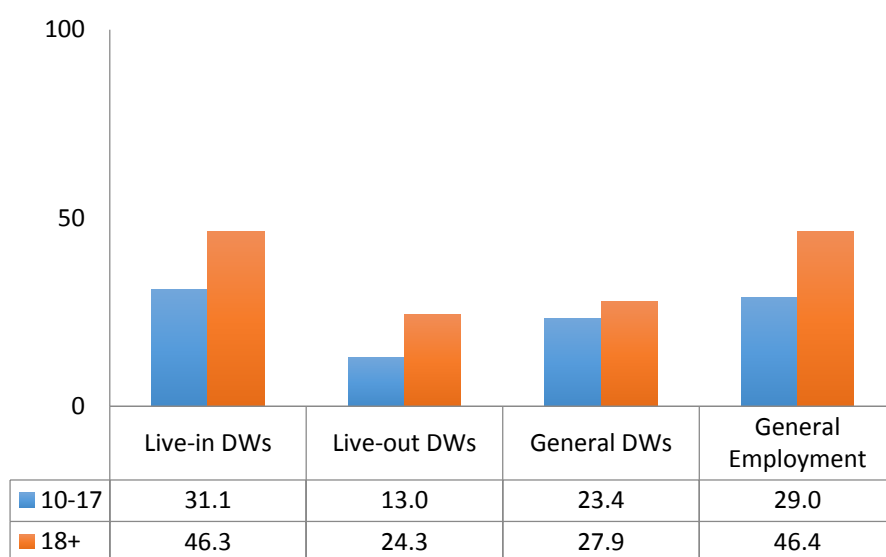
Graph 4.5 Percentage of Employment Who Worked 40 Hours or More in a Week by Age Group and Type of Employment, 2015



It is worth noting here that in Graphs 4.4 and 4.5, those who were temporary not working during the reference period of the survey were ignored in calculation. This employment group was identified as having 0 days and 0 hour of working.

With regard to remuneration, general employment received higher remuneration than general DWs did. As Graph 4.6 shows, for general employment, the proportions of those who received remuneration Rp 1,000,000 in a month were about 46 percent for aged 18+ and 29 percent for aged 10-17. The proportions were lower for general DWs that were about 28 and 23 percent for aged 18+ and 10-17 respectively. The graph also shows that the remuneration was higher for live-in than for live-out DWs. The calculation of Graph 4.6 ignores unpaid employment. Just to note, the proportion of unpaid DWs was generally very small. For example, in 2010 and 2015 the proportions were only 0.7 and 1.3 percent respectively.

Graph 4.6 Percentage of Employment Who Received Remuneration Rp 1,000,000 or more in a Month by Age Group and Type of Employment, 2015



Characteristics of Employers of Live-in Domestic Workers

This chapter aims to estimate the total population of the employers of live-in DWs (EDWs) and to describe their characteristics. The term EDWs as reported here refers to households that having at least one domestic worker as a member of the households; in short, households with live-in DWs. Unlike previous chapters, this chapter uses Susenas as the sources of the data for the estimation and analysis because Susenas, in compared to Sakernas, provides much richer data on social and economic characteristics of households.

The estimation of total EDWs uses the same adjustment factors as those used for DWs as described in Chapter 4. The reason for this is that both Sakernas and Susenas are using the same way of questioning the relationship with head of household that is used to identify EDWs.

5.1 Total Live-in DWs and EDWs According to Susenas

Table 5.1 shows trends in estimate of total employers of live-in DWs (Panel A) and total live-in DWs (Panel B) during 2008-2015 periods based on Susenas data. It is important to note here is that Susenas, as shown in the previous study¹⁴, generally provides total estimate of live-in DWs (and of their employers) less consistent than Sakernas does. For this reason, as far as the concern is total estimate, Sakernas data would be more recommended to use than Susenas. Table 5.1 is presented as introduction to the focus of this chapter; namely, the characteristics of EDW as shown by its title, and not to be compared with other tables in Chapter 4 based on Sakernas.

Table 5.1 shows at least three points that might be of interest: (1) Total employers of live-in DWs (EDWs) tends to decrease sharply during 2008-2015 periods: total EDWs in 2015 were less than 50 percent of the total of 2008, (2) Like EDWs, live-in DWs also tend to decrease sharply during the same periods, and (3) Total live-in DWs, as expected, were always bigger than total EDWs and this obviously means that some

¹⁴ www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-jakarta/documents/publication/wcms_241123.pdf.

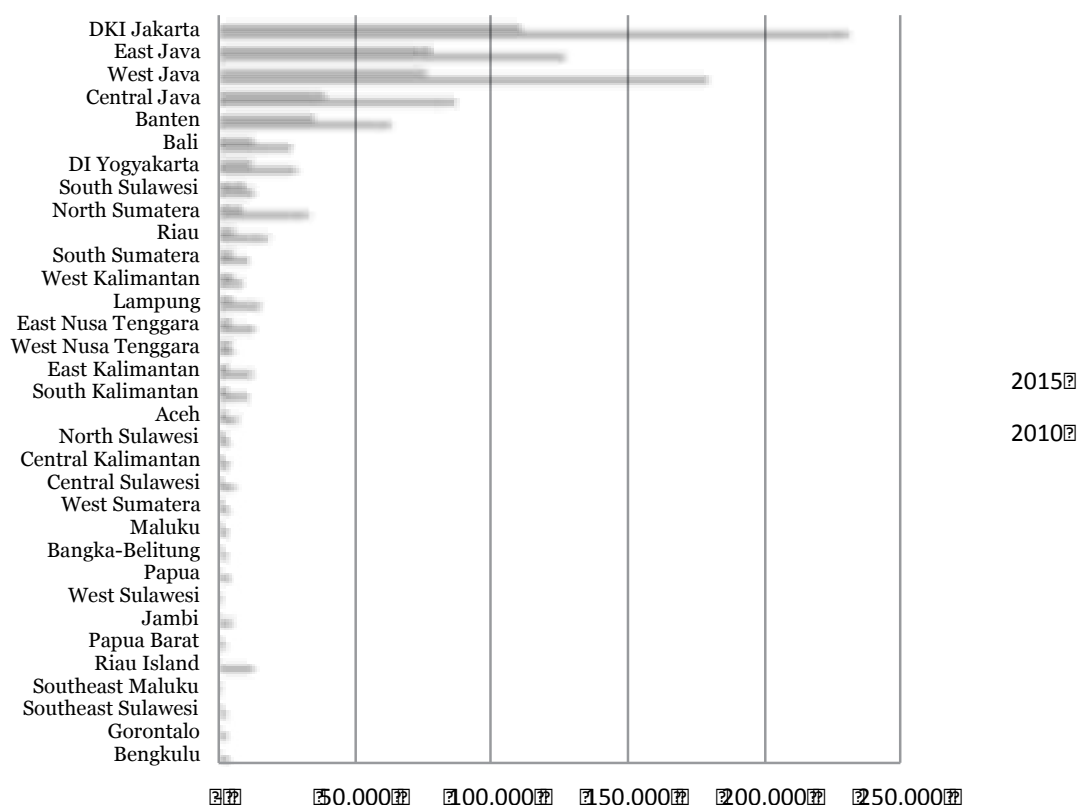
EDWs employed more than one live-in DWs: on the average, there were 120-140 live-in DWs per 100 EDWs.

Table 5.1 Adjusted Estimates of Total Employers of Live-in Domestic Workers and Live-in Domestic Workers based on Susenas data in 2008-2015

Year	Estimate*	Standard Errors	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	RSE (%)	DEFT	MEFT
A. Total Employers of Live-in DWs							
2008	1,014,881	52,482	912,016	1,117,747	5.2	2.7	3.3
2009	789,161	42,825	705,224	873,098	5.4	2.5	3.0
2010	948,815	44,111	862,356	1,035,273	4.7	2.4	2.7
2011	864,589	35,952	794,124	935,054	4.2	2.0	2.4
2012	781,902	40,762	702,009	861,795	5.2	2.4	2.8
2013	644,254	34,879	575,891	712,617	5.4	2.3	2.6
2014	637,255	36,299	566,108	708,402	5.7	2.4	2.7
2015	434,101	27,796	379,622	488,581	6.4	2.2	2.4
B. Total Live-in DWs 15+							
2008	1,257,342	76,572	1,107,260	1,407,423	6.1	3.6	4.4
2009	1,005,698	60,867	886,399	1,124,996	6.1	3.2	3.9
2010	1,212,371	66,057	1,082,899	1,341,843	5.5	3.1	3.6
2011	1,076,807	49,676	979,443	1,174,171	4.6	2.5	3.0
2012	1,074,637	75,234	927,179	1,222,095	7.0	3.8	4.5
2013	819,714	50,937	719,878	919,549	6.2	2.9	3.4
2014	820,471	57,143	708,471	932,471	7.0	3.3	3.8
2015	555,447	41,312	474,475	636,419	7.4	2.9	3.3

Total EDWs varies by province as illustrated by Graph 5.1. It shows that the proportion of total EDWs in all Java provinces covered was more than 80 percent of the national total. The graph also shows that total EDWs decreased during 2010-2015 periods in all provinces without exception. One among possible reasons for the decrease is the lower preference for DW over time due to alternate employment opportunities.

Graph 5.1 Total Employers of Live-in DWs by Province in 2010 and 2015



5.2 Demographic-Social Characteristics of EDWs

Table 5.2 suggests that EDWs, as compared to general households, had much bigger household size. The proportion of household with five or more members shows this. In 2015 the proportion was about 67 percent for EDWs compared to only 28 percent for general households. The RSEs for the estimations for the proportions were extremely low: 3 and 0.5 percent for EDWs and general households respectively. These suggest that the estimations were highly accurate. As compared to that of 2010, the proportions were slightly lowers but they were statistically insignificant at 95 percent confident interval.

Table 5.2 Percentage of Households by Household Characteristics in 2010 and 2015

HHs Characteristics	2010				2015			
	HHs of Employers of IDW		General Households		HHs of Employers of IDW		General Households	
	Est (%)	RSE (%)	Est (%)	RSE (%)	Est (%)	RSE (%)	Est (%)	RSE (%)
Household with 5 memberships or more	68.9	2.11	29.5	0.53	66.6	3.18	27.9	0.51
HHs with member of aged below 5	43.7	3.48	31.1	0.46	31.6	6.92	29.7	0.47
HHs with member of aged 65+	14.3	7.16	15.7	0.77	18.0	9.32	15.5	0.68
Educational attainment of head of HHs:								
No schooling or with some education	1.5	16.54	24.6	0.79	1.2	33.04	24.1	0.65
Primary School	6.2	9.99	32.5	0.60	4.7	25.06	30.2	0.53
Junior High School	6.3	9.40	14.6	0.76	3.2	19.19	15.6	0.67
Senior High School or higher	86.0	1.07	28.3	0.89	90.8	1.49	30.1	0.60
Employment of Head of HHs:								
Unemployed	14.5	6.95	11.8	0.97	16.3	10.09	11.8	0.90
Employed in agriculture	4.2	9.60	35.6	0.76	2.9	26.29	33.0	0.58
Employed in non-agriculture	81.3	1.29	52.6	0.50	80.9	2.13	55.1	0.35

The table also shows that EDWs, in comparison to general households, are more likely having children under 5 years old. In 2015, the proportion of households with children below 5 years were 32 and 30 percent for the EDWs and general category, respectively. This is apparently not a big difference. The difference in 2010 was much bigger: 44 and 31 percent for EDWs and general households, respectively.

The proportion of households with members aged 65+ was not so different between EDWs and the general category.

In terms of educational level of head of household, the table shows that the level was much higher for EDWs than for general households at large. In 2015, as an example, the proportion of head of household graduated from Senior High School or higher education was 90 percent for EDWs and only 30 percent for general households. The estimations of the proportions were extremely accurate as measured by RSEs.

In term of employment of head of household, EDWs are more likely engaged in non-agricultural branch of economy than their counterparts. In 2015, for example, the proportion was only 55 percent for general households and more than 80 percent for EDWs.

5.3 Comparison in Economic Status

Table 5.3 suggests convincingly that the economic status of households is more likely much higher for EDWs than for general households. This is shown by, among others, the median per capita expenditure in a month. As an illustration, in 2015, the median was only Rp 642,000 for general households but almost Rp 3,000,000 for EDWs. The table shows also that 50 percent of every member of EDWs spent Rp 3,000,000 in a month as shown by the median of monthly expenditure per capita (last row of the table).

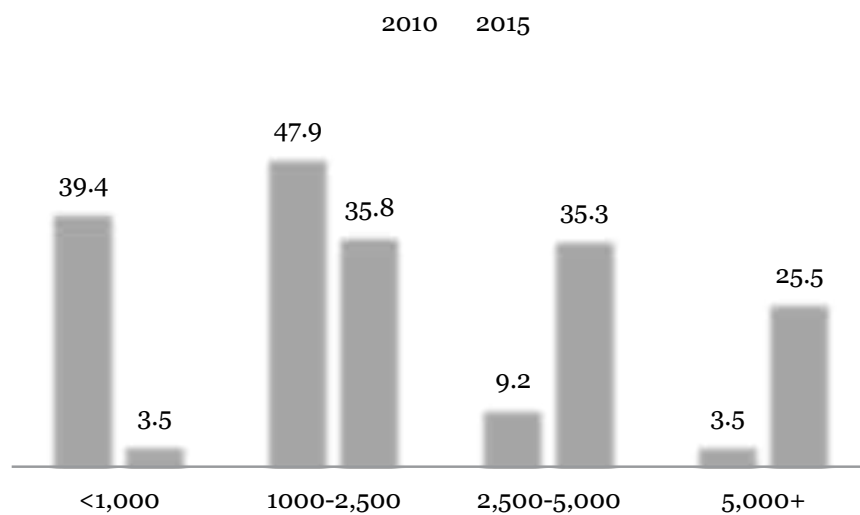
Table 5.3 Monthly Household Expenditure of EDWs and General Households in 2010 and 2015

HHs Characteristics	2010				2015			
	HHs of Employers of IDW		General Households		HHs of Employers of IDW		General Households	
	Est (%)	RSE (%)	Est (%)	RSE (%)	Est (%)	RSE (%)	Est (%)	RSE (%)
A. Monthly Per capita expenditure (in thousand, % HHs):								
< 1,000	39.44	4.34	91.09	0.18	3.51	17.18	73.82	0.26
1,000-1,500	25.19	5.68	5.49	1.75	11.07	14.45	13.69	0.84
1,500-2,000	15.93	7.58	1.81	2.89	12.51	12.49	5.39	1.36
2,000-2,500	6.82	11.52	0.74	4.22	12.19	12.95	2.62	1.94
2,500-3,000	3.55	15.40	0.35	5.69	10.82	12.71	1.39	2.51
3,000-3,500	2.51	17.13	0.18	7.74	9.12	15.37	0.84	3.22
3,500-4,000	1.46	31.69	0.09	10.40	8.06	17.00	0.55	3.96
4,000-4,500	0.72	34.86	0.06	12.84	3.30	30.60	0.37	5.27
4,500-5,000	0.91	33.58	0.04	14.97	3.97	21.16	0.30	6.81
>5,000	3.47	30.70	0.14	15.85	25.45	11.17	1.03	3.97
Total	100.00		100.00		100.0		100.00	
B. Monthly expenditure per capita (in thousand Rp.)								
Mean	1,591	6.01	530	0.68	4,062	4.62	915	0.53
Median	1,173	-	396	-	2,997	-	642	-

Comparison with the condition of 2010 suggests that economic status of EDWs had improved sharply during 2010-2015. This is shown by, among other things, the increase in two categories of expenditure as shown by Graph 5.2. The graph shows that in 2010 the proportion of EDWs with per capita expenditure in a month between

Rp 2,500,000 and Rp 5,000,000 was less than 10 percent and in 2015 it jumped to more than 35 percent.

Graph 5.2 Percentage Distribution of EDWs by Category of Per Capita Monthly Expenditure in 2010 and 2015 (in 000 Rp.)



Conclusions, Recommendations and Ways Forward

6.1 Conclusions

6.1.1 Adjustment factors and Population Estimates of DWs

1. The driving factor of the study as reported here is a presumption that Sakernas or any other similar to labour force survey, due to indirect and less-focused approaches in asking questions on DWs, tends to underestimating population of domestic workers (DWs) including child DWs. To test this, a small-scale survey as described in Chapters 2 and 3 had been implemented. The survey results confirm positively this presumption. The implication of this is that a kind of adjustment factors are required to obtain better estimation of totals DWs or CDWs using Sakernas model.
2. The study has developed an approach to measure the concerned adjustment factors by comparing coverage of DWs resulted from Sakernas and Survey models of questionnaire. The first model is based exclusively on variable of industry; here a respondent is identified as DW if he/she employed in industry coded 9700 (according ISIC system). The second model is based a list of domestic workers; here a respondent is identified as DW if he/she reportedly performed any kind of the listed domestic work and his/her intention of doing that is remuneration in terms wage or salary, in cash or in kind.
3. The adjustment factors --translated into random variables as discussed in Chapter 3-- resulted from the survey are then applied to Sakernas data. Among the main results are:
 - a) The estimated total population of DWs in Indonesia in 2015 was about 4.0 million. This total is higher by about 1.5 million compared to that resulted from Sakernas data without any adjustment factors. The introduction of

adjustment factors in the estimation had surprisingly not resulted in additional relative standard errors.

- b) The estimated total of child DWs in the same year was about 85,600. This total is higher by about 31,000 compare to that of resulted from Sakernas data without any adjustment factor. The introduction of adjustment factors in the estimation total child DWs did not result in significant additional relative standard errors.
 - c) Adjusted estimate of total population of live-in DWs (IDWs) in 2015 was 683.000. The estimated total was much higher for live-out DWs that was 3.4 million.
4. Comparison between years shows that the totals DWs and ODWs in general tended to increase during 2008-2015 period. In contrast, totals IDWs and child DWs tended to decrease during the same period. These all hold true regardless of adjustment factors.

6.1.2 Characteristics of DWs, Child DWs and Employers of IDWs

- 5. Compared to the employed population in general, DWs or child DWs population are more likely working in much longer days and hours of work. As example, for general employment, those who workers 40 hours or more in a week were 26 and 49 percent for aged 10-17 and 18+ respectively. In contrast, the proportions were 76 and 60 percent for DWs of aged 10-17 and 18+ respectively.
- 6. Most DWs are engaged in paid employment but with low level of earnings. For DWs in 2015, for example, the proportions of general employment that earned Rp 1,000,000 in a month were 29 and 46 percent for aged 10-17 and 18+ respectively.
- 7. Economic status of households of the employers of DWs is much higher than that of general households. In 2015, the median per capita expenditure monthly for the first was almost Rp 3,000,000 while for the second only Rp 642,000.

6.2 Recommendations

8. For data users who are interested in assessing population of DWs it is recommended to use Sakernas data with reservation due to high probability that the survey is underestimating total population of DWs as shown by this study. In order to obtain better coverage of the estimation it is also recommended to apply adjustment factors as those resulted by this study.
9. Analysis of the survey results concludes the set of questions as used in Sakernas and Survey models (Blocks V and VI) are required to obtain better coverage. This conclusion are based on two observation: (1) the proportion of DWs that are not captured in Sakernas model but captured in Survey models reasonably big, and (1) the proportion of DWs that are captured in both Sakernas and Survey models is relatively small. In responding to this conclusion, three alternative recommendations are worth considering:
 - a) Insert a model of questions as as exemplified by Block VI of the questionnaire used in the survey into Sakernas questionnaire;
 - b) Use the model of the questions just mentioned as a supplement of Sakernas questionnaire perhaps in every 3-4 years (in all Sakernas sample or on sampling basis) if not on yearly basis; and
 - c) Implement an independent survey focusing on seeking out the concerned adjustment factors.
10. The adjustment factors resulted from this study are based on a survey that is relatively small in terms of sample size; that is, only 1000 households in 10 districts. The 2010 census data were used in designing the survey -- in terms of sample size and allocation— in order that the resulted adjustment factors are representative at national level. Nonetheless, the replication of the survey with bigger sample size would be advisable in order to come up with possibly more robust results.

6.3 Way Forward

11. A high level of consultation with BPS-Statistics Indonesia in order to ensure the availability and accessibility of Sakernas data:
 - a) It is recommended that individual data on children aged 10-14¹⁵ are made available and accessible to general data users in order to improve the coverage of child DWs.
 - b) 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 IDs) is accessible to particular data users with full compliance regarding confidentiality of data.
12. Consultation with BPS at a technical level to discuss relevant issues on labour statistics including coverage issue that is of concern of the present study.

¹⁵ 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.

Annexes

Annex 1 Sakernas-LFS 2015 Questionnaire	53
Annex 2 Technical Notes on Determining Sample Size of the DW Survey 2016	61
Annex 3 DW Study 2016 Questionnaire	65

Annex 1 Sakernas-LFS 2015 Questionnaire



SAK15.AK
Dibuat 1 (satu)
rangkap untuk
BPS Kab/Kota

SURVEI ANGKATAN KERJA NASIONAL 2015 KETERANGAN RUMAH TANGGA

RAHASIA

FEBRUARI

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 FEBRUARI		□ □ □ □ □
8.	NOMOR URUT RUMAH TANGGA SAMPEL (SAK15.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>	Kode Kolom (6): <u>Status perkawinan</u>	Kode Kolom (7): <u>Partisipasi sekolah</u>
1. Kepala rumah tangga 2. Istri/suami 3. Anak 4. Menantu 5. Cucu	6. Orang Tua/Mertua 7. Famili Lain 8. Pembantu Rumah Tangga 9. Lainnya	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 : [] []		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)																																															
V.A. PENDIDIKAN 1.a. Apakah ijazah/STTB tertinggi yang dimiliki (NAMA) ? <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Tdk/blm pernah sekolah</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="width: 30%;">SMA/Aliyah</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tdk/blm tamat SD</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>SMK</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SD/Ibtidaiyah</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td>Paket C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paket A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td>R1.c Diploma I/II</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SMP/Tsanawiyah</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td>Diploma III</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SMP Kejuruan</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td>Diploma IV/Universitas</td> <td style="text-align: center;">13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paket B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td>S2/S3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">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	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 seminggu yang lalu? hari [] b. Berapa jumlah jam kerja dari seluruh pekerjaan setiap hari selama seminggu yang lalu? <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Sen</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Sel</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Rab</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Kam</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Jum</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Sab</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Ming</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Jmlh</td> <td style="width: 50px;"></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; width: 40px;"></td> </tr> </table>		Sen	Sel	Rab	Kam	Jum	Sab	Ming	Jmlh										
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Paket B	7	S2/S3	14																																														
Sen	Sel	Rab	Kam	Jum	Sab	Ming	Jmlh																																										
b. Jurusan pendidikan/bidang studi: DIISI PENGAWAS [] [] c. Apakah (NAMA) pernah mendapatkan pelatihan kerja dan memperoleh sertifikat ? YA 1 TIDAK 2 → SUB BOK V.B		V.C. PEKERJAAN UTAMA 9. Apakah lapangan usaha/bidang pekerjaan utama dari tempat bekerja (NAMA) selama seminggu yang lalu? DIISI PENGAWAS [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] (TULIS SELENGKAP-LENGKAPNYA)																																															
V.B. KEGIATAN SEMINGGU YANG LALU 2.a. Selama seminggu yang lalu: 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 JIKA KEGIATAN 1 s.d 4 BERKODE "2" LANJUTKAN ke R3 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)		10. Apakah jenis pekerjaan/jabatan dari pekerjaan utama (NAMA) selama seminggu yang lalu? DIISI PENGAWAS [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] (TULIS SELENGKAP-LENGKAPNYA)																																															
3. Apakah (NAMA) mempunyai pekerjaan/usaha, tetapi sementara tidak bekerja ¹⁾ selama seminggu yang lalu? YA 1 TIDAK 2		11. Berapakah jumlah jam kerja (NAMA) pada pekerjaan utama selama seminggu yang lalu? jam [] []																																															
4. Apakah (NAMA) sedang mencari pekerjaan? YA 1 TIDAK 2		12. Apakah status/kedudukan (NAMA) dalam pekerjaan utama selama seminggu yang lalu? <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>Berusaha sendiri</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Berusaha dibantu buruh tidak tetap/ buruh tak dibayar</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;">} R14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Berusaha dibantu buruh tetap/ buruh dibayar</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Buruh/karyawan/pegawai</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pekerja bebas di pertanian</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pekerja bebas di non pertanian</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pekerja keluarga/tak dibayar</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7 → R15</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Berusaha sendiri	1		Berusaha dibantu buruh tidak tetap/ buruh tak dibayar	2	} R14	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 → R15																											
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Pekerja keluarga/tak dibayar	7 → R15																																																
5. Apakah (NAMA) sedang mempersiapkan usaha baru? YA 1 TIDAK 2		13. Berapakah upah/gaji/pendapatan bersih yang diterima (NAMA) selama sebulan yang lalu dari pekerjaan utama baik berupa uang maupun barang? Uang: Rp [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] Barang: Rp [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []																																															
DITANYAKAN JIKA R4 = 2 DAN R5 = 2 6. Apakah alasan utama (NAMA) tidak mencari pekerjaan/ mempersiapkan usaha baru? <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>Putus asa: Merasa tidak mungkin mendapatkan pekerjaan²⁾</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sudah diterima bekerja, tapi belum mulai bekerja</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sedang bersekolah</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mengurus rumah tangga</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sudah mempunyai pekerjaan/usaha</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Merasa sudah cukup³⁾</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tidak mampu melakukan pekerjaan</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7 → R.23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lainnya (.....)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table> TULISKAN				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 ³⁾	6	Tidak mampu melakukan pekerjaan	7 → R.23	Lainnya (.....)	8																														
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Lainnya (.....)	8																																																

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/iklim/musim, tidak mungkin mendapatkan pekerjaan yang diinginkan.

³⁾ Jika R6 = 6 dan berstatus bekerja (R2a.1 = 1 atau R3 = 1) lanjutkan ke Rincian 8.

Jika R6 = 6 dan berstatus tidak bekerja (R2a.1 = 2 atau R3 = 2) lanjutkan ke Sub Blok V.F

DITANYAKAN JIKA R12 = 1,2,3 ATAU 4																													
14. Sudah berapa lama (NAMA) bekerja di pekerjaan utama sekarang? TAHUN BULAN	20. Upaya apa sajakah yang pernah dilakukan (NAMA) ketika mencari pekerjaan/mempersiapkan usaha baru? <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YA</th> <th style="text-align: center;">TIDAK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1. Mendaftar pada bursa kesempatan kerja</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Menghubungi perusahaan/kantor</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Melamar dengan memanfaatkan iklan</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>4. Menghubungi keluarga/kenalan</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td></tr> <tr><td>5. Mengumpulkan modal/perengkapan</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>6. Mencari lokasi/tempat usaha</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td></tr> <tr><td>7. Mengurus surat perizinan usaha</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>8. Lainnya (.....)</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td></tr> </tbody> </table> TULISKAN		YA	TIDAK	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	
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8. Lainnya (.....)	3	4																											
15. a. Dimanakah lokasi tempat kerja (NAMA) selama seminggu yang lalu? Provinsi : } DIISI PENGAWAS Kabupaten/Kota* : } (JIKA PROV & 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? <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">< 10 Km</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">> 30 Km</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">10 – 29 Km</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">TT</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> </table> d. Berapa lama perjalanan dari rumah ke tempat kerja? <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">≤ 30 Menit</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">61 - 120 Menit</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">31 - 60 Menit</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">> 120 Menit</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> </table> e. Apakah jenis transportasi yang biasanya digunakan (NAMA) untuk pergi dan pulang ke/dari tempat kerja? <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Transportasi umum</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Transportasi pribadi</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Transportasi bersama</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Jalan kaki</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> </table>	< 10 Km	1	> 30 Km	3	10 – 29 Km	2	TT	4	≤ 30 Menit	1	61 - 120 Menit	3	31 - 60 Menit	2	> 120 Menit	4	Transportasi umum	1	Transportasi pribadi	3	Transportasi bersama	2	Jalan kaki	4	21. Sudah berapa lama (NAMA) mencari pekerjaan atau mempersiapkan usaha baru? TAHUN BULAN 22. Pekerjaan yang dicari/usaha yang sedang dipersiapkan: Pekerjaan penuh waktu (<i>Full time</i>) 1 Pekerjaan paruh waktu (<i>Part time</i>) 2				
< 10 Km	1	> 30 Km	3																										
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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: <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>PHK</td><td style="text-align: right;">1</td></tr> <tr><td>Usaha terhenti (bangkrut)</td><td style="text-align: right;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>Pendapatan kurang memuaskan</td><td style="text-align: right;">3</td></tr> <tr><td>Tidak cocok dengan lingkungan kerja</td><td style="text-align: right;">4</td></tr> <tr><td>Habis masa kerja/kontrak</td><td style="text-align: right;">5</td></tr> <tr><td>Lainnya (.....)</td><td style="text-align: right;">6</td></tr> </table> TULISKAN		PHK	1	Usaha terhenti (bangkrut)	2	Pendapatan kurang memuaskan	3	Tidak cocok dengan lingkungan kerja	4	Habis masa kerja/kontrak	5	Lainnya (.....)	6																
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26. Apakah lapangan usaha/pekerjaan (NAMA) sebelum berhenti bekerja/pindah pekerjaan terakhir ? 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? <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Tamat sekolah/tidak bersekolah lagi</td><td style="text-align: right;">1</td></tr> <tr><td>Tanggung jawab mencari nafkah/membantu ekonomi rumah tangga atau keluarga</td><td style="text-align: right;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>Menambah penghasilan</td><td style="text-align: right;">3</td></tr> <tr><td>Pekerjaan yang ada kurang sesuai</td><td style="text-align: right;">4</td></tr> <tr><td>PHK</td><td style="text-align: right;">5</td></tr> <tr><td>Usaha terhenti</td><td style="text-align: right;">6</td></tr> <tr><td>Lainnya (.....)</td><td style="text-align: right;">7</td></tr> </table> TULISKAN	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	27. Apakah status/kedudukan (NAMA) sebelum berhenti bekerja/pindah pekerjaan terakhir? <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Berusaha sendiri</td><td style="text-align: right;">1</td></tr> <tr><td>Berusaha dibantu buruh tidak tetap/buruh tak dibayar</td><td style="text-align: right;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>Berusaha dibantu buruh tetap/buruh dibayar</td><td style="text-align: right;">3</td></tr> <tr><td>Buruh/karyawan/pegawai</td><td style="text-align: right;">4</td></tr> <tr><td>Pekerja bebas di pertanian</td><td style="text-align: right;">5</td></tr> <tr><td>Pekerja bebas di non pertanian</td><td style="text-align: right;">6</td></tr> <tr><td>Pekerja keluarga/tak dibayar</td><td style="text-align: right;">7</td></tr> </table>	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
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*)Coret yang tidak perlu

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

THE NATIONAL LABOR FORCE SURVEY 2015

INFORMATION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

CONFIDENTIAL

FEBRUARY

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

II. SUMMARY			
1	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		
2	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER		

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

**) Please, crossed it out the inapplicable one*

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

Code for Column (3): <u>Relation to Head of Household</u>	Code for Column (6): <u>Marital Status</u>	Code for Column (7): <u>School Participation</u>
1 Household Head 2 Wife or husband 3 Son or daughter 4 Son/daughter in-law 5 Grandchild 6 Parent, father/ Mother in-law 7 Others relative 8 Housemaid 9 Others	1. Single 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widowed	1. No Schooling 2. Informal School 3. In Non Formal School 4. Not In School Anymore
1. After recording all of the household members in column (2) and column (3), please confirm to the respondent once more whether anyone such as : housemaid(s), driver, gardener, baby sitter and others on the same context, whom living in that household. If you found them, please added those names on the list. 2. Please confirm by asking whether anyone name was missed out. As an example: new born babies, and members of household who have been away for less than 6 months. If you found them, please added those names on the list. 3. If there is a household member who is leaving for less than 6 months but intended to move or would leaving home for 6 months and more is not counted as a household member, take he/she out from the list. 4. Finally, reordering the serial number in column (1).		

V. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER																			
Name: Serial No:		7. If offered a job, would (NAME) accept it? YES 1 NO 2 (If Q2a.1 = 2 and Q3 = 2, go to Sub Block VE)																	
V. A. EDUCATION		Q8 TO Q18 are just for household member who employed (Q2a.1 = 1 or Q3 = 1)																	
1. a. What is (NAME) the highest level of educational attained? NO SCHOOLING 1 INCOMPLETED PRIMARY SCHOOL 2 PRIMARY SCHOOL 3 PACKAGE A 4 GENERAL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 5 VOCATIONAL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 6 PACKAGE B 7 GENERAL SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 8 VOCATIONAL SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 9 PACKAGE C 10 DIPLOMA I/II 11 DIPLOMA III 12 DIV/S1 13 S2/S3 14 Q1c		8. a. Total working day(s):day(s) b. Total number of working hours of all jobs during the previous week: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center; font-size: 0.8em;"> <tr> <th>Mon</th><th>Tue</th><th>Wed</th><th>Thr</th><th>Fr</th><th>Sat</th><th>Sun</th><th>Total</th></tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>		Mon	Tue	Wed	Thr	Fr	Sat	Sun	Total								
Mon	Tue	Wed	Thr	Fr	Sat	Sun	Total												
b. Field of study: c. Has (NAME) ever had training/course and got certificate ? Yes 1 No 2 → SUB BLOCK V.B d. If "Yes", please stated the two main training/courses based on priority use: 1. 2.		V.C. MAIN JOB																	
V.B. ACTIVITY DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK		9. What is (NAME) main industry during the previous week of jobs? (COMPLETELY WROTE)																	
2. a. During the previous week? Yes No 1. Did (NAME) go to work? 1 2 2. Did (NAME) go to school? 1 2 3. Did (NAME) do housekeeping? 1 2 4. Did (NAME) have others activity, exclude 'personal action' ? 1 2 (If Q2.a.1 through Q2a.4=2, go to Q3) b. According to the number of "yes" answered above, which activity was mostly engaged the time during the previous week? 1 → Q4 2 3 4 (If Q2a.1=1, go to Q4)		10. What is (NAME) main occupation during the previous week? (COMPLETELY WROTE)																	
3. Did (NAME) have a job but temporarily not working ¹⁾ during the previous week? Yes 1 No 2		11. What is (NAME) total number of hours worked of a main job during the previous week? Hours																	
4. Is (NAME) looking for a job? Yes 1 No 2		12. What is (NAME) main employment status during the previous week: Own account worker 1 Employer assisted by temporary workers/unpaid worker 2 Employer assisted by permanent workers 3 Employee 4 Casual employee in agriculture 5 Casual employee not in agriculture 6 Unpaid workers 7 → Q15 } Q14																	
5. Have (NAME) established a new business/firm during previous week? Yes 1 No 2		13. How much do (NAME) usually get a salary/wage/income of a main job per month? a. Cash : Rp. b. Goods: Rp.																	
6. The main reason of not looking for a job/establishing a new business/firm: Discouraged ²⁾ 1 Have a job but has not started yet 2 Attending school 3 Housekeeping 4 Already have a job 5 Sufficient income³⁾ 6 Unable to do work 7 → Q23 Others 8 } Q23 (COMPLETELY WROTE)		Asked if Q12 = 1, 2, 3, or 4																	
		14. How long have (NAME) been working for the main job? YEAR(S) MONTH(S)																	

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

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

Annex 2 Technical Notes on Determining Sample Size of the DW Survey 2016

The working hypothesis of the study is that the estimation of total number of domestic workers calculated from either SES or LFS are underestimate. This means that there were some false-negative cases or exclusion error of classification in the two surveys with regards to DW-related issues. The probability of the exclusion error (p) can be expressed as

$$p = Pr(\text{defined as non - DW} | \text{true DW})$$

The study aims primarily to estimate the probability that can be expectedly to be used as a kind of correction factor(s) in estimating DWs from for LFS. For this purpose, the strategy adopted by this study is to detect the difference in exclusion errors between that would be resulted from the currently used SES or LFS questionnaires (i.e., Blocks 1-2 of the questionnaire presented in Annex 2), and that from the new method with more detail questionnaire (i.e., Block V of the questionnaire in Annex 2). The hypothesis is that the new method has lower probability of the exclusion error.

$$H_0: p_0 = p_1$$

$$H_1: p_0 > p_1$$

where p_0 is the probability under the current method and p_1 is that of under the new method.

The sample size of household cases, i.e., the households without DW is calculated by using the formula:

$$n_0 = \left(\frac{z_{1-\alpha} \sqrt{p_0(1-p_0)} + z_{1-\beta} \sqrt{p_1(1-p_1)}}{\delta} \right)^2$$

where,

α is the significance level,

β is the probability of type II error,

δ is the desired precision,

p_0 is the probability of the exclusion error of the current method, and

p_1 is the probability of the exclusion error of the new method.

Since we will select households regardless of having DW or not, we need to adjust n_0 using the following formula:

$$n_{SRS} = \frac{n_0}{1 - \text{Pr}(\text{DW})}$$

where $\text{Pr}(\text{DW})$ is the proportion of households having at least a DW.

The n_{SRS} is the sample size under the assumptions of Simple Random Sampling (SRS) method and of that all sampled households would be participating in the survey. In this survey, we will adopt multistage sampling design and not assuming that all sampled households will be participating in the survey. It is therefore necessary to readjust the sample size by using the formula:

$$n = \frac{n_{SRS} \times \text{Deff}}{r}$$

where Deff is the design effect (we set $\text{Deff} = 2$) and r is response rate (we set $r = 0.85$).

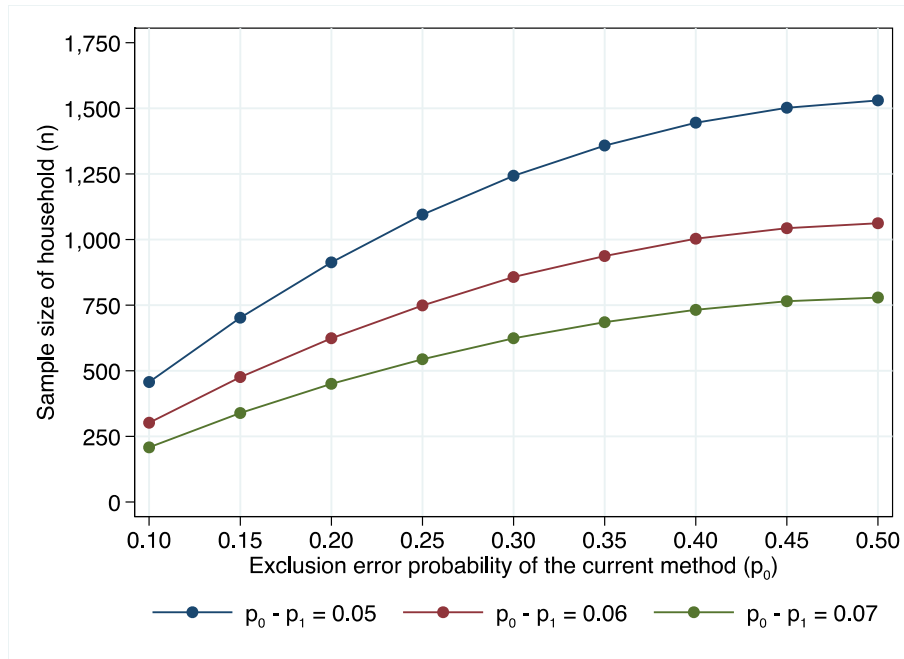
Based on those assumptions and by setting $\alpha = 0.05$ and the power of test $(1 - \beta) = 80\%$, we come to a set of scenarios of sample sizes of households with regards to various values of p_0 and $(p_0 - p_1)$ as shown in Table A1.

Table A1 Calculated sample sizes

p_0	$p_0 - p_1$		
	0.05	0.06	0.07
0.10	457	302	208
0.15	702	476	339
0.20	913	624	450
0.25	1,095	749	544
0.30	1,243	857	624
0.35	1,358	937	685
0.40	1,445	1,003	732
0.45	1,502	1,043	765
0.50	1,530	1,062	779

For value of p_0 between 0.1 and 0.5 and to detect 0.05 points difference between p_0 and p_1 we need 457 to 1,530 samples of household. Increasing p_0 is associated with the increasing of sample size: the smaller value of point difference we can detect, the bigger sample we need. For example, if we have sample of 1,000 households, we will be able to detect 0.05 points difference if the probability of the exclusion error is less than 0.25. If the point difference is more than 0.25 and less than 0.4, the sample of 1,000 households can detect 0.06 points difference. If the desired point difference that can be detected is 0.07, the sample of 1,000 households can be used at any value of the probability of the exclusion error.

Based on some scenarios of calculation, we decided to take sample size of 1,000 households for the survey. Graph A1 depicts that 1,000 households can detect at least 0.06 points difference at any level of the probability of the exclusion error except for that more than 0.4 which is less likely the case.

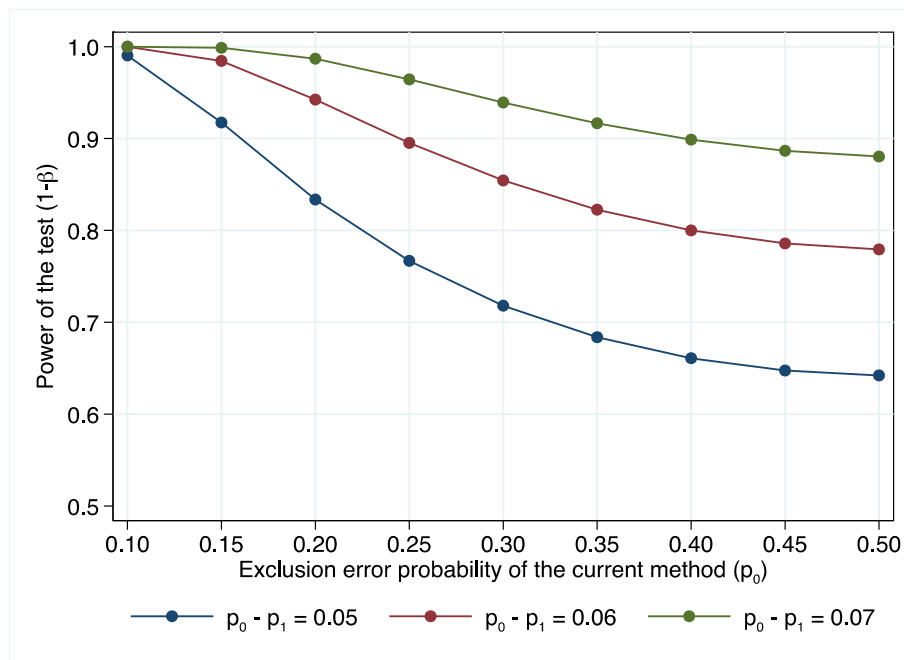


Graph A1 The sample size of household by value p_0 and the point difference of p_0 and p_1

Table A2 and Graph A2 show the calculated power of test with difference value of the probability of the exclusion error of the current method and the point difference of the probability of the exclusion error between the current method and the proposed one for sample size of 1,000 households.

Table A2 The power of test with 1,000 samples

p_0	$p_0 - p_1$		
	0.05	0.06	0.07
0.10	0.990	1.000	1.000
0.15	0.917	0.985	0.999
0.20	0.834	0.942	0.987
0.25	0.767	0.895	0.964
0.30	0.718	0.854	0.939
0.35	0.684	0.823	0.917
0.40	0.661	0.800	0.899
0.45	0.648	0.786	0.887
0.50	0.642	0.779	0.880



Graph A2 The power of test by value p_0 and the point difference of p_0 and p_1

Annex 3 DW Study 2016 Questionnaire

SPR – S



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Virtus, Probitas, Scientia

FAKULTAS

KESEHATAN
MASYARAKAT

SURVEI PEKERJAAN RUMAH TANGGA 2016 KETERANGAN RUMAH TANGGA

No	BLOK I. IDENTITAS WILAYAH			
				KODE
1.	PROPINSI			
2.	KABUPATEN/KOTA ^{*)}			
3.	KECAMATAN			
4.	DESA/KELURAHAN ^{*)}			
5.	KLASIFIKASI DESA/KELURAHAN	1. PERKOTAAN	2. PERDESAAN	
6.	NOMOR URUT RT TERPILIH {SPR-L1 BLOK III KOLOM (1)}			
7.	NOMOR KODE SAMPEL			
8.	NOMOR URUT RUMAH TANGGA SAMPEL {SPR-L2 BLOK II KOLOM (6)}			
9.	NAMA KEPALA RUMAH TANGGA			
10.	HASIL KUNJUNGAN	1. BERHASIL 2. MENOLAK 3. TIDAK DAPAT DITEMUI } BLOK III, STOP		

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

IV. KETERANGAN ANGGOTA RUMAH TANGGA													
No urut	Nama anggota rumah tangga	Hubungan dengan kepala rumah tangga (kode)		Jenis kelamin <i>Lk-1</i> <i>Pr-2</i>		Umur (tahun)		HANYA UNTUK ART 5 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)		Kode Kolom (6)	Kode Kolom (7)
Hubungan dengan kepala rumah tangga		Status perkawinan	Partisipasi sekolah
1. Kepala rumah tangga	6. Orang Tua/Mertua	1. Belum kawin	1. Tidak/belum pernah bersekolah
2. Istri/suami	7. Famili Lain	2. Kawin	2. Masih bersekolah di jenjang pendidikan formal
3. Anak	8. Pembantu Rumah Tangga	3. Cerai hidup	3. Masih bersekolah di jenjang pendidikan formal
4. Menantu	9. Lainnya	4. Cerai mati	4. Tidak bersekolah lagi
5. Cucu			
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 SEJENIS YANG TINGGAL BERSAMA DALAM RUMAH TERSEBUT, JIKA ADA, MASUKAN 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 5 TAHUN KE ATAS																																
NAMA: NO. URUT ART: PEMBERI INFORMASI:		7. Jika ada penawaran pekerjaan, apakah (NAMA) masih mau menerima? YA 1 TIDAK 2																														
V.A PENDIDIKAN		(JIKA R2.a.1 = 2 dan R3 = 2, LANJUTKAN KE BLOK VI)																														
1. a. Apakah ijazah/STTB tertinggi yang dimiliki (NAMA)? <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Tdk/blm pernah sekolah</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td rowspan="6" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle; padding: 0 10px;">}</td><td>SMA/Aliyah</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> <tr><td>Tdk/blm tamat SD</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td>SMK</td><td style="text-align: center;">9</td></tr> <tr><td>SD/Ibtidiyah</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td>Paket C</td><td style="text-align: center;">10</td></tr> <tr><td>Paket A</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td>Diploma I/II</td><td style="text-align: center;">11</td></tr> <tr><td>SMP/Tsanawiyah</td><td style="text-align: center;">5</td><td>Diploma III</td><td style="text-align: center;">12</td></tr> <tr><td>SMP Kejuruan</td><td style="text-align: center;">6</td><td>Diploma IV/Universitas</td><td style="text-align: center;">13</td></tr> <tr><td>Paket B</td><td style="text-align: center;">7</td><td>S2/S3</td><td style="text-align: center;">14</td></tr> </table> R.1.c		Tdk/blm pernah sekolah	1	}	SMA/Aliyah	8	Tdk/blm tamat SD	2	SMK	9	SD/Ibtidiyah	3	Paket C	10	Paket A	4	Diploma I/II	11	SMP/Tsanawiyah	5	Diploma III	12	SMP Kejuruan	6	Diploma IV/Universitas	13	Paket B	7	S2/S3	14	8.a. Berapa jumlah hari kerja seluruh pekerjaan selama seminggu yang lalu? Hari 	
Tdk/blm pernah sekolah	1	}	SMA/Aliyah		8																											
Tdk/blm tamat SD	2		SMK		9																											
SD/Ibtidiyah	3		Paket C		10																											
Paket A	4		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: 		b. Berapa jumlah jam kerja dari seluruh pekerjaan setiap hari selama seminggu yang lalu? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <th>Sen</th><th>Sel</th><th>Rab</th><th>Kam</th><th>Jum</th><th>Sab</th><th>Ming</th><th>JMLH</th></tr> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		Sen	Sel	Rab	Kam	Jum	Sab	Ming	JMLH																					
Sen	Sel	Rab	Kam	Jum	Sab	Ming	JMLH																									
c. Apakah (NAMA) pernah mendapatkan pelatihan kerja dan memperoleh sertifikat? YA 1 TIDAK 2 → SUB BLOK V.B		V.C PEKERJAAN UTAMA 9. Apakah lapangan usaha/bidang pekerjaan utama dari tempat bekerja (NAMA) selama seminggu yang lalu? (TULIS SELINGKAP-LENGKAPNYA)																														
d. Sebutkan dua jenis pelatihan kerja yang utama? 1. 2. DISI PENGARAS		10. Apakah jenis pekerjaan/jabatan dari pekerjaan utama (NAMA) selama seminggu yang lalu? (TULIS SELINGKAP-LENGKAPNYA)																														
V.B KEGIATAN SEMINGGU YANG LALU		11. Berapakah jumlah jam kerja (NAMA) pada pekerjaan utama selama seminggu yang lalu? Jam																														
2.a. Selama seminggu yang lalu: <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YA</th> <th style="text-align: center;">TIDAK</th> </tr> </table>			YA	TIDAK	12. Apakah status/kedudukan (NAMA) dalam pekerjaan utama selama seminggu yang lalu? <table style="width: 45%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>1. Apakah (NAMA) bekerja ?</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Apakah (NAMA) sekolah ?</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Apakah (NAMA) mengurus rumah tangga ?</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>4. Apakah (NAMA) melakukan kegiatan lainnya, selain "kegiatan pribadi" ?</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> </table> DISI PENGARAS		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																														
JIKA KEGIATAN 1 s.d 4 BERKODE "2" LANJUTKAN ke R3 b. Dari kegiatan 1 s.d 4 yang menyatakan "Ya" di atas, kegiatan apakah yang menggunakan waktu terbanyak selama seminggu yang lalu? 1 → R.4 2 3 4		Berusaha sendiri Berusaha dibantu buruh tidak tetap/buruh tak dibayar Berusaha dibantu buruh tetap/buruh dibayar Buruh/karyawan/pegawai Pekerja bebas di pertanian Pekerja bebas di non pertanian Pekerja keluarga/tak dibayar DISI PENGARAS																														

VI. PEKERJAAN RUMAH TANGGA UNTUK ART YANG BERUMUR 5 TAHUN KE ATAS							
VI.A. PEKERJAAN UNTUK RUMAH TANGGA INI			VI.B. PEKERJAAN UNTUK RUMAH TANGGA LAIN				
1. Apakah (NAMA) dalam seminggu terakhir melakukan jenis kegiatan berikut untuk keperluan anggota rumah tangga ini (paling tidak satu jam dalam seminggu) tidak harus berturut-turut:			3. Apakah (NAMA) dalam seminggu terakhir melakukan jenis kegiatan berikut untuk keperluan anggota rumah tangga di luar rumah tangga ini (paling tidak satu jam dalam seminggu) tidak harus berturut-turut:				
(BACAKAN SATU PER SATU KEGIATAN BERIKUT)	YA	TIDAK	(BACAKAN SATU PER SATU KEGIATAN BERIKUT)	YA	TIDAK		
a. Mengasuh atau merawat anak	1	2	a. Mengasuh atau merawat anak	1	2		
b. Mengantar, menemani atau menjemput anak selama kegiatan sekolah	1	2	b. Mengantar, menemani atau menjemput anak selama kegiatan sekolah	1	2		
c. Membeli, memasak atau menyajikan makanan	1	2	c. Membeli, memasak atau menyajikan makanan	1	2		
d. Mencuci atau menyetraka pakaian	1	2	d. Mencuci atau menyetraka pakaian	1	2		
e. Membersihkan atau merawat kendaraan	1	2	e. Membersihkan atau merawat kendaraan	1	2		
f. Membersihkan atau merawat rumah, pekarangan, kebun, taman	1	2	f. Membersihkan atau merawat rumah, pekarangan, kebun, taman	1	2		
g. Merawat orang sakit atau orang tua	1	2	g. Merawat orang sakit atau orang tua	1	2		
h. Menjaga keamanan rumah	1	2	h. Menjaga keamanan rumah	1	2		
i. Merawat hewan peliharaan	1	2	i. Merawat hewan peliharaan	1	2		
j. Mengantar atau menjemput ART dengan atau tanpa kendaraan	1	2	j. Mengantar atau menjemput ART dengan atau tanpa kendaraan	1	2		
k. Mengemudikan kendaraan untuk mengantar atau menjemput anggota rumah tangga	1	2	k. Mengemudikan kendaraan untuk mengantar atau menjemput anggota rumah tangga	1	2		
l. Melakukan jenis pekerjaan rumah tangga, selain yang sudah disebutkan a s.d j (SEBUTKAN)	1	2	l. Melakukan jenis pekerjaan rumah tangga, selain yang sudah disebutkan a s.d j (SEBUTKAN)	1	2		
2. Jika salah satu rincian 1 di jawab "YA", apakah menerima upah dan/atau imbalan, baik uang, barang, atau lainnya?			4. Jika salah satu rincian 1 di jawab "YA", apakah menerima upah dan/atau imbalan, baik uang, barang, atau lainnya?				
YA	1	TIDAK	2	YA	1	TIDAK	2