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RESEARCH REPORT

The Implementation of the Community-Based Monitoring System in Kota Pekalongan, Indonesia

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JUNE 2011

FINAL REPORT

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May 2011

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ABSTRACT

The Implementation of the Community-Based Monitoring System in Kota Pekalongan, Indonesia

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In formulating policies and development plans, the government needs accurate and updated data. The regional governments, especially at the district level, have started to play a very strategic role in the implementation of development plans in their territory since the central government enacted the law on regional autonomy. The results of the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) pilot project in Indonesia show that the system can accurately enumerate regions based on the family welfare category. Moreover, it can predict the family welfare enumeration which is highly accurate and completely consistent with what the local people say about the family welfare status, especially the poor's.

The results were presented to the Kota Pekalongan stakeholders, and the local government was interested in implementing the data collection system in their city; it became the first district in Indonesia to officially implement the CBMS. Given Indonesia's geographical size and the decentralization that puts more power at the hands of the district governments in determining poverty alleviation programs, we believe that this monitoring system is the most suitable for Indonesia.

The objective of the CBMS data collection in Kota Pekalongan was to get comprehensive data, that can be accessed, used, and analyzed by the local government agencies and other institutions under the administration of the Kota Pekalongan Government. Moreover, the results of this data collection could be used as recommendations to the Kota Pekalongan government, especially when they were making development plans and budget.

Keywords: household, welfare, Pekalongan, rank, CBMS

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Askeskin	:	*Asuransi Kesehatan Masyarakat Miskin* health insurance for the poor
Bappeda	:	*Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah* Regional Development Planning Board
Bapermas	:	*Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat* Community Empowerment Board
BKKBN	:	*Badan Koordinasi Keluarga Berencana Nasional* National Family Planning Coordinating Board
BLT	:	*Bantuan Langsung Tunai* Unconditional Cash Transfer
BPS	:	*Badan Pusat Statistik* Statistics Indonesia
CBMS	:	Community-Based Monitoring System
FGD	:	focus group discussion
Jamkesmas	:	*Jaminan Kesehatan Masyarakat* public health insurance
JPKM	:	*Jaminan Pemeliharaan Kesehatan Masyarakat* public healthcare insurance
KK	:	*Kartu Keluarga* family identity card
MDGs	:	Millennium Development Goals
MoU	:	Memorandum of Understanding
NER	:	Net Enrollment Ratio
PATTIRO	:	*Pusat Telaah dan Informasi Regional* Center for Regional Information and Studies
PCA	:	Principle Components Analysis
Raskin	:	*Beras untuk Rumah Tangga Miskin* Rice for Poor Households
Repelita	:	*Rencana Pembangunan Lima Tahun* Five-Year Development Plans
RPJMN	:	*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional* National Medium-term Development Plan
SKPD	:	*Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah* regional government work unit
Unikal	:	*Universitas Pekalongan* University of Pekalongan

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In formulating policies and development plans, the government needs accurate and updated data. Regional governments, especially *kabupaten* (district) or *kota* (city) governments, have started to play a very strategic role in the implementation of development plans in their territory since the central government enacted the law on regional autonomy. According to the law, regional governments have more weight in running the government administration. They should not just go along with what is instructed by the central government. They have the authority to design a policy plan, draw up their own budget, and implement the policy, especially that related to development, public order, infrastructures, health, education, social problem solving, labor, civil administration, etc. Since the law was upheld, regional governments have achieved considerable progress with regard to public services such as access to education and health facilities. They, however, are still faced with a number of problems, especially those related to planning and budgeting system, such as the process of determining the targets of some programs and projects. Data is a very crucial element—for the regional government specifically and the private parties or other institutions in general—in the planning and budgeting process of a program or project.

In 2005, The SMERU Research Institution introduced a data collection system called the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), which has been tried out at four villages in Kabupaten Cianjur and Kabupaten Demak. The system utilizes a list of intelligible questions and involves the local community members in the implementation. The data collected and the information gathered were analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively. The quantitative analysis was done based on the Principal Components Analysis (PCA), which is a statistics method that reduces dataset multidimensionality but at the same time maintains as many variations in the dataset as possible.

The results of the CBMS tryouts at the four villages show that the system can accurately enumerate regions, at the *dusun*[1] or *RW*[2] levels, based on the family welfare category. It can also predict the family welfare enumeration which is highly accurate and completely consistent with what the local people say about the family welfare status, especially the poor's. The results were presented before the stakeholders of Kota Pekalongan. The local government was interested in implementing the data collection system in their city and it became the first of all the *kabupaten/kota* in Indonesia to officially implement the system.

Preparation for the CBMS data collection of family welfare had been made since 2007. Unlike the tryouts in Kabupaten Cianjur and Kabupaten Demak, the CBMS data collection in Kota Pekalongan—as the local government required—was comprehensive; the data collected can be accessed, used, and analyzed by the local government work unit (SKPD) and other institutions under the administration of the Kota Pekalongan Government. This data collection can hopefully reduce the time and money spent for data collections done separately by each office of Kota Pekalongan Administration.

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[1]A *dusun* is an administrative area within a village, consisting of a number of *RT* (neighborhood units).

[2]*RW* is a unit of local administration consisting of several *RT* (neighborhood units).

This report gives the analysis results of the data collected in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan and Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur (2008) and in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara and Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat (2009).

1.2 Kota Pekalongan Profile

Kota Pekalongan is located 384 kilometers from Jakarta (the capital province of Indonesia) and 101 km from Kota Semarang (the capital city of Central Java Province); it is administratively divided into four *kecamatan* (subdistricts), namely Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan, Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur, Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara, and Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat.

Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan occupies a land of 10.80 km^2 and is divided into 11 *kelurahan*,[3] 64 *RW*, and 247 *RT*,[4] with a population size of 50,198 and a population density of 4,648 per km^2. In 2007, there were 12,592 households in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan. Of the total residents, 50.46% are female. Most of the residents work in garment or batik factories or batik making home industry. On the other hand, with an area of 9.52 km^2, Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur is divided into 13 *kelurahan*, 79 *RW*, and 378 *RT*. Its population size is 63,045 with a population density of 6,662 per km^2. In 2007, there were 15,742 households in the area. Like Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan, there are more women than men in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur, with the ratio of 51.99% to 48.01%. Some *kelurahan* in that *kecamatan* such as Kelurahan Jenggot, Kelurahan Buaran, Kelurahan Banyu Ageng, and Kelurahan Banyu Alit are known as the places of origin of Indonesian migrant workers who work in Saudi Arabia and Malaysia. In Kelurahan Noyontaan, on the other hand, there are some textile factories and a tea factory where the local people work.

Table 1. Profiles of Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan, Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur, Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara, and Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat, 2007

No.	Item	Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan	Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur	Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara	Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat
1	Number of *kelurahan*	11	13	9	13
2	Number of *RW*	64	79	82	90
3	Number of *RT*	247	378	399	442
4	Area size (km^2)	10.80	9.52	14.88	10.05
5	Population size - Male - Female	50,198 24,867 25,331	63,045 30,267 32,778	71,753 34,942 36,811	86,994 42,120 44,874
6	Population density (per km^2)	4,648	6,622	4,822	8,656
7	Number of households	12,592	15,742	17,810	21,056

Source: Statistics Indonesia office and Bappeda of Kota Pekalongan, 2008

Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara occupies a land of 14.88 km^2 and is divided into 9 *kelurahan*,[5] 82 *RW*, and 399 *RT*,[6] with a population size of 71,753 inhabitants and a population density of 4,822 per km^2. In 2007, there were 17,810 households in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara. Most

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[3]A *kelurahan* is a village level administrative area located in an urban center.

[4]*RT*, or a neighborhood unit, is the smallest unit of local administration consisting of a number of households.

[5]A *kelurahan* is a village level administrative area located in an urban center.

[6]*RT*, or a neighborhood unit, is the smallest unit of local administration consisting of a number of households.

of the residents work in garment/batik factories or batik making home industry or as fishers. Of the total residents, 51.3% are women. On the other hand, with an area of 10.05 km², Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat is divided into 13 *kelurahan*, 90 *RW*, and 442 *RT*. Its population size is 86,994 with a population density of 8,656 per km². In 2007, there were 21,056 households in the area. Like in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara, there are more women than men in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat, with the ratio of 51.58% to 48.42%.

1.3 Poverty Profile of Kota Pekalongan

This section pictures the poverty profile of Kota Pekalongan as a whole, rather than an analysis by *kecamatan*. The data is taken from secondary data from Statistics Indonesia (BPS). The poverty profile based on the PCA analysis by *kecamatan* will be shown in Chapter IV.

For almost a decade, from 2002 to 2007, there was a decreasing trend in the number of people living below the poverty line as well as with the poverty rate in Pekalongan. Table 2 shows that the regional poverty rates in Pekalongan were remarkably lower than those at the national level. In this period, the poverty rates were always below 10%, a high achievement compared to other regions. An exception to this trend was in 2006, when the poverty rate increased to 7.38% from 6.37% the previous year, and the number of poor people also leaped to 19,900 from 17,500 in 2005. The government policy to increase domestic fuel prices by an average of 120 percent in late 2005 was the main reason for this jump. The hikes in fuel prices led to increases in the prices of commodities, particularly the price of rice, the commodity that has the highest share of consumption among the poor.

In 2008, there were significant differences in the figures showing the number of poor people, the poverty rate, and the poverty line data. This was possible because the Statistics Indonesia implemented new methodology on poverty measurement in that year, causing a jump in the numbers for those three indicators compared with the previous years.

Table 2. Poverty Indicators for Kota Pekalongan, 2002–2008

Year	Number of People Below Poverty Line (thousands)	Poverty Rate (%)	Depth of Poverty (P1)	Severity of Poverty (P2)	Poverty Line (Rupiah/cap/month)	National Poverty Rate (%)
2002	26.3	9.90	1.30	0.27	95,947	18.19
2003	20.7	7.64	0.81	0.13	108,653	17.42
2005	17.5	6.37	1.27	0.29	136,266	15.97
2006	19.9	7.38	1.25	0.30	144,066	17.75
2007	17.9	6.62	0.87	0.19	151,517	16.58
2008	28.0	10.29	1.03	0.18	223,167	15.40

Source: Statistics Indonesia, various years.

Table 2 shows the depth of poverty using the poverty gap ratio (P1), which is used to measure the distance between the average income of the poor and the poverty line. From the data we can see that the poverty gap in Pekalongan was quite fluctuant. Compared with 2006, the poverty gap showed an improvement in 2007. In 2008, however, the poverty gap increased in comparison with 2007, implying a decline in the total expenditure of the poor.

Another indicator used to examine income poverty from various angles is the poverty severity index (P2), which is the result of the expenditure disparity of the poor multiplied by the poverty line. This index gives higher weight to those who live below the poverty line. An improvement in the poverty severity index shows an improvement for those who are extremely poor (National Development Planning Agency, 2007). The poverty severity index in Pekalongan was also quite fluctuant. From 0.27 in 2002, it decreased to 0.13 in the next year, and then rose again in the period of 2005–2006. In 2008, the index declined slightly in comparison to that of 2007.

1.4 Objective of CBMS Data Collection

The data collection or the family welfare census in Kota Pekalongan was aimed at getting information and/or accurate and comprehensive data on the social condition and welfare status of households in the city. The data collected included the charateristics of household heads, households' consumptions, the conditions of houses and facilities, goods or valuable assets ownership, loans and savings, participation in development and politics, access to information as well as to government programs in education, health, and infrastructures.

The data and information gathered were then analyzed in order to get a profile of the social condition, welfare status, number of unemployment, and poverty in the area. In addition, the analysis of the results of this data collection could be used as recommendations to the Kota Pekalongan government, especially when they were making development plans and budget.

II. PUBLIC CONSULTATION WORKSHOP AND CBMS MODULES

2.1 Preliminary Consultation Workshop

SMERU conducted a consultation workshop for the staff of Kota Pekalongan Government to introduce the CBMS data collection. Based on the results of the tryouts in four villages in Kabupaten Cianjur and Kabupaten Demak, SMERU found it necessary to collect the data of community welfare at household level. The CBMS records the multidimensional welfare of households on 63 indicators and the data obtained can be used by the offices of the *kabupaten/kota* government. The system involves the local people in enumerating households, resulting in better quality data. Besides, welfare indicators vary depending on local characteristics just like the indicators determined by using the PCA method. With the CBMS, the data cannot be manipulated since the welfare indicators are determined after the data is collected.

The results of the data collection and analysis are highly accurate. This fact was verified during the focus group discussions (FGDs) with the local community leaders, religious leaders, village administration staff, medical workers, teachers, and community members. The verification results show that the CBMS can accurately enumerate the family welfare in a village at *RW* or *dusun* level. Moreover, they also show that the CBMS are able to predict the family welfare enumeration with high accuracy, and that it is highly consistent with what the local people say about the family welfare, especially that of the poor's.

From the CBMS data collection, city planners and the government at the *kabupaten/kota* level can plan programs or projects to be set for certain areas. With limited budget, they can then select which sectors are to be prioritized: education, health, clean water, or other infrastructures.

Accurate data is needed as the fundamentals for planning and serves to reduce the risk of manipulations of poverty eradication programs. It takes strong commitment on the part of the government to get accurate data. The CBMS is a monitoring system with a reliable methodology that takes into account the local condition in enumerating levels of people's welfare. Therefore, the Kota Pekalongan Government was determined to conduct data collection by using the CBMS and by adding a number of required variables.

2.2 Follow-Up Consultation Workshop

The SMERU consultation workshop for the staff members of Kota Pekalongan Government, especially the regional government work unit (SKPD), emphasized the development of variables needed for the questionnaires. "Basic questions list" used during the CBMS tryouts was perfected and elaborated to make the questionnaires comprehensive so that they could be used by all the offices of Kota Pekalongan Government. In this consultation, all the offices, especially the national education agency and the Community Empowerment Board (Bapermas), gave valuable inputs to the CBMS question list in Kota Pekalongan.

The perfecting and the elaborating of the question list included the breakdown of the relationship between the family members and the family head, educational background of the

enumerated family members, school being attended, profession, whether or not the family members had been on hajj,[7] whether or not they were senior citizens, and whether or not they had physical or mental disabilities. In addition, the families' access to the local government's programs, aside from those of the central government's, such as plasterwork of their house, toilet and well provisions, house renovations, and other programs were also taken into account. They are, however, local specific.

The respondent families' reactions to economic problems such as the rise in the prices of basic needs, fluctuations of their income for six months, the kind of work they did, additional sources of income, and whether or not they had family business (home industry, small/medium/large industry, or service industry) were also included.

2.3 Legalization of MoU of CBMS Data Collection

The third consultation workshop was conducted more formally prior to the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the head of Kota Pekalongan and the executive director of The SMERU Research Institute. After that, on 17 July 2008, a technical meeting was held with regard to the CBMS data collection plan, attended by 32 participants comprising various stakeholders such as the head of Statistics Indonesia of Kota Pekalongan, the head and staff of the Bappeda, academics from Universitas Pekalongan, staff members of the local governments (Bapermas staff, heads of *kecamatan*, the forum of heads of *kelurahan*), and activists from PATTIRO. In this discussion forum, the stakeholders agreed to the plan of implementing the CBMS data collection in Kota Pekalongan by accommodating the interests of Kota Pekalongan government offices. The technical team then followed it up by perfecting and elaborating the question list.

The discussion between SMERU and the technical team specifically focused on elaborating the question list on the questionnaires for both families and *RT* staff. The result was then tried out to several households in order to get inputs from both the enumerators and the respondents regarding the comprehensibility of the questions.

Before the team of enumerators could do their work, the Kota Pekalongan Government—represented by the Bappeda—disseminated the CBMS data collection plan to the heads of *kecamatan*, *kelurahan* staff, *kelurahan*-level PKK. These people then informed their citizens about the data collection plan.

To conduct the CBMS data collection in Kota Pekalongan, SMERU prepared two sets of questionnaires—one for the families and the other for *RT* staff—and the guidelines on how to do the questionnaires. The family questionnaire was used to record the data of every family in the city, while the one for *RT* staff was used to get information from the staff in every chosen area. For this purpose, the Kota Pekalongan Government formed a CBMS team under the directive of the head of Bappeda of Kota Pekalongan No. 050/1686/2008 on the Establishment of the CBMS Team of Year 2008 (Appendix 1). The team was divided into four smaller teams: the managing team, the technical team, the advocacy team, and the secretariat. The managing team consisted of eight members, mostly senior ranking officials in their respective agencies. Its role was to give directions and/or instructions to the technical and secretariat teams to ensure the success of the CBMS activities. The technical team consisted of 24 members; most of them staff of Bappeda and other government agencies of

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[7]*Hajj* is the pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia, that is a principal religious obligation of adult Muslims.

Kota Pekalongan, PATTIRO[8] Pekalongan, and the academics from Universitas Pekalongan. The advocacy team consisted of SMERU researchers. This team played the role of mentors and gave technical assistances throughout the whole process to ensure the success of the CBMS activities. The secretariat consisted of five members, all of them Bappeda staff.

2.4 Questionnaire Guidelines

The guidelines on how to do the questionnaires were made as a controlling tool so that everybody involved would have similar perceptions on the questions. The guidelines included details on how to do the interview, how to do the questioning, and explanations of the questions in the family questionnaire, from the general explanations to the detailed ones on every question.

The guidelines would serve as guidance and reference not only for the trainers during the training for the *kecamatan-* and *kelurahan*-level coordinators and enumerators but also for the *kelurahan*-level coordinators when they were giving explanations to the enumerators in their areas. For more details of the questionnaire guidelines, see Appendix 2.

2.5 Family Questionnaire

The family questionnaire used in Kota Pekalongan CBMS data collection was created based on the CBMS tryouts in Kabupaten Cianjur and Kabupaten Demak. Some questions relevant to the information or data needed by the Kota Pekalongan offices (local contexts) were also added.

In this questionnaire, the term "family" in this data collection referred to the Law No. 23/2006 on Civil Administration. The law states that the Family Card (KK) is a family identity card that contains the names, the relationships, and the identity of family members. If a couple already has a family card, even if they still live with their parents, the couple is considered as one family. There were, however, cases in which some families do not have a family card and these cases needed clarification, for example: (i) a married couple is regarded as one family even though they do not have a family card; (ii) a woman who gets pregnant and gives birth to a child out of a wedlock is regarded as a family, and the child gets the status as the woman's offspring; (iii) a woman and a man who get married under the religious law (*sirri*)—and then have children— are considered as one family, and the head of the family is the man; (iv) if a man marries two or more women, he is regarded as the head only in his first marriage, while in the second marriage, his second wife is regarded as the family head; and (v) if one family lives at a *kelurahan* but administratively registered as residents of another *kelurahan*, then they are recorded in the data based on the civil administration document.

The family questionnaire comprised seven types of questions on the characteristics of the head and members of a family, poverty reduction, the family's health, economic condition, participations in area development, security, and information and communication technology. For more details of the questionnaires, see Appendix 3.

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[8] Pattiro stands for *Pusat Telaah dan Informasi Regional* (the Center for Regional Information and Studies), a nongovernment organization based in Jakarta.

After the consultation workshops and the drafting of the CBMS questionnaires, the family questionnaire was then tried out on a number of families in Kelurahan Kraton Lor, Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara. The aim of the tryout was to make sure that the questionnaire was comprehensible and similarly perceived by the data enumerators and respondents. Otherwise, the questionnaires were to be refined. It also tried to find out the time required to interview a family.

2.6 RT Questionnaire

The questionnaire for *RT* is a list of questions for the *RT* staff—the head and secretary—in the data collection areas. The questions were used to get information and data regarding the general conditions of an area, such as the population size, number of households, number of houses, number religious facilities, means of transportation, health facilities, education facilities, sports facilities, security, post office, and telecommunication facilities. In addition, the questionnaire was also aimed at finding out the condition or the existence of economic activities in an *RT* such as a small industry, service industry, goods trading, fishery, a market, banking, social activities, and social organizations.

The questionnaire also consisted of questions about local conditions such as housing condition. A house is not decent if it has three of the following eight features: (i) the floor is dominantly dirt; (ii) the walls are mostly from bamboo; (iii) the roof is mostly from sugar palm or sago palm leaves or bamboo; (iv) there is no toilet; (v) the house is severely damaged; (vi) the house has no air ventilation; (vii) no partition separates rooms in the house; (viii) there is no source of fresh water for the family members or, if there is, the water is from a well.

Information or data obtained from the *RT* questionnaire was used to examine the information or data from the family questionnaire. For more details of the *RT* questionnaire, see Appendix 4.

III. METHODOLOGY AND DATA PROCESSING

3.1 Data Collection Method

The data collection or census in Kota Pekalongan used the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), which is a system to monitor the community welfare supported by and done with the local people's active participation. Basically, the CBMS data collection was done by the Kota Pekalongan Government themselves with some technical assistance provided by SMERU. Funding for technical assistance is provided by the International Development Research Center (IDRC), Canada, through the CBMS Network Coordinating Team which is based at the Angelo King Institute for Economic and Business Studies, De La Salle University, Manila.

The CBMS data collection method used a structured questionnaire for collecting information on households. The information and data collected was then analyzed using descriptive analysis and principal components analysis, known as the PCA. By using the PCA, the data can show the welfare enumeration (or poverty enumeration) of the households in an area. This method can also help identify variables that affect the level of family welfare in an area more specifically, as the welfare status or poverty factors vary in different regions. In other words, they are local specific.

The family questionnaire used in Kota Pekalongan CBMS data collection was created based on the CBMS tryouts in Kabupaten Cianjur and Kabupaten Demak. Some questions relevant to the information or data needed by the Kota Pekalongan government offices (local contexts) were also added. Every family gets the same set of questions.

3.2 Data Collection Process

The CBMS data collection in Kota Pekalongan was done through trainings and the process of collecting the data itself. Considering the large number of households in Kota Pekalongan and the local government's budget allocated for this activity for two years, the CBMS data collection was done in two stages: the first covered Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan and Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur in 2008 and the second one covered Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara and Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat in 2009.

The first training was held in the beginning of August 2008 and the data collection training for the second census was held in August 2009. The activities consist of training for prospective trainers, training for *kecamatan-* and *kelurahan*-level coordinators, and training for enumerators. It is a part of the capacity building program for government staff, academics, nongovernment institutions (NGOs), and the community in general in Kota Pekalongan.

The trainings were conducted consecutively and followed by several days of supervision. Despite what the CBMS team had learned from the 2008 census, they still faced the same problems in 2009. Problems arise during the trainings and the enumeration process, namely: (i) some enumerators did not follow the training; (ii) some enumerators were only primary school graduates or above 55 years old; (iii) some enumerators turned out to be government staff members (iv) some enumerators followed the training but asked others (family members or relatives) to do the survey. These facts resulted in incorrect or incomplete filling out of the questionnaires, which in turn affected the data entry.

3.3 Data Entry Process

The data entry activities (including data entry training) of the 2008 CBMS of Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan and Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur were done by CV (Comanditer Venootschap) Waditra, a company that runs its business in the sector of information and technology. It had been a partner of Kota Pekalongan Government for five years. There were 28,249 households recorded and the data output was in a web-based or MySQL format.

On the other hand, training on data entry for the 2009 CBMS data in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara and Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat was done by the SMERU Research Institute. There were 42,230 households recorded using CSpro and the data output was in STATA format.

Since the 2008 data was handled by CV. Wadistra, each questionnaire did not have an identification number which could have been used to simplify the cleaning process. The data entry system gave an identification (ID) number in a sequential order. The questionnaire ID number, however, is only attached to the head of family's ID number, as is the case of the ID number of other family members.

In each of the 2009 questionnaires, SMERU gave an identification number manually, resulting in longer time for the data entry process. The 2009 data entry format was made by SMERU and was different from that of 2008 data, meaning that the data entry people were required to follow the training. There are, however, some of them who did not join the training. The other problem in 2009 was the shortage of computers compared with the number of data entry people. As the data entry system was not in a web-based format and the number of computer was not sufficient, one computer was shared by two data entry people who had to use it in turns.

3.4 Data Cleaning Process

Data cleaning process means checking the differences between the actual data stated in the questionnaire and what the data entry people have entered in the data entry format. It also means checking whether or not the structured questions in the questionnaire had been filled in correctly by the enumerator.

There were differences in the process of cleaning the 2008 and 2009 data. The 2008 CBMS data was in a different format so the process included transferring the data into the STATA format and matching the ID number with the family questionnaire. Some data sets were attached to the questionnaires ID and some others were attached to the ID of the family head. The family characteristics data, on the other hand, were attached to only the ID of the family members. The process for matching those IDs was quite difficult. Tracking the original questionnaire sheets was also a problem. SMERU, assisted by CV. Wadistra, had to find the original sheets based on the names of the respondents and their *kelurahan*. They also had to check the names of respondents' family members upon finding respondents with similar names.

The 2009 data cleaning process was quite challenging in terms of checking the answers to the structured questions with the statistical software (STATA). The SMERU data entry system was used for the process. The problem was that the data entry people who were not familiar with the software or did not follow the data entry training entered some data into the wrong cells. For example, the answer to question number 2 was put into the cell for question number

3 simply because the data entry person did not pay attention to the entry column. In general, the data entry was not accurate. Some of the answers contained values that did not match the 2009 statistical analysis. The data cleaning process involved identifying every question whose answer had been put into the wrong cell and matching them.

The different data entry formats also caused another problem. Some questions allowed the participants to give more than one answer and their answers had to be put in ranks. Because some of the 2008 data did not match questionnaire format, we had to make some adjustments to the 2009 data format so both data can be combined.

After going through several cleaning processes, the number of reliable household data went down about 1 percent, from 70,470 to 69,840 households; therefore, the analyses in the next chapters are made based on the household data mentioned the last.

3.5 Capacity Building

A number of trainings were held as capacity building activities for the local community and government staff members. This ensures that knowledge and skills are shared and retained by the local people.

a) **CBMS introductory training** was a capacity building activity for the staff members of the local government and related government agencies. In this training, the CBMS initiatives, including its benefits, methodology, and activities that entail were introduced. The participants were the head of Kota Pekalongan, head of Bappeda and staff, officials of related government agencies (health, education, etc.) and the Kota Pekalongan office of Statistics Indonesia. This training was aimed at increasing the awareness, interest, and understanding of the stakeholders regarding the CBMS.

b) **Training for prospective trainers** was held at the Bappeda office. In this training, every census instrument was discussed and modified by the technical team, adding questions to cater to the local conditions. The participants were staff members of PATTIRO and the University of Pekalongan. On a different occasion, they gave training to enumerators in every *kelurahan*.

c) **Training for *kelurahan*-level coordinators** were attended by 26 coordinators (4 from *kecamatan* level and 24 from *kelurahan* level). The *kelurahan*-level coordinators were to assist the technical team and SMERU in supervising the process of questionnaire completion, reviewing and collecting the completed questionnaires, and submitting the questionnaires to the *kecamatan/kelurahan*-level coordinators.

d) **Training for enumerators** was held in their respective *kelurahan*, attended by 15–30 enumerators per *kelurahan*. The enumerators were local people, mostly homemakers, who have spare time to conduct the census during the day. They came from various educational backgrounds—from primary school graduates to S1 degree holders—but the majority of them were senior high school graduates.

e) **Training on data entry** was held by SMERU, attended by 60 participants divided into two groups. The training materials consisted of the techniques of entering data into the computer, Access, and basic CSPro as the database software. There were 42,230 households recorded using the CSpro and the data output was in STATA format.

Figure 1 shows the coordination channels among the institutions and their roles during the CBMS implementation, from the development of questionnaires to the training for and supervision of enumerators as well as the data cleaning process.
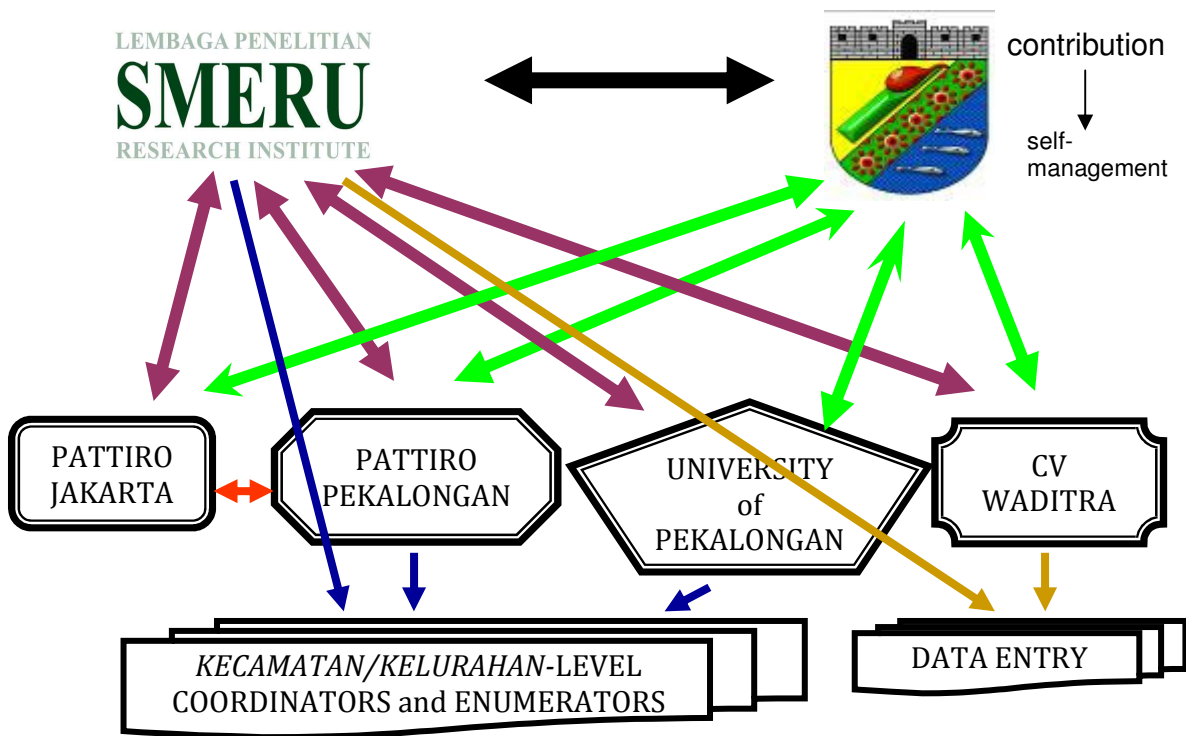
Figure 1. Coordination channels in CBMS implementation

IV. MDGs AND PCA RESULTS

4.1 Millennium Development Goals Achievements in Kota Pekalongan

Economists and policymakers have been debating over the dichotomy of growth versus equity for the last few decades. The theoretical mechanism linking poverty, inequality, and growth has made this issue very attractive for debate. The basic conclusion from empirical studies suggests that growth and equity are complementary in some fundamental dimensions of development (Bourguignon, 2007). In addition, other empirical results have shown that developments focusing on distribution and equity have a more positive impact on the society (Bappenas, 2007). The United Nations (UN) actively raised the discourse of development to promote human welfare. They saw the fruits of their efforts at the Millennium Summit in New York in September 2000. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were first launched as an agreement of 189 member states of the UN at the Summit.

The eight MDGs, which connect various development goals into a global agenda, are: (i) to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; (ii) to achieve universal primary education; (iii) to promote gender equality and empower women; (iv) to reduce child mortality; (v) to improve maternal health; (vi) to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases; (vii) to ensure environmental sustainability; and (viii) to develop a global partnership for development. The eight goals have been translated into measureable targets and their progress is reported through verifiable and internationally comparable indicators. The MDGs, however, are not the goals of the UN, even though they have worked hard to carry out a global campaign on these matters and to help countries to realize the goals. The MDGs are goals adopted by countries through their governments. In Indonesia, the central government should work together with the regional and local governments, the parliament, the civil society, the mass media, and other stakeholders in order to reach the goals (UNDP Indonesia, 2004).

The MDGs are not new in the context of development in Indonesia. Ever since the country's proclamation for independence, every administration under each of the presidents has focused on a certain development framework. For example, in the New Order Era, Indonesia had Five-Year Development Plans (REPELITA), starting with REPELITA I in 1969 and ending with REPELITA VI in 1994, which was disrupted by the 1997 financial crisis. Following the fall of the New Order Government and the transition era, Indonesia developed a similar document on development planning, called the 2004–2009 National Midterm Development Plan (RPJMN). The latest version of this is the 2010–2014 RPJMN. The RPJMN contains guidance to both the national and local governments on policies and programs for five years, based on the vision and mission of the elected president. The inclusion of the MDGs into the RPJMN and other documents on poverty alleviation programs implies that the government remains consistent in treating the MDGs not only as a declaration of good intentions, but also as something that should be supported with definite actions (Bappenas, 2007).

As mentioned before, achieving the MDGs is not the responsibility of the central government alone. All stakeholders, including the regional governments, should play their role. At the time of writing, a report keeping tracks of the attainment of the goals was only available at the national level, while in fact, it would be more useful to have reports on the progress of the MDGs at the *kabupaten* and *kecamatan* level since the problems being faced are more concentrated at the grassroots level. Before the decentralization period, provision of data for the purposes of planning, monitoring, and evaluation may have been of minor importance. Now that the regional governments have the autonomy and thus bigger roles in the

development of their own region, on the one hand, they need reliable information and data on the condition of their people so that they can figure out which development programs are appropriate to meet the people's needs, how they can accelerate the development, which groups need more attention, or which *kecamatan*/area should get immediate priority. On the other hand, conducting surveys and data collection proves to be very costly and difficult. Although there have been efforts into surveying the indicators of the MDGs as a pilot project in five *kabupaten* in two provinces—three *kabupaten* (Bantaeng, Takalar, and Bone) in South Sulawesi Province and the other two *kabupaten* (Polman and Mamuju) in West Sulawesi Province—in 2007, but most regional governments are somewhat reluctant to do such expensive survey and data collection. The MDGs are not just about measurement, but more about taking actions (Stalker, 2008). The essential aim is not to count how many people live below the poverty line, but to find ways to make them have a decent life. With reliable data at the regional level, a review of what the regional governments have done and have not done for their people's welfare can be made.

4.1.1 Objective of Knowing the Attainment of the MDGs through CBMS Data

The main objective of knowing the attainment of the MDGs through the CBMS in Kota Pekalongan is not to make an assessment of the MDG indicators. It is to show that some of the indicators can be generated from household surveys and that a review on the progress of the MDGs achievement in Kota Pekalongan can be completed, albeit several limitations. First, there have been difficulties concerning the unavailability of the 1990 Population Census (baseline) data. The available data could only present the recent figures showing the progress of the attainment of the MDGs in Kota Pekalongan but there was no baseline data as a comparison. Second, as previously mentioned, only some indicators can be generated by using the CBMS data. The data analysis, therefore, can be made only of the available indicators and left the rest for some future improvements. Third, since the data collected in the CBMS survey is at household level, there may have been missing values in the process so the attainment of the MDGs is lower than the published ratio.

The following subchapters present some targets in four (out of eight) goals, i.e., goal 2 on achieving universal primary education, goal 3 on promoting gender equality and empowering women, goal 4 on reducing child mortality, and goal 5 on improving maternal health. It should be noted that the indicators in two Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur and Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan are based on the 2008 census data while those in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat and Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara are based on the 2009 data.

4.1.2 Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

a) Indicators
In Indonesia, the indicators for this target are: (1) Primary school net enrollment ratio (age 7–12); (2) Junior high school net enrollment ratio (age 13–15); (3) Literacy rate of the 15–24 age group.

b) Situation

Table 3 shows the net enrollment ratio (NER), for both primary school and junior high school in Kota Pekalongan. The NER in all the four *kecamatan* is more than 95% for primary school—meaning that more than 95% of the children aged 7–12 are attending school—and about 80% in average for junior high school. Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur has the highest NER for junior high school (82.54%) while Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara has the lowest ratio.

Table 3. Net Enrollment Ratio for Primary and Junior High School (%)

Net Enrollment Ratio	Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur	Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan	Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat	Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara
Primary School (Age 7–12)	96.05%	96.04%	95.90%	95.64%
Junior High School (Age 13–15)	82.54%	80.24%	81.67%	78.53%

Source: CBMS Census 2008–2009

The third indicator is the literacy rate of population aged 15–24 (Table 4). For this indicator, all the *kecamatan* in Kota Pekalongan show impressive figures, each more than 98%. The percentage of literate population aged 15–24 in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur in 2008 even reached almost 100 percent.

Table 4. Literacy Rate of Population Aged 15–24 (%)

Literacy Rate	Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur	Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan	Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat	Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara
Literacy Rate (aged 15–24)	99.56%	99.34%	98.89%	98.34%

Source: CBMS Census 2008-2009

4.1.3 Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

a) The progress is monitored using the following indicators: (1) the proportion of girls to boys in primary and secondary education, which is measured using the net enrollment ratio (NER) of girls to boys; (2) the literacy rates of women and men (aged 15–24), which is measured using the literacy gender parity index; (3) the share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector; (4) the proportion of seats in the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) occupied by women.

b) Situation

To reach the goal of promoting gender equality and empowering women, the NER of girls to boys in primary education as well as the literacy rates of women and men aged 15–24 are taken into account. Unfortunately, indicators (3) and (4) cannot be generated from the CBMS data. As shown in Table 5, in 2008 the NER of girls to boys in primary education (age 7–12) in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur and Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan stand at 100.11% and 100.95% respectively. The 2009 census in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara presented a quite similar figure, the proportion exceeding 100%. The figure in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat,

however, is below 100%, the lowest proportion among the four. On the other hand, the net enrollment ratio of girls to boys in junior high schools (age 13-15) in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur is below 100% while in the other three *kecamatan*, the proportion shows remarkable figures, exceeding 100%.

Table 5. Ratios of Girls to Boys in Primary Education (%)

Ratios of Girls to Boys in Primary Education	Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur	Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan	Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat	Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara
Ratio of girls to boys in primary schools	100.11%	100.95%	99.57%	100.42%
Ratio of girls to boys in junior high schools	98.43%	106.03%	100.69%	106.10%

Source: CBMS Census 2008–2009

The second indicator in Kota Pekalongan also shows impressive achievement. The literacy gender parity index in three of the four *kecamatan* exceeds 100%. The only one in which the index is slightly below 100% is Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat. The three indicators show that gender equality in education and literacy in Kota Pekalongan has already been promoted according to the targets set in the MDGs. Compared with those at the national level, the indicators in the city show better results.

Table 6. Literacy Rates of Women and Men Aged 15–24 (%)

Literacy Rates of Women and Men Aged 15–24	Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur	Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan	Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat	Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara
Literacy Rates of Women and Men Aged 15–24	100.09%	100.22%	99.69%	100.07%

Source: CBMS Census 2008–2009

4.1.4   Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

a) Indicators
The indicators used to evaluate the target of reducing by two-thirds the mortality rate of under-five children between 1990 and 2015 are: (1) infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births; (2) under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births; (3) percentage of one-year-old children immunized against measles; and (4) percentage of children aged between 12 and 23 months immunized against measles.

b) Situation
The main indicators for the fourth goal are mortality rates of both infants (under-one-year-olds) and under-fives; however, it was very difficult to generate the indicators, even during the pilot survey specifically conducted for this purpose. For that reason, the CBMS data cannot provide the mortality rates of infants and under-fives. There still needs to be tremendous efforts to ensure that the target is reached.

The third and fourth indicators are the percentages of one-year old children and children aged between 12 and 23 months immunized against measles. It should be noted that the data cover only the youngest child in the recorded households. The percentage of one-year old children immunized against measles in Kota Pekalongan is quite discouraging. The highest percentage for this indicator is 26.58% in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur, followed by 25.17% in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara, 22.84% in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan, and 22.08% in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat. On the contrary, the percentage of children aged 12–23 months immunized against measles is rather encouraging, reaching more than 50% in each of the four *kecamatan*. The percentage in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur even exceeds 75%, while in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat, Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara, and Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan, the figures stand at 69.54%, 67.32%, and 59.31% respectively.

Table 7. Percentage of Children Immunized against Measles (%)

Percentage of Children Immunized against Measles	Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur	Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan	Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat	Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara
Percentage of One-Year Old Children Immunized	26.58%	22.84%	22.08%	25.17%
Percentage of Aged 12-23 Months Old Children Immunized	78.30%	59.31%	69.54%	67.32%

Source: CBMS Census 2008–2009

4.1.5 Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

Target 5.A: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

a) Indicators
The following indicators are used to measure the reduction in the maternal mortality rate by three-quarters during 1990–2015: (1) maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births; (2) the proportion of births assisted by trained birth attendants (%).

b) Situation
The lack of data for health indicators has made it impossible to carry out the analysis of the efforts to improve access to reproductive healthcare. The main indicator, i.e., the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), is not available for Kota Pekalongan for the same reasons behind the unavailability of previous indicators.

For the second indicator, the data needed was of the percentage of last births assisted by skilled health professionals, which in fact shows remarkable figures in the four *kecamatan*, i.e., 93.78% for Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur, 86.59% for Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan, 94.49% for Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat, and 89.72% for Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara.

Table 8. Percentage of Births Assisted by Skilled Health Professionals (%)

Percentage of Births Assisted by Skilled Health Professionals	Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur	Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan	Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat	Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara
Percentage of Births Attended by Skilled Health Professional	93.78%	86.59%	94.49%	89.72%

Source: CBMS Census 2008–2009

Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health.

c) Indicator: The proportion of married women between the ages of 15 and 49 using contraceptives, any methods (%).

d) Situation

The contraceptive rate of married women aged 15–49 for Kota Pekalongan, can be obtained using the CBMS data. The 2008 census in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur and Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan shows that 51.55% and 44.75% married women aged 15-49 use contraceptives, while the percentages for Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat and Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara from the 2009 Census are 52.55% and 55.96% respectively. These numbers give an idea that the government should give more attention to the reproductive health development. Otherwise, there will be demographic problems in the future.

Table 9. Proportion of Married Women Aged 15–49 Year Using Contraceptives (%)

Proportion of Married Women Aged 15–49 Year Using Contraceptives	Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur	Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan	Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat	Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara
Proportion of Married Women Aged 15–49 Year Using Contraceptives of any methods	51.55%	44.75%	52.55%	55.96%

Source: CBMS Census 2008-2009

4.2 Descriptive Analysis: Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur and Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan

In general, poverty is defined as the condition of limited capability to properly fulfill one's basic needs. The limitations come in various forms, such as the limitations of income, skills, health conditions, mastery of economic assets, and access to information.

Being multidimensional, in addition to being measured using the monetary approach, poverty can also be measured by other aspects, such as (i) access to education, health, basic infrastructures, and public information facilities; (ii) valuable goods ownership; (iii) opportunities to participate in public activities; and (iv) ability to express one's political views.

The survey in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur and Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan covered 111,008 residents from 28,189 families across both *kecamatan*. There are 13 *kelurahan in* Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur and 11 *kelurahan* Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan.

Table 10. Characteristics of Families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur and Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan of CBMS 2008

Characteristics	Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur	Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan
Number of residents	59,178	51,830
Number of families	15,476	12,713
Average family size	3.82	4.07
Female: Male ratio (%)	50:50	50:50
Share of female family heads (%)	17.09%	15.00%

There are 15,476 families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur, with an average family size of 3.8 people. The percentage of male residents is 50.38%, while 17.09% of the families in the area are headed by a female, usually widows and divorcees. The number of families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan is 12,713. The average family size is 4 people per family. The percentage of male residents is 50.47% and 15% of families are female-headed.

Table 11 shows the percentage of the cross tabulation of the age groups and marital status categories of household heads on the total number of families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur and Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan. There are three age categories and less than 2 percent of the household heads in both *kecamatan* are under 25 years old and most of them are married. Household heads who are under 25 years old and single are adults living separately from their main family to pursue their study or career in either the same or a different *kecamatan* in Kota Pekalongan. Divorced household heads are those who are legally divorced or have been left by their spouse. The percentages of household heads in terms of marital status and age in both *kecamatan* are relatively the same. Almost 90 percent of the household heads, female or male, are of productive ages.

Table 11. Ages and Marital Status of Household Heads, 2008

Household Head's Age	Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur				Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan			
	Not Married	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Not Married	Married	Divorced	Widowed
<25 years old	0,16	1,43	0,03	0,02	0,17	1,45	0,02	0,02
25–65 years old	1,88	72,78	2,35	8,46	1,01	75,91	2,47	8,78
>65 years old	0,25	5,87	0,28	4,49	0,06	4,54	0,13	3,64

The researchers divided the educational attainment of household heads into five categories based on the categories from the Statistics Indonesia. This allows researchers to compare the education attainment of the household heads in Kota Pekalongan with that of the residents aged 10 or older at the national level.

The 2007 educational attainment data from the Statistics Indonesia shows that 7.57% of Indonesians aged 10 or older never attended school, 20.37% did not finish primary school, 31.19% finished primary school, 17.49% finished junior high school, and 23.37% finished senior high school. The number of household heads that did not finish primary education and other education levels is lower than that at the national level.

Table 12. Educational Attainment of Family Heads, 2008 (%)

Educational Attainment	Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur	Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan
Never attended school	6,97	7,83
Did not finish primary school	11,26	13,58
Finished primary school	35,74	44,28
Finished junior high school	17,69	16,64
Finished senior high school and higher education level	28,33	17,67

The percentage of household heads that finished high school is higher than those who never attended or did not finish primary school, thus indicating that household heads in Kota Pekalongan are relatively well-educated. The education level of household heads influences their plans to send their children at least to the same level of education as their own. The education level of household heads, therefore, is an indicator that can be used to analyze how high their children's education level may be or what their economic status will be.

The job sector of the head of the family can also affect the family's welfare. Based on the 2007 data from the Kota Pekalongan Statistics Indonesia, more than 50 percent of the population works in the industrial sector. The CBMS census, however, shows that about 40 percent of the family heads in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur and Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan work in the services sector. This percentage is higher than that of the family heads who work in the industrial sector. The difference in the results owes to the fact that several sectors, such as transportation and financial sectors, were included in the services sector. Another probability is that SMERU simplified the categorization of the family heads' occupations into these sectors. There are a lot of family heads working as entrepreneurs or private workers who are categorized as working in the services sector.

Through a discussion with some local officials and NGOs in Kota Pekalongan, SMERU learned that the industrial sector mostly depends on their commodities, i.e., batik, garment, and handicrafts. The handicrafts are mostly made from bamboo and this type of commodity is also exported.

The data shows that, out of 24.5% of family heads working in the industrial sector in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur, around 10% of them are involved in the batik industry. In Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan, around 30% of the family heads are involved in the batik industry, from the 34.20% who work in the industrial sector.

Table 13. Working Sector of Family Heads in 2008 (%)

Working Sector of Family Head	Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur	Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan
Agriculture	1,64	2,66
Industry	24,5	34,20
Trade	10,82	14,47
Services	46,94	35,19
Receive Transfers/ pension	5,91	3,82
Others	3,85	4,04

Family heads working in the batik industry are either the owner or workers of a batik home industry. The workers include *tukang colet* (the person who colors in the motives in a batik cloth (batiste); *tukang mbabar* is the person who is fully involved in the process of making the batik from a white sheet into batiste; *tukang ngerombe* is a person who weaves the edges of a batiste into a neat looking, well made garment.

The next tables present information on families' behaviors and conditions in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur and Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan.

Data on food consumption patterns obtained from the CBMS census in Kota Pekalongan provide information on the number of meals a family usually has in a day and their consumption of meat, eggs, and fish per week. Researchers also added a question about family's milk consumption. The milk consumption data provides information on how many times any family member, with the exception of infants, drinks any kind of milk in one week.

Table 14. Food Consumption Patterns in 2008 (%)

Consumption Patterns	Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur	Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan
Share of families whose members eat at least three times per day	92.81	96.11
Share of families who consume meat at least once a week	51.48	48.17
Share of families who consume egg at least once a week	75.17	70.45
Share of families who consume fish at least once a week	72.16	66.07
Share of families who consume milk at least once a week	51.62	43.58

Most families in both *kecamatan* have at least three meals each day. Although the percentage of people in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur who eat three times daily is lower than that in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan, their meat consumption is high—51.48% of families consuming meat at least once a week. Overall, since there are more families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur than in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan, the consumption of meat, eggs, fish, and milk of families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur is relatively higher.

The next section provides information about poverty reduction programs from the government. The programs, received by families in both *kecamatan*, include those from the central government and programs from the local government, namely Raskin (Rice for Poor Households), BLT (Direct Cash Transfer), and several environment quality improvement programs..

Raskin is a large-scale social protection program, so the number of families receiving *raskin* is bigger than the number of those who receive other programs. In both *kecamatan*, Raskin recipients make up more than 50 percent of the population. This high percentage is the result of inaccurate program targeting. The *raskin* distributors or village officials included both the poor and the nonpoor as the program beneficiaries to prevent public conflict or to gain some political interest. The actual amount of *raskin* received by the beneficiaries is less than the amount of rice they should have (Hastuti et al 2008: 23).

The numbers of families who received BLT in 2005 and 2008 were relatively the same. However, if cross tabulation is constructed between the 2005 and 2008 recipients, we can see that 267 families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur and 161 families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan received the allowance in 2005 but did not receive it in 2008.

In regard to sanitation problems, the Kota Pekalongan Government carried out a number of programs to improve the quality of the environment, namely the P2KSBM (Community-based Family Welfare Acceleration Program), the Program for Settlement and Environment Improvement, and the Program for the Improvement of Housing Complex and Settlement. The motto used in the handling of sanitation problems was "Free from Slums" (Sanitation Development Technical Team, 2010). Plastering of house walls and providing houses with

toilets and wells are part of the Program for the Improvement of Settlement and Environment while roofing is part of the Program for the Improvement of Housing Complex and Settlement. Those programs are basically conducted by the local government to reduce the number of houses unfit to live in. Such houses have no bathroom/toilet and no clean water source, have dirt floor, and are poorly ventilated. The Kota Pekalongan Government's commitment to improve housing facilities requires clean rivers. Unfortunately, rivers in the city are in poor conditions owing to the batik industry that somewhat contributes to environmental degradation.

Basic information about housing conditions is needed in getting the description of the economic condition of each household. Even though the number of families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur is bigger than that in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan, the percentage of families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur living in their own house is smaller. This, however, does not mean that people in that *kecamatan* are less wealthy than those in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan. If we compare the number of families in the two *kecamatan* who stated that their houses are inheritance that has not yet been divided, we can see that the number of families who live in their own homes in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur is bigger. In traditional Javanese culture, married couples tend to stay in their parent's house instead of moving to their own house so that they can take care of their parents or so that their parents can help take care of their children, especially if both husband and wife work.

Table 15. House Ownership, 2008 (%)

Ownership of the House	Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur	Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan
Own house	58.28	68.09
Inheritance not yet divided	22.31	14.21
Rented house	3.49	1.31
Government housing	1.78	0.24
Relative's house	4.43	6.92
Living with another family in their house	9.10	8.57

Table 16. Most of the Floor Materials in 2008 (%)

Type of Floor Material	Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur	Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan
Marble/ceramic/terrazzo	48.28	51.43
Floor tiles	22.73	18.74
Plaster/cement	1.54	2.03
Wood	0.10	0.11
Bamboo	5.52	3.96
Dirt	20.97	22.95

Table 16 shows that almost 50 percent of the families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur and Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan have already used marble, ceramic, or terrazzo materials for their house floor. The numbers of families whose house is tiled- or dirt-floored in both *kecamatan* are relatively similar, lower than the number of families whose house floor is made from marble, ceramic, or terrazzo materials. The fact that 22.95% houses are still dirt-floored and 18.74% are tiled-floor in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan and 20.97% houses dirt-floored and 22.73% tile-floored in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur should heighten the government's

awareness of the existence of houses unfit to live in. The houses can be the targets of the Program for the Improvement of Housing Complex and Settlement.

The percentage of families who have a toilet in their house is 77.16% in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur and 87.12% in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan (see Table 17). Another sanitation program conducted by the Kota Pekalongan Government is the provision of public toilets, also known as MCK[9]. Table 17 shows that the provision of MCK is among the community's essential needs. This can be seen mainly from the percentage of families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur that use public toilets which is higher than that in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan. The percentage of families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur that have their own toilet is smaller than that in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan. Moreover, approximately 6 percent of the families in both *kecamatan* still relieve themselves in the river. Discussions with the enumerators revealed that most people living near rice fields also consider the rice field's drainage systems as small rivers. Families who do not have their own toilet use the toilet of their neighbor, who may be a member of their extended families, since extended families tend to live close to one another.

Table 17. Families Using Toilet Facilities, 2008 (%)

Toilet Facilities	Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur	Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan
Use own toilet	77.16	87.12
Use public toilet	13.42	2.49
Use the river	6.67	6.17
Use another family's toilet	1.20	2.18

Table 18. Drinking Sources, 2008 (%)

Type of Drinking Source	Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur	Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan
Packaged bottled drinking water	2.77	2.31
Drinking water in refilled bottle	5.65	1.82
PDAM[10]/tap water	14.15	4.45
Water from protected well/well with jet pump	34.57	26.96
Water from unprotected well	41.46	63.05
River water/rainwater	0.05	0.12
Water from public well	0.16	0.13

Unprotected wells are still the primary sources of drinking water for 41.46% of the families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur and 63.05% of families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan. Except for packaged drinking water or drinking water in refilled bottle, water from all other sources must be boiled before use. Although provision of public wells is part of the Kota Pekalongan Government's sanitation program, the number of these facilities, especially protected public wells, has not been able to cover the needs of more than 1 percent of the population in each *kecamatan*. Based on observations, most of the rivers across Kota

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[9]MCK stands for *mandi, cuci, kakus*, or public washing, bathing, and toilet facilities.

[10]PDAM (Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum) is a government-owned drinking water company at the local level.

Pekalongan are polluted with liquid waste from batik industries; this can be seen from the murkiness of the water. The researchers assumed that about 0.1% of families in both *kecamatan* use the river water from the rice fields' drainage systems or rainwater that they collected.

Most families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur (98.86%) and Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan (98.82%) use the electricity distributed by the PLN (state-owned electricity company) as their primary source of lighting. The main concern in dealing with the availability of electricity is no longer about the source but the type of connection used to access the source. In Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur, 84.01% of the families that use the national electricity service are legally connected to the direct electricity source and 14.34% of families are getting electricity from another house. The number of families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan that is legally connected to the electricity source is 82.52% while 15.54% of families get electricity from another house. The researchers assume that the families getting electricity from another house did it legally, in the sense that the owners of the other house know that their electricity is being used by their neighbor and thus receive payment for this.

Table 19. Primary Source of Lighting, 2008 (%)

Type of Primary Source of Lighting	Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur	Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan
PLN	98.86	98.82
Non-PLN (generator set)	0.23	0.20
Kerosene lamp	0.04	0.02
Wall lamp/oil lamp	0.26	0.29

Table 20 shows that 72.43% of the families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur and 65.54% in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan still use kerosene for cooking. Surprisingly, the number of families who use firewood in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan is higher than the number of families who use LPG. Those families are the target of the kerosene-to-gas conversion program from the central government. The Kota Pekalongan Government should try to find the reasons why the people prefer to use firewood. Is it because of the problems with regard to the availability of LPG tanks, the high price of LPG, or by their misunderstanding about LPG, which makes them afraid of using it?

Table 20. Fuel Used for Cooking, 2008 (%)

Type of Fuel Used for Cooking	Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur	Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan
Electricity	1,38	0,98
Gas/LPG	14,27	9,85
Kerosene	72,43	65,54
Firewood	10,75	22,67
Coal	0,03	0,06

The city's infrastructure affects people's economic and health situation. The Kota Pekalongan Government seeks to maintain and improve the availability of basic infrastructures such as roads and sanitation services. Table 21 shows the types of road materials used for the construction of roads near the respondents' houses. The same table also shows that more than

50 percent of the families live in areas with good infrastructure. The percentage of roads constructed of dirt or sand is higher in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan than in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur but those kinds of roads are found in every area in both *kecamatan*. For that reason, there are no specific locations that could be categorized as being disadvanteged.

Table 21. Road Materials, 2008 (%)

Types of Road Materials	Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur	Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan
Asphalt	58,82	58,31
Cement/concrete/paving	32,04	26,20
Gravel/hardened rock	2,57	3,49
Dirt/sand	6,20	11,56

To ensure that the road infrastructure is in good condition, the Kota Pekalongan Government must know if there are water drains and waste canals at the area. In Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur, the percentage of families whose house is located along an asphalt road and is not equipped with water drains or waste canals is 2.52% while in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan it is 6.62%. If not carefully handled, the liquid waste could gradually erode or damage the road; this, eventually, will affect the public budget.

As a region committed to its sanitation program, the government must pay attention to the city's waste disposal system. Table 22 shows that the public budget for waste disposal (directly collected by the local government workers) covers only 14.43% of the families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur and 13.39% in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan. The percentage of families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur (35.18%) who are willing to pay a worker to collect their garbage is 26.17% higher than that in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan (9.01%). The neighborhood worker collects the garbage and takes it to the temporary waste disposal site. After that, the local government workers will take the garbage to the terminal waste disposal site in Kabupaten Pekalongan. Families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan choose to burn their garbage although this action may reduce the air quality in that *kecamatan* and eventually jeopardize their own health. They should be warned about the hazardous effect and the importance of keeping their health and the health of surrounding environment. Local government intervention is needed if such actions happen be caused by the people's limited economic ability, which prevents them from having access to a better environment.

Table 22. Waste Disposal Method, 2008 (%)

Waste Disposal Method	Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur	Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan
Collected by local government workers	14,43	13,39
Collected by workers paid by residents	35,18	9,01
Disposed of by the people at a terminal waste disposal site	17,35	10.22
Piled up	1,62	1,12
Made into compost	0,48	0,46
Burnt	25,78	62,24
Thrown into water canals/river	4,40	2,20
Dropped at public place	0,39	0,96

Financial characteristics in Kota Pekalongan were viewed from four aspects to see how families fulfill their financial needs. Table 23 shows that families tend to access the informal financial institution, i.e., borrowing from their neighbors. In both *kecamatan*, the share of families who access the formal financial institution, i.e., banks, is higher than the share of families who access the informal financial institution or personal financial source. We assume that a family accesses the formal institution if they need to finance their own business or buy valuable assets, such as land, a house, a car, etc. Families access the informal institution, by borrowing from their neighbors, to fulfill their basic needs if they do not have enough money. The percentage of families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur have savings is 19.02% while in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan the percentage is 20.48%. Finally, the percentage of families that have forced to sell their assets to pay debts is 8.59% in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur and 10.69% in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan, which are relatively small numbers.

Table 23. Access to Financial Institutions in 2008 (%)

Access to Financial Institutions	Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur	Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan
Proportion of families with access to formal financial institutions	21,37	22,90
Proportion of families with access to informal financial institutions or personal resources	0,11	0,15
Proportion of families with savings in formal institutions	19,02	20,48
Proportion of families who have to sell assets to pay off debt	8,59	10,75

More than 60 percent of the families in both *kecamatan* use their own money to access health facilities. The number of families who have a health insurance or have their health expenses reimbursed by employers is small. This can be explained by the fact that most of the family heads are labors. With regard to the households in both *kecamatan* that are beneficiaries of Jamkesmas (public health insurance) program, the percentage in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur is bigger than that in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan, 23.88% and 16.07% respectively.

Table 24. Main Financial Source to Access Health Facilities, 2008 (%)

Main Financial Source to Access Health Facilities	Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur	Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan
Own money	69,98	79,70
Health insurance	3,77	2,82
Askeskin[a]/JPKM[b]/Jamkesmas	23,88	16,07
Reimbursed by employer	1,06	0,54
Aid/loans	0,97	0,49

[a] Asuransi kesehatan masyarakat miskin (health insurance for the poor).
[b] Jaminan Pemeliharaan Kesehatan Masyarakat (public healthcare insurance)

4.3 Descriptive Analysis: Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat and Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara

The CBMS survey is continued in 2009 for Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat and Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara. Both *kecamatan* have bigger population than Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur and Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan. The survey in 2009 covered 158,697 residents from 41,651 families in both *kecamatan*. Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat consists of 13 *kelurahan* while

Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara has 10 *kelurahan*. Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara had expanded their number of *kelurahan* from 9 to 10 *kelurahan*, with the new *kelurahan* is Panjang Baru.

There are 22,095 families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat, with an average family size of 3.84 persons. About 15.19% of the families are headed by females. The number of families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara is 19,556. The average family size is 3.77 persons per family. The percentage of families headed by female is slightly higher there (15.24%) than that in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat (15.19%).

Table 25. Family Characteristics in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat and Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara, 2009

Characteristics	Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat	Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara
Number of Residents	84,919	73,778
Number of Families	22,095	19,556
Average Family size	3.84	3.77
Sex ratio (Female: Male)	50:50	50:50
Share of Female Family Heads (%)	15.19%	15.24%

Based on their age, the family heads in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat and Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur are put into three categories. Table 26 shows that around 75 percent of the family heads are 25–65 years old, productive age, and married. The ages of all the family heads range widely between 18 and 104. If we take into account the number of families in each *kecamatan*, we see that the proportion of family heads who are under 25 years old and married is relatively higher in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara than in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat.

Table 26. Ages and Marital Status of Household Heads, 2009 (%)

Household Head's Age	Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat				Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara			
	Never Married	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Never Married	Married	Divorced	Widowed
<25 y.o.	0.12	1.17	0.04	0.01	0.16	1.72	0.05	0.03
25-65 y.o.	1.64	76.07	2.44	8.28	1.37	75.46	2.69	8.23
>65 y.o.	0.10	5.15	0.16	3.05	0.10	4.67	0.15	3.27

Table 27. Educational Attainment of Family Heads, 2009 (%)

Educational Attainment	Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat	Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara
Never attended school	4,41	6,77
Did not finish primary school	10,44	11,13
Finished primary school	35,38	35,65
Finished junior high school	15,18	16,16
Finished senior high school and higher education level	32,91	28,19

The characteristics of both *kecamatan*'s locations are very much connected with the education level and job sector of the family heads in both areas. There are more family heads who finished senior high school and work in the service sector in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat. Most local universities and academies are located in that *kecamatan*. Moreover, most regional government's officials who are at least senior high school graduates also live in that *kecamatan*. Tables 27 and 28 present clearer depictions.

This paragraph (refer to Table 12) compares the data of the family heads' educational attainment collected in this study and the national data from the Statistics Indonesia. The data from Statistics Indonesia on the educational attainment of Indonesians aged ten and above in 2009 show that 6.7% of those people never attended school, 21.58% did not finish primary school, 29.16% finished primary school, 17.55% finished junior high school, and 25.01% finished senior high school and higher education level. Table 27 reveals that the percentage of family heads in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat and Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara who never attended school and did not finish primary school is lower than the percentage of family heads with the same educational attainment at the national level. On the other hand, the percentage of family heads who finished primary school and senior high school is higher than that at the national level. This has shown that there has been an increase in the awareness of getting higher education among the people of Kota Pekalongan.

Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara is located in the northern part of Kota Pekalongan, confined by the Java Sea at its north. Owing to its location, the *kecamatan* is known for its fishery, which consists of production in pond fishery and fish-as-food manufacturing such as fish salting, boiling, and smoking. Table 28 shows that 8.51% of the family heads in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara work in farming sector, including fishery. It is higher than the percentage of family heads working in the same sector in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat and two other *kecamatan* (see Table 13). There are also several factories, such as garment factories, in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara. Industrial sector employs 26.29% of the family heads in this *kecamatan*. Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat, on the other hand, is the center of Kota Pekalongan administration; the office of the head of *kota*, the local House of Representatives, and other local government offices are located in this *kecamatan*. The service sector employs 47.10% of the *kecamatan*'s family heads.

Table 28. Family Heads' Job Sectors, 2009 (%)

Job Sectors	Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat	Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara
Farming	1,22	8,15
Industry	25,95	26,29
Trade	11,40	9,02
Service	47,10	42,85
Receiving transfers/unemployed	4,30	4,01
Lainnya	4,33	2,58

Table 29 gives information on the families' consumption pattern in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat and Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara. It shows the daily meal frequency in families and their weekly consumption of meat, fish, eggs, and milk.

Table 29. Food Consumption Patterns, 2009 (%)

Consumption Patterns	Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat	Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara
Proportion of families whose members eat at least three times per day	92.32	92.13
Proportion of families who consume meat at least once a week	51.46	45.70
Proportion of families who consume egg at least once a week	77.23	76.42
Proportion of families who consume fish at least once a week	70.32	78.81
Proportion of families who consume milk at least once a week	51.84	51.94

In general, families in both k*ecamatan* show normal consumption patterns; almost every family has at least three meals a day. The level of regular fish consumption is relatively high for families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara since this *kecamatan* is located in a coastal area. Consumption of fish, compared to that of meat, is relatively high in both *kecamatan*.

Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat and Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara receive various programs on poverty reduction from both the central government and the Kota Pekalongan Government. An example of program from the *kota* government is the Program for the Improvement of Settlement and Environment that includes plastering of house walls, provision of toilets and wells, and house renovation.

Based on the location characteristics, residents in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara are more vulnerable since most of them are fishers and labors in garment or fishery industry. Consequently, there are more beneficiaries of Raskin, Jamkesmas, and BLT in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara than in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat.

The coverage level of well provision in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara is 1.63% or 0.68% lower than that in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat. The program faces problems at coastal areas, such as seawater intrusion hence degrading quality of groundwater, which is a big problem for the community in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara, especially in Kelurahan Bandengan, Kelurahan Panjang Baru, Kelurahan Krapyak Lor, and Kelurahan Degayu. The severity of the problem has made well provision program a less-than-good choice to provide better sanitation facilities for people in coastal areas.

Table 30. House Ownership, 2009 (%)

House Ownership	Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat	Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara
Own house	58.35	58.78
Inheritance not yet divided	20.26	17.70
Rented house	4.38	4.07
Government housing	0.97	1.48
Relative's house	7.00	5.03
Living with another family in their house	8.89	12.66

More than 50 percent of the families in both *kecamatan* have their own house; however, the percentage of families living with another family is relatively high for Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara. Most of them are young couples, as verified by Table 26, which shows that Kecamatan

Pekalongan Utara has a higher number of families whose head is below 25 years old (1.72%) than Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat (1.17%).

Since Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat is the center of the regional government administration, the settlements in and around this area is relatively organized and well-structured, typical of housing complex. On the other hand, settlements in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara are densely populated and not well-structured, typical of village housing areas. The percentage of families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat living in houses with marble or ceramic floor is 53.28%, higher than the percentage of families living in wood-floored houses (0.08%) or bamboo-floored houses (0.04%).

Table 31. Floor Materials, 2009 (%)

Floor Materials	Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat	Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara
Marble/ceramic/terazzo	53.28	51.41
Floor tiles	18.52	19.91
Plaster/cement	22.33	22.09
Wood	0.08	0.10
Bamboo	0.04	0.07
Dirt	4.15	4.97

The percentage of families who have a toilet in their house is 84.61% in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat and 69.79% in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara. Since it is hard for families in coastal areas to get ground water of good quality, those who live in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara somewhat depend on the provision of public toilets. No access to public toilets has caused 12.71% of the families there to use rivers, water canals or rice field's drainage systems to relieve themselves.

Table 32. Families Using Toilet Facilities, 2009 (%)

Toilet Facilities	Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat	Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara
Use own private toilet	84.61	69.79
Use public toilet	8.69	14.80
Use river/water canals	4.20	12.71
Use another family's toilet	1.34	1.04

The unavailability of good ground water source in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara is compensated by the provision of PDAM/tap water. The percentage of families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara used this service is 54.06%, significantly higher than that in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat. Some of these families, however, are not customers of PDAM services. They get the PDAM water from their neighbor or another family who lives next to them or buy clean water from a water seller in their neighborhood. About 30 percent of the families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat get water from a protected well/well with jet pump, which means that they can still depend on the availability of ground water source.

Table 33. Drinking Sources, 2009 (%)

Drinking Sources	Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat	Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara
Packaged bottled drinking water	5,18	4,65
Drinking water in refilled bottle	5,27	4,13
PDAM/tap water	29,41	54,06
Water from protected well/well with jet pump	33,73	18,29
Water from unprotected well	23,99	11,56
River water/rain water	0,07	0,06
Water from public well	2,10	6,16

Most families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat and Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara use the electricity distributed by the PLN as their primary source of lighting, with percentage being 95.96% of families and 95.42% of families respectively. In Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat, 80.02 % of families that use the national electricity services are self-connected and 15.73% of families are accessing it from another house. The number of families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara that use a self-connection to access the national electricity services is 78.08%, while 17.20% of families access electricity from another house. About 50% of families in both *kecamatan* who are subscriber of national electricity services and self-connected utilize the 450 watt voltage in their daily usage.

Table 34. Primary Lighting Source in 2009 (%)

Type of Primary Lighting Source	Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat	Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara
National Electricity Services (PLN)	95.96	95.42
Non-National electricity services (generator set)	2.43	2.64
Petromax	0.64	0.71
Wall lamp/oil lamp	0.44	0.52

Table 35. Fuel for Cooking, 2009 (%)

Type of Fuel	Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat[a]	Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara[b]
Electricity	1,78	1,38
LPG	18,33	12,79
Kerosene	51,37	53,87
Firewood	6,53	8,75
Coal	0,03	0,02

[a] 21,78% of values missing
[b] 23,05% of values missing

Errors made during the data entry process (see subchapter 3.4 Data Cleaning Process) caused the information on fuels used by households in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat and Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara to contain 22 percent missing values of the total households in both *kecamatan*. Table 35, however, shows that more than half of the households in both *kecamatan*

still use kerosene. The situation is not much different from that in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur and Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan. In May 2009, the Kota Pekalongan Government carried out the kerosene-to-gas conversion program and distributed gas stoves and three-kilogram gas tanks to the citizens. When the 2009 CBMS data collection was conducted at the beginning of August 2009, we found that only a small number of the community members who used the LPG because they were worried by the news from various parts of the country about explosions of gas tanks distributed by the government.

Based on the infrastructure conditions in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat and Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur, the percentage of asphalt as type of road material in each family housing area is 48.45% in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat and 49.05% in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara. To maintain the quality of asphalt roads in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara is problematic since the sea water attrition is quite severe.

Table 36. Road Materials, 2009 (%)

Type of Road Material	Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat	Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara
Asphalt	48,45	49,05
Cement/concrete/paving	37,31	35,94
Gravel/hardened rock	3,44	5,37
Dirt/sand	5,73	4,29

The percentage of families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat who are willing to pay a worker to collect their garbage is 36.72%, while in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara is 35.96%. There are quite a lot families who still burnt their garbage instead of choosing other waste disposal method. Unexpectedly, the number is high for families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat (35.24%). The percentage of families who drop their garbage at public place and into water canals/river is relatively high in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara, which is about 2.68% and 6.99% respectively.

Table 37. Waste Disposal Method in 2009 (%)

Waste Disposal Method	Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat	Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara
Collected by local government workers	11,58	5,97
Collected by workers paid by residents	36,72	35,96
Disposed of themselves at a waste disposal site	11,02	16,58
Piled up	1,68	1,74
Made into compost	0,33	0,52
Burnt	35,24	28,84
Thrown into water canals/river	2,80	6,99
Dropped at public place	0,16	2,68

The study conducted by the Center for Policy and Implementation Studies (CPIS) in 1992 recommended a waste disposal problem solution that can be adopted by the Kota Pekalongan Government. The solution is to run a business model consisting of two kinds of activities to deal with the households' wastes and market's wastes at the same time by recycling the

producing compost from the wastes (CPIS, 1992). Recycling unused products can give benefits by turning them into valuable things and selling them. Producing compost which is part of biological process can also give benefits. It can create employment, save some spaces at the terminal disposal site, save some of the budget for waste disposal, increase environment health, decrease environment pollution, ad help preserve natural resources.

The different data format (see subchapter 3.4 Data Cleaning Process) caused a significant gap between the data of families' access to informal financial institution or personal financial resources in the *kecamatan* visited in 2008 and in *kecamatan* visited in 2009. The data for 2008 shows that 1% of the families access informal financial institutions or personal financial resources while in 2009 there were 10% of the total families. The percentage of families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat who keep their money in formal institutions, such as bank, people's creadit bank (BPR), cooperatives, or microcredit organization, is 5.46% higher than that in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara. The percentages of families who had to sell assets to pay off debt in both *kecamatan* are quite similar.

Table 38. Access to Financial Institutions in 2009 (%)

Access to Financial Institution	Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat	Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara
Proportion of families with access to formal financial institutions	17,04	16,53
Proportion of families with access to informal financial institutions	13,22	14,03
Proportion of families with savings in formal financial institutions	21,72	16,26
Proportion of families who had to sell assets to pay off debt	8,73	8,48

Table 39. Main Financial Source to Access Health Facilities in 2009 (%)

Main Financial Source to Access Health Facilities	Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat	Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara
Private	73.05	66.12
Health Insurance	10.18	10.38
Askeskin/JPKM/Jamkesmas	13.86	20.80
Reimbursed by employer	1.59	1.22
Aid/loans	0.67	0.62

Table 39 shows the financial sources of families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat and Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara to access health facilities. It shows us that a significant number of families still use their own money as the main financial source to access health facilities. There are 73.05% families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat and 66.12% families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara who use their own money when facing health problems. The number of families who use *Jamkesmas* is relatively high in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara, about 20.80%.

4.4 Result of Principle Component Analysis (PCA)

In measuring household welfare, ideally, we use the income, consumption, or expenditure data of each household; however, collecting such data, especially in big volume, is difficult in terms of time and money. Another problem is related to the reliability of the data. Households could give false information regarding their expenditure or income during interviews. By using the PCA method, each household's welfare is predicted based on the information about asset ownership such as the ownership of a house, the house condition, ownership of a vehicle, etc. This is an alternative to recording details of consumption expenditure. The PCA method also allows researchers to determine local-specific welfare indicators.

This report provides information about welfare rank of each *kecamatan* in Kota Pekalongan. However, the available data used in this analysis is less than it should be because of several missing values or unavailable data. The PCA in STATA only calculates households/ questionnaires with no missing values.

Through the PCA, it was possible to rank ten highest welfare indicators which are relevant in explaining the welfare rank of a family. The negative score of a variable indicates that the variable is more likely to reduce a family's welfare ranking while a positive score indicates that a variable boosts the rank of a family.

4.4.1 PCA Result: Poverty Profile of Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur

Table 40 lists 17 indicators that have the highest coefficients from the 64 welfare indicators in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur. Nine of the 17 indicators listed in the table are related to asset ownership. This shows that the ownership of assets, especially ownership of electronics and motorized vehicles, acts as the best welfare differentiator between families.

There is only one indicator from the variables involving the sector in which the household head works—family head working in the industrial sector, especially the batik industry. Although the industrial sector has generated the most employment in Kota Pekalongan, the trend is negative. This means that people who work in the industrial sector are more likely to be poor. Another interesting finding is related to the ownership of a gas stove. More than 50 percent of the families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur and Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan still use kerosene as their cooking fuel (see Table 42).

Table 40. Seventeen Highest Ranked Welfare Indicators in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur

Variable	Score	Rank
Family head working in industrial sector	-0,29	1
Owning refrigerator	0,27	2
Owning gas stove	0,26	3
Owning cellular phone	0,24	4
Owning motorcycle	0,24	5
Owning electric fan	0,22	6
Connected to a permanent phone line	0,22	7
Having access to magazines or newspaper	0,20	8
Consuming meat at least once a week	0,20	9

Variable	Score	Rank
Having savings account	0,20	10
Owning car	0,18	11
Owning computer set	0,18	12
Owning DVD player	0,18	13
Consuming milk at least once a week	0,18	14
Using private toilet	0,17	15
Family head's education: primary school graduate	-0,16	16
Having an air-conditioning device installed at home	0,16	17

Table 41 provides the characteristics of the 10% richest and 10% poorest families to prove that there are indeed significant differences between them. No family among the 10% of the poorest group has a refrigerator, gas stove, or computer. In contrast, most of the rich families own the three items. Only a small percentage of the poor have phone connection, mobile phone, motorcycle, or fan. The percentage of family heads from poorest families working in the industrial sector is 65.09% while for household heads from the richest families the percentage is 2.54%.

In terms of education, 65.70% of the household heads from the poorest families finished primary school. The percentages of those families having higher levels of education show decreasing trend and eventually zero down at the diploma and university degree level. The gap between the richest and the poorest is even wider for the education level of husband and wife. For the richest families, almost 50 percent of the family heads and their spouse are senior high school graduates; while for the poorest families, most of the family heads and their spouse are primary school graduates.

About 84.14% of the family heads from the richest families work in the services sector while 38.65% of the spouses also work. On the other hand, more than 50 percent of the family heads from the poorest families work in the industrial sector—most of them labors. In the poorest families, a slightly higher percentage of the spouses, 41.84%, work.

In terms of food consumption patterns, the poorest families are more likely to have fewer than three meals a day. The percentage of the poorest families that consume egg at least once a week is 38.68% while 9.74% of them consume meat once a week, 45.09% consume fish once a week, and only 14.39% drink milk at least once a week.

There is no significant difference between the use of modern healthcare facilities by the richest and the poorest families. The same pattern occurs in infant mortality in families for the past three years. The percentage of the richest families using private toilet and protected drinking water sources 99.74% and 90.88% respectively, considerably higher than the percentage of the poorest families for the same indicators, 33.60% and 24.65% respectively. However, 1.40% of the richest families still live in a dirt-floored house.

Viewed from the perspective of access to formal financial institutions, 67.05% of the richest families have savings while only 1.05% of the poorest families do. In the past three years, 11.83% of the richest families were indebted to formal financial institutions, but not to informal institutions or from individuals. The percentage of families who had to sell their

assets to pay off debts is higher for the poorest families, who most likely borrowed money to fulfill their basic needs in the first place.

An electricity supply is accessible for people in the city, so both the rich and the poor have access to electricity. While most of the rich families have access to newspapers and magazines, since they can afford it, only 1.84% of poor families can access these sources of information.

Table 41. Characteristics of the 10% Richest and 10% Poorest Families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur

Variable Group	Variable	Share of 10% Richest Families (%)	Share of 10% Poorest Families (%)
Marital Status	Family head is married	100	100
Sex of family head	Family head is female	0,18	0,18
Family head and spouse education level	Family head education: never attended school	18,16	0,35
	Family head education: primary school	65,70	2,02
	Family head education: junior high School	9,21	8,41
	Family head education: senior high School	2,11	53,29
	Family head education: diploma	0	10,96
	Family head education: university	0	23,14
	Spouse education: never attended school	18,07	0,44
	Spouse education: primary school	64,74	2,89
	Spouse education: junior high school	9,56	10,78
	Spouse education: senior high school	1,32	51,53
	Spouse education: diploma	0	14,46
	Spouse education: university	0	18,32
Sector of employment of family head	Family head in agriculture sector	3,68	0,79
	Family head in industrial sector	65,09	2,54
	Family head in trade sector	4,56	9,82
	Family head in service sector	19,39	84,14
	Family head receiving transfer (unemployed)	4,12	0,53
	Family head in other sector	3,16	2,19
Occupation	Family head is working	94.12	93,25
	Spouse is working	41.84	38,65
	At least one family member aged 6–15 works	5.70	0,18
Food consumption	Eat three meals a day	88,16	97,11
	Eat egg at least once a week	38,68	96,23
	Eat meat at least once a week	9,74	94,48
	Eat fish at least once a week	45,09	90,45
	Drink milk at least once a week	14,39	92,38
Asset ownership	Own radio	26,32	78,35
	Own black and white television	3,07	2,28
	Own color television	36,14	99,21

Variable Group	Variable	Share of 10% Richest Families (%)	Share of 10% Poorest Families (%)
	Own refrigerator	0	95,88
	Own fixed phone line	1,05	78,00
	Own mobile phone	2,81	97,72
	Own gas stove	0	86,24
	Own DVD player	7,19	86,85
	Own electric fan	5,09	92,99
	Own computer	0	49,26
	Own tape recorder	0,79	27,87
	Own air conditioner	0,09	37,16
	Own bicycle	68,07	64,86
	Own motorcycle	4,56	95,62
	Own car	0,09	47,77
	Own boat	0	0,70
	Own motor boat	0	0,44
	Own house	42,72	72,48
Farm animal ownership	Own cow	0,09	0,79
	Own goat	0,44	0,96
	Own chicken	8,51	3,16
Health indicators	Use private toilet	33,60	99,74
	Live in dirt-floored house	45,61	1,40
	Drink water from protected source	24,65	90,80
	Seek modern medical treatment when sick	89,47	93,34
	Experienced death of an infant in the past three years	4,21	2,19
Other welfare indicators	Use electric light source	95,35	99,82
	Most members bought new clothes in the last year	80,79	98,95
	Read newspaper or magazine	1,84	77,13
	Victim of a crime in the past year	1,32	2,45
	Active in neighborhood organization	10,61	34,18
	At least one family member aged 6–15 discontinues school	17,11	1,23
	Higher dependence rate (more than half of family members are below 15 years old)	9,39	8,41
Access to financial institution	Own savings	1,05	67,05
	Received credit from formal financial institution	32,81	11,83
	Received credit from informal financial institution	0,44	0
	Had to sell assets to pay debts	12,81	4,56

4.4.2   PCA Result: Poverty Profile of Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan

Of the 17 welfare indicators listed in Table 42, the most positive variable is the ownership of refrigerator and the most negative is if the household head working in the industrial sector. Welfare indicators in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan are mostly the same as those in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur. Two welfare indicators with the highest coefficient that distinguish the two *kecamatan* is the ownership of color TV and radio. The trend of the working sector of the household heads is also negative, although the coefficient of the variable in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan is relatively small compared to that in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur. Welfare indicators such as ownership of a refrigerator and gas stove were ranked first and second.

Table 42. Seventeen Highest Ranked Welfare Indicators in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan

Variable	Score	Rank
Owning refrigerator	0,28	1
Owning gas stove	0,26	2
Household working in industrial sector	-0,24	3
Owning electric fan	0,24	4
Owning mobile phone	0,24	5
Owning motorcycle	0,23	6
Connected to a fixed phone line	0,23	7
Owning computer	0,21	8
Having savings account	0,21	9
Owning car	0,20	10
Having access to newspapers and magazines	0,20	11
Owning DVD player	0,20	12
Consuming meat at least once a week	0,20	13
Consuming milk at least once a week	0,17	14
Owning color TV	0,16	15
Owning radio	0,15	16
Family head education: primary school	-0,14	17

Based on the welfare scores of each family, we are able to isolate the 10% richest and 10% poorest families. Table 43 provides the characteristics of the 10% richest families compared to those of the 10% poorest families based on the 64 welfare indicators. The poor families do not have refrigerators, gas stoves, computers, air conditioners, or cars as their assets. It is also less likely for them to have cellular phones, DVD players, electric fans, or motorcycles.

In regard to the job sector of the family heads and their spouse, the pattern in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan is no different from that in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur. The percentage of family heads from poor families who work in the industrial sector is 67.66%, while 63.49% of the rich families work in the services sector. The percentage of spouses who work is relatively the same for poor and rich families, at 43.63% and 48% respectively.

More family heads of the rich families graduated from senior high school in comparison with those of the poor families and 68% of the family heads from the poor families are primary school graduates. The highest percentage for spouses' education level of the poor families is 66.12% (primary school graduates).

From the perspective of food consumption, 98.26% of the richest families and 92.81% of the poorest of families eat three times a day. The percentage of families consuming egg at least once a week is 93.74% for the richest families and 33.57% for the poorest families.

Table 43. Characteristics of the 10% Richest and 10% Poorest Families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan

Variable Group	Variable	Share of 10% Richest Families (%)	Share of 10% Poorest Families (%)
Marital Status	Family head is married	100	100
Sex of family head	Family head is female	0	0
Family head and spouse education level	Family head education: never attended school	16,22	1,64
	Family head education: primary school	69,40	10,97
	Family head education: junior high School	7,70	15,90
	Family head education: senior high School	0,72	39,59
	Family head education: diploma	0	9,85
	Family head education: university	0	20,10
	Spouse education: never attended school	15,71	1,64
	Spouse education: primary school	66,12	11,49
	Spouse education: junior high school	10,37	18,26
	Spouse education: senior high school	1,03	39,79
	Spouse education: diploma	0	10,46
	Spouse education: university	0	16,10
Sector of employment of family head	Family head in agriculture sector	4,93	1,03
	Family head in industrial sector	67,66	10,46
	Family head in trade sector	4,62	17,64
	Family head in service sector	18,69	63,49
	Family head receiving transfer (unemployed)	1,95	0,41
	Family head in other sector	2,16	6,97
Occupation	Family head is working	97,02	93,85
	Spouse is working	43,63	48,00
	At least one family member aged 6–15 works	6,57	0,21
Food consumption	Eat three meals a day	92,81	98,26
	Eat egg at least once a week	33,57	93,74
	Eat meat at least once a week	7,49	90,77
	Eat fish at least once a week	38,19	85,85
	Drink milk at least once a week	10,37	85,33
Asset ownership	Own radio	25,05	89,74
	Own black and white television	1,64	2,05
	Own color television	30,80	98,05
	Own refrigerator	0,10	88,82
	Own fixed phone line	0,51	69,64
	Own mobile phone	6,06	97,03
	Own gas stove	0	75,59
	Own DVD player	3,59	83,18
	Own electric fan	2,46	92,00
	Own computer	0	46,26

	Own tape recorder	0,31	29,03
	Own air conditioner	0	19,08
	Own bicycle	71,36	85,03
	Own motorcycle	6,57	97,85
	Own car	0	45,44
	Own boat	0	0,31
	Own motor boat	0	0,31
	Own house	49,79	82,77
Farm animal ownership	Own cow	0,21	1,54
	Own goat	2,05	1,44
	Own chicken	13,76	8,51
Health indicators	Use private toilet	59,55	99,69
	Live in dirt-floored house	48,67	0,92
	Drink water from protected source	16,63	74,26
	Seek modern medical treatment when sick	88,50	88,41
	Experienced death of an infant in the past three years	2,77	3,69
Other welfare indicators	Use electric light source	95,79	99,69
	Most members bought new clothes in the last year	84,60	99,69
	Read newspaper or magazine	1,54	68,00
	Victim of a crime in the past year	0,31	5,13
	Active in neighborhood organization	9,75	47,69
	At least one family member aged 6–15 discontinues school	16,63	1,33
	High dependence rate (more than half of family members are below 15 years old)	10,88	10,46
Access to financial institution	Own savings	1,03	68,82
	Received credit from formal financial institution	24,64	25,03
	Received credit from informal financial institution	0,82	0
	Had to sell assets to pay debts	10,99	7,38

There are no significant differences between the poor and the rich in terms of the use of modern medical treatment. However, the percentage of families that experienced the death of an infant in the past three years is higher for the rich families, and there are still 0.29% of the richest families who live in a dirt-floored house. The percentage of the richest families who have their own toilet is 99.69% while that of the poorest families is 59.55%. In general, the percentage of the use of private toilet is higher in Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan than in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur, for both the richest and the poorest families. The percentage of rich families who drink water from a protected source is 74.26%, while for poor families this percentage is 16.63%.

The percentage of rich families who have savings is 68.82%, while that of the poor families is only 1.03%. There is a significant difference in credit access from formal or informal financial institutions between the rich and poor families. The percentage of rich families who borrows from formal financial institutions is 25.03% higher than those who borrow from informal financial institutions. The percentage of poor families who borrow from formal institutions is 24.64% and 0.82% of them borrow from informal financial institutions.

The percentage of richest families who were able to buy new clothes in the past year is 99.69% and for the poorest families the percentage is 84.60%, which is quite high. The percentage of rich families who are actively involved in neighborhood organizations, including as RT or RW officials, or as members of *karang taruna* (local neighborhood youth association), is 47.69%.

On the other hand, the percentage of poor families who are active in the neighborhood organizations is only 9.75%. This is most likely because the poor families probably use most of their time to work and fulfill their basic needs.

The percentage of rich families who access information from newspapers or magazines is significantly higher than that of poor families. In regard to crime rate, the same pattern occurs. The percentage of rich families who were victims of crime is also higher than that of poor families because of the fact that rich families have more assets.

4.4.3 PCA Result: Poverty Profile of Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat

Table 44 shows that families whose head works in the industrial sector are more likely to be poor. On the other hand, ownership of refrigerator and gas stove would indicate higher probability that a family is rich. Accessing information from newspapers or magazines also contributes to a family's welfare rank. Families who have access to information, subscribe to a newspaper or magazine, or have a tendency to read newspapers and magazines are categorized as relatively wealthy family.

Table 44. Seventeen Highest Ranked Welfare Indicators in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat

Variable	Score	Rank
Family head working in industrial sector	-0,31	1
Owning refrigerator	0,26	2
Owning gas stove	0,25	3
Owning computer	0,23	4
Owning electric fan	0,22	5
Own motorcycle	0,21	6
Having savings account	0,21	7
Connected to fixed phone line	0,21	8
Having access to newspaper or magazine	0,21	9
Owning mobile phone	0,21	10
Owning car	0,20	11
Owning DVD player	0,19	12
Consuming meat at least once a week	0,18	13
Consuming milk at least once a week	0,18	14
Having air-conditioning device installed at home	0,17	15
Family head's education: S1 degree	0,17	16
Family head's education: primary school graduate	-0,16	17

Based on the welfare scores of each family, we are able to isolate the 10% richest and 10% poorest families. Table 45 provides the characteristics of the 10% richest families compared to 10% poorest families based on the 64 welfare indicators.

In terms of education, 67.66% of the family heads from poor families finished primary school; the same thing occurs for the spouse in poor families (64.75%). The percentage of poor families who have high education background is lower than that rich families. The family

heads from the richest families has a higher percentage for graduated from university, which is about 43.54% while their spouse mostly graduated from senior high school.

Table 45. Characteristics of the 10% Richest Families and 10% Poorest Families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat

Variable Group	Variable	Share of 10% Richest Families (%)	Share of 10% Poorest Families (%)
Marital Status	Family head is married	100	100
Sex of family head	Family head is female	0,49	0,12
Family head and spouse education level	Family head education: never attended school	16,81	0,24
	Family head education: primary school	67,66	1,52
	Family head education: junior high School	10,13	4,06
	Family head education: senior high School	2,18	33,90
	Family head education: diploma	0,06	13,04
	Family head education: university	0,06	43,54
	Spouse education: never attended school	17,48	0,30
	Spouse education: primary school	64,75	1,64
	Spouse education: junior high school	11,35	7,16
	Spouse education: senior high school	2,25	40,27
	Spouse education: diploma	0	16,56
	Spouse education: university	0,06	32,87
Sector of employment of family head	Family head in agriculture sector	2,79	0,24
	Family head in industrial sector	68,20	2,12
	Family head in trade sector	6,92	4,12
	Family head in service sector	13,96	90,12
	Family head receiving transfer (unemployed)	3,34	0,67
	Family head in other sector	4,79	2,73
Occupation	Family head is working	95,69	90,12
	Spouse is working	43,26	55,55
	At least one family member aged 6–15 works	5,10	0,24
Food consumption	Eat three meals a day	82,16	97,15
	Eat egg at least once a week	42,48	96,24
	Eat meat at least once a week	8,86	92,54
	Eat fish at least once a week	41,38	90,36
	Drink milk at least once a week	11,65	92,06
Asset ownership	Own radio	21,30	79,50
	Own black and white television	1,46	5,94
	Own color television	35,74	99,21
	Own refrigerator	0,18	98,36
	Own fixed phone line	1,76	83,44
	Own mobile phone	8,86	98,85

Variable Group	Variable	Share of 10% Richest Families (%)	Share of 10% Poorest Families (%)
	Own gas stove	0,30	90,96
	Own DVD player	4,85	89,02
	Own electric fan	5,22	95,21
	Own computer	0,06	77,44
	Own tape recorder	0,61	33,29
	Own air conditioner	0	49,24
	Own bicycle	69,11	74,89
	Own motorcycle	6,13	97,15
	Own car	0	62,64
	Own boat	0	3,94
	Own motor boat	0	3,64
	Own house	34,59	83,93
Farm animal ownership	Own cow	0,06	4,18
	Own goat	0,18	3,82
	Own chicken	10,98	6,73
Health indicators	Use private toilet	53,70	99,09
	Live in dirt-floored house	18,75	0,06
	Drink water from protected source	51,76	97,09
	Seek modern medical treatment when sick	89,26	89,69
	Experienced death of an infant in the past three years	4,19	1,70
Other welfare indicators	Use electric light source	90,47	97,63
	Most members bought new clothes in the last year	73,54	98,30
	Read newspaper or magazine	2,37	83,02
	Victim of a crime in the past year	1,46	5,03
	Active in neighborhood organization	9,77	46,33
	At least one family member aged 6–15 discontinues school	15,29	1,70
	Higher dependence rate (more than half of family members are below 15 years old)	9,16	5,58
Access to financial institution	Own savings	0,55	76,53
	Received credit from formal financial institution	7,89	30,62
	Received credit from informal financial institution	27,91	4,49
	Had to sell assets to pay debts	12,32	6,31

The percentage of family heads from poor families who work in the industrial sector is 68.20%, while 90.12% of the rich families work in the services sector. The percentage of working spouses from the richest and poorest families has slight differences, which is about 10%.

In terms of food consumption patterns, the poorest families are more likely to have less consumption of meat in a week. The percentage of the richest families who consume meat once a week is 92.54%, while the poorest families only 8.86%. Both groups, however, have relatively similar pattern to eat three times a day with percentage level being more than 80%.

The gap between the rich and poor is quite wide for the ownership of air-conditioning device, car, refrigerator, gas stove, and computer—which explains the ten highest ranked welfare indicators. However, the gap is not too significant in terms of bicycle ownership.

Just like the case in Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur and Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan, there are no significant differences between the poor and the rich in terms of the use of modern medical treatment. The percentage of the richest who sought for modern medical treatment when sick is 89.69% and the poorest is 89.27%. Families using private toilets and drinking from protected water source is 40% higher in the richest families.

Most of the rich families have access to newspaper and magazines, since they can afford to buy these or purchase a subscription, while only 2.37% of poorest families can access these sources of information. For families whose member active in neighborhood organization is more likely to occur in the richest families. It is probably their economic status that raises their social status and gives them an opportunity to involve in those activities, as well as the leisure time that they have.

When looked at from the perspective of access to formal financial institutions, 76.53% of the richest families have savings, while only 0.55% of the poorest families have savings. In the past three years, 30.62% of rich families have received credit from formal institutions and 4.49% of them received credit from informal institutions or from individuals.

4.4.4   PCA Result: Poverty Profile of Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara

The welfare indicators in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara (Table 46) are mostly the same as those in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat (Table 44). The differences are only in the order of the rank of each indicator. Nine from the 17 indicators were still about asset ownership, which shows that assets ownership acts as the best differentiator of welfare between families. The first rank of welfare indicators, as in the analysis on Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat is of family heads that work in industrial sector and it has the same negative trend. The second and third ranks are also the same as those in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat. Two welfare indicators in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara that are different from the analysis on Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat are the use of private toilet (positive trend) and family heads working in agricultural sector (negative trend).

Table 46. Seventeen Highest Ranked Welfare Indicators in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara

Variable	Score	Rank
Family head works in industrial sector	-0,32	1
Own refrigerator	0,27	2
Own gas stove	0,24	3
Own motorcycle	0,24	4
Own cellular phone	0,23	5
Own fan	0,22	6
Read newspaper or magazine	0,21	7

Variable	Score	Rank
Own savings	0,21	8
Own computer	0,21	9
Consume meat at least once a week	0,19	10
Own DVD player	0,19	11
Connected to fixed phone line	0,19	12
Use private toilet	0,18	13
Family head works in agricultural sector	-0,18	14
Own car	0,17	15
Family head's educational background: primary school	-0,16	16
Consume milk at least once a week	0,16	17

Table 47 provides the characteristics of the 10% richest and 10% poorest families and proves that there are indeed significant differences between them, in addition to the 17 highest ranked welfare indicators.

The education level of family heads from the rich families is higher for those who graduated from senior high school, about 48.92%, whereas for the poorest families the education level of family heads is higher for those who graduated from elementary school (66.34%). Spouses' education in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara has the same pattern as that in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat. Spouses from the poorest families are generally graduates of primary school (64.19%) while those from the richest families are generally senior high school graduates (49.20%).

Many family heads from the richest families still engaged in the services sector (90.34%) while only 9.67% of the poorest families are in this sector. The family heads from the poorest families in this *kecamatan* mostly work in industrial sector (62.45%). However, the composition of family heads from the poorest families who work in agricultural sector in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara (17.80%) is relatively higher than those in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat (2.79%). See the comparison in Table 47 and Table 45. Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara is located in a coastal area so the number of family heads working in the agricultural sector—as fishers and labors in fishery market—is higher that of the poorest family heads in Kecamatan Pekalongan Barat.

Table 47. Characteristics of the 10% Richest Families and 10% Poorest Families in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara

Variable Group	Variable	Share of 10% Richest Families (%)	Share of 10% Poorest Families (%)
Marital Status	Family head is married	100	100
Sex of family head	Family head is female	0,28	0,14
Family head and spouse education level	Family head education: Never attend school	17,80	0,21
	Family head education: Elementary school	66,34	1,60
	Family head education: Junior Secondary School	8,34	5,84
	Family head education: Senior Secondary School	1,11	48,92
	Family head education: Diploma	0	11,81
	Family head education: University	0,07	29,33
	Spouse education: Never attend school	16,83	0,49
	Spouse education: Elementary school	64,19	3,34

Variable Group	Variable	Share of 10% Richest Families (%)	Share of 10% Poorest Families (%)
	Spouse education: Junior Secondary School	8,90	8,55
	Spouse education: Senior Secondary School	1,81	49,20
	Spouse education: Diploma	0,07	15,29
	Spouse education: University	0	22,38
Sector of employment of family head	Family head in agriculture sector	17,80	0,49
	Family head in industrial sector	62,45	1,95
	Family head in trade sector	3,27	4,80
	Family head in service sector	9,67	90,34
	Family head receiving transfer (unemployed/pensioner)	3,41	0,90
	Family head in other sector	3,41	1,53
Occupation	Family head is working	95,69	94,58
	Spouse is working	44,02	55,04
	At least one family member aged 6–15 works	4,94	0,42
Food consumption	Eat three meals a day	82,13	97,43
	Consumet egg at least once a week	44,30	95,97
	Consume meat at least once a week	5,35	89,30
	Consume fish at least once a week	62,38	89,44
	Consume milk at least once a week	15,09	89,09
Asset ownership	Own radio	10,78	78,11
	Own black/white television	0,63	2,57
	Own color television	35,12	98,68
	Own refrigerator	0,07	94,72
	Own fixed line phone	1,74	64,42
	Own cellular phone	5,01	97,29
	Own gas stove	0,14	82,14
	Own DVD player	4,03	86,87
	Own fan	4,03	93,26
	Own computer	0	58,17
	Own tape recorder	0,42	31,97
	Own air conditioner	0,07	31,34
	Own bicycle	64,46	69,70
	Own motorcycle	3,06	97,15
	Own car	0	37,94
	Own boat	0,07	1,25
	Own motor boat	0,07	1,11
	Own house	38,46	81,10
	Own cow	0,35	1,46
	Own goat	0,70	1,25
	Own chicken	10,57	3,47
	Use private toilet	23,78	98,96
	Live in dirt floor house	21,42	0
	Drink water from protected source	66,62	98,05
	Sought modern medical treatment when sick	87,55	92,49
	Experienced death of an infant in the past three years	3,69	2,43
	Use electric light source	90,26	98,26
	Most member buy new clothes in the last year	68,98	98,61
	Read newspaper or magazine	1,04	73,66
	Victim of a crime in the past year	1,11	4,03

Variable Group	Variable	Share of 10% Richest Families (%)	Share of 10% Poorest Families (%)
	Active in neighborhood organization	10,43	52,74
	At least one family member aged 6–15 discontinued school	15,65	1,32
	High dependent ratio (more than half of the family members are under 15 years old)	9,04	6,81
	Own savings	0,49	69,77
	Received credit from formal financial institution	9,60	31,97
	Received credit from informal financial institution	29,49	6,05
	Had to sell assets to pay debts	13,21	4,59

There are considerable contrasts between the richest and poorest families in terms of consumption pattern. Although just about every family eats three times a day, the protein intake is relatively different. More than 89% of rich families consume egg, meat, and fish at least once a week, while only 44.30%, 5.35%, and 62.38% of poor families regularly consume egg, meat and fish respectively.

There are relatively large gaps in asset ownership between the richest and the poorest groups. There are two assets owned by the rich but not by the poor: computer and car. The asset that is generally owned by both the rich and the poor is bicycle. Based on the geographical area of Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara, we assume that with most of the residents being fishers, there will be significant percentage of boat or motor boat ownership. However, from informal discussions with enumerators in Kelurahan Panjang Baru, most family heads who work as fishers are just labor in a boat or ship owned by other people or company.

As many as 92.49% of the richest families seeks modern health service during sickness while only 87.55% of the poorest families do so. There are 21.42% of the poorest families who still live in dirt-floored house and only 23.78% who have private toilet.

The access to electricity source is high for both groups since national electricity source is widely available in the city. The percentage of richest families who were able to buy new clothes in the past year is 98.61% and for the poorest families the percentage is 68.98%. More than 70% of the richest families have access to newspapers or magazine, while around 1% of poor families have such access.

In accordance with their asset ownership, rich families have greater access to formal financial institutions. Most rich families (69.77%) and a small number of the poor families (0.49%) have savings accounts. In the past three years, 31.97% of the richest families have received credit from formal and 6.05% from informal institutions or individuals. The percentage of poor families who have pawned their assets to pay debts is relatively high (13.21%).

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The CBMS data collection in Kota Pekalongan is aimed at getting information and/or accurate and comprehensive data on the social condition and welfare status of households in the area. There are a lot of valuable lessons that can be learned from the data collection, including the process of selecting enumerators, the supervision of enumerators during data processing, and the process of entering the data. They all need to be taken into serious consideration so that the CBMS data collection can be done smoothly.

The following are a number of lessons learned in the implementation of the CBMS in Kota Pekalongan:

a) High turnover of government officials at the local level hinders smooth coordination among the institutions involved in this initiative. During the CBMS implementation, five different technical officers-in-charge from the local government were assigned one after the other. This has caused delays in the project schedule.

b) Coordination among the involved institutions requires special efforts and attention, especially in terms of commitment, time devoted, and technical understanding of the CBMS itself.

c) Enumerators who were already above 55 years old, primary school graduates, and government staff members had difficulties during the data enumeration. In addition, enumerators who did not attend the training but were involved in the data enumeration contributed in the inaccurate data processing.

d) Training of enumerators requires longer time because of the varied education background and age of the enumerators. This somewhat affected their ability to comprehend the questionnaires.

e) The entry of the data collected in 2008 (Kecamatan Pekalongan Selatan and Kecamatan Pekalongan Timur) was done by CV Waditra, a subcontractor of the local government in Information Technology and data processing. CV Waditra, however, used MySQL application, different from the one used by SMERU (STATA). As a result, SMERU had to export these data into STATA. This process was time consuming.

f) The data entry training, which was the responsibility of the Kota Pekalongan Government, was not fully effective because the number of data entry people far exceeded the number of computers available. Other training facilities such as projector were not available on the training day.

g) The data entry was done in two separate places. This has made controlling over data entry a difficult task. Moreover, the number of data entry people far exceeded the number of computers available so they have to take turn using the computers.

h) During the data entry process, the questionnaires were grouped by RT instead of by *kelurahan*. The vast number of RT has made data verification difficult to do.

From the analysis of the CBMS data, we can conclude that the level of educational attainment of the family heads is still low, the local government has to pay more attention to the primary net enrollment ratio, a substantial number of families still use unprotected well as the sources to get clean water, and some families still burn their garbage as a way of getting rid of it.

5.2 Recommendation

Based on these lessons learned, researchers make the following recommendations:

a) **Recruitment of enumerators and data entry people must be done selectively.**
Accurate data are needed as the basis for planning and their presence can reduce the possibility of mismanagement of poverty reduction programs. For that reason, enumerators become an important factor in the data processing. An enumerator must be (i) local resident; (ii) literate; (iii) at least a junior high school graduate; (iv) experienced in data collecting; (v) 55 years old or younger; and (vi) female. The recruitment of enumerators is crucial and must be done very selectively. Education background of a prospective enumerator should be carefully considered as it can tell how well they can comprehend the questionnaires used. Enumerators' understanding of the questionnaires is critical so that they do not make mistakes when collecting data, which can affect data validity.

During the data processing, especially at the beginning of the process, enumerators must be intensively attended and supervised. This can reduce or even eliminate errors at the subsequent data filling. Trainers and the *kelurahan*-level coordinators play significant roles at the beginning of data processing. In order to get accurate and valid data, trainings and data entry should not be separated from the overall data collection process. An appropriate data entry method is as important as a proper way of filling out the questionnaires so that accurate data can be obtained.

The methodology that we chose could be used to identify the poor in every *kelurahan*. We have also indicated that, given enough support and supervision, locals were able to conduct their own poverty monitoring.

b) **The Kota Pekalongan Government should take effective measures to improve the low net enrollment ratio (NER).**
The results of the CBMS data collection revealed that the NER in primary education and junior high school and the literacy rate in Kecamatan Pekalongan Utara are the lowest of all the *kecamatan* in Kota Pekalongan. Consequently, the *kota* government should socialize the nine-year compulsory education, work together with lembaga swadaya masyarakat in organizing Kejar Paket A and B,[11] and provide trainings on business skills especially for people in areas where the NER is relatively low.

c) **The Kota Pekalongan Government should increase the capacity of family heads.**
More than 50 percent of the family heads in Kota Pekalongan are low-educated; they are mostly primary school graduates. The local government can help to improve their people's welfare by giving technical assistances in the form of business trainings for family heads so that their capacity can be increased.

d) **The Kota Pekalongan Government should improve their services with regard to the provision of clean water.**
Families in Kota Pekalongan get clean water from various sources, mostly from unprotected well. To cater to the needs of clean water, the local government can work

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[11]*Kejar Paket A* or Package A Learning Group is part of the *Kejar* (*Kelompok Belajar*, Learning Group) program facilitated by the Indonesian government for people who want to get primary education certificate without having to undergo formal schooling. The program participants, mostly adults, can take an equivalency examination, administered by the Ministry of National Education, to get the certificate. The Kejar program also provides *Kejar Paket B* (junior high school certificate) and C (senior high school certificate).

together with the Ministry of Public Works to channel clean water through pipes to families who live in areas where clean water is not available.

e) The Kota Pekalongan Government should build an integrated households' waste disposal system.

Households dispose their wastes in various ways. Most of them burn their wastes and only a small number of them use the service of the garbage collecting facilities provided by the local government. This clearly affects the condition of the air and environment. An integrated waste disposal system will benefit both the local government and the people in the area. For example, every *kecamatan* can develop a waste recycling and compost production site built on a state-owned piece of land. Wastes from households and markets can be taken to the site to be sorted out into three categories: waste materials that (i) can be turned into compost, (ii) can be recycled, and (iii) can no longer be used.

To conclude, after studying the facts resulted from the CBMS implementation in Kota Pekalongan, we hope that all the stakeholders in other *kabupaten/kota* can be informed about this accurate monitoring system. Involving local community, designed specifically to adjust to local characteristics, objective, and applicable by *kabupaten/kota* administration, the system can certainly help local governments in their effort to increase public welfare in their territory more effectively.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

Head of Bappeda Decree No.50/2008 on Establishment of CBMS Administering Team

PEMERINTAH KOTA PEKALONGAN
BADAN PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN DAERAH
(B A P P E D A)
Jalan Mataram Nomor 1 Telepon 423223 Pekalongan

KEPUTUSAN KEPALA BAPPEDA KOTA PEKALONGAN

NOMOR : 050/1686 TAHUN 2008

TENTANG

PEMBENTUKAN TIM PENGELOLA KEGIATAN SISTEM PEMANTAUAN KESEJAHTERAAN
OLEH MASYARAKAT (SPKOM) / CBMS
TAHUN ANGGARAN 2008

KEPALA BAPPEDA KOTA PEKALONGAN

Menimbang : a. bahwa dalam rangka kelancaran pelaksanaan kegiatan Sistem Pemantauan Kesejahteraan Oleh Masyarakat perlu keterlibatan berbagai pihak;

b. bahwa sehubungan dengan hal tersebut perlu ditunjuk tim pengelola kegiatan;

c. bahwa penunjukan tersebut perlu ditetapkan dengan Keputusan Kepala BAPPEDA Kota Pekalongan selaku Pengguna Anggaran.

Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 16 Tahun 1950 tentang Pembentukan Daerah-daerah Kota Besar dalam Lingkungan Propinsi Jawa Timur, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Barat dan Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta;

2. Undang-Undang Nomor 28 Tahun 1999 tentang Penyelenggaraan Negara yang Bersih dan Bebas dari Korupsi, Kolusi dan Nepotisme;

3. Undang-Undang Nomor 17 Tahun 2003 tentang Keuangan Negara;

4. Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2004 tentang Perbendaharaan Negara;

5. Undang-Undang Nomor 10 Tahun 2004 tentang Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-undangan;

6. Undang-Undang Nomor 15 Tahun 2004 tentang Pemeriksaan Pengelolaan dan Tanggung Jawab Keuangan Negara;

7. Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2004 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah;

8. Undang-Undang Nomor 33 Tahun 2004 tentang Perimbangan Keuangan Antara Pemerintah Pusat dan Daerah;

9. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 21 Tahun 1988 tentang Perubahan Batas Wilayah Kotamadya Daerah Tingkat II Pekalongan, Kabupaten Daerah Tingkat II Pekalongan dan Kabupaten Daerah Tingkat II Batang;

10. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 24 Tahun 2005 tentang Standar Akuntansi Pemerintah;

11. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 58 Tahun 2005 Pengelolaan Keuangan Daerah;

12. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 8 Tahun 2006 tentang Pelaporan Keuangan dan Kinerja Instansi Pemerintah;

13. Peraturan ...

13. Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 13 Tahun 2006 tentang Pedoman Pengelolaan Keuangan Daerah;

14. Peraturan Daerah Kota Pekalongan Nomor 1 Tahun 2008 tentang Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah Kota Pekalongan Tahun Anggaran 2008;

15. Peraturan Walikota Pekalongan Nomor 1 Tahun 2008 tentang Penjabaran Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah Kota Pekalongan Tahun Anggaran 2008;

Memperhatikan : Peraturan Walikota Pekalongan Nomor 8 Tahun 2007 tentang Pedoman Penatausahaan Pelaksanaan Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah Kota Pekalongan Tahun Anggaran 2008.

MEMUTUSKAN :

Menetapkan :

PERTAMA : Membentuk Tim Pengelola Kegiatan Sistem Pemantauan Kesejahteraan Oleh Masyarakat (SPKOM) / CBMS Kota Pekalongan sebagaimana tersebut dalam Lampiran I Keputusan ini.

KEDUA : Tim Pengelola kegiatan sebagaimana Diktum Pertama diatas terdiri dari : Tim Pengarah, Tim Teknis, Tim Pendamping dan Tim Sekretariat dengan tugas masing-masing sebagaimana tersebut dalam Lampiran II Keputusan ini.

KETIGA : Segala biaya yang timbul sebagai akibat diterbitkannya Keputusan ini, dibebankan pada dana Kegiatan Sistem Pemantauan Kesejahteraan Oleh Masyarakat (SPKOM) / CBMS pada Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (BAPPEDA) Kota Pekalongan Tahun 2008.

KEEMPAT : Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan.

Ditetapkan di : Pekalongan
pada tanggal : 10 Juli 2008

KEPALA BAPPEDA KOTA PEKALONGAN
SELAKU PENGGUNA ANGGARAN

Ir. CHAIRUDDIEN MUSTHAHAL
Pembina Tingkat I
NIP. 500 089 545

SUSUNAN KEANGGOTAAN TIM PENGELOLA KEGIATAN SISTEM PEMANTAUAN
KESEJAHTERAAN OLEH MASYARAKAT (SPKOM) / CBMS
TAHUN ANGGARAN 2008

NO	NAMA	INSTANSI/LEMBAGA	KEDUDUKAN DALAM TIM
I	**TIM PENGARAH**		
1	Dr. H.M. Basyir Ahmad	Walikota Pekalongan	Pembina
2	H. Abu Almafachir	Wakil Walikota Pekalongan	Wakil Pembina
3	H. Masrof, SH	Sekretaris Daerah Kota Pekalongan	Penanggung Jawab
4	Ir. Chaerudddien Musthahal	Kepala Bappeda Kota Pekalongan	Ketua
5	Suharto, SH., M.Hum	Asisten Tata Praja	Anggota
6	Drs. Dwi Ari Putranto, M.Si	Asisten Ekonomi dan Pembangunan	Anggota
7	Drs. Manggus	Kepala BPS Kota Pekalongan	Anggota
8	Dr. Sudarno Sumarto	Direktur SMERU	Anggota
II	**TIM TEKNIS**		
1	Ir. Agus Jati Waluyo	Kabag TU Bappeda Kota Pkl	Ketua
2	Drs. Sri Budi Santoso, MSi	Kasubbag PE Bappeda Kota Pkl	Sekretaris
3	Ir. Sochib Rochmat, MPi	Kabid Eksarpras Bappeda Kota Pkl	Anggota
4	Dra. Eni Purwani	Kabid Pemsosbud Bappeda Kota Pkl	Anggota
5	SP Andi Sutanto, SH	Kabid Litbang Bappeda Kota Pkl	Anggota
6	Dr. Siti Nurhayati MS	LPPM UNIKAL Pkl	Anggota
7	Mahirun, SE, MSi	LPPM UNIKAL Pkl	Anggota
8	Choliq Sabana, SE, Msi	LPPM UNIKAL Pkl	Anggota
9	H. Andi Suhermanto, SE, MM	LPPM UNIKAL Pkl	Anggota
10	Yarinato, SH, M.Hum	LPPM UNIKAL Pkl	Anggota
11	Ayu Nawangwulan S, SP, MM	Kasubbid Bappeda Kota Pkl	Anggota
12	Betty Dahfiani D, ST	Kasubbid Bappeda Kota Pkl	Anggota
13	Ir. M Choirul Huda, MT	Kasubbid Bappeda Kota Pkl	Anggota
14	Sri Muktiati	Kasubag Bappeda Kota Pkl	Anggota
15	Kaelani, ST	Kasubbid Bappeda Kota Pkl	Anggota
16	Tri Wahyuningsih	Kasubbid Bappeda Kota Pkl	Anggota
17	Dra. Titik Sunarsih	Kepala Capilduk Kota Pkl	Anggota
18	Ikrar Udin	Staf Capilduk Kota Pkl	Anggota
19	Agus Wahyudi, S. Kom	Ketua STIMIK Widya Pratama Pkl	Anggota
20	Aminudin Azis, SE	LSM PATTIRO Pekalongan	Anggota
21	Sugiharto	LSM PATTIRO Pekalongan	Anggota
22	Setyawan Dwi H, ST	LSM PATTIRO Pekalongan	Anggota
23	H. Sudjaka Martana	Forum BKM Kota Pekalongan	Anggota
24	Budi Setyawan	Forum LPM Kota Pekalongan	Anggota
III	**TIM PENDAMPING**		
1	Ahmadi	SMERU Jakarta	Koordinator
2	Edwin dkk	SMERU Jakarta	Anggota

NO	NAMA	INSTANSI/LEMBAGA	KEDUDUKAN DALAM TIM
IV	**TIM SEKRETARIAT**		
1	Sri Muktiati	Kasubag Umum Bappeda Kota Pkl	Ketua
2	Dewi Husnulniaty, Amd	Staf Bappeda Kota Pkl	Sekretaris
3	Edy Murtono	Staf Bappeda Kota Pkl	Anggota
4	Adi Sumarsono	Staf Bappeda Kota Pkl	Anggota
5	Dwi Irawan, Amd	Staf Bappeda Kota Pkl	Anggota
6	Pudjio	Staf Bappeda Kota Pkl	Anggota
7	Jihan Risqoni	Staf Bappeda Kota Pkl	Anggota
8	Nor Romadhon	Staf Bappeda Kota Pkl	Anggota

KEPALA BAPPEDA KOTA PEKALONGAN
SELAKU PENGGUNA ANGGARAN

Ir. CHAIRUDDIEN MUSTHAHAL
Pembina Tk. I
NIP. 500 089 545

URAIAN TUGAS TIM PENGELOLA KEGIATAN SISTEM PEMANTAUAN KESEJAHTERAAN

OLEH MASYARAKAT (SPKOM) / CBMS

TAHUN ANGGARAN 2008

TIM PENGARAH :

Memberikan pengarahan kepada Tim Teknis dan Tim Sekretariat untuk kelancaran dan keberhasilan pelaksanaan Kegiatan Sistem Pemantauan Kesejahteraan Oleh Masyarakat di Kota Pekalongan

TIM TEKNIS :

Mempersiapkan berbagai aspek teknis untuk kelancaran dan keberhasilan pelaksanaan Kegiatan Sistem Pemantauan Kesejahteraan Oleh Masyarakat di Kota Pekalongan, meliputi :

1. Penyusunan instrumen SPKOM
2. Mengadakan sosialisasi, workshop kegiatan SPKOM
3. Mengadakan rekruitmen tenaga surveyor kegiatan SPKOM
4. Mengadakan pelatihan kepada tenaga surveyor kegiatan SPKOM
5. Mengadakan pendampingan pendataan oleh surveyor kegiatan SPKOM
6. Mengadakan pengolahan data hasil kerja surveyor kegiatan SPKOM
7. Mengadakan analisis startegi penanggulangan kemiskinan
8. Diseminasi dan advokasi hasil pendataan dan strategi penanggulangan kemiskinan

TIM PENDAMPING :

Memberikan pendampingan sejak awal sampai selesainya pelaksanaan kegiatan guna kelancaran pelaksanaan kegiatan SPKOM

TIM SEKRETARIAT :

1. Membantu Tim Pengarah dan Tim Teknis untuk kelancaran pelaksanaan tugas masing-masing Tim guna kelancaran pelaksanaan kegiatan SPKOM
2. Menyelengaraan kegiataan pengadministrasian terhadap kegiatan SPKOM

KEPALA BAPPEDA KOTA PEKALONGAN
SELAKU PENGGUNA ANGGARAN

Ir. CHAIRUDDIEN MUSTHAHAL
Pembina Tingkat I
NIP. 500 089 545

APPENDIX 2

Questionnaire Guidelines

**DATA COLLECTION
COMMUNITY BASED MONITORING SYSTEM (CBMS)
KOTA PEKALONGAN
2008-2009**

**GUIDELINES FOR COMPLETING,
TERMS, AND UNDERSTANDING THE
QUESTIONNAIRE**

**Regional Development and Planning Board (Bappeda)
Government of Kota Pekalongan
Central Java Province**

GENERAL GUIDELINES

In completing the Family Questionnaire and the RT Questionnaire the following important matters relating to the general guidelines, particularly the terms and interpretations used, must be understood.

General:

- Complete responses according to the instructions for every section or number.
- Use a pencil to complete responses. Write responses clearly, in a manner easy to read and understand.
- A large proportion of the questionnaire is answered using a code in the far right column of the questionnaire. Circle the chosen response and write the number/letter code in the response column.
- If the chosen response is "Other" then an explanation or another type must be provided; do not leave blank.
- For incidents which may occur repeatedly, write the final event which occurred. Example: record the type of crime which was last experienced by the family member.
- Use the empty space in the questionnaire or other blank sheets in the questionnaire to note important issues. After completing the interview, surveyors do not need to erase the notes made.
- All questions must be answered; it is not permitted to leave responses blank, or write a dash (-) in the response column.
- If there are questions which are not relevant to the respondent, or, for questions relating to ownership of objects which the respondent does not have, use the following code:
    - o NOT RELEVANT: 99
    - o NONE AVAILABLE: 0
- For questions which have more than one response, record as many as responses as possible.
  Example: if ill the respondent's family goes to the community health clinic, hospital and buys medicine at roadside stalls. The response column should be completed according to the number of responses provided above.

- The timeframes are the periods ending one day before the interview was conducted. The timeframes used in this data collection are the last year, the last month, and the last week. The timeframes will be detailed in questions which require them.

SPECIAL GUIDELINES PER SECTION

Issue	Block/ Number	Question	Explanation
cover		House serial number (per RT[12])	The house serial number encoded for each RT. For different RTs, houses are renumbered starting from 1 again.
		Family Serial Number/KK (Family card) (per RT)	Completed per RT, starting from family number 1 to the final family in an RT.
			The house serial number and family serial number/KK are different. Note that the house serial number starts from one, and should correspond to whichever family/ies live in it. More than one family may reside in each house. For example, families 1 and 2 can live in house number 1, with family 3 in house number 2, and family 4 in the 3rd house.
			One house can have more than one family/KK, so the family serial number ≥ the house serial number.
		Head of the family and respondent	In this section note the characteristics of the head of the family and the respondent. Try to have the head of the family as the respondent, or their partner. Various researches indicate that the characteristics of the head of the family are strongly related to the welfare of the family.
			Address. Write the street name and house number of the head of the family and family members' residence.
2	II.K2	Write the name of the head of the family and family members according to the family/KK or definition of family to the right.	The unit in socio economic data is the family, as per Law No. 23 2006 about Population Administration. **KK is a family identity card which contains data relating to the name, structure, and relationships within a family, and the identity of family members**.
			So, having a KK → one family.
			Several cases:
			• Married → own family, but do not have a KK
			• Pregnant woman with a child born outside marriage → considered to be a family, the child is considered the woman's child
			• Religious (non-civil) marriage (one wife) with children → the head of the family is the husband.
			• Religious (non-civil) marriage (two or more wives), the head of the family, i.e. the husband, is only recorded on the KK of the first wife. The head of the family on the second wife's KK is the second wife.
			• Family "X" lives in Subdistrict "A" but is administered under Subdistrict "B" → Family X's data is recorded based on population administration documents →if not able to be recorded, there is no need.
			• CBMS data will be crosschecked with state records data.
			• Widows who have children who are already married. If the widow still has a KK → record it separately. But if the widow does not have a KK and then lives with her child → recorded as 1 family. First consider whether the person has a KK.
			• The head of the family is the person who is responsible for the relevant KK, or the person who is considered the head of the family.
2	I.K.7		Polygamy is included as marriage.
3	K2	Name	The name of the head of the family and family members in K2 page 2 should be rewritten in full in K2 page 3.

3	K13		If a particular type of work is not listed in the list/codes of work → it can be written in detail
4	II. K14	Consists of 2 questions	Write the code according to column K 14.1 and K14.2
4	II. A.1	Type of work providing the family's largest source of income	Type of work same as II.K.12. This question records the work which provides the largest income. Usually this work is the same as the work of the head of the family. But in families with adult children, it is possible that the children's work provides a higher income.
4	II. A.2	Type of secondary work	The type of work which is not the main source of income, does not have to be the same as the response to II.K.13. The secondary work can be the work of the head of the family or family members.
4	II.A.4	Money sent from outside the family members/KK	Regular distributions of money from outside the family (outside of the list in Block II) can be occur weekly, monthly or according to another period of time. Distributions can be from children who are already married (who have their own KK).
4	II.B.1	Total food consumed by family members in one day	Food means full meals, not snacks. Of course the meaning of 'full meal' varies based on culture, habit and taste. 'Full meal' in this data collection is meals containing staple foods and/or meat and fish which provide a source of daily nutritional needs.
5	II.C.1	Has the family ever been the recipient of a government program since 2005?	This block records the family's participation in government programs. Although the name of these programs may differ, the main idea is written the the choice of codes. As an example, rolling borrowings can be named Agricultural business credits, Anti-poverty programs for marginalized communities, subdistrict development programs, etc.

Because of this survey takers' knowledge of the various government programs in their areas of work is very useful. |
5	IIIA No.3	Main source of funding for medical treatment	This relates to formal means of medical treatment.
5	III.A.4	If a couple of childbearing age, do they currently use contraception?	In accordance with the definition of family used, this question is aimed at a husband and wife of childbearing age (15-49 for females).
6	III.A.4.b	AKDR (Alat Kontrasepsi Dalam Rahim)	Intra-uterine contraception mechanisms
6	III.B.1	Did the mother obtain routine treatments (minimum 4 times) from medical/health staff in her last pregnancy?	If there is more than one child under five in the respondent's family, answer this question based on the last birth (the youngest child).
7	III.B.3	Immunization received by the last child under five.	If there are several children under five, ask about the youngest child who is older than one year. If there is only one child under five, who is not yet one year, still complete the immunization data for the child.

Example: there are three children under five, aged 4 years, 2 years and 11 months respectively. Use the data of the second child. |
| 7 | IIIC K8 | Nifas | *Nifas* period → is the period of bleeding after childbirth |
| 7 | III.D.1 | Choose an answer: Perkampungan[13], housing complex, and "other" | A housing complex consists of houses formally built by a development company.

"Other" includes, for example, houses between rice fields, gardens and so on. |

7	III.D.3	Choose: highway, local road, laneway/ alley	A highway is a road which can be used by four wheeled vehicles, which if damaged is repaired by the government.
			A local road is a road which can be used by four wheeled vehicles, which if damaged is repaired by local residents.
			A laneway/alley is a road which cannot be used by four wheeled vehicles.
8	IV.A.1	House ownership	From the choice of responses available, pay attention to the difference between 'rent/contract' and 'borrowed/owned by family', where 'borrowed' means the family does not pay. 'Used and owned by another family' means that there is another family lives in and owns the house. For example: a child who has already married by still lives in the parents' house.
8	IV.A.6	Type of material of the largest area of flooring	The type of material of the largest area of flooring is the material used to cover the largest section of the house.
9	IV.A.11	Primary source of drinking water	Write the source of drinking water most consumed by the family.
9	IVA. 11.b		If there is the possibility of having two responses to the question electric pump/hand pump/bucket → it is up to the respondent to choose one response.
9	IV.A.12	Primary source of lighting	Generator/generator set, diesel, and community-generated electricity sources including non-national electricity service electricity. Torches are included as "wall lamps/oil lamps".
8	IV.A.13	House telephone connection	Includes home telephones from Telkom, Wifone or others.
9	IV.B		This section notes the ownership of objects, vehicles, land and livestock in units. If other families live in the same house, separate each family's belongings as much as possible.
9	IVB No. 1a		House occupied → size of land is calculated to include the yard. Land size equals the length multiplied by the width of the land.
10	IV.C.1	Have family members purchased new clothes in the last year?	New means 100% new, and includes the purchase of second-hand clothes. This question also does not include clothes given to family members by other people. Write '1' if all family members purchased new clothes, '2' if only some purchased new clothes.
			The definition of 'purchase' means one of the family members spent money in order to get the clothes, not that all family members spent their own money in order to get the clothes.
10	IV.C.3	Has the family borrowed money/ taken credit from formal institutions in the last 3 years?	Formal financial institutions are banks, BPR[14], cooperations, and microfinance institutions
			Individual creditors or even roaming banks are not considered formal institutions.
11	IV.D	Household businesses/ industries	Total of 1-4 employees.
		Small businesses/industries	Total of 5-19 employees.
		Medium size businesses/ industries	Total of 20-99 employees.
		Large businesses/ industries	Total of 100 employees or more.

APPENDIX 3

Family Questionnaire

DATA COLLECTION
COMMUNITY BASED MONITORING SYSTEM (CBMS)
KOTA PEKALONGAN
2008-2009

FAMILY QUESTIONNAIRE

Kecamatan (subdistrict)	: Pekalongan Selatan / Timur / Utara / Barat*)
Kelurahan^	: _____
RT/RW^^	: _____
Name of head of family	: _____
Name of Respondent	: _____
Full Home Address	: Jl. _____ No. _____
House serial number (per RT)	: _____
Family serial number (per RT)	: _____
Possess Family Card?	1. Yes 2. No
Name of enumerator	: _____
Date of data collection	: _____

^ *A village level administrative area usually located in an urban center*
^^ *A RT, or a neighborhood unit, is the smallest unit of local administration consisting of a number of households.*
A RW is a unit of local administration consisting of several RTs (neighborhood units)
*) *Strike out options which are not needed*

Regional Planning and Development Board (Bappeda)
Kota Pekalongan Government
Central Java Province

							For family members aged 5 and over			

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HEAD AND MEMBERS OF FAMILY

K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6	K7	K8	K9	K10	K11
							For family members aged 5 and over			
		Status/ relationship to head of family	Gender	Place of birth	Date of birth	Marital Status	Able to read and write Indonesian	Highest level of education completed	If still at school	
									Level of education	Class/grade
No	Name	**Code K3:** 1. *Head of the family* 2. *Husband* 3. *Wife* 4. *Child* 5. *Son or daughter in-law* 6. *Grandchild* 7. *Parent* 8. *Parent-in-law* 9. *Other family* 10. *Domestic help* 11. *Other*	**Code K4:** 1. *Male* 2. *Female*	**Code K5:** 1. *In this subdistrict* 2. *Outside this subdistrict, in Pekalongan* 3. *In another city, Central Java* 4. *In another province* 5. *Overseas* 6. Unknown	***Completed with the date, month, and year of birth (date/month/year).*** ***If date and month are not known, write 99.***	**Code K7:** 1. *Unmarried* 2. *Married* 3. *Divorced* 4. *Widowed*	**Code K8:** 1. *Yes* 2. *No*	**Code K9:** 1. *Not yet attendingt/did not attend school* 2. *Did not complete primary school/equivalent* 3. *Completed primary school/equivalent* 4. *Did not complete junior high school/equivalent* 5. *Completed junior high school/equivalent* 6. *Did not complete senior high school* 7. *Completed senior high school/equivalent* 8. *Completed 1yr/2yr/3yr Diploma* 9. *Completed 4yr Diploma/Undergraduate degree* 10. *Completed Postgraduate degree* 11. *Completed Doctorate degree*	**Code K10:** 1. *Early childhood education/ playgroup* 2. *Preschool/equivalent* 3. *Primary school/equivalent* 4. *Junior high school/equivalent* 5. *Senior high school/equivalent* 6. *1yr/2yr/3yr Diploma* 7. *4 year Diploma/Undergraduate degree* 8. *Postgraduate degree* 9. *Doctorate degree*	***Completed with the class/grade currently taken***
1.	………………………	———	———	———	..... /..... /.......	———	———	———	———	———
2.	………………………	———	———	———	..... /..... /.......	———	———	———	———	———
3.	………………………	———	———	———	..... /..... /.......	———	———	———	———	———
4.	………………………	———	———	———	..... /..... /.......	———	———	———	———	———
5.	………………………	———	———	———	..... /..... /.......	———	———	———	———	———

K1	K2	K12	K13	K14		K15	K16	K17	K18	K19	K20	K21
		For family members 5 years and older				Religion	**For women aged 10 years and older who have been married**		If Muslim, have they been on hajj?	Elderly?	Has a disability?	If disabled, what type of disability?
		Activities performed in the last week	If the response to K12 is 1, 3 or 7 (**work or other**), write the code for the main work	If the response to K12 is 1 or 3 (**work**), what is the status of the main work?			Total number of children who were born alive	Total number of children alive now				
No	Name	**Code K12:** *1. Work* *2. School* *3. Work & study* *4. Seeking work* *5. School and seeking work* *6. Unemployed* *7. Other*	**Code K13:** *See Enclosure (work codes)*	**Code K14.1:** *1. Businessperson/self-employed* *2. Business, assisted by non-permanent staff[15]* *3. Business, assisted by permanent staff[16]* *4. Paid worker/employee* *5. Unpaid worker* **Code K14.2 :** *Total number of working hours per week* **K14.1 K14.2**		**Code K15:** *1. Islam* *2. Christian* *3. Catholic* *4. Hindu* *5. Buddhist* *6. Konghucu* **7.** *Other*			**Code K18:** *1. Yes* *2. No*	**Code K19:** *1. Yes* *2. No*	**Code K20:** *1. Yes* *2. No*	**Code K21:** *1. Physical disability* *2. Mental disability* *3. Blind* *4. Deaf* *5. Mute* *6. Paralysis*
1.	……………………	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
2.	……………………	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
3.	……………………	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
4.	……………………	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
5.	……………………	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
6.	……………………	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
7.	……………………	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___

	II. OVERCOMING POVERTY		
	A. FAMILY INCOME		
1.	Type of work providing the family's main and largest source of income	*See Enclosure (work codes)*	____
2.	Does the family have an additional income source?	*1. Yes 2. No*	____
3.	Type of work and sector providing the additional income source	*See Encolusre (work codes)*	____
4.	Does the family regularly receive money/objects from sources outside family members?	*1. Yes 2. No*	____
5.	In general, how has the total family income (in Rupiah) changed over the last six months?	*1. Increased* *2. Stayed the same* *3. Decreased*	____
6.	What has the family done in facing recent increases in the prices of basic necessities (If more than one answer, order by priority: 1 = first priority; 12 = the last priority)	*1. Decreased the quality of food consumed* *2. Decreased the quantity of food consumed* *3. Decreased spending on services and recreation* *4. Decreased spending on clothing* *5. Decreased spending on transport* *6. Used savings* *7. Sold family possessions/assets* *8. Borrowed money from other sources* *9. Increased use of self-produced goods* *10. Removed children from school* *11. Pawned belongings* *12. Other (specify)* *13. Did not do 1-12*	**Priority:** 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____ 11. _____ 12. _____ 13. _____
	B. FAMILY MEMBERS' CONSUMPTION		
1.	How many times a day do family members eat?	*1. Once* *2. Twice* *3. Three times or more*	____
2.	How often do family members eat <u>meat</u> (beef/chicken/goat/buffalo/similar)?	*1. More than once a week* *2. Once a week* *3. More than once a month* *4. Once a month* *5. More than once a year* *6. Once a year at most*	____
3.	How often do family members eat <u>eggs</u>?	*1. More than once a week* *2. Once a week* *3. More than once a month* *4. Once a month* *5. More than once a year* *6. Once a year at most*	____

4.	How often do family members eat <u>fish (other than dried salted fish)</u>?	1. More than once a week 2. Once a week 3. More than once a month 4. Once a month 5. More than once a year 6. Once a year at most	___
5.	How often do family members drink <u>milk</u>?	1. More than once a week 2. Once a week 3. More than once a month 4. Once a month 5. More than once a year 6. Once a year at most	___

C. ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

1.	Has the family ever received the following government programs since 2005? (a) Raskin[17] (b) *Jamkesmas* (public health insurance)/Kartu sehat (health card)/JPKM (community health insurance) (c) Scholarship[18] (BKM)/ payments from BOS[19] (d) Additional food (e) Rolling borrowings/capital (f) BLT[20] 2005 (g) BLT 2008 (h) Plesterisasi[21] (i) Jambanisasi[22] (j) Sumurisasi[23] (k) House restorations (l) Work/skills training (m) Other, specify	(a) 1. Yes 2. No (b) 1. Yes 2. No (c) 1. Yes 2. No (d) 1. Yes 2. No (e) 1. Yes 2. No (f) 1. Yes 2. No (g) 1. Yes 2. No (h) 1. Yes 2. No (i) 1. Yes 2. No (j) 1. Yes 2. No (k) 1. Yes 2. No (l) 1. Yes 2. No (m) 1. Yes 2. No	(a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____ (d) _____ (e) _____ (f) _____ (g) _____ (h) _____ (i) _____ (j) _____ (k) _____ (l) _____ (m) _____

III. FAMILY HEALTH

A. FAMILY MEMBERS' HEALTH

1.	Have any family members been ill in the last month?	1. Yes 2. No	____
2.	Place of treatment if a family member was been ill in the last year: *(a) Public hospital* *(b) Private hospital* *(c) Puskesmas[24]/ Pustu[25]* *(d) Clinic* *(e) General practioner* *(f) Midwife/nurse/medical aide* *(g) Posyandu[26]/Polindes[27]* *(h) Traditional medicine/traditional doctor (shaman)* *(i) Non-prescription medication/roadside stall or drug store* *(j) Other, specify:...............*	(a) 1. Yes 2. No (b) 1. Yes 2. No (c) 1. Yes 2. No (d) 1. Yes 2. No (e) 1. Yes 2. No (f) 1. Yes 2. No (g) 1. Yes 2. No (h) 1. Yes 2. No (i) 1. Yes 2. No (j) 1. Yes 2. No	(a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____ (d) _____ (e) _____ (f) _____ (g) _____ (h) _____ (i) _____ (j) _____

3.	Source of payment for treatment at health service	1. *Personal* 2. *Health insurance* 3. *Health Insurance for Poor People/JPKM* 4. *Reimbursed by employer/company* 5. *Aid/borrowings* 6. *Other,specify*	____
4.	a. If there is a couple of childbearing age, do they currently use contraception?	1. *Yes* 2. *No*	____
	b. If yes, what type of contraception is used?	1. *Pill* 2. *Intra-uterine contraception mechanisms/ IUD/ spiral* 3. *Family Planning injection* 4. *Implant* 5. *Condom* 6. *Sponge/diaphram* 7. *Tubes tied/Female sterilization* 8. *Vasectomy/Male sterilization* 9. *Other, specify*	____
5.	Has an infant died in the last three years?	1. *Yes* 2. *No*	____
6.	a. Does the family currently have a child under five years? b. If *yes*, how many?	(a) 1. *Yes* 2. *No* (b) .... children	a. ____ b. ____

B. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH
(Only for families with children under five)
If more than one child under five in the family, questions in this section relate to the youngest child

1.	Did the mother receive routine treatment from medical/health staff during the last birth?	1. *Never* 2. *Once* 3. *Twice* 4. *Three times* 5. *Four or more times*	____
2.	Who helped with the birth of the last child?	1. *Obstetrician* 2. *General Practioner* 3. *Midwife* 4. *Medical Aide* 5. *Nurse* 6. *Traditional doctor/birthing workers* 7. *Other, specify*	_____

3.	Final immunization the child received:
	   (a) BCG (Tuberculosis)
	   (b) DPT (Diptheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus)
	   (c) Polio
	   (d) Measles
	   (e) Hepatitis B
		(a) 1. *Yes* 2. *No*
		(b) 1. *Yes* 2. *No*
		(c) 1. *Yes* 2. *No*
		(d) 1. *Yes* 2. *No*
		(e) 1. *Yes* 2. *No*
			a. ____
			b. ____
			c. ____
			d. ____
			e. ____

4.	Where did the child last receive its immunization?
	   (a) Pediatrician
	   (b) General Practioner
	   (c) Hospital
		(a) 1. *Yes* 2. *No*
		(b) 1. *Yes* 2. *No*
			a. ____
			b. ____

	(d) Puskesmas	(c) 1. Yes 2. No	c. ____
	(e) Posyandu	(d) 1. Yes 2. No	d. ____
	(f) Midwife	(e) 1. Yes 2. No	e. ____
		(f) 1. Yes 2. No	f. ____
5.	a. Has the child been taken to a Posyandu in the last 6 months?	(a) 1. Yes 2. No	a. ____
	b. If yes, how many times?	(b) ....times	b. ____
	c. If yes, what services were accessed in the last visit?	(c)	
	(1) Weighing	(1) 1. Yes 2. No	1. ____
	(2) Immunization	(2) 1. Yes 2. No	2. ____
	(3) PMT[28]/vitamins/oral rehydration solution	(3) 1. Yes 2. No	3. ____
	(4) Treatment	(4) 1. Yes 2. No	4. ____
	(5) Consultation	(5) 1. Yes 2. No	5. ____
6.	a. Was the child breastfed?	(a) 1. Yes 2. No	____
	b. If yes,		
	(1) Length of time the child was given breastmilk exclusively	(1) .... months	1. ____
	(2) Breastmilk + formula milk or additional food	(2) .... months	2. ____

C. DEATHS IN THE FAMILY
(Only for families who had a family member who died after 1998)

No	Name of the deceased	Year of death (*Complete with 4 numbers*)	Gender 1. M 2. F	Age at death		Cause of death (*code K7*)	For women who died at age 10 or above, when did the death occur: 1. During pregnancy 2. During childbirth/miscarriage 3. After childbirth 4. Other time
				Years	Months		
K1	*K2*	*K3*	*K4*	*K5*	*K6*	*K7*	*K8*
1.			___	___ ___	____	___	___
2.			___	___ ___	____	___	___
3.			___	___ ___	____	___	___

Code K7 Cause of death: *1. Traffic accident*
2. Non-traffic accident
3. Non-accidental

D. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

1.	Location of house/ place of residence:	*1. Village* *2. Housing complex* *3. Other......................*	____
2.	a. Is the house located on the side of a river?	*1. Yes* *2. No*	____
	b. Is the house located next to the ocean?	*1. Yes* *2. No*	____
	c. Is the house located in an area prone to floods?	*1. Yes* *2. No*	____
	d. Is the house located in an area prone to landslides?	*1. Yes* *2. No*	____
	e. Is the house located in an area prone to flooding?	*1. Yes* *2. No*	____
	f. Is the house located in an area prone to other natural disasters? (Specify: ....)?	*1. Yes* *2. No*	____
3.	a. The house is on a:	*1. Highway* *2. Local road* *3. Lane/pathway* *4. Other, ...*	――
	b. Width of the road/lane/pathway	*b. .... meters*	____
	c. Type of road/lane/pathway surface:	*1. Asphalt* *2. Cement/paving/concrete* *3. Gravel/ rock hardened* *4. Soil/sand* *5. Other, ...*	____
	d. If the house is not on a highway, how far is it: (1) to a highway passed by public transport (2) to a highway not passed by public transport	*d. (1) ....meters* *(2) .... meters*	____ ____
4.	Waste canals for waste/bath/kitchen/washing water	*1. Closed canal* *2. Open canal* *3. No canal available*	____

5.	Condition of water drains/canals around the house	1. *Flowing smoothly* 2. *Blocked* 3. *Delayed flow* 4. *No drain available*	____
6.	Waste disposal method	1. *Collection by local government workers* 2. *Collection by workers paid by residents* 3. *Disposed of themselves at a waste disposal site* 4. *Piled up* 5. *Made into compost* 6. *Burnt* 7. *Thrown into water canals/river* 8. *Thrown at random* 9. *Other, ...*	____

IV. ECONOMY

A. CONDITION OF HOUSE AND ITS FACILITIES

1.	Status of house ownership	1. *Own themselves* 2. *Inheritance not yet divided* 3. *Rental/contracted* 4. *Government housing* 5. *Loaned/owned by other family members* 6. *Used and owned by another family*	____
2.	a. Does another family live in the house?	a. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	b. If yes, how many families live in the house (including the respondent's family)?	b. .... families	____
	c. How many people live in the house in total (including the respondent family)?	c. ....people	____

3.	The size of the house and land:
	    a. Size of house
	    b. Size of land
		a. .... m^2
		
		b. .... m^2
			____
			
			____

4.	a. Number of rooms in the house	a. .... rooms	____
	b. Type and number of rooms by function (1) Bedroom (2) Family room (3) Lounge room (4) Dining room (5) Kitchen (6) Bathroom/Toilet (7) Other	***b. Total (write 0 if there is none)*** *(1) .... rooms* *(2) .... rooms* *(3) .... rooms* *(4) .... rooms* *(5) .... rooms* *(6) .... rooms* *(7).......................... rooms*	1. ____ 2. ____ 3. ____ 4. ____ 5. ____ 6. ____ 7. ____

5.	Type of material of the <u>largest</u> area of flooring	1. *Marble/ceramic/terazzo* 2. *Floortiles* 3. *Plaster/cement* 4. *Timber* 5. *Bamboo* 6. *Earth* 7. *Other,specify ....*	____
6.	Type of material of the largest area of roofing	1. *Concrete/ concrete slab* 2. *Roof tiles* 3. *Shingles* 4. *Asbestos* 5. *Iron sheeting* 6. *Other, specify ....*	____
7.	Type of material of the largest wall area	1. *Brick* 2. *Timber* 3. *Bamboo* 4. *Other, specify ....*	____
8.	Bathroom facilities	1. *Own bathroom* 2. *Public bathroom* 3. *River/spring* 4. *Other, specify ....*	____
9.	Toilet facilities	1. *Own toilet* 2. *Public toilet* 3. *River* 4. *Other, specify ....*	____
10.	a. Primary source of drinking water	1. *Packaged bottled drinking water* 2. *Refillable bottled drinking water* 3. *PDAM[29]/ tap* 4. *Protected well/bore* 5. *Unprotected well* 6. *River water/rain water* 7. *Other, specify ....*	____
	b. If the response to no. 11a is 4 (*protected well*) or 5 (*unprotected well*), the equipment used to draw water is:	1. *Electric pump* 2. *Hand pump* 3. *Bucket*	____
	c. If the response to no. 11a is not *1* or *2*, is water boiled before it is consumed?	1. *Yes* 2. *No*	____
11.	a. Primary source of lighting	1. *National electricity service (PLN)* 2. *Non-National electricity service (generator set)* 3. *Petromax* 4. *Wall lamp/oil lamp* 5. *Other, specify ....*	____
	b. If sourced from the *national electricity service (PLN) (1)* the type of connection is:	1. *Self-connected* 2. *Distributed from another house - **proceed to question 12.***	____

	c. If the national electricity service is self-connected (1), what voltage is connected?	*1. 450 Watts* *2. 900 Watts* *3. 1,300 Watts* *4. 2,200 Watts* *5. > 2,200 Watts, specify ......*	____
12.	Does the house have a telephone connection (non-cell phone)?	*1. Yes 2. No*	____
13.	Main type of fuel used for cooking	*1. Electricity* *2. Gas/LPG* *3. Kerosene* *4. Firewood* *5. Coal* *6. Other, specify ....*	____

B. OWNERSHIP OF VALUABLE OBJECTS		

		Type	**Total**
1.	Ownership of valuable items		
	a. Land size	*(1) Area of the garden* *(2) Area of ricefields* *(3) area of land/yard* *(4) area of fishpond/pond*	(1) ____m^2 (2) ____m^2 (3) ____m^2 (4) ____m^2
	b. House (total size, including what is currently occupied)		____unit

	c. Electronic/household equipment (units)	*(1) Radio*
		(2) Tape recorder
		(3) Radio/tape
		(4) Radio/tape/audio player
		(5) Black and white television
		(6) Color television
		   a. ≤ 14 inch
		   b. 17 inch
		   c. 21 inch
		   d. ≥ 29 inch
		(7) Video/VCD/DVD Player
		(8) Cell phone/Portable phone
		(9) Fridge
		(10) Air conditioning
		(11) Fan
		(12) Computer/laptop
		(13) Pay/cable television
		(14) Satellite dish
		(15) Gas oven
		(16) Microwave
		(17) Rice Cooker/Magic Jar
		(18)Water dispenser
			(1) ____
			(2) ____
			(3) ____
			(4) ____
			(5) ____
			(6)
			a. ____
			b. ____
			c. ____
			d. ____
			(7) ____
			(8) ____
			(9) ____
			(10) ____
			(11) ____
			(12) ____
			(13) ____
			(14) ____
			(15) ____
			(16) ____
			(17) ____
			(18) ____

	d. In general electronic/household equipment is obtained by:	*(1) Cash purchase* *(2) Purchase on credit* *(3) Gift*	____

	e. Vehicles (units)	*(1) Bicycle*	*(1)* ____
		(2) Motorbike	*(2)* ____
		(3) Car	*(3)* ____
		(4) Boat/dugout	*(4)* ____
		(5) Motorboat	*(5)* ____
		(6) Horse-drawn carriage	*(6)* ____
		(7) Becak	*(7)* ____
	f. Livestock (animals)	*(1) Cows/buffalos/horses*	*(1)* ____
		(2) Goats/sheep/pigs	*(2)* ____
		(3) Poultry (chickens/ ducks/ ducklings/ geese)	*(3)* ____
		(4) Other, specify	*(4)* ____

C. CLOTHING, BORROWINGS, AND SAVINGS

1.	Have family members bought any new clothing in the last year?	*1. Yes, all family members* *2. Yes, some family members* *3. No*	____
2.	Do family members have different sets of clothes for different activities (school, work, at home, parties etc)?	*1. Yes, all family members* *2. Yes, some family members* *3. No*	____
3.	a. Have any family members borrowed anything from formal finance organizations (banks/ the central bank of Indonesia/cooperations/microcredit organizations)?	*1. Yes 2. No*	____
	b. Do any family members <u>currently</u> have debts to organizations/individuals?	*1. Yes 2. No*	____

	c. If the response to (b) is '*Yes*', where was the loan from?
	  (1) Formal bank
	  (2) Roaming/travelling bank
	  (3) Cooperation
	  (4) Provision of a guarantee/ collateral
	  (5) Individuals
	  (6) Other: ....
		Rank in order:
		1- most, 5-least
		c. (1) ....
		    (2) ....
		    (3) ....
		    (4) ....
		    (5) ....
		    (6) ....
			c.1. ____
			2. ____
			3. ____
			4. ____
			5. ____
			6. ____

4.	Has the family sold any assets (TV, livestock, vehicles, land etc) in the last year in order to pay a debt or other urgent expense?	*1. Yes 2. No*	____
5.	Does the family have savings in formal financial institutions (banks/ BPR[30]/ cooperations/microcredit organizations)?	*1. Yes 2. No*	____

D. FAMILY BUSINESS

1.	Does the family own a household-run business (with 1-4 staff), in any of the following industries: a. Batik/handweaving b. Garment making c. Handicrafts d. Household utensils e. Food and drink f. Other, specify	*a. 1. Yes 2. No* *b. 1. Yes 2. No* *c. 1. Yes 2. No* *d. 1. Yes 2. No* *e. 1. Yes 2. No* *f . 1. Yes 2. No*	____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____

2.	Does the family own a small sizes enterprise (with 5-19 staff), in any of the following industries:		
	a. Batik/handweaving	a. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	b. Garment making	b. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	c. Handicrafts	c. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	d. Household utensils	d. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	e. Food and drink	e. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	f. Other, specify	f. 1. Yes 2. No	____
3.	Does the family own a medium/large sized enterprise (20 or more workers) in any of the following industries:		
	a. Batik/handweaving	a. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	b. Garment making	b. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	c. Handicrafts	c. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	d. Household utensils	d. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	e. Food and drink	e. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	f. Other, specify	f. 1. Yes 2. No	____
4.	Does the family own a business providing any of the following services:		
	a. Beauty salon	a. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	b. Mechanic	b. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	c. Rentals of VCDs/DVDs	c. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	d. Rentals of computers/playstations	d. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	e. Rentals of party supplies	e. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	f. Tailor	f. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	g. Entertainment (karaoke, billiards, cinema etc)	g. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	h. Training courses	h. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	i. Massage parlours	i. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	j. Hotel/Accommodation	j. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	k. Rental houses/rooms	k. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	l. Catering	l. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	m. Other, specify	m. 1. Yes 2. No	____
5.	Does the family own any of the following businesses:		
	a. Roadside stall/kiosk	a. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	b. Shop	b. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	c. Minimarket	c. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	d. Supermarket	d. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	e. Restaurant/roadside food stall	e. 1. Yes 2. No	____
	f. Other, specify	f. 1. Yes 2. No	____

	V. PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT		
1.	Are any family members organizers or active in: a. RT/RW b. PKK[31] c. An organization (Posyandu/Development/Health/Family Planning) d. Neighbourhood youth association e. Community empowerment organizations f. Badan Keswadayaan Masyarakat (BKM, non-profit community organizations) g. Non Government Organizations h. Community organizations (e.g. Muhammadiyah, NU, Al Irsyad)	*(a) Yes 2 .No* *(b) Yes 2. No* *(c) Yes 2. No* *(d) Yes 2. No* *(e) Yes 2. No* *(f) Yes 2. No* *(g) Yes 2. No* *(h) Yes 2. No*	____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____
2	Have any family members attended resident meetings in the RT/RW in 2008?	*1. Often* *2. Once* *3. Have not attended*	____

	VI. SECURITY		
1.	Has any family member been a victim of a crime in 2008?	*1. Yes 2. No*	____
2.	If yes, what was the type of crime? *(a) Theft* *(b) Pickpocketing* *(c) Mugging* *(d) Damage* *(e) Rape* *(f) Oppression/ violence* *(g) Use of narcotics* *(h) Murder* (i) *Other, specify ....*	*(a) 1. Yes 2. No* *(b) 1. Yes 2. No* *(c) 1. Yes 2. No* *(d) 1. Yes 2. No* *(e) 1. Yes 2. No* *(f) 1. Yes 2. No* *(g) 1. Yes 2. No* *(h) 1. Yes 2. No* *(i) 1. Yes 2. No*	____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____
3.	If a crime was experienced, where did it occur? *a. In the subdistrict* *b. In Kota Pekalongan* *c. Outside Kota Pekalongan*	*(a) 1. Yes 2. No* *(b) 1. Yes 2. No* *(c) 1. Yes 2. No*	____ ____ ____

	VII. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION		
1.	Do family members access information about current affairs through: (a) Newspapers (b) Magazines/tabloids	*(a) 1. Yes 2. No* *(b) 1. Yes 2. No*	____ ____
2.	Newspapers/magazines are obtained by *(a). Subscriptions* *(b). Retailers* *(c). Information boards* *(d). Read at work* *(e). Other.........................*	*(a) 1. Yes 2. No* *(b) 1. Yes 2. No* *(c) 1. Yes 2. No* *(d) 1. Yes 2. No* *(e) 1. Yes 2. No*	____ ____ ____ ____ ____
3.	Are family members able to operate a computer?	*1. Yes, ...people 2. No*	____

4.	Have family members ever accessed information from the internet?	*1. Yes*		*2. No*	____
	If yes, from:				____
	(a). Internet	*(a)*	*1. Yes*	*2. No*	____
	(b). Subscribe at home	*(b)*	*1. Yes*	*2. No*	____
	(c). At work	*(c)*	*1. Yes*	*2. No*	____
	(d). Other.......................	*(d)*	*1. Yes*	*2. No*	____
5.	Where have family members obtained information relating to the Kota Pekalongan government's development programs?				
	(a) RT/RW/subdistrict officials	*(a)*	*1. Yes*	*2. No*	____
	(b) RT/RW/subdistrict Information boards	*(b)*	*1. Yes*	*2. No*	____
	(c) Civil servants	*(c)*	*1. Yes*	*2. No*	____
	(d) NGOs/community organizations	*(d)*	*1. Yes*	*2. No*	____
	(e) Commnity/religious figures	*(e)*	*1. Yes*	*2. No*	____
	(f) Print media (newspapers, bulletins, etc)	*(f)*	*1. Yes*	*2. No*	____
	(g) Electronic media (websites, radio, etc)	*(g)*	*1. Yes*	*2. No*	____
	(h) Other, specify	*(h)*	*1. Yes*	*2. No*	____

NOTES:

Definition of 'family'

The unit used in socioeconomic data is the family, as per Law No. 23 2006 about Population Administration. The KK is a family identity card which carries data about the names, structure and relationships in the family, and the identity of family members.

So, one KK → one family.

Several cases:
- Married → own family (own one KK)
- Unmarried pregnant woman → considered to be a family, the child is considered the woman's child
- Religious (non civil) marriage with children → head the of the family is still the husband because there is one wife
- In a religious (non civil) marriage where there is a second wife, the head of the family (i.e. the husband), is only recorded on the KK of the first wife. The head of the family on the second wife's KK is the second wife herself.
- Family X lives in Subdistrict A, but is administered under Subdistrict B → Family X's data is recorded based on population administration documents → if not able to be recorded, there is no need.
- CBMS data will be crosschecked with state records data.
- Surviving spouses who have children who are already married. If the surviving spouse still has their own KK → recorded separately. But if the surviving spouse does not have a KK and then lives with her child → recorded as one family. First consider whether the person has a KK.

The definition of household, small, medium and large size industries

- Household businesses or industries are businesses or industries which employ a total of 1-4 staff.
- Small businesses or industries are businesses or industries which employ a total of 5-19 staff.
- Medium-sized businesses or industries are businesses or industries which employ a total of 20-99 staff.
- Large businesses or industries are businesses or industries which employ 100 staff or more

APPENDIX 4

RT Questionnaire

DATA COLLECTION
COMMUNITY BASED MONITORING SYSTEM (CBMS)
KOTA PEKALONGAN
2008-2009

RUKUN TETANGGA[32] (RT) QUESTIONNAIRE

*Kecamatan (*subdistrict)   : Pekalongan Selatan / Timur / Utara / Barat*)

Kelurahan^   : _____

RT / RW^^   : _____

Name of interviewer   : _____

Date of interview   : _____

) Strike out options which are not needed
^ A village level administrative area usually located in an urban center
^^ A RW is a unit of local administration consisting of several RTs (neighborhood units).

Regional Planning and Development Board (Bappeda)
Kota Pekalongan Government
Central Java Province

I. RESPONDENT INFORMATION

1.	Name of head of RT	…………………………………………………………...……
2.	Name of respondent	
	a. Home address	……………………………………………………………
	b. Age and gender	_____ year M / F
	c. Education	1. *Did not complete primary school/equivalent* 2. *Completed primary school/equivalent* 3. *Completed junior high school/equivalent* 4. *Completed senior high school/equivalent* 5. *Completed diploma/vocational certificiate* 6. *Completed university*	___

II. POPULATION AND WORKFORCE

1.	Number of families in the RT	*: .... families*
2.	Have any residents of the RT been migrant workers overseas?	*1. Yes, ...people 2. No*	___

III. HOUSING

1.	Type of house structures	*a. Permanent houses (walled) : .... houses* *b. Semi permanent houses (half walled, half wood/planks) : .... houses* *c. Non permanent houses : …....... houses*
2.	Number of houses, based on fitness for occupation	*a. Houses fit to be occupied : .... houses* *b. Houses not fit to be occupied : ....houses* *(the criteria for houses not fit to be occupied is on the last page)*
3.	Number of public bathing, toilet and washing facilities	*: .... facilities*

IV. PUBLIC TOOLS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

A. Observance of Religious Duties

1.	Places of worship in the RT:		
	a. Islamic prayer room	*a. 1. Available, ... units 2. None*	*a. ___*
	b. Mosque	*b. 1. Available, ... units 2. None*	*b. ___*
	c. Christian church	*c. 1. Available, ... units 2. None*	*c. ___*
	d. Catholic church	*d. 1. Available, ... units 2. None*	*d. ___*
	e. Hindu temple/shrine	*e. 1. Available, ... units 2. None*	*e. ___*
	f. Buddhist monastery/Chinese temple	*f. 1. Available, ... units 2. None*	*f. ___*
	g. Other, specify	*g. 1. Available, ... units 2. None*	*g. ___*

	B. Transport		
1.	Type of road surface of the widest and longest road in the RT	*1. Asphalt* *2. Paving/concrete* *3. Rocks/gravel* *4. Hardened earth*	___
2.	Are any of the roads able to be used by vehicles with 4 or more wheels?	*1. Yes* *2. No*	___
3.	During the rainy season, are there roads in the RT which can be used by vehicles [...]? a. Two wheeled vehicles b. Four wheeled vehicles	 *a.* *1. Yes* *2. No* *b.* *1. Yes* *2. No*	 *a.* ___ *b.* ___
4.	a. Are any of the roads in the RT used by public transport vehicles (four wheeled), which operate on a set route? b. If yes, what type of transport passes through/operates in the RT? 1. Public transport which does not operate on a set route 2. Intra city transport on a set route 3. Intercity transport within the province 4. Intercity transport between provinces	*a.* *1. Yes* *2. No* *b. 1. 1. Yes* *2. No* *2. 1. Yes* *2. No* *3. 1. Yes* *2. No* *4. 1. Yes* *2. No*	*a.* ___ *b. 1.* ___ *2.* ___ *3.* ___ *4.* ___
5.	Are there any stations/stops for public transport in the RT?	*1. Yes, ... units* *2. No*	___
6.	Are there any sub terminals/ places where public transport ends or starts a route in the RT?	*1. Yes, ... units* *2. No*	___
7.	Are there any public transport terminals in the RT?	*1. Yes, ... units* *2. No*	___
8.	Are there any public petrol stations (SPBU) in the RT?	*1. Yes, ... units* *2. No*	___
9.	Is there a river running through the RT?	*1. Yes, ... units* *2. No*	___
10.	Are there any bridges over rivers in the RT?	*1. Yes, ... units* *2. No*	___
	C. Health		
1.	Existence of health facilities by type: a. Hospital b. Puskesmas c. Puskesmas Pembantu (Secondary community health centre) d. Private clinic e. Rumah Bersalin (maternity post) f. Specialist doctor's practice *If yes, specify: ....*	 *g. 1. Yes, ... units* *2. No* *h. 1. Yes, ... units* *2. No* *i. 1. Yes, ... units* *2. No* *j. 1. Yes, ... units* *2. No* *k. 1. Yes, ... units* *2. No* *l. 1. Yes,........ units* *2. No*	 *a.* ___ *b.* ___ *c.* ___ *d.* ___ *e.* ___ *f.* ___

	g. General Practioner	*g. 1. Yes,........ units 2. No*	*g.* ___
	h. Midwife	*h. 1. Yes,........ units 2. No*	*h.* ___
	i. Medical aide	*i. 1. Yes,........ units 2. No*	*i.* ___
	j. Traditional medicine practioner	*j. 1. Yes,........ units 2. No*	*j.* ___
	k. Posyandu (integrated health service post)	*k. 1. Yes,........ units 2. No*	*k.* ___
	l. Chemist	*l. 1. Yes,........ units 2. No*	*l.* ___
	m. Drug store	*m. 1. Yes,........ units 2. No*	*m.* ___

D. Education

1.	Existence of education facilities by type/level and manager		
	Type/ Level	**a. Public** (Total)	**b. Private** (Total)
a.	Early childhood education (PAUD)	___	___
b.	Preschools/equivalent	___	___
c.	1. Primary school / 2. Islamic primary school	1.___ / 2. ___	1.___ / 2. ___
d.	1. Junior high school / 2. Islamic junior high school	1.___ / 2. ___	1.___ / 2. ___
e.	1. Senior high school / 2. Islamic senior high school / 3. Vocational high school	1.___ / 2. ___ /3. ___	1.___ / 2. ___ /3. ___
f.	Special needs school	___	___
g.	Academy/higher education or technical institute/University	___	___
h.	Islamic boarding school	▓▓▓	___
i.	Religious school (diniyah)	___	___
j.	TPQ (Taman Pendidikan Al-Quran)[33]	▓▓▓	___
k.	Skills courses/non formal education		
	1. Sewing	___	___
	2. Computers	___	___
	3. Book-keeping/accounting	___	___
	4. Languages	___	___
	5. Electronics	___	___
	6. Car/Motobike mechanics	___	___
	7. Driving	___	___
	8. Make up/beauty	___	___
	9. Study guidance/coaching	___	___
	10. Drama, dance, and music	___	___
	11. Other, specify	___	___
l.	Other means of education	___	___

E. Sport			
1.	Are there any sport facilities in the RT?		
	a. Soccer field	*a. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No*	*a. ___*
	b. Basketball court	*b. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No*	*b. ___*
	c. Badminton court	*c. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No*	*c. ___*
	d. Tennis court	*d. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No*	*d. ___*
	e. Voleyball court	*e. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No*	*e. ___*
	f. Table tennis	*f. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No*	*f. ___*
	g. Swimming pool	*g. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No*	*g. ___*
	h. Other, specify	*h. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No*	*h. ___*
F. Security			
1.	Are there any means of security in the RT?		
	a. District/subdistrict Police station (Polres/Polsek)	*a. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No*	*a. ___* *b. ___*
	b. District/subdistrict Military Office (Kodim/Koramil)	*b. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No*	*c. ___* *d. ___*
	c. Police post	*c. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No*	*e. ___*
	d. Local security post/civilian defence force (Poskamling/hansip)	*d. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No*	
	e. Other, specify	*e. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No*	
G. Post and Telecommunication			
1.	Are there any post and telecommunications services in the RT?		
	a. Public telephone	*a. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No*	*a. ___*
	b. Wartel[34]	*b. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No*	*b. ___*
	c. Internet cafe	*c. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No*	*c. ___*
	d. Post box	*d. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No*	*d. ___*
	e. Post office/Supporting post office	*e. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No*	*e. ___*
H. Others			
1.	Is there a burial plot/cemetary in the RT?		
	a. Public burial plot (mixed)	*a.1. Yes,.... units, Size:..... m^2 2. No*	*a. ___*
	b. Private burial plot (family)	*b. 1. Yes,.... units, Size:..... m^2 2. No*	*b. ___*

V. ECONOMY			
1.	Are there production businesses/small and medium industries in the RT?		
	a. Batik	a. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No	a. ___
	b. Household equipment	b. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No	b. ___
	c. Handicrafts	c. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No	c. ___
	d. Garment making	d. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No	d. ___
	e. Food/drink	e. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No	e. ___
	f. Other, specify	f. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No	f. ___
2.	Are there any services in the RT?		
	a. Beauty salon/wedding make-up	a. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No	a. ___
	b. Hairdresser	b. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No	b. ___
	c. Computer/play station rental	c. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No	c. ___
	d. VCD/DVD rental	d. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No	d. ___
	e. Cinema	e. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No	e. ___
	f. Billiards	f. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No	f. ___
	g. Massage parlour	g. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No	g. ___
	h. Catering	h. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No	h. ___
	i. Other, specify	i. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No	i. ___
3.	Are there any trade businesses in the RT?		
	a. Kiosk/roadside stall	a. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No	a. ___
	b. Shop	b. 1 Yes, ... units 2. No	b. ___
	c. Restaurant/roadside food stall	c. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No	c. ___
	d. Mini market/department store	d. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No	d. ___
	e. Supermarket	e. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No	e. ___
	f. Other, specify	f. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No	f. ___
4.	Are there any fisheries (fishponds) in the RT?	1. Yes, ... units 2. No	___
5.	a. Is there a market in the RT?	a. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No	___
	b. If yes, is the market open every day?	b. Yes 2. No	___
6.	Is there a *pasar tiban*[35] in the RT?	1. Yes, ... units 2. No	___
7.	Are there banks in the RT (including BPRs[36])?	1. Yes, ... units 2. No	___
8.	Are there any of the following non-bank financial institutions in the RT::		
	a. Cooperation	a. 1. Yes, ... units 2. No	a. ___
	b. Pawn-broker	b. 2. Yes, ... units 2. No	b. ___
	c. BMT[37]	c. 3. Yes, ... units 2. No	c. ___
	d.Other, ...	d. 4. Yes, ... units 2. No	d. ___

VI. SOCIAL ACTIVITIES			
1.	Are there community social activities [.........] in the RT?		
	a. PKK[38]	*a. 1. Yes* *2. No*	*a.* ___
	b. Residents/group *arisan*[39]	*b. 1. Yes* *2. No*	*b.* ___
	c. Youth activities	*c. 1. Yes* *2. No*	*c.* ___
	d. Other, specify	*d. 1. Yes* *2. No*	*d.* ___
2.	Are there any community religious activities [.........] in the RT?		
	a. Quranic reading	*a. 1. Yes* *2. No*	*a.* ___
	b. Christian prayer circles	*b. 1. Yes* *2. No*	*b.* ___
	c. Other, specify	*c. 1. Yes* *2. No*	*c.* ___
VII. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS			
1.	Are there any non government organizations (NGOs) in the RT?	*1. Yes, <u>total</u>:........* *2. No*	___
2.	Are there any community organizations in the RT?	*1. Yes, <u>total</u>:........* *2. No*	___
3.	Are there any political party officials/offices in the RT?	*1. Yes, <u>total</u>:........* *2. No*	___
4.	Do any members of the regional legislature (DPRD) live in the RT?	*1. Yes, <u>total</u>:........* *2. No*	___

Additional page for details in section VII, if relevant.

VII.1. Non government organizations (NGOs)			
No	Name of NGO	Name of Director/Management	Type of activity
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
VII.2. Community Organizations			
No	Nama of organization	Name of Director/ Management	Type of activitiy
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
VII.3. Political party officials/offices			
No	Name of official	Name of party	Position
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
VII.4. Members of the Regional Legislature (DPRD)			
No	Name of Member	Name of Party	Position
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

Explanation:
*) A house is not fit to be occupied if it meets of the following 8 criteria:

1. Type of material of the largest section of floor   : land
2. Type of the largest section of wall   : bamboo
3. Type of material of the largest section of roof   : palm fibre/ sago palm/
    roof tiles with bamboo rafters
4. Toilet facilities   : not available
5. Condition of house   : badly damaged
6. Ventilation   : not available
7. Room partitions   : not divided
8. Source of drinking water   : no well/ *sumur cobek*[40]