Indonesia

Sources:
Jain 1975
Dowling and Soo 1983, Table 2 in the appendix.
Mizoguchi 1985
Fields 1989
Rao 1989, Table 2
Deininger & Squire, World Bank 2004
Statistics Indonesia website 2004
World Bank, World Development Indicators 2004
Statistical Yearbook

The documentation provided here draws extensively on the publication:
Surbakti P. *Indonesia's National Socio Economic Survey, A Continual Data Source for Analysis on Welfare Development*. Central Bureau of Statistics, Jakarta-Indonesia 1995.

Surveys:
National Socio-Economic Survey, years between 1964 and 1999
The survey was carried out for the first time in 1963. Until 1976 West Irian and East Timor (in 1964/1965 also Malauku) were excluded from the sample and until 1982 East Timor. In 1963 and 1967 only Java was included. Starting from 1982 the coverage became national. The sample sizes were to begin with between 16000 and 24000 households, in 1978 only some 6000 for the consumption and income module, in 1979, 36000, starting from the 1980's around 50000 for the c&i module, and in 1993 and 1996 around 60000 households. The survey contains several modules and since 1981 the consumption and income module was conducted every three years. Normally the survey has been conducted in only one round and the fieldwork has usually taken place in February. In 1969/1970, 1976, 1978, 1979 and 1981 the survey was conducted in 2 to 4 rounds to account for seasonal variations.

The sampling frame has always been based upon the most recent population census. In 1990 the sampling frame could be improved considerably thanks to the Population Census of the same year. From this frame, a master sample was drawn as a basis for the final sample. Multistage sampling methods have been applied, but due to well specified enumeration areas in late years the number of stages has decreased. The sample has usually been stratified according to urban/rural areas and household income but also other information has sometimes been used. The data has been collected through interviews apart from in 1981 when diaries also were used.

In the survey, emphasis has been put in the collection of expenditure data but also income items are covered. The income data, however, have at times not been published due to quality problems. The reliability has been considered week partly because of the respondent's reluctance to report their incomes. Also the expenditure data suffers from underreporting but to a lesser extent.

In the expenditure questionnaire of 1993, 203 food items (purchased, home produced and received as gifts), 28 items on housing and utilities, 37 on goods and services, 15 on clothing, 13 on durables and 5 on ceremonies and festive were asked. Questions on education and health care were also asked. Food was asked for last week, other items for last month or last year.

The income questionnaire in 1993 included wages and salaries, yields of agricultural production minus production costs, income from non-agricultural enterprise, property such as rent, interest and dividends and insurance claim, transfers such as remittances, inheritance and gifts; and other transactions such as sale and purchase of valuable papers, land, building, and money flows in the form of loan and money pooling. Home production and in-kind items were also included.

There might be some differences in the questionnaires over the years (they are not clearly documented) but it is reported that income always have been asked in several detailed questions. Probably the same holds for expenditures.

The estimates of Deininger & Squire (2004) were calculated based on own aggregations of income and expenditure. Probably at least the borrowings and savings have been excluded from the income aggregate. It is not clear if durables are included in the expenditure aggregate.

It is not clear why the Gini coefficient based on expenditure reported by Statistics Indonesia website suddenly drops in 1999.

Labour Force Survey 1971, 1976, 1977
The survey covers employed persons. The incomes are declared to be ‘limited’.

Trends of Selected Socio-Economic Indicators of Indonesia, Feb 2013: Based on consumption module panel of National Socio-Economic Survey, BPS-Statistics Indonesia
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