

Migrating Out of Poverty

Indonesia Household Survey – 2013

User Guide

Acknowledgments

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Data may be used freely. Please acknowledge your use of the MOOP data by including the following phrase:

“Data for Indonesia was collected jointly by the Centre for Population and Policy Studies, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia and the Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore through funding from the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) and made available by the Migrating out of Poverty Research Consortium, University of Sussex, UK.”

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1. Introduction

The Migrating out of Poverty (MOOP) Research Program Consortium (RPC) conducts research across Asia, Africa and Europe. Our research focuses on the relationship between internal, regional and international migration and poverty. Part of our research relies on a set of comparable household surveys conducted in Ghana, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe between 2013 and 2015.

MOOP is funded by the UK's Department for International Development from 2010-2017 and coordinated by the University of Sussex, Brighton, UK. Core Partners include the Centre for Migration Studies in Ghana; the African Migration and Development Policy Centre (AMADPOC) in Kenya; the African Centre for Migration and Society in South Africa; the Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit in Bangladesh, and the Asia Research Institute at the National University of Singapore.

The first wave of surveys was conducted in 2013 covering Indonesia, Bangladesh and Ghana. MOOP is now publishing this data online to facilitate further research by the wider community of academics, researchers and students. Approximately 1,200 households were sampled in each country and interviewed using a near-identical questionnaire. The sample consists of households with migrants and households with no migrants, defined below.

The study in Indonesia focuses on the relationship between migration and poverty in Ponorogo Regency in East Java. The sample consists of 1,203 households of which 903 are households with migrants and 300 are households without migrants. Ponorogo Regency was selected after consulting local collaborators and the latest censuses. Ponorogo is well-known in Indonesia for its high levels of transnational outmigration, but our sample includes both households with international migrants as well as internal migrants to larger urban centres elsewhere in Indonesia.

2. Methodology and Sampling

All twelve rural villages in Sampung sub district in Ponorogo Regency were selected for the survey: Carangrejo, Gelang Kulon, Glinggang, Jenangan, Karang Waluh, Kunti, Nglurup, Pagerukir, Pohijo, Ringin Putih, Sampung, and Tulung. The survey focused on this sub district as it is generally representative of most other sub-districts in terms of population structure and economic structure (Khoo et al 2014). The 1,200 target households were expected to provide an adequate sample for analysis while also ensuring that field sampling and field data-collection procedures were kept sufficiently simple, robust and cost efficient.

Definition of Migrants

MOOP adopted a definition of migrant as including anyone who used to live in the household and left to go away from the village/town/city in the past 10 years, and with duration of absence, or intended absence, of at least 3 months (definition adapted from Bilsborrow et al 1984:146). Thus:

- an internal migrant is anyone who used to live in the household and left to go away in the past 10 years to another location within the country, and with a duration of absence, or intended absence, of at least 3 months (definition adapted from Bilsborrow et al 1984:146).
- an international migrant is anyone who used to live in the household and left to go away in the past 10 years, to another country and with a duration of absence, or intended absence, of at least 3 months.
- a seasonal migrant is a sub-set of either an internal migrant or international migrant who stays away for a few months but less than a year.
- a returned migrant is an individual who had been away for at least 3 months over the past 10 years, and who has lived in his/her native place for the last 12 consecutive months. The use of 12 months would automatically exclude from the definition all seasonal migrants who tend to migrate every year for a limited number of months.

Sample Frame

The overall sample size of 1,203 households includes both households with migrants and households without migrants. The survey was conducted with the head of household (or a household representative if the head of household was a current migrant), regardless of gender, who are aged 18 years and above. The sampling strategy adopted in Indonesia aimed at ensuring equal proportions of individuals by gender and migration status, as shown in Table 1.

Formal Sub-Quotas

The formal sub-quotas were designed to capture the following categories distinguished by:

1. Gender of household members (male OR female)
2. Migration status of household members (current migrant, returned migrant or non-migrant)
3. Migration type of migrants (internal migrant or international migrant)

Table 1 : Sampling Frame Sub-Quotas by Sampling Groups and Gender					
Sampling groups	Migration Type		Gender		Percentage
	Internal	Regional/ International	Female	Male	
Current migrants	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	25
Returned migrants	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	25
Non-migrants	25	25	25	25	50

The target sample n=1,200 consists of various migrants as follows:

- a) Current internal migrants + Female (n=150)
- b) Current internal migrants + Male (n=150)
- c) Current regional/international migrants + Female (n=150)
- d) Current regional/international migrants + Male (n=150)
- e) Returned migrants + Female (n=150)
- f) Returned migrants + Male (n=150)
- g) Non-migrants + Female (n=150)
- h) Non-migrants + Male (n=150)

A household may contain both current and returned migrants of both genders. In the event that multiple characteristics of the migrants were present in one household, it was classified into the group with the lesser migration type first in order to meet the quota. For example, if there was a shortage of returned male migrants, the household with both current internal female and returned male migrants was classified as returned male migrants in the quota first with a note that both types of migrants existed within the particular household.

3. Household Questionnaire

The questionnaire was designed by the University of Sussex in consultation with the core partners and IPPR. ARI further fine-tuned the questionnaire with the questionnaire with the help of their in-country collaborator, Centre for Population and Policy Studies at Gadjah Mada University in Indonesia, to ensure that the questions are relevant to the local context. The questionnaire were translated into Bahasa Indonesia and independently back translated again to ensure accuracy.

The questionnaire was completed by the Main Respondent. The Main Respondent is defined as the individual who identifies himself or herself as the person best able to answer questions about family background, and management and allocation of finances for the household.

This questionnaire consists of the following sections:

1. Household Roster, covering demographic and other information on all household members.
2. Migration history capturing migration process of current migrants
3. Social Relations and Remittances from current migrants
4. Household socioeconomic well-being capturing assets and housing quality
5. Income other than remittances
6. Perceptions of quality of life
7. Return migrants

Codes

Many of the questions are option questions. Each of these questions is followed by a series of options, of which (in most cases) ONLY ONE option should be picked and entered into the answer slots. Codes are shown on or near the corresponding question in the questionnaire.

Not Applicable, Don't Know, Refusal, Missing

NOT APPLICABLE: code 88

This is used when a question does not apply for a standard reason to a particular respondent, for example if the household does not have any current migrants. This code is also used for questions that are SKIPPED because of a standard skip pattern.

DON'T KNOW: code 77

The interviewers were asked to encourage the respondent to provide an answer or “best guess” if necessary. However, if the respondent was unable to provide an answer, the code 77 (don't know) is used.

REFUSAL: code 99

In the event a respondent was unwilling to provide a response for a question, it was recorded as a refusal. The interviewers were asked to try to minimise these responses as much as possible, determining if there was a reason for the refusal, such as a lack of privacy, or respondent fatigue. The interviewers were instructed to take appropriate action such as asking if the respondent would like to take a short break, or suggesting a more private venue. The code for Refusal is 99.

MISSING: code 66

This code was not assigned in the field as the interviewer was responsible for ensuring that all of the questions have a response code or text response filled in. The code for Missing is 66, assigned by the data sentry team supervised by ARI.

4. Data Files

The Indonesian Data contains three types of file. Each file is saved into stata (.dta) and spss (.sav) formats. The details of the files are as follows:

- IND-PUBLISHED_MIGRANT_NONMIGRANT_HH.dta
- IND-PUBLISHED_MIGRANT_NONMIGRANT_HH.sav
- IND-PUBLISHED_MIGRANT_NONMIGRANT_HH_MEMBER.dta
- IND-PUBLISHED_MIGRANT_NONMIGRANT_HH_MEMBER.sav
- IND-PUBLISHED_MIGRANT_NONMIGRANT_HH_INCOME.dta
- IND-PUBLISHED_MIGRANT_NONMIGRANT_HH_INCOME.sav

IND-PUBLISHED_MIGRANT_NONMIGRANT_HH files contain household level data with 1,203 observations (households) and 80 variables from question 51 to question 71, question 8 and question 9 of the household questionnaire.

IND-PUBLISHED_MIGRANT_NONMIGRANT_HH_MEMBER files contains household member (i.e. individual) level data with 5241 observations (household members) and 150 variables of question 5 and question 75 to question 94.

IND-PUBLISHED_MIGRANT_NONMIGRANT_HH_INCOME files contains household income data with 8421 observations of 7 types of income sources) and 12 variables of question 62 to question 64.

Household Identifier

The basic identifiers are comprised of two components, the 'idvill' (Village ID) or SITEID (SITE Identifier) and HHID (HouseHold Identifier). The SITEID has four characters and the HHID has five. This is an example of hid (ID number) of a household:

idvill or site_id: 0112; hh_id: 30078

The 'hid' is therefore comprised of 9 digits as follows: hid = 011230078. Note that hid is stored as a string variable in STATA.

Person Identifier

Individual personal ID (pid) is identified by household ID (hid) and individuals within the household assigned by 2 digits from the Household Roster. So pid consists of 11 digits. An example of the first household member (first pid = 01) in the household above (hid=011230078) is pid = 01123007801.

References

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