

GII Survey Report

Selection: Indonesia; only surveys with inequality measures.

1) Indonesia, 1932 - 1933

Survey ID: 1995

15 households

Notes: Nutrition enquiry of 15 farm households from Kutawinangun (Kebumen, C. Java).

No sampling information, mainly a nutrition survey, thus all information is nutrition focused.

Ref ID: 2010

J.J Ochse and G.J.A. Terra, *Geld- en Producten-Huishouding, Volksvoeding en -Gezondheid in Koetowingagoen* (Buitenzorg: Archipel, 1934)

Table: income of famileis	Non Group Data	Non Group Data	Relevant	p. 56 (table 6)	
<i>Inequality Measures</i>					
	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.4008499		2.311887	2.987205	6.90608
Naive:	0.399158410901886		2.18623710611841	3.87254395036194	8.46629927935566
LN:	0.299076640506063		1.10400631924076	1.09420808325833	1.10400631924076

Ref ID: 1957

Andrew Leigh and Pierre van der Eng, 'Top Incomes in Indonesia, 1920-2004' (2006)

Selection: Indonesia; only surveys with inequality measures.

2) Indonesia, 1957 - 1957 (Central Bureau of Statistics)

Survey ID: 1431

2,639 households

Sample Duration: 4 Month(s)

Notes: As part of a general programme for the improvement of Labour statistics in Indonesia, a family living survey relating to workers in manufacturing establishments in Djakarta was undertaken by the method of random sampling.

The objective of this survey is mainly to establish a base for the compilation of a consumer price index for Djakarta and incidentally to assess the standards, levels and conditions of living of the working classes. It is also proposed to establish a series of index numbers of wages of Djakarta.

Survey taken by the Central Bureau of Statistics, copies of the questionnaire had been previously sent to the ILO.

In order to allow for seasonal variation in consumption, it was decided to have three rounds of the survey, each round comprising a period of four months in which all the 1200 budgets would be allocated.

The survey was launched in Djakarta on 26 February 1957. Each investigator had all its of addresses given to him and it was arranged that he should visit only families not far removed from his residence. The budgets collected were subjected to close scrutiny.

Selection: Indonesia; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 1505

Division of Research, Family Living Survey in Djakarta: Results of a Subsample of Budgets for the First Round

Table: sample by ncome bands and av income from other		Group Data	Entered	p. 24 of pdf (table X)
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Table: sample by income bands and av income		Group Data	Entered	p. 23 of pdf (table IX)
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Table: GII Composite	GD_Indonesia_1957.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	
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Inequality Measures

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.2534964		1.748315	1.82565	3.191811
Naive:	0.248344361517334		1.72577631565058	2.16667360782914	1.72577631565058
LN:	0.240659057126504		1.1007961020141	1.09156655063519	1.2015922040282

Table: (7) Composition		Group Data	Relevant	
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Table: (8) Income		Group Data	Relevant	
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Table: (12) Expenditure		Group Data	Relevant	
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Ref ID: 1915

Household Income and Expenditure Statistics 1950-1964 (Geneva: International Labour Organisation, 1967)

Ref ID: 1911

'Statistical Supplement for Issue 3 [notes]', *International Labour Review*, Vol. 82, No. 6 (1960), pp. 29-74.

Selection: Indonesia; only surveys with inequality measures.

3) Indonesia, 1958 - 1959 (Central Bureau of Statistics)

Survey ID: 1909

2,464 households

Sample Duration: 3 Month(s)

Notes: Second family living survey conducted in Java, first was taken in Djakarta.

Objective of both surveys: establish a base for the compilation of consumer price index numbers, to be able to throw light on the levels of real wages.

Method: similar to the one followed in the family living survey in Djakarta. A two stage sample design was adopted for the purpose of sampling of families of workers to be included in the survey. In the first stage, a sample of manufacturing establishments was drawn from the list of such establishments stratified according to employment and in the second stage a sample of workers was drawn from the sampled establishments in each employment stratum. A sample of 620 workers' families was drawn for the survey.

Survey questionnaire provided information on: religion, age, literacy, family composition, income, expenditure (food, housing, clothing, miscellaneous), indebtedness, housing conditions, sanitary facilities.

Survey was launched in Surabaya on 15 February 1958. It was in four rounds of three months each, ending on 15 February 1959. In each round 620 budgets were to be collected. All in all, 2464 budgets were collected in the four rounds. 2180 budgets were related to families and the remaining 284 to singlemen.

The survey ran with consultations with the ILO and was run by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Ref ID: 2014

Report on the family living survey in Surabaya (1961)

Table: Distribution of family income	GD_Indonesia_19581959.xlsx	Group Data	Entered	p. 44
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Inequality Measures

	<i>gini (income)</i>	<i>gini (expenditure)</i>	<i>p50-10</i>	<i>p90-50</i>	<i>p90-10</i>
BL:	0.2548518		1.764776	1.772912	3.128792
Naive:	0.242577383714096		1.54788635223281	1.77771024534532	2.75169342699448
LN:	0.23924792175088		1.097473078601	1.08881591767632	1.19494615720201

Selection: Indonesia; only surveys with inequality measures.

Ref ID: 1915

Household Income and Expenditure Statistics 1950-1964 (Geneva: International Labour Organisation, 1967)

Report Stats:

Selection: Indonesia; only surveys with inequality measures.

Surveys: 3
Reference instances: 7
Total Households: 5,118