

RISE - Resilience and Wellbeing Preliminary Survey 2021: Comparative data on three cities in Indonesia

Tery Setiawan
Edwin de Jong
Bagus Takwin
Missiliana Riasnugrahani
Alfindra Primaldhi
Paksi Walandouw
Kristin Rahmani

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This data guide provides the research background, concepts and measures of resilience and wellbeing survey of 2021 across three cities in Indonesia. The dataset is publicly available and can be downloaded via the online archiving system EASY of Data Archiving Networked Services (DANS).

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Penulis:

Tery Setiawan

Edwin de Jong

Bagus Takwin

Missiliana Riasnugrahani

Alfindra Primaldhi

Paksi Walandouw

Kristin Rahmani

Desain Cover:

Salsyabila Dwiputri Djayany

Tata Letak:

Irene SuciLestari

Salsyabila Dwiputri Djayany

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Fakultas
Psikologi

Penerbit

Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Kristen Maranatha

Jl. Prof.dr. Surya Sumatri, M.P.H. No.65

Bandung, 60164- Jawa Barat, Indonesia

Tel : +62022-2012186/2003450 Ext. 1315

Email : fp@psy.maranatha.edu

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We kindly ask all users of the data to apply the following statement: The data utilised in this (publication) were made available by DANS. Neither the original collectors nor DANS bear any responsibility for the analysis or interpretation presented here.

In addition, to facilitate the exchange of information about research activities, each user is expected to send two copies of a completed manuscript to Dr. Edwin de Jong, Radboud University, Faculty of Social Sciences, P.O. Box 9104, 6500 HE Nijmegen, The Netherlands (e-mail: edwin.dejong@ru.nl).

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RISE-Resilience and Wellbeing Preliminary Survey 2021: Comparative data on three cities in Indonesia

Contents

Acknowledgement	5
Contents	7
1 Introduction	9
1.1 Research topic	9
1.2 Theoretical framework	10
1.3 Concepts and measurements	14
1.4 Selection of measurements and questionnaire development	16
1.5 Purposive sampling of locations	17
1.6 Data collection procedures	22
1.7 Random sampling of households and respondents at locations	23
1.8 Response rates	23
2 Documentation of the variables	25
2.1 Guide to the codebook	25
2.2 Variables description list	25
2.3 Documentation of original variables	36
Bibliography	94
Appendices	98
Appendix 1: Questionnaire	98

RISE-Resilience and Wellbeing Preliminary Survey 2021: Comparative data on three cities in Indonesia

1 Introduction

This Data Guide on “Resilience and Wellbeing in Indonesia 2021” provides the documentation of a comparative dataset of individuals living in slum areas in three Indonesian cities that are prone to water-related disasters, such as flooding, drought and pollution. This documentation contains the research topic, theoretical framework, measurements, strategy for purposive sampling of locations, data collection procedure, selection of respondents, codebook and documentation of the original variables. The data presented here has been collected as part of the “Resilient Indonesian Slums Envisioned (RISE)” project that aims to contribute to knowledge building on how to achieve resilience to water-related disasters and enhance peoples wellbeing in Indonesian slums. As such, this interdisciplinary project includes issues such as inclusive governance, relational wellbeing, ecological resilience, water quality and the livelihoods of individuals. The data presented in this documentation were collected to come to grips with the regional variations in perceptions and practices of relational wellbeing and how these relate to individual and household resilience in slum areas in three different locations in Indonesia: Pontianak, Manado and Bima. These are three medium-sized cities with different stages of development and distinct challenges regarding these issues and together, they represent most of the key social and water-related challenges that Indonesian cities face. As the effects of climate change become more tangible and Indonesia urbanizes, much growth will take place outside of the existing major urban centers, so the flooding and water quality challenges facing cities of this size are representative of the threats many Indonesians will encounter in the coming years.

By making these data available, we encourage other researchers to conduct a follow-up research on this topic and give the freedom to use these data for other purposes. Therefore, it is important to provide potential researchers with background regarding the research topic, the theoretical framework and the rationale behind the employed concepts and measurements (operationalisations).

1.1 Research topic

The fast-growing Indonesian economy has triggered tremendous urbanisation. Over half the population (57%) now live in the many cities spread through the archipelago. Predictions see these urban areas absorbing the complete population growth over the next four decades, with a considerable increase of rural-to-urban migrants (World Bank, 2020). While urbanisation has brought all kinds of people into common economic zones, the vast majority live in densely populated areas. The high and middle classes tend to agglomerate in the inner cities, enjoying most government facilities, while the urban poor are dispersed into overcrowded (sometimes) ‘informal’ settlements, slums, adjoining interstitial spaces or under-monitored government-owned lands, with inadequate public services of water supply, sanitation and other ecological amenities.

This unsustainable mode of urbanisation imposes high ecological tolls including surface water pollution, groundwater overuse, land subsistence and unmanaged solid waste, especially in the vicinities of slums. Sanitation is particularly problematic. By the end of 2018, Indonesia only managed to establish off-site centralised wastewater treatment systems for 2% of the population. Meanwhile 88.6% utilise on-site sanitation solutions, and the remaining households rely on open defecation (affecting about 25 million people). This makes Indonesia the country with the third biggest population in the world using open defecation. In addition, within on-site wastewater treatment systems, only 5,4% are safely-treated while the contaminants from the wastewater end up polluting

water bodies and/or groundwater resources. To complicate the matter, the access to political representation and community empowerment is often scarce. All this has a tremendous impact on the wellbeing of slum dwellers.

In addition to rapid urbanisation, climate change has impacted the wellbeing of these communities, for example, through floods and droughts. These bring all kinds of hardships for the urban poor, as people living in slums are usually located on riverbanks or coastlines at the outskirts of cities. They have limited income opportunities, lack of labour skills, high diversity of ethnic and religious backgrounds and underdeveloped infrastructure and housing (Chaudhuri, 2015; Mitlin, 2005). Hence, any changes in water quantity and quality put intense pressures on their livelihoods and wellbeing. The aim of this project is to balance these unintended consequences of rapid urbanisation and climate change in slums through transformative change (see Díaz et al., 2019) and RISE to the water challenge.

Although the term slum is highly debatable, as it is an ‘object of perception’ and many different people have different perceptions on both the place to which the term denotes as well as the appropriateness of the term itself for referring to these specific urban neighbourhoods, this is not the place to provide an extensive review of the concept. Therefore, for the sake of simplicity, and because it translates best the term *kumuh*, most often used by the Indonesian government for referring to areas where public facilities are inadequate, in what follows we use the term slum for referring to these regions.

The foundation for this study follows from the idea that societal and ecological processes are inherently interconnected. Societal changes impact the natural environment and vice versa. If well characterised and systemised, knowledge of these interactions can help explore and sketch future states and avoid negative feedback loops, contributing to the development of inclusive policy. Linton and Budds (2014) argued water is shaped by and shapes social relations, structures and subjectivities. Societies organise themselves around water, meaning that changes in the aquatic environment change people, which changes the aquatic environment. Wellbeing is a key element, both as a theoretical notion and as an individual condition, in the transformative change which allows understanding of how people perceive their environment and, most importantly, their quality of life in relation to the environment and their social surroundings.

To achieve transformative change, it is compelling to gain a better understanding of the personal ‘resources’ of people living in slums. The perceptions that humans have of their physical environment and their capacity to make choices that affect it (their agency) depend on their past interactions and experiences with the environment, as well as the social-cultural and economic systems they are part of. Answers to how people perceive their life satisfaction, their relations with others in the community, the reason they decide to stay amid all the water challenges and the interplay between all these aspects are required to put forth a more inclusive framework of socio-ecological change for people living in slums. Therefore, specifically for the documentation, the data concentrates on: (a) individual and household resilience; (b) the components of relational wellbeing; (c) place attachment and (d) livelihood of the individuals. The central research question is: *to what extent is relational wellbeing related to household resilience through relevant intermediary variables, while controlling for individual demographic characteristics?* Due to our various research locations, the dataset allows us to also investigate cross-city comparisons and perform multi-level analyses to provide macro-micro explanations of the topic under study. In the following sub-sections, we provide a brief explanation of our theoretical framework, relevant concepts and their measurements.

1.2. Theoretical framework

As an overall framework, we use an integrated theory which synthesizes relevant theories from resilience (Benard, 1999; Miller-Graff, 2022), risk perception (Bonaiuto et al., 2016; Khan et al.,

2020), relational wellbeing (Mccubbin et al., 2013; White, 2015) and place attachment (Harmon et al., 2006; Raymond et al., 2010; Williams & Vaske, 2003). This integrated framework serves as a guideline to develop, formulate and empirically test hypotheses in separate studies. While conceptualizations of relational wellbeing emphasize the particularities of a research context, prominent studies on relational wellbeing in non-Western societies remain limited. Therefore, through this dataset, we also aim to test the measures' validity for the Indonesian context, especially in slum areas, to contribute to the building of a more differentiated and contextualized conceptualization of the concept. We start this section by explaining resilience before we arrive at relational wellbeing. Subsequently, we explain place attachment which will be treated as a mediator, and then finally explain the livelihood indicators that were considered relevant, which will be treated as predictors.

Resilience

Slums are often neglected or undervalued by policy and decision-makers in national and regional plans. Thus, they remain blind spots on most political maps. When they do come into focus, plans and policies are usually based on comprehensive technical approaches that use ecological processes to achieve sustainability. An example is the Indonesian 'building with nature' project. This project seeks innovative technical solutions to enhance coastal security by mainstreaming the pilot to extend to all types of water bodies in the archipelago. On the other hand, studies show that inclusion of people into ecological-change projects is also necessary to put the projects into action and make them sustainable (Maxwell-Smith et al., 2016). Therefore, it is insufficient to investigate just the facts and figures of the biophysical natural landscape to mobilise local human action (de Jong & Kuipers, 2020). We need a better understanding of how local people perceive these changes. In fact, we need a better understanding of how people living in slums adapt their daily lives to ever-changing ecological conditions and hardships.

Resilience has been used to identify the extent to which individuals are (or more likely to be) able to bounce back from stressful circumstances or adversity (Miller-Graff, 2022; Smith et al., 2008). The term is now widely used, be it on an individual or community level, to refer to the ability to tackle challenges posed by any given circumstances. Over time, however, due to a growing body of research on resilience, the definition has shifted from solely individuals' ability to bounce back to the ability of dynamic systems to adapt to emerging challenges (Masten, 2021). A system can vary from a region, community or household, to an ecological system (Chapin et al., 2009). In addition, resilience is also distinct from other notions of positive traits, especially in psychology. It is not merely focused on the positive traits or resources individuals have, but also whether these positive traits/resources are present during adaptation (Miller-Graff, 2022).

As mentioned above, resilience can appear at different levels. Here, we are particularly focussing on the individual and household level. The former is defined as the ability to perform adaptive behaviours when challenging experiences emerge (Miller-Graff, 2022; Smith et al., 2008), whereas the latter refers to individual's ability and the confidence to adapt to emerging challenges within their own family system (Nguyen & James, 2013). Family system refers to a unit in which membership is usually based on kin relationship, marriage and descent. As such it is simultaneously a combination of a dwelling unit, a unit of economic cooperation (at least in distribution and consumption) and the unit within which most reproduction and early childhood socialization takes place (Kunstadter 1984). Individual resilience is an important notion in our study for two reasons. One, it is necessary to map individuals' resources and characteristics in order to investigate the relation between peoples' wellbeing and (expected) socio-ecological change. Two, there may be a link between individual resources and higher levels of resilience at the household and community level, because resilience emerges through and is embedded in networked systems of individuals (Masten,

2021). If one level of the system, e.g., family, is disrupted, due to floods, individual resilience may provide a way to manoeuvre through hardships.

Furthermore, household resilience is defined as the capacity of a household to overcome, adapt to and gain benefits from adversity (Nguyen & James, 2013). Nguyen and James (2013), using a case study in the Mekong River Delta, Vietnam by proposed the following operationalization of household resilience during floods: (1) the capacity of a household, as a system, to secure food, income and health of their family members during flood(s), in addition to safe evacuation when necessary and recovery after the experience; (2) the capacity of a household to secure their home during flood(s) and the degree of interest in learning and implementing flood-based livelihood strategies during a flood season to improve their living condition.

To sum up, resilience is an important concept which can be used to understand how people absorb challenges during adversity and adapt to changing situations. It is also useful to examine the relation of resilience with other relevant concepts, such as wellbeing, pro-environmental behaviours and so on. It should be highlighted that adversity is a necessary pre-condition to study resilience. There is no single agreed definition of adversity nor is there a single or common threshold for what defines adversity (Miller-Graff, 2022). However, to provide a clear context of later explanations, we define adversity as experiences that pose significant challenges to people's daily life, such as lack of drinking water supply or proper sewage systems.

Risk perception

Floods or any other natural disaster are related not only to resilience but also to the way people perceive the level of danger, or risk perception. The notion refers to the way people compare their personal situations to the threat of dangers, evaluated subjectively in relation to their personal experience (Khan et al., 2020). In order to generate some degree of risk perception, it follows that people require, at least, some basic understanding of what kind of disasters have occurred in the past and how they may occur again. Furthermore, previous studies demonstrate that risk perception also involves the unknown dangers posed by earlier disasters that struck the area or similar areas elsewhere. Peng et al. (2016) proposed that the notion of risk perception involves not knowing what kind of disaster is looming and whether the disaster is controllable. Based on this, risk perception in this study involves three dimensions that are interrelated, namely: apprehension of the disaster, the (in)ability to identify the disaster and the (in)ability to control it (Khan et al., 2020). In detail, the first dimension refers to individual's fear of future disasters, the second refers to individual's lack of knowledge about disasters and the third refers to individual's lack of ability to control the occurrence of disasters.

Relational wellbeing

Wellbeing is a broad concept which encompasses various aspects ranging from mental state and level of satisfaction to the overall quality of life (Salvador-Carulla et al., 2014). Different schools of wellbeing have also been proposed since the mid-20th century. Wellbeing studies typically concentrate on just one or two dimensions, such as happiness or wealth. We pursue a more holistic approach to understand local peoples' perception of wellbeing (incorporating individualistic and basic needs) into a wider frame of material, cultural, social-psychological and ecological needs. This recognises human wellbeing as both an outcome and process (Armitage et al., 2012).

One of the prominent theories of wellbeing is subjective wellbeing (SWB; see Diener et al., 1999). The theory is often considered a complementary measurement to economic indicators and focuses on how people feel about their life, based on their specific set of circumstances (OECD, 2011). Despite its popularity, the theory poses key challenges. Among many others, factors that determine peoples' life satisfaction can be ethically questionable in certain cultures but are necessary

to allow them to adapt to a given situation. For example, prioritizing collective achievement over personal attainment is generally considered a more satisfying goal in Asian context. Therefore, a debate on whether subjective wellbeing is comparable across countries and continents still persists.

Another notable theory is psychological wellbeing (PWB), which goes beyond feeling happy. The theory stems from an eudaemonic approach, as opposed to a hedonic approach (as in SWB), to arrive at a better understanding of how people perceive their own wellbeing (White, 2015). Its emphasis is on positive relations with others (Ryff, 1995). People with such relations have been shown to be warm, satisfied and trustworthy. The focus on social relations seems to overlap greatly with relational wellbeing. However, these two theories work under two different mechanisms.

PWB is conceptualized through building upon the capability approach. It means that in order for people to achieve a good level of wellbeing requires them to have a certain set of capabilities, even when it comes to building positive relations with others (Ryff, 1995; White, 2015). Sen (1979) argued that the focus on capabilities allows a shift in attention away from what primary goods are needed for individuals towards what human beings are able to do with those goods. For instance, what income allows people to do in their social context as an attempt to achieve a purposeful and meaningful life. On the other hand, relational wellbeing approaches do not focus on the goods that are required (utilitarian approach), or the capabilities necessary to achieve wellbeing, but views wellbeing as a product of the interplay between personal, societal and environmental processes (White, 2015).

Relational wellbeing (RWB) offers a more locally-grounded view of what is meant by “feeling good”. The theory integrates three important dimensions of people’s life, namely subjective, material and relational dimensions. Furthermore, we should understand wellbeing as the result of the interdependence of these dimensions, while our understanding should take the subjective experiences as its starting point. Although the relative importance of these dimensions may change over time, based on the individual context, the focal point of RWB discussions should follow individuals’ aspirations in a social context (White, 2008). Later, White (2015) added that wellbeing should be seen rather as a process than a condition that needs to be achieved. Wellbeing is a life-course process which incorporates past, present and future experiences of the individual within their living space. Hence, the three dimensions constantly intertwine and possibly are in tension with one another, resulting in the relative importance of each dimension in conjunction with time and place (Atkinson, 2013; White, 2015). Based on these insights, White (2015) revisited the first diagram of RWB and adjusted it to accommodate the view of process in wellbeing (see Figure 1.1). In doing so, she slightly modified the name of the dimensions involved. Subjective has become personal dimension, referring to intra- and inter-personal processes. Relational became societal dimension that goes beyond individual concerns. The material was turned into the dimension of environment, which relates to the individual’s habitat.

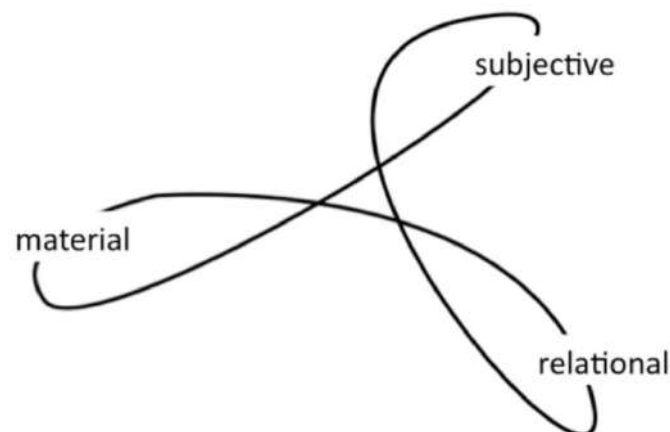


Figure 1.1. The emphasis on process in shaping relational wellbeing (adapted from White, 2015)

Place attachment

The notion of place attachment has been long considered as one of the most important predictors in explaining environmentally-responsible behaviours (Lewicka, 2010; Vaske & Kobrin, 2001). It is defined as an individual's emotional tie to a particular place that they develop over time (Hidalgo & Hernández, 2001). Morgan (2010) added that place attachment should be viewed in line with how an individual develops other types of attachment, e.g., parent-child attachment, to fully understand how such attachment is carried into an individual's identity and plays a big part in adult life. Consistent with this, recent advancements propose that place attachment should involve not only the emotional tie to the place but also the people living in it (Raymond et al., 2010). In the existing literature, some scholars therefore start to refer to the idea of place attachment by applying the term 'sense of place' or 'community attachment'. In this documentation, we still use the notion of place attachment.

Furthermore, place attachment has been studied in various research settings, varying from recreational settings where it is used to explain how people could behave in a sustainable manner (Kyle et al., 2005) to disaster-risk settings as a means of predicting whether some people would prepare better than others in anticipating a natural disaster (Mishra et al., 2010). Other studies, such as that of Hidalgo and Hernández (2001) and Lewicka (2010), are more in favour of looking at place attachment as a multi-level construct that can be investigated at different levels of a place, i.e., neighbourhood, community and city. In terms of measurement, scholars still seem to be divided into two opposing camps, viewing the notion as a unidimensional (e.g. Bonaiuto et al., 2006), versus multidimensional construct (e.g., Raymond et al., 2010). Despite these differences, there is some common agreement that the concept of place attachment at least includes a sense of dependence on the place where people are living and a sense of identity of that place.

In relation to our research context, previous studies have shown that being attached to the place of residence is indeed positively related to flood preparedness, especially for those who rely on their place for economic reasons (Mishra et al., 2010). On the contrary, people who perceive a disaster risk in their place of residence are found to have a lower level of place attachment (Peng et al., 2017). These are, of course, important findings that may guide us in fully understanding the complex experiences of people living in slums, who, interestingly not only often face parallel constraints on moving elsewhere and threats of displacement, and who are at the same time at risk of frequent floods.

1.3 Concepts and measurements

The main variables explained in this study are *Resilience*, *relational wellbeing (RWB)*, and *place attachment*. However, by making these data available, we anticipate the flexibility of other scholars to select and use other notions which reflect measures employed in this study for their own purposes.

First, we measured two types of resilience. One is individual resilience and the other is household resilience. Individual resilience is defined as the individual ability to withstand significant adversity and improve their situation after the experience of challenging situations (Benard, 1999; Kimhi, 2016). According to Benard (1991), individual resilience is largely affected by both protective and risk factors. The former buffers the negative effect of any given adversity. The latter increases the risk imposed by the adversity and hence, increases the chance for individuals to break down or collapse. By focusing on individual resilience, we are able to further understand the dynamic interaction between personal characteristics and environmental challenges. Following Benard's (1991) notion, we measured individual resilience through the following dimensions: 1) social competence (item Resilience25-28); 2) problem solving (item Resilience29-32); 3) autonomy (item Resilience33-36) and 4) sense of purpose and future challenges (item Resilience37-40). In addition, we also investigated the protective and risk factors through the following measures: 1) family protective factor (item Resilience1-12); 2) society protective factor (item Resilience13-24); 3) risk perception towards

disaster by Khan et al. (2020; item rp1-8); and 4) perceived vulnerability towards disaster from Dow et al. (2007; item Vulnerability1a-8a).

Next, we measured household resilience. Different from individual resilience, household resilience focuses on the individuals' perceived ability of their household to deal with significant adversity and project a positive outcome to overcome it. In this study, we employed a measure of household resilience proposed by Nguyen and James (2013) for two reasons. Firstly, the selected sample of their study largely reflects our group of samples and thus, we assumed that the tested measure is relevant for our research context. Secondly, the measure directly involves the perceived outcome of livelihoods in relation to the expected disaster. This element is in line with the objectives of our project, in which we aim to project a dynamic interplay between relational wellbeing and resilience. This includes not only personal improvement - e.g., way of thinking and problem solving - but also how the family as a system builds resistance and creates a positive outcome out of the adversity (Walsh, 2003).

We anticipate a future question regarding the accuracy of subjective measure of household resilience; to what extent is one individual's subjective perception accurately reflects their household resilience? We offer three explanations for this. One, although there have been studies focussing on community and household resilience by using aggregated data on socio-economic variables (see Alinovi et al., 2010; Twigg, 2009), the results may not always turn into actual indicators of resilience, e.g., confidence in securing food, eagerness to transform lifestyle, etc. Second, in this study, we are interested in household resilience, in terms of its attitudinal element rather than the manifest resources, such as economic capacity. We also investigated such measures, but view them as components of livelihood capacity. Thirdly, the subjective assessment of household resilience allows respondents to think about the condition of those closest to them, i.e., family members (Jones & Tanner, 2015). Next, household resilience measures by Nguyen and James (2013) consist of 1) households' confidence in securing food, income, health, and evacuation during and after floods (item HHresil1-5); (2) households' confidence in securing their homes not being affected by a major flood event (item HHresil6-7); and finally (3) households' interests in learning and practicing new flood-based livelihood (item HHresil8-9).

Second, RWB is defined as the extent to which people view their life as in accordance with the aspirations of themselves, society, and their living place and natural surroundings. We use White's (2008; 2015) notion of wellbeing to demarcate the definition of RWB. In practice, we operationalized the concept by relating to the most relevant literature, such as the work of Mccubbin et al. (2013). Finally, we also took into account the particularity of the context in order to ensure that we do not overlook certain factors that are considered important and emerge as a result of the interplay between the personal, societal and environmental. Based on these three contextual variations of RWB, we specifically measured RWB through the following dimensions: 1) satisfaction with health and education facilities (item RWB_Satis3-7); 2) satisfaction with family relations (item RWB_SC_Fam1-3, RWB_Satis1); 3) satisfaction with social relations (item RWB_SC_Rel1-3, RWB_SC_Cult1-3, RWB_Satis2); 4) sense of competence & scope of influence (item Subjective5-7); 5) self-concept (item Subjective1-4) & self-confidence (item Subjective8-10); 6) religiosity (item Subjective11-15); 7) sense of security (item RWB_SC_Sec1-5) & competition (item RWB-SC-Com1-6); 8) sense of community participation (item RWB_SC_Pol1-6); and 9) financial condition (item RWB_Econ1-10). The order of the various dimensions does not refer to any hierarchy of importance.

According to previous studies, place attachment has been shown to mediate interpersonal trust and pro-environmental behaviour (Peng et al., 2020). In addition, people who are highly attached to their place of residence are likely to stay put even when they perceive disaster risk (Bonaiuto et al., 2016). All these findings suggest that place attachment has the potential ability to mediate the relations

under study, as well as being the main driver for a dependent variable, e.g., resilience. For this, we employed a place attachment measure by Raymond et al. (2010) and modified it to adjust to our research context. The measure has been tested to involve the following dimensions: 1) place identity (item PA1-8); 2) nature bonding (item PA9-13); 3) place dependence (item PA14-18); 4) family bonding (item PA19-21); and 5) friend bonding (item PA22-24). This order shows the relative importance based on the variance accounted for by each factor found in their validity test using principal component analysis (PCA).

Next, we included a stakeholder mapping analysis aiming to fully describe the complexity of the relations of interest. Although this analysis is generally intended to map stakeholders involved in a commercial or community project, we believe it is also beneficial to understand how the interactions between people within the community affect individuals' resilience, directly or indirectly.

Loosely defined, stakeholders are anyone involved in water management at the community level (Newcombe, 2003). This, of course, involves politicians and activists who represent the community, local leaders and government officials and the residents who feel a direct impact. We believe that water management practices eventually affect all individuals in the community. For instance, the frequency of interactions between the residents and their local leader and government officials will influence the extent their perceived risk is considered a serious matter. The interaction, however, should be complemented by assessing the interest of the leaders and the officials. Therefore, utilizing the knowledge of who and how actors are involved enables us to explain the relation between RWB and resilience, in relation to the social interactions that occur in the community. Based on the literature on stakeholder analysis (Aligica, 2006; Newcombe, 2003; Walker et al., 2008), we extract four important factors in mapping the stakeholders involved: 1) interaction (item Interact1-11); 2) interest (item Interest1-11); 3) influence (item Infl1-11); and 4) impact (item Impact1-11).

Finally, we measured relevant demographic variables that have been shown to play an important role in previous studies for predicting resilience. Variables such as gender, age, level of finished education, marital status and income were presented in the questionnaire. Furthermore, we also assessed the livelihood capacity of individuals with the aim of creating a wealth portfolio index as a supplementary construct to RWB (Córdova, 2008; Smits & Steendijk, 2015). This index can also act as a control variable to avoid spurious relationships later in the statistical analyses. Livelihood capacity measures involve consumption (item ks1a-ks2x_year), assets (item hr1a-hr3_15), economic capacity (item ke1-ke24_others), household characteristics (item kr1a-kr10_others) and household access to important facilities (item a_ad1-h_ad4).

In order to ensure the anonymity of respondents, personal contact details (e.g., name/initials, house number, and telephone number) were removed from the available dataset.

1.4. Selection of measurements and questionnaire development

We have conducted an extensive review of available literature before selecting the above-mentioned measures. The review resulted in an inventory of available measures and from that we selected the most appropriate ones with regard to reliability, validity and applicability for our research localities. Due to the fact that all measures were previously studied and tested in predominantly Western societies, we underwent several phases before finally arriving at the full set of questionnaire questions. First, we translated all the English items into the Indonesian language. In doing so, we involved five Indonesian scholars from multiple disciplines, such as psychology, economics, demography and anthropology and development studies, from well-known universities in Indonesia and the Netherlands. After having run through all the translated items meticulously, we translated the items back to English again. Several rounds of discussion were held to maximize the consistency of the translated items and the validity of the operationalisations. In one of the discussions, we also involved non-participating experts to discuss the items.

Second, we created a ‘codebook’ containing all the measures for the preliminary survey (November 2021 – February 2022). The codebook also contains a clear indication of items and their corresponding dimension(s) or concept(s). Based on the codebook, we produced the final questionnaire for the survey.

Finally, in the third phase we aimed to make sure that the questionnaire developed followed general guidelines of a ‘good practice’ survey. That implied that the time consumed to fill in the questionnaire should not exceed 45 minutes. The questionnaire should run well by following a logical consequential order of questions, starting with the easiest questions, e.g., about the household and livelihood, and continuing with more emotional and psychological questions. And finally, the questions should be clearly explained through a short description of each scale presented and, if necessary, a specific instruction that follows it.

1.5 Purposive sampling of locations

Our study is focused on slum areas. Although there are a considerable number of slum areas across Indonesia, we based our purposive selection of locations on two criteria. Since one of the main concerns of the study is related to how ecological change may exacerbate the living conditions among people in slums, we narrowed our selection to areas where there is an increased risk of flood as documented by the latest reports. We further narrowed down the selection to those cities that have recently experienced major floods but are often overlooked. According to a recent study by the World Bank, they found that, along with other cities in Indonesia, Bima, Manado and Pontianak, face heightened flood risk (Rentschler et al., 2021). Partly due to increased economic activity, settlements in these cities have expanded to risky areas along the river and coastal lines. Often, the settlements are accompanied by poor flood mitigation standards. In relation to the selection criteria, these three cities still have not received considerable scholarly attention, partly due to their geographical location (outside Java island). Therefore, based on these findings, we purposively selected Bima, Manado and Pontianak. Figure 1.2 displays a map of Indonesia to picture each research location.

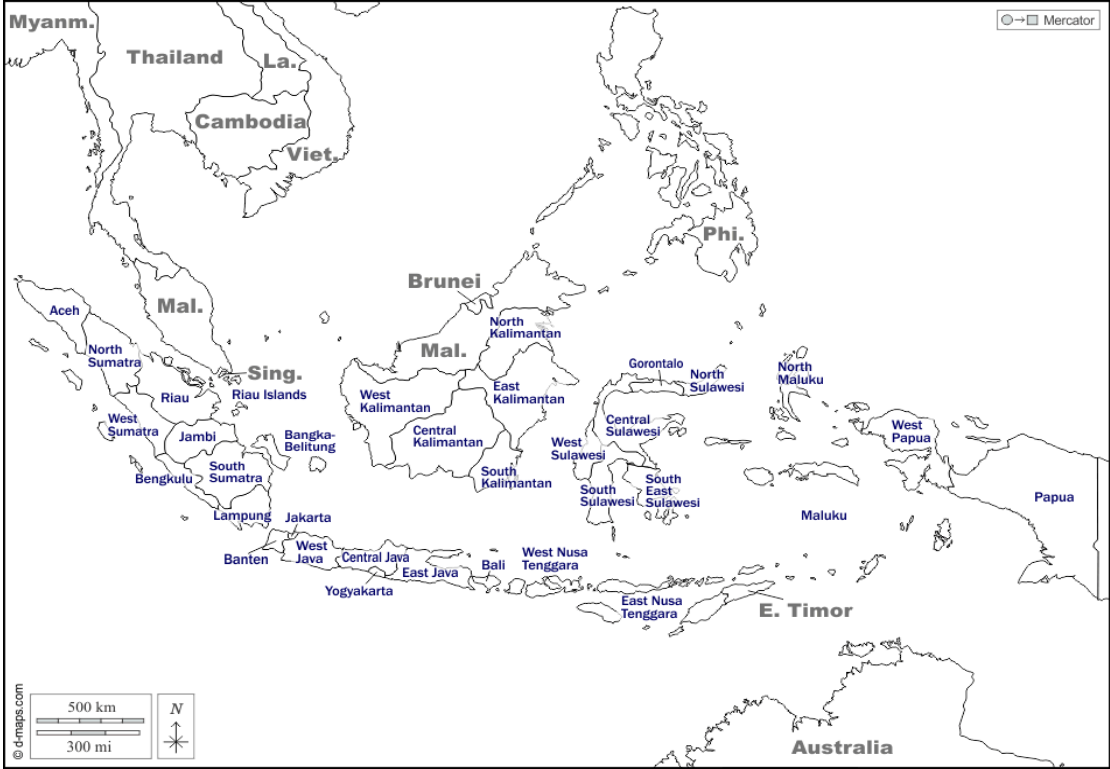


Figure 1.2. Indonesian map displaying the name of its provinces (free to use from d-maps.com, 2022)

Subsequently, to ensure that the study is able to upscale its applicability and stay within the relevance of the national and local governments, we employed a definition of slums (*kawasan kumuh*) governed by the Law No. 1 of 2011 on Housing and Residential Areas of Indonesia as one of our selection guidelines. Briefly, the law claims that settlements should have adequate space, easy access to clean water and sanitation in order to be considered habitable. In line with this reasoning, the selection of slum areas should also correspond to the Mayor’s decree in the corresponding city (see Mayor’s decree of Pontianak Number 1063.1 / D-PRKP / Year 2020; Mayor’s decree of Bima No. 188.45/747/650/XII/2019; and Mayor's decree of Manado No. 163 of 2015). Finally, factoring in our limited resources, we purposively selected one to three districts in each city, and within each district we selected one subdistrict that was represented by at least two neighbourhood communities. Figure 1.2 below lists the administrative levels and the selected areas of the study.

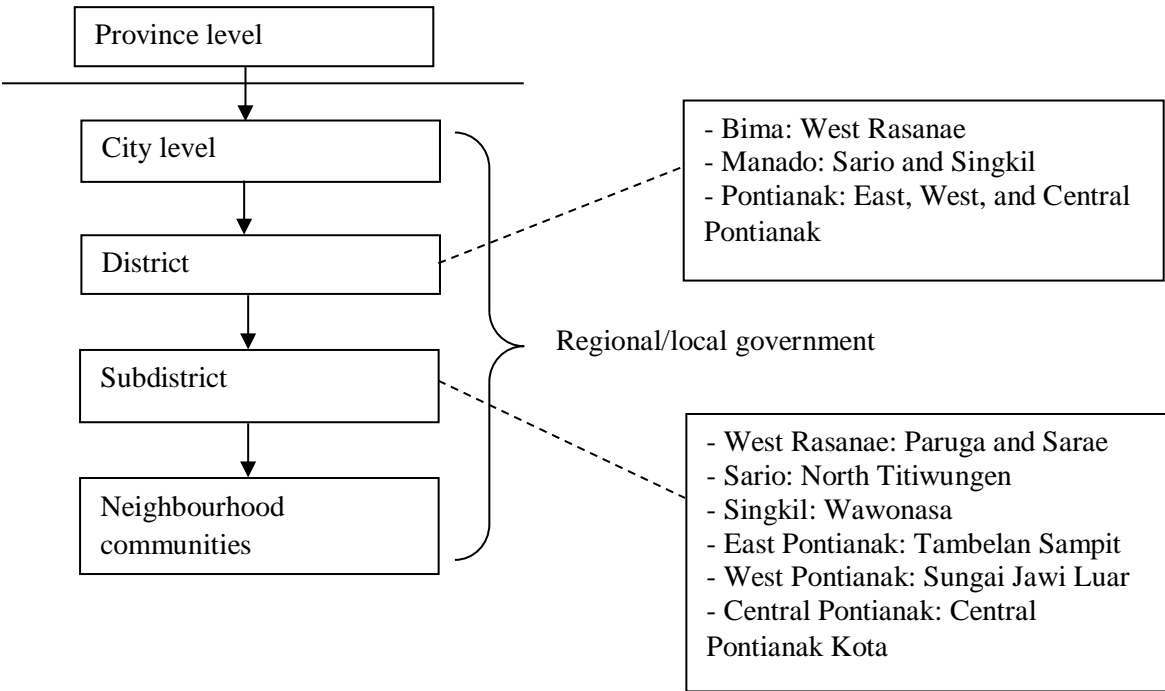


Figure 1.3. The division of administrative levels and the selected research locations

Research localities

To provide a better understanding of our research context, we briefly describe the research localities selected for this study.

(1) Bima

Bima is a city in West Nusa Tenggara province, which is located on the east part of Sumbawa island (Pemerintah Kota Bima, 2022). The city area is 222.25 km² in size and divided into five districts; West Rasanae, East Rasanae, Asakota, Mpunda, and Ruba. As shown in the previous figure (1.4), we selected a district of West Rasanae, with an area of 10.14 km². The selected subdistricts, namely Paruga and Sarae, cover an area of .91 and .48 km², respectively. Figure 1.4 visualizes the map of Bima.

Based on the 2021 housing survey conducted by Central Bureau of Statistics of Bima, most of the households in the city live in proper housing (80.40%). The figure is composed of those

households living in rural and urban areas, with a higher percentage of proper housing among households in rural areas, 81.77% as opposed to 80.22% in urban areas (BPS Kota Bima, 2021b). Furthermore, a survey on the welfare level of the city in 2021 reports that people aged 15-64 make up the bulk of the population in the city: 68.44% of the total population (BPS Kota Bima, 2021a). In terms of education, the report states that 63.57% of males and 56.59% of females are reported to have completed high school education and above. As for monthly expenses, the average spending of the population is Rp.1,718,519 (approximately \$123 with \$1=Rp.14,000). The spending covers 2,189 kcal of calories and 71.26 grams of protein for daily consumption.

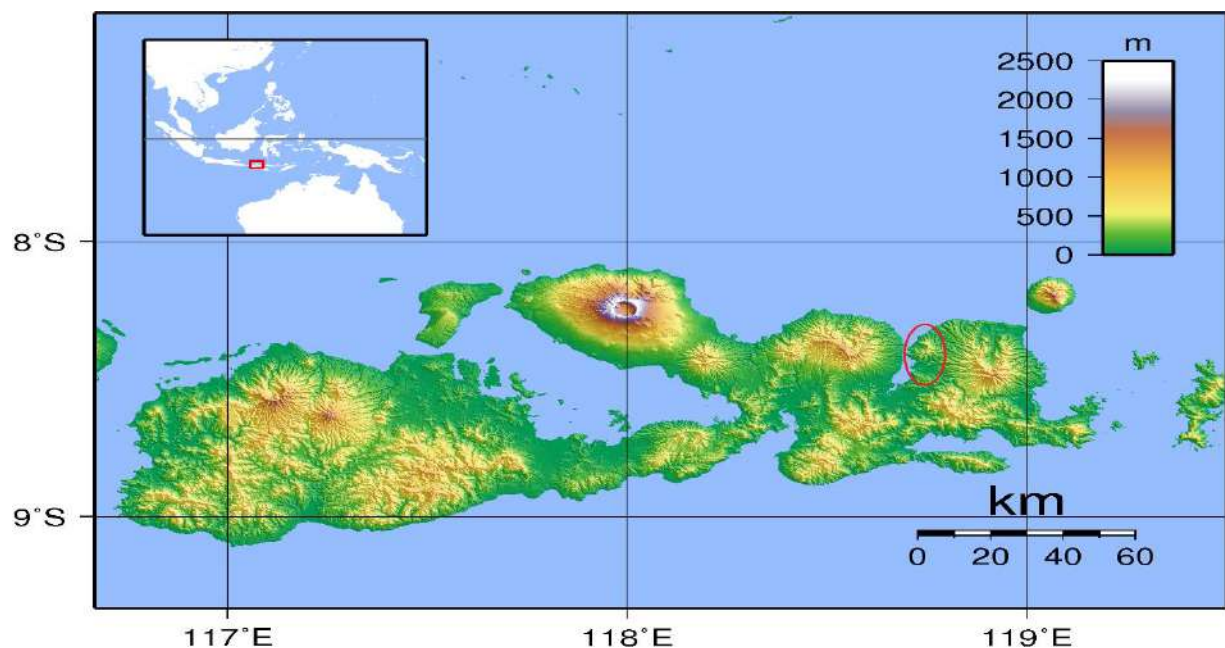


Figure 1.4. Bima topography marked by the red eclipse-shape (adapted from Sadalmelik, 2007)

Bima hit the national headlines (again) recently in 2021 due to flash floods that hit most parts of the city, including a district of Rasanæ West. Prior to that, in 2016 even bigger floods hit the region. The first wave of floods occurred on December 21, 2016 in Bima and other areas of Nusa Tenggara West province, i.e., Bima regency and Sumbawa regency (Putra, 2016). Especially in Bima city, the floodwaters reached up to three meters high. The floods not only covered the major roads but also caused major disruptions, such as the shutdown of electricity and communication. While the residents as well as the government were struggling to find proper shelter, the second wave of floods hit on December 23, 2016. Although the second floods were not as intense as the first ones, the events damaged at least 19,219 houses along with other public facilities. Other reports claim that there were 388,149 people in Bima impacted by these floods (Nurlatifah et al., 2018).

Back to 2021, the city was hit again with flash floods on December 13 (Syarifudin, 2021). In total, the number of impacted households mounted up to 1,930. Another report claims that the floods impacted as many as 23,362 people (CNN Indonesia, 2021). As in the previous event, the floods disrupted people's daily routines by damaging various bridges that connected several rural areas, and causing an electricity cut in several districts.

Topographically, Bima is located at a downstream area centred around one of the water outlets from an upstream river (Putra, 2016). The city is situated between 2 and 20 meters above sea level, while other surrounding areas, e.g., Wawo district of Bima regency, are located at higher levels (Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Bima, 2022; Nurlatifah et al., 2018). Therefore, apart from a high intensity

of rain precipitation, Bima frequently gets high flows of water from its surrounding areas. This, of course, increases the likelihood of flash floods in the region. To complicate the matter, previous studies that have investigated the causes of floods in Bima have rarely included other factors, such as the poor drainage system, changes in land use and deforestation. All combined, this puts Bima at a very high level of flood risks, as confirmed by the report of Rentschler et al. (2021).

Although the recent survey on housing shows a promising figure, 80.40% of the population living in a proper housing (BPS Kota Bima, 2021b), this may not necessarily reflect the quality of the drainage and sanitation system. This is where we find contrasting results. According to a recent article on slum settlements, Bima is reported to still have up to 83.82 hectares of slum area (Suara NTB, 2020). By a governing law on housing that we have referred to above, the slum areas are mainly characterised by poor building quality and poor access to clean water and sanitation. This is also confirmed by the Mayor’s decree on slum settlement in 2019 (i.e., Mayor’s decree of Bima No. 188.45/747/650/XII/2019), which shows various areas of slums spread across the city. Based on all this, we believe that Bima fits neatly with our sampling of the research location.

(2) Manado

Manado is the capital city of North Sulawesi province. Its area covers up to 157,26 km² and consists of 11 districts (Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Manado, 2022). Topographically, the city is mostly dominated by a sloping plain (78.51% of the total area), while the remaining is either hilly plain or mountainous land. Since the city is close to a beach and mostly flat, most of the areas in Manado are approximately around 0-240 meters above the sea level. Figure 1.5 shows the graphical location of the city.

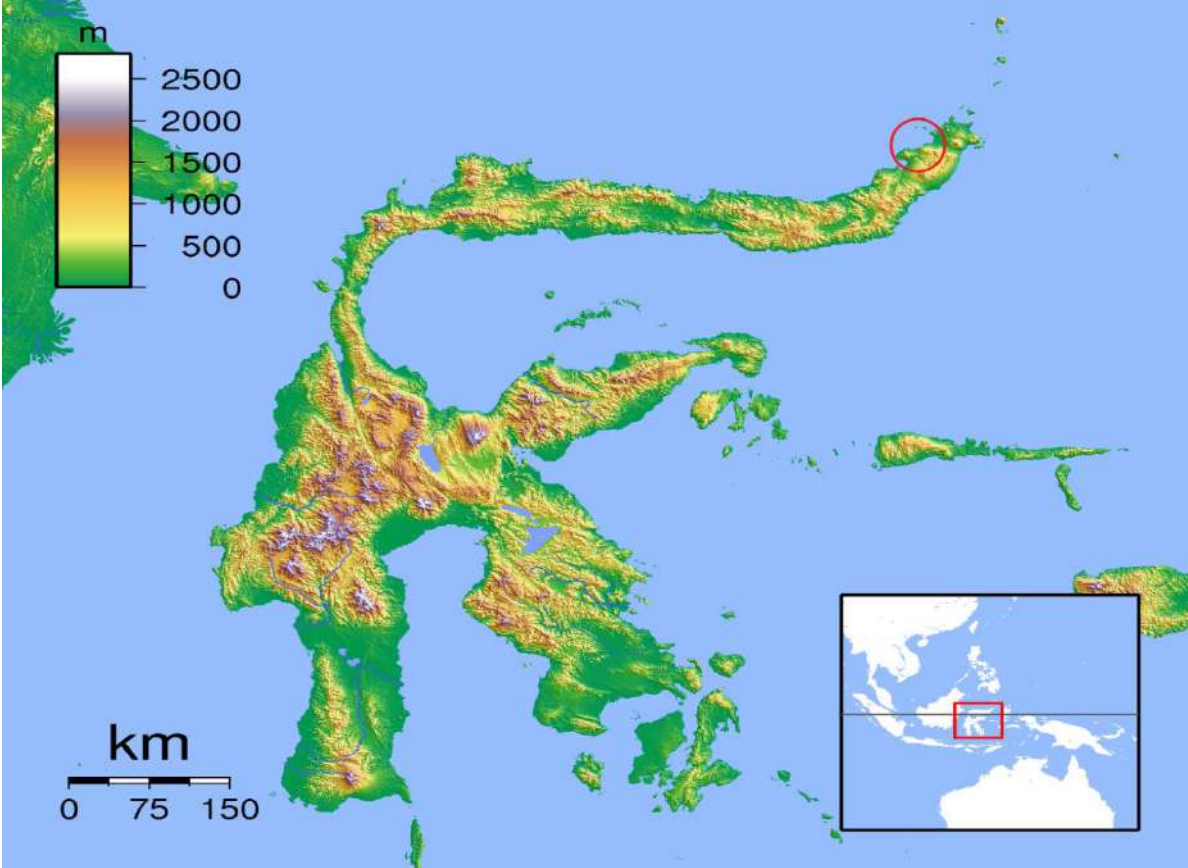


Figure 1.5. Manado topography marked by the red circle (adapted from Sadalmelik, 2007)

In terms of demographic characteristics, Manado is mostly composed of people aged between 15 and 64 years of age (72.19%), and between the age of 0 and 14 years (21.45%) (Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Manado, 2021). With regard to educational level, the majority of the population in Manado has finished high school and higher levels of education (64.51%). Of that figure, the percentage between males and females appears to be very similar. Further, the latest report suggests that, on average, people in Manado spend approximately Rp. 1,505,455 (approximately \$107.53 with \$1=Rp.14,000) on monthly expenses. This figure accommodates, on average, 1,965 kcal of calories and 61.38 grams of proteins on a daily basis.

On January 15, 2014, Manado was struck by flash floods due to heavy rainfall for several days (Sabu, 2022). Similar to the events in Bima, the floods caused considerable damages to public facilities and settlement areas. Learning from the experience, the local government decided to focus on developing a masterplan for the city drainage system (Direktorat Jenderal Tata Ruang Kementerian Agraria dan Tata Ruang, 2014). Authorities on this matter, such as the Regional Planning Agency (*Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan, Penelitian dan Pembangunan Daerah*; Bappeda) and Directorate General of Spatial Planning (*Ditjen Penataan Ruang*), agreed on the planning and recommended re-evaluating different areas of the city and assigning a label depending on the potential risk. This recommendation included relocation of settlements which were considered to be at high risk. Not long afterwards, the recommendation was taken seriously and the affiliated parties assigned Manado as a priority area for eliminating slum settlements (Bisnis.com, 2017).

While the implementation of the policy above seemed to have started reaping benefits, Manado, once again, was hit by another flash flood and also landslide on March 3, 2022. Although not as big as the 2014 floods, the flood still heavily impacted 155 households, two main roads and one dike. Considering the topography of the city, it makes sense that Manado is consistently exposed to flood disasters. As with the elimination of slum settlements, apparently there are still areas strongly associated with the high risk of flood disasters (Rentschler et al., 2021).

A study conducted in 2015 reveals that there are 80.46 hectares that can be classified as slums (Putri et al., 2015). The study suggests that slum should be classified into different poverty levels, depending on matters such as the quality of the buildings, density and surrounding public facilities. Based on this study, slums of a medium level dominate the settlements, spread across various subdistricts (52 %), including our research area North Titiwungen. When compared to the latest Mayor's decree on the slum settlements in 2021, we find that the total coverage of slum settlements reached up to 196.85 hectares (Provinsi Sulawesi Utara, 2021). Our selected locations are no longer included in the list of the Mayor's decree, although according to our rapid on-field appraisal, the selected areas still experience series of floods with various heights. Therefore, we are confident that our selected areas fit with the sampling frame of the research location.

(3) Pontianak

Pontianak is the capital city of West Kalimantan province. Its area covers up to 118.31 km² (Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Pontianak, 2022). The city consists of six districts with 29 subdistricts. Unlike the other selected cities, Pontianak has 61 rivers and small rivers, which are still mostly used by local people for daily life purposes and transportation. Figure 1.6 displays the map of Pontianak.

According to the latest survey on the welfare level of Pontianak, people aged between 15-64 years dominate the population, with 71.42% (Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Pontianak, 2021). In terms of educational level, there is 56.97% of the total population who achieved a high school degree and above. Of that figure, there is nearly no gender differentiation. As for monthly expenditure, the report states that, on average, people in Pontianak spend monthly around Rp. 1,694,619 (approximately \$121 with \$1=Rp.14,000). On average, the expense covers 1,906 kcal of calories and 61.05 grams of proteins of daily food intake.

Topographically, areas of Pontianak are at 0.1-1.5 meters above the sea level (Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Pontianak, 2022; Kurnia et al., 2019). Due to its close location to the sea and rivers, most areas of Pontianak are prone to floods during high tide periods. A study in West Pontianak and the city centre even claims that the floods in these areas can reach a high level and remain for a long period of time (Purnomo et al., 2018). This is consistent with a recent study by Rentschler et al. (2021) that argues that West Kalimantan has the highest number of people exposed to high flood risk in Indonesia. The study argues further that this exposure is strongly related to poverty level, manifested in extreme at slum settlements.

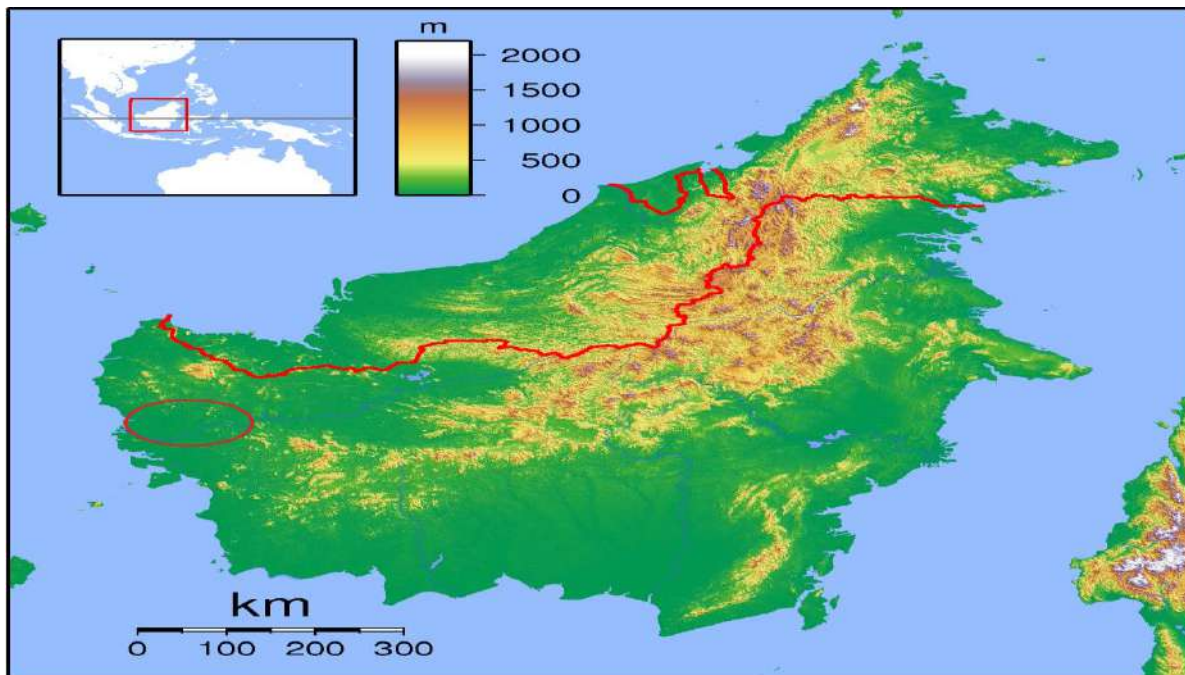


Figure 1.6. Pontianak topography marked by the red ellipse (adapted from Sadalmelik, 2007)

According to the Mayor’s decree on slum settlements in 2020, all six districts of Pontianak city have such settlements distributed over various subdistricts (Provinsi Kalimantan Barat, 2020). All of our selected areas are included in the list, with a classification of low slum levels. However, taking other aspects from the rapid on-field appraisal into consideration, such as access to clean water and sanitation, we can argue that slum classification is subject for further evaluation. Therefore, we are also of the opinion that our selected areas in Pontianak city fully meet the sampling frame of the research location.

1.6 Data collection procedures

The data collection procedure consisted of the following phases: 1) Obtaining an ethical clearance from Universitas Kristen Maranatha for the questionnaire and the survey; 2) obtaining a research permit at the national and regional levels; and finally 3) conducting the questionnaire survey. First, in the beginning weeks of November 2021, we applied for an ethical clearance for the questionnaire. As soon as the approval was granted, we applied for a research permit at the national level at the National Unity and Politics Department of Indonesia (*Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik*; Kesbangpol). We were obliged to do so because our research involved three different provinces. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the application had to be conducted online and all the personnel involved on the field were required to undergo an antigen rapid test. The research permit took several days. Once the national-

level permit was obtained, we sent an advance team to the three cities to apply for a regional-level research permit at the same office but at the province level. The permit was granted quickly and thereafter, the advance team handed all the permit documents, along with a research proposal and an example of the questionnaire, to the district and subdistrict offices. This whole process ran smoothly and therefore we were able to start conducting the survey by the end of November 2021.

Through conducting our survey, we ensured that the process of data gathering followed the research ethics guidelines. While making sure that the formulation of the items would not leave any individual out due to their socio-demographic backgrounds (e.g., religion, gender), we also provided a survey briefing to our enumerators. Further, we only recruited enumerators who had received an education of research methodology and research ethics in their corresponding universities.

1.7 Random sampling of households and respondents at locations

This survey aimed to collect a random sample from the general population aged 18 years and above in each location. Since we collected the data during the Covid-19 pandemic and hence faced limited access to some government offices, we decided to employ a random walk to achieve our random data collection. To do this, we consulted the subdistrict government office in each location to obtain a better understanding of the characteristics of the slum areas frequently affected by the floods. Based on the consultation with the subdistrict heads, we were able to select relevant neighbourhood communities from each subdistrict and were given permission to conduct random walks.

In detail, we started our random walk by firstly selecting a starting point or house that was close to the subdistrict office. Next, we employed a two-house interval to move to the next household until we reached our sample size target. In the case of a street intersection, enumerators were advised to continue the street line until they reached the daily target or met a closed/dead-end street. In case of a dead-end street, enumerators were to cross to the other side of the street and followed the existing count of their daily random-walk target. Our target was to acquire 300 respondents from each city and thus, totalling 900 participants.

Inside the household, enumerators would explain the purpose of the study and ask the person/people if they agreed to participate. When participation was agreed upon, the enumerators would continue by asking for written informed consent from the respondent before the enumerators could start with the survey. We purposively employed a guided interview method in filling out the questionnaire because we believed that it would reduce the respondents' task and minimize missing values from the collected data. In case of more than one eligible person inside the household, enumerators would randomly select a respondent based on the closest birthdate to the date of the survey. On the contrary, if the potential respondent did not agree to participate, enumerators were advised to thank the household and leave the premise respectfully. The enumerators could then continue their random walk.

During the survey, we had to adjust our work schedule to the common jobs and professions held in each subdistrict. For instance, in West Pontianak where quite a few office employees live we would start in the morning and stop around 10:00 or 11:00 AM. We then continued the survey from 18:00 until 21:00. In another district, such as in East Pontianak, there were more freelance and part-time labourers living. Thus, another team could start in a regular work schedule, from 09:00 AM until 17:00 PM.

1.8 Response rates

Our data collection successfully registered a total number of 700 respondents for the period from the end of November 2021 to the beginning of February 2022. Table 1.1 shows an overview of the sampling frame and response rates of each location. The total number did not exactly match our initial target, but considering the circumstances in the field we consider it to be a successful data collection.

First, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, there were many residents who immediately refused a stranger to enter their domestic space. Second, soon after the survey started, Bima was struck heavily by a series of floods in December 2021. Meanwhile, Pontianak also experienced heavy rainfall which prolonged the survey. On average, we obtained a response rate of 76.42%. Overall, although we could not compute sampling representativeness in a subdistrict level, with a consistent use of random walk throughout our data collection we believe that we have successfully avoided sampling biases as much as possible (Babbie, 1989).

Table 1.1 Response rates in each location

Location	Sampling frame of a district		Sample	Response	Response rate (%)
Bima	Rasanae Barat	31,349	250	200	80
Manado	Sario	21,737	165	100	60.60
	Singkil	52,871	135	100	74.07
Pontianak	West Pontianak	147,851	130	100	76.92
	East Pontianak	107,385	125	100	80
	Pontianak city	123,215	115	100	86.96
Total			920	700	76.42

Note: The population data was obtained from the latest report by the Central Bureau of Statistics in each corresponding city.

2. Documentation of the variables

This chapter is dedicated fully to the description of the contents, structure and the layout of documentation of the variables. In the first section (2.1), we will provide a guide to the codebook. The next section (2.2) will provide a complete list of the variables included in the questionnaire. We will conclude the chapter by providing a documentation of original variables in the last section (2.3).

2.1. Guide to codebook

To illustrate the layout of the documentation of the variables later in section 3, we provide an unambiguous example as given below in table 2.1. The letters in the parentheses refer to the notes presented in table 2.1.

Table 2.1. *Example of the layout of the documentation of the variables*

(a)	(b)				
q1	I am:				
	(c) (d)	(e)			
	1. Male	1223	51,9	52,5	
	2. Female	1108	47,0	47,5	
	9. System missing	25	1,1		

(a) Indicates the variable number. This variable number will also be synchronized with the SPSS system file. These variable numbers are identical to the ones presented in section 3.

(b) Indicates the variable label that will be used in the SPSS system file.

(c) Indicates the code values for the single answer categories.

(d) Indicates value labels or the textual definitions of the codes.

(e) Indicates statistics summary. The first column indicates frequency counts showing the number of times a value occurs. The second column indicates the percentage of cases that value represents for the variable. And the third column indicates the valid percentage.

2. 2. Variables description list

In this section, we will provide all variables according to their number in the upcoming data file. In order to provide conceptual clarity, we will also provide headings of themes (in bold capital letters) to indicate the nature of the variables which also corresponds with the Indonesian questionnaire.

LOCATION (SEKSI LK. LOKASI)

LK01	Province where the respondent lives in
LK02	The name of regency or city where the respondent lives in
LK03	The name of district where the respondent lives in
LK04	The name of the village or sub-district where the respondent lives in

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS (BRIEF DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION)

q1_Sex	Gender
q2_Age	Age
q3_Edu	Level of education finished
q4_Ethnic	Respondent belongs to which ethnic group
q5_Marital	Marital status

q6_Rel	Religion
q7_INDinc	Respondent's own income
q8_HHinc	Household income
q9_Inher	Inheritance
q10_Saving	Savings
q11_Housing	Housing status
q12_Housetype	Housing type
q13_Job	Occupational status
q14_Sidejob	Other job apart from the main job
q15_Aid	Aid received related to water and sanitation
q16_SKTM	Proof of low-income family
q17a_MeetNeed1	Fulfilment of daily food consumption
q17b_MeetNeed2	Fulfilment of electricity monthly
q17c_MeetNeed3	Fulfilment of clothes
q17d_MeetNeed4	Fulfilment of transportation monthly
q17e_MeetNeed5	Fulfilment of internet connection monthly

CONSUMPTION (*SEKSI KS. KONSUMSI*)

ks1a	For the past one week, how much did respondent consume grains?
ks1b	For the past one week, how much did respondent consume tubers?
ks1c	For the past one week, how much did respondent consume fish?
ks1d	For the past one week, how much did respondent consume meat?
ks1e	For the past one week, how much did respondent consume egg and milk?
ks1f	For the past one week, how much did respondent consume vegetables?
ks1g	For the past one week, how much did respondent consume nuts?
ks1h	For the past one week, how much did respondent consume fruits?
ks1i	For the past one week, how much did respondent consume oil and fat?
ks1j	For the past one week, how much did respondent consume beverages products?
ks1k	For the past one week, how much did respondent consume spices?
ks1l	For the past one week, how much did respondent consume other types of food?
ks1m	For the past one week, how much did respondent consume processed and/ prepared food?
ks1n	For the past one week, how much did respondent consume alcoholic beverages?
ks1o	For the past one week, how much did respondent consume tobaccos and betel?
ks1x	For the past one week, how much did respondent consume in total?
ks2a1_month	For the past one month, how much did respondent spend on house rent?
ks2a2_month	For the past one month, how much did respondent spend on electricity?
ks2a3_month	For the past one month, how much did respondent spend on gas, water, firewood, etc?
ks2a4_month	For the past one month, how much did respondent spend on house maintenance and small renovation?
ks2b1_month	For the past one month, how much did respondent spend on communication?
ks2b2_month (excluding school transportation)?	For the past one month, how much did respondent spend on transportation (excluding school transportation)?
ks2b3_month	For the past one month, how much did respondent spend on variety of goods and services (e.g., recreation, stamps, etc)?
ks2c_month	For the past one month, how much did respondent spend on educational expense?

ks2d_month	For the past one month, how much did respondent spend on health expense?
ks2e_month	For the past one month, how much did respondent spend on clothing?
ks2f_month	For the past one month, how much did respondent spend on household appliances?
ks2h_month	For the past one month, how much did respondent spend on health insurance?
ks2i_month	For the past one month, how much did respondent spend on ceremonial events?
ks2x_month	For the past one month, how much did respondent spend on non-food in total?
ks2a1_year	For the past one year, how much did respondent spend on house rent?
ks2a2_year	For the past one year, how much did respondent spend on electricity?
ks2a3_year	For the past one year, how much did respondent spend on gas, water, firewood, etc?
ks2a4_year	For the past one year, how much did respondent spend on house maintenance and small renovation?
ks2b1_year	For the past one year, how much did respondent spend on communication?
ks2b2_year	For the past one year, how much did respondent spend on transportation (excluding school transportation)?
ks2b3_year	For the past one year, how much did respondent spend on variety of goods and services (e.g., recreation, stamps, etc)?
ks2c_year	For the past one year, how much did respondent spend on educational expense?
ks2d_year	For the past one year, how much did respondent spend on health expense?
ks2e_year	For the past one year, how much did respondent spend on clothing?
ks2f_year	For the past one year, how much did respondent spend on household appliances?
ks2g1_year	For the past one year, how much did respondent spend on housing and land tax?
ks2g2_year	For the past one year, how much did respondent spend on vehicles tax?
ks2g3_year	For the past one year, how much did respondent spend on income tax?
ks2g4_year	For the past one year, how much did respondent spend on other tax?
ks2h_year	For the past one year, how much did respondent spend on health insurance?
ks2i_year	For the past one year, how much did respondent spend on ceremonial events?
ks2x_year	For the past one year, how much did respondent spend on non-food in total?

INHERITANCE/ASSETS (*SEKSI HR. HARTA/ASET*)

hr1a	Does this household have irrigated rice field?
hr1b	Does this household have rainfed rice field?
hr1c	Does this household have dry land?
hr1d	Does this household have land for housing (apart from hr3_1-3)?
hr1e	Does this household have residential building?
hr2a	How many m ² in total (in relation to hr1a)?
hr2b	How many m ² in total (in relation to hr1b)?
hr2c	How many m ² in total (in relation to hr1c)?
hr2d	How many m ² in total (in relation to hr1d)?
hr2e	How many m ² in total (in relation to hr1e)?
hr3_1	How many car does this household have?
hr3_2	How many big motorboat does this household have?
hr3_3	How many small motorboat does this household have?
hr3_4	How many motorcycle does this household have?
hr3_5	How many bicycle does this household have?
hr3_6	How many boat does this household have?
hr3_7	How many refrigerator does this household have?
hr3_8	How many gas cylinder does this household have?

hr3_9	How many handphone does this household have?
hr3_10	How many television does this household have?
hr3_11	How many chicken/duck does this household have?
hr3_12	How many pig does this household have?
hr3_13	How many goat does this household have?
hr3_14	How many cow/buffalo does this household have?
hr3_15	How many horse does this household have?

ECONOMIC CAPACITY (*SEKSI KE. KAPASITAS EKONOMI*)

ke1	Any family member having saving in form of money or goods?
ke2	In what form is the saving?
ke2_others	Other forms
ke3	Where does respondent's household put the savings?
ke3_others	Other places
ke4	(If bank nor cooperation is chosen), why does respondent not put the savings in such?
ke4_others	Other answers
ke5	Does respondent save regularly?
ke6	How often?
ke7	How long has respondent been saving?
ke7_year	In year
ke7_month	In month
ke8	What is the purpose of respondent's saving?
ke8_others	Other answers
ke9	Has respondent ever withdrawn money from a bank?
ke10	Any family member with loans, including in form of goods?
ke11	To whom does the family member (in ke10) receive loan from?
ke11_others	Other answers
ke12	What is the purpose of the loan?
ke12_others	Other answers
ke13	Any family member owning or operating a small-micro business in the past 12 months?
ke14	Any family member planning to operate a small-micro business in the next 12 months?
ke15	Who is responsible for the business?
ke15_name	Name of family member responsible
ke15_number	The order number of that family member
ke16	What is the type of the small-micro business?
ke16_others	Other answers
ke17	Is there someone outside this household co-own the business?
ke18	How long has/had the business been running?
ke18_year	In year
ke18_month	In month
ke19	Is the business run outside the house?
ke20	How many workers involved in the business?
ke21	What is the source of fund for the business?
ke21_others	Other answers
ke22	Is the business still running?

ke23	(If closed down), since when did the business stop running?
ke23_month	Which month
ke23_year	Which year
ke24	Why did the business stop running?
ke24_others	Other answers

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (*SEKSI KR. KARAKTERISTIK RUMAH TANGGA*)

kr1a	Housing status
kr1a_others	Other answers
kr1b	Land status
kr1b_others	Others
kr2a	Area in m2
kr2b	Type of housing floor
kr3a	Type of housing wall
kr3a_others	Others
kr3b	Wall condition
kr4a	Type of housing roof
kr4a_others	Others
kr4b	Roof condition
kr5	Main source of drinking water in the household
kr5_others	Others
kr6	Means of getting drinking water
kr7a	Main source of lighting?
kr7a_others	Others
kr7b	Power (in watt) installed
kr8	Main source of cooking
kr8_others	Others
kr9	Defecation place
kr10	Sewage disposal
kr10_others	Others

HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO FACILITIES (*SEKSI AD. AKSES RUMAH TANGGA KE FASILITAS*)

a_ad1	Access to a village/sub-district office
a_ad2	Type of transportation often used to go to a village/sub-district office
a_ad2_others	Others
a_ad3	Minutes taken to get to a village/sub-district office
a_ad4	Cost spent to go to a village/sub-district office
b_ad1	Access to a post office
b_ad2	Type of transportation often used to go to a post office
b_ad2_others	Others
b_ad3	Minutes taken to get to a post office
b_ad4	Cost spent to go to a post office
c_ad1	Access to a primary school
c_ad2	Type of transportation often used to go to a primary school
c_ad2_others	Others
c_ad3	Minutes taken to get to a primary school
c_ad4	Cost spent to go to a primary school

d_ad1	Access to a secondary school
d_ad2	Type of transportation often used to go to a secondary school
d_ad2_others	Others
d_ad3	Minutes taken to get to a secondary school
d_ad4	Cost spent to go to a secondary school
e_ad1	Access to a high school
e_ad2	Type of transportation often used to go to a high school
e_ad2_others	Others
e_ad3	Minutes taken to get to a high school
e_ad4	Cost spent to go to a high school
f_ad1	Access to a public health centre
f_ad2	Type of transportation often used to go to a public health centre
f_ad2_others	Others
f_ad3	Minutes taken to get to a public health centre
f_ad4	Cost spent to go to a public health centre
g_ad1	Access to a hospital
g_ad2	Type of transportation often used to go to a hospital
g_ad2_others	Others
g_ad3	Minutes taken to get to a hospital
g_ad4	Cost spent to go to a hospital
h_name	Name of other health facility
h_ad1	Access to other health facility
h_ad2	Type of transportation often used to go to other health facility
h_ad2_others	Others
h_ad3	Minutes taken to get to other health facility
h_ad4	Cost spent to go to other health facility

STAKEHOLDER MAPPING (PART 1-PSIKOSOSIAL-BAGIAN 1)

Interact1	Frequency of interaction with the head of the neighbourhood
Interact2	Frequency of interaction with the head of the neighbourhood community
Interact3	Frequency of interaction with the head of the sub-district
Interact4	Frequency of interaction with the head of the district
Interact5	Frequency of interaction with members of regional parliament
Interact6	Frequency of interaction with small-medium micro entrepreneurs
Interact7	Frequency of interaction with non-governmental organizations
Interact8	Frequency of interaction with a local youth organization
Interact9	Frequency of interaction with a caretaker of a house of worship
Interact10	Frequency of interaction with university members
Interact11	Frequency of interaction with schools
Interest1	Interest of the head of the neighbourhood perceived by respondent
Interest2	Interest of the head of the neighbourhood community perceived by respondent
Interest3	Interest of the head of the head of the sub-district perceived by respondent
Interest4	Interest of the head of the head of the district perceived by respondent
Interest5	Interest of members of regional parliament perceived by respondent
Interest6	Interest of small-medium micro entrepreneurs perceived by respondent
Interest7	Interest of non-governmental organizations perceived by respondent
Interest8	Interest of a local youth organization perceived by respondent
Interest9	Interest of a caretaker of a house of worship perceived by respondent

Interest10	Interest of university members perceived by respondent
Interest11	Interest of schools perceived by respondent
Influ1	Influence of the head of the neighbourhood perceived by respondent
Influ2	Influence of the head of the neighbourhood community perceived by respondent
Influ3	Influence of the head of the head of the sub-district perceived by respondent
Influ4	Influence of the head of the head of the district perceived by respondent
Influ5	Influence of members of regional parliament perceived by respondent
Influ6	Influence of small-medium micro entrepreneurs perceived by respondent
Influ7	Influence of non-governmental organizations perceived by respondent
Influ8	Influence of a local youth organization perceived by respondent
Influ9	Influence of a caretaker of a house of worship perceived by respondent
Influ10	Influence of university members perceived by respondent
Influ11	Influence of schools perceived by respondent
Impact1	Real impact of the head of the neighbourhood perceived by respondent
Impact2	Real impact of the head of the neighbourhood community perceived by respondent
Impact3	Real impact of the head of the head of the sub-district perceived by respondent
Impact4	Real impact of the head of the head of the district perceived by respondent
Impact5	Real impact of members of regional parliament perceived by respondent
Impact6	Real impact of small-medium micro entrepreneurs perceived by respondent
Impact7	Real impact of non-governmental organizations perceived by respondent
Impact8	Real impact of a local youth organization perceived by respondent
Impact9	Real impact of a caretaker of a house of worship perceived by respondent
Impact10	Real impact of university members perceived by respondent
Impact11	Real impact of schools perceived by respondent
Localbusiness	Type of micro small-medium enterprise
NGO	Type of NGO
Youth	Type of youth organization
HoW	Type of house of worship

RELATIONAL WELLBEING PART 1 (BAGIAN 2-A. PERSEPSI RESPONDEN BAGIAN 1)
SELF-CONCEPT AND PERSONALITY TRAITS

Subjective1	I am a dependable person
Subjective2	I am a hard worker
Subjective3	I tend to be submissive to my condition
Subjective4	I let others to find a solution for the problems I experience

SENSE OF COMPETENCE AND SCOPE OF INFLUENCE

Subjective5	I have an ability to find a decent job
Subjective6	I have influence on people around me
Subjective7	I have skills that can support my life

SELF-CONFIDENCE AND BELIEF

Subjective8	I am unsure if I can attain my dreams
Subjective9	I can get help from people around me
Subjective10	My life will be better than how it is now

RELIGIOSITY

Subjective11	I practice my religious rituals
Subjective12	Practicing religious rituals is a way to get me strong in living through adversity
Subjective13	My religious beliefs have a great deal of influence in my daily life
Subjective14	My religious beliefs have a great deal of influence on how I make important

Subjective15 decisions
My religious beliefs have a great deal of influence on how I relate with others

PROTECTIVE FACTORS OF INDIVIDUAL RESILIENCE (B. PERSEPSI RESPONDEN BAGIAN 2)

FAMILY: AFFECTIVE RELATIONSHIP

Resilience1 My family understands what I do every day
Resilience2 My family recognizes when I have problems
Resilience3 My family is willing to listen my problems
Resilience4 My family helps each other in times of trouble

FAMILY: HIGH EXPECTATION

Resilience5 My family believes that I will succeed in life
Resilience6 My family encourages me to do my best
Resilience7 My family has high expectations on me
Resilience8 My family believes I can solve problems appropriately

FAMILY: OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE

Resilience9 My family and I have fun activities together
Resilience10 My family asks for my opinion when it comes to making important decisions
Resilience11 My family listens to my suggestions
Resilience12 My family gives me the responsibility to handle family matters

SOCIETY: AFFECTIVE RELATIONSHIP

Resilience13 Apart from my family, the people around me care about me
Resilience14 Apart from my family, the people around me recognize when I am facing a problem
Resilience15 Apart from my family, I can trust the people around me
Resilience16 Apart from my family, people around me do not make fun of me when I fail

SOCIETY: HIGH EXPECTATION

Resilience17 Apart from my family, other people believe that I will be a successful person
Resilience18 Apart from my family, other people encourage me to do my best
Resilience19 Apart from my family, other people have high expectations on me
Resilience20 Apart from my family, other people believe that I can complete the task well

SOCIETY: OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE

Resilience21 I am involved in activities in my community
Resilience22 I participate in a discussion in my neighbourhood
Resilience23 I help other people
Resilience24 I represent people around me in certain activities

INDIVIDUAL RESILIENCE CHARACTERISTICS (C. PERSEPSI RESPONDEN BAGIAN 3)

SOCIAL COMPETENCE

Resilience25 I am able to work with someone whose opinions differ from mine
Resilience26 I am able to defend my rights without offending others
Resilience27 I try to understand how other people think and feel
Resilience28 Other people take advice from me

PROBLEM SOLVING

Resilience29 I am able to find an alternative solution to my problems
Resilience30 I can change the plan, if the plan fails
Resilience31 I try to solve a problem by discussing it with others
Resilience32 I do not know where I can find help when I have a problem (-)

AUTONOMY

- Resilience33 I can complete the task assigned to me
Resilience34 I can keep distance from people who have a negative influence on me
Resilience35 I take the initiative to solve problems that arise
Resilience36 If I am disappointed with one condition, I become reluctant to do anything (-)

SENSE OF PURPOSE AND FUTURE

- Resilience37 I have realistic plans and goals for my future
Resilience38 I feel that my future life will not change much (-)
Resilience39 Adversity in life makes me desperate (-)
Resilience40 I'm just living my life, without having to make any plans (-)

RISK PERCEPTION (D. PERSEPSI RESPONDEN BAGIAN 4)

APPREHENSIONS

- rp1 I feel worried whenever I think/hear of a natural catastrophe
rp2 It is very frightening to think about the impacts of natural catastrophes on my family
and my area

UNIDENTIFIED

- rp3 When I see a disaster, I do nothing except trusting on luck
rp4 A disaster is the will of God
rp5 If disaster occurs, it will be the biggest upset to me.
rp6 I have no knowledge about how a disaster occurs

UNCONTROLLED

- rp7 The occurrence of a natural disaster is not time-dependent, and it cannot be controlled by a human beings
rp8 The intensity of disaster losses can be reduced by performing precautionary measures

DISASTER EXPERIENCE AND EXPECTANCY (BAGIAN 3-PENGALAMAN DAN EKSPEKTANSI BENCANA. A. PENGALAMAN BENCANA)

- Tornado Disrupting daily activity in the past five years (2016-2021)
Long_drought Disrupting daily activity in the past five years (2016-2021)
Flood Disrupting daily activity in the past five years (2016-2021)
River_pollution Disrupting daily activity in the past five years (2016-2021)
Lack_water Disrupting daily activity in the past five years (2016-2021)
Lack_facil Disrupting daily activity in the past five years (2016-2021)
Lack_sanitation Disrupting daily activity in the past five years (2016-2021)
Lack_health Disrupting daily activity in the past five years (2016-2021)
Tornado2 Will disrupt daily activity in the next ten years (2022-2032)
Long_drought2 Will disrupt daily activity in the next ten years (2022-2032)
Flood2 Will disrupt daily activity in the next ten years (2022-2032)
River_pollution2 Will disrupt daily activity in the next ten years (2022-2032)
Lack_water2 Will disrupt daily activity in the next ten years (2022-2032)
Lack_facil2 Will disrupt daily activity in the next ten years (2022-2032)
Lack_sanitation2 Will disrupt daily activity in the next ten years (2022-2032)
Lack_health2 Will disrupt daily activity in the next ten years (2022-2032)
Vulnerability1A If tornado occurs, how big will it influence your daily life?
Vulnerability2A If long drought occurs, how big will it influence your daily life?

- Vulnerability3A If flood occurs, how big will it influence your daily life?
 Vulnerability4A If river pollution occurs, how big will it influence your daily life?
 Vulnerability5A If there is lack of clean water, how big will it influence your daily life?
 Vulnerability6A If there is lack of public facility, how big will it influence your daily life?
 Vulnerability7A If there is lack of sanitation, how big will it influence your daily life?
 Vulnerability8A If there is lack of health facility, how big will it influence your daily life?

HOUSEHOLD RESILIENCE (B. PERSEPSI BENCANA)

CONFIDENCE TO SECURE FOOD, INCOME, AND SAFE EVACUATION

- HHresil1 I can repair my house quickly
 HHresil2 I am confident that my household has enough food until the disaster is over
 HHresil3 I am sure my household does not need to borrow money or basic necessities from other people
 HHresil4 I am confident that my household can find a safe place to evacuate
 HHresil5 I am confident that the health of my family members will not be negatively affected

CONFIDENCE TO SECURE HOMES NOT AFFECTED BY FLOODS

- HHresil6 I am sure my house will not be hit by a disaster in the next few years
 HHresil7 I am confident that my house will not fall down or be damaged

INTEREST IN LEARNING AND IMPLEMENTING FLOOD-BASED LIVELIHOODS

- HHresil8 I want to learn how to cope disasters and coexist with the nature
 HHresil9 I have been performing some ways to overcome a disaster

PLACE ATTACHMENT (BAGIAN 4-A. HUBUNGAN PSIKOLOGIS DENGAN TEMPAT TINGGAL)

PLACE IDENTITY

- PA1 This place is meaningful to me
 PA2 (name of place) is important to me
 PA3 I'm very attached to (name of place)
 PA4 I have many beautiful memories about (name of place)
 PA5 I strongly identify myself with (name of place)
 PA6 I feel (name of place) is a part of me
 PA7 I feel comfortable living in (name of place)
 PA8 I feel happy to be back again to (name of place) after a having been gone a long time

NATURE BONDING

- PA9 I feel one with nature when I spend my time with nature at (name of place)
 PA10 My bond with (name of place) will diminish if the plants and animals that live in (name of place) disappear
 PA11 I learn a lot about myself when I spend my time in the nature at (name of place)
 PA12 I feel very attached to the nature at (name of place)
 PA13 I feel peace when I spend my time in the nature at (name of place)

PLACE DEPENDENCE

- PA14 I feel more satisfied living in (name of place) than any other place
 PA15 (Name of place) is incomparable
 PA16 I will not replace with any other place for activities that I do in (name of place)
 PA17 For me, doing activities in (name of place) is more important than doing them in any

PA18 other place
 (Name of place) is the best place to do activities that I like

FAMILY BONDING

- PA19 I live in (name of place) because my family also lives in here
PA20 The relationship with my family in (name of place) is very special to me
PA21 Without my family in (name of place) I might move out

FRIENDSHIP BONDING

- PA22 The friendships formed through communal activities in (name of place) are very important to me
PA23 The friendships formed through sports activities in (name of place) are very important to me
PA24 Without my old friends in (name of place) I might move out

RELATIONAL WELLBEING PART 2. PERCEPTION TOWARDS OWN SELF AND ENVIRONMENT (BAGIAN 4-B. PERSEPSI DIRI DAN LINGKUNGAN)

SOCIOCULTURAL ASPECT-RELIGION

- RWB_SC_Rel1 Practicing religious rituals without any interference
RWB_SC_Rel2 Other religious adherents respect my religious rituals
RWB_SC_Rel3 My religious community helps me in times of trouble

SOCIOCULTURAL ASPECT-CULTURE

- RWB_SC_Cult1 I can continue performing my family cultural habits without any interference
RWB_SC_Cult2 Other ethnic community respects the cultural habits of my family
RWB_SC_Cult3 I can speak the language of my ethnicity comfortably

SOCIOCULTURAL ASPECT-FAMILY

- RWB_SC_Fam1 I can spend my quality time with my family
RWB_SC_Fam2 I can prioritize my family without trying
RWB_SC_Fam3 My family and I can live comfortably without any interference from others

SOCIOLCULTURAL ASPECT-POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

- RWB_SC_Pol1 I can participate on the election of neighbourhood leaders without any pressure
RWB_SC_Pol2 I can participate on the election of House of Representative without any pressure
RWB_SC_Pol3 I can participate on the election of Head of the Region without any pressure
RWB_SC_Pol4 I can receive information about government policy without any obstacles
RWB_SC_Pol5 I can participate on the election of President and Vice President without any pressure
RWB_SC_Pol6 I can receive regional and national news without any obstacles

SOCIOCULTURAL ASPECT-SECURITY

- RWB_SC_Sec1 I feel comfortable living in this neighbourhood
RWB_SC_Sec2 I didn't experience any significant disturbance while living in this neighbourhood
RWB_SC_Sec3 Disruption (example: brawl) occurs periodically in this neighbourhood (-)
RWB_SC_Sec4 I experienced physical threats while living in this neighbourhood (-)
RWB_SC_Sec5 I often feel uneasy while living in this neighbourhood (-)

SOCIOLCULTURAL ASPECT-COMPETITION

- RWB_SC_Com1 The presence of the newcomer groups threatens my family and my group survival (-)
RWB_SC_Com2 The job opportunities are limited due to the presence of other groups (-)
RWB_SC_Com3 Other religious groups build place of worship without respecting my religious group (-)
RWB_SC_Com4 The value of my religious group can be threatened by the presence of other groups (-)
RWB_SC_Com5 The presence of the newcomer or other group can lighten the mood in this

neighbourhood

RWB_SC_Com6 The competition among groups in this neighbourhood is positive

SATISFACTION WITH RELATION AND FACILITY

RWB_Satis1 Are you satisfied with your relationship with the family members who live together?

RWB_Satis2 Are you satisfied with your relationship with your neighbours?

RWB_Satis3 Are you satisfied with the educational facilities in your neighbourhood?

RWB_Satis4 Are you satisfied with the health facilities in your neighbourhood?

RWB_Satis5 Are you satisfied with the access to health facilities?

RWB_Satis6 Are you satisfied with the access to education facilities?

RWB_Satis7 Are you satisfied with the government assistance/aid?

SATISFACTION WITH ECONOMIC CONDITION

RWB_Econ1 I am satisfied with my current monthly income

RWB_Econ2 I feel my saving can cover the emergency needs of my family

RWB_Econ3 I have a better job/business compared to my friends

RWB_Econ4 I feel that my neighbour is more prosperous than me (-)

RWB_Econ5 I have a better income than my family members

RWB_Econ6 I have a bigger house than my friends'

RWB_Econ7 I have a good life at the moment

RWB_Econ8 I am living a more difficult life right now (-)

RWB_Econ9 My current life is happier with my family

RWB_Econ10 I feel grateful for my current income

2.3 Documentation of original variables

LK01	Province where the respondent lives in			
	NTB	200	28,6	28,6
	Kalbar	300	42,9	42,9
	Sulut	200	28,6	28,6
LK02	Name of regency/city			
	Bima	200	28,6	28,6
	Pontianak	300	42,9	42,9
	Manado	200	28,6	28,6
LK03	Name of district			
	Rasanae West	200	28,6	28,6
	Pontianak Kota	100	14,3	14,3
	Pontianak West	100	14,3	14,3
	Pontianak East	100	14,3	14,3
	Sario	100	14,3	14,3
	Singkil	100	14,3	14,3

LK04	Name of sub-district			
	Paruga	100	14,3	14,3
	Sarae	100	14,3	14,3
	Tengah	100	14,3	14,3
	Sungai Jawi Luar	100	14,3	14,3
	Tambelan Sampit	100	14,3	14,3
	Titiwungen Utara	100	14,3	14,3
	Wawonasa	100	14,3	14,3
q1_Sex	Gender			
	Man	262	37,4	37,4
	Woman	438	62,6	62,6
q2_Age	Age			
q3_Edu	What is your highest education level?			
	Did not go to school	39	5,6	5,6
	Elementary school/Madrasah ibtidaiyah (MI)/Package A	61	8,7	8,7
	Junior high school/Madrasah tsanawiyah (MTs)/Package B	169	24,1	24,1
	High school/Vocational school/Madrasah aliyah/Package C (D1 – D4)/Undergraduate	351	50,1	50,1
	Diploma 1 year	4	,6	,6
	Diploma 3-4 years	15	2,1	2,1
	Undergraduate	61	8,7	8,7
q4_Ethnic	To which (big) ethnic group do you consider yourself belong to?			
	Java	51	7,3	7,3
	Sumatera	3	,4	,4
	Sulawesi	190	27,1	27,1
	Kalimantan	253	36,1	36,1
	NTT/NTB	200	28,6	28,6
	Ambon	1	,1	,1
	Others	2	,3	,3
q5_Marital	Marital status			
	Married	547	78,1	78,1
	Not married	44	6,3	6,3
	Divorce	32	4,6	4,6
	Deceased	77	11,0	11,0
q6_Rel	Religion			

	Islam	638	91,1	91,1
	Catholics	6	,9	,9
	Protestants	54	7,7	7,7
	Hindu	1	,1	,1
	Others	1	,1	,1
q7_INDinc	Individual income			
	< Rp. 1.000.000	174	24,9	24,9
	Rp.1.000.001 – Rp.1.500.000	126	18,0	18,0
	Rp.1.500.001 – Rp.2.000.000	73	10,4	10,4
	Rp.2.000.001 – Rp.2.500.000	77	11,0	11,0
	Rp.2.500.001 – Rp.3.000.000	113	16,1	16,1
	Rp.3.000.001 – Rp.3.500.000	63	9,0	9,0
	Rp.3.500.001 – Rp.4.000.000	27	3,9	3,9
	Rp.4.000.001 – Rp.4.500.000	22	3,1	3,1
	Rp.4.500.001 – Rp.5.000.000	16	2,3	2,3
	>Rp.5.000.000	1	,1	,1
	System missing	8	1,1	1,1
q8_HHinc	Household income			
	< Rp. 1.000.000	42	6,0	6,0
	Rp.1.000.001 – Rp.1.500.000	121	17,3	17,3
	Rp.1.500.001 – Rp.2.000.000	61	8,7	8,7
	Rp.2.000.001 – Rp.2.500.000	81	11,6	11,6
	Rp.2.500.001 – Rp.3.000.000	138	19,7	19,7
	Rp.3.000.001 – Rp.3.500.000	111	15,9	15,9
	Rp.3.500.001 – Rp.4.000.000	56	8,0	8,0
	Rp.4.000.001 – Rp.4.500.000	49	7,0	7,0
	Rp.4.500.001 – Rp.5.000.000	27	3,9	3,9
	>Rp.5.000.000	13	1,9	1,9
	System missing	1	,1	,1
q9_Inher	Inheritance			
	No	678	96,9	96,9
	< Rp. 500.000	3	,4	,4
	Rp.500.000 – Rp5.000.000	6	,9	,9
	Rp5.000.000 – Rp.50.000.000	2	,3	,3
	Rp50.000.000 – Rp.100.000.000	5	,7	,7
	> Rp.100.000.000	5	,7	,7
	System missing	1	,1	,1
q10_Saving	Savings			

	No	394	56,3	56,3
	< Rp. 500.000	24	3,4	3,4
	Rp.500.000 – Rp5.000.000	191	27,3	27,3
	Rp5.000.000 – Rp.50.000.000	88	12,6	12,6
	Rp50.000.000 – Rp.100.000.000	2	,3	,3
	System missing	1	,1	,1
q11_Housing	Housing status			
	Renting	125	17,9	17,9
	State-owned/office-owned	5	,7	,7
	Family	119	17,0	17,0
	Individually owned	451	64,4	64,4
q12_House type	Housing type			
	Permanent	574	82,0	82,0
	Semi-permanent	111	15,9	15,9
	Emergency type of housing	3	,4	,4
	Others	12	1,7	1,7
q13_Job	Main job			
	Housewife	250	35,7	35,7
	Student	3	,4	,4
	University student	1	,1	,1
	Farmer	1	,1	,1
	Fisherman	7	1,0	1,0
	Civil servant	12	1,7	1,7
	Teacher (civil servant)	4	,6	,6
	Teacher (private)	7	1,0	1,0
	Labour	52	7,4	7,4
	Private-company employee	85	12,1	12,1
	Businessman/entrepreneur	159	22,7	22,7
	Professional (doctor, lecturer, consultant, etc)	10	1,4	1,4
	Currently unemployed	19	2,7	2,7
	Freelance	36	5,1	5,1
	Helping family business	7	1,0	1,0
	Others	47	6,7	6,7
q14_Sidejob	Secondary job			
	None	551	78,7	78,7
	Farming	1	,1	,1
	Farming 2 (berladang)	2	,3	,3
	Animal farming	1	,1	,1
	Businessman	45	6,4	6,4
	System missing	100	14,3	14,3

q15_Aid	Have you received any aid related to water?			
	Never	692	98,9	98,9
	Received aid once	8	1,1	1,1
q16_SKTM	Proof of low SES (SKTM)			
	Yes	87	12,4	12,4
	No	613	87,6	87,6
q17a_MeetN eed1	Meeting needs of food			
	Unfulfilled	10	1,4	1,4
	Barely fulfilled	69	9,9	9,9
	Fulfilled	621	88,7	88,7
q17b_MeetN eed2	Meeting needs of electricity			
	Unfulfilled	8	1,1	1,1
	Barely fulfilled	67	9,6	9,6
	Fulfilled	625	89,3	89,3
q17c_MeetN eed3	Meeting needs of clothing			
	Unfulfilled	17	2,4	2,4
	Barely fulfilled	100	14,3	14,3
	Fulfilled	583	83,3	83,3
q17d_MeetN eed4	Meeting needs of transportation			
	Unfulfilled	8	1,1	1,1
	Barely fulfilled	94	13,4	13,4
	Fulfilled	598	85,4	85,4
q17e_MeetN eed5	Meeting needs of internet			
	Unfulfilled	36	5,1	5,1
	Barely fulfilled	95	13,6	13,6
	Fulfilled	569	81,3	81,3
ks1a	(1 week) Grains consumption (in Rupiah)			
ks1b	(1 week) Tubers consumption (in Rupiah)			
ks1c	(1 week) Fish consumption (in Rupiah)			

ks1d	(1 week) Meat consumption (in Rupiah)
ks1e	(1 week) Egg and milk consumption (in Rupiah)
ks1f	(1 week) Vegetables consumption (in Rupiah)
ks1g	(1 week) Nuts consumption (in Rupiah)
ks1h	(1 week) Fruits consumption (in Rupiah)
ks1i	(1 week) Oil and fat consumption (in Rupiah)
ks1j	(1 week) Beverages product consumption (in Rupiah)
ks1k	(1 week) Spices consumption (in Rupiah)
ks1l	(1 week) Other types of food consumption (in Rupiah)
ks1m	(1 week) Processed and/prepared food consumption (in Rupiah)
ks1n	(1 week) Alcoholic beverages consumption (in Rupiah)
ks1o	(1 week) Tobaccos and betel consumption (in Rupiah)
ks1x	(1 week) Total consumption (in Rupiah)
ks2a1_month	(1 month) House rent consumption (in Rupiah)
ks2a2_month	(1 month) Electricity (in Rupiah)
ks2a3_month	(1 month) Gas, water, firewood, etc (in Rupiah)
ks2a4_month	(1 month) House maintenance/small renovation (in Rupiah)
ks2b1_month	(1 month) Communication (in Rupiah)
ks2b2_month	(1 month) Transportation (in Rupiah)
ks2b3_month	(1 month) Variety of goods (in Rupiah)
ks2c_month	(1 month) Educational expenses (in Rupiah)
ks2d_month	(1 month) Health expense (in Rupiah)
ks2e_month	(1 month) Clothing (in Rupiah)
ks2f_month	(1 month) Household appliances (in Rupiah)

ks2h_month	(1 month) Health insurance (in Rupiah)			
ks2i_month	(1 month) Ceremonial events (in Rupiah)			
ks2x_month	(1 month) Non-food in total (in Rupiah)			
ks2a1_year	(1 year) House rent (in Rupiah)			
ks2a2_year	(1 year) Electricity (in Rupiah)			
ks2a3_year	(1 year) Gas, water, firewood, etc (in Rupiah)			
ks2a4_year	(1 year) House maintenance/small renovation (in Rupiah)			
ks2b1_year	(1 year) Communication (in Rupiah)			
ks2b2_year	(1 year) Transportation (in Rupiah)			
ks2b3_year	(1 year) Variety of goods (in Rupiah)			
ks2c_year	(1 year) Educational expenses (in Rupiah)			
ks2d_year	(1 year) Health expense (in Rupiah)			
ks2e_year	(1 year) Clothing (in Rupiah)			
ks2f_year	(1 year) Household appliances (in Rupiah)			
ks2g1_year	(1 year) Housing and land tax (in Rupiah)			
ks2g2_year	(1 year) Vehicles tax (in Rupiah)			
ks2g4_year	(1 year) Income tax (in Rupiah)			
ks2a1_year	(1 year) Other tax (in Rupiah)			
ks2h_year	(1 year) Health insurance (in Rupiah)			
ks2i_year	(1 year) Ceremonial events (in Rupiah)			
ks2x_year	(1 year) Non-food in total (in Rupiah)			
hr1a	Does this household have irrigated rice field?			
	Yes	3	,4	,4

	No	697	99,6	99,6
hr1b	Does this household have rainfed rice field?			
	No	700	100,0	100,0
hr1c	Does this household have dry land?			
	No	700	100,0	100,0
hr1d	Does this household have land for housing (apart from hr3_1-3)?			
	Yes	498	71,1	71,1
	No	202	28,9	28,9
hr1e	Does this household have residential building?			
	Yes	480	68,6	68,6
	No	202	28,9	28,9
	Do not know	18	2,6	2,6
hr2a	How many m2 in total (in relation to hr1a)?			
hr2b	How many m2 in total (in relation to hr1b)?			
hr2c	How many m2 in total (in relation to hr1c)?			
hr2d	How many m2 in total (in relation to hr1d)?			
hr2e	How many m2 in total (in relation to hr1e)?			
hr3_1	How many car does this household have?			
	1,00	15	2,1	2,1
	2,00	1	,1	,1
	None	1	,1	,1
	None	683	97,6	97,6
hr3_2	How many big motorboat does this household have?			
	None	700	100,0	100,0
hr3_3	How many small motorboat does this household have?			
	1,00	10	1,4	1,4
	None	1	,1	,1
	None	689	98,4	98,4

hr3_4	How many motorcycle does this household have?			
	1,00	392	56,0	56,0
	2,00	135	19,3	19,3
	None	19	2,7	2,7
	None	154	22,0	22,0
hr3_5	How many bicycle does this household have?			
	1,00	115	16,4	16,4
	2,00	12	1,7	1,7
	None	573	81,9	81,9
hr3_6	How many boat does this household have?			
	1,00	7	1,0	1,0
	2,00	1	,1	,1
	None	692	98,9	98,9
hr3_7	How many refrigerator does this household have?			
	1,00	563	80,4	80,4
	2,00	17	2,4	2,4
	None	120	17,1	17,1
hr3_8	How many gas cylinder does this household have?			
	1,00	424	60,6	60,6
	2,00	201	28,7	28,7
	3,00	31	4,4	4,4
	4,00	4	,6	,6
	None	40	5,7	5,7
hr3_9	How many handphone does this household have?			
	1,00	222	31,7	31,7
	2,00	315	45,0	45,0
	3,00	106	15,1	15,1
	4,00	30	4,3	4,3
	5,00	7	1,0	1,0
	6,00	1	,1	,1
	Did not answer	1	,1	,1
	None	18	2,6	2,6
hr3_10	How many television does this household have?			
	1,00	645	92,1	92,1

	2,00	17	2,4	2,4
	3,00	1	,1	,1
	None	37	5,3	5,3
hr3_11	How many chicken/duck does this household have?			
	1,00	6	,9	,9
	2,00	12	1,7	1,7
	3,00	17	2,4	2,4
	4,00	12	1,7	1,7
	5,00	5	,7	,7
	6,00	8	1,1	1,1
	8,00	1	,1	,1
	10,00	7	1,0	1,0
	12,00	2	,3	,3
	15,00	1	,1	,1
	None	629	89,9	89,9
hr3_12	How many pig does this household have?			
	None	700	100,0	100,0
hr3_13	How many goat does this household have?			
	5,00	1	,1	,1
	None	699	99,9	99,9
hr3_14	How many cow/buffalo does this household have?			
	None	700	100,0	100,0
hr3_15	How many horse does this household have?			
	None	700	100,0	100,0
ke1	Any family member having saving in form of money or goods?			
	Yes	320	45,7	45,7
	No	379	54,1	54,1
	Do not know	1	,1	,1
ke2	In what form is the saving?			
	Money	282	40,3	40,3
	Livestock	33	4,7	4,7
	Gold/jewelry	5	,7	,7

	Irrelevant	379	54,1	54,1
	System missing	1	,1	,1
ke2_others	Other forms			
ke3	Where does respondent's household put the savings?			
	Irrelevant	385	55,0	55,0
	Bank	278	39,8	39,8
	Home	37	5,3	5,3
ke3_others	Other places			
ke4	(If bank nor cooperation is chosen), why does respondent not put the savings in such?			
	High administration cost	3	,4	,4
	Cannot fulfill the administration	2	,3	,3
	Do not know how to open an account	6	,9	,9
	Do not trust the bank/cooperation	5	,7	,7
	Religious reason	1	,1	,1
	Cannot afford to save	16	2,3	2,3
	Others	10	1,4	1,4
	Irrelevant	657	93,9	93,9
ke4_others	Other answers			
	Irrelevant	690	98,6	100,0
	System missing	10	1,4	
ke5	Does respondent save regularly?			
	Yes	24	3,4	3,4
	No	300	42,9	42,9
	Irrelevant	376	53,7	53,7
ke6	How often?			
	Weekly	1	,1	,1
	Monthly	23	3,3	3,3
	Irrelevant	676	96,6	96,6
ke7	How long has respondent been saving?			
ke8	What is the purpose of respondent's saving?			
	School	109	15,6	15,6

	Business	159	22,7	22,7
	Buying household appliances	3	,4	,4
	Buying vehicles	1	,1	,1
	Others	47	6,7	6,7
	Irrelevant	381	54,4	54,4
ke8_others	Other answers			
ke9	Has respondent ever withdrawn money from a bank?			
	Yes	391	55,9	55,9
	No	308	44,0	44,0
	Irrelevant	1	,1	,1
ke10	Any family member with loans, including in form of goods?			
	Yes	230	32,9	32,9
	No	453	64,7	64,7
	Do not know	17	2,4	2,4
ke11	To whom does the family member (referring ke10) receive loan from?			
	Neighbour	45	6,4	6,4
	Store	36	5,1	5,1
	Relatives	49	7,0	7,0
	Friends	44	6,3	6,3
	Individual banks	17	2,4	2,4
	Cooperation	30	4,3	4,3
	Leasing company	4	,6	,6
	Irrelevant	470	67,1	67,1
	Others	5	,7	,7
ke11_others	Other answers			
ke12	What is the purpose of the loan?			
	1	7	1,0	1,0
	2	50	7,1	7,1
	3	161	23,0	23,0
	4	1	,1	,1
	5	2	,3	,3
	6	6	,9	,9
	Irrelevant	469	67,0	67,0
	Others	4	,6	,6
ke12_others	Other answers			

ke13	Any family member owning or operating a small-micro business in the past 12 months?			
	Yes	231	33,0	33,0
	No	469	67,0	67,0
ke14	Any family member planning to operate a small-micro business in the next 12 months?			
	Yes	21	3,0	3,0
	No	329	47,0	47,0
	Do not know	120	17,1	17,1
	Irrelevant	230	32,9	32,9
ke15	Who is responsible for the business?			
	The head of the household	137	19,6	19,6
	Partner of the head of the household	86	12,3	12,3
	Other family members	8	1,1	1,1
	Irrelevant	469	67,0	67,0
ke15_name	Name of family member responsible			
ke15_number	The order number of that family member			
ke16	What is the type of the small-micro business?			
	Trade	178	25,4	25,4
	Livestock	4	,6	,6
	Services	9	1,3	1,3
	Small-scale industry	34	4,9	4,9
	Others	7	1,0	1,0
	Irrelevant	468	66,9	66,9
ke16_others	Other answers			
ke17	Is there someone outside this household co-own the business?			
	Yes	28	4,0	4,0
	No	206	29,4	29,4
	Irrelevant	466	66,6	66,6
ke18	How long has/had the business been running?			
ke18_year	In year			
ke18_month	In month			

ke19	Is the business run outside the house?			
	Yes, entirely outside the house	61	8,7	8,7
	Yes, partly outside the house	36	5,1	5,1
	No, entirely inside the house	137	19,6	19,6
	Irrelevant	466	66,6	66,6
ke20	How many workers involved in the business?			
	1,00	115	16,4	16,4
	2,00	111	15,9	15,9
	3,00	6	,9	,9
	5,00	2	,3	,3
	Irrelevant	466	66,6	66,6
ke21	What is the source of fund for the business?			
	Own saving	163	23,3	23,3
	Bank loan	17	2,4	2,4
	Cooperation loan	11	1,6	1,6
	Family/relatives	35	5,0	5,0
	Neighbour/friend	5	,7	,7
	Irrelevant	466	66,6	66,6
	Others	3	,4	,4
ke21_others	Other answers			
ke22	Is the business still running?			
	Yes	230	32,9	32,9
	No	4	,6	,6
	Irrelevant	466	66,6	66,6
ke23	(If closed down), since when did the business stop running?			
	Irrelevant	696	99,4	100,0
	System Missing	4	,6	
ke23_year	Which year			
ke23_month	Which month			
ke24	Why did the business stop running?			
	Ran out of capital	4	,6	,6
	Irrelevant	696	99,4	99,4

ke24_others	Other answers			
kr1a	Housing status			
	Self owned	453	64,7	64,7
	Long term rent	11	1,6	1,6
	Short term rent	114	16,3	16,3
	Free of renting charge	2	,3	,3
	Corporate/government owned	5	,7	,7
	Parents/siblings/other family members owned	115	16,4	16,4
kr1a_others	Other answers			
kr1b	Land status			
	Self owned	452	64,6	64,6
	Long term rent	11	1,6	1,6
	Short term rent	114	16,3	16,3
	Free of renting charge	2	,3	,3
	Corporate/government owned	5	,7	,7
	Parents/siblings/other family members owned	116	16,6	16,6
kr1b_others	Others			
kr2a	Area in m2			
kr2b	Type of housing floor			
	Not earth floor/bamboo	681	97,3	97,3
	Earth floor	16	2,3	2,3
	Bamboo	3	,4	,4
kr3a	Type of housing wall			
	Wall	639	91,3	91,3
	Wood	53	7,6	7,6
	Bamboo	2	,3	,3
	Others	6	,9	,9
kr3a_others	Others			
kr3b	Wall condition			
	Good quality	444	63,4	63,4
	Poor quality	248	35,4	35,4

	System missing	8	1,1	1,1
kr4a	Type of housing roof			
	Concrete	36	5,1	5,1
	Roof tile	71	10,1	10,1
	Tin roof	591	84,4	84,4
	System missing	2	,3	,3
kr4a_others	Others			
kr4b	Roof condition			
	Good quality	504	72,0	72,0
	Poor quality	196	28,0	28,0
kr5	Main source of drinking water in the household			
	Water bottled with brand	24	3,4	3,4
	Refill water	605	86,4	86,4
	Tap water with meter	5	,7	,7
	Tap water in retail	1	,1	,1
	Groundwater/pump	15	2,1	2,1
	Protected well	3	,4	,4
	Protected water springs	1	,1	,1
	Rain water	46	6,6	6,6
kr5_others	Others			
kr6	Means of getting drinking water			
	Buying	624	89,1	89,1
	Not buying	76	10,9	10,9
kr7a	Main source of lighting?			
	State-run electricity	699	99,9	99,9
	Non-state electricity	1	,1	,1
kr7a_others	Others			
kr7b	Power (in watt) installed			
	450 watt	187	26,7	26,7
	900 watt	383	54,7	54,7
	1300 watt	122	17,4	17,4
	2200 watt	2	,3	,3

	> 2200 watt	1	,1	,1
	Without meter	5	,7	,7
kr8	Main source of cooking			
	Electricity	9	1,3	1,3
	Gas above 3kg	39	5,6	5,6
	Gas 3kg	614	87,7	87,7
	Kerosene	34	4,9	4,9
	Firewood	3	,4	,4
	Others	1	,1	,1
kr8_others	Others			
kr9	Defecation place			
	Privately owned	667	95,3	95,3
	Collective ownership	21	3,0	3,0
	Public	12	1,7	1,7
kr10	Sewage disposal			
	Tank/SPAL	384	54,9	54,9
	River/lake/sea	25	3,6	3,6
	Ground hole	285	40,7	40,7
	Others	6	,8	,8
kr10_others	Others			
a-ad1	Access to a village/sub-district office (in km)			
a_ad2	Type of transportation often used to go to a village/sub-district office			
	Bicycle	6	,9	,9
	Motorcycle	414	59,1	59,1
	4-wheel public transportation	7	1,0	1,0
	Boat without motor	1	,1	,1
	Walking	271	38,7	38,7
	Others	1	,1	,1
a_ad2_others	Others			
a_ad3	Minutes taken to get to a village/sub-district office			
a_ad4	Cost spent to go to a village/sub-district office			

b_ad1	Access to a post office (in km)			
b_ad2	Type of transportation often used to go to a post office			
	Bicycle	5	,7	,7
	Motorcycle	488	69,7	69,7
	3-wheel public transportation	2	,3	,3
	4-wheel public transportation	144	20,6	20,6
	Walking	58	8,3	8,3
	Others	3	,4	,4
b_ad2_others	Others			
c_ad3	Minutes taken to get to a post office			
c_ad4	Cost spent to go to a post office			
c_ad1	Access to a primary school			
c_ad2	Type of transportation often used to go to a primary school			
	Bicycle	5	,7	,7
	Motorcycle	410	58,6	58,6
	4-wheel public transportation	94	13,4	13,4
	Walking	190	27,1	27,1
	Others	1	,1	,1
c_ad2_others	Others			
c_ad3	Minutes taken to get to a primary school			
c_ad4	Cost spent to go to a primary school			
d_ad1	Access to a secondary school			
d_ad2	Type of transportation often used to go to a secondary school			
	Bicycle	5	,7	,7
	Motorcycle	454	64,9	64,9
	4-wheel public transportation	119	17,0	17,0
	Walking	121	17,3	17,3
	Others	1	,1	,1
d_ad2_others	Others			
d_ad3	Minutes taken to get to a secondary school			

d_ad4	Cost spent to go to a secondary school			
e_ad1	Access to a high school			
e_ad2	Type of transportation often used to go to a high school			
	Bicycle	5	,7	,7
	Motorcycle	490	70,0	70,0
	4-wheel public transportation	128	18,3	18,3
	Walking	75	10,7	10,7
	Others	2	,3	,3
d_ad2_others	Others			
d_ad3	Minutes taken to get to a high school			
d_ad4	Cost spent to go to a high school			
e_ad1	Access to a public health centre			
e_ad2	Type of transportation often used to go to a public health centre			
	Bicycle	5	,7	,7
	Motorcycle	525	75,0	75,0
	4-wheel public transportation	118	16,9	16,9
	Walking	51	7,3	7,3
	Others	1	,1	,1
f_ad2_others	Others			
f_ad3	Minutes taken to get to a public health centre			
f_ad4	Cost spent to go to a public health centre			
g_ad1	Access to a hospital			
g_ad2	Type of transportation often used to go to a hospital			
	Bicycle	5	,7	,7
	Motorcycle	528	75,4	75,4
	4-wheel public transportation	58	8,3	8,3
	Walking	106	15,1	15,1
g_ad2_others	Others	3	,4	,4

g_ad3	Minutes taken to get to a public health centre			
g_ad4	Cost spent to go to a public health centre			
h_name	Name of other health facility			
h_ad1	Access to other health facility			
h_ad2	Type of transportation often used to go to other health facility			
	Motorcycle	167	23,9	23,9
	4-wheel public transportation	31	4,4	4,4
	Walking	125	17,9	17,9
	Others	2	,3	,3
	Irrelevant	375	53,6	53,6
h_ad2_others	Others			
h_ad3	Minutes taken to get to other health facility			
h_ad4	Cost spent to go to other health facility			
Interact1	Frequency of interaction with the head of the neighbourhood			
	Never	168	24,0	24,0
	Rarely	68	9,7	9,7
	Once in a while	200	28,6	28,6
	Several times	156	22,3	22,3
	Often	66	9,4	9,4
	Very often	42	6,0	6,0
Interact2	Frequency of interaction with the head of the neighbourhood community			
	Never	131	18,7	18,7
	Rarely	196	28,0	28,0
	Once in a while	164	23,4	23,4
	Several times	72	10,3	10,3
	Often	76	10,9	10,9
	Very often	61	8,7	8,7
Interact3	Frequency of interaction with the head of the sub-district			
	Never	453	64,7	64,7
	Rarely	91	13,0	13,0
	Once in a while	44	6,3	6,3
	Several times	15	2,1	2,1

	Often	36	5,1	5,1
	Very often	61	8,7	8,7
Interact4	Frequency of interaction with the head of the district			
	Never	513	73,3	73,3
	Rarely	52	7,4	7,4
	Once in a while	31	4,4	4,4
	Several times	25	3,6	3,6
	Often	29	4,1	4,1
	Very often	50	7,1	7,1
Interact5	Frequency of interaction with members of regional parliament			
	Never	558	79,7	79,7
	Rarely	54	7,7	7,7
	Once in a while	32	4,6	4,6
	Several times	16	2,3	2,3
	Often	11	1,6	1,6
	Very often	29	4,1	4,1
Interact6	Frequency of interaction with small-medium micro entrepreneurs			
	Never	621	88,7	88,7
	Rarely	4	,6	,6
	Once in a while	3	,4	,4
	Several times	6	,9	,9
	Often	24	3,4	3,4
	Very often	42	6,0	6,0
Interact7	Frequency of interaction with non-governmental organizations			
	Never	630	90,0	90,0
	Rarely	1	,1	,1
	Once in a while	12	1,7	1,7
	Several times	25	3,6	3,6
	Often	32	4,6	4,6
	Very often	630	90,0	90,0
Interact8	Frequency of interaction with a local youth organization			
	Never	636	90,9	90,9
	Rarely	3	,4	,4
	Once in a while	7	1,0	1,0
	Several times	9	1,3	1,3
	Often	15	2,1	2,1
	Very often	30	4,3	4,3

Interact9	Frequency of interaction with a caretaker of a house of worship			
	Never	494	70,6	70,6
	Rarely	57	8,1	8,1
	Once in a while	20	2,9	2,9
	Several times	35	5,0	5,0
	Often	35	5,0	5,0
	Very often	59	8,4	8,4
Interact10	Frequency of interaction with university members			
	Never	565	80,7	80,7
	Rarely	37	5,3	5,3
	Once in a while	25	3,6	3,6
	Several times	22	3,1	3,1
	Often	19	2,7	2,7
	Very often	32	4,6	4,6
Interact11	Frequency of interaction with schools			
	Never	526	75,1	75,1
	Rarely	45	6,4	6,4
	Once in a while	41	5,9	5,9
	Several times	28	4,0	4,0
	Often	21	3,0	3,0
	Very often	39	5,6	5,6
Interest1	Interest of the head of the neighbourhood perceived by respondent			
	Not interested at all	171	24,4	24,4
	Not interested	164	23,4	23,4
	Slightly interested	180	25,7	25,7
	Fairly interested	76	10,9	10,9
	Interested	62	8,9	8,9
	Very interested	47	6,7	6,7
Interest2	Interest of the head of the neighbourhood community perceived by respondent			
	Not interested at all	156	22,3	22,3
	Not interested	202	28,9	28,9
	Slightly interested	125	17,9	17,9
	Fairly interested	89	12,7	12,7
	Interested	54	7,7	7,7
	Very interested	74	10,6	10,6
Interest3	Interest of the head of the head of the sub-district perceived by respondent			

	Not interested at all	343	49,0	49,0
	Not interested	86	12,3	12,3
	Slightly interested	74	10,6	10,6
	Fairly interested	52	7,4	7,4
	Interested	50	7,1	7,1
	Very interested	95	13,6	13,6
Interest4	Interest of the head of the head of the district perceived by respondent			
	Not interested at all	334	47,7	47,7
	Not interested	97	13,9	13,9
	Slightly interested	67	9,6	9,6
	Fairly interested	51	7,3	7,3
	Interested	55	7,9	7,9
	Very interested	96	13,7	13,7
Interest5	Interest of members of regional parliament perceived by respondent			
	Not interested at all	402	57,4	57,4
	Not interested	94	13,4	13,4
	Slightly interested	45	6,4	6,4
	Fairly interested	46	6,6	6,6
	Interested	40	5,7	5,7
	Very interested	73	10,4	10,4
Interest6	Interest of small-medium micro entrepreneurs perceived by respondent			
	Not interested at all	423	60,4	60,4
	Not interested	47	6,7	6,7
	Slightly interested	47	6,7	6,7
	Fairly interested	62	8,9	8,9
	Interested	55	7,9	7,9
	Very interested	66	9,4	9,4
Interest7	Interest of non-governmental organizations perceived by respondent			
	Not interested at all	461	65,9	65,9
	Not interested	59	8,4	8,4
	Slightly interested	48	6,9	6,9
	Fairly interested	35	5,0	5,0
	Interested	48	6,9	6,9
	Very interested	49	7,0	7,0
Interest8	Interest of a local youth organization perceived by respondent			
	Not interested at all	489	69,9	69,9

	Not interested	67	9,6	9,6
	Slightly interested	45	6,4	6,4
	Fairly interested	37	5,3	5,3
	Interested	26	3,7	3,7
	Very interested	36	5,1	5,1
Interest9	Interest of a caretaker of a house of worship perceived by respondent			
	Not interested at all	356	50,9	50,9
	Not interested	44	6,3	6,3
	Slightly interested	86	12,3	12,3
	Fairly interested	80	11,4	11,4
	Interested	52	7,4	7,4
	Very interested	82	11,7	11,7
Interest10	Interest of university members perceived by respondent			
	Not interested at all	502	71,7	71,7
	Not interested	52	7,4	7,4
	Slightly interested	42	6,0	6,0
	Fairly interested	40	5,7	5,7
	Interested	26	3,7	3,7
	Very interested	38	5,4	5,4
Interest11	Interest of schools perceived by respondent			
	Not interested at all	424	60,6	60,6
	Not interested	66	9,4	9,4
	Slightly interested	71	10,1	10,1
	Fairly interested	55	7,9	7,9
	Interested	33	4,7	4,7
	Very interested	51	7,3	7,3
Influ1	Influence of the head of the neighbourhood perceived by respondent			
	Not influential at all	161	23,0	23,0
	Not influential	49	7,0	7,0
	Slightly influential	210	30,0	30,0
	Fairly influential	161	23,0	23,0
	Influential	59	8,4	8,4
	Very influential	60	8,6	8,6
Influ2	Influence of the head of the neighbourhood community perceived by respondent			
	Not influential at all	113	16,1	16,1
	Not influential	151	21,6	21,6

	Slightly influential	147	21,0	21,0
	Fairly influential	138	19,7	19,7
	Influential	62	8,9	8,9
	Very influential	89	12,7	12,7
Influ3	Influence of the head of the head of the sub-district perceived by respondent			
	Not influential at all	181	25,9	25,9
	Not influential	110	15,7	15,7
	Slightly influential	141	20,1	20,1
	Fairly influential	60	8,6	8,6
	Influential	92	13,1	13,1
	Very influential	116	16,6	16,6
Influ4	Influence of the head of the head of the district perceived by respondent			
	Not influential at all	286	40,9	40,9
	Not influential	83	11,9	11,9
	Slightly influential	71	10,1	10,1
	Fairly influential	53	7,6	7,6
	Influential	94	13,4	13,4
	Very influential	113	16,1	16,1
Influ5	Influence of members of regional parliament perceived by respondent			
	Not influential at all	368	52,6	52,6
	Not influential	70	10,0	10,0
	Slightly influential	49	7,0	7,0
	Fairly influential	45	6,4	6,4
	Influential	78	11,1	11,1
	Very influential	90	12,9	12,9
Influ6	Influence of small-medium micro entrepreneurs perceived by respondent			
	Not influential at all	285	40,7	40,7
	Not influential	77	11,0	11,0
	Slightly influential	70	10,0	10,0
	Fairly influential	145	20,7	20,7
	Influential	60	8,6	8,6
	Very influential	63	9,0	9,0
Influ7	Influence of non-governmental organizations perceived by respondent			
	Not influential at all	437	62,4	62,4
	Not influential	76	10,9	10,9
	Slightly influential	40	5,7	5,7
	Fairly influential	55	7,9	7,9

	Influential	41	5,9	5,9
	Very influential	51	7,3	7,3
Influ8	Influence of a local youth organization perceived by respondent			
	Not influential at all	470	67,1	67,1
	Not influential	75	10,7	10,7
	Slightly influential	44	6,3	6,3
	Fairly influential	41	5,9	5,9
	Influential	30	4,3	4,3
	Very influential	40	5,7	5,7
Influ9	Influence of a caretaker of a house of worship perceived by respondent			
	Not influential at all	165	23,6	23,6
	Not influential	48	6,9	6,9
	Slightly influential	144	20,6	20,6
	Fairly influential	147	21,0	21,0
	Influential	116	16,6	16,6
	Very influential	80	11,4	11,4
Influ10	Influence of university members perceived by respondent			
	Not influential at all	447	63,9	63,9
	Not influential	68	9,7	9,7
	Slightly influential	71	10,1	10,1
	Fairly influential	42	6,0	6,0
	Influential	33	4,7	4,7
	Very influential	39	5,6	5,6
Influ11	Influence of schools perceived by respondent			
	Not influential at all	314	44,9	44,9
	Not influential	65	9,3	9,3
	Slightly influential	89	12,7	12,7
	Fairly influential	148	21,1	21,1
	Influential	32	4,6	4,6
	Very influential	52	7,4	7,4
Impact1	Real impact of the head of the neighbourhood perceived by respondent			
	Not impactful at all	167	23,9	23,9
	Not impactful	71	10,1	10,1
	Slightly impactful	230	32,9	32,9
	Fairly impactful	121	17,3	17,3
	Impactful	46	6,6	6,6
	Very impactful	65	9,3	9,3

Impact2	Real impact of the head of the neighbourhood community perceived by respondent			
	Not impactful at all	152	21,7	21,7
	Not impactful	149	21,3	21,3
	Slightly impactful	120	17,1	17,1
	Fairly impactful	119	17,0	17,0
	Impactful	65	9,3	9,3
	Very impactful	95	13,6	13,6
Impact3	Real impact of the head of the head of the sub-district perceived by respondent			
	Not impactful at all	193	27,6	27,6
	Not impactful	116	16,6	16,6
	Slightly impactful	132	18,9	18,9
	Fairly impactful	48	6,9	6,9
	Impactful	89	12,7	12,7
	Very impactful	122	17,4	17,4
Impact4	Real impact of the head of the head of the district perceived by respondent			
	Not impactful at all	309	44,1	44,1
	Not impactful	72	10,3	10,3
	Slightly impactful	73	10,4	10,4
	Fairly impactful	37	5,3	5,3
	Impactful	88	12,6	12,6
	Very impactful	121	17,3	17,3
Impact5	Real impact of members of regional parliament perceived by respondent			
	Not impactful at all	385	55,0	55,0
	Not impactful	64	9,1	9,1
	Slightly impactful	52	7,4	7,4
	Fairly impactful	34	4,9	4,9
	Impactful	70	10,0	10,0
	Very impactful	95	13,6	13,6
Impact6	Real impact of small-medium micro entrepreneurs perceived by respondent			
	Not impactful at all	299	42,7	42,7
	Not impactful	67	9,6	9,6
	Slightly impactful	82	11,7	11,7
	Fairly impactful	135	19,3	19,3
	Impactful	54	7,7	7,7
	Very impactful	63	9,0	9,0
Impact7	Real impact of non-governmental organizations perceived by respondent			
	Not impactful at all	444	63,4	63,4

	Not impactful	74	10,6	10,6
	Slightly impactful	44	6,3	6,3
	Fairly impactful	36	5,1	5,1
	Impactful	53	7,6	7,6
	Very impactful	49	7,0	7,0
Impact8	Real impact of a local youth organization perceived by respondent			
	Not impactful at all	476	68,0	68,0
	Not impactful	64	9,1	9,1
	Slightly impactful	54	7,7	7,7
	Fairly impactful	35	5,0	5,0
	Impactful	34	4,9	4,9
	Very impactful	37	5,3	5,3
Impact9	Real impact of a caretaker of a house of worship perceived by respondent			
	Not impactful at all	165	23,6	23,6
	Not impactful	33	4,7	4,7
	Slightly impactful	117	16,7	16,7
	Fairly impactful	154	22,0	22,0
	Impactful	148	21,1	21,1
	Very impactful	83	11,9	11,9
Impact10	Real impact of university members perceived by respondent			
	Not impactful at all	433	61,9	61,9
	Not impactful	50	7,1	7,1
	Slightly impactful	92	13,1	13,1
	Fairly impactful	48	6,9	6,9
	Impactful	38	5,4	5,4
	Very impactful	39	5,6	5,6
Impact11	Real impact of schools perceived by respondent			
	Not impactful at all	310	44,3	44,3
	Not impactful	60	8,6	8,6
	Slightly impactful	100	14,3	14,3
	Fairly impactful	110	15,7	15,7
	Impactful	68	9,7	9,7
	Very impactful	51	7,3	7,3
	System missing	1	,1	,1
Localbusiness	Type of micro small-medium enterprise			
NGO	Type of NGO			
Youth	Type of youth organization			

HoW	Type of house of worship			
Subjective1	I am a dependable person			
	Irrelevant	4	,6	,6
	Slightly irrelevant	51	7,3	7,3
	Quite relevant	244	34,9	34,9
	Relevant	340	48,6	48,6
	Very relevant	61	8,7	8,7
Subjective2	I am a hard worker			
	Irrelevant	5	,7	,7
	Slightly irrelevant	35	5,0	5,0
	Quite relevant	219	31,3	31,3
	Relevant	360	51,4	51,4
	Very relevant	81	11,6	11,6
Subjective3	I tend to be submissive to my condition			
	Very irrelevant	2	,3	,3
	Irrelevant	137	19,6	19,6
	Slightly irrelevant	218	31,1	31,1
	Quite relevant	176	25,1	25,1
	Relevant	121	17,3	17,3
	Very relevant	46	6,6	6,6
Subjective4	I let others to find a solution for the problems I experience			
	Very irrelevant	6	,9	,9
	Irrelevant	165	23,6	23,6
	Slightly irrelevant	291	41,6	41,6
	Quite relevant	112	16,0	16,0
	Relevant	91	13,0	13,0
	Very relevant	35	5,0	5,0
Subjective5	I have an ability to find a decent job			
	Very irrelevant	1	,1	,1
	Irrelevant	17	2,4	2,4
	Slightly irrelevant	156	22,3	22,3
	Quite relevant	228	32,6	32,6
	Relevant	255	36,4	36,4
	Very relevant	43	6,1	6,1
Subjective6	I have influence on people around me			

	Very irrelevant	3	,4	,4
	Irrelevant	52	7,4	7,4
	Slightly irrelevant	271	38,7	38,7
	Quite relevant	216	30,9	30,9
	Relevant	124	17,7	17,7
	Very relevant	34	4,9	4,9
Subjective7	I have skills that can support my life			
	Very irrelevant	1	,1	,1
	Irrelevant	32	4,6	4,6
	Slightly irrelevant	211	30,1	30,1
	Quite relevant	232	33,1	33,1
	Relevant	195	27,9	27,9
	Very relevant	29	4,1	4,1
Subjective8	I am unsure if I can attain my dreams			
	Very irrelevant	17	2,4	2,4
	Irrelevant	72	10,3	10,3
	Slightly irrelevant	123	17,6	17,6
	Quite relevant	274	39,1	39,1
	Relevant	194	27,7	27,7
	Very relevant	20	2,9	2,9
Subjective9	I can get help from people around me			
	Irrelevant	17	2,4	2,4
	Slightly irrelevant	171	24,4	24,4
	Quite relevant	312	44,6	44,6
	Relevant	175	25,0	25,0
	Very relevant	25	3,6	3,6
Subjective10	My life will be better than how it is now			
	Very irrelevant	2	,3	,3
	Irrelevant	15	2,1	2,1
	Slightly irrelevant	110	15,7	15,7
	Quite relevant	237	33,9	33,9
	Relevant	298	42,6	42,6
	Very relevant	38	5,4	5,4
Subjective11	I practice my religious rituals			
	Irrelevant	4	,6	,6
	Slightly irrelevant	34	4,9	4,9
	Quite relevant	190	27,1	27,1
	Relevant	378	54,0	54,0

	Very relevant	94	13,4	13,4
Subjective12	Practicing religious rituals is a way to get me strong in living through adversity			
	Very irrelevant	1	,1	,1
	Irrelevant	2	,3	,3
	Slightly irrelevant	33	4,7	4,7
	Quite relevant	182	26,0	26,0
	Relevant	389	55,6	55,6
	Very relevant	93	13,3	13,3
Subjective13	My religious beliefs have a great deal of influence in my daily life			
	Very irrelevant	2	,3	,3
	Irrelevant	3	,4	,4
	Slightly irrelevant	26	3,7	3,7
	Quite relevant	297	42,4	42,4
	Relevant	272	38,9	38,9
	Very relevant	100	14,3	14,3
Subjective14	My religious beliefs have a great deal of influence on how I make important decisions			
	Very irrelevant	1	,1	,1
	Irrelevant	3	,4	,4
	Slightly irrelevant	32	4,6	4,6
	Quite relevant	170	24,3	24,3
	Relevant	375	53,6	53,6
	Very relevant	119	17,0	17,0
Subjective15	My religious beliefs have a great deal of influence on how I relate with others			
	Very irrelevant	1	,1	,1
	Irrelevant	2	,3	,3
	Slightly irrelevant	29	4,1	4,1
	Quite relevant	186	26,6	26,6
	Relevant	390	55,7	55,7
	Very relevant	92	13,1	13,1
Resilience1	My family understands what I do every day			
	Irrelevant	2	,3	,3
	Slightly irrelevant	15	2,1	2,1
	Quite relevant	133	19,0	19,0
	Relevant	408	58,3	58,3
	Very relevant	142	20,3	20,3
Resilience2	My family recognizes when I have problems			

	Irrelevant	2	,3	,3
	Slightly irrelevant	20	2,9	2,9
	Quite relevant	240	34,3	34,3
	Relevant	340	48,6	48,6
	Very relevant	98	14,0	14,0
Resilience3	My family is willing to listen my problems			
	Very irrelevant	2	,3	,3
	Irrelevant	4	,6	,6
	Slightly irrelevant	19	2,7	2,7
	Quite relevant	163	23,3	23,3
	Relevant	414	59,1	59,1
	Very relevant	98	14,0	14,0
Resilience4	My family helps each other in times of trouble			
	Very irrelevant	2	,3	,3
	Irrelevant	4	,6	,6
	Slightly irrelevant	25	3,6	3,6
	Quite relevant	194	27,7	27,7
	Relevant	342	48,9	48,9
	Very relevant	133	19,0	19,0
Resilience5	My family believes that I will succeed in life			
	Very irrelevant	5	,7	,7
	Irrelevant	6	,9	,9
	Slightly irrelevant	32	4,6	4,6
	Quite relevant	236	33,7	33,7
	Relevant	340	48,6	48,6
	Very relevant	81	11,6	11,6
Resilience6	My family encourages me to do my best			
	Irrelevant	7	1,0	1,0
	Slightly irrelevant	39	5,6	5,6
	Quite relevant	162	23,1	23,1
	Relevant	409	58,4	58,4
	Very relevant	83	11,9	11,9
Resilience7	My family has high expectations on me			
	Very irrelevant	6	,9	,9
	Irrelevant	5	,7	,7
	Slightly irrelevant	31	4,4	4,4
	Quite relevant	200	28,6	28,6

	Relevant	360	51,4	51,4
	Very relevant	98	14,0	14,0
Resilience8	My family believes I can solve problems appropriately			
	Very irrelevant	4	,6	,6
	Irrelevant	7	1,0	1,0
	Slightly irrelevant	26	3,7	3,7
	Quite relevant	173	24,7	24,7
	Relevant	414	59,1	59,1
	Very relevant	76	10,9	10,9
Resilience9	My family and I have fun activities together			
	Very irrelevant	5	,7	,7
	Irrelevant	7	1,0	1,0
	Slightly irrelevant	36	5,1	5,1
	Quite relevant	199	28,4	28,4
	Relevant	384	54,9	54,9
	Very relevant	69	9,9	9,9
Resilience10	My family asks for my opinion when it comes to making important decisions			
	Very irrelevant	5	,7	,7
	Irrelevant	14	2,0	2,0
	Slightly irrelevant	45	6,4	6,4
	Quite relevant	184	26,3	26,3
	Relevant	394	56,3	56,3
	Very relevant	58	8,3	8,3
Resilience11	My family listens to my suggestions			
	Very irrelevant	3	,4	,4
	Irrelevant	14	2,0	2,0
	Slightly irrelevant	47	6,7	6,7
	Quite relevant	172	24,6	24,6
	Relevant	405	57,9	57,9
	Very relevant	59	8,4	8,4
Resilience12	My family gives me the responsibility to handle family matters			
	Very irrelevant	7	1,0	1,0
	Irrelevant	19	2,7	2,7
	Slightly irrelevant	50	7,1	7,1
	Quite relevant	250	35,7	35,7
	Relevant	321	45,9	45,9
	Very relevant	53	7,6	7,6

Resilience13	Apart from my family, the people around me care about me			
	Very irrelevant	3	,4	,4
	Irrelevant	12	1,7	1,7
	Slightly irrelevant	70	10,0	10,0
	Quite relevant	312	44,6	44,6
	Relevant	253	36,1	36,1
	Very relevant	50	7,1	7,1
Resilience14	Apart from my family, the people around me recognize when I am facing a problem			
	Very irrelevant	3	,4	,4
	Irrelevant	46	6,6	6,6
	Slightly irrelevant	156	22,3	22,3
	Quite relevant	237	33,9	33,9
	Relevant	230	32,9	32,9
	Very relevant	28	4,0	4,0
Resilience15	Apart from my family, I can trust the people around me			
	Very irrelevant	5	,7	,7
	Irrelevant	35	5,0	5,0
	Slightly irrelevant	76	10,9	10,9
	Quite relevant	333	47,6	47,6
	Relevant	224	32,0	32,0
	Very relevant	27	3,9	3,9
Resilience16	Apart from my family, people around me do not make fun of me when I fail			
	Very irrelevant	9	1,3	1,3
	Irrelevant	17	2,4	2,4
	Slightly irrelevant	61	8,7	8,7
	Quite relevant	257	36,7	36,7
	Relevant	326	46,6	46,6
	Very relevant	30	4,3	4,3
Resilience17	Apart from my family, other people believe that I will be a successful person			
	Very irrelevant	7	1,0	1,0
	Irrelevant	10	1,4	1,4
	Slightly irrelevant	55	7,9	7,9
	Quite relevant	335	47,9	47,9
	Relevant	269	38,4	38,4
	Very relevant	24	3,4	3,4
Resilience18	Apart from my family, other people encourage me to do my best			

	Very irrelevant	1	,1	,1
	Irrelevant	11	1,6	1,6
	Slightly irrelevant	70	10,0	10,0
	Quite relevant	326	46,6	46,6
	Relevant	262	37,4	37,4
	Very relevant	30	4,3	4,3
Resilience19	Apart from my family, other people have high expectations on me			
	Very irrelevant	4	,6	,6
	Irrelevant	22	3,1	3,1
	Slightly irrelevant	106	15,1	15,1
	Quite relevant	308	44,0	44,0
	Relevant	231	33,0	33,0
	Very relevant	29	4,1	4,1
Resilience20	Apart from my family, other people believe that I can complete the task well			
	Very irrelevant	4	,6	,6
	Irrelevant	10	1,4	1,4
	Slightly irrelevant	56	8,0	8,0
	Quite relevant	337	48,1	48,1
	Relevant	267	38,1	38,1
	Very relevant	26	3,7	3,7
Resilience21	I am involved in activities in my community			
	Very irrelevant	10	1,4	1,4
	Irrelevant	25	3,6	3,6
	Slightly irrelevant	70	10,0	10,0
	Quite relevant	369	52,7	52,7
	Relevant	176	25,1	25,1
	Very relevant	50	7,1	7,1
Resilience22	I participate in a discussion in my neighbourhood			
	Very irrelevant	9	1,3	1,3
	Irrelevant	26	3,7	3,7
	Slightly irrelevant	55	7,9	7,9
	Quite relevant	348	49,7	49,7
	Relevant	221	31,6	31,6
	Very relevant	41	5,9	5,9
Resilience23	I help other people			
	Very irrelevant	3	,4	,4
	Irrelevant	3	,4	,4
	Slightly irrelevant	49	7,0	7,0

	Quite relevant	346	49,4	49,4
	Relevant	245	35,0	35,0
	Very relevant	54	7,7	7,7
Resilience24	I represent people around me in certain activities			
	Very irrelevant	17	2,4	2,4
	Irrelevant	50	7,1	7,1
	Slightly irrelevant	139	19,9	19,9
	Quite relevant	256	36,6	36,6
	Relevant	187	26,7	26,7
	Very relevant	51	7,3	7,3
Resilience25	I am able to work with someone whose opinions differ from mine			
	Very irrelevant	2	,3	,3
	Irrelevant	11	1,6	1,6
	Slightly irrelevant	67	9,6	9,6
	Quite relevant	270	38,6	38,6
	Relevant	304	43,4	43,4
	Very relevant	46	6,6	6,6
Resilience26	I am able to defend my rights without offending others			
	Very irrelevant	1	,1	,1
	Irrelevant	14	2,0	2,0
	Slightly irrelevant	51	7,3	7,3
	Quite relevant	315	45,0	45,0
	Relevant	281	40,1	40,1
	Very relevant	38	5,4	5,4
Resilience27	I try to understand how other people think and feel			
	Very irrelevant	1	,1	,1
	Irrelevant	4	,6	,6
	Slightly irrelevant	44	6,3	6,3
	Quite relevant	306	43,7	43,7
	Relevant	329	47,0	47,0
	Very relevant	16	2,3	2,3
Resilience28	Other people take advice from me			
	Very irrelevant	3	,4	,4
	Irrelevant	18	2,6	2,6
	Slightly irrelevant	78	11,1	11,1
	Quite relevant	299	42,7	42,7
	Relevant	283	40,4	40,4
	Very relevant	19	2,7	2,7

Resilience29	I am able to find an alternative solution to my problems			
	Very irrelevant	4	,6	,6
	Irrelevant	3	,4	,4
	Slightly irrelevant	52	7,4	7,4
	Quite relevant	300	42,9	42,9
	Relevant	312	44,6	44,6
	Very relevant	29	4,1	4,1
Resilience30	I can change the plan, if the plan fails			
	Very irrelevant	4	,6	,6
	Irrelevant	11	1,6	1,6
	Slightly irrelevant	26	3,7	3,7
	Quite relevant	324	46,3	46,3
	Relevant	290	41,4	41,4
	Very relevant	45	6,4	6,4
Resilience31	I try to solve a problem by discussing it with others			
	Very irrelevant	1	,1	,1
	Irrelevant	15	2,1	2,1
	Slightly irrelevant	85	12,1	12,1
	Quite relevant	264	37,7	37,7
	Relevant	313	44,7	44,7
	Very relevant	22	3,1	3,1
Resilience32	I do not know where I can find help when I have a problem			
	Very irrelevant	12	1,7	1,7
	Irrelevant	119	17,0	17,0
	Slightly irrelevant	248	35,4	35,4
	Quite relevant	136	19,4	19,4
	Relevant	168	24,0	24,0
	Very relevant	17	2,4	2,4
Resilience33	I can complete the task assigned to me			
	Very irrelevant	5	,7	,7
	Irrelevant	3	,4	,4
	Slightly irrelevant	39	5,6	5,6
	Quite relevant	212	30,3	30,3
	Relevant	413	59,0	59,0
	Very relevant	28	4,0	4,0
Resilience34	I can keep distance from people who have a negative influence on me			

	Very irrelevant	6	,9	,9
	Slightly irrelevant	23	3,3	3,3
	Quite relevant	205	29,3	29,3
	Relevant	434	62,0	62,0
	Very relevant	32	4,6	4,6
Resilience35	I take the initiative to solve problems that arise			
	Very irrelevant	2	,3	,3
	Irrelevant	6	,9	,9
	Slightly irrelevant	57	8,1	8,1
	Quite relevant	311	44,4	44,4
	Relevant	299	42,7	42,7
	Very relevant	25	3,6	3,6
Resilience36	If I am disappointed with one condition, I become reluctant to do anything			
	Very irrelevant	53	7,6	7,6
	Irrelevant	176	25,1	25,1
	Slightly irrelevant	156	22,3	22,3
	Quite relevant	149	21,3	21,3
	Relevant	155	22,1	22,1
	Very relevant	11	1,6	1,6
Resilience37	I have realistic plans and goals for my future			
	Very irrelevant	9	1,3	1,3
	Irrelevant	11	1,6	1,6
	Slightly irrelevant	68	9,7	9,7
	Quite relevant	257	36,7	36,7
	Relevant	334	47,7	47,7
	Very relevant	21	3,0	3,0
Resilience38	I feel that my future life will not change much			
	Very irrelevant	35	5,0	5,0
	Irrelevant	99	14,1	14,1
	Slightly irrelevant	241	34,4	34,4
	Quite relevant	179	25,6	25,6
	Relevant	132	18,9	18,9
	Very relevant	14	2,0	2,0
Resilience39	Adversity in life makes me desperate			
	Very irrelevant	62	8,9	8,9
	Irrelevant	172	24,6	24,6
	Slightly irrelevant	245	35,0	35,0
	Quite relevant	120	17,1	17,1

	Relevant	90	12,9	12,9
	Very relevant	11	1,6	1,6
Resilience40	I'm just living my life, without having to make any plans			
	Very irrelevant	25	3,6	3,6
	Irrelevant	147	21,0	21,0
	Slightly irrelevant	193	27,6	27,6
	Quite relevant	184	26,3	26,3
	Relevant	110	15,7	15,7
	Very relevant	41	5,9	5,9
rp1	I feel worried whenever I think/hear of a natural catastrophe			
	Irrelevant	4	,6	,6
	Slightly irrelevant	15	2,1	2,1
	Quite relevant	157	22,4	22,4
	Relevant	409	58,4	58,4
	Very relevant	115	16,4	16,4
rp2	It is very frightening to think about the impacts of natural catastrophes on my family and my area			
	Irrelevant	2	,3	,3
	Slightly irrelevant	17	2,4	2,4
	Quite relevant	145	20,7	20,7
	Relevant	400	57,1	57,1
	Very relevant	136	19,4	19,4
rp3	When I see a disaster, I do nothing except trusting on luck			
	Very irrelevant	6	,9	,9
	Irrelevant	156	22,3	22,3
	Slightly irrelevant	209	29,9	29,9
	Quite relevant	117	16,7	16,7
	Relevant	157	22,4	22,4
	Very relevant	55	7,9	7,9
rp4	A disaster is the will of God			
	Very irrelevant	2	,3	,3
	Irrelevant	5	,7	,7
	Slightly irrelevant	34	4,9	4,9
	Quite relevant	117	16,7	16,7
	Relevant	426	60,9	60,9
	Very relevant	115	16,4	16,4
	System missing	1	,1	,1

rp5	If disaster occurs, it will be the biggest upset to me			
	Irrelevant	4	,6	,6
	Slightly irrelevant	41	5,9	5,9
	Quite relevant	210	30,0	30,0
	Relevant	374	53,4	53,4
	Very relevant	71	10,1	10,1
rp6	I have no knowledge about how a disaster occurs			
	Very irrelevant	1	,1	,1
	Irrelevant	15	2,1	2,1
	Slightly irrelevant	85	12,1	12,1
	Quite relevant	276	39,4	39,4
	Relevant	292	41,7	41,7
	Very relevant	31	4,4	4,4
rp7	The occurrence of a natural disaster is not time-dependent, and it cannot be controlled by a human beings			
	Irrelevant	10	1,4	1,4
	Slightly irrelevant	39	5,6	5,6
	Quite relevant	193	27,6	27,6
	Relevant	393	56,1	56,1
	Very relevant	65	9,3	9,3
rp8	The intensity of disaster losses can be reduced by performing precautionary measures			
	Very irrelevant	2	,3	,3
	Irrelevant	1	,1	,1
	Slightly irrelevant	41	5,9	5,9
	Quite relevant	187	26,7	26,7
	Relevant	417	59,6	59,6
	Very relevant	52	7,4	7,4
Tornado	Disrupting daily activity in the past five years (2016-2021)			
	Yes	272	38,9	38,9
	No	428	61,1	61,1
Long_drought	Disrupting daily activity in the past five years (2016-2021)			
	Yes	353	50,4	50,4
	No	347	49,6	49,6
Flood	Disrupting daily activity in the past five years (2016-2021)			

	Yes	568	81,1	81,1
	No	132	18,9	18,9
River_pollution	Disrupting daily activity in the past five years (2016-2021)			
	Yes	531	75,9	75,9
	No	169	24,1	24,1
Lack_water	Disrupting daily activity in the past five years (2016-2021)			
	Yes	246	35,1	35,1
	No	454	64,9	64,9
Lack_facil	Disrupting daily activity in the past five years (2016-2021)			
	Yes	175	25,0	25,0
	No	525	75,0	75,0
Lack_sanitation	Disrupting daily activity in the past five years (2016-2021)			
	Yes	174	24,9	24,9
	No	526	75,1	75,1
Lack_health	Disrupting daily activity in the past five years (2016-2021)			
	Yes	173	24,7	24,7
	No	527	75,3	75,3
Tornado2	Will disrupt daily activity in the next ten years (2022-2032)			
	Yes	293	41,9	41,9
	No	407	58,1	58,1
Long_drought2	Will disrupt daily activity in the next ten years (2022-2032)			
	Yes	255	36,4	36,4
	No	445	63,6	63,6
Flood2	Will disrupt daily activity in the next ten years (2022-2032)			
	Yes	423	60,4	60,4
	No	277	39,6	39,6
River_pollutio	Will disrupt daily activity in the next ten years (2022-2032)			

n2				
	Yes	393	56,1	56,1
	No	307	43,9	43,9
Lack_water2	Will disrupt daily activity in the next ten years (2022-2032)			
	Yes	269	38,4	38,4
	No	431	61,6	61,6
Lack_facil2	Will disrupt daily activity in the next ten years (2022-2032)			
	Yes	164	23,4	23,4
	No	536	76,6	76,6
Lack_sanitatio n2	Will disrupt daily activity in the next ten years (2022-2032)			
	Yes	162	23,1	23,1
	No	538	76,9	76,9
Lack_health2	Will disrupt daily activity in the next ten years (2022-2032)			
	Yes	171	24,4	24,4
	No	528	75,4	75,4
	System missing	1	,1	,1
Vulnerability 1A	If tornado occurs, how big will it influence your daily life?			
	Not at all	8	1,1	1,1
	Quite influential	67	9,6	9,6
	Influential	447	63,9	63,9
	Very influential	178	25,4	25,4
Vulnerability2 A	If long drought occurs, how big will it influence your daily life?			
	Not at all	33	4,7	4,7
	Quite influential	95	13,6	13,6
	Influential	395	56,4	56,4
	Very influential	177	25,3	25,3
Vulnerability3 A	If flood occurs, how big will it influence your daily life?			
	Not at all	9	1,3	1,3

	Quite influential	36	5,1	5,1
	Influential	459	65,6	65,6
	Very influential	196	28,0	28,0
Vulnerability4 A	If river pollution occurs, how big will it influence your daily life?			
	Not at all	51	7,3	7,3
	Quite influential	73	10,4	10,4
	Influential	427	61,0	61,0
	Very influential	149	21,3	21,3
Vulnerability5 A	If there is lack of clean water, how big will it influence your daily life?			
	Not at all	53	7,6	7,6
	Quite influential	70	10,0	10,0
	Influential	408	58,3	58,3
	Very influential	169	24,1	24,1
Vulnerability6 A	If there is lack of public facility, how big will it influence your daily life?			
	Not at all	60	8,6	8,6
	Quite influential	126	18,0	18,0
	Influential	433	61,9	61,9
	Very influential	81	11,6	11,6
Vulnerability7 A	If there is lack of sanitation, how big will it influence your daily life?			
	Not at all	57	8,1	8,1
	Quite influential	134	19,1	19,1
	Influential	427	61,0	61,0
	Very influential	82	11,7	11,7
Vulnerability8 A	If there is lack of health facility, how big will it influence your daily life?			
	Not at all	32	4,6	4,6
	Quite influential	119	17,0	17,0
	Influential	425	60,7	60,7
	Very influential	124	17,7	17,7
HHresil1	I can repair my house quickly			
	Strongly disagree	21	3,0	3,0
	Disagree	105	15,0	15,0

	Slightly disagree	351	50,1	50,1
	Slightly agree	151	21,6	21,6
	Agree	63	9,0	9,0
	Strongly agree	9	1,3	1,3
HHresil2	I am confident that my household has enough food until the disaster is over			
	Strongly disagree	5	,7	,7
	Disagree	42	6,0	6,0
	Slightly disagree	325	46,4	46,4
	Slightly agree	227	32,4	32,4
	Agree	65	9,3	9,3
	Strongly agree	36	5,1	5,1
HHresil3	I am sure my household does not need to borrow money or basic necessities from other people			
	Strongly disagree	12	1,7	1,7
	Disagree	65	9,3	9,3
	Slightly disagree	251	35,9	35,9
	Slightly agree	261	37,3	37,3
	Agree	82	11,7	11,7
	Strongly agree	29	4,1	4,1
HHresil4	I am confident that my household can find a safe place to evacuate			
	Strongly disagree	6	,9	,9
	Disagree	26	3,7	3,7
	Slightly disagree	286	40,9	40,9
	Slightly agree	244	34,9	34,9
	Agree	130	18,6	18,6
	Strongly agree	8	1,1	1,1
HHresil5	I am confident that the health of my family members will not be negatively affected			
	Strongly disagree	15	2,1	2,1
	Disagree	26	3,7	3,7
	Slightly disagree	334	47,7	47,7
	Slightly agree	227	32,4	32,4
	Agree	91	13,0	13,0
	Strongly agree	6	,9	,9
	System missing	1	.1	.1
HHresil6	I am sure my house will not be hit by a disaster in the next few years			
	Strongly disagree	13	1,9	1,9
	Disagree	105	15,0	15,0
	Slightly disagree	239	34,1	34,1

	Slightly agree	205	29,3	29,3
	Agree	129	18,4	18,4
	Strongly agree	8	1,1	1,1
	System missing	1	.1	.1
HHresil7	I am confident that my house will not fall down or be damaged			
	Strongly disagree	6	,9	,9
	Disagree	141	20,1	20,1
	Slightly disagree	184	26,3	26,3
	Slightly agree	216	30,9	30,9
	Agree	139	19,9	19,9
	Strongly agree	13	1,9	1,9
	System missing	1	.1	.1
HHresil8	I want to learn how to cope disasters and coexist with the nature			
	Strongly disagree	1	,1	,1
	Disagree	20	2,9	2,9
	Slightly disagree	86	12,3	12,3
	Slightly agree	227	32,4	32,4
	Agree	337	48,1	48,1
	Strongly agree	28	4,0	4,0
	System missing	1	.1	.1
HHresil9	I have been performing some ways to overcome a disaster			
	Strongly disagree	1	,1	,1
	Disagree	47	6,7	6,7
	Slightly disagree	206	29,4	29,4
	Slightly agree	253	36,1	36,1
	Agree	177	25,3	25,3
	Strongly agree	16	2,3	2,3
PA1	This place is meaningful to me			
	Disagree	9	1,3	1,3
	Slightly disagree	25	3,6	3,6
	Slightly agree	173	24,7	24,7
	Agree	434	62,0	62,0
	Strongly agree	59	8,4	8,4
PA2	(name of place) is important to me			
	Disagree	5	,7	,7
	Slightly disagree	22	3,1	3,1
	Slightly agree	165	23,6	23,6
	Agree	443	63,3	63,3

	Strongly agree	65	9,3	9,3
PA3	I'm very attached to (name of place)			
	Strongly disagree	1	,1	,1
	Disagree	12	1,7	1,7
	Slightly disagree	42	6,0	6,0
	Slightly agree	134	19,1	19,1
	Agree	462	66,0	66,0
	Strongly agree	49	7,0	7,0
PA4	I have many beautiful memories about (name of place)			
	Disagree	7	1,0	1,0
	Slightly disagree	47	6,7	6,7
	Slightly agree	174	24,9	24,9
	Agree	426	60,9	60,9
	Strongly agree	46	6,6	6,6
PA5	I strongly identify myself with (name of place)			
	Strongly disagree	1	,1	,1
	Disagree	24	3,4	3,4
	Slightly disagree	51	7,3	7,3
	Slightly agree	142	20,3	20,3
	Agree	445	63,6	63,6
	Strongly agree	37	5,3	5,3
PA6	I feel (name of place) is a part of me			
	Strongly disagree	1	,1	,1
	Disagree	12	1,7	1,7
	Slightly disagree	34	4,9	4,9
	Slightly agree	140	20,0	20,0
	Agree	475	67,9	67,9
	Strongly agree	38	5,4	5,4
PA7	I feel comfortable living in (name of place)			
	Strongly disagree	1	,1	,1
	Disagree	9	1,3	1,3
	Slightly disagree	23	3,3	3,3
	Slightly agree	97	13,9	13,9
	Agree	533	76,1	76,1
	Strongly agree	37	5,3	5,3
PA8	I feel happy to be back again to (name of place) after a having been gone a long time			

	Disagree	20	2,9	2,9
	Slightly disagree	23	3,3	3,3
	Slightly agree	132	18,9	18,9
	Agree	473	67,6	67,6
	Strongly agree	52	7,4	7,4
PA9	I feel one with nature when I spend my time with nature at (name of place)			
	Strongly disagree	2	,3	,3
	Disagree	41	5,9	5,9
	Slightly disagree	78	11,1	11,1
	Slightly agree	180	25,7	25,7
	Agree	341	48,7	48,7
	Strongly agree	58	8,3	8,3
PA10	My bond with (name of place) will diminish if the plants and animals that live in (name of place) disappear			
	Strongly disagree	2	,3	,3
	Disagree	68	9,7	9,7
	Slightly disagree	81	11,6	11,6
	Slightly agree	137	19,6	19,6
	Agree	381	54,4	54,4
	Strongly agree	31	4,4	4,4
PA11	I learn a lot about myself when I spend my time in the nature at (name of place)			
	Strongly disagree	2	,3	,3
	Disagree	57	8,1	8,1
	Slightly disagree	90	12,9	12,9
	Slightly agree	200	28,6	28,6
	Agree	310	44,3	44,3
	Strongly agree	41	5,9	5,9
PA12	I feel very attached to the nature at (name of place)			
	Strongly disagree	2	,3	,3
	Disagree	21	3,0	3,0
	Slightly disagree	84	12,0	12,0
	Slightly agree	237	33,9	33,9
	Agree	322	46,0	46,0
	Strongly agree	34	4,9	4,9
PA13	I feel peace when I spend my time in the nature at (name of place)			
	Strongly disagree	2	,3	,3
	Disagree	39	5,6	5,6

	Slightly disagree	79	11,3	11,3
	Slightly agree	198	28,3	28,3
	Agree	329	47,0	47,0
	Strongly agree	53	7,6	7,6
PA14	I feel more satisfied living in (name of place) than any other place			
	Strongly disagree	1	,1	,1
	Disagree	22	3,1	3,1
	Slightly disagree	67	9,6	9,6
	Slightly agree	239	34,1	34,1
	Agree	323	46,1	46,1
	Strongly agree	48	6,9	6,9
PA15	(Name of place) is incomparable			
	Strongly disagree	3	,4	,4
	Disagree	11	1,6	1,6
	Slightly disagree	87	12,4	12,4
	Slightly agree	223	31,9	31,9
	Agree	327	46,7	46,7
	Strongly agree	49	7,0	7,0
PA16	I will not replace with any other place for activities that I do in (name of place)			
	Strongly disagree	1	,1	,1
	Disagree	10	1,4	1,4
	Slightly disagree	167	23,9	23,9
	Slightly agree	170	24,3	24,3
	Agree	294	42,0	42,0
	Strongly agree	58	8,3	8,3
PA17	For me, doing activities in (name of place) is more important than doing them in any other place			
	Strongly disagree	1	,1	,1
	Disagree	8	1,1	1,1
	Slightly disagree	177	25,3	25,3
	Slightly agree	193	27,6	27,6
	Agree	266	38,0	38,0
	Strongly agree	55	7,9	7,9
PA18	(Name of place) is the best place to do activities that I like			
	Strongly disagree	1	,1	,1
	Disagree	7	1,0	1,0
	Slightly disagree	95	13,6	13,6
	Slightly agree	263	37,6	37,6

	Agree	280	40,0	40,0
	Strongly agree	54	7,7	7,7
PA19	I live in (name of place) because my family also lives in here			
	Disagree	19	2,7	2,7
	Slightly disagree	48	6,9	6,9
	Slightly agree	131	18,7	18,7
	Agree	419	59,9	59,9
	Strongly agree	83	11,9	11,9
PA20	The relationship with my family in (name of place) is very special to me			
	Disagree	6	,9	,9
	Slightly disagree	36	5,1	5,1
	Slightly agree	179	25,6	25,6
	Agree	429	61,3	61,3
	Strongly agree	50	7,1	7,1
PA21	Without my family in (name of place) I might move out			
	Strongly disagree	2	,3	,3
	Disagree	38	5,4	5,4
	Slightly disagree	98	14,0	14,0
	Slightly agree	182	26,0	26,0
	Agree	295	42,1	42,1
	Strongly agree	85	12,1	12,1
PA22	The friendships formed through communal activities in (name of place) are very important to me			
	Strongly disagree	1	,1	,1
	Disagree	5	,7	,7
	Slightly disagree	64	9,1	9,1
	Slightly agree	324	46,3	46,3
	Agree	276	39,4	39,4
	Strongly agree	30	4,3	4,3
PA23	The friendships formed through sports activities in (name of place) are very important to me			
	Disagree	5	,7	,7
	Slightly disagree	137	19,6	19,6
	Slightly agree	300	42,9	42,9
	Agree	209	29,9	29,9
	Strongly agree	49	7,0	7,0
PA24	Without my old friends in (name of place) I might move out			

	Strongly disagree	2	,3	,3
	Disagree	65	9,3	9,3
	Slightly disagree	362	51,7	51,7
	Slightly agree	98	14,0	14,0
	Agree	124	17,7	17,7
	Strongly agree	49	7,0	7,0
RWB_SC_Rel 1	Practicing religious rituals without any interference			
	Disagree	1	,1	,1
	Slightly disagree	9	1,3	1,3
	Slightly agree	62	8,9	8,9
	Agree	415	59,3	59,3
	Strongly agree	213	30,4	30,4
RWB_SC_Rel 2	Other religious adherents respect my religious rituals			
	Disagree	2	,3	,3
	Slightly disagree	10	1,4	1,4
	Slightly agree	54	7,7	7,7
	Agree	405	57,9	57,9
	Strongly agree	229	32,7	32,7
RWB_SC_Rel 3	My religious community helps me in times of trouble			
	Disagree	9	1,3	1,3
	Slightly disagree	10	1,4	1,4
	Slightly agree	96	13,7	13,7
	Agree	502	71,7	71,7
	Strongly agree	83	11,9	11,9
RWB_SC_Cul t1	I can continue performing my family cultural habits without any interference			
	Disagree	3	,4	,4
	Slightly disagree	13	1,9	1,9
	Slightly agree	72	10,3	10,3
	Agree	431	61,6	61,6
	Strongly agree	181	25,9	25,9
RWB_SC_Cul t2	Other ethnic community respects the cultural habits of my family			
	Strongly disagree	1	,1	,1

	Disagree	2	,3	,3
	Slightly disagree	17	2,4	2,4
	Slightly agree	75	10,7	10,7
	Agree	465	66,4	66,4
	Strongly agree	140	20,0	20,0
RWB_SC_Cult3	I can speak the language of my ethnicity comfortably			
	Strongly disagree	1	,1	,1
	Disagree	2	,3	,3
	Slightly disagree	17	2,4	2,4
	Slightly agree	60	8,6	8,6
	Agree	443	63,3	63,3
	Strongly agree	177	25,3	25,3
RWB_SC_Fam1	I can spend my quality time with my family			
	Disagree	5	,7	,7
	Slightly disagree	22	3,1	3,1
	Slightly agree	63	9,0	9,0
	Agree	431	61,6	61,6
	Strongly agree	179	25,6	25,6
RWB_SC_Fam2	I can prioritize my family without trying			
	Strongly disagree	1	,1	,1
	Disagree	4	,6	,6
	Slightly disagree	27	3,9	3,9
	Slightly agree	55	7,9	7,9
	Agree	489	69,9	69,9
	Strongly agree	124	17,7	17,7
RWB_SC_Fam3	My family and I can live comfortably without any interference from others			
	Disagree	4	,6	,6
	Slightly disagree	21	3,0	3,0
	Slightly agree	43	6,1	6,1
	Agree	486	69,4	69,4
	Strongly agree	146	20,9	20,9
RWB_SC_Pol1	I can participate on the election of neighbourhood leaders without any pressure			
	Strongly disagree	1	,1	,1

	Disagree	2	,3	,3
	Slightly disagree	18	2,6	2,6
	Slightly agree	52	7,4	7,4
	Agree	544	77,7	77,7
	Strongly agree	83	11,9	11,9
RWB_SC_Pol 2	I can participate on the election of House of Representative without any pressure			
	Disagree	2	,3	,3
	Slightly disagree	19	2,7	2,7
	Slightly agree	59	8,4	8,4
	Agree	538	76,9	76,9
	Strongly agree	82	11,7	11,7
RWB_SC_Pol 3	I can participate on the election of Head of the Region without any pressure			
	Disagree	3	,4	,4
	Slightly disagree	16	2,3	2,3
	Slightly agree	55	7,9	7,9
	Agree	517	73,9	73,9
	Strongly agree	109	15,6	15,6
RWB_SC_Pol 4	I can receive information about government policy without any obstacles			
	Disagree	4	,6	,6
	Slightly disagree	18	2,6	2,6
	Slightly agree	93	13,3	13,3
	Agree	501	71,6	71,6
	Strongly agree	84	12,0	12,0
RWB_SC_Pol 5	I can participate on the election of President and Vice President without any pressure			
	Disagree	5	,7	,7
	Slightly disagree	15	2,1	2,1
	Slightly agree	47	6,7	6,7
	Agree	520	74,3	74,3
	Strongly agree	113	16,1	16,1
RWB_SC_Pol 6	I can receive regional and national news without any obstacles			
	Strongly disagree	1	,1	,1
	Disagree	4	,6	,6
	Slightly disagree	21	3,0	3,0

	Slightly agree	105	15,0	15,0
	Agree	509	72,7	72,7
	Strongly agree	60	8,6	8,6
RWB_SC_Sec 1	I feel comfortable living in this neighbourhood			
	Disagree	6	,9	,9
	Slightly disagree	24	3,4	3,4
	Slightly agree	58	8,3	8,3
	Agree	513	73,3	73,3
	Strongly agree	99	14,1	14,1
RWB_SC_Sec 2	I didn't experience any significant disturbance while living in this neighbourhood			
	Strongly disagree	11	1,6	1,6
	Disagree	11	1,6	1,6
	Slightly disagree	39	5,6	5,6
	Slightly agree	77	11,0	11,0
	Agree	455	65,0	65,0
	Strongly agree	107	15,3	15,3
RWB_SC_Sec 3	Disruption (example: brawl) occurs periodically in this neighbourhood			
	Strongly disagree	119	17,0	17,0
	Disagree	263	37,6	37,6
	Slightly disagree	183	26,1	26,1
	Slightly agree	53	7,6	7,6
	Agree	48	6,9	6,9
	Strongly agree	34	4,9	4,9
RWB_SC_Sec 4	I experienced physical threats while living in this neighbourhood			
	Strongly disagree	147	21,0	21,0
	Disagree	222	31,7	31,7
	Slightly disagree	214	30,6	30,6
	Slightly agree	41	5,9	5,9
	Agree	40	5,7	5,7
	Strongly agree	36	5,1	5,1
RWB_SC_Sec 5	I often feel uneasy while living in this neighbourhood			
	Strongly disagree	98	14,0	14,0
	Disagree	278	39,7	39,7

	Slightly disagree	212	30,3	30,3
	Slightly agree	41	5,9	5,9
	Agree	36	5,1	5,1
	Strongly agree	35	5,0	5,0
RWB_SC_Co m1	The presence of the newcomer groups threaten my family and my group survival			
	Strongly disagree	103	14,7	14,7
	Disagree	195	27,9	27,9
	Slightly disagree	300	42,9	42,9
	Slightly agree	42	6,0	6,0
	Agree	52	7,4	7,4
	Strongly agree	8	1,1	1,1
RWB_SC_Co m2	The job opportunities are limited due to the presence of other groups			
	Strongly disagree	96	13,7	13,7
	Disagree	212	30,3	30,3
	Slightly disagree	285	40,7	40,7
	Slightly agree	52	7,4	7,4
	Agree	46	6,6	6,6
	Strongly agree	9	1,3	1,3
RWB_SC_Co m3	Other religious groups build place of worship without respecting my religious group			
	Strongly disagree	105	15,0	15,0
	Disagree	222	31,7	31,7
	Slightly disagree	273	39,0	39,0
	Slightly agree	43	6,1	6,1
	Agree	21	3,0	3,0
	Strongly agree	36	5,1	5,1
RWB_SC_Co m4	The value of my religion group can be threatened by the presence of other groups			
	Strongly disagree	97	13,9	13,9
	Disagree	215	30,7	30,7
	Slightly disagree	299	42,7	42,7
	Slightly agree	59	8,4	8,4
	Agree	12	1,7	1,7
	Strongly agree	18	2,6	2,6
RWB_SC_Co m5	The presence of the newcomer or other group can lighten the mood in this neighbourhood			

	Strongly disagree	45	6,4	6,4
	Disagree	27	3,9	3,9
	Slightly disagree	68	9,7	9,7
	Slightly agree	424	60,6	60,6
	Agree	102	14,6	14,6
	Strongly agree	34	4,9	4,9
RWB_SC_Co m6	The competition among groups in this neighbourhood is positive			
	Strongly disagree	6	,9	,9
	Disagree	7	1,0	1,0
	Slightly disagree	38	5,4	5,4
	Slightly agree	416	59,4	59,4
	Agree	165	23,6	23,6
	Strongly agree	68	9,7	9,7
RWB_Satis1	Are you satisfied with your relationship with the family members who live together?			
	Very unsatisfied	7	1,0	1,0
	Unsatisfied	5	,7	,7
	Slightly unsatisfied	19	2,7	2,7
	Quite satisfied	153	21,9	21,9
	Satisfied	412	58,9	58,9
	Very satisfied	104	14,9	14,9
RWB_Satis2	Are you satisfied with your relationship with your neighbours?			
	Very unsatisfied	1	,1	,1
	Unsatisfied	3	,4	,4
	Slightly unsatisfied	23	3,3	3,3
	Quite satisfied	194	27,7	27,7
	Satisfied	435	62,1	62,1
	Very satisfied	44	6,3	6,3
RWB_Satis3	Are you satisfied with the educational facilities in your neighbourhood?			
	Very unsatisfied	1	,1	,1
	Unsatisfied	11	1,6	1,6
	Slightly unsatisfied	31	4,4	4,4
	Quite satisfied	195	27,9	27,9
	Satisfied	382	54,6	54,6
	Very satisfied	80	11,4	11,4
RWB_Satis4	Are you satisfied with the health facilities in your neighbourhood?			
	Very unsatisfied	1	,1	,1

	Unsatisfied	11	1,6	1,6
	Slightly unsatisfied	33	4,7	4,7
	Quite satisfied	204	29,1	29,1
	Satisfied	384	54,9	54,9
	Very satisfied	67	9,6	9,6
RWB_Satis5	Are you satisfied with the access to health facilities?			
	Very unsatisfied	2	,3	,3
	Unsatisfied	4	,6	,6
	Slightly unsatisfied	68	9,7	9,7
	Quite satisfied	179	25,6	25,6
	Satisfied	373	53,3	53,3
	Very satisfied	74	10,6	10,6
RWB_Satis6	Are you satisfied with the access to education facilities?			
	Very unsatisfied	1	,1	,1
	Unsatisfied	6	,9	,9
	Slightly unsatisfied	54	7,7	7,7
	Quite satisfied	187	26,7	26,7
	Satisfied	387	55,3	55,3
	Very satisfied	65	9,3	9,3
RWB_Satis7	Are you satisfied with the government assistance/aid?			
	Very unsatisfied	42	6,0	6,0
	Unsatisfied	55	7,9	7,9
	Slightly unsatisfied	243	34,7	34,7
	Quite satisfied	175	25,0	25,0
	Satisfied	142	20,3	20,3
	Very satisfied	43	6,1	6,1
RWB_Econ1	I am satisfied with my current monthly income			
	Strongly disagree	9	1,3	1,3
	Disagree	48	6,9	6,9
	Slightly disagree	169	24,1	24,1
	Slightly agree	263	37,6	37,6
	Agree	193	27,6	27,6
	Strongly agree	18	2,6	2,6
RWB_Econ2	I feel my saving can cover the emergency needs of my family			
	Strongly disagree	10	1,4	1,4
	Disagree	127	18,1	18,1
	Slightly disagree	116	16,6	16,6
	Slightly agree	303	43,3	43,3
	Agree	122	17,4	17,4

	Strongly agree	22	3,1	3,1
RWB_Econ3	I have a better job/business compared to my friends			
	Strongly disagree	6	,9	,9
	Disagree	137	19,6	19,6
	Slightly disagree	234	33,4	33,4
	Slightly agree	219	31,3	31,3
	Agree	85	12,1	12,1
	Strongly agree	19	2,7	2,7
RWB_Econ4	I feel that my neighbour is more prosperous than me			
	Disagree	27	3,9	3,9
	Slightly disagree	152	21,7	21,7
	Slightly agree	346	49,4	49,4
	Agree	158	22,6	22,6
	Strongly agree	17	2,4	2,4
RWB_Econ5	I have a better income than my family members			
	Strongly disagree	6	,9	,9
	Disagree	58	8,3	8,3
	Slightly disagree	352	50,3	50,3
	Slightly agree	181	25,9	25,9
	Agree	62	8,9	8,9
	Strongly agree	41	5,9	5,9
RWB_Econ6	I have a bigger house than my friends'			
	Strongly disagree	10	1,4	1,4
	Disagree	166	23,7	23,7
	Slightly disagree	269	38,4	38,4
	Slightly agree	153	21,9	21,9
	Agree	86	12,3	12,3
	Strongly agree	16	2,3	2,3
RWB_Econ7	I have a good life at the moment			
	Strongly disagree	4	,6	,6
	Disagree	49	7,0	7,0
	Slightly disagree	235	33,6	33,6
	Slightly agree	281	40,1	40,1
	Agree	114	16,3	16,3
	Strongly agree	17	2,4	2,4
RWB_Econ8	I am living a more difficult life right now			

	Strongly disagree	4	,6	,6
	Disagree	109	15,6	15,6
	Slightly disagree	255	36,4	36,4
	Slightly agree	208	29,7	29,7
	Agree	104	14,9	14,9
	Strongly agree	20	2,9	2,9
RWB_Econ9	My current life is happier with my family			
	Strongly disagree	1	,1	,1
	Disagree	11	1,6	1,6
	Slightly disagree	36	5,1	5,1
	Slightly agree	300	42,9	42,9
	Agree	299	42,7	42,7
	Strongly agree	53	7,6	7,6
RWB_Econ10	I feel grateful for my current income			
	Strongly disagree	1	,1	,1
	Disagree	19	2,7	2,7
	Slightly disagree	91	13,0	13,0
	Slightly agree	280	40,0	40,0
	Agree	277	39,6	39,6
	Strongly agree	32	4,6	4,6

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Indonesian questionnaire

SURVEI WELLBEING DAN DEMOGRAFI

LK, DK,CS,RK , CP

KUESIONER RUMAH TANGGA

_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _
Prov	Kab/Kota	Kec	Desa/Kel	No Urut Ruta

Responden Utama adalah (a) Kepala Rumah Tangga atau (b) Pasangan Kepala Rumah Tangga atau (c) ART lainnya yang berumur 18 tahun atau lebih yang dapat memberikan informasi.

COV1. Nama Responden:	No urut ART: |_|_|
COV2. Responden adalah	1. Kepala Rumah Tangga 2. Pasangan Kepala Rumah Tangga 3. Anggota Rumah Tangga lain yang berumur 18 tahun atau lebih

	Enumerator	Editor	Supervisor
COV3. Nama dan Kode Petugas	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|

	Kunjungan Pertama	Kunjungan Kedua	Kunjungan Ketiga
COV4. Tanggal	|_|_| / |_|_| / 2015	|_|_| / |_|_| / 2015	|_|_| / |_|_| / 2015
COV5. Jam Mulai / Jam Selesai	|_|_| : |_|_| / |_|_| : |_|_|	|_|_| : |_|_| / |_|_| : |_|_|	|_|_| : |_|_| / |_|_| : |_|_|
COV6. HASIL KUNJUNGAN	1. Selesai → COV7 2. Selesai sebagian _____ 3. Tidak bisa diwawancara _____	1. Selesai → COV7 2. Selesai sebagian _____ 3. Tidak bisa diwawancara _____	1. Selesai → COV7 2. Selesai sebagian _____ 3. Tidak bisa diwawancara _____

HASIL PEMERIKSAAN

OV7. DIOBSERVASI OLEH SUPERVISOR	COV8. DIPERIKSA OLEH SUPERVISOR	COV9. DIVERIVIKASI OLEH SUPERVISOR	COV10. PEMERIKSAAN OLEH EDITOR
1. Ya 3. Tidak	1. Ya 3. Tidak	1. Ya 3. Tidak	1. Data dientri tanpa kesalahan 2. Data dientri dan dikoreksi 3. Data dientri tanpa dikoreksi

BACAKAN LEMBAR PENGANTAR SEBELUM MEMULAI WAWANCARA

PENGANTAR

Ibu/Bapak/Sdr. Perkenalkan nama saya _____. Saya adalah asisten peneliti dari Saat ini kami sedang melakukan pengumpulan data untuk **Survei Wellbeing dan Resiliensi 2021**. Survei ini bertujuan untuk mengumpulkan data tentang kesejahteraan rumah tangga.

Terkait dengan penelitian tersebut, kami ingin melakukan wawancara dan Ibu/Bapak/Sdr terpilih secara acak untuk kami wawancarai. Kami ingin meminta izin untuk dapat mewawancarai Ibu/Bapak/Sdr. Jika Ibu/Bapak/Sdr bersedia untuk diwawancarai, Ibu/Bapak/Sdr mempunyai pilihan untuk tidak menjawab semua pertanyaan dari kami. Kami menjamin untuk menjaga kerahasiaan data yang Ibu/Bapak/Sdr berikan dan hanya menggunakannya untuk tujuan penelitian saja. Bahkan nama Ibu/Bapak/Sdr tidak akan kami berikan kepada siapapun.

Sebelumnya kami mohon maaf karena menyita waktu Ibu/Bapak/Sdr. Wawancara ini akan memakan waktu kurang lebih satu jam. Walaupun partisipasi Ibu/Bapak/Sdr dalam penelitian ini tidak akan mendatangkan keuntungan langsung bagi Ibu/Bapak/Saudara, informasi yang Ibu/Bapak/Sdr berikan akan sangat berguna nantinya.

Apakah Ibu/Bapak/Sdr dapat memahami penjelasan kami? Jika Ya, bolehkah kami memulai wawancara?

Jika nanti Ibu/Bapak/Sdr merasa tidak diperlakukan dengan sopan atau adil, atau Ibu/Bapak/Sdr memiliki pertanyaan, Ibu/Bapak/Sdr dapat menghubungi:

IZIN LISAN SUBJEK PENELITIAN ATAU PERWAKILAN

Saya memahami keterangan yang diberikan dan saya setuju untuk diwawancarai

_____ Izin Lisan: 1. Ya 3. Tidak
(Nama Responden)

TANDA TANGAN PEWAWANCARA

Saya menyatakan responden secara suka rela dan sadar memberikan izin termaklum dan memiliki kapasitas hukum untuk memberikan izin kepada saya untuk melanjutkan wawancara.

_____ Tanggal _____
Tanda Tangan Pewawancara

SEKSI LK. LOKASI

LK01	Provinsi		KODE: <input type="text"/>
LK02	Kabupaten/Kota		KODE: <input type="text"/>
LK03	Kecamatan		KODE: <input type="text"/>
LK04	Desa/kelurahan		KODE: <input type="text"/>

RUMAH TANGGA (RT)	Adalah seorang atau sekelompok orang yang mendiami sebagian atau seluruh bangunan dan biasanya tinggal bersama serta makan dari satu dapur. Yang dimaksud makan dari satu dapur adalah jika pengurusan kebutuhan sehari-harinya dikelola bersama-sama menjadi satu.
KEPALA RUMAH TANGGA (KRT)	Kepala Rumah Tangga adalah salah seorang dari kelompok anggota rumah tangga yang bertanggung jawab terhadap kebutuhan sehari-hari di rumah tangga tersebut atau orang yang dianggap/ditunjuk sebagai kepala dalam rumah tangga tersebut.
ANGGOTA RUMAH TANGGA (ART)	<p>a. Adalah semua orang yang biasanya bertempat tinggal di suatu rumah tangga, baik yang berada di rumah pada waktu pencacahan maupun sementara tidak ada.</p> <p>b. ART yang telah bepergian 6 bulan atau lebih, dan ART yang bepergian kurang dari 6 bulan tetapi dengan tujuan pindah/akan meninggalkan rumah 6 bulan atau lebih tidak dianggap sebagai ART.</p> <p>c. Tamu yang telah tinggal di rumah tangga 6 bulan atau lebih dan tamu yang tinggal di rumah tangga kurang dari 6 bulan tetapi akan bertempat tinggal 6 bulan atau lebih dianggap sebagai ART. (Penulisan nama ART hanya satu baris).</p>
AR00a	<p>Saya ingin menanyakan beberapa hal mengenai orang-orang yang tinggal dalam rumah tangga ini. Harap sebutkan semua orang yang tinggal, makan dan masak bersama dalam rumah tangga ini!</p> <p>(PETUNJUK: ISILAH DAFTAR NAMA DI BAWAH. YANG DICATAT HANYA ORANG-ORANG YANG BIASANYA TINGGAL DI RUMAH TANGGA INI BAIK DEWASA, ANAK-ANAK MAUPUN BAYI. MULAI DARI KEPALA RUMAH TANGGA, ISTRI KEPALA RUMAH TANGGA, ANAK (KANDUNG/TIRI/ANGKAT), MENANTU, ORANG TUA, MERTUA, SAUDARA/I KANDUNG, SAUDARA/I IPAR, CUCU, KAKEK/NENEK, PAMAN/BIBI, KEPONAKAN, SEPUPU, KOS DAN PEMBANTU (BUKAN KELUARGA), ANGGOTA KELUARGA LAINNYA DAN BUKAN ANGGOTA KELUARGA LAINNYA)</p>

DEMOGRAFI SINGKAT**(RESPONDEN YANG MENJAWAB KUESIONER)**

1	Jenis kelamin	1. Laki 2. Perempuan 3. Lainnya		
2	Usia pada ulang tahun terakhir	....	
3	Tingkat pendidikan yang ditamatkan (memiliki ijazah)	1. Tidak sekolah/tidak tamat SD 2. SD sederajat 3. SMP sederajat 4. SMA sederajat 5. D1	6. D2 7. D3-D4 8. S1 9. S2 10. S3	
4	Suku responden (Kelompok Besar)	1 Jawa →4a 2 Sumatera →4b 3 Sulawesi →4c 4 Kalimantan →4d	5 NTT/NTB →4e 6 Ambon 7 Papua 8 Lainnya →4f	
4a	Jawa	1 Jawa 2 Sunda 3 Madura	4 Betawi 5 Bawean	
4b	Sumatera	1 Batak 2 Minangkabau 3 Aceh 4 Lampung 5 Karo 6 Nias	7 Rejang 8 Komering 9 Gayo 10 Alas 11 Singkil 12 Aneuk Jamee	13 Mentawai 14 Mukomuko 15 Devayan 16 Talang Mamak 17 Melayu
4c	Sulawesi	1 Bugis 2 Makassar 3 Manado 4 Gorontalo 5 Buton 6 Toraja 7 Kaili 8 Mandar 9 Sangir	10 Tolaki 11 Luwu 12 Muna 13 Mongondow 14 Bajao 15 Duri 16 Pamona 17 Banggai	18 Mamasa 19 Selayar 20 Buol 21 Mamuju 22 Saluan 23 Talud 24 Tomini 25 Lauje
4d	Kalimantan	1 Banjar 2 Dayak 3 Kutai	4 Tidung 5 Kluet 6 Melayu	
4e	NTT/NTB	1 Sumba 2 Lombok 3 Atoni 4 Sumbawa 5 Ngada	6 Flores 7 Rote 8 Alor 9 Lio 10 Sawu	11 Dompu 12 Bima 13 Mbojo 14 Manggarai 15 Lamaholot

5	Status pernikahan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Menikah 2. Tidak menikah 3. Pisah/Cerai hidup 4. Cerai Mati 		
6	Agama yang dianut	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Islam 2. Kristen Katolik 3. Kristen Protestan 4. Budha </td> <td> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Hindu 6. Konghucu 7. Lainnya (tuliskan) </td> </tr> </table>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Islam 2. Kristen Katolik 3. Kristen Protestan 4. Budha 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Hindu 6. Konghucu 7. Lainnya (tuliskan)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Islam 2. Kristen Katolik 3. Kristen Protestan 4. Budha 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Hindu 6. Konghucu 7. Lainnya (tuliskan) 			
7	Rata-rata seluruh penghasilan pribadi per bulan Apabila tidak ada penghasilan pribadi, berapa uang bulanan yang anda terima dari pihak lain	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. < Rp. 1.000.000 2. Rp.1.000.001 – Rp.1.500.000 3. Rp.1.500.001 – Rp.2.000.000 4. Rp.2.000.001 – Rp.2.500.000 5. Rp.2.500.001 – Rp.3.000.000 6. Rp.3.000.001 – Rp.3.500.000 7. Rp.3.500.001 – Rp.4.000.000 8. Rp.4.000.001 – Rp.4.500.000 9. Rp.4.500.001 – Rp.5.000.000 10. >Rp.5.000.000 		
8	Rata-rata seluruh pemasukan rumah tangga per bulan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. < Rp. 1.000.000 2. Rp.1.000.001 – Rp.1.500.000 3. Rp.1.500.001 – Rp.2.000.000 4. Rp.2.000.001 – Rp.2.500.000 5. Rp.2.500.001 – Rp.3.000.000 6. Rp.3.000.001 – Rp.3.500.000 7. Rp.3.500.001 – Rp.4.000.000 8. Rp.4.000.001 – Rp.4.500.000 9. Rp.4.500.001 – Rp.5.000.000 10. >Rp.5.000.000 		

9	Apakah anda memiliki harta warisan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tidak memiliki 2. < Rp. 500.000 3. Rp.500.000 – Rp5.000.000 4. Rp5.000.000 – Rp.50.000.000 5. Rp50.000.000 – Rp.100.000.000 6. > Rp.100.000.000
10	Apakah anda memiliki tabungan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tidak memiliki 2. < Rp. 500.000 3. Rp.500.000 – Rp5.000.000 4. Rp5.000.000 – Rp.50.000.000 5. Rp50.000.000 – Rp.100.000.000 6. > Rp.100.000.000
11	Apa status kepemilikan rumah yang anda tempati sekarang	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sewa 2. Milik negara/rumah dinas 3. Milik pemilik tanah 4. Milik keluarga 5. Milik sendiri
12	Apa jenis bangunan rumah Bapak/Ibu?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Permanen 2. Semi permanen 3. Darurat 4. Lainnya

13	Pekerjaan sekarang (pilih satu yang paling sesuai)	A. Ibu Rumah Tangga B. Pelajar C. Mahasiswa D. Petani E. Nelayan F. Pegawai Negeri Sipil (PNS) selain guru/polisi/TNI G. TNI/Polri H. Guru PNS I. Guru Swasta	J. Buruh K. Karyawan swasta L. Pedagang/pengusaha M. Profesional (dokter, dosen, konsultan, dsb) N. Sedang tidak bekerja O. Pekerjaan serabutan/tidak tetap/berganti-ganti pekerjaan P. Membantu usaha keluarga Q. Lainnya R. Tidak tahu / Tidak jawab
14	Apakah memiliki pekerjaan sampingan berikut (pilih semua yang sesuai)	A. Bertani B. Berladang C. Berternak D. Bedagang E. Tidak ada pilihan yang sesuai F. Tidak memiliki pekerjaan sampingan	

15a	Bantuan apa yang pernah diterima keluarga untuk sektor air minum dan sanitasi (air limbah, saluran drainase, dan persampahan)?	A. Tidak pernah menerima bantuan B. Menerima bantaun sekali C. Menerima beberapa bantuan
15b	Tuliskan semua bantuan yang pernah diterima terkait air minum dan sanitasi	....
16	Apakah Bapak/Ibu mempunyai Surat Keterangan Tidak Mampu (SKTM) atau sejenisnya dari kelurahan?	1. Ya 2. Tidak

17. Berikan jawaban anda terkait pemenuhan masing-masing kebutuhan di bawah ini

- 1 = Tidak terpenuhi
 2 = Kurang terpenuhi
 3 = Terpenuhi

A	Kebutuhan konsumsi makanan dan minuman sehari-hari	
B	Kebutuhan listrik per bulan	
C	Kebutuhan pakaian	
D	Kebutuhan transportasi per bulan	
E	Kebutuhan Internet per bulan	

SEKSI KS. KONSUMSI

Pertanyaan berikut ini berkenaan dengan jenis makanan/barang yang dikonsumsi oleh semua ART ini selama 1 minggu terakhir.

KS1TYPE	KS01	
Jenis Pangan	Selama 1 minggu terakhir berapa nilai [...] yang dikonsumsi , baik yang berasal dari pembelian, hasil usaha sendiri atau diterima dari sumber lain?	
	Rincian	Rupiah
a. Padi-padian (Beras, jagung, terigu, tepung beras, tepung jagung, dsb.)		Rp. <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
b. Umbi-umbian (Ketela /singkong, ketela rambat/ubi, kentang, gaplek, talas, sagu, dsb.)		Rp. <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
c. Ikan (Ikan segar, ikan diawetkan/asin, udang, dsb.)		Rp. <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
d. Daging (Sapi/kerbau/kambing/domba/babi/ayam, jeroan, ati, limpa, abon, dendeng, dsb.)		Rp. <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
e. Telur dan susu (Telur ayam/itik/puyuh, susu segar, susu kental, susu bubuk, dsb.)		Rp. <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
f. Sayur-sayuran (Bayam, kangkung, ketimun, wortel, kacang panjang, buncis, bawang, cabe, tomat, dsb.)		Rp. <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
g. Kacang-kacangan (Kacang tanah/hijau/kedele/merah/tunggak/mete, tahu, tempe, tauco, oncom, dsb.)		Rp. <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
h. Buah-buahan (Jeruk, mangga, apel, durian, rambutan, salak, duku, nanas, semangka, pisang, pepaya, dsb.)		Rp. <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
i. Minyak dan lemak (Minyak kelapa/goreng, kelapa, mentega, dsb.)		Rp. <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
j. Bahan minuman (Gula pasir, gula merah, teh, kopi, coklat, sirup, dsb.)		Rp. <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
k. Bumbu-bumbuan (Garam, kemiri, ketumbar, merica, terasi, kecap, vetsin, dsb.)		Rp. <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
l. Konsumsi lainnya (Kerupuk, emping, mie, bihun, makaroni, dsb.)		Rp. <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
m. Makanan dan minuman jadi (Roti, biskuit, kue basah, bubur, es sirop, limun, gado-gado, nasi rames, dsb.)		Rp. <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
n. Minuman yang mengandung alkohol (Bir, anggur, dan minuman keras lainnya)		Rp. <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>

o. Tembakau dan sirih (Rokok kretek, rokok putih, cerutu, tembakau, sirih, pinang, dsb.)	Rp. <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
KS01X. JUMLAH TOTAL MAKANAN	Rp <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>

Selanjutnya, kami ingin menanyakan berapa uang yang dikonsumsi/dikeluarkan oleh semua ART ini untuk bahan bukan pangan selama sebulan terakhir dan 12 bulan terakhir.

KS2TYPE	KS03	KS04
Jenis Bahan Bukan Pangan	Berapa konsumsi/pengeluaran untuk [...] oleh semua ART selama 1 bulan terakhir?	Berapa konsumsi/pengeluaran untuk [...] oleh semua ART selama 12 bulan terakhir?
a. Perumahan dan fasilitas rumah tangga		
a1. Sewa, kontrak	Rp <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>	Rp <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
a2. Rekening listrik	Rp <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>	Rp <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
a3. Gas, minyak tanah, air, kayu bakar, dan lain-lain	Rp <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>	Rp <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
a4. Pemeliharaan rumah dan perbaikan ringan	Rp <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>	Rp <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
b. Aneka barang dan jasa		
b1. Komunikasi (rekening telepon, pulsa)	Rp <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>	Rp <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
b2. Transportasi (tidak termasuk transportasi ke sekolah)	Rp <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>	Rp <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
b3. Aneka barang dan jasa lainnya (bacaan, pembuatan KTP/SIM, rekreasi, benda pos dan sebagainya)	Rp <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>	Rp <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
c. Biaya pendidikan (uang pendaftaran, SPP, POMG/Komite Sekolah, uang pangkal/daftar ulang, pramuka, prakarya, kursus, uang saku sekolah, transportasi ke sekolah, dan pengeluaran pendidikan lainnya)	Rp <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>	Rp <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
d. Biaya kesehatan (rumah sakit, puskesmas, dokter praktik, dukun, obat-obatan, lainnya)	Rp <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>	Rp <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
e. Pakaian, alas kaki dan tutup kepala (bahan pakaian, pakaian jadi, sepatu, topi, sabun cuci, sabun mandi, pasta gigi, shampoo, pembalut, kecantikan, dsb.)	Rp <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>	Rp <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>

KS2TYPE	KS03	KS04
Jenis Bahan Bukan Pangan	Berapa konsumsi/pengeluaran untuk [...] oleh semua ART selama 1 bulan terakhir?	Berapa konsumsi/pengeluaran untuk [...] oleh semua ART selama 12 bulan terakhir?
f. Barang tahan lama dan perlengkapan rumah tangga (alat rumah tangga, perkakas, alat dapur, alat hiburan, alat olahraga, perhiasan mahal/imitasi, kendaraan, payung, arloji, kamera, pasang telepon, pasang listrik, dan sebagainya)	Rp <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Rp <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
g. Pajak		
g1. Pajak (PBB)		Rp <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
g2. Pajak kendaraan		Rp <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
g3. Pajak pendapatan		Rp <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
g4. Pajak lainnya		Rp <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
h. Asuransi kesehatan	Rp <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Rp <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
i. Keperluan pesta dan upacara (perkawinan, khitanan, ulang tahun, perayaan hari agama, upacara adat, dan sebagainya. TIDAK TERMASUK PENGELUARAN UNTUK KONSUMSI PESTA ATAU PENGELUARAN UNTUK KADO/SUMBANGAN)	Rp <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Rp <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
KS02X. JUMLAH TOTAL NON MAKANAN	Rp <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Rp <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

SEKSI HR. HARTA/ASET

Berikut ini kami ingin menanyakan tentang lahan/harta yang dimiliki oleh Rumah Tangga ini, baik yang digunakan untuk usaha maupun bukan untuk usaha, namun tidak termasuk Lahan/Harta yang disewa/bagi hasil.

HR1TYPE	HR01			HR02	
Jenis lahan	Apakah rumah tangga ini memiliki [...]?			Berapa luas total [...] ini?	
a. Sawah irigasi	1. Ya	3. Tidak ↓	8. TIDAK TAHU ↓	1. <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> m2	3. <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> ha
b. Sawah tadah hujan	1. Ya	3. Tidak ↓	8. TIDAK TAHU ↓	1. <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> m2	3. <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> ha
c. Lahan kering	1. Ya	3. Tidak ↓	8. TIDAK TAHU ↓	1. <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> m2	3. <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> ha
d. Lahan tempat tinggal (selain baris a, b, c)	1. Ya	3. Tidak ↓	8. TIDAK TAHU ↓	1. <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> m2	3. <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> ha
e. Bangunan tempat tinggal (selain baris a, b, c, d)	1. Ya	3. Tidak ↓	8. TIDAK TAHU ↓	1. <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> m2	3. <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> ha
HR2TYPE	HR03				
JENIS	Berapa jumlah [...] yang dimiliki rumah tangga ini?				
1. Mobil	1. <input type="text"/> buah	3. TIDAK ADA	7. TIDAK MAU MENJAWAB ↓	8. TIDAK TAHU	
2. Kapal motor	1. <input type="text"/> buah	3. TIDAK ADA	7. TIDAK MAU MENJAWAB ↓	8. TIDAK TAHU	
3. Perahu motor	1. <input type="text"/> buah	3. TIDAK ADA	7. TIDAK MAU MENJAWAB ↓	8. TIDAK TAHU	
4. Sepeda motor	1. <input type="text"/> buah	3. TIDAK ADA	7. TIDAK MAU MENJAWAB ↓	8. TIDAK TAHU	
5. Sepeda	1. <input type="text"/> buah	3. TIDAK ADA	7. TIDAK MAU MENJAWAB ↓	8. TIDAK TAHU	
6. Perahu	1. <input type="text"/> buah	3. TIDAK ADA	7. TIDAK MAU MENJAWAB ↓	8. TIDAK TAHU	
7. Lemari es/kulkas	1. <input type="text"/> buah	3. TIDAK ADA	7. TIDAK MAU MENJAWAB ↓	8. TIDAK TAHU	
8. Tabung gas 3 kg atau lebih	1. <input type="text"/> buah	3. TIDAK ADA	7. TIDAK MAU MENJAWAB ↓	8. TIDAK TAHU	
9. HP	1. <input type="text"/> buah	3. TIDAK ADA	7. TIDAK MAU MENJAWAB ↓	8. TIDAK TAHU	
10. Televisi	1. <input type="text"/> buah	3. TIDAK ADA	7. TIDAK MAU MENJAWAB ↓	8. TIDAK TAHU	

11. Ayam/bebek	1. <input type="text"/> ekor	3. TIDAK ADA	7. TIDAK MAU MENJAWAB ↓	8. TIDAK TAHU
12. Babi	1. <input type="text"/> ekor	3. TIDAK ADA	7. TIDAK MAU MENJAWAB ↓	8. TIDAK TAHU
13. Kambing	1. <input type="text"/> ekor	3. TIDAK ADA	7. TIDAK MAU MENJAWAB ↓	8. TIDAK TAHU
14. Sapi/kerbau	1. <input type="text"/> ekor	3. TIDAK ADA	7. TIDAK MAU MENJAWAB ↓	8. TIDAK TAHU
15. Kuda	1. <input type="text"/> ekor	3. TIDAK ADA	7. TIDAK MAU MENJAWAB ↓	8. TIDAK TAHU

SEKSI KE. KAPASITAS EKONOMI

Pertanyaan berikut ini terkait dengan ada atau tidaknya simpanan, hutang, dan potensi usaha

KE01	Apakah saat ini ada ART yang memiliki tabungan/simpanan baik berupa barang ataupun uang (selain simpanan arisan)?	1. Ya 8. TIDAK TAHU	3. Tidak → KE09
KE02	Dalam bentuk apa tabungan tersebut?	A. Tabungan uang B. Ternak	C. Emas / Perhiasan V. Lainnya, sebutkan _____ JIKA TIDAK ADA JAWABAN 'A' → KE04
KE03	Dimanakah rumah tangga ini menabung?	A. Bank B. Koperasi C. Rumah	D. Sekolah Anak V. Lainnya, sebutkan _____
KE04	PEWAWANCARA PERIKSA : JIKA KE03 TIDAK ADA JAWABAN A DAN/ATAU B : Mengapa I/B/S atau ART lain tidak ada yang menabung di Bank / Koperasi?	1. Jarak ke bank / koperasi terdekat terlalu jauh 2. Biaya administrasi tinggi 3. Tidak bisa memenuhi persyaratan untuk membuka rekening di bank / koperasi 4. Tidak tahu cara membuka rekening tabungan	5. Tidak percaya dengan bank / koperasi 6. Larangan agama (riba) 7. TIDAK MAMPU MENABUNG 95. Lainnya, sebutkan _____ 96. TIDAK BERLAKU
KE05	Apakah I/B/S atau ART ini menabung secara teratur?	1. Ya	3. Tidak → KE07
KE06	Seberapa sering / rutin I/B/S atau ART ini menabung?	1. HARIAN 8. TIDAK TAHU	2. MINGGUAN 3. BULANAN
KE07	Sudah berapa lama I/B/S atau ART ini menabung (pilih yang paling lama)?	1. <input type="text"/> tahun <input type="text"/> bulan	8. TIDAK TAHU
KE08	Untuk apa I/B/S atau ART ini menabung (baik tabungan uang ataupun barang)?	A. PERSIAPAN BIAYA SEKOLAH B. MODAL USAHA / KEGIATAN PRODUKTIF / INVESTASI C. MEMBELI PERKAKAS RUMAH TANGGA (DILUAR OPSI B) D. MEMBELI KENDARAAN BERMOTOR (DILUAR OPSI B) V. LAINNYA, SEBUTKAN _____	

KE09	Apakah I/B/S atau ART lainnya pernah pergi ke bank / mengambil uang ke bank?	1. Ya	3. Tidak
KE10	Apakah ada ART dari rumah tangga ini yang meminjam (BERHUTANG) baik dalam bentuk uang ataupun barang kepada orang / pihak lain?	1. Ya	3. Tidak → KE13 8. TIDAK TAHU → KE13
KE11	Kepada siapa saja ART ini biasanya meminjam (BERHUTANG) uang atau barang?	A. TETANGGA B. WARUNG / TOKO C. SAUDARA D. TEMAN E. BANK PERORANGAN / BANK HARIAN	F. KOPERASI G. BANK H. PERUSAHAAN LEASING V. LAINNYA, SEBUTKAN _____
KE12	Untuk apa meminjam uang / kredit barang tersebut?	A. PERSIAPAN BIAYA SEKOLAH B. MODAL USAHA / KEGIATAN PRODUKTIF / INVESTASI C. MEMENUHI KEBUTUHAN SEHARI-HARI D. KEPERLUAN HAJATAN/ SYUKURAN / PESTA E. MEMBELI PERKAKAS RUMAH TANGGA (DILUAR OPSI B) F. MEMBELI KENDARAAN BERMOTOR (DILUAR OPSI B) V. LAINNYA, SEBUTKAN _____	
KE13	Apakah KRT / pasangan KRT / ART memiliki / mengoperasikan usaha mikro / kecil dalam 12 bulan terakhir?	1. Ya → KE15	3. Tidak
KE14	Apakah KRT / pasangan KRT / ART mempunyai rencana untuk mengoperasikan usaha mikro / kecil dalam 12 bulan kedepan?	1. Ya	3. Tidak 8. TIDAK TAHU
KE15	Siapa yang paling bertanggung jawab dalam usaha ini?	1. KRT 2. Pasangan KRT 3. ART Lainnya _____ No. urut <input type="text"/>	
KE16	Apakah jenis usaha mikro / kecil ini?	1. Perdagangan 2. Beternak 3. Jasa	4. Industri kecil rumah tangga 5. Lainnya, _____
KE17	Apakah ada orang diluar RT ini yang ikut memiliki usaha ini?	1. Ya	3. Tidak
KE18	Sudah berapa lama usaha ini dimulai ?	1. <input type="text"/> tahun <input type="text"/> bulan	8. TIDAK TAHU
KE19	Apakah usaha ini dilakukan di luar rumah?	1. Ya, sepenuhnya di luar rumah 3. Tidak, sepenuhnya di dalam rumah	2. Ya, sebagian di luar rumah
KE20	Berapa jumlah pekerja dalam usaha ini (baik yang di bayar maupun yang tidak, termasuk pemilik)?	<input type="text"/> orang	

KE21	Darimana sumber modal usaha ini diperoleh? JAWABAN BOLEH LEBIH DARI SATU	A. TABUNGAN / SIMPANAN MILIK SENDIRI B. PINJAMAN DARI BANK C. PINJAMAN DARI KOPERASI D. KELUARGA / KERABAT	E. TETANGGA / TEMAN F. RENTENIR V. LAINNYA, SEBUTKAN _____
KE22	Apakah usaha ini masih berjalan?	1. Ya → SEKSI KR	3. Tidak
KE23	Sejak kapan usaha ini tutup / berhenti beroperasi?	a. Bulan <input type="text"/>	b. Tahun <input type="text"/> W. TIDAK TAHU
KE24	Mengapa usaha ini tutup / berhenti beroperasi?	A. TIDAK ADA YANG MENJALANKAN USAHA B. KEHABISAN MODAL USAHA C. USAHA TIDAK BERKEMBANG D. BOSAN/CAPEK V. LAINNYA _____	

SEKSI KR. KARAKTERISTIK RUMAH TANGGA

KR01	Status penguasaan bangunan tempat tinggal yang ditempati	1. Milik Sendiri 2. Kontrak 3. Sewa 4. Bebas sewa	5. Dinas 6. Milik orang tua/sanak/saudara 95. Lainnya, _____
KR01a	Status penguasaan tanah bangunan yang ditempati	1. Milik Sendiri 2. Kontrak 3. Sewa 4. Bebas sewa	5. Dinas 6. Milik orang tua/sanak/saudara 95. Lainnya, _____
KR02.	Luas Lantai (keseluruhan)	<input type="text"/> m ²	
KR02a	JENIS LANTAI BANGUNAN TEMPAT TINGGAL TERLUAS? (OBSERVASI)	1. BUKAN TANAH/BAMBU 2. TANAH	3. BAMBU
KR03a	JENIS DINDING BANGUNAN TEMPAT TINGGAL TERLUAS? (OBSERVASI)	1. TEMBOK 2. KAYU	3. BAMBU → KR04a 4. LAINNYA, _____ → KR04a
KR03b	KONDISI DINDING (OBSERVASI)	1. BAGUS/KUALITAS TINGGI	2. JELEK/KUALITAS RENDAH
KR04a	APA JENIS ATAP TERLUAS DARI RUMAH YANG DITEMPATI? (OBSERVASI)	1. BETON 2. GENTENG 3. SIRAP 4. SENG	5. ASBES 6. IJUK/RUMBIA 95. LAINNYA, _____
KR04b	KONDISI ATAP (OBSERVASI)	1. BAGUS/KUALITAS TINGGI	2. JELEK/KUALITAS RENDAH

KR05	Apa sumber utama air minum di rumah tangga ini?	1. Air kemasan bermerek 2. Air isi ulang 3. Ledeng meteran 4. Ledeng eceran 5. Sumur bor/pompa 6. Sumur terlindung	7. Sumur tidak terlindung 8. Mata air terlindung 9. Mata air tidak terlindung 10. Air sungai 11. Air hujan 95. Lainnya, _____
KR06	Cara memperoleh air minum	1. Membeli	2. Tidak membeli
KR07a	Sumber penerangan utama?	1. Listrik PLN 2. Listrik non-PLN → KR08 3. Petromak/aladin → KR08	4. Pelita/sentir/obor → KR08 5. Lainnya, _____ → KR08
KR07b	Daya terpasang	1. 450 watt 2. 900 watt 3. 1300 watt	4. 2200 watt 5. > 2200 watt 6. Tanpa meteran
KR08	Bahan bakar/energi utama untuk memasak?	1. Listrik 2. Gas/elpiji di atas 3 kg 3. Gas/elpiji 3 kg 4. Minyak tanah	5. Arang/briket 6. Kayu bakar 95. Lainnya, _____
KR09	Penggunaan fasilitas tempat buang air besar	1. Sendiri 2. Bersama	3. Umum 4. Tidak ada/tidak punya jamban
KR10	Tempat pembuangan akhir tinja	1. Tangki/SPAL 2. Kolam/sawah 3. Sungai/danau/laut	4. Lubang tanah 5. Pantai/tanah lapang/kebun 95. Lainnya, _____

SEKSI AD. AKSES RUMAH TANGGA KE FASILITAS

	AD01. Berapa jarak dari rumah I/B/S ke [...] yang paling sering dikunjungi ?	AD02. Apa jenis transportasi yang paling sering digunakan rumah tangga I/B/S ke [...] ? 1. Sepeda 2. Sepeda motor 3. Angkutan umum roda 3 4. Angkutan umum roda 4 5. Perahu tidak bermotor 6. Perahu motor tempel/kapal motor 7. Delman/dokar/cidomo 8. Jalan kaki 95. Lainnya _____	AD03. Berapa waktu untuk satu kali perjalanan dari rumah tangga I/B/S ke [...] dengan jenis transportasi yang paling sering digunakan?	AD04. Berapa biaya untuk satu kali perjalanan ke [...] ?
a. Kantor Desa/Kelurahan	_____, _____ km	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 95 _____	_____ menit	Rp _____ _____
b. Kantor Pos	_____, _____ km	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 95 _____	_____ menit	Rp _____ _____
c. SD/ sederajat	_____, _____ km	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 95 _____	_____ menit	Rp _____ _____
d. SMP/ sederajat	_____, _____ km	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 95 _____	_____ menit	Rp _____ _____
e. SMA/ sederajat	_____, _____ km	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 95 _____	_____ menit	Rp _____ _____
f. Puskesmas	_____, _____ km	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 95 _____	_____ menit	Rp _____ _____
g. Rumah Sakit	_____, _____ km	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 95 _____	_____ menit	Rp _____ _____

	km	95 _____	menit	_____._____._____ └─┘
h. Fasilitas kesehatan lain _____ -	_____._____._____._____._____. km	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 95 _____ _____	_____._____._____. menit	Rp _____._____._____. └─┘

PSIKO-SOSIAL

BAGIAN 1 – STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

Keterangan pengisian

Bagian	Keterangan	Pilihan jawaban	Catatan untuk enumerator
Bagian A (Interaksi)	Adalah seberapa sering responden berinteraksi dengan pihak tersebut (bertemu, berbincang).	1 (tidak pernah) – 6 (sangat sering)	
Bagian B (Minat)	Adalah persepsi responden sejauh mana orang yang berinteraksi dengan dirinya, berminat untuk ketemu denganya	1 (tidak berminat) – 6 (sangat berminat)	<p>jika responden menjawab tidak pernah pada bagian A, mohon untuk meminta responden menjawab bagian B-D berdasarkan penghayatan kondisi yang ia rasakan.</p> <p>Contoh: 0 artinya responden menilai pihak tsb (cth: ketua RT) tdk ada minat utk bertemu responden</p> <p>6 artinya responden menilai pihak tsb (cth: pak RT) sangat minat sekali utk bertemu responden</p>
Bagian C (Pengaruh)	Adalah persepsi responden terhadap pengaruh dari pihak tersebut dalam kehidupan sehari-hari responden. Misalkan, pengaruh sebuah pihak terhadap kebijakan perbaikan jalan, pemenuhan air bersih, dll.	1 (tidak berpengaruh) – 6 (sangat berpengaruh)	makna pengaruh di sini adalah sebuah daya yang memungkinkan untuk memiliki dampak pada kehidupan responden.
Bagian D (Dampak)	Adalah persepsi responden terhadap dampak dari kehadiran pihak tersebut dalam kehidupan sehari-hari responden. Misalkan, dampak dari kehadiran sebuah pihak dalam menghadirkan pembangunan toilet umum.	1 (tidak berdampak) – 6 (sangat berdampak)	makna dampak di sini adalah konsekuensi/akibat yang nyata (sudah terjadi) yang dirasakan oleh responden. Bisa saja sebuah pihak dinilai memiliki pengaruh besar, namun berdampak kecil pada kehidupan responden.

Untuk tiap no 1-11, isi bagian A – D

NO	Pihak	A. Interaksi	B. Minat	C. Pengaruh	D.Dampak
1	Ketua RT	...	...	...	...
2	Ketua RW	...	...	...	...
3	Lurah	...	...	...	...
4	Camat	...	...	...	...
5	Anggota DPRD	...	...	...	...
6	UMKM	...	...	...	...
7	LSM	...	...	...	...
8	Karang Taruna	...	...	...	...
9	Pengurus Rumah Ibadah	...	...	...	...
10	Pihak Kampus	...	...	...	...
11	Pihak Sekolah (SD/SMP/SMA)	...	...	...	...

12	Apabila responden bertemu dan berbincang dengan pelaku UMKM (sebutkan nama usahanya)	
13	Apabila responden bertemu dan berbincang dengan pihak LSM (sebutkan bidang LSM)	
14	Apabila responden bertemu dan berbincang dengan pengurus rumah ibadah (sebutkan nama rumah ibadahnya)	

BAGIAN 2 – PERSEPS RESPONDEN

A. Persepsi Responden Bagian 1

Dari pernyataan berikut, berikan jawaban berdasarkan kesesuaian dengan diri anda/kondisi anda sekarang ini

Dalam memberikan jawaban, gunakan pilihan berikut

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sangat Tidak Sesuai	Tidak Sesuai	Kurang sesuai	Agak sesuai	Sesuai	Sangat Sesuai

No	Pernyataan	Jawaban
1	Saya adalah orang yang dapat diandalkan	
2	Saya seorang pekerja keras	
3	Saya cenderung bersikap pasrah dengan kondisi yang saya alami	
4	Saya membiarkan orang lain mencari solusi terhadap masalah yang kami hadapi	
5	Saya memiliki kemampuan untuk mencari pekerjaan yang layak	
6	Saya memiliki pengaruh pada orang sekitar saya	
7	Saya memiliki keterampilan yang dapat menunjang kehidupan saya	
8	Saya tidak yakin dapat mencapai impian saya	
9	Saya dapat meminta bantuan pada orang di sekitar saya	

10	Hidup saya akan lebih baik daripada saat ini	
11	Saya melakukan ritual agama saya	
12	Beribadah adalah cara untuk membuat saya kuat menjalani kesulitan hidup	
13	Keyakinan agama saya berpengaruh sangat besar dalam kehidupan saya sehari-hari	
14	Keyakinan agama saya mempunyai pengaruh dalam keputusan-keputusan penting yang saya buat	
15	Keyakinan agama saya berpengaruh sangat besar terhadap cara saya berhubungan dengan orang lain	

B. Persepsi Responden Bagian 2

Dari pernyataan berikut, berikan jawaban berdasarkan kesesuaian dengan hubungan anda dengan keluarga dan lingkungan sosial

Dalam memberikan jawaban, gunakan pilihan berikut

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sangat Tidak Sesuai	Tidak Sesuai	Kurang sesuai	Agak sesuai	Sesuai	Sangat Sesuai

No	Pernyataan	Jawaban
1	Keluarga memahami apa yang saya kerjakan sehari-hari	
2	Keluarga menyadari saat saya mengalami masalah	
3	Keluarga bersedia mendengarkan keluh kesah saya	
4	Keluarga saya saling membantu saat mengalami kesulitan	
5	Keluarga percaya bahwa saya akan menjadi orang berhasil	
6	Keluarga mendorong saya melakukan yang terbaik	
7	Keluarga menaruh harapan yang besar pada saya	
8	Keluarga yakin saya bisa menyelesaikan masalah dengan baik	
9	Saya dan keluarga memiliki aktivitas bersama yang menyenangkan	
10	Saya dimintai pendapat saat keluarga harus mengambil keputusan yang penting	
11	Keluarga mau mendengarkan usulan-usulan yang saya sampaikan	
12	Keluarga memberikan saya tanggung jawab untuk menangani permasalahan keluarga	
13	Selain keluarga saya, orang di sekitar saya peduli terhadap diri saya	
14	Selain keluarga saya, orang di sekitar saya menyadari jika saya menghadapi suatu masalah	
15	Selain keluarga saya, saya dapat mempercayai orang di sekitar saya	
16	Selain keluarga saya, orang di sekitar saya tidak mengejek saya jika saya mengalami kegagalan	
17	Selain keluarga saya, orang lain percaya bahwa saya akan menjadi orang yang berhasil	
18	Selain keluarga saya, orang lain mendorong saya melakukan yang terbaik	

19	Selain keluarga saya, orang lain menaruh harapan yang besar pada saya	
20	Selain keluarga saya, orang lain yakin bahwa saya bisa menyelesaikan tugas dengan baik	
21	Saya terlibat dalam kegiatan di komunitas saya	
22	Saya dilibatkan dalam musyawarah di lingkungan saya	
23	Saya membantu orang lain	
24	Saya mewakili orang-orang di sekitar saya pada kegiatan-kegiatan tertentu	

C. Persepsi Responden Bagian 3

Dari pernyataan berikut, berikan jawaban berdasarkan kesesuaian dengan diri anda/kondisi anda sekarang ini

Dalam memberikan jawaban, gunakan pilihan berikut

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sangat Tidak Sesuai	Tidak Sesuai	Kurang sesuai	Agak sesuai	Sesuai	Sangat Sesuai

No	Pernyataan	Jawaban
1	Saya dapat bekerja sama dengan orang lain yang memiliki pendapat berbeda dengan saya	
2	Saya dapat mempertahankan hak atau pendapat saya tanpa menyinggung orang lain	
3	Saya mencoba memahami apa yang orang lain pikirkan dan rasakan	
4	Orang lain menerima saran dari saya	
5	Saya dapat menemukan alternatif solusi dari masalah saya	
6	Saya dapat mengubah rencana, jika rencana tersebut gagal	
7	Saya mencoba menyelesaikan masalah dengan mendiskusikannya bersama orang lain	
8	Saya tidak tahu kemana saya meminta bantuan saat mendapatkan masalah	
9	Saya dapat menyelesaikan tugas yang diberikan pada saya	
10	Saya dapat menjaga jarak dengan orang yang memiliki pengaruh negatif bagi saya	
11	Saya berinisiatif menyelesaikan masalah yang timbul	
12	Kekecewaan terhadap suatu kondisi, membuat saya malas melakukan apapun	
13	Saya memiliki rencana yang realistis untuk masa depan saya	
14	Saya merasa kehidupan saya di masa depan tidak akan banyak berubah	
15	Kesulitan hidup saya membuat saya putus asa	
16	Saya hanya menjalani kehidupan saya, tanpa perlu membuat perencanaan tertentu	

D. Persepsi Responden Bagian 4

Dari pernyataan berikut, berikan jawaban berdasarkan kesesuaian dengan pandangan anda terhadap kemungkinan risiko bencana di daerah anda
Dalam memberikan jawaban, gunakan pilihan berikut

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sangat Tidak Sesuai	Tidak Sesuai	Kurang sesuai	Agak sesuai	Sesuai	Sangat Sesuai

No	Pernyataan	Jawaban
1	Saya merasa khawatir setiap kali saya berpikir/mendengar tentang bencana	
2	Sangat mengerikan untuk memikirkan dampak bencana pada keluarga dan wilayah saya	
3	Ketika saya melihat bencana, saya tidak melakukan apa-apa selain percaya pada keberuntungan	
4	Bencana adalah kehendak Tuhan	
5	Jika bencana terjadi, itu akan menjadi gangguan terbesar bagi saya	
6	Saya tidak memiliki pengetahuan tentang bagaimana itu terjadi	
7	Terjadinya bencana tidak tergantung waktu, dan tidak dapat dikendalikan oleh manusia	
8	Intensitas kerugian bencana dapat dikurangi dengan melakukan langkah-langkah kehati-hatian	

BAGIAN 3 – PENGALAMAN DAN EKSPEKTANSI BENCANA

A. Pengalaman Bencana

No	Bencana/Kondisi	A Selama 5 tahun terakhir (2016 -2021), peristiwa/kondisi apa saja yang mengganggu aktivitas sehari-hari anda 1 = Ya, 2 = Tidak	B Menurut anda, dalam 10 tahun kedepan (2022 – 2032) peristiwa/kondisi apa saja yang mungkin terjadi sehingga aktivitas sehari-hari anda terganggu 1 = Ya, 2 = Tidak	C Apabila hal ini terjadi, seberapa besar kondisi tersebut mempengaruhi kehidupan keseharian Anda 1 = Tidak berpengaruh 2 = Cukup berpengaruh 3 = Berpengaruh 4 = Sangat berpengaruh
1	Angin kencang/puting beliung			
2	kemarau yang berkepanjangan			
3	Banjir			
4	Pencemaran sungai			
5	Minimnya air bersih			

6	Minimnya fasilitas umum			
7	Minimnya fasilitas MCK			
8	Minimnya fasilitas kesehatan			
9	Angin kencang/puting beliung			
10	Kemarau yang berkepanjangan			

B. Persepsi Bencana

Dari pernyataan berikut, berikan jawaban sejauh mana anda setuju dengan tiap pernyataan apabila terjadi bencana di daerah anda

Dalam memberikan jawaban, gunakan pilihan berikut

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sangat Tidak Setuju	Tidak Setuju	Kurang Setuju	Agak Setuju	Setuju	Sangat Setuju

No	Pernyataan	Jawaban
1	Saya dapat memperbaiki rumah saya dengan cepat	
2	Saya yakin rumah tangga saya memiliki cukup makanan sampai bencana ini selesai	
3	Saya yakin rumah tangga saya tidak perlu meminjam uang atau kebutuhan pokok dari orang lain	
4	Saya yakin rumah tangga saya dapat menemukan tempat yang aman untuk mengungsi	
5	Saya yakin kesehatan anggota keluarga saya tidak akan terganggu	
6	Saya yakin rumah saya tidak akan terkena bencana dalam beberapa tahun ke depan	
7	Saya yakin rumah saya tidak akan roboh atau rusak	
8	Saya ingin belajar cara-cara untuk menghindari bencana dan hidup berdampingan dengan alam	
9	Saya telah melakukan cara-cara untuk menghindari bencana	

BAGIAN 4 – PLACE ATTACHMENT

A. Hubungan Psikologis atau Keterikatan Responden dengan Tempat Tinggal

Dari pernyataan berikut, berikan jawaban sejauh mana anda setuju dengan tiap pernyataan terkait dengan tempat tinggal anda sekarang

Dalam memberikan jawaban, gunakan pilihan berikut

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sangat Tidak Setuju	Tidak Setuju	Kurang Setuju	Agak Setuju	Setuju	Sangat Setuju

Keterangan untuk enum: pada saat membacakan, nama tempat disebutkan, misalnya “Desa X”
Comtoh : “Desa X – bermakna bagi saya”

No	Pernyataan	Jawaban
1	(nama tempat) bermakna bagi saya	
2	(nama tempat) penting bagi saya	
3	Saya sangat terikat dengan (nama tempat)	
4	Saya memiliki banyak kenangan indah tentang (nama tempat)	
5	Saya mengidentifikasi diri saya dengan (nama tempat) secara kuat	
6	Saya rasa (nama tempat) adalah bagian dari diri saya	
7	Saya merasa nyaman hidup di (nama tempat)	
8	Saya senang untuk bisa kembali ke (nama tempat) setelah pergi jauh untuk waktu yang lama	
9	Saya merasakan kesatuan dengan alam ketika menghabiskan waktu dengan alam di (nama tempat)	
10	Ikatan saya dengan (nama tempat) akan berkurang jika tumbuh-tumbuhan dan binatang yang hidup di (nama tempat) menghilang	
11	Saya belajar banyak tentang diri saya ketika menghabiskan waktu dengan alam di (nama tempat)	
12	Saya sangat terikat dengan lingkungan alam di (nama tempat)	
13	Saya merasakan kedamaian ketika menghabiskan waktu dengan alam di (nama tempat)	
14	Saya mendapatkan kepuasan lebih tinggal di (nama tempat) dibandingkan di tempat lain	
15	(nama tempat) tiada bandingannya	
16	Saya tidak akan mengganti dengan tempat lain untuk aktivitas yang saya lakukan di (nama tempat)	
17	Bagi saya, melakukan aktivitas saya di (nama tempat) lebih penting dibandingkan dengan melakukannya di tempat lain	
18	(nama tempat) adalah tempat terbaik untuk melakukan aktivitas yang saya sukai	
19	Saya tinggal di (nama tempat) karena keluarga saya tinggal di sini	
20	Hubungan dengan keluarga saya di (nama tempat) sangat spesial bagi saya	
21	Tanpa keluarga saya di (nama tempat) mungkin saya akan pindah	
22	Pertemanan yang terbentuk melalui aktivitas bakti sosial di (nama tempat) sangat penting bagi saya	
23	Pertemanan yang terbentuk melalui aktivitas olahraga di (nama tempat) sangat penting bagi saya	
24	Tanpa teman-teman lama saya di (nama tempat) mungkin saya akan pindah	

B. Persepsi Diri dan Lingkungan

Dari pernyataan berikut, berikan jawaban sejauh mana anda setuju dengan tiap pernyataan terkait dengan lingkungan anda sekarang

Dalam memberikan jawaban, gunakan pilihan berikut

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sangat Tidak Setuju	Tidak Setuju	Kurang Setuju	Agak Setuju	Setuju	Sangat Setuju

No	Pernyataan	Jawaban
1	Saya dapat menjalankan ibadah agama saya tanpa gangguan	
2	Pemeluk agama lain menghormati ritual ibadah agama saya	
3	Komunitas agama saya membantu dalam kondisi sulit	
4	Saya dapat meneruskan kebiasaan budaya keluarga saya tanpa gangguan	
5	Kelompok lain di luar kelompok suku saya menghormati ritual budaya keluarga saya	
6	Saya dapat berbicara dalam bahasa lokal suku saya dengan nyaman	
7	Saya dapat menghabiskan waktu berkualitas dengan keluarga saya	
8	Saya dapat memprioritaskan keluarga saya tanpa bersusah payah	
9	Saya dan keluarga dapat hidup nyaman tanpa gangguan dari orang atau kelompok lain	
10	Saya dapat berpartisipasi dalam pemilihan ketua lingkungan, contoh RT/RW, tanpa ada tekanan	
11	Saya dapat berpartisipasi dalam pemilihan anggota dewan perwakilan rakyat/daerah (DPR/DPRD) tanpa ada tekanan	
12	Saya dapat berpartisipasi dalam pemilihan kepala daerah tanpa ada tekanan	
13	Saya dapat menerima informasi tentang kebijakan pemerintah tanpa ada hambatan atau halangan	
14	Saya dapat berpartisipasi dalam pemilihan presiden dan wakil presiden tanpa ada tekanan	
15	Saya dapat menerima berita daerah dan nasional tanpa ada hambatan atau halangan	
16	Saya merasa aman hidup di lingkungan ini	
17	Saya tidak mengalami gangguan berarti selama tinggal di lingkungan ini	
18	Gangguan (contoh: premanisme) terjadi secara berkala di lingkungan ini	
19	Saya mengalami ancaman fisik selama tinggal di lingkungan ini	
20	Saya sering merasa tidak tenang tinggal di lingkungan ini	
21	Kehadiran kelompok pendatang mengancam keberlangsungan keluarga dan kelompok saya	
22	Kesempatan bekerja menjadi terbatas karena hadirnya kelompok lain/pendatang	
23	Kelompok agama lain membangun tempat ibadah tanpa mengindahkan kelompok agama saya	
24	Nilai-nilai dalam kelompok agama saya dapat terancam dengan keberadaan kelompok agama lain	

25	Kehadiran kelompok lain/pendatang meramaikan suasana di lingkungan	
26	Kompetisi di antara kelompok di lingkungan ini positif	

C. Tingkat kepuasan Terhadap Relasi dan Fasilitas.

Dari pernyataan berikut, berikan jawaban sejauh mana anda puas/tidak puas dengan kondisi yang anda alami sekarang

Dalam memberikan jawaban, gunakan pilihan berikut

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sangat Tidak Puas	Tidak Puas	Kurang Puas	Agak Puas	Puas	Sangat Puas

No	Pernyataan	Jawaban
1	Apakah anda puas dengan relasi anda dengan anggota keluarga yang tinggal bersama	
2	Apakah anda puas dengan relasi anda dengan tetangga di lingkungan	
3	Apakah anda puas dengan ketersediaan sarana pendidikan di tempat anda	
4	Apakah anda puas dengan ketersediaan sarana kesehatan di tempat anda	
5	Apakah anda puas dengan akses terhadap fasilitas kesehatan	
6	Apakah anda puas dengan akses terhadap fasilitas pendidikan	
7	Apakah anda puas dengan perolehan bantuan pemerintah	

BAGIAN 5 – EKONOMI

Dari pernyataan berikut, berikan jawaban sejauh mana anda setuju/tidak setuju dengan tiap pernyataan berkaitan dengan kondisi anda sekarang

Dalam memberikan jawaban, gunakan pilihan berikut

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sangat Tidak Setuju	Tidak Setuju	Kurang Setuju	Agak Setuju	Setuju	Sangat Setuju

No	Pernyataan	Jawaban
1	Saya puas dengan penghasilan yang saya peroleh tiap bulan	
2	Saya merasa uang tabungan yang saya miliki dapat memenuhi kebutuhan darurat keluarga saya	
3	Saya memiliki pekerjaan/usaha yang layak ketimbang teman saya	
4	Saya merasa tetangga saya lebih berkecukupan ketimbang saya	
5	Saya memiliki pendapatan yang lebih layak ketimbang saudara-saudara saya	
6	Saya memiliki rumah yang lebih besar ketimbang teman-teman saya	
7	Saya memiliki hidup layak saat ini	
8	Kehidupan yang saya jalani sekarang terasa lebih sulit	
9	Hidup yang saat ini saya jalani terasa lebih membahagiakan bersama keluarga saya	
10	Saya merasa bersyukur dengan penghasilan yang saya miliki saat ini	