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Strategic Data



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PREFACE



In celebrating the 65th Republic of Indonesia, BPS-Statistics Indonesia presents this publication titled BPS Strategic Data for all data users as our contribution to the nation.

The term 'strategic' means: (1) the data presented in this publication are considered 'critical' to national development; (2) the data can be utilized for various analyses; (3) the data can define, and even influence, the Indonesia's socio-economic condition; (4) the dissemination is expected by many parties.

The coverage of macro data in this publication consists of inflation, economic growth, export-import, employment, large and medium manufacturing industry, food crop production, and poverty. To assist users, statistical notes containing standard concept/definition can be found at the end of this book.

We hope this publication meets the expectations of many users. However, we look forward to receiving user's feedback for further improvements.

Hopefully, this book will be useful.

Jakarta, August 2010
BPS-Statistics Indonesia,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Rusman Heriawan'.

Rusman Heriawan
Chief Statistician

CONTENTS

Preface	iii
Contents	v
List of Tables	vii
List of Figures	x
Introduction	1
Inflation	5
Economic Growth	11
Growth of GDP by Industrial Origin, 2006–Semester I 2010	13
Structure of GDP by Industrial Origin, 2006–Semester I 2010	16
Growth of GDP by Expenditure, 2006–Semester I 2010	17
Structure of GDP by Expenditure, 2006–Semester I 2010	19
GDP and Gross National Product (GNP) per Capita, 2006–2009	20
Merchandise Export and Import Statistics	21
Employment	33
Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment	36
Main Industry	38
Main Employment Status	38
Population who Worked and Unemployment by Province	39
Food Crop Production	43
Production of Paddy	45
Production of Maize	48
Production of Soybeans	50
The Production Growth of Manufacturing Industry	53
The Production Growth of Large and Medium Manufacturing Industry, Quarterly (q-to-q)	55
The Production Growth of Large and Medium Manufacturing Industry, Quarterly (y-on-y)	56

The Production Growth Large and Medium Manufacturing Industry, Monthly (m-to-m).....	57
Poverty	59
Trend of Poverty Incidence in Indonesia, 1996–2010	62
Trends of Poverty Incidence, March 2009–March 2010.....	63
Changes of Poverty Line, March 2009–March 2010.....	64
Poverty Gap and Severity Indices	65
Statistical Notes.....	67
Inflation	69
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	74
Merchandise Export and Import Statistics	82
Employment	85
Food Crop Production.....	90
The Production Growth of Manufacturing Industry	92
Poverty	95
Abbreviation	97

LIST OF TABLES

Inflation	5
Table 2.1 National Inflation, 2007–2010(2007=100)	8
Table 2.2 The Comparison of Monthly Inflation, Calendar Year, Year on Year, 2008–2010	9
Table 2.3 National Inflation July 2010 by Expenditure Group (2007=100)	9
Table 2.4 The Share of National Inflation of July 2010 by Expenditure Group (percent)	10
Economic Growth	11
Table 3.1 Growth and Source of Growth of GDP by Industrial Origin, 2006-2009 (percent)	14
Table 3.2 Growth and Source of Growth of GDP by Industrial Origin, Semester I 2010 (percent)	15
Table 3.3 GDP at Current Market Price and Constant Price by Industrial Origin, 2006-Semester I 2010 (trillion rupiahs).....	16
Table 3.4 GDP Structure by Industrial Origin, 2006-Semester I 2010 (percent).....	17
Table 3.5 Growth and Source of Growth of GDP by Expenditure, 2006-2009 (percent)	18
Table 3.6 Growth and Source of Growth of GDP by Expenditure, Semester I 2010 (percent).....	18
Table 3.7 GDP by Expenditure at Current Market Price and Constant 2000 Market Price, 2006-Semester I 2010 (trillion rupiah)	19
Table 3.8 Structure of GDP by Expenditure, 2006-Semester I 2010 (percent).....	20
Table 3.9 GDP and GNP Per Capita of Indonesia, 2006-2009	20
Merchandise Export and Import Statistics	21
Table 4.1.a Indonesia’s Export, Semester I 2010	25
Table 4.1.b Indonesia’s Import, Semester I 2010.....	25
Table 4.2.a Value of Export, June 2009–June 2010	26
Table 4.2.b Value of Import, June 2009-June 2010.....	26
Table 4.3.a Nonoil and Gas Exports of 10 Main Commodities (2 digits HS code), Semester I 2010.....	27

Table 4.3.b Nonoil and Gas Import of Ten Major Commodities, Semester I 2010	28
Tabel 4.4.a Nonoil and Gas Exports by Country of Destination, Semester I 2010	29
Tabel 4.4.b Indonesian Nonoil and Gas Imports by Country of Origin, Semester I 2010	30

Employment.....33

Table 5.1 Population of 15 Year and Over by Activity, 2008–2010 (thousands)	37
Table 5.2 Population of 15 Year and Over who Worked in a Week Ago by Main Industry, 2008–2010 (thousands)	38
Table 5.3 Population of 15 Years and Over Who Work During Previous Week by Main Employment Status, 2008–2010 (thousands)	39
Table 5.4 Number of Economically Active, Working, Open Unemployment, and Open Unemployment Rate by Province, February 2009–February 2010	40

Food Crop Production.....43

Table 6.1 Area Harvested, Productivity, and Production of Paddy by Subround, 2008–2010	47
Table 6.2 Harvested Area, Productivity, and Production of Maize by Subround, 2008–2010	49
Table 6.3 Harvested Area, Productivity, and Production of Soybeans by Subround, 2008–2010	51

The Production Growth of Manufacturing Industry.....53

Table 7.1 The Quarterly Production Growth of Large and Medium Manufacturing Industry, 2006 - 2010.....	55
Table 7.2 The Monthly Production Growth of Large and Medium Manufacturing Industry, January 2006– April 2010	56

Poverty59

Table 8.1 Number and Percentage of Poor People in Indonesia by Area, 1996–2010	63
Table 8.2 Poverty Line, Number and Percentage of Poor People by Area, March 2009–March 2010.....	64
Table 8.3 Poverty Gap Index (P1) and Poverty Severity Index (P2) in Indonesia by Area, March 2009–March 2010	66

LIST OF FIGURES

Food Crop Production.....	43
Figure 6.1 Paddy Production, 2008–2010	45
Figure 6.2 Paddy Harvesting Pattern, 2008–2010	46
Figure 6.3 Series of Maize Production, 2008–2010.....	48
Figure 6.4 Maize Harvesting Pattern, 2008–2010	49
Figure 6.5 Series of Soybean Production, 2008–2010.....	50
Figure 6.6 The Soybean Harvesting Pattern, 2008–2010	51
The Production Growth of Manufacturing Industry.....	53
Figure 7.1 Production Growth Large and Medium Manufacturing Industry (q-to-q), 2006-2010	56
Figure 7.2 The Production Growth of Large and Medium Manufacturing Industry (y-on-y), 2006-2010	57



1

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

This book contains strategic data from BPS-Statistics Indonesia (BPS), including practical description. The term 'strategic' means: (1) the data presented in this publication are considered 'critical' to national development; (2) the data can be utilized for various analyses; (3) the data can define, and even influence, the Indonesia's socio-economic condition; (4) the dissemination is expected by many parties.

The consumers of strategic data are widely varied, from government, academicians, private company, international users, to the general public. The broad range of data consumers lead to data characteristics that have many dimensions. There are basic data such as population, per capita consumption, sectoral value added, and Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The data of prices and its changes can be reflected in inflation rates. The data of international economic condition comprise of export-import and tourism. The data of primary agricultural production consists of paddy, maize, and soybean. Labor situation such as labor force, unemployment, main status, and main industry are included in data of labor. Accordingly, in connection with empirical experience, strategic data concerning those criteria are: inflation, economic growth, export-import, labor, forecasting of paddy and secondary food crop production, production growth of manufacturing industries, and poverty. These data are depicted in this book.

Strategic data to the criteria are: inflation, economic growth, export-import, labor, forecasting of paddy and secondary food crop production, production growth of manufacturing industries, and poverty.

To facilitate the consumers, there is a description to each related data. Furthermore, those who want to get more detail explanation, can read statistical notes. This part present comprehensive-yet brief information to readers about concept-definition, methodology, data collection, reference, and data dissemination.

Due to its practicality, this book can be used as a medium for statistical dissemination of BPS' products for decision maker in government, legislatives, academicians, researchers, and students as an actualization of assuring public right on information. The more the demand for data can be fulfilled, the more the data consumers can hopefully support statistical activities conducted by BPS.

After introduction, readers can observe the latest data about inflation. Inflation is an indicator comprises the information about the changes of general price level of goods and services that consumed by the public. Therefore, government, business, banks, parliament, and public are concern with this data.

Introduction

In chapter III, data of GDP are presented. The data describe economic performance in term of its size. Moreover, the derivation of such data are economic growth, economic structure, the changes of price of entire goods/services, and general expenditure, as well.

Furthermore, statistics of export and import is described in chapter IV to provide information about both volumes and values of foreign trade. The chapter also provides the data of commodity group, country of origin and destination, as well as the ports.

Chapter V provides data of labor including labor force, unemployment, the structure in main industry, and the distribution by province in Indonesia. Several indicators are also presented, such as Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR), and Open Unemployment Rate (OUR). Considering the timetable of labor survey, the data covers the latest condition in Indonesia until February 2010.

In chapter VI, readers can obtain forecasting of paddy and secondary food crop production. Beside describing the harvest pattern, this chapter also provides harvested area, harvested yield, and productivity of the crops production during 2008-2010. The data can be utilized in planning and decision making to anticipate national food security.

Chapter VII provides data of production growth of manufacturing industry. The data includes the growth of production growth of large and medium manufacturing industry in monthly and quarterly periodicity, from 2006 to 1st Quarter of 2010.

Chapter VIII provides strategic data about poverty. Poverty is one of essential problems that many countries focus on it, especially in relation with government task to provide social welfare. The available of accurate data is an important aspect to bolster the strategy of its alleviation.



2

Inflation

INFLATION

The inflation composition is an indicator that reflects the tendency of general price development.

Inflation is an increment in the general level of price of goods and services, typically consumed by households. There are cases in which the price of goods and services is increasing, stable or even declining. The resultant of the price changing in a certain period of time (monthly) is called inflation (if the price goes up) and deflation (if it is the other way around).

Generally, a measure of price changing level is reflected in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). An increasing percentage of CPI indicates inflation while a decreasing indicates deflation. Both measures can be calculated by using certain formula¹.

The inflation composition is an indicator that reflects the tendency of general price development. It can be used as basic information for decisions making at micro or macro economy levels and for fiscal and monetary policies. For example, on the micro level, the household/society can use the inflation rate to make adjustments to their daily expenditure, given the same level of income.

At the macro level, the inflation rate describes the stability condition of the monetary and economy level of a country. For corporate entities, the inflation rate is useful for budget planning and business contract.

Specifically, the inflation rate is used for:

- a) Wage indexation
- b) Contractual payment
- c) Project escalation
- d) Inflation targeting
- e) Budget indexation
- f) GDP deflator
- g) Proxy of cost of living
- h) Early indicator of interest rate, foreign currency and stock price index

¹ **Formula:**

$$INF_t = \left(\frac{CPI_t - CPI_{t-1}}{CPI_{t-1}} \right) \times 100$$

INF = inflation (or deflation) at month/year t
CPI = Consumer Price Index

Inflation

Based on BPS² observation at 66 major cities, there was 1.57 percent inflation in July 2010. As a result, the CPI has increased from 119.86 to 121.74. In calendar year of 2010, for the period of January-July inflation rate reached 4.02 percent. On the other hand, inflation rate that is based on year on year (y-on-y) was 6.22 percent. Both indicators are presented in Table 2.1.

In January-July, 2010 inflation rate reached 4.02 percent.

Table 2.1
National Inflation, 2007–2010
(2007=100)

Month	CPI				Inflation			
	2007 ¹⁾	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
January	147.41	158.26 ¹⁾	113.78	118.01	1.04	1.77	-0.07	0.84
February	148.32	159.29 ¹⁾	114.02	118.36	0.62	0.65	0.21	0.30
March	148.67	160.81 ¹⁾	114.27	118.19	0.24	0.95	0.22	-0.14
April	148.43	161.73 ¹⁾	113.92	118.37	-0.16	0.57	-0.31	0.15
May	148.58	164.01 ¹⁾	113.97	118.71	0.10	1.41	0.04	0.29
June	148.92	110.08	114.10	119.86	0.23	2.46	0.11	0.97
July	149.99	111.59	114.61	121.74	0.72	1.37	0.45	1.57
August	151.11	112.16	115.25		0.75	0.51	0.56	
September	152.32	113.25	116.46		0.80	0.97	1.05	
October	153.53	113.76	116.68		0.79	0.45	0.19	
November	153.81	113.90	116.65		0.18	0.12	-0.03	
December	155.50	113.86	117.03		1.10	-0.04	0.33	

¹⁾ Base Year 2002 (2002=100)

The inflation rate of calendar year (January-July) 2010 was 4.02 percent, while it was 0.66 percent at the same time in 2009 (Table 2.2).

² Until May 2008, the price observations were conducted in 45 major cities.

Table 2.2
**The Comparison of Monthly Inflation, Calendar Year,
 Year on Year, 2008–2010**

Inflation	2008	2009	2010
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. July	1.37	0.45	1.57
2. January-July (Calendar Year)	8.85	0.66	4.02
3. July _(year n) on July _(year n-1) (Year on Year)	11.90	2.71	6.22

National Inflation by Expenditure Groups

*Year on year
inflation rate (July
2010 over July 2009)
was 6.22 percent.*

Goods and services in CPI are classified into seven groups as follows: Foodstuff (4.69 percent), Prepared Food, Beverages, Cigarette and Tobacco (0.65 percent), Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Fuel (0.26 percent), Clothing (-0.09 percent), Health (0.27 percent), Education, Recreation and Sport (0.86 percent) and Transportation, Communication and Financial Services (1.51 percent).

Year on year inflation rate (July 2010 over July 2009) was 6.22 percent. The CPI and inflation rate by expenditure group can be seen in Table 2.3 in detail.

Table 2.3
**National Inflation July 2010 by Expenditure Group
 (2007=100)**

Expenditure Group	CPI			Inflation Rate of July 2010 ¹⁾	Inflation Rate of Calendar 2010 ²⁾	Inflation Rate of Year on Year ³⁾
	July 2009	December 2009	July 2010			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
General	114.61	117.03	121.74	1.57	4.02	6.22
1. Foodstuff	123.68	127.46	141.17	4.69	10.76	14.14
2. Prepared Food, Beverages, Cigarette and Tobacco	119.48	123.96	129.32	0.65	4.32	8.24
3. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Fuel	113.88	115.09	116.66	0.26	1.36	2.44
4. Clothing	114.84	119.01	120.80	-0.09	1.50	5.19
5. Health	111.99	113.38	114.73	0.27	1.19	2.45
6. Education, Recreation and Sport	111.66	114.11	115.40	0.86	1.13	3.35
7. Transportation, Communication and Financial Service	102.88	103.32	105.46	1.51	2.07	2.51

¹⁾ Change in percents CPI July 2010 to CPI of the previous month.

²⁾ Change in percents CPI July 2010 to CPI in December 2009.

³⁾ Change in percents CPI July 2010 to CPI in July 2009.

Inflation

In July 2010, share of inflation by expenditure groups are as follow: the foodstuff inflated by 1.08 percent; the prepared food, beverages, cigarette and tobacco inflated 0.12 percent; the housing, water, electricity, gas and fuel inflated 0.07 percent; the clothing deflated 0.02 percent; the health inflated 0.01 percent; the education, recreation and sport inflated 0.06 percent, and the transportation, communication and financial services inflated 0.25 percent (Table 2.4).

In July 2010, the clothing deflated 0.02 percent.

Table 2.4
The Share of National Inflation of July 2010 by Expenditure Group (percent)

Expenditure Group	The Share of Inflation (%)
(1)	(2)
General	1.57
1. Foodstuff	1.08
2. Prepared Food, Beverages, Cigarette and Tobacco	0.12
3. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Fuel	0.07
4. Clothing	-0.02
5. Health	0.01
6. Education, Recreation and Sport	0.06
7. Transportation, Communication and Financial Services	0.25



3

Economic Growth

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Economic growth shows the growth of goods and services in a certain economic country for a certain time period.

Economic growth shows the growth of goods and services in a certain economic country for a certain time period. That production is measured in value added as it is produced by economic sectors of related country which in total is known as Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Therefore, the economic growth is the same with GDP growth. If it is assumed as a cake, GDP is the magnitude of that cake. The economic growth is similar with the enlargement of cake which measurement is calculated by the percentage of GDP increase at a certain year to last³.

GDP is provided in two price concepts that are in current price and constant price. In addition, the calculation of economic growth uses the constant price concept of a certain base year in order to eliminate the price increasing factor. Currently, BPS uses the year 2000 base year.

Value added is also defined as a compensation of production factor such as labor, land, capital and entrepreneurship, which is utilized in producing goods and services. However the economic growth calculated from GDP is only considered the domestic factors without taking into account the ownership of production factor.

The statistical technique explanation provides a more detail and complete concepts and definitions. The followings are the GDP data and its derivative:

1. Growth of GDP by Industrial Origin, 2006-Semester I 2010

During 2006-2009, economics of Indonesia were increased by 5.5 percent (2006), 6.3 percent (2007), 6.0 percent (2008) and 4.5 percent (2009). Meanwhile, in the first semester in 2010 compare with second semester in 2009, grew by 2.1 percent and if it is compared with first semester in 2009 grew by 5.9 percent. That figures taken from apply abbreviation to GDP (2006-2009) and first semester in 2010 at 2000 constant price (Table 3.1 and Table 3.2).

³ Formulation of economic growth is as follow:

$$EG = \left(\frac{GDP_t - GDP_{t-1}}{GDP_{t-1}} \right) \times 100\%$$

EG = economic growth
 GDP = Gross Domestic Product
 t = certain year
 t-1 = previous year

Economic Growth

During 2006-2009, transportation-communication sector being the fastest movers at 14.2 percent (2006), 14.0 percent (2007), 16.6 percent (2008) and 15.5 percent (2009). Even, contribution of transportation-communication sector to total of economic growth of Indonesia in year 2008 and 2009 is the largest one. Meanwhile, the largest contribution to Indonesia economic growth in 2006 and 2007 are manufacturing industry sector and trade-hotel-restaurant sector respectively.

The biggest source of growth in the first semester of 2010 to growth total economy came from trade-hotel-restaurant sector.

The biggest source of growth in the first semester of 2010 to growth total economy came from trade-hotel-restaurant sector noted 1.6 percent, where the growth itself was around 9.5 percent (y-on-y). Meanwhile, transportation-communication sector and manufacturing industry sector only gave growth contribution were 1.1 percent and 1.0 percent respectively even only they grew by 12.4 percent and 4.0 percent respectively (Table 3.2).

Table 3.1
Growth and Source of Growth of GDP by Industrial Origin, 2006-2009
(percent)

Industrial Origin	Growth				Source of Growth			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Fishery	3.4	3.5	4.8	4.1	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6
2. Mining and Quarrying	1.7	1.9	0.7	4.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
3. Manufacturing Industry	4.6	4.7	3.7	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.6
4. Electricity, Gas, and Water	5.8	10.3	10.9	13.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
5. Construction	8.3	8.5	7.5	7.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
6. Trade, Hotel, and Restaurant	6.4	8.9	6.9	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.2
7. Transportation and Communication	14.2	14.0	16.6	15.5	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.2
8. Finance, Real Estate, and Business Services	5.5	8.0	8.2	5.0	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5
9. Services	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
GDP	5.5	6.3	6.0	4.5	5.5	6.3	6.0	4.5
GDP Without Oil and Gas	6.1	6.9	6.5	4.9	-	-	-	-

Table 3.2
Growth and Source of Growth of GDP by Industrial Origin, Semester I 2010
(percent)

Industrial Origin	Semester I 2010 to Semester II 2009	Semester I 2010 to Semester I 2009	Source of Growth y-on-y
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Fishery	5.8	3.0	0.4
2. Mining and Quarrying	-1.6	3.4	0.3
3. Manufacturing Industry	0.2	4.0	1.0
4. Electricity, Gas, and Water	0.6	6.4	0.0
5. Construction	-0.1	7.1	0.5
6. Trade, Hotel, and Restaurant	2.4	9.5	1.6
7. Transportation and Communication	4.6	12.4	1.1
8. Finance, Real Estate, and Business Services	3.5	5.7	0.6
9. Services	2.7	4.9	0.5
GDP	2.1	5.9	5.9
GDP Without Oil and Gas	2.4	6.4	-

In the first semester in 2010 GDP at constant prices was 1,131.8 trillion rupiahs.

The value of GDP at 2000 constant prices in 2006 was 1,847.1 trillion rupiahs and increased in the year 2009 to become 2,177.0 trillion rupiahs. Meanwhile, in the first semester in 2010 GDP at constant prices was 1,131.8 trillion rupiahs. The value of GDP at current prices in the year 2006 was 3,339.2 trillion rupiahs and always increased in the next year to become 5,613.4 trillion rupiahs in the year 2009, meanwhile, in the first semester in 2009 GDP at current prices was 3,068.6 trillion rupiahs (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3
GDP at Current Market Prices and Constant Prices by Industrial Origin,
2006-Semester I 2010
(trillion rupiahs)

Industrial Origin	At Current Market Prices					At 2000 Constant Prices				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	Smt I 2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	Smt I 2010
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Agriculture, Live-stock, Forestry, and Fishery	433.2	541.6	716.1	858.3	488.6	262.4	271.5	284.6	296.4	154.7
2. Mining and Quarrying	366.5	440.6	540.6	591.5	338.8	168.0	171.3	172.4	180.0	90.7
3. Manufacturing Industry	919.5	1 068.7	1 380.7	1 480.9	773.0	514.1	538.1	557.8	569.5	290.7
4. Electricity, Gas, and Water	30.4	34.7	40.9	46.8	24.2	12.3	13.5	15.0	17.1	8.8
5. Construction	251.1	305.0	419.6	555.0	310.3	112.2	121.8	131.0	140.2	72.5
6. Trade, Hotel, and Restaurant	501.5	592.3	691.5	750.6	423.6	312.5	340.4	363.8	367.9	194.7
7. Transportation and Communication	231.5	264.3	312.2	352.4	191.2	124.8	142.3	165.9	191.7	103.9
8. Finance, Real Estate, and Business Services	269.1	305.2	368.1	404.1	217.7	170.1	183.7	198.8	208.8	109.2
9. Services	336.3	398.2	481.7	573.8	301.2	170.7	181.7	193.0	205.4	106.6
GDP	3 339.2	3 950.9	4 951.4	5 613.4	3 068.6	1 847.1	1 964.3	2 082.3	2 177.0	1 131.8
GDP Without Oil and Gas	2 967.0	3 534.4	4 427.2	5 146.5	2 820.3	1 703.4	1 821.8	1 939.5	2 035.1	1 061.7

2. Structure of GDP by Industrial Origin 2006-Semester I 2010

Distribution of GDP by industrial origin at current prices shows share of economic sector in that year. Three main sectors are agriculture, manufacturing industry and trade-hotel-restaurant have share more than fifty percent to total of economic share, 55.5 percent in 2006, 55.7 percent (2007), 56.4 percent (2008) and 55.1 percent (2009), and 54.9 percent in the first semester 2010. In 2009, manufacturing industry sector gave 26.4 percent contribution to total of economic, agriculture 15.3 percent and trade-hotel-restaurant 13.4 percent; and also in first semester 2010 that composition has fixed, manufacturing industry 25.2 percent, agriculture sector 15.9 percent and trade-hotel-restaurant 13.8 percent (Table 3.4).

Agriculture, manufacturing industry and trade-hotel-restaurant have share more than fifty percent to total of economic share.

Table 3.4
GDP Structure by Industrial Origin, 2006-Semester I 2010
(percent)

Industrial Origin	2006	2007	2008	2009	Smt I 2010
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Fishery	13.0	13.7	14.5	15.3	15.9
2. Mining and Quarrying	11.0	11.2	10.9	10.5	11.1
3. Manufacturing Industry	27.5	27.0	27.9	26.4	25.2
4. Electricity, Gas, and Water	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
5. Construction	7.5	7.7	8.5	9.9	10.1
6. Trade, Hotel, and Restaurant	15.0	15.0	14.0	13.4	13.8
7. Transportation and Communication	6.9	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.2
8. Finance, Real Estate, and Business Services	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.1
9. Services	10.1	10.1	9.7	10.2	9.8
GDP	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GDP Without Oil and Gas	88.9	89.5	89.4	91.7	91.9

3. Growth of GDP by Expenditure, 2006-Semester I 2010

From 2006–2010 first semester, Indonesia always experiences positive economic growth.

From 2006–2010 first semester, Indonesia always experiences positive economic growth on household consumption expenditure and gross fixed capital formation. Meanwhile, export and import of goods and services perform negative growth in 2009 and government consumption also performs negative growth in 1st semester of 2010.

In 2009, private consumption grew as much as 4.9 percent, government consumption expenditure grew 15.7 percent, gross fixed capital formation 3.3 percent. Otherwise, export and import of goods and services grew in negative sign that was minus 9.7 percent and minus 15.0 percent consecutively (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5
Growth and Source of Growth of GDP by Expenditure, 2006-2009
(percent)

Type of Expenditure	Growth Rate				Source of Growth			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Private Consumption	3.2	5.0	5.3	4.9	1.9	2.9	3.1	2.8
2. Government Consumption	9.6	3.9	10.4	15.7	0.7	0.3	0.8	1.3
3. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	2.6	9.3	11.9	3.3	0.6	2.0	2.7	0.8
4. Export	9.4	8.5	9.5	-9.7	4.3	4.0	4.6	-4.8
5. Less: Import	8.6	9.1	10.0	-15.0	3.1	3.4	3.9	-6.0
GDP	5.5	6.3	6.0	4.5	5.5	6.3	6.0	4.5

The economic growth of Indonesia until first semester of 2010 shows an improvement. The economy of first semester of 2010 compared to 1st semester of 2009 (y-on-y) increased as much as 5.9 percent. The highest growth was recorded on import, export and gross fixed capital formation consecutively as follows: 20.1 percent, 17.2 percent, and 7.9 percent. The biggest source of growth on first semester of 2010 came from export of goods and services noted 6.9 percent (Table 3.6).

The biggest source of growth on first semester of 2010 came from export of goods and services.

Table 3.6
Growth and Source of Growth of GDP by Expenditure, Semester I 2010
(percent)

Type of Expenditure	Semester I 2010 to Semester II 2009	Semester I 2010 to Semester I of 2009	Source of Growth (y-on-y)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Private Consumption	2.0	4.4	2.6
2. Government Consumption	-29.1	-8.9	-0.7
3. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	-0.3	7.9	1.8
4. Export	0.5	17.2	6.9
5. Less: Import	2.6	20.1	6.1
GDP	2.1	5.9	5.9

Table 3.7
GDP by Expenditure at Current Market Prices and
2000 Constant Market Prices, 2006-Semester I 2010
(trillion rupiahs)

Type of Expenditure	At Current Market Prices					At 2000 Constant Market Prices				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	Smt I 2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	Smt I 2010
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Private Consumption	2 092.7	2 510.5	2 999.9	3 290.8	1 756.7	1 076.9	1 130.8	1 191.2	1 249.1	644.4
2. Government Consumption	288.1	329.8	416.9	539.8	234.3	147.6	153.3	169.3	195.9	78.1
3. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	805.8	985.6	1 370.6	1 743.7	964.9	403.7	441.4	493.7	510.1	264.4
4. a. Changes in Inventory	42.4	-1.1	5.8	-5.5	18.8	29.0	-0.2	2.2	-0.5	8.1
b. Statistical Discrepancy	-70.4	-33.6	105.9	-112.4	42.9	16.2	54.2	27.0	-1.1	24.5
5. Export	1 036.3	1 163.0	1 475.2	1 354.2	736.2	868.3	942.4	1 032.2	932.2	504.4
6. Less: Import	855.6	1 003.3	1 422.9	1 197.2	685.2	694.6	757.6	833.3	708.7	392.1
GDP	3 339.2	3 950.9	4 951.4	5 613.4	3 068.6	1 847.1	1 964.3	2 082.3	2 177.0	1 131.8

Private consumption at current market prices is constantly increased from year to year.

Private consumption at current market prices is constantly increased from year to year. In 2006, it was Rp2,092.7 trillion while in 2009 it was recorded as Rp3,290.8 trillion. It is quite similar with private consumption at constant price, which was Rp1,076.9 trillion in 2006 and Rp1,249.1 trillion in 2009. The value of private consumption in first semester of 2010 was Rp1,756.7 trillion based on current market price and Rp644.4 trillion at constant market price (Table 3.7).

4. Structure of GDP by Expenditure, 2006–Semester I 2010

The distribution of GDP by expenditure shows that household consumption is the biggest contributor to GDP. It is 62.7 percent (2006), 63.5 percent (2007), 60.6 percent (2008), 58.6 percent (2009), and 57.3 percent in first semester 2010. Other component of GDP which have significant contribution to GDP is Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) and export of goods and services. The growth of GFCF was 24.1 percent in 2006 and increased higher became 31.1 percent in 2009 and 31.4 percent in first semester 2010 (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8
Structure of GDP by Expenditure, 2006-Semester I 2010
(percent)

Type of Expenditure	2006	2007	2008	2009	Smt I 2010
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Private Consumption	62.7	63.5	60.6	58.6	57.3
2. Government Consumption	8.6	8.4	8.4	9.6	7.6
3. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	24.1	25.0	27.7	31.1	31.4
4. a. Changes in Inventory	1.3	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.6
b. Statistical Discrepancy	-2.1	-0.9	2.1	-2.0	1.4
5. Export	31.0	29.4	29.8	24.1	24.0
6. Less: Import	25.6	25.4	28.7	21.3	22.3
GDP	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5. GDP and Gross National Product (GNP) Per Capita, 2006-2009

GDP/GNP per capita is GDP/GNP (at current prices) divided by total population. In 2006-2009, GDP per capita continuously increase from Rp15.0 millions (US\$1,662.5) in 2006, Rp17.5 millions (US\$1 938.2) in 2007, Rp21.7 millions (US\$2,269.9) in 2008 and Rp24.3 millions (US\$2,590.1) in 2009. Meanwhile the value of GNP per capita is also continuously increased from Rp14.4 millions (US\$1,591.7) in 2006 to Rp23.4 millions (US\$2,499.5) in 2009 (Table 3.9).

In 2006-2009, GDP percapita continuously increase.

Table 3.9
GDP and GNP Per Capita of Indonesia, 2006-2009

Description	2006	2007	2008	2009
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
GDP Per Capita at current prices				
• Value (millions rupiah)	15.0	17.5	21.7	24.3
• Value (US\$)	1 662.5	1 938.2	2 269.9	2 590.1
GNP Per Capita at current prices				
• Value (millions rupiah)	14.4	16.8	20.9	23.4
• Value (US\$)	1 591.7	1 858.5	2 189.3	2 499.5



4

**Merchandise Export
and Import Statistics**

MERCHANDISE EXPORT AND IMPORT STATISTICS

Since January 2008, both merchandise export and import statistics were published on general trade system.

BPS-Statistics Indonesia periodically presents merchandise export-import statistics, which is not included export and import services. The data are compiled based on custom declaration documents (PEB/PIB) filled by exporters and importers and verified by Customs Office. Indeed, the export-import statistics are a by-products of customs administration. The time lag of export-import data is quite short, it only took one month between the data collection and the data dissemination.

Prior to January 2008, the merchandise export statistics are published on general trade system, while merchandise import statistics published on special trade system. However, since January 2008, both merchandise export and import statistics were published on general trade system, which mean customs bonded warehouse, free industrial zone and free commercial zone are recorded.

The export-import data are presented to provide information on the country's international trade performance to the world in terms of volume and value of merchandise goods. The data presented are volume (in kg), value (in US\$), including detail commodities (individual or group commodities), country of origin and destination, and port of loaded and unloaded.

For the government, the export-import statistics is important for formulating policies and monitoring economic performance. Beside that, this statistics is also used to calculate Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Balance of Payment (BOP). For private and academicians, the export-import statistics is used for various analysis in economic and social research.

The compilation of export-import data conducted by BPS is already in accordance with United Nation recommendation. Based on the recommendation, BPS adopts the custom frontier as the statistical frontier. The custom frontier is used because the data source is the customs declaration documents from the Customs Office. This data collection method is also conducted in other countries such as in United States, Australia and ASEAN.

Related to demand from user, the export-import data are presented in various form:

- a. Export/Import by commodities, the commodities classification is based on Harmonized System (HS) codes in 2 up to 10 digits.

Merchandise Export and Import Statistics

Beside HS codes, other classification used are The System of International Trade Classification (SITC) in 3 and 5 digits, and International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) for exports and Broad Economic Categories (BEC) for imports.

- b. Export/Import by country of destination/origin.
- c. Export/Import by port of loading/unloading.
- d. Export/Import by commodities and country of destination/origin.
- e. Export/Import by commodities and port.
- f. Export/Import by province and commodities.

Based on the type of the data, the monthly export-import data are categorized into:

- a. Preliminary figures is released within one month after the end of reference month and published monthly.
For example: the preliminary figures of July 2009 will be released on the first working day of September 2009.
- b. Final figures can be obtained within two months after the end of reference month.
For example: the final figures of July 2009 will be released on October 2009.

While annual data of export-import can be obtained within three months after the end of reference year. For example the export/import figures of 2008 can be obtained on March 2009.

The following are some example of export-import statistics which is released every month by BPS.

In June 2010, the value of export decreased by 2.87 percent compared to May 2010 (see Table 4.1.a). The decrease is due to decrease in oil export by 19.74 percent, while nonoil export increase by 1,02 percent. Total export for the period of January-June 2010 is US\$72,522.0 millions which consist of oil and gas export US\$13,164.1 millions and nonoil and gas export US\$59,357.9 millions. However, compare to January-June 2009 period, there is an increase of 44.83 percent in total export. The oil export were increased by 83.49 percent, and nonoil export increase by 38.37 percent during that period.

Total export for the period of January-June 2010 is US\$72,522.0 millions.

Table 4.1.a
Indonesia's Export, Semester I 2010^{*)}

Description	FOB Value (millions US\$)				Change (%)		Share to total export Semester I 2010 (%)
	May 2010	June 2010	Semester I 2009	Semester I 2010	June 2010 to May 2010	Semester I 2010 to 2009	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total Export	12 656.6	12 293.5	50 073.4	72 522.0	-2.87	44.83	100.00
Oil and Gas	2 369.2	1 901.5	7 174.3	13 164.1	-19.74	83.49	18.15
- Crude Oils	783.7	752.2	3 272.3	4 557.0	-4.02	39.26	6.28
- Oil Product	481.9	234.1	870.9	2 116.5	-51.42	143.01	2.92
- Gas	1 103.6	915.2	3 031.1	6 490.6	-17.07	114.14	8.95
Nonoil and Gas	10 287.4	10 392.0	42 899.1	59 357.9	1.02	38.37	81.85

Note: ^{*)}Preliminary Figure

Table 4.1.b
Indonesia's Import, Semester I 2010

Description	Value CIF (millions US\$)				Change (%)		Share to Total Import Semester I 2010 ^{*)} (%)
	May 2010	June 2010 ^{*)}	Semester I 2009	Semester I 2010 ^{*)}	June 2010 ^{*)} to May 2010	Semester I 2010 ^{*)} to Semester I 2009	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total Import	9 980.4	11 713.2	41 377.3	62 890.6	17.36	51.99	100.00
Oil and Gas	1 976.6	2 389.5	7 410.2	13 123.5	20.89	77.10	20.87
- Crude Oils	686.3	681.1	2 837.6	4 223.4	-0.76	48.84	6.72
- Oil Product	1 259.0	1 639.2	4 281.6	8 551.4	30.20	99.72	13.60
- Gas	31.3	69.2	291.0	348.7	121.09	19.83	0.55
Nonoil and Gas	8 003.8	9 323.7	33 967.1	49 767.1	16.49	46.52	79.13

Note: ^{*)}Preliminary Figure

Table 4.1.b presents that value of import Indonesia during June 2010 increased 17.36 percent compared to import of May 2010, or from US\$9,980.4 millions to US\$11,713.2 millions. It because of the increasing of nonoil and gas import around 16.49 percent (US\$1,319.9 millions). Similarly, oil and gas import increased by 20.89 percent (US\$412.9 millions). Furthermore, the increasing of oil and gas import caused by increasing of both oil product import and gas respectively by 30.20 percent (US\$380.2 millions) and 121.09 percent (US\$37.9 millions). Meanwhile, crude oil import slightly decreased by 0.76 percent (US\$5.2 millions).

Value of oil and gas and nonoil and gas export-import from June 2009 up to June 2010 presented successively at Table 4.2.a and Table 4.2.b. Data up to May 2010 is a final figure, while in June 2010 is a preliminary figure.

Table 4.2.a
Value of Export, June 2009–June 2010

Month	FOB Value (millions US\$)			Percentage of Change from Previous Month		
	Oil & Gas	Nonoil & Gas	Total	Oil & Gas	Nonoil & Gas	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2009						
June	1 452.1	7 929.4	9 381.5	27.75	-1.77	1.88
July	1 488.9	8 195.2	9 684.1	2.53	3.35	3.23
August	1 653.6	8 890.2	10 543.8	11.06	8.48	8.88
September	1 749.7	8 092.9	9 842.6	5.81	-8.97	-6.65
October	2 111.5	10 131.2	12 242.7	20.68	25.19	24.38
November	2 337.4	8 438.0	10 775.4	10.70	-16.71	-11.99
December	2 502.9	10 845.2	13 348.1	7.08	28.53	23.88
Jan-Dec	19 018.3	97 491.7	116 510.0	-34.70	-9.64	-14.97
2010						
January	2 344.9	9 251.0	11 595.9	-6.31	-14.70	-13.13
February	2 175.3	8 991.2	11 166.5	-7.23	-2.81	-3.70
March	2 168.6	10 605.8	12 774.4	-0.31	17.96	14.40
April	2 204.6	9 830.6	12 035.2	1.66	-7.31	-5.79
May	2 369.2	10 287.4	12 656.6	7.47	4.65	5.16
June ¹⁾	1 901.5	10 392.0	12 293.5	-19.74	1.02	-2.87

Note: ¹⁾ Preliminary Figure

Table 4.2.b
Value of Import, June 2009-June 2010

Month	CIF Value (millions US\$)			Percentage of Change to Previous Month		
	Oil & Gas	Nonoil & Gas	Total	Oil & Gas	Nonoil & Gas	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2009						
June	1 441.8	6 493.7	7 935.5	-7.59	6.78	3.85
July	1 836.8	6 846.5	8 683.3	27.40	5.43	9.42
August	1 519.9	8 187.4	9 707.3	-17.25	19.59	11.79
September	2 371.3	6 145.3	8 516.6	56.02	-24.94	-12.27
October	1 916.2	7 513.9	9 430.1	-19.19	22.27	10.73
November	1 830.9	6 983.8	8 814.7	-4.45	-7.05	-6.53
December	2 095.5	8 204.4	10 299.9	14.45	17.48	16.85
Jan-Dec	18 980.8	77 848.4	96 829.2	---	---	---
2010						
January	1 936.9	7 553.6	9 490.5	-7.57	-7.93	-7.86
February	2 045.5	7 452.6	9 498.1	5.61	-1.34	0.08
March	2 252.0	8 720.6	10 972.6	10.10	17.01	15.52
April	2 523.0	8 712.8	11 235.8	12.03	-0.09	2.40
May	1 976.6	8 003.8	9 980.4	-21.66	-8.14	-11.17
June ¹⁾	2 389.5	9 323.7	11 713.2	20.89	16.49	17.36

Note: ¹⁾ Preliminary Figure

Table 4.3.a
Nonoil and Gas Exports of 10 Main Commodities (2 digits HS code)
Semester I 2010^{*)}

Commodity Groups (HS)	FOB Value (millions US\$)				Change of June 2010 to May 2010 (millions US\$)	% Share to Total Nonoil and Gas Semester I 2010
	May 2010	June 2010	Semester I 2009	Semester I 2010		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Mineral fuels (27)	1 492.6	1 508.7	5 365.8	9 202.8	16.1	15.51
2. Animal and vegetable oils/fats (15)	1 040.6	1 067.5	4 917.6	5 712.0	26.9	9.62
3. Electrical machinery and equipments (85)	834.3	844.0	3 497.6	4 825.2	9.7	8.13
4. Rubber and article thereof (40)	798.9	791.7	2 066.0	4 341.0	-7.2	7.31
5. Ores, slag, and ash (26)	698.9	462.3	2 287.6	3 668.3	-236.6	6.18
6. Machinery and mechanical appliances (84)	372.8	494.9	2 177.3	2 379.8	122.1	4.01
7. Paper and paperboard (48)	358.5	346.1	1 594.6	2 016.7	-12.4	3.40
8. Apparel and clothing not knitted (62)	268.0	312.7	1 602.8	1 710.1	44.7	2.88
9. Furniture, bedding, lamps illum signs (94)	155.1	154.6	865.9	1 117.4	-0.5	1.88
10. Man-made staple fibres (55)	171.0	169.9	675.5	990.0	-1.1	1.67
Total of 10 commodities	6 190.7	6 152.4	25 050.7	35 963.3	-38.3	60.59
Other commodities	4 096.7	4 239.6	17 848.4	23 394.6	142.9	39.41
Total nonoil & gas exports	10 287.4	10 392.0	42 899.1	59 357.9	104.6	100.00

Note: ⁾Preliminary Figure

For the period of January-June 2009, exports of 10 commodities (2 digits HS code) contributed 60.59 percent to nonoil and gas exports, while other commodities contributed 39.41 percent. Compare to the same period last year, the growth of these 10 commodities rose by 43.56 percent on January-June 2009. The value of those 10 main commodities can be seen in Table 4.3.a.

Table 4.3.b
Nonoil and Gas Import of Ten Major Commodities, Semester I 2010*

Commodity Groups (HS)	CIF Value (millions US\$)				Changes of June 2010 ¹ to May 2010 (millions US\$)	Share of Nonoil & Gas Import of Semester I 2010*
	May 2010	June 2010 ¹	Semester I 2009	Semester I 2010 ¹		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Machinery and mechanical appliances; parts (84)	1 422,8	1 696,4	6 855,9	9 170,1	273,6	18,43
2. Electrical machinery and equipments (85)	1 141,8	1 306,2	4 900,4	6 973,8	164,4	14,01
3. Iron and steel (72)	494,6	630,1	1 654,9	3 005,6	135,5	6,04
4. Organic chemicals (29)	429,0	461,2	1 715,7	2 640,3	32,2	5,30
5. Vehicles other than railway/tramway, and parts and accessories thereof (87)	402,9	530,7	1 262,9	2 625,4	127,8	5,28
6. Plastics and articles thereof (39)	381,3	424,1	1 334,8	2 213,6	42,8	4,45
7. Articles of iron and steel (73)	235,2	315,6	1 430,8	1 661,1	80,4	3,34
8. Aircraft and its components (88)	115,2	218,4	1 482,6	1 382,9	103,2	2,78
9. Ships, boat, and floating structures (89)	74,6	162,8	632,4	1 052,6	88,2	2,11
10. Cotton (52)	184,0	192,8	695,2	998,8	8,8	2,01
Total of 10 major Commodity Group	4 881,4	5 938,3	21 965,6	31 724,2	1 056,9	63,75
Other Commodity Groups	3 122,4	3 385,4	12 001,5	18 042,9	263,0	36,25
Total Nonoil & Gas Imports	8 003,8	9 323,7	33 967,1	49 767,1	1 319,9	100,00

Note: ¹Preliminary Figure

From ten major commodities of Indonesia's nonoil and gas imports, all of them have been increased at June 2010 compared to May 2010. Only one commodity group increased up of above US\$200.0 millions that is machinery and mechanical appliances; parts by US\$273.6 millions or 19.23 percent.

Meanwhile, four commodities group increased between US\$100,0 millions until US\$200,0 millions that is electrical machinery and equipments by US\$164.4 millions (14.40 percent); iron and steel by US\$135.5 millions (27.40 percent); vehicles other than railway/tramway, and parts and accessories thereof by US\$127.8 millions (31.72 percent); and aircraft and its components by US\$103,2 millions (89.58 percent). Others five commodity groups increased below US\$100.0 millions that is ships, boat, and floating structures US\$88.2 millions (118.23 percent); articles of iron and steel by US\$80.4 millions (34.18 percent); plastics and articles thereof by US\$42.8 millions (11.22 percent); organic chemicals by US\$32.2 millions; and cotton US\$8.8 millions (4.78 percent) can be seen at Table 4.3.b.

From ten major commodities of Indonesia's nonoil and gas imports, all of them have been increased at June 2010 compared to May 2010.

Tabel 4.4.a
Nonoil and Gas Exports by Country of Destination
Semester I 2010^{*)}

Country of Destination	FOB (millions US\$)				Change of June 2010 to May 2010 (million US\$)	% Change to Total Nonoil Semester I 2010
	May 2010	June 2010	Semester I 2009	Semester I 2010		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ASEAN	2 101.4	2 387.9	9 143.8	12 750.8	286.5	21.48
1. Singapore	726.9	822.7	3 948.5	4 644.8	95.8	7.82
2. Malaysia	584.6	613.0	2 258.7	3 154.8	28.4	5.92
3. Thailand	312.4	477.8	1 032.4	1 968.6	165.4	3.32
Other ASEAN	477.5	474.4	1 904.2	2 622.6	-3.1	4.42
EUROPEAN UNION	1 322.8	1 237.7	6 040.9	7 632.5	-85.1	12.86
4. Germany	282.0	232.8	988.1	1 386.2	-49.2	2.34
5. French	97.7	93.5	409.6	602.6	-4.2	1.02
6. England	130.9	140.1	682.9	839.2	9.2	1.41
Other European Union	812.2	771.3	3 960.3	4 804.5	-40.9	8.09
OTHER MAIN COUNTRIES	4 487.8	4 343.8	17 522.3	25 816.3	-144.0	43.49
7. China	1 015.3	1 015.0	3 769.5	6 048.1	-0.3	10.19
8. Japan	1 406.8	1 300.9	4 994.4	7 640.2	-105.9	12.87
9. United States	1 054.8	1 137.7	4 836.0	6 245.7	82.9	10.52
10. Australia	155.7	188.8	803.0	991.3	33.1	1.67
11. Korea, Republic of	576.2	465.1	1 911.2	3 338.1	-111.1	5.62
12. Taiwan	279.0	236.3	1 208.2	1 552.9	-42.7	2.62
Total of 12 Countries	6 622.3	6 723.7	26 842.5	38 772.5	101.4	65.32
Others	3 665.1	3 668.3	16 056.6	20 585.4	3.2	34.68
Total Nonoil & Gas Exports	10 287.4	10 392.0	42 899.1	59 357.9	104.6	100.00

Note: *)Preliminary Figure

In June 2010, Indonesia nonoil and gas exports to Japan, United States, and China reached US\$1,300.9 millions, US\$1,137.7 millions and US\$1,015.0 millions respectively, and these three countries contributed 33.23 percent of total nonoil exports.

The nonoil and gas exports to Thailand were increased by US\$165.4 millions in June 2010, followed by Singapore which is raised by US\$95.8 millions, United States by US\$82.9 millions, Australia by US\$33.1 millions, Malaysia by US\$28.4 millions and United Kingdom US\$9.2 millions. While exports to Republic of Korea decreased by US\$111.1 millions, followed by Japan which fell by US\$105.9 millions, Germany by US\$49.2 millions, Taiwan by US\$42.7 millions, French by US\$4.2 millions, and China by US\$0.3 millions. Meanwhile exports to European Union (27 countries) in June 2010 reached US\$1,237.7 millions. Overall, total exports to those twelve main countries increased by 1.53 percent.

Merchandise Export and Import Statistics

During Januari-June 2010, Japan still the main destination of Indonesia exports which reached US\$7,640.2 millions (12.87 percent), followed by the United States which reached US\$6,245.7 millions (10.52 percent), and China which reached US\$6,048.1 millions (10.19 percent).

Tabel 4.4.b
Indonesian Nonoil and Gas Imports by Country of Origin,
Semester I 2010^{*)}

Country of Origin	CIF Value (millions US\$)				Changes of June 2010 ^{*)} to May 2010 (millions US\$)	Share to Nonoil and Gas Imports of Semester I 2010 ^{*)} (%)
	May 2010	June 2010	Semester I 2009	Semester I 2010		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ASEAN	1 727.3	2 090.9	7 509.4	11 494.0	363.6	23.10
1. Singapore	658.4	848.7	3 836.3	4 863.4	190.3	9.77
2. Thailand	568.6	668.8	1 912.2	3 659.3	100.2	7.35
3. Malaysia	358.3	409.8	1 345.0	2 181.4	51.5	4.38
Others ASEAN	142.0	163.6	415.9	789.9	21.6	1.59
EC COUNTRIES	672.9	882.3	4 071.7	4 396.8	209.4	8.83
4. Germany	183.7	277.3	1 093.8	1 346.9	93.6	2.71
5. France	68.6	69.1	700.5	460.1	0.5	0.92
6. United Kingdom	66.3	131.8	389.3	486.9	65.5	0.98
Other EC Countries	354.3	404.1	1 888.1	2 102.9	49.8	4.23
OTHER COUNTRIES	4 321.3	5 048.8	17 546.3	26 652.6	727.5	53.55
7. Japan	1 185.8	1 527.6	4 326.4	7 635.8	341.8	15.34
8. China	1 535.3	1 861.1	5 897.1	8 994.0	325.8	18.07
9. United States	581.3	632.7	3 181.0	4 208.5	51.4	8.46
10. Korea, Republic of	464.8	460.5	1 699.0	2 600.3	-4.3	5.22
11. Australia	323.4	306.6	1 530.7	1 847.6	-16.8	3.71
12. Taiwan	230.7	260.3	912.1	1 366.4	29.6	2.75
Total of 12 Major Country	6 225.2	7 454.3	26 823.4	39 650.6	1 229.1	79.67
Other Country	1 778.6	1 869.4	7 143.7	10 116.5	90.8	20.33
Total Nonoil & Gas Import	8 003.8	9 323.7	33 967.1	49 767.1	1 319.9	100.00

Note: ^{*)}Preliminary Figure

From total nonoil and gas imports value at June 2010 that is US\$9,323.7 millions or increased US\$1,319.9 millions (16.49 percent). There of US\$2,090.9 millions (22.43 percent) coming from ASEAN, and US\$882.3 (9.46 percent) from EC's Countries. In the term of country of origin of major commodity, nonoil and gas imports value from China is the biggest that is US\$1,861.1 millions or 19,96 percentage of entirety of Indonesian nonoil and gas imports, followed by Japan by

Twelve major countries above giving share equal to 79,67 percentage of totalizing nonoil and gas import.

Merchandise Export and Import Statistics

US\$1,527.6 millions (16.38 percent), Singapore by US\$848.7 millions (9.10 percent), Thailand by US\$668.8 millions (7.17 percent), United States by US\$632.7 millions (6.79 percent), Republic of Korea by US\$460.5 millions (4.94 percent), Malaysia by US\$409.8 millions (4.40 percent), Australia by US\$306.6 millions (3.29 percent), Germany US\$277.3 millions (2.97 percent), and Taiwan US\$260.3 millions (2.79 percent). There of nonoil and gas import from United Kingdom by US\$131.8 millions (1.41 percent) and France by US\$69.1 millions (0.74 percent). As a whole, twelve major countries above giving share equal to 79.67 percentage of totalizing nonoil and gas import.

Based on its growth comparison with semester I 2009, import from twelve major countries increased by 47.82 percent.

Meanwhile, from totalizing nonoil and gas imports value during semester I 2010 by US\$49,767.1 millions, 79.67 percent come from twelve major countries that is China by US\$8,994.0 millions or 18.07 percent, followed by Japan by US\$7,635.8 millions (15.34 percent). Next, Singapore giving share by 9.77 percent, United States 8.46 percent, Thailand 7.35 percent, Republic of Korea 5.22 percent, Australia 3.71 percent, Taiwan 2.75 percent, Germany 2.71 percent, United Kingdom 0.98 percent, and French 0.92 percent. Indonesia's import from ASEAN achieved 23.10 percent and from EC's Country 8.83 percent.

Based on its growth comparison with semester I 2009, import from twelve major countries increased by 47.82 percent. It was contributed by Increasing of two major countries up to US\$3.0 billion, there was Japan by US\$3,309.4 millions (76.49 percent) and China by US\$3,096.9 millions (52.52 percent).



5

Employment

EMPLOYMENT

Labor force data situation are core data which is not only able to describe social and economic condition, but also describe social welfare in an area in a certain period.

One of essential issues in employment, beside economically active population and labor structure, is unemployment. From economic point of view, unemployment is a product of market inability to absorb available labor supply. Limited job vacancies cannot sufficiently absorb job seekers regarding its number that is continuously increased along with the increase of population. High unemployment not only creates economic problems, but also social problems, such as poverty and the potentials of social insecurity.

Labor force data situation are core data which is not only able to describe social and economic condition, but also describe social welfare in an area in a certain period.

To obtain the data, BPS-Statistics Indonesia collected and presented population and labor force data, through various censuses and surveys, namely: Population Census (PC), Intercensal Population Survey (IPS), National Socio-Economic Survey (NSES), and National Labor Force Survey (NLFS). The latter is a survey which was designed to collect labor force data with household approach.

NLFS has been conducted since 1976, applied periodically since 1986. Until now, NLFS has been adjusted several times especially during enumeration period and also term of methodology, and sample area coverage of household. From 1994 to 2001, NLFS conducted yearly in August, except for 1995, because the data can be obtained from 1995 IPS. From 2002 to 2004, NLFS has been conducted both yearly and quarterly. From 2005 to 2009, NLFS was conducted every semester, which were every 1st Semester in February and every 2nd Semester in August. In 2005, 2nd Semester field enumeration which supposed to be conducted in August, delayed to November because in August-October 2005 BPS conducted another urgent national survey.

In conducting NLFS, BPS uses the reference of labor force concepts/ definitions from International Labor Organization (ILO), as can be read in "Surveys of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment" An ILO Manual on Concepts and Methods, ILO 1992. International standard for short reference period is one day or one week. 'A week ago reference period' is mostly implemented in countries who conduct national labor force survey.

According to technical argument, ILO recommended one hour criterion, which uses one hour concept/definition in a certain period to classify a person to be categorized as employed. With regard to

those arguments, NLFS uses concept of “work for at least one hour during a week ago” to categorize one as working, before dealing with the industrial classification, occupation status, and main employment status.

1. Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment

Labor is a resource for development activities. Its number and composition always changes along with demographic process. In February 2010, the number of working age population increased by 2.76 millions people which compared to February 2009. In February 2009, it was 168.26 millions people, increased to 171.02 millions people in February 2010. In February 2010, about 67.83 percent of working age population is economically active or which called labor force. The number was 116.00 millions. This number increased by 2.17 millions people (1.91 percent) compared to August 2009, and increased by 2.26 millions people (2.00 percent) compared to February 2009.

Number of unemployment was decreased by 666 thousands people (February 2009-February 2010).

Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) indicates working age population who economically active in a country or a region. LFPR constitutes percentage of labor force number to working age population number. This indicator shows relative size of available labor supply to produce goods and services in an economic system. From February 2009 to February 2010, LFPRs increased by 0.23 percent, from 67.60 percent in February 2009 to 67.83 percent in February 2010. This increase among others was attributable to better national socio-economic condition, which influenced production factors in Indonesia. The fluctuation of production factors condition influenced the fluctuation of labor demand and supply.

The growth of labor which is higher than the growth of job vacancy, will cause decreasing employment rate. Therefore, number of employed does not always describe number of job opportunities. This is a consequence of common mismatch in labor market.

In February 2010, from 116.00 millions people of labor force, about 92.60 percent were population who worked. Population who worked in February 2010 increased by 2.53 millions people (2.42 percent) compared to August 2009, and increased by 2.92 millions people (2.80 percent) compared to previous year condition (February 2009).

Another important issue which should be concerned is unemployment. Unemployment concept includes: those who is looking for work; preparing for a business; not looking for work because feel hopeless to get a job; and those who have jobs but has not active yet.

Unemployment with this concept is usually called open unemployment. Number of unemployment in February 2010 were 8.59 millions people or decreased by 666 thousands people (7.20 percent) compared to February 2009 which were 9.26 millions people.

Table 5.1
Population of 15 Year and Over by Activity, 2008–2010
(thousands)

Activity	2008		2009		2010
	February	August	February	August	February
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Population 15 Year and Over	165 565.99	166 641.05	168 264.45	169 328.21	171 017.42
Economically Active	111 477.45	111 947.26	113 744.41	113 833.28	115 998.01
Work	102 049.86 (91.54)	102 552.75 (91.61)	104 485.44 (91.86)	104 870.66 (92.13)	107 405.57 (92.60)
Open Unemployment	9 427.59 (8.46)	9 394.52 (8.39)	9 258.96 (8.14)	8 962.62 (7.87)	8 592.49 (7.41)
Not Economically Active	54 088.55	54 693.79	54 520.04	55 494.93	55 019.35
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	67.33	67.18	67.60	67.32	67.83
Open Unemployment Rate (%)	8.46	8.39	8.14	7.87	7.41
Under Employment	30 644.44	31 089.37	31 363.29	31 569.93	32 802.94
Involuntary	14 595.15	14 916.51	15 001.98	15 395.57	15 272.94
Voluntary	16 049.29	16 172.86	16 361.31	16 174.36	17 530.00

Notes: Number in brackets shows percentage

Indication of working age population in unemployment group is Open Unemployment Rate (OUR), where OUR is percentage of unemployment to labor force. OUR in February 2010 was 7.41 percent, decreased by 0.73 percent compared to February 2009, which was 8.14 percent.

2. Main Industry

According to main industry in February 2010, from 107.41 millions people who worked (working group), most worked in Agriculture which were 42.83 millions people (39.88 percent); followed by Trade which were 22.21 millions people (20.68 percent); and Social Service which were 15.62 millions people (14.54 percent).

During the last year, the highest increase of working people occurred in Social Service sector which increased by 2.01 millions people, followed by Manufacture sector with 430 thousands people increase.

The highest increase of working people was occurred in Social Service Sector which increased by 2.01 millions people.

Table 5.2
Population of 15 Year and Over who Worked in a Week Ago
by Main Industry, 2008–2010 (thousands)

Main Industry (1)	2008		2009		2010
	February (2)	August (3)	February (4)	August (5)	February (6)
Agriculture	42 689,64	41 331,71	43 029,49	41 611,84	42 825,81
Manufacture	12 440,14	12 549,38	12 615,44	12 839,80	13 052,52
Construction	4 733,68	5 438,97	4 610,70	5 486,82	4 844,69
Trade	20 684,04	21 221,74	21 836,77	21 947,82	22 212,89
Transportation, Warehousing, and Communication	6 013,95	6 179,50	5 947,67	6 117,99	5 817,68
Finance	1 440,04	1 459,99	1 484,60	1 486,60	1 639,75
Social Service	12 778,15	13 099,82	13 611,84	14 001,52	15 615,11
Others ¹⁾	1 270,22	1 271,65	1 348,94	1 378,29	1 397,13
Total	102 049,86	102 552,75	104 485,44	104 870,66	107 405,57

¹⁾ Including: 1. Mining and Quarrying; 2. Electricity, Gas, and Water

3. Main Employment Status

Formal and informal sectors can roughly be approached with employment status. From seven main employment status as a status of formal workers include employers and employees. Therefore, by using this formal and informal approach, there were about 31.41 percent workers in formal sector in February 2010, and 68.59 percent in informal sector.

The number of employees in Indonesia was 30.72 millions people in February 2010.

According to Table 6.3, from 107.41 millions workers, number of employees in Indonesia in February 2010 were 30.72 millions people (28.61 percent). Meanwhile, number of employer in the corresponding month were 45.40 millions people, that consist of 20.46 millions

self-employed (own-account workers), 21.92 millions self employed assisted by temporary employee, and 3.02 millions employers with permanent/paid workers. Number of unpaid worker was 19.68 millions people or 18.32 percent from total workers.

Table 5.3
Population of 15 Years and Over Who Work During Previous Week
by Main Employment Status, 2008–2010 (thousands)

Main Employment Status	2008		2009		2010
	February	August	February	August	February
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Self Employed (Own Account Worker)	20 081.13	20 921.57	20 810.30	21 046.01	20 456.74
Self employed assisted by temporary/unpaid workers	21 599.78	21 772.99	21 636.76	21 933.55	21 922.81
Employer with permanent/paid workers	2 979.41	3 015.33	2 968.48	3 033.22	3 016.15
Employee	28 515.36	28 183.77	28 913.12	29 114.04	30 724.16
Casual employee in Agriculture	6 130.48	5 991.49	6 346.12	5 878.89	6 324.72
Casual employee in nonagriculture	4 798.86	5 292.26	5 151.54	5 670.71	5 284.60
Family/unpaid worker	17 944.84	17 375.34	18 659.12	18 194.25	19 676.39
T o t a l	102 049.86	102 552.75	104 485.44	104 870.67	107 405.57

Notes : Number in brackets shows percentage

4. Population who Worked and Unemployment by Province

The highest decrease of unemployment was in Jawa Barat Province which decreased by 226 thousands people.

During February 2009 until February 2010, number of unemployment in many provinces was generally decreased. The highest decrease was in Jawa Barat Province which decreased by 226 thousands people. Afterwards, Jawa Timur and Sumatera Selatan Province followed with 182 thousands people and 55 thousands people respectively. On the other way, the highest increases occurred in Nusa Tenggara Timur, Bali, and Papua with 18 thousands, 15 thousands, and 3 thousands people

respectively. Moreover, the highest number of unemployment was in Jawa Barat Province which was 2.03 millions people. Meanwhile, the smallest one was in Sulawesi Barat Province, which were 22 thousands people.

Table 5.4
Number of Economically Active, Working, Open Unemployment,
and Open Unemployment Rate by Province
February 2009–February 2010

Province	Economically Active (millions)		Working (millions)		Open Unemployment (thousands)		Open Unemployment Rate/OUR (%)	
	Feb 2009	Feb 2010	Feb 2009	Feb 2010	Feb 2009	Feb 2010	Feb 2009	Feb 2010
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Aceh	1.86	1.93	1.69	1.77	173.62	166.28	9.31	8.60
Sumatera Utara	6.32	6.40	5.80	5.90	521.64	512.83	8.25	8.01
Sumatera Barat	2.18	2.27	2.01	2.10	172.25	172.08	7.90	7.57
Riau	2.31	2.35	2.10	2.18	206.47	169.16	8.96	7.21
Jambi	1.34	1.35	1.27	1.30	69.86	60.06	5.20	4.45
Sumatera Selatan	3.49	3.62	3.20	3.38	292.23	237.12	8.38	6.55
Bengkulu	0.87	0.88	0.82	0.84	46.05	35.68	5.31	4.06
Lampung	3.74	3.75	3.51	3.53	230.94	223.49	6.18	5.95
Bangka Belitung	0.56	0.55	0.53	0.53	26.82	23.32	4.82	4.24
Kepulauan Riau	0.67	0.70	0.62	0.65	52.24	50.73	7.81	7.21
DKI Jakarta	4.76	4.75	4.19	4.21	570.56	537.47	11.99	11.32
Jawa Barat	19.05	19.21	16.79	17.18	2 257.66	2 031.55	11.85	10.57
Jawa Tengah	16.61	17.13	15.40	15.96	1 208.67	1 174.90	7.28	6.86
D. I. Yogyakarta	2.05	2.07	1.93	1.94	122.97	124.38	6.00	6.02
Jawa Timur	20.31	20.62	19.12	19.61	1 193.55	1 011.95	5.87	4.91
Banten	4.45	4.44	3.79	3.81	663.90	627.83	14.90	14.13
Bali	2.06	2.12	2.00	2.04	60.41	75.64	2.93	3.57
Nusa Tenggara Barat	2.04	2.13	1.92	2.00	124.94	122.84	6.12	5.78
Nusa Tenggara Timur	2.34	2.39	2.28	2.30	65.16	83.32	2.78	3.49
Kalimantan Barat	2.26	2.28	2.13	2.15	127.19	125.19	5.63	5.50
Kalimantan Tengah	1.08	1.10	1.03	1.06	49.01	42.73	4.53	3.88
Kalimantan Selatan	1.76	1.85	1.64	1.74	118.41	108.75	6.75	5.89
Kalimantan Timur	1.49	1.54	1.32	1.37	165.09	160.48	11.09	10.45
Sulawesi Utara	1.07	1.07	0.96	0.96	114.53	112.61	10.63	10.48
Sulawesi Tengah	1.23	1.29	1.17	1.22	63.15	62.96	5.11	4.89
Sulawesi Selatan	3.40	3.56	3.10	3.28	296.56	284.37	8.74	7.99
Sulawesi Tenggara	0.98	1.03	0.93	0.98	53.07	49.30	5.38	4.77
Gorontalo	0.46	0.48	0.44	0.46	23.43	24.48	5.06	5.05
Sulawesi Barat	0.52	0.55	0.49	0.52	25.39	22.41	4.92	4.10
Maluku	0.59	0.62	0.53	0.57	61.19	57.04	10.38	9.13
Maluku Utara	0.44	0.42	0.41	0.40	29.12	25.45	6.61	6.03
Papua Barat	0.36	0.37	0.33	0.34	27.86	28.56	7.73	7.77
Papua	1.09	1.17	1.04	1.12	45.02	47.57	4.13	4.08
Indonesia	113.74	116.00	104.49	107.41	9 258.96	8 592.49	8.14	7.41

Generally, OURs in almost all provinces in February 2010 decreased, compared to previous year. There were only four provinces has increasing OURs: Nusa Tenggara Timur, Bali, Papua Barat, and D.I Yogyakarta. The highest OUR in February 2010 occurred in Banten Province (14.13 percent) and the lowest was in Nusa Tenggara Timur (3.49 percent).



6

Food Crops Production

FOOD CROPS PRODUCTION

BPS-Statistics Indonesia and the Ministry of agriculture collaborate in estimating the food crops production in the country.

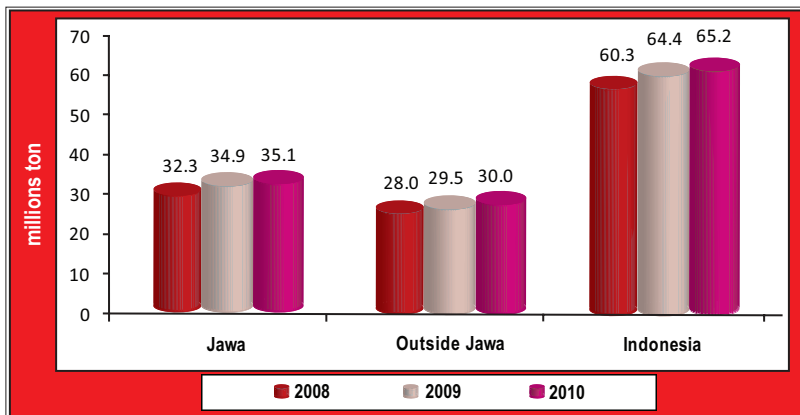
Food crops (paddy and secondary food crops) production data is one of important food supply indicators. BPS-Statistics Indonesia and the Ministry of Agriculture collaborate in estimating the food crops production in the country. The sustainable food crops production estimation has been developed in order to provide accurate and up-to-date information to fulfill the government and public needs. The information would be beneficial information in developing and scheming of government policy related to national food security. In addition, it is also meaningful indicator in evaluating the agriculture development progress particularly the food crops subsector.

Information collected for food crops production estimation mainly consists of harvested area and productivity (yield per hectare). Food crops production is estimated by multiplying harvested area and productivity. Food crop production for a certain year is estimated and presented in five different figure statuses namely the Forecast I, Forecast II, Forecast III, Preliminary Figures, and Final Figures.

1. Production of Paddy

In 2009, the production of paddy was 64.40 millions ton of dry unhusked rice. This means there was an increase as much as 4.07 millions ton or 6.75 percent compared to the production in 2008. The increase occurred both in Jawa and outside Jawa as much as 2.53 millions ton and 1.54 millions ton respectively.

Figure 6.1
Paddy Production, 2008–2010¹⁾



Note: ¹⁾Year 2010 is forecast II.

Food Crops Production

In 2010, the production of paddy (Forecast II) is forecasted as much as 65.15 millions ton of dry unhusked rice. It means the production increases by 751.87 thousands ton (1.17 percent) compared to the production in 2009. The increase is forecasted occur both in Jawa and outside Jawa as much as 269.29 thousands ton and 482.58 thousands ton respectively. The prediction occurred due to the productivity that is increasing by 0.63 quintal/hectare (1.26 percent). Meanwhile, the harvested area is predicted decreasing by 12.63 thousands hectare (0.10 percent). The increasing production of paddy is predicted mainly in Jawa Tengah, Kalimantan Selatan, Sulawesi Selatan, and Sumatera Selatan Province. While the decreasing production is predicted mainly in Jawa Barat and Nusa Tenggara Barat province.

In 2010, the production of paddy (Forecast II) is forecasted as much as 65.15 millions ton of dry unhusked rice. It means the production increases by 751.87 thousands ton (1.17 percent) compared to the production in 2009.

Paddy harvesting pattern in 2010 is similar to in 2008 and 2009. The peak harvesting season in subround of January–April in 2008, 2009, and 2010 was in March (Figure 6.2)

Figure 6.2
Paddy Harvesting Pattern, 2008–2010

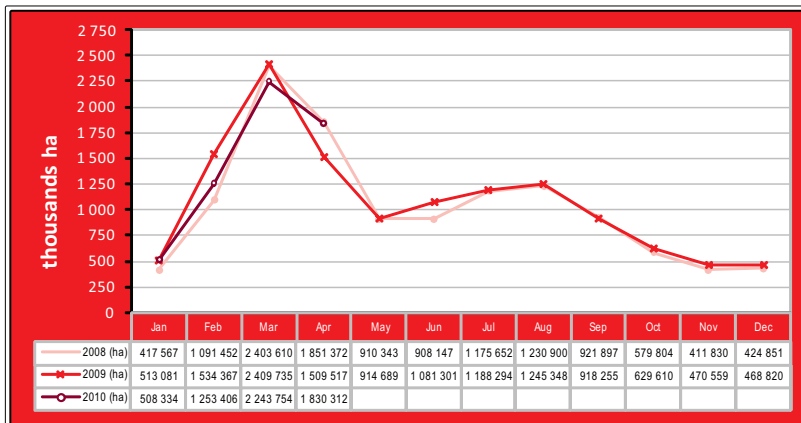


Table 6.1
Area Harvested, Productivity, and Production of Paddy
by Subround, 2008–2010

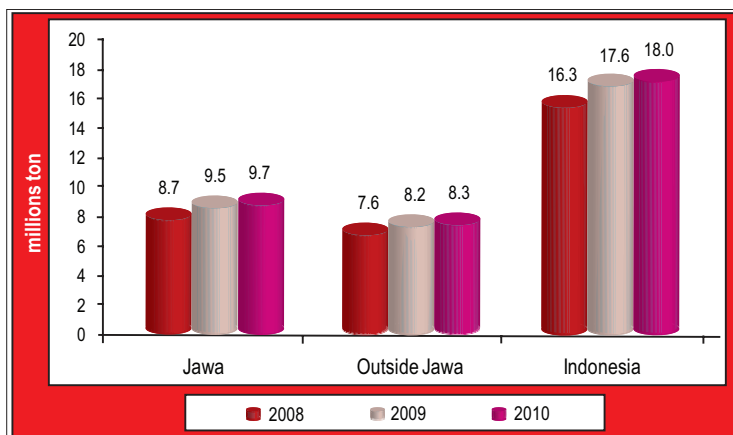
Details	2008	2009	2010 (Forecast II)	Growth			
				2008–2009		2009–2010	
				Absolute	(%)	Absolute	(%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 Harvested Area (ha)							
• January–April	5 764 001	5 966 700	5 835 806	202 699	3.52	-130 894	-2.19
• May–August	4 225 042	4 429 632	4 555 698	204 590	4.84	126 066	2.85
• September–December	2 338 382	2 487 244	2 479 445	148 862	6.37	-7 799	-0.31
• January–December	12 327 425	12 883 576	12 870 949	556 151	4.51	-12 627	-0.10
2 Productivity (qu/ha)							
• January–April	48.79	49.45	50.29	0.66	1.35	0.84	1.70
• May–August	49.50	50.71	51.39	1.21	2.44	0.68	1.34
• September–December	48.28	49.97	49.98	1.69	3.50	0.01	0.02
• January–December	48.94	49.99	50.62	1.05	2.15	0.63	1.26
3 Production (ton)							
• January–April	28 120 510	29 505 561	29 346 648	1 385 051	4.93	-158 913	-0.54
• May–August	20 914 987	22 463 966	23 411 712	1 548 979	7.41	947 746	4.22
• September–December	11 290 428	12 429 363	12 392 404	1 138 935	10.09	-36 959	-0.30
• January–December	60 325 925	64 398 890	65 150 764	4 072 965	6.75	751 874	1.17

Note: paddy production form is dry unhusked rice

2. Production of Maize

In 2009, the production of maize was 17.63 millions ton dry loose maize. It increased by 1.31 millions ton or 8.04 percent compared to the production in 2008. The increase occurred both in Jawa and outside Jawa as much as 0.77 millions ton and 0.54 millions ton respectively.

Figure 6.3
Series of Maize Production, 2008–2010 ¹⁾



Note: ¹⁾ Year 2010 is Forecast II

In 2010, the production of maize (Forecast II) is forecasted as much as 18.02 million ton dry loose maize. It means the production increases by 386.79 thousands ton (2.19 percent) compared to the production in 2009. The increase is predicted occurs both in Jawa and outside Jawa as much as 226.19 thousands ton and 160.60 thousands ton. The increase is predicted occur due to the productivity which is increasing by 0.69 quintal/hectare (1.63 percent) and the harvested area which is increasing by 23.43 thousands hectare (0.56 percent). High increasing production in 2010 is predicted occur in Jawa Tengah and Sumatera Utara province. Meanwhile, high decreasing production is predicted occur in Nusa Tenggara Barat and Jawa Timur province.

The maize harvesting pattern in 2010 is similar to harvesting pattern in 2008 and 2009. In subround January–April the harvesting peak season in 2008, 2009, and 2010 occurred in February (Figure 6.4)

In 2010, the production of maize (Forecast II) is forecasted as much as 18.02 millions ton dry loose maize. It means the production increases by 386.79 thousands ton (2.19 percent) compared to the production in 2009.

Figure 6.4
Maize Harvesting Pattern, 2008–2010

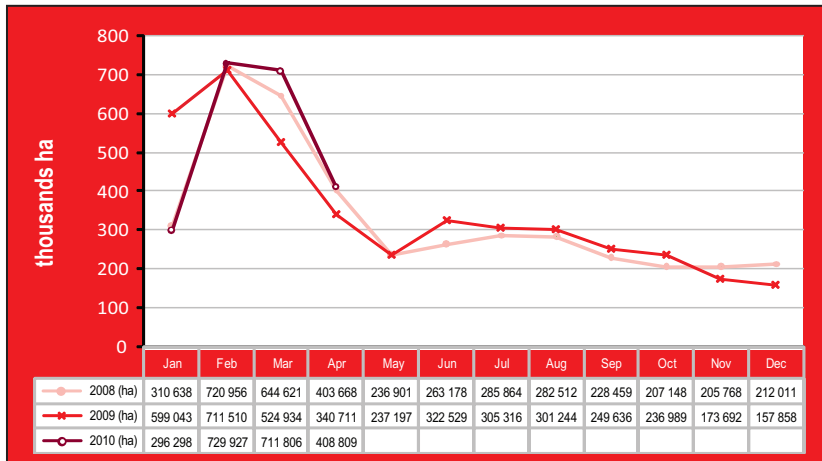


Table 6.2
Harvested Area, Productivity, and Production of Maize
by Subround, 2008–2010

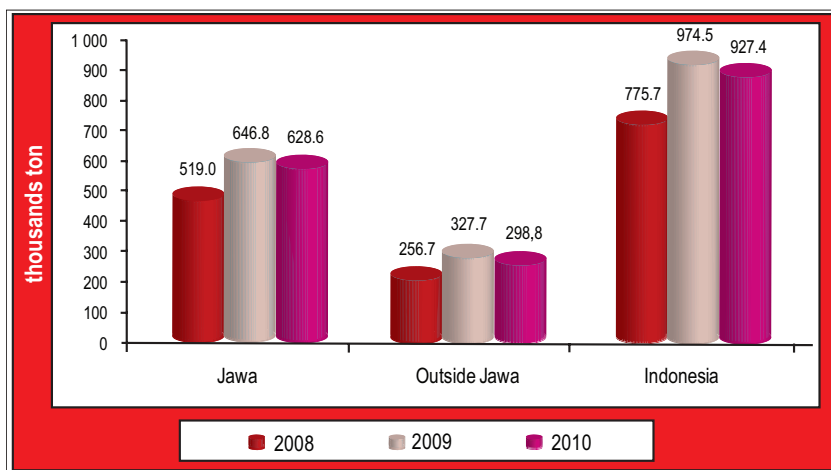
Details (1)	2008 (2)	2009 (3)	2010 (Forecast II) (4)	Growth			
				2008–2009		2009–2010	
				Absolute (5)	(%) (6)	Absolute (7)	(%) (8)
1 Harvested Area (ha)							
• January–April	2 079 883	2 176 198	2 146 840	96 315	4.63	-29 358	-1.35
• May–August	1 068 455	1 166 286	1 191 479	97 831	9.16	25 193	2.16
• September–December	853 386	818 175	845 772	-35 211	-4.13	27 597	3.37
• January–December	4 001 724	4 160 659	4 184 091	158 935	3.97	23 432	0.56
2 Productivity (ku/ha)							
• January–April	39.61	41.33	42.24	1.72	4.34	0.91	2.20
• May–August	42.48	43.92	45.05	1.44	3.39	1.13	2.57
• September–December	41.49	42.92	42.32	1.43	3.45	-0.60	-1.40
• January–December	40.78	42.37	43.06	1.59	3.90	0.69	1.63
3 Production (ton)							
• January–April	8 237 885	8 995 141	9 069 276	757 256	9.19	74 135	0.82
• May–August	4 538 779	5 122 700	5 368 130	583 921	12.87	245 430	4.79
• September–December	3 540 588	3 511 907	3 579 131	-28 681	-0.81	67 224	1.91
• January–December	16 317 252	17 629 748	18 016 537	1 312 496	8.04	386 789	2.19

Note: maize production form is dry loose maize

3. Production of Soybeans

In 2009, the production of soybeans was 974.51 thousands dry shelled soybeans. It means there was an increase as much as 198.80 thousands ton or 25.63 percent compared to the production in 2008. The increase occurred in Jawa as much as 127.84 thousands ton and in outside Jawa as much as 70.96 thousands ton.

Figure 6.5
Series of Soybean Production, 2008–2010¹⁾



Note: ¹⁾Year 2010 is Forecast II

In 2010, the production of soybeans is forecasted as much as 927.38 thousands ton dry shelled soybeans. It means the production is predicted decreasing by 47.13 thousands ton (4.84 percent) compared to the production in 2009. The production decrease is predicted occur both in Jawa and outside Jawa as much as 18.26 thousands ton 28.87 thousands ton respectively. Despite the productivity that is predicted increasing by 0.19 quintal/hectare (1.41 percent), the decrease production is predicted due to the harvested area that is decreasing by 44.35 thousands hectare (6.14 percent). High decreasing production is predicted occur in Jawa Timur, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Aceh, Jawa Barat, and Lampung province. Meanwhile, high increasing production is predicted occur in Jawa Tengah and Sulawesi Selatan province.

The soybean harvesting pattern in 2010 is similar to the harvesting pattern in 2008 and 2009. In subround January–April in 2008, 2009, and 2010, the harvesting peak season was in February (Figure 6.6).

In 2010, the production of soybeans is forecasted as much as 927.38 thousands ton dry shelled soybeans. It means the production is predicted decreasing by 47.13 thousands ton (4.84 percent) compared to the production in 2009.

Figure 6.6
The Soybean Harvesting Pattern, 2008–2010

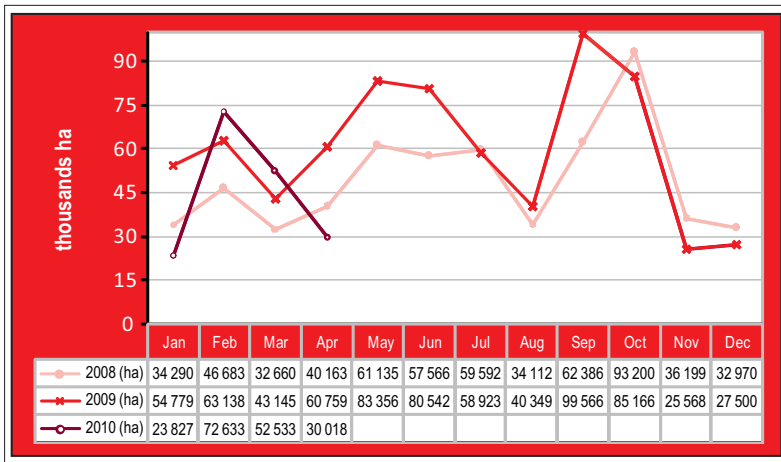


Table 6.3
Harvested Area, Productivity, and Production of Soybeans
by Subround, 2008–2010

Details	2008	2009	2010 (Forecast II)	Growth			
				2008–2009		2009–2010	
				Absolute	(%)	Absolute	(%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 Harvested Area (ha)							
January–April	153 796	221 821	179 011	68 025	44.23	-42 810	-19.30
May–August	212 405	263 170	240 497	50 765	23.90	-22 673	-8.62
September–December	224 755	237 800	258 933	13 045	5.80	21 133	8.89
January–December	590 956	722 791	678 441	131 835	22.31	-44 350	-6.14
2 Productivity (ku/ha)							
January–April	13.52	13.35	13.90	-0.17	-1.26	0.55	4.12
May–August	12.97	13.58	13.80	0.61	4.70	0.22	1.62
September–December	13.00	13.50	13.39	0.50	3.85	-0.11	-0.81
January–December	13.13	13.48	13.67	0.35	2.67	0.19	1.41
3 Production (ton)							
January–April	208 005	296 141	248 887	88 136	42.37	-47 254	-15.96
May–August	275 496	357 423	331 852	81 927	29.74	-25 571	-7.15
September–December	292 209	320 948	346 645	28 739	9.84	25 697	8.01
January–December	775 710	974 512	927 384	198 802	25.63	-47 128	-4.84

Note: The soybean production form is dry shelled soybean



7

**The Production Growth
of Manufacturing Industry**

THE PRODUCTION GROWTH OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

1. The Production Growth of Large and Medium Manufacturing Industry, Quarterly (q-to-q)

Manufacturing industry sector, as one of the leading sector in contributing to the Gross Domestic Product with more than 27 percent contribution.

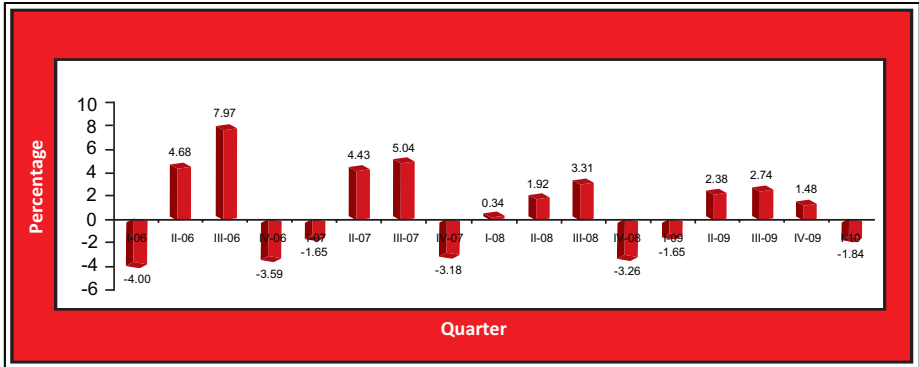
Indonesian Government continues actively to create some efforts in order to be able to increase the growth of national economy. Those efforts yield a positive impact on generating the real sector and monetary affairs. Manufacturing industry sector, as one of the leading sector in contributing to the Gross Domestic Product with more than 27 percent contribution, is an important sector in the national economy. The growth of manufacturing industry production is necessary and mandatory to be monitored regularly to evaluate the direction of the economic growth.

Table 7.1 shows that the growth of large and medium manufacturing industry quarterly from in the first quarter of 2009 until first quarter of 2010 have significant fluctuation, those are respectively as follows: -1.65 percent; 2.38 percent; 2.74 percent; 0.96 percent; and -1.84 percent.

Table 7.1
The Quarterly Production Growth of Large and Medium Manufacturing Industry, 2006 - 2010

Year	Growth (q-to-q)				Growth (y-on-y)				Annual
	Qtr I	Qtr II	Qtr III	Qtr IV	Qtr I	Qtr II	Qtr III	Qtr IV	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2006	-4.00	4.68	7.97	-3.59	-7.71	-2.83	-0.39	4.60	-1.63
2007	-1.65	4.43	5.04	-3.18	7.16	6.91	4.01	4.46	5.57
2008	0.34	1.92	3.31	-3.26	5.85	3.30	1.60	1.51	3.01
2009	-1.65	2.38	2.74	0.96	0.19	0.64	0.09	4.46	1.34
2010	-1.84				4.25				

Figure 7.1
Production Growth Large and Medium Manufacturing Industry (q-to-q)
2006-2010



2. The Production Growth of Large and Medium Manufacturing Industry, Quarterly (y-on-y)

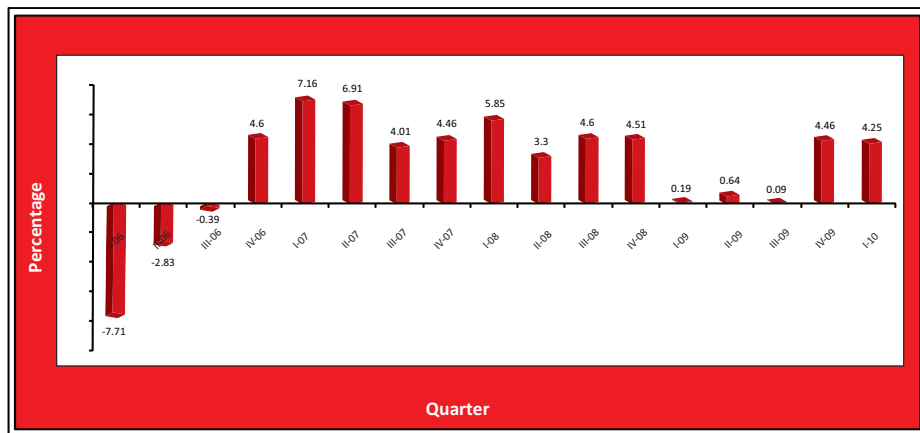
Production Growth of Large and Medium Manufacturing Industry first quarter in 2010 increase by 4.25 percent (y-on-y) from the first quarter 2009. The growth of the fourth quarter in 2009 increased 4.46 percent from the fourth quarter 2008, growth third quarter in 2009 increased 0.09 percent from third quarter 2008, second quarter in 2009 growth increased 0.64 percent from second quarter 2008 and first quarter in 2009 increased 0.19 percent from first quarter 2008.

Production Growth of Large and Medium Manufacturing Industry first quarter in 2010 increase by 4.25 percent (y-on-y) from the first quarter 2009.

Table 7.2
The Monthly Production Growth of Large and Medium Manufacturing Industry, January 2006–April 2010

Year	Month											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Augt	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2006	-1,56	-1,04	1,33	0,16	3,95	3,82	2,45	0,04	4,46	-11,08	6,88	2,05
2007	-3,54	-5,60	6,94	0,10	1,43	2,34	2,12	0,26	1,93	-8,30	5,81	0,82
2008	-1,17	-2,36	0,09	1,16	1,91	0,69	2,55	0,35	-1,73	-1,93	0,39	-1,73
2009	-0,94	0,17	0,61	0,98	0,83	1,11	1,73	1,28	-2,57	2,87	-0,48	0,72
2010	-0,57	-1,00	0,07	0,21								

Figure 7.2
The Production Growth of Large and Medium Manufacturing Industry (y-on-y) 2006-2010



3. The Production Growth of Large and Medium Manufacturing Industry, Monthly (m-to-m)

The Production Growth of Manufacturing Industry in January 2010 decreased by 0.57 percent from December 2009, in February decreased 1.00 percent from January 2010, in March 2010 increased 0.07 percent from February 2010, while in April 2010 increased 0.21 percent from March 2010. Table 7.2 shows the growth of large and medium scale manufacturing industry of each month from January 2006 until April 2010.



8

Poverty

POVERTY

Poverty is defined as an economic inability to fulfill food and nonfood basic needs measured by consumption expenditure.

Poverty is one of basic problems of which concern many governments worldwide. One of the most important aspects to support poverty alleviation program is the availability of an accurate poverty data. The data may be used to evaluate the effectiveness of government policy to combat poverty, to compare poverty incidence across time and regions, and to apply target interventions that aim to improve the life quality of the poor. Reliable measurement of poverty is an important instrument for policy makers to focus on improving the condition of the poor.

To measure poverty incidence, BPS-Statistics Indonesia has used the concept of basic needs approach. The approach is also used in other countries such as Armenia, Senegal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Sierra Leone, and Gambia. Using this concept, poverty is defined as an economic inability to fulfill food and nonfood basic needs measured by consumption expenditure. A person whose average expenditure per capita per month is below the poverty line is considered poor. The method used in calculating poverty line consists of two components, i.e. Food Poverty Line (FPL) and Non-Food Poverty Line (NFPL). The Food Poverty Line is the minimum expenditure required by an individual to fulfill his or her basic food needs equivalent to a daily minimum requirement of 2,100 kcal per capita per day, while the Non-Food Poverty Line refers to minimum requirement for household necessities, clothing, education, and health.

BPS-Statistics Indonesia measured poverty incidence for the first time in 1984. The measurement covered the period of 1976-1981 using data from the National Socio Economic Survey (NSES)-Consumption Module. Since then, BPS-Statistics Indonesia routinely released the figures of poverty incidence every three years presented by urban and rural areas. In 2003, BPS-Statistics Indonesia started to release poverty incidence figures annually. It could be achieved since BPS-Statistics Indonesia started to collect panel data in the implementation of Susenas-Consumption Module every February or March. For additional information, BPS-Statistics Indonesia also utilized data from Basic Need Commodity Basket Survey which are used to estimate expenditure proportion for each non-food basic commodities.

1. Trend of Poverty Incidence in Indonesia, 1996–2010

During the period of 1996–2010, the number and percentage of poor people in Indonesia fluctuated from year to year even though they tend to decrease during the 2000-2005 period (Table 8.1). During the 1996-1999 periods, the number of poor people increased by 13.96 millions due to the 1998 economic crisis, from 34.01 millions people (17.47 percent of the total population) in 1996 to 47.97 millions people (23.43 percent of the total population) in 1999.

During the latest three years period, the number of poor people decreased by 3.94 millions or 2.09 percent of the total population.

During the 1999–2002 periods the number of poor people decreased by 9.57 millions people, from 47.97 millions (23.43 percent of total population) in 1999 to 38.40 millions (18.20 percent of total population) in 2002. The number of poor people also decreased during the period of 2002-2005 by 3.3 millions, from 38.40 millions (18.20 percent of total population) in 2002 to 35.10 millions (15.97 percent of total population) in 2005. In the period of 2005-2006, however, the number of poor people increased by 4.20 millions, from 35.10 millions people in 2005 to 39.30 millions people in 2006. As a result, the percentage of poor people also increased from 15.97 percent to 17.75 percent.

The number of poor people in Indonesia was 37.17 millions (16.58 percent) in March 2007. It decreased by 2.13 millions compared to poverty incidence in March 2006. However, percentage of poor people in March 2007 was still higher than that of February 2005, which was 15.97 percent. In the following three years, the number of poor people also decreased to 34.96 millions (15.42 percent of total population) in March 2008, 32.53 millions (14.15 percent of total population) in March 2009, and 31.02 millions (13.33 percent of total population) in March 2010. During the latest three years period, the number of poor people decreased by 3.94 millions or 2.09 percent of the total population.

Table 8.1
Number and Percentage of Poor People in Indonesia by Area
1996–2010

Year	Number of Poor (millions)			Percentage of Poor		
	Urban	Rural	Urban + Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban + Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1996	9.42	24.59	34.01	13.39	19.78	17.47
1998	17.60	31.90	49.50	21.92	25.72	24.23
1999	15.64	32.33	47.97	19.41	26.03	23.43
2000	12.30	26.40	38.70	14.60	22.38	19.14
2001	8.60	29.30	37.90	9.76	24.84	18.41
2002	13.30	25.10	38.40	14.46	21.10	18.20
2003	12.20	25.10	37.30	13.57	20.23	17.42
2004	11.40	24.80	36.10	12.13	20.11	16.66
2005	12.40	22.70	35.10	11.68	19.98	15.97
2006	14.49	24.81	39.30	13.47	21.81	17.75
2007	13.56	23.61	37.17	12.52	20.37	16.58
2008	12.77	22.19	34.96	11.65	18.93	15.42
2009	11.91	20.62	32.53	10.72	17.35	14.15
2010	11.10	19.93	31.02	9.87	16.56	13.33

Source: National Socio Economic Survey (NSES)

2. Trends of Poverty Incidence, March 2009 and March 2010

Number of poor people decreased by 0.81 millions people in the urban area and 0.69 millions people in rural area during the March 2009-March 2010 periods.

The number of poor people in March 2010 was 31.02 millions (13.33 percent of total population). It decreased by 1.51 millions compared to poverty incidence in March 2009, which was 32.53 millions (14.15 percent of total population). The number of poor people in the urban areas decreased faster than that of the rural areas. It decreased by 0.81 millions people in the urban area and 0.69 millions people in rural area during the March 2009-March 2010 periods (Table 8.2).

The percentage of poor people living in the urban and rural areas was relatively similar from time to time. The majority of poor people (63.38 percent) lived in the rural areas in March 2009. The percentage was closely similar in March 2010, which was 64.23 percent.

The decrease of poverty incidence during March 2009-March 2010 seems to be related to the following factors:

- a. Inflation rate was relatively stable during March 2009-March 2010, which was 3.43 percent.

- b. Average real wages of agriculture workers increased 3.27 percent and average real wages of construction workers increased 3.86 percent during March 2009-March 2010.
- c. Production of rice in 2010 reached 65.15 millions tons of dry unhusked rice (estimated figure). It grew 1.17 percent from the production in 2009 which was 64.40 millions tons.
- d. In general, poor people works in food crops sub sectors. During the period of March 2009-March 2010, food crop farmer terms of trade increased 0.88 percent and fisherman terms of trade increased 5.27 percent.
- e. Consumption expenditure of households grew 5.84 percent (preliminary figure) in January-March 2009 compared to that in January-March 2008.
- f. Between Quarter I 2009 and Quarter I 2010, economic of Indonesia grew by 5.7 percent, while household expenditure increased by 3.9 percent in the same period.

Table 8.2
Poverty Line, Number and Percentage of Poor People by Area,
March 2009–March 2010

Area / Year	Poverty Line (Rp/Capita/Month)			Number of Poor People (millions)	Percentage of Poor People
	Food	Non-food	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Urban					
March 2009	155 909	66 214	222 123	11.91	10.72
March 2010	163 077	69 912	232 989	11.10	9.87
Rural					
March 2009	139 331	40 503	179 835	20.62	17.35
March 2010	148 939	43 415	192 354	19.93	16.56
Urban + Rural					
March 2009	147 339	52 923	200 262	32.53	14.15
March 2010	155 615	56 111	211 726	31.02	13.33

Source: Panel National Socio Economic Survey (NSEs), March 2009 and March 2010

3. Changes of Poverty Line, March 2009–March 2010

Poverty line is a sum of Food Poverty Line and Non-Food Poverty Line. Poverty line used as a bench mark to determine poor people. Of a person whose average expenditure per capita per month below poverty line is considered to be poor.

During March 2009-March 2010, poverty line increased by 5.72 percent, from Rp200,262 per capita per month in March 2009

During March 2009-March 2010, poverty line increased by 5.72 percent, from Rp200,262 per capita per month in March 2009 to Rp211,726 per capita per month in March 2010.

to Rp211,726 per capita per month in March 2010 (Table 5.2). The component of poverty line consists of food poverty line and non-food poverty line. The share of food commodities to poverty line is much higher than non-food commodities (household necessities, clothing, education, and health). In March 2009, the share of food poverty line to poverty line was 73.6 percent, while in March 2010, it slightly decreased to 73.5 percent.

In March 2010, the share of rice expenditure to poverty line was 25.20 percent in the urban areas and 34.11 percent in the rural areas. Filter cigarettes has a significant contribution to the poverty line, which are 7.93 percent in urban area and 5.90 percent in rural area. Other food commodities are sugar (3.36 percent in the urban area, 4.34 percent in the rural area), egg (3.42 percent in the urban area, 2.61 percent in the rural area), instant noodle (2.97 percent in the urban area, 2.51 percent in the rural area), tempe (2.24 percent in the urban area, 1.91 percent in the rural area), onion (1.36 percent in urban area, 1.66 percent in rural area), coffee (1.23 percent in urban area, 1.56 percent in rural area), and tofu (2.01 percent in urban area, 1.55 percent in rural area).

For non-food major commodities, household necessities expenditure and electricity has contribution to the formation of the poverty line. Household necessities expenditure was 8.43 percent in the urban area and 6.11 percent in the rural area. Other non-food commodities are transportation (2.48 percent in the urban area, 1.19 percent in the rural area) and educational costs (2.40 percent in the urban area, 1.16 percent in the rural area).

4. Poverty Gap and Severity Indices

The problem of poverty is not merely about the number and percentage of poor people. Other dimensions of poverty are poverty gap and poverty severity. Poverty alleviation programs is considered success if both number and percentage of poor people and both poverty gap and poverty severity problems decreased.

During March 2009-March 2010, Poverty Gap Index (P_1) and Poverty Severity Index (P_2) decreased. Poverty Gap Index decreased from 2.50 in March 2009 to 2.21 in March 2010, while Poverty Severity Index decreased from 0.68 to 0.58 in the same period (Table 8.3). The decrease of these two indices indicated that average expenditure of poor people tended to be closer to poverty line and expenditure inequality among the poor was narrower.

During March 2009-March 2010, Poverty Gap Index (P_1) and Poverty Severity Index (P_2) decreased.

Poverty Gap Index (P_1) and Poverty Severity Index (P_2) in the rural area were higher than those in the urban area. In March 2010, Poverty Gap Index (P_1) was 1.57 in the urban area and 2.80 in the rural area, while Poverty Severity Index (P_2) was 0.40 in the urban area and 0.75 in the rural area. In other words, poverty incidence in rural area is worse than urban area.

Table 8.3
Poverty Gap Index (P_1) and Poverty Severity Index (P_2)
in Indonesia by Area, March 2009–March 2010

Index / Year	Urban	Rural	Urban+Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Poverty Gap Index (P_1)			
March 2009	1.91	3.05	2.50
March 2010	1.57	2.80	2.21
Poverty Severity Index (P_2)			
March 2009	0.52	0.82	0.68
March 2010	0.40	0.75	0.58

Source: Panel National Socio Economic Survey (NSEs), March 2009 and March 2010



Statistical Notes

Inflation is an indicator of price developments of goods and services that are consumed by society. Although there are many goods and services, the commodity basket of goods and services which is used to calculate the total household consumption are 774 commodities. The number of commodities varies between cities, the smallest one is in Tarakan, which are 284 commodities, while the highest one is in Jakarta (441 commodities). On average, there are 335 commodities (from 66 cities). That number is a result of Cost of Living Survey (CLS) in 2007 which is the main source of inflation calculation.

Inflation is calculated based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) by using Modified Laspeyres formula. The formula refers to the International Labor Organization/ILO. The grouping of CPI is based on International Standard Classification as determined in Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP), which is adopted for cases that happen in Indonesia, and it becomes Standard Classification of Household Consumption Expenditure.

General Inflation (Headline Inflation)

General Inflation is inflation of goods and services in which the price changes are monitored periodically. It is a composition of core, administered prices and volatile goods inflation.

In general, inflation on CPI is calculated as:

$$INF_t = \left(\frac{CPI_t - CPI_{t-1}}{CPI_{t-1}} \right) \times 100$$

where t = month or year at period t

Example:

General CPI of July 2010 was 121.74 while that of June 2010 was 119.86 then the general inflation of July 2010 was $[(121.74-119.86)/119.86] \times 100\% = 1.57\%$.

Core Inflation

Core Inflation is inflation of goods and services in which the price changes are influenced by economics development generally such as inflation expectation, exchange rate, and the equilibrium of demand and supply which tend to be permanent, persistent and general. Based on the result of CLS 2007, there are 694 commodities that is used to calculate core inflation such as rice, leasing house fee, wages of labor, noodle, milk, car, motorcycle, etc.

Example:

The CPI of core component of July 2010 was 117.72 while that of June 2010 was 117.15 then the core inflation of July 2010 was $[(117.72-117.15)/117.15] \times 100\% = 0.49\%$.

Administered Prices Inflation

Administered Prices Inflation is inflation of goods and services in which the price changes are controlled by governmental rule. Based on the result of CLS 2007, there are 19 commodities of administered prices such as gasoline, electricity fare, cigarette, etc.

Example:

The CPI of administered prices component of July 2010 was 116.10 while that of June 2010 was 114.68 then the administered prices inflation of July 2010 was $[(116.10 - 114.68) / 114.68] \times 100\% = 1.24\%$.

Volatile Goods Inflation

Volatile Goods Inflation is inflation of goods and services in which they have fluctuation in prices. According to the result of CLS 2007, the dominant volatile goods inflation is foodstuff. There are 61 commodities of volatile goods such as rice, cooking oil, red chili, purebred chicken meat, etc.

Example:

The CPI of volatile goods component of July 2010 was 143.82 while that of June 2010 was 136.38 then the volatile goods inflation of July 2010 was $[(143.82 - 136.38) / 136.38] \times 100\% = 5.46\%$.

Commodity Basket

Commodity Basket is the basket of goods and services that are typically consumed by society in a city in which the CPI is measured.

Weighting Diagram

Weighting Diagram is a diagram that shows the percentage of consumption value of each type of goods and services to the average of household expenditure in a city.

The basic source of inflation calculation is the result of Cost of Living Survey (CLS). The CLS is conducted once every 5 years. Currently, BPS uses CLS 2007. The information of household expenditure, kind and value of goods and services are obtained from about 115,000 households in Indonesia.

Nationally, the commodity basket, which is obtained from the result of CLS 2007, shows that the weight of food commodities declined from 43.38 percent to 36.12 percent. Another result of CLS, which is used to calculate inflation, is Weighting Diagram.

Formula of Consumer Price Index (CPI):

$$CPI_n = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{P_{ni}}{P_{(n-1)i}} P_{(n-1)i} Q_{oi}}{\sum_{i=1}^k P_{oi} Q_{oi}} \times 100$$

where:

- CPI_n = Index at period n
- P_{ni} = Price for commodity i, at period n
- $P_{(n-1)i}$ = Price for commodity i, at period (n-1)
- $P_{(n-1)i} Q_{oi}$ = Consumption value of commodity i, at period (n-1)
- $P_{oi} Q_{oi}$ = Consumption value of commodity i, at base year
- k = The number of commodities in commodity basket

Inflation Formula:

a. Monthly Inflation Rate

$$\frac{CPI_{month (n)} - CPI_{month (n-1)}}{CPI_{month (n-1)}} \times 100$$

b. Inflation Rate of Calendar Year

$$\frac{CPI_{month (n), year (t)} - CPI_{month (n), year (t-1)}}{CPI_{month (n), year (t-1)}} \times 100$$

c. National Inflation Rate

$$CPI_{National} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{66} CPI_i W_i}{100}$$

- CPI_i = CPI of city i
- W_i = Weight of city i (it is obtained from the number of households of city i divided by the total number of household in 66 cities)

The price data collection is obtained by using questionnaires with different time references namely weekly, twice a week, and monthly. The price data are obtained from respondent by interview.

The Examples of Calculation of Inflation Rate:

a. Inflation Rate of Calendar Year (Point to Point)

The point-to-point method is used to calculate the inflation rate of calendar year and monthly inflation. The inflation rates provided in Table 3.1 are obtained from the given formula. For example, from Table 3.1, it is known that $CPI_{Dec2009} = 117.03$ and $CPI_{Dec2008} = 113.86$. Based on this information, using the given formula, the inflation rate of calendar year 2009 was 2.78%.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{The Inflation Rate of Calendar Year 2009} &= \frac{CPI_{Dec\ 2009} - CPI_{Dec\ 2008}}{CPI_{Dec\ 2008}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{117.03 - 113.86}{113.86} \times 100\% \\
 &= 2.78\%
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Inflation Rate of Calendar Year (Cumulative Method)

This method was used before April 1998. The inflation rate of calendar year is obtained by adding of each monthly inflation rate, from January until December at current year. The formula of inflation rate of calendar year by cumulative method as follow:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{The Inflation Rate of Calendar Year } t &= I_{Jan\ t} + I_{Feb\ t} + \dots + I_{Dec\ t} \\
 \text{The Inflation Rate of Calendar Year 2009} &= I_{Jan2009} + I_{Feb2009} + \dots + I_{Dec2009} \\
 &= -0.77\% + 0.21\% + \dots + 0.33\% \\
 &= 2.75\%
 \end{aligned}$$

The exact numbers above of January (-0.77 percent), February (0.21 percent) until December (0.33 percent) are available in Table 3.1. It should be noted that the result of inflation rate obtained from point to point formula would be different in comparison with that from cumulative method. Currently, BPS has been using the point-to-point formula to calculate the inflation rate of calendar year. Hence, for the inflation rate of calendar year 2009, the inflation rate was 2.78 percent not 2.75 percent.

c. Quarterly Inflation (Point to Point)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{The Inflation Rate of Quarter I 2010} &= \frac{CPI_{Mar\ 2010} - CPI_{Dec\ 2009}}{CPI_{Dec\ 2009}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{118.19 - 117.03}{117.03} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0.99\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Providing Data and Data Access

The inflation data is presented into 7 expenditure groups, namely: Foodstuff; Prepared Food, Beverages, Cigarette and Tobacco; Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Fuel; Health; Education, Recreation, and Sport; Transportation Communication and Financial services. In addition to this expenditure groups the inflation data is also presented in component groups namely volatile goods, administered price and core inflation.

BPS used to present the inflation data based on 45 cities in Indonesia. But, since June 2008, the inflation data are based on 66 cities. Moreover, the national inflation data is also included in providing data.

The inflation data is presented monthly and can be accessed through Publication, CD/disk, BPS website (<http://www.bps.go.id>), library/book store, and subject matter involved.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

The expansion of economic will correspond to the utilization of economic resources which is consisted of land, labor and capital. In economic theory, these resources are called as factor of production. Labor as one of the production factor, generally, is divided into two categories that are worker and skill employee. By using these production factors, intermediate input or raw materials such as wood board plus other materials, can be transformed into a chair or other kind which will have more value than in its original form. The change of value is then defined as value added.

A piece of land combined with other production factors are utilized to produce rice will have higher value at a harvest time. By combining production factor and intermediate input, such as cotton, it can produce a higher value product. This is a description of intermediate input.

The above examples have shown that how production factors could change an intermediate input to a product which has a higher value. In Economic terminology, the value increases from the input to output is called value added. Hence, the value added is belonged to production factor as it is as compensation to production factor service.

A summation of all value added at a certain country for a certain period of time is called Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

All total value added is classified into 9 (nine) economic sectors which are; agriculture, mining, manufacturing industry, electricity-gas-water supply, construction, trade-hotel-restaurant, transportation and communication, finance-real estate-business services, and services.

GDP is calculated in two price concepts, current and constant price. By applying certain price index toward GDP at current market price, GDP at constant price is obtained. It is used to calculate a rate of economic growth, which indicates the real growth of good and services at certain time.

Gross National Product (GNP) is a GDP plus net production factor income from abroad minus factor income from abroad minus factor income to abroad. National income is PNB minus net indirect taxes and depreciation.

The data compilation of GDP are based on a reference book by United Nation titling A System of National Account (SNA). It has been continuously upgraded in order to reflect the change of global economy. Indonesia is currently following the SNA 1993/2008, even though it is not being adopted comprehensively.

Domestic Area

All good and services as an output of economic activities that are conducted in a domestic region, are defined as a product of the related domestic region without taking

into account the production factors that are possessed or powered by its local community. Output generated by production activities is defined as a domestic product. The domestic region is a region areas within its geographical boundaries.

Output

Business output is a value of goods and services which is produced in a certain period of time including main product, side product and by product. It is a result of a multiplication of a production quantity and its price unit.

The followings are explanation in detail about concept of various outputs. Most of the goods and services produced in a certain period are likely to be sold at the same period, which are include the ones that being produced and consumed by their employee. The rest of the output is a producer stock which is available in a form of finished and unfinished goods. The unfinished goods comprise of all goods which are in manufacturing or assembling processes.

The unfinished good in construction sector is recorded as an output of finished good of this sector and is defined as the formation of gross fixed capital. The growth of value of timber and plants which are still in growing state is excluded out of output calculation, because it is not considered a commodity yet. Output of business activities that produce goods which will be sold during a certain period, is unlikely to generate income from sales during that period. A part of good which is being sold at a certain period is collected from previous production stock and in return, the current production is not completely sold during the same period. The rest of the product will be stored as a stock for the next sale period.

Intermediate cost

Intermediate cost is consisted of goods and services which are used in production process. Expenditure for goods and services as required to complete the work, is assumed as intermediate cost. Another intermediate cost is purchasing of farming or mining labors equipment and tools such as lamp and explosive materials on contact base. Transportation expenditures of employee from and to the office is included as household consumption expenditures. This is because the transportation expenditure is made based on decision by an employee. Change of money to an official travel, meal, and anything which done by employee in relation to duty, treated as an intermediate cost. Reimbursement of the costs of traveling, food, accommodation, and other related cost which is expensed by an employee during job assignment is also assumed as intermediate cost. The company expenses for employee medical services, drugs and recreation are generally included as intermediate cost, as it is considered to be required by company rather than the employee as individual.

Value added

Value added is defined as value which is added to a value of goods and services as intermediate cost as required to become an output. In Mathematics, this value can be calculated by using the simple formula as follows:

$$\text{NTB} = \text{Output} - \text{Intermediate input}$$

$$\text{NTB} = \text{gross value added.}$$

Gross Added Value is defined as a total compensation of production factors which is consisted of (a) factor income, (b) depreciation of fixed capital good, (c) net indirect taxes. If depreciation is removed from gross added value, it will produce net added value. Factor of income is a producer added value on using production factor in process of production, which is consisted of the following elements:

- 1) Wages and salaries as compensation of employee services
- 2) Land rent as compensation of land services
- 3) Capital interest as compensation of capital services
- 4) Profits as compensation of business services

Income factor which is generated by commodity producer covers all the elements of factors income, whereas the labor only covers the wage element.

76

2.1 GDP Estimating Approach

The given explanation is GDP which is arranged by using a production approach. There are three approaches in estimating GDP, namely (a) Production approach, (b) Utilization approach or commonly called Expenditure approach, and the last one which has not yet been conducted at the current time, (c) Income approach.

Production Approach

In this approach, GDP is measured as the total of added value of good and services produced by all economic sectors operating in a certain region or country for a certain time period (usually one year). At the present term, the economic sectors are grouped into 9 sectors of industrial origin, namely:

1. Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishery
2. Mining and Quarrying
3. Manufacturing industry
4. Electricity, Gas, and Water supply
5. Construction
6. Trade-Hotel and Restaurant
7. Transportation and Communication
8. Financial, Real estate and Business services
9. Services

The production approach GDP generates the sectoral GDP since it contains a detailed GDP produced by each economic sector and its sub sectors.

Expenditure Approach

GDP compiled using production approach must be the same as the one that are compiled using expenditure approach, and is usually called usage approach. There are five components as explained in aggregate: household consumption expenditure, government consumption expenditure, gross fixed capital formation, changes in stock, and net exports (exports minus imports).

Income Approach

GDP is calculated as the amount of fringe benefits received by factors of production. They are includes: wages and salaries (cost of labor), cost of rent, interests as fringe benefits, and capital gains. The calculation includes all values before income taxes and other direct taxes. Using Income approach, the GDP included depreciation, and net indirect taxes (indirect taxes less subsidies). The conceptual definition of GDP using either one of these three approaches will result in the same figures. Thus, total expenditure will be equal to the amount of final goods and services produced, and must also be the same as the amount of income for the factors of production. However, the GDP that is calculated using income approach is not available yet due to insufficient of data.

2.2 GDP by Components

There are six components of GDP by expenditure: household consumption expenditure, government consumption, gross fixed capital formation, changes in stock or inventory, and export and import.

Household Consumption

Household consumption expenditure includes all expenditure on consumption goods and services. The National Socio-Economic Survey (NSES) data is used to estimate the value of household consumption expenditure. In addition, the estimation of consumption expenditure of nonprofit private institutions and the estimation of household consumption expenditure is done through a process of reconciliation in order to produce the Input-Output table in 2000.

Estimations of household consumption expenditure and nonprofit private institutions at constant prices in 2000 were conducted by revaluations of food-group and deflation non-food by using the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Government Consumption

Government as final consumer includes government in general that comprises of central government departments, non-departmental agencies, other government institutions,

and governments of provinces, districts and regions under it. Government consumption expenditures include expenditure for personnel expenses, depreciation of government goods and expenditure of goods (including trips, maintenance, and other routine expenses), excluding revenue from goods and services produced and not consumed by government but public.

Basic data used is the realization of government spending from the State Budget (APBN) obtained from the Directorate General of Treasury, Ministry of Finance. An estimate of government consumption is calculated from the central government consumption, and the data on real expenditures of provincial governments, districts and villages were collected from BPS-Statistics Indonesia. The amount of depreciation of the central government consumption (a survey result) is estimated twenty percent of the value of gross fixed capital formation of the government, while the depreciation of the local government consumption is approximately five percent of the total personnel expenditure.

Estimates of government consumption expenditure at constant prices in 2000 for personnel expenditure is calculated by extrapolation using the weighted index number of civil servants according to class rank as extrapolation, while the expenditure of goods is calculated by deflation using the General Wholesale Price Index (WPI) without the export deflator.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Gross domestic fixed capital formation is defined as procurement, manufacturing and purchasing of new capital goods originating from within the country (domestic) and new or used capital goods from abroad. Capital goods are equipment used in production process, and usually have a shelf life of one year or more.

Gross domestic fixed capital formation can be divided into: a) formation of capital in the form of construction; b) capital formation in the form of machinery equipment and tools; c) capital formation in the form of transport equipment; and d) the formation of capital for goods and other capital.

Data used were from the result of output calculation of construction sector by the Directorate of Production Accounts BPS-Statistics Indonesia, publications of Large and Medium Manufacturing Statistics, import statistics by the BPS-Statistics Indonesia. The method used in calculating fixed capital formation is the approach of the flow of goods.

Changes in Inventories

Changes in inventories are calculated from the different between inventory position at year end and at the beginning of the year. Data on the value of inventory changes which have a quantum of data, such as agricultural commodities, livestock, forestry, mining and industry publications originating from each of related directorates at BPS-Statistics Indonesia, namely Statistics of Agriculture, Statistics of Mines, Statistics of Large and Medium Manufacturing, is calculated by multiplying the quantum and the price of each

related commodity. Otherwise data are obtained from the Financial Statements of the Company which includes the value of inventory in it.

Changes in inventories calculation at constant prices in 2000 for commodity which have a quantum data is done by revaluation, while for commodities which have no quantum inventory conducted by the appropriate deflation with WPI as deflator.

Statistical discrepancy is the difference between the sum of gross value added (GDP) by sector and the sum of final demand components, such as household consumption expenditure, government consumption expenditure, gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories, and net exports. Thus, the statistical discrepancy is the statistical differences in sector and other components.

Export and Import

Exports and imports of goods and services is defined as transaction between residents of Indonesia and other countries, including export and import of goods, transportation services, insurance services, communications, tourism and other services. Exports are including a direct purchase of goods and services in the domestic territory by residents of other countries. Meanwhile, Imports are including direct purchases of goods and services abroad by residents of Indonesia. The data used were obtained from several sources such as Statistics of Export and Import, BPS; balance of payments either from Bank Indonesia and the International Monetary Fund, as well as data from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (EMR).

Exports of goods valued according to the price free on board (FOB), while imports according to the cost insurance freight (CIF). Exchange rate values used is distinguished in United States dollar (US\$) against the rupiah for export and import. The rate used to export is an average of U.S. dollar buying rate (from Bank Indonesia) and are weighed with a nominal value of export transactions monthly. The rate for imports used is the average selling rates for U.S. dollars by banks, which were weighed with a nominal value of the monthly import transactions. Source data used to estimate the value of exports and imports of goods is obtained from an annual publication of the BPS, while for exports and imports of services obtained from the balance of payments published by Bank Indonesia.

On the Net Income of Foreign Affairs of Production Factors

Net income includes the income on capital and net interest derived from the Indonesian balance of payments from Bank Indonesia. It is the difference between the revenues flowing in from abroad, with revenues flowing into foreign countries. Original data at the balance of payments are expressed in U.S. dollar. Data revenues flowing into and out have been converted from U.S. dollar value using the rates of export and import weighted average.

Estimation at constant prices in 2000 was conducted by deflation, using per-unit price index of imports and exports respectively as its deflator.

Net Indirect Taxes and Depreciation

Net indirect taxes including indirect taxes received by the central government and local government less subsidies on fuel and fertilizer. Data indirect taxes and subsidies are based on actual revenues and expenditures of central government and local regions derived either from the Ministry of Finance and the BPS. Furthermore, the depreciation was estimated by using a percentage of GDP derived from the Input Output Table Indonesia 2000.

Estimates at constant prices in 2000, for net indirect taxes are calculated by deflation using the implicit price index of GDP, while for depreciation using the same percentage of GDP at constant prices.

GDP at current market prices or nominal, GDP is valued at current prices in the years concerned.

GNP at current prices shows the income to be enjoyed by residents of a country.

GDP at constant prices (real) is the GDP at current prices, but the rate of price change has been “excluded”. The increased value of GDP can be used to indicate the rate of economic growth in whole or in each sector.

Distribution of current price GDP shows the structure of the economy or the role of each economic sector within a country.

Distribution of GDP by expenditure shows the role of institutions in the use of goods and services produced by the various economic sectors.

Use GDP at constant prices is useful for measuring the growth rate of consumption, investment and foreign trade.

GDP and GNP per capita at current prices show an average value of GDP and GNP per capita. This value has not accommodated the different between one class of people to the other.

GDP and GNP per capita at constant prices are useful for knowing the real economic growth per capita of population of a country.

Economic growth quarter to quarter (q to q) is GDP at constant prices on a quarter compared to the previous quarter.

Economic growth year on year (y on y)

GDP at constant prices on a quarter in a given year compared to the same quarter a year earlier.

Economic growth c to c

GDP at constant prices is cumulative up to a quarter compared to the same cumulative period of the previous year.

Sources of growth indicate the sector or component of expenditure in GDP is to be growth drivers. To obtain the sources of growth, the rate of economic growth weighed with each sector or the share of expenditure components of GDP.

2.3 Assessment of Constant Price GDP

In cases that the price data in concerned years are not available, they were estimated by looking at the various price indices that where appropriate. As mentioned, there are 2 (two) prices evaluation: current prices and constant prices. It is not difficult to obtain current price, because it only followed the existing price. However, when the data is needed to calculate economic growth, it is necessary to assess on the basis of constant prices. There are three methods used in obtaining price valuation at constant prices:

- a. Revaluation is the multiplication of quantum in the current production with the price of a particular base year (year 2000).
- b. Extrapolation is a multiplication of a value of certain base year with a quantum index of the previous years divided by 100.
- c. Deflation is the value at current prices in the current year dividing by corresponding price index divided by 100.

2.4 Publication and Availability of Data

Publications issued by the Central Bureau of Statistics include GDP at the national level and GRDP at provincial level, district or city. Publications that are currently available include:

- a. Submission of the Official Statistics on GDP and GRDP of Indonesia every 35 days after the end of current quarter. (i.e. the first quarter (January to March) will be announced on May 5th current year)
- b. National Income of Indonesia 2006-2009
- c. Quarterly National Income of Indonesia 2005-2009
- d. Gross Regional Domestic Product of Provinces in Indonesia in 2004-2008 (by Industry)
- e. Gross Regional Domestic Product of Provinces in Indonesia in 2004-2008 (by expenditure)
- f. Gross Regional Domestic Product of Regencies /Cities in Indonesia Year 2004-2008

3 MERCHANDISE EXPORT AND IMPORT

Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS-Statistics Indonesia) processes and presents merchandise exports-imports statistics. The data sources of merchandise exports-imports statistics is come from customs declarations documents obtained from the Customs Office.

The presentation of merchandise exports and imports statistics includes volume and value of exports/imports, commodities exported/imported, country of destination/origin, ports of loading and unloading. The data is needed by government, private company and individual. For the government, the merchandise export-import statistics is used in formulating policies and monitoring economic performance. Beside that, this statistics is also used to calculate Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Balance of Payment (BOP). For private and individuals, the export-import statistics is used for various analysis in economic and social research.

The compilation of merchandise exports-imports data conducted by BPS is already in accordance with United Nation (UNSD) recommendation. Based on the recommendation, BPS adopts the custom frontier as the statistical frontier. The custom frontier is used because the data source is the customs declaration documents from the Custom Office. This data collection method is also conducted in other countries such as in United States, Australia and ASEAN except Cambodia that used direct survey to the exporter and importer.

Concepts and Definitions

The concepts and definitions as well as compilation system used in merchandise exports-import statistics are refer to International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions, and Compiler's Manual (Series M No. 52 Revision 2) published by the United Nation in 1998. As a member of United Nation Statistical Office and based on international convention, BPS should refer to the manuals, so the data produce can be used for international comparison.

Some of the concepts and definitions stated in the International Merchandise Trade Statistics were given below:

- a. Exports are defined as goods of national origin (locally produced/manufactured or imported for subsequent re-exports) when they are taken out of the country from customs bonded warehouses and from free commercial/industrial zones. Goods excluded in the statistics are: (1) Clothes, personal belonging and jewelry of travellers; (2) Goods consigned to diplomatic mission; (3) Goods for exhibition/trade fairs; (4) Containers, cylinders etc specified as returnable; (5) Monetary gold, bank notes and coins in circulation; (6) samples, gifts and specimens for test or analysis, irrespective of their value.
- b. Imports are defined as goods brought into the country for domestic use either directly or into customs bonded warehouses, processing warehouses or free zones/ports, irrespective of whether such good are for consumption, for inward processing in manufacturing or subsequent re-exports to other countries.

Exports and imports statistics are a by-product of customs procedures. All merchandise entering or leaving the national boundary of the country have to be declared to customs, in terms of the direction of flow and type of commodity.

Recording System and Basis of Valuation

The recording system of export statistics is general trade system. The national boundary (including the continental shelf) is defined as the statistical frontier. All goods entering or leaving the country, including customs bonded warehouses, free industrial zones and free commercial zones (except for specific exclusions) are recorded. The basis of valuation of exports are FOB (Free On Board) which includes all cost of transporting the goods to the port on the frontier, duties payable, and cost of loading unless the latter cost is borne by the carrier.

Up to 2007 the recording system of import statistics is special trade system. In this system, goods entering the customs bonded warehouse and free trade zone were not included. However, since January 2008 the recording system of import statistics used general trade system. Imports are valued on a CIF (Cost, Insurance and Freight) basis. It includes all charges for transport and insurance whilst in transit but excludes the cost of unloading from the carrier unless it is borne by the carrier.

Commodity Classifications

Commodities are classified according to the International Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonized System-HS) developed by the World Customs Organisation and Standards International Trade Classification (SITC) Rev 3. The UN Statistical Commission recommended that all the countries in the world should use Harmonized System (HS) in their trade publications. Other classification used is International Standards Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev 2. The HS codes used now are 10 (ten) digits HS codes which is a tariff-orientated nomenclature (2007); at the six-digits classification is internationally comparable, four more digits have been added in order to classify further products of particular national interest. While country codes are based on United Nation country codes (Alphabet 2 and Numeric 3).

Data Dissemination

The release of the exports and imports data is conducted by BPS every first working day of the month by BPS within the press release forum together by releasing other statistics as scheduled.

Monthly and annual data at aggregate or individual level of commodities are available for publics. All information are made available in soft copy (computer readable media: CD-Rom or diskettes) and hard copy (printouts, books etc). Besides that, publics could also access the data on BPS Website (<http://www.bps.go.id>). In the website the exports and imports data are available in dynamic tabular form. In the publication (books), the exports and imports statistics presented are:

- a. Export/Import by commodities, commodities classification is based on Harmonized System (HS) codes in 2 up to 10 digits. Beside HS codes, other classification used are The System of International Trade Classification (SITC) in 3 and 5 digits, and International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) for exports and Broad Economic Categories (BEC) for imports.
- b. Export/Import by country of destination/origin.
- c. Export/Import by port of loading/unloading.
- d. Export/Import by commodities and country of destination/origin.
- e. Export/Import by commodities and port.
- f. Export/Import by province and commodities.

Timeliness

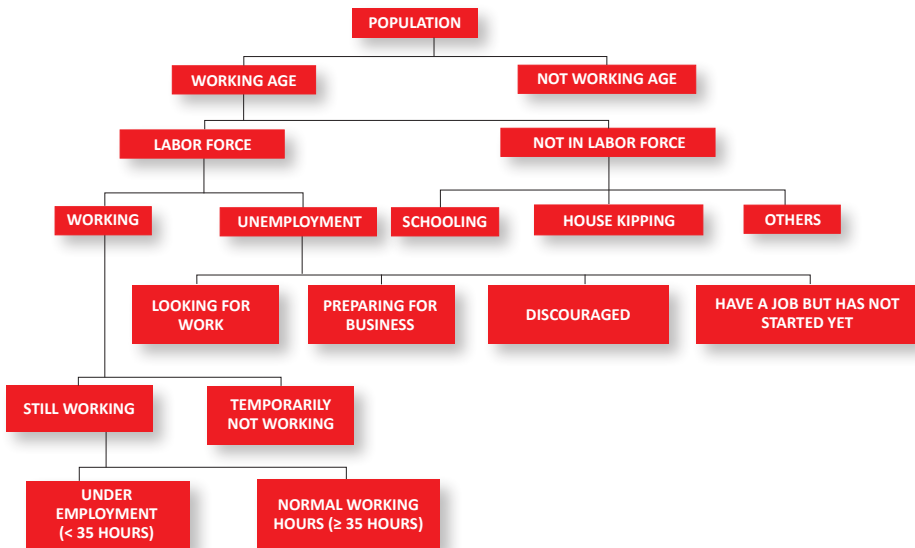
- a. Preliminary figures are released within one month after the end of reference month and published monthly. For example: the preliminary figures of July 2009 will be released on the first working day of September 2009.
- b. Fixed figures can be obtained within two months after the end of reference month. For example: the fixed figures of July 2009 will be released on October 2009.

While annual data of export-import can be obtained within three months after the end of reference year. For example the export/import figures of 2008 can be obtained on March 2009.

Concept/definition of employment used by BPS refers to International Labor Organization (ILO) as stated in the book “Surveys of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment” An ILO Manual on Concepts and Methods, ILO 1992.

This is especially so employment data generated from various surveys in Indonesia can be compared internationally, without a specific employment conditions override Indonesia. According to the Labor Force Draft Framework, the population is divided into several groups. Groups can be described in the following diagram:

Labor Force Diagram



Population

All the people who live in the geographic area of the Republic of Indonesia for six months or more and or those who live less than 6 months but aims to settle.

Working Age

Indonesia use lower limit the age of work (economically active population) 15 years (although in the survey collected information from the age of 10 years) and without upper limit on the working age.

In other countries, and the determination of the lower limit on the working age limit varies according to the needs/situation. Some examples:

- Lower Limit: Egypt (6 years), Brazil (10 years), Sweden, USA (16 years), Canada (14 and 15 years), India (5 and 15 years), Venezuela (10 and 15 years).
- Upper Limit: Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland (74 years), Egypt, Malaysia, Mexico (65 years), many countries such as Indonesia does not have an upper limit.

Labor Force

The concept of labor force refers to the main activities undertaken by the working age population during a certain period. Labor Force is working age population who work, or have a job but temporarily not work, and unemployed.

Not in Labor Force

Working age population that is not including the labor force include people who attend school, manage the household or perform other activities.

Working

Economic activities conducted with the purpose of getting someone to help get the income or profits or at least one (1) hours are not interrupted during a week ago. This includes work activities, which are working well and have a job but a week ago, while not working, for example, because of leave, sickness and the like.

The concept of working one day a week ago, also used by many countries, among others, Pakistan, Philippines, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Russian Federation.

Unemployment

Standard definition for the unemployed are those who do not have a job, are willing to work, and are seeking employment. This definition is used in the implementation National Labor Force Survey (NLFS) 1986 until 2000, while since 2001 the definition of unemployment adjustment/expansion to be as follows:

Unemployed are those who are seeking employment, or those who prepare the business, or those who are not looking for work because of feeling may not get a job (previously classified as nonlabor force), and those who already have jobs but have not yet started working (previously classified as working), and at the same time they are not working (jobless). Unemployed with the concept/definition are usually referred to as open unemployed.

Specifically, in the open unemployed NFLS (Sakernas), consist of:

- a. they are not working and looking for work,
- b. they are not working and preparing for business,

- c. those who do not work, and does not find a job, because do not expect to find work
- d. those who do not work, and not looking for work because work has been received, but have not started working yet

Economic Activities

Economic activity that is used referring to the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA). Working age population classified as work/have a job if they work (although the only work one hour in the reference period) or have a job but temporarily not working.

In line with the labor force framework, the definition for work based on the short reference period (one week or one day); a snapshot picture of the employment situation at a given time.

Underemployment

A person who worked under the normal working hours (less than 35 hours a week, not including the temporary does not work).

Involuntary underemployment

Those who work under the normal working hours (less than 35 hours per week), and still looking for work or still are willing to accept the job.

Voluntary Underemployment

Those who work under the normal working hours (less than 35 hours per week), but does not find a job or not to accept other jobs (some of the workers as part-time / part time worker).

Number of Working Hours

Number of hours of work all done by someone (not including rest time and the official working hours, which is used for things outside of work) for a week ago.

Industry

Field activities of the work/business/company / office where someone works. Standard Classification used in the classification of employment/business field is a Field Business Standard Classification of Indonesia (KBLI) 2005. In collecting the data using the 18 category but in the presentation using 9 categories / sectors, namely:

1. Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery
2. Mining and quarrying
3. Manufacturing
4. Electricity, gas and water
5. Construction
6. Wholesale trade, retail, restaurants and hotels

7. Transportation, warehousing and communications
8. Finance, insurance, leasing business of building, land and services company
9. Social service

Employment Status

Employment status is the status of a person at the place where he/she works. There are seven different categories

1. Own-account workers
2. Employer assisted by temporary workers/unpaid worker
3. Employer assisted by permanent workers permanent workers: is a person who does his/her business assisted by paid permanent workers
4. Employee
5. Casual employee in agriculture
6. Casual employee not in agriculture
7. Unpaid worker

Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

LFPR the size of the working age population is economically active in a country or region.

LFPR measured as the percentage of labor force against the population of working age. This indicator shows the relative magnitude of the supply of labor is available to produce goods and services in an economy.

Open Unemployment Rate

Open Unemployment Rate (OUR) provides an indication of the working age population is included in the group of unemployed. OUR was measured as the percentage of the number of unemployed to the labor force. Employment data obtained through the National Labor Force Survey (NLFS).

Substantive variables collected

- Individual identity (name, relationship with head of household, sex, age, and education).
- The Past Week activities (working, unemployed, school, manage the household, and other).
- Main Job (employment business / employment, job type, job status, working hours, income / wages / salary net).
- Additional Job.
- Search for Jobs, Events / Preparing Business.
- Experience of Work.

Serving Capabilities

Based on the methodology and the substantive variables, the results can be presented according to NLFS:

- Province (Municipality to NLFS August)
- Regional Urban / Rural
- Sex
- Age
- Education
- Industry
- Occupation
- Employment Status
- Working Hours

Reference period

In the survey of households or individuals, a short reference period (a short recent reference period) will minimize the error in considering the respondents (recall) and also reduce the problem (the statistics) that arise because of population movements and changes in activity status, occupation, and other characteristics of the population.

International standard for the shorter reference period is one day or one week. Reference period of one week (the) most widely implemented in countries that implement the national labor force survey, including Indonesia.

The one-hour criterion

The one-hour criterion used to cover with all types of work that may exist in the country, including in it is working with a short period of time (short-time work), Casual employee, stand-by work and the work that is not uniform other.

The one-hour criterion also be associated with the definition of work and unemployment is used, where unemployment is a situation of total lack of work so that if the minimum number of hours of work will be to change the definition of unemployment that is not a total lack of work.

In addition, to ensure that at a certain level of aggregation of total input labor directly related to the total production. This is necessary especially when a joint analysis of employment statistics and production statistics.

Based on the technical argument, the ILO recommended to observe the one hour criterion, the use of the concept/definition of one hour in the reference period for determining a person classified as employed (working).

BPS uses the concept/definition of “working at least 1 hour a week ago” is to categorize someone (currently economically active population) is working, regardless of the industry, occupation, or employment status.

FOOD CROPS PRODUCTION

Food crops production (paddy and secondary food crops) is generated by multiplying harvested area and productivity (yield per hectare). The production is estimated by subround as follows:

1. Production in subround 1 (January–April) is generated by multiplying area harvested in subround 1 and productivity in subround 1.
2. Production in subround 2 (May–August) is generated by multiplying area harvested in subround 2 and productivity in subround 2.
3. Production in subround 3 (September–December) is generated by multiplying area harvested in subround 3 and productivity in subround 3.
4. Production in January–December is summation of production in subround 1, subround 2, and subround 3.
5. Area harvested in January–December is summation of area harvested in subround 1, subround 2, and subround 3.
6. Productivity in January–December is generated by dividing production in January–December with harvested area in January–December.

BPS-Statistics Indonesia releases publication of food crops production every four month (three times a year). First, Preliminary Figure of previous year and Forecast I of current year are released on early of March. Second, Final Figure of previous year and Forecast II of current year are released on early of July. Third, Forecast III of current year is released on early of November. Furthermore, the food crops production figures are released in five different figure statuses every year as follows:

1. Forecast I consists of forecasted figures of one year production (January–December) based on realization of standing crop area at the end of December in previous year.
2. Forecast II consists of realization of production in January–April and forecasted figures of production in May–December based on realization of standing crop area at the end of April.
3. Forecast III consists of realization of production in January–August and forecasted figures of production in September–December based on realization of standing crop area at the end of August.
4. Preliminary Figure consists of realization of production in January–December which is not final due to unfinished report completion.
5. Final Figure is realization of production in one year (January–December) generated from complete report.

Forecast I is not valid when Forecast II has been released; Forecast II is not valid when Forecast III has been released; Forecast III is not valid when the preliminary figure has been released; the Preliminary Figure is not valid when the final figure has been released. Data users are advised to be aware of the figure statuses and always refer to the latest figures.

Figure Status	Schedule of Publication (year t)	Subround		
		January–April	May–August	September–December
1. Forecast I (t)	Early of March	Forecast		
2. Forecast II (t)	Early of July	Realization	Forecast	
3. Forecast III (t)	Early of November	Realization		Forecast
4. Preliminary Figure (t-1)	Early of March	Realization (not final)		
5. Final Figure (t-1)	Early of July	Realization (final)		

Data of real harvested area is compiled from monthly report filled by the Subdistrict Agriculture Extension Service from all sub-districts in the country. Data of real productivity is collected through the Crop Cutting Survey which is conducted every subround (quarterly) by the Subdistrict Statistics Coordinators and the Subdistrict Agriculture Extension Service. Productivity information is collected at the time farmers doing their harvest through direct measurement on the plot in size of 2½ m x 2½ m. Moreover, forecast figures are generated based on the statistical model. The model used in harvested area forecasting is regression equation. On the other hand, productivity is forecasted by trend linier equation or smoothing exponential subject to the data pattern.

THE PRODUCTION GROWTH OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

6.1 Manufacturing Industry Production Index

Large and medium manufacturing industry production index is constructed based on the results of Monthly Large and Medium Manufacturing Industry Survey. The survey is carried out by enumerating a sample size of large and medium manufacturing industry establishments. The frame of the survey uses the establishment directory resulted from the 2006 Indonesia economic census.

The index resulted is further used to compute the production growth of the manufacturing industry, monthly and then quarterly, which reflects the increasing or decreasing of the industry production periodically and, hence, it can be utilized as an input for evaluating the economic growth, especially for manufacturing industry sector.

6.2 Computation Methodology for Constructing The Index

1. Large and medium manufacturing Industry production index has been designed by using the year of 2000 as the base year, until 2009. While the following years, BPS Statistics Indonesia will do rebasing by applying the year of 2010 as the base year, which corresponds to the rebasing in computing Gross Domestic Product.
2. Large and medium manufacturing industry production index is designed to be able to represent the index in 3-digit level of ISIC Rev-3, which is modified into KBLI 2005 (Indonesia SIC version 2005).
3. Sampling methodology applies Cut-Off Point and Probability Proportional to Size (PPS). Cut-Off Point Method is determined by the output value of each establishments and then the samples are drawn by choosing establishment having output value in top 80% rank. If the number of selected samples is below the sample size designed, then the remaining of the sample size is chosen by PPS sampling. The implementation of sampling procedure is as follow:
 - a). The number of selected sample is 1.576 establishments, representing 74.46% of the total population output.
 - b). The Cut-Off Point for more than 606.02 output value gives 409 selected establishments and they are categorized as "C1".
 - c). Furthermore, by determining 1% the top of output per worker, it gives 89 selected establishments and they are categorized as "C2".
 - d). By applying the output ratio of above 50% and the output share above 25%, then it yields as many as 25 selected establishments and they are categorized as "C3".
 - e). The remaining sample are selected by Probability Proportional to Size (PPS), this gives 1.053 selected establishments and they are categorized as "S".

4. Computation method for constructing monthly industrial production index applies Discrete Divisia Method. Discrete Divisia formula based on the ratio between the months of each variable and the stage of aggregation in stages as follows:

1. Calculating the establishment ratio
2. Calculating the ISIC ratio
3. Calculating the total ratio
4. Calculating ISIC and total index

Then the ratio between the months of each variable to the above created a chain index, starting from index 3-digit ISIC, then two-digit ISIC, then one digit ISIC.

5. The formula used in calculating the monthly production index to follow the following steps:

a. Establishment Ratio

$$R_{ij} = e^{\left[\sum_k \frac{V_{ijk}}{\sum_k V_{ijk}} \times \ln \left(\frac{Q_{ijk2}}{Q_{ijk1}} \right) \right]}$$

b. ISIC Ratio

$$R_i = e^{\left[\sum_j \frac{W_{iadj} V_{ij}}{\sum_j W_{iadj} V_{ij}} \times \ln (R_{ij}) \right]}$$

c. Total Ratio

$$R_{tot} = e^{\left[\sum_i \frac{W_i V_i}{\sum_i W_i V_i} \times \ln (R_i) \right]}$$

d. ISIC and Total Index

$$I_t = I_{(t-1)} \times R$$

where :

a. Establishment Ratio

R_{ij} = the ratio of establishments in ISIC j-i in the second month to the first month.

V_{ijk} = production value of commodity k for establishment j in ISIC-i during the two months.

Q^{ijk1} = production of commodity k for establishment j in ISIC-i in the first month.

Q^{ijk2} = production of commodity k for establishment j in ISIC-i in the second month.

- b. R_i = ratio ISIC-i.
 V_{ij} = production value of establishment j in ISIC-i during the two months,
which:

$$V_{ij} = \sum_k V_{ijk}$$

$W_{ij\text{adj}}$ = sampling weight adjusted for establishment j in ISIC-i.

- c. R_{tot} = total ratio.
 $W_i V_i$ = The weighted total production value of all establishments for ISIC-i
during the two months, which:

$$W_i V_i = \sum_j W_{ij\text{adj}} V_{ij}$$

- d. R = ratio.
 I_t = index in month-t.
 I_{t-1} = index in month (t-1).

Poverty

Poverty is an economic inability to fulfill food and non-food basic needs which are measured by consumption expenditure.

Poor People

A person whose average expenditure per month per capita is below poverty line is considered to be poor.

Poverty Line

Poverty line (PL) consists of two components, Food Poverty Line (FPL) and Non-Food Poverty Line (NFPL).

$$PL = FPL + NFPL$$

The poverty line was calculated separately for urban and rural areas. A person whose average expenditure per month per capita is below poverty line is considered to be poor.

Food Poverty Line

Food Poverty Line is the minimum expenditure required by an individual to fulfill his or her basic food which is equivalent to daily minimum requirement of 2,100 kcal per capita per day. The requirement obtained from the results of the 1978 Nutrition and Food National Seminar. Food consumption bundle consists of 52 commodities (cereals, tubers, fish, meat, egg and milk, vegetables, legumes, fruits, oil and fats, etc). These 52 commodities are main commodities consumed by the poor. Total expenditure of these 52 commodities is around 70 percent of total expenditure of the poor.

Non-Food Poverty Line

The Non-Food Poverty Line refers to minimum requirement for household necessities, clothing, education, and health. Non-food consumption bundle consists of 51 commodities in urban and 47 commodities in rural areas.

7.1 Calculation of Poverty Line

The first stage is choosing reference population which is defined as 20 percent of population above Temporary Poverty Line, calculated from previous poverty line inflated with Consumer Price Index (CPI). Food and Non-food Poverty lines are calculated from this reference population.

Food Poverty Line is the total expenditure of 52 food commodities consumed by reference population which is equivalent to daily minimum requirement of 2,100 kcal per capita per day. Basically, we have to calculate average price of calorie from 52 food commodities and then multiply it with 2,100.

The Non-Food Poverty Line is total expenditure of minimum requirement for household necessities, clothing, education, and health. Minimum expenditure for non-food commodity/ subgroup is calculated by multiplying certain ratios with total expenditure per non-food commodity/ subgroup obtained from Susenas. The ratios are acquired from Basic Need Commodity Basket Survey, which is conducted in order to collect data on non-food commodities which are more detailed than those from Susenas.

Poverty line is the sum of Food Poverty Line and Non-Food Poverty Line values. A person whose average expenditure per month per capita is below poverty line will be considered poor.

7.2 Poverty Measures

- a. Head Count Index ($HCI-P_0$) measures the percentage of the population that is considered as poor or those living below the poverty line, denoted by P_0 .
- b. Poverty Gap Index- P_1 measures the extent to which individuals fall below the poverty line as a proportion of the poverty line. Higher value of the index shows that the gap between average expenditure of the poor and the poverty line is wider.
- c. Poverty Severity Index- P_2 measures expenditure inequality among the poor. Higher value of the index shows that expenditure inequality among the poor is higher.



Abbreviation

ABBREVIATION

Aram	Forecast figure
ASEAN	Association of South East Asia Nations
Asem	Preliminary figure
Atap	Final figure
BEC	Broad Economic Categories
BOP	Balance of Payment
BPS	Statistics Indonesia
CIF	Cost Insurance Freight
CLS	Cost of Living Survey
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose
CPI	Consumer Price Index
c to c	cummulative to cummulative
FOB	Free on Board
FPL	Food Poverty Line
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
HCI	Head Count Index
HS	Harmonized System
ILO	International Labor Organization
IPS	Intercensal Population Census of Surveys
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
KBLI	Field Bussiness Standard Classification of Indonesia
KCD	Agriculture Extension Worker
KSK	Subdistrict Statistical Officer
LFPR	Labor Force Participation Rate
LTAB	Standing Crops Area
NLFS	National Labor Force Survey
NPL	Non-Food Poverty Line
NSES	National Socio-Economic Survey
OUR	Open Unemployment Rate
P ₁	Poverty Gab Index
P ₂	Poverty Severity Index
PC	Population Census

Abbreviation

PEB	Export Declaration Form
PIB	Import Declaration Form
PL	Poverty Line
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
SITC	System of International Trade Classification
SNA	System of National Accounts
q to q	<i>quarter to quarter</i>
UNSD	United Nations Statistical Division
y on y	year on year

DATA

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