ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISION FOR ASIA AND THE PASIFIC

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COUNTRY PAPER OFFICIAL STATISTICS AND ITS DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

## **BPS** – STATISTICS INDONESIA JAKARTA

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#### OFFICIAL STATISTICS AND ITS DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

#### GENERAL

1. One among of the tasks of BPS-Statistics Indonesia is to provide reliable and up to date statistical information to the data users (government and public) in various field of statistics. To fulfill this task, BPS carries out the statistical activities (collecting, processing, publishing, analyzing and disseminating) in various field of through censuses and surveys. In performing its task, BPS is strengthened by Law No. 16/1997 about statistics. One among the task is to provide basic data in the various field of social and economic activities to the government and the public. According to the Law on Statistics, BPS has responsibility to gather the basic statistics, while the data on sectoral statistics is the responsibility of the other government agencies as stakeholder.

2. To have complete portrait of the social and economic phenomena, BPS conducts census once in every ten years. There are three types of censuses which have been regularly conducted by BPS. The implementation of the censuses in a 10 yearly cycles are as fallows: (1) The population census is conducted in the years ending with 0 aim to obtain basic data the number of people and their demographic characteristics; (2) The agricultural census is conducted in the years ending with 3, aim to obtain basic data in the agricultural operation and business. Agriculture statistics covers food crops and horticulture, estate crops, fishery, livestock and forestry statistics; (3) Economic census is conducted in the years ending with 6. aim to obtain basic data of all economic activities/enterprises in all economic sectors (except in agriculture).

3. Beside census activities, regular surveys are also conducted based on sampling with the objective to obtain socio economic characteristics of the population or business/enterprises. The surveys are conducted once in year, quarterly, and monthly, depend on the types of information needed. For example, Consumer Price data is needed every month to measure the change on aggregate prices (inflation), SAKERNAS data is needed to obtain the yearly open unemployment rate etc.

4. The surveys result are published in hard copy and some of it soft copies. Users can also access the data through BPS homepage: <u>http://www.bps.go.id</u>.

5. Statistical data in broad sense are divided into two categories, i.e. social statistics and economic statistics. Social statistics provide information about the functioning and the level of development in the social aspects of life that are fundamental to people well being. Economic statistics provide information about the functioning and the level of development of the economy. Both of them are instrumental in the determination of the desire growth and pattern and the choice of a policy for its realization. The key issues in social and economic statistics are

determination of the indicators used to analyze the performance of the social and economic development program.

6. Efforts to disseminate the result of statistical activities, beside the routine subject matter publication BPS provide selected information for economic statistics and welfare indicators. Every month BPS publish "Monthly Statistical Bulletin of Economic Indicators, and once in a year also publish Welfare Indicators". The publication contain several selected information about economic and social trend and changes.

7. This country paper is focused on recent statistical activities from which those social and economic indicators derive and developed.

#### SOCIAL STATISTICS

8. Data on social statistics are collected through Population Census and the household surveys such as National Socio Economic Survey (SUSENAS), National Labor Force survey (SAKERNAS) and other related surveys in social statistics.

#### **POPULATION STATISTICS**

9. The bench mark for population data is obtained from population census specify by provinces, regency/city and small area level of government administration. Yearly population data after the census year is obtained through population projection.

10. In year 2003, BPS and General Election Committee (KPU) collaborated to conduct Voter Registration and Continuously Population Registration (P4B). Voter registration is intended to find the number of eligible voter in the coming general election by KPU, while continue sly population registration is intended to provide basic population data for Department of Home Affair and it will be used as bench mark for the continuation of population registration. BPS expect that the Department of Home Affair will continue to do population registration in the years a head so that the up to date information about vital population characteristics can be determined.

#### NATIONAL SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY (SUSENAS)

11. SUSENAS is aimed to obtain data for socio economic household/individual characteristics and its changes over the years. Data on social sectors collected are demographic characteristic, health, education, employment, family planning, housing and environment, consumption expenditure income. There are two types of SUSENAS, i.e. SUSENAS Core and SUSENAS Module. Social data on SUSENAS core are collected repeatedly each year and data on SUSENAS modules are collected

triennially. There are three module of SUSENAS namely, consumption module, health and education module, and culture and social module which intended to obtain detail information of the concerning phenomenon. Social statistics and indicators can be compiled and derived from SUSENAS results and it published annually.

12. Statistics and indicators derived from SUSENAS can be clasified by sex which is very useful to cater the compilation of gender statistics. Regarding to engendering statistics, BPS cooperated with state Minister of Women Empowerment to train both institution staffs in central and regional offices to enhance their capability in compiling gender statistics and analysis. International bodies such as JICA, UNIFEM and ADB provided supporting fund for the activities. Training on gender statistics also for other government agencies staff and for the journalist as part of the socialization of gender statistics activities by BPS has been carried out. It is expected that each of participant in the training can act as a vocal point in its respect department and to enhance their knowledge about gender.

13. Time use statistics is one of the area of concern in years a head. Data on time used statistics is an important information to know how man and woman allocate their time a day or a week for the purpose economic activities to generate income and for domestic activities for social life. BPS has conducted pilot study of Time Use in 1998 and 1999 as part of 100 villages survey by UNICEF and ADB. The objectives of the study are to obtain the time allocation activities by each household member, and to know their contribution in the domestic worker. The continuation of the survey can not be maintained further because is till not put us a priority due to several constraints.

14. Health statistics and indicators derived from SUSENAS consists of morbidity indicator, frequent visit to the health facilities, breastfeeding for under five children ages, nutrition status of under five children age, and birth assistance.

15. SUSENAS also provide data on education from which can be compiled statistics and indicators such as illiteracy rate for 10 years age and over, school enrollment ratio, educational attainment, dropout figures for each school level. Gender gap in education statistics can be analyzed since data disaggregated by sex.

16. Regarding to disability statistics, BPS has attempted to collect data through population census in 1980, SUSENAS (1998, 2000, and 2003), villages census and later through the P4B activity. Disability is defined as a condition where some one has abnormalities in terms of their function anatomy structure, physic and psyche. There are seven kinds of disabilities developed in surveys namely blind, deaf, dumb, blind and deaf, physical disabilities, mental disturbance and psyche disturbance. The other sources of disability data are from registration conducted by Ministry of Social and NGO, however it has a limited coverage.

**17.** Consumption expenditure data resulted from SUSENAS provide fruitful information to detect the household pattern of consumption, per capita

expenditure, expenditure distribution (as proxy of income distribution). Consumption expenditure data particularly resulted from consumption module is the main source to calculate of poverty indices. In this decentralization era, each of local government is encouraged to enlarge the SUSENAS sample size so that enable them to montor the progress of socio economic development program down to small area in its respect region.

**18**. Other information derived from SUSENAS are employment data, family planning, housing facility and environment.

#### NATIONAL LABOR FORCE SURVEY (SAKERNAS)

19. The survey is intended to obtain figures for labor force statistics consists of people at work and people looking for work (open unemployment). The survey is conducted once a year in August since 2001. Quarterly labor force survey is also conducted to find the fluctuation of quarterly labor force figures. Since in year 2001, BPS adopted a new definition of labor force suggested by ILO. The new definition in fact has augmented the number of open unemployment. SAKERNAS provide rich information which enabled us to analyze the structure of labor force, status of work, man occupation and classification of work according to ISIC.

20. Statistics on information sector is now demanding particularly during the economic crisis era recently. Due to the economic crisis some workers lost their job and it augmented the unemployment rate as an addition the new entrance people in labor force. The only opportunity to create job is only in the informal sectors. This sector can be considered as a safety value of labor force. The question arise is how do we identified the informal worker from the existing SAKERNAS data. BPS attempted to identified the informal worker through cross tabulation of employment status and main occupation of the worker as shown in the table. For the purpose of the data comparability among the countries, we seek the informal sector to be adopted.

EMPLOYMENT				MA	VIN OCC	UPATIO	DN			
STATUS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]
Own account worker	F	F	F	INF	INF	INF	INF	INF	INF	INF
Self employed assisted by family or tempo raring help	F	F	F	F	F	INF	F	F	F	INF
Employer	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Regular employee	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Casual worker in agriculture	F	F	F	INF	INF	INF	INF	INF	INF	INF
Casual worker not in agriculture	F	F	F	INF	INF	INF	INF	INF	INF	INF
Unpaid worker	INF	INF	INF	INF	INF	INF	INF	INF	INF	INF

#### **INFORMAL SECTOR BOUNDRY**

NOTE: F=Formal INF=Informal

1=Professional, technical and related worker 2=Administrative and managerial worker 3=Clerical and related workers 4=Sales workers 5=Services worker 6=Agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishermen, hunters 7=Production and related workers 8=Transport equipment operator 9=Laborers 0=Others

#### **POVERTY STATISTICS**

21. Recently, poverty data beside used to monitor the progress of poverty alleviation program implemented by each government agencies, is also used as one of the among indicators for General Allocation Fund to regional level since the implementation of decentralization government systems in Indonesia.

22. Poverty data was published BPS since 1984 and it intended to know the number and percentage of poor people it the national level. Since 1990 poverty data was disaggregated by province, and furthermore since 1999 was disaggregated to regency/city level.

23. Since the effective implementation of autonomy in 2001 there are strong demand to have poverty data until villages level (small area). The small area poverty data is then used as a basic data to allocate kinds of aid to the poor.

- 24. On going activities related to poverty in BPS now are as fallows.
  - A pilot study to obtain proxy indicators for poverty measurement focus on wage and integrated market price of commodity which has big contribution to the poor expenditure. This pilot study is supporting by the ADB.
  - A pilot study to observe the factors cause poverty at the local level. The study was conducting in East Sumba Island supported by GTZ. The cause of poverty in each region is difference between one region to another region it depends to its culture. Therefore the adoption of uniform instrument in measuring poverty data without considering the diversity of local culture may hamper the poverty reduction program.
  - Preparing poverty mapping used population census data and SUSENAS.
  - Some provinces conduct poverty census to identified who are actually the poor people. The census is financed by the local government. The aim is to obtain the detail information of the poor, what kind of assistance is needed, so that the miss allocation of the fund will be avoided.

25. In addition, BPS is the member of the Poverty Reduction Committee (KPK) lead the sub committee of Poverty Data coordinator.

#### **ECONOMIC STATISTICS**

26. Data on economic statistics are collected through censuses and surveys. There are two censuses in this field, i.e. Agriculture Census (year ending 3) and Economic Census (year ending 6). Surveys related to the economic statistics are varies depend to the area of concern each sectors, each subject matter (stake holder) in internal BPS organization.

#### AGRICULTURE STATISTICS

27. In 2003 BPS conducted Agriculture census. Some data of agriculture sub sectors are collected in 2003 and some of them in the year 2004 due to the large coverage of the sectors. Routine surveys in agriculture sectors are conducted to obtain the trend of yearly and monthly data. Some data are collected from other government agency as secondary data such as forestry data, fishery data, small holder. Crops production are collected by BPS as primary activity on fourth months basis collaborate with the Department of Agriculture. A yearly forecasting of food crops are released three times a year before to reach the final figures of food crops production.

#### **ECONOMIS CENSUS**

28. The next economic census will be conducted in year 2006. The census will cover all economic sectors (except agriculture) aim to obtain the up to date number of establishments and its changes between two censuses period (1996-2006), labor absorption and business input output structures.

#### SURVEY IS MANUFACTURING SECTORS

29. Large and medium manufacturing survey is conducted annually to obtain data number of establishment, production, input and output structure, capacity utilization and structure of capital. The survey result actually suffered one year lag. To have the current trend of the data, a monthly and quarterly survey with limited sample size were conducted aim to construct the monthly and quarterly manufacturing index.

#### INTEGRATED SMALL BUSINESS SURVEY (SUSI)

30. The survey is intended to obtain data on small business activities and its characteristic profile. It cover small scale and cottage industries, retail trade, quarrying, transport, services and other small scale business. The activities in the small business scale are closed to the activities in informal sectors. Type of data collected are output, sales omset, number of worker, and capital used. In the beginning the survey was conducted quarterly, with aim to provide input data for the compilation of quarterly GDP, but due to the problem found in the data collection has caused the delay of the result. The survey periods then decided shifting from quarterly to yearly survey.

#### SURVEYS ON PRICES

31. Surveys on prices statistics are consists of types i.e. consumer prices, whole sale prices and product prices (form gate prices). The surveys are intended to provide the basic data and its change over time about prices commodities and it will reflected in Consumer Price Index (CPI), Whole Sale Price Index (WPI) and Farmer Term of Trade (FT).

#### **COST OF LIVING SURVEY**

32. In year 2002, BPS conducted cost of living survey to find the new weighting diagram in calculating the consumer price index/inflation. The new weighting diagram replaced the old one resulted from 1996 cost of living survey. The pattern of consumption of the household is believed has shifted in recent time as the impact of varying good produced in the market and also due to change in consumer taste etc.

33. The survey was conducted in 45 large cities in Indonesia. Starting January 2004, BPS has used the new weighting diagram in calculating the inflation rate.

#### INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON PROGRAM (ICP)

34. The BPS has been selected as the implementing agency of the RETA 6088strengthening and collection of Purchasing Power Parity Data in Selected Developing member countries. The work is aimed to strengthen and build sustainable capabilities of BPS's staffs for collecting the data necessary to compile Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). The activities are expected to be carried out over three year for the period 2003-2005. 35. As the follow up of the ICP activity, three of BPS staff has attended the workshop in Bangkok and Australia. And has also prepared the detail work plan for the ICP activities.

#### NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

36. One of the important indicator of National Accounts is the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The GDP is published quarterly and annually, both production accounts and expenditure account. While the income account only calculated in accordance with the compilation of input-output table (every 5 years).

37. In Indonesia the GDP is compiled to serve the need national, provincial, and regency/city. The national account data provide the basic macro economic information necessary for decision makers and planners, and the pattern of development in each region. The GDP is compiled for each level of region by BPS representative office in the respective area.

- **38.** The availability of the GDP data is as follows:
  - \* National : production and expenditure account, published yearly and quarterly.
  - \* Province : Production and expenditure account, published yearly. Some provinces published quarterly accounts.
  - \* Regency/City : Production account, published yearly. Only some regency/city compiled expenditure account.

39. There is a great concern of the coverage of recent GDP figures, because some of non observed economy (NOE) may not taken into account in the compilation and it will have a great impact to the quality of GDP figures. Initiative to provide a NOE hand book by ESCAP is respectable toward the improvement the GDP quality in the next coming years.

40. Some of NOE such as imputed rents of owner occupies house and services paid by domestic servant in the compilation of Indonesia's national account has been taken into account but we believe that the GDP is still suffered in the quality. Some of NOE activities such as illegal logging and fishing, smuggling, illegal production etc, are difficult to estimate. The coming hand book of NOE can assist the country to cope the information needed. We expect that the hand book will describe clearly the coverage of the NOE, measurement and estimation method valuation method and index used for deflator. Since the data not available and hard to have a complete coverage may be indirect method of estimation can be applied. The ESCAP should put strong recommendation to the country's government to prioritize the NOE data collection.

#### TRAINING CENTER

41. BPS has a training center facility Several training has been facilitated for the BPS staffs and other government agencies staff particularly those who engaged in statistical activity in its respect institution. Outreach program of SIAP also has used the facility of the center such as training on sample design, training for human development reports, etc.

42. Recently the distance learning course for the BPS staff both central and regional offices are being conducted to enhance their capability in the basic statistics knowledge.

43. Regarding to the SIAP initiative plan to conduct distant learning training, it is an excellent effort. Since only some of the NSO staffs selected to participate in training course conducted by SIAP in Tokyo due to several constraints (such as budget limitation and language constraint). The Distance Learning Course will become one of the important effort to cope the constraint faced in the area of training. APPENDIX

Appendix 1:

#### Recent Performance of Social and Economic Indicators in Indonesia

#### **Social Statistics and Indicators**

#### Population

1. The latest population census was in year 2000. According to this latest census Indonesia's population was 205,8 million persons. According to P4B the Indonesia's population in the middle 2003 was 215,6 million persons. Although the absolute number of population is increasing from census to census but its growth is decreasing from 2,32 percent in period 1971 to 1980 to 1,49 percent in 1990 to 2000 population census.

2. The distribution of population in 32 provinces is not even. Almost 59 percent of total population is inhabiting in Java, an island with its area covers only 7 percent of the total land area of the country. The rest 41 percent is inhabiting to the other islands. In contrast, Papua with its area covered around 19 percent of the total land area inhabited by only 1 percent of the total population.

3. Indonesia is now in the stage transition demographic period from young to old age structure. The proportion of population below 15 years old decreased from 44 percent in 1971 to 30,4 percent in 2000 and the proportion of population 65 years old increased from 2.5 percent to 4.6 percent in 2000. Changes in the age structure are mainly resulted from declining in fertility rates. The decline in fertility rate is brought about by among other things increased education among women (which delays marriage) increased age at first birth, desire for fewer children and greater use of contraceptive methods. Finding from 2002-2003 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) indicates that there has been a steady decline in fertility from 3,0 children per woman in period 1998-1991 to 2,6 per woman in 2000-2002.

#### Health and Nutrition

4. Data on health statistics is collected through National Socio Economic Survey (SUSENAS). The survey is conducted every years, integrated with other household information such as demographic characteristics, education, housing facilities and other social issue. Health status of the population can be show by several indicators such as life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rate (IMR) and morbidity rate. During the period 1990 to 2000, IMR dropped from 71 per thousand life births to 47 per thousand life births. On the other hand at the same period life expectancy at birth increased from 59,8 years (1990) to 65,4 years (2000).

5. Other important indicator in health status is the health status of under five children that are breastfeeding and nutrition. The average duration of

breastfeeding for under-five children in 2001 was 16,0 months and its increased to 16,3 months in 2002. Meanwhile the percentage of under fie children with good nutritional status is no changes during the period 2001-2002. Well nourished and moderate nourished recorded at 68,6 percent. To improved health and nutritional status require an appropriate number of health personals and facilities. Data quoted from Ministry of Health (MOH) shown that number of doctors per 100000 population was 13,8 in 2000 and it remain same in 2001. Number of hospital during the period is no changes, while number of Hospital Beds decreased.

#### Education

6. Data on education statistics is mostly compiled from SUSENAS resulted from household survey and from Ministry of Education. Achievement in education is reflected in literacy and mean year of schooling, two widely accepted indicators of development in the area of education. The literacy rate defined as proportion of the people aged 15 years or over who are able to read and write was 89,5 percent in year 2002. This mean around 15,5 percent people of Indonesia categorized as illiterate. Educational achievement is also shown by mean years of schooling. In year 2002 the over all mean years of schooling of adult Indonesian was 7,0 years equivalent to the first year of Junior Secondary School.

7. Another indicator of education is school participation rate among school age, that is the proportion of the people in that age group enrolled in school (of any level). For 7-12 age group the proportion was almost universal at around 96,1 percent. Mean while the higher level of education the lower the proportion rate that is 79,2 percent for 13-15 age group and 49,8 percent for 16-18 age group.

8. Pupil Teacher ratio and Pupil Classroom ratio potrait the effort to improve educational facilities during period 2001-2002 every teacher in the level of primary school, Junior High School and Senior High School has student 22, 16 and 14 respectively. While the number of student in the classroom are 26,39 and 38 respectively.

#### Employment

9. Data for employment statistics is collected every year in August through National Labor Force Survey (SAKERNAS). The working age used for statistical data collection is 15 year and over. The 2002 Sakernas data shows that the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) was 67,8 percent lower than year before which was recorded 68,6 percent (2001). It was followed by increased of open unemployment rate from 8,1 percent (2001) to 9,1 percent (2002).

10. The proportion of employed persons engaged in agriculture increased from 43,8 percent (2001) to 44,3 percent (2002). At the same period the proportion of employed persons engaged in manufacture was no change. It mean that since the crisis manufacturing sector is still face contraction. The proportion of employed persons in services sector also declined from 37,5 percent to 36,9 percent.

**11**. The proportion of employed persons work less than 35 hours a week in 2002 was 31,5 percent that was higher compared to previous year (24,9 percent). Meanwhile the proportion of employed persons who work in informal sector increased 11,6 percent and those who work informal sector declined 16 percent.

12. It is interesting to know that the proportion of working children (11-14 years old) decreased from 4,7 percent in 2001 to 4,0 percent in 2002. The decreased occurred in both urban and rural areas.

#### **Consumption pattern**

13. Welfare of society is reflected by income level of the people. But due to the absence of income data, expenditure data is commonly as proxy of income. Indicators to gauge the level of welfare are household consumption pattern, per capita expenditure, poverty intensity and distribution of income. The source of data is SUSENAS. Household expenditure on aggregate basis collected annually covering 230000 household sample and detailed consumption expenditure by commodity collected triennially covering 68000 households sample spread over to the whale 32 provinces.

14. According to 2002 SUSENAS each people spend 58,5 percent for food (average per capita) and 41,5 percent for non food item. Compared to 1999 SUSENAS data the consumption for food declined around 4,4 percent and is shifted to non food item in 2002. The non food item expenditure in 1999 was 37,1 percent. On the overage per capita expenditure per month for the overall population rose from Rp. 137453 in 1999 to Rp. 206336 in 2002 or rose 14,5 percent.

15. The expenditure data is also used to calculate the poverty figure and distribution of income (expenditure). Trend of absolute poverty in Indonesia declined from 23,32 percent (48,0 million persons) in 1999 to 18,20 percent (38,4 million persons) in 2002 and further declined to 17,42 percent (37,3 million persons) in 2003. Meanwhile the Gini coefficient between 1999 to 2002 rose from 0,31 to 0,33. The figures mentioned above gave signal that the government is success to reduce number of poor people but as still face problem to narrow the gap between the poor and the non poor.

#### ECONOMIC STATISTICS AND INDICATORS

#### **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

16. The GDP figure is regularly published every quarter and yearly. The data used are collected from various surveys conducted by subject matter in BPS and related sectoral data from other agencies/institution approach and expenditure approach.

17. In 2000, Indonesian real economy grew 4,92 percent and decreased to 3,44 percent in 2001, and to 3,66 percent in 2002. It is predicted that in 2003 the economy will grew around 4 percent. During January to September 2003 the GDP

grew 3,7 percent. It is higher compared to 3,6 percent of GDP growth at the same period in 2002.

18. Year on year growth for quarter three 2003 was recorded 3,93 percent. The sector which recorded highest growth was transport and communication (10,73 percent) and the lowest was agriculture sector (0,79 percent). Manufacturing industry which had contribution 25 percent to total GDP rose relatively low at 2,36 percent. Observed from the expenditure side the factors that push the growth were government consumption and private consumption. In 2002 the government consumption rose 12,79 percent and the year on year growth in 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2003 was 8,96 percent. The private consumption in 2002 grew 4,72 percent and 4,35 in 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2003.

#### Inflation

19. Beginning in year 2004 the consumer price index (CPI) used new weighting diagram based on household Cost of Living Survey 2002. Prior to 2004 the weighting diagram used was based on household cost of living survey 1996. The rapid progress in producing new product of good and services will influence the consumption pattern of the household and in turn will change the weighting diagram of the household expenditure in calculating CPI.

20. The inflation rate in 2003 was dropped significantly than the last year inflation rate. In year 2000 the inflation was recorded 9,35 percent and it rose to 12,55 percent in2001 and 10,03 percent in 2002. In year 2003 the inflation rate dropped to 5,06 percent that was around half than the inflation rate in a year before.

#### **Foreign Trade**

21. Foreign trade statistics on exports and imports of goods are compiled from custom's documents from over all ports in Indonesia. It used to monitor the performance of Indonesia's export and imports every month and every year.

Exports and imports are classified into two, namely exports and imports of oil and gaz, and of non oil and gaz. Exports of non oil and gas is classified further, namely agricultural products, manufacturing products, mining products and other products. Imports is also classified according to economic groups that are consumer goods, raw materials and auxiliary goods, and capital goods.

22. In 2003 Indonesia's merchandise exports was recorded at amount US\$ 61,0 billions, 6,8 percent higher than previous year's exports. About 22,4 percent of the total exports in year 2003 was oil and gas exports and the rest 77,6 percent was exports of non oil and gaz. The exports of non oil and gaz was dominated by manufacturing goods (85,6 percent), while exports of agricultural product recorded only 4,2 percent and the rest 7 percent was mining and other goods exports.

23. The merchandise imports in 2003 was recorded US\$ 32,4 billion consists 23,2 percent of oil and gas imports, and 76,8 percent of oil and gaz. The total merchandise imports in 2003 was higher 3,5 percent compared to previous year

imports. Almost 80 percent of imports in 2003 dominated by raw material and auxiliary goods for industry, while imports for consumer goods and capital goods were recorded 8,8 percent and 11,7 percent respectively. Is interesting to know that the capital goods in 2003 imports declined 14,0 percent than previous year.

#### **Moneter Statistics**

24. Data for moneter statistics is compiled from Central Bank (Bank of Indonesia). It consists of money supply, interest rate and exchange rate. Until November 2003 narrow money (M1) and broad money (M2) increased by 16,7 percent and 6,9 percent compared to December 2002. At the end of December 2002 total M1 reaching 191,9 trillion rupiahs and in November 2003 raching the level 224,0 trillion rupiahs. At the same period one month and three months time deposit interest rate decreased from 12,81 percent to 6,98 percent for one month time deposits and 13,63 percent to 7,58 percent for 3 months time deposits. It is predicted that by the end of the year 2003 the interest rate still continued to decrease. The failiy stable economic and political conditions in year 2002 and 2003, affected to the appreciation of the rupiah exchange rate. Since October 2002 rupiah exchange rate appreciated and reaching Rp. 8500 per US dollar at the end of 2003.

#### Investment

25. Foreign and Domestic investment are collected (as secondary data) from Investment Coordinating Investment Board and it consists of Approved Foreign Direct Investment and Approved Domestic Investment.

Since year 2000 approved FDI continued to decrease from US\$ 16075,9 millions to US\$ 13207,2 millions in 2003. Meanwhile approved domestic investment during period 2000-2002 decreased from Rp. 93,9 trillions (2000) to Rp. 25,2 trillions (2002) In year 2003 approved domestic investment rose almost double compared to approved domestic investment in 2002, reaching Rp. 48,5 trillions.

#### **APPENDIX 2:**

		Indicators	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002	2003
		[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]
1.		Growth of GDP (%)	0.79	4.92	<b>3.44</b> <sup>x)</sup>	3.66	<b>3.60</b> <sup>1)</sup>	<b>3.69</b> <sup>1)</sup>
2.		Inflation (%)	2.01	9.35	12.55	10.03	10.03	5.06
3.		Balance of trade	24,662.1	28,609.2	25,358.8	25,869.9	25,869.9	28,632.7
	a.	Export (million \$)	48,665.4	62,124.0	56,320.9	57,158.8	57,158.8	61,023.0
	b.	Import (million \$)	24,003.3	33,514.8	30,962.1	31,288.9	31,288.9	32,390.3
4.		Time Deposit Interest						
	Rat	est 1 month(%)						
	a.	State Banks	24.09	11.43	14.91	12.84 <sup>2)</sup>	<b>12.92</b> 3)	6.94 <sup>3)</sup>
	b.	Commercial	23.97	11.16	14.54	<b>12.81</b> <sup>2)</sup>	12.87 <sup>3)</sup>	6.98 <sup>3)</sup>
		Banks						
5.		Investment	53,540.7 <sup>r)</sup>	93,897.1 <sup>r)</sup>	58,816.0 <sup>r)</sup>	25,230.5 <sup>r)</sup>	25,230.5	48,484.8
	a.	Domestic (billion	<b>10,884.5</b> r)	<b>16,075.9</b> <sup>r)</sup>	15,055.9 <sup>r)</sup>	9,795.4 <sup>r)</sup>	9,795.4	13,207.2
		rp)						
	b.	FDI (million \$)						

#### Table 1. Economic Selected Indicators, 1999-2003

#### Notes:

r) Revision

x) Preliminary Figures

1)

Up to 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter December position **2**)

3) November position

Population	Unit	1971	1980	1990	2000
1. Total population	Million	119.21	146.94	178.50	205.84
2. Population growth	%		2.32	1.97	1.49
3. Age structure					
- 15	%	44.0	40.9	36.5	30.4
- 15-64	%	53.5	55.8	59.6	65.0
- 65+	%	2.5	3.3	3.9	4.6
4. Dependency ratio	%	86.8	79.1	67.8	53.8
5. Sex Ratio	%		98.8	99.4	100.6
6. IMR				71	47
7. Life expectancy at birth				59.8	65.4

#### **Selected Social Indicators** Table 2. Population Trend in Indonesia

Table 3. Health and Nutrition Indicators
2001-2002

			2001	2002
1. 2.	Morbidity rate Average duration of breastfeeding (under 5 years)	% month	14.7 16.0	15.3 16.3
3. 4.	Well nourished and moderate (under 5) Lack nourished and sector nourished (under 5)	% %	90.65 9.35	89.60 10.40
5. 6.	Ratio doctors per 100 000 population Ratio hospital beds per 100 000 population	%	13.08 61.32	13.08 60.65

		2001	2002
1.	Literacy rate		89.51
2.	School Enrollment ratio		
	- 7-12 years age		96.10
	- 13-15 years age		79.21
	- 16-18 years age		49.76
3.	Drop out rate		
	- Primary school	1.2	1.5
	- Junior high school	2.2	2.3
	- Senior high school	2.7	2.5
4.	Pupil teacher ratio		
	- Primary school	23	22
	- Junior high school	17	16
	- Senior high school	14	14
5.	Pupil Classroom ratio		
	- Primary school	26	26
	- Junior high school	39	39
	- Senior high school	39	38

#### Table 4. Education Indicators, 2002

1. Lab	or force Participation Rate (%)	68.6	67.8
2. Ope	n Un Employment Rate (%)	8.1	9.1
3. Com	position of Employed Persons (%)		
	- Agriculture	43.8	44.3
	- Manufacturing	18.7	18.8
	- Services	37.5	36.9
4. Wor	king Children	4.6	4.0

#### Table 5. Employment Indicators

# Table 6.Consumption Expenditure, Poverty and Distribution Income1999-2002

5. Pat	tern of consumption		
	- Food (%)	62.94	58.47
	- Non Food (%)	37.06	41.53
6. Per	capita Expenditure (Rp/month)	137 453	206 336
7. Pov	verty		
	- Number of poor (million)	48.0	38.4
	- P0 (%)	23.43	18.20
	- P1(%)	4.33	3.01
	- P2 (%)	1.23	0.79
8. Gin	i Coefficient	0.31	0.33