

METADATA

0. CONTACT

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1. BASIC INFORMATION

1.1. Data Name

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

1.2. Status Update

Desember 2022

1.3. Legal/Regulatory Basis

- Bank Indonesia is the Central Bank in accordance with the mandate stated in Act No. 23 of 1999 concerning Bank Indonesia, as amended several times, most recently by Act No. 6 of 2009 concerning Government Regulation in Lieu of a Law No. 2 of 2008 concerning the second amendment to the Bank Indonesia Act (No. 23) of 1999.
- In accordance with prevailing BI regulations, quality statistics are required to support policymaking and accomplish the vision, mission and strategy of Bank Indonesia.
- As stipulated in the Public Information Disclosure Act (UU KIP), all public information is open to the public and accessible to each Public Information User.

1.4. Confidentiality

- Bank Indonesia must maintain the confidentiality of data sources and individual data (survey results), as stipulated in Act No. 23 of 1999 concerning Bank Indonesia.
- Bank Indonesia presents aggregate data open to the public. As a public institution, Bank Indonesia is committed to managing and maintaining public information disclosure in accordance with the Public Information Disclosure Act (UU KIP) and other prevailing regulations.

1.5. Quality Management

- Bank Indonesia conducts periodic reviews to identify the measures necessary to maintain quality standards as required.
- Bank Indonesia publishes an Advance Release Calendar (ARC) as a management tool to control the timeliness of the statistics published.

2. STATISTICAL PRESENTATION

2.1. Data Description

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an economic indicator that measures the prices for goods and services paid by consumers. CPI is calculated to measure change over time in the purchasing cost paid by consumers for a representative fixed basket of goods and services consumed by the public.

2.2. Concept, Definition and Data Scope

- **Since January 2022**, CPI data is based on a sample of 90 cities, including 34 provincial capitals and 56 at the regency/city administrative level. In total, 82 cities constitute the scope of Household Expenditure Survey (HES) 2012, with 8 new cities added to HES 2018. Overall, the index covers 835 commodities, classified into 11 categories: (1) food, beverages and tobacco, (2) clothing and footwear, (3) housing, electricity, water and other fuel, (4) household equipment, tools and routine maintenance, (5) human health, (6) transportation, (7) information, communication and financial services, (8) recreation, sports and culture, (9) education, (10) food service activities, and (11) personal care and other services.
- **From June 2008 to December 2019**, CPI data was based on a sample of 66 cities throughout Indonesia. Overall, the index covered 774 commodities (284-441 types of goods and services per city), classified into 7 categories: (1) foodstuffs, (2) processed food, beverages, cigarettes and tobacco, (3) housing, water, electricity, gas and fuel, (4) clothing, (5) human health, (6) education, recreation and sports, (7) transportation, communication and financial services.
- **From January 2004 to May 2008**, CPI data was based on a sample of 45 cities throughout Indonesia, covering 774 commodities (283-397 types of goods and services per city).
- **From April 1998 to December 2003**, CPI data was based on a sample of 44 cities throughout Indonesia, covering 662 commodities (249-353 types of goods and services per city). In November 1999, however, Dili was omitted from the index, leaving a sample of 43 cities.
- **Prior to April 1998**, CPI data was based on a sample of 27 provincial capitals, covering 200-225 types of goods and services using HES 1988-1989.

2.3. Measurement Units

Data presented as an index.

2.4. Reference Period

Monthly

3. SOURCE DATA

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 3.1 Data Provider/Source | : BPS-Statistics Indonesia |
| 3.2 Timeliness | : 1 (one) week from end of reporting period (web)
2 (two) weeks from end of reporting period (print media) |

4. STATISTICS MANAGEMENT

- The basket of commodities selected to calculate CPI is based on the Household Expenditure Survey (HES) 2018. HES data is used to determine the basket of commodities, weights and base year when calculating CPI.
- Since January 2020, BPS-Statistics Indonesia has calculated the CPI based on HES 2018, as implemented in 90 cities, including 34 provincial capitals and 56 at the regency/city administrative level. The selected goods and services vary among 248-473 commodity types per city, overall covering 835 commodities classified into 11 categories. Sintang is the city with the lowest number of commodities at 248, while Jakarta has the most at 473.
- Price data for goods and services collected/collated is retail price data, representing the transaction price. Price observations are daily, weekly, fortnightly and monthly. From each of the surveyed cities, price data is collected at several traditional and modern markets to represent prices in the city. Data for each commodity is obtained from three or four outlets and collected directly from price monitoring (direct interviews).

Calculation Method:

The following technical compilations are used:

1. CPI calculated using the modified Laspeyres' formula as follows:

Where:

- : Index in month n
- : Price of commodity i in month n
- : Price of commodity i in month $n-1$
- : Consumption value of commodity i in month $n-1$
- : Consumption value of commodity i in base year

2. Percentage change in CPI, calculated as follows:

- Percentage change in CPI month-to-month (mtm):

Where:

- : CPI in month n
- : CPI in month $n-1$
- Percentage change in CPI for the calendar year based on point-to-point (ptp) with base period CPI in December of the previous year (year-to-date (ytd))

Where:

- : CPI in month n of year t
- : CPI in December of year $t-1$
- Percentage change in CPI year-on-year (yoy) for month n based on point-to-point (ptp) with base period CPI in the same period of the previous year ($t-1$):

Where:

- : CPI in month n of year t
- : CPI in month n of year $t-1$
- Commencing in January 2020, BPS-Statistics Indonesia calculates CPI using a base year of 2018, as obtained from HES 2018.
- Calculating CPI has experienced several changes to the base year, including changes to the weights, scope of commodities and sample of cities as follows:
 - In the period from June 2008 – December 2019, CPI was calculated using 2012 as the base year (2012=100), obtained from HES 2012.
 - In the period from January 2004 – May 2008, CPI was calculated using 2002 as the base year (2002=100), obtained from HES 2002.
 - In the period from April 1998 – December 2003, CPI was calculated using 1996 as the base year (1996=100), obtained from HES 1996.
 - Prior to April 1998, CPI was calculated using HES 1988-1989.

5. DISSEMINATION

5.1. Dissemination Frequency

Monthly

5.2. Timeliness

1 (one) week from end of reporting period (web)

2 (two) weeks from end of reporting period (print media)

5.3. Dissemination Policy

Advance Release Calendar (ARC) is published each December before the current year.

5.4. Consistency

Validation and coordination with relevant parties conducted periodically to achieve data consistency.

5.5. Data Revision

Data is final upon publication. Changes to the methodology are announced when the data using the new methodology is published for the first time.

5.6. Dissemination Format

The data is presented in Excel format.

5.7. Document Accessibility

Data is accessible via:

- Bank Indonesia website (<https://www.bi.go.id>)
- BPS website (<https://www.bps.go.id/>)
- SDDS/IMF website (<https://www.bi.go.id/id/statistik/sdds/Default.aspx>)