

M E T A D A T A

BASIC INFORMATION	
1	Data Category : Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
2	Statistics Disseminator : Statistics Department, Bank Indonesia
3	Address : Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 2 Jakarta
4	Contact : Secondary Data Statistic Division
5	Telephone : 62-21- 2981-8255
6	Facsimile : 62-21-3502581
7	<i>Email</i> : milis-seki@bi.go.id
DATA DEFINITION	
<p>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is one of the important indicators to oversight economic condition in a country during certain period of time, whether based on actual price or constant price.</p> <p>Basically, GDP is the amount of additional value resulted by all business units in a certain country, or the number of goods and services produces by all economic units.</p> <p>GDP based on current price displays the additional values of goods and services calculated using the price in the current year, while GDP based on constant price displays the additional values of goods and services using the applicable price during a certain year as a basis.</p> <p>GDP based on actual price is used to determine the shift and the economic structure of a country. Meanwhile, constant GDP is used to discover real economic growth from year to year or economic growth which is not influenced by the price factor.</p> <p>GDP can also be used to discover price changes by calculating GDP deflator (implicit price index). Implicit price index is the ratio between the GDP according to current prices and GDP in constant prices.</p> <p>The concept on calculating GDP adopts three types of approach, namely: productions approach, expenditures approach, and Income approach.</p> <p>Gross Domestic Product is the total value added of the goods and services produced by the various production units in the territory of a country in a given period of time (usually calculated on an annual basis or quarterly).</p> <p>1. Productions Approach :</p> <p>GDP is the total value added of the goods and services produced by the various production units in the territory of a country in a certain period of time (generally quarterly and yearly). Production units in the display are grouped into 17 industrial origin consisting of: 1) agriculture, forestry, and fishery; (2) mining and quarrying; (3) manufacturing; (4) electricity, gas supply; (5) water supply, sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities; (6) construction; (7) wholesale and retail trades, repair of motor vehicle and motorcycles; (8) transport and storage; (9) accommodation and food service activities; (10) information and communication; (11)</p>	

financial and insurance services; (12) real estate activities; (13) business services; (14) public administration and defense, compulsory social security; (15) education; (16) human health and social work activities; and (17) other services activities.

2. Expenditures Approach :

GDP is all components of final inquiries consisting of: (1) private consumption expenditure, (2) Non Profit Institution (NPI) serving household consumption expenditure, (3) government consumption expenditure, (4) gross fixed capital formation, (5) changes in Inventories, (6) export of goods and services, and (7) import of goods and services.

3. Income Approach :

GDP is based on total income of those institutional units who are directly involved in production of goods and services in a given certain province during certain period of time (quarter and annual). The production factor reward is fees and salaries, land leasing, capital interest, and profit; all of which has not been deducted by income tax or any other direct taxes. Within this definition, GDRP also includes all depreciation and net indirect taxes (indirect taxes subtracted by subsidy).

The Gross National Product (GNP) is GDP added by net foreign income.

Net foreign income is income out of production factors (human resources and capital) earned by an Indonesian resident from foreign countries subtracted by the same income earned by a foreigner in Indonesia.

National Income is GNP deducted by indirect net taxes (net) and depreciation.

Net indirect taxes are indirect taxes subtracted by government subsidy.

Implicit Price Index of GDP is a ratio between GDP' actual price and GDP' constant price.

GDP deflator is the GDP implicit price index growth rate.

Exporting and importing goods is goods and services transaction occurred between Indonesian residents and foreign residents.

DATA COVERAGE

Coverage:

GDP based on business sectors categorized into 17 industrial origin sectors according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) 2009 and standard classification of international commodity (KBKI) 2010 as follows:

- A. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery
 - 1. Agriculture, Livestock, Hunting and Agriculture Services
 - a. Food Crops
 - b. Horticultural Crops
 - c. Plantation Crops
 - d. Livestock
 - e. Agricultural Services and Hunting
 - 2. Forestry and Logging

3. Fishery
- B. Mining and Quarrying
 1. Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Geothermal
 2. Coal and Lignite Mining
 3. Iron Ore mining
 4. Other Mining and Quarrying
- C. Manufacturing
 1. Manufacture of Coal and Refined Petroleum Products
 2. Manufacture of Food Products and Beverages
 3. Manufacture of Tobacco Products
 4. Manufacture of Textiles; and Wearing Apparel
 5. Manufacture of Leather and Related Products; and Footwear
 6. Manufacture of Wood and Products of Wood and Cork, Articles of Straw and Plaiting Materials
 7. Manufacture of Paper and Paper products; Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media
 8. Manufacture of Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals; and Botanical Products
 9. Manufacture of Rubber, Rubber Products and Plastic Products
 10. Manufacture of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products
 11. Manufacture of Basic Metals
 12. Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products, Computer, Optical Products and Electronic Devices
 13. Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment
 14. Manufacture of Transport Equipment
 15. Manufacture of Furniture
 16. Other Manufacturing, Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment
- D. Electricity and Gas Supply
 1. Electricity
 2. Gas Supply and Production of Ice
- E. Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities
- F. Construction
- G. Wholesale and Retail Trades, Repair of Motor Vehicle and Motorcycles
 1. Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles
 2. Wholesale and Retail Trades, except of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles
- H. Transport and Storage
 1. Railways Transport
 2. Land Transport
 3. Sea Transport
 4. River, Lake and Ferry Transport
 5. Air Transport
 6. Warehousing and Support Services for Transportation, Postal and Courier
- I. Accommodation and Food Service Activities
 1. Accommodation
 2. Food and Beverages Service Activities
- J. Information and Communication

- K. Financial and Insurance Services
 - 1. Financial Intermediary Services
 - 2. Insurance and Pension Fund
 - 3. Other Financial Services
 - 4. Financial Supporting Services
- L. Real Estate Activities
- M,N. Business Services
- O. Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security
- P. Education
- Q. Human Health and Social Work Activities
- R,S,T,U. Other Services Activities

Meanwhile, GDP based on the usage categorized into 7 components, namely:

1. Household Consumption Expenditures covers all expenditure for goods and services consumption subtracted by net second hand and waste goods selling carried out by the household in one year.
2. Non Profit Institution (NPI) serving household consumption expenditure covers all activity and consumption by nonprofit institutions focus on household, such as foundation, etc.
3. Government Consumption Expenditure, covers expenditure for civil servants spending, depreciation and goods spending, either central government or regional government, excluded the income from goods and services produced. This data using the realization of State Budget (APBN) figures.
4. Gross fixed capital formation, covers production and purchasing of new domestic capital goods and used goods or new foreign capital goods. The method used is flow of goods approach.
5. Changes in Inventories. The changes of the stock is counted from sum of gross value added of GDP all sectors subtracted by other final demand components
6. Export of Goods and Services. Export of goods is counted based on free on board (fob).
7. Import of Goods and Services. import of goods is counted based on *Cost Insurance and Freight* (CIF)

Unit:

Data disseminated in billions of.

Currency:

IDR

PERIODICITY OF PUBLICATION

Quarterly

TIMELINESS

5 (five) weeks after the end of Publication (website).

6 (six) weeks after the end of the reference month (CD and printed matter).

ADVANCE RELEASE CALENDAR (ARC)

ARC (attached) will be disclosed every year by December.

SOURCE OF DATA

Statistics Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik/BPS) : quarterly survey of institutions and companies (Survei Khusus Triwulanan-SKT), survey of saving and investment household (Survei Khusus Tabungan dan Investasi Rumah tangga - SKTIR), economic census, survey of national social economic (Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional - Susenas), yearly census for middle/upper scale business, census for small scale business, Income and Expenditures State Budget (APBN), adhoc surveys and Consumer Prince Index (CPI) & Wholesale Price Index (WPI) figures.

The export of goods data acquired from Annual Publication of Statistics Indonesia, whereas the export of services acquired from Balance of Payment, published by Bank Indonesia.

METHODOLOGY

Currently, GDP data published by Statistics Indonesia calculated using production approach and expenditure approach.

Data compilation for GDP is conducted as follows :

- For Sectoral GDP, data are compiled from related departments/institutions. The data compiled from each sector consists of production data, data on prices at producer level, investment' production cost, and expenditure data acquired either from survey or estimation.
- For Expenditure GDP, data are compiled by related departments/institutions that officially issued the data (such as export-import, government expenditures and investment, and private investment), also through special surveys (such as household expenses special survey).

Implementation of SNA 2008 in GDP constant price of 2010 compare to previous method are:

- a. Counting method on agricultural products not only harvest number but also includes estimated value for animals dan plants in grooming time.
- b. Calculation method on commercial bank's output using Financial Intermediation Service Indirectly Measured (FISIM), replace Imputed Bank Srvices Charged (IBSC) method in GDP constant price of 2000.
- c. Calculation method on industrial origin based on basic price (previously producer price).
- d. Cost for mineral exploration as well as orignal product production counting as capitalitation part on Gross Capital Fixed Formation, used to be counting as cost's component.

Detailed explanation on compiling method on GDP can be acquired from Annual

Publication of Indonesia National Income, Statistics Indonesia.

Compilation method that used in:

- a. The data on Production Balanced Direktorat and Expenditure Balanced Direktorat are delivered from each industrial origin counted on related department in Statistics Indonesia, then consolidated them and do some estimating calculation.
- b. Counting process on GDP on each industrial origin has unique characteristic as well as explained on Annual Publication on National Income of Statistics Indonesia
- c. Revision method on GDP 2010 are using two stages reconciliation on supply and uses entities, further reflected it on production and consumption goods and services.
- d. Supply and uses table compiled on yearly basis using measurement standard to measure consistency data and minimize on gap filling data

The Revision on the base year for GDP constant price' calculation is conducted periodically (1960, 1973, 1983, 1993, 2000 and 2010).

Since fourth quarter of 2014, GDP data provided have been used 2010 as base year covering data since quarter I-2010 period. The changes of 2000 base year to 2010 is conducted because the structure of Indonesia' economy has undergone major transformation, implementation of new concept and methodology of SNA 2008, renewal resources on GDP such as census and producer price index and availability of supply and uses tables that are using in GDP calculation.

DATA INTEGRITY

During the issuance time of quarterly GDP, the data are very very preliminary (***). The data turn into very preliminary (**) after the quarterly data is completed for one calendar year. The data became preliminary (*) after one year, commencing from the end of reference year. The final status of the data is implied in the publications by the lack of a symbol indicating that the data are provisional, which takes about two years after the end of reference year.

Major changes on GDP methodology, which are usually announced in Annual Publication of Statistics Indonesia titled "Indonesian National Income", are noted along the data with the new methodology published for the first time.

PUBLIC ACCESS TO DATA

The GDP data source from:

- Statistics Indonesia's (<http://dds.bps.go.id/>)

Data are disseminated on:

- BI's Website: <http://www.bi.go.id/>
- Indonesian Financial Statistics (*Statistik Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia*/SEKI) Publication (CD and printed matter).

Data can also be acquired from:

- Indonesia's National Summary Data Page (SDDS Website) – NSDP:
<http://www.bi.go.id/sdds>