METADATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BASIC INFORMATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Data Category  : Retail Sales Index (Retail Sales Survey/RSS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Statistics Disseminator : Statistics Department (DSta), Bank Indonesia</td>
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<td>3. Address        : Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 2 Jakarta</td>
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DATA DEFINITION

Retail Sales Index is one of the indicators used to identify the source of inflationary pressures from the demand side and to get a picture of the development trend of retail sales and general consumer spending.

DATA COVERAGE

Coverage:

Retail Sales Index is obtained from the compilation of the retail sales survey (RSS) conducted by Bank Indonesia’s Head Office and Bank Indonesia Offices in 5 major cities, i.e. Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung, Medan, and Semarang. From September 1999 until September 2000, the RSS only conducted in Jakarta. Going forward, in order to improve the representativeness of the survey, the coverage has broadened into Makassar, Manado, Banjarmasin, Purwokerto and Denpasar area.

1. Since 2012, the survey encompass nominal amount of the sales data, classified by The Indonesian Classification by Sectors (KBLI) 2009, i.e:453 Spare parts and accessories;
2. 472 Foods, beverages and tobaccos;
3. 473 Automotive fuels;
4. 474 Equipment and communication in stores;
5. 475 Others household equipment;
6. 476 Handicraft and recreation;
7. 477 Others goods;

Previously, the commodities are classified by 1997 Industrial Business Classification.

Unit:

Data are expressed in the form of index.

Currency:

March 2016
PERIODICITY OF PUBLICATION
Monthly

TIMELINESS
Six months after the end of the survey period (website).

ADVANCE RELEASE CALENDAR (ARC)
ARC (attached) will be disclosed annually in December.

SUMBER DATA
Bank Indonesia (BI): Retail Sales Survey.

METHODOLOGY
The total respondent of RSS is about 270 respondents consist of retailers, supermarket, hypermarket and other merchants. Samples are determined by using purposive methods. Since January 2015, the area coverage has been broaden, resulting to the addition of the respondents up to reach 700 retailers.

The information collected from the survey includes quantitative and qualitative data. For quantitative data, the raw data are collected from a nominal value of monthly retail sales of panel retail merchants: supermarkets, hypermarkets and other merchant groups. If there are any respondent who withdrawn from the survey, the respondent should be replaced by new respondents with relatively equal scale of business. All data are collected by direct interviews, either through face-to-face or telephone. The qualitative data comprise of the respondent’s responses regarding the questions on price development, credit interest rate and total sales both in the next three months and six months.

Compilation Practices:
Quantitative results of RSS:
RSS is presented in a form of real index displaying total real retail sales of current month compare to total real retail sales of base month (October 2000 = 100). By presenting the data in a real value, it is expected that the change in total sales should be free from the price effect factors in order to reflect the real change in sales volume. On January 2012, the base year index has been changed to 2010=100.

RSS quantitative data are combined by using weighted average based on the inflation of each category to produce the Retail Sales Index.

The total real sales calculated by deflating total weighted-nominal retail sales of every category of commodities within Consumer Price Index (CPI) of its related category in each city. The value added data derived from input output (I-O) table used as weight. Total real sales index of all cities is a consolidation of real sales index from each city according to city’s weighted rate of household share in Gross Regional Domestic Product against total amount of household consumption in Gross Domestic Product.

March 2016
**Qualitative Result of RSS:**

Survey result are processed through balance score method, by calculating the difference between percentage of respondents answering “increasing” and percentage of respondents answering “decreasing” plus 100 and ignoring the answer of “similar”. General prices expectation index was calculated by using balance score method (net balance plus 100) which related to cities weighted promptly from Cost of Living Survey.

\[
\text{Balance Score} = (\% \text{ Increasing Answer} - \% \text{ Decreasing answer}) + 100.
\]

**DATA INTEGRITY**

The data are temporary when first disseminated (current data). The changes of data will be conducted according to the next survey result. The final number will available after 2 months.

Changes in methodology are noted along the data with the new methodology published for the first time.

**PUBLIC ACCESS TO DATA**

Data are disseminated on:

- BI’ Website
  

Data can also be acquired from:

- Printed matter of “Perkembangan Indikator Sektor Riil Terpilih” (PISRT).