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PASTIKAN ANDA DIHITUNG

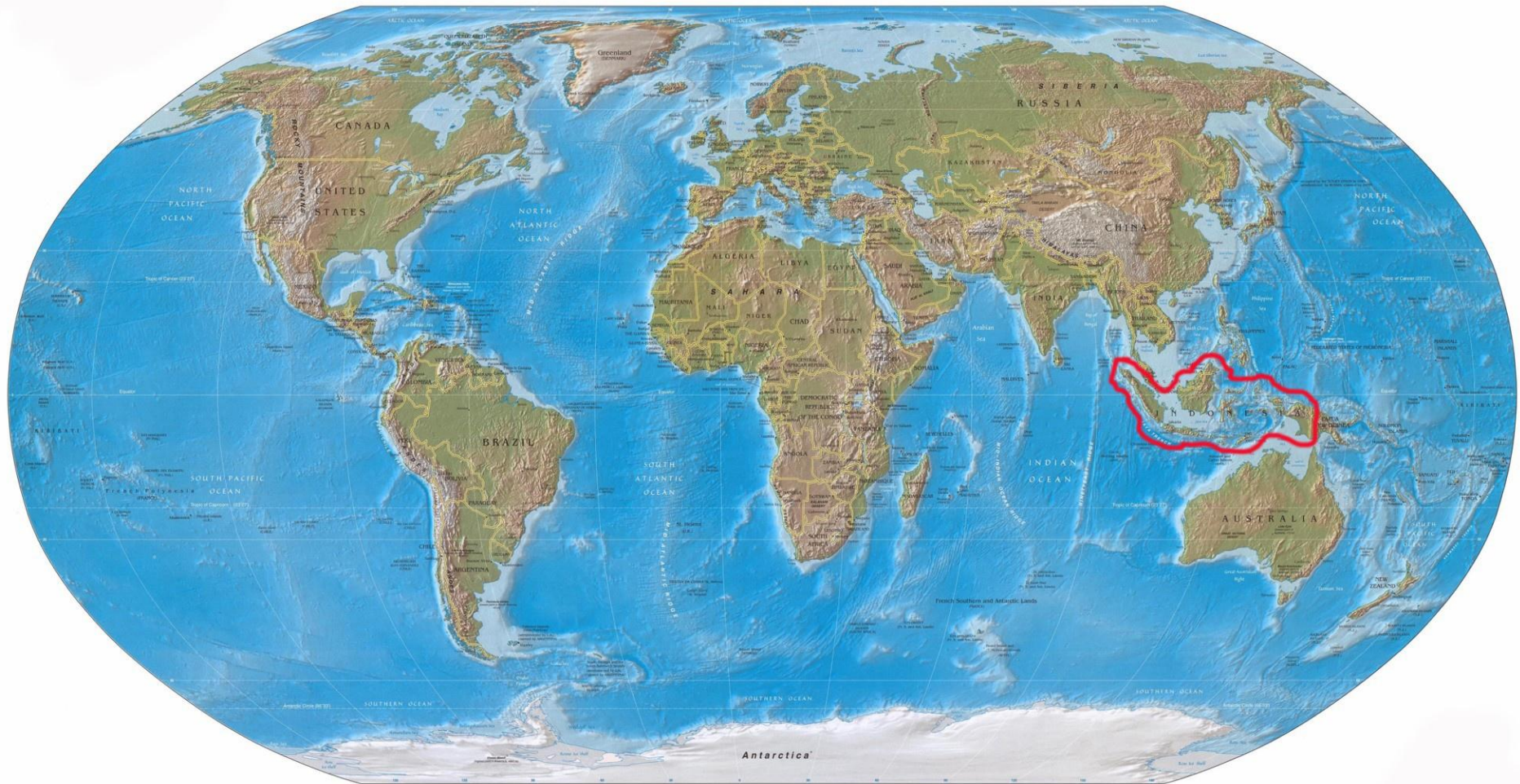




**INDONESIA DURING
THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS:
2008 – 2009
HOW DEEP THE IMPACT?**

**ISTANBUL, TURKEY
MARCH 2010**

WORLD MAP



INDONESIA



Statistical Data in Response to The Economic Crisis

There are two data sets which were considered to be used for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the economic crisis:

1. The existing data set consist of (among others): economic growth, inflation rate, external trade, investment trends, unemployment rate, poverty trends.
2. *Ad-hoc* surveys which are designed to monitor the impact of the global economic crisis.

Table 1. Economic Growth of Indonesia During Economic Crisis (% YoY)

Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yearly
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2005	5.96	5.87	5.84	5.11	5.69
2006	5.13	4.93	5.86	6.06	5.50
2007	6.06	6.73	6.74	5.84	6.35
2008	6.21	6.30	6.25	5.27	6.01
2009	4.53	4.08	4.16	5.43	4.55

Table 2. Export and Import of Indonesia During Economic Crisis (Billion USD)

Month	2007		2008		2009	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
January	8.32	5.28	11.19	9.61	7.28	6.60
February	8.19	4.66	10.55	9.84	7.13	5.94
March	9.06	5.65	12.01	10.28	8.61	6.55
April	8.91	5.64	10.92	11.65	8.45	6.71
May	9.81	6.46	12.91	11.66	9.21	7.64
June	9.56	6.01	12.82	12.11	9.38	7.94
July	10.04	6.36	12.53	12.87	9.68	8.68
August	9.60	6.92	12.47	12.33	10.54	9.71
September	9.52	6.79	12.28	11.30	9.84	8.52
October	10.30	6.29	10.79	10.73	12.24	9.43
November	9.84	7.57	9.67	9.08	10.78	8.81
December	10.94	6.84	8.90	7.74	13.35	10.30
Total	114.10	74.47	137.02	129.20	116.51	96.83

Chart 1. Trends of Exports and Imports of Indonesia During Economic Crisis (Billion USD)

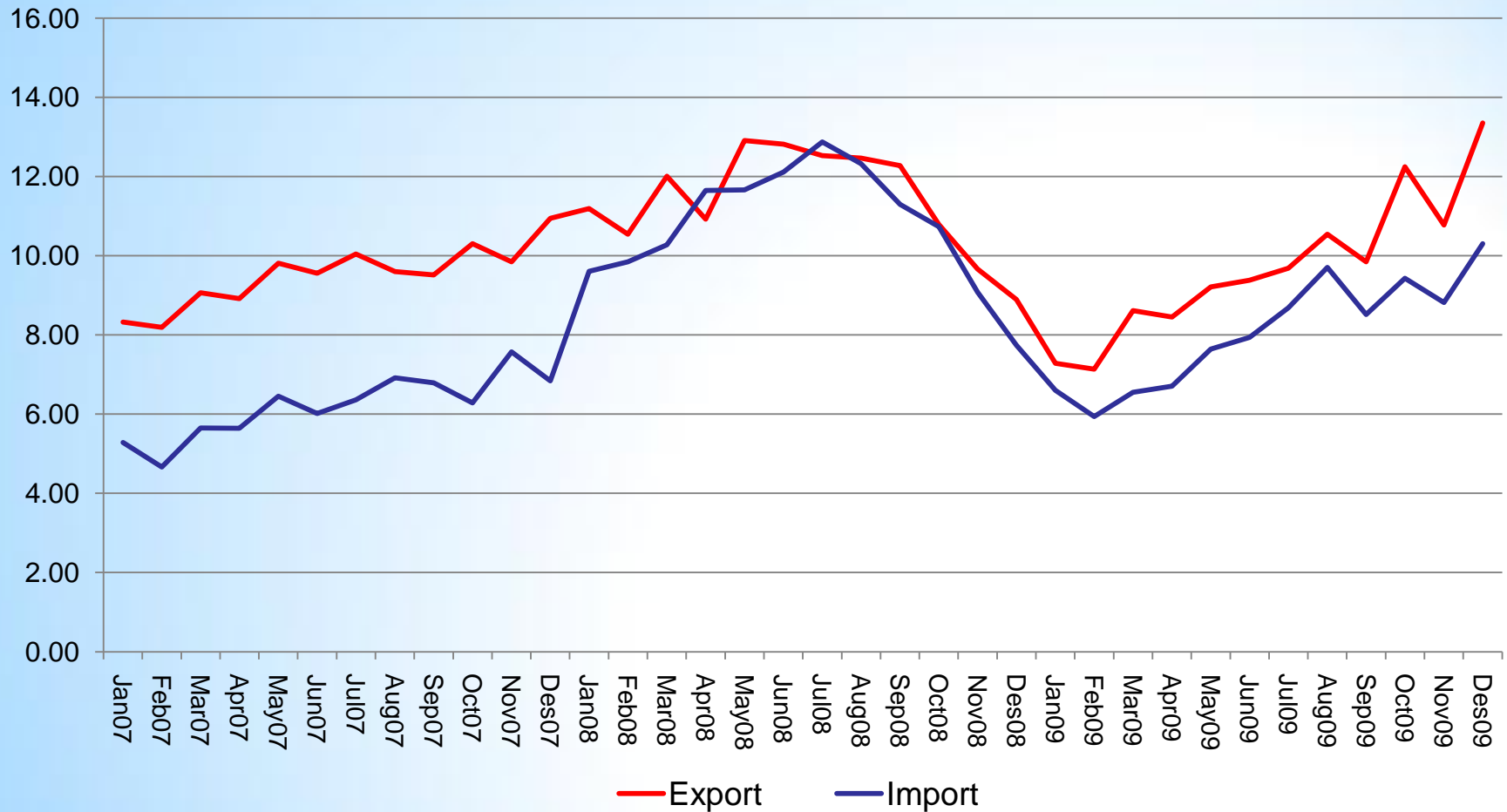


Table 3. Inflation Rate of Indonesia During Economic Crisis (%)

Month	Year				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
January	1.43	1.36	1.04	1.77	-0.07
February	-0.17	0.58	0.62	0.65	0.21
March	1.91	0.03	0.24	0.95	0.22
April	0.34	0.05	-0.16	0.57	-0.31
May	0.21	0.37	0.10	1.41	0.04
June	0.50	0.45	0.23	2.46	0.11
July	0.78	0.45	0.72	1.37	0.45
August	0.55	0.33	0.75	0.51	0.56
September	0.69	0.38	0.80	0.97	1.05
Oktober	8.70	0.86	0.79	0.45	0.19
November	1.31	0.34	0.18	0.12	-0.03
December	-0.04	1.21	1.10	-0.04	0.33
Yearly	17.11	6.6	6.59	11.06	2.78

Table 4. Trends of Investment in Indonesia During Economic Crisis (Million USD)

Month	2007		2008		2009	
	DFI	DDI	DFI	DDI	DFI	DDI
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
January	289.4	231.6	425.5	61.3	712.8	66.7
February	892.1	236.3	512.6	232.1	1 258.1	156.1
Maret	1 814.6	1 032.2	6 943.0	208.7	835.0	507.1
April	212.8	138.4	1 461.2	73.6	1 410.2	140.9
May	496.9	416.6	425.6	68.2	379.1	318.3
June	396.6	1 077.5	612.0	280.8	795.9	437.7
July	3 206.8	358.6	745.8	297.0	215.1	277.9
August	820.9	51.1	408.5	184.5	265.4	608.4
September	405.8	79.7	2 262.2	222.3	3 446.0	152.4
October	543.1	11.1	135.2	82.0	604.7	454.7
November	1 052.0	120.5	267.6	69.8	479.9	122.2
December	210.5	81.9	653.0	331.7	413.1	443.9
Total	10 341.5	3 835.7	14 852.2	2 112.1	10 815.3	3 686.5

DFI = Direct Foreign Investment

DDI = Direct Domestic Investment

Chart 2. Trends of Investment in Indonesia During Economic Crisis (Monthly)

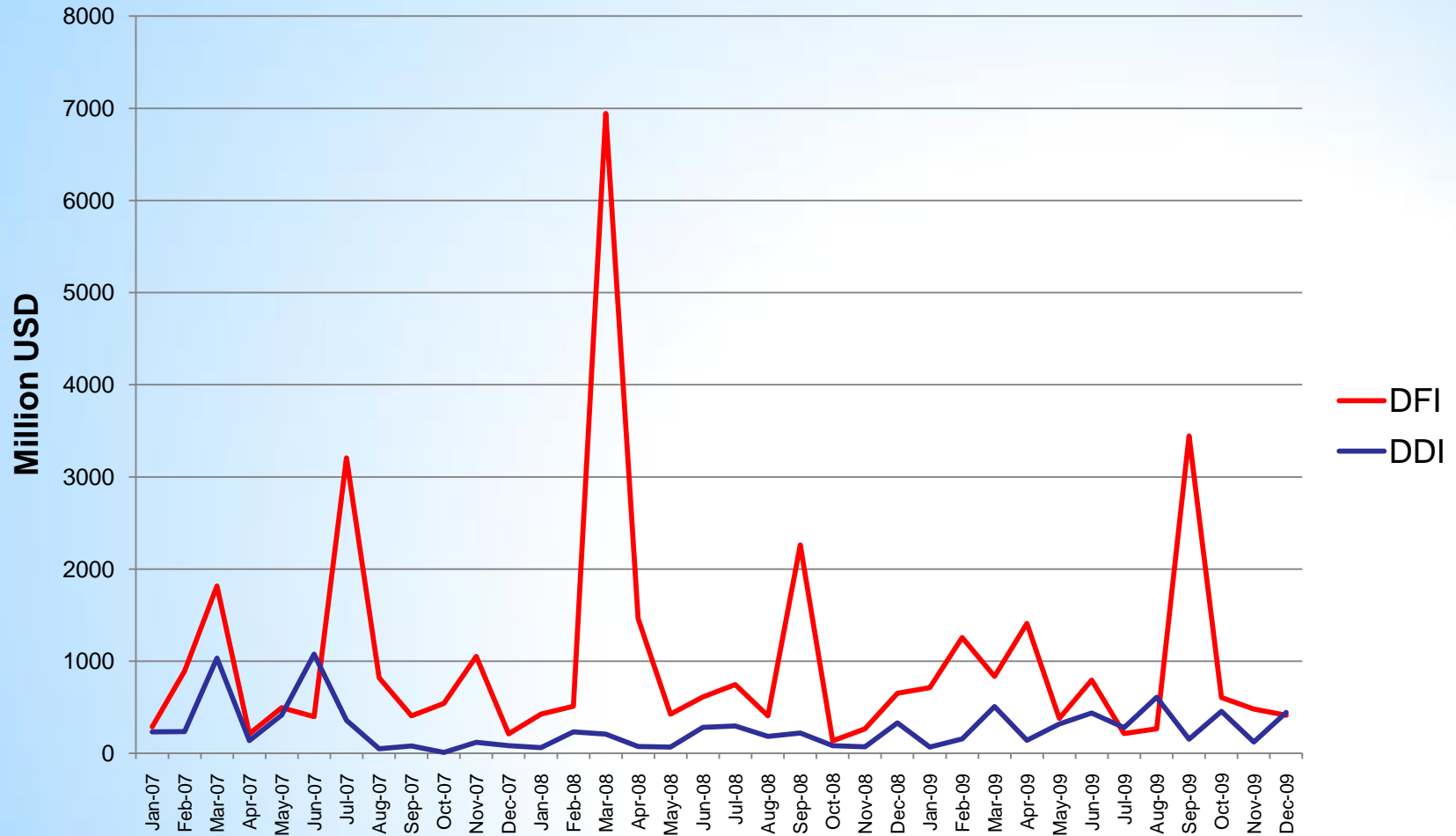


Table 5. Unemployment Rate of Indonesia During Economic Crisis

Year	February	August
(1)	(2)	(3)
2005	10.3	11.2
2006	10.5	10.3
2007	9.8	9.1
2008	8.5	8.4
2009	8.1	7.9

Table 6. Poverty in Indonesia During Economic Crisis

Year	Number (Million)	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)
2005	35.10	15.97
2006	39.30	17.75
2007	37.17	16.58
2008	34.96	15.42
2009	32.53	14.15

SOME FINDINGS FROM MACRO-ECONOMY PERSPECTIVES

- Beginning from the financial crisis in US as an epicenter
- Economic crisis in real sectors followed the financial crisis
- Geographically, Indonesia is far away from the epicenter
- Indonesia was also influenced by the global economic crisis, but not so deep: come later and recover earlier
- Slowdown of Indonesian economy starting in third quarter of 2008, getting worse in first and second quarter of 2009, recovering in fourth quarter of 2009
- In general, Indonesian economy still can survive in facing the global economy deterioration

SURVEY ON MONITORING THE IMPACT OF GLOBAL CRISIS (SMIG)

- The Government of Indonesia has established a monitoring and response system for the global economic crisis
- Interesting areas: impact of economic crisis on vulnerable regions, households, and individuals
- The crisis can have multiple transmission mechanism such as increasing cost of food, reducing household income, increasing prices
- Households have coped with those by reducing food consumption or use of lower quality foods, reducing health expenditure, reducing education expenditure, woman and children working, reliance on assets and borrowing
- A joint survey: BPS, National Planning Agency, and World Bank

Objectives

- To understand the impact of crisis on vulnerable
- To understand appropriate, targeted and effective policy response
- To collect household data to provide indicators not available on timely basis from existing sources

Survey Requirements

- Frequent, nationwide, timely to process and analyze
- Low cost, integrated to The National Labor Force Survey, and low technical capacity required in the field
- Two stage sampling: selecting 5 census blocks from each district (471 districts) followed by drawing 6 households from each census block
- Three round survey: August 2009, November 2009, and February 2010 (on going)

Some National Findings

Preliminary results as examples in the first round from household survey

- Head of household working hours have fallen by 1.4 hours per week
- 67 percent of households reported lower income
- Household with difficulty in meeting consumption has increased 3 percentage points
- Education and health care affordability has remained stable

Some National Findings (continued)

- More households are using lower cost or lower quality food
- Children and females are not increasing labor force participation
- Those in difficulty tend to borrow or receive assistance from relatives and friends
- A number of health and education outcomes cannot be benchmarked until the second round
- Diarrhea incidence has been stable

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THANK YOU

