

A. SOURCE	
Name of collection/source used Organisation and contact person	Business Tendency Survey (BTS) and Consumer Tendency Survey (CTS) Institute : BPS, Statistics Indonesia Manager : Dr. Choiril Maksum Contact Person : Dr. Hamonangan Ritonga Building 6, 4th floor, Jl. DR Sutomo no 6-8, Jakarta Pusat Phone : 3841424, Faximile : 3841424 Email : hamonang@mailhost.bps.go.id
Types of data sources used (household, establishment/enterprise survey)	For Business Tendency Survey (BTS) : data were collected from large or medium establishments. The survey consists of all economic sectors except agricultural sector. For Consumer Tendency Survey (CTS) : data were collected from medium and high economic class.
Source periodicity	Data is collected quarterly
B. STATISTICAL CONCEPTS AND CLASSIFICATIONS USED	
Key Statistical concepts used	BTS : - Business Tendency Survey - Current Business Tendency Index - Future Business Tendency Index - Difussion Index CTS : - Consumer Tendency Survey - Current Consumer Tendency Index - Future Consumer Tendency Index - Difussion Index
Definition of Indicators, variables collected	See at Appendix 1 to 2
Classification(s) used	ISIC for clasification in industry sector
C. DATA CHARACTERISTICS AND COLLECTION	
Unit of measure used	The ordinal scale used 1 to 3, indicates : 1. Better/Higher 2. Same/Stagnant 3. Worse/Lower
Sampling Frame Size of actual frame list	For BTS : Sampling Frame used is Statistical Directory of Medium and Large Business Establishments For CTS : List of Cencus Blocks
Characteristics included in frame list	For BTS : Name, address, contact name, telephone, faximile, number of employees, and sector For CTS : Number of Cencus Blocks and size of blocks
Frame lists update	For BTS : Frame lists are updated every year. The last update was in December 2004 For CTS : Frame lists are updated every three years. The last update was in 2002
Sampling Method(s)	Systematic sampling both for BTS and CTS. Sample is selected for panel survey with changing 25 percent of the sample every quarter
Sample size	For BTS : 500 establishments for every quarter consist of : 240 for manufacturing and mining sector, 50 for construction sector 50 for trade sector, 10 for hotel, 10 for restaurant, 40 for transportation, 50 for banking sector, 50 for non banking sector, and 50 for service sector For CTS : 1500 households : medium and high class economy
Sample representativeness	For BTS : Greater Jakarta areas (City of Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang, and Bekasi) For CTS : Greater Jakarta areas
Response rate	50 percent for enterprise/establishments 90 percent for households
Non-response procedures	For BTS : For the next quarter, about 50 percent of non-respons samples are dropped and changed by new respondents For CTS : All of non-respons samples are changed for the next quarter
Reporting unit	For BTS : Establishment For CTS : Households
Survey method	BTS : postal mail, email, and field interview CTS : field interview
Timelines	Reported after 45 days of data collection
Reference period	Three months
Fieldwork period	One month
Base period	No base period
Data base periode last updated	April 2005
Link to release calendar	Press-release every : February 15, May 15, July 15, and October 15

D. STATISTICAL POPULATION AND SCOPE OF THE DATA

Statistical population	BTS : large and medium industries in all economic sector CTS : medium to high economic class household
Geographic Coverage	BTS : Greater Jakarta areas (City of Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang, and Bekasi) CTS : Greater Jakarta areas (City of Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang, and Bekasi)
Sector Coverage	BTS : Industry (all ISIC sector), Mining, Constuction, Transportation, Bank, Non Bank, and Service (medium and large scale) CTS : Medium and high economic class
Population Coverage	-
Other coverage issues	Number of samples within the cities in the Greater Jakarta areas are proportionally selected according to the population size (establishments for BTS and households fot CTS)

E. MANIPULATION AND DISSEMINATION

Aggregation and Consolidation	The composit indices consists of two indices : Present Composite Index (PCI) and Future Composite Index (FCI) 1. Bussiness Tendency Index (Present) is composite of variables : a. Operating income/sales b. Production capacity used c. Number of employments/average working hours/total overtime payment 2. Bussiness Tendency Index (Future) is composite of variables : a. Domestic order b. Foreign order c. Current selling price d. Order of input material 3. Consumer Tendency Index (Present) is composite of variables : a. The income of all household members last quarter b. The effect of price increase on the daily food consumption and the purcha- sing of durable goods c. The volume of several commodities at current quarter compare to that of in previous quarter 4. Consumer Tendency Index (Future) is composite of variables : a. Total income of all household members for next quarter b. The plan for purchasing durable goods for next quarter Weighting for each variable is calculated by using previous data with following double log formula : $\text{Log } Y = a_0 + a_1 \text{Log} X_1 + a_2 \text{Log} X_2 + a_3 \text{Log} X_3$ Y = composite index X = particular variable mentioned in point 1 to point 4
Estimation procedures	Diffusion Index
Imputation	No imputation procedures
Transformations	Each variable has three possible answers for both Composite Business Tendency Index (CBTI) and Composite Consumer Tendency Index (CCTI) The answer is given score are as follows : 1. Score 2 if the answer is increase/up 2. Score 1 if the answer is unchanged 3. Score 0 if the answer is decrease/down The composite index are ranging between 0 and 200, and the interpretation of these indices are as follows : 1. 100 < I < 200 : if total resposes for "increase" are grater than that of for "decrease", which means bussiness condition in current quarter is better than that of in previous quarter (for CBTI) and the business prospect for future quarter is better than that of in current quarter (for FBTI) 2. I = 100 : if total resposes for "increase" are te same with that of for "decrease", which means bussiness condition in current quarter is the same with that of in previous quarter (for CBTI) and the business prospect for future quarter is the same with current quarter (for FBTI) 3. I < 100 : if total resposes for "increase" are less than that of for "decrease", which means bussiness condition in current quarter is worse than that of in previous quarter (for CBTI) and the business prospect for future quarter is worse than current quarter (for FBTI)
Weights	Individual weighting is used only for manufacturing sector a. Score 1 if number of employees is less than 100 b. Score 2 if number of employees is more than 100
Seasonal adjustment	No seasonal adjustment
Dissemination format	1. Press-released format for every quarter 2. Annual Publication 3. Website