BANK INDONESIA-CONSUMER SURVEY

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Abstract

Households sector in Indonesia plays a prominent role in economic activity. It can be seen from its share on gross domestic product about 60.95% from total GDP in 2008. Given that households are the main driver for economic activity, it is reasonable for policymakers to capture all information about household economic behavior. In order to observe consumer information about household sector, Bank Indonesia conducts consumer survey. This survey started in October 1999, attempted to observe consumer confidence about the overall economic condition, general price level, household income, and consumption plans three-six months ahead. The composite single index is an arithmetic mean of those indicators net balance.

The single index of consumer confidence (CCI), constructed as summarize of consumer assessments on present economic performances and on economic prospects three-six months ahead. CCI is a simple average of Current Economic Condition Index (CECI) and Consumer Expectation Index (CEI). CECI is made up from the average of net balance of the current condition of family income, approximate time to buy durable goods, and unemployment, all as compared to the condition on six months ago. Meanwhile CEI is made up from the average of net balance of prospects of household income, overall economic condition, and unemployment rate.

With the purpose of developing credible information which is provided through this survey, we attempt to make improvement especially in regard to the problem that came from the accuracy of consumer expectation. From the survey, it was found that households in Indonesia are not used to making feasible projection for their consumption especially over twelve months ahead. The twelve months ahead seems too long as projection period for respondents to make their opinion more accurate. Therefore, they had difficulties to answer that question. Given that the length of estimation period might too long for respondents to have more accurate estimation, since January 2007 question about consumer expectation for twelve months ahead is replaced with expectation over three-six months ahead. Furthermore, we had improved the coverage from 9 to 18 cities and by 2010 we plan to build an online system application in order to reduce human error and to accelerate data processing.
I. CONSUMER SURVEY BACKGROUND

According to the Act of The Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 1999 concerning Bank Indonesia as has been changed into Act of The Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2004, Bank Indonesia as the central bank shall conduct monetary policy in aim to achieve and maintain the stability of Rupiah. Rupiah stability covers its stability over goods and services against foreign currencies. Thus, Bank Indonesia has responsibility to manage inflation which is directly influenced by monetary policy. In accordance with formulating the appropriate policy to stabilize the Rupiah currency, Bank Indonesia requires progressively statistic data that issued by statistic bureau or other institution. Notwithstanding, regarding economic and monetary condition that often changes rapidly, sometimes the official economic data are not available immediately to be used as supporting data in formulating policy to anticipate the changes because official data usually have a time lag. To cover that, Bank Indonesia has to conduct a surveys either periodically or by incidental in macro or micro condition to meet early indicators vis a vis national economic movements earlier than official data.

Ordinarily, pressure on inflation is normally influenced by both demand side or supply side. Demand and supply are mostly formed by real sector condition through consumer’s consumption as well as production of goods and services. In Indonesia, national consumption has propped over than 70% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). And amazingly, those consumption are 65% from household consumption. this indicates that the purchasing power and enthusiasm to consume in society effectively boost the economic growth.

For that reason, tendency of consumers spending may be one of the most important indicator in anticipating trend of economic growth in the future. Uptrend in consumers spending intention will impel a stronger demand for goods and services. Furthermore, in production side, that will encourage manufacturer to produce even more and look for innovation to create a new product. The availability of information about consumers spending intention and data about production as well as inventory of goods and services, will give benefit to envisage the impact towards price level.

Defining factors that drive consumers consumption level apart from goods and services are: (1) economic prospect, (2) needs fulfilment timing, and (3) financial condition (income level). Consumers who are optimistic on economic prospect and his financial ability in the future will expense more than before. In the opposite, pessimistic consumers will tend to hold up his spending. Those characteristics of consumers will affect to price movements. Kantona (1956)1) in Consumer Expectation 1953-56 quoted that Consumer Survey will catch the consumers characteristic of their optimism or pessimism.

In order to formulate early indicators regarding consumers spending trend as a factor in formulating monetary policy, Bank Indonesia deems that it is necessary to conduct Consumer Survey. The survey conceals consumer expectations in households sector such as economic conditions, price movement, consumers financial conditions, and consumers spending intention. As an information, consumers in this survey cover middle up households group which determined from their living expenses in monthly basis.

II. BANK INDONESIA CONSUMER SURVEY

Bank Indonesia has conducted consumer survey in monthly basis since October 1999. As of January 2007, consumer survey has captured approximately 4,600 households in 18 major cities (Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, Surabaya, Medan, Makassar, Bandar Lampung, Palembang, Banjarmasin, Padang, Pontianak, Samarinda, Manado, Denpasar, Mataram, Pangkal Pinang, Ambon, and Banten). Those cities cover about 78% of GDP (2000-2007).
Households as respondents are selected by stratified random sampling. According to this method, sample is selected randomly in each strata. To avoid bias in expectations answer, selected respondents in one period of survey will not be choosen again for minimum in the next 3 terms period of survey.

The survey only interview household which have surplus money to save after their basic needs fulfilled or in other term, those who classified in middle up class. Responden whose eligible to be interviewed are older than 20 years old and particularly as a spending decision maker in his/her household.

In jakarta and Banten, data is collected through phone call (phone survey method), while in other 16 cities, data is collected through direct interviews. Survey arranges within date 1 until 10 in each month. In doing the survey, Bank Indonesia cooperates with surveyor company but still keep to monitor and take responsibility in quality control. Furthermore, Bank Indonesia will analyze data collected from this survey. In relation with the operational of survey, the surveyor must have the sampling frame of middle up households. To have such respondents in sampling frame, there are some approaches to make it possible: by seeing monthly spending (ex. at least Rp.1 million), phone bill, installed electricity capacity (ex. ≥ 2200 watt), location of residence (ex. in distinguished exclusive district), asset (ex. cars, houses).

The difference in conducting survey whether using a phone survey or direct survey is based on some considerations. Jakarta and Banten have relatively larger area and the traffic is very crowded which means it will be time and cost consuming if the surveyor does the survey by direct interview. In spite of that, almost all area in Jakarta and Banten has fully covered by phone, for that reason, it is more efficient to conduct phone survey in Jakarta and Banten. In the meantime, the area in 16 other cities are not as wide as Jakarta and Banten, and also traffic in those cities is not crowded, therefore, it is more valuable if the surveyor does the survey by visiting respondents.

In general, questions that mainly asked are about respondent’s expectation on economic condition, purchasing power/income, job availability from the side of respondent, price of goods and services, buying intention, and other macroeconomic indicators such as expectations on goods and service availability, savings and interest rates expectation, general price expectation in the next 3 and 6 months, and expectation of price changes based on commodity groups (attachment 1 ).

II.1. Consumer Survey Methodology
II.1.1. Composition of Respondent

In determining composition of respondent, it is attempted to follow distribution pattern of population pyramid where majority resident are in 20-40 years old. Based on social economic status, distribution of expenditure in major cities in Indonesia is dominated by household with level of expenditure in the range of Rp1.000.000 until Rp1.500.000. Accordingly, Bank Indonesia has adopted these terms in concern with the selection of respondents for Consumer Survey.
In national term, characteristics of respondent in average from 2007 until August 2009 based on gender, household spending, age, and education background are dominated by male, those who spends Rp1.000.000 until Rp3.000.000 per month, those within 20-40 years old, and those who graduates from senior high school.

Table 1.
Characteristics of Respondent in Average from 2007 until August 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legend</th>
<th>Respondent’s composition in average (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>59.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>40.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spending per month</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rp 1 million up to Rp.3 million</td>
<td>62.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rp 3 million up to Rp.5 million</td>
<td>26.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>above Rp.5 million</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-40 years old</td>
<td>57.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-60 years old</td>
<td>38.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 60 years old</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education background</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior High</td>
<td>48.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Degree</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree</td>
<td>32.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Degree</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,676</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Consumer Survey of Bank Indonesia

II.1.2. Consumer Survey Data processing

Result of consumer survey is presented in an index. Index above 100 shows that optimistic response are much more than the pessimistic response and vice versa. Data processing is following a Balance Score method (Net Balance + 100), where net balance is obtained from the difference between percentage on ‘increase’ answer and percentage on ‘decrease’ answer.

Balance Score/BS = (% ‘increase’ answer - % ‘decrease’ answer)+100

Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) is an average of Current Economic Condition Index (CECI) and Consumer Expectation Index (CEI). CECI appears as composite of some economic indicators, i.e. current income against those in 6 months ago, job availability in current time against those in 6 months...
ago, and appropriate time to buy durable goods. Meanwhile, CEI is constructed by questions on income expectation in the next 6 months, job availability expectation in the next 6 months, and expectation on general economic condition in Indonesia in the next 6 months. In brief, the formula is as follows:

a. Consumer Confidence Index \[ \frac{CECI + CEI}{2} \]

b. Current Economic Condition Index \[ \frac{BS(B.3 + B.6 + B.8)}{3} \]

c. Consumer Expectation Index \[ \frac{BS(B.5 + B.7 + B.2)}{3} \]

where:
- B.3 is current income against 6 months ago
- B.6 is job availability in current time against 6 months ago
- B.8 is appropriate time to buy durable goods in current time
- B.5 is income expectation in the next 6 months
- B.7 is job availability expectation in the next 6 months
- B.2 is expectation on general economic condition in the next 6 months

In average response rate through phone survey in Jakarta and Banten is 8:1 or 12.5% which means there is 1 respondent eligible and willing to be interviewed after made 8 phone calls. In contrast, response rate for direct interview is much higher than phone survey at 86.0%.

III. BANK INDONESIA CONSUMER SURVEY

III.1.1. CCI, CECI, and CEI movements

Behaviour of household in their spending can be captured by consumer survey. According to the survey which is conducted by Bank Indonesia, CCI movements up to now are able to reflect economic condition in Indonesia, especially if there is a shock to the economy, for example when prices of goods and services increase, CCI will tend to drag down to the pessimistic level and vice versa. In general, price movements that applies on particular goods will influence purchasing power which in turn give an impact to household’s consumption. In particular, Fuel price has multiplier effect to other commodities. Fuel price hike will trigger increasing price of other commodities which more hurt purchasing power and cause households to reduce their spending. In relation with that situation, CCI tends to decline toward pessimistic level.

Graph 3.
CCI Progress

Graph 4.
CCI and Fuels hike
In 2004, CCI is written to have a remarkable movement, and in September 2004 CCI touched an optimistic level. People seemed put their big hope to economic program especially on employment prospect in the future which was proposed by new elected President after the succeed of general election. As an information, Indonesia run a presidential election in 2004.

Conversely, CCI had a downward trend in 2005 as at that time, government took unpopular decision to rise fuel price twice each in quarter I and quarter IV. The policy was taken as an implication to reduce pressure on state budget due to over load subsidy on fuels. The increase were around 29.9% and 96.1% respectively in average. In semester I - 2008, the government seemingly obliged to take the unpopular decision again. Rising price of some commodities in global market such as Crude Palm Oil (CPO), oil, and coal has brought speculations in consumers that the government will hike the fuels price considering fuels subsidy will only burdening the government’s budget. Those conditions had made CCI turned around to the pessimistic level. CCI was tumbled even deeper to the lowest level in 2008 when the government finally hike the fuel price by 30.6% in average. In the end of 2008, CCI was started to crawl high even though remain in pessimistic area. This condition indicated that consumers were still optimistic that global crisis will not swayed their consumption intention as national economic growth kept at positive level.

In the beginning of 2009, CCI continued to rebound and finnaly settle at the optimistic level in April. Respondents were getting optimistic as supported by increasing national consumption during legislative election. The optimism continued when presidential election took place in July 2009.

III.1.3. Price Expectation Index Movements

To portray inflation movement trend in frontward, respondents are also asked about price in the next 3 and 6 months. These expectations question wrap not only price hike in general but price hike in some commodities such as foodstuff; food, beverages, cigarettes, and tobacco; housing, electricity, and gas; fuels; clothing; health, transportation, communication and financial services; and education, recreation and sports.

Price expectation are asked in three period of time; in the next 3 months; in the next 6 months, and in the next 12 month. In general, price expectation in the next 6 months is the main question since the survey began. To grab information about short term inflation, since January 2006 price expectation for the next 3 months was added. From the survey, it was also found that respondents are seemingly meet difficulties to foresee price expectation in the long term ahead such as 12 month.

Graph 5. Price expectation in the next 3 months
Graph 6. Price expectation in the next 6 months

By and large, there are 3 most important factors identified as factor which may control the price expectation: policy on price and income by government (price hike on oil and gas, electricity base tariff, and regional minimum wages), unstable politic and security (law uncertainty and riots) and rupiah
depreciation against foreign currencies. According to the survey, CCI movements are often founded on those policies issued by government.

CCI, CECI, and CEI are not only presented in nationwide. It was also presented regionally as early indicator to frame several economic policies in those regionals and subsequently it will be provided as an information for regional government (attachment 2).

IV. BANK INDONESIA CONSUMER SURVEY IMPROVEMENTS

Since October 1999, there are several improvements have been done to upgrade the survey’s result both quality and validity. The progress was done on the regional coverage, methodology, or questions in questionnaire for instance:

1). Regional coverage
   - Consumer survey covered only 9 cities in 2001 (Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, Surabaya, Medan, Palembang, Banjarmasin, Bandar Lampung, and Makasar).
   - In January 2005, there were 6 additional cities (Samarinda, Denpasar, Padang, Pontianak, Manado, dan Mataram).
   - In June 2005, Pangkal Pinang was newly added.
   - In January 2007, Ambon and Banten were included.

The area enlargement were necessary to be done with consideration of representation side from each province. On the other side, Bank Indonesia regional office deems it is essential to do the survey in order to provide data for regional government which is needed in formulating appropriate policy to boost economic growth. Regional data about consumer tendency is also valuable to grab regional inflation trends. Improvement on coverage area is continuously to be done as its contribution to capture credible consumer tendency.

2). Methodology

Consumer survey was calculated by net balance method before April 2001. With this method, the result may range within negative area since it was observed from favorable answer minus unfavorable answer. For simplification to interpret the result, balance score method was soon adopted. Basically, balance score method is simply added net balance with 100. Score above 100 means that consumer are optimist and vice versa. since April 2001 until the present time, Bank Indonesia espouse balance score method to process the data.

Graph 7.
CCI after Improvements
The following is survey’s methodology changes since April 2001

Table 2.
The Survey’s Methodology Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Prior to April 2001</th>
<th>April 2001 till present</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Index calculation</td>
<td>Net Balance = (% favorable - % unfavorable)</td>
<td>Balance Score = Net Balance + 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Confidence Index (CCI)</td>
<td>- Current economic conditions</td>
<td>- Current Economic Confidence Index (CECI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- General prices</td>
<td>- Consumer Expectation Index (CEI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Household income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Consumption plans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Economic Confidence Index</td>
<td>- Household income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(CECI)</td>
<td>- Durable goods buying time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Unemployment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Expectation Index (CEI)</td>
<td>- Household income prospects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Overall economic prospects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Unemployment prospects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3). Questionnaire

In spite of improvement in methodology, in order to accommodate consumer confidence scope in current time, there were several questions added to the questionnaire since April 2001 such as: 1). What do you see about current income against 6-12 months ago?, 2). What do you see about unemployment at current time against 6-12 months ago?, 3). Do you think current time is appropriate time to consume durable goods?

Improvement also applied for question about price expectation. Quoted from several literatures that in terms to support policy recommendation, the best time frame question regarding price expectation is about 6-12 months ahead. Thus, in 2006 we did a pilot project with additional question on inflation expectation for the next 12 months. The result was apparently similar with the answer for 6 months ahead. This result confirmed the assumption that household in Indonesia cannot make prediction about inflation in the long term period. Hence, the question of inflation expectation for the next 12 months was erased started from January 2007.

V. DATA PROCESSING AND TECHNICALLY OBSTACLE IN THE FIELD

The Consumer Survey in national basis is ready after data from 18 cities are accomplished. To make it simple, Bank Indonesia regional offices in each cities which conducted the survey, send the data in excell format. Data shall be sent to Head Office of Bank Indonesia maximum on date 20 in each month. After all data is collected, the Head Office will do the manual verification by crosschecking total respondents and completion of the quetionnaire. In case of unfulfilled data, the Head Office will confirm to Bank Indonesia regional office to be reconfirmed to the surveyor. After data is fulfilled, the Head Office will consolidate the data by simple copy-paste instruction in excell. The compilation is usually take one day time. After all data is ready done, it is required to arrange a brief report to the Board of Governor of Bank Indonesia which is usually released in the fourth week in every month.

Remembering all data processing is still done manually, it is possible that might be human error occured. To handle with that problem, in 2010, Bank Indonesia plans to build an online application in order to minimize human error and make efficiency in time and cost of processing data. Furthermore, with online application, Bank Indonesia will have a reliable database, and Bank Indonesia regional offices may use the regional data from this database faster as the supporting data to analyze regional economic study.
In technical part, several obstacles often come up during conducting survey either by phone or direct interview. In general, phone survey has usually lower response rate than direct interviews. The following is the comparison between these two technique:

**Tabel 3. Comparison on Two Methods of The Survey**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Phone Survey</th>
<th>Meet up Interviews</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strengths</strong></td>
<td>1. Quick</td>
<td>1. Respondents profile are undercontrolled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. It is possible to have random sample through yellow pages</td>
<td>2. Unlimited interviews time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Wide area coverage</td>
<td>3. Relatively easy to trace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Relatively inexpensive</td>
<td>4. More detail questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weaknesses:</strong></td>
<td>1. It is hard to control consumers profile</td>
<td>5. Respondents pays more attention to the questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Limited interviews time</td>
<td>6. Digging more informations that phone survey cannot do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. It is relatively hard to trace</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Interviewers can not digging respondents information any deeper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Respondents are relatively only remember the last choice of answer rather than the earlier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CONSUMERS SURVEY

**Period:** ……

**Groups of Real Sector Statistics**  
**Directorate of Economic and Monetary Statistics**  
Sjafruddin Prawiranegara Tower, 14th Floor, Jl. MH. Thamrin No. 2 Jakarta 10110  
Phone : 381-8188  
Facsimile : 0800-1401223 (Toll Free) ; 350-1907 ; 345-6371  
Email Address : SRKPBI@bi.go.id

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**Objectives**

Consumers survey is a monthly survey conducted by Bank Indonesia to seek the consumption tendency from demand side and the consumers expectation of some economic indicator.

**Legal Status**

Implementation of the survey is based on Act Number 3 of 2004 concerning Amendment to Act Number 23 of 1999 concerning Bank Indonesia, Article 14:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub Article 1</th>
<th>Sub Article 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank Indonesia may conduct a macro or micro survey, periodically or at any time it deems necessary, to support the discharge of the task of Bank Indonesia as referred to in article 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every entity shall, in conducting such a survey as referred to in paragraph (1), provides information and data needed by Bank Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Confidentiality**

Confidentiality of the data is guaranteed under the Act Number 23 of 1999 concerning Bank Indonesia article 14 sub article (4)

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### A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Name  

2. Address  

| Post Code | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] | [ ] |

3. Phone Number  

4. Sex  

| Male | Female |

5. Monthly Household Expenses  

| Rp 1-3 million | Rp 3 - 5 million | > Rp 5 million |

6. Age  

| 20 - 40 years | 40 - 60 years | > 60 years |

7. Educational Level  

| High School | Diploma |
| University | Graduate/Post Graduate |

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For further information, please contact Nurcahyo Heru P. or Kartika Susiyati
## B. CONSUMERS CONFIDENCE

1. How do you compare Indonesian current economic conditions to those in 6 months ago?
   - Better
   - Same
   - Worse

2. How do you expect Indonesian economic condition on the next 6 months compared to today?
   - Better
   - Same
   - Worse

3. How is your or your family income today compared to those on 6 months ago?
   - Better (go to question no. B.4)
   - Same (go to question no. B.5)
   - Worse (go to question no. B.5)

   **The efforts to meet the daily needs**
   - Economizing
     - Decreasing the quality of the products/services
     - Decreasing the quantity of the primary need usage
     - Decreasing the transportation expenses
     - Decreasing the telecommunication activities
     - Decreasing educational expenses
     - Decreasing the recreation/vacation/entertainment expenses
   - Using the saving fund
   - Others, i.e. ........

4. If the income was better, does it make you:
   - More prosperous
   - Just the same
   - More unprosperous

5. How do you expect your income for the next 6 months compared to today?
   - Better
   - Same
   - Worse

6. In your opinion job availability (formal and non formal) compared to those on 6 months ago is:
   - Increase
   - Same
   - Decrease

7. How do you expect job availability today compared to those on the next 6 months?
   - More
   - Same
   - Less

8. In your opinion, is it appropriate time to buy durable goods (electronics, motor vehicles, handphone, etc.)?
   - Yes
   - Uncertain
   - No
C. ESTIMATION OF INDICATOR ECONOMIC

1. How do you expect on goods and services availability on the next 6 months?
   - Increase [ ]
   - Remained [ ]
   - Decrease [ ]

2. How do you expect on saving interest rate on the next 6 months?
   - Increase (IDR is strengthening) [ ]
   - Remained [ ]
   - Decrease (IDR is weakening) [ ]

3. What about you or your family saving deposits today compared to those on 6 months ago?
   - Increase [ ]
   - Remained [ ]
   - Decrease [ ]

4. What about you or your family saving deposits on the next 6 months compared to today?
   - Increase [ ]
   - Remained [ ]
   - Decrease [ ]

5. How do you expect on prices for goods/services in general for the next 3 months compared to today?
   - Increase (……..%) [ ]
   - Remained [ ]
   - Decrease (……..%) [ ]

In your opinion, price movement in the next 3 months on following commodity group is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity Group</th>
<th>Increased</th>
<th>Remained</th>
<th>Decreased</th>
<th>% Increased/Decreased</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foodstuff</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepared food, beverages, cigarettes, and tobacco</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing, electricity, gas, and fuel</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, communication, and financial services</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educations, recreations, and sports</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. What do you expect on prices for goods/services in general for the next 6 months compared to today?
   - Increased (……..%) [ ]
   - Remained [ ]
   - Decreased (……..%) [ ]

In your opinion, price movement in the next 6 months on following commodity group is:

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<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, communication, and financial services</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educations, recreations, and sports</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reasons for ‘increase’ answer (answer may more than one)

1. Less availability of goods/services
2. Less/no government’s subsidiary
3. Instable security/social politic
4. Lack on goods distribution
5. Interest rates are expected to increase
6. Weakening IDR against USD
7. Others, i.e. …….

Reasons for ‘decrease’ answer (answer may more than one)

1. Sufficient goods/services
2. There will be government’s subsidiary
3. Stable security/social politic
4. Goods distribution are good
5. Interest rates are expected to decrease
6. Strengthening IDR against USD
7. Others, i.e. …….
### D. ESTIMATION OF INDICATOR ECONOMIC (ESPECIALLY FOR DEBITOR RESPONDENTS)

#### Screening for debtor respondents (question i dan ii)

**i.1** Do you, at this time, possess or use banking products?
- 1. Yes
- 2. No (go to screening question no ii.)

**i.2** If yes, which banking products below that you use (answer may more than one)
- 1. Saving
- 2. Deposit
- 3. Credit Card
- 4. Credit on owning house
- 5. Credit on owning motor vehicle
- 6. Other credits

If respondents fill in no. 3-6, go to the main question (no. D.1, D.2, D.3, and D.4)

**ii.1** Do you, at this time, possess or use loan facility from non-bank institutions?
- 1. Yes
- 2. No (stop)

**ii.2** If yes, which institution below do you take a loan at? (answer may more than one) --- go to the main question (D.3 - D.6)
- 1. Pawn shop
- 2. Cooperation
- 3. Pension Fund
- 4. Leasing Companies
- 5. Others

---

#### MAIN INDEX CALCULATION

**I. Current Economic Condition Index (CECI)**

\[
\text{CECI} = \frac{(B3 + B6 + B9)}{3} + 100
\]

- **B3** = Present income condition
- **B6** = Present job demand availability
- **B9** = Approximate time to invest durable goods
  (by considering present economic condition)

**II. Consumer Expectation Index (CEI)**

\[
\text{CEI} = \frac{(B2 + B5 + B7)}{3} + 100
\]

- **B2** = Economic condition in the next 6 months
- **B5** = Income prediction (assumption in the next 6 months
- **B7** = Job demand availability in the next 6 months

**III. Consumer Confidence Index (CCI)**

\[
\text{CCI} = \frac{(B3 + B6 + B9 + B2 + B5 + B7)}{6} + 100
\]

= \frac{[\text{Current Economic Condition Index + Consumer Expectation Index}]}{2}
Attachment 2.
CCI, CECI, and CEI in Regional Basis