STATISTIK INDONESIA

D A L A M

INFOGRAFIS

Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia in Infographics

2024

VOLUME 8, 2024

**BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK
BPS-STATISTICS INDONESIA**

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BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK
BPS-STATISTICS INDONESIA

Statistik Indonesia dalam Infografis
Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia in Infographics
2024
Volume 8, 2024

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Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia in Infographics 2024
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Ayu Kartika Wulandari

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Statistik Indonesia dalam Infografis 2024 adalah publikasi tahunan BPS sebagai pelengkap dari publikasi Statistik Indonesia 2024 (SI 2024). Pada SI 2024, data disajikan dalam bentuk tabel, sedangkan pada publikasi Statistik Indonesia dalam Infografis, data disajikan secara visual dalam bentuk infografis.

Tujuan disusunnya Statistik Indonesia dalam Infografis adalah sebagai upaya meningkatkan literasi pengguna terhadap data statistik. Topik dipilih berdasarkan isu terkini atau fakta menarik dari data SI 2024. Dengan visualiasi yang menarik, diharapkan pengguna lebih mudah memahami data yang disajikan.

Kami sampaikan penghargaan dan terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang telah memberikan kontribusi. Semoga publikasi ini bermanfaat.

Jakarta, September 2024
Plt. Kepala Badan Pusat Statistik

Amalia Adininggar Widyasanti

Preface

The Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia in Infographics 2024 is an annual BPS publication as a complementary to the Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia 2024 (SI 2024). In SI 2024 the data is presented in tabular format, while the data in the Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia in Infographics is presented visually in infographic format.

The aim of preparing the Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia in Infographics is to increase user literacy regarding statistical data. Topics are chosen based on current issues or interesting facts from SI 2024 data. With attractive visualization, it is expected that users are easier to understand the data presented.

We would like to express our sincere appreciation and gratitude to all those who have contributed. Hopefully this publication will be beneficial.

Jakarta, September 2024
Acting Chief Statistician

Amalia Adininggar Widyasanti

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BAB
CHAPTER

01

GEOGRAFI DAN IKLIM
GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

SUMATERA

di 2023

Sumatera in 2023

Luas total 10 provinsi di Pulau Sumatera mencapai

The total area of Sumatera's 10 provinces

475

ribu km²/*thousand km²*

setara dengan/*about*

3,5 x

luas Inggris[1]/*size of England[1]*

11 x

luas Belanda[2]/*size of Netherland[2]*
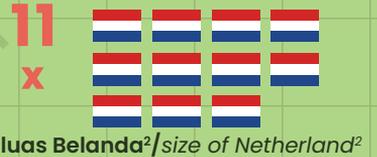
Provinsi Terbesar

di Pulau Sumatera

RIAU

hampir 90 ribu km²

Riau remains the largest province in Sumatera Island, covering nearly 90,000 km².

KEPULAUAN RIAU

Provinsi dengan jumlah pulau terbanyak kedua di Indonesia, yaitu:

2.028

pulau

Kepulauan Riau Province has the second highest number of islands in Indonesia, with 2,028 islands.

Danau Toba, danau vulkanik terbesar di Indonesia dengan luas **1.145 km²**, masuk dalam **lima destinasi super prioritas di Indonesia[3]**.

Lake Toba, the largest lake in Indonesia at 1,145 km², becomes one of the five Indonesia's super priority destinations[3].

Sumber/*Source*:
- Kementerian Dalam Negeri/*Ministry of Home Affairs*
- Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika/*The Agency for Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics*
- [1]United Kingdom Office for National Statistics, https://geoportal.statistics.gov.uk/datasets/ons::standard-area-measurements-for-administrative-areas-december-2023-in-the-uk/about (diakses 11 Agustus 2024/*retrieved at 11 August 2024*)
- [2]International Criminal Court, https://www.icc-cpi.int/jobs/about-netherlands (diakses 24 September 2024/*retrieved at 24 September 2024*)
- [3]Kementerian Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif, https://info5dsp.kemenparekraf.go.id/ (diakses 24 September 2024)
  Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, https://info5dsp.kemenparekraf.go.id/ (retrieved at 24 September 2024)

IKLIM
PULAU JAWA
Climate in Jawa Island
2023

2023 menjadi **tahun terpanas** di Indonesia, dengan pengaruh **El Niño** dan **angin kering** dari **Australia**[1]

Indonesia's warmest year is projected to be 2023 due to El Niño and dry winds from Australia[1].

7 Stasiun BMKG
mencatat suhu ekstrem di atas
38°
celcius

7 BMKG stations in Jawa Island have recorded high temperatures above

Catatan/*Note*

Kelembaban <40% atau >60% dapat memicu gangguan kesehatan dan cuaca
Humidity <40%/>60% could trigger health & weather issues

Kelembaban minimum yang **sangat rendah**[1] tercatat di **Stasiun Meteorologi Ahmad Yani (Kota Semarang)**, yaitu

Very low minimum humidity was recorded at Ahmad Yani Meteorology Station (Semarang Municipality), which was only at

Kelembaban
Humidity

21,00%

Efek iklim terparah tercatat oleh Balai Besar Meteorologi Klimatologi dan Geofisika Wilayah II di **Kota Tangerang Selatan**, dengan **suhu** tertinggi tercatat hingga **39,40°C** dan kelembaban rata-rata **68,55%**

The worst climate effects were recorded by the Center for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Region II in Tangerang Selatan Municipality, with the highest temperature recorded up to 39,40°C and average humidity of 68.55%

Sumber/*Source*:

- [1]RRI/*Radio of the Republic Indonesia*, https://rri.co.id/index.php/kesehatan/660331/2023-menjadi-tahun-terpanas-sepanjang-sejarah-di-dunia diakses 11 Agustus 2024/*retrieved at 11 Agustus 2024*)
- Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika/*The Agency for Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics*
- National Center for Biotechnology Information, https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10253274/ (diakses 11 Agustus 2024/*retrieved at 11 Agustus 2024*)
- BMKG/*The Agency for Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics*, https://www.bmkg.go.id/berita/?p=2023-jadi-tahun-terpanas-bmkg-cuaca-panas-tidak-hanya-menyerang-indonesia&lang=ID&tag=press-release (diakses 11 Agustus 2024/*retrieved at 11 Agustus 2024*)

BALI & NUSA TENGGARA

2023

Bali & Nusa Tenggara merupakan **tujuan favorit** wisatawan mancanegara

International visitors' preffered places to visit are Bali and Nusa Tenggara

Pintu Masuk/*Entrance*

Bandara Ngurah Rai
Ngurah Rai Airport

Bandara Internasional Lombok
Lombok International Airport

8,0
JUTA/MILLION

Wisatawan Mancanegara
International Visitors

Durasi penyinaran matahari di Bali dan Nusa Tenggara adalah **6-9 jam** per hari

Bali and Nusa Tenggara enjoy 6-9 hours of sunlight daily

Durasi Penyinaran Matahari
Stasiun Meteorologi Tardamu (Kabupaten Kupang)

8,6
jam/hari

The average duration of sunlight in Tardamu Meteorology Station (Kupang Regency) reached 8.6 hours per day

---

GEMPA BUMI di INDONESIA

Earthquakes in Indonesia

11 ribu *thousand*

Indonesia mengalami lebih dari 11 ribu gempa bumi, 31 di antaranya termasuk bencana alam[1]

Indonesia experienced over 11,000 earthquakes, 31 of them are natural disasters[1]

31

bencana alam/*natural disaster*

Lebih dari 100 ribu orang mengungsi[1] akibat bencana gempa bumi

Causing more than 100,000 victims to evacuate[1] due to earthquakes

Namun,
However,

Pulau Kalimantan relatif aman dari gempa, hanya mengalami 18 gempa selama 2023. Semua gempa terjadi di bawah kedalaman 60 km dan kurang dari 5,0 magnitudo

Kalimantan is relatively safe, with only 18 earthquakes in 2023. All Earthquakes occurred at a depths of less than 60 km and with earthquake strength below 5.0 magnitude

Sumber/*Source*:
- [1]Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana/*National Disaster Management Authority*
- Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika/*The Agency for Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics*

SUNGAI di SULAWESI

2023

Sulawesi Rivers in 2023
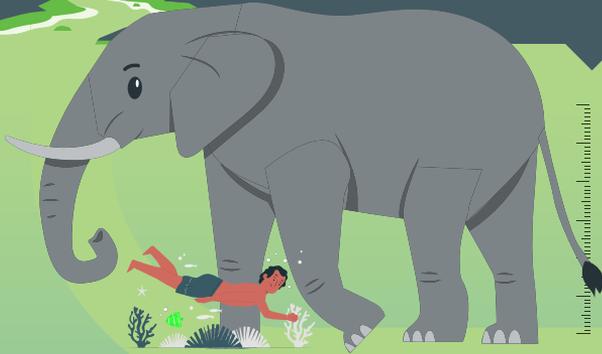
Tinggi aliran Sungai Maros (Sulawesi Selatan) lebih dari **4 meter**, setara dengan tinggi **gajah Afrika**[1]

The Maros River's (in Sulawesi Selatan) water flow height exceeds 4 meters, like an African elephant[1].

Volume air **Sungai Sadang (Sulawesi Selatan)** cukup untuk mengisi **45,8 triliun gelas air minum**[2,3].

The Sadang River's water volume (in Sulawesi Selatan) can fill 45.8 trillion drinking glasses[2,3].

Aliran air sungai Sadang mencapai **363 m³/detik,** mampu mengisi **kolam renang**[4,5] dalam waktu **1/3 detik.**

The flow of Sadang river reached 363 m³/second and can fill swimming pool[4,5] in just one-third of a second.

Catatan/*Note*

[2] Volume gelas air minum ukuran standar adalah 250ml/*The volume of a standard drinking water glass is 250ml.*

[4] Kolam renang tipe medium, berukuran 5m x 12 m dengan kedalaman 2 m/*Medium-sized pool, with size 5m x 12m and depth of 2 meters.*

Sumber/*Source*:

- [1]Elephants for Africa, https://www.elephantsforafrica.org/elephant-facts/ (diakses 11 Agustus 2024/*retrieved at 11 August 2024*)
- [3]Ilmusiana, https://www.ilmusiana.com/2021/06/100%20ml%20berapa%20gelas.html (diakses tanggal 11 Agustus 2024/*retrieved at 11 August 2024*)
- [5]Dekoruma, https://www.dekoruma.com/artikel/128183/ukuran-kolam-renang-yang-ideal (diakses tanggal 11 Agustus 2024/*retrieved at 11 August 2024*)
- Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat (Balai Hidrologi dan Lingkungan Keairan, Direktorat Jenderal Sumber Daya Air)
  Ministry of Public Works and Housing (Technical Implementation Unit for Hydrology and Water Environment, Directorate General of Water Resources)

CUACA
Kepulauan Maluku
& Papua
2023

*2023 Weather in
Papua and Kepulauan Maluku*

mm/tahun
mm/year

Stasiun Meteorologi Nabire (Kab. Nabire) *Nabire Meteorology Station (Nabire Regency)*	**4.348**,50
Stasiun Meteorologi Tanah Merah (Kab. Boven Digoel) *Tanah Merah Meteorology Station (Boven Digoel Regency)*	**4.220**,70
Stasiun Meteorologi Mozez Kilangin (Kab. Mimika) *Mozez Kilangin Meteorology Station (Mimika Regency)*	**4.058**,30

3 stasiun BMKG di Provinsi Papua mencatat **jumlah curah hujan** cukup tinggi, yaitu lebih dari **4.000 mm/tahun**

3 BMKG Station in Papua Province has recorded a high number of precipitation, namely more than 4.000 mm/year

308

jumlah **hari hujan** yang tercatat di Stasiun Meteorologi Mozez Kilangin, yang berarti hampir **sepanjang tahun** selalu **diguyur hujan**.

the number of rainy days recorded at Mozez Kilangin Meteorology Station, meaning that it rained almost year around.

Catatan/*Note*

Hari Hujan adalah hari dengan curah hujan paling sedikit 1 mm/hari/*A rainy day is a day with rainfall of at least 1 mm/day.*

Curah hujan yang tinggi di Papua dipicu oleh **udara yang naik ke pegunungan** akibat **pemanasan lokal** yang intensif[1]

The substantial rainfall in Papua is driven by air masses rising towards mountainous regions due to intense localised heating[1]

Sumber/*Source*:

- [1]Mochamad Harris, https://www.gramedia.com/literasi/penyebab-curah-hujan-tinggi/ (diakses tanggal 11 Agustus 2024/*retrieved at 11 August 2024*)
- Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika/*The Agency for Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics*

BAB
CHAPTER

02

PEMERINTAHAN
GOVERNMENT

TINGKAT DEMOKRASI DI LEVEL PROVINSI BERADA PADA KATEGORI SEDANG

The Democracy level Falls into The Moderate Catagory at The Provincial Level

Indeks Demokrasi Indonesia (IDI) Provinsi[1], 2022
Provincial Indonesian Democracy Index (IDI)[1], 2022

77,95
naik 1,87 poin dibandingkan 2021
increased by 1.87 poin compared to 2021

Sebaran Indeks Demokrasi Indonesia Menurut Provinsi, 2022
Distribution of Indonesia Democracy Index by Province, 2022

- Tinggi/*High* (80-100)
- Sedang/*Moderate* (60-80)

IDI Terendah
Lowest IDI
Maluku Utara
62,93

Penurunan Terbesar
Greatest Decrease
Maluku Utara
−5,89 poin/*point*

IDI Tertinggi
Highest IDI
DI Yogyakarta
85,62

Peningkatan Terbesar
Greatest Increase
Maluku
8,50 poin/*point*
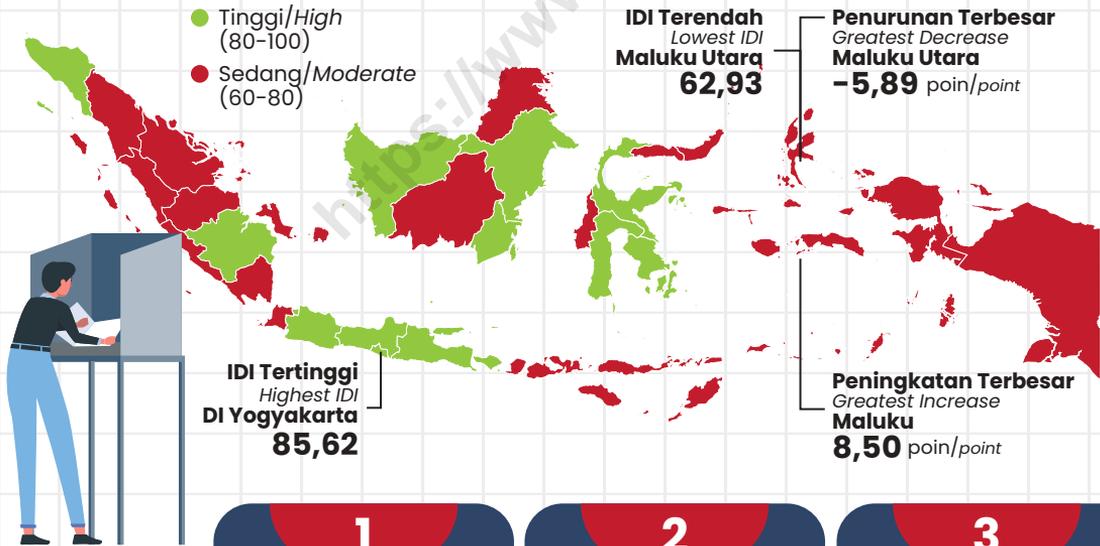
Provinsi dengan IDI Tertinggi Menurut Aspek
Provinces with the Highest IDI by Aspect

1
Aspek Kebebasan
Freedom Aspect
91,40
Kalimantan Timur

2
Aspek Kesetaraan
Equality Aspect
88,76
DI Yogyakarta

3
Aspek Kapasitas Lembaga Demokrasi
Capacity of Democracy Institution Aspect
85,05
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung

Catatan/*Note*: [1]Indeks Demokrasi Indonesia (IDI) Provinsi merupakan agregasi dari nilai 34 provinsi
Provincial Indonesian Democracy Index (IDI) is an aggregation of 34 provinces.

Sumber/*Source*: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Indeks Demokrasi Indonesia
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Indonesia Democracy Index Survey

KARAKTERISTIK PNS

LAKI-LAKI VS PEREMPUAN

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE VS FEMALE CIVIL SERVANTS

2023

Laki-laki		Perempuan
46,30% 1,73 juta orang *million people*	Jumlah **PNS Perempuan lebih banyak** dibandingkan PNS Laki-laki *The number of female civil servants is greater than male civil servants*	**53,70%** 2,00 juta orang *million people*
50,65% S1/Sarjana *Under Graduate/ Bachelor*	Tingkat Pendidikan *Educational Level*	S1/Sarjana *Under Graduate/ Bachelor* **61,21%**
39,50% Jabatan Fungsional Umum/ Pelaksana *General Functional Position*	Jabatan *Occupation*	Jabatan Fungsional Guru *Certain Functional Position for Teacher* **41,29%**
37,35% 51–60 tahun *51-60 years*	Kelompok Umur *Age Group*	41–50 tahun *41-50 years* **32,93%**
29,58% 11–15 tahun *11-15 years*	Masa Kerja *Work Period*	11–15 tahun *11-15 years* **30,27%**

Masih terjadi **ketimpangan gender pada level jabatan** pimpinan tinggi (JPT)
There was still gender inequality at the high leadership positions level

5 dari 6
pejabat pimpinan tinggi adalah laki-laki
5 out of 6 high leadership positions were male

27 provinsi memiliki jumlah **PNS perempuan yang lebih banyak** dari PNS laki-laki
27 provinces had more female civil servants than male civil servants

PNS di Pulau Papua mayoritas laki-laki

The majority of civil servants on Papua Island were male

2 dari 3 PNS di **Papua Pegunungan** adalah Laki-Laki

2 out of 3 civil servants in Papua Pegunungan were male

7 dari 10 PNS berpendidikan SMA ke bawah adalah Laki-laki

7 out of 10 civil servants with a high school education or below were male

3 provinsi dengan persentase PNS perempuan **terbesar**

3 provinces with the largest percentage of female civil servants

1. **64,79%** Sumatera Barat
2. **61,17%** Sumatera Utara
3. **60,28%** Gorontalo

Jabatan fungsional medis didominasi oleh PNS Perempuan

Certain functional position for medical field were dominated by female civil servants

4 dari 5 pejabat fungsional medis adalah Perempuan

4 out of 5 civil servants in Certain Functional Position for Medical Field were women

PAJAK

Sumber Utama Pendapatan Negara

Tax, the main source of government revenues

19,56%
Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak
Non-Tax State Revenue

80,32%
Penerimaan Pajak
Tax Revenue

0,12%
Hibah
Grant

Pendapatan Negara
Government Revenues
2.637 triliun rupiah
trillion rupiahs

Realisasi Pendapatan Negara Menurut Sumber Penerimaan

Actual Government Revenues by Source of Revenues

2023

---

3 Sumber Penerimaan Pajak Terbesar

Biggest Sources of Tax Revenue

"Hampir separuh penerimaan pajak **berasal dari pajak penghasilan**"

Almost half of tax revenue comes from income tax

1 Pajak penghasilan
Income tax
1.041 triliun rupiah
trillion rupiahs
49,13%

2 Pajak pertambahan nilai barang dan jasa, dan pajak penjualan atas barang mewah
Value added tax on goods and services, and tax on sale of luxury goods
742 triliun rupiah
trillion rupiahs
35,04%

3 Cukai
Excise duties
227 triliun rupiah
trillion rupiahs
10,73%

PENERIMAAN
PAJAK PENGHASILAN
Income Tax Revenue

Anggaran dan Realisasi Penerimaan Pajak Penghasilan (triliun rupiah), 2021-2023
Budget and Actual Income Tax Revenue (trillion rupiahs), 2021-2023

Realisasi penerimaan pajak penghasilan **selama 3 tahun terakhir melampaui target**

Actual income tax revenues for the last 3 years exceeded the target

TAX

1788

2021	2022	2023
697 / 684	998 / 681	1.041 / 935

● Anggaran *Budget*   ● Realisasi *Actual*

Target penerimaan pajak penghasilan pada APBN 2024

Income tax revenue target in the 2024 State Budget

1.140 triliun rupiah
trillion rupiahs

Hanya penerimaan **pajak ekspor** yang **mengalami perlambatan** di 2023

Only export tax revenues experienced a slow down in 2023

Realisasi pajak ekspor
Actual export tax

20 triliun rupiah
trillion rupiahs

turun 50,27% dibanding 2022
decreased 50.27% compared to 2022

Penurunan ini dipengaruhi oleh moderasi harga komoditas utama dunia terutama CPO, penurunan volume ekspor mineral, dan penyesuaian tarif bea keluar produk mineral seiring dengan kemajuan hilirisasi sumber daya alam (Kementerian Keuangan 2023)

This decline was influenced by the moderation in the prices of major world commodities, especially CPO, a decrease in the volume of mineral exports, and adjustments to export duties on mineral products in line with the progress of downstreaming of natural resources (Ministry of Finance 2023)

Catatan/*Note*:
- Realisasi pendapatan negara 2021 dan 2022 merupakan Angka Laporan Keuangan Pemerintah Pusat (LKPP)/*2021 and 2022 Actual government revenue was Financial Report of Central Government figures*
- Realisasi pendapatan negara 2023 merupakan angka outlook/*2023 Actual government revenue was outlook figures*

Sumber/*Source*: Kementerian Keuangan, Buku II Nota Keuangan Beserta APBN TA 2024
Ministry of Finance, Book II Financial Notes and State Budget for 2024

Realisasi Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Pemerintah Provinsi

Provincial Government's Budget Realisation **2023**

Deficit **Defisit**

PENDAPATAN
Revenue

335 triliun rupiah
trillion rupiahs

BELANJA
Expenditure

339 triliun rupiah
trillion rupiahs

DEFISIT
Deficit

4 triliun rupiah
trillion rupiahs

DKI Jakarta

Provinsi dengan surplus terbesar

Province with the biggest surplus

3 triliun rupiah
trillion rupiahs

| Pendapatan *Revenue* | **66** triliun rupiah *trillion rupiahs* |
| Belanja *Expenditure* | **63** triliun rupiah *trillion rupiahs* |

Kalimantan Timur

Provinsi dengan defisit terbesar

Province with the biggest deficit

2 triliun rupiah
trillion rupiahs

| Pendapatan *Revenue* | **16** triliun rupiah *trillion rupiahs* |
| Belanja *Expenditure* | **18** triliun rupiah *trillion rupiahs* |

Catatan/*Note*: Data Belum diaudit. Kondisi 12 Januari 2024/*The Data not yet audited, based on 12 January 2024*

Sumber/*Source*: Kementerian Keuangan (Direktorat Jenderal Perimbangan Keuangan)
Ministry of Finance (Directorate General of Fiscal Balance)

BAB
CHAPTER

03

PENDUDUK DAN KETENAGAKERJAAN
POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT

KEADAAN
PENDUDUK INDONESIA
2024[1]

Population Status of Indonesia 2024[1]

Secara umum,
jumlah penduduk Indonesia
berjenis kelamin
laki-laki lebih banyak
daripada perempuan.
In general, there were more males than females in Indonesia's population.

Hanya **3 dari 38 provinsi** yang jumlah penduduk **laki-lakinya lebih sedikit** dari perempuan

Only 3 out of 38 provinces had fewer males than females

▶ **DI Yogyakarta**

▶ **Jawa Timur**

▶ **Sulawesi Selatan**

Kepadatan Penduduk
Population Density

149
orang/km²
people/km²

25 dari 38 provinsi memiliki **kepadatan penduduk yang lebih sedikit** dari kepadatan penduduk Indonesia, di antaranya adalah provinsi-provinsi di **Pulau Kalimantan dan Papua.**

25 of the 38 provinces had a lower population density than Indonesia, which includes the provinces located on the islands of Kalimantan and Papua.

Catatan/*Note***:**
[1]Hasil Proyeksi Penduduk Indonesia 2020–2050 Hasil Sensus Penduduk 2020 (pertengahan tahun/Juni)
The Results of Indonesia Population Projection 2020–2050 results of Population Census 2020 (mid year/June)

Sumber/*Source***:**
Badan Pusat Statistik dan Kementerian Dalam Negeri/*BPS–Statistics Indonesia and Ministry of Home Affairs*

Pertanian di Indonesia:
Lapangan Pekerjaan Utama **yang Bertahan** di Tengah Modernisasi

Agriculture in Indonesia: The Surviving Main Industry Amidst Modernisation

Pada 2023, mayoritas penduduk Indonesia berumur **15 tahun ke atas** bekerja di sektor

*In 2023, most Indonesians **aged 15 years and above** were employed in*

Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

81%
di antaranya berpendidikan SMP ke bawah.

81% just completed junior high school or less.

1 dari
in
2

pekerja berusaha dengan **dibantu buruh tidak tetap** atau sebagai **pekerja keluarga/tidak dibayar.**

workers relied on temporary help or unpaid family employees.

Rata-rata upah/gaji bersih pekerja sektor **Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan** di Indonesia sebesar **Rp2.374.788,00**, **terendah kedua** setelah sektor Jasa Lainnya.

The average net wage in this sector is IDR 2,374,788.00, the second lowest after the Other Services sector.

bahkan lebih rendah dari rata-rata UMP nasional
even lower than the national average UMP

5 provinsi yang mayoritas penduduknya bekerja di sektor Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan beserta **rata-rata upah bersihnya:**

In five provinces where the majority of the population works in these sectors, the average net wages were:

1	Jawa Timur	Rp1.707.005,00
2	Jawa Tengah	Rp2.062.549,00
3	Jawa Barat	Rp2.529.226,00
4	Sumatera Utara	Rp2.469.122,00
5	Lampung	Rp2.284.497,00

Kenaikan UMP:
Langkah Maju untuk Kesejahteraan Pekerja
Provincial Minimum Wage Increase: A Step Forward for Worker Welfare

Kenaikan UMP 2023 merupakan **kenaikan UMP tertinggi** semenjak **COVID-19** terjadi, hal ini menunjukan adanya indikasi perbaikan ekonomi di Indonesia.

The 2023 increase in Provincial Minimum Wages (UMP) marked the highest rise since the onset of COVID-19, indicating signs of economic recovery in Indonesia.

Pada 2023, untuk **pertama kalinya selama 5 tahun terakhir UMP Jambi di atas rata-rata UMP nasional.**

In 2023, for the first time in five years, Jambi's UMP exceeded the national average, with a 9% increase from the previous year.

UMP Jambi 2023 **meningkat 9%** ▲ dari tahun sebelumnya

Sementara itu, **Jawa Tengah** telah **dua tahun berturut-turut** memiliki **UMP terendah** dibandingkan 33 provinsi lainnya.

Conversely, Jawa Tengah has had the lowest UMP among the 33 provinces for the second consecutive year.

Sumber/*Source*:

Kementerian Ketenagakerjaan/*Ministry of Manpower*

Keadaan Pekerja Migran Indonesia 2023

The State of Indonesian Migrant Workers 2023

Jumlah **pekerja migran Indonesia** yang ditempatkan selama **2023 meningkat sebanyak 37%** dari tahun sebelumnya

In 2023, the number of Indonesian migrant workers rose by 37% compared to the previous year

61% di antaranya perempuan.
with women making up 61% of this workforce.

Jumlah **pekerja migran perempuan** yang ditempatkan di **Taiwan** meningkat **dua kali lipat sejak 2022**, menjadikan Taiwan tujuan utama. Namun, **Hongkong** tetap menjadi **negara dengan penempatan tertinggi.**

The placement of female workers in the Republic of China doubled from 2022, making it the primary destination for these workers. However, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region remains the top location for female migrant worker placements.

5 Kabupaten Asal Pekerja Migran Indonesia Terbanyak

Top Five Regencies of Origin for the Most Indonesian Migrant Workers

19.178 Indramayu

10.552 Cirebon

11.344 Cilacap

10.840 Lombok Tengah

13.111 Lombok Timur

Sebaran Pekerja Migran Indonesia di Kawasan Asia dan Afrika

Distribution of Indonesian Migrant Workers on the Asian and Africa Area

HONGKONG
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
65.916

KOREA SELATAN
Republic of Korea
12.579

JEPANG
Japan
9.673

Kongo
Congo
12

MALAYSIA
Malaysia
72.260

CHINA

TAIWAN
Republic of China
83.216

INDONESIA

ZAMBIA
Zambia
289

SRI LANKA
Sri Lanka
139

SINGAPURA
Singapore
7.898

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
Brunei Darussalam
2.872

BAB
CHAPTER
04

SOSIAL DAN KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT
SOCIAL AND WELFARE

KEJAHATAN
di Indonesia 2022
Crime in Indonesia

Jumlah Kejadian Kejahatan yang Dilaporkan
Number of Reported Crime Incidents
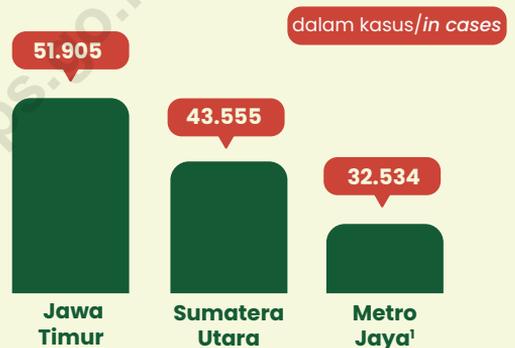
372.965

meningkat

55,74%

dibanding 2021
increased 55.74% compared to 2021

3
Kepolisian daerah (Polda) yang paling banyak menerima laporan kejahatan
Regional police offices (Polda) that received the most crime reports

dalam kasus/*in cases*

51.905	**43.555**	**32.534**
Jawa Timur	**Sumatera Utara**	**Metro Jaya[1]**

Persentase Penyelesaian Kejahatan
Crime Clearance Rate

38,12%

Jawa Timur (103,37%)
Polda dengan persentase penyelesaian kejahatan tertinggi

Jawa Timur Regional Police Office had the greatest crime clearance rate

Polda Metro Jaya[1]
hanya menyelesaikan 5,82% laporan kejahatan, terendah kedua di Indonesia.

Metro Jaya regional office[1] only resolved 5.82% of crime reports, the second lowest in Indonesia.

Catatan/*Note*: [1]Polda Metro Jaya meliputi Polres Jakarta Selatan, Jakarta Timur, Jakarta Pusat, Jakarta Utara, Jakarta Barat, Kepulauan Seribu, Kabupaten Bekasi, Kota Bekasi, Kabupaten Tangerang, Kota Tangerang, Kota Depok, Bandara Soekarno-Hatta, dan KP3/*Metro Jaya Regional Police Office consist of Police Subregionals of Jakarta Selatan, Jakarta Timur, Jakarta Pusat, Jakarta Utara, Jakarta Barat, Kepulauan Seribu, Bekasi Regency, Bekasi Municipality, Tangerang Regency, Tangerang Municipality, Depok Municipality, Soekarno-Hatta Airport, and KP3*

Sumber/*Source*: **Mabes Polri (Biro Pengendalian Operasi)** *Indonesian National Police Headquarters (Bureau of Operation Control)*

PENYEBARAN PUSKESMAS
Masih Belum Merata

The Distribution of Public Health Centers is Still Uneven

Berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor 43 tahun 2019 tentang Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat, **Puskesmas harus didirikan pada setiap kecamatan.**

Based on the Minister of Health Regulation Number 43 of 2019 concerning Public Health Centers, Public Health Centers must be established in every district.

Jumlah puskesmas tahun 2023
Number of public health centers in 2023

10.416
bertambah **42** dibandingkan 2022

increased 42 compared to 2022

Rasio puskesmas terhadap kecamatan 2023 sebesar **1,4** yang menunjukkan sedikitnya terdapat 1 puskesmas di tiap kecamatan di Indonesia.

In 2023, the ratio of public health centers to districts is 1.4, indicating that every district in Indonesia has at least one public health center.

DKI Jakarta, provinsi dengan rasio puskesmas terhadap kecamatan **tertinggi. 1 kecamatan** di DKI Jakarta terdapat sekitar **7 puskesmas.**

DKI Jakarta was province with the highest ratio of public health centers to districts. There were around 7 public health centers in one district in DKI Jakarta.

Rasio Puskesmas Terhadap Kecamatan Menurut Provinsi di Pulau Papua, 2023
Ratio of Public Health Centers to Districts by Province in Papua Island, 2023

Rasio Ideal =1,00
Ideal Ratio

Papua	Papua Selatan	Papua Tengah	Papua Barat	Papua Barat Daya	Papua Pegunungan
1,03	0,95	0,89	0,88	0,69	0,59
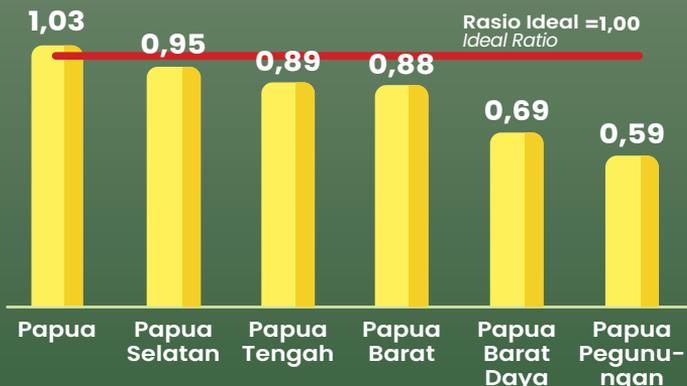
Belum seluruh kecamatan di Pulau Papua terdapat puskesmas

Not all districts on Papua Island had public health centers

TUBERKULOSIS

di Indonesia
Tuberculosis in Indonesia

2023

Pada tahun 2022, Indonesia merupakan negara kedua dengan kasus tuberkulosis (TBC) terbanyak di dunia setelah India dengan kontribusi sebesar 10% (WHO 2023).

In 2022, Indonesia was the second country with the most tuberculosis (TBC) cases in the world after India with a contribution of 10% (WHO 2023).

Kemenkes

TOSS TBC

Angka **Penemuan dan Pengobatan** TBC: **74,76%**
TBC Treatment Coverage:

▲ **0,01** poin dibandingkan 2022
increased 0.01 points compared to 2022

Angka **Keberhasilan Pengobatan** TBC: **84,81%**
TBC Success Rate:

▼ **1,64** poin dibandingkan 2022
decreased 1.64 points compared to 2022

Provinsi yang mencapai target angka penemuan dan pengobatan TBC minimal 90%[1]:
Provinces with a TBC treatment coverage at least 90%[1]:

Jawa Barat	Jawa Tengah	Papua Tengah	Banten	DKI Jakarta	Papua Selatan	Papua Barat	Papua
116,46	111,65	110,03	107,36	107,15	106,40	104,29	102,52

Target =90%
Targets

Angka Penemuan dan Pengobatan TBC (%)
TBC Treatment Coverage (%)

Provinsi yang mencapai angka keberhasilan pengobatan TBC minimal 90%[1]:
Provinces with a TBC success rate at least 90%[1]:

#1 Lampung **96,07%**

#2 Gorontalo **92,17%**

#3 Sumatera Selatan **90,85%**

KEMISKINAN
di Indonesia 2023
Poverty in Indonesia

Persentase penduduk miskin di Indonesia mengalami **kenaikan** dalam dua tahun pertama pandemi dan mulai mengalami **penurunan** pada tahun ketiga pandemi COVID-19.

The percentage of poor people in Indonesia increased in the first two years of the COVID-19 pandemic and began to decline in the third year.

Persentase Penduduk Miskin, 2019–2023
Percentage of Poor People, 2019–2023

Tahun	Persentase
2019	9,41%
2020	9,78%
2021	10,14%
2022	9,54%
2023	9,36%

10 provinsi mengalami **kenaikan persentase penduduk miskin, tertinggi** adalah **Provinsi Maluku** sebesar **0,45 persen poin.**

Ten provinces experienced an increase in the percentage of poor people, the highest was Maluku Province by 0.45 percent points.

Provinsi dengan persentase penduduk miskin tertinggi dan terendah

Provinces with the highest and lowest percentage of poor population

TERTINGGI/*Highest*
PAPUA[1]
26,03%

TERENDAH/*Lowest*
BALI
4,25%

Indeks Perilaku Anti Korupsi (IPAK) merupakan indikator yang mengukur tingkat permisifitas masyarakat terhadap perilaku koruptif. IPAK mengukur budaya *zero tolerance* terhadap korupsi skala kecil, bukan korupsi skala besar.

The Anti-Corruption Behaviour Index (IPAK) is an indicator that measures the level of permissiveness of society towards corrupt behaviour. IPAK measures a culture of zero tolerance towards petty corruption, not grand corruption.

INDEKS PERILAKU ANTI KORUPSI 2023

Anti-Corruption Behaviour Index

IPAK 2023
3,92

▼ 0,01 **poin dibanding 2022**
decreased by 0.01 poin compared to 2022

Nilai IPAK berada pada skala 0-5. Semakin mendekati lima, artinya masyarakat semakin antikorupsi

IPAK value is on a scale of 0-5. The closer it is to five, the more anti-corruption society is.

Perkembangan Nilai Indeks Perilaku Anti Korupsi (IPAK), 2020-2023
Development of Anti-Corruption Behaviour Index (IPAK) Values, 2020-2023

	2020	2021	2022	2023
IPAK	3,84	3,88	3,93	3,92
RPJMN[1] 2020-2024	4,00	4,03	4,06	4,09

■ IPAK   ●— RPJMN[1] 2020-2024
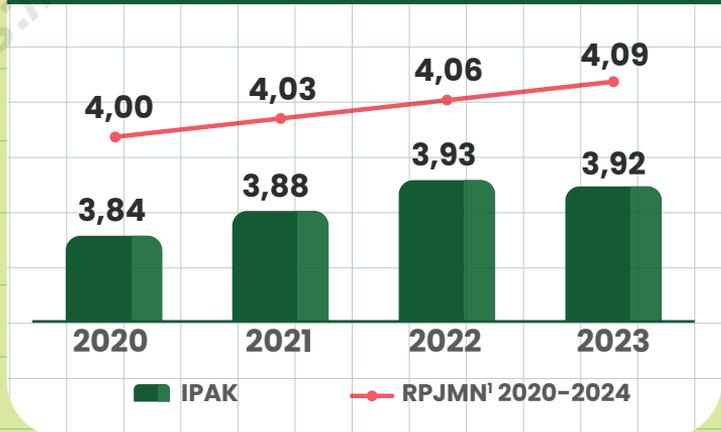
IPAK berdasarkan Dimensi
IPAK by Dimension

Indeks Persepsi: **3,82**
Perception Index:
▲ 0,02 **poin dibandingkan 2022**
Increased 0.02 points compared to 2022

Indeks Pengalaman: **3,96**
Experience Index:
▼ 0,03 **poin dibandingkan 2022**
Decreased 0.03 points compared to 2022

KARAKTERISTIK PERUMAHAN
di Nusa Tenggara Timur 2023
Characteristics of Housing in Nusa Tenggara Timur

Persentase penduduk miskin di Nusa Tenggara Timur tertinggi ketiga di Indonesia. Indikator perumahan dapat menunjukkan tingkat kesejahteraan suatu rumah tangga (BPS 2023a).

Percentage of poor people in Nusa Tenggara Timur was the third highest in Indonesia. Housing indicators might indicate a household's welfare level (BPS-Statistic Indonesia 2023a).

Sumber Penerangan Utama
Main Source of Lighting
Listrik PLN
State Electricity Company
(87,81%)

Penggunaan Fasilitas Tempat Buang Air Besar
Toilet Facility Ownership and Usage
Ada Fasilitas, Digunakan Sendiri
Have Facility, Not Shared
(83,14%)

Status Kepemilikan Bangunan Tempat Tinggal yang Ditempati
Dwelling Ownership Status
Milik Sendiri
Private
(90,74%)

Jenis Lantai Terluas
Main Material of Dwelling Floor
Bukan Tanah
Others than Earth
(88,24%)

Sumber Air Utama yang Digunakan Rumah Tangga untuk Minum
Main Source of Drinking Water Consumed by Household
Mata Air Terlindung
Protected Spring
(30,04%)

Bahan Bakar Utama yang Digunakan untuk Memasak
Main Fuel or Energy Source for Cooking
Kayu
Fire Wood
(68,11%)

Luas Lantai Rumah Bangunan Tempat Tinggal
Dwelling Floor Area
50-99m^2
(48,26%)

Catatan/*Note:* Angka dalam kurung menunjukan persentase rumah tangga di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur yang memiliki karakteristik tersebut.
The numbers in brackets show the percentage of households in Nusa Tenggara Timur Province that had these characteristics.

Sumber/*Source:* Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Sosial Ekonomi (Susenas) Maret 2023
BPS-Statistic Indonesia, Socio-Economic Survey March 2023

BAB
CHAPTER

05

PERTANIAN, KEHUTANAN, PETERNAKAN, DAN PERIKANAN
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, LIVESTOCK, AND FISHERY

2023*

TANAMAN HIAS
Ornamental Plants

PRODUKSI
Production

= pohon/*tree(s)*

= tangkai/*stalk(s)*

Anggrek Pot
Pot Orchid

3,87

juta/*million*

Anggrek Potong
Cut Orchid

2,54

juta/*million*

Krisan
Chrysanthemum

486,94

juta/*million*

Mawar
Rose

204,23

juta/*million*

Sedap Malam
Tuberose

103,45

juta/*million*

Provinsi dengan Produksi Terbesar

Province with the Highest Production

Banten

Anggrek Potong
Cut Orchid

1,20

juta/*million*

Jawa Barat

Anggrek Pot
Pot Orchid

1,50

juta/*million*

Krisan
Chrysanthemum

213,58

juta/*million*

Jawa Timur

Mawar
Rose

123,95

juta/*million*

Sedap Malam
Tuberose

76,85

juta/*million*

Provinsi-provinsi di Pulau Jawa merupakan **produsen terbesar**
Provinces in Jawa Island remain the top producers

Catatan/*Note***:**

* Angka Sementara
Preliminary Figures

2022
HUTAN
di Indonesia

Indonesian Forest in 2022

Luas kawasan hutan dan konservasi perairan

Extent of forest area, inland water, coastal, and marine ecosystem

125,79

juta
million

hektare/hectare

Hanya **0,7%** luas wilayah Provinsi DKI Jakarta yang berupa kawasan hutan

Only 0.7% of DKI Jakarta Province's area consisted of forest area.

93,9% luas wilayah Provinsi Papua merupakan kawasan hutan

Papua Province had 93.9% of its area covered by forest area.

3 Provinsi dengan luas kawasan hutan dan konservasi perairan terbesar

3 Provinces with the largest extent of forest area, inland water, coastal, and marine ecosystem

dalam hektare
in hectare

Papua

30,39 juta/*million*
24,2%

Kalimantan Timur[1]

13,83 juta/*million*
11,0%

Kalimantan Tengah

12,72 juta/*million*
10,1%

"Kawasan hutan di Indonesia didominasi oleh Hutan Produksi"

Forest areas in Indonesia remain predominatly composed of production forests

Luas Kawasan Hutan dan Konservasi Perairan di Indonesia Menurut Jenisnya

Extent of Forest Area, Inland Water, Coastal, and Marine Ecosystem by type

Berdasarkan UU Nomor 41/1999 tentang Kehutanan, Kawasan hutan dibagi ke dalam kelompok hutan konservasi, hutan lindung, dan hutan produksi.
Based on Law Number 41/1999 concerning Forestry, forest areas are divided into conservation forests, protected forests, and production forests.

23,5%

Hutan Lindung
Protection Forest

29,56

juta hektare
million hectare

21,8%
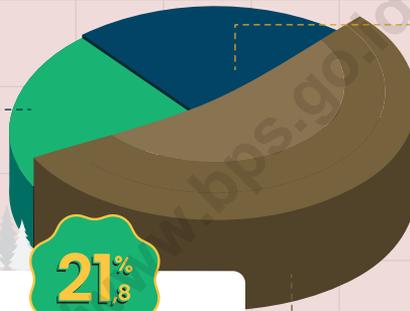
Hutan Konservasi[2]
Conservation Forest[2]

27,41

juta hektare
million hectare

54,7%

Hutan Produksi
Production Forest

68,83

juta hektare
million hectare

Pulau Kalimantan memiliki hutan produksi terluas di Indonesia

Kalimantan Island holds the largest production forest in Indonesia

24,52

juta hektare/*million hectare*

≈

Hampir 2 kali lipat dari luas wilayah Pulau Jawa

Almost twice the area of Jawa Island

PERIKANAN

FISHERY

Produksi Perikanan Indonesia
Indonesian Fisheries Production

▲ **3,67%**

Perikanan Tangkap
Capture Fisheries

22,27
juta ton
million tons

▲ **1,79%** dibanding 2021
compared to 2021

0,87% ▲

Perikanan Budidaya
Aquaculture

7,49
juta ton/*million tons*

14,78
juta ton/*million tons*

Persentase[1] Produksi Perikanan Indonesia Menurut Pulau
Percentage[1] of Indonesia's Fisheries Production by Island

Kalimantan
63,42%

Sulawesi
79,79%

Maluku & Papua
73,69%

Sumatera
56,07%

Jawa
68,74%

Bali & Nusa Tenggara
83,19%

⬛ Perikanan Tangkap
Capture Fisheries

🟡 Perikanan Budidaya
Aquaculture

Catatan/*Note*:
[1]Persentase terhadap **produksi ikan total**
[1]*Percentage of total fish production*
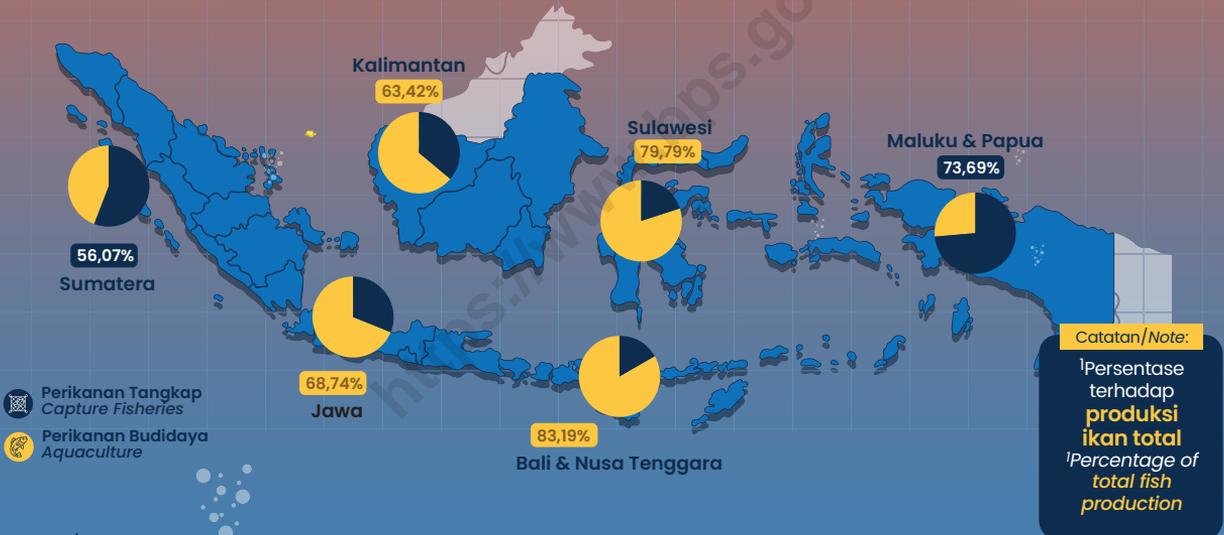
Produksi Beberapa Komoditas Perikanan
Production of Several Fishery Commodities

ribu ton/*thousand tons*

Perikanan Tangkap *Capture Fisheries*		Perikanan Budidaya *Aquaculture*	
355	Tuna *Tuna*	Nila *Nile Tilapia*	1.357
475	Cakalang *Skipjack Tuna*	Udang *Shrimp*	919
660	Tongkol *Eastern Little Tuna*	Rumput Laut *Seaweed*	9.234

Sumber/*Source*:
Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan, Database Validasi Nasional Satu Data Kelautan dan Perikanan
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, National Validation Database for One Data of Maritime and Fisheries

PERKEBUNAN 2023*

Estates

PRODUKSI
Production

juta ton/*million tons*

Kelapa Sawit
Oil Palm
46,99

Kelapa
Coconut
2,89

Karet
Rubbet
2,65

Tebu
Sugar Cane
2,27

Kopi
Coffee
0,76

Teh
Tea
0,12

Tembakau
Tobacco
0,24

Kakao
Cocoa
0,64

LUAS AREAL
Planted Area

ribu hektare/*thousand hectares*

Karet
Rubbet
3.546,2

Kelapa Sawit
Oil Palm
15.435,7

Tebu
Sugar Cane
504,8

PEMOTONGAN TERNAK

TERCATAT
Registered Livestock Slaughtering

2023*

dalam ekor/in heads

Sapi/Beef Cattle		1.518.717
Babi/Pig		872.485
Kambing/Goat		822.858
Domba/Sheep		327.695
Kerbau/Buffalo		55.841
Kuda/Horse		3.318
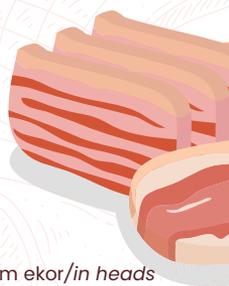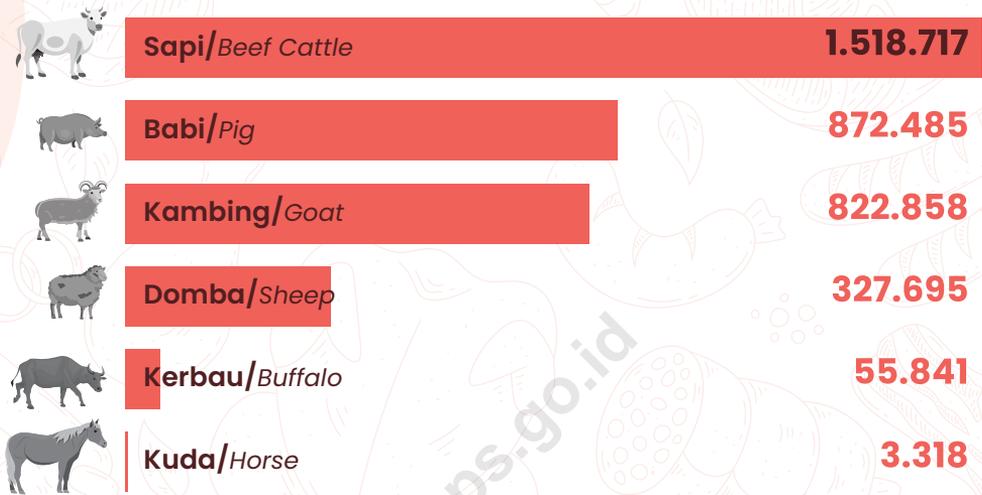
Provinsi dengan Jumlah
Pemotongan Ternak Tercatat Terbesar
Province with the Largest Number of registered livestock slaughtering

Domba
Sheep
38,%92
Jawa Tengah

Sapi
Beef Cattle
22,%09
Jawa Timur

Kuda
Horse
61,%75
Sulawesi Selatan

Kambing
Goat
39,%07
Jawa Tengah

Babi
Pig
36,%30
Bali

Kerbau
Buffalo
19,%88
Sulawesi Selatan
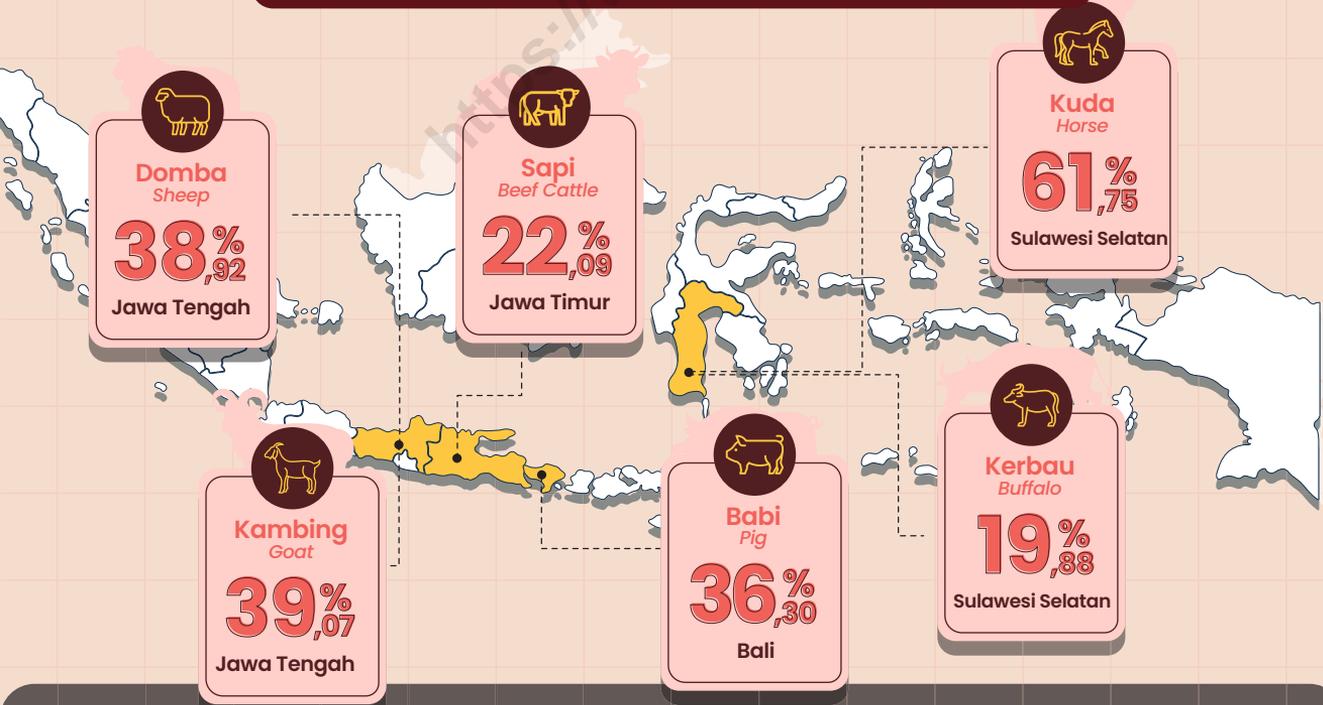
Catatan/*Note:*

* Angka Sementara/*Preliminary Figures*

Sumber/*Source:*

Badan Pusat Statistik, Laporan Triwulanan Pemotongan Ternak 2022 dan Laporan Pemotongan Ternak Bulanan 2023
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2022 Livestock Slaughter Quarterly Report and 2023 Monthly Livestock Slaughter Report

BAB
CHAPTER

06

PERTAMBANGAN DAN ENERGI
MINING AND ENERGY

KONDISI EMAS di Indonesia Pascapandemi COVID-19

The State of Gold Post The COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesia

Produksi emas di Indonesia tahun 2022* mencapai

Gold production in Indonesia 2022 has reached

85.203 kg

meningkat **7,86%** dibanding tahun 2021
increased by 7.86% compared to 2021

Produksi Emas di Indonesia, 2018–2022

Gold Production in Indonesia, 2018–2022

Tahun	Produksi (kg)
2018	132.734
2019	108.977
2020	65.890
2021	78.996
2022*	85.203

2018 2019 Sebelum Pandemi / *Before the Pandemic*

2020 2021 Masa Pandemi / *Pandemic Period*

2022* Pemulihan COVID-19 / *COVID-19 Recovery*
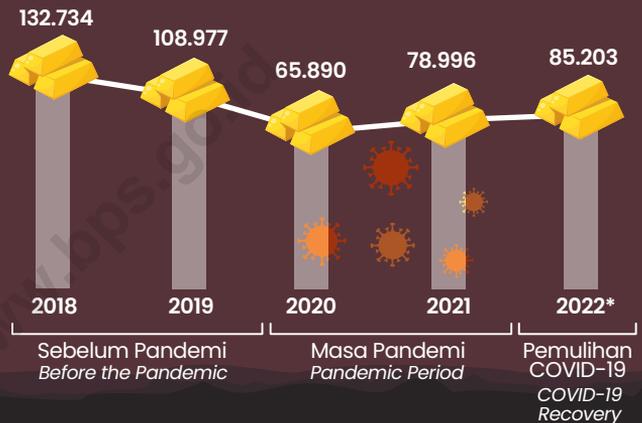
"Kenaikan harga emas signifikan pada tahun 2020 dan harga tinggi yang berlanjut hingga tahun 2023 dapat dikaitkan dengan dampak ekonomi global dari pandemi COVID-19 dan ketidakpastian ekonomi yang dihasilkan (Leend 2024)."

"The significant increase in gold prices in 2020 and the continued high prices into 2023 can be attributed to the global economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting economic uncertainty (Leend 2024)."

Produksi emas tertinggi antara tahun 2018–2022 adalah produksi tahun 2018 (sebelum pandemi COVID-19), yaitu sebesar

The highest gold production between 2018–2022 was production in 2018 (before the COVID-19 pandemic), which was

132.734 kg

Setiap tahun harga emas di Indonesia selalu meningkat. Harga emas pascapandemi COVID-19 (tahun 2022) adalah

139,90%

dari harga emas sebelum pandemi COVID-19 (tahun 2018)[1].

The price of gold keeps rising in Indonesia each year. The price of gold after the COVID-19 pandemic (2022) was 139.90% of the price of gold before the COVID-19 pandemic (2018)[1].

Cuan terusss...

Catatan/*Note*: *Angka sementara/*Preliminary figures*
[1]Harga emas kualitas 24 Karat (Data dari Badan Pusat Statistik)
24 carat quality gold (Data from BPS-Statistics Indonesia)

Sumber/*Source*: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Perusahaan Migas dan Nonmigas/*BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Oil and Gas & Non-Oil and Gas Company Survey*

Produksi dan distribusi air bersih di Indonesia turut terdampak oleh pandemi COVID-19, meskipun dampaknya bervariasi di berbagai daerah.

The production and distribution of clean water in Indonesia has also been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, although the impact varied across regions.

KONDISI
AIR BERSIH
di Indonesia
Pascapandemi COVID-19

Clean Water Conditions in Indonesia Post COVID-19 Pandemic

Pada 2022*, perusahaan air bersih di Indonesia berpotensi memproduksi **7,96 triliun liter** air bersih dalam setahun.

In 2022, water supply establishment in Indonesia had the potential to produce 7.96 trillion liters of clean water in a year.*

Realisasi produksi air bersih tahun 2022 adalah **5,27 triliun liter** meningkat sebesar 0,28% dari produksi air bersih tahun sebelumnya.

The actual production of clean water in 2022 was 5.27 trillion liters, which was 0.28% more than the production the previous year.

Volume air yang disalurkan perusahaan air bersih di Indonesia selama 2022* adalah **4,50 triliun liter** (85,39% dari total realisasi produksi air bersih).

In 2022, the water supply establishment in Indonesia distributed a volume of 4.50 trillion liters of water, which accounted for 85.39% of the entire realised production of clean water.

Hanya **9,20%** rumah tangga di Indonesia yang sumber air minum utamanya berasal dari air leding.

Only 9.20% of households in Indonesia had their main source of drinking water from piped water.

Volume kebocoran air bersih sebesar **0,79 triliun liter** (17,55% dari total volume air bersih yang disalurkan).

The volume of clean water leaks was 0.79 trillion liters (17.55% of the total volume of clean water distributed).

Pada 2022, Papua adalah provinsi dengan persentase terendah rumah tangga yang memiliki akses terhadap sumber air minum layak.

In 2022, Papua was the province with the lowest percentage of households having access to improved drinking water sources.

Di provinsi Papua hanya

65,39%

rumah tangga yang memiliki akses terhadap sumber air minum layak, dan **hanya 2,97% rumah tangga** yang menggunakan **air leding** sebagai sumber air minumnya.

In Papua province, only 65.39% of households had access to improved drinking water source, and only 2.97% of households used piped water as a source of drinking water.

Padahal, pada 2022* perusahaan air bersih di provinsi Papua berpotensi memproduksi **52,35 miliar liter air**. Namun yang tersalurkan hanya sekitar

⅓

-nya saja, yaitu sebesar **19,64 miliar liter air.**

In fact, in 2022 the water supply establishment in Papua province had the potential to produce 52.35 billion liters of water. However, only around one-third of it was dispersed, totalling 19.64 billion liters of water.*

Catatan/*Note*:
- *Angka sementara/*Preliminary figures*
- Air leding mencakup leding meteran dan leding eceran/*Piped water included metered piped and retail piped tap*
- Air bersih yang disalurkan adalah seluruh volume air bersih yang disalurkan oleh perusahaan air bersih kepada pelanggan, termasuk volume air bersih yang hilang dalam penyaluran/kebocoran/*Clean water distributed is the total volume of clean water distributed by water supply establishments to the customers, including water lost in distribution*
- Konsep air minum layak berdasarkan surat Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Bappenas omor 661/Dt.2.4/01/2019/*Concept of improved drinking water based on the letter from Ministry of National Development Planning Number 661/Dt.2.4/01/2019*

Sumber/*Source*: - Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Perusahaan Air Bersih/*BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Water Supply Establishment Survey*
- Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas)/*BPS-Statistics Indonesia, National Socioeconomic Survey*
- Badan Pusat Statistik, Publikasi Statistik Air Bersih 2018-2022/*BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Publication of Water Supply Statistics 2018-2022*

LISTRIK

BAHAYA
TEGANGAN TINGGI

yang Dibangkitkan dan Didistribusikan di Indonesia Pascapandemi COVID-19
Electricity Generated and Distributed Post COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesia

Pandemi COVID-19 mempengaruhi sektor kelistrikan di Indonesia. Pertumbuhan listrik minus pada 2020, dalam beberapa dekade terakhir secara nasional. Tetapi telah membaik di 2021, sehingga pertumbuhannya menjadi positif. Artinya, konsumsi listrik di 2021 telah pulih dan melampaui 2019 sebelum terjadinya pandemi COVID-19 (PT PLN (Persero) 2022).

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the electricity sector in Indonesia. Electricity growth was negative in 2020, in the last few decades nationally. But it has improved in 2021, so that growth has become positive. This means that electricity consumption in 2021 has recovered and exceeded 2019 before the COVID-19 pandemic (PT PLN (Persero) 2022).

Listrik yang Dibangkitkan dan Didistribusikan di Indonesia (GWh), 2018–2022
Electricity Generated and Electricity Distributed (GWh), 2018–2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Listrik yang Dibangkitkan (GWh)	274.896,29	280.333,08	275.599,80	296.811,95	319.686,40
Listrik yang Didistribusikan (GWh)	239.012,04	247.653,33	241.405,61	257.634,26	273.761,48

— Listrik yang Dibangkitkan (GWh)
— Listrik yang Didistribusikan (GWh)

Masa Pandemi
Pandemic Period

Pemulihan COVID-19
COVID-19 Recovery
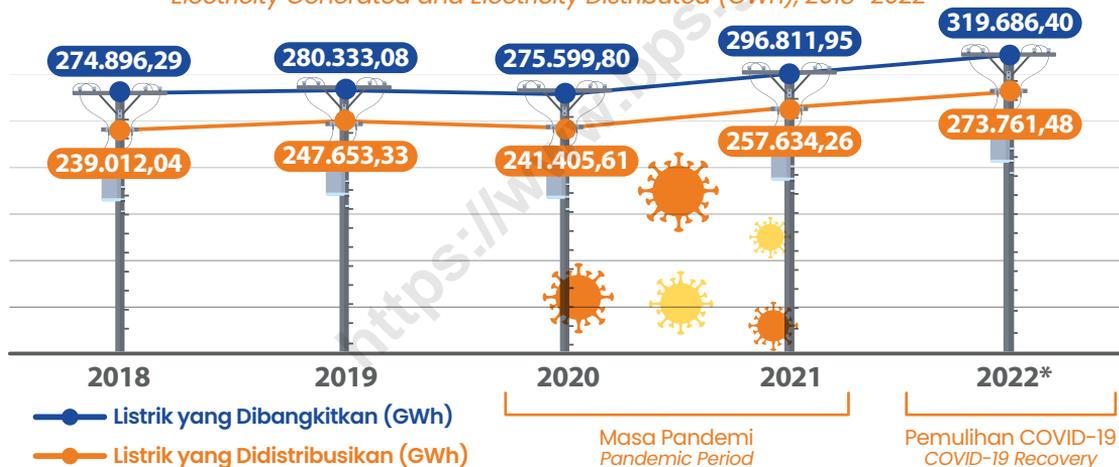
Pada masa pemulihan COVID-19 (2022*), jumlah listrik yang dibangkitkan mencapai **319.686,40 GWh**, dengan **85,63%** didistribusikan keseluruh wilayah Indonesia.

During the COVID-19 recovery period (2022), the amount of electricity generated reached 319,686.40 GWh, with 85.63% distributed throughout Indonesia.*

⚡ Listrik yang didistribusikan ke pelanggan sebesar 273.761,48 GWh, naik **6,3%** dibandingkan dengan tahun 2021.

Electricity distributed to customers totalled 273,761.48 GWh, increased by 6.3% compared to 2021.

⚡ **97,73%** rumah tangga di Indonesia pada 2022 telah menggunakan listrik PLN sebagai sumber penerangan utama.

In 2022, 97.73% of households in Indonesia used PLN electricity as their main source of lighting.

Pada 2022*, 69,02% listrik yang dibangkitkan di Indonesia didistribusikan ke Pulau Jawa. Selain itu, Pulau Jawa juga menyumbang listrik sebesar 68,96% dari total listrik yang dibangkitkan.

In 2022*, 69,02% of the electricity generated in Indonesia was distributed to Jawa Island. On the other hand, Jawa Island also contributed 68,96% of the total electricity generated.

5 provinsi dengan jumlah listrik yang didistribusikan tertinggi ada di Pulau Jawa
The 5 provinces with the highest amount of electricity distributed were on the Jawa island

Jawa Barat
20,54%
dari total listrik yang didistribusikan di Indonesia
of the total electricity distributed in Indonesia

Jawa Timur
14,81%
dari total listrik yang didistribusikan di Indonesia
of the total electricity distributed in Indonesia

DKI Jakarta
12,63%
dari total listrik yang didistribusikan di Indonesia
of the total electricity distributed in Indonesia

Jawa Tengah
10,01%
dari total listrik yang didistribusikan di Indonesia
of the total electricity distributed in Indonesia

Banten
9,76%
dari total listrik yang didistribusikan di Indonesia
of the total electricity distributed in Indonesia

Meskipun DI Yogyakarta tidak termasuk provinsi dengan jumlah listrik yang didistribusikan tertinggi, tetapi hampir seluruh rumah tangga di DI Yogyakarta pada 2022 telah menggunakan listrik PLN sebagai sumber penerangan utama → 99,95%

Even though DI Yogyakarta was not included among the provinces with the highest amount of electricity distributed, but almost all of households in DI Yogyakarta in 2022 have used PLN electricity as their main source of lighting (99,95%).

Catatan/*Note*: *Angka sementara/*Preliminary figures*

Sumber/*Source*: - Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Perusahaan Listrik/*BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Electricity Company Survey*
- Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas)/*BPS-Statistics Indonesia, National Socioeconomic Survey*

KEADAAN GAS ALAM di Indonesia
The State of Natural Gas in Indonesia

Gas keun...

Produksi gas alam mengalami tren penurunan dalam beberapa tahun terakhir. Beberapa lapangan gas besar di Indonesia, seperti yang berada di **Blok Mahakam**, sudah mencapai puncak produksinya dan kini mengalami penurunan.

Natural gas production has experienced a downward trend in recent years. Several large gas fields in Indonesia, such as those in the Mahakam Block, have reached peak production and are now experiencing a decline.
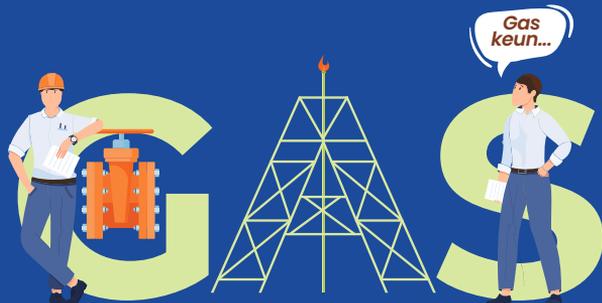
Produksi Gas Alam (MMSCF), 2018–2022
Production of Natural Gas (MMSCF), 2018-2022

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
2.833.784	2.647.986	2.442.831	2.433.364	1.962.929

Volume penjualan gas alam ke pelanggan **melalui saluran pipa** pada tahun 2022* sebesar 368.906,39 MMSCF, naik sebesar **5,17%** dibandingkan dengan volume penjualan tahun 2021.

The volume of natural gas sold to customers through Pipeline in 2022 was 368,906.39 MMSCF, up 5.17% from 2021.*

Pelanggan industri menggunakan gas alam paling banyak dibandingkan dengan kelompok pelanggan lainnya.

Industrial customers used the most natural gas compared to other customer groups.

Volume Penjualan Gas Alam melalui Saluran Pipa Menurut Jenis Pelanggan (MMSCF), 2022*
Volume of Natural Gas Sold through Pipeline by Type of Customers (MMSCF), 2022

Jenis Pelanggan	MMSCF
SPBE/SPBG *Fuel Gas Filling Station*	5.601,72
Pembangkit Listrik *Power Plant*	101.418,33
Industri *Industrial*	239.159,52
Komersial *Commercial*	13.071,18
Rumah Tangga *Household*	9.655,62
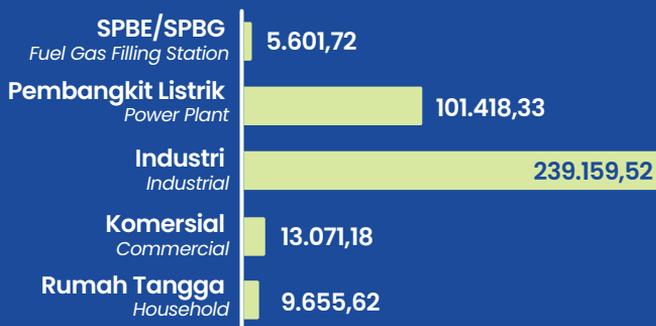
Meskipun dari sisi volume tidak menyerap banyak, namun dari sisi jumlah pelanggan, kelompok pelanggan rumah tangga mendominasi, yakni **91%** dari total pelanggan.

Although in terms of volume it did not absorb much, in terms of the number of customers, the household customer group dominated, namely 91% of the total customers.

Catatan/*Note*:
- *Angka sementara/*Preliminary figures*
- MMSCF = *Million Standard Cubic Feet*/Juta Standar Kaki Kubik per Hari

Sumber/*Source*:
- Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Perusahaan Migas dan Nonmigas/*BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Oil and Gas & Non-Oil and Gas Company Survey*
- Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Perusahaan Gas/*BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Gas Company Survey*
- Badan Pusat Statistik, Publikasi Statistik Gas 2018–2022/*BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Publication of Gas Statistics 2018–2022*
- Verda Nano Setiawan, https://katadata.co.id/berita/energi/61449d572f8f1/pertamina-akui-produksi-blok-mahakam-makin-anjlok-jika-tanpa-insentif diakses 27 Agustus 2024/*accessed 27 August 2024*

BAB
CHAPTER
07

INDUSTRI MANUFAKTUR
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

FAKTA
INDUSTRI MAKANAN[1]
DI INDONESIA 2023[e]

Facts about the Food Establishments[1] in Indonesia 2023[e]

TAHUKAH KAMU?
Did you know?

Industri makanan masih menjadi **Industri terbanyak** di Indonesia

The food establishments was still the largest industry in Indonesia

Jumlah perusahaan yang bergerak di industri makanan mencapai 7.853 unit dan mempekerjakan lebih dari 1 juta tenaga kerja

The number of establishments operating in the food establishment reached 7,853 units and employed more than 1 million workers

Rata-rata biaya yang dikeluarkan perusahaan untuk para pekerjanya di sektor ini adalah 51,23 juta rupiah/tahun/pekerja

In this industry, the average cost to an establishment for each employee was 51.23 million rupiah per year

93,90% biaya input dikeluarkan perusahaan industri makanan untuk bahan baku. Total biayanya mencapai lebih dari 1.363 triliun rupiah

93.90% of the input costs incurred by food establishments were raw materials. The total cost exceeded 1,363 trillion rupiah in total

Catatan/*Note*: ᵉAngka Estimasi/*Estimated Figures*
[1]Industri yang termasuk kedalam Industri Besar dan Sedang
Establishments included in Large and Medium Manufacturing Industries

Sumber/*Source*: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Tahunan Perusahaan Industri Manufaktur
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, The Annual Large and Medium Manufacturing Establishment Survey

INDUSTRI FARMASI, PRODUK OBAT KIMIA & OBAT TRADISIONAL[1]

DI INDONESIA 2023[e]

Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical Products Establishments[1] in Indonesia 2023[e]

Jumlah perusahaan di Industri Farmasi, Produk Obat Kimia dan Obat Tradisional hanya berjumlah 453 unit di Indonesia.

There were only 453 units in Indonesia's pharmaceutical, medicinal chemical and botanical products establishments.

Biaya yang dikeluarkan perusahaan untuk para pekerja di sektor ini naik 51,48% dibanding tahun sebelumnya. Rata-rata imbalan yang diterima pekerja di sektor ini yaitu sekitar 119 juta rupiah /orang/tahun, tertinggi dibanding sektor lainnya.

Establishments incurred a 51.48% increase in the cost of workers in this sector compared to the previous year. The average compensation received by workers in this sector was around 119 million rupiahs per person per year, which is the highest compared to other sectors.

Sektor ini mempekerjakan lebih dari 81 ribu tenaga kerja

This sector employed more than 81 thousand workers

Nilai output yang diterima perusahaan Industri Farmasi, Produk Obat Kimia dan Obat Tradisional adalah lebih dari 130 triliun rupiah.

The output value received by Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical Products establishments was more than 130 trillion rupiahs.

Catatan/*Note*: [e]Angka Estimasi/*Estimated Figures*
[1]Industri yang termasuk kedalam Industri Besar dan Sedang
Establishments included in Large and Medium Manufacturing Industries

Sumber/*Source*: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Tahunan Perusahaan Industri Manufaktur
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, The Annual Large and Medium Manufacturing Establishment Survey

INDUSTRI PAKAIAN JADI[1]

DI INDONESIA 2023[e]

Wearing Apparels Establishment[1] in Indonesia by 2023[e]

01

Jumlah perusahaan di Industri pakaian jadi berkurang 16,49% dibanding tahun sebelumnya

The number of wearing apparels establishment has decreased by 16.49% compared to the previous year

Jumlah pekerja di sektor ini juga berkurang 2,24% menjadi hanya 813.530 tenaga kerja

02

The number of workers in this sector also decreased by 2.24% to only 813,530 workers

03

Penurunan jumlah tenaga kerja berimbas pada berkurangnya biaya yang dikeluarkan perusahaan untuk para pekerja

Terjadi pengurangan biaya tersebut sebesar 12,80% dibanding tahun sebelumnya.

The decrease in the number of workers has an impact on reducing the costs incurred by companies for workers

Costs decreased by 12.80% compared to the previous year.

04

Nilai output industri pakaian jadi ikut menurun, menjadi hanya 297.880 miliar rupiah atau berkurang 12,80% dibanding tahun sebelumnya.

The output value received by wearing apparels establishment also decreased, to only 297,880 billion rupiahs or a decrease of 12.80% compared to the previous year.

Catatan/*Note*:
[e]Angka Estimasi/*Estimated Figures*
[1]Industri yang termasuk kedalam Industri Besar dan Sedang
 Establishments included in Large and Medium Manufacturing Industries

Sumber/*Source*:
Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Tahunan Perusahaan Industri Manufaktur
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, The Annual Large and Medium Manufacturing Establishment Survey

USAHA
BARANG GALIAN BUKAN LOGAM[1] BERSKALA MIKRO

DI INDONESIA 2022

The Micro Scale of Non-Metallic Mineral Products Establishments[1] in Indonesia 2022

Jumlah usaha

berkurang

13.449

dibandingkan tahun

2021

The number of these establishments has decreased by 13,449 compared to 2021

Jumlah pekerja

pada sektor ini juga

berkurang lebih dari

10 ribu orang

dibanding tahun sebelumnya

The number of workers in this sector also decreased by more than 10 thousand people compared to the previous year

Meskipun jumlah tenaga kerjanya berkurang, **namun biaya yang dikeluarkan pengusaha untuk para pekerja**

justru meningkat sebanyak

15,94%

dibanding tahun sebelumnya

Despite the number of workers decreased, the labour costs actually has increased by 15.94% compared to the previous year

Pendapatan usaha

disektor ini pada tahun 2022

mengalami peningkatan

3,49% dibanding tahun 2021,

dan meningkat

35,10% dibanding tahun 2020

In 2022, Business revenue in this sector has increased by 3.49% compared to 2021 and 35.10% compared to 2020

Catatan:
[1]Usaha barang galian bukan logam termasuk di dalamnya: industri pembuatan kaca dan produk kaca, produk keramik, ubin, semen, plester, dari bahan mentah hingga barang jadi. Juga termasuk didalamnya pembuatan batu berbentuk dan jadi serta produk mineral lainnya.

Note:
[1]Non-metallic mineral products establishments include: the manufacture of glass and glass product, ceramic products, tiles, cement, plaster, from raw materials to finished articles. Also included is the manufacture of shaped and finished stones and other mineral products.

Sumber/*Source:* Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Industri Mikro dan Kecil Tahunan
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, The Annual Micro and Small Manufacturing Industry Survey

USAHA
PENGOLAHAN TEMBAKAU BERSKALA KECIL
DI INDONESIA 2022

The Small Scale of Tobacco Products Establishments in Indonesia 2022

Termasuk jenis usaha kecil yang mampu menyerap banyak tenaga kerja di Indonesia

It was the type of small establishments that can absorb a lot of workers in Indonesia

Di tahun 2022

usaha ini memiliki pekerja sebanyak **lebih dari**

1 juta orang

meningkat

13,86% dibanding tahun 2021

In 2022 this establishments had more than 1 million workers, an increase of 13.86% compared to 2021.

Jumlah usaha

hampir

98 ribu usaha

Jumlah ini masih lebih kecil dari tahun 2020 yang mencapai

lebih dari

115 ribu usaha

The number of establishments was almost 98 thousand establishments. This number is still smaller than in 2020, which reached more than 115 thousand establishments.

Pendapatan dari usaha ini sebanyak 5,8 triliun rupiah. Jumlah ini masih dibawah pendapatan tahun 2020 yang mencapai 10 triliun rupiah.

Revenue from this establishments was 5.8 trillion rupiahs. This amount was still below the income in 2020 which reached 10 trillion rupiahs.

USAHA FURNITUR BERSKALA KECIL

DI INDONESIA 2022

The Small Scale of Furniture Establishments in Indonesia 2022

Antara tahun 2020 hingga tahun 2022,

usaha furnitur berskala kecil

mengalami **penyusutan jumlah usaha** hingga

46,47%

&

pengurangan jumlah tenaga kerja hingga

50,24%

Between 2020 and 2022, small scale furniture establishments have experienced a 46.47% reduction in the number of establishments and a 50.24% reduction in the number of workers

---

Tercatat lebih dari
16 ribu usaha
di tahun **2020**

menjadi kurang dari
9 ribu usaha
di tahun **2022**

Recorded more than 16 thousand establishments in 2020, whereas in 2022, there were less than 9 thousand

Jumlah pekerja pada sektor ini
berkurang dari
131 ribu
di tahun **2020**

menjadi hanya
65 ribu pekerja
di tahun **2022**

The number of workers in this sector has also decreased from 131 thousand in 2020 to only 65 thousand workers in 2022

Pendapatan dari usaha sektor ini di **tahun 2020** adalah sebanyak **13,13 triliun rupiah** menjadi hanya **8,28 triliun rupiah** di **tahun 2022**

turun 37% dalam 2 tahun.

The establishment's revenue dropped by 37% in just two years, from 13.13 trillion rupiahs in 2020 to barely 8.28 trillion rupiahs in 2022

BAB
CHAPTER

08

KONSTRUKSI
CONSTRUCTION

AKTIVITAS KONSTRUKSI DI INDONESIA TRIWULAN II–2023

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN INDONESIA, QUARTER II–2023

Indeks nilai konstruksi yang diselesaikan di Indonesia pada triwulan II–2023 sebesar

153,51

In the second quarter of 2023, the Construction Completion Index in Indonesia reached 153.51

Tumbuh/*Grew* ▲

6,57%
Dibanding triwulan II 2022 (*y-on-y*)
Compared to the quarter II–2022

2,17%
Dibanding triwulan I 2023 (*q-to-q*)
Compared to the quarter I–2023

3 Provinsi dengan Pertumbuhan Indeks Nilai Konstruksi Tertinggi dan 4 Provinsi yang Mengalami Penurunan Indeks Nilai Konstruksi (*Q-to-Q*)
Provinces with the Highest Growth in Construction Value Index and 4 Provinces Facing a Decline in Construction Value Index (Q-to-Q)

KEPULAUAN RIAU TUMBUH/*GREW*
5,32%

KALIMANTAN UTARA TUMBUH/*GREW*
6,50%

KALIMANTAN SELATAN TUMBUH/*GREW*
5,99%

ACEH TUMBUH/*GREW*
–0,91%

LAMPUNG TUMBUH/*GREW*
–0,41%

BANTEN TUMBUH/*GREW*
–0,14%

PAPUA BARAT TUMBUH/*GREW*
–1,81%
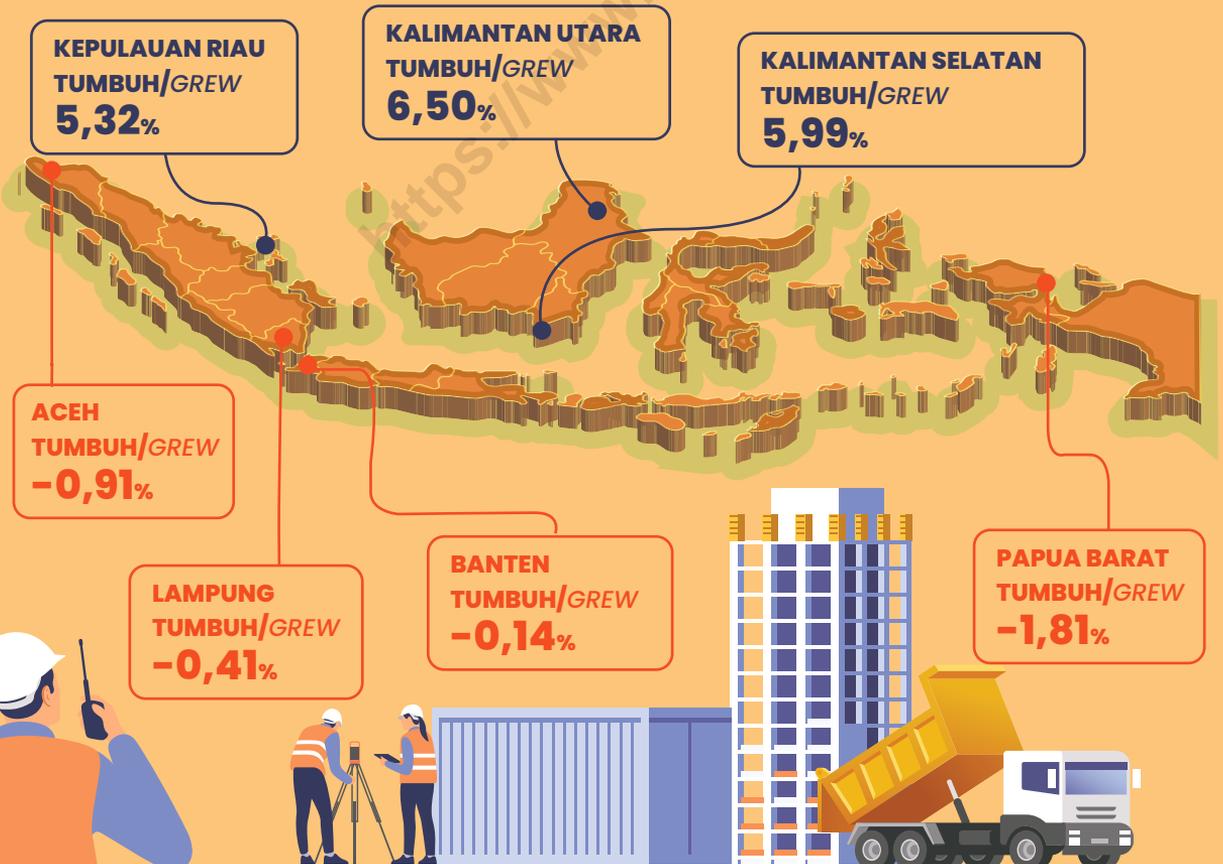
Sumber/*Source*: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Perusahaan Konstruksi Triwulanan
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Quarterly Construction Establishment Survey

MASALAH DI DUNIA KONSTRUKSI TRIWULAN II–2023

PROBLEMS IN CONSTRUCTION, QUARTER II-2023

Para pengusaha jasa konstruksi di Indonesia memandang bahwa kondisi derajat kegawatan kinerja konstruksi mengalami sedikit masalah dengan indeks masalah bisnis sebesar 11,52 pada triwulan II–2023.

Construction service entrepreneurs perceive a minor issue with construction performance in Indonesia, reflected in a business problem index of 11.52 for the second quarter of 2023.

Angka ini menurun
0,63 poin
dibanding triwulan sebelumnya

This marked a decrease of 0.63 points from the previous quarter.

Dari 10 variabel indeks masalah bisnis, hanya Variabel Pasokan Bahan Bangunan/Material dan Komponen Lainnya yang nilai indeks masalah bisnisnya meningkat dibanding triwulan sebelumnya.

Out of the 10 variables in the business problem index, only the Supply in Construction Materials and Other Components showed an increase in its index value compared to the previous quarter.

3 Indeks Masalah Bisnis Tertinggi
The Highest Business Problem

Persaingan Usaha
Business Competition
18,10

Permintaan Jasa Konstruksi Secara Umum
Demand of Construction Services in General
16,27

Harga Bahan Bangunan/Material dan Komponen Lainnya
Prices of Construction Materials and Other Components Prices
12,57

3 Indeks Masalah Bisnis Terendah
The Lowest Business Problem Index

Kesehatan dan Keselamatan Kerja (K3)
Work Health and Safety
3,95

SDM yang Terampil/Ahli
Skilled and Professional Human Resources
4,86

Akses Kredit
Credit Access
5,33

14

PROVINSI MEMILIKI INDEKS MASALAH BISNIS KONSTRUKSI LEBIH TINGGI DIBANDING INDEKS MASALAH BISNIS NASIONAL PADA TRIWULAN II-2023

PROVINCES REPORTED A CONSTRUCTION BUSINESS PROBLEM INDEX HIGHER THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2023

LAMPUNG	23,11	SULAWESI SELATAN	15,49
KALIMANTAN BARAT	18,96	BALI	13,17
RIAU	17,78	DI YOGYAKARTA	13,07
MALUKU UTARA	17,72	NUSA TENGGARA BARAT	12,98
ACEH	16,78	SULAWESI TENGGARA	12,49
KALIMANTAN TIMUR	16,60	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	12,25
PAPUA[1]	16,23	SULAWESI TENGAH	11,53

Provinsi Kalimantan Timur sebagai provinsi yang saat ini sedang dilakukan pembangunan Ibu Kota Negara Baru (Nusantara), masuk ke dalam 6 besar provinsi dengan indeks masalah bisnis konstruksi tertinggi.

Kalimantan Timur Province, where the New National Capital City (Nusantara) is under construction, ranked among the top six provinces with the highest Construction Business Problem Index.

▲ **Peningkatan tertinggi indeks masalah bisnis terjadi di Provinsi Papua[1] (57,73%).**

Papua[1] Province experienced the most significant increase in its Business Problem Index, rising by 57.73%.

▼ **Penurunan tertinggi indeks masalah binis terjadi di Provinsi Bali (-36,10%).**

Bali Province saw the largest decrease in its Business Problem Index, declining by 36.10%.

Catatan/*Note*: [1]Data provinsi Papua mencakup Provinsi Papua Selatan, Papua Tengah, Papua Pegunungan
Data of Papua Province included Papua Selatan, Papua Tengah, and Papua Pegunungan Provinces

Sumber/*Source*: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Perusahaan Konstruksi Triwulan
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Quarterly Construction Establishment Survey

INDEKS KONDISI DAN PROSPEK BISNIS KONSTRUKSI

BUSINESS CONDITION AND BUSINESS PROSPECT INDEX

Secara rata-rata, mulai dari triwulan IV-2022 sampai triwulan III-2023, pengusaha di Indonesia umumnya menganggap kondisi usahanya meningkat dan cenderung optimis akan kondisi usahanya.

From the fourth quarter of 2022 to the third quarter of 2023, entrepreneurs in Indonesia generally perceived an improvement in their business conditions and remained optimistic about the future.

Perkembangan Indeks Kondisi dan Prospek Bisnis di indonesia

Development of Business Conditions and Prospects Index in Indonesia

TRIWULAN / Quarter	Indeks Prospek Bisnis	Indeks Kondisi Bisnis
IV-2022	53,81	52,12
I-2023	54,06	48,71
II-2023	55,63	52,86
III-2023	56,09	55,69

■ Indeks Prospek Bisnis/*Business Prospect Index*
■ Indeks Kondisi Bisnis/*Business Condition Index*

ID>50 Pengusaha cenderung optimis akan usahanya
Entrepreneur tend to be optimistic about their business

ID<50 Pengusaha cenderung pesimis akan usahanya
Entrepreneur tend to be pessimistic about their business

ID=50 Jumlah pengusaha yang menyatakan kondisi usahanya meningkat sama dengan yang menyatakan menurun
The number of responses stating increase and decrease are equal

Namun, pada triwulan I-2023, sebagian besar pengusaha menganggap kondisi usahanya menurun dibanding periode sebelumnya. Pada triwulan ini, sebanyak 22 provinsi memiliki indeks kondisi bisnis kurang dari 50.

However, In the first quarter of 2023, most entrepreneurs consider their business conditions to have declined compared to the previous period. In this quarter, 22 provinces had a business conditions index of less than 50.

Sumber/*Source*: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Perusahaan Konstruksi Triwulan
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Quarterly Construction Establishment Survey

NILAI KONSTRUKSI YANG DISELESAIKAN PERUSAHAAN KONSTRUKSI DI INDONESIA

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED BY CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES IN INDONESIA

2022

Aktivitas konstruksi mulai menggeliat setelah COVID-19 pada 2020 dan 2021.
Construction activity began to grow after the COVID-19 in 2020 and 2021.

Sepanjang 2022*,

nilai konstruksi yang diselesaikan oleh perusahaan konstruksi berbadan usaha di Indonesia mencapai

▲ **1,52** **kuadriliun rupiah,**

bertambah 118,61 triliun rupiah dibanding 2021.

In 2022, the total value of construction projects completed by companies in Indonesia amounted to 1.52 quadrillion rupiahs, marking an increase of 118.61 trillion rupiahs compared to 2021.*

Perkembangan Nilai Konstruksi yang Diselesaikan Perusahaan Konstruksi Berbadan Usaha (kuadriliun rupiah), 2018-2022

Development of the Value of Construction Works Completed by Construction Establishments (quadrillions of rupiah), 2018-2022

Tahun	Nilai
2018	1,68
2019	1,60
2020	1,32
2021	1,41
2022*	1,52
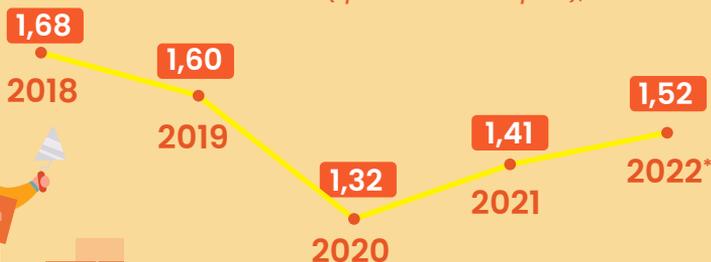
Konstruksi bangunan sipil masih menjadi tulang punggung proyek konstruksi nasional, mengambil porsi 57,23% dari nilai konstruksi seluruhnya.

Civil engineering became the bedrock of national construction project, accounting for 57.23% of the total construction value.

Tenaga kerja yang diserap sektor konstruksi salah satunya berkaitan erat dengan besaran nilai proyek.
Semakin besar nilai proyek, semakin banyak penyerapan tenaga konstruksi.

The demand for construction workers remains closely tied to the value of construction projects. Higher project values typically lead to greater employment in the construction sector.

Hubungan Nilai Konstruksi dengan Jumlah Pekerja Konstruksi di Indonesia
Relationship between Construction Value and Number of Construction Workers in Indonesia

2022*

DKI JAKARTA

| Nilai Konstruksi *Construction Value* | **628,6** |
| Jumlah Pekerja *Number of Workers* | **431,2** |

JAWA TIMUR

| Nilai Konstruksi *Construction Value* | **173,4** |
| Jumlah Pekerja *Number of Workers* | **143,7** |

Nilai Konstruksi (triliun rupiah) / *Value of Construction (trillion rupiahs)*

Jumlah Pekerja (ribu orang) / *The Number of Workers (thousand people)*
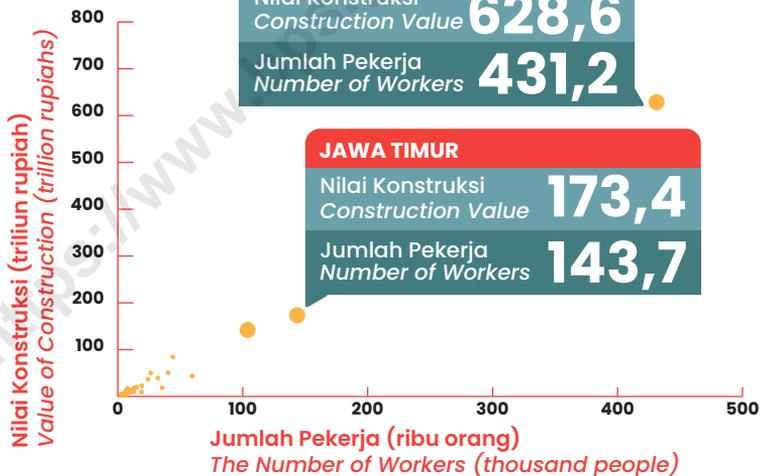
DKI Jakarta, Jawa Timur, dan Jawa Barat merupakan 3 provinsi yang memiliki pekerja (pekerja tetap dan kontrak) terbanyak dengan nilai konstruksi yang paling tinggi.

DKI Jakarta, Jawa Timur, and Jawa Barat become the top three provinces with the highest numbers of workers (both permanent and contract construction workers) and the highest construction value.

Total pekerja konstruksi dari ketiga provinsi ini mencapai hampir

60% **dari total pekerja konstruksi di Indonesia.**

Together, these three provinces account for nearly 60% of the total construction workforce in Indonesia.

Catatan/*Note*: *Angka sementara
Preliminary figures
Sumber/*Source*: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Perusahaan Konstruksi Tahunan
BPS–Statistics Indonesia, Annual Construction Establishments Survey

BAB
CHAPTER

09

PARIWISATA
TOURISM

BANGKITNYA PARIWISATA INDONESIA PASCAPANDEMI COVID-19

The Rise of Indonesian Tourism Post COVID-19 Pandemic

Pertanda sektor **pariwisata semakin pulih**, jumlah wisatawan mencanegara (wisman) **meningkat** tahun **2023**.

International visitors climbed in 2023, signalling a recovery in the tourism sector.

Total **kunjungan wisman** sampai dengan akhir tahun 2023 sudah mulai **mendekati angka sebelum pandemi.**

The number of international visitor arrivals until the end of 2023 is approaching pre-pandemic level.

11.677.825
kunjungan/*arrivals*

Meningkat signifikan dibandingkan 2022, sebanyak **98,30%.**

Significant increase compared to 2022, as much as 98.30%.

JUMLAH KUNJUNGAN WISATAWAN MANCANEGARA KE INDONESIA, 2019–2023

Number of International Visitor Arrivals in Indonesia, 2019–2023

Pandemi COVID-19
COVID-19 Pandemic

Masa Pemulihan
Recovery

- 2019: 16.106.954
- 2020: 4.052.923
- 2021: 1.557.530
- 2022: 5.889.031
- 2023*: 11.677.825
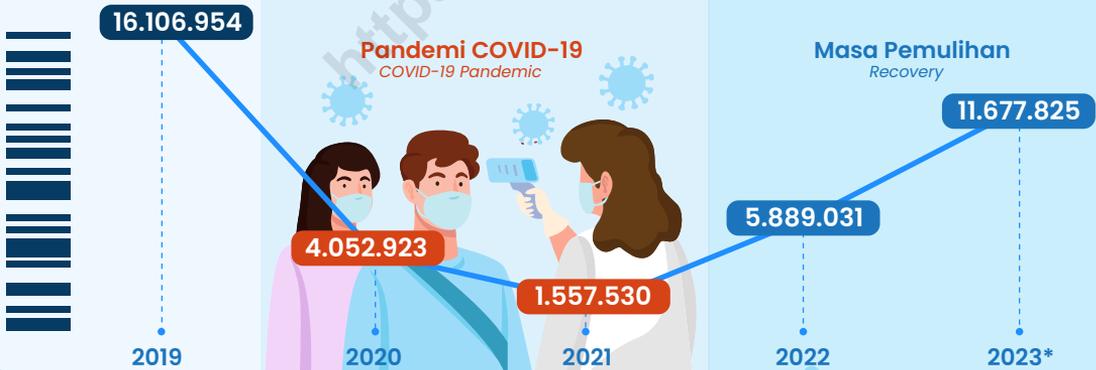
Untuk menarik minat pengunjung internasional, berbagai perhelatan internasional diselenggarakan di Indonesia. Pada tahun 2023, *event* **internasional** yang diselenggarakan diantaranya **KTT ASEAN 2023, Jakarta Fair, Inacraft I di Jakarta,** beberapa *event* **olah raga internasional** seperti **Indonesia Open 2023, Piala Dunia Basket 2023, MotoGP 2023,** serta *event* hiburan konser musik internasional, seperti **Westlife, Blackpink, NCT Dream, Suga BTS,** dan lain sebagainya (BPS 2024a, 5-6).

Various international events have been held in Indonesia to attract the interest of international visitors. In 2023, international events held include the ASEAN Summit 2023, Jakarta Fair, Inacraft I in Jakarta, several international sports events such as Indonesia Open 2023, World Basketball Cup 2023, MotoGP 2023, and international entertainment music concert events Westlife, Blackpink, NCT Dream, Suga BTS, and so on (BPS-Statistics Indonesia 2024a, 5-6).

POLA KUNJUNGAN
WISATAWAN MANCANEGARA
KE INDONESIA PASCAPANDEMI COVID-19

*Pattern of International Visitor Arrivals in Indonesia
Post COVID-19 Pandemic*

Pada 2023*, berdasarkan jenis pintu masuk, wisman lebih banyak masuk ke Indonesia melalui **pintu imigrasi** (pintu masuk utama) dibandingkan **pintu non imigrasi** (pintu perbatasan).

In 2023, according to port of entry type, international visitors entered through immigration (main entry gates) at a higher rate than non-immigration gates (border entry gates).*

84,18%

Pintu Imigrasi/*Immigration Gates*

9.830.369
kunjungan/*arrivals*

15,82%

Pintu Non Imigrasi/*Non-immigration Gates*

1.847.456
kunjungan/*arrivals*

Berbeda dengan **masa Pandemi COVID-19** di tahun 2021, wisman lebih banyak masuk ke Indonesia melalui **pintu non imigrasi (90,93%)**.

In contrast to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, more international visitor entered Indonesia through non-immigration gates (90.93%).

Jalur udara menjadi pintu masuk utama yang lebih **disukai oleh wisman** masuk ke Indonesia. Sekitar **81,10%** (7,97 juta) wisman masuk melewati pintu udara.

The air gate was the main entrance preferred by international visitors entering Indonesia. Around 81.10% (7.97 million) international visitor entered through the airport gate.

PASSPORT

Kebangsaan Malaysia masih mendominasi total kunjungan wisatawan mancanegara ke Indonesia.

Malaysians still dominate the total number of international visitors to Indonesia.

Kunjungan Wisatawan Mancanegara di Pintu Masuk Utama Menurut Moda Transportasi, 2023*

*International Visitor Arrivals at Main Entry Gates by Transportation Mode, 2023***

16,49%
Angkutan Laut
Sea Transport

2,41%
Angkutan Darat
Land Transport

81,10%
Angkutan Udara
Air Transport

Catatan/*Note*: *Angka sementara/*Preliminary figures*
Sumber/*Source*: -Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia (Direktorat Jenderal Imigrasi)
Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Directorate General of Immigration)
-Kementerian Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif, *Mobile Positioning Data*
Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, Mobile Positioning Data

BANDARA NGURAH RAI KEMBALI RAMAI DIKUNJUNGI WISATAWAN MANCANEGARA

Post COVID-19 Pandemic, Ngurah Rai Airport is Again Crowded with International Visitor

GATES
1-20

Departures

Pada **2023***, **Bandara Ngurah Rai, Bali,** kembali menjadi **pintu masuk terbanyak** yang dilalui oleh **wisman,** sebanyak

5,25 juta

44,94% **kunjungan**

In 2023, Ngurah Rai Airport, Bali, had again became the most popular entry point for international visitors, with 5.25 million (44.94%) arrivals.*

Pada masa pandemi, jumlah kedatangan wisman yang masuk melalui Bandara Ngurah Rai sepanjang tahun 2021 hanya

43 **kunjungan**

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of international visitor arrivals who entered through Ngurah Rai Airport throughout 2021 was only 43 arrivals.

Pada 2023*, kedatangan wisman melalui Bandara Ngurah Rai meningkat signifikan dibandingkan 2022, yaitu **meningkat 2x lipat.**

In 2023, international visitors' arrivals via Ngurah Rai Airport grew dramatically compared to 2022, namely increasing twofold.*

Kedatangan Wisatawan Mancanegara Melalui Bandara Ngurah Rai 5 Tahun Terakhir

International Visitor Arrivals through Ngurah Rai Airport in the Last 5 Years

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
	6.239.543	1.059.198	43	2.154.045	5.248.113

Peningkatan kunjungan ke Bali disebabkan oleh telah dibukanya kembali Bandara Ngurah Rai untuk penerbangan luar negeri per tanggal 7 Maret 2022. Selama 2022 dan 2023 terdapat beberapa *events*, baik yang berskala internasional maupun festival domestik di Indonesia yang menarik kunjungan wisatawan, termasuk wisatawan mancanegara. *Event* yang terkenal tahun 2023 antara lain, Bali spirit festival (peserta 60 negara); Bali trail running (peserta 194 WNA) pada bulan Mei 2023; Bali and beyond travel fair (15-17 Juni); Jatiluwih festival (16-18 Juni); Pesta Kesenian Bali (18 Juni); Bhineka Pantai Jerman culture festival (23-25 Juni), Bali international festival (Balinale) tanggal 1-4 Juni, dan lain-lain (BPS 2024a, 7).

The increase in arrivals to Bali was caused by the reopening of Ngurah Rai Airport for overseas flights as of March 7, 2022. During 2022 and 2023 there were several events, both international and domestic festivals in Indonesia that attracted visitors, including international visitors. The famous events in 2023 were the Bali spirit festival (participating 60 countries); the Bali trail running (participating 194 WNA) in May 2023; Bali and beyond travel fair (15-17 June); Jatiluwih festival (16-18 June); Bali Art Festival (18 June); Bhineka Beach German culture festival (23-25 June), Bali international festival (Balinale) on 1-4 June, and others (BPS-Statistics Indonesia 2024a, 7).

LIVE REPORT

BREAKING LIVE
NEWS
PENINGKATAN KUNJUNGAN WISATAWAN KE BALI
Increasing International Visitor Arrivals to Bali

BANDARA SOEKARNO-HATTA JADI BANDARA PALING PULIH
DARI DAMPAK PANDEMI COVID-19[1]

Soekarno-Hatta Airport Becomes the Airport Most Recovered from the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic[1]

Pada 2023*, **Bandara Soekarno-Hatta** kembali menjadi pintu masuk **terbanyak kedua** setelah Ngurah Rai yang dilalui oleh wisman, sebanyak

1,95 juta kunjungan

In 2023, Soekarno-Hatta Airport was again the second most visited entry point after Ngurah Rai for international visitors, with 1.95 million arrivals.*

Kedatangan Wisatawan Mancanegara Menurut 3 Pintu Masuk Utama (kunjungan), 2023*

*International Visitor Arrivals by 3 Major Port of Entry (arrivals), 2023**

NGURAH RAI	5.248.113
SOEKARNO-HATTA	1.953.005
PELABUHAN BATAM/ *BATAM PORT*	1.185.685
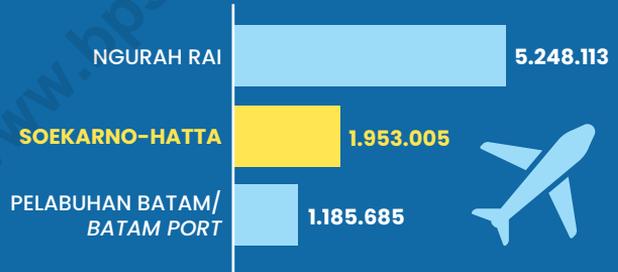
← Departures

Jumlah kunjungan meningkat drastis **2 kali lipat** dibandingkan tahun 2022

Number of arrivals Increased drastically, 2 times compared to 2022

LIVE REPORT

Peningkatan jumlah kunjungan wisatawan mancanegara yang masuk melalui Bandara Soekarno-Hatta disebabkan adanya rute baru (Vietjet airline SGN-CGK, IndiGo BOM-CGK dan Batik Air CGK-PER) pada bulan Agustus 2023 serta adanya *event* internasional yang diselenggarakan di Jakarta. *Event* internasional yang diselenggarakan antara lain, Kejuaraan FIBA Piala Dunia 2023 (25 Agustus-10 September 2023) yang diikuti oleh 32 negara; konser TXT; The 90s Festival 2023; Pameran di Museum Macan; Soundfest; Asian Sound Syndicate; Scarlett X EXO Glow to You dan lain sebagainya (BPS 2024a, 8).

The increase in the number of visits by international visitors entering through Soekarno-Hatta Airport was due to the existence of new routes (Vietjet airline SGN-CGK, IndiGo BOM-C GK and Batik Air CGK-PER) in August 2023 as well as international events held in Jakarta. Several international events held were the FIBA World Cup 2023 Championship (25 August-10 September 2023) followed by 32 countries; TXT concerts; The 90s Festival 2023; Exhibition at the Macan Museum; Soundfest; Asian Sound Syndicate; Scarlett X EXO Glow to You and so on (BPS-Statistics Indonesia 2024a, 8).

BREAKING NEWS LIVE

WISATAWAN KE JAKARTA
Tourist Visits to Jakarta

MEMBAIKNYA SITUASI COVID-19

MENDORONG PERUBAHAN POLA PENGELUARAN WISATAWAN MANCANEGARA

The Improvement in the COVID-19 Situation Has Prompted Changes in the Spending Pattern of International Visitors

Pada **2022**, seorang **wisatawan mancanegara** rata-rata mengeluarkan biaya sebesar **USD 1.448,01 setiap berkunjung ke Indonesia.**

In 2022, an international visitor spent an average of USD 1,448.01 per visit to Indonesia.

Berkurang

53,25%

dibandingkan **tahun 2021**

Decreased by 53.25% compared to 2021

Disebabkan oleh **kebijakan pemulihan COVID-19** yang menghapus biaya-biaya terkait kesehatan, seperti biaya karantina, berbagai tes COVID-19, dan asuransi sehingga **menurunkan biaya** yang harus dikeluarkan wisatawan mancanegara. Hal ini terlihat dari **berkurangnya komposisi pengeluaran** kesehatan wisatawan mancanegara di tahun 2022 (BPS 2024f, xxii).

Caused by the COVID-19 recovery policy, which eliminates health-related costs, such as quarantine costs, various COVID-19 tests, and insurance, reduced costs to be incurred by international visitors. This can be seen from the reduced composition of international visitors' health expenditures in 2022 (BPS-Statistics Indonesia 2024f, xxii).

KOMPOSISI PENGELUARAN WISMAN MENURUT JENIS PENGELUARAN, 2021 DAN 2022

Composition of International Visitors Expenditure by Type of Expenditure, 2021 and 2022

2021		2022
41,72%	**Akomodasi**/*Accommodation* ▼ 1,49 poin	40,23%
16,86%	**Makan Minum**/*Food & Beverage* ▲ 5,08 poin	21,94%
10,02%	**Penerbangan Domestik & Tranportasi Lokal** *Domestic Flight & Local Transportation* ▲ 1,12 poin	11,14%
17,27%	**Belanja, Hiburan, & Cinderamata** *Shopping, Entertainment, & Souvenir* ▲ 1,03 poin	18,3%
7,48%	**Kesehatan**/*Health* ▼ 7,02 poin	0,46%
6,66%	**Kecantikan, Pelatihan, Paket Tur, Tamasya & Lainnya** *Beauty, Training Cost, Tour Guide, Sightseeing, & Others* ▲ 1,27 poin	7,93%

Wisatawan mancanegara paling banyak mengeluarkan biaya untuk keperluan **akomodasi, makan minum,** dan **belanja**.

International visitors spent the most on accommodation, food and beverages, and also shopping.

Rata-Rata Pengeluaran **Terbesar**

Wisatawan Austria (USD 2.767,82)

Largest average spending Austrian visitors (USD 2,767.82)

Rata-Rata Pengeluaran **Terkecil**

Wisatawan Malaysia (USD 669,41)

Smallest average spending Malaysian visitors (USD 669.41)

Sumber/*Source*:
- Badan Pusat Statistik, *Passenger Exit Survey*
  BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Passenger Exit Survey
- Badan Pusat Statistik, Publikasi Statistik Pengeluaran Wisatawan Mancanegara 2022
  BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Publication of International Visitors Expenditure Statistics 2022

KEADAAN AKOMODASI HOTEL DI INDONESIA
PASCAPANDEMI COVID-19

The State of Hotel Accommodations in Indonesia Post COVID-19 Pandemic

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Pada tahun **2022** ketika pandemi sudah mulai mereda **jumlah usaha** jasa akomodasi[1] **kembali tumbuh** dan bertambah cukup besar

4,32 persen

In 2022, as the pandemic began to recede, the accommodation service[1] sector saw substantial growth, with an increase of 4.32 percent.

Di tengah pemulihan kondisi perekonomian di tahun **2023**, jumlah jasa akomodasi[1] sedikit bertambah dibandingkan tahun 2022

0,71 persen

Amid the economic recovery in 2023, the number of accommodation services[1] slightly increased compared to 2022 (0.71 percent).

HOTEL

Sebagian besar hotel bintang berada pada provinsi di **Pulau Jawa dan Bali.** Dari total **4.129 hotel** bintang pada tahun 2023, sekitar **60 persen** berada di Pulau Jawa dan Bali.

The majority of classified hotels are located in the provinces of Jawa and Bali island. Out of a total of 4,129 classified hotels in 2023, approximately 60 percent are situated in Java and Bali.

Sedangkan untuk hotel nonbintang dan akomodasi lainnya dengan total jumlah **24.876** di tahun 2023, **sekitar 50 persen diantaranya berada di Pulau Jawa dan Bali.**

As for non-classified hotel and other accomodation, with a total of 24,876 in 2023, around 50 percent of them are located in Jawa and Bali Island.

Jumlah Hotel dan Jasa Akomodasi Menurut Klasifikasi, 2019–2023

Number of Hotels and Others Accomodation Business in Indonesia by Classification, 2019–2023

Pandemi COVID-19
COVID-19 Pandemic

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Hotel Bintang	3.516	3.475	3.521	4.104	4.129
Hotel Nonbintang dan Akomodasi Lainnya	25.727	26.575	24.086	24.696	24.876

🟥 **Hotel Nonbintang dan Akomodasi Lainnya** *Non-Classified Hotel and Other Accommodations*

🟦 **Hotel Bintang** *Classified Hotel*
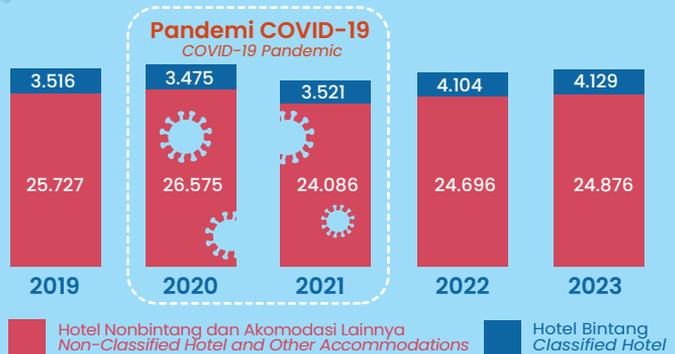
"Perlu diupayakan **ketersediaan hotel bintang yang lebih merata,** sejalan dengan pembangunan prioitas tujuan wisata yang beragam serta tidak hanya terfokus pada Pulau Jawa dan Bali."

"Should be made to ensure a more even distribution of Classified hotels. It aligns with the priority development of diverse tourist destinations rather than being focused solely on Jawa and Bali Island."

Catatan/*Note*   : Usaha jasa akomodasi mencakup hotel bintang, hotel nonbintang, dan akomodasi lainnya
Accommodation services include classified hotel, non-classified hotel, and other accomodations

Sumber/*Source*:
- Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Hotel Tahunan (VHTL)
  BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Hotels Survey
- Badan Pusat Statistik, Updating Direktori Pariwisata
  BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Tourism Updating Directory
- Badan Pusat Statistik, Publikasi Statistik Hotel dan dan Akomodasi Lainnya di Indonesia 2023
  BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Publication of Hotel and Other Accommodation Statistics in Indonesia 2023

BAB
CHAPTER

10

TRANSPORTASI DAN KOMUNIKASI
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

JUMLAH KEBERANGKATAN PENUMPANG PESAWAT

THE NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT PASSENGER DEPARTURES

2019-2023

Tahun **2022 dan 2023 merupakan tahun pemulihan lalu lintas penerbangan di Indonesia** setelah dihantam pandemi COVID-19 pada tahun 2020 dan 2021.

Aircraft traffic in Indonesia began its recovery in 2022 and 2023 following the severe impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021.

Domestik
Domestic

Internasional
International

juta orang
million people

Domestik	Tahun	Internasional
62,05	2023*	15,64
52,78	2022	7,11
30,70	2021	0,63
33,51	2020	3,61
76,16	2019	19,07

AIRPORT
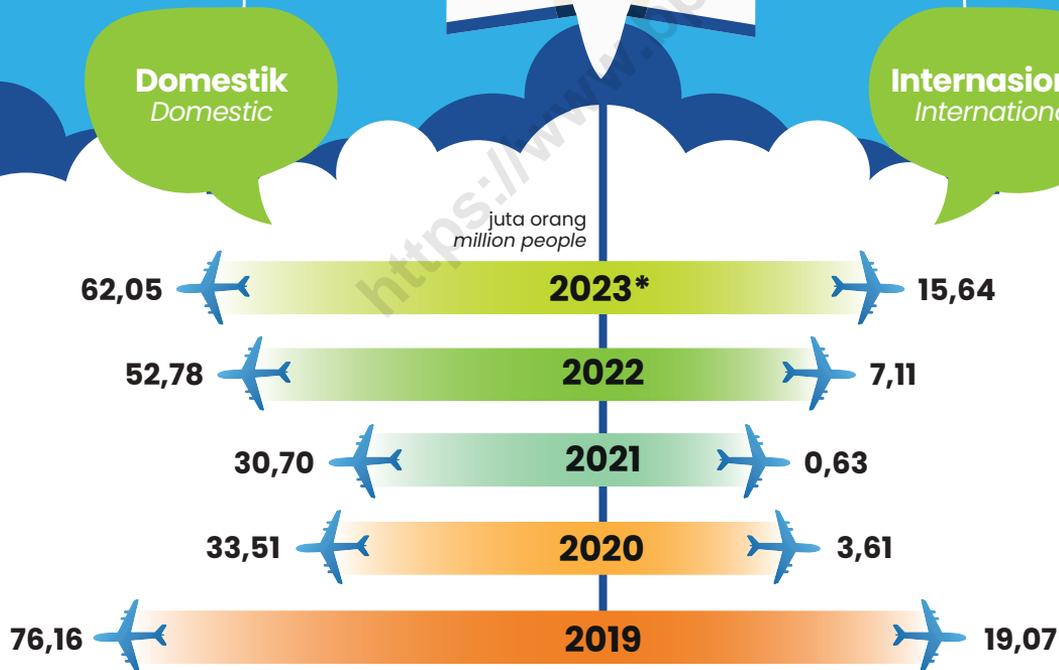
Namun, jumlah keberangkatan **penumpang pada 2023 belum sebanyak sebelum Pandemi** COVID-19, baik penerbangan dalam negeri (domestik) maupun internasional. Sekitar **4/5** dari jumlah keberangkatan penumpang pada 2019.

However, passenger departures in 2023, both domestic and international, remained below pre-pandemic levels. Approximately four-firths of the total number of passenger departures in 2019.

Catatan/*Note*:   *Angka sementara/*Preliminary figures*

Sumber/*Source*: Bandar Udara-Dokumen III/1
Airport Authority-III/1 Document

Jumlah Keberangkatan Penumpang
Penerbangan Domestik di Lima Bandar Udara Utama

The Number of Domestic Flight Passenger Departures at Five Main Airports

2023

Aktivitas penerbangan domestik terus meningkat di tahun 2023.

Setelah mengalami pandemi COVID-19 pada tahun 2020 dan 2021, sektor transportasi udara mengalami pemulihan pada tahun 2022, seiring dengan peraturan pemerintah yang mengaktifkan kembali penerbangan di beberapa bandar udara.

Domestic flight activity saw consistent growth in 2023. After the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021, the air transportation sector began recovering in 2022 as government regulations allowed the resumption of flights at several airports.

Kualanamu Medan
2,54 juta orang *million people*
↑ **8,26%** dibanding 2022 *compared to 2022*

Hasanuddin Makassar
2,79 juta orang *million people*
↑ **9,13%** dibanding 2022 *compared to 2022*

Juanda Surabaya
5,20 juta orang *million people*
↑ **20,48%** dibanding 2022 *compared to 2022*

Soekarno-Hatta Tangerang
18,53 juta orang *million people*
↑ **15,29%** dibanding 2022 *compared to 2022*

Ngurah Rai Denpasar
4,72 juta orang *million people*
↑ **21,74%** dibanding 2022 *compared to 2022*

Sumber/*Source*: PT. Angkasa Pura I, II/*PT. Angkasa Pura I, II*

Sejalan dengan peningkatan jumlah penerbangan domestik, aktivitas penerbangan internasional juga terus meningkat di tahun 2023. **Hampir semua indikator aktivitas penerbangan internasional meningkat lebih dari 2x lipat dari tahun 2022.** Kecuali aktivitas muat dan bongkar barang mengalami penurunan dibanding 2022.

Alongside the rise in domestic flights, international flight activity also surged in 2023. Most indicators of international air travel more than doubled compared to 2022, with the exception of the loading and unloading of goods, which declined relative to 2022.

Lalu Lintas Angkutan Udara Penerbangan Luar Negeri

International Aircraft Traffic

2023*

Beberapa Indikator yang Menggambarkan **Peningkatan Aktivitas Penerbangan Internasional pada 2023*** Dibanding 2022

Indicators Highlighting the Significant Increase in International Flight Activity in 2023 Compared to 2022.*

✈ Pesawat Terbang
Aircraft

Berangkat *Departures*
97,92 ribu unit *thousand units*
⬆ meningkat *increased by*
108,02%

Datang *Arrivals*
97,95 ribu unit *thousand units*
⬆ meningkat *increased by*
107,96%

🧳 Bagasi
Baggage

Muat *Loaded*
146,64 ribu ton *thousand tons*
⬆ meningkat *increased by*
134,78%

Bongkar *Unloaded*
166,80 ribu ton *thousand tons*
⬆ meningkat *increased by*
119,93%

🚶 Penumpang
Passenger

Berangkat *Departures*
15,64 juta orang *million people*
⬆ meningkat *increased by*
119,97%

Datang *Arrivals*
15,34 juta orang *million people*
⬆ meningkat *increased by*
126,53%

Transit *Transit*
0,14 juta orang *million people*
⬆ meningkat *increased by*
321,06%

📦 Barang
Cargo

Muat *Loaded*
154,94 ribu ton *thousand tons*
⬇ menurun *decreased by*
13,48%

Bongkar *Unloaded*
182,50 ribu ton *thousand tons*
⬇ menurun *decreased by*
9,12%

Catatan/*Note*:   *Angka sementara/*Preliminary figures*
Sumber/*Source*: Bandar Udara-Dokumen III/1
         Airport Authority–III/1 Document

Transportasi dan Komunikasi
Transportation and Communication   77

ADAPTASI TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI DAN KOMUNIKASI (TIK) DALAM MASA PEMULIHAN COVID-19

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Adaptation During the COVID-19 Recovery Period

Pandemi COVID-19 mendorong pemanfaatan TIK yang semakin luas dalam masyarakat. Dalam rangka pencegahan penyebaran COVID-19, kebijakan tetap di rumah dan berbagai pembatasan aktivitas tatap muka diberlakukan. Di sisi lain, kebutuhan untuk berkomunikasi dan mengakses berbagai informasi semakin tinggi. Hal ini membuat kebutuhan akan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi semakin tak terelakkan (BPS 2023, xl).

The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the adoption of ICT across society. Restrictions on in-person activities and stay-at-home measures, implemented to curb the spread of the virus, heightened the need for communication and access to information, making ICT an essential tool (BPS-Statistics Indonesia 2023, xlii).

Pada 2023 /In 2023

Masyarakat cenderung semakin banyak yang menggunakan komputer dan/atau mengakses internet. **Di sisi lain, kepemilikan telepon tetap kabel mengalami penurunan.**

More people relied on computers and the internet, while ownership of fixed-line telephones declined.

Hanya **1 dari 100** rumah tangga di Indonesia yang memiliki/menguasai telpon tetap kabel.
Only 1 in 100 households in Indonesia had a fixed-line telephone.

Penetrasi internet di Indonesia relatif tinggi.

Internet penetration in Indonesia notably relatively high.

✓ **7 dari 10** penduduk Indonesia usia 5 tahun ke atas pernah mengakses internet dalam 3 bulan terakhir.
7 out of 10 individuals aged 5 and above accessing the internet in the past three months.

✓ **5–6 kali** masyarakat Indonesia menggunakan internet untuk mengakses bahan informasi per minggu.
On average, people accessed online information materials 5 to 6 times per week.

✓ **1 jam 57 menit** durasi masyarakat Indonesia mengakses internet perhari.
On average, people accessed the internet for 1 hour 57 minutes per day.

Pengguna internet laki-laki lebih tinggi dibandingkan perempuan

Male internet users were higher than female ones

Pengguna internet
Internet users

72,07%	Laki-Laki *Males*
66,35%	Perempuan *Females*
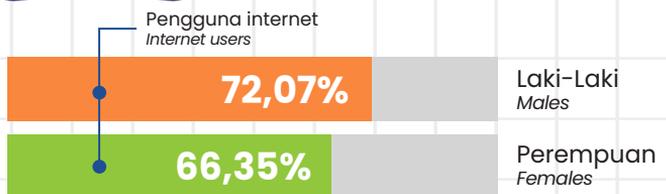
12,30% penduduk indonesia usia 5 tahun ke atas di Indonesia **menggunakan komputer**
Population aged 5 and above used computer

Naik *increased* **1,32% poin** *point* dibanding 2022 *compared to 2022*

Penerimaan Sinyal Internet Telepon Seluler pada Masa Pandemi COVID-19

Cellular Phone Internet Signal Reception during the COVID-19 Pandemic

96,14%

desa[1]/kelurahan di Indonesia sudah menerima sinyal internet telepon seluler pada 2021.

In 2021, 96.14% of villages[1]/kelurahan in Indonesia had access to cellular phone internet signals.
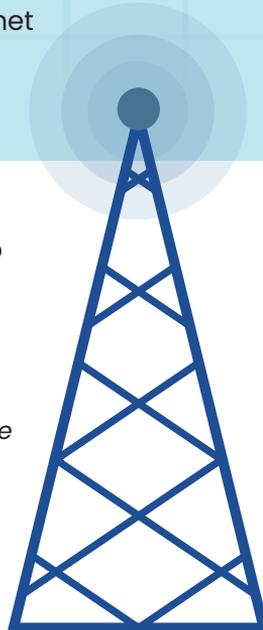
Persentase Desa[1]/Kelurahan Menurut Penerimaan Sinyal Internet Telepon Seluler, 2021

Percentage of Villages[1]/Kelurahan by Cellular Phone Internet Signal Reception, 2021

13,20%
3G/H/H+/EVDO

4,50%
2,5G/E/GPRS

3,86%
Tidak ada/*none*

78,45%
4G/LTE
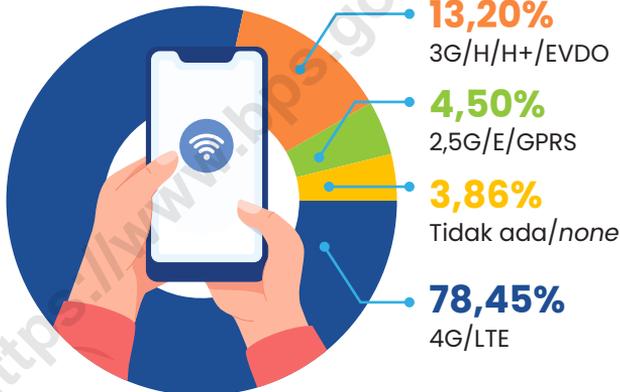
Teknologi 2/2,5G masih dipertahankan di Indonesia karena merupakan jaringan dasar untuk melakukan telekomunikasi. Khususnya di daerah pedalaman, teknologi ini dianggap paling stabil. Sementara itu, secara bertahap sejak tahun 2020, operator jaringan seluler mulai menonaktifkan teknologi 3G. Adapun teknologi 4G saat ini menjadi jaringan utama telekomunikasi seluler dan juga internet. Sedangkan untuk 5G yang merupakan teknologi baru, kini mulai digunakan di Indonesia (BPS 2023, 16).

Indonesia continues to maintain 2/2.5G technology as the foundation of its telecommunications network, particularly in rural areas where it is the most reliable. Since 2020, mobile network operators have gradually phased out 3G technology. Currently, 4G serves as the primary network for mobile telecommunications and internet services, while the newer 5G technology is gradually being introduced (BPS-Statistics Indonesia 2023, 68).

Penyebaran sinyal internet telepon seluler belum merata

Cellular phone internet signal was not evenly distributed

Seluruh desa[1]/kelurahan di Provinsi **Kepulauan Bangka Belitung dan Bali** sudah menerima sinyal internet telepon selular.

All villages[1]/kelurahan in Kepulauan Bangka Belitung and Bali Province had received cellular telephone internet signals.

Sedangkan di **Provinsi Papua** 4 dari 10 desa[1]/kelurahan tidak ada sinyal internet telepon selular.

However, in Papua Province, 4 out of 10 villages[1]/kelurahan still lacked cellular phone internet connectivity.

KONDISI PERFILMAN INDONESIA PADA MASA PANDEMI COVID-19

The State of Indonesian Cinema During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Pandemi COVID-19 berimbas pada hampir semua sektor, tidak terkecuali bioskop dan industri kreatif perfilman. Pada tahun 2020, pemerintah memberlakukan Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB) dan dilanjutkan tahun 2021 Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat (PPKM), yang mana berimbas pada aktivitas bioskop dan berbagai tempat hiburan yang sempat tutup kemudian dibuka kembali dengan kapasitas pengunjung yang dibatasi.

The COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted various sectors, including cinemas and the creative film industry. In 2020, the government imposed Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), followed by the Implementation of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) in 2021. These measures led to the temporary closure of cinemas and entertainment venues, which later reopened with restricted visitor capacity.

Persentase Film yang Ditayangkan oleh Perusahaan Bioskop Menurut Genre, 2021
Percentage of Movie Screened by Cinema Companies by Genre, 2021

- 19,73% Komedi/*Comedy*
- 7,67% Horor/*Horror*
- 4,07% Thriller
- 3,17% Animasi/*Animation*
- 2,79% Fantasi/*Fantasy*
- 1,14% Religius/*Religious*
- 0,22% Lainnya/*Others*
- 30,41% Aksi/*Action*
- 30,80% Drama

Pada 2021, bioskop di Indonesia paling sering memutar film bergenre **Drama dan Aksi.**

In 2021, Indonesian cinemas predominantly screened Drama and Action films.
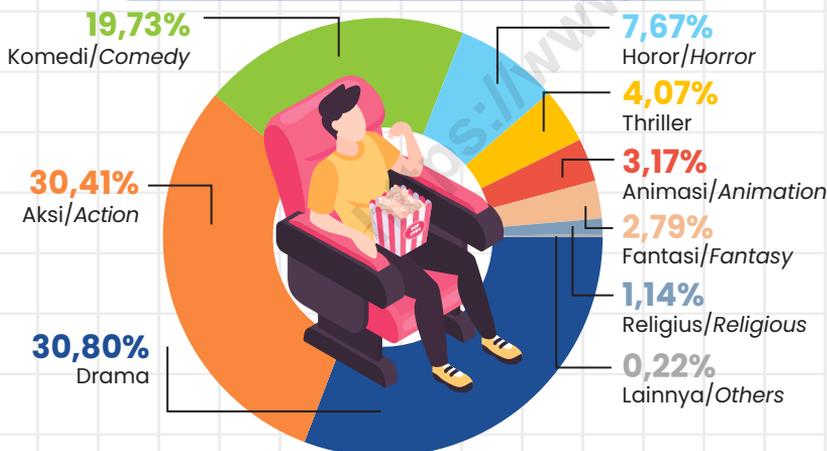
Persentase Penayangan Film Komedi terus meningkat selama 2019–2021
Comedy Film Screening Percentage Continues to Increase During 2019–2021

- 10,52 — 2019
- 11,07 — 2020
- 19,73 — 2021

Persentase Penayangan Film Horror menurun selama 2019–2021
Horror Film Screening Percentage Decreased During 2019–2021

- 18,06 — 2019
- 17,26 — 2020
- 7,67 — 2021
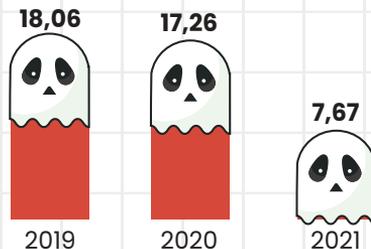
Sumber/*Source*:
- Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Informasi dan Komunikasi/*BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Information and Communication Survey*
- Muhammad Radityo Priyasmoro, https://www.liputan6.com/news/read/4633990/ppkm-diperpanjang-pengunjung-mal- jadi-50-persen-bioskop-tetap-ditutup?page=2 diakses 22 Agustus 2024/*accessed 22 August 2024*
- Agus Mediarta, https://filmindonesia.or.id/artikel/kajian/jejak-pandemi-di-industri-film-indonesia diakses 22 Agustus 2024/*accessed 22 August 2024*

BAB
CHAPTER

11

PERBANKAN, INVESTASI, UTANG LUAR NEGERI, ASURANSI, DAN KOPERASI

BANKING, INVESTMENT, EXTERNAL DEBT, INSURANCE, AND COOPERATIVE

Fakta Tabungan pada Bank Umum[1] di Indonesia

Facts of saving deposits at commercial banks[1] in Indonesia

2023

Bang, bing, bung, yok kita nabung...

BANK

Terdapat **105** **bank umum** di Indonesia, terdiri atas **92** **Bank Umum Konvensional** dan **13** **Bank Umum Syariah.**

Indonesia had 105 commercial banks, including 92 Conventional Commercial Banks and 13 Sharia-based Commercial Banks.

BANK

BANK SYARIAH

Jumlah rekening pada bank umum mencapai **549 juta rekening**, meningkat **75%** dibandingkan tahun 2019.

The number of accounts held at commercial banks surged to 549 million, marking a 75% increase compared to 2019.
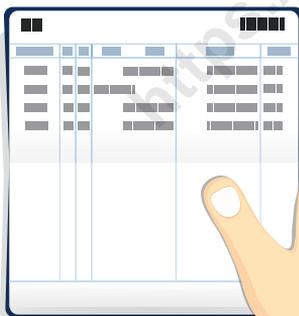
Nilai tabungan mencapai **2.669 triliun rupiah**, **93%** dalam bentuk **tabungan rupiah** **7%** dalam bentuk **tabungan valuta asing**.

The outstanding of saving deposits amounted to 2,669 trilion rupiahs, with 93% in rupiah deposits and 7% in foreign currencies deposits.

Jenis tabungan yang penarikannya dapat dilakukan sewaktu-waktu **lebih diminati** masyarakat Indonesia dibanding jenis tabungan berjangka.

Indonesians preferred savings deposits that allow withdrawals at any time over time deposits.

96,0% rekening tabungan yang penarikannya dapat dilakukan sewaktu-waktu.
saving deposits that can be withdrawn at any time.

0,2% rekening tabungan berjangka.
time deposits.

3,8% rekening tabungan lainnya.
other saving deposits.

Catatan/*Note*:   [1]Data mencakup Bank Umum Konvensional dan Bank Umum Syariah/*Data cover Conventional and Sharia-based Commercial Banks*

Sumber/*Source*: Otoritas Jasa Keuangan/*Indonesia Financial Services Authority*

Perbankan, Investasi, Utang Luar Negeri, Asuransi, dan Koperasi
Banking, Investment, External Debt, Insurance, and Cooperative

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Perkembangan Bank Syariah di Indonesia

The Development of Sharia-based Banks in Indonesia

1988

Pemerintah Republik Indonesia mengeluarkan Paket Kebijakan Deregulasi Perbankan 1988 (Pakto 88).

The Indonesian Government issued the 1988 Banking Deregulation Policy Package (Pakto 88).

1990

Terselenggaranya Munas IV MUI untuk membentuk kelompok kerja pendirian bank Islam di Indonesia.

The 4th Indonesian Council of Ulama's National Conference was held to form a working group for the establishment of Islamic banks in Indonesia.

1991

Bank Syariah pertama di Indonesia berdiri.

The first Sharia-based bank in Indonesia was established.

2013

OJK menerbitkan "Peta Jalan" Perbankan Syariah Indonesia 2015-2019.

The Financial Services Authority (OJK) published the Indonesian Sharia-based Banking Roadmap 2015-2019.

2015
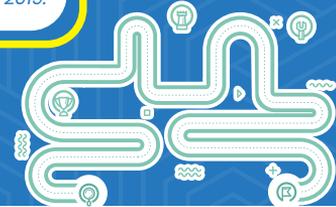
Fakta-Fakta/*Facts*

- **77%** bank umum syariah di Indonesia tahun 2023 merupakan **bank swasta nasional syariah**.
- Antara tahun **2019–2023**, jumlah Bank Swasta Nasional Syariah **berkurang 2 bank** karena adanya merger beberapa bank syariah.
- Antara tahun **2021—2023** jumlah kantor bank yang dimiliki bank swasta nasional Syariah **berkurang lebih dari 200 kantor bank**.

- *77% of sharia commercial banks in Indonesia 2023 are Sharia-based National Private Banks.*
- *Between 2019-2023, the number of Sharia-based National Private Banks decreased by 2 banks because of the merger from several sharia-based banks.*
- *Between 2021-2023, the number of branches operated by Sharia-based National Private Banks has fallen by more than 200.*

Catatan/*Note*:
- Bank umum Syariah terdiri dari 2 jenis bank, yaitu Bank Pembangunan Daerah Syariah dan Bank Swasta Nasional Syariah/*Sharia-based commercial banks consist of 2 types of banks, namely Sharia-based Regional Government Banks and Sharia-based National Private Banks*
- Mulai tahun 2022, kantor kas tidak wajib melaporkan kepada OJK/*Starting from 2022, cash offices are not required to report to the OJK*
- Kantor bank terdiri dari Kantor Cabang (KC), Kantor Cabang Pembantu (KCP), dan kantor di bawah KCP/*Bank offices consist of branch office (KC), sub branch office (KCP), and offices under KCP*

1998

Terbit Undang-Undang No. 10 Tahun 1998 tentang dua sistem perbankan di Indonesia, yaitu perbankan konvensional dan perbankan Syariah.

The Law of Republic Indonesia No. 10 of 1998 was issued that related to dual banking system in Indonesia, namely conventional-based banking and Sharia-based banking.

2002

Bank Indonesia (BI) menerbitkan Cetak BIru Pengembangan Perbankan Syariah di Indonesia.

Bank Indonesia (BI) published a Blueprint for Sharia-based Banking Development in Indonesia.

2008

Fungsi pengaturan dan pengawasan perbankan (termasuk perbankan Syariah) pindah dari BI ke Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK).

The function of banking regulation and supervision (including Sharia-based banking) moved from Bank Indonesia to The Financial Services Authority (OJK).

Terbit Undang-Undang No. 21 Tahun 2008 tentang perbankan Syariah.

Law No. 21 of 2008 related to Sharia-based banking was issued.

2023

Jumlah bank Syariah di Indonesia 2023
The number of Sharia-based banks in Indonesia 2023

13 Bank Umum Syariah (BUS)
Sharia-based Commercial Banks

173 Bank Perkreditan/Pembiayaan Rakyat (BPR) Syariah
Sharia-based Rural Banks

Catatan/*Note*: - Sejarah perkembangan bank syariah di Indonesia dikutip dari https://www.ojk.go.id/id/kanal/syariah/tentang-syariah/Pages/Sejarah-Perbankan-Syariah.aspx yang diakses tanggal 19 Agustus 2024
The development history of sharia-based bank in Indonesia is quote from https://www.ojk.go.id/id/kanal/syariah/tentang-syariah/Pages/Sejarah-Perbankan-Syariah.aspx which was retrieved at 19 August 2024

Sumber/*Source*: Otoritas Jasa Keuangan/*Indonesia Financial Services Authority*

PMDN dan PMA

*Domestic Direct Investment and
Foreign Direct Investment in*

Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri (PMDN)
Domestic Direct Investment

#1 Peningkatan jumlah unit proyek pada investasi PMDN[1]:
The increase of project units in domestic direct investment[1]:

Sektor Perikanan meningkat **320%**.
Fisheries sector increased by 320%.

Sektor Listrik, Gas, dan Air meningkat **267%**.
Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply increased by 267%.

Sektor Kehutanan meningkat **211%**.
Forestry sector increased by 211%.

#2 Paling diminati investor dalam negeri: Sektor perdagangan dan reparasi → jumlah proyek: **84 ribu unit.**

The most popular for domestic investors: The trade and reparation sector → the number of projects: 84 thousand units

#3 Nilai investasi terbesar: Sektor pertambangan, yaitu **87 triliun rupiah**. Setara dengan **3%** dari realisasi penerimaan negara Indonesia tahun 2023[2].

The mining sector secured the highest investment value, reaching 87 trillion rupiah, equivalent to 3% of Indonesia's total realized revenue for 2023[2].

#4 Proyek investasi pada tahun 2023 berjumlah **2 kali lipat** dari tahun sebelumnya.

The number of investment projects in 2023 was doubled compared to the previous year.

Catatan/*Note*: [1]Dibandingkan tahun 2022/*Compared to 2022*
[2]Realisasi berdasarkan Angka Outlook/*Realization based on Outlook figures*

2023

Penanaman Modal Asing (PMA)
Foreign Direct Investment

#1 Peningkatan jumlah unit proyek pada investasi PMA[1]:
The increase of project units in foreign direct investment[1]:

Sektor Konstruksi meningkat **384%**.
Construction sector increased by 384%.

Sektor Perumahan, Kawasan Industri, dan Perkantoran meningkat **191%**.
Housing, Industrial Estate, and Office Building increased by 191%.

Sektor Transportasi, Gudang, dan Telekomunikasi meningkat **188%**.
Transportation, Warehouse, and Telecommunication sector increased by 188%.

#2 Paling diminati investor asing: Sektor perdagangan dan reparasi → jumlah proyek: **20 ribu unit.**

The most popular for foreign investors: The trade and reparation sector → the number of projects: 20 thousand units

#3 Nilai investasi terbesar: Sektor Industri Logam Dasar, Barang Logam, Bukan Mesin, dan Peralatannya, yaitu **11 miliar US$**.

The highest investment value was seen in the Metal, Except Machinery and Equipment Industry, totalling US$11 billion.

#4 Proyek investasi tahun 2023 berjumlah **2 kali lipat** dari tahun sebelumnya.

The number of investment projects in 2023 was doubled compared to the previous year.

Perbankan, Investasi, Utang Luar Negeri, Asuransi, dan Koperasi
Banking, Investment, External Debt, Insurance, and Cooperative

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Kondisi Koperasi di Indonesia

Overview of Cooperatives in Indonesia

2022[1]

KOPERASI INDONESIA

7.900.000.000.000

Sisa Hasil Usaha (**SHU**) koperasi di Indonesia mencapai **7,9 triliun rupiah**, setara dengan harga enam buah pesawat Boeing 737-700[2].

Cooperatives in Indonesia achieved a net profit of 7.9 trillion rupiah, equivalent to the cost of six Boeing 737-700[2] aircraft.

Volume usaha koperasi di Indonesia mencapai **197,9 triliun rupiah**

Meningkat **43,2 triliun** dibanding tahun 2019.

The business volume of cooperatives in Indonesia reached 197.9 trillion rupiah, representing an increase of 43.2 trillion rupiah compared to 2019.

Jumlah **koperasi aktif** di Indonesia sebanyak **130 ribu** koperasi. Meningkat **2%** dibanding tahun 2021.

Indonesia had 130 thousand active cooperatives, reflecting a 2% increase compared to 2021.

Fakta koperasi di Provinsi Jawa Timur:

Key Facts About Cooperatives in Jawa Timur Province:

- Menghasilkan **SHU** sebanyak **1,3 triliun rupiah**, terbesar di Indonesia
  Generated a net profit of 1.3 trillion rupiah, the highest in the country.

- Memiliki **hampir 23 ribu koperasi aktif**, terbanyak di Indonesia.
  Had nearly 23,000 active cooperatives, more than any other province in Indonesia.

- Memiliki **volume usaha** sebesar **34,3 triliun rupiah**, tertinggi di Indonesia.
  Recorded a business volume of 34.3 trillion rupiah, the largest nationwide.

Jawa Timur

Catatan/*Note*: [1]Data berdasarkan laporan RAT yang diolah dari *Online Data System* (ODS) Koperasi per akhir 31 Desember 2022
Data is based on RAT reports which are processed from the Cooperative Online Data System (ODS) per 31 December
[2]Harga pesawat Boeing 737-700 sekitar 1,34 triliun rupiah (per Agustus 2024)
The price of a Boeing 737-700 aircraft is around 1.34 trillion rupiah (price as of August 2024)

Sumber/*Source*: - Kementerian Koperasi dan Usaha Kecil Menengah/*Ministry of Cooperation and Small and Medium Enterprises*
- Axon Aviation Group, http://www.axonaviation.com/commercial-aircraft/aircraft-data/aircraft-pricing
(diakses 25 Agustus 2024/*Retrieved at 25 August 2024*)

BAB
CHAPTER

12

HARGA-HARGA
PRICES

Inflasi Indonesia 2023 Terkendali

Indonesia's 2023 inflation was under control

Capaian inflasi Indonesia pada 2023 terjaga stabil dan terkendali, tercatat **2,61% (*y-on-y*), menurun dibanding inflasi 2022 yang mencapai 5,51%.**

In 2023, Indonesia managed to keep inflation under control, maintaining a stable rate of 2.61% (y-on-y), a significant decrease from 5.51% in 2022.

Di luar periode terdampak pandemi (2020 dan 2021), Inflasi tahun 2023 merupakan yang **terendah** sejak **tahun 2000**.

Excluding the pandemic years of 2020 and 2021, 2023's inflation becomes the lowest inflation rate since 2000.

Laju Inflasi Gabungan 90 Kota (2018=100), 2022 dan 2023

Composite Inflation Rate of 90 Cities (2018=100), 2022 and 2023

2023 / 2022

Kelompok	2023	2022
Perawatan Pribadi dan Jasa Lainnya / *Personal Care and Other Services*	3,55	5,91
Penyediaan Makanan dan Minuman/Restoran / *Food and Beverages Services/Restaurant*	2,07	4,49
Pendidikan / *Education*	1,97	2,77
Rekreasi, Olahraga, dan Budaya / *Recreation, Sport, and Culture*	1,69	3,04
Informasi, Komunikasi, dan Jasa Keuangan / *Information, Communication, and Financial Services*	0,20	-0,36
Transportasi / *Transport*	1,27	15,26
Kesehatan / *Health*	1,94	2,87
Perlengkapan, Peralatan, dan Pemeliharaan Rutin Rumah Tangga / *Furnishings, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance*	1,57	4,86
Perumahan, Air, Listrik, dan Bahan Bakar Rumah Tangga / *Housing, Water, Electricity, and Other Fuels*	0,50	3,78
Pakaian dan Alas Kaki / *Clothing and Footwear*	0,78	1,40
Makanan, Minuman, dan Tembakau / *Food, Beverages, and Tobacco*	6,18	5,83

Sebagian besar kelompok pengeluaran mengalami penurunan laju inflasi dibanding tahun sebelumnya. Kelompok **transportasi** mengalami **penurunan paling tajam**.

Most expenditure groups experienced a decline in the rate of inflation compared to the previous year, with the transportation sector experiencing the sharpest decline.

Hanya kelompok makanan, minuman, dan tembakau serta kelompok informasi, komunikasi dan jasa keuangan yang **mengalami kenaikan laju inflasi**.

Inflation rate increased only for the food, beverage, and tobacco category, as well as the information, communication, and financial services sector.

Sumber/*Source*: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Harga Konsumen
BPS–Statistics Indonesia, Consumer Price Survey

Harga Gabah di Tingkat Petani dan di Tingkat Penggilingan

Grain Prices at Farmer Level and Huller Level

2023

Salah satu kebijakan pemerintah dalam mengendalikan tingkat harga gabah di pasaran adalah melalui **Harga Pembelian Pemerintah (HPP)**.

To manage market grain prices, the government has actively implemented the Government Purchase Price (HPP) policy.

Pada Maret 2023, **HPP** di tingkat petani dan tingkat penggilingan mengalami **kenaikan setelah 3 tahun dipatok harga yang sama**.

In March 2023, HPP at the farmer level and huller level increased after remaining unchanged for three years.

HPP di tingkat petani
HPP at the Farmer Level

Rp5.000

HPP Gabah Kering Giling (GKG) di tingkat penggilingan
HPP Dried Unhusked Grain at the huller level

Rp6.200

HPP Gabah Kering Panen (GKP) di tingkat penggilingan
HPP Dried Harvested Grain at the huller level

Rp5.100

Rata-Rata Harga Gabah di Tingkat Petani dan Tingkat Penggilingan Menurut Kelompok Kualitas (rupiah/kg), 2023

Average Grain Prices at Farmer Level and Huller Level According to Quality Groups (rupiah/kg), 2023

	Tingkat Petani	Tingkat Penggilingan
GKG	6.784,31	6.899,77
GKP	5.927,61	6.069,23
Luar Kualitas	5.571,14	5.692,04

GKG / *GKG*

GKP / *GKP*

Luar Kualitas / *The Other Quality*
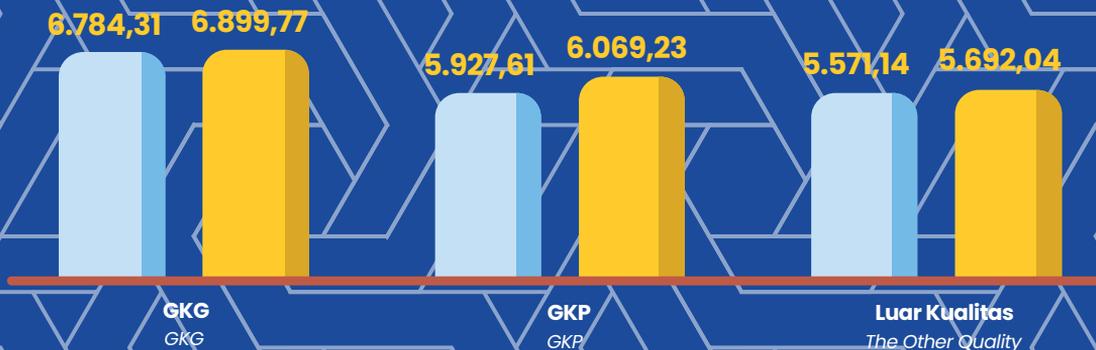
Tingkat Petani / *Farmer Level*

Tingkat Penggilingan / *Huller Level*

Rata-rata harga gabah tersebut merupakan **yang tertinggi selama 10 tahun terakhir.**

The average grain price was the highest in the last 10 years.

Sulawesi Utara merupakan **satu-satunya** provinsi dengan rata-rata harga GKP **dibawah Harga Pembelian Pemerintah** baik di tingkat petani maupun tingkat penggilingan dengan harga masing-masing adalah **Rp4.942,84** dan **Rp5.099,27**.

In Sulawesi Utara, the average price for GKP was below the HPP at both the farmer level (IDR 4,942.84) and the huller level (IDR 5,099.27).

Provinsi dengan Kenaikan Rata-Rata Harga Gabah Tertinggi pada 2023 Dibanding 2022

Provinces With The Highest Average Increase In Grain Prices In 2023 Compared To 2022

Di Tingkat Petani
At Farmer Level

Harga GKP
GKP Price

#1 Sulawesi Selatan **35,13%**
naik/*increased by*

#2 Lampung **30,81%**
naik/*increased by*

#3 Nusa Tenggara Barat **29,49%**
naik/*increased by*

Harga GKG
GKG Price

#1 Sulawesi Selatan **51,50%**
naik/*increased by*

#2 Jambi **28,60%**
naik/*increased by*

#3 Jawa Timur **28,29%**
naik/*increased by*

Di Tingkat Penggilingan
At Huller Level

Harga GKP
GKP Price

#1 Sulawesi Selatan **33,69%**
naik/*increased by*

#2 Lampung **30,03%**
naik/*increased by*

#3 Nusa Tenggara Barat **29,75%**
naik/*increased by*

Harga GKG
GKG Price

#1 Sulawesi Selatan **50,62%**
naik/*increased by*

#2 Nusa Tenggara Barat **28,65%**
naik/*increased by*

#3 Jambi **28,38%**
naik/*increased by*

Sumber/*Source*: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Harga Produsen Gabah
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Survey of Paddy Producer Price

Kesejahteraan Petani 2023

Farmer Welfare

Kesejahteraan petani Indonesia **cenderung membaik** dengan meningkatnya Nilai Tukar petani (NTP) dalam 4 tahun terakhir, dari 2020 hingga 2023.

The welfare of Indonesian farmers has generally improved, as reflected by the rise in the Farmers' Terms of Trade (FTT) over the past four years, from 2020 to 2023.

2020	2021	2022	2023
101,65	104,64	107,33	112,46

Indeks harga yang **diterima** petani:
Price received by farmers indices:
131,59 naik *increased by* **9,05%**

Indeks harga yang **dibayar** petani:
Price paid by farmers indices:
117,01 naik *increased by* **4,07%**

Kenaikan harga yang diterima petani **lebih besar** daripada harga yang dibayarkan petani untuk keperluan produksi.
The price increase received by farmers have exceeded the price paid by farmers for production purposes.

Namun, petani di provinsi **Bali, Nusa Tenggara Timur, dan Papua Barat[1]** mengalami defisit dalam proses produksi hasil pertaniannya dengan NTP kurang dari 100.
Nevertheless, farmers in Bali, Nusa Tenggara Timur, and Papua Barat experienced a deficit in the agricultural product production, with an NTP of less than 100.

Catatan/*Note*: [1]Data Provinsi Papua Barat mencakup Provinsi Papua Barat Daya
Data of Papua Barat Province included Papua Barat Daya Province

Sumber/*Source*: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Harga Perdesaan
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Rural Price Survey

NTP di Berbagai Subsektor

FTT in Various Subsectors

2023

Subsektor Tanaman Pangan
Food Crops Subsector

NTP: *FTT* **107,63** naik/*increased by* **8,92%**

16 provinsi memiliki NTP di bawah 100
provinces had NTP below 100

Kenaikan tertinggi NTP/*The highest increase in FTT*

Nusa Tenggara Barat naik/*increased by* **13,79%**

Subsektor Tanaman Hortikultura
Horticulture Crops Subsector

NTP: *FTT* **111,75** naik/*increased by* **2,77%**

9 provinsi memiliki NTP di bawah 100
provinces had NTP below 100

Kenaikan tertinggi NTP/*The highest increase in FTT*

Nusa Tenggara Barat naik/*increased by* **12,33 %**

Subsektor Tanaman Perkebunan Rakyat
Smallholders Estate Crops Subsector

NTP: *FTT* **128,49** naik/*increased by* **1,80%**

4 provinsi memiliki NTP di bawah 100
provinces had NTP below 100

Kenaikan tertinggi NTP/*The highest increase in FTT*

Bali naik/*increased by* **11,78%**

Subsektor Peternakan
Animal Husbandry Subsector

NTP: *FTT* **101,81** naik/*increased by* **0,56%**

12 provinsi memiliki NTP di bawah 100
provinces had NTP below 100

Kenaikan tertinggi NTP/*The highest increase in FTT*

Sumatera Barat naik/*increased by* **4,59%**

Subsektor Perikanan/Budi Daya Ikan
Fishery/Aquaculture Subsector

NTP: *FTT* **105,21** turun/*decreased by* **−0,50%**

9 provinsi memiliki NTP di bawah 100
provinces had NTP below 100

Kenaikan tertinggi NTP/*The highest increase in FTT*

Sumatera Selatan naik/*increased by* **5,01%**

Sumber/*Source*: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Harga Perdesaan
BPS–Statistics Indonesia, Rural Price Survey

Indeks Harga Perdagangan Besar Bahan Bangunan Konstruksi Menurut Jenis Bangunan/Konstruksi (2018=100)

Wholesale Price Indices of Building/Construction Materials by Type of Building/Construction (2018=100)

2023

Bangunan Tempat Tinggal dan Bukan Tempat Tinggal
Residential and Non-Residential Building
116,09

Bangunan Pekerjaan Umum untuk Pertanian
Public Works for Agriculture
114,65

Bangunan Pekerjaan Umum untuk Jalan, Jembatan, dan Pelabuhan
Public Works for Roads, Bridges, and Ports
119,68

Bangunan dan Instalasi Listrik, Gas, Air Minum, dan Komunikasi
Building and Installation for Electrical, Gas, Drinking Water, and Communication
119,40

Bangunan Lainnya
Other Buildings
114,95

Konstruksi Indonesia
National Construction
117,32

IHPB UMUM
General Index

115,91

Indeks Harga Perdagangan Besar Menurut Sektor (2018=100)
Wholesale Prices Indices by Sector (2018=100)

2023

108,90
Pertanian
Agriculture

124,61
Pertambangan dan Penggalian
Mining and Quarrying

117,53
Industri
Manufacturing

Sumber/*Source*: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Harga Perdagangan Besar
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Wholesale Price Survey

BAB
CHAPTER

13

PENGELUARAN PENDUDUK SERTA KETERSEDIAAN DAN KONSUMSI MAKANAN

POPULATION EXPENDITURE AND FOOD AVAILABILITY, AND CONSUMPTION

PENGELUARAN

Penduduk Indonesia 2023
Indonesia's Population Expenditure 2023

Rata-Rata Pengeluaran per Kapita Sebulan:
Monthly Average Expenditure per Capita:

Rp 1.451.870

Naik **9,35%** dibandingkan Maret 2022
Increased 9.35% compared to March 2022

Perkotaan/*Urban*
Rp **1.691.450**

Perdesaan/*Rural*
Rp **1.119.119**

Keperluan Pesta dan Upacara/Kenduri
Parties and Ceremonies

Komoditas dengan peningkatan rata-rata pengeluaran
per kapita sebulan paling tinggi:
*Commodity with the highest increased in
monthly average expenditure per capita:*

60,11%

Minyak dan Kelapa
Coconut and Oil

Satu-satunya komoditas yang mengalami penurunan
rata-rata pengeluaran per kapita sebulan:
*The only commodity that saw a decrease in average monthly
per capita expenditure:*

−13,59%

Pengeluaran sebulan setiap penduduk di DKI Jakarta hampir **3X lipat** dibandingkan penduduk Nusa Tenggara Timur.

Residents in DKI Jakarta spent, on average, three times more per month compared to those in Nusa Tenggara Timur.

DKI Jakarta
Rp **2.791.716**

Provinsi dengan rata-rata pengeluaran per kapita sebulan **paling besar**.

Provinces with the highest monthly average expenditure per capita.

Nusa Tenggara Timur
Rp **961.372**

Provinsi dengan rata-rata pengeluaran per kapita sebulan **paling kecil**.

Provinces with the lowest monthly average expenditure per capita.

KETAHANAN PANGAN
di Indonesia
Belum Merata
Indonesia's food security was not evenly distributed

Pangsa pengeluaran pangan dapat menjadi salah satu **indikator kesejahteraan rakyat** dengan mengukur tingkat ketahanan pangannya. Semakin rendah pangsa pengeluaran pangan mengindikasikan ketahanan pangan yang semakin meningkat (BPS 2023b, 12).

The proportion of food expenditure serves as an indicator of people's welfare by assessing food security levels. Generally, a lower share of food expenditure reflects higher food security (BPS-Statistics Indonesia 2023b, 12).

Pangsa Pengeluaran Pangan
Maret 2023   48,99%
turun 2,29% dibandingkan Maret 2022.

In March 2023, the share of food expenditure was 48.99%, showing a 2.29% decrease compared to March 2022.

Perkotaan
Urban
45,47%

Perdesaan
Rural
56,38%

Pangsa Pengeluaran Pangan Menurut Golongan Pengeluaran per Kapita Sebulan (%), Maret 2023

The Share of Food Expenditure by Class of Monthly Expenditure per Capita (%), March 2023

<150	150-199	200-299	300-499	500-749	750-999	1.000-1.499	>1.500
67,82	67,81	63,50	63,01	61,58	59,13	56,25	41,88

(ribu rupiah/*thousand rupiahs*)

> Hanya Golongan pengeluaran per kapita sebulan >Rp1.500.000 yang memiliki pangsa pengeluaran pangan <50 persen.

Only households with a monthly per capita expenditure greater than IDR 1,500,000 had a food expenditure share below 50 per cent.

Pangsa pengeluaran pangan adalah persentase pengeluaran untuk komoditas makanan terhadap total pengeluaran secara keseluruhan (BPS 2023b, 9).

The share of food expenditure refers to the percentage of total spending allocated to food commodities (BPS–Statistics Indonesia 2023b, 9)

15 provinsi
memiliki pangsa pengeluaran pangan
kurang dari 50%

Fifteen provinces recorded food expenditure shares below 50%

Sebaran Pangsa Pengeluaran Pangan Menurut Provinsi, Maret 2023
Distribution of Food Expenditure Share by Province, March 2023

Tertinggi/*The Highest*
Papua **57,36%**

Terendah/*The Lowest*
DKI Jakarta **37,82%**

<45%   45%–<50%   50%–<55%   ≥50%
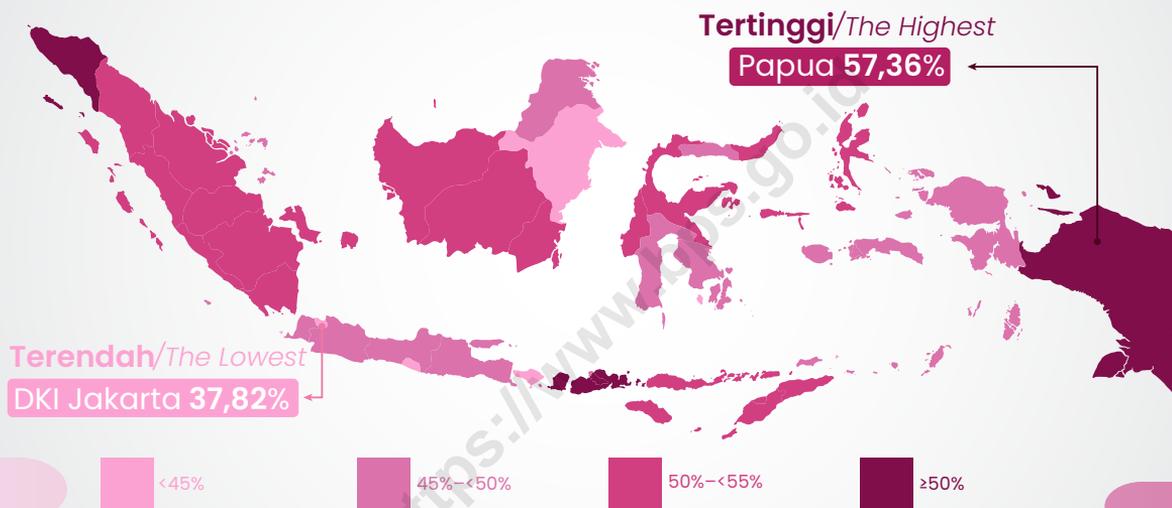
4 Provinsi yang Mengalami Perbaikan Pangsa Pengeluaran Pangan Menjadi <50 persen
Four Provinces with Enhancement of Food Expenditure Share to Below 50%

Maluku   Banten   Jawa Timur   Jawa Tengah

Catatan/*Note*:
- Data Provinsi Papua Barat mencakup Provinsi Papua Barat Daya
  Data of Papua Barat Province included Papua Barat Daya Province
- Data Provinsi Papua mencakup Provinsi Papua Selatan, Papua Tengah, dan Papua Pegunungan
  Data of Papua Barat Province included Papua Selatan, Papua Tengah, and Papua Pegunungan Provinces

Sumber/*Source*:
Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas) Maret 2023
BPS–Statistics Indonesia, National Socioeconomic Survey March 2023

KETERSEDIAAN BAHAN MAKANAN

2023**

Foodstuff Availability 2023

Ketersediaan bahan makanan untuk dikonsumsi per kapita per hari:
Availability of foodstuff for consumption per capita per day:

Kalori /*Calories*
3.494 kkal/*kcal*

meningkat 6,27% dibanding 2022*
increased by 6.27% compared to 2022

Protein /*Proteins*
78,89 gram/*grams*

menurun 1,38% dibanding 2022*
decreased by 1.38% compared to 2022

Lemak /*Fats*
94,29 gram/*grams*

meningkat 37,21% dibanding 2022*
increased by 37.21% compared to 2022

" Ketersediaan **protein** per kapita menjadi **satu-satunya** yang mengalami **penurunan.** "

Protein availability per capita becomes the only category to decline.

" Ketersediaan kalori, protein, dan lemak total masih didominasi oleh kelompok **bahan pangan nabati.** "

Calorie, protein, and fat availability remains primarily sourced from plant-based food groups.

Kelompok bahan makanan dengan kontribusi terbesar
Foodstuff commodity group with the largest contributions

Kalori/*Calories*
Padi-padian
Cereals
39,10%

Protein/*Proteins*
Padi-padian
Cereals
42,73%

Lemak/*Fats*
Minyak & Lemak
Oil & Fats
59,49%

Ketersediaan Protein per Kapita Cenderung Menurun Selama 5 Tahun Terakhir
Over the Past Five Years, Protein Availability per Capita Has Shown a Downward Trend

Setelah sempat mengalami kenaikan di 2021, ketersediaan protein per kapita kembali mengalami penurunan.

After a brief increase in 2021, the availability of protein per capita has resumed its decline.

KAK KEV

3 kelompok bahan makanan dengan penurunan ketersediaan protein per kapita terbesar dibanding 2022*:

The three food commodity groups that saw the largest decrease in protein availability per capita compared to 2022*:

Buah/Biji Berminyak
Nuts/Oil Seed
0,64 gram */grams*

Sayur-sayuran
Vegetables
0,51 gram */grams*

Padi-padian
Cereals
0,31 gram */grams*

Perkembangan Ketersediaan Protein per Kapita per Hari (gram), 2019–2023
Development of Protein Availability per Capita per Day (grams), 2019–2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2023**
Jumlah/*Total*	82,29	80,47	81,26	79,99	78,89
Padi-padian/*Cereals*	35,18	35,22	34,82	34,02	33,71
Ikan/*Fish*	14,07	13,63	14,89	14,46	14,25
Buah/Biji Berminyak/*Nuts/Oil Seed*	15,28	13,79	13,35	13,38	12,74

> Padi-padian, ikan, dan buah/biji berminyak merupakan **3 kelompok bahan makanan dengan kontribusi terbesar** terhadap ketersediaan **protein.**

Cereals, fish, and nuts/oily seeds continue to be the top contributors to overall protein availability.

Catatan/*Note*:
* Angka sementara/*Preliminary figures*
** Angka sangat sementara/*Very preliminary figures*

Sumber/*Source*:
Badan Pusat Statistik, Badan Pangan Nasional, dan Kementerian Pertanian, dikutip dari Publikasi Neraca Bahan Makanan Indonesia
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, National Food Agency, and Ministry of Agriculture, cited from the publication of Indonesian Food Balance Sheet

Menurut Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan No. 28 Tahun 2019 tentang Angka Kecukupan Gizi (AKG) yang dianjurkan untuk masyarakat Indonesia, rekomendasi pemenuhan gizi harian, yaitu AKG untuk energi adalah 2.100 kkal/kapita/hari, sedangkan untuk konsumsi protein yaitu 57 gram/kapita/ hari.

According to The Minister of Health Regulation No. 28 of 2019 on Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA) for Indonesians, the daily nutritional recommendations are set at 2,100 kcal per capita for energy and 57 grams per capita for protein.

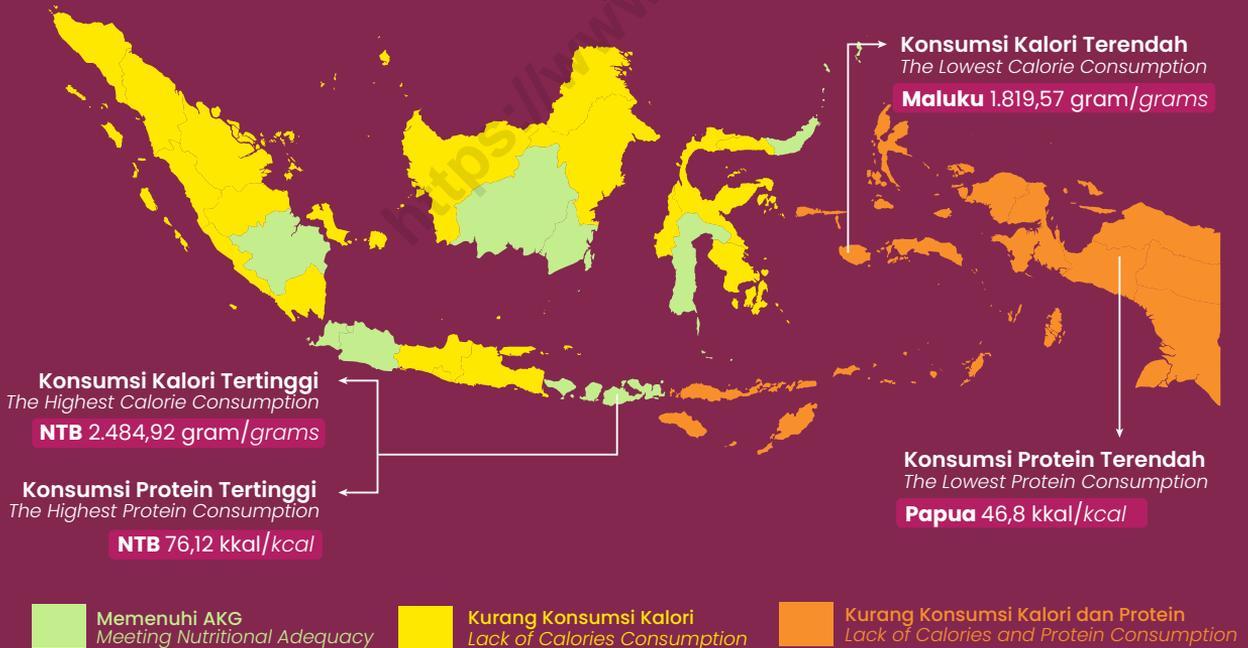# ASUPAN KALORI
PENDUDUK INDONESIA
BELUM CUKUP

The Calorie Intake of The Indonesian Population Was Still Not Sufficient

" **Wilayah timur Indonesia** masih mengalami **kekurangan konsumsi kalori dan protein.** "

Eastern Indonesia continues to struggle with inadequate calorie and protein intake.

Sebaran Status Kecukupan Konsumsi Kalori dan Protein Menurut Provinsi, Maret 2023

Distribution of Calorie and Protein Consumption Adequacy Status by Province, March 2023

Konsumsi Kalori Terendah
The Lowest Calorie Consumption
Maluku 1.819,57 gram/*grams*

Konsumsi Kalori Tertinggi
The Highest Calorie Consumption
NTB 2.484,92 gram/*grams*

Konsumsi Protein Tertinggi
The Highest Protein Consumption
NTB 76,12 kkal/*kcal*

Konsumsi Protein Terendah
The Lowest Protein Consumption
Papua 46,8 kkal/*kcal*

Memenuhi AKG
Meeting Nutritional Adequacy

Kurang Konsumsi Kalori
Lack of Calories Consumption

Kurang Konsumsi Kalori dan Protein
Lack of Calories and Protein Consumption

Catatan/*Note*:
-Data Provinsi Papua Barat mencakup Provinsi Papua Barat Daya
 Data of Papua Barat Province included Papua Barat Daya Province
-Data Provinsi Papua mencakup Provinsi Papua Selatan, Papua Tengah, dan Papua Pegunungan/*Data of Papua Barat Province included Papua Selatan, Papua Tengah, and Papua Pegunungan Provinces*

Sumber/*Source*:
Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas) Maret
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, National Socioeconomic Survey March

" **Bali** merupakan provinsi dengan **peningkatan konsumsi kalori tertinggi.** "

Bali experienced the highest increase in calorie consumption.

" **13 provinsi** mengalami **penurunan konsumsi kalori**, penurunan terbesar adalah **Provinsi Banten.** "

13 provinces saw a decline, with Banten Province showing the most significant decrease.

BAB
CHAPTER

14

PERDAGANGAN LUAR NEGERI
FOREIGN TRADE

Kondisi Ekspor Impor Indonesia
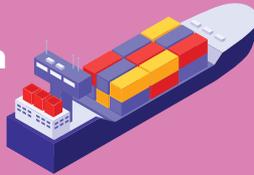
Export Import in Indonesia

2023

Dibandingkan 2022, nilai ekspor Indonesia turun sebesar

Compared to 2022, Indonesia's export values fell by

11,34%

Sementara itu, nilai impor Indonesia dibandingkan 2022 turun sebesar

Meanwhile, Indonesia's import value compared to 2022 fell by

6,55%

Ekspor dan impor pada sektor nonmigas jauh lebih tinggi daripada migas.
The non-oil and gas sector had substantially higher exports and imports than the oil and gas sector.

Pada sektor nonmigas, Indonesia lebih banyak melakukan ekspor daripada impor. Sebaliknya, Indonesia lebih banyak melakukan impor daripada ekspor pada sektor migas, utamanya pada impor minyak mentah dan hasil minyak.

Indonesia's exports in the non-oil and gas sector are greater than its imports. Conversely, Indonesia imports more oil and gas than it exports, especially in the import of crude oil and oil products.

Komposisi Nilai Ekspor Indonesia 2023 (juta US$)
Indonesia's export value composition in 2023 (million US$)

242.874,6 (93,8%)

15.922,7 (6,2%)

8.777,0 (3,4%)

Gas
Gas

1.750,0 (0,7%)
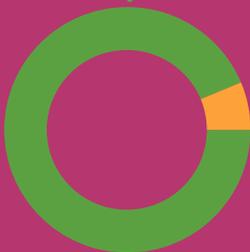
Minyak Mentah
Crude Petroleum Oil

5.395,7 (2,1%)

Hasil Minyak
Oil Product

Nonmigas
Non-Oil and Gas

Migas
Oil and Gas

Catatan/*Note*:
- **Nilai ekspor adalah nilai** *Free on Board* (**FOB**)
  Value of exports is on Free on Board (FOB)
- **Nilai impor adalah nilai** *Cost, Insurance, and Freight* (**CIF**)
  Value of imports is on Cost, Insurance, and Freight (CIF)

Sumber/*Source*: **Kementerian Keuangan (Ditjen Bea dan Cukai), Dokumen PEB dan PIB serta Non-PEB**
Ministry of Finance (Directorate General of Customs and Excise), Exports and Imports Declaration Document

Nilai Ekspor dan Impor Indonesia

2023

Value of Exports and Imports of Indonesia

Nilai ekspor
Export value

258.797,2 juta US$
million US$

Nilai impor
Import value

221.886,2 juta US$
million US$

3 golongan barang SITC dengan nilai ekspor tertinggi
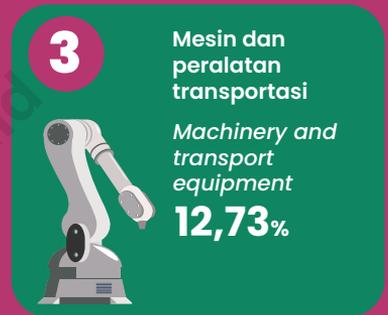*SITC commodity groups with the highest export value*

1 Bahan bakar mineral, pelumas, dan bahan terkait lainnya
Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials
22,99%

2 Barang-barang manufaktur yang diklasifikasikan terutama berdasarkan bahannya
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials
18,30%

3 Mesin dan peralatan transportasi
Machinery and transport equipment
12,73%

3 golongan barang SITC dengan nilai impor tertinggi
SITC commodity groups with the highest import value

1 Mesin dan peralatan transportasi
Machinery and transport equipment
32,22%

2 Bahan bakar mineral, pelumas, dan bahan terkait lainnya
Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials
18,08%

3 Barang-barang manufaktur yang diklasifikasikan terutama berdasarkan bahannya
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials
14,94%

Nilai Ekspor dan Impor Indonesia dalam 5 Tahun Terakhir (juta US$)
Value of Indonesian Exports and Imports in the Last 5 Years (million US$)

Tahun	Ekpor/Export	Impor/Import
2019	167.683,0	171.275,7
2020	163.191,8	141.568,8
2021	231.609,5	196.190,0
2022	291.904,3	237.447,1
2023	258.797,2	221.886,2

■ Ekpor/*Export*   ■ Impor/*Import*
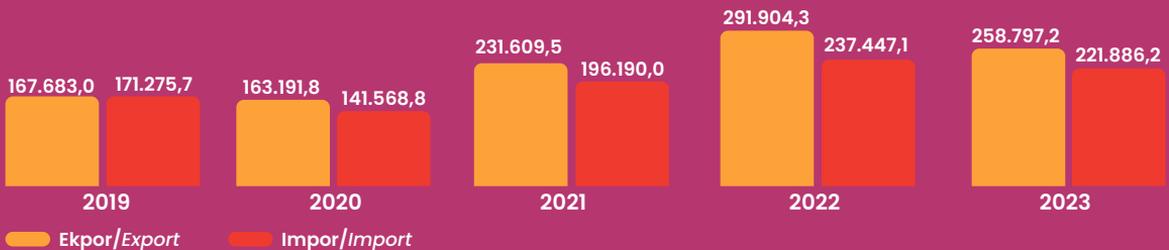
Catatan/*Note*:
- Berdasarkan SITC Revisi 4
  Based on the 4th Revised SITC
- Nilai ekspor adalah nilai *Free on Board* (*FOB*)
  Value of exports is on Free on Board (*FOB*)
- Nilai impor adalah nilai *Cost, Insurance, and Freight* (*CIF*)
  Value of imports is on Cost, Insurance, and Freight (*CIF*)

Sumber/*Source*: Kementerian Keuangan (Ditjen Bea dan Cukai), Dokumen PEB dan PIB
Ministry of Finance (Directorate General of Customs and Excise), Exports and Imports Declaration Document

Volume Ekspor dan Impor Indonesia

Volume of Exports and Imports of Indonesia

2023

Volume ekspor
Export volume

701.965,9 ribu ton
thousand tons

Volume impor
Import volume

197.972,3 ribu ton
thousand tons

3 golongan barang SITC dengan volume ekspor tertinggi
SITC commodity groups with the highest export volume

1 Bahan bakar mineral, pelumas, dan bahan terkait lainnya

Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials

78,37%

2 Barang-barang manufaktur yang diklasifikasikan terutama berdasarkan bahannya

Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials

6,05%

3 Bahan mentah tidak dapat dimakan, kecuali bahan bakar

Crude materials, inedible, except fuel

5,69%

3 golongan barang SITC dengan volume impor tertinggi
SITC commodity groups with the highest import volume

1 Bahan bakar mineral, pelumas, dan bahan terkait lainnya

Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials

34,61%

2 Bahan mentah tidak dapat dimakan, kecuali bahan bakar

Crude materials, inedible, except fuel

20,24%

3 Bahan makanan dan binatang hidup

Food and live animals

16,31%

Volume Ekspor dan Impor Indonesia dalam 5 Tahun Terakhir (ribu ton)
Volume of Indonesian Exports and Imports in the Last 5 Years (thousand tons)

Tahun	Ekspor/Export	Impor/import
2019	654.474,4	162.628,7
2020	579.678,2	151.881,9
2021	621.667,8	177.759,3
2022	646.673,8	183.235,4
2023	701.965,9	197.972,3

■ Ekpor/*Export* ■ Impor/*import*

Catatan/*Note*: Berdasarkan SITC Revisi 4
Based on the 4th Revised SITC

Sumber/*Source*: Kementerian Keuangan (Ditjen Bea dan Cukai), Dokumen PEB dan PIB
Ministry of Finance (Directorate General of Customs and Excise), Exports and Imports Declaration Document

Ekspor Indonesia Menurut Pelabuhan Utama

Indonesia's exports by major ports

2023

66,77%

volume ekspor Indonesia dikirim dari Pulau Kalimantan.
2 terbesar berasal dari Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan dan Samarinda, Kalimantan Timur.

66.77% of Indonesia's export volume was shipped from Kalimantan Island.
The 2 largest were from Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan and Samarinda, Kalimantan Timur.

36,82%

nilai ekspor Indonesia disumbang dari Pulau Jawa.
2 tertinggi berasal dari Tanjung Priok, DKI Jakarta dan Tanjung Perak, Jawa Timur.

36.82% of Indonesia's export value was contributed by Jawa Island.
The 2 highest were from Tanjung Priok, DKI Jakarta and Tanjung Perak, Jawa Timur.

KALIMANTAN

Volume:
468.696,4
ribu ton/*thousand tons*

Nilai/*Value*:
48.949,2
juta US$/*million US$*

SULAWESI

Volume:
24.544,6
ribu ton/*thousand tons*

Nilai/*Value*:
27.077,9
juta US$/*million US$*

MALUKU DAN PAPUA

Volume:
13.311,0
ribu ton/*thousand tons*

Nilai/*Value*:
19.679,1
juta US$/*million US$*

SUMATERA

Volume:
151.118,7
ribu ton/*thousand tons*

Nilai/*Value*:
65.408,2
juta US$/*million US$*

JAWA

Volume:
43.523,7
ribu ton/*thousand tons*

Nilai/*Value*:
95.295,2
juta US$/*million US$*

BALI DAN NUSA TENGGARA

Volume:
771,5
ribu ton/*thousand tons*

Nilai/*Value*:
2.387,6
juta US$/*million US$*

Catatan/*Note*:
- Nilai ekspor adalah nilai *Free on Board* (*FOB*)
  Value of exports is on Free on Board (*FOB*)
- Pelabuhan Soekarno-Hatta di DKI Jakarta adalah pelabuhan udara
  Soekarno-Hatta Port in DKI Jakarta is an airport

Sumber/*Source*: Kementerian Keuangan (Ditjen Bea dan Cukai), Dokumen PEB dan PIB
Ministry of Finance (Directorate General of Customs and Excise), Exports and Imports Declaration Document

Tiongkok: Pemasok Sekaligus Konsumen Utama Pasar Ekspor dan Impor Indonesia

China: The Main Suppliers and Consumers Involved in Indonesia's Export and Import Markets

2023

> **Seperempat nilai ekspor-impor Indonesia disumbang oleh Tiongkok**
> *A quarter of Indonesia's export-import value was contributed by China*

3 Komoditas dengan Nilai Ekspor Tertinggi ke Tiongkok
Commodities with the Highest Export Value to China

1 **BESI/BAJA** *Iron/Steel*
18.344,1 juta US$ *million US$*

2 **LIGNIT** *Lignite*
7.813,8 juta US$ *million US$*

3 **BATU BARA** *Coal*
6.975,2 juta US$ *million US$*

3 Komoditas dengan Nilai Impor Tertinggi ke Tiongkok
Commodities with the Highest Import Value to China

1 **MESIN/PERALATAN MEKANIS DAN BAGIANNYA** *Machinery/Mechanical Appliances and Parts*
14.645,5 juta US$ *million US$*

2 **MESIN/PERLENGKAPAN ELEKTRIK DAN BAGIANNYA** *Electrical Machinery/ Equipment and Parts Thereof*
13.556,3 juta US$ *million US$*

3 **TEKSTIL DAN PRODUK TEKSTIL** *Textiles and Product of Textiles*
3.818,0 juta US$ *million US$*

Nilai Impor-Ekspor dari dan ke Tiongkok 5 Tahun Terakhir (juta US$)
Import-Export Value from and to China in the Last 5 Years (million US$)

Tahun	Ekspor/Export	Impor/Import
2019	27.961,9	44.930,6
2020	31.781,8	39.634,7
2021	53.765,5	56.227,2
2022	65.839,3	67.722,6
2023	64.938,7	62.880,9

■ Ekpor/*Export*　■ Impor/*Import*

Catatan/*Note***:**
- Nilai ekspor adalah nilai *Free on Board* (FOB)
  Value of exports is on Free on Board (FOB)
- Nilai impor adalah nilai *Cost, Insurance, and Freight* (CIF)
  Value of imports is on Cost, Insurance, and Freight (CIF)

Sumber/*Source***:** Kementerian Keuangan (Ditjen Bea dan Cukai), Dokumen PEB dan PIB
Ministry of Finance (Directorate General of Customs and Excise), Exports and Imports Declaration Document

Impor Indonesia Menurut Golongan Penggunaan Barang

Indonesia's Imports by Broad Economic Category

2023

Pada 2023, terjadi penurunan nilai impor pada golongan bahan baku/penolong sebesar 11,09%, sementara barang konsumsi dan barang modal naik masing-masing sebesar 8,64% dan 7,78%.

In 2023, there was a decrease in the import value of intermediate goods by 11,09%, while consumption goods and capital goods increased by 8.64% and 7.78% respectively.
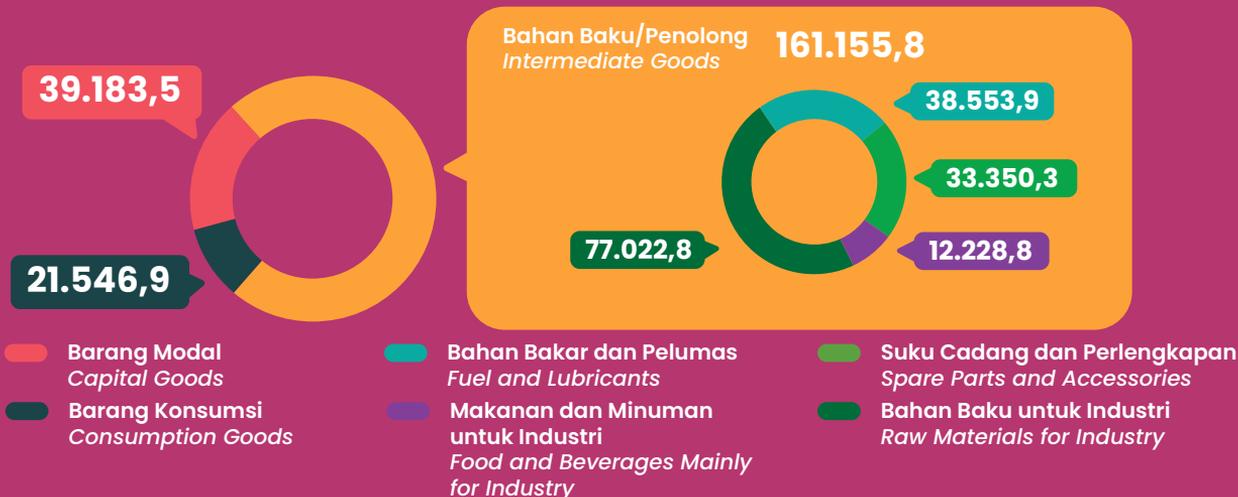
72,63%

Nilai Impor Indonesia berasal dari impor bahan baku/penolong, dan setengah di antaranya merupakan bahan baku untuk industri.

72.63% of Indonesia's import value has come from imports of intermediate goods, and half were raw materials for industry.

Komposisi Impor Indonesia 2023 (juta US$)
Composition of Indonesia Import 2023 (million US$)

39.183,5

21.546,9

Bahan Baku/Penolong
Intermediate Goods
161.155,8

38.553,9

33.350,3

77.022,8

12.228,8

- 🟥 **Barang Modal** *Capital Goods*
- ⬛ **Barang Konsumsi** *Consumption Goods*
- 🟦 **Bahan Bakar dan Pelumas** *Fuel and Lubricants*
- 🟪 **Makanan dan Minuman untuk Industri** *Food and Beverages Mainly for Industry*
- 🟩 **Suku Cadang dan Perlengkapan** *Spare Parts and Accessories*
- 🟢 **Bahan Baku untuk Industri** *Raw Materials for Industry*

Catatan/*Note*:   Nilai impor adalah nilai *Cost, Insurance, and Freight* (CIF)
                     Value of imports is on Cost, Insurance, and Freight (CIF)

Sumber/*Source*:   Kementerian Keuangan (Ditjen Bea dan Cukai), Dokumen PEB dan PIB
                     Ministry of Finance (Directorate General of Customs and Excise), Exports and Imports Declaration Document

BAB
CHAPTER

15

SISTEM
NERACA NASIONAL
SYSTEM OF
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Produk Domestik Bruto Indonesia dan Penyumbang Terbesarnya

Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product and Its Top Contributors

2023

Produk Domestik Bruto (PDB) Indonesia Atas Dasar Harga Berlaku
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Market Prices

Rp20.892
triliun/*trillion*

3 Lapangan Usaha Penyumbang PDB **Terbesar**
Top Three Industries Contributing the Most to GDP

1 **18,67%** Industri Pengolahan *Manufacturing*

2 **12,94%** Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran; Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor *Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles*

3 **12,53%** Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan *Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing*

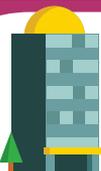## 3 Jenis Pengeluaran Penyumbang PDB **Terbesar**
Top Three Expenditure Types Contributing Most to GDP

1 **21,74%** Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga pada Kelompok Makanan dan Minuman, Selain Restoran *Household Final Consumption Expenditure in the Food and Beverages other than Restaurants*

2 **21,65%** Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto pada Bangunan *Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Buildings*

3 **18,08%** Ekspor Nonmigas *Non-Oil and Gas Exports*

Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia

Indonesia Economic Growth

2023**

Meski perekonomian Indonesia tumbuh positif, tetapi laju **pertumbuhan ekonomi mengalami perlambatan**.

Although the Indonesian economy was growing positively, the economic growth rate was slowing down.

Laju pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia **melambat** dibanding 2022*

Indonesia's economic growth rate slowed compared to 2022

dari **5,31%** menjadi **5,05%**

From 5.31% to 5.05%

turun
it decreased by
0,29%

Dari sisi pengeluaran, pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia ditopang oleh:

From the expenditure side, Indonesia's economic growth was bolstered by:

9,83%
Pengeluaran Konsumsi Lembaga Non-Profit yang Melayani Rumah Tangga (LNPRT)
Non-profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) Consumption Expenditure, which contributed 9.83%

4,82%
Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga
Household Consumption Expenditure, which added 4.82%

Laju pertumbuhan ekspor impor mengalami perlambatan, masing-masing **turun** sebesar **14,91 persen poin** dan **16,65 persen poin**.

Both export and import growth rate saw a decline, with exports decreasing by 14.91 percent points and imports falling by 16.65 percent points.

Ekspor barang nonmigas tumbuh negatif sebesar

−1,94%

Non-oil and gas exports experienced a negative growth rate of −1.94%

Impor barang non migas tumbuh negatif sebesar

−4,50%

Non-oil and gas imports dropped by −4.50%

Perekonomian Indonesia Secara Spasial

Indonesian Economy Spatially

Struktur perekonomian Indonesia pada tahun 2023** masih didominasi oleh provinsi di **Pulau Jawa** yang memberikan kontribusi sebesar **57,05%**.
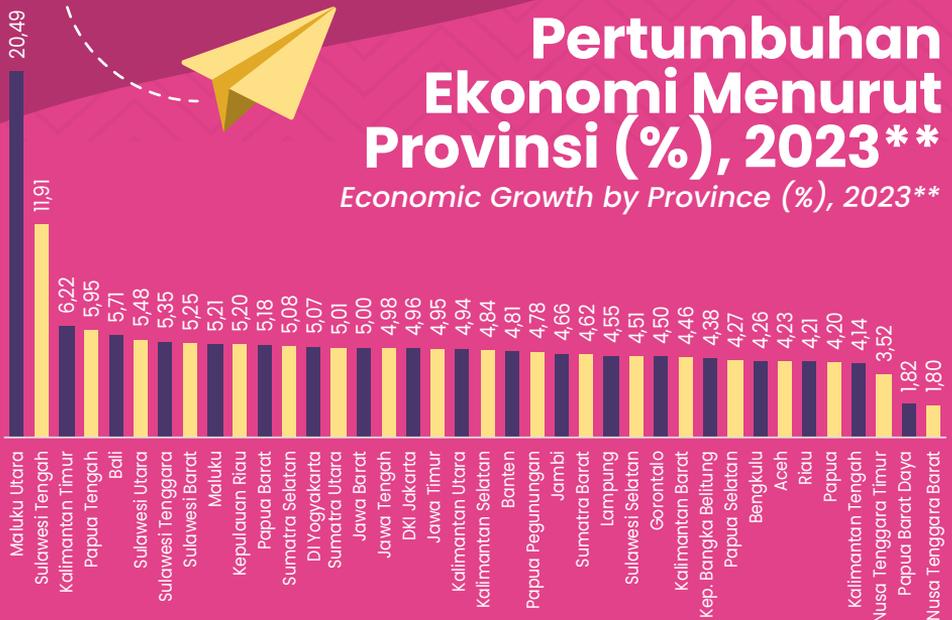
*The economic structure of Indonesia in 2023** remained heavily concentrated in the provinces on Jawa Island, contributing 57.05%.*

Sumatera
● 22,01%
4,69%

Kalimantan
● 8,49%
5,43%

Sulawesi
● 7,10%
6,37%

Maluku & Papua
● 2,58%
6,94%

Jawa
57,05%
4,96%

Bali & Nusa Tenggara
● 2,77%
4,00%

● Distribusi PDRB[1] 2023**
*GRDP[1] Distribution in 2023***

○ Pertumbuhan Ekonomi 2023**
*Economic Growth in 2023***

Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Menurut Provinsi (%), 2023**

*Economic Growth by Province (%), 2023***
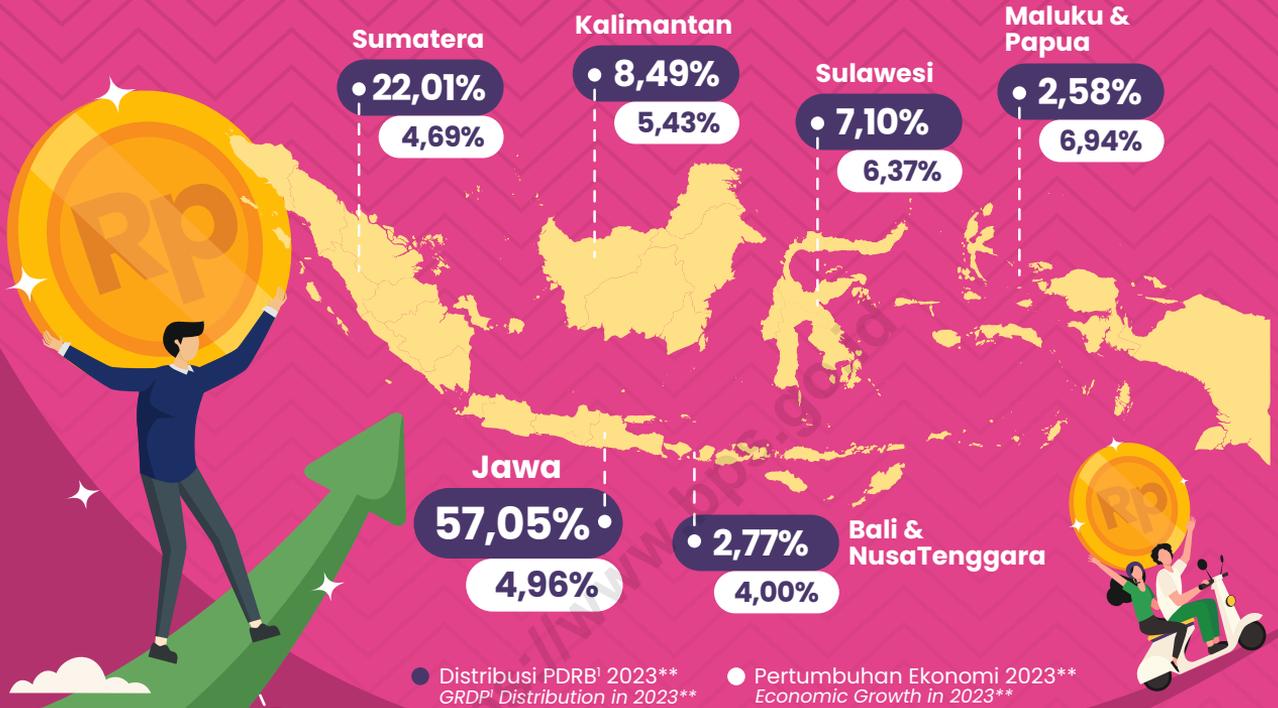
Hanya **13 provinsi** yang **laju pertumbuhan ekonominya lebih baik** daripada nasional

Only 13 provinces achieved economic growth above Indonesian economic growth

Provinsi	Nilai
Maluku Utara	20,49
Sulawesi Tengah	11,91
Kalimantan Timur	6,22
Papua Tengah	5,95
Bali	5,71
Sulawesi Utara	5,48
Sulawesi Tenggara	5,35
Sulawesi Barat	5,25
Maluku	5,21
Kepulauan Riau	5,20
Papua Barat	5,18
Sumatra Selatan	5,08
DI Yogyakarta	5,07
Sumatra Utara	5,01
Jawa Barat	5,00
Jawa Tengah	4,98
DKI Jakarta	4,96
Jawa Timur	4,95
Kalimantan Utara	4,94
Kalimantan Selatan	4,84
Banten	4,81
Papua Pegunungan	4,78
Jambi	4,66
Sumatra Barat	4,62
Lampung	4,55
Sulawesi Selatan	4,51
Gorontalo	4,50
Kalimantan Barat	4,46
Kep. Bangka Belitung	4,38
Papua Selatan	4,27
Bengkulu	4,26
Aceh	4,23
Riau	4,21
Papua	4,20
Kalimantan Tengah	4,14
Nusa Tenggara Timur	3,52
Papua Barat Daya	1,82
Nusa Tenggara Barat	1,80

PEREKONOMIAN REGIONAL DI INDONESIA

The Regional Economy in Indonesia

2023**

Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB) Tertinggi

Highest Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDRP)

20,49%
Provinsi Maluku Utara
Maluku Utara Province

Selama 4 tahun berturut-turut, laju pertumbuhan PDRB Provinsi Maluku Utara adalah yang tertinggi, diikuti oleh Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah

For four consecutive years, Maluku Utara Province recorded the highest GRDP growth rate, closely followed by Sulawesi Tengah Province

Pertumbuhan PDRB yang tinggi di Provinsi Maluku Utara dan Sulawesi Tengah, dari sisi pengeluaran, terutama didorong oleh kinerja **ekspor nikel serta besi dan baja** ke luar negeri (BPS 2024b).

From the expenditure side, foreign export of nickel, iron, and steel fueled the high GDRP's growth in Maluku Utara Province and Sulawesi Tengah Province (BPS 2024b).

Laju Pertumbuhan PDRB Terendah

Lowest Growth Rate of GRDP

1,80%
Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat
Nusa Tenggara Barat Province

Laju Pertumbuhan **Ekspor Barang dan Jasa** di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat mengalami perlambatan/penurunan secara signifikan, yaitu dari **45,45%** di 2022* menjadi **-10,79%** di 2023**.

The growth rate of exports of goods and services in Nusa Tenggara Barat Province experienced a significant slowdown, from 45.45% in 2022 to -10.79% in 2023**.*

EXPORT

Di sisi lain komponen pengeluaran tersebut menyumbang **47,15%** PDRB Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat.

On the other hand, the expenditure component accounted for 47.15% of the Nusa Tenggara Barat Province's GRDP.

Meskipun Provinsi **Maluku Utara** dan **Sulawesi Tengah** mencatat laju pertumbuhan PDRB tertinggi, faktanya **kedua provinsi tersebut mengalami penurunan laju pertumbuhan PDRB**, yaitu masing-masing turun **2,45 persen poin** dan **3,31 persen poin**

Albeit recorded the highest GRDP growth rates, Maluku Utara and Sulawesi Tengah experienced a decline, with GRDP growth rate decreasing by 2.45 percent points and 3.31 percent points, respectively

3 Provinsi dengan peningkatan laju pertumbuhan PDRB tertinggi

3 Provinces with the highest increase in GRDP growth rate

1 Papua Barat
3,17 **persen poin** *percent points*

2 Sulawesi Barat
2,94 **persen poin** *percent points*

3 Kalimantan Timur
1,74 **persen poin** *percent points*

3 Provinsi dengan penurunan laju pertumbuhan PDRB tertinggi

3 Provinces with the highest decline in GRDP growth rate

1 Nusa Tenggara Barat
–5,15 **persen poin** *percent points*

2 Papua
–4,77 **persen poin** *percent points*

3 Sulawesi Tengah
–3,31 **persen poin** *percent points*

Catatan/*Note*:   **Angka sangat sementara/*Very preliminary figures*
Sumber/*Source*: - Badan Pusat Statistik dan sumber lain/*BPS-Statistics Indonesia and other sources*
                  - Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat, Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat Menurut Pengeluaran 2019-2023/*Gross Regional Domestic Product of Nusa Tenggara Barat Province by Expenditure 2019-2023*
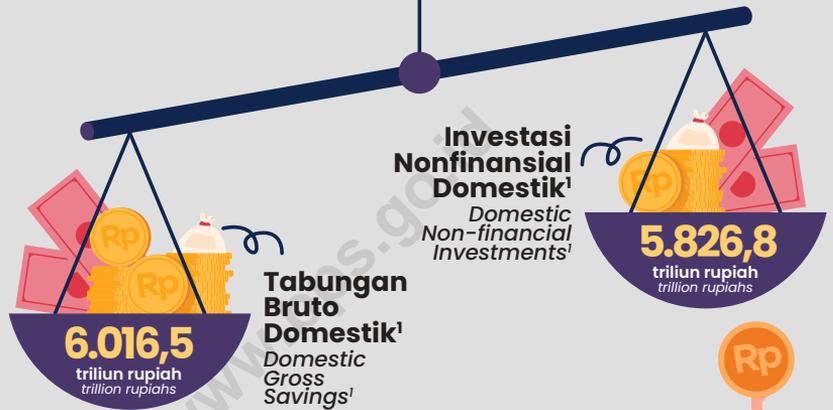
NERACA ARUS DANA

Flow of Funds Account

2022**

Tabungan Bruto Luar Negeri
Rest of the World Gross of Saving

−189,8
triliun rupiah
trillion rupiahs

6.016,5
triliun rupiah
trillion rupiahs

Tabungan Bruto Domestik[1]
Domestic Gross Savings[1]

Investasi Nonfinansial Domestik[1]
Domestic Non-financial Investments[1]

5.826,8
triliun rupiah
trillion rupiahs

Total tabungan domestik bruto **lebih besar** dibandingkan investasi nonfinansial domestik. Mengindikasikan terjadinya **net lending** sektor domestik atau *net borrowing* sektor luar negeri.

Total domestic gross savings exceeded domestic non-financial investments, indicating net lending within the domestic sector or net borrowing from foreign sources.

Korporasi Nonfinansial
Non-financial Corporation
- 4.252,7
- 4.326,7
- −74,0

Rumah Tangga & LNPRT
Household & NPISH
- 1.108,6
- 1.036,4
- 72,2

Korporasi Finansial
Financial Corporation
- 671,4
- 40,8
- 630,7

Pemerintah
Government
- −16,2
- 422,8
- −439,0

Tabungan Bruto Domestik, Investasi Nonfinansial Domestik, dan Pinjaman Neto Menurut Sektor (triliun rupiah)
Domestic Gross Savings, Domestic Non-Financial Investments, and Net Lending/Net Borrowing by Sectors (trillion rupiahs)

- ● Tabungan Bruto Domestik / *Gross Domestic Savings*
- ● Investasi Nonfinansial Domestik / *Domestic Non-financial Investments*
- ● Pinjaman Neto / *Net Lending/Net Borrowing*

Catatan/*Note*: **Angka sangat sementara/*Very preliminary figures*
[1]Terdiri dari sektor-sektor: Korporasi Nonfinansial, Korporasi Finansial, Pemerintah, Rumah Tangga dan Lembaga Nonprofit yang Melayani Rumah Tangga/*Consists of gross saving of sectors*: *Non-Financial Corporations, Financial Corporations, Government, Households and Non-Profit Institution serving Households*

Sumber/*Source*: Badan Pusat Statistik, Publikasi Neraca Arus Dana Indonesia Triwulanan 2020−2023 Triwulan II/*BPS-Statistics Indonesia, The Publication of Quarterly Indonesian Flow of Funds Accounts 2020−2023 Quarter II*

BAB
CHAPTER

16

PERBANDINGAN INTERNASIONAL
INTERNATIONAL COMPARATION

5

Negara dengan Perkiraan Penduduk Terbanyak di Dunia:

2023 India Lampaui Tiongkok

5 Countries with the Most Estimated Population in the World: In 2023, India Surpasses China

INDIA
1.428,60
juta orang
million people

AMERIKA SERIKAT
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
340,00
juta orang
million people

TIONGKOK/*CHINA*
1.425,70
juta orang
million people

INDONESIA
278,70[1]
juta orang
million people

PAKISTAN
240,50
juta orang
million people

FAKTA
FACTS

Setelah sekian lama Tiongkok menjadi penyumbang terbanyak penduduk dunia, pada 2023, jumlah penduduk India lampaui Tiongkok dengan pertambahan sebanyak 11,4 juta orang dibanding tahun sebelumnya.

After many years of being the largest contributor to the world's population, India's population exceeded China's in 2023, with a growth of 11.4 million people over the previous year.
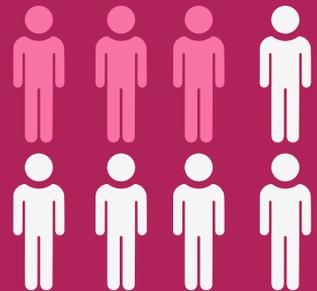
3
dari 8

penduduk dunia didominasi oleh negara India dan Tiongkok.

3 out of 8 of the world's population is dominated by the countries of India and China.

Catatan/*Note*: [1]Badan Pusat Statistik, Hasil Proyeksi Penduduk Indonesia 2020–2050 Hasil Sensus Penduduk 2020 (pertengahan tahun/Juni)
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, The Results of Indonesia Population Projection 2020–2050 results of Population Census 2020 (mid year/June)

Sumber/*Source*: –*United Nations, Data Portal Population Division*
–*Population Reference Bureau,* https://2023-wpds.prb.org
diakses 2 September 2024/*accessed at 2 September 2024*

KEPADATAN PENDUDUK BEBERAPA NEGARA DI DUNIA

Population Density of Several Countries in the World

2023

Padat /Most Dense

Singapura
Singapore

8.806,3
penduduk per km²
people per sq.km

Hong Kong
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

6.816,8
penduduk per km²
people per sq.km

Bangladesh

1.328,7
penduduk per km²
people per sq.km

Longgar /Less Dense

Australia

3,4
penduduk per km²
people per sq.km

Kanada
Canada

4,3
penduduk per km²
people per sq.km

Kazakhstan

7,3
penduduk per km²
people per sq.km

Kepadatan penduduk Singapura hampir

60x

kepadatan penduduk Indonesia[1].

Singapore's population density is almost 60 times of Indonesia.

Catatan/*Note*: [1]Badan Pusat Statistik, Hasil Proyeksi Penduduk Indonesia 2020–2050 Hasil Sensus Penduduk 2020 (pertengahan tahun/Juni)/*BPS-Statistics Indonesia, The Results of Indonesia Population Projection 2020–2050 results of Population Census 2020 (mid year/June)*

Sumber/*Source*: United Nations, Data Portal Population Division

Melihat Perbandingan

INDONESIA VS KOREA SELATAN

di berbagai sektor

Seeing the Comparison of Indonesia vs Republic of Korea in Various Sectors

Indonesia dan Korea Selatan dipertemukan dalam fase 8 besar pertandingan sepakbola Piala Asia U-23, menang secara dramatis atas Korea Selatan pada adu penalti.

Indonesia and Republic of Korea met in the last 8 phase of the U-23 Asian Cup football match, winning dramatically over Republic of Korea on penalties.

Bagaimana perbandingan Indonesia vs Korea Selatan pada statistik yang lain di tahun 2023?

How does Indonesia vs Republic of Korea compare in other statistics in 2023?

INDONESIA		KOREA SELATAN / Republic of Korea
73,9[1]	Angka Harapan Hidup (tahun) / *Life Expectancy of Population (years)*	84,1
5,3[2]	Tingkat Pengangguran (persen) / *Unemployment Rate (percent)*	2,7[e]
5,1[3,**]	Laju Pertumbuhan PDB (persen) / *Growth Rate of GDP (percent)*	1,4[e]
115,1[3]	Indeks Harga Konsumen / *Consumer Price Indices*	130,5[4,5]

Catatan/*Note*:

[**]**Angka sementara/***Very Preliminary Figures***

[e]**Angka estimasi/***Estimated Figures***

[1] **Badan Pusat Statistik, Hasil Proyeksi Penduduk Indonesia 2020-2050 Hasil Sensus Penduduk 2020 (pertengahan tahun/Juni)**
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, The Results of Indonesia Projection 2020-2050 results of Population Census 2020 (mid year/June)

[2] **Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional (Sakernas) Agustus**
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, August National Labor Force Survey

[3] **Data bersumber dari Badan Pusat Statistik**
Data from BPS-Statistics Indonesia

[4] **Indeks dihitung oleh Divisi Statistik PBB dari Indeks Nasional**
The indices have been calculated by the Statistics Division of the United Nations from national indices
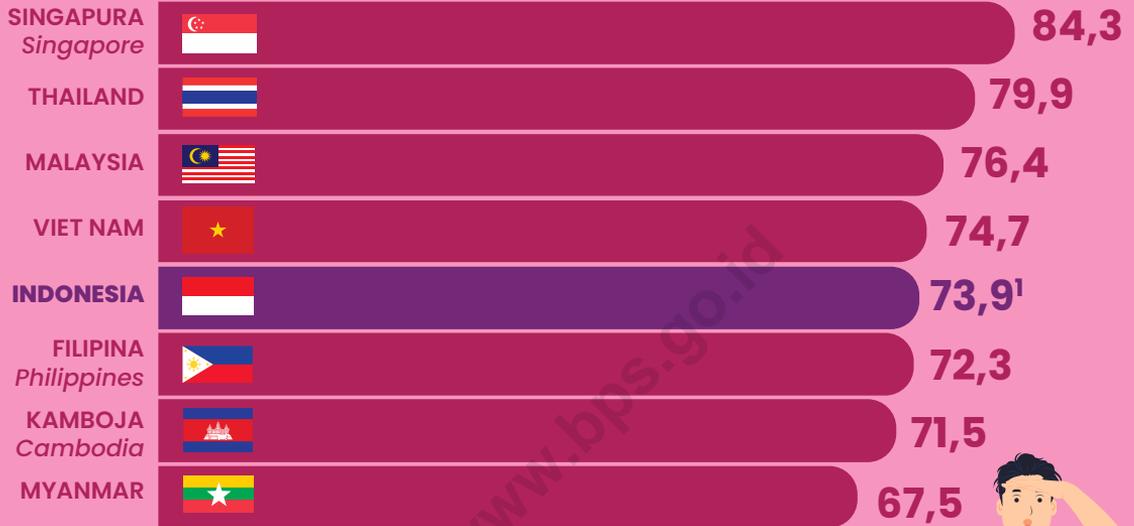
[5] **Data sampai November 2023**
Figures until November 2023

Sumber/*Source*:
- *United Nations, Data Portal Population Division*
- *International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2023*
- *United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online January 2024*

Posisi Angka Harapan Hidup Penduduk Indonesia di Beberapa Negara ASEAN

Life Expectancy Rates of Indonesians in Several ASEAN Countries

Negara	Angka
SINGAPURA *Singapore*	**84,3**
THAILAND	**79,9**
MALAYSIA	**76,4**
VIET NAM	**74,7**
INDONESIA	**73,9[1]**
FILIPINA *Philippines*	**72,3**
KAMBOJA *Cambodia*	**71,5**
MYANMAR	**67,5**

Singapura menjadi satu-satunya negara di Asia Tenggara yang masuk 10 besar Negara dengan Angka Harapan Hidup Terlama di Dunia.
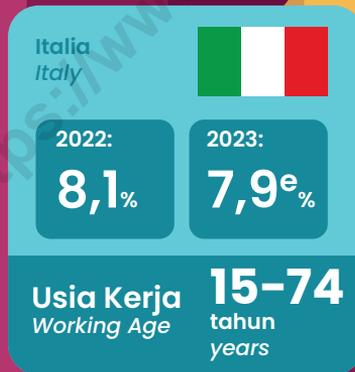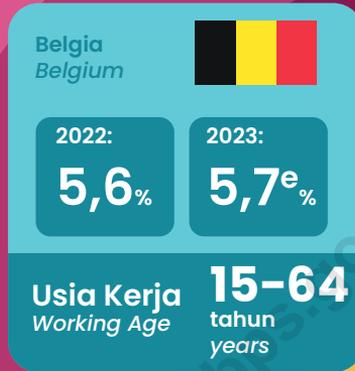
Singapore is the only Southeast Asian country ranked among the top ten in the world for life expectancy.

TINGKAT PENGANGGURAN BEBERAPA NEGARA DI EROPA

Unemployment Rates of Several Countries in Europe
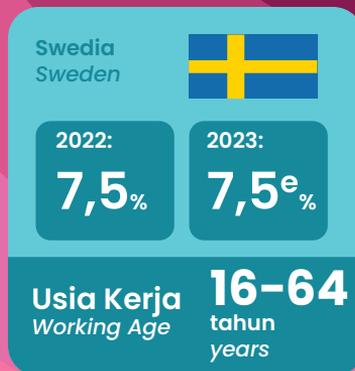
Belanda / *Netherlands*

2022: **3,5**%
2023: **3,7ᵉ**%

Usia Kerja / *Working Age* **15–74** tahun / *years*

Belgia / *Belgium*

2022: **5,6**%
2023: **5,7ᵉ**%

Usia Kerja / *Working Age* **15–64** tahun / *years*

Finlandia / *Finland*

2022: **6,8**%
2023: **7,3ᵉ**%

Usia Kerja / *Working Age* **15–74** tahun / *years*

Italia / *Italy*

2022: **8,1**%
2023: **7,9ᵉ**%

Usia Kerja / *Working Age* **15–74** tahun / *years*

Perancis / *France*

2022: **7,3**%
2023: **7,4ᵉ**%

Usia Kerja / *Working Age* **15–74** tahun / *years*

Swedia / *Sweden*

2022: **7,5**%
2023: **7,5ᵉ**%

Usia Kerja / *Working Age* **16–64** tahun / *years*

Catatan/*Note*: ᵉAngka estimasi/*Estimated figures*

Sumber/*Source*: *International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2023*

LAJU PERTUMBUHAN PDB BEBERAPA NEGARA DI EROPA

Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product of Selected Countries in Eropa

Belanda
Netherlands

2022: **4,3%**

2023: **0,6ᵉ%**

Belgia
Belgium

2022: **3,2%**

2023: **1,0ᵉ%**

Finlandia
Finland

2022: **1,6%**

2023: **−0,1ᵉ%**

Italia
Italy

2022: **3,7%**

2023: **0,7ᵉ%**

Perancis
French

2022: **2,5%**

2023: **1,0ᵉ%**

Swedia
Sweden

2022: **2,8%**

2023: **−0,7ᵉ%**

Catatan/*Note*: ᵉAngka estimasi/*Estimated figures*

Sumber/*Source*: *International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2023*

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Bantu Kami Jadi Lebih Baik

Help Us Better

Mohon berikan masukan Anda tentang Publikasi Statistik Indonesia dalam Infografis 2024 dalam survei singkat berisi **6 pertanyaan**.

Please give us your feedback about the Statistical Yearbook in a quick 6-question survey.

Terima kasih!

Thank you!

http://s.bps.go.id/feedbackSII

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