

Monitoring the Production of Statistical Indicators for Development Agenda*

Country Statements by *BPS-Statistics Indonesia*

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I. The role of statistics in monitoring the achievement of development programmes

1. What role does statistics play in monitoring the achievement of country development programmes?

The targets for each development programmes have been set up in the planning document in terms of statistical indicators and the values of the indicators to be achieved. For example, for poverty reduction program the target to be achieved by the end of 2014 is a poverty rate of 8 to 10 percent. Annually, one day before independence day (August 16), the President of the Republic of Indonesia has to report the achievements of the development programmes before the parliaments in the special session of Proposing Budgets and Programmes for the following fiscal year.

The Report consists of achievements of programmes as targeted in the planning document for a certain year and the possibility to achieve target at the end of periods of administration. The statistical indicators contained in the report come from BPS-Statistics Indonesia, line ministries and other institutions who implemented the development programmes. Thus, it is clear that statistics plays vital role in monitoring the achievement of development programmes.

2. Does the NSO provide/coordinate the statistics used for monitoring the above programmes?

BPS-*StatisticsIndonesia* is often invited by the House of Representatives in special hearing sessions to explain the assumptions to be used in the determination of the amount of state revenue and spending for the following fiscal year. The hearing session is held by the Finance and Development Committee of parliament and attended by the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of National Development Planning, Central Bank, and BPS-*Statistics Indonesia*. The indicators used in the hearing are: (a) inflation rate, (b) economic (GDP) growthrate, (c) interest rate, (d) Production of crude oils (barrels/day), (e) exchange rate of USD to IDR, and (f) international trades. In addition to these indicators, the committee demands that the achievement on poverty reduction and the reduction of unemployment should be considered as a part of the targets to be achieved in the programmes.

The Ministry of National Development Planning takes responsibility in the preparation of Government Annual Report to the parliament by compiling sectoral data from line ministries and other institutions on the progress of program implementation. BPS also takes part in the preparation of the report by providing statistical information to indicate the achievement of development programmes implemented. In the finalization stage of the preparation of the report, the Ministry of National Development Planning in consultation with BPS reviews all data used in the report.

BPS-*StatisticsIndonesia* takes a key role in compiling the National HDRs and National MDGs in which most of data used in the both reports are provided by BPS-*StatisticsIndonesia*. It is also worth to noting that BPS-*StatisticsIndonesia* provides data used in the distribution of General Allocation Funds to all districts and provinces in the implementation of decentralization of

administration to local governments. BPS distributes publication¹ of Monthly Report on Social and Economic Statistics to the ministries during the cabinet meeting where BPS chief statistician is invited to brief social and economic latest developments according to the recent information presented in the publication.

One decision taken during the recent retreat in 2010 for coordinating policy formulation attended by ministers and governors was that BPS has been asked to provide information on poverty and unemployment more frequently. It was decided that, beginning in 2011 the National Socio-economic Survey (Susenas) and the National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas) are being conducted every quarterly in order to provide national and provincial statistics more frequently. While the results from quarterly surveys are required to be evaluated, the preliminary plan² taken by BPS in 2011 is to disseminate the information on poverty and unemployment every six months in a tentative schedule as presented in Table 1.

Table 1.
Schedule for 2011 to release information on development of poverty and employment

Survey	Information produced	First semester		Second semester	
		Field enumeration	Released information	Field enumeration	Released information
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sakernas	Employment	February	May	August	November
Susenas	Poverty	March	July	September	January

II. International Standards

1. Useful of International Standards

It is undoubtedly important that we adopt international standard in developing and strengthening statistical system. In developing instruments for data collection, such as census, surveys, and reporting of delivery services, the standard is always been used as a reference in the determining concept and definition used for measuring certain indicator. However, the standard has to be adjusted to accommodate national context so that the national needs would be reflected in the measurement; a conversion system from international standard to national standard sometime is to be supplemented. For the purpose of assessment on any codes in the documents used for recording the volume of export and import and also to determine the tariffs for export and import duties according to SITC codes. It is then very convenient for BPS that, when the records from international trades activity is transferred to BPS for further data processing, to produce a variety of statistics on international trades. This is one example of the use of international standards (SITC and HS codes) for the purpose of government activities to deliver services and statistics. Other international standards adopted by technical government institutions such as ministry of

¹The statistics presented in the publication is a compilation of all statistics released monthly in the press conference to brief journalists about recent development.

²The original plan is to quarterly release information produced from the surveys, which is three months after the enumeration completed.

transport and communication, ministry of trades, ministry of industry has also benefited statistical offices in producing statistics useful to monitor the targets of development programmes.

2. Coordinating and imposing standards for statistics

It was not easy in the early days to convince the public of the importance of having standards for statistics in developing statistical system to the unit who manage reporting system in ministries. This situation can be understood since the ministries would like to maintain their reporting system even the system cannot produced statistics to capture progress of the programme development according to the standard of measurement. The obligation to submit an official report for meeting the international commitment make the ministries adjust their reporting system in particular the statistical standards used in the system. The technical assistances given to BPS by international agencies/donors has also contributed in imposing the standards for statistics used in the ministries.

Since mid-1990s, there is increasing awareness among the ministries to have standards for statistics in their reporting system. Several ministries³ have adopted standards for statistics in their reporting system so that their statistics now can be compared to the statistics produced from BPS.

BPS adopts international standards such as ISIC and ISCO in data collecting and producing statistics. BPS developed KBLI⁴ and KBJI⁵ based on the ISIC Revision 4 and ISCO-08 (year 2008) for the used as standard in the data collection of the Sakernas, Susenas, and other regular surveys. The COICOP and COFOG are also used in producing national account statistics.

3. Views of developing countries in developing and agreeing on international statistical standards

The share and contribution of developing countries will continue to grow in the near future. This situation has to be considered in the international arenas including in developing statistical standards. Active participation of developing countries in developing international standards is imperative so that their concerns such as the various capacities of NSOs can be incorporated in the planning processes particularly when the decision has to be made regarding the timeframe of the implementation of the new standards.

³ Ministry of Health has adopted International Classification of Diseases - version 10 (ICD-X) in developing instrument to monitor prevalence of diseases in the monitoring system. Ministry of Education and Culture also has adopted International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) in the reporting system

⁴ KBLI is Indonesia term for Indonesian Standard of Industry Classification

⁵ KBJI is Indonesia term for Indonesian Standard for Classification of Occupation

III. Microdata dissemination

1. Providing micro data set

Data collections regularly conducted by BPS are household and establishment/enterprises surveys. Beginning 2011, the Susenas and Sakernas are conducted quarterly while large and medium scale manufacturing survey is an annual establishment survey. A questionnaire about the tendency of consumer is attached to the Sakernas to capture information about the behavior of households on consumption. BPS conducts 3 censuses within 10-years span, i.e.: population census in the years ending with '0', agricultural census in the years ending with '3', and economic census in the years ending with '6'. Two years preceding the censuses a villages potential census (PODES) is also conducted for the use of planning and preparation of particular census.

These regular data collections produce microdata that can be accessed by users under certain condition, which are the users who wish to access to microdata have to sign a Letter of Agreement of Data Use (LADU) that describes the obligations for parties to use the microdata. The provision of microdata applies differently according the use of the microdata; for the commercial uses the parties has to pay certain amount according to data size and the tariffs is applied. A free microdata is applied for the non-commercial uses such as research by universities, and for thesis and dissertations by graduate students.

2. Disclosure control employed

It is mentioned in the previous section that data users are required to sign the LADU as an evidence of formal agreement between two parties, i.e., BPS and data users. The general rule is all individual information in Record⁶ is strictly confidential and belonged to the BPS-*StatisticsIndonesia*. In general practice the micro-data given to the users are anonymous, in which name, address, and other information that could be used to track the individual respondent is deleted.

The LADU basically is also an instrument to control the uses of micro data, where the specific conditions imposed are as follows:

- a. Data Users will not make any copy of Record to the third party without permission or request of BPS;
- b. Data Users will use Record for research and analysis purposes within the main aim to improve understanding about Indonesia;
- c. The use of Record other than above condition requires written approval from BPS-*StatisticsIndonesia*; and
- d. Data users should submit a copy of their research finding to BPS.

⁶for simplicity data recorded on computer media is stated as Record

3. Microdata dissemination policy

The dissemination of microdata has a goal that gives opportunities to microdata users to conduct analysis and assessments to depict the phenomena captured from the data. It is also an opportunity for BPS to have an evaluation on the quality of the data in terms of accuracy and consistency of the data, as gleaned from the analysis process done by the users of microdata. BPS expects that there will be a contribution from microdata user on how the improvement should be made on the development of survey instruments and other methodologies regarding the data collection and production of statistical indicators.

Regarding the fee of releasing microdata, BPS applies two options, i.e., (i) free access is applied to parties where the data will be used for non-commercial purposes, and (ii) paid access is applied to parties where the data will be used for commercial purposes. The tariffs for releasing the microdata is stated in the Government Regulation No. 54/2009 on Non-Tax Revenue Scheme and the payment is directly transferred to the State Treasurer. Presently, BPS intends to extend the parties who are eligible for free access to micro data. The draft for the Regulation to determine which institutions are eligible for free access to microdata is now finalized.