CONSTRUCTING AND DEVELOPING *"INDONESIA QUALITY ASSURANCE FRAMEWORK* (INDONESIA QAF)"

The Statistics of Indonesia (BPS), Best Practices

I **Introduction**

a. Supervision or monitoring of the quality of statistics produced by The Statistics of Indonesia (BPS) is in urgent need, since the demands on the availability of quality statistics is increasing. These demands come from both domestic and overseas, and are quite reasonable considering the various government policies are based on the availability of statistical data.

b. The Quality Assurance Framework launched by the United Nations is recommended for implementation in all countries, and is an important part for the BPS Indonesia to implement reforms in the field of statistics. The goal is that the credibility of the Statistics of Indonesia (BPS) in generating the data can be further enhanced, and the statistical results will be more accountable.

c. The BPS Indonesia is currently conducting a program as part of the Bureaucratic Reform which is one of the government's national programs to improve the administrative system, and to enhance good governance. Various efforts have been made to improve the performances of government in various areas. The BPS, as part of government state with specific functions, has been implementing Bureaucratic Reform to enhance its function as a data provider as well as monitoring and managing statistical activities in Indonesia.

d. The QAF concept is not yet entirely implemented in all statistical activities because of technical and non-technical problems. Under STATCAP (Statistical Capacity Building) with a program called CERDAS (Change and Reform for the Development of Statistics), BPS is preparing a five year program to construct the Indonesian statistical activities including QAF.

e. Reforms on improving statistics are part of the Quality Management Procedure that has a higher priority especially on quality improvement activities, viewed from various aspects that influence it. With the help of an external expert, Michael Colledge, it is expected in the future that BPS would be able to implement QAF, and develop it as part of the provision of data-quality statistics, especially for statistics that are collected, processed and presented by the BPS.

f. Recently (July 2010), the head of the BPS issued internal regulations intended as a guideline for conducting statistical activities which are: i) be independent (impartial), ii) the confidentiality of individual data need to be assured, iii) the results are impartial and can be utilized by all parties iv) it has to meet the norms, standards, procedures and criteria applicable v) be objective vi) be relevant vii) be accurate viii) be timely manner

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ix) be consistent x) be easily accessible xi) be easily understood and xii) does not become an excessive burden to the respondents.

II Problems (obstacles) and Anticipate Experiencing in Implementing NQAF

a. Monitoring the quality of statistical data on a regular basis is the main target of evaluation of various statistical products produced by the Statistics of Indonesia (Census activities are excluded, since it is carried out through the quality control approaches). Thus, the main purpose of preparing the QAF is to provide a guideline to how Statistics Indonesia manages its own products qualities.

b. The QAF is relatively a new issue for some of the BPS employees, especially since it covers wider concepts. Michael Colledge has made several technical discussions and workshops aiming to explain the importance of implementing the QAF to the Statistics of Indonesia, so that the quality of statistical data can be controlled, which in turn would bring the credibility of the BPS. In respect to the QAF, the Statistics Canada Framework is adopted as a model for the BPS.

c. There is no standard model to provide the statistical QA in each product of statistics, so a model is design to accommodate all statistical activities and the results, which include all methods used. Activities recorded, among others, are mapping activities, preparation of standard classification, census, special surveys, administrative records data collection and final results obtained, such as export-import, inflation, household consumption, agricultural statistics and national accounts system of Indonesia

d. The complete documentation regarding the implementation of QA in the BPS and their respective technical units is not yet available. To overcome the problem, a set of documents has been prepared to record the various activities within the BPS before the implementation of QAF. The recording activities started with the listing and the identifying processes as a measure of the quality of statistical data.

e. In some areas of data collections, people might find inconsistency. This situation might have been identified as a result of lack of coordination. On the other hand, there are also differences in statistical data, i.e. between the ones at the national and provincial levels regardless the institutions that collected the data. Regional autonomy might also be a cause of the problem that makes data at lower administrative levels difficult to obtain.

f. The support of the management will become very important factors for the successful implementation of these activities, given the scope of this work is so comprehensive,

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extensive, and detailed and involved all the technical units within the BPS.

III   Activities during 2010:

1. Phase of events

Year 2010 is the beginning of the preparation of Indonesia QAF and the stages are:
a. Overview of the current organization vision, mission, and the strategic plan for the next 5 years
b. Evaluation of the BPS main duties and functions in the respective technical unit (Subject Matter) as described in the existing document
c. List and identification of statistical activities undertaken by each Subject Matter-BPS. These includes i) All statistical Activities in all units ii) Identification of statistical activities starting from the input process through the output generated by it iii) Identifications problems and proposed their solutions iv) preparation of a resolution of "Quick wins" for supporting the goal in the bureaucratic reform as part of a national program v) Review the report design activities, scope, and its content vi) Evaluating the use of statistical principles (using seven components, as a trials)
d. The current stage is the preparation of the Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) for each work unit, which will be used as a basis for measuring Key Performance Indicators (Key Performance Indicators / KPIs) organization. This phase is an important part in the preparation of Indonesia QAF.

2. Achievement:

The stages of implementation of Bureaucratic Reform Indonesia that have been achieved include:
a. The listing of various types of statistical data produced by BPS, whether published or unpublished. Hundreds of publications produced each year with various qualities.
b. Improving the quality and quantity of statistical data in accordance with the main objective of Bureaucratic Reform of Indonesia (Quick win program), which includes i) Acceleration of the presentation and data releases ii) Improvement of data quality iii) Adding variety of data iv) Transparency v) Strengthening of networks (net-working).
c. The arrangement and rearrangement of Standard Operational Procedures (SOP) for statistical activities in each of the relevant Subject Matter.

IV   The Main Needs of Development and Implementation of an NQAF

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a. Demand for Various statistics is constantly increase which is focusing more on the quality of the data.
b. Monitoring and understanding the construction of various statistics regularly for different purpose
c. Build a foundation of public trust of the various statistics that has been developed on a regular basis by the BPS

V Initial comments regarding the three proposed templates for a generic NQAF presented in the statistics Canada report

a. The QAF model implemented in Canada will be used as the main model, and others are used as supporting materials.

b. All preparation activities of Indonesia QAF in progress are aim to find the basic model that represent the Statistics Indonesia situation. Adjustments will be made if the model used is not in accordance with the plans, goals and conditions in Indonesia

c. Exchanging experiences among countries that implement NQAF is very important, especially if the country keeps all documents during the process of constructing QA.

VI Conclusion

a. Although the process of implementation of QAF might take a long time, it is a must for The Statistics Indonesia (BPS) to implement it. It is a form of government accountability to the public.
b. Implementation of Indonesia QAF will make it easier to monitor and evaluate various statistical activities, that involve primary data that are collected through censuses and surveys, and the collection of secondary data obtained from administrative records of other parties.
c. Indonesia QAF is an instrument that can be used to measure the competitiveness of Indonesia in the development of statistics at the regional, national, or international levels.
d. Under the STATCAP SMART program, and with an external expert assistance, Indonesia QAF is expected to become more fruitful, which is useful for the development of statistical data quality in the future.