



Metadata and Data Collection Issues Energy Statistics of Indonesia

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International Workshop In Energy Statistics. Aguascalientes, Mexico. 2nd – 5th December 2008

Presentation Topics

- **Introduction**
- **Metadata of Energy Statistics**
- **Data Collection Issues**

- **BPS Statistics Indonesia is a National Statistics Office (NSO) of Indonesia. In the government organization structure, BPS is directly under the President of the Republic of Indonesia. This is to give a guarantee of the independence of the statistics produced.**
- **BPS has statistics branch offices in all 33 provinces, 464 regencies/municipalities, and one statistics officer in each of 6.131 sub districts (a smallest government administrative region).**
- **Energy Statistics is one of the statistics produced by BPS**

Concept and Definition:

Concept and definition used in Energy Statistics of Indonesia apply UN Manual

Scope:

Scope of Energy Statistics of Indonesia are Electricity statistics, Water Supply statistics, and City Gas statistics

Data Compilation:

Data source:

Establishment surveys and Government Institutions

Data conversion:

The conversion of energy data from various measurement units to terajoule applies UN Manual

Survey Methodology

Sampling Method:

Method of collecting data applies complete enumeration

Ultimate/enumeration units:

Government company producing energy

Enumeration system:

Data collection is carried out by direct interview, mail, and fax

Coverage:

The survey cover all government companies in 33 provinces, 645 regencies/municipalities

Periodicity:

The energy statistics surveys are conducted annually and quarterly

Timeliness:

Starting from data collection until publication needs 1 (one) year.

Data characteristics collected:

Name and address of the energy companies; number of workers; main products; quantity and value of each product type; input value; output value; value added; others.

Classification:

Classification of energy statistics applies KBLI (Klasifikasi Baku Lapangan Usaha Indonesia) which adopted ISIC Rev-3

Type of publication:

Annual Electricity Statistics; Annual City Gas Statistics; Annual Water Supply Statistics; Energy Balance of Indonesia.

Integrity/Confidentiality:

- **Individual establishment/company data is very confidential, except for its name and address**
- **The published data in terms of aggregated data is for more than 2 (two) establishments. If the data consist of less than 3 (three) establishments, then they are combined to other establishments having nearest ISIC code.**
- **Directory publication contains only name and address of the company.**

The use of energy statistics data:

The use of energy statistics of Indonesia is mostly for the government purposes in designing, planning, monitoring, evaluating, and making policy decision relating to the energy matters, and for the need of private establishments.

Data Collection Issues

- **The ultimate units or enumeration units of the energy statistics surveys are government companies which produce energy.**
- **The implementation of the data collection is not optimal.**
- **Data collection issues giving impacts to the implementation of energy statistics are:**
 - **Response rate of the receiving survey documents**
 - **Timeliness of the survey schedule**

Issue (1): Response Rate

- **The response rate of energy statistics surveys is still low. On the average during the latest five years:**
 - Response rate of Electricity statistics surveys: 42.9 %**
 - Response rate of City Gas statistics surveys: 21.1 %**
 - Response rate of Water Supply statistics surveys: 99.6 %**
- **The main suspected causes that influence to the response rate are the perception of the companies enumerated and the quality of the statistics enumerators**

Issue (1): Response Rate

Company (respondent), reasons:

- Busy and do not have extra time for filling the questionnaire: 33 %
- Too many kinds of questionnaires from government institutions: 38 %
- Unable to fill out the questionnaire because of company's restriction: 20 %
- Do not care or refuse to give statistical information: 9 %

Statistics officers (enumerator), reasons:

- Quality (education and vision) of human resources: 24 %
- Laziness: 10 %
- Wage of enumeration activity (transportation, meal, incentive) is low: 58 %
- Others: 8 %

Issue (2): Timeliness

The implementation of the data collection frequently exceed its determined time schedule. This is caused by government budgeted, survey documents delivery, and management policy.

Government budgeted:

- The budgeted for implementing the activities of the energy statistics is frequently received late by BPS, so that the surveys schedule which is planned can be carried out as it has to be.**
- The budgeted for raising the enumeration wage and developing a redesign of the energy statistics is not available, so that the implementation of the surveys and the development of the survey design and analysis modeling do not carried out properly yet.**

Issue (2): Timeliness

Surveys document delivery:

- **The delivery of survey documents from BPS head office to the provinces and regencies/municipalities frequently exceed the interval time planned. (34 %).**
- **Documents are lost in the delivery and then it needs to be redelivered with new documents, which have to be reprinted. (10 %).**
- **The delivery of survey documents from the company to BPS offices is mostly late. (56 %).**

Issue (2): Timeliness

Management Policy:

- **The persons in charge who work and have responsibility in the energy statistics division are replaced by other persons who are relatively new in the energy statistics works.**
- **High level managements tend to give less attention to the energy statistics works than that to other statistics activities.**

Given conditions:

- **Energy Statistics of Indonesia which are conducted annually consists of electricity, city gas, and water supply statistics.**
- **The implementation of the energy statistics surveys is considered not optimal. The survey response rate is still low and the survey implementation frequently exceeds the time schedule determined.**
- **Data collection issues which mainly influence to the response rate and timeliness are caused by the perception of the companies, the quality of statistics enumerators, the exceeding time of the document delivery, the flow of government budgeted, and the internal management policy taken.**

Suggested Solutions:

In order to be able to enhance the response rate and conduct the energy statistics survey more timely, it is suggested to:

- train statistics officer in energy statistics knowledge**
- begin developing and applying an E-Energy Statistics**
- give additional budgeted for carrying out the survey activities of the energy statistics**

Thank You

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