

# **COUNTRY PRACTICE IN ENERGY STATISTICS**

**Topic/Statistics: Survey of Energy  
Consumption in Household Sector in Urban  
Area of Iran**

Institution/Organization: Statistical Centre of Iran

Country: Iran

Date: 2012/03/09

## CONTENTS

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>Abstract</b> .....  | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>1. General information</b> .....  | <b>4</b>  |
| 1.1. Name of the statistics/topic .....  | 4         |
| 1.2. History and purpose.....  | 4         |
| 1.3. Reference period.....   | 4         |
| 1.4. Frequency .....   | 4         |
| 1.5. Dissemination.....  | 4         |
| 1.6. Regional level.....   | 4         |
| 1.7. Main users .....  | 4         |
| 1.8. Responsible authority .....   | 5         |
| 1.9. Legal basis and legally binding commitments .....                           | 5         |
| 1.10. Resource requirements .....  | 5         |
| 1.11. International reporting.....   | 5         |
| <b>2. Statistical concepts, methodology, variables and classifications</b> ..... | <b>6</b>  |
| 2.1. Scope 6 .....   | 6         |
| 2.2. Definitions of main concepts and variables.....                             | 6         |
| 2.3. Measurement units.....  | 6         |
| 2.4. Classification scheme .....   | 6         |
| 2.5. Data sources .....  | 7         |
| 2.6. Population.....   | 7         |
| 2.7. Sampling frame and sample characteristics.....                              | 7         |
| 2.8. Collection method .....   | 8         |
| 2.9. Survey participation/response rate.....                                     | 8         |
| <b>3. The statistical production process</b> .....                               | <b>8</b>  |
| 3.1. Data capture and storage .....  | 8         |
| 3.2. Data editing .....  | 8         |
| 3.3. Imputation .....  | 8         |
| 3.4. Grossing up procedures .....  | 8         |
| 3.5. Analytical methods.....   | 9         |
| <b>4. Dissemination</b> .....  | <b>9</b>  |
| 4.1. Publications and additional documentation.....                              | 9         |
| 4.2. Revisions .....   | 9         |
| 4.3. Microdata.....  | 9         |
| 4.4. Confidentiality.....  | 9         |
| <b>5. Quality</b> .....  | <b>10</b> |
| 5.1. Relevance .....   | 10        |
| 5.2. Accuracy.....   | 10        |
| 5.3. Timeliness and punctuality .....  | 11        |
| 5.4. Accessibility .....   | 11        |
| 5.5. Comparability.....  | 11        |
| 5.6. Coherence and consistency.....  | 11        |
| <b>6. Future plans</b> .....   | <b>12</b> |
| <b>Annexes</b> .....   | <b>13</b> |

## Abstract

Write a short abstract of the statistics, and try to limit it to one page. The purpose of the abstract is to give the reader a general overview of the statistics/topic. It should therefore include a brief overview of the background and the purpose of the statistics, the population, the sample (if relevant), the main data sources, and the main users of the statistics. The abstract should also mention what is the most important contribution or issue addressed in the country practice (e.g. the practice deals with challenges of using administrative data, using of estimation, quality control, etc.). If there are other elements that are considered important, please feel free to include them in the abstract.

Keep in mind that all relevant aspects of the statistical production will be covered in more detail under the different chapters in the template. Therefore, the abstract should be short and focused on the key elements. What the most important elements are can vary from statistics to statistics, but as a help to write an abstract you can use the table below. The table can either replace a text or can be filled out in addition to writing a short text.

|  |
|--|
|  |
|--|

| Key elements                                     |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Name of the statistics</b>                    | <i>Survey of energy consumption in household sector in urban areas of Iran</i>               |
| <b>Background and purpose of the statistics</b>  | It was implemented for the first time  |
| <b>Population, sample and data sources</b>       | Households who live in cities. 15136 households were selected, Population and Housing Census |
| <b>Main users</b>                                | Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Oil   |
| <b>Important contribution or issue addressed</b> |  |
| <b>Other remarks</b>                             |  |

# 1. General information

## 1.1. Name of the statistics/topic

The statistics/topic could either be a specific energy statistics (e.g. electricity production) or a topic within energy statistics (e.g. energy balances). For more information, please see Section III of the Instructions.

Survey of energy consumption in household sector in urban areas of Iran.

## 1.2. History and purpose

State when the statistics were first published.

This survey was implemented in 2012 for the first time.

Describe briefly the main purpose of producing the statistics and why it is relevant.

The main purpose is disseminating the amount of energy consumption in different segments like space heating, water heating, air condition, electronic and kitchen appliances, miscellaneous and fuel used in provinces and for different income groups.

## 1.3. Reference period

State the time period the data are collected for.

Data were collected for spring, summer, autumn of 2011 and winter of 2012.

## 1.4. Frequency

Specify how often the statistics are disseminated (e.g. annually, monthly, quarterly, etc.). If the statistics are not produced at regular intervals, state at what times they have been produced in the past and the main reasons behind the irregularities.

This survey is going to be implemented every 4 years.

## 1.5. Dissemination

Describe how the statistics are published (e.g. printed publications, online publications, online databases, etc.). If applicable, include the web address to the main website of the statistics.

Both printed and online publications [www.amar.org.ir](http://www.amar.org.ir)

## 1.6. Regional level

State the lowest geographical level (e.g. administrative regions, municipalities, etc.) for which the statistics are made available to the public.

Urban areas of each province (31 provinces)

## 1.7. Main users

Identify the key users of the data and the main applications. Include both internal and external users, and if possible try to distinguish between end users and others.

Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Oil, researchers, energy agencies

### 1.8. Responsible authority

Write the name of the institution and department/office with the main responsibility for disseminating the statistics (e.g.: Statistics Norway, Department of Economics, Energy and the Environment).

Statistical Centre of Iran

### 1.9. Legal basis and legally binding commitments

State the national legal basis for the data collection. Include a complete reference to the constitutional basis, and web address to an electronic version (e.g.: The Statistics Act of 16 June 1989 No. 54, §§2-2 and 2-3, [http://www.ssb.no/english/about\\_ssb/statlaw/forskrift\\_en.html](http://www.ssb.no/english/about_ssb/statlaw/forskrift_en.html)).

www.amar.org.ir

If the data collection is not based on a legal basis, give a short description of other agreements or volunteer arrangements.

-----

If applicable, give reference to national and international commitments that are legally binding (e.g. EU statistical legal acts).

-----

### 1.10. Resource requirements

Specify how the production of the statistics is financed (e.g. over the ordinary budget, project based support, financial support from other institutions or organization). If applicable, state the contracting entity (e.g.: Ministry, EU Commission, OECD). A contracting entity is any entity which is ordering a survey or the compilation of a statistics, and paying for it

Over the ordinary budget

Specify the resource requirements for producing the statistics (e.g. man-labour days, number of workers involved in the statistical production process of the statistics/topic in question).

Households in urban areas

### 1.11. International reporting

List any international organizations and names of reporting schemes that the statistics are reported to. If available, also include the website where the reported data are published (e.g. International Energy Agency, Monthly Oil Statistics, UNSD, etc.).

United Nations

## 2. Statistical concepts, methodology, variables and classifications

### 2.1. Scope

Describe the scope of the statistics (e.g. the statistics cover supply and use of all energy products in Norway, classified according to International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities – ISIC).

Statistics cover use of different of energy products (oil, gasoline, liquid gas & natural gas)

### 2.2. Definitions of main concepts and variables

Describe the main concepts (e.g.: territory principle, resident principle, net calorific value, gross calorific value).

1- Households: those who live in same place, spend together, and usually eat food together. Households are divided into ordinary and group households.

Describe the main variables (e.g. how are the different energy products defined in the statistics? How are production, intermediate consumption, final consumption, transformation, feed stock, the energy sector, etc. defined?).

- Every product is defined as oil, natural gas, liquid gas, gasoline and electricity.
- Consumption is categorized as space heating, water heating, air condition, electronic and kitchen appliances, miscellaneous and fuel used , housing unit and building characteristics
- Household characters are important in energy consumption

### 2.3. Measurement units

Describe in what unit the data is collected (e.g. physical unit (m<sup>3</sup>, metric tons), monetary unit (basic prices, market prices)). Describe in what unit the data is presented. Describe if the calorific values are collected (e.g. on a net vs. gross basis) and how they are used.

If applicable, describe the density of the energy product(s) and the estimated *thermal efficiency coefficients* of different energy products and consumer groups or by appliance. Thermal efficiency coefficient indicates the share of the energy products which is actually usable for end consumption. Descriptions of density and thermal efficiency coefficient could alternatively be put in an annex.

Metric units, number of days that each equipment is going to be used, hours of using each component.

### 2.4. Classification scheme

Include references to relevant international and national standard classifications. If national, give a brief description of the standards. If available, include web addresses to the electronic version of the standards).

-----

## 2.5. Data sources

Give an overview of the different data sources used in the collection and compilation of the statistics/topic (e.g. household survey, enterprise/establishment survey, administrative data/registers, foreign trade statistics, production statistics and other primary/secondary data sources).

Examples of administrative sources/registers are: business register for enterprises and establishments, population register, land register, housing and building registers, tax registers, international trade registers, etc.

Household survey

## 2.6. Population

Describe the entire group of units which is the focus of the statistics (the population).

Households in urban areas of Iran

Specify the following statistical units:

- Reporting unit
- Observational unit
- Analytical unit

Examples of different kind of statistical units include: enterprise, enterprise group, kind-of-activity unit (KAU), local unit, establishment, homogeneous unit of production.

In most cases the reporting unit, observational unit and analytical unit are identical, but there are examples where this is not the case. In electricity statistics, you may find that energy companies (the reporting unit) provide data about different consumers like the individual household or manufacturing company (the observational unit). The analytical unit may be a group of energy consumers, defined by the ISIC.

-----

## 2.7. Sampling frame and sample characteristics

Describe the type of *sampling frame* used in the collection and compilation of the statistics (e.g. list, area or multiple frames). A sampling frame is the source material or device from which a sample is drawn. Note that the *sampling frame* might differ from the population.

List of the households that their address is given to the enumerators. The addresses were derived from the 2006 Population and Housing Census.

For each survey(s) used for the compilation of the statistics, specify the *sampling design* (e.g. random, stratified, etc.). Describe the routines employed for updating the sample. Include information about the sample size, and discuss to what extent the sample covers the population (e.g. energy consumption in the sample compared to total energy use by the population).

Note that chapter 2.7: *Sample frame and sample characteristics* may overlap with chapter 3.4: *Grossing up procedures*.

Sample design was 3 stage stratifications. The enumerated area was selected with systematic method in each stratification according to the number of households. Clusters in each enumerated area were selected from Murthy method. In each cluster household were selected from simple random method.

## 2.8. Collection method

For each survey used for the compilation of the statistics/topic, describe how the data are collected (e.g. face-to-face, telephone, self-administered, paper and internet-based questionnaires, or administrative data and registers).

Face-to-face

## 2.9. Survey participation/response rate

For each survey used for the compilation of the statistics/topic, specify the average response rate, or refer to response rates for specific surveys conducted.

It hasn't been derived yet

# 3. The statistical production process

## 3.1. Data capture and storage

Describe how the data is captured and stored (e.g. if the respondent replies using Internet-based questionnaire, the received data are electronically transferred to the production database. Paper questionnaire responses are keyed manually to the production database).

Paper questionnaire responses are keyed manually to the production database.

## 3.2. Data editing

Describe the regular routines employed for detecting and correcting errors. This may include:

- Manual routines for detecting and correcting errors
- Automatic error-detection (and correction)
- Micro- and macro editing procedures
- Data validation procedures
- Outlier identification
- Processes and sources used for quality controls

Automatic error-detection and correction and also manual routines for detecting and correcting errors for those errors which were not solved automatically.

## 3.3. Imputation

Describe the principles for imputation and the assumptions that these principles are based on. Note that this chapter may overlap with chapter 3.2: *Data editing* and chapter 5.2: *Accuracy*

Hot dock and getting average of the data

## 3.4. Grossing up procedures

Describe how the population is divided into strata and what statistical models the estimations in the strata are based on. Describe how sub-indices are combined into aggregate indices and how uncertainty is estimated.

-----

### 3.5. Analytical methods

Give a description of any analytical methods used to adjust the data (e.g.: seasonal adjustment and temperature adjustment). A more detailed description of the analytical method can also be included as an annex.

We are working in our analytical methods and it has not finalized yet.

## 4. Dissemination

### 4.1. Publications and additional documentation

Describe the form of dissemination of the statistics/topics in question (e.g. printed publications, website, etc.). Please provide relevant website link(s) if available.

Printed publication, website [www.amar.org.ir](http://www.amar.org.ir)

Give a complete reference to publicly available statistics databases where data from the statistics can be extracted. Include web addresses if available online.

Users can buy data from the statistical centre of Iran

Indicate whether you charge users for access to the statistics at any level of aggregation.

Yes, we charge users, but not governmental institutions

### 4.2. Revisions

Describe the current revision policies. E.g.: Is historical data revised when new methodology, new definitions, new classifications etc. are taken into use? Is the data continuously revised, or is the data revised at certain points in times (e.g. every third year, annually, etc.)?

It was applied for the first time.

If applicable, describe any major conceptual or methodological revisions that have been carried out for this statistic/topic in the past.

-----

### 4.3. Micro data

Describe how micro data are stored.

They are stored for 5 years.

Specify if micro data are available for scientific and/or public use. If so, describe under what conditions these are made available.

Micro data are available for scientists and public users. First, they should apply and then we prepare the data for them.

### 4.4. Confidentiality

Describe the legal authority that regulates confidentiality, and what restrictions are applied to the publication of the statistics.

Names and addresses are confident and we can't give data of a single family.

Describe the criteria used to suppress sensitive data in statistical tables (cell suppression).

We aggregate data which are less than 3.

Describe how confidential data are handled.

The names and addresses are confident and we can't give data of a single family.

Describe any confidentiality standards that go beyond what is legally required.

We aggregate data which are less than 3.

## 5. Quality

### 5.1. Relevance

State to which degree the statistical information meet the real needs of clients/users.

We do our best to meet the needs of users and we have had several meetings with users.

### 5.2. Accuracy

State the closeness of computations or estimates to the exact or true values that the statistics were intended to measure.

The results have not been derived yet.

#### Measurement and processing errors

Discuss the measurement and processing errors that are relevant for the statistics. Try as far as possible to give an estimation of the size and scope of the errors.

-----

#### Non-response errors

State the size of the unit non-response and the item non-response, distributed by important variables in the population (e.g. region, industry). Consider if the non-response errors are systematic, and if so, describe the methods used to correct it. Indicate whether the effects of correcting non-response errors on the results have been analysed, and, if so, describe them.

The results have not been derived yet.

#### Sampling errors

Discuss the size of the sampling errors. Compare the population and sample with regards to important properties (e.g. coefficient of variance).

9% is expected

#### Other sources of error

Discuss other sources of errors that might be relevant for the statistics. E.g.: Model assumption errors, coverage errors

-----

### 5.3. Timeliness and punctuality

Specify the time between the end of the reference period and publication.

If the statistics are published both as preliminary and final figures, specify the time between publication of preliminary and final figures. You should also point out whether the publication date is set according to certain rules (e.g. advance release calendar, a specific day or prior to other publications).

The preliminary publication will be prepared 6 months after implementation.

Point out if there have been any major discrepancies between the planned publication date and the actual publication date in recent years. If so, state the length of this discrepancy and its cause.

### 5.4. Accessibility

Describe how easily accessible the statistics are. In particular, is there an advance release calendar to inform the users about when and where the data will be available and how to access them?

Are metadata and other user support services easily available? Are there particular groups that don't have access to the published statistics (e.g.: visually disadvantaged)?

We have a schedule for our duties and data are available in our web site.

### 5.5. Comparability

Discuss the comparability of the statistics over time, geographical areas and other domains.

#### Comparability over time

Discuss comparability over time and include information about whether there have been any breaks in the time series of the statistics and why. Also describe any major changes in the statistical methodology that may have had an impact on comparability over time.

This survey was implemented for the first time so it doesn't have any time series yet. It is going to be implemented every 4 years.

#### Comparability over region

Discuss comparability over geographical areas, and include information about whether the statistics are comparable to relevant statistics published by other countries and/or international organisations.

In designing the questionnaire, we used other countries' experiences so it can be comparable.

#### Comparability over other domains

Discuss comparability over domains, and include information about whether the statistics are comparable between different industries, different types of households etc.

It is comparable between type of household (ordinary family and group family).

### 5.6. Coherence and consistency

Discuss the coherence/consistency between preliminary and final figures.

We have all files of different steps and every process is clear.

Discuss the coherence/consistency between monthly, quarterly or yearly statistics within the same subject area. Can the results of different frequencies for the same reference period be combined in a reliable manner?

Yes.

Discuss the coherence/consistency with other related statistics (also those produced by other institutions/organisations on the same subject).

We compare the results with other organisations.

## **6. Future plans**

Are there any current or emerging issues that will need to be addressed in the future? These could include gaps in collection, timeliness issues, data quality concerns, funding risks, confidentiality concerns, simplifications to reduce respondents' burden etc.?

Within next 2-3 years we will implement the similar surveys in industry and agriculture sector.

## Annexes

### Illustrations and flowcharts

Illustrations and flowcharts are useful to summarize information and to get a better overview of the statistical production process. Illustrations and flowcharts can either be placed in annexes or be included under relevant paragraphs in the template.

E.g.:

- A conceptual flowchart which illustrates the flow of data in the production of the statistics.
- A flowchart which illustrates the main tasks in the production process and the dependency between them.

### Time schedule

Include a time schedule for the different phases of the statistical production process. The statistical production process *may* be divided into the following phases. Phase 1-3 may only be relevant for when a new statistics/survey is set up.

1. **Clarify needs** (e.g. map users needs, identify data sources)
2. **Plan and design** (e.g. plan and design population, sample size, how to analyze and edit data)
3. **Build** (e.g. build and maintain production system, test production system)
4. **Collect** (e.g. Establish a frame, draw the sample, collect data)
5. **Edit** (e.g. identify and code micro data, edit data, imputation)
6. **Analyse** (e.g. quality evaluation, interpret, analyse)
7. **Disseminate** (e.g. publish data, user contact)

### Questionnaires

Include the complete questionnaire(s)/survey form(s) used

### Example of publication tables

Include an example of a typical table published for the statistics. Include web addresses if available online.

### Detailed description on analytical methods

If relevant, a detailed description of analytical methods used in the statistical production (like seasonal adjustment, temperature adjustment etc.) may be described in an annex. A short description can also be included in chapter 3.5: Analytical methods or under other suitable chapters.