Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Committee on Statistics

Ninth session
Bangkok, 11 – 13 December 2024

Statement provided by:
BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Agenda:
Progress made since the eight session of the Committee on Statistics

First and foremost, BPS-Statistics Indonesia would like to congratulate the committee on the achievements and progress made since its 8th session.
As one of the state members of Steering Groups of the ESCAP Committee on Statistics. Since the 8th Session of the ESCAP Committee on Statistics, BPS-Statistics Indonesia has actively contributed to implementing the Committee's decisions, particularly in advancing innovations and knowledge sharing in economic, social, and population statistics. Below is a summary of key contributions by BPS-Statistics Indonesia aligned with the Committee's focus:

1. **Joint Meeting of Steering Groups (Decision 1 and 5)**

   a. **The Role of BPS-Statistics Indonesia in the Regional Steering Groups on Population and Social Statistics**

   BPS–Statistics Indonesia is one of the state members of the Regional Steering Groups on Population and Social Statistics. BPS-Statistics Indonesia further reaffirmed its pledge on Development of Statistics and Regional Collaboration in 2023 and 2024, albeit focusing on different thematic areas in the two years. BPS has utilized the joint platform of the Steering Groups to share national experiences and practices related to statistical innovations. These platforms have enabled knowledge sharing and fostered collaboration among member states.

   In the First Joint Meeting in 2023 (31 October - 2 November 2023), BPS contributed significantly by presenting innovations in several areas including:

   - **Enhancement of Social Indicators**: Efforts include improved early childhood indicators, SDG-aligned social and housing indicators, and pilot tests for Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI) 2030.
   - **Small Area Estimation (SAE)**: This methodology is applied to estimate social indicators, such as extreme poverty, food security, and child protection indices up to district levels.
   - **One Data Criminal Indonesia**: Introduced in 2021, this effort enhances crime data governance in alignment with the *One Data Indonesia* framework. Key achievements include mapping Indonesian penal codes to the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) and collaborative technical assistance with UNODC and Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for adopting international best practices.

   In the second Joint Meeting in 2024 (15 October 2024), BPS-Statistics Indonesia emphasized its commitment to innovation in social and economic statistics by sharing advancements that address the growing demand for granular, up-to-date, and location-specific data. BPS-Statistics Indonesia has adopted cutting-edge methodologies, including Small Area Estimation (SAE) and big data analytics**,** to

produce detailed and reliable estimates at smaller administrative levels. BPS-Statistics Indonesia also highlights the transformative efforts in data production and dissemination, showcasing how these innovations enable the delivery of high-quality economic and social statistics at small geographic scales.

- **Big Data Implementation**
  BPS has integrated big data from satellite imagery, online media, and e-commerce platforms to model socio-economic conditions, estimate child poverty rates, and monitor SDG Goal 1 indicators.
- **Mobile Positioning Data (MPD)**
  MPD has been adopted for tourism statistics, providing insights into visitor mobility, expenditure, and district-level tourism trends.
- **E-Commerce Statistics**
  Leveraging Government Regulation No. 80/2019, BPS-Statistics Indonesia collects granular and high-frequency e-commerce data to analyse transactions, labour dynamics, and revenue patterns across provinces.
- **Innovations in Data Dissemination**
  StatInaLab: A microdata portal inspired by ABS's DataLab. This platform enhances real-time data access while adhering to privacy and security standards. This is a new search engine utilizing OCR technology improves accessibility to statistical publications and infographics.
- **Small Area Estimation (SAE)**
  SAE methodologies are applied to generate granular data for metropolitan areas and sub-districts, covering poverty, unemployment, and education indicators.

b. The Role of BPS-Statistics Indonesia in the United Nations Friends of the Chair (UN FoC)

BPS-Statistics Indonesia plays a significant role in the United Nations Friends of the Chair (UN FoC) for social, population, and demographic statistics. This initiative, endorsed during the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) session, positions BPS-Statistics Indonesia as one of ten state members tasked with advancing global statistical frameworks and contributing to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030.

UN FoC convenes biannually in May and November, supplemented by technical team meetings held monthly or biweekly. As part of its three-year mandate (2023–2026), BPS-Statistics Indonesia is responsible for delivering actionable recommendations that address SDG-related statistical gaps. These recommendations will be presented at the global level in 2026.

As part of its mandate, BPS-Statistics Indonesia actively participates in three focus streams:

- **Stream 1: Global Challenges and SDG Indicators**
  - BPS actively shares best practices and aligns national frameworks with global standards through UN FoC meetings. This strengthens Indonesia’s role in international statistical development.

- BPS provides recommendations for modernizing social and demographic statistics to meet evolving global challenges. This includes integrating gender and disability perspectives to ensure inclusivity and alignment with SDGs, particularly Goals 1, 5, 10, and 16.
- BPS monitors the availability of key SDG indicators, such as extreme poverty rates, inequality measures, and access to basic services. It also enhances the coverage of indicators, ensuring disaggregation by region, gender, age, and disability status to meet both national and global needs. BPS also integrates complementary big data sources to refine poverty and inequality measures.
- BPS has enhanced SDG monitoring by providing data at disaggregated levels, including urban/rural distinctions and provincial estimates. This ensures more targeted policy interventions.

- **Stream 2: National Practices and Global Integration**
  - Stream 2 of the United Nations Friends of the Chair Group on Social and Demographic Statistics (FOCG-SD) concentrates on developing a comprehensive conceptual framework that harmonizes and integrates various sub-domains within social and demographic statistics. Statistics Canada, as the lead of the core group, will lead to oversees the refinement of conceptual framework and prepare a draft report outlining the framework, the connections among its components, and its proposed application to better harmonize and integrate the various sub-domains of social and demographic statistics.
  - This work encourages active participation from member countries, particularly in conducting research for building blocks and contributing to the finalization of the framework. Hence, BPS-Statistics Indonesia plays significant role in Stream 2 through active contributions and collaborations, focusing on:
    - **Providing National Expertise**
      Leveraging Indonesia's experience in integrating diverse data sources, such as administrative data, surveys, and censuses, BPS-Statistics Indonesia offers valuable insights into harmonizing data for social and demographic statistics.
    - **Contributing to Building Block Research**
      Giving insight on key components of the framework, such as methods for data integration, disaggregation, and modernized approaches in social statistics. This supports the refinement of the conceptual framework.
    - **Knowledge Sharing**
      Drawing from its initiatives in Small Area Estimation (SAE), big data analytics, and integrating innovative methods like web scraping, BPS-Statistics Indonesia contributes best practices to improve the scope and quality of the framework.
    - **Aligning National Practices with Global Standards**
      BPS-Statistics Indonesia aligns its national methodologies with the global framework, ensuring that Indonesia's statistical practices contribute to and benefit from international harmonization efforts.

- **Stream 3: Enhancing Social and Demographic Statistics**

  The ultimate goal of Stream 3 is to optimize the impact of statistical outputs by making them more dynamic, responsive, and aligned with the evolving needs of policymakers and the public. BPS-Statistics Indonesia plays a pivotal role in advancing the objectives of Stream 3 through the following contributions:

  - **Promoting Data Integration**
    BPS-Statistics Indonesia actively participates in initiatives to harmonize data collection, analysis, and dissemination across ministries and institutions in Indonesia. This includes leading efforts in creating integrated data systems, such as the *Indonesia One Data* initiative.
  - **Enhancing Methodologies**
    By adopting methodologies like Small Area Estimation (SAE) and leveraging big data analytics, BPS-Statistics Indonesia is trying to produce granular and timely social and demographic statistics. This supports data-driven decision-making at both local and national levels.
  - **Advancing Data Utilization**
    Through collaborations with international bodies such as the UN and ASEAN, BPS-Statistics Indonesia ensures that Indonesian social and demographic data are aligned with global frameworks, including the SDGs. These efforts enhance the usability of data for tracking progress on global commitments.
  - **Knowledge Sharing and Capacity Building**
    BPS-Statistics Indonesia shares its expertise and innovations in various international forums, such as its work with UNODC on crime statistics and its role as a leader in the Technical Working Group for Disaster-related Statistics in Asia and the Pacific.
  - **Strengthening Inclusivity**
    BPS-Statistics Indonesia prioritizes the production of disaggregated data to capture the conditions of vulnerable groups, including women, children, and persons with disabilities. This ensures that no one is left behind in national and global development agendas.

BPS-Statistics Indonesia's involvement in the UN FoC underscores its commitment to advancing global statistical standards, addressing pressing challenges, and promoting inclusivity. By bridging the gap between national practices and international frameworks, BPS contributes to shaping a modern statistical ecosystem that supports sustainable and inclusive development. This leadership further strengthens Indonesia's role as a key player in global statistical advancements.

2. Disaster-Related Statistics (Decision 2)

a. BPS–Statistics Indonesia is one of the state members of the Technical Working Group (TWG) on Disaster-related Statistics in Asia and the Pacific. BPS–Statistics Indonesia is ready to actively participate in future engagements within the task teams, which will replace the TWG. BPS–Statistics Indonesia also supports the sustainability of these task teams. The task teams are expected to give more specific attention to the progress of each topic and country.

b. As the National Statistical Office, BPS – Statistics Indonesia fulfils its mandates and roles in disaster-related statistics based on the Recommendations on the Role of Official Statistics in Measuring Hazardous Events and Disasters published by UNECE.

c. Since 2019, BPS–Statistics Indonesia (NSO) and BNPB Indonesia (NDMA) have initiated the development of the Indonesia One Data Policy as part of the implementation of the Indonesia One Data initiative in the disaster field.

d. BPS–Statistics Indonesia has been applying the Disaster-Related Statistics Framework (DRSF) published by UN ESCAP to support the Indonesia One Disaster Data Policy by establishing the Statcana Portal. The portal was first initiated in 2021 and remains a prototype undergoing refinement. Statcana compiles disaster-related data and statistics from various producers, including ministries and agencies in Indonesia, ensuring all data adheres to the One Data Policy requirements, which include unified metadata, a standard data format, a single reference code, and interoperability.

e. BPS–Statistics Indonesia sent representatives to the ABS Pacific Statisticians' Leadership Forum. During the session "Showcase: Climate Change Planning and Disaster Response Statistics," BPS–Statistics Indonesia presented the best practices behind the development of the Statcana Portal, supporting the implementation of the Indonesia One Data Policy.

f. With funding from UN ESCAP, BPS–Statistics Indonesia sent a representative to the Fourth Global Experts Forum for Producers and Users held at the United Nations Conference Centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from October 28 to November 1, 2024. During the forum, the representative actively participated in discussions, sharing capacity development efforts to adopt the disaster-related statistics framework at the national level in Indonesia. The presentation also covered navigating the nexus between disaster-related statistics and civil registration and vital statistics systems for risk-informed development in Indonesia. BPS–Statistics Indonesia was pleased to gain insights and best practices from many countries.

g. BPS–Statistics Indonesia is also encouraged by the progress of the Global Common Framework for Disaster-related Statistics and hopes this framework will be comprehensive and applicable not only to NSOs and NDMAs but also to all producers of disaster-related data in each country.

h. BPS–Statistics Indonesia is progressing in measuring and calculating economic losses, a critical area highlighted in the DRSF by UN ESCAP, which guides recording both the quantity and valuation of material impacts. Calculating the valuation of material impacts presents challenges, such as requiring detailed information scattered across various ministries and agencies. Developing economic loss estimates also involves initial studies, including creating economic models. Currently, BPS–Statistics Indonesia is working on calculating capital stock, the accumulation of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), while considering the effects of disasters. These calculations will serve as supporting materials for GDP measurement.

i. For further work, BPS–Statistics Indonesia is also going to connect the disaster-related statistics, specifically the disaster exposure and disaster impact statistics that are related to the human demographic dynamics.

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3. Data Governance (Decision 3)

a. In late April 2020, as per the decisions made by the Committee on Statistics and the Regional Steering Group on Population and Social Statistics, the secretariat launched the Data Integration Community of Practice (DI-CoP), mainly for practitioners in the Asia-Pacific statistical community that have expertise or interest in data integration. This initiative aims to foster collaboration, knowledge sharing, and capacity building among Asia-Pacific statistical practitioners with expertise or interest in data integration. The platform provides a dedicated online space to advance the implementation and harmonization of data integration practices across the region. BPS-Statistics Indonesia has played a pivotal role in DI-CoP that reflects its dedication to enhancing statistical practices not only within Indonesia but also across the region. BPS-Statistics Indonesia was contributing significantly to the platform's objectives through the following efforts:

- **Active Participation in Regular Meetings**
  BPS consistently attends DI-CoP's regular online meetings, engaging with regional and international practitioners to exchange knowledge and best practices. This proactive participation underscores BPS's commitment to enhancing data integration capabilities across the Asia-Pacific region.
- **Showcasing National Achievements**
  BPS presented the successful implementation of Indonesia's 2020 Population Census (PC2020) on the DI-CoP platform. This presentation highlighted BPS's innovative approaches in integrating data sources, including administrative records and survey data, to produce comprehensive and reliable population statistics.
- **Leadership in Collaboration**
  Demonstrating its leadership, BPS chaired one of the DI-CoP regular meetings. This role allowed BPS to facilitate discussions, share insights, and promote collaborative efforts among member countries to advance data integration strategies.

b. BPS–Statistics Indonesia is developing methods for utilizing administrative data for the 2030 Population Census. In response to this need, ESCAP, in collaboration with UNSD and Statistics Norway, offered to collaborate in the **Collaborative on Administrative Data (CAD)** workshop in Indonesia, with BPS as the host. As part of this initiative, high-level and technical workshops in **22 – 26 July 2024** on utilizing administrative data for official statistics and statistical population registers. The meetings emphasized strengthening inter-agency collaboration to integrate administrative data, enhance governance through regulations, and improve data security and confidentiality. Administrative data is seen as vital for evidence-based policymaking and implementing register-based censuses. Furthermore, BPS, through its Directorate of Population and Labour Statistics, **has joined the Task Force CAD**, collaborating with various countries to provide essential materials and tools for leveraging administrative data in statistical production.

c. Furthermore, BPS–Statistics Indonesia is also a key target for UNESCAP in the development of administrative data for censuses. As part of this effort, BPS–Statistics

Indonesia was included in the Regional Workshop on the Use of Administrative Data Sources for Population and Housing Censuses, held in Suzhou, China. Following this participation, Indonesia is developing an economic analysis of administrative data and a framework for long-term investment starting with Civil Registration on Vital Statistics (CRVS).

d. BPS–Statistics Indonesia has also been actively participating in the **CRVS Applied Research Training (CART)** program, both in Cohort 1 (2024 - 2025) and Cohort 2 (2025 - 2026), further enhancing its capacity in vital statistics and civil registration systems.

e. BPS–Statistics Indonesia is currently working on a report on the **Inequality Assessment,** in collaboration with ESCAP, which examines disparities in civil registration completeness across Indonesia, with a particular focus on birth and death certificates. The report highlights significant challenges, including limited access in remote areas, low public awareness, and inconsistent service standards, all of which undermine the principle of leaving no one behind. Nationally, birth registration completeness stands at 85%, yet it drops to a mere 50% in remote regions, while death registration lags further behind at just 45%. The report emphasizes the need for urgent reforms to address these disparities and improve the accessibility and coverage of civil registration services. Key recommendations include accelerating the integration of services across different sectors and launching awareness campaigns to ensure equitable and inclusive access for all individuals, regardless of their geographic or socio-economic circumstances. This report is scheduled for **release in December 2024** through the BPS–Statistics Indonesia website. Additionally, a report discussion or dialogue session, organized jointly by BPS–Statistics Indonesia and ESCAP, is planned for January 2025.

f. Vital statistics production should involve cross-sectoral data integration from various ministries and institutions. This integration will ensure that the data obtained is more complete and more accurate, reflecting all aspects of important population events as a whole. In addition to this issue, there is currently no specific regulation governing the provision of micro-date access derived from administrative data to BPS–Statistics Indonesia. Therefore, **new procedures need to be developed and agreed upon** to ensure that vital statistics can be made available effectively and efficiently.

g. For the 2024 vital statistics report BPS–Statistics Indonesia plays a key role. BPS–Statistics Indonesia guides the data cleaning process, which is then carried out by the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration. Data cleaning is conducted solely for the purpose of producing vital statistics and does not alter the civil and population registers. After the data cleaning process is complete, the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration tabulates the agreed aggregate data. Furthermore, BPS–Statistics Indonesia conducts analysis, indicator calculations, and other data processing needed to produce vital statistics and presents them in a report. As part of this collaboration, a Ministerial Decree was drafted to establish Technical Guidelines to Produce Vital Statistics in Indonesia, including the roles of each party to ensure clear governance within the partnership. After the Decree, the team officially began working in June 2024 and Indonesia Vital Statistics report was successfully published on 17 October 2024. The best practices implemented during the report preparation process are expected to serve as a reference for building cooperative

relationships between BPS–Statistics Indonesia and other data producers in future activities. Nevertheless, specific regulations are still needed to promote effective and efficient data integration while supporting the respective duties and functions of each party.

h. The Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) system documents significant occurrences such as births, deaths, marriages, and divorces. In the context of climate change and disasters, understanding the demographic composition before a disaster is essential for evaluating its effects and identifying vulnerable populations. BPS–Statistics Indonesia has provided the platform for Indonesia's vital statistics system, which can offer this critical information to support BNPB (National Disaster Management Authority). Indonesia also oversees the Indonesia Disaster Information Data and the One Data Disaster Portal. This initiative is currently being explored and developed to enhance the precision of disaster victim documentation.

4. Climate Change (Decision 4)

a. BPS–Statistics Indonesia recognizes that disaster and climate change are two interrelated phenomena. Hydrometeorological disasters are the most frequent disasters in Indonesia and are closely linked to climate change.

b. BPS–Statistics Indonesia fully supports future initiatives with an emphasis on climate change-related statistics.

c. BPS–Statistics Indonesia has been collecting climate change-related data and statistics using the Global Set and its implementation support tools, CISAT and Implementation Guidelines CISAT, to assist in establishing national programs on climate change statistics. These efforts form the framework for preparing the Sustainable Environmental Analysis Publications themed Climate Change in Indonesia.

d. BPS–Statistics Indonesia supports contributions and involvement from the donor community to enhance the capacity of countries in developing environmental and climate change statistics. BPS has conducted surveys and collected secondary data from Ministries and Institutions related to environmental statistics, climate change, and disasters. These include publications such as Environment Statistics of Indonesia (based on the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES) 2023 by UNSD), Indonesia One Disaster Data (based on the Disaster-Related Statistics Framework), and Sustainable Environment Analysis (themed Climate Change, based on the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators by UNSD). BPS – Statistics Indonesia looks forward to further support and collaboration with the donor community, both from technical and non-technical perspectives.

e. BPS–Statistics Indonesia has conducted surveys, including those on environmental care behaviour, and incorporated climate change topics into the Intercensal Population Survey. The organization plans to further invest in the development of climate change statistics.

f. BPS–Statistics Indonesia has begun adding environment-related, climate change-related, and disaster-related questions to the Villages Potential Data Collection to produce more comprehensive data and statistics on environmental, climate change, and disaster impacts at the lowest levels.

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Through these initiatives, BPS-Statistics Indonesia has made significant progress in fulfilling the Committee's directives. By adopting cutting-edge methodologies and fostering international collaboration, BPS-Statistics Indonesia ensures the production of timely, accurate, and detailed statistics. These efforts not only meet national data demands but also align with regional and global priorities, such as the SDGs. Hence, BPS-Statistics Indonesia commits to advancing statistical practices, strengthening data governance, and promoting innovations that support sustainable development and inclusive policies in Indonesia and the Asia-Pacific region.

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