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## Implementation Of One Indonesian Data for An Integrated Official Statistical System

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Received: January 2024 Approved: January 2024 Published: January 2024	The necessity of each institution in meeting its data requirements raises uncertainties in data governance. Various data versions of the same object create doubts about selecting valid data. Consequently, Presidential Regulation No. 39 of 2019 concerning One Data Indonesia (SDI) was issued, emphasizing the coordination and collaboration of ministries and institutions with other statistical producers, including the Central Statistics Agency, to generate data. This aims to prevent data duplication, ensuring a singular, complete, and valid dataset. Therefore, this study seeks to elucidate SDI and its outcomes in a region that has implemented SDI. The research methodology involves a literature review drawing from various sources on SDI. The study concludes that the implementation of the One Data Indonesia system is crucial to prevent data duplication and enable centralized integration, thereby enhancing data governance quality.
Keywords: Central Statistics Agency, One Data Indonesia, data duplication, SDI, literature review	

### INTRODUCTION

The phrase “One Indonesian data” became the government’s goal so that Indonesians’ data can be well integrated between ministries. This is related to his publication of Perpres No. 39 of 2019 on One Data Indonesia. In short, one data Indonesia is a government data management policy to generate accurate, up-to-date, integrated, and accountable data, as well as easily accessible and accessible between central and regional agencies through compliance with data standards, metadata, data interoperability, and using reference codes and parent data. (Perpres No. 39 tahun 2019).

Each country produces official statistics to the public. Official statistics are statistics produced on the basis of strict quality standards and released by the government agency or international organization to the public (UNSIAP, 2021). Statistics are considered to be official statistics when they meet three established standards, namely quality standards, public accessibility and release agencies. One of the standards to be met by official statistical publishing agencies is the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics standard. (UNFPOS). This criterion is crucial because ministries, institutions, and other organizations produce statistics, but not all statistics are considered official statistics or official stats. The criteria mean that official statistics should be accessible to all without exception. Then, the last criterion as a standard to be met as official statistics is the release agency. In the process of producing official statistics, ministries or other agencies may be involved.

However, only the government or designated official agency can publish official statistics. In Indonesia, the official statistical release agency is the Central Statistical Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (BPS RI) Official Statistics is the key to accurate data as well as its quality and standards. In addition to BPS as the official producer of statistics, other government agencies in Indonesia also produce statistical data such as the Health Service, the Education Service, Ministries of the Interior, and other governmental agencies. However, sometimes there is disincronization of data produced by BPS with data from other government institutions. When each agency develops a recording system, the problem arises that there are overlaps between databases and differences in the desired data. (Ardani et al., 2022) The existence of more than one data used as the basis for policymaking will result in a gap in the development of the policy to be adopted.

The idea of One Data Indonesia emerged from the president's quest for the difficulty of obtaining the correct data when the government is needed in policymaking. There are four possibilities that this could happen. First, the required data is not available in the relevant ministries/agencies. Second, there are several versions of the data on the same data object in several ministries and regional agencies so that the data overlaps with each other. Third, the available data is questionable in its validity and quality because it does not meet the principles of its composition so it is difficult to use as a material in decision-making, Fourth, the data available can not be accessed and used between ministries / institutions or between the central government and the region.

Based on the complexity of the issue, it can be concluded that the statistical data systems in Indonesia are not integrated with each other so there is overlap between the data generated. When governments need data as the basis for policymaking, governments will find it difficult to find valid data because there are several versions of data on the same data object. Therefore, there is a need for a system that regulates the implementation of inter-agency data management so that data can be integrated between ministries and/or agencies so as to create an integrated system and create data that is open to the public and becomes the only reference in data management. Thus, this research was made to give an explanation about One Data Indonesia as well as implementation results from several regions that have already implemented One Data.

## **METHODOLOGY**

Amin (2009, quoted in Setyawan, 2013) stated that data is a set of facts obtained from a measurement. A good decision-making is the result of drawing conclusions based on accurate data. To produce such accurate information, a measuring tool is needed called a good instrument. A good instrument is a valid and reliable instrument. According to Siswandari (2019, cited in Setyawan, 2013) data is a fact that is present in an object observed where its representation can be numbers or words. In statistics, data is the facts used to draw a conclusion.

Article 1 (2) of Law No. 14 of 2008 states that information is a description, statement, idea, and sign containing values, meanings, and messages, whether data, facts or explanations, which are visible, heard, and readable and presented in various

packages and formats in accordance with the development of information and communication technology electronically or non-electronically. Information is everything that is communicated through oral, newspaper, video, etc. so it is categorized as the ordinary notion of information. This expression contains the notion that there will be no information if no one carries it. (Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, n.d.).

According to Perpres no. 39 (Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019) section 1 states that “One Data Indonesia is the policy of government data management to produce accurate, up-to-date, integrated, and accountable Data 3, and easily accessible and shared between Central and Regional Authorities through compliance with Data Standards, Metadata, Data Interoperability, and using Reference Codes and Mother Data”.

The method used in this writing is Library research. Library research is a type of research that has four main characteristics, namely, the researcher is directly dealing with the text, the library data is ready-to-use, the Data Library is a secondary source, and the data Library is unlimited by space and time. The writing of this research manuscript is done by taking the sources that correspond to the subject of the language from the available library resources. In this paper, the sources of reading used, namely journal articles, text of presidential regulations, laws, the Central Statistical Authority Catalogue, and the Bappenas Catalogue. In this library's research there are some steps taken. The first step is to find a research topic. The second step is the study of literature related to One Data Indonesia. The third step is to conduct a descriptive analysis of some of the literature that has been studied and the final stage is to draw conclusions based on those literatures.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **A. One Indonesian Data**

According to Manshur (2021), digital transformation presents both challenges and opportunities for the Indonesian government, in terms of data-based policy making. One Indonesian Data began with the heads of state's concern about the difficulty of obtaining valid data when needed to design strategic public policies. In this case there are four possibilities. First, the required data is not in the possession of the relevant ministries/agencies/institutions. Second, there are different versions of data for one object in several institutions so that the data collides with each other. Thirdly, the data available does not follow the rules of preparation or its regularity so the quality and validity of such data is questionable to be the basic material of policymaking. Fourthly, the available data is difficult to access between ministries/agencies/central and regional agencies, making it difficult to use.

Based on these questions, the government has begun to self-restrain itself by issuing Presidential Decree No. 39 of 2019 on One Data Indonesia. In the regulation there are two most essential subtitles, namely the improvement of data compilation principles and the desire to build a strong foundation to realize the practices of transparency and interoperability between government institutions. In the regulations, there are several components and steps that must be taken to SDI. According to the Perpres no. 39 Year 2019, One Data Indonesia should be done on the

basis of the following principles:

- a. Data produced by the manufacturer must follow the data standard Data standard consists of data concepts, data classification (quantitative or qualitative), data measurement scales (nominal, ordinal, interval or ratio), data units (e.g. kilometers, meters, hectares, and others), and definition
- b. Metadata is data data. Metadata is the important information that exists behind the data. Such information should include the concepts and definitions of data, methods of data calculation, the benefits of the data, data sources, disaggregation of data (national, province or district/city), as well as the frequency of data compilation (eg annual, monthly, or tri-monthly).
- c. Reference code and/ or parent data Reference codes are codes used to describe the code of the agency (ministry/agency or OPD in the area), the work unit of the eselon, the program, activities, outputs, and so on.
- d. Data Interoperability Data interoperability is intergovernmental data remains in Potal Satu Data Indonesia which will be technically supported by the implementation of an electronic governance system. Therefore, the data produced must be consistent in form, structure, and semantic and can be stored in a readable format based on an electronic deposition system.

In its implementation, of course, can not be realized by one party alone, there needs to be coordination between the organizers so that the SDI program can be implemented well. The organizers are the boards of directors who are at the central level, such as the data builders and data guardians who are in the central government, as well as data support guardian who is in the regional government. In addition, there is a Data One Forum that serves to approve lists of data and priority data (Bappenas, 2019).

The Central Statistics Agency as the official organizer of statistics in Indonesia should give instructions to the intansi and other statistical producer institutions on the official statistical principles and one data as set forth in Perpres no. 39 of 2019. So when other agencies and institutions can already produce data that meets the official statistical principles, in the future BPS in addition to serving as the organizer of basic statistics, BPS also serves as the agency that collects and decentralizes official statistics of the production of BPS and agencies as well as other institutions. Thus, inter-agency data can be centrally integrated into BPS so that when the government needs data as the basis of policymaking, the data is already collected integrated in BPS.

#### B. One Data Indonesia Implementation Examples: Sustainable Development Goals Case Study in Riau Province

The Indonesian One Data Program also supports the program hosted worldwide by the year 2030, namely the sustainable development goals. (SDGs). In Indonesia itself, the SDGs are translated as Sustainable Development Goals. (TPB). In order to guarantee the implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP), the Government issued presidential regulation No. 59 of 2017 on the achievement of the TPB. In the press, 17 targets and 169 targets were set in line with the targets of the Medium-Term National Development plan (RPJMN) so that the press would be a

guideline for ministries, institutions, and all stakeholders involved in the execution, monitoring, and evaluation.

As Indonesia is striving to the Goals of National Development (GDP), there is an important need to collect and compile data in the framework of policymaking and monitoring policies. Based on these needs, complete and accurate data relating to TPB indicators is required so that SDGs target can be monitored and evaluated forward. The role of the statistical offices in this regard The Central Statistical Agency has a crucial role to play in providing valid official statistical data. However, sometimes BPS data outputs are not sufficient to meet TPB indicators so integrated data is needed to facilitate the implementation of TPB programmes so that the data can be collected fully. One of the regions in Indonesia that has implemented a single data or uses data integrated with ministries or other institutions in the implementation of the TPB is the BPS of Riau Province.

In order to TPB, the Riau Provincial BPS strives to meet the data needs required to monitor the access of implementation. Some TPB indicators use data from the BSP. For example, the indicator of the percentage of the population living in the Under the national poverty line by gender and age group, the source of the Susenas results and indicators of the number of villages behind which come from the Village Development Index. In addition to providing indicators for TPB, BPS also developed statistical activities in order to supplement the unavailable TPB indicators using the results of Susenas and other surveys. However, the results from Susenas as well as the surveys conducted by BPS have not sufficiently met all the requirements for the provision of data as desired metadata. Therefore, a role and cooperation with ministries or other institutions is needed in order to provide support and assistance in the creation of national TPB metadata.

Prior to the agreement on the TPB agenda at the global level, Indonesia had a national development agenda known as the National Medium-term Development Plan (NDP) which contains the formulation of issues, targets, and direction of development policy to be taken in the next five years. Therefore, Indonesia has begun to harmonize between the TPB agenda and the national development agenda. In the preparation of this RPJMN, Bappeda region level refers to the data generated by BPS of the respective provinces so that it is necessary openness and ease in accessing the data so that the data produced can be representative and accurate target.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

The implementation of the Indonesian One Data policy into the data regulatory system of the government in Indonesia is a matter of urgency. This is done to avoid duplication or overlap between data on the same data object. Moreover, it is done in order to improve data quality so that data can be centrally integrated. Ministries and institutions must work together to generate data. In the meantime, the Central Statistical Authority, as the official national statistical office, must give instructions on the principles and regulations of official statistics so that ministries and institutions can produce data that has a standar similar to official or official statistic so that data

Furthermore, the BPS will not only be the organizer of statistics but also the institution that collects and disseminates official statistics of the results of BPS

collaboration with the ministries on the community and the world so that the data of the production of ministries and institutions can be centrally integrated into the BSP.

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