THE INDONESIAN 2006 ECONOMIC CENSUS

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BPS Statistic Indonesia

I. INTRODUCTION

I.1 General

The Indonesia Economic Census is a national project, which is regularly carried out in ten years period. According to the Indonesian Statistical Law issued in 1997, BPS Statistics Indonesia (BPS) is the responsible agency to conduct major censuses in a regular decennial cycle (once every 10 years). There are three type of censuses mention in the law: Population Census, Agriculture Census, and Economic Census. Population Census is conducting in every year ending with zero (0); Agriculture Census is performing in every year ending with three (3), while Economic Census is carrying out in every year ending with six (6).

The Indonesian 2006 Economic Census (EC06) is the third Economic Census in Indonesia. It is a 5-years project starting from 2005 to 2009. The first year (2005) was the Preparation period. The second year (2006) was the first phase of the EC06 – listing activity. The third year (2007) was the second phase of EC06 – Census Sample for detail enumeration. The forth year of the census activities (2008) is the processing, tabulation and publication for detail result of census-sample. Finally, in the last period (2009), the Detail Analysis of the census-sample will be accomplished.

The EC06 has very important role in identifying the population, updating the directory and sampling frame as well as creating the distribution map of economic activities in all sectors except the agriculture in Indonesia after the economic crisis in 1997. The EC06 has been carried out in order to collect data on the existence, distribution, activities, and characteristics of all economic activities excluding activities in the agriculture sector. The approach of the enumeration in the EC06 was based on the establishment/business approach. These targets include micro, small, medium, and large-scale establishments/businesses.

The listing activity has been accomplished in the first quarter of 2007. The result has given description of the population of economic activities in each administrative level (sub-district, district/regency/ municipality and province). The listing activity toward all establishments/businesses excluding economic in the agriculture sector includes the business with permanent and non-permanent location (mobile).

The detail enumeration of the business activities as the second phase of the census activity was carried out in 2007 until the first quarter of 2008. From the result of the second phase, it is expected to get more detail information regarding the income and expenditure structure, capital structure as well as several other business characteristics in sub district level, district level and province level.

The processing and tabulation of the collection results have been done starting from the second quarter of 2008. The detail enumeration phase has been conducted in two methods. First, the sample enumeration (approximately 5% sample) has been adopted for micro and small-scale establishments. Second, the complete enumeration (census) has been carried out for medium and large-scale establishments.

I.2 Objective

The general purpose of the EC06 is to provide and disseminate database of economic activities, which consisted of number, category, and scale of establishment in non-agriculture economic sectors. Moreover, there are specific purposes:

a. To provide number of establishment elaborated by industrial sector/category, activity, business scale, and region.

b. To provide basic information on various business issues elaborated by industrial sector/category, business scale, and region.

c. To disseminate basic statistics related to the non-agricultural economic activities up to small area statistics.

d. To compile a complete and integrated maps and directories of establishments in each district/ regency/municipality.

e. To develop a complete sampling frame that will be used in surveys especially surveys in economic area.

I.3 General Activity Period

The main activities of the Economic Census 2006 spread out into 5 fiscal years starting from 2005 until 2009. However, the actual preparation has been started since 2004. The detail activities in general are as follows:

a. 2004 Activities:

o   Pilot Study for Observation units
o   Pilot I and II of EC06 Listing

b. 2005 Activities

o   General Rehearsal for EC06 Listing
o   Field operation for finalization of mapping
o   Collecting secondary data for directory of establishment with formal legal status
o   Group discussion for the questionnaires and guidance books
o   Printing the questionnaires and guidance books
o   Procurement of Listing tools and stationaries
o   Workshop for the master instructors
o   Training for national instructors and local instructors phase I

c. 2006 Activities (The First Phase of the field operation)

o   Public campaign (socialization) for busniss register
o   Training for national instructors and local instructors phase II
o   Training for field enumerators
o   Training for national instructor and operators of the data processing
o   Establishments/businesses listing activities
o   Quick processing for number of establishments/businesses
o   Try out for the questionnaires and guidance book for detail enumeration of micro and small scale establihments/businesses (MSSE)
o   Try out for the questionnaires and guidance book for detail enumeration of medium and large scale establihments (MLSE)
o   Post Enumeration Survey
o   Processing for the listing activity results

d. 2007 Activities (The Second Phase of the field operation)

o Checking questionnaires and guidance books for MSSE and MLSE
o Sample withdrawn for MSSE
o Socialization and dissemination the listing results
o Training for national instructors and related staff involved in the MSSE and MLSE activities
o Field operation for MSSE and MLSE
o Initate Processing for the result of MSSE and MLSE field operation

e. 2008 Activities:

o Publication preparation for the MSSE and MLSE
o Final checking for the result of filed operation of MSSE and MLSE
o Continuing process for the result of MSSE and MLSE
o Tabulation process for MSSE and MLSE

f. 2009 Activities:

o Analitical process preparation for the MSSE and MLSE
o Preparing analitical tabulation process for MSSE and MLSE
o Publication for the analitical result of MSSE and MLSE

II. LISTING ACTIVITIES
(PHASE I OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS 2006)

II.1 Objective

There are four specific objectives of the listing activity of the Economic Census 2006:

o To create the population of micro, small, medium, and large (MSML) scale of economic activities and establishments by category and administrative region

o To build the Directory of MSML scale of economic activities and establishments by category and administrative region

o To build Data base of MSML scale of economic activities and establishments

o To construct the geographic information system or potential map of MSML by category and administrative region

II.2 Coverage

In order to obtain the aforementioned objectives, the scope of the EC06 is all economic activities (establishment/enterprise/business) in both permanent and non-permanent places and conducted in Indonesia.

1) Industrial sector/category coverage:

Business activity covered in the EC06 is all categories in the industrial sector excluding agricultural, animal hunting, forestry, and fishery (A, B category) and government administration, defense and compulsory social security (L category), which consist of:

C. Mining and Quarrying

D. Manufacturing

E. Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply

F. Construction

G. Wholesale and Retail Trade

H. Preparing accommodation and food and beverage

I. Transportation, warehousing, and communication

J. Financial intermediaries

K. Real Estate, leasing and business services

M. Education services

N. Health services and social activities.

O. Social services, cultural, entertainment and other individual services (except labor, religious, and political organization which is not included in this CE06), and

P. Household individual services

2) Area coverage:

The listing of establishments, which both operating in a permanent and non-permanent location, has been carried out in the entire country areas (full coverage) exclude activities in agricultural sector. All establishments/businesses, which operate in "am" (ante meridiem, 0 - 12) and "pm" (post meridiem, 12 - 24) for both permanent and non-permanent location, include mobile vendors, which are operated by households.

In 2006, the administrative area in Indonesia consists of 33 provinces, 91 municipalities, 349 regencies, 5,357 sub-districts, and 70,269 villages. The population of Indonesia in 2006 was 222.2 million and the total household was 56.1 million. Indonesia is an archipelago country, which has more than 13.000 islands.

II.3 Data Collected

Data and information collected in the establishment listing of EC06 are:

a. Name of the establishment/enterprise
b. Address of the establishment/enterprise
c. Legal status of the establishment/enterprise
d. Industrial sector/category of main activity of establishment/enterprise
e. Operating time of the establishment/enterprise
f. Number of workers by gender
g. Networks of the establishment/enterprise
h. Assets and wealth of the establishment
i. Production/turnover/income
j. Months of worked
k. Average days of worked a month
l. Average hours of worked in a day

II.4 Methodology

1) Stratification

There were two types of stratification implemented in the EC06; *village* and *census block stratification*.

The village stratification is created based on the number of census building, which are **not dwelling or mix used (used for dwelling and business) building (NDMUB)** taken from the 2000 Population Census. Two strata have been made, i.e.: 'Non-concentration' villages, if the number of NDMUB in the village ≤ 150 otherwise classified as the 'Concentration' villages. Every stratum is differentiated into urban and rural areas.

The census block stratification is also classified based on the number of NDMUBs in the block. To implement the stratification, BPS has determined the cut off point for every area (provinces). The block will be called the **'concentration census block'** if the number of NDMUB within the block > cut off point while the rest of the block in the village will be called the '**non-concentration census block**'.

No of NDMUB Cut off point	Province
25	East Nusa Tenggara, Southeast Sulawesi, Maluku, North Maluku, West Papua, Papua
30	North Sumatera, South Sumatera, Lampung, Bangka Belitung, West Nusa Tenggara, North Sulawesi
35	Central Java, East Java, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, Gorontalo
40	Aceh, Jambi, Bengkulu, West Jabar, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan
45	West Sumatra, Riau, Riau Islands, Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Banten, Bali, Central Sulawesi

2) Method of Establishment Listing

Two types of enumeration method have been adopted based on the type of census blocks (CBs):

a) **"Door to door" method**: This method is applied for all CBs in the concentration-villages or concentration-CB in the non-concentration villages.

b) **"Snowball" method:** This method is implemented for non-concentration CBs in the non-concentration villages. The snowball method is the first time ever implemented in the survey or census activities in Indonesia. The main purpose of using this method is mainly for the effectiveness and efficiency of the field operation especially in term of operation budget. The *snowball* method is the listing procedure by visiting only establishment units including household establishment in a location. Information on establishment units is obtained for the first time from resource person (such as chief of neighborhood administrative unit or other person). This method is efficient if it is applied on non-concentration location, because it does not require many listing official. Therefore, the success of this method is depend on the perseverance of the listing official and the accuracy of choosing the resource person as well as the accuracy of the information given by resource person.

Consequently, *door-to-door* method is applied in village concentration and in census block concentration inside the non-concentration village. While the *snowball* method is only applied in non-concentration census block inside the non-concentration village.

3) Listing Instruction

Door to door listing will be implemented in each census block at concentration village and concentration census block, while *snowball* method is implemented in non-concentration census block at non-concentration village.
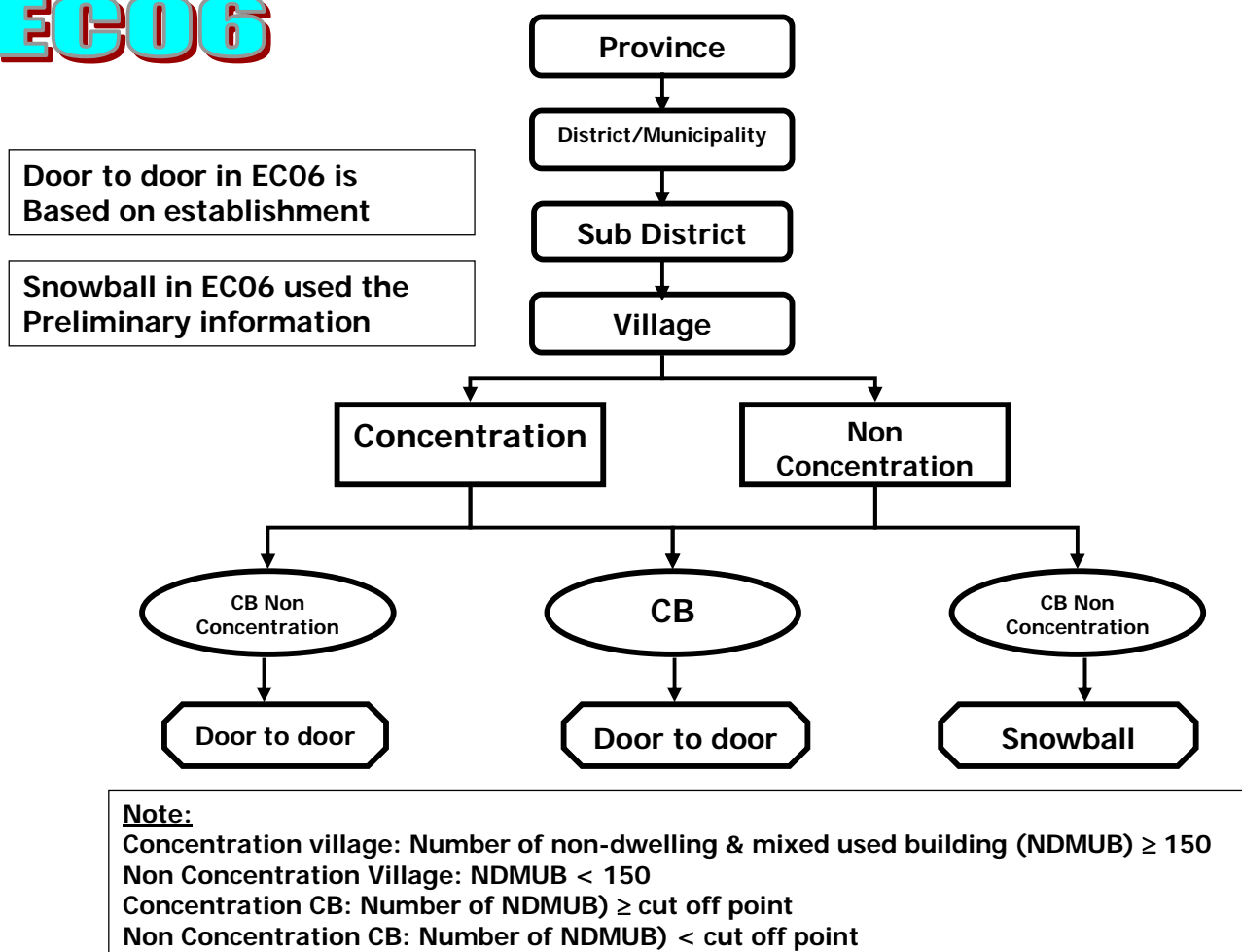
During the training, scanning of census block/sub block sketch map will be distributed to the listing officials. This sketch map will be used as reference in doing the listing.

Instructions to use the sketch map are as follows:

o Identify borders of the census block/sub block using the map. Add buildings that can be used as marker for block/sub block borders and give explanation such as "Karisma" phone shop, "Sentosa" store, "Pak Danu" shop, etc.

o Complete the map with picture of boxes if establishment/enterprise is found in the segment. Straight-line box is used to mark establishments, which interviewed with SE06-L2, and dash line box is used to mark establishments, which interviewed with SE06-L1. Then, put number inside the box with business number taken from column (1) SE06-L1. If the sketch map already has picture of boxes and estimate number of establishment, check the number and boxes and adjust with the current condition in the field.

EC06

Door to door in EC06 is Based on establishment

Snowball in EC06 used the Preliminary information

```
Province
  │
District/Municipality
  │
Sub District
  │
Village
  │
  ├──────────────┬──────────────┐
Concentration          Non Concentration
  │                         │
  ├────────┬───────┐        │
CB Non     CB      CB Non
Concentration      Concentration
  │        │        │
Door to    Door to  Snowball
door       door
```

Note:
Concentration village: Number of non-dwelling & mixed used building (NDMUB) ≥ 150
Non Concentration Village: NDMUB < 150
Concentration CB: Number of NDMUB) ≥ cut off point
Non Concentration CB: Number of NDMUB) < cut off point

o The business number in each census block is ordered from the smallest segment number to the biggest segment number. The numbering system for dash line box is 1 to n number and straight-line box is also 1 to n number, so the last number of each type of box showed the numbers of establishment in the census block/sub block.
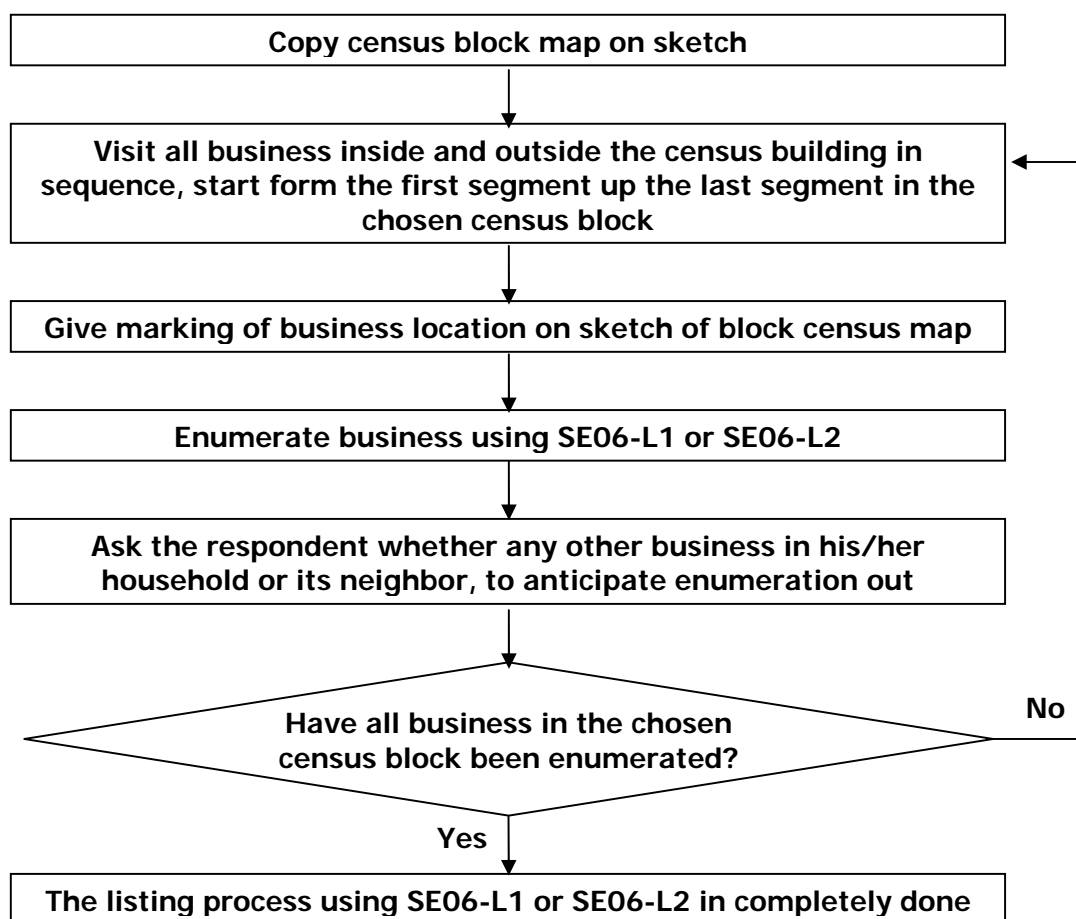

Further explanations of the listing instruction in Economic Census 2006 are:

o *Door to door* **Method**

Door to door method that is method of listing by visiting building by building to get establishment data in sequence and no single establishment left. In order to avoid miss- and double enumeration, the establishment listing should be conducted from the smallest number of segment, accomplish the listing in this segment then move to the next segment. In conducting the listing, the listing official used SE06-L1 and SE06-L2 and should refer to the census block sketch map.

Census block/sub block sketch map is used as reference to identify the borders of census block/sub block

THE LISTING PROCESS USING "DOOR TO DOOR"

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│          Copy census block map on sketch             │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                           │
                           ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│   Visit all business inside and outside the census   │ ◄──┐
│  building in sequence, start form the first segment  │    │
│   up the last segment in the chosen census block     │    │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘    │
                           │                                │
                           ▼                                │
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐    │
│ Give marking of business location on sketch of block │    │
│                     census map                       │    │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘    │
                           │                                │
                           ▼                                │
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐    │
│     Enumerate business using SE06-L1 or SE06-L2      │    │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘    │
                           │                                │
                           ▼                                │
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐    │
│  Ask the respondent whether any other business in    │    │
│   his/her household or its neighbor, to anticipate    │    │
│                   enumeration out                     │    │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘    │
                           │                                │
                           ▼                                │
              ◇ Have all business in the ◇            No    │
              ◇  chosen census block    ◇ ──────────────────┘
              ◇   been enumerated?       ◇
                           │
                         Yes
                           ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ The listing process using SE06-L1 or SE06-L2 in      │
│              completely done                          │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
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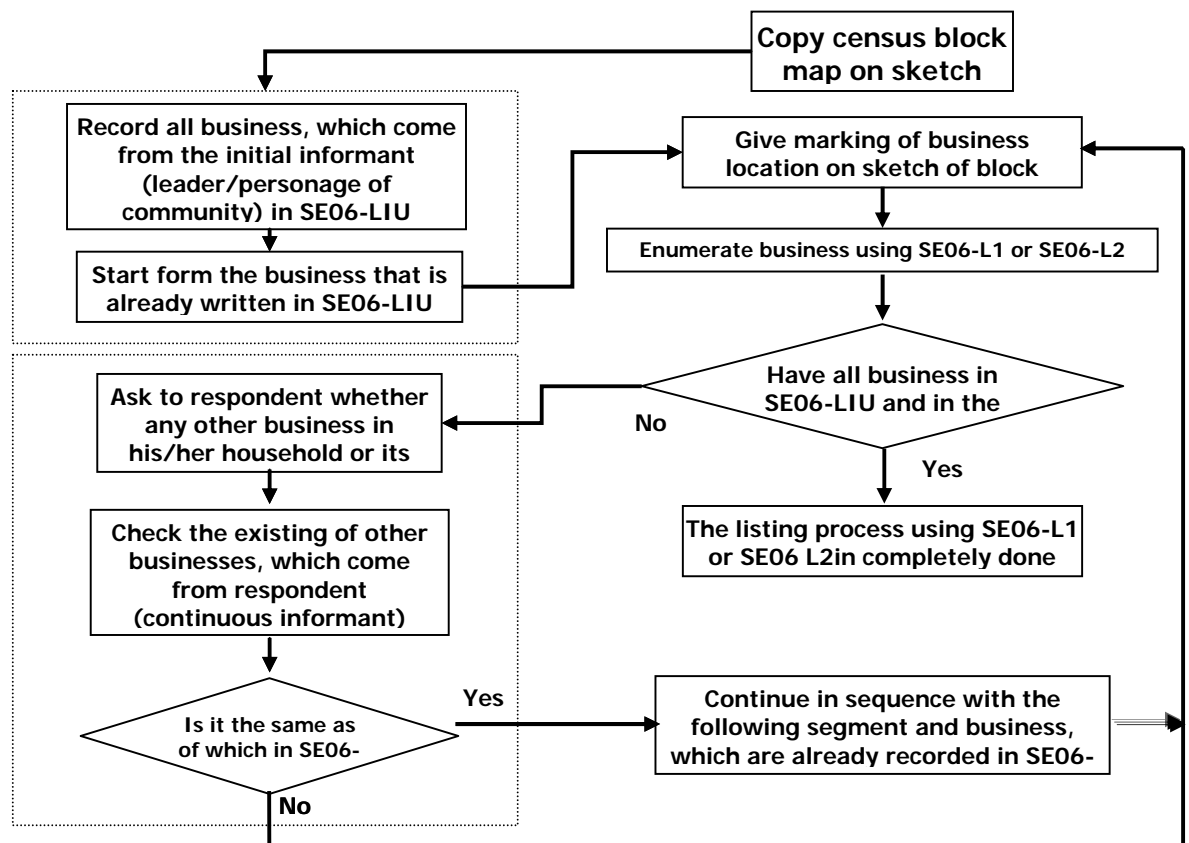
SE06-L1 Form is used for listing of establishment outside/off a building (with permanent or non-permanent location) and inside/in a building but not a building for business activity, such as:

a) Mobile/nomad business (non permanent location), e.g.:

- Travelling/mobile trader: vegetable/fruit seller, kitchen appliance seller, meatball soup seller.

- Transportation: motorcycle transportation (ojek), taxicab, bajaj (three-cycles) etc.

- Services: shoe shine service, massage service etc.

b) Outdoor business in permanent location (street vendors)

c) Inside a business building but non-permanent place.

- Stalls in traditional markets: vegetable/fruit stall, fish stall, meat/poultry stall.

- Business at railway station corridor

- Counters at Mall, Plaza, International Trade Centre etc.

THE LISTING PROCESS USING "SNOWBALL" METHOD

SE06-L2 Form is used for listing of establishment inside/in a building (particular business place) and at permanent location.

Steps of establishment listing using *door-to-door* method:

a) Used census block/sub block sketch map

b) Visit all establishments/enterprises, either inside or outside business place building in sequence starting from the first segment to the last in each census block/sub block.

c) Mark the establishment location in the sketch map

d) Interviewed the establishment using SE06-L1 or SE-L2

e) Check whether all the questions are asked and answered

f) Confirm that there is no mis-enumeration by asking the respondent that there is no other business/establishment in his/her place, whether it is run by his/her household member or other person. Also, ask whether there is other business in the neighbourhood.

g) Repeat all the above steps until the entire establishment unit in census block/sub block are recorded.

o *Snowball* **Method**

Snowball method is implemented in non-concentration census block inside the non-concentration village. In conducting the listing, the listing officials use SE06-L1 and SE06-L2 form to record the characteristics of the establishment and refer to the census block/sub block sketch map to identify the borders of the census block/sub block. SE06-LIU is an additional instrument, which is provided to the listing official to record the establishment/enterprise based on information of resource person.

Resource person that is visited for the first time is well-known figure in the society or other society member, which has information on establishment/enterprise in the region. To get the expected result, at least one neighborhood chief administrator should be chosen as the resource person. The early information on the establishment/enterprise that should be recorded is the establishment/enterprise, which is in the same census block/sub block, since there is possibility that the information is about the establishment in the different census block/sub block.

II.5 Questionnaire

The listing of the establishments/businesses used two types of questionnaires: SE06-L1 and SE06-L2. The SE06-L1 was used for the establishments/businesses where had non-permanent location and SE06-L2 was used for the establishments/businesses where had permanent location. The complete questionnaires, forms, and manuals used in the listing activities are as follows:

a. SE06-L1: is used for listing of establishment outside/off a building (with permanent or non-permanent location) and inside/in a building but not a building for business activity.

b. SE06-L2: is used for listing of establishment inside/in a building (special business place) and at permanent location.

c. SE06-LIU: is used to record information obtained from resource person (this form is specially used for listing with snowballing method at non-concentration census block/sub block and village)

d. SE06-RBS: is a form for recapitulation of listing result in each census block/sub block

e. SE06-MPL: is a form for monitoring the implementation of listing.

f. Sketch of census block map: is used as reference by listing official to know the area of their task

g. Book 1: Technical manual for chief of BPS provincial and regency/city office

h. Book 2: Manual for national and regional instructor.

i. Book 3: Manual for sub-district census coordinator

j. Book 4: Manual for listing official

k. Book 5: Industrial Standard Classification Code of Indonesia

l. Book 6: Manual for editing and coding

m. Book 7: Manual for data entry

n. Book 8: Manual for border case of economic activity in SE06

II.6 Listing Activities

a. Training for listing officials/interviewer

b. Listing of establishment/enterprise

c. Monitoring of listing activity and checking the result of listing

d. Delivery of listing result (questionnaire and sketch map of census block/sub block) from listing official to sub-district census coordinator

e. Sending the listing results from sub-district census coordinator to BPS Regency/City offices to be processed

f. Quick processing of SE06-RBS (recapitulation of listing per census block) form at BPS Regency/Municipality offices

g. Evaluation of quick processing at BPS Provincial offices

h. Evaluation of quick processing at BPS headquarters

i. Announcement of quick processing

j. Processing of listing result SE06-L1 and SE06-L2 at BPS Regency/ Municipality offices

k. Compilation of processing result of SE06-L1 and SE06-L2 at BPS Provincial offices

l. Compilation of processing result of SE06-L1 and SE06-L2 at BPS headquarters

m. Tabulation of national data

n. Evaluation of national result of SE06

o. Presentation of SE06-L1 and SE06-L2 result

III. CENSUS-SAMPLE ACTIVITIES
(PHASE II OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS 2006)

III.1 Census-Sample

Census-Sample is the second phase of the Economic Census 2006 that conducted in 2007. Through this activity, the more specific characteristics of the establishment/businesses were collected, so that the detail, complete, and up to date basic data of the economic activities classified by business scales and sectors could be obtained. It was named Census-Sample because the activities in this phase carried out by two-way approaches. *Complete enumeration* for the Medium and Large Scale Establishment (MLSE) and taking approximately 5% *samples* for the Micro and Small Scale Economic activities (MSSE). For the simplicity, the second phase of EC06 is called the EC06-CS.

Based on the listing result, there are 22.7 million establishments/businesses exist in Indonesia. Only almost 200.000 are categorized as medium and large-scale establishments, while the rest of the economic activities are considered as micro and small-scale establishments. The census (complete enumeration) approach has been implemented for nearly 200.000 medium and large-scale establishments and sample approach has been adopted for the sample size of 1.2 million establishments/businesses of micro and small-scale businesses.

III.2 Objective

o To obtain detail characteristics of the establishments/businesses in various scale of businesses (micro, small, medium, and large) as the source information for planning and analysis of micro and macro economic activities in Indonesia.

o To get benchmark and basic data for the various subsequently economic surveys in Indonesia up to the next economic census.

III.3 Coverage

Business activity covered in the Economic Census 2006 is all categories in the industrial sector excluding agricultural, animal hunting, forestry, and fishery (A, B category) and government administration, defense and compulsory social security (L category) according to the Indonesian Standard Industrial Classification (KBLI 2005) that refers to the ISIC rev 3.1, which consist of:

o All categories/sectors (2, 3, 4, or 5 digits KBLI 2005 according to specific sub population characteristics).

o Both establishment from SE06-L2 (permanent location) and SE06-L1 (non permanent location)

o Establishment/business with micro and small scale (MSSE), medium and large scale (MLSE) in all Indonesian

III.4 Collected Information

The information collected from the EC06-CS differentiates into two groups:

o Information for Medium and Large Scale Establishments (MLSE) and

o Information for Micro and Small Scale Establishments/Businesses (MSSE).

Each group consists of more than one questionnaires, it depends on the category or sectors. Although there are many questionnaire used, the question of each characteristics are differentiated into core questions and module questions. Core questions are the same for every category/sector while module questions are specific depending on the category/sector. Detail group of characteristics are as follows:

A. Medium and Large Scale Establishments (MLSE):

o	Sub I.:	Place of Identification	Core
o	Sub II.1:	General Information	Core
o	*Sub II.2:*	*Specific Information*	*Module*
o	Sub III:	Workers and their payment	Core
o	Sub IV.1:	General expenses	Core
o	*Sub IV.2:*	*Special expenses*	*Module*
o	*Sub V.:*	*Output/Turnover/Income*	*Module*
o	Sub Vi:	Summary	Core
o	Sub VII:	Establishment Account	Core
o	Sub VIII:	Changes in Fixed Assets	Core
o	Sub IX:	Capitals	Core
o	Sub X.:	Obstacles/constraints and Prospects	Core
o	Sub XI:	Notes	Core
o	Sub XII:	Ratification	Core
o	Sub XIII:	Enumeration Info	Core

B. Micro and Small Scale Establishments (MSSE):

o	Sub I.:	Place of Identification	Core
o	Sub II.1:	General Information	Core
o	*Sub II.2:*	*Specific Information*	*Module*
o	Sub III:	Workers and their payment	Module
o	Sub IV.1:	General expenses during last month	Module
o	*Sub IV.2:*	*Specific expenses during last month*	*Core*
o	*Sub V.1:*	*Turnover/Income during last month*	*Core*
o	*Sub V.2:*	*Production Realization Percentage during last month*	*Module*
o	*Sub V.3:*	*Stock Value*	*Module*
o	Sub Vi:	Summary	Core
o	Sub VII:	Own Capital at the end of last month	Core
o	Sub VIII:	Changes in Fixed Assets	Core
o	Sub IX:	Capitals	Core
o	Sub X.:	Obstacles/constraints and Prospects	Core
o	Sub XI:	Notes	Core

o Sub XII: Ratification   Core
o Sub XIII: Enumeration Info   Core

There are three types of questionnaire for MSSE. The grouping of the questionnaire is based on the similarity of characteristic for each the category: MSSE-Production, MSSE-Distributive, and MSSE-Services.

The categories/sectors included in each group are as follows:

a. MSSE-Production

1. Mining and Quarrying (C category)

2. Manufacturing Industry (D category)

3. Private Electricity (E category, KBLI: 4010.)

4. Private Water Supply (E category, KBLI: 4100.)

5. Construction (F category)

b. MSSE-Distributive

1. Wholesale and Retail Trade (G category)

2. Preparing accommodation and food and beverage (H category)

3. Transportation, warehousing, and communication (I category)

c. MSSE-Services

1. Financial intermediaries (J category)

2. Real Estate, leasing and business services (K category)

3. Education services (M category)

4. Health services and social activities (N category)

5. Social services, cultural, entertainment and other individual services except labor, religious, and political organization which is not included in this EC06 (O category)

6. Household individual services (P category)

The questionnaires of the MLSE are also grouped into three types of questionnaire based on the way the data to be collected: MLSE-New, MLSE-Routine, and MLSE-Special.

a. **MLSE-New** is a group of newly found medium and large-scale establishment from the listing activity.

b. **MLSE-Routine** is a group of establishments that they have already included in the regular establishment survey

c. **MLSE-Special** is a group of establishments that need a particular handling due to the specific operational type

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The questionnaire included in each group of Medium and Large Scale Establishment are as follows:

a. MLSE-New

1. EC06-MLSE-E2:   Electricity
2. EC06-MLSE-G: Wholesale and Retail Trade
3. EC06-MLSE-H2:   Restaurant/Food Shop, Bar and Catering
4. EC06-MLSE-I1:   Transportation
5. EC06-MLSE-I2:   Transportation Supporting Services
6. EC06-MLSE-I3:   Courier, Telephone Shop & Internet Shop Services
7. EC06-MLSE-I4:   Tour and Travel Services
8. EC06-MLSE-K1:   Real Estate
9. EC06-MLSE-K2:   Rental Services
10. EC06-MLSE-K3:   Computer Services
11. EC06-MLSE-K4:   R & D and Other Establishment Services
12. EC06-MLSE-M1:   Basic and Medium Education & Informal Services
13. EC06-MLSE-M2:   High Education Services
14. EC06-MLSE-N: Health and Social Activity Services
15. EC06-MLSE-O: Cleaning Services, Organization Activity and Other
16. EC06-MLSE-OK: Tourism Area, Recreation, Culture and Entertainment Services

b. MLSE-Routine

1. EC06-MLSE-C1:   Exploration and Production Unit for Oil and Gas
2. EC06-MLSE-C2:   Exploration and Production Unit for Non Oil and Gas
3. EC06-MLSE-C3:   Refinery
4. EC06-MLSE-C4:   Marketing Unit/Branch/Refreshment Stand for Oil and Gas
5. EC06-MLSE-C5:   Headquarters
6. EC06-MLSE-C6:   Quarrying
7. EC06-MLSE-D: Medium and Large Scale Manufacturing Industry
8. EC06-MLSE-E1   Electricity (E category)
9. EC06-MLSE-E3:   Gov Electricity Company (PLN)
10. EC06-MLSE-E4:   Gov Gas Company
11. EC06-MLSE-F: Construction Company
12. EC06-MLSE-H1:   Hotel and Other Accommodation
13. EC06-MLSE-J1.1:   Conventional Banking

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14. EC06-MLSE-J1.2:   Syariah Banking

15. EC06-MLSE-J2:   Financial Supporting

16. EC06-MLSE-J3:   Capital Market

17. EC06-MLSE-J4:   Insrance and Supporting Services

18. EC06-MLSE-J5:   Pension Fund

19. EC06-MLSE-J6:   Pawnshop

20. EC06-MLSE-J7:   Money Changer

21. EC06-MLSE-J8:   Cooperative (Saving and Landing)
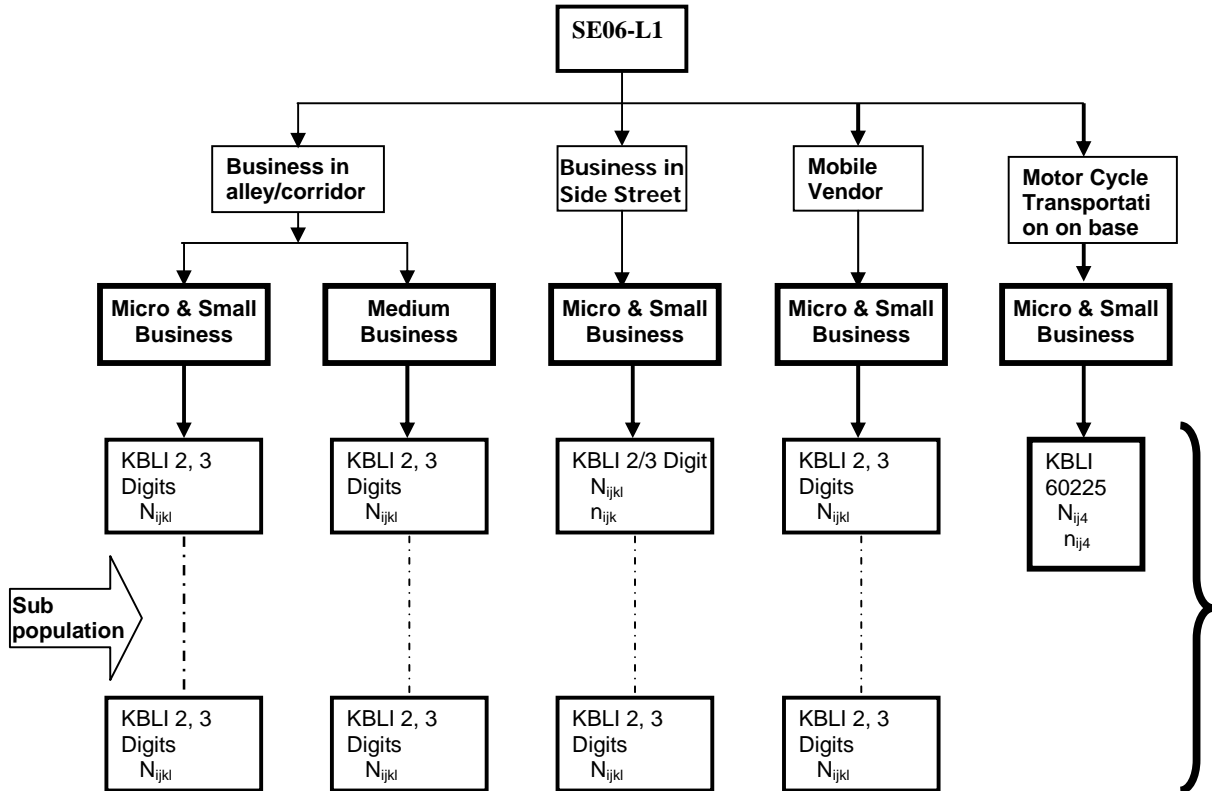
c. MLSE-Special

1. EC06-MLSE-I5:   Railway Transportation

2.   EC06-MLSE-I6:   River, Lake & Island Transportation (Crossing)

3. EC06-MLSE-I7:   Air Transportation

4. EC06-MLSE-I8:   Toll Road Services

5. EC06-MLSE-I9:   Seaport Services

6. EC06-MLSE-I10:   Airport Services

7. EC06-MLSE-I11:   National Post

8. EC06-MLSE-I12:   Telecommunication Network

9. EC06-MLSE-I13:   Telecommunication Services

III.5 Population Targets/Sub Population

Population targets and sub population are necessary for the field operation of the micro and small-scale economic activities (MSSE) since the sample size for each category is different among each other. The Population targets and sub population are defined based on the following rules:
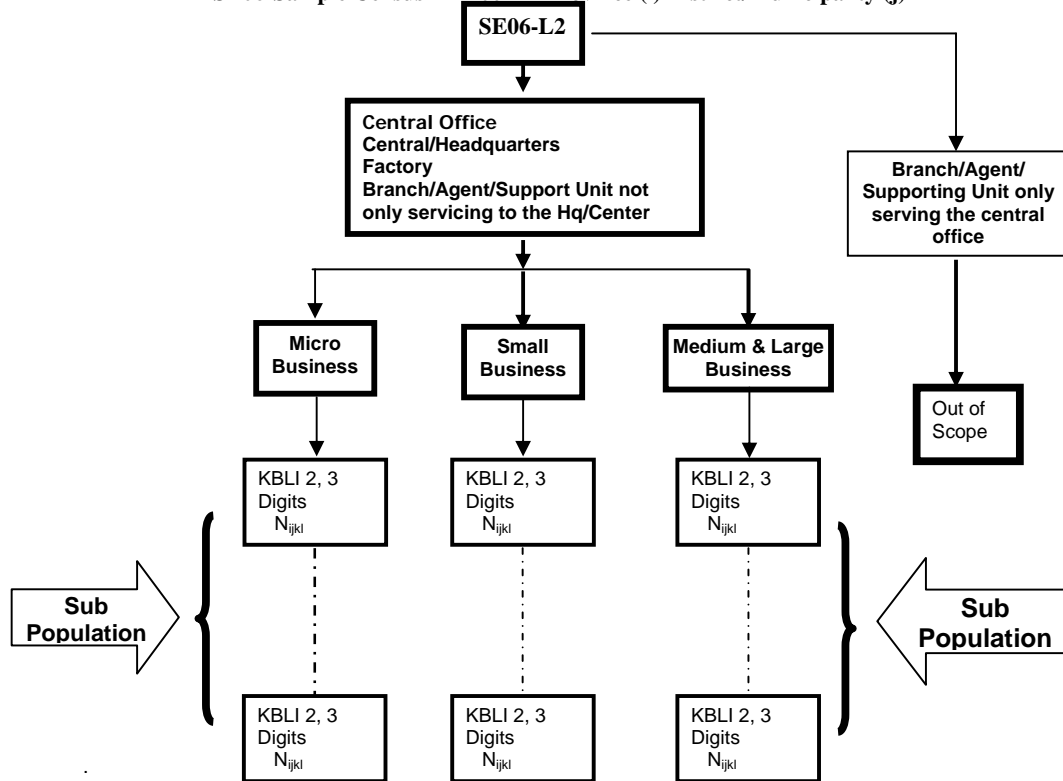
o Establishment/business from SE06-L1 (mobile location) and SE06-L2 (permanent location) within districts/municipalities separated into two different sub population

o Establishment/business from SE06-L1 classified according to:

   o Business location in alley/corridor, Side street vendor (K5), mobile vendor, and motorcycle transportation.

   o Business scale (micro and small).

   o 2, 3, 4, and 5 digits categories based on KBLI 2005 in each District/Municipality

o Establishment/business from SE06-L2 classified according to:

   o Business scale (micro and small)

   o 2, 3, 4, and 5 digits categories based on KBLI 2005 in each District/Municipality

Diagram 1. Population Target/Sub-population of Establishment from SE06-L1
SE06-Sample Census FY 2007 in Province (i) District/Municipality (j)

| SE06-L1 |

| Business in alley/corridor | Business in Side Street | Mobile Vendor | Motor Cycle Transportation on base |

| Micro & Small Business | Medium Business | Micro & Small Business | Micro & Small Business | Micro & Small Business |

| KBLI 2, 3 Digits N_{ijkl} | KBLI 2, 3 Digits N_{ijkl} | KBLI 2/3 Digit N_{ijkl} n_{ijk} | KBLI 2, 3 Digits N_{ijkl} | KBLI 60225 N_{ij4} n_{ij4} |

Sub population

| KBLI 2, 3 Digits N_{ijkl} | KBLI 2, 3 Digits N_{ijkl} | KBLI 2, 3 Digits N_{ijkl} | KBLI 2, 3 Digits N_{ijkl} |

The above diagram shows how the population target and sub-population defines for the establishment/business with non-permanent location. The classification of the sub-populations depends on the location, business scale, and number of digit in KBLI (Indonesian Standard Industrial Classification).

Diagram 2. Population Target/Sub-population of Establishment from SE06-L2
SE06-Sample Census FY 2007 in Province (i) District/Municipality (j)

SE06-L2

Central Office
Central/Headquarters
Factory
Branch/Agent/Support Unit not
only servicing to the Hq/Center

Branch/Agent/
Supporting Unit only
serving the central
office

Micro
Business

Small
Business

Medium & Large
Business

Out of
Scope

KBLI 2, 3
Digits
N_{ijkl}

KBLI 2, 3
Digits
N_{ijkl}

KBLI 2, 3
Digits
N_{ijkl}

Sub
Population

KBLI 2, 3
Digits
N_{ijkl}

KBLI 2, 3
Digits
N_{ijkl}

KBLI 2, 3
Digits
N_{ijkl}

Sub
Population

The above diagram also shows how the population target and sub-population defined for the establishment/business with permanent location. The classification of the sub-populations depends on the location, business scale, and number of digit KBLI (Indonesian Standard Industrial Classification).

III.6 Methodology

In the second phase of the Economic Census 2006, the enumeration unit of establishments/businesses is grouped into two sets: Medium and Large Scale Establishment (MLSE) and Micro and Small Scale Establishments (MSSE). In general, the criteria of grouping for micro, small, medium, and large scales are using the following characteristics:

o **Business/establishment network**: Single Business/Establishment, Headquarters/Main Office, Factory (manufacturing only), Branch Office, Representative Office, Auxiliary Unit.

o **Legal status of business/establishment**:

o **Number of worker (used only for manufacturing industry)**

o **Other Sectoral Criteria**:

o **Production/Turnover/Output**:

Based on the result of the first phase EC06 (Listing Activity) and by implementing the above criteria, the scale of each business/establishment could be defined. Principally, there are only two

criteria's implemented for defining the scale of business: By production/turnover/output or by Number of workers. All existing categories are determined the scale by using the production/turnover/output except the category for manufacturing industry that is defined by using number of worker. The other criteria's will be used by subject matter to make adjustment or modification if the result of implementing two main criteria does not make sense with the fact or reality. Finally, the general criteria have defined as follows:

1) **Manufacturing Industry Category - based on number of workers:**

o   Micro Business/Establishment: 1 – 4 workers

o   Small Business/Establishment: 5 – 19 workers

o   Medium Business/Establishment: 20 – 99 workers

o   Large Business/Establishment: 99 > above

2) **Other Categories – based on total asset/ turnover/ output a year**

o   Micro Business/Establishment: < IDR 50M (+ US$ 5,555. -)

o   Small Business/Establishment: IDR 50M - IDR 1B (US$ 5,555 – 111,111)

o   Medium Business/Establishment: IDR 1B - IDR 3B (US$ 111,111 – 333,333)

o   Large Business/Establishment: IDR 3B (US$ 333.333) > above

However, the above criteria is not a permanent grouping, it can be changed any time depends on the current situation and regulation. As far as the base data is available, it could be modified easily.

a. Census for the Medium and Large Scale Establishments (MLSE)

Based on the listing result, the number of MLSE is approximately 200,000 units, so that the complete enumeration was conducted toward this group. To make the field operation easier, the group was differentiates into three subgroups:

o   MLSE-New

o   MLSE-Routine

o   MLSE-Special

MLSE-New is a group of newly found MLSE during the listing period. The establishment includes in this group has never became a target or as a respondent of any previous establishment survey. Enumerator in charge visited every establishment in this group one by one. Most of the establishments have been visited more than once.

MLSE-Routine is a group of existing MLSE that has become a target or as a respondent of any particular establishment survey that conducted regularly.

MLSE-Special is a group of MLSE that specifically need also a special approach to become a respondent due to the specific operation and organization. The enumeration approach for this type of establishments is through the headquarters so that there is no need to send any enumerator to visit the establishment. The related questionnaire sent directly to the HQs and then the HQs will send to their branch offices.

b. Sample for the Micro and Small Scale Establishments (MSSE)

Based on the listing result conducted in 2006, the total number of MSSE is approximately 22.5 million units. To get more detail characteristics of the business structure, the total number of sample extracted from the population was ± 1.2 million units.

The sampling frame used as the base for withdrawing the sample of MSSE is the list of businesses/ establishments by name and by address with the industrial sector/category (KBLI), number of workers as well production/turnover/output as the result from the listing phase. Before sample withdrawal, the MSSEs are grouped by region and KBLI.

Sample allocation with the total target of 1.2 million MSSE was allocated into 440 district/regency/ municipality based on the depth coverage of the category (KBLI). Determination of the sample size is done in BPS headquarters for each sub-population target in every district/regency/municipality. Sample withdrawal is done in province office for each district/regency/municipality and sub-population target based on determined sample size.

c. Data collection

Due to the special arrangement in approaching the establishments and covering only small number of establishments, the collection of data for the MLSE-Special is done by the headquarters while the collection for other type of MLSE are done by BPS Province/District/Municipality: MLB-New and MLB-Routine

IV. DATA PROCESSING, SOCIALIZATION AND DISSEMINATION

IV.1 Data Processing

Data processing for both EC06-Listing and EC06-Census Sample conducted in the BPS Regional Offices. Only the softcopy with clean data inside is sent to the headquarters for further checking and processing. After the evaluation of the result has been done by the team member in the headquarters, all the technical team from both the headquarters and regional offices assemble conducting the workshop for the final discussion of the EC06 result and finally the last phase for clean up the data determined.

BPS Statistics Indonesia adopts distribution processing for most of data collection proceedings especially related to the census activity, which needs more resources to be involved in the operation. Since BPS Statistics Indonesia has 33 provincial offices and 440 district/regency/municipality offices, it will be much more efficient and effective if the distribution of data processing is adopted. There are more benefits rather than conducting centralized processing, not only in term of saving the budget and time but also it can improve the quality of data since the processing center are closer to the source of data.

However, close attention to this matter should not be neglected since the average ability of local staff in each regional office is different. Some of them are above average and few of them still have lack behind in adopting the data processing knowledge/technology. If a particular BPS District/ Regency/Municipality are not able to finish the allocated task, they will be assisted by other BPS District/Regency/Municipality or by BPS Province. The Chief of BPS Province has responsibility to make an appropriate decision. Adequate training for the operator and supervisor are provided in both national and regional level.

During the listing period, there were two targets should be accomplished. First, BPS should present the preliminary figures consisting of the number of establishment by category/sector as well as by region. This was done by implementing quick processing. The process accomplished in less then 3 months. The figures have been released along with President Speech on the Indonesia Independence Day (17 August 2006). Second, the final figures of the listing activity are the main target of the listing result processing that produces directory of establishments by region, directory of establishments by sector, basic tables by region, basic tables by sector, and special tables for publication.

IV.2 Socialization

The socialization of the EC06 has very important influence to get the cooperation from all related parties especially from the respondent of the EC06. Unlike other censuses or surveys where the basic target or the respondents are households or individual person, the EC06 respondents are business unit where most of them are very difficult to cooperate in the economic census activities. Thus, the socialization of EC06 activities definitely needed to attract them.

The main concern for the socialization is how to deliver the information regarding the schedule of establishments/businesses enumeration widely so that can attract the public notice in all sectors/ categories of economic activities, all businesses scale, regions throughout the country.

There are several strategic ways of the socialization:

o Public Campaign: Radio Spot, TV Filler with Regional Creativities,

- o Direct Campaign: Poster, Banner, Billboard, Leaflet includes Regional Creativities
- o Indirect Campaign: Briefing, Institutional Meeting, Seminar, and Workshop
- o Others socialization: Instructions from the Ministers, Governors, Majors, and Chief of Business Associations

IV.3 Dissemination

Dissemination of the EC06 results from either the listing activity or detail enumeration has been set up in several ways: Through Website, press release, seminar/workshop/talk show, hardcopy and soft copy publication, executive summary, booklet and leaflet.

Methods of Dissemination	TARGET
Website	Internet Users
Press Release	Press
Seminars	Academic Purposes, Businessmen, Researchers
Publications	Libraries, Public, Related Institutions
Executive Summary	Official Government, Head of Related Institutions
Booklet	Public, Academic Purposes, Researchers
Poster/Leaflet/Pamphlet	Public

The dissemination processes are not done only in the headquarters but also in the regional office with the guidance from the dissemination unit in the headquarters.

Finally, we do hope that the final result of the EC06 could give the benefit to the country and the government at large in making the policy of planning, monitoring and measuring the goal of the development. Moreover, it is expected that the EC06 result could be utilized by any statistical users.