
Indonesia – 2013 Agricultural Census - Explanatory Notes

1. Historical outline

Six Agricultural Censuses were conducted in Indonesia in 1963, 1973, 1983, 1993, 2003 and 2013, to which information presented here refers.

2. Legal basis and organization

Census taking in Indonesia are ruled by Statistics Law Number 16 of 1997 that established that BPS-Statistics Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statisti (BPS)) must carry out 3 types of censuses every ten years: population, agricultural, and economic censuses.

The census was conducted by BPS, which was the responsible Office for technical and administrative matters, including planning, organization, fieldwork, data processing, presentation and analysis of results.

The Indonesian National Budget funded the 2013 Agricultural Census.

A steering committee has been formed involving several members from different ministries/institutions: BPS; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries; Ministry of Forestry; Ministry of National Development Planning; Ministry of Coordination for Economy; Academics. The technical committee was formed by 2nd and 3rd level authorities of those entities.

246,412 persons were involved in the field work as enumerators and team coordinators.

3. Reference period/date

Main reference periods were: time of enumeration for stock variables and holder's household characteristics and the year previous to census taking for crops, practices, etc. Special date for number of livestock was on 1 May 2013.

4. Enumeration period

The enumeration period for the complete enumeration exercise was 1 - 31 May 2013. In depth sample surveys forming part of the Census project will continue up to 2014.

5. Definition of the statistical unit

The enumeration unit was the Household Agricultural Holding: A household where one or more of the members of household do at least one of the following activities: cultivates crops (rice, secondary crops, horticulture crops, and estates crops), cultivates forest tree, breeds wild-life animals, livestock/poultry, cultivates fish, collect forest product and/or captures wild animals, and renders agricultural services.

All households participated in agricultural activities with the aim of partially or completely selling/exchanging the products were considered as agricultural households, except for food crops could be for their consumption.

6. Geographical coverage

Data collection covered the farm households and farm businesses throughout the national territory.

7. Exclusions and cut-off thresholds

No threshold was used, except for cost of production survey.

8. Methodology

The census was taken by complete enumeration by means of a door to door visitation operation except in urban villages of some districts where a snowball method was used. The census covered fisheries and forestry, it also included a community survey.

Information was collected in paper questionnaires filled through face-to-face interviews.

For ensuring the quality of data, in first week collecting data, special task forces have been conducted to check the results of field works by enumerators.

Framework

Based on the 2010 Population Census 67 million households are used as frame to identify households engaged in agriculture (around 28 million for budget planning, etc).

Questionnaire(s)

The 2013 Census of Agriculture covers six subsectors, namely food crops, horticulture, estate crops, livestock, fishery and forestry. Several core data elements were collected including identity of agricultural households and enterprises; legal entity status of agriculture enterprises; number of household members; main activity of agricultural enterprise; land by type and status; amount of commodities; and other agricultural related activities such as agricultural product marketing and food processing. Supporting information was also collected such as farmer social demographic characteristics, employment and household food security characteristics in the farm household income survey and the cost of production survey.

Moreover, a special survey will also be conducted to provide a real picture of the welfare of people living in forest areas.

9. Data Entry, Edits, Imputation and Tabulation

10. Data Dissemination and Use

11. Census data quality

PES (post enumeration survey) was conducted for measuring coverage errors and contents errors. Quality checks, inconsistencies checking and comparisons with external data were the main ways for assessing quality of the census.

12. Data source

Website. Also the presentation at the APCAS meeting 30-12-2013 at:

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/ess_test_folder/Workshops_Events/APCAS_24/PPT_after/APCAS-12-30-2013_Indonesia_Agricultural_Census_for_APCAS.pdf

13. Contact

Badan Pusat Statistik Republik Indonesia Jl

Jl. Dr. Sutomo 6-8 Jakarta 10710 Indonesia,

Tel: (021) 3841195, 3842508, 3810291,

Fax (021) 3857046,

E-mail: bpsHQ@bps.go.id

Web site: www.bps.go.id
