
INDONESIA - Agricultural Census 1993 - Explanatory Notes

Historical outline:

The 1993 Agricultural Census was the fourth agricultural census conducted by the Government of Indonesia. The Indonesia Agricultural Census was taken placed at first in 1963 and has been periodically conducted once in every ten years since then. The 1993 Agricultural Census covered various agricultural sub-sectors activities which each had different population characteristics and cultivation systems. Since the coverage of the census was very broad and diverse, the implementation of the census was done in several stages while the census results were presented in several publications.

Organization:

The census was conducted by BPS-Statistics Indonesia, which was responsible for technical and administrative substances, including planning, organization, fieldwork, data processing, presentation and analysis. A technical team consisted of statisticians and agricultural experts from BPS as well as other agencies such as Ministry of Agriculture, National Planning Board and experts from universities in Indonesia was formed to decide type of data to be collected, review concept and definition, and design methodology and questionnaires to be used in the census. The technical team also had tasks in evaluating previous agricultural censuses and proposing solutions for previous problems. A total of 104 714 enumerators and 34 841 supervisors, either they were BPS employee or statistical partners, were specially trained to carried out the fieldwork.

Enumeration period:

The fieldwork, including the updating maps and boundaries of enumeration area, building and household listing, and enumeration for each sub-sector were carried out during the period of July 1992 to October 1994

Reference date:

Census data refer to the year of 1993. However, reference date is depending on census items, either the day of interview or one year period proceeding the enumeration day.

Definition:

Agricultural households are considered land holding households as well as households without land, doing the following activities: paddy/secondary crops cultivation, horticulture cultivation, plantation, animal husbandry, poultry, fish catching and culture, forestry and meeting the minimum limit on the size of agricultural operation.

Coverage:

The census covered all activities in agricultural sector in the whole country. The activities might be done by agricultural households as well as agricultural establishments. The agricultural census also collected data on village potential and village cooperative units. Data presented in this report, however, only refer to land holding farm household. Other agricultural holding, such as agricultural establishments, is not included.

Frame:

The listing of buildings and households was done in both urban and rural areas, covered 20 per cent of total enumeration areas.

Methods:

Data on village potentialities, village cooperative units, and agricultural establishments were collected using complete enumeration, while data on agricultural households covering land holding farm household, farmer's income and agricultural household were collected using sample enumeration. The sampling method used in sample census was two-stage systematic random sampling. Based on the results of the buildings and households listing, 20 percent of all Enumeration Area (EA) in the district villages were selected with probability proportionate to the number of households. Afterward, 20 percent of all holding farm households from selected EA were sampled. It was about 1,2 million holding farm households were selected to be enumerated.

Data source:

BPS-Statistics Indonesia. Indonesia's Agricultural Census 1993. Organization and Activities. February 1996; The 1993 Agricultural Census Publications (10 series).

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