

Indonesia - Census of Agriculture, 2013

BPS-Statistics Indonesia

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

IDN_2013_CA_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

Agriculture significantly contributes to Indonesia's economy. Up to 2013, this sector is the second largest contribution behind manufacturing industry sector, even though the value of the contribution keeps declining from time to time. However, the interesting fact is that approximately a third of total labor force depends on this sector (National Labor Force Survey, August 2013). To develop agriculture sector requires detailed and accurate data on various characteristics of agricultural holdings. Therefore, to meet the requirement for the data, BPS (Statistics Indonesia) as the national statistical office has conducted not only surveys but also census on agriculture. Since independence, Indonesia has carried out national agricultural census six times. The first was the 1963 Agricultural Census that might hardly be successful in practice but served as a reference to the next censuses refinement.

Objectives of Agricultural Census 2013:

The data obtained from the census has distinct characteristics compared to the data from annual agricultural surveys. The main purposes of the 2013 Census are as follows:

- a. Collecting accurate and comprehensive data that delineate agriculture condition in Indonesia.
- b. Building sampling frame to be used for agricultural surveys.
- c. Collecting information on agricultural population, peasants or farmers with = 0.5 hectare of farmland), crops and livestock, landowning and cultivation, etc. The result of the 2013 Census will be used as benchmarks for various agricultural surveys.

KIND OF DATA

Census/enumeration data [cen]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

The scope of the study includes:

Section 1:

- a. Number of agricultural households from updating result.
- b. Number of households who owned their own agricultural business.
- c. Number of households who operated the agricultural business with profit sharing.
- d. Number of households who operated the agricultural business with wages as compensation.
- e. Number of households who owned agricultural business operated by employees or farm laborers.
- f. Number of agricultural service households.

g. Number of household who operated agricultural business.

h. Number of livestock.

Section 2:

a. Number of households/operators of agricultural business

b. Operating status of agricultural business

c. Types of activity of agricultural households

d. Types of plantation/crops, livestock, aquaculture, capture fisheries, and forestries.

e. Farmland area.

Section 3:

a. Agricultural households

b. Demographic conditions and activities of the households member

c. Source of income of the agricultural households for last three years

d. Status of land: owning, operating, conversion, and mutation

e. Harvested area, total production and costs or expenditure on each sector

f. Other incomes, revenues, and expenditures for one last year

g. Socio-economic condition and food resilience

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Forests & Forestry	FAO	
Food (production, crisis)	FAO	
Land (policy, resource management)	FAO	
Access to Finance	FAO	
Livestock	FAO	
Community Driven Development	FAO	

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National coverage

UNIVERSE

The statistical unit was the agricultural holding, defined as an activity producing agricultural products with the aim of partially or completely selling or exchanging the products, except when food crops were exclusively for self-consumption. In general, two types of holdings were covered in the household sector: agricultural production households ("household agricultural holding") and other households ("non-agricultural households").

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
BPS-Statistics Indonesia	

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Republic of Indonesia		Funding

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Adoption of metadata for FAM
Census team, Statistics Division	ESS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata producer

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

(a) Complete Enumeration

The 2013 Agricultural Census applied complete enumeration of agricultural households. It was meant to collect data and information on population of agricultural holdings, number of crops and livestock, and farmland area distribution. The result of the census will be used as sampling frame and benchmark for further agricultural surveys. The agricultural census activities also included the surveys that provide supporting data for the census itself. The beginning activity in the implementation stage was updating households and buildings, conducted in May 2013, in order to discover current information on agricultural households in every census block. The result will be in the form of lists that distinguish between agricultural and non-agricultural households. In operation, the census was supported by 246,412 enumerators and team coordinators.

(b) Strategy

There were two methods of enumeration, door to door and snowball. Door to door was conducting visit to all households both listed and unlisted in the block census. Area coverage of this method was rural villages and urban villages with the majority of agricultural business (in district) and the areas with the majority of agricultural business (in municipality). Meanwhile, the snowball method was carried out in urban villages with the majority of agricultural business (in district) and urban areas with the majority of nonagricultural business (in municipality). Through the enumeration, it was founded there are 26,135,469 agricultural households.

Questionnaires

Overview

1. The listing of households engaged in the agricultural sector was conducted using the ST2013-P form ("door-to-door" and "snowball").
2. The census questionnaire used the ST2013-L form.
3. Other specific questionnaires were used for collecting information in subsequent surveys as part of the CA 2013 programme:
 - (i) the Agricultural Household Income Survey, in 2013 (ST2013-SPP.S form)
 - (ii) the Agricultural Households Sub-sector Survey, in 2014
 - (iii) the Survey of Forestry Households in 2014 (ST2013-SKH form)

The CA 2013 questionnaire covered all 16 core items recommended for the WCA 2010 round, namely;

- 0001 Identification and location of agricultural holding
- 0002+ Legal status of agricultural holder
- 0003 Sex of agricultural holder
- 0004 Age of agricultural holder
- 0005 Household size
- 0006 Main purpose of production of the holding
- 0007 Area of holding according to land use types
- 0008 Total area of holding
- 0009 Land tenure types on the holding
- 0010 Presence of irrigation on the holding
- 0011 Types of temporary crops on the holding
- 0012 Types of permanent crops on the holding and whether in compact plantation
- 0013 Number of animals on the holding for each livestock type
- 0014 Presence of aquaculture on the holding
- 0015+ Presence of forest and other wooded land on the holding
- 0016 Other economic production activities of the holding's enterprise

See questionnaire in external materials tab

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2013-05-01	2013-05-31	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Questionnaires

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Data Processing

Data Editing

(a) Data Processing

Data processing of The 2013 Agricultural Census is a follow-up activity after the enumeration. This activity will produce the intended data in accurate and timely manner. It doing the data processing, it was supported by data capture technologies by scanner machine in all provinces and district/municipalities from June to December 2013. The stages of the data processing were as follows:

1. Pre-computer processing:

- Document receiving
- Document batching
- Editing and coding

2. Computer processing:

- Data scanning
- Data tabulation

All data processing used a particular network system in processing center. This network system was made for the census data processing purposes only. It was separated from local and other networking, so it can prevent the large data traffic that could slow down the data processing.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

(nonsampling error). Errors made by the enumerators might be in the forms of coverage error (either under-coverage or over-coverage), and content error. Error in completing the questionnaire were mostly derived from the respondents which was called response error.

Other forms of Data Appraisal

PES was conducted immediately after the completion of the data collection process and independently from the census enumeration. This survey sought to determine the level of coverage accuracy, the level of content accuracy in the implementation of the CA 2013, and to facilitate the use of census data by giving deeper insights on the quality and limitations of census data