



Australian Bureau of Statistics

7121.0 - Agricultural Commodities, Australia, 2015-16 Quality Declaration

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 07/07/2017

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains final estimates for data items collected in the 2015-16 Agricultural Census. Included are statistics on land use, crop and horticultural area and production, livestock numbers, farm management and demographic information.

2 National and state/territory level estimates are presented in this release. Data at sub-state levels including Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) (2011 edition) Statistical Area 4 (SA4), Statistical Area 2 (SA2) and Natural Resource Management (NRM) regions will be released as data cubes (Excel xls), zipped Excel files and comma separated value (csv) files attached to the publication.

3 The Agricultural Census is conducted once every five years, with the Rural Environment and Agricultural Commodity Survey (REACS) conducted annually in the intervening years. The main purpose of the Agricultural Census is to provide benchmark information on the agriculture industry for small geographic areas.

4 Estimates in this publication were compiled from information obtained from the Agricultural Census for the financial year ended 30 June 2016. Administrative data from non-Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) sources was also used to supplement reported data. A copy of the 2015-16 Census form can be found under the Downloads tab of this publication.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

5 The scope of the 2015-16 Agricultural Census was all businesses undertaking agricultural activity recorded on the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Business Register (ABSBR) above a minimum threshold applied to the estimated value of their agricultural operations.

6 For the purposes of the Agricultural Census a business (statistical unit) is identified as undertaking agricultural activity if any of the primary or secondary productive activities of that business fall within the Agriculture Subdivision (Subdivision 01) as defined by the 2006 edition of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). For more information, please refer to Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (cat. no. 1292.0).

7 The ABSBR is based on the Australian Business Register (ABR). Most businesses and organisations in Australia are required to obtain an Australian Business Number (ABN) from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) for their business operations. The ABR stores details about businesses and organisations when they register for an ABN.

8 Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) was used to determine whether an agricultural business operation was in-scope for the 2015-16 Agricultural Census. EVAO is an ABS construct used to estimate the relative size of agricultural activity undertaken by a business. Three-year average weighted prices are applied to livestock sales and livestock numbers on the farm, and to area and production data for crops. The resultant aggregation of these commodity values is the EVAO. It is not

an indicator of the value of receipts of individual farms (turnover) but rather an indicator of the size or extent of agricultural activity. A three year average weight price is used to minimise the effects of both large movements in commodity prices and seasonal conditions which may otherwise unduly influence a business' EVAO. For businesses with no previously reported agricultural activity a derived value of operations based on turnover reported in its Businesses Activity Statement (BAS) is used as a proxy.

9 As noted in the publication Agricultural Census: Nature and Content, 2015-16 (cat. no 7100.1), the scope for the 2015-16 Agricultural Census was all agricultural businesses with an EVAO of \$40,000 or greater. This is a change from previous ABS Rural Environment and Agricultural Collections, where a scope of EVAO of \$5,000 or greater was used. The change in scope better aligns this collection with contemporary definitions of an agricultural business and reduces the overall reporting load for smaller agricultural businesses. It is proposed that only agricultural businesses with an EVAO of \$40,000 or greater will be in scope for ABS rural environmental and agricultural commodity collections in 2016-17 and beyond.

10 As a result of the change in scope, the estimates from the 2015-16 Agricultural Census will not be directly comparable to previous published Agricultural Censuses or annual Rural Environment and Agricultural Commodity Survey outputs. To address this, additional estimates have been produced from a number of rural environment and agricultural commodity collections from 2010-11 to 2014-15 using an EVAO of \$40,000 or greater. These estimates are now available at the national, state/territory levels and sub-state levels on the ABS website.

11 The 2015-16 Census final estimates are based on the achieved target response rate of 85% from an in-scope population of approximately 103,400 agricultural businesses.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES (SAMPLE ERROR)

12 The estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from agricultural businesses that responded to the 2015-16 Agricultural Census. However, since not all of the businesses that were selected provided data, the estimates are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if information had been collected from all businesses.

13 One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE) which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample was taken or received. There are approximately two chances in three that a 'sample' estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if all establishments had responded or been reported for, and approximately 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two SEs.

14 In this publication, 'sampling' variability of the estimates is measured by the relative standard error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. Most published estimates have RSEs less than 10%. For some states and territories with limited production of certain commodities, RSEs are greater than 10%. Estimates that have an estimated RSE between 10% and 25% should be used with caution as they are subject to sampling variability too high for some purposes. Estimates with an RSE between 25% and 50% should also be used with caution as they are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50% are considered too unreliable for general use.

15 RSEs for all published estimates are available on request.

16 A table with RSEs for selected commodities follows:

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF SELECTED ESTIMATES - year ended 30 June 2016

| Aust. | NSW | Vic. | Qld | SA | WA | Tas. | NT | ACT |
|-------|-----|------|-----|----|----|------|----|-----|
| % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|
| Barley for grain - Production (t) | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 6.8 | 14.8 | – |
| Canola - Production (t) | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 12.8 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 9.0 | 14.7 | – |
| Cotton - Production (kg) | 1.0 | 1.2 | – | 2.0 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Grain sorghum - Production (t) | 1.3 | 2.9 | 11.4 | 1.4 | 22.2 | 8.5 | – | – | – |
| Oats for grain - Production (t) | 1.0 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 12.8 | – | – |
| Wheat for grain - Production (t) | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 14.8 | – |
| Carrots - Production (t) | 1.3 | 13.3 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 4.6 | – | – |
| Oranges - Production (t) | 2.3 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 6.9 | 2.1 | 4.4 | – | 43.6 | – |
| Potatoes - Production (t) | 1.4 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.4 | – | – |
| Total Dairy cattle (no.) | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 25.9 | – |
| Total Meat cattle (no.) | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 5.1 |
| Total Sheep and lambs (no.) | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.8 | – | 4.7 |

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

ROUNDING AND CONFIDENTIALITY

17 Where figures for individual states or territories have been suppressed for reasons of confidentiality, they have been included in relevant totals.

18 Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

19 Final estimates from the 2015-16 Agricultural Census for water use are available in Water Use on Australian Farms (cat. no. 4618.0) and land management will be published in Land Management and Farming in Australia (cat. no. 4627.0) in August 2017.

20 Final estimates of the gross value of principal agricultural commodities from the 2015-16 Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (VACP) Collection are available in Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, 2015-16 (cat. no. 7503.0).

21 ABS publications related to the 2015-16 Agriculture Census can be accessed under the **Statistics** page on the ABS website. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the website which details products to be released in the week ahead.

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

22 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

23 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated. Without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the **Census and Statistics Act 1905**.

PRIVACY

24 The ABS Privacy Policy outlines how the ABS will handle any personal information that you provide to the ABS.

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Australian Bureau of Statistics

7503.0 - Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, 2015-

16 Quality Declaration

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 07/07/2017

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains final estimates from the 2015–16 Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (VACP) collection. Included are statistics on gross and local values of crops, livestock disposals and livestock products.

2 National and state/territory level estimates are presented in this release. Data at sub-state levels including Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) (2011 edition) Statistical Area 4 (SA4), Statistical Area 2 (SA2) and Natural Resource Management (NRM) regions will be released as data cubes (Excel xls), zipped Excel files and comma separated value (csv) files attached to the publication.

CALCULATING VACP

3 VACP has three major categories:

- The value of crop production
- The value of livestock disposals (including domestic slaughtering and export of live animals)
- The value of livestock products (including wool, eggs and whole milk)

4 The gross value estimates in this publication are derived by the multiplication of price and quantity estimates of agricultural commodities.

5 Quantity data for most crops have been sourced from the 2015–16 Agricultural Census and relate to the year ended 30 June 2016. Remaining commodity data (livestock disposals and livestock products excluding eggs) are obtained from other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) collections, with some information from non-ABS sources. A copy of the 2015–16 survey form can be found in Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0), under the Downloads tab.

6 Gross prices are those prices realised at the point(s) of valuation where ownership of the commodity is relinquished by the agricultural sector. For example, fruit can be sold into the fresh fruit market, to factories for processing and/or export.

Example: Calculating gross value for Banana production in Australia:

| Market | Production quantity (tonnes) | Average market price (\$) | Market value (\$) |
|------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Fresh fruit | 5 | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| Factory input | 30 | 200 | 6,000 |
| Overseas exports | 15 | 1200 | 18,000 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Total (all markets) | 50 | derived price 580 | Gross value 29,000 |
|----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------------|

Each market value is calculated by multiplying the production quantity data by the average market price. The gross value of bananas is \$29,000, the sum of the market values for fresh, factory input and exports.

7 The Local value estimates in this publication are derived by subtracting transport and marketing costs from gross value. They are the value placed on recorded production at the place of production, including indirect taxes.

8 Transport and marketing costs are the costs of moving the agricultural product from the place of production (i.e. farm) to the market place. These include freight, cost of containers, commission, insurance, storage, handling and other charges necessarily incurred by the producer in delivering commodities to the market place.

COLLECTION METHOD

9 Price information is obtained from other ABS collections, as well as from non-ABS sources, including marketing authorities and industry sources.

10 The method of collection of relevant prices and the costs of marketing for agricultural commodities varies considerably between states and territories and between commodities. Where a statutory authority handles marketing of the whole or a portion of a product, data are usually obtained from this source. Information is also obtained from marketing reports, wholesalers, brokers and auctioneers. For all commodities values are in respect of production during the year (or season) irrespective of when payments are made. For that portion of production not marketed estimates are made from the best available information and, in general, are calculated on a local value basis.

SCOPE CHANGES IN THE AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

11 As noted in the publication Agricultural Census: Nature and Content, 2015-16 (cat. no 7100.1), the scope for the 2015-16 Agricultural Census was all agricultural businesses with an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of \$40,000 or greater. This is a change from previous ABS Rural Environment and Agricultural Collections, where a scope of EVAO of \$5,000 or greater was used. The change in scope better aligns this collection with contemporary definitions of an agricultural business and reduces the overall reporting load for smaller agricultural businesses. It is proposed that only agricultural businesses with an EVAO of \$40,000 or greater will be in scope for ABS rural environmental and agricultural commodity collections in 2016-17 and beyond.

12 The scope change impacts on some components of VACP but not others. Where information is sourced from the Agricultural Census there will be an impact on estimates, including for crops and horticulture where production information is now only collected from businesses with a value of agricultural operations of \$40,000 or greater. The value of livestock disposals and livestock products (except for eggs) is sourced from other information and is not impacted by the Agricultural Census scope change.

13 As a result of the change in scope, some components of VACP will not be directly comparable to previous published VACP outputs. To address this, additional estimates have been produced for a number of VACP releases from 2010-11 to 2014-15 using an EVAO of \$40,000 or greater. These estimates are now available at the national, state/territory levels and sub-state levels on the ABS website.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES (SAMPLE ERROR)

14 The estimates in this publication that are based on information obtained from agricultural businesses that responded to the 2015-16 Agricultural Census are subject to sampling variability. Not all of the businesses that were selected for the 2015-15 Agricultural Census provided data, and therefore estimates may differ from the figures that would have been produced if information had been collected from all businesses.

15 One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE) which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample was taken or received. There are approximately two chances in three that a 'sample' estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if all establishments had responded or been reported for, and approximately 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two SEs.

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17 RSEs for all published estimates are available on request.

ROUNDING AND CONFIDENTIALITY

18 Where figures for individual states or territories have been suppressed for reasons of confidentiality, they have been included in relevant totals.

19 Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

20 Final estimates of agricultural commodity data are available at the same time as the final 2015–16 VACP estimates. These estimates are located in Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0).

21 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed under the **Statistics** page on the ABS website. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the website which details products to be released in the week ahead.

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Agricultural Census and Land Management Practices Survey (LaMPS)

NAME OF ORGANISATION

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)

OVERVIEW

4.1.1 The Agricultural Census provides benchmark national, state and sub-state data on agricultural commodity production, water use and natural resource management. The Agricultural Census is the largest business-based collection run by the ABS and is conducted every five years. In 2015-16 the Agricultural Census will cover approximately 100,000 agricultural businesses.

4.1.2 The Land Management Practices Survey (LaMPS) is a user-funded survey collecting detailed agricultural land management practices data. The 2015-16 LaMPS is the last of three biennial LaMPS surveys the ABS is contracted to deliver under the Carbon Farming Initiative (CFI) MOU with the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR). In 2015-16 the LaMPS will cover approximately 34,000 agricultural businesses.

4.1.3. In the 2015-16 reference year the Agricultural Census and LaMPS will be conducted simultaneously in the field.

PURPOSE

4.2.1 The Agricultural Census is designed to support decision making and analysis by a wide variety of stakeholders across government, industry, the research sector and wider community by providing comprehensive high quality agricultural commodity production and activity data (including area and production for crops and area irrigated, number of livestock and number of producers for each commodity) at low levels of geographic disaggregation. The Agricultural Census also enables updates to core statistical infrastructure including the Agriculture frame (drawn from the ABS Business Register) which supports inter-censal surveys by both the ABS and the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES). The Agricultural Census is also the major source of commodity data used in the calculation of Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (VACP), which is used as an input to the Australian National Accounts.

4.2.2 The Land Management Practices Survey (LaMPS) is designed to support and inform the Carbon Farming Initiative (CFI) under the Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF) and the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory by providing data in respect to the implementation and uptake of on-farm emission reduction activities. Information on land management practices including: pasture and soil management, cattle and sheep management, ground cover maintenance, animal waste management, vegetation management and crop management undertaken by agricultural businesses will be produced. The data collected will support evidence-based policy and decision making in relation to the CFI and contribute to an improved information base to meet Australia's national commitments and international obligations.

SCOPE

6.1.1 The scope (or target population) of the 2015-16 Agricultural Census and LaMPS is businesses undertaking agricultural activity in Australia, above a size cut-off of \$40,000 EVAO (or a derived value based on turnover in its Business Activity Statement (BAS)), for the year ended 30 June 2016.

6.1.2 Coverage for the 2015-16 Agricultural Census and LaMPS will be maximised by drawing the frame for these collections from the ABSBR and Australian Business Register (ABR). The ABR collects information from businesses and other organisations when they register for an Australian business number (ABN). Since most businesses and organisations in Australia are required to obtain an Australian Business Number (ABN) from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) for their business operations the use of the ABR is considered to provide a high level of coverage for these surveys.

6.1.3 The 2015-16 Agricultural Census and LaMPS will use Sample and Frame Maintenance Procedures (SFMP) and Business Register feedback processes that are based on those that were developed for the 2010-11 Agricultural Census and have been refined over subsequent survey cycles, including the approach used in the combined 2013-14 LMACS (which incorporated 'unit splitting' for geographic location to ensure low geographic level estimates could be produced reliably). Under-coverage due to birth lags will be dealt with by birth adjustment factors, if needed (under advice from Methodology Division).

6.1.4 Information for all responding to the Agricultural Census units will be fed back to the ABSBR. This information will include whether or not units are in scope for agricultural collections and benchmark information (including size and geographical location) and some activity information. This information will be used to assist in scoping and stratifying future agricultural collections.

DATA DETAIL

Conceptual framework

5.1.1 The Agricultural Census and LaMPS provides information about agricultural activity undertaken by all

businesses recorded on the ABS Business Register (ABSBR) above a minimum cut-off applied to their agricultural production. For the purposes of these surveys a business is identified as undertaking agricultural activity if any of the primary or secondary productive activities of that unit fall within the Agriculture Subdivision (Subdivision 01) as defined by the 2006 edition of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

5.1.2 The scope of all ABS agricultural surveys (which includes the Agricultural Census, annual agricultural survey and LaMPS) is based on business' Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) or a derived value based on Business Activity Statement (BAS) turnover. Since 1993-94 the scope cutoff has been for businesses with an EVAO above \$5,000. From the 2015-16 reference year onwards, REAS will lift the minimum size cut-off to \$40,000. The increase in scope cut-off has been implemented in order to address the National Agricultural Statistics review findings in relation to respondent burden, while improving the coherence of ABS agricultural statistics with other sources, in particular ABARES farm survey collections.

5.1.3 The increase in the scope cut-off will significantly reduce respondent burden for the 2015-16 Agricultural Census by reducing the number of businesses included in the collection from 150,000 to 100,000 and the LaMPS by reducing the number of businesses included in the collection from 50,000 to 34,000.

Main outputs

5.2.1 Outputs from the Agricultural Census will include statistics on land and water use, crop and horticultural area and production, livestock numbers and farm management and demographic information undertaken by businesses in Australia. Data will be produced at national, state and sub-state levels (including Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Statistical Area 4 (SA4) and Natural Resource Management (NRM) region).

5.2.2 Outputs from the LaMPS will include detailed statistics on agricultural land use and land management practices being undertaken by agricultural businesses in Australia. Data will be produced at national, state and territory as well as Australian Agricultural Environment (AAE) region levels.

5.2.3 Estimates for some data items may not be available due to low occurrence or absence of data items, low quality estimates or confidentiality restrictions.

5.2.4 Specific outputs may also be produced as requested, on a user-funded basis, for clients such as government departments and industry groups.

Classifications

5.3.1 The 2015-16 Agricultural Census and LaMPS will use existing ABS standards and definitions. These will include standard definitions of industry as outlined in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006; and standard definitions of geography as outlined in Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) 2011 for national, state and sub-state estimates.

5.3.2 Previously used definitions of size (Area of holding (AOH)) and Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) will provide consistency with previous Census and Survey outputs.

5.3.3 The statistical unit for the 2015-16 Agricultural Census and LaMPS is the business. A business is defined as 'an establishment which is engaged in agricultural activities' (i.e. classified to ANZSIC Sub-Division 01 – Agriculture). Most businesses on the frame conduct farming activities within a single Statistical Area (SA) and for these businesses the qualifier will be the 'ABN'. However, for the most complex and statistically significant units on the frame i.e. those operating farms in multiple SAs, the qualifier will be business/SA2.

Other concepts (summary)

GEOGRAPHIC DETAIL

Australia
New South Wales
Victoria
Queensland
South Australia
Western Australia
Tasmania
Northern Territory
ACT
Other (specify below)

Comments and/or Other Regions

The geography classifications used for the 2015-16 collections will be the same as those used since the 2010-11 Agricultural Census. This will ensure consistency and coherence of 2015-16 outputs with previous releases, especially those for the LaMPS clients, Caring for Our Country obligations and the Murray Darling Basin (MDB) region for the MDB Authority. Coherency of outputs along with coherency with agricultural data collected by other agencies was a shortcoming identified in the National Agricultural Statistics Review.

The following versions of geography classifications will be used for the 2015-16 reference period:

- ASGS July 2011 edition. ASGS levels from national down to Statistical Area 4 (SA) and SA2 level
- Australian Agricultural Environments (AAE), for output of LaMPS data - continue to be based on aggregation of SA2s from the 2011 ASGS
- NRM regions will be based on the 2012 edition as there are significant changes to NSW NRM regions under the 2014 NRM
- MDB region and non MDB. MDB region to continue to be constrained to NRM 2012 boundaries

COLLECTION FREQUENCY

5 Yearly

Frequency comments

The Agricultural Census is conducted every five years. The Land Management Practices Survey (LaMPS) is the last of three biennial LaMPS surveys the ABS is contracted to deliver under the Carbon Farming Initiative MOU with the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources.

COLLECTION HISTORY

Agricultural Census

4.3.1 The ABS has undertaken Agricultural Censuses over much of its history. Annual Agricultural Censuses were conducted until 1996-97, after which the ABS introduced a cycle of 5 yearly Agricultural Censuses, with large scale Agricultural Surveys to be undertaken in the inter-censal periods. This was

undertaken in consideration of provider burden and cost of data collection. The scope of the Agricultural Census has been increased to \$40,000 Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) in 2015-16 to align with ABARES collections and to reduce provider burden. Prior to this period an EVAO of \$5,000 was used from the mid-1990s and before this values of \$20,000 and \$22,500 were used from the mid-1980s. The collection moved from an establishment or 'farm' based model to a business based model, using the ABS Business Register as a frame source in 2005-06. The reference period of the Agricultural Census was moved from year ended 31 March to year ended 30 June in 1999-2000 to better align with other ABS business surveys. A list of the Agricultural Census' collection history (from 1981-82) is shown below:

2015-16 Agricultural Census all businesses with an EVAO greater than or equal to \$40,000
 2010-11 Agricultural Census all businesses with an EVAO greater than or equal to \$5,000
 2005-06 Agricultural Census all businesses with an EVAO greater than or equal to \$5,000
 2000-01 Agricultural Census brought forward to align with Population Census.
 1999-00 Agricultural Commodity Survey reference period changed to year ended 30 June (from year ended 31 March).
 1997-98 Agricultural Commodity Survey introduced, Agricultural Censuses scheduled to be run every 5 years.
 1996-97 Long form, all establishments with an EVAO greater than or equal to \$5,000
 1995-96 Short form, all establishments with an EVAO greater than or equal to \$5,000
 1994-95 Short form, all establishments with an EVAO greater than or equal to \$5,000
 1993-94 Long form. This was the first year of the long form/short form cycle. Change in EVAO level to \$5,000 and over.
 1992-93 EVAO level to \$22,500 and over.
 1991-92 Change in EVAO level to \$22,500 and over.
 1990-91 EVAO level to \$20,000 and over.
 1989-90 EVAO level to \$20,000 and over.
 1988-89 EVAO level to \$20,000 and over.
 1987-88 EVAO level to \$20,000 and over.
 1986-87 Change in EVAO level to \$20,000 and over.
 1982-83 Change in EVAO level to \$2,500 and over.
 1981-82 Prior to this, EVAO level was \$1,500 and over.

LaMPS:

4.3.2 On 24 March 2011, the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (DCCEE) introduced a bill for the Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative Act 2011) to the House of Representatives. This bill endorsed the use of a common practice test to ensure on-farm emission reduction activities met the additionality requirements of the Carbon Farming Initiative (CFI). This test was designed to validate that certain on-farm emissions reduction activities were not common practice and were, therefore, additional for the purpose of generating CFI credits. To implement the common practice test appropriately, information current farm management practices across sectors and regions needed to be collected.

4.3.3 The ABS established the CFI Survey Program to collect information on Land Management Practices in response to the introduction of the Carbon Farming Initiative Act 2011. The 2015-16 LaMPS is the last of three biennial LaMPS surveys the ABS is contracted to deliver under the Carbon Farming Initiative.

DATA AVAILABILITY

Yes

Data availability comments

12.1.1 Estimates from the 2015-16 Agricultural Census and LaMPS collections will be disseminated via publications and data cubes released to the ABS website.

12.1.2 A first set of (preliminary) estimates for major commodity items from the Agricultural Census will be released in January 2017, seven months after the end of the reference period, in the publication Principal Agricultural Commodities, Australia, Preliminary.

12.1.3 Final estimates for all commodity items from the Agricultural Census will be released in March 2017, nine months after the end of the reference period, in the publication Agricultural Commodities, Australia.

12.1.4 Final estimates for water use and sources from the Agricultural Census will be released in April 2017, ten months after the end of the reference period, in the publication Water Use on Australian Farms.

12.1.5 Final estimates for key land management estimates sourced from both the Agricultural Census and LaMPS will be released in May 2017, eleven months after the end of the reference period, in the publication Land Management and Farming in Australia. This will be the third and final publication of this data under the Carbon Farming Initiative.

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